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THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING

By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.

NEW EDITION

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND GREATLY AUGMENTED

EDITED BY

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EDITOR OF THE NEW EDITION OF "THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY"

WITH

EXTENSIVE APPENDICES

COMPRISING

LIST OF NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY, &c., KEY TO LITERARY ALLUSIONS, LIST OF ENGLISH AUTHORS, WITH DATES, PRONOUNCING LIST OF CLASSICAL AND SCRIPTURAL NAMES, FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES; MONEYS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES OF THE WORLD, ABBREVIATIONS, MATHEMATICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, CHEMICAL, AND OTHER SIGNS, &c &c

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Akkad, Akkadian, *n* Same as *Accad, Accadian*

alabaster, al'a-bas-ter, *n* [L *alabaster,* fr Gr *alabastros, alabastos* origin doubtful] A soft, semitransparent, marble-like mineral of which artistic and fancy articles are often made —— a Made of alabaster, of the colour of alabaster

alack, a-lak', *interj* [Probably a corruption of *alas,* or equivalent to *ah! lack!*] An exclamation expressive of sorrow

alack-a-day, a-lak'a-dā Alas the day! an expression uttered to express regret or sorrow

alacrity, a-lak'ri ti, *n* [L *alacritas, fr alacer, alacris,* lively, brisk] Liveliness, briskness, cheerfulness, gaiety, sprightliness, cheerful readiness, eagerness, promptitude

alalia, a-lā'li a, *n* [Gr *alalos,* not speaking—*a,* not, *lalō,* I talk] Loss of the power of speaking from paralysis of the muscles concerned.

alamode, a la mōd', *adv* or *pred a* [Fr *a la mode,* after the mode or fashion] According to the fashion or prevailing mode

alar, ā'ler, *a* [L *ala,* a wing] Pertaining to wings, having the character of a wing

alarm a-larm', *n* [Fr *alarme,* alarm, fr It *all'arme,* to arms! fr *al,* L *ad,* to, *le,* the, and *arme,* L *arma,* arms.] A call to arms, a cry or notice of danger, sudden surprise, fright consternation, dismay disquietude, a contrivance as a signal of danger, or for rousing from sleep, or exciting attention ——v t pret & pp *alarmed,* a-larmd', ppr *alarming,* a larm'ing To give notice of danger to, to disquiet, to disturb, to cause or excite apprehensions

alarm-bell, a-larm'bel, *n* A bell that gives notice of danger

alarm-gun a-larm'gun, *n* A gun fired as a signal of alarm

alarming, a larm'ing, *a* Causing alarm, exciting apprehension, terrifying

alarmingly, a-larm'ing li, *adv* In an alarming manner

alarmist, a-larm'ist, *n* [*Alarm* and *-ist*] One who is prone to excite or take alarm, one who readily exaggerates danger

alarum, a-lar'um, *n* [A corruption of *alarm*] An alarm, a watchward or signal indicating danger [Now only poetical]

alas, a las', *exclam* [O Fr *alas,* fr interj *a, ah,* L *lassus,* weary LASSITUDE.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.

alate, ā'lāt, *a* [L *alatus,* winged, *ala,* a wing AISLE] Winged, having membranous expansions like wings

alb alb, *n* [L *alba,* white (*vestis,* garment, understood) ALBUM.] A long robe of white linen bound with a girdle worn by priests

albacore albicore, al'ba-kōr, al'bi kōr, *n* [Sp *albacora,* Fr *albicore,* fr Ar *al,* the, *bakr,* a young cow] A name given to several fishes of the tunny kind.

albata, al ba'ta, *n* [L *albus,* white ALBUM] An alloy, otherwise called German silver

albatros, al'ba-tros *n* [Fr *albatros,* a corruption of Sp and Pg *alcatraz,* a pelican, fr Ar *al-qādūs,* the bucket of a water-wheel, the pelican being supposed to carry water to its young ones in its pouch.] An aquatic bird of southern seas, the largest sea-bird known, with wings sometimes 17½ feet when expanded, met with at immense distances from land

albedo, al bē'dō, *n* [L *albedo* whiteness, fr *albus,* white ALBUM] The light reflected from a non-luminous body, as the moon

albeit, al bē'it *conj* [*All* in old sense of though, *be,* and *it,* and equivalent to *though it be, be it so*] Be it so, admit all that, although, notwithstanding

albescence, al-bes'ens, *n* [See next] The act or state of growing white or whitish

albescent, al bes'ent, *a* [L *albescens,* ppr *of albesco,* I grow white, fr *albus,* white ALBUM] Becoming white, or growing rather whitish, moderately white

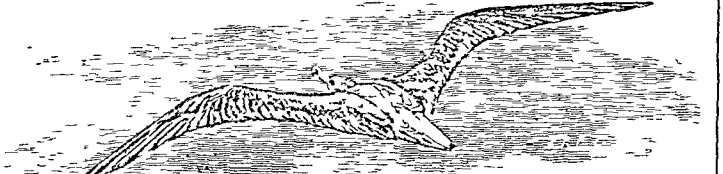
albinism, albinoism, al'bin-izm, al bī'nō-izm, *n* The state or condition of an albino, leucopathy

albino, al bī'nō, *n* [Pg, fr L *albus,* white ALBUM] A person whose skin and hair are abnormally white, and the eyes pink, an animal with similar characters

albite, al'bīt, *n* [L *albus,* white ALBUM] A name given to a kind of felspar

albuginea, al-bū-jin'ē-a *n* [L *albugo, albuginis,* whiteness, from *albus,* white ALBUM] The white fibrous coating of the eye, the white

albugo, al-bū'gō, *n* [L., fr *albus,* white,



Wandering Albatros (*Diomedea exulans*)

whence *album,* &c] An affection of the eye, consisting in a white opacity of the cornea, also called *leucoma*

album, al'bum *n* [L, from *albus,* white, whence also *alb, albedo, albescent, albino albumen, alburnum,* &c, not connected with *Alps* or *Albion*] In ancient Rome a white table or board on which public notices were posted, now a book, originally blank, for the insertion of autographs, portraits in miniature, sketches, short pieces of poetry, prose, &c

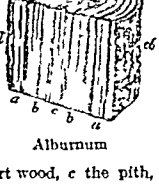
albumen, al-bū'men, *n* [L, fr *albus,* white] The white of an egg a substance of definite chemical composition largely found in the white of an egg (in this sense also spelled albumin), the nutritive matter stored in a seed for the use of the embryo

albumin, al bū'min, *n* Same as *Albumen,* but used more strictly as a chemical term

albuminoid, al bū'min-oid, *a* Like albumen —— *n.* A substance resembling albumen, proteid.

albuminous, albuminose, al-bū'min-us, al-bū'min-ōs, *a* Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumen.

albuminuria, al-bū'mi-nū"ri a, *n* [From *albumen,* and Gr *ouron,* urine] A disease of the kidneys in which the urine contains albumen



Alburnum

alburnous, al-ber'nus, *a* Relating to alburnum

alburnum al ber'num, *n* [L *alburnum,* sap-wood fr *albus, white* ALBUM] The white and softer part of wood, the sap-wood. In the wood-cut *aa* is alburnum or sap-wood, *b b* the heart wood, *c* the pith, and *d d* the bark

Alcaic, al-kā'ik, *a* [L *alcaicus*] Pertaining to Alcæus an ancient Greek lyric poet, and to a variety of verse invented by him

alcalde, alcaide al kal'dā, al-ka'i-dā, *n* [Sp and Pg from Ar] In Spain, Portugal, &c, the chief civil magistrate of a town

alcazar, al ka'zar, Sp pron al ka'thur, *n* [Sp from the Ar] In Spain, a fortress, a royal palace

alchemic al kem'ik, *a* Relating to alchemy, or produced by it

alchemist, al'kem-ist, *n* One who practises alchemy

alchemistic, al kem ist'ik, *a* Practising alchemy, or relating to it

alchemy, al ke mi, *n* [Fr *alchimie* Sp & Pg *alquimia* fr Ar *al,* the, and *kimia* chemistry CHEMIST] The obsolete art which aimed at the transmutation of metals into gold, the finding of the elixir of life, of a universal solvent, &c

alcohol, al'kō-hol, *n* [Fr Sp and Pg *alcohol,* fr Ar *al kohol, al kohl—al,* the, and *kohl,* antimony in form of a fine powder, hence any very fine powder, anything brought to extreme tenuity, spirits of wine] Pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation, the intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors

alcoholic, al kō-hol'ik, *a* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities

alcoholism, al'kō-hol izm, *n* [*Alcohol* and *-ism*] The condition of habitual drunkards, whose tissues are saturated with spirits

alcoholize, al'kō-hol īz, *v t* pret & pp *alcoholized,* al'kō-hol īzd, ppr *alcoholizing,* al'kō-hol iz ing] To convert into alcohol, to saturate or completely imbue with alcohol

alcoholometer alcoholometer al kō-hol'mē ter, al'kō hol-om"ēt-er, *n* [*Alcohol* and Gr *metron,* measure] An instrument for determining the quantity of pure alcohol in any liquid

alcoran, al'kō-ran, *n* KORAN, ALKORAN

alcove, al'kōv, *n* [Fr *alcove,* Sp *alcoba, alcoba*—Ar *al,* the, and *qobbah,* an alcove a tent] A wide and deep recess in a room, intended for the reception of a bed or seats, &c, any natural recess

aldehyde, al'dē hīd, *n* [*Al,* first syllable of *alcohol,* and *dehyd,* the first two of Mod. L *dehydrogenatus, deprived of hydrogen*] A transparent colourless liquid produced by the oxidation of pure alcohol one of a class of organic compounds derived from alcohol.

alder, al'der, *n* [O E *aller* (the *d* being a more modern insertion), A Sax *aler, alr*= Icel. *ölr,* L G *eller,* G *erle,* O H G *elira,* allied to L *alnus,* an alder (whence Fr *aune,* an alder)] A tree belonging to the genus Alnus, generally growing in moist land, a tree of similar appearance

alderman, al der-man, *n* , pl **aldermen** al'der men [A Sax. *aldorman, ealdorman—ealdor,* an elder, a prince, a noble, fr *eald,* old, and *man*] An Anglo-Saxon nobleman, often a governor of a shire or several shires, in rank similar to an earl now a magistrate of a town next in rank below the mayor

aldermancy, aldermanship al der-man-si, al'der man ship, *n* *The office, quality,* or condition of an alderman.

aldermanic, al-der man'ik, *a* Relating to or becoming an alderman

aldermanly, al'der man li, *a* Pertaining to or like an alderman

aldern, al'dern, *a* Made of alder

Aldine, al'dīn, *a* Proceeding from the printing-press of *Aldus* Manutius of Venice and his family, from 1490 to 1597, a term applied chiefly to editions of the classics.

ale, āl *n* [A. Sax *alu, ealu,* Dan Sw and Icel. *öl,* ale Perhaps fr root of L. *alo* I nourish (whence *aliment*)] A liquor made by fermentation from an infusion of malt, beer, or a kind of beer

aleatory, al'ē-a-to-ri *a* [L *aleatorius* fr *alcator,* a gamester, fr *alea* a die, chance] Depending on chance or a contingent event

ale berry al'be ri, *n.* [Lit *ale broth berry* b ing corrupted from *brue br n* A Sax, *br e* br th.] A beverage made by boili g ale wi h spice, sugar an l sops of bread.

ale-conner l'kon-er *n* [*Con*, to know or see.] *An officer* ap ointe l to assay *ale and* b er or t inspect the measures used in pul lic houses.

ale-cost āl'kost, *n* [*Ale* an l the *cost* of *costmary*] C stmary a plant put into ale to give it n aromatic fla our

aleé a-lē' *adv* or *pred a* [Prefix *a* on, an l *le*] On the lee side of a vessel on the side oppo ite to the wind.



Al mb

alegar al-e-gar' *n* [From *l* an l Fr *aigre* sharp, sour=E. *eager*] Sour al

ale house āl'h us, n A house where ale is retail d a tavern

alembic, a-lem'bik, *n* [L.L. *alembicum* fr *lambiqué*—Ar *al*, the *a bik*, an al mbic, from Gr *ambix* a cup] A ch mical vessel f rmerly used in distilla t n, usually ma le f glass or copp

alert a-lert' *a* [Fr *alerte* al rt, ar l (as n oun) alarm or n otice of dange f rmerly *allert* and *al rte* fr It *ll erta*, c n th alert, fr *all* to the, *erta* a place of look-out, a raised l ace fr *erto* erect, from L *ex erect*. ERECT] *Active in vigilance watchful vigilant acti e li ely quick bri k prompt.*—*On or upon the alert*, upon the watch n the look-out

alertness, a-lert nes, *n* State o quality of being alert briskness nimbl ness sprightliness levity

alewife āl'wif, *n* A woman who keeps an ale-house a fi h of the shad g nus caught in th Sev rn a similar N Amen can fish much used as f od.

alexanders al-egz an d rz, *n* [From *Alexander* the Great.] A plant of the carrot and parsnip family form rly used as a salad herb

Alexandrian al-egz an dri an, *a* Per t ning to Alexandria in Egypt, more especially ancient Alexan dria.

Alexandrine al-egz an drin, *n* A kind of verse consisting of twel e syllal les or six iambic feet. From a poem on the life of *Alex nder the G at*

alexipharmic, a-lek si-fárm'ik, *a* [Gr *alexo* I ward off *pha makon* a drug remedy or poison.] Warding off disease or the effects of poison act ng as a remedy —*n.* A remedy, an antid te

alfa, alfa-grass al'fa, al'fa-gras, *n.* [Ar *halfa* grass.] A North African name for on of the varieties of esparto and its fi re

alfilfa, alf al'fa, *n* [*p.*] A name in the *U States for the treble plant lucern*

algal algous, al'gal, al'gus, *a* [L. *alga*, a sea-weed.] Of or pertaining to the Al æ or sea-weeds having the nature of the sea-weeds.

algebra, al'je bra, *n* [Sp It. Pg *algebra* l Ar *al j br* the putting together of br ken things, *rel* ct on of fractions to whole numb rs, f Ar *jabar* to bin l tog ther to cons l late] That bran h of mathematics in which signs are *employed to denote arithmetical operations*, and letters are made to represent numbers an l quantit es a kin l of universal arithmetic

algebraic algebraical al-je-brā'ik, al-je-brā'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to algebra

algebraically al-je-brā'ik-al-li, *adv* By alg braic process.

algebraist al-je-rā'ist, *n* One versed in the science of algebra.

Algerian Algerine al j ri-an al-je-rin *a.* Pertaining to Al ria o its inhabitants —*n* A person b longing to Algiers or Algeria.

algid al'jid *l. a* [*L. algidus*, cold, fr *alg o* l am cold.] Cold.—Algid cholera, Asiatic cholera.—**algidity algidness**, al jid i ti, al jid nes, *n* The state of being algid chil liness coldness

algine al'jin *n* [From L *alga* sea weed.] A substan e obtained from sea-weeds an l used for such purposes as horn is used f r

algorithm, algorism al'g-rithm, al'gō-rizm *n* [*Of Arabic origin.*] *Numerical* computati n the principle of computation in any branch of analysis

alguazil al-gwä-zēl' *n* [Sp fr Ar *al*, th and *wazir* a izier] A Spani l con stable or similar officer

algum See ALMUG

alias ā'li as, *adv* [L. *alias* otherwise fr *alius* other ALIEN] Otherwise used of pers ns who assume vari us names (John *Sm th alias* Thomas Jones) —*n pl.* **aliases** ā'li as-ez. An assumed name an ther nan e

alibi al'i-bī, *n* [L. *alibi* elsewhere fr *al us* other an l *bi* there] The plea of a person who charged with a crime, alleges that he was elsewh re when the crime was c mmitted.

alien āl'yen *a* [L. *alienus* from *alius*, oth r akin to Gr *allo* other E. *else* (q v)] *Pertaining to another person place or thing* foreign belonging to one who is n t a citizen estrang l not allied adverse —*n.* A f reigner, a strang r

alienability āl'yen a-bil i ti, *n* The tate or quality of be ng alienable

alienable āl'yen-a-bl, *a* That may be ali nated that may be s l l or transferred to an ther

alienage āl'yen āj, *n* *The state of being an alien*

alienate āl'yen āt, *v t* pret & pp *alienated* āl'yen āt-ed ppr *alienati g* āl'yen āt-ing [L. *alieno alienatum* I *alienate* from *alienus*, another's, alien ALIEN] To transfer to another to transfer con ey or give away property or right to another to estrange to withdraw as the affections

alienation āl'yen ā shon *n* [L. *al en atio*] Act of al enating a transf r of property &c. estrangement a change of af f ction mental derangement insanity

alienator āl'yen-ā ter *n.* One who alienates.

alienism āl'yen izm, *n* The state of being an alien the study and treatment of men tal ali nation or insan ty —**alienist**, āl'yen ist, *n* One who studies or practices ali ism.

aliform ā'li form, *a* [L. *ala*, wing an l *forma*, shape] *Having the shape of a wing* wings.

alight a-līt' *v i* pret. & pp *alighted*, a-līt'ed *ppr alighting* a-līt'ing [A. Sax *ālihtan*, *pt. hton*, to alight or light—prefix *a*, *g* an l *lihtan* See LIGHT in th s sense] To get down or d scend, as from horseback or f om a carriage to settle or lod , as a bird on a tree to li ht down

alight, a-līt' *pr t a* or *a dv* [Prefix *a* on and *l ght* flame] *Lighted kindled* made to burn by having a light appl ed.

align a-līn' *v t* [Fr *al mer* to al gn—*a*, to an l *ligne* L. *l nea*, a line LINE] To lay out or regulate by a l ne to form in l ne, as troops.

alignment a-līn'ment, *n* The act of al gning an a justing to a line the li e of adjustment the ground plan of a railway or other road.

alike, a-lik' *pred a.* [Prefix *a*=*ge* and *lik* fr A. Sax *gelic* alike=D *g lijk*, G *gle ch*, Goth. *galeiks* LIKE.] Like having resemblance similar —*adv* In the same man ner form, r degree in common

aliment, al'i m nt, *n* [L. *al mentum* from *ala* I n ourish from r oot seen also in Icel. *ala, to nourish*, Goth. *ala, to grow up alan*, to feel G *alt* E. *old*, L. *altus*, high (whence *altitud ex ti*) *adultus* grown up adult] Nourishment that whi h nour i hes food nutrim nt —*v t.* pret & pp *al ment d*, al-i-men'ted ppr *al ment g* al i ment'ing To nourish or feed.

alimental al-i-men'tal, *a.* [*Al ment* and *-al*] Nourishing, nutritious.

alimentary al-i-m nt a-ri, *a.* [L. *al mentarius* fr *all mentum* food ALIMENT] Pertaining to aliment r food nourishing

alimentation, al i-men-tā shon, *n* [*Aliment* and *-ation*] Act or power of nourish ing state of being nourished.

alimony al i m >-ni, *n.* [L. *alimonia*, fr *alo* I n urish. ALIMENT] An allowance to a woman legally separated from h r husban l.

alineation a-lin e ā shon *n* [L. *a*, by or from and *linea*, a line LINE.] The determination of the pos tion of a remote object by a line drawn through intermediate ject

aliped ā'li-ped, *n* [L. *ala* a wing and *pes p da*, a f ot] A wing footed animal an animal *whose toes are connected by a* membrane that serves for wings, as the bat.

aliquot al i kwot, *a* [L. some several, f om *alius*, other an l *q t*, how many] *Arith* applied to a part of a number or quantity which will measure it without a remainder Thu 5 is an *ali quot* part of 15

alive a-līv' *pred a* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *life*, in Old English it was written *on live on lyve* where *l v lyv* is a dat. form of *lif*] On or in *life having life living* unextinguished in f ce or operation cheerful lively sprightly attentive susceptible (with *to*) in a state of bustle or throng.

alizarine a-liz a rin *n* [Fr *alizarine* fr *el zari* an Eastern name of madd r] A red col uring matte r obtained f om madder and from o al tar products, and now much used in dyeing

alkalescence al-ka-les ens, *n* *The state of being alkal scent.*

alkalescent al ka-les ent, *a* [*Alkali* and *-escent*] Slightly alkaline

alkali al'ka-li, *n* pl **alkalies** or **alkalis** al'ka-liz. [Sp Fr *alcali* fr Ar *al-qali*, soda-ash the plant from which soda was first obtained.] A term applied to potash, soda, lithia, or other chemical bases which turn vegetable yell ws to red and vegetable b lues to green, and unite with oil or fat to f rm soap

alkalify al kal i-fī, *v t* pret & pp *alkalified*, al kal i fid, ppr *alkalifying* al kal i fī ing [*Alkali*, and *fy* I make] To form or to convert into an alkali —*v i.* To become an alkali.—Also **alkalize** in same sense

alkalimeter al ka-lim et-er *n* [*Alkali*, and Gr *m tron* measure] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies.

alkalimetry al ka-lim e-tri, *n* [*See tree*] The fi ling of the amount of real alkali in an alkaline mixture or liqui t

alkaline al'ka-lin, *a* Having the properties f an alkali.

alkaloid al ka-loid, *n.* [*Alkali* and suffix *-oid*] A s bstance resembling an alkali, or having alkaline properties in a *slight* degree, as quinine, morphine, caffeine, &c —*a.* Relating to or containi g alkali.

alkanet, al'ka-net, *n* [*Sp al an a* dim of *alcana*, *alcanna* fr Ar *al-hinna*, henna. HENNA.] A European plant allied to bor age *Alkanna* (*An husa*) *tinctoria* whose root yields a red dye

alkarsin al kär'sin, *n* [From *alcohol* and *arsenic*] A brown poisonous liquid with an intolerable smell.

Alkoran al kō-ran or al kō'ran, *n.* [Ar —*al* the, *qu ān*, book] The Koran

all al, *a* or *n pron* [A. Sax *all*, *al*, *ral* (sing.), *alle* (pl.) Icel. *allr* Goth. *alls*, G *all*, all. Common to all the Teutonic tongues also found in Celtic in similar forms. Perhaps from same root as *old* and L. *alo* I nourish. ALIMENT] Every one of the whol number or qua tity of It goes before an article or adj *belonging to the same noun*: *all the men*, *all e men*, *all my labour* &c —*adv* Wholly completely entirely quite —*n.* The wh le the entire thing the aggregate an ount.—*All but*, nearly almost not quite —*All one* the same t ing in effect quite the same.—*At all*, in the least degree to the least extent.

Allah, al'la, *n.* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.

allantois, al-lan'tois, *n* [Gr *allas, allantos*, a sausage, and *eidos*, form] A kind of sac forming an organ of vertebrate embryos

allay, al-lā', *v t* pret. & pp *allayed*, al lād', ppr *allaying*, al-lā'ing [A. Sax. *alecgan*, to lay down, suppress, tranquillize, fr prefix *d* (=G *-er*, Goth. *-us*), and *lecgan*, to lay LAY] To put to rest, to repress, to assuage, to pacify, to quiet, to soothe, to alleviate

allayment, al lā'ment, *n* Act of allaying, a state of rest after disturbance

allegation, al-le gā'shon, *n* [L *allegatio*, fr *allego* ALLEGE] The act of alleging or what is alleged, affirmation, assertion, a declaration definite statement made

allege, al lej', *v t* pret & pp *alleged*, al-lejd, ppr *alleging*, al-lej'ing [Partly fr O Fr *alegier, aleyer*, fr O Fr *esligier*, fr L.L *exlitigare*, to clear at law (*ex*, and *litigare*, to litigate), partly from Fr *alleguer*, to allege, L *alleyare*, to depute, to allege—*ad*, and *legare*, to depute, to announce (whence *legate*)] To bring forward as an assertion, to assert, to affirm, to declare, to plead in excuse or argument

allegiance, al-lē'ji-ans, *n* [Prefix *a*, to, and O Fr *ligence, ligeance*, allegiance, loyalty, from *lige*, loyal LIEGE.] The tie, bond, or obligation of a subject to his prince or government loyalty

allegoric, allegorical, al-li gor'ik, al-li gor'ik al *a* Pertaining to an allegory, resembling an allegory, typical, figurative

allegorically, al li-gor'ik al li, *adv* In an allegorical manner, by way of allegory

allegorist, al'li go rist, *n* One who uses allegory or allegorizes

allegorize, al'li go rīz, *v t* pret & pp *allegorized*, al'li-go-rizd, ppr *allegorizing*, al'li-go riz ing To turn into allegory, to understand or interpret in an allegorical sense —*v i.* To use allegory

allegory, al'li go-ri, *n* [Gr *allēgoria*, an allegory—*allos*, other and *agoreuō*, I speak, fr *agora*, a forum, an oration] A speech or discourse which conveys a meaning different from the literal one, a figurative discourse in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances, as in Psalm lxxx., a continued metaphor

allegretto, al-le-gret'tō [It, dim fr *allegro*] In *music*, a movement or tune quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*

allegro, al lā'grō [It, brisk, merry, cheerful, fr L *alacris*, cheerful (whence *alacrity*)] In *mus* a word denoting a brisk, sprightly movement.

Alleluiah, al lē-lū'ya *n* [Heb] Praise to Jehovah, a word used to express pious joy and exultation HALLELUIAH

alleviate, al lē'vi āt, *v t* pret & pp *alleviated*, al-lē'vi āt-ed ppr *alleviating*, al-lē'vi-āt-ing [L *alleviare alleviatus*, fr L *alleviare, alleratus*, to lighten or alleviate—*ad*, to, and *levo* I ease, fr *levis*, light LEVITY] To make light or lighter in a figurative sense to lessen, to moderate, to assuage, to mitigate

alleviation, al lē-vi ā'shon *n* Act of alleviating, a lessening or mitigation, *that* which alleviates.

alleviative, al lē'vi-āt-iv, *a* Tending to alleviate mitigative —*n.* That which alleviates or mitigates

alleviator, al lē'vi āt er, *n* One who or that which alleviates.

alley, al'i, *n* [Fr *allee*, fr *aller* to go, fr O Fr *aner*, fr L *adnare* lit to swim to—*ad*, to, and *nare*, to swim NATATION] A walk in a garden, a passage or way in a city narrower than a street, a long narrow passage

All-fools' Day, al'folz dā, *n* The first of April, so called from the custom of making people fools on that day

all-fours al fōrz', *n* A certain game at cards, in which from two to six persons may play

all-hail, al-hāl', *exclam* All health a phrase of salutation

All-hallow, All-hallows, al-hal'lō, al hal'lōz, *n* [From A. Sax. *ealle halgon*, all saints ALL, HALLOW] All-Saints' Day

All-Hallowmas, or -tide, al-hal'lō-mas, -tīd, *n* [That is, the *mass* or time of all saints] The time near All-Saints Day

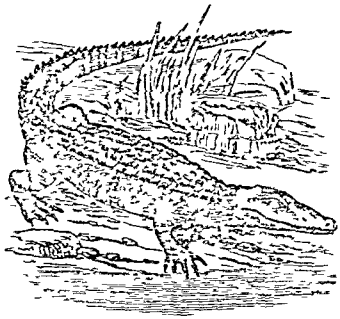
alliaceous al li-ā'shus, *a* [L *allium*, garlic] Pertaining to garlic and allied plants, having the properties of garlic

alliance, al-lī'ans, *n* [O Fr *alliance, aliance*, fr *allier* ALLY] State of being allied, union between families by marriage, a union between nations or governments formed by treaty, league, or agreement, union, confederacy, league, association

allied, al-līd', *p* or *a* Connected or united by marriage, treaty, or similar qualities

alligation, al li gā'shon, *n* [L *alligatio*, a binding together—*ad*, and *ligare*, to bind] Act of tying together a rule of arithmetic for finding the price of a compound of ingredients of different values

alligator, al'li gā tor, *n* [A corruption of Sp *el lagarto*, lit the lizard—*el*, the, and *lagarto*, a lizard, fr L *lacertus*, whence L



Alligator (*Alligator Lucius*)

lizard] The American representative of the crocodile, a kind of large lizard inhabiting the warmer parts of America

alliterate, al-lit'er-āt, *v t* pret & pp *alliterated*, al lit'er āt-ed ppr *alliterating*, al-lit'er āt-ing [See next] To begin with the same letter or sound, to show alliteration

alliteration al-lit-er ā'shon, *n* [L *ad*, and *litera* a letter LETTER] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words in close succession.

alliterative, al lit'er-āt-iv, *a* Pertaining to alliteration

allocate, al'lo-kāt *v t* pret & pp *allocated* al'lo-kāt-ed, ppr *allocating*, al'lo kāt-ing [L *ad*, to, and *loco, locatus*, to place, fr *locus*, a place LOCAL] To set aside or apart, to distribute, to assign to each by way of shares, to apportion

allocation al lo-kā'shon, *n* Act of allocating, *distribution, assignment*

allocution al-lo-kū'shon *n* [L *allocutio—ad*, to, and *loquor, locutus*, I speak. LOQUACIOUS] The act or manner of speaking to, or addressing, an address; a formal address

allodial, al-lō'di-al, *a* Pertaining to allodium, held independent of a lord paramount

allodium al lō'di-um, *n* [L L *allodium*, of Ger or Scand origin, comp Icel. *odal* Dan and Sw *odel*, a patrimonial estate] A freehold estate, land which is the absolute property of the owner, and is not subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior

allograph al'lo-graf, *n* [Gr *allos*, another, and *graphō*, I write] In *law*, a deed not written by any of the parties thereto. opposed to *autograph*

allomorphism, al lo mor'fizm, *n* [Gr *allos*, other, and *morphē*, form] The property of certain substances of assuming a different form, the substance remaining otherwise unchanged.

allopathic, al lō-path'ik, *a* Pertaining to allopathy

allopathist, al-lop'a thist, *n* One who practises medicine according to the principles of allopathy

allopathy, al lop'a-thi, *n* [Gr *allos*, other, different, and *pathos*, affection, disease] The mode of treating diseases by using medicines which produce or tend to produce in the system a condition different from, opposite to, or incompatible with the disease it is opposed to *homœopathy*, and is the common method of treatment

allophylian, al lō-fil'i an, *n* [Gr *allophylos—allos*, other, and *phylē*, a tribe] One of another tribe or race than the Indo-Europeans and Semites

allot, al lot', *v t* pret & pp *allotted*, al-lot'ed, ppr *allotting* al lot'ing [O Fr *allotir, alloter*, to divide, part—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lotir*, to cast lots for fr *lot*, a share, which itself is a Teutonic word—A. Sax. *hlot* LOT] To give grant, or distribute as by lot, to parcel out in parts or portions, to distribute, to apportion

allotment, al-lot'ment, *n* Act of allotting, a share or part assigned by lot, a small piece of land handed over to an agricultural or other labourer to be cultivated after his regular work by himself and his family

allotropy, al lot ro pi, *n* [Gr *allos*, another, and *tropos*, condition TROPE] The capability of substances of existing in more than one form (thus carbon forms both the diamond and charcoal)

allow, al-lou', *v t* pret. & pp *allowed*, al-loud', ppr *allowing*, al lou'ing [Fr *allouer*, to grant, settle, fr L L *allocare—ad*, to, and *locare*, to place (ALLOCATE) O Fr *allouer*, to approve or praise, fr L *ad*, and *laudare* to praise, fr *laus, laudis*, praise has also influenced the meaning LAUD] To grant, to concede, to permit, to admit, own or acknowledge, to abate or deduct, to sanction, to bestow or afford, as compensation

allowable, al lou'a-bl, *a* That may be allowed.

allowableness, al lou'a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being allowable

allowably, al lou'a bli, *adv* In an allowable manner

allowance, al lou'ans *n* [*Allow* and *-ance* Act of allowing, that which is allowed, a stated quantity, quantity allowed or granted, permission sanction, *admission, indulgence*, abatement or deduction —*v t* pret & pp *allowanced*, al-lou'anst, ppr *allowancing*, al lou'ans-ing To put upon allowance

allower al-lou'er, *n* One who allows, permits, grants or authorizes

alloy, *al loi', v t pret & pp allowed*, al loid', ppr *alloying* al loi'ing [Fr *aloyer* O Fr. *allayer*, which is the true form fr O Fr *allayer, alleyer, aleier*, fr L *alligare*, to combine (whence *alligation alligh*) ALLY] To unite or mix gold or silver with baser metals, to reduce the purity of a metal by admixture with a baser, to mix one metal with another, to reduce or abate by mixture —*n.* [Fr *aloi* O Fr *alei alai*, fr the verb] A baser metal mixed with a finer, the mixture of different metals a metallic compound, evil mixed with good.

alloyage, al-loi'āj, *n.* The act of alloying metals

All-saints' Day, *n* The first day of November, held as a feast in honour of all the saints

All-souls' Day, *n* The second day of November, on which the Roman Catholic church supplicates for all the souls of the faithful deceased

all-spice, al'spīs *n* [*All* and *spice* because regarded as combining many different flavours] A West Indian spice of mildly pungent taste *pimento*

allude al-lūd' *v i* pret & pp *alluded*, al-lūd'ed ppr *alluding*, al lūd'ing [L *alludo*, I play upon, I allude—*ad*, and *ludo* I play,

as in *delude prelude* LUDICROUS] To refer to something not directly mentioned, to hint at by remote suggestions (followed by *to*)

allure al-lur' *vt* pret & pp *allured* al lurd pp *alluring* al-lur'ing [Prefix *al* for *ad* to and *l* Fr *leurrer* to decoy LURE] To draw or attract by some lure, temptation, or incitement to hold out temptation to lure to tempt to entice to decoy

allurement al lur'ment, *n* The act of alluring that which allures temptation enticement

alluring al lur'ing *a* Inviting attractive seductive tempting

alluringly al lur'ing li, *adv* In an alluring manner

allusion al lu zhon, *n.* [Fr *allusion*, L *allusio -onis* f *alludo allusum* ALLUDE] The act of alluding words alluding to something an indirect reference to something previously known or mentioned a hint a suggestion

allusive allusory al lu siv al lu so-ri, *a* [From L *allusus*, pp of *alludo* ALLUSION] Having allusion or reference to something not fully expressed containing allusions —**allusively** al lu siv li, *adv* In an allusive manner by way of allusion.

allusiveness, al-lu siv nes, *n*

alluvial, al lu vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of alluvium deposited by the action of waves or currents

alluvion al lū vi-on, *n* [Fr *alluvion* L *alluvio* ALLUVIUM.] An overflow or inundation alluvium in law land added to a property by soil washed up by the sea or a river

alluvium al-lū vi-um, *n.* [L. *alluvium*, neut. of *alluvius* alluvial—*ad* to and *luo* —G *louo* L. *lavo* I wash, akin *deluge lave lotion, dilute*, &c.] Soil deposited by means of the action of water often washed down from mountains or high grounds

ally al lī *vt* pret & pp *allied*, al līd ppr *allying* al lī'in [Fr *allier* to join to unite, *s'allier* to confederate or become allied—*al* for *ad*, to and *lier* to tie or unite fr L. *ligare* to bind seen also in *alligation alloy league*, &c. LIGAMENT] *To unite* by friendship marriage, league, treaty or confederacy to connect by formal agreement to bind to join to associate —*n* al-lī' or al'lī, pl **allies** al-līz' or al'līz One that is allied one related by marriage or other tie a confederate an associate a prince or state united by treaty or league

Alma Mater al ma-mā ter [L. benign mother fostering mother] An epithet applied by universities men to their university

almanac al ma-nak, *n.* [Fr *almanach* Sp *almanaque* fr Ar *al-manakh* probably of a root meaning to reckon.] A book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, changes of the moon, &c

almandine al man-din, *n.* [F *almandin* L.L. *alabandina*, *alabandina*, a gem brought from *Alabanda*, a city in Asia Minor] A violet or violet-red variety of the spinel ruby also the precious or noble garnet.

almightiness, al mī'ti-nes, *n* The quality of being almighty omnipotence

almighty al mi ti, *a* [*All* and *mighty* = A Sax. *ælmihtig ælmihtig*] Possessing all power omnipotent.—**The Almighty** God.

almond, ä mund, *n.* [F *amande* O F *almandre*, It. *amandola*, corrupted fr L. *amygdala*, Gr *amygdal* an almond.] The seed or kernel of a tree allied to the peach, in one kind sweet, in another bitter the tree itself one of the tonsils of the throat.

almond-cake ä mund kāk, *n* The cake left after expressing the oil from almonds.

almond-oil ä mund-oil, *n.* A bland, fixed oil, obtained from almonds.

almond tree ä mund-tre, *n* The fruit-tree which produces the almond, allied to the peach, and yielding, according to its kind, sweet or bitter fruits.

almoner al'mon-er or ăm ner *n* [O Fr *a monser aumonier almosnier* Mod. Fr *aumônier* fr L.L. *eleemosynarius*, fr *eleemosyna* Gr *eleemosynē* L. *alms* q v] A dispenser of alms or charity an officer whose duty is to distribute charity or alms in connection with an institution or on behalf of a superior

almonry al mon ri, *n* [Fr *aumonerie* See prec.] The place where alms are distributed

almost al most, *ad* [*All* and *most* A Sax *ælmæst almæst* mostly all] Nearly well nigh for the greatest part

alms ämz, *n pl* [O E *almesse almes* A. Sax *ælmesse ælmysse* borrowed fr L *eleemosyna* alms, fr Gr *eleemosynē*, pity fr *eleemon* merciful, fr *leos* pity] A charitable gift anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor a doling charity

alms-deed ämz'd d, *n* An act of charity a charitable gift

alms-giver ämz'giv-er *n* One who gives alms

alms-giving, ämz'giv ing *n* The act of giving alms.

alms house ämz'hous, *n* A house where poor persons are lodged and supported a poorhouse

alms man ämz'man, *n* A person supported by alms

almug algum al mug al gum, *n* [Heb *almug*] A tree or wood mentioned in Scripture supposed by some to be the sandal wood.

aloe al ō, *n* [L. *aloe* fr Gr *aloe*] The name properly given to the plants of the genus Aloe of the same order as the lily also to other plants, as the Agave or American aloe *pl* a bitter purgative medicine yielded by the true aloe.

aloes-wood al oz-wud, *n* A fragrant wood yielded by certain trees of the East Indies.

aloetic, al-ō-et'ik, *a* Pertaining to or partaking of the qualities of aloes

aloft, a-loft *adv* [From Icel. *á lopt* (pron loft) direction on high, *á lopti*, position on high, fr *á* to on, and *loft* a sky A. Sax. *lyft* air sky LIFT LOFT] In the sky in heaven on high in the air high above the ground up in the rigging of a vessel

alone, a-l n *a.* [*All* wholly quite, and *one* —the *all* and *one* being formerly written as separate words *C allein*, Dan *allene*, D *alleen*, alone, are formed in the same way Compare *only one ly Lone* is a shortened form.] Single solitary apart from others without company only —*adv* Separately by himself by itself solely Rarely used before a noun, as one *alone* verse —**To let alone**, to leave untouched or not meddled with

along a-long' *adv* [A. Sax *andlang* an *long*—prefix *and* against, opposite, same as *an* (in answer) and *lang long*] Lengthwise at length onward forward together



Almond (*Amygdalus communis*).

side by side (*along with*) —*prep* By the side of by the length of as distinguished from *across* in a longitudinal direction over or near

along a-long' *adv* [A. Sax *gelang* owing to fr *la g* long comp *belang*] Owing to on account of followed by *of* ar now used mainly by the vulgar or uneducated.

alongshore a-long'sh r *adv* or *pred a* By the shore or coast lengthwise and near the shore

alongside a long sīd, *adv* and *prep* Along and beside beside each other by the side of a ship by the side of

aloof a-lōf', *ad* [Prefix *a*, on, and *luf* or *l ff* windward. LUFF] At a distance but within view apart separated.

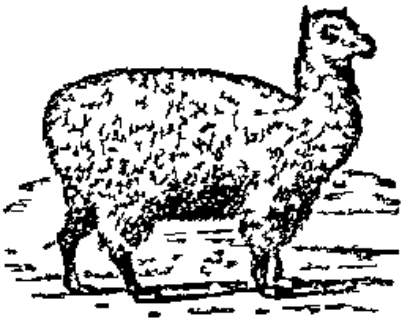
alopecia, al-ō-pe si a, *n* [L. *alopecia* Gr *alopekia* fr *alopex* a fox because foxes were said to be subject to this disease] A disease called the fox-evil or scurf accompanied by a falling off of the hair

aloud a-loud *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *loud Comp abroad* &c] *Loudly with a* loud voice

alow a-l *adv* [Prefix *a* and *low*] Low down below on deck

alp alp *n* [From the *Alps*, being the highest mountains in Europe fr Celtic root meaning high] A high mountain

alpaca, al pak a, *n* [A Peruvian word] An animal of the camel tribe, a native of



Alpaca (*Auchenia Pacos*)

the Andes, having long soft woolly hair of which tissues of great beauty are made *cloth made of its hair*

alpenhorn al pen-horn *n* [G *Alpen*, the Alps, and *horn* a horn] A very long powerful, nearly straight horn used in the Alps

alpenstock, al pen stok *n* [G *Alpen* the Alps, and *stock* a stick] A strong tall-pointed stick shod with iron, used in climbing mountains

alpha, al fa, *n* [Gr fr the Phœnician name = Heb *aleph* an ox] The first letter in the Greek alphabet figuratively the first or beginning

alphabet al fa-bet *n* [Gr *alpha* and *beta* the first and second letters of the Gr alphabet, corresponding to our A and B] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order —*vt* pret. & pp *alphabeted* al fa-bet-ed ppr *alphabeting* al fa-bet-ing To arrange in the order of an alphabet.

alphabetic alphabetical al fa-bet'ik al fa-bet ik-al, *a* Relating to an alphabet in the order of an alphabet.

alphabetically al fa-bet k al li, *ad* In an alphabetical manner or in alphabetic order

alpine al pin, *a* [L. *alpinus* ALP] Relating to the Alps (in this sense with a capital) *pertaining to any high mountains* mountainous very high elevated growing on high mountain

alpinery al pin er i, *n* A place in a garden or elsewhere set apart for the cultivation of Alpine plants

alquifou al'ki fō, *n* [Fr *alquifoux* Sp *alcofol* of Arabic origin] A sort of lead ore used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares.

already al red'i, *adv* [*All* and *ready*] Before or by the present time before or by some specified time even now even then.

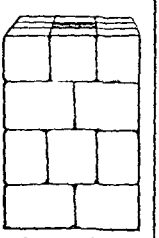
Alsatian al-sā shi-an, *a* [Fr *Alsace* fr L *Elsass* lit. *foreign settlement.*] *Of or*

pertaining to Alsace in Germany —— n. A native of Alsatia

also, al'sō, *adv* and *conj* [*All* and *so*, A. Sax *eall swá*, *ealswa*, *alswa*, fr *eall*, *eal*, all, quite, and *swa*, so *As* is this word contracted.] In like manner, likewise, in addition, too, further

alt, alt, *n* [It *alto* fr L *altus*, high.] A term applied in music to a high part in the scale, the octave above the treble staff

altar, al'ter, *n* [*L altare*, fr *altus*, high ALTITUDE.] A table or elevated place on which sacrifices were offered, the structure consecrated to the celebration of the eucharist the communion table in a church —High altar, the chief altar in a cathedral or other church where there is more than one



Roman Altar

altarage, al'ter āj *n* [*Altar* and *-age*] Profits arising to priests from oblations

altar-bread, al'ter bred, *n* Bread prepared for the eucharist

altar-cloth, al'ter kloth *n* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches

altar-piece, al'ter pēs, *n* A painting placed over the altar in a church.

altar-tomb, al'ter tom, *n* A tomb having a general resemblance to an altar

altazimuth, alt-az'i muth, *n* [From *altitude* and *azimuth*] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitude and azimuth of heavenly bodies

alter, al'ter, *v t* pret & pp *altered*, al'terd, ppr *altering*, al'ter ing [Fr *alterer*, fr L L *alterare*, to change, fr L *alter*, another of two —root *al*, other (seen in *alius*, Gr *allos*, another, E *else*), and compar suffix *ter*=E *-ther* in *other*, &c.] To change, to make some change in, to make different, to vary in some degree —— *v i.* To become in some respects different, to vary

alterability, al'ter-a bil"i-ti, *n* The quality of being susceptible of alteration

alterable, al'ter a bl, *a* That may alter, or be altered.

alterant, al'ter ant, *a* [*Alter* and *-ant*] Altering, gradually changing —— n. Something that alters

alteration, al ter a'shon, *n* [L *alteratio*] Act of altering partial change or variation

alterative, al'ter āt-iv, *a* Causing alteration, having the power to alter, *med* having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations —— n. A medicine which gradually induces a salutary change in the habit or constitution

altercate, al'ter kāt, *v i* pret & pp *altercated*, al'ter kat-ed, ppr *altercating*, al'ter kāt-ing [L *altercor*, *altercatus*, I wrangle, fr *alter*, other, another ALTER] To contend in words, to dispute, to wrangle

altercation, al ter ka'shon, *n* [L *altercatio*] The act of altercating or wrangling, warm contention in words, heated dispute, wrangling

alternate, al'ter nāt, *v t* pret & pp *alternated* al'ter nāt-ed, ppr *alternating*, al'ter nāt-ing [L *alterno*, *alternatum* to do by turns, fr *alternus*, alternate, fr *alter*, other, another ALTER] To perform or cause to follow by turns, in succession, to interchange one with the other —— *v i.* To happen or act by turns, to follow in time or place by turns

alternate, al ter'nāt, *a* [L *alternatus* pp of *alterno*, to do by turns See the verb] Being by turns, one following the other in succession of time or place, reciprocal, occupying every second place

alternately, al ter'nāt-li, *adv* In an alternate manner, first one then the other successively, by turns

alternation, al ter nā'shon, *n* Act of alternating, reciprocal succession, interchange

alternative, al ter'nat-iv, *a* [Fr *alternatif*, L *alternare* ALTERNATE.] Implying or indicating alternation, offering a choice of two things ——n. A choice given of two things, so that if one is taken the other must be rejected, a possibility of one of two things

alternatively, al ter'nat-iv li, *adv* In the manner of alternatives, by turns

although, al THŌ', *conj* [*All*, if, even, and *though*, comp *albeit*] Grant all this, be it so, suppose that, admit all that

altiscope, al'ti-skōp, *n* [L *altus*, high, and Gr *skopeō*, I look at] An instrument with lenses and mirrors, enabling a person to overlook objects intervening between himself and another object.

altitude, al'ti tūd, *n* [L *altitudo*, fr *altus*, high (seen also in *exalt*, *haughty*) the pp of *alo*, I nourish, I rear, same root as E *old* ALIMENT, OLD] Height, loftiness, highest point, elevation, exaltation, eminence, high degree

alto, al'tō or al'to, *a* [It, fr L *altus*, high] High.—— n. *Mus* same as *Contralto*, so called from being higher than the tenor, to which in old music the melody was assigned

altogether, al to geTH'er, *adv* [*All*, quite, and *together*] Wholly, entirely, completely, without exception

alto-rilievo, al'tō-re lya"vō, *n* [It *alto*, high, *rilievo*, relief] High relief, a term in sculpture, indicating the projection of a figure, half or more, yet not quite detached



Alto-rilievo —Battle of Centaurs and Lapithæ

altruism, al'trō izm, *n* [It *altrui*, Fr *autrui*, others, fr L *alter* another ALTER] Devotion to others or to humanity, the opposite of selfishness.

altruistic, al tro-ist'ik, *a* Pertaining or relating to altruism regardful of others

alula, al'ū la *n* [Dim of L *ala*, wing AISLE.] The winglet, or bastard wing, in birds

alum, al'um, *n* [From L *alūmen*, alum] A general name for a class of double sulphates containing aluminium and such metals as potassium, ammonium, iron, &c, a whitish transparent astringent salt used in medicine and the arts

alumina alumine al ū'min-a, al'ū min *n* [From L *alumen*, alum] The oxide of aluminium, the most abundant of the earths, being almost everywhere present in the form of clay, loam, &c., while it is seen in a crystalline form in the ruby and other stones

aluminiferous, al ū'min if"er us, *a* Containing alum or alumina.

aluminium, al ū min'i um *n* [From *alumina*] The metallic base of alumina, a white metal with a blush tinge, and a lustre resembling, but inferior to, that of silver —*Aluminium gold*, an alloy of 10 parts of aluminium to 90 of copper —*Aluminium bronze* an alloy of aluminium and copper, possessed of great tenacity

aluminous al ū'min us, *a* Pertaining to or containing alum or alumina, clayey

aluminum, al ū'min num, *n* Same as *aluminium*, but now less common

alumnus, a lum'nus, *n* [L, a pupil, a foster-child, fr *alo*, I nourish ALIMENT] A pupil, a graduate or undergraduate of a college or university, such institution being his *alma mater*

alum-root, al'um rot, *n* A name given to the astringent root of several plants

alum-schist, **alum-slate**, al'um shist, al'um slat, *n* A fissile rock chiefly composed of silica and alumina

alveolar, al-vē'o-ler, *a* [From *alveolus* (q v)] Containing sockets hollow cells, or pits, pertaining to sockets, specifically the sockets of the teeth

alveolus, al vē'o-lus, *n*, pl. **alveoli**, al vē'o-li [L, a little hollow, dim of *alveus* (q v)] A cell, as in a honey-comb or in a fossil, the socket of a tooth

alveus, al've us, *n* [L, a hollow vessel, a channel, fr *alvus*, belly] *Anat* a tube or canal conveying some fluid.

alvine, al'vin, *a* [From L *alvus*, the belly] Belonging to the lower belly or bowels

always, al'wāz, *adv* [*All* and *way*, *-ways* being an adverbial genitive] At all times, perpetually, continually, constantly —Always is also used, especially in poetry

am, am [A. Sax *am*, *eom*, for hypothetical *arm*, *asm*, comp Goth *im* for *ism*, Icel. *em* for *erm*, *esm*, Lith. *esmi*, L *sum*, Skr *asmi*, made up of root *as*, to breathe, exist, be, and *mi*, cognate with *E me* In the conjugation of this verb three different roots are employed, seen in *am* *was*, *be* BE, WAS] The first person singular, present tense, indicative mood, of the verb *to be*

amadavat, am a-da-vat', *n* [East Indian name] A small granivorous bird of India, having a red conical beak and red and black plumage, brought to Europe as a cage bird.

amadou, am'a-dō, *n* [Fr *amadou*, a word of Scandinavian origin.] German tinder, touchwood, prepared from a fungus growing on trees

amain, a-mān', *adv* [Prefix *a*, in, on, and *main*, force] With force, power, or strength, vigorously, vehemently, violently, suddenly

amalgam, a-mal'gam, *n* [Fr *amalgame*, fr Gr *malagma*, a soft mass fr *malassō*, I soften, akin to *malal os*, and L *mollis*, soft] A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal, a compound of different things

amalgamate, a mal'gam āt, *v t* pret & pp *amalgamated*, a-mal'ga māt-ed; ppr *amalgamating* a mal'ga-mat-ing [From *amalgam*] To mix quicksilver with another metal, to mix, to make a compound —— *v i.* To compound or unite in an amalgam, to blend.

amalgamation a-mal'gam ā"shon, *n* The act or operation of amalgamating, a mixing or blending junction

amalgamator, a-mal'ga mā ter, *n* One who or that which amalgamates

amanuensis a man'u-en"sis, *n*, pl **amanuenses**, a man'ū-en"sēz. [L, fr *a* from, by, and *manus* the hand MANAGE] One whose occupation is to write what another dictates, or copy what another writes

amaranth, **amaranthus** am'a-ranth, am a-ranth'us, *n* [Gr *amarantos*—*a* privative, and *marainō*, I die away, I wither] The unfading flower a poetical name loosely used to signify a flower supposed never to fade, a colour inclining to purple

amaranthine, am a ran'thin, *a* Belonging to amaranth, unfading

Amaryllis, am a ril'lis *n* [Greek female name] A genus of bulbous rooted plants with fine flowers, some of them called lilies, forming the type of the natural order Amaryllidaceæ

amass a-mas', *v t* pret and pp *amassed*, a mast', ppr *amassing*, a mas'ing [Fr *amasser*, fr L *ad* to, and *massa*, a mass MASS] To form into a mass or heap, to collect, to accumulate, to heap up

amassment, a mas'ment, *n* The act of amassing, an accumulation

amateur, am'a-tūr, am a-ter, *n* [Fr, fr L *amator*, *amatōris*, a lover, fr *amo*, I love

AMOROUS.] A lo er or cultivator of any art or science, not a profess r

amateurish am a-tur'ish, *a* P rtain ng t or characteristic of an amateur wanting the finish of a profess nal

amative, am'at-iv *a.* [From L. *amo* I love. AMOROUS.] Amor us an atory

amativeness am at-iv nes, *n.* Quality of being amative or amatory propensity to love.

amatory amatorial am a-to-ri, am a-to ri al, *a* [L. *amatorius* AMOROUS.] Lo lating to love expressive of love causing l e amorous.

amaurosis am-a ro sis, *n* [Gr *fr amaurus*, da k, gloomy obscure.] A loss or decay of s ght, without any visible d fect in the eye, fro n disease of the optic nerve

amaurotic a-ma rot ik, *a* P rtaining to or affected w th amaurosis.

amaze a-maz' *v t* pret. & pp *amazed* a-mazd ppr *amaz g* a-maz ing [Prefix *a* (as *or* in, and *maze* (which see).] To put into a maze to astonish to confound with sudden surprise, fear or wonder, to perplex to bewilder —*n.* Astonishment confusion perplexity

amazedly a-maz ad-li, *adv* With amazement.

amazedness, a-maz ed nes, *n.* State of being amazed astonishm nt great wonder

amazement a-maz'ment, *n.* State of being amazed astonishment wonder confusion perplexity

amazing, a-maz ing *a* Very wonderful exciting astonishm nt or perplexity astonishing astounding.

amazingly, a-maz ing li, *adv* In an astonishing degree.

Amazon am a-zon *n* [Gr *Amazon* of unknown origin, but said by popular etymology to be from *a*, neg and *mazos* th breast.] One of a fabled race of female warriors, who were said to cut off the right breast to enable them to use their weapons better a warlike or masculine woman a virago.

Amazonian am-a-zō'ni-an *a* Relating to the Amazons warlike bold of masculine manners.

ambassador am bas'sa-dor *n* [Fr *ambassadeur* O Sp *embajador* an ambassador *embajada*, an embassy fr L. *ambactus*, a vassal, a dependant, probably from a Teutonic word = Goth. *andbahts*, A Sax. *ambeht amb ht* a servant, fr prefix *and* (the *an* in *a swer*) and a root allied to Skr *bhaj*, *to serve or honour*.] *A minister of the h ghest rank, sent as the representative of a s vereign o state at a f reign court.* [The spelling *E bassador* is obsolete in Engl h, though *Embassy* not *Ambassy* is used.]

ambassadorial am bas sa-do ri-al, *a.* Belonging to an ambassador

ambassadress, am-bas sa-dres, *n* The wife of an ambassador

ambatch, am'bach, *n* [*African name*.] A thorny leguminous shrub, with yellow flowers, growing in tropical African r gions.

amber am'ber *n.* [*Fr ambre* It. *ambra*, Sp *ambar* fr Ar *anbā* ambergris, which was the original meaning.] A mineralized pale y llow and sometimes reddish or brownish, resin f ext net pine-trees, found m st abundantly on the sh ores of the Baltic.—*a.* Consisting of or resembling amber

ambergris, am'ber-gres, *n* [Fr *ambre gris* (*gris*, gray) lit gray amber AMBER.] A solid, opaque, ash-c loured substance used in perfumery a morbid *secretion of the sperm* aceti whale

ambidexter am bi-deks'ter *n* [L. *ambo* both, and *dexter* the ri ht hand.] One who uses both hands with equal facility one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.—**ambidexterity** am'bi-deks-ter i-ti, *n.* The qual ty of being ambidextrous double dealing —**ambidextrous,** am bi-deks'trus, *a* Using both har is alike practising or siding with both parties.

ambient, am'bi-ent, *a.* [L. *ambiens* fr *amb io* I go round—*amb i*, round about, and *ire*, *itus*, pp of *eo* I go. AMBITION.] Going round about surrounding encompassing on all sides (the *ambient* air)

ambiguity am bi gū'i ti *n* [L. *ambiguitas* AMBIGUOUS.] The state or quality of being ambiguous doubtfulness or uncertainty of significat n double meaning

ambiguous am big'ū us, *a.* [L. *ambiguus* fr *amb g* I go about, wander doubt—*ambi*, *round about*, and *ag* I drive ACT.] Having two or more meanings f uncertain significatn doubtful indetermin te liable to be interpreted two ways equivocal indefinite

ambiguously am big'ū us-li, *adv* In an ambiguous manner with d ubtful meaning

ambit am'bit, *n* [L. *ambitus*, fr *ambio*—*amb* bi, and *eo* I go. AMBITION.] Compass circuit circumference scope sphere

ambition, am bi'shon, *n* [L. *ambitio* fr *ambio* I go about I canvass for office in Rom hence flattery ambition *amb* around, round about, and *eo* I go fr L. Gr and Skr root i to go.] An eager desire of preferment or honour an inordinate desire of power rank or eminence

ambitious am bi'shus, *a.* [L. *ambitiosus*] Full of ambition strongly desirous of power honour superiority or excellence aspiring springing from ambition showy pretentious.

ambitiously am bi'shus-li, *adv* In an ambitious manner

amble am'bl, *v i* pret. and pp *ambled*, am'bld ppr *ambling* am'bling [O Fr *ambler* to amble, fr L. *ambulo* and *are* to walk, fr *ambi* (Gr *amph*) about akin to A Sax. *ymb* about *a balk n perambulat &c* are of like origin.] To pace to move, as a horse by lifting th two legs on each s de alternately to go between a walk and a trot to move easily and gently —*n.* A peculiar motion of a h rse a pace between a walk and a trot.

ambler am'bler *n* One who ambles a horse which ambles.

abortific am-bor tik, *a* [Gr *amblōtikos*, fr *amblōsis*, abortion.] Having the power to cause abortion

amblygon am'bli-gon *n* [Gr *amblys*, obtuse, and *gōnia*, an angle.] An obtuse angled triangle —**amblygonal** am blig'on al, *a* Having an obtuse angle, obtuse

amblyopia, amblyopy am-bli-o pi a, am'bli-o-pi, *n.* [From Gr *amblyōpia* dull, and *ōps* opos the eye.] Dulness or dimness of eyesight without any apparent defect in the organs.

ambo ambon am'bo, am'bon *n* [Gr *ambōn*, a stage a pulpit.] In early Christian churches a raised desk or pulpit.

ambrosia am-bro zhi a, *n* [Gr *ambrosia*, fr *ambrotos* immortal—*a* priv and same *root as that of L. mors*, death, E. *murder*.] The fabled food of the ancient Greek gods, which was supposed to confer immortality upon those who partook of it whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell.

ambrosial am bro zhi al, *a* Of the nature of ambrosia fragrant delicious

ambrosially am bro zhi-al-li, *adv* In an ambrosial manner with an ambrosial odour

ambry am'bri, *n* [From O Fr *al narie* a *armarie*, fr L. *arma*, arms, implements the word was to ex tent confused with *almonry*.] A cupboard a pantry a niche or *recess n ar the altar in a church.*

ambulacrum am bū lā'krum *n.*, pl. **ambulacra,** am bū lā'kra. [L. *ambulacrum*, an alley AMBLE.] One of the pairs of perforated spaces through which are protruded the organs of locomotion in the sea-urchins, &c.

ambulance am'bū lans, *n* [Fr *fr* L. *ambul re* —*a tus*, walking AMBLE.] An itinerant hospital for the wounded in battle. a sort of waggon for conveying sick or injured persons.

ambulant, am'bū lant, *a* [L. *ambulans*, *-antis*, ppr of *ambulo* AMBLE.] Walking moving about from place to place.

ambulation am bū lā'si n, *n* [L. *ambulatio* fr *ambul* AMBLE.] A walking to and fro or about, act of walking

ambulatory am'bū lā tor i, *a* [L. *ambulatorius* AMBLE.] Walking to and fro pertaining to a walk moving about from place to place adapted for walking —*n* Any part of a building intended for walking in.

ambuscade am bus-kād', *n* [Fr *embuscade* (*embuscader* It. *imboscare* to lie in bushes—*in* in, and *bosco* a wood, the same word as bush. *Ambush* is a kindred form.] A lying in wait in order to attack by surprise the place where troops lie in wait the troops lying in wait ambush —*v t*, and *i* *ambuscaded* pret & pp *ambuscading* ppr bus-kād ing To lie in wait in order to attack from a concealed position

ambush am'bush, *n* [O Fr *embusche* fr *embuscher* (Fr It *imboscare* to lie in wait AMBUSCADE.] *An ambuscade* a lying concealed or in wait for the purpose of sudden attack —*v t* pret & pp *ambushed* am'busht ppr *ambushing* am'bush ing. To post or place in ambush.—*v i.* To lie or be posted in ambush.—**ambushment,** am'bush ment, *n* An ambush [O T]

ameer amir a-mer' *n.* [Ar] An Oriental term for a nobleman a chief a ruler an emir

amelanchier a-me-lan shi-er *n.* [Fr] A genus of small trees allied to the medlar

ameliorate a-mēl yor-āt, *v t* pret. & pp *ameliorated*, a-mēl yor āt-ed ppr *ameliorating* a-mēl yor āt-ing [Fr *améliorer* (L. *ad*, to, and *melior* = *ioratum* I make better fr *melior* better.] To make better to improve to meliorate.—*v i.* To grow better to improve

amelioration a-mēl yor a"shon, *n* The act of ameliorating making or becoming better improvement.

ameliorative a-mēl yor āt-iv *a* Producing or having a tendency to produce amelioration.

ameliorator a-mēl yor āt-er *n.* One who ameliorates.

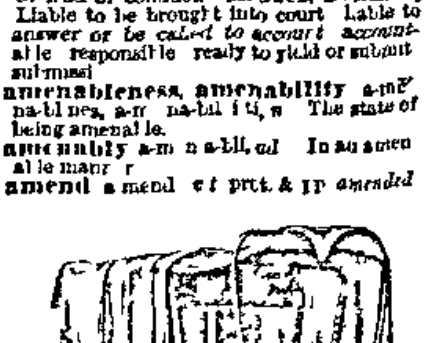
amen ā-men *excl* [Heb] So be it, verily truly certainly generally used at the end of a prayer or to express concurrence in a wish.—*n.* End or termination

amenable a-mē na-bl, *a* [From Fr *amener* to bring lead to—*a*, to, and *mener*, to lead or conduct. MENACE, DEMEAN.] Liable to be brought into court liable to *answer or be called to account* accountable responsible ready to yield or submit submissi

amenableness, amenability a-mē'na-bl nes, a-mē na-bil i-ti, *n* The state of being amenable.

amenably a-mē na-bli, *adv* In an amenable manner

amend a-mend' *v t* prt. & pp *amended* a-mend ed, ppr *amending* a-mend'ing [Fr *amender* L r *emender* to correct, fr L.



Ambulance-waggon in use in the British army to carry sick or wounded men.

emendare, to free from faults—*e*, out, out of, and *menda*, a fault EMEND, MEND] To make better, or change for the better, by removing what is faulty, to correct, to rectify, to improve —*v i.* To grow or become better; to reform

amendable, a-mend'a-bl, *a* That may be amended.

amendatory, a-mend'a-to-ri, *a* Supplying amendment, corrective

amende, a-mand, *n* [Fr *amende*, L.L. *amenda*, penalty, reparation AMEND] A pecuniary punishment, a recantation or reparation.—Amende honorable, a public or open recantation and reparation to an injured party

amender, a-mend'er, *n* One who amends.

amendment, a-mend'ment, *n* Act of amending, a change for the better, correction, improvement, reformation, emendation, an alteration proposed to be made in the draft of a parliamentary bill, or in the terms of any motion under discussion before a meeting

amends, a-mendz', *n pl* [O Fr *amende*, penalty, fine AMEND] Compensation, reparation, satisfaction, recompense

amenity, a-men'i-ti, *n* [Fr *amenite*, L *amœnitas*, from *amœnus*, pleasant, akin to *amo*, I love AMOROUS] Pleasantness, agreeableness of situation, delightfulness.

amenorrhœa, a-men-o-rē'a *n* [Gr *a*, priv , *mēn*, *mēnos*, month, *rheō*, I flow] A morbid or unnatural suppression of menstruation.

ament, amentum, am'ent, a-men'tum, *n* , pl. **amenta**, a-men'ta [L *amentum*, a



Amentum.

Willow (*Salix fragilis*), male and female, with separate flowers

thong or strap] A catkin or kind of inflorescence, consisting of numerous scales or bracts arranged along a stalk or axis, such as is found on the chestnut, willow, &c.

amentaceous, a-men-tā'shus, *a* Consisting of, resembling, or furnished with an amentum or amenta.

amentia, a-men'shi-a, *n* [L, want of reason—*a* from, and *mens*, *mentis* mind. MENTAL] Imbecility of mind, idiocy or dotage

amerce, a-mers', *v t* pret & pp *amerced*, a-merst', ppr *amercing*, a-mers'ing [Fr *amercié*, fined at the mercy of the court—*a*, at, and *merci*, mercy MERCY] To punish by a fine left to the discretion of a court, to punish by fine, to inflict a pecuniary penalty on

amerceable, a-mers'a-bl, *a* Liable to amercement

amercement, a-mers'ment, *n* The act of amercing, a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court

American, a-me'ri-kan, *n* [*America* comes from the name *Americus Vesputius*, a Latinized form of *Amerigo Vespucci*] A native of America, in a restricted sense one of the inhabitants of the United States, originally applied to the aboriginals or copper-coloured races —*a* Pertaining to America, or to the United States specially

Americanism, a-me'ri kan izm, *n* An American idiom, a phrase belonging to the English language as used in America, an American custom

Americanize, a-me'ri-kan-īz, *v t* pret & pp *Americanized*, a-me'ri-kan-īzd, ppr *Americanizing* a-me'ri-kan-īz-ing To render American or like what is characteristic of America (especially the United States), to naturalize in America

amethyst, am'e-thist, *n* [L *amethystus*, Gr *amethystos—a*, neg , and *methuō*, I inebriate, fr *methy* drink (cog with E *mead*, the drink), named from its supposed power of preventing or curing intoxication] A variety of quartz, a precious stone of a bluish violet or purple colour —Oriental amethyst, a rare violet-coloured gem, a variety of corundum of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty

amethystine, a-me-thist'in, *a* Pertaining to or resembling amethyst

amiability, ā'mi a-bil''i ti, *n* The character or quality of being amiable, sweetness of temper

amiable, ā'mi-a-bl, *a* [Partly fr Fr *aimable*, lovely, amiable, fr L *amabilis*, fr *amo*, I love, partly fr Fr *amiable*, amicable, fr L. *amicabilis*, fr *amicus*, a friend, also fr *amo* AMOROUS] Worthy of love† delightful or pleasing (said of things)†, possessing agreeable moral qualities having a sweet temper or attractive disposition, lovable

amiableness, ā'mi-a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being amiable

amiably, ā'mi-a-bli, *adv* In an amiable manner, with kindness and good temper

amianth, am'i anth, *n* See AMIANTHUS

amianthus, am-i-an'thus, *n* [Gr *amiantos—a* neg , and *miainō*, I pollute or vitiate (whence *miasma*) so called from its incombustibility] Flexible asbestos, earth-flax, or mountain-flax, a fibrous incombustible mineral

amicable, am'ik a-bl, *a* [L *amicabilis*, fr *amicus*, a friend, fr *amo*, I love AMIABLE.] Friendly, kind, obliging, harmonious, peaceable

amicableness, am'ik a-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being amicable

amicably, am'ik-a-bli, *adv* In a friendly or amicable manner

amice, amict, am'is, am'ikt, *n* [L *amictus* a cloak, fr *amicio*, I throw or wrap around, probably fr *amb*, around, and *jacio*, I cast or throw] A square or oblong linen cloth that a priest wears about his neck and over the shoulders, a cloak formerly worn by pilgrims (in this sense of doubtful etymology)

amid, amidst a-mid', a-midst', *prep* [Prefix *a*, on, in, and *mid*, *midst*=O E *amidde*, *amiddes* (the latter a genitive form), A. Sax *on middan* , the *t* has been tacked on as in *against* MID] In the midst or middle of, among, mingled with, surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with *Amid* is used mostly in poetry

amidships a-mid'ships, *adv* or *pred a* [*Amid* and *ship*, the *s* marking an adverbial genitive] In or towards the middle or the middle line of a ship

amiss, a-mis', *pred a* [Prefix *a*, and *miss*, failure] In error, in the wrong, wrong, faulty, out of order, improper —adv In a faulty manner, improperly

amity, am'i ti *n* [Fr *amitie*, fr L L *amicitas*, friendship, fr L. *amicus* a friend fr *amo*, I love AMIABLE.] Friendship, harmony, good understanding between nations, good-will.

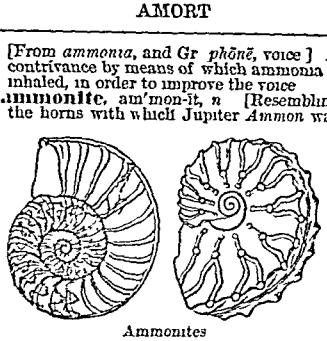
ammonia, am-mō'ni-a, *n* [Originally obtained in Libya, where the temple of Jupiter *Ammon* stood] Volatile alkali, a substance which in its uncombined form, exists in a state of gas

ammoniac, ammoniacal, am-mō'ni-ak, am-mō-nī'ak-al, *a* Pertaining to ammonia

ammoniac, am mō'ni ak, *n* [See above] A gum obtained from an umbelliferous plant, *Dorema ammoniacum*, native of North Africa.

ammoniaphone, am-mō'ni-a-fōn, *n* [From *ammonia*, and Gr *phōnē*, voice] A contrivance by means of which ammonia is inhaled, in order to improve the voice

ammonite, am'mon-īt, *n* [Resembling the horns with which Jupiter *Ammon* was



Ammonites

furnished when represented.] The fossil shell of an extensive genus of extinct cuttle-fishes, coiled in a plane spiral.

ammonium, am-mō'ni-um, *n* [From *ammonia*] The supposed metallic base of ammonia

ammunition, am mū-ni'shon, *n* [Fr *amunition*, a modification of L *munitio*, defence, fr *munio*, I fortify MUNITION] Military articles used in the discharge of firearms and ordinance of all kinds as powder, balls, shells, various kinds of shot, &c

amnesia am-nē'si-a, *n* [Gr *a*, priv , and *mnēsis*, memory] Loss of memory

amnesty, am'nes-ti, *n* [L *amnestia*, fr Gr *amnēstia*, oblivion—*a*, not, and root *mna*, to remember] An act of oblivion, a general pardon of the offences of subjects against the government

amnion, am'ni-on, *n* [Gr] The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

amœba, a-mē'ba, *n* [Gr *amoibē*, change, fr its continual change of shape] The generic name of various microscopic Protozoa, one of which is common in our fresh-water ponds and ditches

amœbean, am-ē bē'an, *a* [L *amœbæus*, fr Gr *amoibaios*, alternate, fr *amoibē*, answer, change] Alternately answering or responsive, exhibiting persons speaking alternately (an *amœbean* poem)

amœnomania, a-mē'nō-mā''ni a, *n* [L *amœnus*, pleasant, and Gr *mania* madness] A form of mania in which the hallucinations are of an agreeable nature

among amongst, a-mung', a-mungst', *prep* [O E *amonge*, *amonges*, *amongest*, A. Sax *onmang*, *ongemang*, fr *on*, on, and *gemang*, a crowd, fr *mengan*, to mingle In *amonges* the *-es* is an adverbial genitive termination, the *t* has been tacked on, as in *amidst* MINGLE.] Mixed or mingled with, conjoined or associated with, amidst, throughout, of the number

amontillado a-mon'til-a''dō, *n* [Sp] A dry kind of sherry of a light colour

amorce, a-mors', *n* [Fr *amorce*, fr L *ad*, to, *mordēre*, *morsum*, to bite] A sort of percussion cap, a toy detonator

amoret, am'or-et, *n* [From L *amor*, love] A lover, a cupid

amoretto, am-o-ret'tō, pl **amoretti**, am-or-et'ti, **amorino**, am-o-rē'nō, pl **amorini**, am-o-rē'ni, *n* [It , fr L *amor*, love AMOROUS] Terms in art for loves or cupids

amorous, am'or-us, *a* [Fr *amoureux* L L *amorosus*, fr L. *amor* love, fr *amo*, I love (akin to *emo*, I take), whence also *amity*, *amiable*, &c] Inclined to love persons of the opposite sex having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment, loving, enamoured, fond, tender

amorously, am'or-us-li, *adv* In an amorous manner

amorousness, am'or us-nes, *n* Quality of being amorous

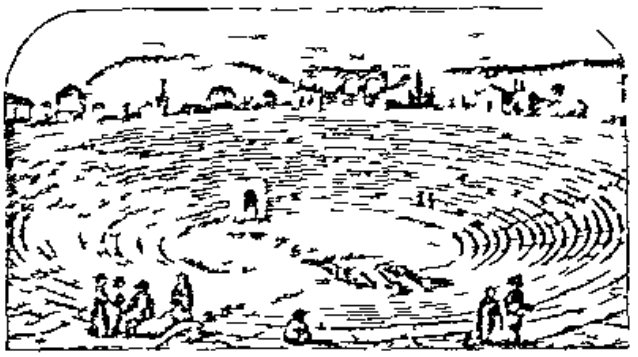
amorphous, a-mōr'fus, *a* [Gr *a*, priv , and *morphē*, shape, form] Without shape; of irregular shape, shapeless.

amort, a-mōrt', *pred a* [From Fr *a la mort*, to the death, a phrase which in Eng-

lish got corrupted to *all amort*] Depressed spiritless downcast

amortize a-mor'tiz, *v t* pret & pp *amortized*, a-mor'tizt ppr *amortizing* a-mōr'tiz-ing. [L *L amortizare*—L *ad* to and *mors, mortis*, death. MORTAL.] To alienate in mortmain to extinguish (a debt) by means of a sinking fund.—**amortization**, **amortizement**, a mōr tiz ā shon a-mor'tiz ment, *s* The act of amortizing

amount a-mo nt *v i* pret & pp *amounted* a mount ed ppr *amounting* a-mount ing [O Fr *amonter* to advance increase, *amont* upwards—*a*, to, and *pont* L *mons montis* a hill. MOUNT.] To mount up in number or quantity to come up reach, or be equivalent. —*s* What the whole moon ta up or rises to the sum total the effect, substance, or result



Ancient Amphitheatre at Verona.

amour a-mōr' *n* [Fr L *amor* love Amorous.] A love intrigue an affair of gallantry

ampere am pār' *s* [From *Ampère* a French electrician.] The unit employed in measuring the strength of an electric current

ampersand, am per sand, *s*. [From *and per se and* that is and by itself and] A name for the written or printed character used to represent the word *and*

amphibia, am fib i-a, *s pl* [Gr *amphibia*, living a double life—*amphi*, both, and *bios*, life] Those animal which possess both gills and lungs, as the frogs and toads, which have gills in the tadpole stage

amphibian am-fib i-an, *s*. An amphibious creature one of the amphibia,

amphibious, am fib'i-us, *a* [See above] Having the power of living in air and water having the character of the amphibians having a mixed or two fold character

amphibole am fi-bōl, *s* [Gr *amphibolos* doubtful, equivocal] A name given to hornblende from its resemblance to augite, for which it may be mistaken.

amphibological am fib'o loj'ik al, *a*, Pertaining to amphibology of doubtful meaning ambiguous.

amphibology am fi bol o ji, *s* [Gr *amphibologia* fr *amphibolos* equivocal—*amphi* in two ways, *ballō* I throw—and *logos*, discourse] Speech susceptible of two interpretations a phrase of uncertain meaning.

amphibrach am fi-brak, *s* [Gr *amphibrachys—amphi*, on both sides, and *brachys* short] A poetical foot of three syllables, having a short syllable on each side of the middle one which is long

amphicœlous, am-fi-sē lus, *a*. [Gr *amphi*, at both ends, and *koilos* hollow] Applied to vertebræ which are doubly concave, or hollow at both end (as in fishes)

amphigory am fi-gō-ri *s* [Fr *amphigouri*.] A meaningless rigmarole a nonsensical parody

amphimacer am fim a-ser *s* [Gr *amphi makros*, long on both sides—*amphi*, on both sides, *makros* long] *Pros* a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long the opposite of the amphibrach.

amphitoxus, am-fi-ok sus, *s*. [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, and *oxus* or *oxys*, sharp because sharp at both ends.] A kind of fish of a very rudimentary type, the lancelet

amphipod am fi-pod, *s* [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] One of an order (Amphipoda) of small crustaceous animals.

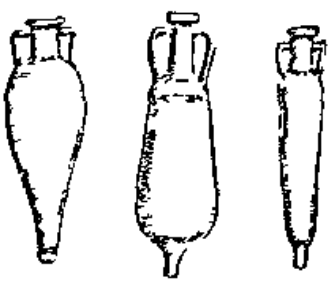
amphisbæna, am fis-bē na, *s*. [Gr *amphisbaina*—*amphis*, on both sides, and *baino* I go, from the belief that it moved with either end foremost] A fabulous monster formerly believed in the generic name of small serpent-like reptiles.

amphistomous, am fis'to-mus, *a* [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, *stoma*, mouth] Having a mouth at either end of the body as certain parasitic worms.

amphitheatre am fi the a-ter *s* [Gr *amphitheatron—amphi*, on both sides, and *theatron* theatre] An ancient edifice of an oval or elliptical form with rows of seats all round, rising high one as they recede from the central area, in which a gladiatorial or other show was exhibited a modern building of similar character a natural hollow among hills having a similar shape

amphitheatrical am fi th at ric-al *a* Pertaining to or exhibited in an amphitheatre —Also **amphitheatral** *a* i-fi the at ral

amphora, am fo-ra, *s* [L. *amphora*, fr Gr *amphoreus—amphi* on both sides, and



Amphoræ.

phero I carry] Among the Greeks and Romans, a tall two-handled vessel for holding wine oil, &c

amphoral am fo-ral, *a* Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

ample am'pl, *a* [Fr *ample* L. *amplus*—prefix *am*, *amb* round, about, a root of *pleo* I fill like *duplus*, double] Large in dimensions of great size extent, capacity or bulk spacious extensive wide copious rich liberal plentiful.

ampleness am'pl-nes, *s* Quality of being ample largeness spaciousness sufficiency abundance.

amplexicaul am-plek'si kal, *a* [L. *amplexus*, embracing and *caul* a stem.] *Bot* nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.

amplification am pli-fi-kā shon, *s* [L. *amplificatio*] Act of amplifying or making large enlargement extension diffusive description discussion.

amplificative amplificatory am pli fi kāt-iv am pli fi kā to-ri, *a* Serving or tending to amplify

amplifier am'pli fi-er *s*. One who or that which amplifies or enlarges.

amplify am pli fi, *v t* pret. & pp *amplified*, am'pli fid ppr *amplifying* am'pli fi-ing [Fr *amplifier* L. *amplificare—amplus*, large and *facio* I make] To enlarge to augment to extend with fresh details or other additions to exaggerate to treat copiously —*v i*. To speak largely or copiously to be diffuse in speaking or writing

amplitude am'pli tūd, *s* [L. *amplitudo* fr *amplus* ample] State of being ample ampleness largeness, extent wideness abundance horizontal distance of the sun or a star from the east or west point, when rising or setting.

amply am pli, *ad* In an ample manner largely liberally fully copiously

ampulla am pul'la, *s* pl. **ampullæ** am-pul'lē [L] A more or less globular bottle used by the Romans for holding oil a vessel for holding consecrated oil a bag like appendage of a plant a hollow flask shaped leaf

amputate am pū tāt, *v t* pret. & pp *amputated*, am pu-tāt-ed ppr *amputating* am pu tāt i-ng. [L. *amputo, amputatus—amb* round about and *puto* I prune or lop I clear up, reckon, think (seen also in *compute dispute impute*), fr root seen in *purus* E *pure*] To prune, lop or cut off to cut off a limb or other part of the body

amputation am pū tā shon, *s* [L. *amputatio*] Act or operation of amputating, or cutting off a limb or other part of the body

amuck a-muk' *n* or *ads* [Malay] Only in phrase to run *amuck*, to rush about frantically attacking all that come in the way as Malays sometimes do hence to attack all and sundry

amulet am u let, *s* [L. *amuletum* Fr *amulette* origin unknown] A charm against evils or witchcraft something worn as a remedy or preservative against evil or mischief

amuse a-muz' *v t* pret & pp *amused*, a-muzd ppr *amusing* a-muz'ing [Fr *amuser* to amuse, to divert, to hold in play —*a* to and O Fr *muser* to muse, to stare stupidly MUSE, *v*] To entertain or keep the attention of agreeably engaged to divert to beguile to delude to keep in expectation, as by flattery plausible pretences, and the like to keep in play

amusement a muz ment, *s* [*Amuse* and *-ment* = Fr *amusement*] The act of amusing, or state of being amused a slight amount of mirth or tendency towards merriment diversion entertainment recreation pastime sport.

amuser a-muz'er *s* One who amuses.

amusing, a-mūz'ing *a*. Causing amusement entertaining giving some diversion diverting causing slight merriment pleasing

amusingly a-mūz'ing li *adv* In an amusing manner

amusive a-mū'siv *a* Causing amusement amusing entertaining

amusively a-mūz'i-li *ad* In an amusive manner amusingly

amygdalate a-mig'da-lāt, *s*. [L. *amygdala*, an almond. ALMOND.] An emulsion made of almonds milk of almonds.

amygdaline a-mig'da-lin, *a* [L. *amygdalus*, fr *amygdala* an almond] Pertaining to, resembling or made of almonds.

amygdaloid a-mig'da-loid, *s* [L. *amygdala*, an almond, and *-oid*] A kind of igneous rock, containing round or almond shaped vesicles or cavities partly or wholly filled with crystalline nodules of various minerals.

amygdaloidal a-mig'da-loid al, *a*. Pertaining to amygdaloid almond-shaped.

amyl am il, *s* [Gr *amylon* starch] *Chem* a hypothetical radical said to exist in many substances, as amylic alcohol, &c.—Nitrite of amyl, an amber-coloured fluid with a pleasant odour having the property when inhaled of quickening the heart's action.

amylaceous, am il-ā shus, *a* [Gr *amylon* starch.] Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain resembling starch.

amylene am il-ēn, *s* [*Amyl* and *-ene*] A hydrocarbon obtained from amyl alcohol, and possessing anæsthetic properties

amylic am il'ik, *a* Pertaining to amyl.

amyloid am il-oid, *a* [Gr *amylon*, starch,

and *-oid*] Resembling or being of the nature of starch——n A non nitrogenous or starchy substance

an, an, *a* [A Sax *an*, one, an, the former being the original, the latter a developed meaning, the same word as *one* ONE] One, the form of the indefinite article used before words beginning with a vowel sound The form *a* is used before consonants (including the name sound of *u* as in *unit, European = yu*), *an* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound or the sound of *h* when the accent falls on any syllable except the first, as, *an inn, an umpire, an heir, an historian* (but also *a historian*)

an, an, *conj* [Shortened form of *and*, which was often used in this sense] If —in archaic usage

anabaptism, an-a-bap'tizm, *n* The doctrine of the Anabaptists

Anabaptist, an-a-bap'tist, *n* [From Gr *ana*, anew, over again, and *baptizō*, I baptize] One who maintains that persons baptized in their infancy ought to be baptized again, and that adults only should be baptized, and that by immersion

anabaptistic, an'a-bap-tis"tik, *a* Relating to the Anabaptists

anabasis, an-ab'a sis, *n* [Gr —*ana*, up, and *basis*, a going, fr *bainō*, I go] A going up, an expedition from the coast inland

anacamptic, an-a-kamp'tik, *a* [Gr *ana*, back, and *I amptō*, I bend] Pertaining to the reflection of light or sound, reflecting or reflected

anacanthous, an a kan'thus, *a* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and *akantha*, a spine] Spineless, having spineless fins

anachronism, an-ak'ron izm, *n* [Gr *ana*, back, backwards, against, and *chronos*, time CHRONIC] An error in chronology, any error which implies the misplacing of persons or events in time, something foreign to or out of keeping with a specified epoch

anachronistic, an-ak'ron-is"tik, *a* Containing or forming an anachronism

anaclastic, an a klas'tik, *a* [Gr *anaklasis*, a bending back—Gr *ana*, back, and *klasis*, a breaking, fr *klaō*, I break] Pertaining to or produced by the refraction of light, bending back, flexible

anacoluthon, an'a-kol ū"thon, *n* [Gr *anakolouthos*, wanting sequence—neg prefix *an*, and *akolouthos*, following] A want of grammatical sequence in a sentence, owing to the latter member of it belonging to a different grammatical construction from the preceding, as, 'He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death'

anaconda, an-a kon'da, *n* The popular name of large species of the serpent tribe

anacreontic, a-nak'rē-on"tik, *a* Pertaining to Anacreon said of a kind of verse or measure amatory ——n. A little poem in praise of love or wine

anadem, anademe an'a-dem, an'a-dēm, *n* [Gr *anadēma*, a head band or fillet—*ana*, up, and *deō*, I bind] A band, fillet, garland, or wreath

anadromous, an ad'ro mus, *a* [Gr *anadromos—ana*, up, *dromos*, running] Ascending rivers to spawn said of fish such as the salmon

anæmia, a-nē'mi-a, *n* [Gr —*an*, priv , and *haima*, blood] *Med* a deficiency of blood or of certain constituents of the blood

anæmic, a nē'mik, *a* Pertaining to or affected with anæmia

anæsthesia, anæsthesis, an es-thē'si-a, an es thē'sis, *n* [Gr *anaisthēsia anaisthēsis—an*, priv , and *aisthanomai*, I feel] Diminished or lost sense of feeling, an artificially produced state of insensibility to pain

anæsthetic, an-es-thet'ik, *a* [Gr *anaisthatos*, insensible See prec] Of or belonging to anæsthesia, having the power of depriving of feeling or sensation ——*n* A substance which has the power of depriving of feeling or sensation, as chloroform when its vapour is inhaled

anæsthetize, an-es'thet-īz, *v t* pret & pp *anæsthetized*, an-es'thet-īzd, ppr *anæsthetizing*, an-es'thet-īz-ing [See prec] To render insensible

anaglyph, an'a-glif, *n* [Gr *anaglyphon*, embossed work—*ana*, up, and *glyphō*, I engrave] An ornament in relief chased or embossed —**anaglyphic, anaglyphical**, an a glif'ik, an-a-glif'ik al, *a* Pertaining to anaglyphs or to the art of chasing and embossing in relief

anagoge, anagogy, an'a-gō-jē, an'a-gō ji, *n* [Gr *anagōgē—ana*, up, and *agōgē*, a leading, fr *agō*, I lead or bring] An elevation of mind to things celestial or mysterious, the spiritual or allegorical meaning or application of words

anagogical, an a goj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to anagoge, elevated mysterious, spiritual

anagram, an'a-gram, *n* [Gr *ana*, backward, and *gramma*, a letter] A transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, by which a new word or sentence is formed

anagrammatical, an'a-gram mat"ik al, *a* Forming an anagram

anagrammatically, an'a-gram-mat"ik-al li, *adv* In the manner of an anagram

anagrammatist, an-a-gram'mat-ist, *n* A maker of anagrams

anal, a'nal, *a* [L *anus*, the fundament, lit a ring ANNULAR] Pertaining to or lying near the anus, fundament, or vent

analect, an'a-lekt, *n* [Gr *analektos*, select—*ana*, up, and *legō*, I gather] An extract or small piece selected from an author or literary work generally in plural.

analectic, an a-lek'tik, *a* Relating to analects, made up of selections

analgesia, an al-jē'zi a, *n* [Gr *analgēsia —an*, priv , and *algos*, pain] Incapacity for feeling pain in some part of the body

anallantoic, an'al lan tō"ik, *a* [Prefix *an*, not, and *allantois*] Not possessing an allantois

analogical, an-a-loj'ik-al, *a* Having analogy, analogous, according to analogy

analogically, an-a loj'ik-al-li, *adv* In an analogical manner

analogist, an al'o-jist, *n* One who adheres to analogy

analogize, an al'o-jīz, *v t* pret, & pp *analogized*, an al'o-jīzd, ppr *analogizing*, an-al'o-jīz ing To explain by analogy, to treat analogically

analogous, an-al'og-us, *a* [Gr *analogos* ANALOGY] Having analogy, proportional, corresponding, similar with *to*

analogously, an-al'og-us-li, *adv* In an analogous manner

analogue, an'a-log, *n* [Fr , fr Gr *analogos* ANALOGY] A word or thing analogous to or resembling some other

analogy, an al'o-ji, *n* [Gr *analogia*, fr *analogos*, analogous, according to due ratio, proportionate—*ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio, proportion, speech] The likeness in some circumstances between things different in other respects, similarity, conformity, parallelism

analysable, an'a-līz-a-bl, *a* That can be analysed

analyse, an'a līz, *v t* pret & pp *analysed*, an'a-līzd, ppr *analysing*, an'a līz-ing [Fr *analyser*, to analyse, fr *analyse*, analysis (q v)] To subject to analysis, to resolve, dissolve, or separate into its first principles, elements or constituent parts

analysis an al'i-sis, *n* , pl **analyses**, an-al'i sēz [Gr —prefix *ana*, implying distribution, and *lysis*, a loosing, resolving, from *lyō*, I loosen] The resolution of a compound object whether of the senses or the intellect into its elements or component parts a consideration of anything in its separate parts and their mutual relation opposed to *synthesis*, application of chemical tests to determine ingredients, syllabus, synopsis

analyst, an'a list, *n* One who analyses, or is versed in analysis, one who subjects *articles to chemical tests to find* out their ingredients

analytic, analytical, an a-lit'ik, an a lit'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to analysis, containing analysis

analytically, an a-lit'ik-al li, *adv* In the manner of analysis

analytics, an a-lit'iks, *n* The science of analysis

analyze Same as *Analyse*

anamniotic, an-am'ni-ot"ik, *a* [Gr prefix *an*, not, and *amnion*] Having no ammon

anamorphosis, an a-mor'fo-sis or an'a-mor fō"sis, *n* [Gr *ana*, again, and *morphōsis*, formation, fr *morphē*, a form] A drawing presenting a distorted image of the object, unless when viewed in certain ways, as reflected from a mirror of certain form, &c , an anomalous development of part of a plant or animal.



Anamorphosis

ananas, an an'as, *n* [S American native name] A name for the pine-apple

anandrous, an an'-drus, *a* [Gr *an*, priv , and *anēr, andros* a male or stamen.] *Bot* destitute of a stamen (female flowers)

anapest, an'a-pest, *n* [Gr *anapaistos*, reversed — *ana*, back, backwards, and *paiō*, I strike] A dactyl reversed, a poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the two first short, the last long

anapestic, an-a-pes'tik, *a* Pertaining to an anapest, consisting of anapests

anaphrodisiac, an-af'ro-diz"i ak, *n* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and *aphrodisiacos*, venereal, fr *Aphroditē*, the goddess of love] A substance capable of dulling sexual appetite

anaplastic, an a-plas'tik, *a* Pertaining to anaplasty

anaplasty, an'a-plas-ti, *n* [Gr *ana*, again, and *plassō*, I fashion] *Surg* an operation to supply from some adjacent healthy structure the loss of small portions of flesh

anaplerotic, an'a-plē-rot"ik *a* [Gr *ana*, up, and *plēroō*, I fill.] *Med* filling up, promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers

anapodeictic, an ap'o-dik"tik, *a* [Gr *an*, priv , and *apodeiktikos*, demonstrable] Incapable of being proved by argument

anarch, an'ark, *n* [ANARCHY] An anarchist or believer in anarchy

anarchic, anarchical, an ark'ik, an ark'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to anarchy, without rule or government

anarchist, an'ark-ist, *n* [*Anarchy* and *-ist*] An author or promoter of anarchy, one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state, one who would overthrow all established institutions, whether political or social, one who believes in political anarchy

anarchy, an'ar ki, *n* [Gr *anarchia*, anarchy, fr *anarchos*, without ruler, fr *an*, priv , and *archē*, rule, *archos*, ruler] State or condition of being without rule, or without a ruler, want of law or order, want of government, political confusion, abolition of established political or social institutions the theory that the most perfect state of society is when there is no direct government but perfect individual freedom

anarthropoda, an ar throp'o-da, *n pl* [Gr *an*, priv , *arthros*, joint, and *pous, podos* foot] Annulose or ringed animals that have no jointed limbs or appendages, including the leeches earthworms, &c

anarthrous, an ar'thrus, *a* [Gr *an*, priv , and *arthron* a joint or article] *Gram* without the article, *zool* without joints or jointed appendages

anasarca, an a-sar'ka, *n* [Gr *ana*, implying distribution, through, and *sarx, sarkos*,

flesh] *Med.* dropsy of the cellular tissue general dropsy

anastatic an-a-stat'ik, *a* [Gr *ana*, up and *statos*, to stand.] Consisting of furnished with raised characters applied to a kind of printing from zinc plates etched so that the design is left in relief

anastomose a-nas'to-mōz, *v* pret & pp *anastomosed*, a-nas'tō-mōzd, ppr *anastomosing* a-nas'tō-mōz-ing To communicate or run into each other by anastomosis

anastomosis, a-nas-tō-mō'sis, *n* [Gr fr *ana*, back again, and *stoma* mouth] The intercommunication or running into each other of the vessels or tubes in vegetable or animal bodies by way of various branches or ramifications.

anastomotic a-nas'to-mot'ik, *a* Pertaining to anastomosis.

anathema, a-nath'ē-ma, *n* [Gr *anathema*, a thing devoted to evil, fr *anatithemi* I dedicate—*ana* up and *tithemi*, I place (whence also *theme thesis*)] Something held accursed or devoted to destruction excommunication with curses and religious ceremonial a curse or ecclesiastical denunciation execration in general curse

anathematize a-nath'e-mat-īz, *t* pret & pp *anathematized*, a-nath'e-mat-īzd, ppr *anathematizing* a-nath'e-mat-īz-ing To pronounce an anathema against to execrate to denounce with a denunciation of curses

anatomical anatomic an-a-tom'ik al, an-a-tom'ik *a* [Gr *anatomikos*] Relating to anatomy or dissection.

anatomically an-a-tom'ik al-li, *adv* In an anatomical manner

anatomism an-at'o-mizm, *n.* [*Anatomy* and *-ism*—fr *anatomiste*] Anatomical structure or analysis explanation of vital phenomena by *anatomical structure*

anatomist a-nat'o-mist, *n.* [*Anatomy* and *-ist*—fr *anatomiste*] One skilled in anatomy or in the art of dissection, or versed in the doctrine and principles of anatomy

anatomize, a-nat'o-mīz, *t* pret & pp *anatomized*, a-nat'o-mīzd, ppr *anatomizing* a-nat'o-mīz-ing [Fr *anatomiser* ANATOMY] To cut up or dissect for the purpose of study or investigation to open up by cutting to lay open to lay open or expose minutely to analyse

anatomy a-nat'o-mi, *n* [Fr *anatomie* L. *anatomia*, fr Gr *anatmē—ana* up, and *tome*, a cutting fr *temno* I cut (whence also *tom*)] The art of dissecting an animal body doctrine of the structure of the body learned by dissection art of dividing, laying open, or minutely investigating anything a thin meagre person.

anatropal anatropous a-nat'ro-pal, a-nat'r o-us, *a* [Gr *ana*, denoting inversion, and *trepo* I turn.] *Bot* having the ovule inverted.

anberry an'be-ri, *n* [A. Sax *an*=on, and *berry*] A kind of warty protuberance or growth on a horse or ox a kind of gall or excrescence on a turnip

ance tor an'ses-ter *n* [O Fr *ancestre ancessor* Fr *ancêtre*, an ancestor fr L. *antecessor* a predecessor—*ant* before, and *cedo cessum*, I go CEDE.] One from whom a person is descended a progenitor a forefather

ancestral an-ses'tral, *a.* Relating or belonging to ancestors.

ancestress, an ses-tres, *n* A female ancestor

ancestry an ses-tri, *n* A series of ancestors or progenitors lineage birth descent honourable descent.

anchor ang'ker *n*, [A. Sax. *ancor* borrowed fr L. *cora*, *anchora*=Gr *ankyra*, an anchor Of same origin are G Dan and D *anker* Sw *ankare*, Fr *ancre*, It. and Sp. *ancora* From a root meaning crooked, bent, seen in L. *angulus*, a corner] *a kile, angl* a fish hook.] An iron instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in water catching hold of the bottom, and connected with the vessel by a rope or chain any contrivance for an analogous purpose something that gives security to the mind.

The fig shows a modern anchor commonly used.—At anchor anchored, or kept in place by an anchor —To cast anchor to let it down and bring the ship to a stop—To



Trtsman's Anchor

weigh anchor to raise it and sail away —*v t*, pret & pp *anchored* ppr *anchoring* ang'ker i ng To hook or hold fast by an anchor to place at anchor to fix securely to fasten n.—*v i.* To cast anchor to come to anchor to stop

anchorage ang'ker aj *n* [*Anchor* and *-age*] A place where a ship can anchor duty on ships for anchoring a secure support or rest for the mind.

anchoret anchorite ang'ko-ret, ang'ko-rit *n* [Gr *anachoreo anachoretes*—*ana* back and *cheo* I go fr *choros* a place, room] One who retires or retreats from the world a hermit a recluse.

anchoretic anchoretical ang ko-ret'ik, ang ko-r t'ik al, *a* Pertaining to an anchoret, or a hermit, or his mode of life —Also **anchoritic anchoritical**

anchor hold ang'ker h ld, *n* The hold or fastness of an anchor security

anchorite ang'ko-rit, *n* See ANCHORET

anchoritess anchoress ang'ko-rit-es, an'ko-res, *n* A female anchoret.

anchovy an-cho'vi *n* [Pg and Sp *anchova* an anchovy fr Basque *anchua*, *anchura*, anchovy] A small fish of the herring family caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and furnishing a fine sauce

anchovy pear an-cho'vi pār *n* A fruit of Jamaica, which is pickled and eaten.

anchylose a'ki los. A common but erroneous spelling of *Ankylose*

ancient ān'shent, *a.* [Fr *ancien* L.L. *ntianus* fr L prep *ant* before (whence also *antic*, *antique*] The final *t* has no right to its place in this word compare *quant*, *pheasant* &c] That happened or existed in former times associated with, or belonging to the times of long ago of long standing of great age old —*n.* A person living at an early period of history (generally in plural, and opposed to *moderns*) a very old man an elder or person of influence

ancient ān'shent, *n* [Corrupted fr *ensign*] A flag an ensign the bearer of a flag

anciently ān'sh nt-li, *adv* In old times in times long passed away

ancientness, ān'sh nt-nes, *n.* State of being ancient antiquity

ancillary an sil la-ri, *a* [L *ancillaris*, f *ancilla*, a maid-servant.] Subservient aiding auxiliary subordinate

ancle ang'kl. See ANKLE

and and, conj [A Sax *and ond*, cog l=O Fris *and a ada*, D *en*, *ende* G u *d*, O H G *u ti*, *anti*, all signifying and. The word appears to have been originally a prep akin to L. *ante* before, G *anti*, against. The Scand. word equivalent to and is akin to L. *ke* [Dan. *og* Sw *och*, Icel. *k*=G *au h*)] A particle which connects words and sentences together and is sometimes used to introduce interrogative and other clauses. In old writers *and*, *n* has often the sense of *if*

andante an-dan'te, *a* [It *andante* walking moderately fr *andare*, to go] *Music* moving with a moderate even, graceful, onward progression.—*n.* A movement or piece composed in *andante* time

Andean an-dē'an, *a* Pertaining to the Andes.

andiron and'i-ern, *n* [O E. *and* or *aund ron*, *aundire* O Fr *andier* origin unknown.] One of a pair of metallic supports for pieces of wood burned on an open hearth a fire-dog

andrœcium, an-drē'si um *n* [Gr *aner*, *andros* a man, a male and *oikos* a house] *Bot* the male system of a flower the assemblage of the stamens.

androgynal androgynous an-droj'in-al, an-droj'in us, *a* [Gr *a* priv *gynē*—*aner andros* a man or male and *gynē* woman] Having two sexes or being male and female hermaphroditic

andropetalous an-dro-pet'al us, *a* [Gr *aner andros* a male and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot* said of double flowers having the stamens converted into petals

androphagi an-drof'a-jī, *n pl* [Gr *anēr andros* a man, and *phagō* I eat] Man eaters anthropophagi.—**androphagous** an-drof'a-gus, *a* Retaining or addicted to cannibalism.

androsphinx an dro-sfingks, *n* [Gr *anēr andros* a man, and *sphinx* a sphinx] A sphinx with a human head.

anear a-nēr' *pred a* and *prep* [Prefix *a*, on, and *near* comp *afar*] Near [Poetic]

anecdotal an-ek-dot-al, *a* Pertaining to anecdotes

anecdote an ek-d t, *n.* [Gr *anekdotos*, not published—*an*, n g *ek*, out, and *dotos* given fr *didomi* I give (whence *dose*)] A short story of a detached incident of fact, a biographical incident a single passage of private life

anecdotical an-ek-dot ik al, *a* Pertaining to an anecdote

anecdotist, an ek-d t-ist, *n.* One who deals in anecdotes.

anelet a-nel' *v t* [A Sax. *an*, on, and *elet* oil, fr L. *oleum*, oil.] To anoint with oil to give extreme unction

anelectric, an-e l k'trik, *a* [Gr an, priv., and E. *electric*] Having no electric properties non-electric.

anemia a-nē'mi a, *n.* Same as *Anæmia*

anemograph a-nem o-graf *n* [Gr *anemos* the wind, *graphō* I write] An instrument for measuring and recording the force and direction of the wind

anemometer an-e m m et-er *n.* [Gr *anemos*, wind, *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the strength or velocity of the wind

anemometry an-e-mom et-ri, *n* [See prec] The process of determining the pressure or force of the wind

anemone a-nem o-nē *n* [Gr *anemōnē*, the wind flower from *anemos*, the wind, being easily stripped of its petals by the wind. ANIMAL] Wind flower a genus of plants.

anemophilous an-e-mof i-lus, *a* [Gr *anemos* wind, *philos*, loving] *Bot* having the pollen conveyed and fertilization effected by the wind

anemoscope a-nem o-skop *n* [Gr *anemos*, wind, and *skopeo* I view] A contrivance which shows the course or direction of the wind a vane

anent, a-nent' *prep* [A. Sax *on efn*, *on emn*, on a level, near lit. *on even*. The *t* as in *against ancient* is superfluous.] About respecting regarding

anergy an e jī *n* [Gr prefix *an*, not, *ergon*, work] *Physiol* a morbid want or loss of energy more or less permanent.

aneroid an e roid, *a* [Gr *a*, priv *neros*, moisture and term *-oid*] Dispensing with fluid as of a barometer the action of which depends not on the pressure of the atmosphere on mercury but on its pressure upon a thin metallic box nearly exhausted of air hermetically sealed, and having a slightly elastic top which rises or falls with the varying pressure often called simply an *aneroid*

aneurism aneurysm an ū rizm, *n* [Gr *aneurysma—ana* up, and *eurys*, wide broad] The widening or dilatation of an artery at some particular point, often a dangerous ailment

aneurismal, an ū riz'mal, *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism.

anew, a-nū', *adv* [Prefix *a*, of or on, and *new*, comp *afresh, of old*] Of new, over again afresh, newly

anfractuous, an frak'tū-us, *a* [Fr *anfractueux*, fr L *anfractus*, a winding—*amb*, about, and *frango, fractum*, I break (whence *fracture*, &c)] Winding, full of windings and turnings, sinuous

angel, ān'jel, *n* [L *angelus*, fr Gr *angelos*, originally simply a messenger] A divine messenger, a spirit employed by God in human affairs, an inhabitant of heaven, an evil spirit, a very beautiful person, an old English *gold coin* of various reigns, worth ten shillings sterling —a Resembling angels, angelic

angelic, angelical, an-jel'ik, an jel'ik-al, *a* [L *angelicus*] Belonging to or resembling an angel or angels

angelica, an-jel'ik a, *n* [From possessing what were regarded as *angelic* powers or virtues] The name of two umbelliferous plants, one of which, *Angelica sylvestris*, grows wild in Britain, the other, garden angelica (*Archangelica officinalis*), possesses carminative and tonic properties

angelically, an-jel'ik-al li, *adv* In an angelical manner, like an angel

angelolatry, ān-jel ol'a-tri, *n* [Gr *angelos*, an angel, *latreia*, worship] The worship of angels

angelophany, ān-jel-of'a-ni *n* [*Angel*, and Gr *phainō*, I appear] The appearance of an angel or angels to man

angelus, an'jel us, *n* [From the first word of the Latin passage repeated] *R Cath Ch* a devotional exercise in memory of the incarnation recited at morning, noon, and sunset, the bell tolled to indicate the time when the angelus is to be recited

anger, ang'ger, *n* [Originally grief, fr Icel *angr*, grief, sorrow, *angra*, to grieve, annoy, Dan *anger*, sorrow, same root as in A Sax *ange*, vexed, narrow, G *enge*, narrow, *angst*, anxiety, L *ango*, I trouble, *angor*, vexation, *angustus*, narrow (whence *anguish*), *anxius* (whence *anxious*), Gr *anchō*, I choke] A violent passion or emotion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury, resentment, wrath, rage, ire, indignation —*v t* pret and pp *angered*, ang'gerd, ppr *angering*, ang'gering To excite to anger, to irritate, to enrage, to provoke, to exasperate

Angevin, an'je-vin, *a* Of or pertaining to *Anjou, a former province of France*

angina, an-jī'na or an'ji-na, *n* [L *angina*, fr *ango* I choke ANGER] *Med* an inflammatory affection of the throat, quinsy —Angina pectoris, a fatal disease characterized by paroxysms of intense pain and a feeling of constriction in the chest

angiocarpous, an'ji-ō-kar'pus, *a* [Gr *angeion*, a capsule, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* having a fruit inclosed within a distinct covering

angiosperm, an'ji-ō-sperm, *n* [Gr *an geion*, a vessel, and *sperma*, seed] *Bot* a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel —**angiospermous**, an'ji-ō-sper''mus, *a* *Bot* having seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel

angle, ang'gl, *n* [A Sax *angel*, a fish-hook=G *angel*, Icel *öngull*, a hook, from a root meaning crooked, *seen also in next* word and in ANCHOR] A fishing hook.—*v i* pret & pp *angled*, ang gld, ppr *angling*, ang'gling To fish with an angle, or with rod, line, and hook

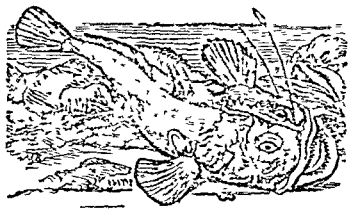
angle ang'gl, *n* [Fr *angle*, fr L *angulus* an angle, a corner, akin Gr *angi ylos*, crooked *angl ōn*, elbow, same root as *anchor* (q v)] The inclination or opening of two lines or planes which meet in a point but have different directions, the point where two lines meet, a corner, a sharp jutting point

Angle, ang'gl, *n* [A Sax *Angle, Engle*, the Angles] A member of a Low German tribe who in the fifth century and subsequently crossed over to Britain along with Saxons, Jutes, and others, and colonized a great part of what from them has received the name of England

angled, ang'gld, *a* Having an angle or angles

angle-iron, ang'gl ī-ern, *n* A piece of rolled iron in the shape of the letter L, used for forming the joints of iron plates in girders, boilers, &c, to which it is riveted.

angler, ang'gler, *n* One that fishes with an angle, a certain fish which allures and



Angler (*Lophius piscatorius*)

catches small fishes by the aid of filaments or thread-like appendages on the head, called also *frog fish*

Anglican, ang'glik-an, *a* [L L *Anglicus*, English, fr the *Angles* ENGLISH] English, pertaining to England or to the English church, or allied Episcopal churches

Anglicanism, ang'glik-an izm, *n* [See prec] The principles of or adherence to the Established Church of England.

Anglicism, ang'gli sizm, *n* [See next] An English idiom

Anglicize, ang'gli-sīz, *v t* pret & pp *anglicized*, ang'gli-sīzd, ppr *anglicizing*, ang'gli siz-ing [L L *Anglicus*, English, and *-ize*] To make English, to render conformable to the English idiom

Anglify, ang'gli-fī, *v t* pret & pp *anglified*, ang'gli fid ppr *anglifying*, ang'gli fi-ing [L L *Anglus*, English, and *-fy*] To make English or give an English character to

angling, ang'gling, *n* The art or occupation of fishing with a rod and line, rod-fishing

Anglo-American, ang'glō-a mer'i-kan, *a* Pertaining both to England and America, belonging to the English settled in America. Used also as noun

Anglo-Catholic, ang'glō-kath'o-lik, *n* A member of the Anglican or English Protestant Episcopal Church —*a* A term employed to designate those churches which adopt the principles of the English Reformation —**Anglo-Catholicism**, ang'glō-ka-thol''i-sizm, *n* The principles or doctrines of the Anglican Church

Anglo-Indian ang'glō in-di-an, *n* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies Also as an adj

Anglo-Irish, ang'glō-īr ish, *n pl* English people born or resident in Ireland Also used as an adj

Anglomania, ang glō-mā'ni a, *n* [L L *Anglus* English, and Gr *mania*, madness] An excessive or undue attachment to or imitation of Englishmen or English customs by a foreigner

Anglophobia, ang-glō-fō'bi-a, *n* [L L *Anglus*, English, and Gr *phobos*, fear] An excessive hatred to or dread of English people, customs, or institutions

Anglo-Saxon, ang glō-sak'son, *n* An English Saxon, one of the nation formed by the union of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or one of their descendants, one of the English race, the language of the Anglo-Saxons, that is the English language in its first stage —*a* Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language

Angora-wool, an gō'ra-wul, *n* [From *Angora*, in Asia Minor] The long white hair of the Angora-goat, highly prized in manufactures for its silky appearance, mohair

angrily, ang'gri li, *adv* In an angry manner, wrathfully, resentfully

angry, ang'gri, *a* [*Anger* and *-y*] Affected with anger, irritated, provoked, inflamed, wrathful, resentful.

anguilliform, an-gwil'li-form, *a* [L *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, shape] Having the form of an eel or of a serpent

anguish, ang'gwish, *n* [O E *anguis, angoisse* Fr *angoisse*, fr L *angustia*, a strait, perplexity, fr *angustus*, narrow, root *ang* as in E *anger*] Extreme pain, either of body or mind, agony, torment, grief

angular, ang'gū-ler, *a* [L *angularis*, fr *angulus*, an angle] Having an angle, angles, or corners, pointed.

angularity, ang-gū la'ri-ti, *n* Quality of being angular

angularly, ang'gū ler-li, *adv* With angles or corners

angulated, ang'gū-lāt-ed, *a* Formed with angles or corners

anhungered, an hung'gerd, *a* [For *a-hungered*—prefix *a*, on, and *hunger* Hungry, longing eagerly

anhydrite, an-hī'drīt, *n* [See next art] Anhydrous sulphate of calcium, a mineral resembling a coarse grained granite

anhydrous, an-hī'drus, *a* [Gr *a*, *an*, priv, and *hudōr*, water] Destitute of water, not containing water in its composition

anight, anights, a nīt, a-nīts', *adv* [A Sax *on niht*, on night The form with *s* is an adverb gent] In the nighttime

anile, an'il, *a* [L *anilis*, fr *anus*, an old woman, allied to G *ahne*, O H G *ana*, grandmother] Relating to an old woman, aged, imbecile —**anility**, a-nil'i ti, *n* State of being an old woman imbecility, dotage

aniline, an'i lin *n* [From *anil*, a name of the indigo plant, fr Ar *an-nīl—al*, the, and *nīl*, Ar Per and Hind indigo] A substance obtained from indigo and from benzole, a product of coal-tar, furnishing a number of *brilliant dyes*

animadversion, an'i-mad-ver''shon, *n* [L *animadversio* ANIMADVERT] The act of one who animadverts, a remark by way of censure or criticism, criticism, stricture; censure, reproof

animadvert, an'i-mad vert'', *v i* pret & pp *animadverted*, an'i-mad vert''ed, ppr *animadverting* an'i mad vert''ing [L *animadverto*, I regard, observe, censure—*animus*, the mind, and *verto*, I turn ANIMAL, VERSE] To notice by some critical remark, to remark, to pass censure or criticism with *on or upon*

animal, an'i-mal, *n* [L *animal*, a living being, fr *anima*, air, breath, life, the soul (akin to *animus*, mind, spirit, courage), fr a root *an*, to breathe or blow seen also in Gr *anemos*, wind, Goth *anan*, to breathe] *A living being having sensation and voluntary motion, an inferior or irrational being,* in distinction to man, also often popularly a quadruped —a Belonging or relating to animals, pertaining to the sentient part of a living being, as distinguished from the intellectual or spiritual —The animal kingdom, all animals collectively —Animal spirits formerly fine or subtle particles supposed to be essential to sensation and voluntary motion, now natural cheerfulness or gaiety of disposition

animalcular an i-mal'kū ler, *a* Pertaining to animalcules

animalcule, an i mal'kūl *n* [L L *animalculum* pl *animalcula*, dimin of *animal* (q v)] A very minute animal, an animal so minute that it cannot be distinctly seen without a microscope. [The pl *animalcula is still sometimes* used and is correct, but not the common *animalcules*]

animalculine, an-i-mal'kū-lin, *a* Animalcular

animalism, an'i mal izm, *n* [*Animal* and *ism*] The state of being actuated by animal appetites only, sensuality

animality, an i mal'i ti, *n* The state of being an animal, those vital phenomena which superadded to vegetality, constitute animal existence

animalization, an'i-mal-iz ā''shon, *n* The act of animalizing

animalize, an'i mal iz, *v t* pret & pp *ani-*

mal-iz-i, an'i mal-izd ppr *animalizing* an i-mal iz ing To give animal life to to bring under the sway of animal appetites.

animate an'i mit, *v t* pret. & pp *animated* an i-māt-ed ppr *animating* an i māt-ing [L. *animo a matus* to give breath or life, fr *anima*, breath, &c. ANIMAL.] To give natural life to to enliven to inspirit to invigorate to encourage to rouse —— *a*, [L. *animatus*] Having life alive possessing animal life.

animated an i māt ed, *a* [See prec.] Having animal life lively vigorous full of spirit.

animating an'i māt-ing *a* Giving life infusing spirit enlivening rousing.

animatingly an'i māt-ing li, *adv* In an animating manner so as to animate or enliven.

animation an i-mā shon, *n* [L. *animatio*] Act of animating life vivacity spirit sprightliness vigour.

anime, an i me *n* [Sp.] A resin exuding from a large American tree Indian copal.

animism, an'i mizm, *n* [L. *anima* the soul ANIMAL.] The doctrine of souls, apparitions, and other spiritual beings, the belief among some peoples that natural phenomena are due to spirits, and that even inanimate objects have spirits.

animist an i-mist, *n*. One who holds to animism.

animistic an-i mis'tik, *a* Pertaining to or founded on, animism.

animosity an i-mos'i-ti, *n*. [L. *animositas*, fr *animosus*, courageous, spirited, fr *animus*, courage, spirit. ANIMAL.] Violent hatred active enmity malignity.

animus, an'i mus, *n*. [L. spirit, temper ANIMAL.] Intention purpose spirit temper especially hostile spirit or angry temper.

anise an'is, *n*. [L. *anisum*, fr Gr *anison*, *anethon*.] An aromatic umbelliferous plant, the seeds of which are used in making cordials.

aniseed an'i-sed, *n* [That is, *anise-seed*.] The seed of the anise.

anisette an i-set, *n* [Fr ANISE.] A liqueur flavoured with anise.

anisomeric anisomerous, an i so-mer'ik, an-i-som er us, *a* [Gr *anisos* unequal *an*, not, *isos* equal], and *meros*, a part.] Not consisting of symmetrical or corresponding parts unsymmetrical.

antitrogenous, a ni troj en us, *a* Not containing nitrogen non-nitrogenous.

anker ang'ker *n*. [Same as D. and G. *anker*.] A liquid measure of eight and a half imperial gallons, formerly used in England.

ankle ang'kl, *n* [Same as O. Fris. *ankel*, Dan. and Sw. *ankel*, G. *enkel*, the ankle the word being also seen in A. Sax. *ancleow* ankle fr a root *ang* meaning crooked. ANCHOR.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg. (Also written *Ancle*.)

ankled ang'kld, *a*. Having ankles used chiefly in compounds.

anklet, ang'klet, *n* [*Ankle* and *-let* comp. *n* *-let*.] An ornament or protection for the ankle.

ankylose ang ki los, *v t* pret. & pp *ankylosed* ang'ki-lost ppr *ankylosing*, ang'ki los-ing To affect with ankylosis.—— *v i*. To become ankylosed.

ankylosis, ang ki lō'sis, *n* [Gr. fr *ankylos* crooked. ANCHOR.] Stiffness and immovability of a joint more by adhesion of the articular ends of contiguous bones.

anna, an'na, *n* In the East Indies, the sixteenth part of a rupee.

annalist, an nal ist, *n*. A writer of annals.

annals, an nalz, *n pl* [L. *annales* (*libri*, books understood) fr *annalis*, pertaining to a year fr *annus* a year whence *anl*, *annat*, *annuity* (*perpennal*, &c. *A nus* is supposed to be for *asnus*, and to be akin to Goth. *asans*, harvest, Pruss. *asanus* autumn, A. Sax. *esne* hired servant, E. *earn*.] A narration of events in chronological order each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. The singular is sometimes used for one of the entries or items thus recorded.

annates, an nats, *n pl* [From L. *annus* a year ANNALS.] The first year's income of a spiritual living or benefice.

annatto an n t'o See ARNOTTO.

anneal an nel *v t* pret. & pp *annealed*, an-neld ppr *annealing* an nel ing [A. Sax. *a zelan*, *onael n* fr *an on*, on and *alan*, to kindle, fr *al* a fire akin to Icel. *l l* Sw *eld*, fire.] To heat, as glass or metals, and then cool very slowly to render them less brittle to heat in order to fix colours to enamel.

annelid annelidan an ne lid, an n l'i-dan, *n* [L. *annellus*, a little ring.] One of an extensive division of invertebrate animals,



Annelids.—1 Leech (*Sanguisuga medicinalis*). *a*, *Sylvia moniliformis*. 2, Head of same.

so called because their bodies are formed of a great number of small rings, as in the earthworm.

annex, an neks' *v t* pret. & pp *annexed*, an-nekst ppr *annexing* an n ks'ing [Fr *annexer* fr L. *annexus*, pp of *a necto*, *anexum*—*ad*, and *necto n xum*, I tie or bind (seen also in *connect*).] To unite at the end to subjoin to affix to connect as a consequence to take possession of or appropriate.

annexation an-n ks-ā shon, *n* Act of annexing addition union appropriation of territory what is appropriated.

annexationist, an nek s shon ist, *n*. One favourable to annexation, as of a portion of another country to his own.

annihilable an-ni'hil-a-bl, *a* That may be annihilated.

annihilate an ni'hil āt, *v t* pret. & pp *a nihilat d*, an-ni'hil āt-ed ppr *annihilating* an ni'hil āt-ing [L. *annihilo annihilatus*—*ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing (whence *n hilum*, *nil*).] To reduce to nothing to destroy the existence of to annul.

annihilation an-ni'hil ā shon, *n* Act of annihilating or reducing to nothing or non-existence state of being reduced to nothing nothingness.

annihilationist an ni'hil ā shon-ist, *n* One who believes that annihilation is the fate of the wicked after death.

annihilator an-ni'h l āt-er *n* One who or that which annihilates.

anniversary an-ni ver'sa-ri, *a* [L. *anniversarius*—*annus*, a year and *verto* I turn ANNALS, VERSE.] That returns or happens every year annual yearly —— *n*. A fated day returning with the revolution of the year a lay on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated.

annominate an nom in ā shen, *n* [L. *ad*, to *nomen*, a name.] The use of words nearly alike in sound but of different meanings a pun alliteration.

annotate an no-tāt, *v t* pret. & pp *annotated*, an nō-tāt-ed pp *annotating* an n tāt ing [L. *a n to annotatus*—*ad*, and *noto* I mark or note NOTE.] To write notes on to comment on by notes to make written remarks on.

annotation an-nō-tā shon, *n*. [L. *annotatio*.] The act of one who annotates a remark, note or comment on some passage of a book.

annotator an no-tāt-er *n*. One who annotates a writer of notes a commentator.

annotto annotta, an-not'o, an-not ta, *n* ARNOTTO.

announce an-nouns' *v t* pret. & pp *announced*, an-nounst' ppr *announcing* an-nouns'ing [Fr *annoncer*, fr L. *a nuntiar*—*ad*, and *nuntio*, to tell, make known, fr *nuntius*, a messenger NUNCIO.] To make known to publish to give notice to declare to proclaim.

announcement, an-nouns'ment, *n* Act of announcing or of giving notice proclamation publication.

announcer an nouns er *n* One that announces a proclaimer.

annoy, an-noi' *v t* pret. & pp *annoyed* an-noid', ppr *annoying* an noi ing [O. Fr. *anoi* fr *anoi* annoyance exation, fr L. *in odio* in hatred common in such phrases as *est mihi in odio* it is hateful to me. *Fastidious* is a form of same word. ODIUM.] To incommode seriously to trouble to plague to molest to vex to tease ——*n*. Annoyance (Poetical).

annoyance an-noi ans, *n* [*Annoy* and *-ance*.] That which annoys or injures act of annoying state of being annoyed.

annual an nū al, *a* [Fr *annuel*, fr L.L. *a nualis* fr *an us*, a year ANNALS.] Yearly recurring every year lasting a year performed in a year —— *n*. A plant that grows up and dies in one season a book published yearly.

annually an nu al li, *adv* In an annual manner yearly returning every year.

annuent, an'nu-ent, *n* [L. *a nuens annuentis* ppr of *annuo* I nod—*ad*, to and *nuo* I nod.] Serving to bend the head forward said of muscles.

annuitant an nu it ant, *n* [*Annuity* and *-ant*.] One who receives an annuity.

annuity an nu i ti, *n*. [Fr *ann t* fr L. *an uus* yearly fr *annus* a year ANNALS.] A yearly allowance or payment for life or a term of years a sum of money payable yearly half yearly quarterly &c. for a succession of years.

annul an nul *v t* pret. & pp *annulled* an nuld ppr *annulling* an nul'ing. [Fr *a ller* fr L. *ad* to and *nullum* nothing NULL.] To reduce to nothing to make void or of no effect to invalidate to abolish to repeal to abrogate.

annular an nū ler *a* [L. *annularis*, fr *a nulus*, *a ulus* dim. of *annus*, a ring.] Having the form of a ring pertaining to a ring.

annularly an nu ler li *ad* In an annular manner.

Annulata, an-nū lā ta, *n. pl* [Neut. pl. of L. *a n latus* ringed. ANNULAR.] Ringed animals. Same as *Annelida*.

annulate annulated an nū lāt an nū lāt-ed, *a*. [See prec.] Furnished with rings or circles like rings or belts.

annulet an nū let, *n* [A dim. fr L. *an nulus* ANNULAR.] A little ring a fillet.

annulment an nul m nt, *n*. Act of annulling.

annulose an nū los, *a* [L. *annulus* a ring ANNULAR.] Having a body composed of rings a term applied to worms, leeches, crabs, spiders, insects.



An lus of a Fung (*Agaricus rubescens*).

annulus, *n* [L. a ring ANNULAR.] A little ring or ring like object a membranous ring round the stem of certain fungi.

annunciate an-nun shi-āt, *v t* pret & pp *an nciat d* an nun shi āt ed ppr *ann nciat ng* an-nun shi-āt-ing. [ANNOUNCE.] To proclaim to announce.

annunciation an nun shi-ā shon *n* [L. *annunciatio -onis* ANNOUNCE.] An announcing proclamation the angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary an Italian annual festival, the 25th of March.

annunciator an-nun'shi āt-er *n* One who or that which announces.

annunciatory an nun sh -a-to-ri, *a* Containing announcing.

anode, an ōd, *n* [Gr *ana* up *hodos* way.] The positive pole of a voltaic current.

anodyne, an ō-din *n*. [Gr *a* or *an*, priv.,

and *odynē*, pain] That which frees from pain, any medicine which allays, soothes, or mitigates pain ——a Assuaging pain

anoint, a-noint', *v t* pret & pp *anointed*, a-noint'ed, ppr *anointing* a-noint'ing [O E. *anointen enointen*, fr O Fr *enoindre*, pp *enoint*, fr L *inungere*, *inunctum* fr *in*, in, on, and *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint UNGUENT] To smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances, to consecrate by unction or the use of oil.

anointer, a-noint'er, *n* One who anoints

anointment, a-noint'ment, *n* The act of anointing

anomalistic, a-nom'a-lis"tik, *a* Pertaining to an anomaly —**Anomalistic year**, the interval between two occasions when the earth is in perihelion, rather longer than the civil year

anomalous, a-nom'a-lus, *a* [L *anomalus*, Gr *anōmalos* See next] Forming an anomaly, deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy, irregular, abnormal

anomaly, a-nom'a-li, *n* [Fr *anomalie*, fr L *anomalia*, fr Gr *anōmalia*, inequality, neg prefix *an*, and *homalos*, equal, similar, from *homos*, the same SAME] Deviation from the common rule, something abnormal, a striking irregularity, *astron* the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun

anon, a non', *adv* [O E *anan*, *anoon*, A Sax *on an*, *an dn=on one*, that is, without break] Immediately, quickly, forthwith

anonymity, **anonymousness**, a-non-im'i ti, a-non'im-us-nes, *n* The state of being anonymous

anonymous a-non'im us, *a* [L *anonymus*, fr Gr *anōnymos*, fr *an*, neg, and *onoma*, a name] Without a name nameless, without any name acknowledged as that of author, contributor, and the like

anonymously, a-non'im us-li, *adv* In an anonymous manner, without a name

anopisthographic, an-op'is-tho-graf"ik *a* [Gr *an*, priv, *opisthen*, behind, *graphō*, I write] Not having writing on the reverse side

anorexy, an'o-rek-si, *n* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and *orexis*, desire, appetite] Want of appetite

anosmia, an os'mi a *n* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and *osmē*, smell] *Med* a loss of the sense of smell

another, an-UTH'er, *a* [*An* and *other*] Not the same, different, one more any other frequently used with *one* in a reciprocal sense, as, 'Love *one another*'

another-guess, an-UTH'er-ges *a* [For old *another-gates* of another way or fashion, an adverbial genitive, *gate*, *gait*, meaning mode or way] Of another kind or stamp

anserine, an'ser-in, *a* [L *anserinus*, fr *anser*, a goose GOOSE.] Relating to the goose or goose tribe, stupid as a goose; silly

answer, an'ser, *n* [A Sax *andswaru*, an answer=Icel *andsvar*, *annsvar*, Sw and Dan *answar*, fr prefix *and*, against, opposite (=the *a-* in *along*, cog with Gr *anti*, against), and word meaning affirmation, akin to *swear* AND, SWEAR] That which is said, written, or done in return for something, a reply, a response, a rejoinder, a return, a solution of some arithmetical question ——v t pret & pp *answered*, an'serd, ppr *answering*, an'sering [A Sax. *andswarian*, *andsweriau*, *fr* the noun] To speak in return or in opposition to, to reply to, to be equivalent or adequate to to satisfy, to serve, to correspond, to suit, to return to accomplish, to solve, to obey ——v i. To speak in return to a question, &c., to give reply, to be accountable, to correspond, to succeed, to be suitable, to have a good effect

answerable, an'ser a-bl, *a* That may be answered or replied to, accountable reliable, correspondent, proportionate, suitable

answerably, an'ser-a-bli, *adv* So as to be answerable, in due proportion, correspondence, or conformity, suitably

answerer, an'ser-er, *n* One who answers

answerless, an'ser-les, *a* Having no answer, or incapable of being answered

ant, ant, *n* [A contracted form fr O E *amete*, A Sax *aemete aemette*, an ant or emmet (like *aunt*, fr L *amita*)=G *ameise*, an ant, supposed to be connected with a verbal root meaning to cut *Emmet* is the uncontracted form] An emmet, a pismire a hymenopterous insect that lives in communities consisting of winged males, wingless neuters, and females that have wings only for a time

antacid, ant-as'id, *n* [*Anti*, against, and *acid*] A remedy for acidity in the stomach

antagonism, an-tag'ō-nizm, *n* Character of being an antagonist or antagonistic, contrariety of things or principles

antagonist, an tag'ō-nist, *n* [Gr *antagōnistēs—anti*, against, and *agōnistēs*, a champion, a combatant, fr *agōn*, a contest (whence *agony*)] One who contends or struggles with another in combat, an adversary, an opponent, that which acts in opposition

antagonistic, an-tag'ō-nis"tik, *a* Characterizing an antagonist opposing in combat, contending or acting against or in an opposite direction

antalgic, an tal'jik, *n* [Gr *anti*, against, and *algos*, pain [A medicine to alleviate pain, an anodyne

antalkali, ant-al'ka-li, *n* [*Anti*, against, and *all ali*] A substance which neutralizes an alkali

antaphrodisiac, **antaphroditic** ant-af'ro-diz"i ak, ant-af'ro-dit"ik, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *aphrodisios*, venereal ANAPHRODISIAC] Having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire ——n. A medicine with this property

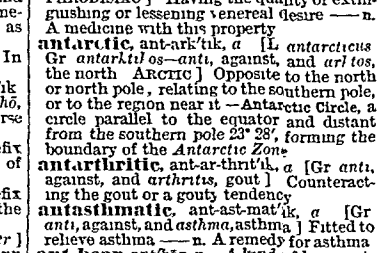
antarctic, ant-ark'tik, *a* [L *antarcticus* Gr *antarktikos—anti*, against, and *arktos*, the north ARCTIC] Opposite to the north or north pole, relating to the southern pole, or to the region near it —**Antarctic Circle**, a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the southern pole 23° 28', forming the boundary of the *Antarctic Zone*

antarthritic, ant-ar-thrit'ik, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *arthritis*, gout] Counteracting the gout or a gouty tendency

antasthmatic, ant-ast-mat'ik, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *asthma*, asthma] Fitted to relieve asthma ——n. A remedy for asthma

ant-bear, ant'bār, *n* A kind of large ant-eater

ant-eater, ant'ē-ter, *n* A quadruped that



Ant-bear or Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*)

eats ants, especially an edentate animal which feeds on ants and other insects

antebrachial, an tē brā'ki-al *a* [L *ante*, before, and *brachium*, the arm] Pertaining to the fore-arm

antecede, an tē sēd', *v t* pret and pp *antecedēd* an tē sēd'ed, ppr *antecēding* an tē-sēd'ing [L *antecedo* I go before I precede—*ante*, before, and *cedo* I go CEDE.] To go before in time to precede

antecedence, an-tē sē'dens, *n* [L *antecedens*, *-dentis* See prec] Act or state of anteceding or going before in time, precedence

antecedent, an tē sē'dent, *a* [L *antecedens* See prec.] Going before, prior, anterior, foregoing ——n. That which goes before or precedes, *the noun to which* a relative or other substitute refers, the first of the two terms of a ratio, *pl* a man's previous history and fortunes

antecedently an tē sē'dent-li, *adv* [See prec.] Previously, at a time preceding

ante-chamber, an'tē chām-ber, *n* An apartment before another apartment, to which it leads

ante-chapel, an'tē chap-el, *n* The part of a chapel which forms the passage to the choir or body of it

ante-choir, an'tē-kwīr, *n* A separate space in front of the choir of a church

antedate, an'tē-dāt, *v t* pret & pp *antedated*, an'tē-dāt-ed, ppr *antedating* an'tē-dāt-ing [L *ante*, before, and *date* DATE] To date before the true time, to mark with an earlier than the real date, to anticipate ——n. A prior date, a date antecedent to another

antediluvian, an'tē-di-lū"vi an, *a* [L *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a flood or deluge] Before the flood or deluge ——n. One who lived before the deluge

antelope, an'tē-lōp, *n* [=Fr Sp Dan and G *antilope*, from a L L *anthalopus*, Gr *anthalops*, an antelope, a word of unknown origin and etymology] A name applied to ruminant animals resembling the *deer, but having hollow, unbranched horns* that do not fall off

antelucan, an tē lū'kan, *a* [L *antelucanus—ante*, before, and *lux*, *lucis*, light] Being before daybreak or daylight

antemeridian, an'tē-mē-rid"i an, *a* [L *ante*, and *meridies* mid-day MERIDIAN] Being before mid-day or noon, pertaining to the forenoon

antemetic, ant-ē-met'ik, *a* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *emetic*] Restraining or allaying vomiting ——n. A medicine which checks vomiting

antemundane, an tē-mun'dān *a* [L *ante*, before, and *mundus* the world. MUNDANE] Being before the world, or the creation of the world

antenatal, an tē-nā'tal, *a* [L *ante*, before and *natalis*, pertaining to birth. NATAL] Existing or happening previous to birth

antenna, an-ten'na, *n*, pl **antennæ** an ten'nē [L *antenna*, a sail yard] One of the horn like filaments that project from the head in insects, crustacea, &c., a feeler

antenuptial, an tē-nup'shal, *a* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *nuptial*] Being before nuptials or marriage

antepaschal, an tē-pas'kal, *a* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *paschal*] Pertaining to the time before Easter

antepast, an'tē past, *n.* [L *ante*, before, *pastus*, food. PASTOR] A foretaste

antependium, an tē-pen'di um, *n* [L *ante*, before, and *pendo*, I hang PENDANT] The hanging with which the front of an altar is covered.

antepenult, an'tē-pē-nult, *n* [L *ante*, before, and *penult* (q v)] Being before the penult or penultimate, the last syllable of a word except two

antepenultimate, an'tē-pē nul"ti māt, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to the antepenult, or last syllable but two ——n Same as *Antepenult*

antepileptic ant-ep'i lep"tik, *a* [*Anti*, against, and *epileptic*] Resisting or curing epilepsy ——n A remedy for epilepsy

anteprandial, an-tē pran'di al *a* [L *ante* before, and *prandium*, dinner] Relating to the time before dinner, occurring before dinner

anterior, an tē'ri-er, *a* [L, comp of *ante*, before] Before, prior, previous, in front

anteriority, an tē'ri-or"i ti *n* The state of being anterior in time or place

anteriorly, an tē'ri-er li, *adv* In an anterior manner, before

anteroom, an'tē rōm, *n* [*Ante* before, and *room*] A room or an apartment before or in front of another

antero-posterior, an'te rō-pos-tē"ri-er, *a* [L *anterior*, fr *ante*, before, and *pos-*

terior fr *post*, behind.] Being in a direction from behind forward.

anthelion an th li-on or ant-h li-on *n.* pl. **anthelia**, an thē'li a or ant-hē'li a. [Gr *anthelios* or *antēlios*, opposite the sun—*anti*, against, and *hēlios*, the sun.] A bright ring seen in the heavens opposite to the sun

anthelmintic anthelminthic an-thel-min'tik, an-thel-mir'thik *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *helmins, helminthos* a worm] Having the destroying or expelling worms in the intestines.—*n.* A vermifuge or remedy for worms.

anthem, an'th m *n.* [O.E. *antefn, antefne, antefne*, &c., A.Sax. *antefn*, an anthem fr L.L. *antiphona*, fr Gr *antiphonon* an antiphon—*anti*, against, and *phonē*, sound, the voice PHONETIC] A sacred song or hymn sung in alternate parts a piece of Scripture set to music a musical composition set to Scriptural words

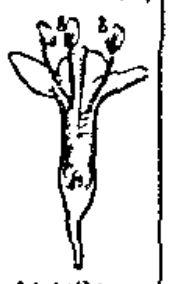
anthemion an-thē'mi-on, *n.* [Gr *anthemion*, fr *anthos*, a flower] An ornament



Anthemion.

much used in Greek and also in Roman decoration, sometimes called the Greek honeysuckle

anther an'ther *n.* [Gr *antheros* flowery blooming fr *anthō* I blossom or bloom, fr *anthos*, a flower] The essential part of the stamen of a plant, containing the pollen or fertilizing dust, generally a minute receptacle on the top of a filament.



b b Anthers.

antheroid, an thēr-oid, *a.* Resembling an anther

ant hill ant'hil, *n* A hillock formed by ants for their habitation

anthine an'thin, *a* [Gr *anthos* a flower] Pertaining to flowers.

anthocarpous, an-thō-kar'pus, *a* [Gr *anthos*, a flower and *karpos*, fruit.] Belonging to fruits formed by masses of inflorescence gathering to each other as the fir-cone, pine-apple, &c.

anthodium an-thō'di um, *n* [Gr *anthōdēs* flower like, fr *anthos*, a flower] The head of flowers of composite plants, as of a thistle or daisy

anthological an-thō-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to anthology

anthology an-thol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *anthologia*, fr *anthologos*, flower-gathering fr *anthos* a flower and *legō* I gather] A collection of poetical flowers, or of beautiful pieces of poetry a selection or collection of interesting passages in prose or verse

anthozoon an-thō-zō'on, *n* pl. **anthozoa**, an-thō-zō'a. [Gr *anthos* flower and *zoon*, animal.] A flower like animal a sea-anemone

anthracene an'thra-sēn *n* [ANTHRACITE] A hydrocarbon obtained from coal tar and furnishing alizarine

anthracite an'thra-sīt, *n* [From Gr *anthrakitēs*, like coal, fr *anthrax anthrakos*, a burning coal] A hard, compact, mineral coal, which burns almost without flame or smoke, and with intense heat.

anthracitic an-thra-sit'ik *a* Pertaining to anthracite.

anthrax an'thraks, *n.* [Gr] *Med* A carbuncle a malignant disease in cattle sometimes communicated to man with fatal results.

anthropic an throp'ik *a.* [Gr *anthropos* a man] Belonging to man man like

anthropogeny an thrō-poj'en i, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos* a man, and root *gen*, to beget] The science of the origin and development of man

anthropography an thrō-pog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos* a man and *graphē* a description] A description of man or of the human race ethnography

anthropoid an'thr-poid, *a* [Gr *anthrōpos*, a man and *eidos*, resemblance] Resembling man applied to such apes as most closely approach the human form

anthropolatry an thrō-pol'a-tri, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos* a man, and *latreia* service worship] The worship of man

anthropologic anthropological an thrō-po-loj'ik an-thrō-po-loj'ik-al *a* Pertaining to anthropology

anthropology an thrō-pol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, and *logos* discourse] The doctrine of the human mind and body the science of man and mankind including the study of the physical and mental constitution of man

anthropometry an thrō-pom'et ri, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos*, a man and *metron*, a measure] The measurement of the human body *measurement of the bodies of persons* of different races for purposes of scientific inquiry

anthropomorphic an thrō-pō-mor'fik, *a.* Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism resembling man.

anthropomorphism an thrō-pō'mor-fizm, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos* man and *morphē* form] The representation or conception of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes

anthropomorphous an-thrō-pō'mor-fus, *a* Having the figure of or resemblance to a man

anthropopathy an thrō-pop'a thi, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, and *pathos* affection, passion] The affection s or passions of man the ascription of human passions to the Supreme Being

anthropophagi, an thrō-pof'a-jī, *n pl* [Gr *anthrōpophagos* man, and *phagō* I eat] Man eaters cannibals.

anthropophagous, an thrō-pof'a-gus, *a* Belonging to the anthropophagi feeding on human flesh cannibal.

anthropophagy an-thrō-pof'a-ji, *n* The practice of eating human flesh cannibalism.

anthropotomy an-thrō-pot'om i, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos*, a man, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Human anatomy

antiar an'ti ar *n* [Javanese] The juice of the upas-tree, one of the most virulent vegetable poisons.

antiarthritic an'ti ar thrit'ik *a* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *arthritis*, gout.] Efficacious against the gout (arthritis)

anti asthmatic an'ti-as t-mat ik *n* [Prefix *anti* against, and *asthmaticus*.] A remedy for the asthma.

antibilious an-ti bil yus, *a* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *bilious*] Counteractive of bilious complaints.

antic, an'tik *a.* [A form of *ant ique* L. *antīquus*, ancient. The modern sense of this word is derived from the grotesque figures seen in the antique sculpture of the middle ages. ANTIQUE.] Of grotesque ridiculous fantastic odd fanciful.—*n.* A grotesque or fantastic figure] a buffoon or merry andrew a ridiculous gesture a caper a piece of buffoonery

anticardium an ti kar'di-um *n* [Gr *anti* opposite to and *kardia*, the heart] The pit of the stomach.

antichlor an'ti klōr *n.* [Gr *anti*, against, and the *klor of chlorine*] A substance employed to remove or neutralize the chlorine left in goods bleached by chloride of lime, &c.

antichrist an'ti krist, *n.* [Gr *anti*, against, and *Christ*] A power or personage antagonistic to Christ a powerful adversary of Christ and Christianity

antichristian an-ti kris'ti an, *a* Opposite to, or opposing the Christian religion.

anticipate an-tis'i pāt, *v t* pret & pp *anticipated*, pp *anticipating* an-tis'i-pāt-ed ppr *anticipating* an tis'i-pāt-ing. [L. *ante* pp *anticipatum* fr *anticipo* I take before hand—*ante* before, and *capio* I take (seen also in *captive* &c.) CAPABLE] To forestall to prevent or preclude by prior action to enjoy or suffer prospectively to foretaste to look forward to to expect.

anticipation an tis'i pā shon *n* [L. *anticipatio -onis*] Act of anticipating foretaste preconception previous notion expectation

anticipative an tis'i pā tiv *a.* Anticipating or tending to anticipate containing anticipation

anticipatory an-tis'i pā to-ri, *a* Taking before the time.

anti-climax an-ti klī maks, *n* [Gr *anti* against or opposed to and *klimax*] That which is opposed to climax a sentence in which the ideas sink or become less important and striking at the close

anticlinal an-ti klī n l, *a* [Gr *anti*, over against, and *klino* I bend.] Marking inclination in opposite directions In *geol*



a a a, Anticlinal Line. *b b* Synclinal Line.

the anticlinal line is at the point *a* from which the strata dip *ergo* in opposite directions as opposed to the synclinal line *b* where they converge towards each other

anti constitutional an ti-kon sti tū shon al, *a* Opposed to or against the constitution.

anticorrosive an ti k rō'siv *a* [*Anti*, and *corrosive*] Preventing, or used to prevent corrosion Also used as *n*

anticyclone an'ti-sī klōn, *n* [Gr *anti*, opposite, and *kyklos* a circle] An opposite state of atmospheric or meteorological conditions to what exists in a cyclone

antidemocrat an ti-dem ō-krat, *n* [*Anti*, against, and *democrat*] One who is opposed to democrats or democracy

antidotal an'ti-dōt-al, *a* [*Antidote* and *-al*.] Acting as an antidote counteracting poison or anything noxious.

antidote an'ti-dōt, *n* [L. *antidotum* fr Gr *antidoton*, an antidote something given against or as a correct—*anti*, against, and *didōmi* given, from *didōmi* I give skin to L. *do* I give (whence *dare*)] A remedy for poison or any evil that which counteracts or prevents any ill effect.

antiemetic an ti-ē met'ik *a* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *emetic*] Acting in the opposite manner of an emetic, checking vomiting.—*n.* A substance with this property

antiephialtic an ti-ef'i al'tik *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *ephialtēs* nightmare.] Curative of nightmare

antiepiscopal an ti-ē pis'kop-al, *a* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *episcopal*] Opposed to Episcopacy

anti-evangelical an ti-ē van jel'ik al, *a* Opposed to what is evangelical or contrary to orthodoxy or the genuine sense of the gospel

antifebrile an-ti fē'bril or an-ti fe'bril, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, and *febris*] Having the quality of abating fever opposing or tending to cure fever

antifederal an-ti fed'er-al, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, and *federal*] Opposed to or opposing federalism or a federal constitution.

antifriction an ti frik'shon, *a* [Prefix *anti* against, and *friction*] Obviating or lessening friction

antihypnotic an'ti-hip-not'ik, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *hypnos*, sleep.] Counter

acting sleep, tending to prevent sleep or lethargy

antihypochondriac, an-ti-hip'ō-kon"dri-ak, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *hypochondria*] Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affections

antilegomena, an'ti-le-gom"e-na, *n pl* [Gr *anti*, against, and *legomena*, things spoken, fr *legō*, I speak] Certain books of the New Testament (several of the Epistles and Revelations) whose inspiration was not at first universally acknowledged by the church.

antilithic, an-ti-lith'ik, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *lithos*, a stone] *Med* tending to destroy or prevent the formation of urinary calculi ——*n.* A medicine with this property

antilogarithm, an-ti-log'a-rithm, *n* [Prefix *anti* and *logarithm*] The number which a logarithm represents.

antilogy, an-til'o-ji, *n* [Gr *antilogia—anti*, against, and *legō*, I speak] A contradiction between words or passages in an author, or between members of the same body

anti-macassar, an'ti-ma-kas"ar *n* [Prefix *anti* against, and *macassar*-oil] A movable covering for chairs, sofas, couches, &c, to preserve them from being soiled

antimask, an'ti-mask, *n* [Prefix *anti*, and *mask*] A dramatic performance consisting of a lesser or subordinate mask occurring in another mask.

anti-ministerial an-ti-min-is-tē"ri-al, *a* Opposed to the ministry, or administration of government

antimonarchic, antimonarchical an'ti-mon-ark"ik, an'ti-mon-ark"ik-al, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *monarchic*] Opposed to monarchy, opposing a kingly government

antimonial, an-ti-mō'ni-al *a* Pertaining to antimony ——*n.* A medicinal preparation of antimony

antimoniated, an-ti-mō'ni-āt-ed, *a* Partaking of antimony, mixed or prepared with antimony

antimony, an'ti-mo-ni, *n* [L of twelfth century *antimonium*, origin doubtful.] A metal, brittle, of a silver white or bluish white colour, used in the arts and in medicine

antinephritic, an'ti-ne-frit"ik, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *nephritic*] *Med* counteracting diseases of the kidneys

Antinomian an-ti-nō'mi-an *n* [Gr *anti*, against, and *nomos*, a law] One who opposes the moral law, one who denies that the moral law is binding upon Christians ——*a* Pertaining to the Antinomians or their doctrines

Antinomianism, an-ti-nō'mi-an-izm, *n* The tenets of the Antinomians

antipapal, an-ti-pa'pal, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *papal*] Opposed to the pope or to Roman Catholicism

antipathetic, an-tip'a-thet'ik, *a* Having or characterized by antipathy

antipathy, an-tip'a-thi, *n* [Gr *antipatheia—anti* against, and *pathos*, feeling PATHOS] Natural or instinctive aversion, dislike, distaste, repugnance, contrariety in nature opposition

antiphlogistic, an'ti-flo-jis'tik, *a* [Prefix *anti* against, and *phlogistic*] Opposed to the theory of phlogiston, counteracting inflammation, or an excited state of the system.

antiphon, an'ti-fon *n* [Gr *anti* against and *phone*, voice ANTHEM.] The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals, a short versicle sung before and after the psalms

antiphonal, an-tif'on-al, *a* Pertaining to antiphony ——*n.* A book of antiphons or anthems

antiphony, an-tif'ō-ni *n* [ANTIPHON] Opposition or alternation in sound or in singing an antiphon

antiphrasis an-tif'ra-sis, *n* [Gr *antiphrasis*, fr *anti* against, and *phrazo*, I speak PHRASE.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning

antiphrastic, an-ti-fras'tik, *a* Pertaining to antiphrasis

antiphrastically, an-ti-fras'tik-al-li, *adv* In the manner of antiphrasis

antipodal, an-tip'od-al, *a* Pertaining to the antipodes

antipode, an'ti-pōd, *n* One of the antipodes, one who or that which is in opposition or opposite, one in direct contrariety

antipodes an-tip'o-dēz, *n pl* [Gr *anti*, opposite and *pous podos*, foot] Those who live on opposite sides of the globe, so that their feet point in opposite ways the region directly on the opposite side of the globe, anything diametrically opposite or opposed to another, a contrary

antipope, an'ti-pop, *n* [Prefix *anti* and *pope*] One who usurps the papal power in opposition to the pope

antipyretic, an-ti-pi-ret"ik, *n* [Gr *anti*, against, and *pyretos*, fever, fr *pyr* fire, referring to the heat developed in fevers] *Med* a remedy efficacious against fever

antipyrin, an-ti-pi'rin, *n* [From Gr *anti*, against, and *pyr*, fire ANTIPYRETIC] A drug obtained from coal tar products, valuable in reducing fever and in relieving pain

antiquarian an-ti-kwā"ri-an, *a* Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity —— *n.* One versed in antiquities, an antiquary

antiquarianism an-ti-kwā'ri-an-izm, *n* The character or pursuits of antiquarians, love or knowledge of antiquities

antiquary, an'ti-kwa-ri, *n* [L *antiquarius*, fr *antiquus*, old ancient fr *ante*, before ANTIQUE] One devoted to the study of ancient things one versed in antiquities

antiquated, an'ti-kwāt-ed, *a* Grown old fashioned, out of date, obsolete, out of use

antique, an-tēk', *a* [Fr, fr L *antiquus*, ancient, fr *ante*, before *Ante* is a form of this word ANCIENT] Having existed in ancient times, belonging to or having come down from early days ancient, smacking of bygone days, of old fashion ——*n. Anything very old, a bust, statue, painting* and other artistic production of Grecian and Roman antiquity

antiqueness an-tēk'nes, *n* Quality of being antique

antiquity, an-tik'wi-ti, *n* [L *antiquitas*, fr *antiquus* ancient ANTIQUE] The quality of being ancient great age, ancient times former ages *pl* the remains of ancient times, as statues, paintings, coins, books, manuscripts &c.

antirrhinum an-ti-ri-num *n* [Gr *antirrhinon—anti* like and *rhis rhinos* a nose] the flowers resemble the snout of an animal] Snap-dragon the generic name of various plants with showy flowers, common in gardens

antisabbatarian, an-ti-sab'ba-tā"ri-an *n* [Prefix *anti* against, and *Sabbatarian*] One averse to observing the Christian Sabbath with the strictness of the Jewish Sabbath

antiscorbutic, an'ti-skor-bū'tik, *a* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *scorbutic*] Counteracting the scurvy or scorbutic tendencies

antiscriptural, an-ti-skrip'tūr-al, *a* [Prefix *anti*, against and *scriptural*] Opposed or contrary to Scripture, not in accordance with Scripture

antiseptic, an-ti-sep'tik, *a* [Gr *anti* against, and *sēptō* putrefactive, fr *sēpō* I become putrid SEPTIC] Opposing or resisting putrefaction ——*n.* A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction

antispasmodic, an'ti-spaz-mod'ik, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *spasmodic*] *Med* opposing spasm resisting convulsions —— *n.* A remedy for spasm

antispastic an-ti-spas'tik, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, *spaō* I draw SPASM] Opposing spasm, antispasmodic.

antistrophe, an-tis'tro-fi *n* [Gr, fr *anti*, opposite and *strophē*, a turning STROPHE] *A turning again*, the stanza of a chorus or ode succeeding the strophe

antistrophic, an-ti-strof'ik, *a* Belonging to an antistrophe

antisyphilitic an-ti-sif'il-it'ik, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *syphilitic*] Efficacious against syphilis, or the venereal poison ——*n* A medicine of this kind.

antitheistic, an'ti-thē-is"tik, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *theistic*] Holding or representing opinions opposed to theism or belief in God.

antithesis an-tith'e-sis, *n* [Gr *antithesis—anti* against, and *thesis*, a setting fr root of *tithēmi*, I place (whence *theme, thesis*)] A placing against or in opposition, an opposition of thoughts or words, contrast, something forming a contrast

antithetic, antithetical, an-ti-thet'ik, an-ti-thet'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to antithesis, characterized by the use of antithesis

antithetically an-ti-thet'ik-al-li, *adv* In an antithetical manner

anti-trade, an'ti-trad, *n* [Prefix *anti*, and *trade* (wind)] A tropical wind moving northward or southward in the same manner as a trade wind which blows beneath in the opposite direction

antitrinitarian, an-ti-trin'i-ta"ri-an *n* [Prefix *anti*, and *trinitarian*] One who denies the Trinity, or existence of three persons in the Godhead

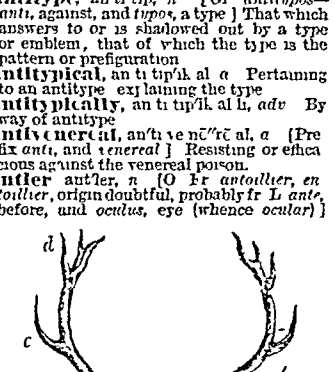
antitype, an'ti-tip, *n* [Gr *antitupos—anti*, against, and *tupos*, a type] That which answers to or is shadowed out by a type or emblem, that of which the type is the pattern or prefiguration

antitypical, an-ti-tip'ik-al *a* Pertaining to an antitype explaining the type

antitypically, an-ti-tip'ik-al-li, *adv* By way of antitype

antivenereal, an'ti-ve-nē"rē-al, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *venereal*] Resisting or efficacious against the venereal poison.

antler ant'ler, *n* [O Fr *antoillier, en toillier*, origin doubtful, probably fr L *ante*, before, and *oculus*, eye (whence *ocular*)]



Antlers

A branch of a stag's horn, one of the horns of the animals of the deer tribe See fig—*a* brow antler, *b* bezantler, *c* royal antler *d* surroyal or crown antler

antlered, ant'lerd *a* Furnished with antlers

antlia, ant'li-a, *n* [Gr *antlia*, a pump] The spiral tongue or proboscis of butterflies and moths

ant-lion ant'li-on *n* A neuropterous insect or generally the larva of the insect, which constructs a kind of pitfall for the destruction of ants, &c

antonomasia, an-ton'o-mā"zi-a, *n* [Gr *antonomasia—anti* instead, *onoma* a name] *Rhet* the use of the name of some office or dignity instead of the name of the person or the use of a proper noun instead of a common noun (as 'a *Solomon*', for a wise man)

antonym an-to-nim, *n* [Gr *anti*, opposite, *onoma*, name] A word of contrary signification to another, *the opposite of a* synonym

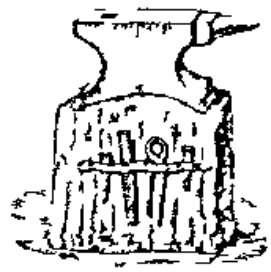
antre, an'ter *n* [Fr *antre*, L *antrum*, a cave] A cavern, a cave [*Shak*]

Anura a-nū'ra, *n pl* [Gr *an* priv and *oura* a tail] An order of amphibia which lose the tail when they reach maturity as the toad and frog. Written also *Anoura*

—anurous a-nu rus, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anura.

anus, ā nus, *n.* [L. *anus* lit a ring Hence *a. al.*] The opening of the body by which excrement is expelled the inferior opening of the alimentary canal.

anvil an vil, *n.* [A. Sax. *a filt*=O H G. *anaf* L—*an*, on, and A. Sax. *f aldan*, G. *falten*, *falten*, to *fold* lit the block on which



An il.

pieces are *folded* and beaten.] An iron block on which smiths hammer and shape their work, usually mounted on a wooden base

anxiety ang zī ti, *n.* [L. *anxietas* Anxious.] State of being anxious solicitude trouble of mind arising from doubt or uncertainty apprehension regarding something of uncertain result concern in quietude restlessness.

anxious, angk'shus, *a.* [L. *anxius* fr *ango anxi* I press together trouble akin *anguish*, *a ger* (q v).] Suffering mental distress in regard to something future or unknown being in painful suspense solicitous greatly concerned uneasy concerned unquiet restless.

anxiously angk'shus-li, *adv* In an anxious manner solicitously

anxiousness, angk'shus-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being anxious anxiety

any en'i, *a.* and *pron* [A Sax. *aenig* fr *an*, one, and term *-ig* (parallel to *n enig* none) like G *einig* D *eenig* any Over.] One indefinitely whatever one some —*adv* At all in any degree —At any rate, at all events whatever may be the circumstances.

anybody en'i bo-di, *n* Any one person.

anyhow en'i hou, *ad* or *conj* In any manner at any rate in any event on any account

anything, en'i-thing, *n* Any one thing no matter what something as opposed to nothing

anyway anyways en'i wā, en'i-wāz, *ad* In any way any time in any degree

anywhere en'i whār *adv* In any place.

anywise en'i wīz, *adv* [Wise in sense of manner or way.] In any manner

aorist a o-ist, *n.* [G *aoristos* indefinite —*a*, priv and *horizein* to limit, fr *horos*, limit. Horizon.] *Gram.* a tense in the Greek verb which expresses past time indefinitely (like E. *did or saw*)

aoristic, ā-or ist'ik *a.* Pertaining to an aorist.

aorta, ā-ōr'ta, *n* [Gr *aortē*, fr *aeirō* I raise up.] The great artery or arterial trunk which rises from the left ventricle of the heart.

aortal aortic, ā-ōr'tal, ā-ōr'tik, *a* Pertaining to the aorta or great artery

apace a-pās' *adv* [Prefix *a* on and *pace*.] With a quick pace quick fast speedily hastily

apanage. See Appanage.

apart, a-pārt *ad* or *pred a* [Fr *à part* aside, separate—*à*, *f* L. *ad*, to *part*=E. *part* side Part.] Separately asunder and away from others at some distance.

apartment, a-pārt ment, *n* [Fr *appartement* fr L. *appartire*, to apportion— *ad*, and *partire*, to part. Part.] A division of a house or building separated from other parts by partitions a room pl a suite of rooms lodgings.

apathetic ap a thet'ik *a* Having or showing apathy, void of feeling free from passion not sensible indifferent

apathy ap'a-thi, *n* [L. *pathia*, fr Gr *apatheia*—*a* priv and *pathos* feeling, suffering Pathos.] Want of feeling or passion insensibility indifference stoicism unconcern

apatite ap'a-tit, *n* [From Gr *apatē* deceit, illusion, it having been often mistaken for other minerals.] Native phosphate of lim

ape āp *n* [A. Sax. *apa*=Icel. *pi*, D *aap* Dan. *abe*, G. *affe*, O H G. *affo* Ir and Gael. *apa* supposed to have been borrowed into th Europ an tongues from the East and to ha e had an initial gutt ural seen in Gr *kēpos*, Skr *kapi* an ape.] One of the monkey tribe m re especially a tailless monkey as the chimpanzee or gorilla a manlike monkey a servile imitator a simpleton —*v t.* pret & pp aped āpt ppr aping āp'ing To imitate servilely to mimic, as an ape

apeak a-pēk' *adv* or *p a* [Prefix *a* on, and *peak* a point.] *Naut* Pointing upwards or in a direction inclining to the perpendicular said of the anchor or yards.

apepsia, apepsy a-pep si-a, a-pep'si *n* [Gr *apepsia*—*a*, priv and *peptō* I digest.] Defect digestion indigestion dyspepsia

aperçu, a-per-sū *n* [Fr pp of *apercevoir* to perceive.] A rapid survey of a subject brief exposition short sketch

aperient a-pē ri-ent, *a* [L. *aperiens aperientis*, ppr of *aperio* I open, fr *ab* and *pario*, I get, I bring forth like *pario* I open I shut, *f b* and *p rio* Harvey.] Mildly purgative laxative —*n.* A laxative a mild purgative deobstruent.

aperitive a-per'it-iv *a* Aperient.

aperture ap'er-tur *n* [L. *apertura* fr *aperio apertus*, I open, fr *ab* and *pario* I produce Aperient.] An opening an orifice a hole a passage a gap

apery āp'er i, *n.* A collection of apes tricks of apes the practice of aping

apetalous, a-pet al us, *a.* [Gr *a*, neg and *petalon* a petal.] *Bot* having no petals or corolla.

apex, ā peks, *n* pl **apexes, apices** ā peks-ez, ap'i-sez. [L. *apex apicis* perhaps fr root of *apiscor aptus*, I reach after something, whence *aptus*.] The point, top, or upper extremity of a thing the tip or summit

aphæresis, apheresis, a-f re-sis, *n* [Gr *aphairesis*, a taking away—*apo* from and *haireō* I take.] The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

aphanipterous af-an-ip'ter us, *a* [Gr *aphanēs* indistinct (*a*, priv *phainō* I appear), and *pteron*, a wing.] Destitute of conspicuous wings said of certain insects.

aphasia, a-fā zi a, *n.* [Gr fr *a*, not, *phasis*, to speak.] Loss of the faculty of speech or of connect ng words and ideas.

aphelion a-fē li-on, *n* pl. **aphelia**, a-fē li a. [G *apo* away from, and *helios* the sun.] The point of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun opposed to *perihelion*. See Perihelion

apheliotropism af-ē'li-ot ro-pizm, *n* [*apo* away *helios*, the sun, and *tropos* a turning.] *Bot* a tendency to turn away from the sun's light.

aphemia, a-fē mi-a, *n* [Gr *a* priv and *phēmi*, I speak.] A form of aphasia in which *the patient can think and write, but cannot speak.*

apheresis See Aphæresis.

aphesis, af e-sis, *n* [Gr *aphesis* a letting go *apo* from, *hēmi*, I send.] *Philol* loss of a short unaccented syllable at the beginning of a word, as in *sqa re* for *esqu re*.—**aphetic** a-fet'ik, *a* Pertaining to aphesis

aphid, ā fid, *n* pl. **aphides** af i-dēz. [A term of modern origin, perhaps fr Gr *aphyein* I draw or drink up liquids.] A plant-louse a small insect that suck the juice of plants. There are many species of them, and almost every plant suffers from one or other of them

aphonia, a-fō'ni a, *n.* [Gr *a*, priv., and *phōnē* voice Phonetic.] A loss of voice dumbness speechlessness

aphorism af or izm *n* [Gr *aphorismos*, fr *aphorizō* I mark out, I define—*apo* from, and *horos*, a boundary (seen also in *world horizon*).] A precept or principle expressed in a few words a short and pithy saying expressing some valuable truth a maxim a precept.

aphoristic aphoristic af or iz mat'ik af-or iz mik' *a* Relating to or containing aphorisms.

aphoristically af-or ist'ik al li, *adv* In the form or character of an aphorism.

aphroditisiac af ro-diz'i-ak, *a* [Gr *Aphroditē*, *Aphroditos*, fr *Aphrodite* goddess of love.] Exciting venereal desire —*n.* A drug or medicine exciting sexual desire

aphthæ af thē *n pl* [G *aphthai*.] In *med.* small white ulcers upon the tongue and inside of the mouth thrush

aphyllous, af il us or a-fil us, *a* [Gr *a*, neg. and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot* destitute of leaves.

apiarist ā pi a-rist, *n* One who keeps an apiary one who keeps bees

apiary ā pi a-ri, *n.* [L. *apiarium* fr *apis* a bee.] The place where bees are kept a stand or shed for bees or beehives.

apical ap'ik al, *a* Relating to the apex or top

apices apexes See Apex

apiculture ap-i kul tūr *n* [L. *apis* a bee and *cultus* a culture.] The art of managing bees in hives bee-keeping

apiece a-pēs' *ad* [That is, *a piece, each piece* or separate individual.] Each by itself as the share of each to each individually

apish āp'i sh *a* Resembling an ape, inclined to imitate in a servile manner foolish trifling affected

apishly āp'ish li, *adv* In an apish manner

apishness āp'ish nes, *n* Quality of being apish.

aplacental ap-la-sen tal, *a* [Prefix *a*, priv., and *placental*.] Destitute of a placenta (as the kangaroo duck mole &c.)

aplanatic ap-la-nat'ik, *a* [Gr *a* priv and *planaō* I wander.] Corrective of the defect by which rays of light diverge and do not come to a focus (as *aplanatic* lens)

aplomb a-plom', *n* [Fr fr *à plomb* (=L. *ad, to, ad plumbum, lead*) lit perpendicular or true to the *plumb*-line] Self possession springing from self-confidence perfect ease of manner

apnœa, ap-nē a, *n* [Gr *a*, priv and *pnoē* a breathing.] In *med* stoppage of respiration want of breath

apocalypse a-pok'a-lips, *n* [Gr *apokalypsis*, relation fr *apokalyptō*, *kalypsō*, I uncover—*apo* fr m, and *kryptō* I cover.] Revelation disclosure discovery last book of the New Testament

apocalyptic a-pok'a-lip'tik *a.* Containing or pertaining to an apocalypse or revelation pertaining to the Apocalypse



Aphides.

Wheat Aphis (*Aphis granaria*).—1 2. Male, enlarged and natural size 3,4, Wingless Female enlarged and natural size

apocarpous ap-o-kär'pus, *a* [Gr *apo* denoting separation, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot*

having the carpels, or at least their styles, disunited.

apocopate, a-pok'ō pāt, *v t* pret & pp *apocopated* a-pok'ō-pāt-ed, ppr *apocopating*, a pok'ō-pāt-ing [See next] To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of

apocope, a-pok'ō-pē, *n* [Gr *apol opē—apo*, off, and *lopē*, a cutting] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

Apocrypha, a-pok'ri-fa, *n* [Gr *apol rypha* things hidden, obscure, fr *apol ruphos*, *hidden*, anonymous, spurious—*apo* away, and *krypto*, I conceal. CRYPT] The collective name of fourteen books admitted by the R Catholics into the Old Testament, but whose authenticity as inspired writings is not generally admitted

apocryphal, a-pok'ri-fal, *a* Pertaining to the Apocrypha, not canonical hence, of uncertain authority or credit, fictitious, mythical

apodal, ap'od-al, *a* [Gr *a*, priv, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot] Without feet, destitute of ventral fins

apodeictic, ap-o-dīk'tik, *a* [Gr *apodeiktikos—apo*, forth, and *deiknymi*, I show] Demonstrative, evident beyond contradiction Spelled also *Apodictic*

apodosis, a-pod'o-sis, *n* [Gr *apodosis*, *lit a giving back—apo*, away, and *didōmi*, I give] *Gram* the latter part of a conditional sentence dependent on the *protasis* or condition

apogee, ap'ō-jē, *n* [Gr *apo*, away from, and *ge*, the earth, as in *geology*, *geography*, &c.] That point in the moon's orbit, or orbit of other heavenly body, most remote from the earth opposed to *perigee*

apogeotropism, ap'o-gē-ot''ro-pizm, *n* [Gr *apo*, from, *gē*, earth, *tropē*, a turning] A tendency in parts of plants to turn or bend away from the earth, as opposed to *geotropism*

apologetic, ap-ol'ō-jet''ik, *a* [Gr *apologētikos*] Relating to apology, containing apology or words of excuse

apologetically, a pol'ō-jet''ik al li, *adv* By way of apology

apologetics, a-pol'ō-jet''iks *n sing* or *pl* That branch of theology which defends the Christian faith

apologist, a-pol'ō-jist, *n* [*Apology* and *-ist*] One who makes an apology, one who speaks or writes in defence of another, or of something

apologize, a-pol'ō-jīz, *v i* pret and pp *apologized*, a-pol'ō-jīzd, ppr *apologizing*, a-pol'ō-jīz-ing [*Apology* and *-ize*] To make an apology, to speak in extenuation of, to write or speak in favour of, or to make excuse for

apologizer, a-pol'ō-jīz er *n* One who apologizes or makes an apology, a defender

apologue, ap'o-log, *n* [Gr *apologos*, an apologue or fable—*apo*, from, away from, and *logos*, speech.] A moral fable or allegory

apology, a pol'ō-ji, *n* [Gr *apologia—apo* from away, and *logos*, speech, fr *legō*, I speak] That which is said or written in defence, a defence, an excuse, a vindication, an expression of regret for an improper act or remark, a makeshift

aponeurosis, ap'o-nū-rō''sis, *n*, pl **aponeuroses**, ap'o-nū-rō''sēz [Gr] *Anat* White shining membrane surrounding the voluntary muscles, large arteries, and other parts of the body

apopetalous, ap-o-pet'al us, *a* [Gr *apo*, away, and *petalon*, leaf] In *bot* having the petals not coherent but free

apophthegm apothegm, ap'o-them, ap'o-them, *n* [Gr *apophthegma—apo*, forth and *phthengomai*, I utter or speak.] A terse pointed saying, a short, sententious instructive remark.—**apophthegmatic, apophthegmatical**, ap'o-theg mat''ik, ap'o-theg-mat''i-kal *a* Pertaining to or having the character of an apophthegm, sententious

apophysis, a-pof'i sis, *n*, pl **apophyses**, a-pof i-sēz [Gr —*apo*, from, and *physis*, growth.] *Anat* a prominence, a prominent part of a bone

apoplectic, ap-ō-plek'tik, *a* Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy, showing signs of or suggesting apoplexy

apoplexy, ap'ō plek-si, *n* [Gr *apoplēxia —apo*, intens, and *plēssō*, *plexō*, I strike, the malady is often spoken of as a *stroke*] A sudden privation of sense and voluntary motion, resulting from congestion or rupture of the blood-vessels of the brain

aposiopesis, ap'o-sī-ō-pē''sis, *n* [Gr —*apo*, from, and *siopaō*, I am silent] In *rhet* a sudden stopping short and leaving a statement unfinished for the sake of effect

apostasy, a-pos'ta-si, *n* [Gr *apostasia*, a standing away from, a defection—*apo*, from, and root *sta*, to stand. STAND] An abandonment of professed principles, a desertion or departure from one's faith or religion, desertion of a party

apostate, a-pos'tāt, *n* [Gr *apostatēs* APOSTASY] One guilty of apostasy, one who renounces his religion or professed principles, or his party, a renegade —*a* False, traitorous

apostatize, a-pos'ta-tīz, *v i* pret & pp *apostatized*, a-pos'ta-tīzd, ppr *apostatizing*, a-pos'ta-tīz-ing] To be guilty of apostasy, to abandon one's religion, principles, church, or party

aposteme, ap'os-tēm, *n* [Gr *apostēma—apo*, from, and *histēmi*, I stand] An abscess, a swelling filled with purulent matter

a posteriori, ā pos-tē'ri-ō''ri, *adv* or *a* [L, 'from what is posterior or subsequent'] A phrase applied to reasoning from observed effects or facts, whereby we reach the causes, from effect to cause, inductive, inductively opposed to *a priori*

apostle, a-pos'l, *n* [L *apostolus*, fr Gr *apostolos*, fr *apo-stellō*, I send away—*apo*, away, and *stellō*, I send.] One sent on some important mission, one commissioned to preach the gospel, one of the twelve chief disciples of Christ

apostleship, a-pos'l ship, *n* The office of an apostle

apostolate, a-pos'tol-āt, *n* [L *apostolatus*] The dignity or office of an apostle, a mission, the papal dignity

apostolic, apostolical ap-os-tol'ik, ap-os-tol'ik al, *a* [Fr *apostolique*, L *apostolicus* Gr *apostolikos*] Pertaining or relating to an apostle, proceeding from an apostle or the twelve apostles —*Apostolic see*, the see of the Bishop of Rome, as founded by the apostle Peter —*Apostolic succession*, the uninterrupted succession of bishops by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day

apostolically, ap-os-tol'ik-al-li, *adv* In an apostolic manner

apostrophe, a pos'tro-fē, *n* [Gr *apostrophē—apo*, away and *strephō*, I turn A sudden change in discourse, a turning from the audience and addressing the absent or the dead as if present a mark (') indicating that a word is contracted, or used as the sign of the possessive case

apostrophic, ap-os-trof'ik, *a* Pertaining to an apostrophe

apostrophize, a-pos'trof-īz, *v i* pret & pp *apostrophized* a-pos'trof-īzd ppr *apostrophizing*, a-pos'trof-īz-ing To make an apostrophe —*v t* To address by apostrophe

apothecary, a-poth'e-ka-ri, *n* [L L *apothecarius* a shopkeeper, fr Gr *apothēkē* a repository (whence Fr *boutique*, a shop Sp *bodega*, a wine-shop)—*apo*, away, and *thēkē*, a chest, fr root of *tithēmi*, I place] One who prepares and sells drugs or medicines

apothecium, ap-o-thē'si-um, *n*; pl. **apothecia**, ap-o-thē'si-a [From Gr *apothēkē*, a repository APOTHECARY] *Bot* the receptacle of lichens the spore-case

apothegm, ap'o-them, *n* *See* APOPHTHEGM

apotheosis, ap-o-thē'o-sis, ap'o-thō-ō''sis, *n* [Gr *apotheōsis*, fr *apotheoun*, to deify —*apo*, away, completely, and *theos*, god] A deification, a placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities, canonization, glorification

appal appall, ap-pal', *v t* pret & pp *appalled*, ap-pald' ppr *appalling*, ap-pal'ing [O Fr *apalir*, *apalir*, to make pale, fr prefix *ap* for *ad*, and *palle*, *pale*, pale, fr L *pallidus*, pallid PALE, PALLID] To depress with overpowering fear, to shock with terror, horror, or dismay, to terrify, to dismay

appalling, ap-pal'ing, *a* Adapted to appal, causing dread or terror

appallingly, ap-pal'ing-li, *adv* In a manner to appal

appanage, ap'pan āj, *n* [Fr *appanage*, *apanage*, fr O Fr *apaner*, L L *apanare*, to furnish with bread —L *ad*, to, and *panis* (Fr *pain*), bread (whence also *pannier pantry*)] Lands or income appropriated by a prince to the maintenance of his younger sons something attached or accruing, an adjunct, an appendage

apparatus, ap-pa-rā'tus, *n*, pl. the same, or rarely **apparatuses**, ap-pa-rā'tus-ez [L, fr *ad* and *paro*, I prepare, I provide or make ready (as in *compare*, *prepare*) PARE.] Things provided as means to an end, instruments, a set of instruments or utensils for performing any operation or experiment

apparel, ap-pa'rel, *n* (No plural) [Fr *appareil*, dress, *appareiller*, to dress prepare, fit, to suit—*a*, to, and *pareil*, like, equal, fr L L *pariculus*, a dim form fr L *par*, equal PAR.] Clothing, clothes; dress, raiment, decorations, furniture of a ship —*v t* pret & pp *apparelled*, ap-pa'reld, ppr *apparelling*, ap-pa'rel-ing To clothe, to dress, to array, to adorn, to deck

apparent, ap-pā'rent, *a* [L *apparens apparentis*, ppr of *appareo* APPEAR] That may be seen, visible, clearly perceptible, evident, seeming (often in distinction to *real*) —Heir apparent, the heir who is certain to inherit if he survives the present holder

apparently, ap-pā'rent-li, *adv* Openly evidently, seemingly, in appearance merely

apparition, ap-pa-ri'shon, *n* [Fr *apparition*, fr L *appareo*, I appear APPEAR] An appearance, a coming into sight, that which appears, a ghost, a spectre, a phantom

apparitional ap-pa-ri'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to an apparition, spectral

apparitor, ap-pa'rit-er, *n* [L, fr *apparco*, I attend—*ad* and *pareo*, I obey APPEAR] An attendant of a court, the officer of an ecclesiastical court, a beadle

appeal, ap pēl', *v i* pret & pp *appealed*, ap-pēld', ppr *appealing*, ap-pēl'ing [Fr *appeler* fr L *appellare*, to call, address, appeal to, a form evolved from *appellere*, to drive or bring to, to bring to land, fr *ad*, to, and *pello*, I drive (as in *compel*, *expel repel*, *repulse*, *pulsate*, &c.)] To refer a cause to a superior judge or court, to refer to another as judge or umpire, to address one's self to the feelings, &c, of an audience, to have recourse to —*v t* To call or remove (a cause) from an inferior to a superior judge or court, to accuse —*n* Act of appealing, the removal of a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal, the right of appealing, a reference to another for a decision or opinion, an address to the judgment or feelings of an audience, recourse, resort

appealable, ap-pēl'a bl, *a* That may be appealed.

appear, ap-pēr', *v i* pret & pp *appeared*, ap-pērd', ppr *appearing*, ap-pēr'ing [O Fr *aparer*, *apparoir*, fr L *apparēre—ad* to and *pareo* I show myself, akin to *pario* I produce (the stem being seen in *parent*)] To come or be in sight to be or become visible, to come before to be obvious, to be clear, to seem, to look.

appearance ap-pēr'ans, *n* [*Appear* and *-ance*] *Act of appearing or of coming into* sight, the thing seen a phenomenon, apparent likeness semblance likelihood, presence, air; manner, look, aspect

appeasable ap-pē'z-a-bl, *a.* That may be appeased.

appease ap-pēz' *v t* pret. & pp *appeased*, ap-pēzd' ppr *appeasing* ap-pē'z-ing [Fr *apaiser* to pacify—*a*, fr L *ad*, to, and O Fr *pais* (Fr *paix*) fr L *pax*, *pacis*, peace. PEACE.] To bring to a state of peace to quiet to calm to pacify to reconcile to tranquillize.

appellant ap-pel'ant, *n* [From L *appellans*, *-antis*, ppr of *appello* I appeal. APPEAL.] One who appeals.

appellate ap-pel'āt, *a.* [L *appellatus*, pp of *appello* APPEAL.] Pertaining to appeals.

appellation ap-pel-ā'shon, *n* [L *appellatio* fr *appello*, *appellatus* APPEAL.] The word by which a person or thing is called name title term denomination.

appellative ap-pel'a-tiv *a.* [L *appellativus* see prec.] Pertaining to an appellation or a common name common to many general.——*n.* An appellation a common name a name which stands for a whole class of things, or for universal ideas.

appellatively ap-pel'at-iv-li, *adv* As an appellative

append ap-pend' *v t* pret. & pp *appended* ap-pend'ed ppr *appending* ap-pend'ing [L *ad*, and *pendo*, I cause to hang down. PENDANT.] To hang or attach to add on to annex to subjoin

appendage ap-pen'dāj, *n* [*Append* and *-age*.] Something appended or added, something subsidiary hanging attached an adjunct a concomitant a subordinate part

appendant ap-pen'dant, *a.* [*Append* and *-ant*.] Hanging to annexed attached.

appendicitis, ap-pen-di-sī'tis, *n* [*Appendix* and *-itis*.] Inflammation of a worm-like appendix of the caecum often fatal

appendicular ap-pen-dik'ū-lar *a* [L *appendicula*, dim of *appendix* (q v).] Having the character of an appendage

appendiculate ap-pen-dik'ū-lāt, *a* [See prec.] Provided with appendages having the character of an appendage

appendix, ap-pen'diks, *n* pl **appendixes**, **appendices**, ap-pen'di-sēz, ap-pen-di-sēz. [L *appendix* *appendicis* fr *ad*, and *pendo*, I cause to hang down. APPEND.] Something appended commonly an addition appended to a book a supplement or supplementary section.

appereeption, ap-per-sep'shon, *n* [Pref *ap* fr *ad*, and *perception*.] Perception that reflects upon itself consciousness spontaneous thought

appertain ap-per-tān' *v i* pret. & pp *appertained*, ap-per-tānd' ppr *appertaining* ap-per-tān'ing [Fr *appartenir*—L *ad*, to, and *pertinere*, to pertain. PERTAIN.] To pertain to to belong to to relate to to concern.

appetence, **appetency** ap'pe-tens, ap'pe-ten-si, *n* [L *appetentia* fr *appetens*, *appetentis*, ppr of *appeto* I desire—*ad* and *peto*, I desire PETITION.] Desire instinctive propensity natural craving tendency attraction

appetent ap'pe-tent, *a* [L *appetens*, *-entis* see prec.] Seeking or longing after seeking or desiring very desirous.

appetite ap'pe-tīt, *n* [L *appetitus*, desire, appetite, fr *appeto* APPETENCE.] Natural desire a craving for food or other sensual gratifications eagerness or longing for relish for or for having

appetitive, ap-pet'i-tiv *a* [Fr *appetitif*] Characterized by appetite or desire

appetize ap'pe-tīz *v t* pret. & pp *appetized*, ap'pe-tīzd, ppr *appetizing* ap'pe-tīz-ing [From *appetite*.] To give an appetite to to increase or whet the appetite of

appetizer ap'pe-tīz-er *n* That which appetizes or whets the appetite

applaud, ap-plad' *v t* pret. & pp *applauded*, ap-plad'ed ppr *applauding* ap-plad'ing [L *applaudo*—*ad*, to, and *plaudo*, I clap the hands. PLAUDIT.] To praise by clapping the hands, beating with the feet, &c. to approve to commend greatly to extol to praise highly

applause ap-plaz' *n* [From L *applausus* pp of *applaudo* APPLAUD.] Approbation and praise, expressed by clapping the hands noisy demonstration of praise acclamation huzzas or the like approbation.

applausive ap-plaz'i *a* Applauding containing applause

apple ap'l, *n* [A Sax. *appl*, *æppl* a word common, in similar forms, to the Teutonic, Celtic, Slavonic, and Lithuanian tongues origin unknown, but conjectured to have been the tree of *Abell* in Italy this place having been famous for apples and other fruits.] A fruit of a well-known fruit-tree, or the tree itself also a name popularly given to other fruits or trees.—*Apple of the eye* the pupil.—*Adam's apple* a prominence on the throat.

apple blight, ap'l blīt, *n* A species of aphis.

apple john ap'l jon, *n* A kind of apple, considered to be in perfection when shrivelled and withered. [*Shak.*]

apple-pie ap'l pī, *n* A pie made of apples covered with paste.—*Apple-pie order* perfect order [Colloq.]

appliance ap-plī'ans, *n* [From *apply* (q v) with *-ance*.] Act of applying or thing applied means to an end, device, instrument, or implement applied article of equipment

applicability ap'li-ka-bil'i-ti, *n* Quality of being applicable

applicable ap'li-ka-bl *a* [From *apply* (q v) with *-able*.] That may be applied fit to be applied suitable

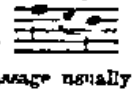
applicancy ap'li-kan-si, *n* The state of being applicable

applicant ap'li-kant, *n* [L *applicans*, *-antis*, ppr of *applico* APPLY.] One who applies, or makes application

application ap-li-kā'shon, *n.* [L *applicatio*.] Act of applying request solicitation entreaty close study or attention assiduity the transferring of something to something like a referring of something to a particular case a bringing of one thing near or close to another superposition.

applicative, **applicatory** ap'li-kāt-iv, ap'li-ka-to-ri, *a* Having an application that may be applied.

apply ap-plī' *v t* pret. & pp *applied*, ap-plīd' ppr *applying* ap-plī'ing. [O Fr *applier* fr L *applicare* to fasten to—*ad*, to, and *plico*, I fold. PLY.] To join, fasten, or attach to place or lay near to, or on to use or employ for a particular occasion to put, refer or use as suitable to betake one's self to engage or employ with attention or assiduity——*v i.* To suit, to have some connection, analogy or reference to make request to have recourse with a view to gain something followed by *to*



appoggiatura ap-poj-a-tū'ra, *n* [It.] Music a grace-note an added note of embellishment to an original passage usually written of small size.

appoint, ap-point' *v t* pret. & pp *appointed*, ap-point'ed ppr *appointing* [Fr *appointer* fr L L *ad punctum*, to bring to the point—L *ad*, to and *punctum*, a point POINT.] To fix, settle, establish to constitute to ordain to allot to assign to designate or nominate as to an office to command or order to determine to equip——*v i.* To ordain to determine

appointed ap-point'ed, *p a* Established, ordained furnished equipped with things necessary

appointment ap-point'ment, *n* [O Fr *apointement*.] Act of appointing designation to office an office held the act of fixing by mutual agreement arrangement decree stipulation an allowance a salary or pension pl equipments.

apportion ap-por'shon, *v t* pret. & pp. *apportioned*, ap-por'shond ppr *apportioning* ap-por'shon-ing. [O Fr *apportionner*—L *ad*, to, and *portio* (*portionis*) a portion] To portion out to divide and assign in just proportion

apportioner ap-por'shon-er *n* One who apportions.

apportionment ap-por'shon-ment, *n* Act of apportioning a dividing into just proportions or shares.

apposite ap'pō-zit, *a* [L *appositus*, fr *appono*—*ad*, and *pono positus*, I put, set, or place. POSITION.] Suitable fit, very applicable well adapted followed by to, and said of answers, arguments, &c.

appositely ap'pō-zit-li, *adv* In an apposite manner suitably fitly properly

apposition ap-pō-zi'shon, *n* [APPOSITE.] The act of putting or placing by the side of, or of adding to addition *gram* the relation in which a noun or noun clause stands to a noun or pronoun when it explains without being predicated of it, at the same time agreeing in case as, Cicero the orator, was there

appositional ap-pō-zi'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to apposition

appositive ap-poz'it-iv *a* Placed in apposition

appraise ap-prāz' *v t* pret. & pp *appraised*, ap-prāzd' ppr *appraising* ap-prāz'ing [O Fr *apreuser* fr L *appretiare*, *appretiatum*—*ad*, to and *pretium*, a price. PRAISE, PRICE PRETIOUS.] To set or fix a price on to set a value on to estimate the worth of

appraisement ap-prāz'ment, *n.* Act of appraising or setting the value a valuation.

appraiser ap-prāz'er *n* One who appraises or values a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods or property

appreciable, ap-prē'shi-a-bl, *a.* That may be appreciated or perceived perceptible sensible

appreciably ap-prē'shi-a-bli, *adv* To a degree that may be appreciated or estimated perceptibly

appreciate ap-prē'shi-āt, *v t* pret. & pp. *appreciated*, ap-prē'shi-āt-ed ppr *appreciating* ap-prē'shi-āt-ing [Fr *apprecier* to set a value L *appretiare appretiatum*, to set a price on APPRAISE.] To value to set a just price value or estimate on, to estimate or value properly to be able to perceive or take due note of——*v i.* To rise in value to become of more value

appreciation ap-prē-shi-ā'shon, *n* Act of appreciating valuation a just valuation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consideration increase in value.

appreciatory ap-prē'shi-a-to-ri, *a* Pertaining to appreciation showing due appreciation.

apprehend ap-pre-hend' *v t* pret. & pp. *apprehended*, ap-pre-hend'ed, ppr *apprehending* ap-pre-hend'ing. [Fr *apprehender* fr L *apprehendere* *apprehensum*—*ad* to and *prehendo* I take or *re-prehendo* before, and *hendo* (not used) I seize, as in *comprehend reprehend* comp also *apprehend apprise prize*, &c.] To take hold of seize (a person) to arrest or take into custody to take hold of by the mind to take cognizance of to take the meaning of to understand to think to imagine to suspect to fear to dread.——*v.i.* To think to suppose to imagine to form a conception.

apprehender ap-pre-hend'er *n.* One who apprehends

apprehensible ap-pre-hen'si-bl, *a* [L *prehensibilis*, fr *apprehendo* APPREHEND.] That may be apprehended or conceived.

apprehension ap-pre-hen'shon *n* [L *apprehensio* APPREHEND.] Act of apprehending a seizing or taking hold, seizure arrest the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, or merely taking them into the mind opinion conception faculty of conceiving ideas suspicion fear dread.

apprehensive ap-pre-hen'si *a.* [See prec.] Quick of apprehension fearful suspicious inclined to believe, fear or dread expecting evil conscious or sensible.

apprehensively ap-pre-hen'si-li *adv* In an apprehensive manner

apprehensiveness, ap-pre-hen'siv-nes, *n.* Quality of being apprehensive.

apprentice, ap pren'tis, *n* [O Fr *aprentis*, fr *aprendre*, to learn, fr L *apprehendere*, *apprendere*, to seize, to apprehend APPREHEND] One who is indentured to a master to learn a trade, an art, &c, a learner in any subject one not well versed in a subject —*v t* pret and pp *apprenticed*, ap-pren'tist, ppr *apprenticing*, ap-pren'tis-ing To bind as an apprentice

apprenticeship, ap-pren'tis-ship, *n* The term during which an apprentice serves, state or condition of an apprentice

apprise, ap-prīz', *v t* pret & pp *apprised*, ap prizd', ppr *apprising* ap-priz'ing [O E *apprise*, notice information, fr Fr *appris*, *apprise*, pp of *apprendre*, *apprensum*, to inform, to learn, fr L *apprehendere* APPREHEND] To give notice, to inform, to make acquainted followed by *of* before that of which notice is given

approach, ap prōch', *v t* pret & pp *approached* ap prōcht', ppr *approaching*, ap-prōch'ing [Fr *approcher*, fr L L *appropiare* to approach—L *ad*, to, and *propius*, nearer, compar of *prope*, near PROPINQUITY] To come or go near, to draw near, to approximate —*v t* To come near to, to bring near, to put near, to come or draw near to, either literally or figuratively to come near to, so as to be compared with

approach ap-prōch', *n* Act of approaching or drawing near, access, a path or avenue to a house, progress towards, approximation

approachable, ap prōch'a-bl, *a* That may be approached

approacher, ap prōch'er, *n* One who approaches or draws near

approbate†, ap'prō-bāt, *v t* pret & pp *approbated* ap'prō-bāt-ed, ppr *approbating*, ap'prō bāt-ing [L *approbo approbatum*, I approve APPROVE.] To express satisfaction with, to approve

approbation, ap-prō-bā'shon, *n* [L *approbatio*, fr *approbo*, *approbatum* APPROVE.] Act of approving, approval a liking, support, commendation

appropriable, ap-prō'pri a-bl, *a* [See next] Capable of being appropriated, set apart, or assigned to a particular use

appropriate, ap-prō'pri-āt, *v t* pret & pp *appropriated*, ap-prō'pri-āt-ed, ppr *appropriating*, ap-prō'pri-āt-ing [L *appropro*, *appropriatum*, I make my own—*ad*, to, *proprius*, one's own PROPER] To take to one's self as one's own, to take, claim, or use, as by exclusive right, to assume, to set apart for, or assign to a particular use, to alienate, as a benefice —*a* Peculiar, set apart for a particular use or person, suitable, fit or proper, adapted.

appropriately, ap-prō'pri-āt-li, *adv* In an appropriate manner, fitly, properly, suitably

appropriateness, ap-prō'pri āt-nes, *n* The quality of being appropriate

appropriation, ap-prō'pri-ā''shon, *n* Act of appropriating; application to a special use or purpose, something appropriated

appropriator, ap-prō'pri āt-er, *n* One who appropriates

approvable ap-prov'a-bl, *a* That may be approved, worthy of approval.

approval, ap-prov'al *n* Act of approving, approbation, commendation, sanction

approve, ap-prōv', *v t* pret & pp *approved*, ap-prōv'd', ppr *approving*, ap-prov'ing [Fr *approuver*, O Fr *approver*, *aprover*, fr L *approbare*, to approve, to find good—*ad*, and *probare*, to try, test, prove, fr *probus*, good, proper PROVE, PROBITY] To deem good, to pronounce to be good, to think well of, to like, to be pleased with, to commend, to justify, to sanction —*v i.* To feel or express approbation, to think or judge well or favourably followed by *of*

approver, ap-prov'er, *n* One who approves, one who confesses a crime and accuses another

approvingly, ap-prō''ing li, *adv* In an approving manner, with approbation

approximate, ap-prok'si māt, *v t* pret & pp *approximated*, ap-prok'si-māt-ed, ppr *approximating*, ap-prok'si māt-ing [L L *approximo*, *approximatum*, I bring or come near—L *ad*, to, and *proximus*, nearest, superlative of *prope*, near PROXIMATE, APPROACH] To carry or advance near to, to cause to approach —*v i.* To come near, to approach in quantity or amount —*a* Being near in state, place, or quantity, approaching, nearly equal or like

approximately, ap prok'si-māt-li, *adv* In an approximate manner or degree nearly

approximation, ap-prok'si-mā''shon, *n* Act of approximating, approximation, a drawing, moving, or advancing near, an approximate or tolerably exact estimate or amount

approximative, ap-prok'si-māt-iv, *a* Approximate, coming near, as to some state or result

appui, ap-pwī', *n* [Fr, fr L *ad*, to, and *podium*, a foothold, a height, fr Gr *pous*, *podos*, a foot] A support or prop —**point d'appui**, pwan dap-wī [Fr] Point of support, a position suited to give support or shelter to troops

appulse, ap-puls', *n* [From L *appulsus*, fr *appello*, *appulsum*—*ad*, and *pello*, I drive PULSATE.] Act of driving or striking against, a sudden contact, *astron* the approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun

appurtenance, ap-per'ten ans, *n* [O Fr *apartenance*, lit what appertains APPERTAIN] That which belongs or pertains to something else, an adjunct, an appendage

appurtenant, ap-per'ten-ant, *a* [O Fr *apartenant* See prec] Appertaining, being an appurtenance

apricot, ā'pri kot, *n* [O E. *aprecoc*, *abricot* Fr Pg *albricoque*, or Sp *albaricoque* influenced also by Fr *abricot*, an apricot, and L *apricus*, sunny from Ar *alburqūq*, an apricot, from *al*, the article, and late Gr *prail okion*, fr L *præcoquus*, early ripe, a form of *præcox*, early ripe, precocious PRECOCIOUS] A delicious kind of fruit, produced by the *Prunus armeniaca*, a tree of the plum kind.

April, ā'pril, *n* [=Fr *avril*, Sp and Pg *abril*, It *aprile*, D G Dan and Sw *April*, from L *Aprilis* (*mensis*, month, understood) perhaps connected with *apricus*, sunny] The fourth month of the year, containing 30 days

a priori, ā pri-ō'ri, *adv* or *a* [L, from something prior or going before] Applied to reasoning by which we proceed from the cause to the effect, as opposed to *a posteriori* reasoning

apron, ā'prun, *n* [O E. *naprun*, from O Fr *naperon*, Fr *napperon*, fr *nape* *nappe*, a table-cloth, &c (whence E *napkin*), *nappe* being another form of *mappe*, L *map* *Apron* like *adder*, *auger*, *umpire*, &c, has lost the initial *n* owing to the influence of the article *an*] A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, as a protection to the clothes, something similar to an apron, the fat skin over the belly of a goose, a piece of leather spread before a person's legs in a gig, &c —*v t.* pret. & pp *aproned*, ā'prund, ppr *aproning*, ā'prun ing To put an apron on, to furnish with an apron

apropos, ap ro-pō', *adv* or *a* [Fr, fr *a*, according to, and *propos*, purpose PURPOSE] To the purpose, opportunely, by the way, seasonable, hitting the mark

apse, aps *n* [From L *apsis*, fr Gr (*h*)*apsis*, (*h*)*apsidos*, an arch, vault, joining, fr (*h*)*aptō*, I join akin to L *aptus* APT] A portion of any building forming a projection semicircular or polygonal in plan, and having a dome or vaulted roof, especially such a structure at the east end of a church

apsidal, ap'si-dal or ap-sī'dal, *a* Pertaining to or resembling an apse, pertaining to the apsides

apsis, ap'sis, *n*, pl. **apsides**, ap'si-dēz, or more correctly ap-sī'dēz. [Same as *apse*] *Arch* an apse, *astron* one of the two points in the orbit of a heavenly body which mark its greatest and least distance from the body round which it revolves.

apt, apt, *a* [L *aptus*, pp fr obsol *apo*, I fasten, join, from the root *ap*, seen in L *apiscor*, I attain, E. *adept*, Gr (*h*)*aptō*, I join, I tie, whence *apse*] Suitable, fit, apposite, pertinent, appropriate, liable, having a tendency, ready, quick, dexterous

apterous, ap'ter-us, *a* [Gr *apteros*, without wings—*a*, priv , and *pteron*, a wing] Destitute of wings applied to a group of insects with this peculiarity

apteryx, ap'te-riks, *n* [Gr *a*, priv , and *pteryx*, a wing, akin to *pteron*, wing APTEROUS] A genus of birds found in New Zealand with only short rudiments of wings, and without a tail, the feathers being also hair like Several species are known, none of them larger than a good-sized fowl.

aptitude ap'ti-tūd, *n* [Fr *aptitude* fr L *aptus*, fit APT] The state or quality of being apt, fitness, tendency, disposition, suitableness, readiness in learning, natural gift, capacity

aptly, apt'li, *adv* In an apt or suitable manner, pertinently, suitably, readily, quickly

aptness, apt'nes, *n* State or quality of being apt, aptitude, fitness, suitableness, tendency, propensity, readiness

aptote, ap'tōt, *n* [Gr *aptōtos*, indeclinable—*a*, not, and *ptosis*, a case] A noun without a case or cases, an indeclinable noun

apyretic, ap-i-ret'ik, *a* [Gr *a*, without, and *pyretos* fever, fr *pyr*, fire ANTIPYRETIC] Without fever, marked by the absence of fever

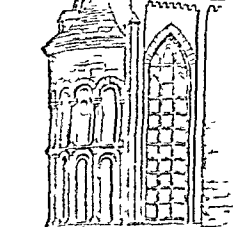
aqua ak'wa or ā'kwa, *n* [L *aqua* water, whence It *acqua*, Sp and Pg *agua*, Fr *eau*, water, cog with Goth *ahwa*, O H G *aha* A. Sax *ea*, river] Water, a commercial name of whisky —**Aqua fortis** (=strong water), weak and impure nitric acid —**Aqua vitæ** (=water of life), ardent spirits, as whisky, brandy, &c

aquamarine, ak'wa-ma-rēn, *n* [L *aqua*, water, and *marinus*, marine] The finest beryl, so called from its bluish or sea-green tint

aquarium, a-kwā'ri-um, *n*, pl **aquariums** or **aquaria** [Neut of L *aquarius*, pertaining to water AQUA.] A vessel, tank, or the like, in which aquatic plants and animals are kept a place containing a collection of such vessels or tanks

Aquarius, a-kwā'ri-us, *n* [L., fr *aqua*, water AQUA] The water-bearer, a sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January

aquatic, a-kwat'ik *a* [L *aquaticus*, fr *aqua*, water AQUA] Pertaining to water, watery, living or growing in water, applied



Apse—Laach, Germany

to animals which live in water as fishes —*n.* A plant which grows in water, *pl* sports or exercises practised on or in water, as rowing or swimming

aquatint, aquatinta, ak'wa-tint, ak-wa-tin'ta, *n* [L. *aqua* water and It. *tinta* dye, tint AQUA, TINT] A method of etching which gives effects resembling drawing in water-colours or Indian ink

aqueduct, ak'we-dukt, *n.* [L. *aquæductus*, a leading or conveyance of water AQUA, DUCT] A conduit for conveying water from one place to another a structure for conveying water for the supply of a town often consisting of a long range of arches supporting the water channel

aqueous, ā'kwē-us, *a* [From L. *aqua*, water AQUA] Watery of the nature of water or produced by it.

aquiferous, ak-kwif'er-us, *a* [L. *aqua* water and *fero* I bear] Conducting water or watery fluid

aquiform ak'wi-form, *a.* [L. *aqua*, water and *forma*, form] In the form of water

aquiline ak'wi-lin, *a* [L. *aquilinus*, fr *aquila*, an eagle prob from an old word meaning dark-coloured] Belonging to the eagle curved and hooked like the beak of an eagle



Cloque-centio Arabesque from Loggie di Raffaello in Church of St Pietro-in-Vincoli, Rome.

Arab ar'ab, *n.* A native of *Arabia*, a neglected outcast boy or girl of the streets.—*a.* Pertaining to the Arabs or Arabia.

arabesque ar'ab-esk, *n* [Fr fr the *Arabs*, who brought the style to high perfection] A species of ornamentation for flat surfaces, consisting of fanciful figures, human or animal, combined with floral forms

Arabian, a-rā'bi-an, *a* Pertaining to Arabia.—*n.* A native of Arabia.

Arabic a-rab-ik *a* Belonging to Arabia, or the language of the Arabians.—*n.* The language of the Arabians.

arable a-ra-bl, *a* [Fr *arable* fr L. *arabilis*, fr *ro arare* to plough, fr root seen also in A. Sax *erian* E. to *a* Icel. *rja*, Goth. *erjan*, Lith *arti* Pan. *arats*, to plough, to till Gr *a ω* I plough, *arotron*, a plough, *aron a* tilled field Ir and W *ar* tillage W *aru*, to plough.] Fit for ploughing or tillage

arachis ar'a-kis, *n* The generic name of *the ground nut* (*A hypogæa*)—Arachis oil, the oil expressed from the seeds of the ground-nut, the nut-oil of commerce

Arachnida a-rak'ni-da, *n pl* [Gr *achnē* a spider] A class of annulose wingless animals, intermediate between the insects and the crustaceans including spiders, mites, and scorpions

arachnidan a-rak'ni-dan, *n.* One of the Arachnida.

arachnoid a-rak'noid, *a* Resembling a spider's web applied to a membrane of the brain.

arack ar'ak, *n* Same as *Arrack*

Aramaic a-ra-mā'ik *a* or *n.* [From *Aram*, a son of Shem] A term applied to the language of the Syrians and Chaldæans, their literature, &c. Chaldee Chaldaic

Aramean Aramæan, a-ra-mē'an, a-ra-mē'an, *a* Same as *Aramaic*

araneid a-ra'nē-id, *n* [L. *aranea* a spider] An animal of the spider family

Araucaria, ar-a-kā'ri-a, *n.* [From the *Araucanos*, a tribe of Indians in Chili] The generic name of coniferous trees found chiefly in South America, and now common in Europe

arbalist, arbalest, ar'bal-ist, ar'bal-est, *n* [O Fr *arbaleste* from L. *arcus*, a bow and *ballista*, *balista*, an engine to throw stones. ARCH, BALLISTA.] A kind of powerful cross-bow formerly used.

arbiter ar'bit-er, *n* [L. an arbiter a judge said to be fr *ar* for *ar ad* to and old *bet* I go or come] A person appointed or chosen by parties in controversy to examine into and decide their differences an umpire an arbitrator one who can exercise control

arbitrage ar'bi-trāzh or ar'bi-trāj, *n* [Fr *arbitrage* ARBITER.] Calculation by which advantage may be taken of differences in the value of money stocks, &c at different places at the same time

arbitrament ar-bit'ra-ment, *n* [Fr *arbitrement*, f *arbitrer* to arbitrate] Power of deciding as an arbiter determination *decide to settle* me t award

arbitrarily ar'bi-tra-ri-li, *adv* In an arbitrary manner by one's will only capriciously despotically absolutely

arbitrariness ar'bi-tra-ri-nes, *n.* Quality of being arbitrary

arbitrary ar'bi-tra-ri, *a* [L. *arbitrarius* from *arbiter* (q v)] Depending solely on one's own will or discretion exercised according to one's will or discretion capricious absolute despotic tyrannical uncontrolled.

arbitrate ar'bi-trāt, *v i* pret and pp *arbitrated* ar'bi-trāt-ed ppr *arbitrating* ar'bi-trāt-ing [L. *arbitror arbitratus* fr *arbiter* (q v)] To act as an arbiter to hear and decide in a dispute or in case of conflicting claims to act as umpire

arbitration ar-bi-trā'shon *n* [Fr *arbitration* L. *rbitratio*] Act of arbitrating the hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy by a person or persons chosen by the parties

arbitrator ar'bi-trāt-er *n* [L *arbitrator*] A person who arbitrates a person chosen to decide a dispute or controversy an umpire an arbiter

arbitrement, ar-bit're-ment, *n* Same as *Arbitrament*

arbitress, ar'bit-res, *n* A female arbiter or witness.

arblast ar'blast, *n* An arbalist.

arbor ar'ber *n* [L. *arbor a lōris* a tree whence *a boreal*, &c fr same root as Celt. *ard*, height, L. *ard us*, steep Skr *ardh*, *ūrdh e*] The principal axis which communicates motion to the other parts of a machine

arboreous, arborous, ar-bō'rē-us, ar'bor-us, *a* [L. *arboreus*, fr *a bor* a tree ARBOR.] Belonging to a tree or trees

arborescence ar-bor-es'sens, *n.* [L. *arborescens*, *-entis* fr *arbo esco* fr *a bor* a tree ARBOR.] The state of being arborescent growth like that of a tree

arborescent, a bor-es'sent, *a* [See prec] Resembling a tree in mode of growth becoming woody

arboretum a bo-rē'tum, *n* [L. a plantation of trees, fr *a bor* a tree ARBOR] A place in which trees and shrubs are cultivated for scientific or educational purposes

arboricultural ar-bo-ri-kul'tur-al, *a* Relating to arboriculture

arboriculture ar-bo'ri-kul-tur *n* [L. *arbor arboris*, a tree and *cultura*, cult re ARBOR. CULTURE.] The art of cultivating trees and shrubs.

arboriculturist, ar-bo'ri-kul-tur-ist, *n.* One who practises arboriculture

arborist ar'bor-ist, *n.* [ARBOR.] One who makes trees his study or who cultivates trees.

arborization ar'bor-iz-ā-shon, *n.* [From L. *arbor* tree] The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals or fossils.

arbor vitæ ar'bor-vī'tē, *n* [L., the tree of life] A name of certain coniferous trees a tree like arrangement in part of the brain.

arbour arbor ar'ber *n* [O E. *herber* a garden, an orchard, a bower, O Fr *herbier* fr L. *herba*, herb HERB.] A bower a place of retirement and shelter in a garden, &c. formed of trees or shrubs

arboured ar'berd, *a* Furnished with an arbour

arbutus, ar-bū'tus, *n.* [L. the strawberry tree] An evergreen tree or shrub, with berries somewhat like the strawberry

arc, ark, *n.* [O Fr *arc*, fr L. *arcus*, a bow an arch. ARCH] Any part of the circumference of a circle or other curved line.—Electric arc, a brilliant electric current crossing over a small interval of space between *two carbon points, used in lighting to produce the arc-light*

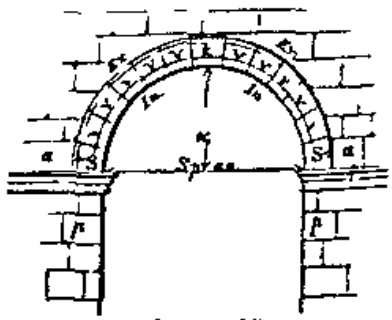
arcade ar-kād' *n* [Fr fr L.L. *arcata*, fr L. *a cus* a bow or arch. ARCH] A series of arches a walk arched above an arched building or gallery an ornamental dressing in a wall a covered passage containing shops.

arcaded ar-kād'ed, *a.* Furnished with a arcade

Arcadian ar-kā'di-an, *a* [Arcadia was a pastoral *region* with *people of simple rustic manners*] Pertaining to Arcadia in Greece rustic pastoral.

arcanum ar-kā'num, *n* pl. **arcana.** ar-kā'na [L. *arcanus* secret, hidden, mysterious fr *a ceo I shut up whence arca* chest, ark] A secret a mystery generally used in the plural.

arch arch, *n* [Fr *a che* L.L. *a chia*, fr L. *arcus*, a bow arch, arc cog with A. Sax *earh*, E. *arrow*] A structure composed of separate sometimes wedge-shaped pieces arranged on a curved line so as to retain their



Arch and names of its parts.

a a, Abutments. *i*, imposts. *pp*, Piers. *v v*, Vaussoir or arch-stones. *k* Keystone *S S* Springers. *In.* Intrados. *Ex*, Extrados.

position by mutual pressure any place of similar appearance a vault the vault of heaven——*v t.* pret & pp *arched* archt ppr *arching* archīng. To cover with an arch to form with a curve

arch arch, *a* [From Gr *archi*, *archi-* in compound words, fr stem of *a chē* power or rule *archos*, chief *archo* I rule] Chief of the first class or rank often used in composition as, *arch*bishop, *arch*-priest, &c.——*n.* † A leader a chief. [Shak.]

arch arch, *a* [Same as *preceding* fr such common expressions as *a chwag a knave* &c.] Cunningly waggish mischievous for sport roguish

archæan ar-kē'an, *a* [Gr *archaios* ancient, fr *archē*, beginning] *Geol.* applied to the oldest rocks of the earth's crust, embracing granite syenite gneiss, &c

archæological ar-kē-ō-loj'ik-al, *a* Relating to archæology

archæologically ar-kē-ō-loj'ik al-li, *ad* In an archæological manner

archæologist, ar-kē-ol'o-jist, *n* [*Archæology* and *ist*] One versed in archæology or in antiquity or ancient learning or art.

archæology ar-kē-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *a chaios*, ancient, f *archē*, beginning, and *logos* discourse] Learning pertaining to antiquity and especially to the remains of antiquity the science which investigates the history of peoples by the remains belonging to the earlier periods of their existence knowledge of ancient art.

archæopteryx, ar-kē-op'ter-iks, *n.* [Gr *archaios*, ancient, *pteryx* wing] A fossil bird having some reptilian characters

archaic ar-kā'ik *a.* [Gr *a chaikos*, ancient, old fashioned, fr *archē*, beginning] Old fashioned antiquated obsolete

archaism ar'kā-izm, *n* [ARCHAIC] An archaic or obsolete word or expression antiquity of style or use obsoleteness.

archangel, ark ān'jel, *n* [Prefix *arch*, and *angel*] A chief angel, an angel of the highest order

archangelic, ark an jel'ik, *a* Belonging to archangels

archbishop, arch bish'up, *n* [Prefix *arch*, and *bishop*] A chief bishop a bishop who superintends other bishops, his suffragans, in his province

archbishopric, arch bish'up-rik, *n* [*Archbishop* and *-ric*] The jurisdiction, place, or province of an archbishop

archdeacon, arch-dē'kn, *n* [Prefix *arch*, and *deacon*] An English Church dignitary performing certain functions under a bishop

archdeaconry, árch-dē'kn ri, *n* [*Arch deacon* and *-ry*] The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon

archdeaconship, arch dē'kn ship, *n* The office of an archdeacon

archducal, arch-dūk'al, *a* Pertaining to an archduke

archduchess, arch-duch'es, *n* [Prefix *arch*, and *duchess*] A title given to princesses of the House of Austria, the wife of an archduke

archduchy, archdukedom, arch duch'i, arch-dūk'dum, *n* The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess

archduke, arch-dūk', *n* [Prefix *arch*, and *duke*] A title given to princes of the House of Austria

arched, archt, *a* Made with an arch, covered with an arch, in the form of an arch

archegonium, ar kē gō'ni um, *n* [Gr *archē*, beginning, *gonos*, offspring] The female organ of cryptogamic plants

archer, arch'er, *n* [Fr *archer*, fr L L *arcarius*, fr L *arcus*, a bow ARCH, ARC] A bowman, one who shoots with a bow and arrow

archer-fish, arch'er fish, *n* A fish of Asia which shoots drops of water at insects, thus causing them to become its prey

archery, arch'e ri, *n* [O Fr *archerie* ARCHER] The practice, art, or skill of archers, act of shooting with a bow and arrow

archetypal, ar'kē tīp-al, *a* Having the nature of an archetype, original, constituting a model or pattern

archetype, ar'kē tīp, *n* [Gr *archetupon* —*arche*, beginning, origin, and *typos*, type] The original model from which a thing is made, the pattern to which something corresponds

archidiaconal, ar'ki-dī ak''on-al, *a* [Gr *archidiakonos* an archdeacon—prefix *archi*, chief, and *diakonos*, deacon] Pertaining to an archdeacon

archiepiscopacy, ar'ki-ē pis''kō-pa si, *n* [Gr prefix *archi*, *arch*, and *episkopos*, bishop] The state of an archbishop

archiepiscopal, ar'ki-ē-pis''kō-pal, *a* [See prec.] Belonging to an archbishop

archil, ar'kil, *n* [O Fr *orchel*, Sp *orchilla*] A violet, mauve, or purple colouring matter obtained from certain lichens

archimandrite, ar ki man'drit, *n* [L Gr *archimandritēs*—*archi*, chief, *mandra*, a monastery] An abbot-general in the Greek Church, or one having other abbots under his superintendence

Archimedean, ar ki mē'dē-an, *a* Pertaining to Archimedes, the ancient Greek philosopher —Archimedean screw, an instrument for raising water, a tube wound round a cylinder in the form of a screw, which being made to revolve raises the water

archipelagic, ār'ki pel aj''ik, *a* Relating to an archipelago

archipelago, ar ki pel'a gō, *n* [Gr *archi*, chief, and *pelagos*, sea] Originally the Ægean Sea, now a sea abounding in small islands, a group of islands

architect, ar'ki tekt, *n* [Fr *architecte*, fr L *architectus*, fr Gr prefix *archi*, chief and *tel tōn*, a worker, a builder] One skilled in the art of building one whose business is to plan or design buildings, &c., a contriver, former, or maker

architectural, ar ki tek'tūr al, *a* Pertaining to architecture, or to the art of building, according to the rules of architecture

architecture, ar'ki tek tur, *n* [L *architectura*, fr *architectus*, an architect ARCHITECT] The art or science of building, the art of planning and constructing houses, bridges, &c., frame or structure, or workmanship

architrave, ar'ki trāv, *n* [It *architrave* —prefix *archi*, chief, and *trave*, fr L *trabs*, a beam] In *arch* that part of an entablature which rests immediately on a column

archive, ar'kiv, *n* [L L *archivum*, a place for keeping public records, *archiva*, the records themselves, fr Gr *archeion*, a government building, *archeia*, public records, fr *archē*, rule, government ARCH (2)] A document preserved in evidence of something a record a muniment, generally plural and meaning records of a family, corporation, community, city, or kingdom

archivist, ar'kiv ist or ar'ki vist, *n* The keeper of archives or records

archly, arch'li, *adv* In an arch or roguish manner, waggishly, roguishly, jestingly

archness, arch'nes, *n* Quality of being arch, waggishness, roguishness

archon, ar'kon, *n* [Gr, lit a ruler, ppr of *archein*, to rule] One of the chief magistrates of ancient Athens

archstone, arch'stōn, *n* The stone that binds an arch, the keystone

archway, arch'wā, *n* A way or passage under an arch

archwise, arch'wīz, *n* [*Arch*, and *wise*, manner] In the form of an arch

arctic, ark'tik, *a* [L *arcticus*, fr Gr *arktikos*, fr *arktos*, a bear, the northern constellation Ursa Major] Pertaining to the regions about the north pole, northern, frigid, cold. —The Arctic Circle is a circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole, the Antarctic Circle being a corresponding circle round the south pole

arctogeal, ark tō-jē'al, *a* [Gr *arktos*, the north and *gea*, the earth] Pertaining to the colder parts of the northern hemisphere

Arcturus, ark tū'rus, *n* [Gr *arktos*, a bear, and *oura*, a tail] A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes near the tail of the Great Bear

arcuate, ar'kū āt, *a* [L *arcuatus*, fr *arcus*, a bow ARCH] Bent or curved in the form of a bow, arched

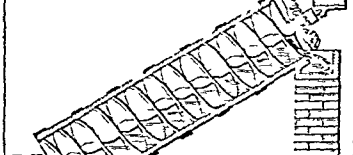
arcuation, ar kū ā'shon, *n* [ARCUATE] Act of bending, incurvation, curvity

ardency, ār'den si, *n* [*Ardent* and *-cy*] The state of being ardent, ardour, eager ness

ardent, ar'dent, *a* [L *ardens, ardentis* ppr of *ardeo*, I take fire, I burn, connected with *aridus*, arid, *areo*, I am dry] Burning in a literal or figurative sense, fiery, glowing, hot, heating, warm, violent, vehement, fierce, passionate, eager

ardently ar'dent-li, *adv* In an ardent manner, with ardour

ardour, ar'der, *n* [L *ardor*, fr *ardeo* ARDENT] Heat, literally or figuratively,



Archimedean Screw

warmth fervency, vehemence, zeal, eager ness, affection

arduous, ar'dū us *a* [L *arduus* high lofty, steep, difficult, allied to Celtic *ard*, high, lofty, *aird*, a height, same root as L *arbor*, tree ARBOR.] High, lofty, steep, difficult, laborious hard to attain

arduously, ar'dū us-li, *adv* In an arduous manner, with effort, laboriously

arduousness, ar'dū us-nes, *n* State or quality of being arduous, difficulty of execution

are, ar [O Northumbrian *aron*, *arn*, we (you, they) are, the A Sax. form proper is *sind* or *sindon* The *r* was originally *s*, the root being *as* AM] The present tense plural of the verb *to be*, *art* being the second pers sing

are ār or ar, *n* [L *area*] A French superficial or square measure, containing 100 square metres or 1076 44 English square feet

area, ā'rē a, *n* [L *area*, a thrashing floor, then any level open piece of land, probably from *areo*, I am dry, whence *arid*] Any plain or open surface, a space inclosed within lines or boundaries, superficial contents, any inclosed space, a sunk space before the lowest windows of a house

areca, a rē'ka, *n* [The Malabar name] A genus of palms, including the betel nut and cabbage trees

arefaction, a rē fak'shon, *n* [L *arefacio*, fr *areo*, I am dry, and *facio*, I make] The act of drying, the state of growing dry

arena, a rē'na, *n* [L *arena* (originally *harena*), lit sand, a sandy place] An open space of ground, strewed with sand or sawdust, for combatants, any place of public contest or exertion

arenaceous, a-rē-nā'shus, *a* [L *arenaceus*, fr *arena*, sand] Sandy, having the properties of sand.

areola, a rē'ō-la, *n* pl **areolæ**, a rē'o-lē [L, dim of *area* (which see)] A small area or space, a small interstice, the coloured circle round the human nipple

areolar, a-rē'o-ler, *a* [*Areola* and *-ar*] Pertaining to an areola or to areolæ said of a kind of loose tissue in the human body

areolation, a-rē'ō-lā''shon *n* [See prec] Any small space or spot differing from the rest of a surface in colour, texture, &c

areometer, ar-ē om'et-er, *n* [Gr *araios* rare, thin, and *metron*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, a hydrometer

Areopagite, a rē-op'a jit, *n* A member of the Areopagus (q v)

Areopagus ar ē-op'a gus, *n* [Gr, lit hill of Ares or Mars] A tribunal of sovereign functions at ancient Athens, so called because held on a hill of this name

argala, ar'ga-la, *n* [Indian name] The adjutant-bird.

argali, ar'ga-li, *n* [Mongolian name] A species of wild Asiatic sheep with very large horns

argent, ār'jent, *n* [Fr *argent*, fr L *argentum*, silver, cog Gr *arguros* silver *argillos*, white clay, *argos*, white, Ir and Gael *arg* white, *airgiod*, silver, money] Silver whiteness, like that of silver, *her* the white colour in coats of arms intended to represent silver —a. Silvery like silver

argental, ar jen'tal, *a* [ARGENT] Pertaining to silver

argentiferous ar jen tif'er us, *a* [L *argentum*, silver, and *fero*, I produce] Producing or containing silver

argentine, ār'jen tin, *a* [L *argentinus* fr *argentum*, silver ARGENT] Like silver, silvery

argil ar'jil *n* [L *argilla*, fr Gr *argilla*, *argillos*, white clay fr *argos*, white bright ARGENT] White clay, potter's earth, pure clay

argillaceous, ār jil-lā'shus, *a* [L *argillaceus*, fr *argilla*, white clay ARGIL] Of the nature of clay, clayey

Argive, ār'jīv, *n* [L *Argivus*, Gr *Argeios*] A native or inhabitant of Argos, in ancient Greece, an ancient Greek [Poetical]

argol ar'gol, *n* [Origin unknown] Unrefined or crude tartar a hard crust formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been kept

Argonaut, ār'gō-nat, *n* [Gr *Argonautēs*, fr *Argo*, and *nautes*, a sailor NAVAL] One

who sailed in the ship *Argo* in quest of the golden fleece, a nautilus; also animal belonging to the *class of cuttle-fishes, formerly* believed to have used its broad arms as sails, called also the *paper nautil* or *paper sailor* [Capital letter not required in second sense.]

argosy ärʹgo-si, *n* [From *Ragusa*.] A large merchantman or other ship, especially if richly laden. [Poetical.]

argot, ärʹgot or ärʹgō, *n.* [Fr.] Cant slang or professional slang.

arguable ärʹgū-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being argued.

argue ärʹgū, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *argued*, ärʹgūd; ppr. *arguing* ärʹgū-ing. [Fr. *arguer*, fr. L. *arguere*, to show, prove, argue, to make clear; *probably connected with Gr. argos*, white, bright, clear. ARGENT.] To offer reasons in order to make something clear or manifest; to offer reasons in favour of some view or opinion; to dispute or debate; to reason.——*v.t.* To make clear or manifest; to show; to show by inference; to show reasons for; to debate or discuss; to prove or evince.

arguer ärʹgū-er, *n.* One who argues.

argument, ärʹgū-ment, *n.* [L. *argumentum*, proof, theme, subject-matter, fr. *a quo* ARGUE.] Reason offered or alleged; a proof; process of reasoning; a plea; subject of any discourse; summary or heads of contents; abstract or summary of a book or section of a book; debate; discussion; controversy.

argumental ärʹgū-menʹtal, *a.* [L. *argumentalis*.] Belonging to or consisting in argument.

argumentation ärʹgū-men-tāʹshon, *n.* [L. *argumentatio*.] Act, art, or process of arguing or reasoning; a using of arguments.

argumentative ärʹgū-menʹta-tiv, *a.* Consisting of or containing argument; containing a process of reasoning; addicted to argument.

argumentatively ärʹgū-menʹta-ti-li, *ad.* In an argumentative manner.

Argus, ärʹgus, *n.* A fabulous being of antiquity said to have had a hundred eyes; a watchful person; a species of pheasant having its plumage marked with eye-like spots.

Argus-eyed ärʹgus-īd, *a.* Vigilant; watchful; extremely observant.

argute ärʹgūt', *a.* [L. *argutus*, fr. *arguo* ARGUE.] Subtle; ingenious; sagacious; shrewd.

argyria, argyrism ärʹjirʹi-a, ärʹji-izm, *n.* [Gr. *argyros*, silver.] Discoloration of the skin from the use of preparations of silver as medicine.

arhizous, a-rīʹzus, *a.* [Gr. *a*, privative, and *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* Destitute of a root; parasitical on other plants.

aria, äʹri-a, *n.* [It. *aria*, an air.] A song; an air; a tune.—**arietta**, a-ri-etʹta, *n.* A short song or air.

Arian ārʹi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arius (4th century after Christ) who denied the divinity of Christ and of the Holy Spirit.——*n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius.—**Arianism** ārʹi-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

arid aʹrid, *a.* [L. *aridus*, fr. *areo*, I am dry. ARDENT.] Dry; dried; parched; barren; uninteresting; jejune.

aridity, aridness, a-ridʹi-ti, aʹrid-nes, *n.* State of being arid; dryness; barrenness.

Aries, ārʹēz or ārʹi-ēz, *n.* [L., a ram.] The Ram, the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac.

aright, a-rītʹ *ad.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *right*.] On right; rightly; justly; duly.

aril, arillus, arʹil, a-rilʹlus, *n.* [L. *areo*, I am dry because it falls off when dry.] *Bot.* An extra covering of the seed of some plants.

arise, a-līzʹ, *v.i.* pret. *arose* a-rōzʹ; pp. *arisen*, a-rizʹn; ppr. *arising* a-rīzʹing. [Prefix *a*, up, away from; and *rise*.—Northumbrian *arrisan*, O.H.G. *arrisan*, *arrîsan*, Goth. *urreisa*. PIKE.] To rise up; to ascend; to mount up or upwards; to rise; to get up; to come into view or notice; to emerge above the horizon; to begin; to grow; to spring upwards; to originate; *to revive from death*; *to begin to act*; to move or to exert power.

aristocracy a-ris-tokʹra-si, *n.* [Gr. *aristokratia*, lit. rule of the best, fr. *aristos*, best, noblest, and *krateo*, power, sovereignty.] A form of government in which the nobility or most eminent citizens have supreme power; the nobility or chief persons in a state.

aristocrat, aʹris-to-krat, *n.* [See prec.] One who belongs to the aristocracy or whose manners savour of the aristocracy; one who favours aristocracy.

aristocratic a-ris-to-kratʹik, *a.* [Gr. *aristokratikos*.] Pertaining to aristocracy; characteristic of aristocracy.

aristocratically a-ris-to-kratʹik-al-li, *ad.* In an aristocratical manner.

Aristotelian a-ris-to-tēʹli-an, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.——*n.* A follower of Aristotle.

arithmetic a-rithʹmet-ik, *n.* [Gr. *arithmetikē*, fem. of *arithmetikos*, fr. *arithmos*, number *from* the root *ar*, to join, fit; understood.] The art or science of numbers, or the art of computation by numbers, figures, or numerals; that branch of mathematics which treats of numbers, and teaches how to compute and calculate.

arithmetical a-rith-metʹik-al, *a.* Pertaining to *arithmetic*; according to the rules or method of arithmetic.

arithmetically a-rith-metʹik-al-li, *ad.* By means of arithmetic; according to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

arithmetician a-rith-me-tiʺshan, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

arithmometer ar-rith-mom-etʹer, *n.* [Gr. *arithmos*, number, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for assisting in making arithmetical computations.

ark ärk, *n.* [A.Sax. *a*, *e*, *earc*, fr. L. *arca*, a chest (so also D. Dan. and Sw. *ark*); *from arceo*, I hut in or inclose; akin to Gr. *arkeō*, I ward off.] A chest or coffer; the chest or vessel which contained the tables of the covenant among the Jews; the large floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge; a depository.

arm, ärm, *n.* [A.Sax. *arm*, *earm*=Goth. *arms*, Icel. *armr*, G. Fris. D. Dan. and Sw. *arm*; cog. L. *armus*, the shoulder; *artus*, a joint; *Gr. armos*, joint, shoulder; lit. a fitting; *fr. arō*, I fit; root *ar*, join, fit; to be seen also in *art*, and in *arm*, weapon.] The limb of the human body from the shoulder to the hand; an anterior limb; anything extending from the main body; trunk or stem, as an arm of the sea, branch of a tree; power; might; strength.

arm, ärm, *n.* [Fr. *arme*, a weapon, fr. L. *arma*, arms; akin *armus*, shoulder; E. *arm* (of the body). *See* above.] A weapon; a branch of the military service; pl. war, the military profession; armour; armorial bearings.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *armed* ärmd; ppr. *arming* ärmʹing. To furnish or equip with arms; to prepare for resistance; to provide with what affords defence or protection; to protect; to fortify.——*v.i.* To provide oneself with arms; to take or put on arms.

armada, ärʹmā-da, *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *arma*, armour, implements of war.] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron.

armadillo, ärʹma-dilʹlō, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *armado*, armed, who is armed, so called from its bony shield.] A quadruped of South America, covered with a hard bony shell divided into bands or belts.

armament, ärʹma-ment, *n.* [L. *armamenta*, implements, tackle, fr. *arma*, arms, tackle, &c.] A land or naval force armed or equipped for war; the munitions of war of a ship.

armature, ärʹma-tūr, *n.* [L. *armatura*, armour.] ARM(2).] Armour; anything serving as a defence; a piece of iron connecting the two poles of a magnet.

armed, ärmd, *p.a.* Furnished with arms, or weapons of offence or defence; furnished with the means of security; fortified; (in a moral sense).

Armenian ärʹmēʹni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia.——*n.* A native of Armenia; the language of the country, one of the Aryan or Indo-European tongues.

armful ärmʹful, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.

armhole ärmʹhōl, *n.* The armpit; a hole for the arm in a garment.

armiger ärʹmij-er, *n.* [L. *arma*, arms, and *gero*, I bear.] One who bears armour; an esquire or attendant upon a knight; one who has a right to wear a coat of arms.

armilla, ar-milʹla, *n.* [L. fr. *armus*, the shoulder; ARM (1).] An armlet; a bracelet.

armillary ärʹmil-la-ri, *a.* [See prec.] Resembling an armilla; consisting of rings or circles.—Armillary sphere, an arrangement of rings, intended to illustrate the relative positions of the principal circles of the heavens.

Arminian ärʹminʹi-an, *n.* A Protestant who follows the teaching of Arminius, a Dutch theologian (died 1607), and is opposed to the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination.——*a.* Pertaining to Arminius or his principles.—**Arminianism**, ärʹminʹi-an-izm, *n.* The peculiar doctrines of the Arminians.

armipotent, ärʹmip'o-tent, *a.* [L. *armipotens—arma*, arms, and *potens*, powerful. ARM, POTENT.] Powerful in arms.

armistice, ärʹmis-tis, *n.* [Fr. *armistice*, fr. L. *arma*, arms, and *sisto*, I stop. ARM, STAND.] A cessation of arms or hostilities for a short time; a truce.

armlet, ärmʹlet, *n.* [*Arm* and *-let*.] An ornament or a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet.

armor. See ARMOUR.

armorial ärʹmōʹri-al, *a.* Belonging to coats of arms or escutcheons.

Armoric, Armorican ärʹmorʹik, ärʹmorʹik-an, *a.* [Celt. *ar*, upon, and *mor*, the sea.] Pertaining to Brittany, formerly called *Armorica*.——*n.* The language of the Celtic inhabitants of Brittany allied to the Welsh.

armour ärʹmer, *n.* [O.E. *armure*, O.Fr. *armeure*, fr. L. *armatura*, armour, fr. *arma*, arms. ARM (1).] Defensive arms; any suit worn to protect the body in battle; mail; harness; any defensive covering; the steel or iron covering intended as a protection for a ship of war.

armour bearer ärmʹer bārʹer, *n.* One who carries the armour of another.

armourer ärmʹer-er, *n.* A maker of armour or arms; one who has the care of arms and armour.

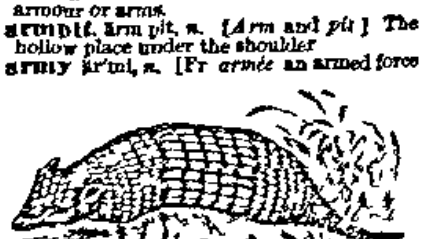
armour plate ärʹmer plāt, *n.* An iron or steel plate of great thickness intended as a protection against the shot of ordnance.

armour-plated ärʹmer plāt-ed, *a.* Covered or protected by armour plates; iron-clad.

armoury ärʹmer-i, *n.* A repository of arms and instruments of war; an arsenal; armour or arms.

armpit, ärmʹpit, *n.* [*Arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the shoulder.

army ärʹmi, *n.* [Fr. *armée*, an armed force



Yellow-footed Armadillo (*Dasypus Encoubert*).

or army (=It. *armata*, Sp. and Pg. *armada*), fr. L.L. *armata*, armed force, fr. L. *armatus*, pp. of *armo*, *armari*, to arm. ARM, a weapon.] A body of men armed for war; a host; a great number; a vast multitude.

army-corps ar'mi kōr, *n* One of the largest divisions of an army in the field

army-list, ar'mi list, *n* A publication issued periodically, containing a list of the officers in the army, the stations of regiments, &c

army-worm, ar'mi werm, *n* The larva of a moth which marches in compact bodies of enormous numbers.

arnee arni, ar'nē, *n* [Hind] One of the Indian varieties of the buffalo, remarkable as being the largest animal of the ox kind

arnica, ar'ni ka, *n* [Origin unknown] A European composite plant, a tincture of which is used as an application to wounds and bruises.

arnotto, annotto, ar not'tō, an not'tō *n* [Prob of American origin] A tropical American tree, the seeds of which yield an orange red dye stuff, also called *arnotto* Called also *Annotta, Annatto, Arnatto*

aroma, a-rō'ma, *n* [Gr *arōma*, origin doubtful] The fragrant principle in plants, &c , a pleasant odour, perfume, fragrance

aromatic, a-rō-mat'ik, *a* [Gr *arōmatikos* See prec] Having an aroma or agreeable odour fragrant, spicy, odoriferous —— n. A fragrant plant, substance, or drug, a perfume —Aromatic vinegar, a perfume made by adding oil of lavender, cloves, &c , to acetic acid.

aromatize, a-rō'mat-īz, *v t* pret. & pp *aromatized*, a-rō'mat-īzd ppr *aromatizing*, a rō'mat-īz ing [Gr *arōmatizein*] To impregnate with aroma or fragrant odours, to perfume

arose, a-rōz' The past or preterit tense of the verb to *arise*

around, a-round', *prep* [Prefix *a*, on, and *round*] About, on all sides of encircling, encompassing —— adv In a circle, on every side

arouse, a-rouz', *v t* pret & pp *aroused*, a-rouzd', ppr *arousing* a-rouz'ing [Prefix *a*, and *rouse* comp *arise*] To rouse to awaken, to stir up, to excite into action, to call forth, to animate

aroynt, aroint a-roint', *interj* [Origin unknown] An interjection equivalent to begone! avaunt! away! [*Shak*]

arpeggio, ar pej'jō, *n* [It , fr *arpa*, a harp] In *mus* the distinct sound of the notes of a chord, heard when the notes are struck in rapid succession.

arquebus arquebuse, ar'kwē bus *n* [Fr *arquebuse*, corrupted from D *haakbus*, lit hook gun, a gun fired from a rest, fr *haak*, a hook, a forked rest, and *bus*, a gun (as in *blunderbus*)=E. *hanbut, hacl but*] An old fashioned hand gun fired from a rest Spelled also *Harquebuse*

arquebusier, ar'kwē bus-ēr", *n* A soldier armed with an arquebus

arrack, ar'ak, *n* [Ar *araq*, juice, spirits fr *araqa* to sweat] A spirituous liquor distilled in the East Indies from rice, the juice of the cocoa-nut, &c

arraign, a rān', *v t* pret. & pp *arraigned* a-rānd', ppr *arraigning*, a-rān'ing [O Fr *arraigner, aresner*, &c , to arraign—L *ad*, to, and *ratio rationis*, account, a pleading in a suit REASON] To call to account before a court of justice, to call for a defence or justification, to indict, to accuse, to charge, to censure

arraigner, a-rān'er, *n* One who arraigns

arraignment, a-rān'ment, *n* Act of arraigning, accusation, a calling in question

arrange, a rānj', *v t* pret. & pp *arranged*, a-rānjd', ppr *arranging*, a-ranj'ing [Fr *arranger*, to arrange, put in rank, fr prefix *ar*=L *ad*, to, and *ranger*, to range, fr *rang* a rank RANGE, RANK.] To range or set in ranks, to put in proper order, to dispose in an orderly manner, to adjust, to settle, to classify

arrangement a-rānj'ment, *n* Act of arranging orderly disposition, adjustment, settlement, classification.

arranger, a-rānj'er, *n* One that arranges or puts in order

arrant, a'rant, *a.* [Originally wandering, vagabond, hence worthless, fr L *errans -antis* fr *erro* I wander ERRANT, ERR] Notorious shameless downright, thorough used with opprobrious epithets

arras, a'ras, *n* [From *Arras* in France] Tapestry, hangings woven with figures

array, a-ra', *n* [O Fr *arrai* order, arrangement, dress—prefix *ar* (L *ad*, to), and *rai rei*, order, fr the Teutonic root seen in E. *ready* (q v)] Regular order, arrangement, or disposition order of battle, a collection or assemblage disposed in regular order as an army in order of battle rai ment, dress, apparel.—— v t. pret & pp *arrayed*, a rād', ppr *arraying*, a rā'ing [O Fr *arroyer, areyer*] To set in array, to draw up in order, to deck or dress, to adorn, to equip.

arrear, a-rēr', *n* [O Fr *arere, ariere* Fr *arrière*, behind, fr *ar*, for L *ad* to, and *retro*, behind. REAR (*n*)] The state of being behindhand, that which remains unpaid or undone when the due time is past (usually in plural)

arrect, a rekt', *v t* pret. & pp *arrected* ar rekt'ed, ppr *arrecting*, ar rekt'ing [L *arrigo, arrectum*, I raise or erect—*ad* to *rego*, I direct RECTOR.] To raise or lift up, to prick up (the ears) ——a Erect, pricked up said of the ears, hence, attentively listening

arrest, a rest', *v t* pret & pp *arrested*, a-rest'ed, ppr *arresting*, a rest'ing [O Fr *arrester* Fr *arrêter*—L. *ad*, to, and *restare*, to remain. REST] To stop, stay, or obstruct, to check the motion or action of to seize or apprehend by warrant from authority, to seize and fix (attention), to engage —— n A stopping, a seizure by warrant or authority, obstruction, stop, hindrance, delay restraint

arrester, arrestor, a-rest'er, a rest'or, *n* One who arrests

arrestment a rest'ment, *n* The act of arresting, detention, arrest

arrhizous a-rī'zus Same as *Arhizous*

arride, a-rīd', *v t* pret & pp *arrided*, a-rīd'ed, ppr *arriding*, a-rīd'ing [L *arrideo*, I smile upon, please—*ad*, to, and *rideo*, I laugh RIDICULOUS] To be pleasing or give pleasure to, to delight

arris ar'is, *n* [O Fr *areste*, an arris. Fr *arete* fr L *arista* an awn of corn] *Carp* &c , the line in which two surfaces forming an exterior angle meet each other

arriswise, ar'is-wiz, *adv* Diagonally arranged said of tiles or slates

arrival, a-rīv'al, *n* [*Arrive* and *-al*] Act of arriving or coming to a place, a coming, reaching, or gaining, attainment, a person or thing arriving

arrive, a-rīv', *v i* pret & pp *arrived*, a-rīvd', ppr *arriving*, a-rīv'ing [Fr *arriver*, to arrive=It *arrivare*, fr L L *adripare* to come to shore—L *ad* to and *ripa*, Fr *rive*, the shore or bank RIVER] To come to a certain place or point, to reach a destination, or some stage in a progress, to attain to a certain result or state followed by *at*

arroba, a rō'ba, *n* [Sp & Pg of Arabic origin] A Spanish weight equivalent to about a quarter cwt

arrogance, a'rō-gans, *n* [L *arrogantia*, fr *arrogans, -antis*, ppr of *arrogo* ARROGATE] The act or quality of arrogating or of taking too much upon one s self, assumption haughtiness, presumption, pride, insolent bearing

arrogant a'rō-gant, *a* [L *arrogans, -antis* ARROGATE.] Making undue claims on account of rank, power, or the like, assuming presuming, haughty, supercilious, overbearing

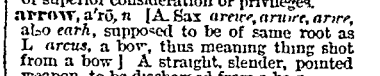
arrogantly, a'rō-gant-li, *adv* In an arrogant manner

arrogate, a'rō-gāt, *v t* pret & pp *arrogated*, a'rō-gāt-ed, ppr *arrogating*, a'rō-gāt ing [L *arrogo arrogatum*, I assume, I appropriate, fr *ad* to, and *rogo, rogatum*, I ask, I claim. ROGATION] To claim unduly or presumptuously, to demand overbearingly to assume

arrogation, a rō-gā'shon, *n* [L *arrogatio* See prec] Act of arrogating, the claiming of superior consideration or privileges.

arrow, a'rō, *n* [A Sax *arewe, arwe, arwe*, also *earh*, supposed to be of same root as L *arcus*, a bow, thus meaning thing shot from a bow] A straight, slender, pointed weapon, to be discharged from a bow

arrow-headed, a'rō-hed-ed, *a* Shaped like the head of an arrow; cuneiform —The arrow-headed characters are characters



Arrow headed Characters

formed by a combination of triangular or wedge-like figures They are found in the ruins of Persepolis, Babylon, Nineveh, and other places of the East

arrow root, a'rō-rut, *n* A plant, a native of the West Indies, so named because its root is or was employed by the Indians as a cure for wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows, also the starch of the plant, a nutritive medicinal food.

arrowy, a'rō-i, *a* [*Arrow* and *y*] Resembling or formed like arrows, having the swiftness of an arrow

arsenal, ar'se nal *n* [Fr Sp and Pg *arsenal*, a word of Arab c origin] A public establishment or magazine where naval and military engines are manufactured or stored, a magazine of warlike stores.

arsenic, ar'sen ik, *n* [Fr *arsenic*, fr L *arsenicum*, Gr *arsenikon*, fr *arsēn arsenos* male—from its powerful qualities] A chemical element of a steel blue colour, quite brittle, a compound of this element with oxygen, a well known virulent poison.

arsenical, ar sen'ik al, *a* Pertaining to arsenic, containing arsenic

arsenious, ar sē'ni us, *a* Pertaining to or containing arsenic

arsis, ar'sis, *n* [Gr *arsis*, fr *airō* I raise] That part of a poetical foot on which the stress of the voice falls, the rest of the foot being called the *thesis*

arson, ar'son, *n* [O Fr *arsom* fr L *ardeo, arsum*, I burn ARDENT] The malicious setting on fire of a house or building, ship, &c

art, art, *n* [L *ars, artis* art, skill, &c., fr root seen in Gr *arō* I join or fit, also in *arma* (in both senses) ARM] The use or employment of things to answer some special purpose, the employment of means to accomplish some end, practical skill power or skill in applying knowledge practical application of rules or principles a system of rules for the performance of certain actions, dexterity, adroitness, cunning, artifice; deceit, profession, business or trade, profession of a painter or sculptor, *pl* a university department or faculty embracing certain non professional subjects

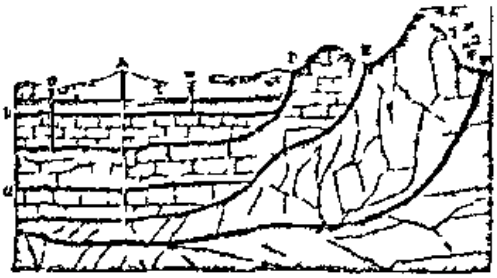
arterial ar tē'ri al, *a* Pertaining to an artery or the arteries

arterialize, ar tē'ri al īz, *v t* pret. & pp *arterialized*, ar tē'ri al īzd, ppr *arterializing*, ar tē'ri al īz ing To make arterial to communicate to venous blood the qualities of arterial blood by the action of the lungs.

arteriotomy, ar tē'ri ot'o mi, *n* [Gr *art ria*, artery, *tomē*, a *cutting*] The opening of an artery for the purpose of letting blood

artery, ar'te-ri, *n* [L *arteria*, fr Gr *artēria* an artery, of doubtful origin, perhaps *airō I raise up*] *One of the blood* vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, after it has passed through the lungs, to be brought back by the veins

artesian är tē'zi-an *a* [Fr *artésien fr Artois in France*] *Designating a well made* by boring into the earth till water is reached,



Artesian Well

A, B C D E The successive beds of earth, *d* a fissure in the underground stores of water which descends from the higher levels *D E F*

and which then rises and flows like a fountain, owing to the pressure of strata of underground water at a higher level

artful ärt'ful, *a* Full of art performed with art or skill artificial skilful dexterous cunning crafty deceitful full of stratagems

artfully ärt'ful-li, *adv* In an artful manner cunningly, craftily

artfulness ärt'ful-nes, *n* Quality of being artful art craft cunning address

arthritic arthritical är-thrit'ik, är-thrit'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to or affecting the joints pertaining to the gout

arthritis, är-thrī'tis *n* [*Gr fr arthron* a joint, and *-itis* denoting inflammation] Any inflammation of the joints the gout

arthropoda är-throp'o-da, *n pl* [*Gr arthron* a joint, and *pous podos* a foot] The invertebrate animals that have articulated legs, such as insects, crustaceans, &c

artichoke ärti-chok, *n* [It. *articiocco* probably of Ar origin The name in similar forms is found in many other languages] An esculent plant somewhat resembling a thistle

article ärti-kl, *n* [*Fr artícle fr L. articulus* dim of *artus* a joint skin to *Gr arth-on* a joint, an article, *fr arō* I fit, I adapt ART ARM] A clause a separate item, point, or particular condition or stipulation a point of faith a distinct part a separate prose contribution to a newspaper magazine or other periodical a particular commodity or substance a part of speech used before nouns, as *a an the* —— *v t* pret & pp *artic'led* ärti-kld ppr *artic'ling* ärti-kling To draw up in articles or particulars to accuse or charge by articles to bind as an apprentice by articles —— *v i* To stipulate

articular är-tik'ū-ler *a* [*L articularis fr articulus* a joint ARTICLE] Belonging to the joints, or to an article

articulate är-tik'ū-lāt, *a* [*L. articulatus fr artic'lus*, a joint. ARTICLE] Jointed separated into distinct members or joints formed by the distinct and intelligent movement of the organs of speech pronounced distinctly —— *v i* pret & pp *artic'ulat'ed* är-tik'ū-lāt-ed ppr *artic'ulating* [L. *artic'ulo articulat'um* to joint, to articulate or utter distinctly *fr artic'ulus* joint, article] To utter distinct sounds syllables or words —— *v t* To joint to put together by means of the joints to form into distinct elementary sounds, syllables or words to speak utter or pronounce distinctly

articulately är-tik'ūlāt-li *ad* In an articulate manner distinctly clearly with distinct utterance of syllables or words

articulation är-tik'ū-lā'shon, *n* The act of articulating a joining or juncture of bones by a joint a joint distinct utterance or enunciation

artifice ärti-fis, *n* [*Fr artifice fr L. artificium — a artis* art, and *fa'cio* I make ART FACT] An artful or skilful contrivance or device, trick fraud cunning imposition, craft *str tag m*

artificer är-tif'is-er *n* [*L artifex, artificis* an artificer ARTIFICE] One who makes or contrives by art or skill an artist a mechanic or workman a contriver

artificial ärti-fi'shal, *a* [*L. artificialis* See above] Made or contrived by art or skill fictitious not natural made to imitate what is real or natural assumed affected

artificially ärti-fi'shal-li, *ad* In an artificial manner

artificialness ärti-fi'shal-nes, *n* [*Artificial* and *-ness*] A person skilled in gunnery

artillery är-til'e-ri *n* [*Fr artillerie* fr O Fr *artille* to make or form by art, to fortify to equip from L *a s artus* art ART] Formerly offensive and defensive weapons of war now cannon or ordnance and their appendages great guns the troops who manage them the science of gunnery

artiodactyle är-ti'ō-dak-til, *n* [*Gr artios* even numbered, and *daktylos* a toe] A hoofed mammal in which the number of toes is even (two or four) as the ox

artisan ärti-zan *n* [*Fr artisan* It *artigiano* L L *a titus* fr I *artis* skilled, instructed in arts, fr *a artis*, art ART] One skilled in any art or trade a handicraftsman a mechanic

artist ärtist *n* [*Fr artiste* It Sp and Pg *artista*, fr I *a s artis* art ART] One skilled in the practice of some art specially a person who practises one of the fine arts, as painting or sculpture

artiste är-tēst, *n* [Fr] One who is skilful in some art not one of the fine arts, as a public singer an opera-dancer

artistic är-tis'tik *a* Pertaining to an artist conformed to art exhibiting the skill or power of an artist

artistically är-tis'tik-al-li, *adv* In an artistic manner

artless ärt'les, *a* Wanting art or skill simple unaffected sincere without guile or fraud guileless

artlessly ärt'les-li, *adv* In an artless manner simply guilelessly

artlessness ärt'les-nes *n* Quality of being artless simplicity guilelessness

arum ā'rum, *n* [*L. arum, Gr aron*] A genus of plants one of which, the common arum or wake robin is abundant in England

arundinaceous a-run-di-nā'shus *n* [*L arund naceus fr arundo arundinis* a reed.] Pertaining to reeds resembling a reed.

aruspex aruspice a-rus'peks, a-rus'pis, *n* [*L. arusp x* or *haruspex*] One of those priests in ancient Rome who inspected the entrails of victims and by them foretold future events.—**aruspicy** a-rus'pi-si *n* The art of an aruspex augury

aryan ār'i-an or ar'i-an *n* [Skr *dryan* noble eminent] An Indo-European a person belonging to that linguistic division of the human race which includes the Hindus and Persians and most Europeans (except Turks, Hungarians, Finns, &c) the language common to these and their ancestors —— *a* Pertaining or belonging to the Aryans Indo-European

as az *adv & conj* [Contr fr A. Sax *e lsed* that is, *all so* through the forms *alse also alse al* similarly G and D *al so* as] A word expressing equality similarity of manner or character likeness, proportion accordance while when because since and is equivalent to the relative *that after such*

as as *n* pl **asses** as'ez. [L] A Roman weight if of a Roman copper were originally weighing 1 oz.

asafetida, asafoetida, as-a-fet'i-da, *n* [*Per asa* gum and L *f tid'us* fetid.] A fetid, inspissated juice from large umbelliferous plants of Asia, used in medicine

asbestine as-bes'tin, *a* Pertaining to asbestos

asbestos asbestus as-bes'tos, as-bes'tus, *n* [*Gr as'b stos* literally inextinguishable, unquenchable—*a* priv and *sbennymi*, I extinguish] A fibrous mineral substance, which is incombustible and is now used for many purposes

ascend as-send' *v i* pret & pp *ascended* as-send'ed ppr *ascend'ing*, as-send'ing [L *ascend'o—ad* and *scando* I mount or climb as in *descend' t ascend* SCAN] To move up or upward to climb to go or come up to rise to arise to soar to become higher or more elevated to slope upwards to rise to higher or more general ideas to go backward in the order of time to rise in musical pitch —— *v t* To go or move upward upon to climb to move upward along

ascendable ascendible as-sen'da-bl as-send'i-bl, *a* Capable of being ascended

ascendancy ascendency as-send'an-si as-sen'den-si *n* [ASCEND] State of being in the ascendant governing or controlling influence or power authority dominating sway prevalence

ascendant as-sen'dant *n* [*Fr ascendant* L *ascendens, -dentis* ASCEND As a noun the word was originally a term in astrology referring to the position and influence of the planets] Superiority or commanding power or influence ascendancy, predominance also an ancestor —*a* Directed upwards superior predominant surpassing above the horizon

ascension as-sen'shon *n* [*L. a ensio* ASCEND] Act of ascending, a rising or mounting upwards rising of a heavenly body —**The Ascension**, the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven —**Ascension Day** the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ascensional as-sen'shon-al, *a* Relating to ascension or ascent

ascent as-sent' *n* [From *ascend* formed on the model of *descent*] Act of ascending or rising rise a mounting upward the way by which one ascends acclivity an upward slope an eminence the rise of a hill

ascertain as-sėr-tān' *v t* pret & pp *ascer'tained* as-ser'tānd ppr *ascer'taining* [O Fr *asc tain —as* for *ad* to *cert in* fr L. *certus* sure CERTAIN] To make certain or sure to make to be certainly known to determine to establish to find out so as to know with certainty to get an accurate knowledge of

ascertainable as-ser'tān-a-bl, *a* That may be ascertained.

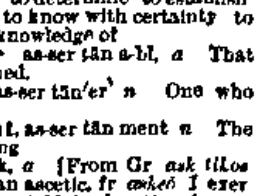
ascertainer as-ser'tān'er' *n* One who ascertains

ascertainment as-ser'tān-ment *n* The act of ascertaining

ascetic as-set'ik, *a* [From Gr *ask tikos* ascetic *a keites* an ascetic, fr *asked* I exercise] Extremely rigid in devotional exercises severe in mortifying the body austere rigid —— *n* One who exercises himself in *acts of pi ty de otion, and self-denial one* who practises excessive rigour and self denial a hermit a recluse one extremely rigid and austere in religious things

ascetism as-set'i-sizm *n* [*A cetic* and *ism*] The practice of an ascetic severe bodily discipline, self mortification

ascidian as-sid'i-an, *n* [Gr *ask d on* a little bottle dim of *ask s* a wine-skin] One of certain marine molluscous animals of a low type having frequently the shape of a double-necked bottle a sea-squirt a tunicate animal.



Ascidians.—1 Ascidia virginea. 2, Cynthia quadrangularis.

ascidium as-sid'i-um *n* [Gr *askidion* ASCIDIAN] *A* pitcher like appendage found in some plants and formed by a modified leaf

ascites as-sī'tēz *n* [Gr *asklos fr ask s* a bag] Dropsy of the abdomen, or of the peritoneal cavity —**ascitic ascitical** as-

sit'ik, as-sit'ik-al, *a* Relating to ascites, dropsical

ascititious, as-si-tish'us, *a* Same as *Adscititious*

ascribable, as-krīb'a-bl, *a* That may be ascribed.

ascribe, as krīb', *v t* pret & pp *ascribed*, as-krībd', ppr *ascribing*, as-krīb'ing [L *ascribo*, to add by writing, enter in a list, enroll, ascribe—*ad* to, and *scribo*, I write SCRIBE.] To attribute or impute to refer, as to a cause or origin, to set down, to assign

ascription, as-krip'shon, *n* [L *ascriptio* See prec] Act of ascribing, the thing ascribed.

ascriptitious, as-krip-tish'us, *a* [L *ascriptitius*, enrolled as a soldier, bound. ASCRIBE] Bound or attached to the soil applied to serfs or villeins

ascus, as'kus, *n* , pl **asci**, as'kī. [Gr *askos*, a bag or sac] In *bot* a little membranous bag or cell containing spores

asexual, a-seks'ū-al, *a* [Prefix *a*, neg , and *sexual*] Not sexual, having no distinctive organs of sex.

ash, ash, *n* [A Sax. *æsc*=Icel *askr*, Sw and Dan *ask*, D *esch*, G *esche*, root unknown] A large hardy tree (genus FRAXINUS) of the olive family, the wood of which is extensively used where strength and elasticity are required ——a. Pertaining to the ash, made of ash.

ash, ash, *n* [A. Sax *æsce*, *asce*, a word common to the Teutonic tongues=D *asch*, G *asche*, Icel and Sw *aska*, Dan *aske*, perhaps from a root *as-*, seen in the form of *ar-in* L *ardeo*, I burn, *areo*, I am dry ARID] What remains of a body that is burnt, the powdery substance to which a body is reduced by fire generally in the plural, incombustible residue, remains of a human body when burnt or otherwise decayed

ashame, a-shām', *v t* pret & pp *ashamed*, a-shāmd', ppr *ashaming*, a-shām'ing [Prefix *a*, intens. for *of*, and *shame*] To make ashamed, to shame

ashamed a-shāmd', *pred a* Affected by shame, exhibiting shame, abashed, put to the blush

ashen, ash'en, *a* Pertaining to the ash tree, made of ash wood

ashlar, ashler, ash'lar, ash'ler, *n* [O Fr *aisselle*, *aissil*, a shingle, fr L *assula*, a small board, a chip or splinter, dim from *assis*, a board] A facing of smoothed or dressed and squared stones on a wall, hewn stone for building

ashore, a-shōr', *adv* or *pred a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *shore*] On shore, on the land, to or at the shore

Ash-Wednesday, ash-wenz'dā, *n* The first day of Lent, so called from an old custom of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents

ashy, ash'i, *a* Belonging to ashes, having the colour of ashes, pale

Asian, ā'shi an or ā'zhi an, *n* Pertaining to Asia, one of the continents of the globe

Asiatic, ā-shi-at'ik or ā zhi-at'ik, *a* Belonging to Asia ——n. A native of Asia

aside, a-sīd', *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *side*] To or on one side, apart, at a small distance, out of one's thoughts or regard, away, so as not to be heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one present ——n Something spoken and not heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one present, as something uttered by an actor on the stage

asinine, as'i nīn, *a* [L *asininus*, fr *asinus*, an ass] Belonging to or resembling the ass

ask ask, *v t* pret & pp *asked*, askt, ppr *asking*, ask'ing [A. Sax *æscian*, *ācsian*, *āxian*, to ask=Dan. *æske* D *eischen*, O Fris *askia*, O G *eiscōn*, Mod. G *heischen* *Ax*, formerly in good usage, is now provincial or vulgar] To seek to obtain by words, to request, to question; to demand, to petition, to beg, to solicit, to invite, to inquire concerning ——*v i* To make request or petition, to make inquiry or seek by request

askance, askant a-skans', a-skant', *adv* [Perhaps allied to It *scansare*, to turn or slip aside] Awry, sideways, obliquely, to ward one corner of the eye

asker, ask'er, *n* One who asks, a questioner, inquirer, petitioner

askew, a-skū', *adv* or *pred a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *skew*] Awry, aside, obliquely, askant, contemptuously

aslant, a-slant', *pred a* or *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *slope*] On one side, obliquely, not perpendicularly

asleep, a-slēp', *pred a* or *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *sleep*=A Sax *on slaepe*, in sleep] Sleeping, at rest, dead

aslope, a-slōp', *pred a* or *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *slope*] On slope, with leaning or inclination, obliquely, with declivity or descent

asp, aspic, asp, as'pik, *n* [L and Gr *aspis*] A small and very venomous serpent of Egypt, the European adder or viper

asp, asp, *n* See ASPEN

asparagus, as-pa'ra-gus, *n* [L *asparagus* Gr *asparagos*] A plant of the lily family with fine feathery foliage, the young succulent shoots of which are eaten

aspect as'pekt, *n* [L *aspectus* look, appearance, fr *aspicio*, to look on, behold, fr *as* for *ad*, to, and *specio*, I look, I look at SPECIES] Look, view, appearance, countenance, point of view, position, situation, view commanded, prospect, outlook, *astrol* the situation of one planet with respect to another

aspen, asp, as'pen, asp, *n* [A. Sax *æspe*, *æps*, the aspen=D *esp*, Icel *osp*, Sw and Dan *asp*, G *espe*, the aspen tree, root doubtful. *Aspen* is properly an adj , like *ashen*] A species of the poplar, with trembling leaves

asperity, as-pe'ri-ti, *n* [L *asperitas*, fr *asper*, rough] Roughness or harshness to the touch, taste, hearing, or feelings, harshness, acrimony, crabbedness, tartness, sharpness, sourness, moroseness

aspermous, aspermatous, a-sper'mus, a-sper'ma-tus, *a* [Gr *a*, without, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot* destitute of seed.

asperse, as-pers, *v t* pret & pp *aspersed*, as perst', ppr *aspersing*, as-pers'ing [L *aspergo*, *aspersus*, I besprinkle or bespatter—*ad*, to, and *spargo*, I sprinkle, I scatter SPARSE] To besprinkle, to bespatter, to cast calumny upon, to calumniate, to slander, to vilify

aspersion, as-per'shon, *n* [L *aspersio* See prec] The act of aspersing, the spreading of injurious reports against a person, calumny, defamation

aspersive, as-per'siv, *adv* Tending to asperse, defamatory, slanderous, calumnious

asphalt, as-falt', *n* [Gr *asphaltos*, *asphaltos*, of unknown origin] The most common variety of bitumen, mineral pitch, a mixture of asphalt or bitumen and sand or other substances, used for pavements, floors, &c

asphaltic, as-falt'ik, *a* Pertaining to asphalt, or containing it.

asphaltum, as-falt'um, *n* [ASPHALT] Bitumen, mineral pitch

asphodel, as'fō-del, *n* [Gr *asphodelos*, origin unknown *Daffodil* is a derivative] A name of various species of plants of the lily family the asphodel of the older English poets is the daffodil

asphyxia, as-fik'si a, *n* [Gr *asphyxia*, lit. stoppage of the pulse—*a*, priv , and *sphyxis*, the pulse, fr *sphyzō*, I throb] Suspended animation, particularly from suffocation, drowning, or inhaling irrespirable gases

asphyxiate, as-fik'si āt, *v t* pret. & pp *asphyxiated*, as fik'si-āt-ed, ppr *asphyxiating*, as-fik'si āt-ing [See prec] To bring to a state of asphyxia, to cause asphyxia in

asphyxiation, as-fik'si ā''shon, *n* The act of causing asphyxia, a state of asphyxia

aspic, aspick See ASP

aspic, as'pik, *n* [Fr ; origin unknown] A dish consisting of a clear, savoury, meat jelly, and containing fowl, game, fish, &c.

aspic, as'pik, *n* [Fr *aspic*, *spic*, lavender] A species of lavender, yielding a very inflammable oil.

aspirant, as-pīr'ant, *n* [*Aspire* and *-ant* =Fr *aspirant*] One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness, a candidate

aspirate, as'pi-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *aspirated*, as'pi-rāt-ed, ppr *aspirating*, as'pi-rāting [L *aspiratus*, aspirated, pp of *aspiro* ASPIRE.] To pronounce with a full or audible emission of breath, to pronounce with the sound of the letter *h*, to add an *h*-sound to ——n. An aspirated sound like that of *h*, the letter *h* itself, or any mark of aspiration

aspiration, as-pi-rā'shon, *n* [L *aspiratio*, fr *aspiro*, *aspiratus* ASPIRE.] The act of aspiring, eager pursuit or search after, ardent wish or desire, ambition to reach or attain, the act of aspirating, an aspirated sound.

aspire, as-pīr', *i t* pret & pp *aspired*, as-pīrd', ppr *aspiring*, as-pīr'ing [L *aspiro*, *aspiratus*, to breathe on, to seek after—*ad*, to, and *spiro*, I breathe (as in *expire*, *inspire*, *respire*) SPIRIT] To pant after something high or noble, to cherish elevated aims, to desire or pursue eagerly, to aim at what is great, noble, or difficult, to soar (Followed by *to* or *after*)

aspirer, as-pīr'er, *n* One who aspires, an aspirant.

aspiring, as-pīr'ing, *p a* Having aspirations or eager desires, ambitious, having an ardent desire to rise to eminence

aspiringly, as-pīr'ing li, *adv* In an aspiring manner

Asplenium, a-splē ni-um, *n* [Gr *asplenion*, fr *splēn*, spleen] A genus of ferns comprising species found all over the world, spleenwort

asporous, a-spō'rus, *a* [Prefix *a*, neg , and *spore*] Not having spores

asportation, as-pōr-tā'shon, *n* [L *asportatio—abs*, *from*, and *porto*, *I carry*, *as in export*, *import*, &c.] A carrying away

asquint, a-skwint', *adv* or *pred a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *squint*] In a squinting manner, out of the corner or angle of the eye, obliquely, toward one side, askance

ass, as, *n* [A. Sax *assa*, a male ass, *assen*, the female, also *esol*, *asal*, akin Goth *asilus*, D *ezel*, G *esel*, Icel *asni*, *asna*, Dan *asen*, Lith. *asilas*, Ir and Gael *asal* O Ir *assan*, W *asyn*, all probably fr L *asinus*, ultimate origin unknown] *A well-known animal*, akin to the horse, dull and slow, but patient, hardy, and sure-footed, a dull, heavy, stupid fellow, a dolt

assafœtida, as-sa-fē'ti-da, *n* See ASAFŒTIDA

assagai as'sa-gā, *n* [Pg *azagaia*, Ar *al-zagāya—al*, the, and *zagāya* a Berber word for a kind of weapon] A Kaffir throwing spear, a species of javelin

assail, as sāl', *v t* pret & pp *assailed* as-sāld', ppr *assailing*, as-sāl'ing [Fr *assaillir*, fr L *assilio*, *assilire*, I leap or rush upon—*ad*, to, and *salio*, I leap I rise ASSAULT] To spring, rush, or fall upon, to attack literally or figuratively, to assault

assailable, as-sāl'a-bl, *a* That may be assailed

assailant, as-sāl'ant, *n* [Fr *assaillant* ppr of *assaillir* ASSAIL.] One who assails

assailer, as sāl'er, *n* One who assails, an assailant

assassin as-sas'in *n* [Fr *assassin* fr Ar *hashāshin*, *hashshin* one who murders when infuriated by *hashish*, a maddening drink made from hemp] One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault

assassinate as-sas'in āt *v t* pret & pp *assassinated* as-sas'in āt-ed, ppr *assassinating*, as-sas'in-āt-ing [Fr *assassiner* See prec] To murder by surprise or secret assault, to attack and slay suddenly and treacherously

assassination, as-sas'i nā''shon, *n* The act of assassinating or murdering by surprise or secret assault

assassinator, as-sas'i nāt-er, *n* An assassin

assault as-ault *n* [O Fr *assault*, now *assaut* fr L.L. *assaltus*, fr L. *ad* to, and *salt* s, a leap fr *salio* I leap *Assault* and *result* &c., are of like origin.] A violent onset an attack a violent attack on a person a hostile charge a sudden and vigorous attack on a fortified post a storm a storming —**Assault at arms**, a name sometimes given to an exhibition of fencing or similar military exercises.——*v t* pret & pp *assaulted*, as-ault-ed ppr *assaulting*, as-ault-ing. To make an assault on to assail to fall upon by violence to attack to storm

assay as-a *n* [O Fr *assai*, *essay* a trial, examination, whence *essayer* to test, fr L. *exagium*, fr Gr *exagion*, a weighing—*ex* out, *ago* I bring. *Essay* is the same word, and *examine* is closely akin.] Examination proof trial determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy &c or of the *quantity of gold or silver in coin or bullion*. ——*v t* pret & pp *assayed*, as-aid' ppr *assaying*, as-a-ing. To make an assay of to determine the amount of a particular metal in to test the purity or metallic quality of to analyse chemically ——*v i* To attempt, try or endeavour

assayer as-a-er *n* One who assays metals

assaying, as-a-ing *n* The art of the assayer the determination of the amount of any particular metal in a metallic compound act of ascertaining the purity of the precious metals.

assegai *n* Same as *Assagai*.

assemblage as-em'blāj, *n* [Fr *assemblage* fr *assembler* to assemble] An assembly, a collection of individuals, or of particular things a company a mass.

assemble as-em'bl, *v t* pret & pp *assembled*, as-em bld, ppr *assembling* as-em bling. [F *assembler* fr L.L. *assimulo* to assemble—L. *ad*, to and *simul* together akin *similis* *similat assimilate*, &c. same root as E. *same*] To bring gather or call together to collect to convene ——*v i* To meet or come together to convene to congregate

assembly as-em'bli, *n* [Fr *assemblee* ASSEMBLE.] A company or collection of individuals in the same place a congregation an assemblage a meeting convocation a convent —**General Assembly** the chief ecclesiastical court of the Established and of the Free Church of Scotland.

assent as-ent *n* [O Fr *assent*, fr *assentir* to assent, fr L. *assentio* —*ad*, and *sentio* *sensum*, I think (as in *consent*, *dissent* &c) SENSE.] Act of agreeing to anything agreement of opinion concurrence consent accord approval.——*v i* pret and pp. *assented*, as-ent-ed ppr *assenting*, as-ent-ing To be of the same mind or opinion to give one's assent to agree to acquiesce to consent to concur to acquiesce.

assentation, as-en-tā shon, *n* [L. *assentatio* flattery fr *assentor* I flatter] Flattery adulation.

assenter assentient, as-ent-er as-en shi-ent, *n* One who assents.

assentient, assentive as-en shi-ent, as-ent-iv *a* Yielding assent complying

assentingly as-ent-ing-li, *adv* In a manner to express assent by agreement.

assert, as-sert' *v t* pret & pp *asserted*, as-ert-ed ppr *asserting* as-ert-ing [L. *asserto* *assertum*, I assert, declare—*ad*, to and *sero* *sertum*, I join, connect, distinct from root of *series*. SERIES.] To affirm in positive terms to maintain to vindicate to asseverate to claim or put forward and assume one's rights, claims, &c.

assertion as-ser'shon, *n* [F *assertion*, L. *assertio* *-onis*] Act of asserting positive declaration or averment affirmation.

assertive assertory as-ert-iv, as-ert-o-ri, *a* [*Assert* and *-ive* *-ory*] Of the nature of an assertion affirming confidently peremptory declaratory

assertively as-ert-iv-li, *adv* In an asserting manner affirmatively

asserter as-ert-er *n* One who asserts one who affirms positively one who maintains or vindicates.

assess, as-ses' *v t* pret & pp *assessed* as-sest ppr *assessing* as-ses-ing [O Fr *assesser* L.L. *assessar* to assess, fr L. *assideo* *assessum*, I sit beside, and hence I act as assessor *ad*, to, and *sedeo* I sit akin *assiduous*, *-side* &c SEDATE.] To fix a certain sum upon as a rate to be paid to rate to tax to value to fix the amount or proportion of a tax

assessable as-ses-a-bl, *a* That may be assessed liable to be assessed.

assessment, as-ses-ment, *n* Act of assessing a valuation for the purpose of taxation a tax or specific sum charged on a person or property

assessor as-ses'er [L. ASSESS.] One who assesses a legal adviser who sits beside a magistrate or judge to assist him in points of law

assessorial as-ses-so'ri-al, *a* Pertaining *to assessors, or a court of assessors*

assets, as'sets, *n pl* [O Fr *asez*, *asez*, Fr *assez*, enough, fr L. *ad*, to, and *satis* enough SATISFY.] Goods or estate of a deceased person available to pay his debts or obligations property or estate of an insolvent debtor stock in trade and entire property of a merchant sometimes *asset* is used as a singular—an item in one's assets.

asseverate as-sev'e-rāt, *v t* pret. & pp *asseverated* as-sev'e-rāt-ed ppr *asseverating* as-sev'e-rāt-ing [L. *assevero* *asseveratus*—*ad*, to and *severus*, serious, severe SEVERE.] To affirm, aver or assert seriously or solemnly, to protest.

asseveration as-sev'e-rā"shon, *n* The act of asseverating or what is asseverated positive affirmation or assertion solemn declaration.

assibilate as-sib'i-lāt, *v t* pret & pp. *assibilated*, as-sib'i-lāt-ed ppr *assibilating* as-sib'i-lāt-ing [L. *sibilo* to assibilate—*ad*, to, *sibila*, to hiss. SIBILANT.] To make sibilant, or give a sibilant sound to as a letter

assiduity as-si-du'i-ti, *n* [L. *assiduitas*, fr *assiduus*, assiduous (q v)] The state or character of being assiduous close or constant application diligence attention perseverance watchful care

assiduous, as-sid'ū-us, *a* [L. *assiduus*, fr *assideo*, I sit close to—*ad*, to and *sedeo* I sit ASSESS.] Constant in application unceasingly diligent unwearied persevering unremitting

assiduously as-sid'ū-us-li, *adv* In an assiduous manner with assiduity unremittingly

assiduousness, as-sid'ū-us-nes, *n* Quality of being assiduous assiduity

assign as-sin' *v t* pret. & pp *assigned*, as-sind' ppr *assigning* as-sin-ing [Fr *assigner* fr L. *assigno* —*ad*, and *signo*, I allot, (na k)owit, fr *signum* a mark (whence *original*, *consign*, &c) SIGN.] To make out, as an allotted portion or share to allot to appropriate to fix or specify to make over to another ——*n* A person to whom property or any right is or may be transferred an assignee

assignable as-sin'a-bl, *a* That may be assigned.

assignation, as-sig-nā'shon, *n* Act of assigning an appointment to meet, as lovers making over by transfer of title

assignee as-si-ne' *n* [Fr *assigné*, fr *assigner* ASSIGN.] One to whom an assignment is made one appointed or deputed by another to perform some act or business, or enjoy some right.

assigner as-sin'er *n* One who assigns.

assignment, as-sin'ment, *n* Act of assigning thing assigned a transfer or conveyance a writ of transfer

assimilate as-sim'i-lāt, *v t* pret. & pp *assimilated* as-sim'i-lāt-ed ppr *assimilating*, as-sim'i-lāt-ing [L. *assimilo*, *assimilatus*—*ad*, to, and *similis*, like or similar SIMILAR, ASSEMBLE.] To make like or similar to to bring to a likeness with to cause to resemble to turn to its own substance or nature by digestion to absorb and incorporate into the system ——*v i* To grow or become similar to to be converted or turn (into the substance of the body

assimilation as-sim'i-lā'shon, *n* [L. *assimilatio*] Act of assimilating, process of being assimilated the process by which animals and plants convert and absorb nutriment.

assimilative, assimilatory as-sim'i-lāt-iv as-sim'i-la-to-ri, *a* [*Assimilate* and *-ive* *-ory*] Having the power of assimilating tending to assimilate producing assimilation.

assist as-sist *v t* pret & pp *assisted* assisted ppr *assisting*, as-sist-ing. [Fr *assister* to assist be present, fr L. *assistere*—*ad*, and *sisto* I stand, I set I place, fr root *st* to stand. STAND.] To aid to help to succour to sustain ——*v i* To lend aid to give help to contribute assistance to take part in or be present at a ceremony or performance

assistance as-sis'tans, *n* [Fr *assistance* ASSIST.] Help aid support, succour

assistant as-sis'tant, *a* [Fr *assistant* ppr of *assister* ASSIST.] Lending assistance helping lending aid or support ——*n* One who assists or aids a person engaged to assist another in some kind of work or duties a helper a supporter an auxiliary

assize as-siz' *n* [Fr *assise*, a fixed rate, a tax a sitting a session *assises*, *assizes*, fr *asseoir* to sit down to assess fr L. *assidere* to act as assessor ASSESS. (It is a shortened form of this.] A statute fixing regulating weights, measures, or prices weight, measure, or price thus regulated (in pl) the periodical sessions or courts held at stated intervals in the counties of England and Wales to try criminal and certain other cases before a jury

assizer as-siz'er *n* [See prec] An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.

associable as-sō'shi-a-bl, *a* That may be associated sociable companionable

associate as-sō'shi-āt, *v t* pret & pp. *associated*, as-sō'shi-āt-ed ppr *associating*, as-sō'shi-āt-ing [L. *associo*, *associatum*—*ad* and *socio* I join, fr *socius* a companion SOCIAL] To join in company as a friend, companion partner or confederate, to adopt as a partner companion, and the like to combine to unite ——*v i* To unite one's self with another or others to keep company to join in companionship or confederacy ——*a* Joined to or with associated confederate connected.——*n* One joined or united with another a companion a friend a mate a partner a coadjutor an ally a confederate

associateship as-sō'shi-āt-ship *n* The state office of an associate

association as-sō-shi-ā'shon, *n* [L. *associatio*] Act of associating union confederacy combination, connection a society body of persons joined together for the support or furtherance of some object the tendency which one idea, feeling, &c. has to recall another

associative as-sō'shi-āt-iv *a* [*Associate* and *-ive*] Capable of associating tending to associate or unite leading to association.

assoil as-soil' *v t* pret. & pp *assoiled*, as-soild ppr *assoiling* as-soil-ing [O Fr *assoiler* fr L. *absolvo* to absolve] To release to absolve

assonance as-so-nans, *n* [ASSONANT] Resemblance of sound in a species of imperfect rhyme which consists in using the same vowel with different consonants.

assonant, as-sō-nant, *a* [L. *assonans*, *-antis*, pr of *assono* I sound to— *ad*, to and *sono* I sound SOUND (in tone)] Having a resemblance of sounds rhyming only so far as the vowels are concerned.

assort as-sort' *v t* pret & pp *assorted*, assorted ppr *assorting*, assort-ing [Fr *assortir* to sort, to assort, fr L. *ad* to and *sors* *sortis* a lot SORT] To sort to separate and distribute into classes or kinds to arrange.——*v i* To suit to agree to consort.

assorted, as-sōrt'ed, *p a* Distributed into sorts, kinds or classes

assortment, as sōrt'ment, *n* [*Assort* and *-ment*] Act of assorting, a variety, a mass or quantity of things assorted

assuage, as-swāj', *v t* pret & pp *assuaged*, as-swājd', ppr *assuaging*, as-swāj'ing [O Fr *assouager*, *assouagier*, fr L *ad*, to, and *suavis*, sweet SUAVE.] To allay, to mitigate, to ease; to lessen in severity, to moderate, to soothe, to calm —*v i* To abate or subside

assuagement, as-swāj'ment, *n* The act of assuaging, mitigation, abatement

assuager, as-swāj'er, *n* One who or that which assuages or allays.

assuasive, as-swā'siv, *a* [From L *ad*, to, and the termination of *persuasive*] Soothingly persuasive, softening, mitigating, tranquillizing

assume, as-sūm', *v t* pret & pp *assumed*, as-sūmd', ppr *assuming* as-sūm'ing. [L *assumo*, I take to myself, claim, assume—*as* for *ad*, to, and *sumo*, I take, also seen in *consume*, *presume*, &c supposed to be from adv *sus*, up as in *suscipio*, I take up] To take to or upon one's self, to take for granted, to suppose as a fact, to arrogate, to claim, to pretend to possess, to put on, to usurp —*v i* To claim more than is due, to be arrogant

assumer, as-sūm'er, *n* One who assumes

assuming, as-sūm'ing, *a* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just, haughty, arrogant, presumptuous

assumption, as-sum'shon, *n* [L *assumptio*, fr *assumo*, *assumptus* ASSUME] Act of assuming, the thing assumed or taken for granted, a supposition a postulate, a taking upon one's self, the taking up of any person into heaven, the festival in honour of the miraculous ascent to heaven of the Virgin Mary, celebrated by the Roman and Greek churches

assumptive, as-sum'tiv, *a* [See prec] That is or may be assumed.

assurable, a-shōr'a-bl, *a* Capable of being assured, suitable for insurance

assurance, a shōr'ans, *n* [*Assure* and *-ance*] Act of assuring firm persuasion, full confidence or trust, freedom from doubt, certainty, ground of confidence, want of modesty, impudence, laudable confidence, self-reliance, certain knowledge, positive declaration, insurance

assure, a-shor', *v t* pret & pp *assured*, a-shōrd', ppr *assuring*, a-shor'ing [Fr *asurer*, O Fr *aseurer*, L L *assecurare*, *adsecurare*—L *ad*, to, and *securus*, secure SECURE] To make (a person) sure or certain, to declare or affirm to, to make secure or certain, to give confidence, to confirm, to insure

assured, a-shōrd', *p* and *a* Certain, convinced, not doubting or doubtful bold to excess confident, having life or goods insured (in this sense often a noun, sing or pl.)

assuredly, a-shōr'ed-li, *adv* Certainly, indubitably

assuredness, a-shor'ed-nes, *n* State of being assured.

assurer, a-shōr'er, *n* One who assures or insures.

Assyrian, as-sir'i-an, *a* Pertaining or relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants —*n* A native or inhabitant of Assyria, the language of the Assyrians — **Assyriology**, as-sir'i-ol''o-ji, *n* [*Assyria* and *-ology*] That branch of learning that deals with Assyria and its antiquities —**Assyriologist**, as-sir'i-ol'o-jist, *n* One skilled in the language or antiquities of ancient Assyria

astable, a-stat'ik, *a* [Gr *a* priv, and root *sta*, to stand. STAND] Being without polarity, as a magnetic needle

aster, as'ter, *n* [Gr *astēr*, a star STAR] An extensive genus of composite plants, whose flowers somewhat resemble stars

asteria as-tē'ri-a, *n* [From Gr *astēr*, a star] A variety of sapphire, showing a star-like opalescence in the direction of the axis, if cut round

asterisk as'te-risk, *n* [Gr *asteriskos*, dim of *astēr*, a star] A little star, the figure of a star, thus *, used in printing and writing

asterism, as'ter-izm, *n* [Gr *asterismos*, fr *astēr*, a star] A small cluster of stars, a constellation, an asterisk

astern, a-stern', *adv* or *pred a* [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *stern*] In or at the hinder part of a ship, backward, behind.

asteroid, as'ter-oid, *n* [Gr *astēr*, a star, and *eidos*, form] A small planet, one of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter

asteroidal, as-ter-oi'dal, *a* Pertaining to the asteroids or small planets.

asthenia, **astheny**, as-thē-ni'a, as'the-ni, *n* [Gr *astheneia*—*a*, priv, and *sthenos*, strength] Debility want of strength.

asthenic, as-then'ik, *a* [Gr *asthenikos*, weakly—*a*, priv, and *sthenos*, strength] Destitute of strength, weak, characterized by debility

asthma, as'ma or as'thma, *n* [Gr *asthma* hard breathing, panting, fr *azō*, I pant, I blow or breathe hard.] A disorder of respiration, characterized by difficulty of breathing cough, and expectoration

asthmatic, as-mat'ik, *a* Pertaining to asthma affected by asthma —*n*. A person troubled with asthma

asthmatically, as-mat'ik al-li, *adv* In an asthmatical manner

astigmatism, a-stig'mat-izm, *n* [Gr. *a*, neg, and *stigma*, *stigmatos*, a point or mark] A malformation of the eye, in which rays of light do not properly converge to one point

astir, a-ster', *adv* or *pred a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *stir*] On stir, stirring, active

astomatous, as-tom'a-tus, *a* [Gr *a*, without, and *stoma*, *stomatos*, a mouth] Without a mouth.

astonish, as-ton'ish, *v t* pret & pp *astonished*, as-ton'isht, *ppr astonishing*, as-ton'ish-ing [O E *astonu*, *astone* fr O Fr *estoner*, *estuner*, Fr *étonner*, to stun, to stupefy, fr L L *extonare*, lit to make thunderstruck, fr *ex* intens, and *tonare*, to thunder] To strike with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder, to amaze, to surprise, to astound

astonished, as-ton'isht, *p a* Thunderstruck, stunned, amazed confounded

astonishing, as ton'ish-ing *p a* Tending to astonish, very wonderful, amazing, surprising, marvellous

astonishingly, as-ton'ish ing-li, *adv* In an astonishing manner, in a manner or degree to excite amazement

astonishment, as-ton'ish-ment, *n* State of being astonished, amazement, confusion of mind, wonder, great surprise

astony, as-tō'ni, *v t* [ASTONISH] To astonish, to ternify, to confound. [Obs. or poet]

astound, as-tound', *v t* pret & pp *astounded*, as-tound'ed, ppr *astounding* as tound'ing [For old *astoune* *astone*, with *d* added, as in *sound*, *expound*, &c ASTONISH.] To astonish, to stun, to strike dumb with amazement

astounding, as tound'ing, *p a* Adapted to astonish, most astonishing

astraddle, a-strad'l *adv* or *pred a* [Prefix *a*, on and *straddle*] Straddling, astride

astragal, as'tra-gal, *n* [Gr *astragalos* Etymol unknown] A small round moulding surrounding the top or bottom of a column, the huckle or ankle bone, the upper bone of the foot

astrakhan, as'tra-kan, *n* [From *Astrakhan* in Russia] A rough kind of cloth with a curled pile

astral as tral, *a* [From L *astrum* a star STAR] Belonging to the stars starry; inhabiting the heavenly bodies star like

astray a strā', *adv* or *pred a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *stray*] Straying, out of the right way or proper place

astrict as trikt', *v t* pret. & pp *astricted*, as trik'ted ppr *astricting* as-trik'ting [L *astringo*, *astrictus*—*ad*, and *stringo*, I draw tight ASTRINGENT] To bind fast, to confine, to contract, to limit.

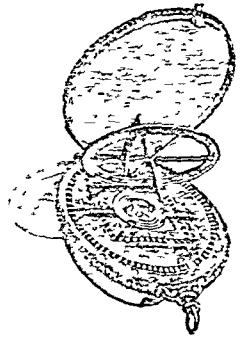
astride, a-strid', *adv*. or *pred. a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *stride*] With the legs wide apart, with the legs on either side

astringency, as trin'jen-si, *n* State or quality of being astringent.

astringent, as-trin'jent, *a*. [From L *astringens*, *-entis*, ppr of *astringo*, I contract or draw close, bind fast—*as* for *ad*, to, *stringo*, I bind. STRAIN] Contracting; styptic, contracting the tissues and canals of the body, and checking or diminishing excessive discharges —*n*. A medicine which thus acts

astringently, as-trin'jent-li, *adv* In an astringent manner

astrolabe, as'trō-lāb, *n* [Gr *astron*, a star, and root *lab*, seen in *lambanō*, I take] An



Sir Francis Drake's Astrolabe —Royal Naval Coll

instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea

astrolatry, as-trol'a-tri *n* [Gr *astron*, star, *latreia*, worship] The worship of the stars

astrologer, as-trol'o-jer, *n* One versed in astrology

astrological, as-trō-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to astrology

astrologically, as-trō-loj'ik-al li, *adv* In the manner of astrology

astrology, as-trol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *astron* a star, and *logos*, discourse, originally simply the knowledge or science of the stars.] The pretended science or art of foretelling future events by the situation and different aspects of the heavenly bodies which were supposed to have an influence on human affairs

astrometer, as-trom'et-er, *n* [Gr *astron*, a star, and *metron*, a measure] An instrument which measures the stars or the light of the stars

astronomer, as-tron'ō-mer *n* One versed in astronomy

astronomic, **astronomical** as-trō-nom'ik, as-trō-nom'ik al, *a* Pertaining to astronomy

astronomically, as-trō-nom'ik al li, *adv* In an astronomical manner

astronomy, as tron'ō-mi, *n* [L *astronomia*, fr Gr *astronomia*, fr *astron*, a star and *nomos*, a law or rule] The science which teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies their nature, distances positions, and motions including the relations of the earth to the rest of the universe

astrut a-strut', *adv* or *pred a* [Prefix *a*, on and *strut*] In a strutting manner

astucious as-tū'shus, *a* [Fr *astucieux*, L *astus* craft] Astute, crafty

astucity as-tū'si ti, *n* [See prec] Astuteness, craftiness.

astute, as-tūt', *a* [L *astutus*, fr *astus*, craft, subtlety] Shrewd, wary, sagacious; acute, wily, penetrating.

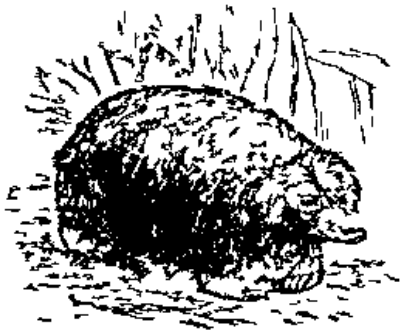
astutely, as tūt'li, *adv* In an astute manner, shrewdly, keenly acutely

astuteness as-tūt'nes, *n* Quality of being astute, shrewdness.

asunder a-sun'der *adv* or *pred a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *sunder*; A Sax *on sundran*,

asunder SUNDER.] Apart into parts or pieces separately in a divided state

aswail, as'wāl, *n* The native name for



Aswail (*Ursus labiatus*).

the sloth bear (*Urs labiatus*) of the mountains of Northern India

asylum a-sī'lum, *n* [L. fr Gr *asylon*—*a*, priv and *sylē sylon*, the right of seizure] A place where one is safe from seizure or free from harm a sanctuary a refuge a safe retreat an institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate

asymmetrical a-sim-met'rik-al, *a* [Prefix *a* neg and *symmetrical*.] Not having symmetry wanting in due proportion.

asymmetry a-sim'me-tri, *n.* [Gr *a*, priv and *symmetria*, symmetry] The want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing

asymptote a'sim-tōt, *n* [Gr *asymptōtos*—not coinciding—*a*, priv., *syn*, with, and *ptōtos*, falling] A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but, however extended, never meets it.

asymptotical a-sim-tōt'ik-al, *a* Belonging to an asymptote

asyndetic, as-in-det'ik *a* Pertaining to or characterized by the use of asyndeton

asyndeton a-sin'de-ton, *n* [Gr fr *a*, priv *syn*, together and *dō* I bind] A figure of speech which omits connecting words or conjunction as, *veni vidi, vici*, I came, I saw I conquered.

at at, *prep* [A. Sax *æt* = Goth O Sax Icel. *at* Dan. *ad* O H. G *az* cog with L. *ad*, to, O Ir *ad* Skr *adhi*, upon.] A word which denotes most commonly nearness or presence, proximity near or close to by in in a state of engaged or employed in, on, or with with direction towards (here *at* look *at*)

atavism at'a-vizm, *n* [L. *atavus*, an ancestor] The resemblance of offspring to a remote ancestor

ataxia, ataxy a-tak'si-a, at'ak-si, *n* [Gr *a* priv., and *taxis* order] Want of order disturbance *med* irregularity in the functions of the body or in the crisis and paroxysms of disease

ate et. Preterit of *eat* (which see)

atelier a-tl'yā, *n* [Fr a workshop] A workshop specifically the workroom of sculptors and painters.

athanasia, athanasy a-tha-nā'si-a, a-than'a-si, *n* [Gr *thanasia*—*a*, neg and *thanatos*, death.] Deathlessness immortality

Athanasian, ath-a-nā'si-an *a* Pertaining to *Athanasius*, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century —**Athanasian Creed**, a creed erroneously attributed to Athanasius, and contained in the Book of Common Prayer

atheism, ā'th izm *n.* [From Gr *atheos* without a god, di believing in the gods—*a* neg and *theos*, a god.] The disbelief in the existence of a God the doctrine that there is no God.

atheist, ā'th ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrin of atheism one who disbelieves the existence of God or of gods.

atheistic atheistical ā th ist'ik ā-the ist'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to atheism or atheists impious godless.

atheistically ā the ist'ik al li, *adv* In an atheistic manner

atheling æthelling ath el ing *n* [A. Sax *atheling fr æthel* noble birth and *ing* belonging to *æthel*=D and G *adel* nobility akin G *edel*, noble] In Anglo-Saxon times, a prince one of the royal family a nobleman

Athenæum ath-e-ne'um *n* [L. *Athenæum* Gr *Athēnaion*, a temple *t Athene* the Greek goddess of wisdom equivalent to the Roman Minerva.] An institution for the encouragement of literature, science, or art.

Athenian a-thē'ni-an, *a* Pertaining to Athens.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens

atheous ā the us, *a.* [ATHEISM] Not theistic having no concern with God or theism.

athermanous, a-ther'man us, *a.* [Gr *a* priv and *thermasi* heat, fr *thermos* hot] Not having the power of absorbing radiant heat.

atheroma ath-e-rō'ma, *n* [Gr fr *athere* groats, porridge] A species of wen or encysted tumour whose contents resemble bread-sauce

atheromatous ath-e-rō'mat-us, *a* Pertaining to an atheroma.

athirst a-therst' *p l a* [Irr fix *a* for *of* and *thirst*] Thirsty wanting drink

athlete ath'lēt, *n* [Gr *athlētēs* fr *athleō*, a contest.] One who is trained to exercises of agility and strength

athletic ath let'ik *a* [Gr *athlētikos* See prec] Pertaining to athletes or the exercises, such as running leaping boxing, &c strong robust vigorous

athleticism athletism ath-let'i-sizm, ath'lēt-izm, *n* [*Athlete athletic* and *-ism*] The practice of athletics the profession of an athlete

athletics, ath let'iks, *n pl* Athletic exercises, such as running, leaping cricket, boating &c.

athwart, a-thwart' *pr p* [Prefix *a*, on, and *thwart*] Across from side to side of transverse to —*adv* Transversely crossly wrongly

atilt a-tilt' *adv* or *pr d a* [Prefix *a*, on and *tilt*] Tilted or raised up in the manner of a tilter

atlantes at-lan'tez, *n pl* [Gr *pl* of *Atlas* (q v)] In *arch* figures of half figures



Atlantes.

of men, used instead of columns or pilasters, to support an entablature

Atlantic at-lan'tik *a* [From *Atlas*, a mountain in north west Africa.] Pertaining to the ocean which lies west of Europe and Africa, and extends to America —*n.* This ocean

atlas at'las, *n* [Gr *Atlas*, one of the Titans, who according to the legend, bore the earth on his shoulders] A collection of maps in a volume a large size of paper the first vertebra of the neck (so named because it supports the head)

atmidometer at-mi-dom'et-er *n* [Gr *atmos, atmidos* vapour *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the evaporation from water ice or snow

atmology at-mol'o-ji *n* [Gr *atmos*, vapour *logos*, discourse] That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapour

atmolysis at mol'i-sis, *n* [Gr *atmos*, vapour *lysis* a loosing from *lyō* I loose] A method of separating the constituent elements of a compound gas

atmometer at-mom'et-er *n* [Gr *atmos* vapour and *metron* a measure] A vapour measurer an instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a moist surface in a given time

atmosphere at'mos-fēr *n* [Gr *atmos*, vapour and *sphaira*, sphere SPHERE.] The whole mass of air surrounding the earth air any similar gaseous envelope or medium, pervading influence

atmospheric atmospherical at-mos-fer'ik, at-mos-fer'ik al, *a* Pertaining to the atmosphere or depending on it —**Atmospheric railway** a railway the motive power of which is derived from atmospheric pressure

atoll a-tol' *n* [Name in the Maldive group] A coral island consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon.

atom at'om *n* [L *atomus* fr Gr *tomos* an atom lit what is indivisible fr *a*, not, and *temnō* I cut.] A very minute particle of matter the smallest component part of any body a molecule anything extremely small a minute quantity

atomic atomical a-tom'ik, a-tom'ik al, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of atoms extremely minute relating to atomism —**Atomic philosophy** a system which taught that atoms, by virtue of their own properties, brought all things into being —**Atomic theory** the theory that all chemical combination take place in a definite manner between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies.

atomism at'om-izm, *n* [*Atom* and *ism*] The doctrine of atoms atomic philosophy

atomist at'om ist, *n* [*Atom* and *-ist*] One who holds the doctrine of atoms.

atomization, at om-ī-zā'shon, *n* The act of atomizing

atomize at'om īz, *vt* —*at'mized at'mizing* [*Atom* and *-ize*] To reduce to atoms or very small particles to reduce to fine spray

atomizer at'om īz-er *n* One who or that which atomizes an apparatus for reducing a liquid into spray for disinfecting cooling perfuming &c

atonable a-tōn'a-bl, *a* Capable of being atoned for reconcilable

atone a tōn' *vi* pret & pp *atoned* a-tōnd' ppr *atoning* a-tō'ning [Compounded of *at* and *one*, often found together in such phrases as to be *at one* to set *at one* *one* here retains its old pronunciation as in *only*] To be at one to make reconciliation to expiate to make satisfaction to stand as an equivalent to answer for —*vt* To expiate to answer or make satisfaction for to reconcile

atonement a-tōn'ment, *n* The act of atoning reconciliation expiation satisfaction the reconciliation of God with man through Christ.

atonic a-ton'ik *a* [See next.] Wanting character ized by atony *syn* *tol* not having the accent

atony at'o-ni, *n* [Gr *atonia* fr *atonos*, not stretched, relaxed, without tone or accent—*a*, priv *tonos* tone] *Med* a want of tone defect of muscular power

atop a-top', *adv* or *pr d a* [Prefix *a* on and *top*] On or at the top

atrabilious at-ra-bil'i-us, *a* [L *atra bilis* *atra* *a*, black, *bilis* bile] Affected with melancholy which the ancients attributed to black bile melancholic or hypochondriacal —**atrabiliar atrabilarious**, &c. are also used in same sense

atramental at-ra-men'tal, *a* [L. *atramentum*, ink fr *ater* black] Inky black as ink.

atrial ā'tri-al, *a* [ATRIUM] Pertaining to an atrium

atrip, a-trip', *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *trip*] Just raised from the ground, as an anchor when being weighed.

atrium, ā'tri um *n* [L] The entrance-hall of an ancient Roman house, a chamber or cavity in animal bodies communicating with the exterior

atrocious, a-trō'shus, *a* [L *atrox, atrocis*, atrocious, fr. *ater*, black, dark, *gloomy*] Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel, flagitious, horrible, frightful.

atrociously, a-trō'shus-li, *adv* In an atrocious manner, shockingly

atrociousness, a-trō'shus-nes, *n* Quality of being atrocious, atrocity

atrocity a-tros'i-ti, *n* [L *atrocitas* ATROCIOUS] The quality of being atrocious, enormous wickedness enormity, horrible cruelty, an act of fiendish cruelty

atropal, atropous, at'ro pal, at'ro-pus, *a* [Gr *a*, priv, and *tropos*, a turn.] *Bot* not turned or inverted, but erect said of an ovule

atrophy, at'ro-fi, *n* [Gr *atrophia—a* priv, and *trophos*, nourishment] A wasting away of a person's flesh with loss of strength, emaciation.

atropin, atropine, at'ro-pin, *n* [From *Atropa*, the generic name of the plant] A poison obtained from the deadly nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*)

attach, at-tach', *v t* pret & pp *attached*, at-tacht', ppr *attaching*, at-tach'ing [Fr *attacher*=It *attaccare*, Sp and Pg *atacar*, same word as Fr *attaquer*, to attack, and meaning lit to tack to or on, fr *at*, for L *ad*, to and Arm *tach*, Ir *taca*, a peg, a nail=E *tack*, a small nail.] To tack on, to affix to annex, to cause to adhere to fasten or fix to, to take, to seize and hold fast, to arrest or seize by authority, to gain over, to win, charm, or attract —*v i* To be attached, to be connected, to adhere

attachable, at-tach'a-bl, *a* That may be attached.

attaché, at-ta-shā', *a* [Fr ATTACH] One attached to the suite of an ambassador

attachment, at-tach'ment, *n* State of being attached, act of attaching, adherence, fidelity, union or bond of affection, tender regard, a tie, that which fastens or binds one thing to another, an adjunct, a seizing or apprehending, a taking of a person or goods by legal means to secure a debt

attack, at-tak', *v t* pret and pp *attacked* at-takt', ppr *attacking* at-tak'ing [Fr *attaquer*; *It attaccare*, the same as *attach* (which see)] To assault, to assail, to fall upon, to make an onset upon, to endeavour to injure by any act, speech, or writing to seize, as a disease —*n* An assault, onset, seizure by a disease

attackable, at-tak'a-bl, *a* Capable of being attacked, assailable

attacker, at-tak'er, *n* One who attacks

attain, at-tān', *v t* pret & pp *attained*, at-tānd', ppr *attaining*, at-tān'ing [O Fr *ataindre*, Fr *atteindre*, to attain, fr L *attingere*, lit to touch upon—*ad*, to, and *tango*, I touch, akin *attaint*, *attainder*, &c TANGENT] To reach by effort, to achieve or accomplish, to gain, to get or procure, to obtain, to come to, to arrive at —*v i* To reach, to come or arrive followed by *to*

attainability, at-tān'a-bil''i-ti, *n* The quality of being attainable

attainable, at-tān'a-bl, *a* That may be attained.

attainableness, at-tān'a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being attainable

attainder, at-tān'der, *n* [O Fr *ateindre, ataindre*, to attain, to touch or reach, as with law, to convict, fr L *attingere* ATTAIN] The consequences of a judgment of death or outlawry pronounced in respect of treason or felony, consisting in forfeiture of civil rights and 'corruption of blood', so that the party could neither inherit nor transmit property

attainment at-tān'ment, *n* Act of attaining, acquisition, acquirement, accomplishment

attaint at-tānt', *v t* pret & pp *attainted*, at-tānt'ed, ppr *attainting*, at-tānt'ing [O Fr *attaint*, pp of *attaindre, ataindre* ATTAINDER.] To affect with attainder, to pronounce guilty of high treason or felony, and thereby subject to forfeiture of civil rights, and corruption of blood.—*n* A hit, a stroke, a stain, disgrace

attar, at'tar, *n* [Per *atar*, perfume] An essential oil made from roses, forming a valuable perfume

attemper, at-tem'per, *v t* pret & pp *attempered*, at-tem'perd, ppr *attempering*, at-tem per-ing [L *attempero—ad*, and *tempero*, I mix in due proportion TEMPER] To temper, to moderate, to modify, to accommodate

attempt, at-temt', *v t* pret & pp *attempted*, at-temt'ed, ppr *attempting*, at-temt'ing [O Fr *attempter*, fr L *attemptare—ad*, to, and *tempto*, I try TEMPT] To endeavour to perform or accomplish, to essay, make an effort upon, to attack —*v i* To make an effort, endeavour, or trial.—*n* An essay or effort, endeavour, trial, enterprise, attack or onset

attemptable, at-temt'a-bl, *a* Capable of being attempted

attend, at-tend', *v t* pret & pp *attended*, at-tend'ed, ppr *attending*, at-tend'ing [Fr *attendre*, to await, to expect, from L *attendere*, to turn one's mind to, to turn to —*ad*, to, and *tendo*, I stretch TEND] To wait upon to accompany, to be present with or at, to watch or observe, to follow, to ensue, to await —*v i* To pay regard or heed, to listen, to hearken, to give ear, to accompany or be present, to serve

attendance, at-tend'ans, *n* [*Attend* and *-ance*=O Fr *atendance*] Act of attending or waiting on, service, the persons attending, number of persons present

attendant, at-tend'ant *a* [Fr *attendant*, ppr of *attendre* ATTEND] Accompanying, being present, following, consequent upon —*n* One who attends or waits on another, a servant or follower, one who is present, that which accompanies

attender, at-tend'er, *n* One who attends, a companion, an associate

attention, at-ten'shon, *n* [L *attentio, -onis* ATTEND] Act of attending, care, heed close mental application, regard, an act of civility or courtesy

attentive, at-tent'iv, *a* [Fr *attentif*] Regarding with attention, heedful, intent regardful, watchful, habitually heedful or mindful, sedulous

attentively, at-tent'iv-li, *adv* In an attentive manner, with attention

attentiveness, at-tent'iv-nes, *n* State of being attentive heedfulness, attention

attenuant at-ten'ū-ant *a* [L *attenuans, -antis*, ppr of *attenuo* ATTENUATE] Making thin, diluting, rendering less dense and viscid.—*n* A medicine which attenuates humours or secretions

attenuate, at-ten'ū āt, *v t* pret & pp *attenuated*, at-ten'ū āt-ed, ppr *attenuating*, at-ten'ū āt-ing [L *attenuo, attenuatus—ad*, and *tenuo* I make thin, fr *tenuis*, thin, same root as in E *thin*, *tender* THIN] To make thin, fine, or slender; to render less viscid, to lessen the density or the strength of, to make small, fine, or slender —*v i* To become thin, slender, or fine, to diminish, to lessen —*a* Attenuated, slender, thin

attenuation at-ten'ū-ā"shon *n* Act of attenuating, thinness, dilution, slenderness, leanness

attest at-test', *v t* pret. & pp *attested*, at-test'ed, ppr *attesting* at-test'ing [Fr *attester* fr L *attestari* to bear witness, to attest, fr *ad*, to and *testis*, a witness TESTAMENT] To witness or bear witness to to certify, to affirm, to avouch, to call to witness

attestation, at-test-ā'shon *n* [Fr *attestation*, L *attestatio* See prec.] Act of attesting, solemn declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact, testimony, evidence

attester, at-test'er, *n* One who attests, a witness

Attic, at'tik, *a* [L *Atticus*, fr Gr *Attikos*] Pertaining to Attica or to Athens, pure, elegant in style or language —*n* The dialect spoken in Attica or Athens, the chief literary and most elegant dialect of ancient Greece —**Atticism**, *at'ti sizm*, *n* Attic style or idiom, an Attic peculiarity, elegance of diction

attic, at'tik, *n* [From prec, but the reason for the name is not quite clear] A low story erected over a principal, an apartment in the uppermost part of a house, with windows rising from the cornice or the roof, a garret

attire, at-tīr', *v t* pret. & pp *attired*, at-tīrd', ppr *attiring*, at-tīr'ing [O Fr *attirer*, to array fr prefix *at*, L *ad*, to, and O Fr *tire, tiere*, row, rank, order, same word as *tier*, or fr prefix *at*, and same word as G *zier*, ornament, A Sax *tir*, splendour, Dan. *zir*, ornament] To dress, especially with fine clothes, to clothe, to array to adorn, to deck —*n.* (no *pl*) Dress, clothes, apparel, garb raiment

attitude, at'ti tūd, *n* [Fr *attitude*, fr It *attitudine*, fitness, posture, fr L L *aptitudo*, fitness, aptitude, fr *aptus*, fit APT] Posture or position of a person posture as regards the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed, state, condition, or conjuncture

attitudinal, at-ti-tūd'in al, *a* [It *attitudine*, and *-al*] Pertaining to attitudes

attitudinize, at-ti-tūd'in-īz, *v i* pret. & pp *attitudinized*, at-ti-tūd'in-īzd ppr *attitudinizing*, at-ti-tūd'in iz ing [See prec] To assume affected attitudes, airs, or postures

attollent, at-tol'lent, *a* [L *attollens, -entis*, ppr of *attollo—ad*, to, and *tollo*, I lift or raise TOLERATE.] Lifting up, raising

attorn, at-tern', *v t* pret & pp *attorned*, at-ternd', ppr *attorning*, at-tern'ing [O Fr *atorner* See next.] In feudal law, to turn or transfer homage and service from one lord to another

attorney, at-ter'ni, *n*, pl **attorneys**, at-ter'niz [O Fr *atorne*, pp of *atorner*, to transfer, to turn to—prefix *a*, L *ad*, to, and O Fr *torner*, to turn TURN] One who is appointed to act in place of another, especially in matters of law, one who practises in law-courts, a solicitor, a lawyer, a legal agent —Letter or power of attorney, a formal instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act or acts for him

attorneyship, at-ter'ni ship, *n* The office of an attorney

attract at-trakt', *v t* pret & pp *attracted*, at-trakt'ed, ppr *attracting*, at-trakt'ing [From L *attraho, attractus—ad*, and *traho* I draw, whence *tract, treat, trace*, &c TRACE.] To draw to or towards to cause to approach, to exercise a physical influence tending to bring nearer, to induce, to invite, to entice, to allure

attractable, at-trakt'a-bl, *a* That may be attracted.

attracter, attractor, at-trakt'er, *n* One who or that which attracts

attraction, at-trak'shon, *n* [Fr *attraction*, L *attractio, -onis*] Act of attracting, the force which draws or tends to draw bodies or their particles toward each other, that which attracts, allurement, enticement, charm

attractive, at-trakt'iv, *a* [*Attract* and *-ive*=Fr *attractif*] Having the quality or power of attracting, alluring, inviting, enticing, engaging

attractively, at-trakt'iv-li, *adv* In an attractive manner

attractiveness, at-trakt'iv-nes, *n* Quality of being attractive

attributable at-trib'ūt-a-bl, *a* Capable of being or liable to be attributed, ascribable imputable

attribute at-trib'ūt, *v t* pret. & pp *attributed*, at-trib'ūt-ed, ppr *attributing*, at-trib'ūt-ing [L *attribuo, attributum*, to at-

tribute or assign—*ad* and *tribuo tributum* I assign, bestow or give TRIBUTE.] To assign to ascribe, as a quality or attribute to impute —*n.* at-tri'but. [Fr *attribut* L. *attributa n.*] An inherent property or quality a characteristic a characteristic or accompanying symbol a word or clause of an adjectival character

attribution at-tri-bū'shon, *n.* Act of attributing or the quality ascribed ascription thing ascribed.

attributive at-trib'ut-iv, *a.* [*Attribut* and *-ive*=Fr *attrib-tif*.] That attributes attributing pertaining to or expressing an attribute *gram* coming before the noun it qualifies —*n.* A word expressing an attribute an adjective.

attributively at-trib'ū-ti-li, *adv.* In an attributive manner placed before its noun

attrition at-tri'shon, *n.* [L. *attritio* fr *attero attrit-m*, I rub down—*ad* to and *tero, tritum*, I rub TRITE.] Act of wearing by friction or rubbing state of being worn by rubbing abrasion

attune, at-tūn' *vt* pret. & pp *attuned* at-tūnd' ppr *attuning* at-tūn-ing [Prefix *at* for L. *ad* to and *tune*.] To tune or put in tune to adjust one sound to another to bring into harmony or agreement

atypic, a-tip'ik *a.* [*a*, priv. and *typos* a type.] Deviating from typical character irregular

aubade ō-bād' *n.* [Fr *fr aube* dawn, fr L. *ibus*, white ALBUM.] Music performed in some one's honour in the morning morning song

auburn a'bern, *a.* [O Fr *auborn al borne*, fr L.L. *alburnus*, white, fr L. *alb-a*, white ALBUM.] Originally whitish or flaxen-coloured now reddish brown or rich chestnut generally applied to hair

auciptal, a-sip'i-al, *a.* [From L. *aucupa aucupis* a fowler—*avis*, bird, *capio* I take.] Pertaining to the art of fowling

auction, ak'shon, *n.* [L. *auctio* fr *augeo auctum*, I increase (from the rising in successive bids) allied to Icel. *auka* Goth. *aukan*, E. *eke* to increase. Akin *augment, august auxiliary*.] A mode of public sale, in which each succeeding bid increases or adds to the price offered by the preceding and the article is sold to the highest bidder

auctioneer ak-shon-ēr' *n.* [*Auction* and *-eer*.] The person who sells by auction one whose main business is to sell goods in this way

audacious, a-dā'shus, *a.* [Fr *audacieux*, fr L. *audax audacis* bold, daring fr *audeo*, I dare perhaps connected with L. *aveo* I desire *avidus*, desirous, Goth *audags* happy.] Daring in a bad sense bold in evil impudent having effrontery scorning restraint unabashed shameless.

audacious ly, a-dā'shus-li, *adv.* In an audacious manner

audaciousness, a-dā'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being audacious reprehensible boldness impudence effrontery

audibility a-di-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being audible

audible a'di-bl *a.* [L. *audibil-is* fr *audio* I hear: whence *ob-audience audit, audi-tor* same root as in L. *auris*, ear and in E. *ear*.] That may be heard perceptible to the ear

audibleness, a'di-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being audible = AUDIBILITY

audibly a'di-bli, *adv.* In an audible manner so as to be heard.

audience a'di-ens, *n.* [Fr *audience* L. *audientia*, fr *audiens, -entis* ppr. of *audio* I hear AUDIBLE.] Act of hearing or listening the persons hearing an assembly of hearers an auditory admittance to a hearing reception to an interview ceremonial interview

audiometer a-di-om'et-er *n.* [*audio*, I hear and Gr *metron*, measure AUDIBLE.] An instrument for testing the hearing

audiphone a'di-fōn, *n.* [L. *audio*, I hear and Gr *phone* voice AUDIBLE, PHONETIC.] An instrument for enabling the deaf to hear

audit a'dit, *n.* [L. *audi tus* a hearing, fr *audi* hear AUDIBLE.] An audience or hearing an examination into accounts conducted by a proper officer or officers official examination of monetary dealings a final account —*vt.* pret. & pp *audit'ed*, a'dit-ed ppr. *audit'ing*, a'dit-ing To examine into or investigate, as accounts.

auditor a'dit-er *n.* [Fr *auditeur* L. *auditor* AUDIBLE.] A hearer a listener a person appointed to audit or examine accounts.

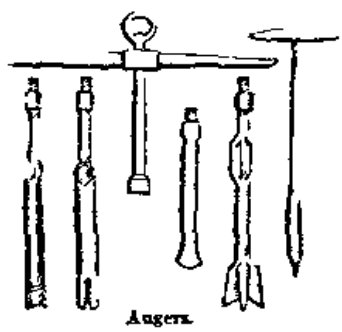
auditorium a-di-tō'ri-um *n.* [L. AUDITORY.] Part of a building intended for an audience

auditorship a'dit-er-ship *n.* The office of a auditor.

auditory a'di-tor-i *a.* [L. *auditorius* fr *audio*, I hear AUDIBLE.] Having the power of hearing pertaining to the sense or organ of hearing —*n.* [L. *auditorium*.] An audience assembly of hearers an auditorium

Augean a-jē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the mythical *Augeas* King of Elis, in Greece whose stable (*Augeas*) oxen had remained unclean for thirty years until Hercules accomplished the task in a single day

anger a'ger *n.* [For *nauger* initial *n* having been lost (as in *adder apron*) the word being fr. A.Sax. *nafu* fr *nafa* the nave of a wheel and *gar* a sharp-pointed thing, a dart or javelin NAVE, GORE.]



Augers.

tool for boring holes, used by carpenters, joiners, &c.

aught at, *n.* [A. Sax. *á-wiht áwuht áht* &c. fr *á* ever and *wiht*=L. *wight* wight lit. ever a whit, its negative being *naught* not a whit WHIT.] Ought anything, indefinitely any part anywhit.

augite a'jit, *n.* [Gr. *augites*, fr *augē* brightness.] A mineral of a greenish black, pitch black, or leek-green colour a variety of pyroxene —**augitic** a-jit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to consisting of or containing augite

augment, ag-ment' *vt.* pret. & pp *augment'ed*, ag-ment-ed ppr *augment'ing* ag-ment-ing [Fr *augmenter* fr L. *augmentare*, to increase, fr *augmentum*, increase fr *augeo*, I increase] AUCTION.] To make larger to increase to enlarge to add to to swell —*vi.* To increase to grow larger —*n.* ag'ment [L. *augmentum*.] Increase enlargement by addition state of increase a prefixed syllable in certain inflected grammatical forms of a verb

augmentation ag-ment-a'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act of augmenting increase enlargement addition the thing added by way of enlargement.

augmentative ag-ment'a-tiv *a.* [Fr *augmentatif* AUGMENT.] Having the quality or power of augmenting —*n.* A word formed to express greatness opposed to *diminutive*.

augmentatively ag-ment'a-ti-li *adv.* In an augmentative manner

augmenter ag-men'ter *n.* One who or that which augments.

augur a'ger *n.* [L. *augur* fr *avis* a bird, and root of *gusto* I taste or akin to *augeo*, I increase (whence *augment*).] One who among the ancients foretold future events by observing the flight of birds, and their chattering and motions, and by other omens a soothsayer —*vt.* pret. & pp *augured* a'gerd *auguring* a'ger-ing To guess to conjecture by signs or omens to be a sign to bode (well or ill of a subject) —*vt.* To guess or conjecture to predict to anticipate as if of persons to betoken to forebode said of things

augural a'gu-ral, *a.* [L. *augur alis*.] Pertaining to an augur or the duties of an augur pertaining to divination.

augural gū'ral, *a.* [L. *augur alis*.] Relating to augurs or augury

augurship a'ger-ship *n.* The office or period of office of an augur

augury a'gū-ri, *n.* [L. *augurium* AUGER.] Art or practice of an augur an omen prediction prognostication that from which a prediction is drawn

august a-gust' *a.* [L. *augustus* fr *augeo* I increase the same word as the name *Augustus* hence akin to *augment*. Or it may be fr *augur*.] Grand magnificent majestic impressing awe inspiring reverence

August, a'gust, *n.* [See AUGUST *a.*] The eighth month of the year containing thirty one days, named in honour of the Roman emperor *Augustus*

Augustan a-gus'tan, *a.* Pertaining to the emperor *Augustus* as, the *Augustan* age the most brilliant period in Roman literature hence any brilliant literary period.

augustly a-gust'li, *adv.* In an august manner

augustness a-gust'nes, *n.* Quality of being august dignity of mien majesty

auk, ak *n.* [Dan. *alk* Icel. *alka, álka*, an auk.] The name of one or two swimming birds found in the British seas, with very short wings.

aulic a'lik, *a.* [L. *aulicus* fr Gr *aulē* a court, a hall, a royal court or palace.] Pertaining to a royal court designating a certain council in the old German empire

aunt ānt, *n.* [O Fr *ante*, fr L. *amita* contracted in the same way as *emetis* is contracted into *ast*.] The sister of one's father or mother a term correlative to nephew or niece

aura, a'ra, *n.* [L. fr Gr *aura* fr *aō* I blow I breathe.] An air an effluvium or odour, an exhalation an evaporation

aural a'ral, *a.* [L. *auris* the ear AUDIBLE.] Belonging to the ear as *aural* surgery *aural* surface learned by the ear

aurate a'rāt, *a.* [L. *auratus* fr *aurum* gold. AUREOLA.] Resembling gilding coloured gilded

aurated, a-rāt-ed, *a.* [L. *auris* an ear AURAL.] Eared having ears

aurelia a-rē'li-a, *n.* [From It. *aurelia* fr L. *aurum* gold AUREOLE.] The nymph, chrysalis, or pupa of a butterfly or other lepidopterous insect

aureola, aureole a-rē'o-la, a-rē'ōl, *n.* [L. *aureola* fr *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden (whence Fr. *or* and It. *oro*) fr *aurum*, gold (whence Fr. *or* and It. *oro*) from root seen also in *Aurora*, east.] An illuminated or represented as surrounding a holy person, as Christ, a saint, &c. anything resembling an aureola a halo

aurie a'rik *a.* [From L. *aurum*, gold.] Pertaining to gold.

auricle a'ri-kl, *n.* [L. *auricula* dim. fr *auris*, an ear AURAL.] The external ear either of the two cavities in the mammalian heart, placed above the two ventricles, and resembling in shape the external ear

auricula, a-rik'ū-la, *n.* [L. an auricle, fr *auris*, an ear AURICLE.] A garden flower of the primrose family found native in the Swiss Alps, and sometimes called bear's ear from the shape of its leaves.

auricular a-rik'ū-ler *a.* [From L. *auricula* the ear. See prec.] Pertaining to the ear received by the ear spoken, told, or

whispered in the ear, private, confidential — Auricular confession, confession to a priest

auricularly, a-rik'ū-ler-li, *adv* In an auricular manner, privately, secretly.

auriculate, a-rik'ū-lāt, *a* [AURICLE.] Having appendages shaped like the ear, eared, as a leaf

auriferous, a-rif'er-us, *a* [L *aurifer—aurum*, gold, and *fero*, I produce AURELIA] Yielding or producing gold containing gold.

auriform, a'ri form, *a* [L *auris*, the ear, and *forma* form, shape AURAL, FORM] Ear-shaped

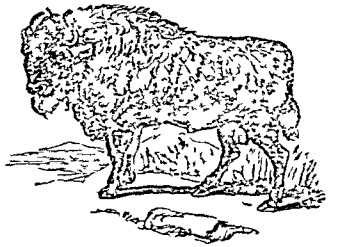
Auriga, a-ri'ga, *n* [L *auriga*, a charioteer] A northern constellation the Charioteer, or Wagoner

aurigation, a-ri-gā'shon, *n* [L *aurigatio*, from *auriga*, a charioteer See prec] The art of driving vehicles

auriscope, a'ri-skōp, *n* [L *auris*, the ear, and Gr *skopeō*, I view] An instrument for examining the ear

aurist, a'rist, *n* [From L *auris*, the ear AURAL] One skilled in disorders of the ear

aurochs, a'roks, *n* [G] A species of wild ox, once abundant in Europe, but now re



Aurochs (*Bos urus*)

duced to a few herds inhabiting certain forests

Aurora, a-rō'ra, *n* [L, the goddess of morning the dawn, same root as L *uro*, I burn *aurum*, gold, Skr *ush*, to burn E *east*, *Easter*] The dawn (without cap) the aurora borealis or australis —**Aurora borealis** a-rō'ra bō-rē ā'lis, *n* [L] The northern lights or streamers, a phenomenon



Aurora Borealis.

of varying brilliancy seen in the northern heavens —Aurora australis, the aurora of the southern hemisphere, a similar phenomenon

aural a-rō'ral, *a* Belonging to the aurora, or aurora borealis

auscultation, as-kul-tā'shon *n* [L *auscultatio*, a listening fr *auscultō* I listen, fr *auscula*, a hypothetical dim of *auris*, the ear AURAL] A method of distinguishing the state of the internal parts of the body particularly of the chest, by listening for the sounds arising there.

auscultator, as'kul tāt-er, *n* One who practises auscultation

auspice, a'spis, *n pl* [L *auspicium* fr *auspex*, an augur—*avis*, a bird, and *specio* I observe] An augury drawn from birds, favourable influence, patronage, protection (Generally in the plural)

auspicious, a-spi'shus *a* [See prec] Under happy auspices, having omens of success, favourable, fortunate, propitious, prosperous, happy

auspiciously, a-spi'shus-li, *adv* In an auspicious manner, prosperously, favourably, propitiously

auspiciousness, a spi'shus-nes, *n* The quality of being auspicious

austere, a stēr', *a* [L *austerus*, fr Gr *austeros*, harsh, fr *auos* dry] Rough or tart to the taste, harsh, sour, rough, rigid, stern, severe, crabbed.

austerely, a stēr'li, *adv* In an austere manner

austereness, a stēr'nes, *n* Quality of being austere, severity of manners, harshness, austerity

austerity, a-ste'ri ti, *n* [L *austeritas*] Austereness, severity, severity of manners or life, rigour strictness, harsh discipline

austral as'tral, *a* [L *australis*, fr *auster*, the south same root as in Aurora (q v)] Southern, lying or being in the south (as *austral* lands, *austral* signs of the zodiac)

Australasian, as-tral ā'shi an *a* [From *austral* and *Asia*] Relating to Australasia, that is, to Australia, New Zealand, and the adjacent islands —*n* A native of Australasia

Australian, as-trā'li an, *a* Pertaining to Australia —*n* A native or inhabitant of Australia.

Austrian, as'tri an, *a* [From *Austria* G *Oesterreich*, that is, eastern kingdom] Pertaining to Austria

authentic, a then'tik, *a* [Fr *authentique*, L *authenticus*, fr Gr *authentikos*, fr *authentēs*, *autentēs*, one who does anything with his own hand] Being what it purports to be, not false or fictitious, genuine, valid, authoritative, reliable, trustworthy always of things

authentically, a then'tik al li, *adv* In an authentic manner

authenticate, a then'ti kāt, *v t* pret & pp *authenticated*, a then'ti kāt-ed, ppr *authenticating*, a then'ti kāt-ing To render authentic, to give authority to by proof, attestation, &c, to prove authentic, to determine as genuine

authentication, a-then ti kā"shon *n* Act of authenticating, giving of proof or authority confirmation

authentically, a then tis'i ti, *n* [*Authentic* and *ity*] The quality of being authentic, authoritative, or genuine, genuineness

author, a'ther, *n* [O Fr *auther*, fr L *auctor*, improperly written *autor*, *author*, fr *augeo*, *auctum* I increase, I produce AUGMENT] The beginner, former, or first mover of anything, the originator the original composer of a literary work, the writer of a book or other literary production.

authoress, a'ther-es, *n* A female author

authorial, a-thō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to an author

authoritative, a thor'i tā tiv, *a* [*Authority* and *-ative*] Having or proceeding from authority, having the sanction of authority, peremptory, dictatorial

authoritatively, a thor'i tā tiv li *adv* In an authoritative manner, with due or good authority

authoritativeness, a thor'i tā tiv nes *n* The quality of being authoritative

authority, a thor'i ti *n* [*Author* and *ity* =Fr *autorité*, formerly *authorité*, fr L *auctoritas*, fr *auctor* AUTHOR] Power or right to command or act dominion, control, influence conferred by character station, mental superiority, &c, a person or persons exercising power or command, that to which or one to whom reference may be made in support of any fact, opinion, action, &c; credit or credibility

authorize, a'thor-īz, *v t* pret & pp *authorized* a'thor-īzd, ppr *authorizing*, a'thor īz-ing [*Author* and *-ize*=Fr *autoriser*] To give authority, warrant, or legal power to, to empower, to make legal, to establish by authority or by usage or public opinion, to warrant, sanction, justify

authorship, a'ther ship, *n* Quality or state of being an author, the source from which a work proceeds

autobiographer a'tō bī-og"ra-fer, *n* One who writes his own life or autobiography

autobiographic, autobiographical, a tō-bī'ō-graf'ik, a-tō-bī'ō-graf'ik al, *a* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing autobiography

autobiography, a'tō-bī-og"ra-fi, *n* [Gr *autos*, one's self, and *biography* fr Gr *bios*, life, and *graphō*, I write] Biography or memoirs of a person written by himself

autochthon, a tok'thōn, *n*, pl. **autochthones** a tok'thon-ēz. [Gr *autochthōn—autos*, self, and *chthōn*, the earth] A primitive or aboriginal inhabitant, a plant or animal original to a particular country

autochthonal, autochthonous, autochthonic, a tok'thon al, a tok'thon us, a tok thon'ik, *a* Pertaining to autochthones, indigenous

autocracy, a-tok'ra si, *n* [Gr *autos*, self, and *kratos*, power] Supreme, uncontrolled, or unlimited authority over others, invested in a single person, the power of an absolute monarch

autocrat, a'tō krat, *n* [Gr *autokratēs* AUTOCRACY] An absolute sovereign a title assumed by the emperors of Russia, hence, one who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any relation

autocratic, a to-krat'ik, *a* Pertaining to autocracy, absolute, holding unlimited powers of government.

auto-de-ie, ou'tō-de-fā", *n*, pl **autos-de-fe**, ou'tōs-de fā" [Sp, lit act (in sense of decree judgment, sentence) of faith—*auto*=L *actum*, an act, *de*, of, and *fe*=L *fides*, faith] A sentence of the Inquisition, the burning of heretics by its authority — **auto-da-ie**, ou'tō-da fā", is the Portuguese form

autogenous, autogenic, a-toj'en-us, a tō-jen'ik, *a* [Gr *autos* self and root *gen*, to generate] Self produced, self generated, produced independently

autograph a'tō graf *n* [Gr *autographon —autos*, one's self, and *graphō*, writing] A person's own handwriting an original manuscript or signature

autographic, a tō-graf'ik, *a* Pertaining to an autograph belonging to one's own handwriting pertaining to autography

autography a tog'ra-fi, *n* [AUTOGRAPH.] The act of writing with one's own hand, a transfer process in lithography

automatic, automatical, a tō-mat'ik, a tō mat'ik al, *a* [Gr *automatos* self acting —*autos* self, and root *ma*, to strive] Belonging to or proceeding by spontaneous movement, having the power of self motion, self acting as mechanism, not depending on the will instinctive as actions

automaton a tom'a-ton, *n*, Gr pl **automata**, a tom'a ta. [Gr *automaton* neut of *automatos* AUTOMATIC] A self acting machine (as a clock or watch), a contrivance in which the purposely-concealed power is made to imitate the arbitrary or voluntary motions of living beings

autonomic autonomous a tō-nom'ik, a ton'o-mus, *a* Relating to autonomy, possessing self government

autonomy a ton'o mi, *n* [Gr *autonomia*, —*autos*, self, and *nomos* law, rule] The power or right of self-government, a self-governing community

autopsia autopsy a top'si a, a'top-si *n* [Gr, fr *autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight] Personal observation, ocular view, *med* post-mortem examination

autoptical a top'tik-al *a* Relating to or based on autopsy or personal observation.

autotype, a'tō-tip *n* [Gr *autos*, self,

typos a stamp] A photographic process much used in reproducing works of art a picture produced by the process.

autumn a-tum, *n* [L. *autumnus autumn us* fr *augeo auctum*, I increase hit the season of increase AUGMENT] The third season of the year or the season between summer and winter astronomically beginning at the autumnal equinox 23d Sept. and ending at the winter solstice 21st December a period of decline or decay when applied to human life.

autumnal a-tum nal, *a* [L. *autumnalis*] Belonging to autumn produced or gathered in autumn belonging to the period past the middle stage of life

auxiliary ag-zil i-a-ri, *a* [L *auxiliaris*, f *auxili m* aid, fr *aug o* I increase, whence also *auction*, *augment autum* &c] Serving as an aid, support, or help lending aid or assistance to a principal helping aiding subsidiary ——*n.* A helper an assistant a confederate a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs, as *have*, *be may can*, &c *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war

avail a-vāl *v t* pret & pp *ava led* a-vāld ppr *availing* a-vāl ing [From O Fr *valer* to be of worth or value fr L *valere* to be trong, with prefix *a* for L. *ad*] To be serviceable or efficacious to to be profitable o beneficial to to profit to ad antage to ben fit —**To avail one s self of**, to turn to one s profit or ad antage to take advantage of —— *v i.* To be of use or advantage to answer the purpose to have strength force, or efficacy sufficient.——*n.* Advantage tending to promote success benefit service utility efficacy used in such phrases as, of little *avail* of n uch *ava l*

available a-vāl a-bl, *a* That one may a ail on s self of capable of being used atta nable accessible

availableness, availability a-vāl a-bl nes, a vāl a-bil i ti, *n* State of being a ailable.

avalanche av'a-lansh *n* [Fr *avalanche*, f *avaler* to descend—*a*, to *val*, a valley] A vast body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain, or o e a precipice

avant-courier a-vaṅ kō-rer", *n* [Fr *avant* before, f L. *ab* fr *ante* before, and *courier*] A person despatched before another person a company to give notice of their approach.

avant guard a-van gārd *n* [Fr *avant garde*] The van or advanced body of an army the vanguard.

avanturine aventurine, a-van tū rin, a-ven'tu rin, *n* [Fr *aventurine*, fr *aventure*, chance ADVENTURE] A variety of artificial gem the composition of which was discovered accidentally (*par aventure*) a variety of quartz rock containing spangles of mica or quartz.

avarice av'a-ris, *n* [Fr *avarice* fr L. *avaritia*, fr *avārus*, greedy, fr *ave* I strive after I covet akin *avid*, and perhaps *audacious*] Co etousness greediness cu pidity inordinate desire of procuring and hoarding up wealth

avaricious a a-ri shus, *a* Insp red with a arice covetous greedy of gain n ggardly miserly

avariciously av-a-ri shus-li, *adv* In an avaricious manner covetously

avast a-vást *ex lam.* [From D *houd vast* hold fast, stop HOLD FAST] The order on shipboard to stop, hold, cease or stay in operati n

avatar av-a-tär' *n* [Skr *avatāra*—*ava* down, and root *tri*, to go] A descent from hea en th incarnation of the Hindu deities a remarkable appeara ce, manifestation, or embod ment of any kind.

avaunt, a- ant *exclam* [Fr *avant en avant* forward, march —*fr* L. *ab*, fr *a te* before t as is th same word] Away begone! an xclamation of contempt or abhorrence

ave ā e *interj* [L. See next.] Hail! farewell! God bless you bometimes used as a noun for an Ave-Maria.

Ave-Maria, ā ve ma-rī'a, *n* [L. = hail Mary!—the first words of Gabriel s salutation to the Virgin Mary] De otional w rds often repeated in the Roman Cath lic Church.

avenge a- enj *v t* pret & pp *a veng d* a- enjd ppr *avenging* a- enj ing [O Fr *avengier*—prefix *a* and L. *vindic re* to a enge vin licate VINDICATE.] To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on th wrong doer to deal p nishment or xact satisfaction for injury done t with a person as object to take satisfaction for to deal punishment on account of with a thing as object.

avenger a-venj er *n* One who avenges or vindicates a vin licato a revenger

avens, av'enz, *n* [Fr *avence* Origin unknown] The popular name of several rosaceous British plants growing wild common a ens is also called h rb-bennet.

aventurine *n* and *a* AVANTURINE.

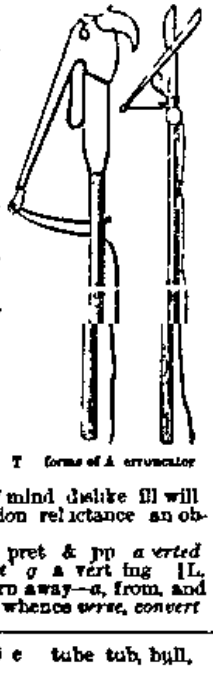
avenue av'e-nu *n* [Fr *avenue* fr pp of *avenir* to arrive—L *ad*, to and *venir* I come ADVENT] A way or approach to or into a passage a way o opening for entrance into a place an alley of t ees l ading to a house a tree-shaded walk a means of access or attainme t

aver a-ver' *v t* pret & pp *averr d* a-verd ppr *averring* a-ver'ing [Fr *avérer* O Fr *a erer verer* fr L *ad* to and *verus* true. VERY] To affirm confidently to declare positively to assert to a ouch

average av'er-āj *n* [Fr *avarie* Sp *a ería* damage sustained by goods at se fr Ar *awār* defect, flaw modified by the influence of L.L. *ave gium* the carriage of goods by *averia* or draught-cattle a contribution towards loss of thing carried, fr O Fr *aver* a work horse, fr L *habere* to ha e (whence *habit* &c.)] A contribution falling on the owners of a ship freight and *cargo to make good a loss sustained*, a sum or quant ty intermediate to a number of different sums o quantit es a mean amount a general estimate based on comparison of a number of diverse cases.—— *a.* Forming an a erage medium n t extreme ordinary est mated in accordance with the rules of av rage ——*v t.* pret & pp *averaged*, av'er ājd ppr *ave aging* av'er āj-ing. To find the average or mean of to bring out the average of to show or ha e as an average

averment a ver ment, *n* [*Aver* and *ment*] That which is averred affirmation assertion

averruncator av-e-rung'kāt-e *n* [L *a erruncare* to ward off remo e] A kind of shears for prun ing trees when th r branches are beyond easy reach of the hand



Forms of A ERRUNCATOR

averse a-vers' *a.* [L. *aversus* turned away fr *averto*—*ab* from, and *verto* I turn. AVERT] Turned away having a repugnance of mind having a feeling of disinclination, dislike, ill will, hatred, o loath ing now regula ly f llowed by *to* not by *f om*.

averseness a-vers nes, *n.* Quality of being averse aversion.

aversion, a ver shon, *n* [Fr *aversion*, L. *aversi -onis*] The state of being a erse repugnance of mind dislike ill will antipathy disinclination reluctance an object of repugnance.

avert, a vert *v t* pret & pp *a verted* a vert ed ppr *avert g* a vert ing [L. *averto aversum*, I turn away—*a*, from, and *verto versum*, I turn, whence *verse*, *convert converse d verse* &c. VERSE] To turn away to turn aside to keep off or prevent

averter a-vert er *n.* One who or that which averts or turns away

aviary, ā vi a ri, *n* [L. *aviarium* fr *avis*, a bird] A building or inclosure for the breeding rearing and keeping of birds

aviculture ā vi kul tur *n* [L *avis* a bird, and *cultu e*] The breeding and rearing f birds.

avid a i d *a* [L *avidus* f *av o* I desire akin *aviric*] Eager greedy with *of*

avidity a vid i ti *n* [L *a i tas* fr *avidus* greedy See prec] Greediness strong appetite eag rness intenseness of des r

avifauna, ā vi fa-na, *n* [L. *a is* a bird a l *fa na*] A collecti e name for th e birds of a district

avocado ä-vō-kä d) *n* [Corrupted from Mexican name] The alligator pear the fruit of a tree of the laurel family common in tropical America and the West Indies

avocation av-o-kā hon, *n* [L *a ocatio fr avoco* I call aside— *b*, from an i oc I call VOICE] That which calls a man away from his proper business in common usage a man s business, pursuit, or occupati n vocation or calling

avocet, av o-set, *n* Same as *Avoset*

avoid a-void *v t* pret & pp *avoided* a-void ed ppr *avoiding* a-void ing [Origin ally to empty fr prefix *a* and *void*] To make void (in legal phraseology) to shun to keep away from to eschew to e ade to elu le

avoidable a void a bl, *a* Capable of being a oided, shunned or escaped

avoidance a-void ans, *n* Act of avoid ing the state of being vacant.

avoider a-void er, *n* One who a oids

avoirdupois av'er-dū z' n or a [Fr *avoir d pois*, O Fr *aveir de peis*, lit goods of weight fr O Fr *avoir aveir* goods, *cattle fr L habe e to ha e* and *pois, peis*, f L. *pensum*, weight HABIT POISE.] A system of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, while in troy weight there are only tw lve ounces

avoset a ō-set, *n* [Fr *a oc tt* It *avo- c tt* origin unknown] A wading bird of



A oset (*Recurvirostra avosetta*)

the size of a lapwing with very long legs, and a long slender bill bent upwards toward the tip

avouch a-vouch *v t* pret & pp *avouch d*, a vouch , ppr *avouch g* a vouch ing [Prefix *a* (=L *ad*, to), and *vouch* O Fr *avochier avocher* fr L. *advocar —ad* to, and *voca* to call. VOUCH] To affirm or assert to a ow to own, acknowledge r confess to guarantee to substantiate

avoucher a vouch er *n* One who a vouches

avouchment a vouch ment, *n* The act of a ouching declaration a owal.

avow a-vou *v t* pret. & pp *avowed*, a voud ppr *avows g* a vow ing. [O Fr *avouer* of same origin as *avouch* but there was an early confusion with another verb, seen in E. *vow vote*] To a ouch to acknowledge or confess to declare openly or strongly with a view to maintain or defend to confess frankly

avowable, a-vou'a-bl, *a* Capable of being avowed or openly acknowledged
avowal, a-vou'al, *n* [*Avow* and *-al*] An open declaration, frank acknowledgment
avowedly, a-vou'ed-li, *adv* In an open or avowed manner, with frank acknowledgment
avower, a-vou'er, *n* One who avows, owns, or asserts
avulsion, a-vul'shon, *n* [L *avulsio*, fr *avello*, *avulsum*—*a*, from, away, and *vello*, *vulsum*, I pull or tear (as in *convulsion*)] A rending or forcible tearing asunder or off
avuncular, a-vung'kū ler, *a* [L *avunculus*, an uncle, fr *avus*, grandfather] Pertaining to an uncle
await, a-wāt', *v t* pret & pp *awaited* a-wāt'ed, ppr *awaiting*, a-wāt'ing [Prefix *a*, to and *wait*, O Fr *awaitier* WAIT] To watch for, to wait for, to look for or expect, to attend upon, to be in store for, to be ready for
awake, a-wāk', *v t* pret *awoke*, a-wōk', *awaked*, a-wākt', pp *awaked*, a wākt', ppr *awaking*, a-wāk'ing [A. Sax. *awæcnan* (older *onwæcnan*), pret *awōc*, also *awacian*, *awacode*, both forms being intrans, the trans form was *awreccan* The form *awake* comes from *awacian*, the form *awal en* from *awæcnan*, *awreccan* would have become *awetch* in modern English WAKE] To rouse from sleep, to put into action to rouse from a state of torpor inaction, or death ——*v i* To cease from sleep, to wake, to revive or be roused from a state of inaction ——*a* Not sleeping, in a state of vigilance or action
awaken, a-wā'kn, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *awakened*, a-wā'knd, ppr *awakening*, a-wā'kn ing [See prec] To awake, to become awake
awakening, a-wā'kn-ing, *n* Act of awaking, a revival of religion ——*a* Rousing, alarming
awakenment, a-wā'kn-ment, *n* The act of awakening, or state of being awakened
award, a-wārd', *v t* pret & pp *awarded*, a-ward'ed, ppr *awarding*, a-ward'ing [O Fr *awarder ewarder*, *eswarder* (with prefix *es*, fr L *ex*), to have under ward, to inspect, to pronounce as to the sufficiency of WARD, GUARD] To adjudge to give by sentence or judicial determination, to assign by sentence ——*v t* To make an award ——*n* A judgment, decision, the decision of an arbitrator or of arbitrators
awarder, a-ward'er, *n* One that awards or makes an award
aware, a-wār', *pred a* [Prefix *a*, and *ware* (as in *beware*)=A. Sax *gewær*, wary, cautious, G *gewahr*, aware WARE, WARY] Apprised cognizant, informed, conscious followed by *of*
away, a-wā', *adv* [A. Sax *aweg*, *onweg*, lit 'on way'] Absent, at a distance, apart, to a distance (*to go away*) With many verbs it conveys a notion of *consuming* (*to squander or loiter away*), it has also merely an intensive force (*eat away*, *laugh away*) —— *int* Begone! depart! go away
awe, ā, *n* [O E *aghe*, *eghe*, A Sax *ege*, fear, dread=Icel *agi*, awe, terror, Goth *agis*, fear, allied to Gael *agh* fear, Gr *achos*, anguish] Fear or dread fear mingled with reverence or submission, the feeling inspired by something sublime ——*v t* pret & pp *awed*, ād, ppr *awing*, ā'ing To strike with fear and reverence, to influence by fear or respect
aweary, a-wē'ri *pred a* [Prefix *a*, intens, and *weary*] Weary, tired (Poetical)
aweather, a-weтн'er, *adv* or *pred a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *weather*] On the weather side of a ship or next the wind opposed to *alee*
aweigh, a wā', *adv* or *pred a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *weigh*] Atrip, the anchor of a ship is *aweigh* when it is just free from the ground
awe-struck, ā'struk, *a* Impressed or struck with awe
awful, ā'ful, *a* Striking or filling with awe, terror, or dread, dreadful, terrible, solemn very remarkable
awfully, ā'ful li, *adv* In an awful manner terribly, excessively
awfulness, ā'ful-nes, *n* Quality of being awful
awhile, a-whīl', *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, or indef art *a*, and *while*, time or interval] For a space of time, for some time for a short time
awkward, ak'werd, *a* [O E *awk*, *awke*, wrong, backwards, reverse, and term *-ward* *Awk* corresponds to Icel *afugr*, *afugr*, Sw *afvig*, turned the wrong way, fr *af*=E. *off*] Wanting dexterity in using hands or instruments, unhandy, inexpert, inelegant, ungraceful in manners, ungainly
awkwardly, ak'werd-li, *adv* In an awkward and bungling manner, inelegantly, clumsily
awkwardness, ak'werd nes, *n* The quality of being awkward
awl, al, *n* [A. Sax *awul*, *awel*, an awl, supposed to be akin to L *aculeus*, a spine or prickle, fr root *ac*, *ak*, as in *acid*] A pointed iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, &c
awn, an, *n* [Same as Icel. *ogn*, Dan *avne*, Sw *agne*, chaff husk, perhaps akin to Gr *achnē*, chaff] The bristle or beard of corn or grass, or any similar bristle-like appendage
awned, and, *a* Furnished with an awn
awner, an'er, *n* One who or that which removes awns from grain, a hummeller
awning an'ing, *n* [Origin doubtful. Perhaps L G *hauening*, a shelter, fr *hauen*, a haven] A covering of canvas or other material spread over any place, to shelter from the sun, rain, cold, or wind
awry, a-rī', *pred a* or *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *wry*] Turned or twisted toward one side, crooked, asquint, perverse
axe, ax, aks, *n* [A. Sax. *æx*, an axe=Icel. *ox*, Dan *oxe*, D *aakse*, G *ax*, *axt*, Goth *aqizi*, allied to Gr *axinē*, L *ascia* for *acsia*, an axe, fr root *ac*, *ak*, a point ACID] A hewing or cutting instrument, consisting of an iron head with an edge of steel, attached to a handle with which the edge is in line
axial, aks'i al, *a* Pertaining to an axis
axially, aks'i-al-li, *adv* According to, or in a line with the axis
axil, aks'il, *n* [AXILLA.] *Bot* the angle between a leaf or branch and the stem
axile, aks'īl, *a* Pertaining to an axis, axial.
axilla, aks il'la *n* [L. *axilla*, a dim of *axis* AXIS] The arm-pit, *bot* an axil.
axillar, axillary, aks'il ler, aks'il la-ri, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to the arm pit or to the axil of plants
axiom, aks'i-om, *n* [Gr *axiōma*, an axiom lit what is thought fit or worthy, fr *axioō*, I deem worthy, fr *axios*, worthy] A self-evident truth or proposition, an established principle in some art or science, a principle universally accepted.
axiomatic, axiomatical, aks'i-ō-mat''ik, aks'i-ō mat''ik-al, *a* Having the character of an axiom
axiomatically, aks'i-ō-mat''ik al li, *adv* In an axiomatic manner
axis, aks'is, *n*, pl. **axes**, aks'ēz [L *axis*, an axis or axle, akin to Gr *axōn* an axle fr *agō*, I drive or impel. AXLE] The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves or may be supposed to revolve a central line or column about which other parts are arranged, *anat* the second vertebra of the neck.
axis, aks'is *n* [L] A species of East Indian deer, beautifully marked with white spots
axle, axle-tree, aks'l aks'l trē *n* [Same as Icel *oxull* Sw and Dan *axel*, an axle, and also as A. Sax *eax*, an axle (whence prov E *axtree*), with termination added A. Sax *eaxl*, Icel. *oxl* G *achsel* shoulder shoulder joint, are akin, as also L *axis*, *axilla ala* AXIS] A piece of timber or bar of iron on which the wheels of a vehicle &c, turn the piece on which any wheel revolves, or which revolves with it
axled, aks'ld, *a* Furnished with an axle or axles
axolotl, aks'o lotl, *n* [Mexican name] A tailed amphibian found in Mexican lakes, and retaining throughout life both lungs and gills
ay, aye, ī, a'i, *adv* [First known appearance of this word in 1575, origin unknown] Yes, yea, certainly, a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question ——*n* An affirmative vote
ayah, ā'ya, *n* [A Portuguese word.] In the East Indies, a native waiting woman or lady's-maid.
aye, ā, *adv* [Directly fr Icel *ei*, aye, ever, same as A Sax *á*, always, ever, G *je*, Goth. *aiw*, ever, allied to L *ævum*, Gr *aiōn*, age AGE.] Always, ever, continually, for an indefinite time
aye-aye, ī-ī, *n* [From its cry] A noctur-



Aye aye (*Cheiromys madagascariensis*)

nal animal, about the size of a hare, found in Madagascar allied to the lemurs
azalea, a-zā'li-a, *n* [Gr *azaleos*, dry, from inhabiting dry localities] The generic name of certain plants of the heath family, remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers
azedarach, a-zed'a-rak, *n* [Fr *azedarac* fr Pers *āzād*, noble, *dirakht*, tree] An Asiatic tree and a drug obtained from it used as a vermifuge, emetic, and purgative
azimuth, az'i muth, *n* [Ar *as sumuth*, pl. of *as-samt* a way, a path *Zenith* has the same origin] An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of any celestial body and the zenith —Azimuth-compass a kind of compass used on shipboard for finding the azimuth of a heavenly object
azimuthal az'i muth al, *a* Pertaining to the azimuth.
azoic, a-zō'ik *a* [Gr *a* priv, and *zōē*, life] Destitute of any fossils or vestiges of organic life applied to rocks.
azote, az'ōt *n* [Gr *a* priv, and *zōē*, life] A name formerly given to nitrogen because it is unfit for respiration
azotic, a-zot'ik *a* Pertaining to azote
azotize az'ot-īz, *v t* pret & pp *azotized*, az'ot-īzd ppr *azotizing* az'ot-īz ing [*Azote* and *-ize*] To impregnate with azote or nitrogen to deprive of life
azure, ā'zhūr, *a* [Fr *azur*, L L *azurrum*, *lazurum*, &c, fr Ar *lazward*, blue] Resembling the clear blue colour of the sky ——*n* The fine blue colour of the sky, a name common to several blue pigments, now more especially cobalt blue the sky ——*v t* pret & pp *azured*, ā'zhūrd ppr *azuring* ā'zhūr ing To give an azure colour or tint to
azurite, ā'zhūr īt, *n* [*Azure* and *-ite*] A blue mineral, an ore of copper called also *Azure-stone*
azygous, az'i gus, *a* [Gr *azugos*—*a* priv, and *zygon* a yoke] Not one of a pair, single applied to certain muscles, &c
azym, az'im, *n* [Gr *azumos*, unleavened—*a*, priv, and *zymē* ferment] Unleavened bread, or a piece of such bread used in the eucharist

B

B the second l tter and first conso ant in he E glish and many other a ha ts mas the se h note of the mode diatonic scale r scale of C

baa, bä, *n* [Im ta i e of th sound some w at sim lar imitat ons of the same so n i ex st n o he languages.] Th cry of a s eep —*v i* To cry or bl at as sheep

Baalism, bā al zm, *n* The worsh p of Baal, a d y of the Canaan tes, Phœn cians, &c. gross idola ry **Baalite** bā al t, *n* A w rshipper of Baal a gro lling, idolater

babble bab'l, *v i* pret & pp *ba d d*, ba dl pp *ba bl ng* bab'l] g. [Prob b y a freq fr *ba*, a sour l u tered l y an n ant con p D and L to *ba* Icel. *babbla* Dan *bable* G *pappe n*, Fr *ba le*] To talk indist nctly irra onally or incon siderately, to pra e to tell secrets —*v t* To u ter idly o irrationally —*n.* Idle talk senseless prattle murmur as of a stream.

babblement, bab'bl ment, *n.* Lab e lle talk unmean ng words.

babbler bab'bler, *n.* One who babbl s an lle ta ker a telle of secrets.

babe bāb, *n* [F rmer y *baban ba bon* perhaps fr the Ce t comp W Ir and Gael. *babas*, Gael. and I b e bl, infant.] An nfa t a young child of e ther sex now chiefly a literary and poe ic word, *baby* being used in ord nary language

babel bā'bel, *n* [From *Babel*, the city men tioned in Scripture where the confus on of tongues took place] A confused mix ture of sounds con us n d sorder

babirousa, bab i ros sa, *n.* Same as *B byrussa*

babish, bāb'lish, *a* Lik a babe childish.

baboo bab u, ba-bö' *n* A ll n at e of respect gi en to gentlemen, equivalent to master sir a Hindu c erk

baboon, ba-bön' *n* [Fr *babou n*, a word of unknown origin.] A quadrumanous an



Ba oon (*Cynocephalus babouin*).

mal of the Old World, having a dog like muzzle, short tail, and cheek pouches.

baby bā'bi, *n.* pl. **babies**, bā'biz [A dim of *babe*] A babe an infant or you g child of ther sex a d t —*a.* Belonging to a baby babyish of d minu ve size

baby farmer bā'bi fā me *n* One who rece es n nts, and takes money for their bringing up

babyhood bā'bi h ,d, *n.* State of being a baby

babyish bā'bi ish *a* Like a baby ch ld h

babyism bā' zm *n* State of being s y sh

Babylonish Babylonish ab l n an ub, *a* l rta ng to L byl n lik he con us on of tongues at Babel m ed con used.

babyroussa, babyrousa a bab- ōs sa, *n* A spec es of h swine fam y w h long curved tusks, inha ting th Eastern Archi pelag and the Malaya l en nsula

baccalaureate bak ka-la- āt *n* [L.L *baccala ius* f *b* urus a corru ted form of L.L *a ari* a *a h* LA E LER] Th l gree f Bac lo f Arts

baccarat l ccara bak ka-rä *n* [Fr origin unknown A ga f card y layed by any nu ber of play rs r er bettors, and a banke

baccate ak'kāt, *a* [L *bacca* a berry *B* having a pul y tex ture like a berry bearl g berri s rried

bacchanal bak'ka nal, *n* [L.b *ha a*, f L *Bac h* f G *Bak hos* t e god of w ne] A votary f Bacchus, one wh o n du ges in dru k n reve a drunk n feas a re t — a Characterized by intemperate drink ng riotous and drunken noisy

bacchanalia, bak a-nā li a, *n. pl* [L] Feasts or fes rities in honou of Bacchus.

bacchanalian bak ka-nā'li an, *a* Bacchanal pertaining to revell ng and drunken n ss —*n.* A rev ll r a votary of Bacchus

bacchant bak ant or ba-kant *n* [L. *bacch ns, bacchan te*, ppr of *ba ch r* to ce e brate he feast of Bacchus. BACC ANAL.] A pries of Bacchus a bacchana re er

bacchante ba ka nt *n* [It *can* bee] A pri stess of Bacc one n a state of bacch f zy a f mal bacch nal

bacchic bacchical bak'ik bak'ik al, *a.* l a g to Bacchus jo al drunken mad w h toxica on

bacciferous, bak s f'er us, *a* [L. *ba cifer bacca*, a berry and *fero* I produce] Ba ing or produci g berries.

bacciform bak si form *a* [L. *bacca*, a berry, *forma*, form] Sh pe l like a *erry*

baccivorous, bak-si e rus, *a* [L. *bacca*, a berry and *voro* I eat] Ea ing or subsist ing on berries.

bachelor bach el-ér *n.* [O Fr *ba he ba kler* Fr *bach er* f L.L. *baccalari* the owner of a small farm or a herd of cows, a vassa f *bacca* f L *a ca* a c w] F rmerly a y ng man in t e pr ba nary stag of kn gh hood hence a an who has not been married one who has t ken h nn ers y degree below that of M ster or Doctor Ku ght bachelor a man who has been k ghted, but is not n any of the orders of kn gh ho l, as the La h

bachelorhood bachelorism bach el-e h,ol, bach l e izm bach' le sh p *n* The state of bei g a ac e r

bacillar ba-sil a *a* Perta n ng to bacilli resem ng a bacillus shaped k a e rod.

bacillicide ba-s -sid, *n* [*Bacil us*, and L. *c b* I kill.] A substance used to kill bacilli.

bacillus, ba-sil'lus, *n.* pl. **bacilli** ba- l'li. [L., a li tle rod.] A name of m croscopic organ sms or germs resembling li tle rods that often swarm in the blood of ani mals in morbid states.

back bak *n* [A.Sax *bæc* back O Sax. Icel. Sw D and L.G *bak* Dan. *bag* f rther connections unknown.] The posteri r part of the trunk the region of the s me he hinder part of the body in man, and the upper in other an mals that which is behind or furthest from the face o front the rear the hinder part of a thing.—*adv* [S rt f *r aba k* A Sax *on bæc*, back ABA K] To o towar the rea t a former place, state o con n, n st ad anding, in a state f restra t or hin rance toward t mes o th ga past return by re rse n vemen f w thdrawal *a* rea en nt —*a* Le nging to the back lying n the rear rem ote Li rly n compounds —*v t* pret & pp *ba ked* bakt ppr *ba k g* bak ing. T furn b with a back o back ng t support t second (often wi h up to bet o wager in favour of to mount to ri e rse to cause to move backwards —*v i.* T move or go back to move w h the back f re ost.

back bak, *n* [Same word as Fr *bac* a brewer's or is 's back Armo *bac* a boat D *bak* a bow Dan *bakke* a tray The word may be originally Ce c. *Bas* a is k n] A la g shallow vat o vessel.

backbite ak b t, *v i* pret *back* bak at, pp *back ba kbi en* ak'b t-in, ppr *ba k g* bak' t-ing To b te at th back to speak evil of a person beh nd his back to ca umniate s ande o revile the absent.

backbiter bak'b t-é *n* One who back b tes, a cal mn ator of the absent

backboard, bak'bord, *n* A board for the ba k a board used to s pport e back and gi ectness to the figure

backbone bak'bön *n* The bone of the ack the sp n firmness decision of characte reso u on

back-door ak r *n* A door in the back part of a bui ding a pri ate passage an ind rect way

backer bak er *n* One who backs one who supports an ther one who bets in fa our of a particular party n a contest

backgammon bak gam mon, *n* [Equi al to *back-game gammon* be ng O E *gamen*, game t ep ses] a s to mo e back in certa n ci cumstances.] A gan e f ayed by two persons upon a board w h p ces o en dice boxes, and d ce.

background bak gr d *n* The par f a picture rep ese ted as f rt est from the s ectator a s ua b tle scen o no ic f a tate of e ng ent f w

backhand backhanded bak'hand bak'hand-ed, *a* W h the han t turned backward sloy ng back or to the left in writi g

backing, bak'ing, *n* The act on of one who backs support succour what is used to form a back o rear portion.

backmost, bak m st, *a* [Comp *foremost h m s*] Farthest to the back *r* rear

backshift backsheesh bak shēsh *n* same as *Bakshish*

backside bak s d, *n* The back or h nder part of a thing or of an animal the rear

backslide bak s d, *v i* pret & pp *ba k ded* ak s l, bak slid-ed pp *backslid, backs k d n* (bak s yd-en or *back k d*, ppr *ba ks li g* bak slid ng. To sl le back to fall away to depart from w ll-d ng to ap sta ze to relapse into evil.

backslider bak-s l d r *n* One who back sl es or f s away a renegade

backstair backstairs, bak stār bak stārz, *n* A stair or sta rs in the back part of a house private sta rs —*a* I ertain ng to backsta rs hence, indirect underhand, secret and unfa

back-stay bak stā, *n.* A rope or stay er te g from a mast backwards.

backsword bak s'ord, *n* A sword having a back a sword w th one sharp edge a stu k wi h basket h t, used in fencing

backward, backwards, bak ward, bak w rdz, *ad* [*Back* and *ward* dem g d rect on *-wards* be ng a genit e form] W th the back in ad ance towards past times or events back from better to worse in a contrary manner or orde

backward, bak'werd, *a* Lagging behind, unwilling, reluctant, late, behind in time, slow, averse, dilatory, sluggish, dull, behind in progress

backwardation bak-werd-ā'shon, *n* A consideration paid to purchasers for an extension of time by speculators on the Stock Exchange, contango

backwardly, bak'werd-li, *adv* In a backward manner unwillingly, reluctantly, aversely, perversely slowly

backwardness bak'werd nes, *n* State or quality of being backward, unwillingness, dilatoriness slowness, tardiness

backwoods, bak'wudz, *n pl* Outlying woody or forest districts of a country

bacon, bā'kn, *n* [O Fr *bacon*, fr a German word=E. *back*.] Swine's flesh, especially that of the back and sides, salted or pickled, and dried usually among smoke

Baconian, ba-kō'ni-an, *a* Pertaining to Lord *Bacon* or his system of philosophy

bacteriologist, bak-tē'ri ol''o-jist, *n* [See next.] One who investigates the phenomena of bacteria, especially in relation to disease

bacteriology, bak-tē'ri-ol''o-ji, *n.* [*Bacterium* and *-logy*] The doctrine or study of bacteria

bacterium, bak-tē'ri-um, *n* , pl **bacteria**, bak-tē'ri-a [Gr *bal'tērion*, dim of *bal'tron*, a stick] One of the minute organisms which appear in infusions of organic matter and which are concerned in the putrefactive processes, and in diseased conditions a disease germ.

baculite, bak'ū-lit, *n* [L *baculum*, a staff] A fossil cephalopod with a straight, conical, elongated shell.

bad, bad, *a* [Origin quite uncertain. The only word that can be connected with it is A. Sax *bǽdling*, a hermaphrodite, whence *bǽdling*, an effeminate man.] The opposite of good, wanting good qualities, physical or moral, wicked, unprincipled, immoral, pernicious, corrupting; ill, infirm, unwholesome, noxious, defective, infertile, unfortunate or unhappy; incompetent.

bad, bade, bad, bad. The past tense of *bid*

baddish, bad'ish, *a* Somewhat bad, indifferent. [Colloq.]

badge, baj, *n* [Origin unknown] A mark, sign, token, or cognizance worn to show the relation of the wearer to any person, occupation, or order

badger, baj'er, *n.* [Supposed to be for *bladger*, fr O Fr *blaage*, store of corn (the animal being supposed to steal corn), fr L.L. *bladum*, wheat (Fr *blé*) lit grain carried off the field, fr L *ablatum—ab*, from, and *latum*, carried.] A plantigrade



Badger (*Meles vulgaris*)

carnivorous mammal living in a burrow, nocturnal in habits, and feeding on vegetables, small quadrupeds &c.——v t. pret & pp **badgered**, baj'erd ppr *badgering*, baj'er-ing To attack with annoying or importunate words, to bait, to pester, to worry, to persecute

badigeon, ba-diy'on, *n* [Fr] A mixture or preparation used to fill up small holes in joiners' or other work

badinage, bad'i nāj or ba-dē-nāzh, *n* [Fr *badiner* to *banter*, fr *badin* facetious] Light or playful discourse

badly, bad'li, *adv* In a bad manner, not well, unskilfully.

Badminton, bad'min ton, *n* [From a residence of the Dukes of Beaufort] An outdoor game, the same as lawn-tennis but played with shuttlecocks, a kind of claret-cup or summer beverage

badness, bad'nes, *n* The state of being bad evil, want of good qualities

baffle, baf fl, *v t* pret & pp *baffled*, baf'fld, ppr *baffling*, baf'fl-ing [Etym unsettled, comp Fr *befler*, *beffer*, to mock It *beffa*, mockery, *beffare*, to mock] To elude, to foil to frustrate, to defeat, to thwart

baffler, baf'fler, *n* One who or that which baffles

bafflingly, baf'fling-li, *adv* In a baffling manner

bag, bag, *n* [Probably same as Icel. *baggi*, *boggr*, a bag, a bundle, comp O Fr *bague*, a bundle, L.L. *baga*, a bag] A sack, a wallet, a pouch, what is contained in a bag (as the animals shot by a sportsman), a definite quantity of certain commodities.——v t pret & pp *bagged*, bagd, ppr *bagging* To put into a bag to make to swell out, to distend to shoot or otherwise lay hold of ——v i To swell like a full bag

bagasse, ba-gas', *n* [Fr] The sugar-cane in its crushed state as delivered from the sugar-mill, refuse from sugar making

bagatelle, bag a-tel', *n* [Fr, fr It. *bagatella*, a dim of *bagata*, a trifle, fr L.L *baga*, a bundle, a bag, O Fr *bague* BAG] A trifle a thing of no importance a game played on a board having at the end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a cue or mace

baggage, bag'āj, *n* [Fr *bagage* baggage, O Fr *bague*, a bundle BAG] The necessaries of an army on the move, luggage lumber

baggage, bag'āj, *n* [Same as prec, or fr Fr *bagasse*, It *bagascia*, Sp *bagazo*, a strumpet] A low worthless woman now usually a playful epithet applied familiarly to any young woman.

bagging bag'ing, *n* The cloth or materials for bags

bagman, bag'man, *n* A name sometimes given to a commercial traveller

bagnio, ban'yō, *n* [It *bagno*, fr L *balneum*, a bath or bathing place=Sp *baño*] A bath a brothel a prison.

bagpipe, bag'pīp, *n* A musical instrument consisting of a leathern bag which receives air from the mouth or from a bellows, and of pipes into which the air is pressed from the bag by the performer's elbow

bag-wig, bag'wig, *n* A wig with a sort of purse attached to it

bah, ba, *interj* An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or incredulity

bail, bāl, *v t* pret & pp *bailed* bāld, ppr *bailing*, bāl'ing [From O Fr *bailler*, to hail to guard, fr L *bajulus*, a bearer, later a tutor or governor, supposed akin to *baculum*, a staff. Hence *bailiff*] To liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security that the person liberated shall appear and answer in court ——n. The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner by becoming surety for his appearance in court the security given for the release

bail, bāl, *n* [O Fr *baille*, a barrier a palisade fr L. *baculum*, a rod or staff BACILLUS] A crossbar a little stick laid on the tops of the stumps in playing cricket

bail, bāl *v t* [Fr *baille*, a bucket. Armor *bal* a tub] To free (a boat) from water with a bucket or other utensil.

bailable, bāl'a-bl, *a* Admitting of bail.

bailie, baillie, bā'li *n* [O Fr *baillī* See next] A magistrate in Scotland corresponding to an *alderman* in England.

bailiff, bā'lif, *n* [O Fr *baillif*, *bailli*, fr L.L *bajulivus*, fr L *bajulus*, a porter, a carrier on, a manager BAIL, to liberate] A civil officer or functionary, subordinate to some one else, an overseer, steward, or *under* steward on an estate, a farm manager—**Water bailiffs** officers who protect rivers from poachers and illegal fishing

bailiwick, bā'li wik, *n* [*Bailie* and *-wick*] The extent or limit of a bailiff's jurisdiction, the limits of a bailiff's authority

bailment bāl'ment, *n* [O Fr *baillement* BAIL, to liberate] A delivery of goods in trust a pledge

bairn, bārn, *n* [A. Sax *bearn*=O Sax. Dan Sw Icel. and Goth *barn* fr *bear* to bring forth.] A child [Prov E. and Sc]

bait, bāt, *v t* pret & pp *baited*, bāt'ed, ppr *baiting*, bāt'ing [From Icel *beita*, to make to eat, to feed, to bait a hook—a causative of *bita*, E *bite*] To give a portion of food and drink to a beast when travelling, to furnish with a piece of flesh or other substance which acts as a lure, to provoke and harass by dogs, to annoy——v i. To stop and take refreshment on a journey, or give one's beast food.——n A substance used as a lure to catch fish or other animals, an allurement, enticement.

baize, bāz, *n* [A modified plural=O E. *bayes* fr Fr *baie*, coarse woollen cloth, originally of a bay colour, fr L *badius*, bay-coloured] A coarse woollen stuff with a long nap

bake, bāk *v t* pret & pp *baked*, bākt, ppr *baking* bāk'ing [A Sax *bacan* to bake= Icel and Sw *baka* Dan. *bage*, D *bakken*, G *backen*, all to bake cog with Gr *phōgein*, to roast or parch.] To heat, dry, and harden by fire or the sun's rays, to prepare for food in an oven or on a hot surface, to harden in a furnace ——v i. To do the work of making bread, to become dry and hard in heat

bakehouse bāk'hous, *n* A house or building for baking

baken, bāk'n, *pp* The same as *baked*, and nearly obsolete

baker, bāk'er, *n* One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c

bakery, bāk'e-ri, *n* [*Baker* and *-y*] A place for baking, a bakehouse

baking bāk'ing *n* The action of the verb to bake, the quantity baked at once

bakshish, bukshish, bak'shēsh, buk' shēsh, *n* [Per, fr *bakhshidan*, to give] A present or gratuity of money used in Eastern countries

balance, bal'ans, *n* [Fr *balance*, fr L *bilanx*, fr *bis*, double, and *lanx*, *lancis* a plate platter, or dish, scale of a balance] An instrument for ascertaining the weight of bodies, consisting in its common form of a beam suspended exactly at the middle, and having a scale or basin hung to each extremity of exactly the same weight, the excess by which one thing is greater than another, surplus, the difference of two sums the sum due on an account, an equality of weight, power, advantage, equipoise, equilibrium, the part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats, a sign of the zodiac——v t. pret & pp *balanced*, bal anst, ppr *balancing*, bal ans-ing To bring to an equipoise or equilibrium, to weigh reasons for and against to regulate and adjust to counterpoise, to make equal, to settle as an account.——v i To be in equipoise, to have equal weight, power, influence &c, to hesitate, to fluctuate

balancer, bal'ans-er, *n* One who or that which balances, an organ of an insect useful in balancing the body

balance-sheet bal'ans shēt, *n* A statement of the assets and liabilities of a trading concern

balance-wheel, bal'ans-whēl *n* That part of a watch or chronometer which like a pendulum, regulates the beat or strike

balanus bal'a nus *n* [Gr *balanos*, an acorn] The acorn shell or sea-acorn

balas, bal'as, ba-las', *n* [From Ar *balakhsh* fr *Badakhshar*, in Central Asia] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose-red colour, sometimes inclining to orange

balata ba-lā'ta, *n* [Native name] A gum obtained from a S American tree used for similar purposes to india-rubber, and in the U S states as a chewing gum

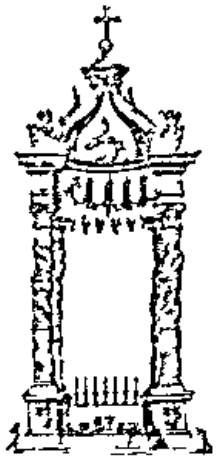
balconied bal'kō-nid, *a* Having balconies.

balcony, bal'ko-ni, *n* [It *balcone* fr *palco* a scaffold, fr O H G *balcho*, G *balken*

=E. *balk* a beam.] A platform projecting from the front of a building supported by columns or otherwise and encompassed with a balustrade or railing a projecting gallery in the interior of a building

bald bald, *a.* [O E. *balled*, lit marked with a white pot of Celtic origin comp Armor *bal* a white mark on an animal s face Ir and Gael, *bal* a spot.] Having white on the face (said of an mals) destitute of hair especially on the top and back of the head destitute of appropriate ornament unadorned bare meagre paltry

baldachin baldachino baldaquin bal da-kin, bal-da-kē nō, bal da kin, *n* [It *baldacchino* Sp *baldaquino* fr *Baldacco* It form of *Bagdad*, where the cloth was manufactured.] A canopy a canopy on four poles held over the pope a canopy over an altar or over a throne



Baldach n, St. Peter s, Rome.

bald faced bald fāst *a.* Having a white face or white on the face said of an mals

baldly bald li, *ad* In a bald manner nakedly meanly inelegantly

baldness bald nes, *n* The state of being bald loss of hair meanness or irregularity of style want of ornament.

baldrick baldric bal drik, *n* [O F *baudric*, *baldric* &c. fr O Fr *baudri* fr O G *balderich*, fr *bal*-, a belt (with a doubtful term) BELT] A broad belt, stretching from the right or left shoulder diagonally across the body

bale bāl, *n* [O Fr *bale* the same word as *ball* meaning originally a round package BALL.] A bundle or package of goods —— *v t* pret & pp *baled* bāld pp *bal ng* bāl ing *To make up in a bale*

bale bāl, *t* pret & pp *baled* bāld ppr *bal ng* bāl ing To free from water to bail. See BAIL in this sense.

bale bāl, *n* [A Sax *bealu*, *b alw* bal e ll=O Sax and O Fris *bal* Icel *böl* O H G *balo* calamity sorrow] Misery calamity sorrow mischief destruction chiefly a poet word

baleen ba-lēn *n* [Fr *baleine* fr L *balæna* a whal] The whalebone of commerce

bale fire bāl fīr *n* [A. Sax. *bæl* fire flame, a funeral pile Icel. *bál* flame, a funeral pile o'er with G *ph l n* shining Skr *bhalas* lustre] A signal fire an alarm fire

baleful bāl ful, *a* Full of bale full of misery calamity sorrow or mischief deadly pernicious.

balefully bāl f ll li, *ad* In a baleful manner sorrowfully perniciously in a *calamitous manner*

balefulness bāl ful-nes, *n* The state or quality of being baleful.

balk, bak, *n* [A. Sax. *balca* a balk or ridge a beam=Icel. *bálkr*, Sw *ball* a balk, a partition, Dan *bjelke* G *balken*, a beam.] A ridge of land left unploughed an uncultivated strip of land serving as a boundary a beam or piece of timber of considerable length and thickness a *barrier or check* a disappointment —— *t* pret. and pp *balk d*, bakt ppr *balking* bak ing To bar the way of to baffle to disappoint to frustrate to pass over avoid, let slip —— *v i* To turn aside or stop in one s course (as a horse)

ball bal, *n* [Originally a Tent word, same as O H G *balle* G *ball*, Icel. *böll* ball, whence Fr *balle* ball *Bale* a package is another form and *balloon ballot* are derivatives] A round body or mass a small spherical body used in games any part of a thing that is rounded or protuberant the projectile of a firearm a bullet —— *v t* pret & pp *balled* bald pp *ball ng*, bal ing To form as an w into balls, as on horses' hoofs or feet.

ball bal, *n* [Fr *bal* fr L.L *ballare* to dance, to shake, fr Gr *ballizo* I dance fr *ballo* I throw akin *ballad*, *l ll*] A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing

ballad bal lad, *n* [Fr *ballade* lit a dance-song fr L L (and It) *ballare* to dance BALL, a dance BALLET] A short narrative poem especially such as is adapted for singing a poem partaking both of the epic and the lyric

ballade ba-lād *n* [Fr BALLAD] A poem consisting in its normal form of three stanzas of eight lines each, with a closing *stanza or envoy of four lines, the rhymes* through out being not more than three.

ballad ist bal lad ist, *n.* A writer or singer of ballads

ballad monger bal lad mung-ger *n* A dealer in ballads an inferior poet a poetaster

ballast bal last, *n* [The original form seems to have been *barlast* as in O L G and O Dan lit *bare load*, that is, what is merely weight=E. *bare*, and *last* load. BARE, LAST] Heavy matter carried in the bottom of a ship to prevent it from being readily overset *sand carried in bags in the car of a balloon* material filling up the space between the rails on a railway that which confers steadiness on a person. —— *v t* pret & pp *b llast d* bal last-ed, ppr *ballasting* bal last-ing To load with ballast to make or keep anything steady

ballast heaver bal last-h -er *n* One who is employed in putting ballast on board ships.

ball-cartridge bal kär trij *n* A cartridge furnished with a ball.

ball-cock bal k k, *n* A kind of self acting stop-cock opened and shut by means of a hollow sphere or ball of metal floating on the surface of a liquid, and attached to the end of a lever connected with the cock

ballet bal lā, *n* [Fr *ball t* f It *balletto* d m. of *ballo* a ball. LALL, a dance] A theatrical performance in which gesture is accompanied with dancing scenery &c

ballista, bal lis ta, *n* [L., fr G *ballō* I throw] A military engine used by the ancients for throwing stones

ballistic bal lis tik, *a* [See prec.] Pertaining to projectiles —Ballistic pendulum, a *kind of pendulum made to vibrate by the* impact of a shot, for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles.

balloon bal lō *n* [Fr *b llon* an augmentative of *balle* a ball. BALL] A large hollow spherical body a very large bag usually made of silk, filled with hydrogen gas or heated air which causes it to rise and float in the atmosphere

ballot, bal ot, *n* [F *ballott* a ball used in voting dim of *ball* a ball.] A ball, ticket, paper or the like, by which one votes, and which gives no indication of who *the voter is the system of voting by means* of this kind. —— *v i*, pret. & pp *ballot d* bal ot-ed ppr *ball t ng* bal ot-ing. To vote by ballot.

ballot box, bal ot-boks, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

balm bam *n* [O Fr *baulme*, Fr *baume* fr L. *balsam m*, balsam (q v).] Balsam an odoriferous vegetable sap juice a fragrant *ointment that which heals, soothes, or mitigates* pain the name of several aromatic plants of the labiate order —— *v t* pret. & pp *balmed*, bämd ppr *balming* bäm ing. To anoint with balm to soothe to mitigate to assuage to heal.

balmy bäm i, *a.* Having the qualities of balm aromatic odoriferous soft soothing mitigating

balneology bal-nē-ol o-ji, *n* [L *balneum* a bath, and *-ology*] The branch of knowledge relating to baths and bathing

balsam bal sam *n* [L *balsamum* fr Gr *balsamon*, a fragrant gum of Eastern origin] An oily aromatic substance flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain trees a soothing ointment.

balsamic bal sam ik *a* Having the qualities of balsam balmy soft mitigating mild —— *n* A demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence

balsamiferous bal-sam if er us, *a* [L. *balsamum*, balsam and *fero* I produce] Producing balsam

balluster bal us-ter *n* [Fr *balustre* It. *balaustro* a baluster fr L. *balaust m*, Gr *balaustion* the flower of the wild pomegranate being so called from some resemblance of form] A small column or pilaster used for balustrades

balustrade bal us-trād *n* [Fr *balustrade* See prec] A row of balusters or *pilasters, joined by a rail, serving as an in*closure for altars, balconies, staircases, &c

bamboo bam-bō' *n* [Malay] A tropical plant of the grass family with tall jointed stems, used in India, China, &c for many purposes,

bamboozle bam bō zl, *v t* pret. & pp *bamboozled*, bam bō'zld ppr *bamboozling* bam bō zl ing [Origin doubtful.] To impose on practise upon to hoax to humbug to deceive

ban ban *n* [From A Sax *bann gebann* interdict, proclamation edict=D *ban* ex*communication*, Icel. and Sw *bann* proclamation, Dan *ban*, *band* a ban, *bande* to curse also O Fr *ban*, proclamation proscription &c., which was borrowed from the Teutonic The verb appears in A Sax *bannan* summon, Icel. *banna*, curse forbid, Sw *banna*, &c the root being that of L. *fari*, to speak Gr *phanai*, to say Akin *banish*, *abandon* &c] An edict or proclamation in general an edict of interdiction or proscription curse excommunication *pl* proclamation of marriage[BANNS] —— *v t*, pret & pp *banned* band ppr *banning*, *banning* To curse to execrate to interdict.

ban ban, *n.* [Serv *ban* a lord] A Servian, Croatian or Hungarian military chief or *governor*

banal ban al, *a* [Fr] Hackneyed common or trite vulgar [Not quite established as an English word.]—**banality** ba nal i-ti, *n* State of being banal

banana, ba-nā na, *n* [Sp fr the native African name] A plant closely allied to the plantain, extensively cultivated in tropical countries for its soft luscious fruit.

banco bang'kō, *n* [It *a bank* BANK] Bank money or value the money standard in which banks in some countries keep or kept their accounts

band band, *n* [Same word as *bond*, and as D Icel. Sw and G *band*, A. Sax *bend*, all meaning something that binds, being from verb to *bind* In sense of strip or stripe directly fr F *bande* a strip or strap and in sense of body of men, fr another F *bande* both these being of Teutonic origin. BIND] That which binds a bond or means of attachment a fetter a narrow strip *ribbon-shaped ligature* tie or connection a fillet a border or stripe on an article of dress a company of persons united together by some common bond a company of soldiers a company of instrumental musicians an orchestra *pl* the linen ornament about the neck of a clergyman —— *v t*, pret. & pp *banded*, band ed ppr *banding* band ing To bind together to unite in a company or confederacy (often *red*) to furnish or mark with a band. —— *v i* To unite in a band or company for some common purpose.

bandage, band'āj, *n* [Fr *bandage*, fr *bande*, a band, a strip BAND] A band, strip of cloth, or the like used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c , a band or ligature in general.——v t pret & pp *bandaged*, band'ājd, ppr *bandaging*, band'āj ing To bind with a bandage or fillet

bandana, bandanna, ban-dan'a, *n* [Indian name] A kind of Indian silk handkerchief, a silk or cotton handkerchief having a uniformly dyed ground, with white or yellow figures

bandbox, band'boks, *n* [*A box for the bands* or collars that used to be worn.] A slight paper or pasteboard box for caps, bonnets, &c

bandeau ban'dō, *n* , pl **bandeaux**, ban'dō [Fr , dim fr *bande*, a band.] A fillet worn round the head, a head band

banded, band'ed, *p a* United in a band, striped or striated with bands

bandelet, band'e let, *n* [Fr *bandelette*, fr *bande*, a band. BAND] A small band or fillet

banderole, ban'de rōl, *n* [Fr *banderole*, Sp *banderola*, a little banner, fr *bandera*, a banner BANNER] A little flag or streamer, a pennon

band-fish, band'fish, *n* A long thin flat fish, ribbon fish or snake fish

bandicoot, ban'di kut, *n* [Corruption of the Telinga name *pandikoli u*, lit pig rat] A large species of rat, a native of India and Ceylon, where its flesh is eaten

bandit, ban'dit, *n* , pl **banditti, banditi**, ban-dit'ti, ban'dits [From It *bandito* a bandit, an outlaw or banished man fr *bandire*, L L *bannire*, to banish BAN, BANISH] An outlaw, a robber, a highway man.

bandlet, band'let See BANDELET

bandog ban'dog *n* [*Band* and *dog* lit bound-dog] A large fierce kind of dog, usually kept chained

bandoleer ban-do-lēr', *n* [Sp *bandolera*, Fr *bandoulière*, fr Sp *banda*, a sash, of Teutonic origin BAND] A large belt to which were attached a bag for balls and gunpowder charges, worn by ancient musketeers, a shoulder belt for carrying cartridges

bandoline ban'dō-lēn, *n* [Origin doubtful] A gummy substance used to impart a glossiness and stiffness to the hair

bandore, ban'dōr, *n* [Fr , *fr It pandora* L *pandura*, fr Gr *pandoura*, a musical instrument ascribed to *Pan*] A musical stringed instrument, like a lute

bandrol, band'rōl, *n* Same as *Banderole*

bandsaw, band'sa, *n* A saw formed of a long flexible belt of steel revolving on pulleys

bandy ban'di, *n* [Perhaps fr Fr *bander*, to bandy at tennis, also to bend, to string, comp also *se bander*, to form a band or faction BAND] A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball, a play at ball with such a club ——v t pret & pp *bandied*, ban'did, ppr *bandying* ban'di ing To strike as a ball, from side to side, to toss to and fro, to exchange contentiously, to give and receive reciprocally (words, compliments)

bandy, ban'di, *a* [Perhaps from prec] Bent bent outwards said of a person's legs

bandy-legged ban'di-legd, *a* Having bandy or crooked legs

bane, bān *n* [A Sax *bana* destruction, death bane=Icel *bani* Dan and Sw *bane*, O H G *bana*, bane, akin A Sax *ben* Goth *banja*, a wound, fr same root, Gr *phonos*, murder] That which causes death destruction ruin, mischief, evil, destruction, ruin, poison, mischief

baneful, bān'ful, *a* Full of bane acting as a bane, pernicious, poisonous, destructive

banefully, bān'ful li, *adv* In a baneful manner, perniciously, destructively

bang bang, v t pret & pp *banged* bangd, ppr *banging*, bang'ing [Comp Icel *bang* a knocking, G *bangel* a club the clapper of a bell, D *bangel*, a bell. Perhaps imitative of sound] To beat, to thump, to handle roughly, to treat with violence ——v i To resound with a loud noise to produce a loud noise, to thump violently ——n A loud, sudden, resonant sound, a blow with a club, a heavy blow

bang, *n* BHANG

bangle, bang'gl, *n* [From an Indian word] An ornament worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa.

banian ban'yan, *n* [Ar *banyan* Hind *baniya*, Skr *banija* a merchant] An Indian *trader or merchant, more particularly one* of the great traders of Western India, who is strict in the observance of fasts —Banian days days of poor fare among sailors

banian, ban'yan, *n* A tree, the banyan (q v)

banish ban'ish, v t pret & pp *banished* ban'isht, ppr *banishing*, ban'ish ing [Fr *bannir*, ppr *bannissant*, to banish, fr L L *bannire*, to proclaim, denounce, fr O H G *bannan*, to proclaim BAN] To condemn to exile, to compel one to leave one's country, to expel or drive away, to exile, to cast from the mind.

banisher, ban ish er, *n* One who banishes

banishment ban'ish ment, *n* The act of banishing, expulsion from one's native country, enforced absence, exile

banister, ban'is-ter, *n* [Corruption of *baluster*] A baluster or stair

banjo, ban'jō *n* [Negro corruption of *bandore*] A musical instrument having six strings a body like a tambourine, and a neck like a guitar

bank, bangk, *n* [In first sense originally Scandinavian = Icel *banki*, *balki*, bank of a river, Sw *backe*, Dan *bakke*, rising ground, in sense of seat=Fr *banc* G *bank*, D *bank* A Sax *benc*, a bench In sense of establishment dealing in money the word is directly fr the Fr *banque*, a banking establishment, fr It *banco*, a bench counter, a bank, this being also from the German *Bench* is closely akin] A long mound or ridge of ground, a long slope or elevated mass, an acclivity rising from a river, the sea, or low ground, a shoal a bench or seat for the rowers in a galley, one of the rows of oars, an establishment for the deposit and issue of money, the office where such money transactions are conducted, the *funds of a gaming* establishment, a fund in certain games at cards ——v t pret & pp *banked*, bangkt, ppr *banking*, bangk'ing To inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank, to embank, to deposit in a bank

bank-agent, bangk'ā jent, *n* A person employed by a bank to conduct its banking operations in a branch office

banker, bangk'er, *n* One who keeps or manages a bank, one who publicly traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange &c.

banking bangk'ing, *n* The business or employment of a banker, the system followed by banks in carrying on their business

bank-note, bangk'nōt, *n* A promissory note issued by a banking company or banker payable at the bank on demand

bankrupt, bangk'rupt, *n* [*Bank* a bench, and L *ruptus*, broken lit one whose bench has been broken the bench or table which a banker formerly used having been broken on his bankruptcy BANK, RUPTURE.] A person declared unable to pay his debts or who has failed to pay his debts, one who has compounded with his creditors an insolvent ——a Unable to pay just debts, insolvent

bankruptcy, bangk'rupt-si, *n* State of being a bankrupt, inability to pay all debts, failure in trade.

bank-stock, bangk'stok, *n* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank

banner, ban'ner, *n* [Fr *banniere*, O Fr *baniere*, *bannere*=Sp *bandera*, fr L L *bandum*, *bannum*, banner, fr Goth *bandwa*, sign, token, akin probably to *bind*, *band*] A piece of cloth usually bearing some device or national emblem, attached to the upper part of a pole or staff, an ensign, a standard, a flag

bannered, ban'nerd, *a* Furnished with or bearing banners

banneret, ban'ner et, *n* [O Fr *banneret*, lit a person having a banner] A higher degree of knighthood conferred on the field, the person upon whom the degree was conferred, of a rank between a baron and a knight

banns, banz, *n pl* [See BAN] The proclamation in church necessary to constitute a regular marriage

banquet bang'kwet, *n* [Fr *banquet*, originally a little bench or table, dim of *banc*, a bench, a table BANK] A feast, a sumptuous feast or entertainment, a delightful treat ——v t pret and pp *banqueted* bang'kwet-ed, ppr *banqueting* bang'kwet-ing To treat with a feast ——v i To feast, to fare sumptuously

banqueter, bang'kwet er, *n* A feaster, or one who takes part in a banquet

banquette, ban ket', *n* [Fr , fr It. *banchetta*, dim of *banca*, a bench, a bank BANK.] *Fort* a raised way along the inside of a parapet on which riflemen stand to fire

banshee, benshi, ban'shē, ben'shi, *n* [Ir *bean-sith*, Gael *ban-sith*, fr Ir and Gael. *bean*, *ban*, woman and *sith*, fairy] A female fairy believed in Ireland and parts of Scotland to attach herself to a particular house and to appear before the death of one of the family

bantam, ban'tam, *n* A small breed of domestic fowl with feathered shanks, supposed to derive its name from *Bantam* in Java ——a Of bantam breed, diminutive, puny

banter, ban'ter, v t pret and pp *bantered*, ban'terd, ppr *bantering*, ban'ter ing [Origin unknown, first mentioned about 1688] To attack with jocularity, to play upon, to rally ——n A joking or jesting, raillery, pleasantry

banterer, ban'ter-er, *n* One who banters

bantling, bant'ling, *n* [Probably fr *band*, a wrapping and the dim suffix *-ling* meaning properly a child in swaddling clothes] A young child, an infant, a term carrying with it slight contempt

banxring, bangks'ring, *n* [Native name] A squirrel like insectivorous mammal of the East

banyan, banyan-tree, ban'yan, *n* [From the connection of one such tree with certain *banians* or Indian merchants] An



Banyan Tree (*Ficus indica*)

Indian tree of the fig genus remarkable for its branches sending down shoots which take root and enlarge into trunks

banyan, ban'yan, *n* A merchant BANIAN

baobab, bā'ō-bab *n* [The name in Sene

gal.] A large African tree having a pulpy fruit called monkey bread, the sour-gourd or calabash tree.

baptist s. baptizm n. [L. *baptismus* G *baptismos*, fr *baptizō* I baptize, f *bapto* I dip n water] The application of water by sprinkling or immersion as a sacrament or religious ceremony often accompanied with the bestowal of a personal name.

baptismal bap-tiz'mal, a. Pertaining to baptism.

Baptist baptist, n. [C *baptista*, fr *baptizō*. BAPTISM] One who baptizes, especially applied to John the forerunner of Christ; one of those Protestants who believe in baptism by immersion, and reject infant baptism.

baptistery baptis-te-ri, n. [C *baptisterion*, see rec. A building or part of a building in which baptisms take place.

baptize bap-tīz' v. pret. and pp *baptized*, bap-tīzd; pp *baptizing*, bap-tīz'ing. [C *baptizō*, f *bapto* I dip n water] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; christen.

baptizer bap-tīz'er, n. One who baptizes.

bar bar, n. [From F *barre*, Sp Pg. and It *barra*, L.L. *barra*, origin obscure] A piece of wood, metal, &c. long in proportion to its thickness; anything that obstructs, hinders, or impedes; an obstacle; a barrier; an obstruction; the mouth of a river or harbour; the railing enclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice; the place in court where prisoners are stationed; all those who can plead in a court; barristers in general; a tribunal in general; a counter where liquors, &c. are served out; music, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff dividing into equal measures; one of the spaces and notes included between two such lines; a coloured stripe. —v. t. pret. & pp *barred*, bärd; ppr *barring*. Among Teutonic fasten, secure, or lock with a bar or bars; to hinder, obstruct, or prevent; to shut out; to prohibit; to except.

barb bärb, n. [Fr *barbe* f L. *barba*, a beard. BEARD] The jags or points which stand backward in an arrow, dart, fish-hook, &c. to prevent being extracted; a barbel; a beard. —v. t. pret. & pp *barbed*, bärbd; ppr *barbing*. To furnish with barbs.

barb bärb, n. [Fr *barbe* properly a horse of *Barbary*] A Barbary horse.

barbacan barbican bär'ba-kan, bär'bi-kan, n. [F *barbacane*, L.L. *barbacana*, It. *barbacane*, fr A. *bab-khâna*, a gateway or gatehouse] A watch-tower and outer work, or fortification, defending the entrance to a castle or town.

barbarian bär-bā'ri-an, n. [L. *barbarus*, fr G. *barbaros*, strange to Greek food, manners, or language; a foreigner] A foreigner; a cruel, brutal man; a savage; one who is rude and uncivilized; one destitute of piety. —a. Belonging to savages; cruel; barbarous.

barbaric bär-bar'ik, a. Pertaining to a barbarian; uncivilized; ornate without sound taste.

barbarism bär'ba-rizm, n. [G *barbarismos*. BARBARIAN] State or quality of barbarians; an uncivilized condition; barbarity; an impropriety of speech.

barbarity bär-bar'i-ti, n. The state of a barbarian; the quality of being barbarous; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity; a barbarous act.

barbarize bär'bar-īz, v. pret. & pp *barbarized*, bär'bar-īzd; ppr *barbarizing*. To make barbarous.

barbarous bär'bar-us, a. L. *barbarus*, fr G. *barbaros*. BARBARIAN] In a state of barbarism; uncivilized; rude; cruel; inhuman; brutal.

barbarously bär'bar-us-li, ad. In a barbarous manner; in a savage, cruel, or inhuman manner.

barbecue bär'be-kū, n. [From Carib *barbacoa*, a kind of large gridiron; the word having come from the W. Indies.] A kind of large frame for roasting over a fire a hog or other large animal dressed whole; a large feast in the open air; a terrace surrounding a house for drying fruits.—v. t. pret. & pp *barbecued*, bär'be-kūd; ppr *barbecuing*, bär'be-kū'ing. To dress and roast whole.

barbel bär'bel, a. Furnished with barbs; like an arrow or fish-hook; having sharp projecting points; *barbed* wire, keenly piercing.

barbed bärbd, a. [From *barb* for *beard*, Fr *barde* a piece of horse armour] Clad with armour or housings, as a horse.

barbel, bär'bel, n. [O Fr *barbel*, a dim. L. *barbus*, a barbel, be fish f *barba* a beard. In sense of appendage, is rather for *barbule*. A fish having on its upper jaw four beard-like appendages; a small process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch.

barber bär'be, n. Fr *barbier* f L. *barba*, a beard. BEARD] One who shaves beards and dresses hair. —v. t. pret. & pp *barbered*, bär'berd; ppr *barbering*. To shave and dress hair.

barbery bär'be-ri, n. [F. and Sp *berberis*, It. *berberi* of unknown origin. The spelling has been modified so as to give the word an English appearance.] A shrub or plant bearing small acid red berries, common in hedges.

barbet bär'bet, a. [Fr *barbet* fr L. *barba*, a beard.] A variety of dog having long curly hair; a poodle; one of a group of running birds.

barbette bär'bet', n. [Fr dim. of *barbe* L. *barba*, beard.] A platform of a fortification, from which cannon may be fired over the parapet instead of through an embrasure; a similar platform in an iron-clad ship.

barbette-ship bär'bet-ship, n. A war vessel whose guns are fired over the bulwarks, and not through port-holes.

barbican bär'bi-kan, n. See BARBACAN.

barbule bär'būl, n. [L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba* a beard.] A small barb; a little beard.

barcarolle bär'ka-rol, n. [Fr f It. *barcarola* a boat man, fr *barca*, a boat or barge. BARGE.] A melody sung by Venetian gondoliers; a piece of music composed in imitation of such.

bard bärd, n. [A Celtic word. Ir and Gael. *bard*, W *bardd*] A poet and singer among the ancient Celts; a poet generally.

bard, bärd, n. [Fr *barde*- origin doubtful.] A piece of armour for a horse.

bardic bär'dik, a. Pertaining to bards or the poetry.

bardling, bärd'ling, n. [*Bard* and *-ling*] An inferior bard; a mediocre poet.

bare bār, a. [A. Sax. *bær*—Icel. *berr*, Sw. Dan. *bar* D *baar* G *bar*, *baar*, probably for *brar* meaning shining, seen in Sk. *bhâ* to shine] Naked; unclothed; poor; indigent; ill-supplied; empty; scanty; scarcely sufficient; unfurnished; unprovided; threadbare; much worn. —v. t. pret. & pp *bared*, bārd; ppr *baring*, bār'ing. To make bare, to strip off; to clear of to make naked.

bare bā. Old pret. of *bear*, now *bore*.

barebacked bār'bakt, a. Having the back uncovered; unsaddled.

barefaced bār'fāst, a. With the face bare or uncovered; shameless; impudent; glaring.

barefacedly bār'fās-ed-li, ad. In a barefaced manner; shamelessly; impudently.

barefacedness bār'fās-ed-nes, n. Effrontery; assurance.

barefoot, bār'fut, a. or adv. With the feet bare.

barege ba-rāzh', n. [From *Barège*, a village of the Pyrenees] A thin gauze-like fabric usually made of silk and worsted.

bareheaded bār'hed-ed, a. Having the head bare or uncovered.

barely bār'li, adv. In a bare manner; nakedly; poorly; scarcely; hardly; merely; not quite.

bareness, bār'nes, n. *State of being bare*. nakedness; leanness; poverty; defect of clothes.

bargain bär'gin, n. [O Fr *bargaine* It. *bargagna*, L.L. *barcaniа*, a bargain, traffic, belief to be fr L.L. *barca*, a bark. A contract or agreement between two or more parties; a compact of sale; the thing purchased or stipulated for; something bought *or to be sold at a low price*. —v. i. pret. & pp *bargained*, bär'ginid; pp *bargaining*, bär'gin-ing. To make a bargain, contract, or agreement. —v. t. To sell; to transfer or consideration. generally followed by away.

bargainer bär'gin-er, n. One who makes a bargain.

barge bärj, n. [O Fr *barge*, L.L. *barga*, *barca*, bark. BARQUE.] A boat of vessel elegantly furnished for pleasure or show; a flat-bottomed boat of burden; the boat used by the commander of a ship of war.

barge board bärj'bord, n. [Origin uncertain.] One of the boards at the gable of a building hanging the timbers of the roof.

bargee bärj-e, n. One of the crew of a barge or canal boat.

barge man bärj man, n. The man who manages a barge.

baric bar'ik, a. [G *baros*, heavy.] Pertaining to weight, especially the weight of the atmosphere, pertaining to barium.

barilla, ba-ril'la, n. [Sp *barrilla*, impure soda.] An impure soda obtained in Spain and elsewhere by burning several species of plants and kelp. Spanish soda.

bar iron bär'i-ern, n. Iron wrought into malleable bars.

baritone ba'ri-tōn, n. See BARYTONE.

barium bā'ri-um, n. [G *barys*, heavy. BARYTA.] The metallic basis of baryta or oxide of barium; a metal obtained in very small quantities.

bark, bark, n. [Same as Dan. and Sw. *bark*, cel. *borkr* G *borke*. bark.] The outer rind of a tree, shrub &c. be exterior coverings of exogenous plants, composed of cellular and vascular tissue. —v. t. pret. & pp *barked*, bärkt; ppr *barking*. To strip bark off; to peel; to apply bark to; to treat with bark; to tan.

bark, bärk, n. A kind of ship. See BARQUE.

bark, bärk, v. i. pret. & pp *barked*, bärkt; ppr *barking*. [A. Sax. *beorcan*, formed from the sound.] To make the cry of dogs when they threaten or pursue; to clamour. —n. The peculiar noise made by a dog, wolf, &c.; any sound resembling the cry of a dog.

barkanti ne, bär-kan'tin, n. Same as *Barquantine*, which see.

bark bed bark stove bärk'bed, bär'stov, n. A bed formed of the spent bark used by tanners, for forcing or for the growth of tender plants.

barley bär'li, n. [O E. *bere*, *bærlic* fr A. Sax. *bere* Sc *bear*] Barley and *-lic* like term. *-ly* the word was originally an adj. BERE. BARN. A species of grass, used especially for making malt; the plant yielding the grain.

barley-corn bär'li korn, n. A grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length.

barley-sugar bär'li-shug', n. Sugar boiled till it is in the form or with a decoction of barley and candied.

barley water bär'li-wa'ter, n. A decoction of pearl barley used in medicine as an emollient.

barm bärm, n. [A Sax. *beorma*, Sw. *barm*, Dan. *barm*, L.G. *barm*, G. *barme*, barm fr root of *ferment*, *ferveo*.] Yeast.

barm ale bär'māl, n. A maid or woman who tends a bar where liquors are sold.

barm y bärm i, a. Containing barm or yeast.

barn, bärn, n. [A.Sax. *berern*, lit. place for barley *bere* barley corn, and *ern* or *ern*, a close place or repository. BERE.] A covered building for securing grain, hay &c. —v. t. To store up in a barn.

barnacle bär'na-kl, n. [O E. *bernekke*, O Fr *bernaque*, Pg *bernaca*, *bernacha*, Sp. *bernarche*, a kind of goose, which according to an old notion was produced from a shell fish, origin unknown.] A species of goose found

in the northern seas a kind of shell fish (properly a *cirriped*) often found adhering to ships' bottoms.

barnacles, bar'na klz, *n pl* [Origin unknown] An instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing, a cant name for a pair of spectacles

barn-owl, bärn'oul, *n* The common white owl, often found about barns.

barn-swallow, barn'swol-ō *n* The common swallow of the United States, resembling that of Britain

barn-yard, bärn'yard, *n* A yard or piece of ground connected with a barn

barograph, bar'ō graf, *n* [Gr *baros*, weight, and *graphō*, I write] An instrument for recording variations in the pressure of the atmosphere

barometer, ba-rom'et-er, *n* [Gr *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere consisting ordinarily of a glass tube containing a column of mercury In the aneroid barometer no fluid is used. See ANEROID

barometric, ba-rō-met'rik, *a* Pertaining or relating to the barometer, made by a barometer

barometrically, ba rō-met'rik al li, *adv* By means of a barometer

baron, ba'ron, *n* [Fr *baron*, fr O H G *baro*, a man perhaps fr *beran*=E. to bear the original sense being probably that of one who could bear, as being strong and robust] In Britain, a nobleman who holds the lowest rank in the peerage, a title of certain judges or officers, as of the court of exchequer — Baron of beef two sirloins not cut asunder

baronage, ba'ron āj, *n* [*Baron* and *-age*] The whole body of barons or peers, the dignity or estate of a baron.

baroness, ba'ron-es *n* [*Baron* and *-ess*] A baron's wife, a lady of the same rank as a baron

baronet, ba'ron-et, *n* [Dim of *baron*] A man who possesses a hereditary rank or degree of honour next below a baron, a knight belonging to an order founded by James I. in 1611, and addressed as Sir A. B (Christian name and surname)

baronetage ba'ron-et-āj *n* [*Baronet* and *-age*] The collective body of baronets, the dignity of a baronet.

baronetcy, ba'ron-et-si, *n* [*Baronet* and *-cy*] The condition or rank of a baronet

baronial, ba rō'ni al, *a* Pertaining to a baron

barony, ba'ron i, *n* [O Fr *baronie*, fr *baron*] The title or honour of a baron, also the territory or lordship of a baron, in Ireland, a territorial division

baroque, barocco, ba rōk', ba rok'ō, *a* [Fr *baroque*, It *barocco*, origin unknown] Odd, bizarre, fantastic in style or ornament

baroscope, bar'o-skōp *n* [Gr *baros*, weight, *skopeō*, I see] An instrument for exhibiting changes of atmospheric pressure, a kind of weather-glass

barouche, ba-roosh', *n* [From G *barutsche*, fr It *baroccio, birocciо*, fr L *birotus*, two-wheeled—*bis*, double, and *rota*, a wheel. ROTARY] A four wheeled carriage with a falling top

barquantine, bar'kan tin, *n* [From *barque* in imitation of *brigantine*] A three masted vessel with square rigged foremast and the other masts fore-and aft rigged

barque, bärk, *n* [Fr *barque*=It Pg Sp *barca* fr L L *barca* a barque, through a dim form *barica*, fr Gr *baris* a skiff, so also Dan and D *bark* G *barke* Icel *barki* *Barque* is a form of this word] A sailing vessel of any kind, a three masted vessel with only fore and aft sails on the mizzen mast, the other two masts being square-rigged

barrack, ba'rak, *n* [Fr *baraque* It *baracca*, Sp *barraca* perhaps fr L L *barra*, a bar, fr the Celtic, comp Ir *barrachad*, a hut or booth] A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison, permanent buildings in which both officers and men are lodged, a large building, or a collection of huts, for a body of work people generally in pl.

barrage, ba'raj, *n* [Fr, fr *barre*, a bar] A dam or embankment in a water-course, made to obtain increased depth for navigation or irrigation

barrator, ba'rat-er, *n* [O Fr *barateur*, a cheater, *barate*, deceit. BARTER.] One who excites suits at law, one who takes bribes, the master of a ship who commits fraud in the management of the ship or cargo

barratry, ba'ra tri, *n* [See prec] The act or practice of a barrator; the practice of encouraging law suits and quarrels, any species of fraud by a shipmaster in the management of his ship

barrel, ba'rel, *n* [O Fr *barel*, Fr *baril*= Sp and Pg *barril*, It. *barile*, G *barel* supposed to be connected with *bar*] A somewhat cylindrical wooden vessel made of staves and bound with hoops, a cask, the quantity which a barrel holds, anything long and hollow, a hollow cylinder or tube (as the *barrel* of a gun) ——v t. pret & pp *barrelled*, ba'reld, ppr *barrelling*, ba'rel ing To pack in a barrel.

barrel-bulk, ba'rel bulk, *n* A measure of capacity for freight equal to five cubic feet

barrelled, ba'reld, *p a* Having a barrel or barrels, packed in a barrel

barrel-organ, ba'rel-ōr'gan, *n* An organ in which a barrel or cylinder furnished with pegs when turned round admits air to the pipes

barren, ba'ren, *a* [From O Fr *baraigne*, *brahaine brehaigne*, sterile, possibly fr Armor *bree'han*, sterile] Incapable of producing young or progeny, unproductive, unfruitful, sterile, not producing or leading to anything, unsuggestive, uninstructive

barrenness, ba'ren nes, *n* The state or quality of being barren, sterility, want of fertility, interest, instructiveness or the like

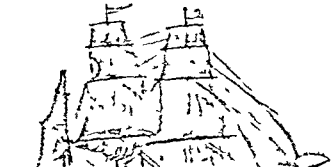
barretor, barretry, bar'et-or, bar'et-ri, *n* Same as *Barrator, Barratry*

barricade, ba-ri kal', *n* [Fr *barricade*, fr *barrique*, a barrel (used for such purposes), fr *barre* a bar So also It *barricata*, Sp and Pg *barricada* BAR.] A temporary barrier or mass piled up to obstruct the progress of an enemy, a fence around or along the side of a space to be kept clear, any barrier or obstruction —— v t. pret & pp *barricaded*, ba-ri kād'ed, ppr *barricading* ba-ri kād'ing To obstruct by a barricade, to bar or obstruct, to secure

barrier, ba'ri-er, *n* [Fr *barrière*, fr *barre*, a bar BAR] A fence, a railing, any obstruction, what hinders approach attack, or progress, an obstacle a limit or boundary of any kind, a line of separation

barrister, ba'ris-ter, *n* [From *bar*, but the form is difficult to explain] A counsellor or advocate admitted to plead at the bar of a court of law in protection and defence of clients

barrow, ba'rō *n* [A Sax. *bearwe*, *berewe*, a barrow, fr *beran* E to bear, to carry, -*wian* *wer*] A small vehicle which bears or carries a load, a small hand or wheel carriage



Barque

barrow, ba'rō, *n* [A. Sax *beorg*, *beorh*, a hill or funeral mound=Dan. Sw G *berg*, a hill, cog with O Ir *brigh*, mountain, O Slav *bregu*, mountain, Skr *brihant*, lofty] An ancient sepulchral mound found in Britain and elsewhere, and met with in various forms.

bar-shot, bar'shot, *n* Shot consisting of a bar with a half ball or round head at each end

barter, bar'ter, *v s* pret & pp *bartered*, bar'terd, ppr *bartering*, bar'ter ing [O Fr *bareter*, *barater*, to cheat, to barter, fr *baral*, *barate*, deceit, barter origin doubtful. BARRATOR] To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another (and not for money) ——v t. To give one thing for another in exchange ——n. Traffic by exchange of commodities the thing given in exchange

barterer, bar'ter er, *n* One who barters.

bartizan bar'ti zan, *n* [Comp *brattice*, partition in a mine shaft, O Fr *bretesche* a fortification of timber, G *bret*, a board] A small turret projecting from the top part of a tower or wall, with apertures for archers to shoot through

barwood, bär'wud, *n* [Probably from being in *bars*] A red dye wood from Africa

barycentric, bar i sen'trik, *a* [Gr *barys*, heavy and *kentron*, centre] Of, pertaining, or relating to the centre of gravity

baryta, ba ri'ta *n* [From *barytes*] The mineral oxide of barium, a gray powder with a sharp caustic alkaline taste, called sometimes *heavy earth*

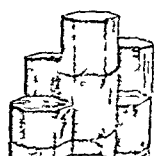
barytes, ba ri'tēz, *n* [Gr *barytes*, heaviness, fr *barys*, heavy] A name of the sulphate of barium or heavy spar

barytic, ba-ri'tik, *a* Formed of barytes, or containing it

barytone, ba'ri tōn *a* [Gr *barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone] Having a voice ranging between tenor and bass, in Greek grammar having no accent marked on the last syllable ——n. A male voice the compass of which partakes of the bass and the tenor

basal bās'al, *a* [From *base*, foundation] Constituting the base, situated at the base

basalt, ba-salt' or bas'alt, *n* [*L basaltes*, said to be an African word.] A dark gray or black volcanic rock, often assuming a columnar form, as at Fingal's Cave or the Giant's Causeway



Columnar Basalt.

basaltic, ba-salt'ik, *a* Pertaining to basalt, formed of or containing basalt

basanite bas'an it *n* [Gr *basanos*, the touchstone] Touchstone

basinet, basinet, bas'i net, bas'i net, *n* [*O Fr basinet*, *bacinet*, dim of *bassin*, *bacin*, a helmet in the form of a basin BASIN] An ancient light helmet, originally without a vizor

bascule, bas'kul, *n* [Fr] An arrangement in movable bridges by which one portion balances another —Bascule bridge, a kind of drawbridge

base bās *a* [Fr *bas*, low, fr L L *bassus*, low, short allied to Ir *bass*, W *bas*, Armor *baz* shallow] Of little or no value, coarse, worthless, fraudulently debased in value, spurious, of or pertaining to illegitimate birth, of low station, of mean spirit, morally low, deep, grave (applied to sounds)

base, bās, *n* [Fr *base*, fr L *basis*, a base, a pedestal fr Gr *basis* a going, a foot, a base, fr *bainō*, I go COME.] The bottom of anything considered as its support, the opposite extremity to the apex or top, the part between the bottom of a column and the pedestal or the floor; one of those compound substances which unite with acids to form salts the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand, a tract of country from which the operations of an army proceed.——v t. pret & pp

based, bāst ppr *bas ing* bās ing To place on a basis to lay the base or f undation of to found.

base-ball bās'bal, n. [From th positions of the players called *bases*.] A popular American game somewhat similar to *ro d-ers*, played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or s ides.

base-born bās'born, *a* Born in a base condition born out of wedlock born of base parentage vile mean

baseless, bās'les, *a* Without base having no foundation or support groundless.

base-line bās'lin, *n* A lin adopted as a base for future operations.

basely bās'li, *adv* In a base manner meanly dishonourably

basement bās'ment, *n* [*Base* and *ment*.] A base the ground floor or lowest story of a building

base minded bās'mīnd-ed, *a* Of a base spirit or m nd low mean.

baseness, bās nes, *n* State or quality of being base lowness meanness vileness worthlessness dungenuousness.

bash, bash, *v t* [Probably of Scand. origin comp Dan. *bask*, a slap *bask* to lap Sw *basa*, to flog, perhaps akin to *box* to fight.] To beat violently to knock out of shape [Colloq.]

bashaw ba-sha *n* [Turk. same as *pasha*.] A pasha a proud, overbearing person

bashful, bash ful, *a*, [Fo *abashful*.] Sham faced modest shy wanting confi dence sheepish.

bashfully bash ful li, *adv* In a bashful manner very modestly in a shy or timorous manner

bashfulness, bash ful-nes, *n* Qual ty of being bashful extreme modesty shamefacedness sheepishness.

basic, bās'ik, *a*. [From *base* as a ch m cal term.] Relating t a base performing the office of a base in a chemical salt — **Basic steel**, steel made in a vessel which is lined with lime or other similar substance to absorb impurities in th e iron.

basicity bās-is i-ti, *n*. [*Basic* and *ity*.] *Chem* the state of being a base the power of an acid to unite with one or more atoms of a base

basil baz'il, *n*. [Shortened f O Fr *basilic*, fr Gr *basilikos* royal, f *basileus* a king.] A plant cultivated as an aromatic pot-herb and used for flavouring dishes, order Labiatæ

basil, baz'il, *n*. [O Fr *biseil* perhaps f L. *bis*, denoting doubleness. *Bezel* is the same word.] The slope at the edge of a cutting tool, as of a chisel or plane — *v t* pret & pp *basiled* baz'ild ppr *basil ing* baz'il ing. To grind or f rm the edge of a tool to an angle

basilar ba si-l r *a* [As if fr a L. *basilaris*, fr *basis* a base.] Related to or placed at a base

basilica, ba-sil'i-ka, *n* [L., fr Gr *basilike* a colonnade, lit. a royal colonnade o porch, f *basileus* a king.] An ancient Roman public hall, of rectangular form, with a middle and two side aisles and an apse at the end a church built in imitation of the Roman basilicas.

basilicon ba-sil'i kon, *n* [L. *basilicon*, fr Gr *basilikos*, royal, fr *basileus*, a king.] An ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin.

basilisk baz'il-isk, *n* [Gr *basiliskos*, little king, a dim. of *basileus*, a king.] A fabulous creature variously regarded as a kind of serpent, lizard, dragon, or cockatrice a name of several reptiles of the lizard tribe with a crest or hood a large piece of ordnance formerly used

basin, bā sn, *n* [Fr *bassin*, O Fr *bacin*, a dim of *bac*, a wide open vessel, same as E. *back*, a brewer' vat. BACK.] A circular vessel o dish of some size, rather broad and not very deep a reservoir anything hollow or concave, resembling a basin a dock tract of country drained by a river strata dipping towards a common centre strata lying in a depression in older rocks

basis, bā sis, *n*. pl. **bases**, bā sez. [L. *basis* fr Gr *basis* fr *bain* I step I go BASE (*n*.)] A base a foundation or part on which something rests grounds or foundation

bask, bask, *v i* pret & pp *bask ed*, baskt ppr *bask ing* bask ing [Formerly *to* bathe a word of Scandinavian origin = Icel. *bath-a k* that is *b tha nk* to bathe one a self — *nk* being the refl xi e pronoun. *P sk* is a similar form.] To lie and enjoy th e warmth of the sun or a fire to be exposed to genial heat to enjoy ease and prosperity — *v t*. To warm by continued exposure to fire or to the sun s ray to warm with genial heat.

basket, bas'ket, *n* [Origin qu te unknown.] A domestic vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters, interwoven the contents of a basket — *v t*, pret & pp *basket ed* bas k t-ed ppr *basketing* bas'ket-ing To put in a basket

basket hilt bas'k t-hilt, *n*. A sword hilt with strips of steel to protect the hand.

basnet, bas'net, *n* Same as *Bascinet*

Basque bask *n* A language of unknown affinities spok n by the Basques or Biscayans of Spain Biscayan or Euskarian

bas relief bas re-l f *n* [Fr *bas* low and *elief* relief.] A sculpture in low relief a mode of sculpturing in which the figures are raised also the surface but not so much as in high relief or *alto-rilievo*

bass I **base**, bas, *n* [A corruption of *ba se* A. Sax. *bærs*, G *bars* D *baars*, a perch.] The name of various British and American sea-fishes allied to th perch

bass, bas, *n*. [Same as *bast* the *t* being dropped or changed to *s* BAST.] The American linden lime tree a mat made of bast a hassock

bass bās, *n* [It. *basso* BASE.] The lower part in the harmony of a musical composition, whether vocal o instrumental the lowest male voice — *v t*. pret. & pp *bassed*, bāst ppr *bassing* bās ing To sound in a deep tone

bass-clef bās'kl f *n* The character shaped like an inverted C put at the beginning of the bass-staff

basset, bas set, *n* [Origin doubtful.] A miner's term for the outcrop of a stratum.

basset horn bas set-horn *n* [It. *bassetto* somewhat low fr *basso* low bass, and E. *horn*.] A musical instrument, a sort of clarinet of enlarged dimensions and extended compass

bassinet bas'i net, *n* [Probably a dim of Fr *bassin*, a basin, or Fr *berceau*, a cradle.] A wicker basket in which young children are placed by way of cradle



Bassoon.

basso bas so *n* In *music*, the Italian word for bass or base one who sings bass

bassoon bas-soon' *n* [Fr *basson* augmentative fr *bas*, low grave It. *basso*.] A bass musical wind instrument of th reed order blown with a bent metal mouthpiece and holed and keyed like the clarinet.

bassoonist bas-sōn ist, *n* A performer on the bassoon.

bass relief bas re-l f, *n*. Same as *Bas-relief*

bass-viol bās'vi-ol, *n* A violoncello

bast, bast, *n* [A. Sax. *bæst* = Icel. Sw D Dan and G *bast* bast, perhaps from root of *b nd*.] The inner bark of exogenous trees, especially of the lime rope or matting mad of this.

bastard bas'terd, *n*. [O Fr *bastard*, fr *bast* (Fr *bât*), a pack-saddle with the common termination *-ard* added to it, referring to the old location *fils de bast*, son of a pack-saddle, the old saddles being often used by way of beds or to serve as pillows.] A natural or illegitimate child what is spurious o inferior in quality a kind of impure soft, brown sugar — *a*. Illegitimate spurious not genuine false.

bastardize bas terd īz *v t* pret. & pp *bastardized*, bas'terd īzd ppr *bastardizing*, bas terd īz ing. [*Bastard* and *-ize*.] To make or prove to be a bastard.

bastard wing bas terd wing A group of stiff feathers attached to the bone of a bird s wing that represents the thumb the winglet

bastardly bas terd li, *n* [*Bastard* and *-y*.] The state of being a bastard.

baste bāst, *v t* pret & pp *basted*, bāst ed ppr *bast ing* bāst ing [Allied to Icel *beysta*, to beat, Dan. *beste*, to beat Sw *basa*, to strike As term in cookery the origin may be different.] To beat with a stick to cudgel to drip butter or fat upon meat in roasting it.

baste bāst, *v t* pret & pp *bast d* bāst ed ppr *bast ng* bāst ing [Probably fr O Fr *bâtir* lit to sew with *bast* the fibres of bast having been used as thread. LAST.] To sew with long stitches, and usually to keep parts together temporarily to sew slightly

bastinado bas-ti-nā dō *n*. [Sp *bastonada*, f *baston*, a stick a baton. BATON.] A sound beating with a stick or cudgel a punishment in oriental countries by beating the soles of the feet with a rod. — *v t*. pret. & pp *bastinadoed*, bas-ti nā d īd pp *bastinading* bas-ti nā d ing To beat with a stick or cudgel to beat on the soles of the feet as a punishment

bastion bas'ti-on *n* [Fr and Sp *bastion*, fr O Fr and Sp *bastir* Fr *bâtir* to build origin unknown.] A great mass of earth, faced with sods, brick, or stones, standing out with an angular form from the rampart of a fortification

bastionary bas ti-on a-ri, *a* [*Bastion* and *-ary*.] Pertaining to or consisting of bastions

bastioned bas ti-ond, *a* Provided with bastions.

bat bat, *n* [A Celtic word. Ir and Armor *bat* a stick.] A heavy stick or club a piece of wood shaped somewhat like the broad end of an oar with a handle, used in cricket and similar games a piece of a brick a brickbat — *v t*. pret & pp *batted*, bat ted ppr *batting* bat ing. To manage a bat, or play with one

bat bat, *n* [Corruption of O E. *back bak* = bc. *bak backe-bird* a bat, Dan. *bakke-natten* a bat, lit the evening bird), the word may have lost an *l*, seen in Icel *leðr blaka* leather flapper a bat, fr *blaka* to flutter.] A flying mammal possessing a pair of leathery wings which extend between the fore and the posterior limbs

Batavian ba-tā vi an, *a* [From L. *Batavi*, a people anciently inhabiting an island at the mouth of the Rhine.] Pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants, or to Batavia in Java. — *n* A Dutchman or inhabitant of Batavia.

batch, bach, *n* [From the verb to *bake* comp *make match wake watch*, &c.] A baking the quantity of bread baked at one time a lot or quantity of things of any kind coming together at one time

bate bāt, *n* [A shrev of *debate*.] Strife contest on (retained in *make-bate*)

bate bāt, *v t* pret & pp *bated*, bāt ed ppr *bat ing* bāt ing. [Abbrev. of *abate*.] To abate, lessen, or reduce to leave out to take away

bateau bā-tō *n* [Fr.] A flat broad and flat boat used in Canada also the portoon of a floating bridge

bat fowling, bat foul ing, *n*. A mode of catching birds at night by means of a light and nets.

bath bath, *n* [A. Sax *bæth*, a bath = Icel. *bath*, Dan. D G *bad* fr root seen also in C *bahnen* to foment *cog* L. *foveo* to cherish.] The immersion of the body in water o other fluid or medium a vessel for holding water in which to bathe an apparatus for exposing the surface of the body to water or other diffusible body a

building in which people bathe, an apparatus for regulating the heat in chemical processes —*Knights of the Bath*, a British order of knighthood instituted at the coronation of Henry IV in 1399, and revived by George I in 1725

bath, bath, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew liquid measure, the tenth part of a homer

Bath-brick, bath'brik, *n* [From the town of *Bath*, in Somersetshire] A preparation of siliceous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives, &c

bath-chair, bath'chār, *n* A small carriage capable of being pushed along by an attendant, used by invalids

bathe, bāTH, *v t* pret & pp *bathed* bāTHd, ppr *bathing*, bāTH'ing [A Sax *bathian*, fr *bath*, a bath=Icel. *batha*, Dan *bade*, D and G *baden* BATH] To subject to a bath, to immerse in water, to wash, moisten, or suffuse with any liquid to immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water ——*v i.* To take a bath, to be or lie in a bath, to be immersed in a fluid

bather, bāTH'er, *n* One who bathes

bathing-box, bāTH'ing-boks, *n* A fixed covered shed in which bathers dress and undress.

bathing-machine, bāTH'ing-ma-shēn, *n* A covered vehicle, driven into the water, in which bathers dress and undress

bathometer, ba-thom'et-er, *n* [Gr *bathos*, depth and *metron*, a measure] An apparatus for taking soundings especially one in which a sounding-line is dispensed with

bat-horse, ba'hors or bat'hors, *n* [Fr *bât*, a pack-saddle] A pack-horse, a baggage-horse BATMAN

bathos, bā'thos, *n* [Gr *bathos*, depth, fr *bathys*, deep] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech, anti-climax.

bathymetry, ba-thim'et-ri, *n* [G *bathys*, deep, and *metron*, measure] The art of sounding or of measuring depths in the sea.

batist, batiste, ba-tēst' *n* [Fr *batiste*, fr its inventor, *Baptiste*] A fine linen cloth, a kind of cambric

batlet, bat'let, *n* [Dim of *bat*] A small bat or piece of wood with a handle for beating linen

batman, ba'man or bat'man, *n* [Fr *bât*, a pack saddle, and *man*] A person having charge of the cooking utensils of each company of a regiment of soldiers on foreign service, and of the horse (bat-horse) that carries them

baton ba'ton, *n* [Fr. *bâton*, fr O Fr *baston*=Sp *baston*, It *bastone* origin unknown] A staff or club, a truncheon, the official badge of various officials, the stick with which a conductor of music beats time

batoon, ba-tōn', *n* Same as *Baton*

Batrachia, ba-trā'ki-a, *n pl* [Gr *batrachos*, a frog] Frog-like animals, a group of amphibious animals, otherwise known as the tailless Amphibia, or frogs, toads, &c

batrachian, ba-trā'ki-an, *a* Pertaining to the Batrachia ——*n.* One of the Batrachia

batta bat'ta, *n* [Of Indian origin] An allowance made to British officers serving in the East Indies over and above their pay

battalion, bat-ta'li-on, *n* [Fr *bataillon*, fr It *battaglione*, aug of *battaglia*, a battle or body of soldiers BATTLE] A body of infantry, varying from about 300 to 1000 men, and usually forming a division of a regiment.

batten bat'n, *v t* [Icel. *batna* to grow better fr root *bat*, *bet* in *better*] To fatten, to make fat; to make plump by plenteous feeding ——*v i.* To grow or become fat, to feed greedily, to gorge

batten bat'n, *n* [From Fr *bâton*, a stick or club BATON] A long piece of wood from 1 inch to 7 inches broad, and from ½ in to 2½ in thick a plank, one of the slips of wood used to keep a tarpaulin close over a hatchway ——*v t.* pret & pp *battened*, bat'nd, ppr *battening*, bat'n ing To form or fasten with battens

batter, bat'ter, *v t* pret & pp *battered* bat'terd, ppr *battering*, bat'ter-ing [Fr *battre*, It *battere*, fr L L. *batere*, a form of L *batuere*, to beat, whence also *battle*] To beat with successive blows, to beat with violence, to assail by a battering-ram or ordnance; to wear or impair, as by long service or hard usage (usually in pp) —— *v i.* To make attacks, as by a battering-ram or ordnance

batter, bat'ter *n* [From Fr *battre*, to beat] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquid, and used in cookery

battering-ram, bat'ter-ing-ram, *n* An ancient military engine for battering down walls, consisting of a large beam having an iron head resembling that of a ram

battery, bat'te ri, *n* [Fr *batterie*, fr *battre*, to beat BATTER.] The act of battering, a small number of cannon prepared for field operations, a parapet thrown up to cover a gun or guns and the men employed in loading, &c, a number of guns firing in concert, an apparatus for originating an electric current, the unlawful beating of a person

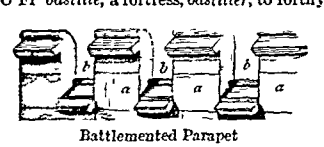
battish bat'ish, *a* Resembling a bat

battle, bat'l, *n* [Fr *bataille*, fr L L *batalia*, *batualia*, a fight, fr L. *batuere*, to beat, to fence BATTER] A fight a hostile encounter, an engagement between large bodies of troops contest, conflict, combat ——*v i.* pret & pp *battled*, bat'ld, ppr *battling*, bat'l-ing [Fr *batailler*, fr *bataille* a battle] To join battle, to contend in fight to struggle, to strive

battle-axe, bat'l aks, *n* An axe anciently used as a weapon of war

battledore, battledoor, bat'l-dōr, *n* [From Sp *batidor*, a beater, fr *batir*, to beat] An instrument with a handle and a flat board or palm used to strike a ball or shuttlecock, a racket

battlement, bat'l-ment, *n* [Perhaps fr O Fr *bastille*, a fortress, *bastiller*, to fortify,



Battlemented Parapet

a a, Merlons *b b*, Embrasures

to embattle, modified by the influence of L *battle*] A notched or indented parapet with openings called crenelles or embrasures, the latter intended to be fired through

battlemented, bat'l ment-ed, *a* Having battlements

battle-ship, bat'l-ship, *n* One of the more powerful class of iron-clad vessels, more remarkable for their offensive and defensive power than for speed

battue, bat-tū', *n* [Fr, fr *battre*, to beat] A sport in which the game is driven by beaters from under cover into a limited area where the animals can be easily shot

bauble, ba'bl, *n* [O Fr *babel*, *baubel*, *babole* a toy or baby thing, origin doubtful] A trifling piece of finery, something showy without real value, a gewgaw, a trifle the badge carried by a professional *fool* of old times

bavin, bav'in, *n* [Perhaps connected with O Fr *baffe*, a faggot] A faggot of brushwood, light and combustible wood for lighting fires

bawble Same as *Bauble*

bawd, bad, *n* [O Fr *baud*, bold, wanton, fr G *bald*=E *bold*] A person who keeps a house of prostitution or acts as a go-between in illicit amours, a procurer or procuress, a pander

bawdiness, bawdry, ba'di nes, ba'dri, *n* Obscenity, lewdness

bawdy, ba'di, *a* Obscene, filthy, unchaste

bawl, bal, *v t* pret & pp *bawled*, bald, ppr *bawling*, bal'ing [A word imitative of sound, comp *bell*, *bellow*, Icel. *baula*, *bw bōla*, to low like a cow, L. *balo*, I bleat] To cry out loudly, to shout, to clamour ——*v t.* To proclaim by outcry, to shout out

bay, bā, *a* [Fr *bai*, Sp *bayo*, Pg *baio*, It *bajo*, fr L *badius*, brown or chestnut coloured, akin *baize*] Red or reddish, reddish-brown, inclining to a chestnut colour ——*n.* A horse of this colour

bay, bā, *n* [Fr *baie* L L *baia*, a bay of the sea, of doubtful origin In *arch* sense rather fr Fr *baie*, fr *bayer*, L L *badare*, to gape] A wide recess in the shore of a sea or lake an arm of the sea, a gulf, an opening between two pillars or mullions, a distinct compartment or space on a wall

bay, bā, *n* [Fr *baie*, a berry fr L *baca*, *bacca*, a berry, the laurel berry] The laurel or noble laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), a laurel crown bestowed as a prize, fame or renown, laurels in this sense chiefly in plural

bay, bā *n* [O Fr *abai abbai*, a barking, *abbayer*, to bark, Mod Fr *aboi*, a barking, *aux abois*, at bay, comp Fr *bayer*, to gape, or stand gaping ABASH] The bark of a dog, especially a deep-toned bark —At bay so hard pressed by enemies as to be compelled to turn round and face them ——*v t.* pret & pp *bayed*, bād, ppr *baying*, bā'ing To bark, to bark with a deep sound ——*v t* To bark at, to follow with barking, to express by barking

bayadeer, bayadere, bā ya-dēr', *n* [Pg *bailadeira* fr *bailar*, to dance] In the East Indies, a professional dancing girl.

bayard, bā'ard, *n* [*Bay*, the colour, and *-ard*] A bay horse, or horse of a reddish-brown colour

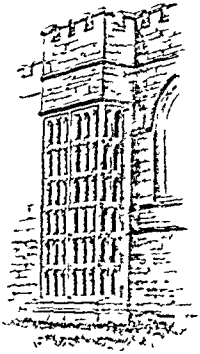
bayberry bā'be-ri, *n* The fruit of the bay tree, also the wax-myrtle and its fruit, a Jamaica tree (genus Pimenta)

bayonet, bā'on-et, *n* [O Fr *bayonette*, Fr *baionnette*, so called, it is said, because first made at Bayonne, but this is very doubtful, and the origin is really unknown] A short triangular sword or dagger, made so that it may be fixed upon the muzzle of a rifle or musket ——*v t* pret. & pp *bayoneted*, bā'on-et-ed, ppr *bayoneting*, bā'on-et-ing To stab with a bayonet, to drive by the bayonet

bay-rum, bā'rum, *n* A spirituous liquor containing the oil of the bayberry of Jamaica, a species of pimento, and used for the hair

bay-salt, bā'salt, *n* [Referring to *bays* of the sea, in particular perhaps the Bay of Biscay] Coarse-grained salt, salt obtained by the natural evaporation of seawater

bay-window, bā'win-dō, *n* A window which projects outwards, so as to form a kind of bay or recess within



Bay window —Cowdray House Sussex.

bay-wood, bā'wud, *n* Mahogany from Honduras, or the Bay of Honduras

bazaar, bazar, ba-zar', *n* [Per *bāzār*] In the East, a place where goods are exposed for sale, a series of connected shops or stalls in a European town, a sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of some charitable or other purpose, a fancy fair

bdellium del'li um, *n* [L. *bdellium* Gr *bdellion* fr Heb] An aromatic gum resin produced by a tree in India and Africa, and used as a medicine

be, bē, *v i* *substantive*, pres *am*, *art* *is*, *are*, pret *was*, *wast* or *wert*, *were*, subj pres *be*,

pret were imper be pp been ppr being (One of the three verbal roots required in the conjugation of the substantive verb, the others being am and was A Sax bēo I am, bēon, to be, G & N, I am, allied to L. fuo, I was, Skr bhū, to be It is now chiefly used in the subjunctive imperative infinitive and participles, being seldom used in the present tense AM and WAS] To have existence to exist in the world of fact, whether physical or mental to become to remain The most common use of the verb to be is to assert connection between a subject and a predicate, or to form the compound tenses of other verbs.

beach, bech, s [Origin and connections unknown.] That part of the shore of a sea or lake which is washed by the tide and waves the strand ——v t pret & pp beached bēcht ppr beaching bēching To run (a vessel) on a beach.

beached bēcht, p a Having a beach bordered by a beach driven upon a beach

beacon bē'kn, s [A Sax bēcn, bēacen, a beacon=O Fris bāken, Icel bāka hence bēkn, beckon] An object visible to some distance, and serving to give warning of danger a light or signal shown to notify the approach of an enemy anything used for a kindred purpose ——v t pret & pp beaconed, bē'knd ppr beaconing, bē'kning To afford light, as a beacon to light up to signal.

beaconage bē'knāj, s Money paid for the maintenance of beacons.

beaconed bē'knd, a Having a beacon.

bead, bēd, s [A Sax bed, gebed a prayer =O Fris and D bede O H G beta, G bitt prayer or request, fr bidden, to pray From beads being used to count prayers (as in the rosary) the word which originally meant pray r came to mean what counted the prayers. BID] A perforated ball strung with others on a string, and often worn as an ornament, or used to form a rosary any small globular body a small round moulding sometimes cut so as to resemble a series of beads or pearls an astragal.

beaded bē'ded, a Furnished with beads beady

beadle bē'dl, s [A Sax bydel, a herald, a beadle from bēodan, to bid. There is also a form bedel, bedell, which entered English directly from the French, being itself of Teutonic origin. BID] A messenger or crier of a court a parish officer whose business is to punish petty offenders a petty officer in a parish, church, university &c.

beadleship bē'dl-ship, s The office of a beadle

bead roll bēd rōl, s [BEAD] A list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers is to be said any list or catalogue

beadsman bē'dzman, s [BEAD] A man employed in praying generally in praying for another one privileged to claim certain alms or charities.

beady bē'di a Consisting of or containing beads bead-like

beagle bē'gl, s [Origin uncertain] A small smooth haired, hanging-eared hound, formerly kept to hunt hares.

beak, bēk, s [Same as Fr bec, It becco Sp and Pg bico origin obscure] The bill or neb of a bird anything in some way resembling a bird's bill the bill like mouth of some fishes, reptiles, &c.

beaked, bēkt, a Having a beak ending in a point like a beak

beaker bē'ke, s [Icel bikarr D beker G becher fr L.L. bicarium, a cup, fr Gr bikos, a wine-jar P icher is the same word.] A large drinking cup or glass

beam, bēm, s [A Sax bēam, a beam, a post, a tree, a ray of light same as D boom (whence E. boom), G baum a tree] A long straight and strong piece of wood or iron serving for support or consolidation a horizontal piece of timber in a structure the part of a balance from the ends of which the scales are suspended the pole of a carriage a cylindrical piece of wood, making part of a loom, a strong timber stretching across a ship from one side to the other the oscillating lever of a steam-engine serving to connect the piston with the crank shaft a ray of light ——v t pret & pp beamed bēmd ppr beaming bē'ming To send forth, as beams to emit (flowers) ordinarily by (ARTA) ——v i To emit beams or rays of light to shine

beam compass bēm'kum pas, s An instrument consisting of a wooden or brass beam, with sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points used for describing large circles

beam ends bēm endz, s pl The ends of a ship's beams —On her beam-ends, said of a ship lying on her side in the water

beaming bē'ming, p a Emitting beams or rays of light radiant expressing joy in the face

beamless bēm'les, a Emitting no rays of light rayless.

beam tree bēm trē, s [Beam is short for white-beam the full name, that is white tree from the white under surface of the leaves BEAM] A British tree of the same genus as the mountain ash and apple having edible berries of a scarlet colour

beamy bēm'i, a Emitting beams or rays radiant shining resembling a beam in size and weight.

bean bēn, s [A Sax bēan=Icel. baun, Sw bona, Dan. bønne, D boon G & Sw bne, a bean other connected and doubtful] A name given to several kinds of valuable leguminous seeds, and to the plants producing them, as the common bean, the French bean, the kidney bean, &c

bean feast bēn fēst, s [Of doubtful origin.] A feast given by an employer to his workmen

bean fly, bēn flī, s A beautiful fly of a pale gurly colour found on bean flowers.

bean-goose bēn gōs, s A species of wild goose which winters in Britain

bean king bēn'king, s The person who presided as king over the Twelfth night festivities, through getting the bean in the Twelfth-night cake.

bear bār v t pret bore bōr pp borne bōrn ppr bearing bā'ring [A Sax be an =Icel be a Dan bære to bear to carry to bring forth, D baren, G (ge)baren to bring forth, L. ferre, Gr phérein, Skr bhri to bear to support see also FEBRILE.] To suffer endure, undergo, or tolerate to carry or convey to have, possess, have on, contain to bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants or the young of animals. [Born is the passive participle in the sense of brought forth by a female, as, the child was born but we say actively she has borne a child. Born is also used attributively borne not.]—To bear down, to overcome by force —To bear out, to give support or countenance to establish, justify —To bear up to support —To bear a hand, to lend aid to give assistance —To bear in mind, to remember ——v i To suffer to be patient to endure to produce (fruit) to be directed in a certain way to relate to refer (with upon) to be situated as to some point of the compass.—To bear up to have fortitude, to be firm not to sink.—To bear with, to tolerate.

bear bār s [A Sax bera, a bear=D beer G bar Icel. biorn supposed to be fr a root meaning brown, and seen also in brown, beaver] A large carnivorous plantigrad animal, having shaggy hair and a very short tail the name of two constellations, called the Greater and Lesser Bear a rude or uncouth man a person who does all he can to bring down the price of stock.

bear bere bār bār s. [A Sax bere BARLEY] A kind of barley

bearable bā'ra-bl, a That can be borne tolerable.

bearably bā'ra-bli, adv In a bearable manner

bear baiting bār'bāt-ing, s. The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

bear berry bār'be-ri, s An evergreen shrub of the heath family the leaves of which are used as an astringent and tonic under the name UVA-URSI

beard bērd, s. [A Sax. beard, a beard= D baard G & N bart akin to L barba W and Armor barv, f bear I.] The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face of male adults anything resembling this the filaments by which some shells &c attach themselves to foreign bodies, &c., the awn on the ears of grain a barb, as of an arrow

bearded, bērded, a Having a beard barbed.

beard-grass bērd'gras, s. The name given to two well known British grasses, from the bearded appearance of the panicle

beardless bērd'les, a. Without a beard not having arrived to manhood.

bearer bār'er s One who bears, sustains, carries, supports, &c one who carries a letter message, package, &c that which supports anything

bear-garden bār'gār-dn, s A place in which bears were kept for sport, as bear baiting, &c, a place of disorder or tumult.

bearing bā'ring s The act of one who bears a carrying, supporting or sustaining deportment mien direction relation tendency influence that part of a shaft or axle which is in connection with its support position of an object in regard to another with reference to the compass relative place or position a heraldic figure

bearing rein, bā'ring rān, s The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving

bearish bār'ish, a. Partaking of the qualities of a bear

bear's-grease bārz'grēs, s The fat of the bear or some other animal substituted, used for promoting the growth of the hair

bear's-skin bārz'skin, s The skin of a bear the tall fur cap worn by certain British soldiers

bearward bār'ward, s. [Bear and ward] The keeper of a bear

beast, bēst, s. [O.E. beste beste fr O Fr beste Fr bête fr L. bestia, a beast origin unknown.] Any four footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man as opposed to man, any irrational animal a brutal man a disgusting person.

beastliness, bēst'li-nes s State or quality of being beastly brutality coarseness filthiness obscenity

beastly bēst'li, a Brutal brutish filthy bestial obscene

beat, bēt v t pret beat bēt pp beat bēt, beaten bē'tn ppr beating bē'ting. [A. Sax bēatan=Icel. bauta, bjōta, O H G pōzan, to beat akin butt abut beetle (a mallet)] To strike repeatedly to knock, rap, or dash against to pound to strike for the purpose of producing sound to shape by hammering to scour with bustle and outcry in order to raise game to overcome in a battle contest, competition, &c to be beyond the power or skill of to baffle to fatigue utterly to prostrate to beat down to dash down by beating or battering to lay flat to cause to lower a price by importunity or argument —To beat time to regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot, or something else.—To beat a retreat, to give a signal to retreat by a drum hence, generally to retreat to retire ——v i To strike or knock repeatedly to move with pulsation to throb to dash or fall with force or violence to signal by beating a drum to make progress against the direction of the wind by sailing in a zigzag to dash to palpitate.——s. A stroke a pulsation a throb a footfall, a round or course which is frequently gone over

beater bē'ter s One who or that which beats or strikes one who rouses game from coverts the striking part in various machines.

beatific, bē-a-tif'ik, a. [BEATIFY] Blessing or making happy imparting bliss.

beatifically, bē a tif'ik al h, *adv* In a beatific manner, in such a manner as to perfect happiness

beatification, bē at'i fi kā"shon, *n* The act of beatifying, the state of being blessed, an act of the pope by which he declares a person beatified, an inferior kind of canonization

beatify, bē-at'i fi, *v t* pret. & pp *beatified*, bē at'i fid, ppr *beatifying*, bē at'i fi ing [Fr *beatifier*, fr L *beatificare—beatus*, blessed (pp of *beo*, I make happy), and *facere*, to make] To make happy, to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment, to declare that a person is to be reverenced as blessed, though not canonized

beating, bēt'ing, *n* Act of one who or that which beats, punishment or chastisement by blows, a conquering, a defeat

beatitude, bē-at'i tūd, *n* [L *beatitudo* fr *beatus*, blessed BEATIFY] Blessedness, felicity of the highest kind, consummate bliss, one of the declarations of blessedness to particular virtues, made by our Saviour in the sermon on the mount

beau bo, *n*, pl **beaux** or **beaus**, bōz [Fr *beau*, fr O Fr *bel*, fr L *bellus*, fine, gay, handsome, same root as in *bene* well, *bonus*, good] A man who is fond of fine dress, a fine, gay man, a fop, a gallant, a male sweetheart or lover

beau-ideal bō-i-dē'al, *n* [Fr] A conception of any object in its perfect typical form, a model of excellence in the mind or fancy

beaulsh, bō'ish, *a* Like a beau, foppish, fine.

beau monde, bō mond, *n* [Fr *beau*, fine, and *monde*, world.] The fashionable world, people of fashion and gaiety

beauteous, bū'tyus *a* [*Beauty* and *-ous*] Having beauty, beautiful, fair, very handsome

beauteously, bū'tyus-li, *adv* In a beauteous manner

beautification, bū'ti fi kā"shon, *n* The act of beautifying or rendering beautiful, decoration, adornment, embellishment

beautifier, bū'ti fi-er, *n* One who or that which makes beautiful

beautiful bū'ti ful, *a* Having the qualities that constitute beauty, highly pleasing to the eye, the ear, or the mind, lovely, handsome, fair charming, comely ——*n* That which possesses beauty

beautifully, bū'ti ful li, *adv* In a beautiful manner

beautifulness bū'ti ful nes, *n* The quality of being beautiful, beauty

beautify, bū ti fi, *v t* pret & pp *beautified*, bū'ti fid; ppr *beautifying* bū'ti fi ing (*Beauty* and suffix *-fy*] To make or render beautiful, to adorn, to grace, to deck —— *v i.* To become beautiful, to advance in beauty

beauty, bū'ti, *n* [O E *bewty, bewte* (following the O Fr pron) fr O Fr *biauté*, Fr *beauté*, beauty, fr L.L *bellitas, bellitatis*, beauty, fr L *bellus* beautiful BEAU] An assemblage of perfections through which an object is rendered pleasing to the eye, qualities that delight the eye, the ear, or the mind loveliness, elegance, grace, a particular grace or ornament, a part which surpasses in beauty that with which it is united, a beautiful woman

beauty-spot bū'ti spot *n* A patch placed on the face to heighten beauty, something that heightens beauty by contrast.

beaver, bē'ver *n* [A Sax. *befor, beofr*=D *bever*, Dan *bæver* Sw *bafver*, Icel. *bjorr*, G *biber*; cog L. *fiber*, O Bulg *bebru*, Russ *bobru*, Lith *bebrus*, all supposed to be fr root of *brown*, and of *bear* (*n*)] A rodent quadruped, about 2 feet in length haunting streams and lakes, with webbed hind feet and a flat tail covered with scales on its upper surface, beaver fur, a hat or cap made of beaver fur ——*a.* Made of beaver, or of the fur of the beaver

beaver, bē'ver, *n* [From O Fr *baviere* a child's bib, a beaver, fr *bave*, slaver] The face guard of a helmet, so constructed that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink, a visor

beavered, bē'verd, *a* Having a beaver or visor

bebeerine, bē bē'rin, *n* The active principle of the bark of the *bebeeru*, analogous to quinine

bebeeru, bē bē'ro, *n* [Native name] A tree of British Guiana of the laurel family, the timber of which known as *green heart*, is used for building ships

becalm, bē kam', *v t* pret & pp *becalmed*, bē kamd', ppr *becalming*, bē kam'ing [Prefix *be* and *calm*] To make calm or quiet, to still, to appease, to keep from motion

became, bē kām', pret. of *become* See BECOME

because, bē kaz', *conj* and *adv* [*Be* for *by*, and *cause*, O E *bicause, bucause*] By cause, or for the cause that, on this account that, for the cause or reason next explained

beccafico, bek-a fē'kō *n* [It, lit fig pecker] A bird resembling the nightingale, the garden warbler

bechamel, besh'a-mel, *n* [Named after its inventor] A fine white broth or sauce thickened with cream

bechance, bē-chans', *v t* To befall, to happen to [*Shal*]

becharm, bē-charm', *v t* pret & pp *be charmed*, bē-charmd' ppr *becharming* bē charm'ing [Prefix *be*, and *charm*] To charm, to captivate

bêche-de-mer, bāsh-de mer, *n* [Fr, lit sea spade, from its shape when dried and pressed] The trepang a species of sea slug or sea-cucumber eaten by the Chinese

beck, bek, *n* [Icel *bekkr*, Dan *bæk*, Sw *bacl* D *beek*, G *bach*, a brook—the *beck* in Welbeck, Troutbeck, &c.] A small stream, a brook.

beck, bek, *n* [Shortened form of *becl on*] A sign or signal with the hand or head, a nod ——*v i.* pret & pp *becked* bekt, ppr *becl ing*, bek'ing To make a sign with the head or hand, to nod.——*v t.* To notify by a motion of the head or hand.

beckon, bek'n, *v t* pret & pp *becl oned*, bek'nd, ppr *becl oning*, bek'n ing [A Sax *bēcnian, bēcnian*, to beckon, fr *beacn bacn*, a beacon BEACON] To make a sign to another by a motion of the hand or finger, &c, intended as a hint or intimation ——*v t.* To nod or make a significant sign to, to direct by making signs.

becloud bē-kloud', *v t* pret. & pp *be clouded*, bē kloud'ed, ppr *beclouding*, bē kloud'ing [Prefix *be*, and *cloud*] To cloud, to obscure to darken

become, bē kum', *v i* pret *became* bē kām', pp *become* bē kum' ppr *becoming*, bē-kum' ing [A Sax. *becuman bicuman, to arrive*, happen, turn out—prefix *be*=*by*, and *cuman*, to come, to happen.] To pass from one state to another, to change grow or develop into —To become of (usually with *what* preceding), to be the fate of, to be the end of ——*v t* [In this sense compare *Comely*] To suit or be suitable to to be appropriate to, to befit, to accord with, to add grace to, to be worthy of

becoming bē kum'ing, *a* Fit, suitable, proper, benting, comely, graceful



Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

becomingly, bē kum'ing li, *adv* After a becoming or proper manner

bed, bed, *n* [A Sax *bedd, bed*=D *bed, bedde*, Dan *bed*, Goth *badi*, G *bett* Originally a lair or dug-out place for sleeping, fr root meaning to dig, seen in L. *fodio*, I dig (whence *fosse, fossil*)] That on or in which one sleeps at night, a large flat bag filled with feathers or other soft materials, a bed stead, a plat or piece of tilled ground in a garden, the bottom of any body of water a layer, a stratum, an extended mass of anything, that on which anything lies, rests, or is supported ——*v t* pret & pp *bedded*, bed'ed, ppr *bedding*, bed'ing To put to bed, to lay in a place of rest or security, to sow or plant, to lay in any hollow place, to lay in order to stratify ——*v i.* To go to bed to cohabit to occupy a bed.

bedabble, be-dab'l, *v t* pret & pp *bedabbled*, be-dab'ld, ppr *bedabbling*, bē-dab'l ing. To wet, to sprinkle [*Shal*]

bedaub bē-dab', *v t* pret. & pp *bedaubed* bē-dabd', ppr *bedauling*, bē-dab'ing [Prefix *be* and *daub*] To daub over, to besmear, to soil with anything thick and dirty

bedazzle, bē-daz'zl, *v t* pret & pp *bedazzled*, bē-daz'zld, ppr *bedazzling* bē-daz' zl ing [Prefix *be*, and *dazzle*] To dazzle greatly to confound the sight by too strong a light, to blind by excess of light

bedchamber, bed'chām ber, *n* An apartment or chamber for a bed, or for sleep and repose

bedding, bed'ing, *n* A bed and its furniture, a bed, the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.

bedeck, bē-dek' *v t* pret & pp *bedecked*, bē-dekt', ppr *b decl ing*, bē-dek'ing [Prefix *be* and *deck*, *v*] To deck, to adorn, to grace

bedegar, bedeguar bed'ē gär, *n* [Fr *bédegar, bédeguar*, fr Per] A spongy excrescence or gall found on roses, produced by insects

bedell, bedel bē'dil, *n* [L L *bedellus*= E. *beadle* (q v)] A beadle in a university or connected with a law-court

bedesman, bēdz'man, *n* A beadsman, formerly, in Scotland, a privileged beggar

bedevil, bē-dev'l *v t* pret & pp *bedeviled*, bē-dev'ld, ppr *bedevilling* bē-dev'l ing [Prefix *be*, and *devil*] To throw into utter disorder and confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits.

bedew bē-dū', pret & pp *bedewed*, bē dūd', ppr *bedewing* bē-dū'ing [Prefix *be*, and *dew*] To moisten, as with dew, to moisten gently

bedight, bē-dīt', *v t* pret & pp *bedight* or *bedighted*, bē dīt'ed [Prefix *be*, and *dight*] To array, to equip to dress, to trick out generally in pp *bedight*

bedim bē-dim', *v t* pret & pp *bedimmed*, bē-dimd', ppr *bedimming* bē-dim'ing [Prefix *be*, and *dim*] To make dim, to obscure or darken.

bedizen, bē-dī'zn or bē-diz'n, *v t* pret. & pp *bedizened* bē-dī'znd, bē-diz'nd, ppr *bedizening* bē-dī'zn ing, bē-diz'n ing [Prefix *be*, and *dizen*, of uncertain etymol., but connected with *dis* of *distaff* (q v)] To dress overmuch, to adorn gaudily, to deck showily

bedizenment, bē-dī zn ment or -diz n, *n* The act of bedizening, that which decks or bedizens

bedlam, bed'lam, *n* [Corrupted fr *Bethlehem Hospital*, a religious house in London, afterwards opened for the reception of lunatics] A madhouse, an hospital for lunatics, a place or scene of uproar ——*a.* Belonging to a madhouse, mad.

bedlamite, bed'lam īt, *n* An inhabitant of a madhouse a madman

Bedouin, bed ō-in, *n* [Ar *bedâwi* dwellers in the desert] A nomadic Arab living in tents in Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere

bed-post, bed'pōst, *n* The post of a bed stead.

bedraggle bē-drag'l, *v t* pret & pp *bedraggled*, bē-drag'ld, ppr *bedraggling*, bē-drag'l ing [Prefix *be*, and *draggle*] To soil by drawing along on mud.

bedrench, bē-drensh', *v t* pret & pp *be*

drenched, be-drenshť ppr *bedrenching* be drensh ing To drench or soak with water

bedrid bedridden bed'rid, bed'rid n, *a* [From A. Sax *bedreda*, fit. a bed rider] Confined to the bed by age or infirmity

bedroom bed'röm, *s* A sleeping apartment.

bedrop be-drop' *v t* pret. & pp *bedropped* be-dropť ppr *bedropping* bē-drop'ing To *sprinkle as with* drops.

bedstead bed'sted, *s* [*Bed*, and *stead*, place] A frame for supporting a bed.

bedstraw bed'stra, *s.* straw used for beds.

bed tick. bed'tik *s* A stout linen or cotton bag for containing the feathers or other packing material of a bed.

bee be *s.* [A. Sax. *bēo bī*=Icel *b* Sw Dan. *bi*, D *bij bije*, O and prov G *bene* (*i biene*) Ir and Gael. *beach*, a bee fr a root meaning to quiver or flutter] An insect of which there are numerous species, the honey or hive bee being the most familiar.

beech, bech, *s* [A. Sax. *bece* fr *bōc*, a beech, a book = Icel. *bōk*, Dan *bøk*, G *buche* a beech cog. L. *fagus*, a beech Gr *phegos* the esculent oak fr root seen in Gr *phagein*, Skr *bhaj* to eat, from its nuts being eaten the food tree Book.] A large-sized tree with a smooth bark yielding a hard timber made into tools, &c. and nuts from which an oil is expressed.

beechen bech en, *a.* Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech.

beech mast, bech mást, *s* The mast or nuts of the beech-tree

beechy bech'i, *a.* Abounding in beeches.

beef, bef *s.* [Fr *bœuf* fr L. *bos*, *bovis*, an ox cog. Ir and Gael *bo* W *buw* Skr *go* a cow Cow] Originally an animal of the ox kind in the full-grown state (in this sense with the plural *beeves* but the singular is no longer used) the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow when killed.——*a.* Consisting of the flesh of the ox or bovine kind.

beef-eater bef'ēt-er, *s.* A yeoman of the royal guard of England an African bird that picks the larvæ of insects from the hides of oxen.

beef tea, bef'te *s.* A nutritious soup or broth made from beef recommended for invalids and convalescents

beef wood bef'wud, *s* The timber of some Australian trees, of a reddish colour hard, and with dark and whitish streaks.

bee hive be'hī *s* A case or box intended as a habitation for bees, and in which they may store honey

bee-line bē'lin, *s.* The direct line or nearest distance between two places

bee moth, be moth, *s* A moth that produces caterpillars which infest bee-hives

been, bin, *pp* of *be*

beer ber *s* [A. Sax. *bēor*=D and G *bier* origin doubtful, by some connected with *brew* by others with *bigg* barley] A fermented alcoholic liquor made from barley or other grains a fermented drink prepared with various substances, as ginger molasses, &c.

beer-engine, ber'en-jin, *s.* A hydraulic machine for raising beer out of a cask in a cellar up to a counter

beer house ber'hous, *s* A house or shop where malt-liquors are sold an ale-house.

beer money ber'mu-ni, *s* A pecuniary allowance made to soldiers, servants, &c. as an equivalent for a supply of beer

beery be'ri, *a.* [*Beer* and *-y*] Pertaining to beer soiled or stained with beer affected by beer intoxicated.

beestie bes'ti, *s.* [Hind. *bhusht*] An East Indian water-carrier

beestings, best'ingz, *s. pl.* [A. Sax *fyst* or *byst*, *bedst*=D *biest*, G *biest* same meaning origin unknown.] The first milk given by a cow after calving

bees wax bez'waks, *s.* The wax collected by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.

bees wing, bez'wing, *s.* A gauzy film in port-wines indicative of age, and much esteemed by connoisseurs.

beet bet, *s* [A Sax *bete*, D *biet*, G *beete*, fr L. *beta* beet] A plant cultivated for its thick fleshy roots, red varieties of which are used as a kitchen vegetable, while white varieties yield sugar

beetle be'tl, *s.* [A. Sax. *bitl bit l*, a mallet, fr *beatan*, to beat so also L.G *bet l bētel* Lear] A heavy wooden mallet

beetle be'tl, *v t* pret & pp *beetled*, be'tld ppr *beetling* be'tling [From A. Sax. *bit l*, harp hence prominent, fr *bīt* to bite Life.] To be prominent (as a cliff, a battlement) to hang or extend out to over hang to jut.

beetle be'tl, *s* [A. Sax *bit l butol*, *but la* fr *b ta* to bite Life] A name of many insects having an anterior pair of wings of a horny nature forming a sheath or protection to the posterior pair a coleopterous insect

beetle-browed be'tl brōud *a* Having prominent brows.

beetling, bet'ling *p a* Jutting over hanging said of cliffs, &c

beet root, bet röt, *s* The root of the beet plant the plant itself

beeves, bēvz, *s pl* of *beef* Cattle black cattle

befall, be-fal' *v t* pret. *b f ll* be f l pp *befallen*, be-fal'n ppr *bef lling* be fal l ng. [A. Sax. *bef allan*—prefix *be* and *feallan*, to fall. Fall.] To fall to to happen to to occur to ——*v i.* To happen to come to pass.

befell be-f l' *pret.* of *befall*

befit be-fit' *v t* pret. & pp *befitted* be-fit'ed ppr *befitting* be-fit'ing [Prefix *b* and *fit*] To suit to be suitable to become

befitting, be-fit'ing, *a.* [See prec.] Suitable becoming meet appropriate

befog, be-fog' *v t* pret & pp *befogged* be-fogd', ppr *befogging* be-fog'ing [Prefix *be*, and *fog*] To involve in fog, hence to confuse

befool be-fōl' *v t* pret & pp *befooled*, be-fōld' ppr *befooling* be-fōl'ing [Prefix *be* and *fool*.] To fool to infatuate to delude

before be-fōr' *prep* [A Sax. *beforan*, *b foran*, bef re—prefix *be bi*=*by* and *foran*, *f re* so D *beroren*, G *bevor* Fore.] In front of preceding in space in presence of in sight of under the cognizance or consideration of preceding in time earlier than ere, in preference to prior to having precedence of in rank, dignity &c——*adv* Further onward in place in front in the forepart in time preceding previously formerly already

beforehand, bē f rhand, *a* In good pecuniary circumstances.——*adv* In anticipation in advance.

befoul be foul' *v t* pret. & pp *befouled*, be fould' ppr *befoul ng* be foul'ing [Prefix *be* and *foul*] To make foul to soil.

befriend be-frend' *v t.* pret. & pp. *befriended*, be-frend'ed ppr *befriending* be frend'ing [Prefix *be* and *friend*.] To favour to act as a friend to to aid or assist.

beg beg, *v t* pret. & pp *begged*, begd ppr *begging* beg'ing. [Origin very doubtful perhaps fr the noun *beggar* which may be fr O Fr *begard*, *bégart*, *bègue* a Beghard, the Beghards and Beguines being mendicant brothers or religious orders] To ask or supplicate in charity to ask for earnestly to ask earnestly to entreat or supplicate with humility to take for granted to assume without proof ——*v i.* To ask alms or charity to practise begging to live upon alms.

beg, beg Same as *Bey* a Turkish title.

began be-gan' pret. of *begin*.

beget, bē-get' *v t* pret. *begot* be-got' *begat*, be-gat' pp *begot* be-got' *begotten*, be-got'n ppr *begetting* be-get'ing. [A. Sax. *begitan*, *bigitan*—prefix *be*, and *gitan*, to get. Get] To procreate, as a father or sire to produce, as an effect to cause to exist to generate

begetter be-get'er *s.* One who begets a father

beggar beg'ger *s* [See Beg] One who begs one who lives by begging one who supplicates with humility ——*v t.* pret. & pp *begga rd*, beg'gerd ppr *beggaring*, beg'ger ing To reduce to beggary to impoverish to exhaust.

beggarly beg'g rli, *a* Like a beggar mean, contemptible poor in the condition of a beggar ——*adv* Meanly indigently despicably

beggar my neighbour beg'ger mi-ni ber *s* A children's game at cards.

beggary beg'ge ri, *s* State of a beggar state of extreme indigence

Beghard, bē'gard, *s* [Fr *beguard*, f a person named *Pegue* See Beguine] A member of a lay brotherhood formerly in the Low Countries.

begin be-gin' *v i.* pret *began* be-gan' pp *begun*, be-gun ppr *begi nning* be-gin'ning [A. Sax. *beginnan*, *biginnan*, to begin (—O Sax *beginnan*, D and G *beginnen*) fr prefix *be bi*, and *gunnan* (not found except in composition) perhaps meaning to open, and akin to *yawn* (q v)] To take rise to originate to commence to do the first act, to enter upon something new to take the first step ——*v t.* To do the first act of to enter on to commence

beginner be-gin'er *s* A person who begins one who first enters upon any art, science, or business a young practitioner a novice, a tyro

beginning be-gin'ning *s.* [Logic] The first cause, act, or state origin that which is first, commencement entrance into being first ground or materials that from which a greater thing proceeds or grows.

beginningless, be-gin'ing les, *a* Having no beginning

begird be-g rd' *v t* pret. *begirt*, bē-gert' *begirded*, be-ger'ded pp *begirt* be-gert', ppr *begirding* be-g rd'i g. [Prefix *b* and *gird*=A. Sax. *b gyrdan*—*be* and *gyrdan* to gird. Gird] To gird round about to bind, to surround to encompass

begone be gon' *ex cl* [*P* imper of the v *b* to *be* and *gone* participle of *go*] Get you gone go away depart

begonia, be go'ni-a, *s* [From M. *B gon* a French botanist.] The generic name of showy tropical plants much cultivated in hothouses.

begrudge be gruj' *v t* pret. & pp *begrudged*, be grujd ppr *begrudging* be-gruj'ing [Prefix *be* and *grudge*] To grudge to envy the possession of

beguile be-gil' *v t* pret. & pp *beguiled*, be gild ppr *beguiling* be gil'ing. [Prefix *be* and *guile*] To practise guile upon to delude to deceive to cheat to dupe to dispel or render unfelt by diverting the mind (cares) to while away (time)

beguilement, be-gil'ment, *s.* Act of beguiling or deceiving

beguiler be-gil'er *s* One who or that which beguiles or deceives.

Beguine bā-gen' *s* [Fr *béguine* fr one Lambert *Begue* founder of the body] One of an order of females in Holland, Belgium, and Germany who form societies for the purposes of devotion and charity

begum, be gum, *s* In the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

behalf be-haf' *s* [Lit by or on the half or side of *half* formerly meant side] Interest profit support defence always in such phrases as *in* or *on behalf* of, *in my* his, some person's *behalf*

behave be-hāv' *v t* pret. & pp. *behaved*, be-hāvd' ppr *behaving* be-hā'ing [Prefix *be* and *have*] To conduct one's self to demean one's self used *refl* ——*v i.* To act to conduct one's self

behaviour be-hāv'yer *s* [For *behavour* —*b have* and *-our*] Manner of behaving conduct manners carriage deportment mode of acting.

behead be hed' *v t* pret. & pp *beheaded*, be-hed'ed ppr *beheading* be-hed'ing [Prefix *be* and *head*] To cut off the head of to decapitate

behemoth be'h me th, *s.* [Heb] An animal described in Job xl. 15-24, and which some suppose to be an elephant, others a hippopotamus, crocodile, &c.

behest, bē-hest', *n* [Prefix *be*, and *hest*; A Sax *behæs* HEST] Command, precept, mandate [Poetical]

behind, bē-hīnd', *prep* [A Sax. *behindan*, behind — prefix *be*, and *hindan*, behind. HIND] At the back of, towards the back or back part of, remaining after, later in point of time than, farther back than, in an inferior position to —— adv At the back, out of sight, not exhibited, remaining, towards the back part, backward, remaining after one's departure

behindhand, bē-hīnd'hand, *adv* or *pred a* In a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants, in arrear, in a backward state, not equally advanced with another, tardy

behold, bē-hōld', *v t* pret & pp *beheld*, bē-held', ppr *beholding*, bē-hōld'ing [Prefix *be*, and *hold*=A.Sax *behealden*, to hold, keep, see, so also G *behalten*, D *behouden* HOLD] To fix the eyes upon, to look at with attention, to observe with care, to contemplate, view, survey, regard, or see —— v i. To look, to direct the eyes to an object, to attend or fix the mind.

beholden, bē-hōld'n, *a* [Originally pp of *behold*] Under obligation, obliged, indebted

beholder, bē-hōld'er, *n* One who beholds, a spectator

behoof, bē-hōf', *n* [A.Sax *behóf*=D *behoef*, Sw *behof*, Dan *behov*, G *behuf*—prefix *be* and word equivalent to Icel *hóf*, measure, moderation, akin to verb *heave*] That which is advantageous to a person, behalf, interest, profit, benefit always in such phrases as *in or for behoof of*, *for* a person's *behoof*

behove, bē-hōv', *v t* pret & pp *behoved*, bē-hōvd', ppr *behoving*, bē-hōv'ing [A Sax *behófian*, fr the noun BEHOOF] To be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience, to be necessary for, to befit used impersonally (*it behoves us*, or the like)

beige, bāzh, *n* [Fr, fr It *bigio*, gray] A light woollen fabric made of wool of the natural colour, that is, neither dyed nor bleached

being, bē'ing *n* [Verbal noun of *be*] Existence whether real or only in the mind, that which has life, a creature

Beiram, bī'ram, *n* Same as *Bairam*

belabour, bē-lā'ber, *v t* pret & pp *belaboured*, bē-lā'berd, ppr *belabouring* bē-lā'ber-ing [Prefix *be*, and *labour*] To beat soundly, to thump, to thrash

belace, bē-lās', *v t* pret & pp *belaced*, bē-lāst', ppr *belacing*, bē-lās'ing [Prefix *be*, and *lace*] To adorn with lace

belate bē-lāt', *v t* [Prefix *be*, and *late*] To make too late generally in pp *belated*, being out late, overtaken by darkness, benighted

belaud bē lad', *v t* pret & pp *belauded*, bē-lad'ed ppr *belauding*, bē lad'ing [Prefix *be*, and *laud*] To laud, to praise highly

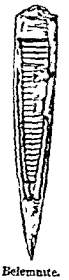
belay, bē lā', *v t* pret & pp *belayed*, bē-lād', ppr *belaying*, bē-lā'ing [Prefix *be*, and *lay*] *Naut* to make fast by winding round something

belch, belch, *v t* pret & pp *belched*, belcht, ppr *belching*, belch'ing [O E *bell an*, *belle*, A.Sax. *bealcian*, to belch perhaps imitative of sound] To throw out or eject with violence, as from the stomach or from a deep hollow place, to cast forth violently —— v i To eject wind from the stomach to issue out, as with eructation —— n The act of one who or that which belches, *eructation*

beldam bel'dam, *n* [Fr *belle*, fine, handsome and *dame*, lady, it was at one time applied respectfully to elderly females] An old woman, especially an ugly old woman, a hag

beleaguer, bē lē'ger, *v t* pret & pp *beleaguered*, bē-lē'gerd, ppr *beleaguering* bē-lē'ger-ing [From D *belegeren* (=G *belagern*), to beleaguer, fr prefix *be*, and *leger*, a camp LEAGUER] To besiege to surround with an army so as to preclude escape, to blockade

belemnite, bel'em nīt, *n* [Gr *belemnon* a dart or arrow (and *-ite*), fr *belos*, a dart, fr the root of *ballō*, to throw] A straight, tapering, dart-shaped fossil shell common in the chalk formation, the animal to which this belonged, allied to the cuttle-fish



Belemnite.

belfry, bel'fri, *n* [O Fr *belfroi*, *beffroit*, &c, a watch tower, from O G *bervrit*, *bercarit*, a tower or castle for defence, fr *bergen*, to protect, and *frid*, a strong place (Mod G *friede*, A. Sax. *frithu*, peace) False etymology connected the word with *bell*, hence its modern English meaning] A bell-tower, generally attached to a church or other building, that part of a building in which a bell is hung

Belgian, bel'ji-an, *a* Pertaining to Belgium —— n. A native of Belgium

Belial, bē'li-al, *n* [Heb *belial*—*beli*, not, without, and *yaal*, use, profit] Wickedness, a wicked and unprincipled person, an evil spirit, Satan

belie, bē lī', *v t* pret & pp *belied*, bē-līd', ppr *belying*, bē-lī'ing [Prefix *be*, and *lie*, to speak falsely=A Sax *beleógan*, like G *belugan*, to belie LIE] To tell lies concerning, to calumniate by false reports, to show to be false, to be in contradiction to, to fail to equal or come up to, to disappoint

belief, bē-lēf', *n* [Prefix *be*, and A. Sax. *leafa*, *geleafa*=D *geloof*, O G *geloube*, G *glaube*, belief BELIEVE] An assent of the mind on evidence distinct from personal knowledge, *theol* faith, or a firm persuasion of the truth of religion, the thing believed, the object of belief, the body of tenets held by the professors of any faith, a creed

believability, bē-lēv'a-bil"i-ti, *n* Credibility, capability of being believed

believable, bē lēv'a-bl, *a* Capable of being believed, credible

believableness, bē lēv'a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being believable, credibility

believe, bē-lēv', *v t* pret & pp *believed*, bē-lēvd', ppr *believing*, bē-lēv'ing [O E *lefe*, *belefe*, fr A. Sax *gelyfan*, *gelefan*, to believe (the initial particle being changed)=D *gelooven* O G *gelouben*, G *glauben*, Goth *galaubjan*, properly to hold dear, the word being allied to *lief* and *love*] To credit upon authority other than personal knowledge, to expect or hope with confidence —— v i To be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything —To believe in, to hold as an object of faith, to have belief of

believer, bē lēv'er, *n* One who believes, an adherent of a religious faith, a professor of Christianity

believing, bē-lēv'ing *p a* Having faith or belief, trustful

believingly, bē lēv'ing li, *adv* In a believing manner

belike bē līk', *adv* [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *like*] Perhaps probably

belittle, bē-lit'l, *v t* [Prefix *be*, and *little*] To make smaller, to lower, to speak disparagingly of

bell, bel, *n* [A Sax *belle*=D *bel*, L G *belle*, allied to *bellan* to bellow, E to *bell*, as a deer, akin *bellow*, and G *bellen*, to bark.] A metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, musical, ringing sound on being struck generally cup shaped anything in form of a bell, a bell shaped flower *pl* the phrase employed on shipboard to denote the divisions of daily time —— v i pret & pp *belled*, beld ppr *belling* bel'ing To flower, to put out bell-shaped blossoms —— v t To put a bell on

bell, bel, *v t* pret & pp *belled* beld, ppr *belling*, bel'ing [A Sax *bellan*, to bellow *bellung*, bel'ing =Icel *belja* to bellow, G *bellen*, to bark BELLOW] To roar to bellow, as a bull or a deer in rutting time

belladonna bel la don'na *n* [It, a fair lady being used by Italian ladies as a cosmetic] A European plant of the potato family, poisonous, though it yields a useful and powerful medicine

belle, bel, *n* [Fr, fr L *bella*, fem of *bellus*, fine, gay, handsome, beautiful BEAU] A young lady, a lady of great beauty and much admired

belled, beld, *a* Hung with bells, having bell-shaped flowers

belles-lettres, bel-let'tr, *n pl* [Fr, fr *belle*, fine, and *lettre*, a letter, *pl* *lettres*, learning] Polite or elegant literature, a term including rhetoric, poetry, history, criticism

bell-flower, bel'flou-er, *n* A common name of plants of the genus Campanula, from the shape of the flower

bell-founder, bel'found er, *n* A man who founds or casts bells

bell-glass, bel'glas, *n* A glass covering for flowers or vegetables in the shape of a bell

bell-hanger, bel'hang er, *n* One who hangs and fixes bells in houses

bellicose, bel'li kōs, *a* [L *bellicosus*, fr *bellum*, war DUEL] Inclined to war, warlike, pugnacious, indicating warlike feelings.

bellied, bel'lid, *a* Swelled or prominent, corpulent, bulging, swelled out in the middle

belligerent, bel-lij'er-ent, *a* [Formerly *belligerant*, fr L *belligerans*, *-antis*, pp of *belligero*, fr *bellum*, war, and *gero*, I carry on] Waging war, carrying on war, pertaining to war —— n A nation or state carrying on war, one engaged in fighting

bellite, bel'it, *n* [From the name *Bell*] An explosive substance recently introduced.

bell-man, bel'man, *n* A public crier who uses a bell.

bell-metal, bel'me-tal, *n* A mixture of copper and tin, used for making bells

bellow, bel'ō, *v i* pret & pp *bellowed*, bel'ōd, ppr *bellowing*, bel'ō-ing [A Sax *bylgean*, to bellow, *belgan*, to be angry allied to *bellan*, to bell, Icel *belja*, to bellow BELL] To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull, to make a loud outcry, to roar, to vociferate or clamour —— n A loud outcry, roar

bellows, bel'ōz, *n sing* and *pl* [Equivalent to a plural form of the word *belly*, fr A. Sax *bælg*, *belg*, *bolg*, a bag, a belly, bellows, seen also in Dan *blæsebalg*, G *blasebalg*, lit blast-bag, bellows BELLY] An instrument, utensil, or machine for blowing fires, supplying wind to organ-pipes, &c

bellows-fish, bel'ōz-fish, *n* A fish found on British shores having an oval body and a tubular elongated snout, called also *Trumpet-fish*

bell-pull, bel'pul, *n* That by which a bell is made to ring, a bell rope

bell-punch, bel'punsh, *n* A small punch combined with a little bell, used as a check on tramway-car conductors, &c

bell-ringer, bel'ring-er, *n* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell

bell-rope, bel'rōp, *n* A rope for ringing a bell

bell-tower, bel'tou er, *n* A tower containing a bell or bells, a campanile

bell-turret, bel'tu-ret, *n* A turret for a bell or bells, a belfry

bell-wether, bel'weTH er, *n* A wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

belly, bel'li, *n* [A Sax *bælg*, *belg*, *bolg*, bag, belly=Icel *belgr*, D *balg*, Dan *balg*, G *balg*, the belly, Goth *balgs*, a wine skin, akin to *bulge*, comp Gael and Ir *bolg*, *balg* the belly, a bag bellows *Bellows* is a plural form of this word.] That part of the body which contains the bowels, the corresponding part in animals, that which receives food, the abdomen, that which resembles the human belly in protuberance and cavity —— v t pret & pp *bellied*, bel'lid, ppr *bellying* bel'li ing To swell out, to fill, as a sail with the wind.—— v i To swell and become protuberant, like the belly

belly-band, bel'li band *n* A band that goes round the belly of a horse as part of its harness.

bellyful bel'li ful, *n* As much food as fills the belly plentiful supply
belly god bel'li god, *n.* One who makes a god of his belly a glutton.
belong be long' *v i* pret & pp *belonged*, be lon', ppr *belonging* be long'ing [Prefix *be*, and O E. *long* to belong to xtend in length to fr the adj *long*, comp D and G *belangen*, to concern, fr *belang* long] To be the property to appertain to be the concern or affai to be appendant or connected to be d to be domiciliated to have original residence in all senses followed by *to*
belonging be long'ing *n.* That which belongs to one used generally in plural possessions, property
beloved be luv'ed or be luv'ed, *pp* or *a* [Prefix *be*, and *loved*] Loved greatly loved dear to the heart.
below be lo' *pr p* [Prefix *be* and *low*] Under in place beneath, not as high as inferior to in rank, excellence, or dignity ——*adv* In a lower place, with respect to any object beneath on earth in hell in a court of inferior jurisdiction
belt belt, *n* [A. Sax. *belt*—Dan. *bælt* Icel. *beltí*, a belt, a girdle, f L. *balteus*, a belt (an Etruscan word) Comp Ir and Gael. *balt* a border a welt] A girdle a band, usually of leather a strip a stripe a band a band passing round two wheels, and communicating motion from one to the other ——*v t* pret. & pp *belted*, ppr *belting* belting To encircle to surround.
Beltane bel'tān, *n* [Ir and Gael *t* P *Bel*, the sun, the sun god, and *teine*, fire] A festival celebrated in Scotland on the first day of May (o s) and in Ireland on 21 t June, by kindling fires on the hills and eminences.
belted belt'ed, *a* Wearing a belt, marked or distinguished with a belt applied to ships of war protected by a horizontal belt of armour
belting belt'ing *n.* Belts taken generally the material of which the belts used in machinery are made
beluga, be-lū'ga, *n* [Rus *b l ga* fr *b lyi*, white] A kind of white whale killed for its oil and skin.
belvedere, bel'ved-ēr *n* [It *bel* beautiful, and *vedere* to see] In Italy an open erection on the top of a house in France, a summer house on an eminence
bema, be'ma, *n.* [Gr] A stage or platform for an orator part of a church raised above the rest and reserved for the higher clergy
bemire be mīr' *v t* pret & pp *bemired* be mīrd ppr *bemiring* be-mīr'ing [Prefix *be* and *mire*] To drag or sink in the mire to cover with mire
bemoan, be mōn' *v t*, pret & pp *bemoaned*, be mōnd' ppr *bemoaning* be-mōn'ing [*Be* and *moan*] To moan for to lament to bewail to express sorrow for
bemoaner be mōn'er *n.* One who bemoans.
bemuse be-mūz' *v t* [Prefix *be* and *muse*.] To sink in reverie muddled stupefied.
ben ben, *n.* A tree of India, called also *horse radish tree* having seeds or nuts that yield an oil *(ben oil of ben)*
ben ben, *n* [Gael. *beinn*, a peak] A mountain peak prefixed to the names of many of the mountains in Scotland north of the Firths of Clyde and Forth
bench, bensh, *n.* [A. Sax. *benc*—Sw *bänk*, Dan *bænk* Ice *bekkr*, a bench D *bank*, Dan. *bænk* Sw *bänk*, Icel. *bekkr* fr *bekkr*, a parallel form with *bank* BANK.] A long seat a strong table on which mechanics prepare their work the seat on which judges sit in court the seat of justice the persons who sit as judges the court. ——*v t* pret. & pp *benched*, bensht ppr *benching* bensh'ing To furnish with benches, to seat on a bench.——*v i* To sit on a seat of justice
bencher bensh'er *n* One of the senior barristers in an inn of court, who have the government of the society
bench mark, bensh mārk, *n.* A mark cut by surveyors on some durable object at some important point in their operations.
bend bend, *v t* pret & pp *bent* bent, or *bend i* bend'ed ppr *bending* ben'ding [A. Sax *bendan* to bend (Icel *benda* Sw *binda*, Dan *binde*) lit to bind and keep bent by the string fr stem of *b d* being, thus akin to *band* and *bond* comp F *bander un arc* to bend a bow fr *bande* a string] To curve or make crooked to crook in shooting (a bow) to deflect from a normal condition of straightness to direct to a certain point to subdue to cause to yield.——*v i.* To be or become curved or crooked to incline to lean or turn to be directed to bow or be submissive ——*n.* A curve a crook, a turn flexure incurvation *the bend* a band stretching diagonally across a shield.
bendable ben'da-bl. That may be bent.
beneath be neth' *pr p* [A Sax *beneoth* D *beneden*, G *beneeden*] prefix *be* and *neothan* below NETHER] Under in place lower in place than burdened or covered burdened with lower than in rank dignity or excellence below the level of *adv* In a lower place below
benedicite ben-e-dī'si-tē *n* [L bit bless ye the first word of the hymn fr L *benedicere* to bless] A canticle or hymn in the Book of Common Prayer
benedick benedict ben'e-dik, ben'e-dikt, *n* [fr mod L *benedictus*, blessed.] A sportive name for a married man from one of the characters (*Benedick*) in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*
Benedictine ben-e-dik'tin, *n* [From St *Benedict*] A Blackfriar a member of the order of monks founded about the year 530 by St. Benedict.
benedictine ben-e-dik'tin *n.* [See prec] A liqueur made by Benedictine monks at Fécamp in Normandy flavoured with herbs
benediction ben-ē-dik'shon, *n.* [L *benedictio—bene* well, and *dico dictum*, I speak. DICTION] The act of invoking a blessing the blessing pray or kind wishes uttered in favour of any person or thing a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness
benedictive benedictory ben-e-dik'tiv ben-e-dik'to-ri *a.* [See prec.] Giving a blessing expressing a benediction, or wishes for good.
Benedictus, ben-e-dik'tus, *n* [L blessed — Blessed be the Lord God of Israel &c.] The song of Zacharias in Luke i. used in the service of the Roman Catholic and the English Churches.
benefaction, ben-ē-fak'shon *n.* [L. *benefactio—bene* well, and *facio factum*, I make I do BENEFICE.] The act of conferring a benefit a benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.
benefactor ben-e-fak'tor *n* [L.L *benefactor* See prec] One who confers a benefit
benefactress, ben-ē-fak'tres, *n.* [*Benefactor* and *-ess*] A female who confers a benefit.
benefice ben'e-fis, *n.* [F *bénéfice* a benefice, f L *beneficium* a kindness, in late L an estate granted for life—*bene* well, and *facio* I do] An ecclesiastical living a church endowed with a revenue for the maintenance of divine service or the revenue itself
beneficed ben'e-fist, *a* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.
beneficence be nef'i-sens, *n.* [L *beneficentia—bene* well, *ficentia* making, f *facio* I make, I do BENEFICE] The practice of doing good active goodness, kindness, charity
beneficent be nef'i-sent, *a* [BENEFICENCE.] Doing good kind bountiful liberal munificent charitable
beneficently be nef'i-sent-li, *adv* In a beneficent manner
beneficial ben e fish'al, *a.* [L. *beneficium*, benefit. BENEFICE.] Contributing to a valuable end conferring benefit, advantageous useful profitable helpful.
beneficially ben-ē-fish'al-li, *adv* In a beneficial manner advantageously profitably helpfully
beneficiary ben-ē-fish'i-a-ri, *a* [L. *beneficiarius*, fr *beneficium*. BENEFICE.] Connected with the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages ——*n.* One who holds a benefice or who is in the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages one who receives something as a free gift
benefit ben'e fit, *n* [O F *benifite bienfet* O Pr *benfait* Pr *bienfaut* fr L *bene factum*, a benefit—*bene* well, *factum* done BENEFICE.] An act of kindness a favour conferred whatever is for the good or advantage of a person or thing advantage profit a public entertainment, the proceeds of which go to a performer or some special object. ——*v t.* pret & pp *benefited*, ben'e-fit-ed, ppr *benefiting* ben'e-fit-ing To do good to to be of service to to advantage ——*v i.* To gain advantage to make improvement.
benevolence be nev'o-lens, *n* [L *benevolentia—bene* well, and *volo* I will or wish. VOLUNTARY WILL.] The disposition to do good, the active love of mankind good-will kindness charitableness an act of kindness a contribution or tax illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England
benevolent, be nev'o-lent, *a* [L. *benevolens entis* BENEVOLENCE] Possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness inclined to charitable actions.
benevolently be nev'ō-lent-li, *adv* In a benevolent manner with good will.
Bengalee Bengali ben-gal-ē' *n* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal a native of Bengal.
Bengal light ben-gal'līt *n* A species of fireworks used as signals by night or otherwise
benight be nīt' *v t* pret & pp *benighted*, be nīt'ed ppr *benighting* be-nīt'ing [Prefix *be* and *night*] To brood with the shades of night to overtake with night in this sense usually in pp *fig* to involve in moral darkness or ignorance.
benign be nīn' *a* [L *benignus* for *benegnus* kind hearted—*benus* for *bonus*, good and *genus*, kind, race GENUS] Of a kind disposition gracious proceeding from or expressive of gentleness, kindness, or benignity salutary mild not severe or violent
benignant be nig'nant *a* [From L *benigna* and term. *-ant* BENIGN] Showing kindness, favour or happiness gracious favourable benign.
benignantly be-nig'nant-li, *adv* In a benignant manner
benignity be nig'ni-ti *n* [L *benignitas*, fr *benignus* BENIGN] Quality of being benign or benignant kindness of nature graciousness beneficence
benignly be nīn'li, *ad* In a benignant manner kindly graciously
benison ben'i-zn *n* [O Fr *benicon* fr L *benedictio* a benediction. *Benison* is thus the same word.] A blessing uttered by a person a benediction.
benjamin ben'ja-min *n* See *Penzoin*
benne ben'e *n.* [Malay] Sesame, an East Indian plant, from the seeds of which a valuable oil is expressed.
bent, bent, pret and pp of *bend*.——*n.* [From *bent* the pp of *bend* or a modification of *bend* Comp *extent*, *extend* *ascend*, *ascent*] Originally a condition of being bent (as a bow) flexure hence, turn inclination disposition tendency leaning or bias.
bent bent, *n.* [A. Sax. *beonot* O Sax *binot* O H G *binz*, G *binse* a rush origin unknown.] A wiry grass such as grows on common or neglected ground any wild place of land.
benumb be-num' *v t* pret & pp *benumbed*, be numd' ppr *benumbing* be num'ing [Prefix *be* and *numb*—A. Sax *benumen*, pp of *beniman*, to benumb, fr *be* and *niman*, to take to take away to seize NUMB.] To make numb or torpid to deprive of sensation to stupefy to render inactive.

benumbment, bē-num'ment, *n* Act of benumbing, torpidity

benzene, ben'zēn, *n* [From *benzoin*] A clear colourless liquid obtained from coal-tar, and much used as a solvent for removing grease spots, &c. Called also **benzole**, ben'zōl

benzoin, benzoine, ben zō'in or ben'zoin, *n* [Of Ar origin=Fr *benjoin*, Pg *beyoim*] Gum benjamin, a fragrant resinous juice flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree of Sumatra, &c

bepraise bē-prāz', *v t* pret & pp *bepraised*, bē-prāzd', ppr *bepraising*, bē-prāz'ing [Prefix *be*, and *praise*] To praise greatly or extravagantly

bequeath, bē-kwēTH', *v t* pret. & pp *bequeathed*, bē-kwēTHd, ppr *bequeathing*, bē-kwēTH'ing [A. Sax. *becwethan*—prefix *be*, and *cwethan*, to say QUOTH] To give or leave by will, to hand down to transmit

bequeathable, bē-kwēTH'a-bl, *a* Capable of being bequeathed.

bequeather, bē-kwēTH'er, *n* One who

bequeathment, bē-kwēTH'ment, *n* Act of bequeathing, a bequest

bequest, bē-kwest', *n* [From *bequeath*] That which is bequeathed, something left by will, a legacy

berate, bē-rāt', *v t* pret & pp *berated*, bē-rāt'ed, ppr *berating*, bē-rāt'ing To rate or chide vehemently, to scold.

Berber, ber'ber, *n* A person belonging to, or the language spoken by, certain tribes of North Africa (Barbary)

bere, bēr, *n* [A. Sax *bere*, barley, akin Icel. *barr* Goth *bariz*, barley BARN, BARLEY] A species of barley having six rows in the ear

bereave, bē-rēv', *v t* pret *bereaved*, bē-rēvd', *bereft*, bē-reft', pp *bereaved*, bē-rēvd', *bereft*, bē-reft', ppr *bereaving*, bē-rēv'ing [A Sax. *bereafian*—*be*, and *reafian*, to seize, to rob, to spoil REAVE, ROB] To deprive of, to strip, to make destitute, to rob

bereavement, bē-rēv'ment, *n* Act of bereaving, state of being bereft, deprivation particularly, the loss of a friend by death

bereft, bē-reft', *pp* of *bereave*

berg berg, *n* [From the *berg* of *iceberg*= G *berg*, a hill.] A large mass or mountain, as of ice, an iceberg

bergamot, ber'ga-mot, *n* [Fr *bergamote*, It *bergamotta*, fr *Bergamo*, in Italy] A variety of pear, an essence or perfume from the fruit of the lime, a coarse tapestry

bergmehl, berg'māl, *n* [G *berg*, mountain, and *mehl*, meal] Mountain meal, a geological deposit in the form of an extremely fine powder

bergomask, ber'gō-mask, *n* [It *bergamasco*, fr *Bergamo* in N Italy] A kind of rustic dance [*Shak.*]

berlin, ber'lin or ber-lin', *n* [From *Berlin*, the capital of Prussia] A four-wheeled vehicle of the chariot kind, first made at Berlin, a kind of fine dyed wool, a knitted glove of this wool

berm, berme, berm, *n* [O Fr *barre*, fr G *berme*, D *berm*, a berm=E *brim* border] A space of ground between a rampart and a moat or fosse; the bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the towing-path

berried, be'rid, *a* Furnished with berries

berry, be'ri, *n* [A Sax *berie*, a berry, Icel. *ber*, Sw *bar*, Dan *bær*, D *bezie bes* G *beere*, Goth *bas*, root seen in Skr *bhas*, to eat] A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing many seeds, and usually of no great size, what resembles a berry —*v i* pret & pp *berried*, be'rid, ppr *berrying*, be'ri ing To bear or produce berries

berserker, ber'ser ker *n* [Icel. *berserkr*, lit bear-sark' or bear shirt] A warrior or champion of heathen times in Scandinavia, a person of extreme violence and fury

berth, berth, *n* [Probably connected with verb to *bear*] Suitable room for a ship, a station in which a ship lies or can lie, a small room in a ship, a place for sleeping in a ship or railway-carriage, a post or appointment —*v t* pret & pp *berthed*, bertht, ppr *berthing*, berth'ing To assign a berth or station to, to allot a berth or berths to

berthage, berth'āj, *n* [*Berth* and *-age*] A charge made on vessels occupying a berth in a dock or harbour

beryl, be'ril, *n* [O Fr *beril*, fr L *beryllus*, Gr *bēryllos*, of eastern origin.] A mineral of great hardness, occurring in green or bluish-green six-sided prisms

beryline, be'ril-līn, *a* Like a beryl, of a light or bluish green.

beseech, bē-sēch', *v t* pret & pp *besought*, bē-sat', ppr *beseeching*, bē-sēch'ing [O E *besechen*, *buselen*—prefix *be*, and *seel*] To entreat, to implore, to petition, to beg eagerly for, to solicit

beseecher, bē-sēch'er, *n* One who beseeches

beseechingly, bē sēch'ing li, *adv* In a beseeching manner

beseem, bē-sēm', *v t* pret & pp *beseemed*, bē-sēmd', ppr *beseeming*, bē-sēm'ing [Prefix *be*, and *seem*, in old sense of become, be seemly] To become, to be fit for or worthy of.

beseeming, bē-sēm'ing, *a* Such as beseems, becoming, fit, worthy of

beseemingly, bē-sēm'ing li, *adv* In a beseeming manner

beset, bē set', *v t* pret & pp *beset*, bē set', ppr *besetting*, bē-set'ing [A Sax *besettan* to set near, to surround—prefix *be*, and *settan*, to set=O Frs *bisetta*, L G *besetten*, Dan *besætte*, G *besetzen*, Goth *bisatjan*] To distribute over, to surround, to inclose, to hem in, to besiege or invest, to press on all sides, so as to perplex (temptations that *beset* us), to press hard upon.

besetting, bē-set'ing *p a* That besets or is wont to beset, habitually assailing

beshrew, bē-shro', *v t* [Prefix *be*, and *shrew* SHREWD] To wish a curse to, to execrate used interjectionally as a mild imprecation

beside, bē-sīd', *prep* [Prefix *be*, and *side*] By or at the side of, near to, over and above, distinct from —**beside, besides**, bē-sīd', bē-sīdz', *adv* Moreover, not included in the number **besides**, bē sīdz', *prep* Over and above, separate or distinct from, in addition to

besiege, bē-sēj', *v t* pret & pp *besieged*, bē-sējd', ppr *besieging*, bē-sēj'ing [Prefix *be*, and *siege*] To lay siege to, or surround with armed forces, to beset, to invest, to harass

besieger, bē-sēj'er, *n* One who besieges

beslaver, bē-slav'er, *v t* pret & pp *beslavered*, bē-slav'erd, ppr *beslavering*, bē-slav'er-ing [Prefix *be*, and *slaver*] To cover with slaver, hence to cover with fulsome flattery

besmear bē smēr', *v t* pret & pp *besmeared*, bē smērd', ppr *besmearing*, bē smēr'ing [Prefix *be*, and *smear*] To smear over, to bedaub, to overspread with anything greasy, adhesive, or dirty, to soil

besmut, bē smut', *v t* pret & pp *besmutted*, bē-smut'ed, ppr *besmutting*, bē-smut'ing [Prefix *be*, and *smut*] To blacken with smut, to foul with soot

besom, bē'zum, *n* [A. Sax. *besema*, *besma*, a besom=D *bezem* G *besem*, *besen*, root unknown] A bundle of twigs for sweeping a broom

besot, bē-sot', *v t* pret & pp *besotted*, bē-sot'ed ppr *besotting*, bē sot'ing [Prefix *be*, and *sot*] To make sottish to infatuate, to stupefy, to make dull or senseless

besotted bē sot'ed, *p a* Made sottish by drink, stupid infatuated

besottedly, bē-sot'ed-li, *adv* In a besotted manner

besottedness bē-sot'ed nes, *n* State of being besotted.

bespangle, bē-spang'gl, *v t* pret & pp *bespangled* bē-spang'gld, ppr *bespangling* bē spang'gling [Prefix *be*, and *spangle*] To adorn with spangles to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant, to variegate

bespatter, bē-spat'ter, *v t* pret. & pp *bespattered*, bē-spat'terd ppr *bespattering*, bē-spat'ter-ing [Prefix *be*, and *spatter*] To spatter over, to soil with mud, filth, &c, to asperse

bespeak, bē-spēk', *v t* pret *bespoke*, bē-spōk', pp *bespoke*, bē-spōk', *bespoken*, bē-spō'kn, ppr *bespeaking*, bē-spēk'ing [Prefix *be*, and *speak*] To speak for, order, or engage beforehand, to forebode, to betoken, to indicate by outward appearance —*n* Among actors, a benefit.

bespeckle, bē-spek'l, *v t* pret & pp *bespeckled*, bē-spek'ld, ppr *bespeckling*, bē-spek'l ing [Prefix *be*, and *speckle*] To mark with speckles or spots

bespot, bē-spot', *v t* pret & pp *bespotted*, bē spot'ed, ppr *bespotting*, bē-spot'ing [Prefix *be*, and *spot*] To mark with spots

bespread, bē-spred', *v t* pret & pp *bespread*, bē-spred', ppr *bespreading*, bē-spred'ing [Prefix *be*, and *spread*] To spread over, to cover over

besprent, bē sprent' *pp* [A participle of the obsolete verb *besprenge*, to besprinkle—*be*, and A. Sax. *sprengan*, to sprinkle] Sprinkled or scattered. [Poetical]

besprinkle, bē spring'kl, *v t* pret & pp *besprinkled*, bē-spring'kld, ppr *besprinkling* bē-spring'kl ing [Prefix *be*, and *sprinkle*] To sprinkle over, to scatter over

Bessemer-steel, bes'e mer-stēl, *n* [From Sir H. *Bessemer*, the inventor of the process] Steel made directly from molten cast-iron by driving through it air so as to carry off carbon and impurities.

best, best, *a superl* [A. Sax *betest*, *betst*, *best*, serving as the superl. of *gód*, good= D and G *best*, Dan *best*, Icel *bestr*, Sw *bästa*, Goth *batista*, best The root is *bat*, *bet*, seen also in *better* BETTER] Most good, having good qualities in the highest degree, exceeding or excelling all —*n* The utmost, highest endeavour, as, to do one's *best* —*adv* In the highest degree, superlatively —**Best man**, the right-hand man or supporter of the bridegroom at a wedding

bestead, bē sted', *v t* pret. & pp *bestead*, bē-sted', ppr *besteading*, bē-sted'ing [Prefix *be* and *stead*, place] To help, avail, or benefit now usually in pp *bestead* placed, disposed, or circumstanced as to convenience, benefit, and the like; situated with *ill*, *well*, *sore* &c.

bestial, bes'ti al, *a* [L *bestialis*, fr *bestia*, a beast BEAST] Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts, brutish, beastly, vile, depraved

bestiality bes-ti al'i ti, *n* The quality of being beastly beastliness

bestialize, bes'ti al-īz, *v t* pret. & pp *bestialized*, bes'ti-al īzd, ppr *bestializing*, bes'ti al-īz-ing [*Bestial* and *-ize*] To make bestial or like a beast, to brutalize

bestially, bes'ti al li, *adv* In a bestial manner, in a manner below humanity

bestiarian, bes-ti ā'ri an, *n* [Formed in imitation of *humanitarian*] One who takes an interest in the kind treatment of beasts, one who opposes vivisection.

bestiary, bes'ti a ri *n* [L *bestiarius*, pertaining to beasts] One of those books written in the middle ages treating fancifully of the qualities of beasts

bestir, bē-ster', *v t* pret. & pp *bestirred*, bē-sterd', ppr *bestirring*, bē ster'ing [Prefix *be*, and *stir*] To stir up, to put into brisk or vigorous action, to move with life and vigour usually with reflexive pronoun

bestow, bē-stō', *v t* pret & pp *bestowed*, bē stōd', ppr *bestowing*, bē stō'ing [Prefix *be*, and *stow*] To stow away, to lay up, to give, to confer, to dispose of, to lay out, to apply, to deposit

bestowal, bē-stō'al, *n* [*Bestow* and *-al*] Act of bestowing, disposal.

bestower, bē-stō'er, *n* One who bestows; a giver, a disposer.

bestrew, bē-strō', *v t* pret. *bestrewed*, bē-strōd', pp *bestrewed*, bē-strōd', *bestrown*, bē-strōn' ppr *bestrewing*, bē-strō'ing [Prefix *be*, and *strew*] To scatter over, to besprinkle

bestride, bē strīd', *v t* pret *bestrid* bē-

strid' or **bestrode**, be-strōd' pp *bestrid* be-strid' *bestridden*, be-strid'n ppr *bestriding* be-strīd'ing [Prefix *be*, and *stride*] To straddle or step over to place a leg on each side of, to ride upon.

bestud be-stud' *v t* pret. & pp *bestudded* be-stud'ed ppr *bestudding* be-stud'ing [Prefix *be* and *stud*] To set with studs to adorn with bosses.

bet, bet, *s* [A contraction of *abet* to encourage, back up] A wager that which is laid, staked, or pledged in a contest the terms on which a bet is paid.—*v t* and *i* pret & pp *betted*, bet'ed ppr *betting* To stake or wager to lay a bet to lay a wager

betake be-tāk' *v t* pret *betook* be-tōk' pp *betaken*, be-tāk'n ppr *betaking* be-tāk'ing [Prefix *be* and *take*] To commit to to have recourse to to apply to resort with reflexive pronouns.

betel bettle be'tl, *s* [An Oriental word.] A species of pepper cultivated in Asia for its leaf which is chewed with the betel nut and lime —**betel nut**, *s* The kernel of the fruit of a beautiful palm tree found in India and the East

bethink, be-thingk' *v t* pret. & pp *bethought* be-thawt' ppr *bethinking* be-thingk'ing [Prefix *be*, and *think*=A. Sax. *thencan*] To call to mind to recollect to reflect to consider to take into one's head generally with reflexive pronoun.

betide be-tīd', *v t* pret *betid*, be-tīd' or *betided*, be-tīd'ed pp *betid*, be-tīd' ppr *betiding* be-tīd'ing [Prefix *be* and *tide* for A. Sax. *tidan*, to happen. TIDE.] To happen to to befall.—*v i* To come to pass to happen.

betimes, be-tīmz' *ad* [Prefix *be* for *by* and *time* with adverbial genitive termination.] Seasonably in good season or time early soon.

betoken be-tō'kn, *v t* pret. & pp *betokened*, be-tō'knd ppr *betokening* be-tō'kn-ing [Prefix *be* and *token*] To show or signify by a token or sign to foreshow to portend to signify

beton, bet'on or bā-tōn', *s* [Fr *beton*, fr L. *bitumen*, bitumen] A mixture of lime gravel, and cement concrete

betony bet'o-ni, *s* [L. *betonica*] A British plant formerly much employed in medicine, and sometimes used to dye wool of a fine dark yellow

betook, be-tŏk' *pret* of *betake*

betray be-trā' *v t* pret. & pp *betrayed*, be-trād' ppr *betraying* be-trā'ing [Prefix *be* and O Fr *trair*, Fr *trahir* to betray fr L. *tradere*, to give up or over TRADITION TRAITOR.] To deliver up by treachery or fraud to entrap to violate confidence to disclose or reveal treacherously or in breach of trust.

betrayal, be-trā'al, *s* [*Betray* and *-al*] Act of betraying an act of treachery

betrayer be-trā'er *s* One who betrays a traitor

betroth, be-trōth' *v t* pret & pp *betrothed*, be-trōthd' ppr *betrothing* be-trōth'ing [Formerly *betrothe betrouthe betrouthen* &c —prefix *be* and A. Sax. *treówth*, truth, troth. TROTH.] To affiance to contract to any one in order to marriage to pledge to marriage

betrothal betrothment, be-trōth'al, be-trōth'ment, *s* Act of betrothing mutual promise or contract of marriage

better bet'er *a comp* [A. Sax. *betera*, *betra*, with corresponding forms in the other Teutonic languages, such as D *beter*, Icel. *betri*, Sw *bättre* G *besser* PERT.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than another of greater excellence or higher quality superior improved in health. —*adv* In a more excellent manner in a higher degree.—**To be better off**, to be in improved or in superior circumstances —*v t* pret & pp. *bettered*, bet'erd ppr *bettering* bet'er-ing [From the adj] To make better to improve to ameliorate to amend to advance.—*s* A superior (Almost always used in the plural)

betterment, bet'er-ment, *s* A making better improvement improvement in value of property from increase of population or other local causes.

bettermost, bet'er-mōst, *a* Best

betterness bet'er-nes, *s* State of being better

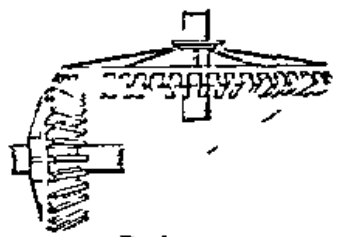
bettor bet'er *s* One who bets or lays a wager

between be-twēn' *prep* [A. Sax. *betweónum*, *betweónan*—prefix *be*, and dat. pl of *twéón*, twain, fr *twá* two akin to *twain twin two*] In the space place or interval of any kind separating in intermediate relation to from one to another of in partnership among so as to affect both of pertaining to one or other of two

betwixt be-twikst' *prep* [A. Sax. *betweox betweohs betwyx*—prefix *be* as in *twelve* fr *twá*, two The *t* is a crescent, as in *amulet* &c.] Between passing between from one to another

bevel be'el, *s* [O Fr *bevel* origin unknown.] An instrument for forming or taking angles an angle that is not a right angle a slant of a surface —*a* Having the form of a bevel slant awry oblique —*v t* pret & pp *bevelled* bev'eld ppr *bevelling* bev'el-ing To cut or form to a bevel angle —*v i* To slant, or incline off to a bevel angle

bevel-gear bev'l-ger *s* A species of wheel-work in which the shaft of the toothed



Bevel-gear

driving wheel forms an angle (usually a right angle) with the axis or shaft of the wheel driven

bevel wheel, bev'el-whēl, *s* A toothed wheel with the teeth cut to a bevel. *See* preceding art.

beverage, bev'er-āj, *s* [O Fr *bevrage beurrage*, fr *boivre*, *boire* to drink, fr L. *bibere*, to drink, as in *imbibe*] Liquor for drinking drink what is commonly drunk any pleasant mixed liquor

bevy bev'i, *s* [Perhaps of similar origin with *beverage* and originally a drinking company or animals collected at a watering place] A flock of birds a company of females.

bewail be-wāl' *v t* pret. & pp *bewailed*, be-wāld' ppr *bewailing* be-wāl'ing [Prefix *be* and *wail*.] To utter a wail of distress for to bemoan to lament to express deep sorrow for —*v i* To express or utter deep grief

bewailer be-wāl'er *s* One who bewails or laments.

beware be-wār' *v i* [*Be* imperative of verb to be, and *ware*=wary WARE, WARY Comp. *begone*=*be gone*] To be wary o cautious to take care to regard with caution now used only in imperative and infinitive, with of before the noun

beweep be-wēp' *v t* pret. & pp. *bewept* be-wept' ppr *beweeping* be-wēp'ing. [Prefix *be* and *weep*] To weep for to bedew with tears.

bewilder be-wil'der *s* pret. & pp. *bewildered*, be-wil'derd, ppr *bewildering* [Prefix *be*, and old *wilder* to lead astray WILD] To lead or bring into a state of confusion to confuse to puzzle to perplex.

bewilderment, be-wil'der-ment, *s* State of being bewildered confusion of mind perplexity

bewitch be-wich', *v t* pret & pp *bewitched*, be-wicht' ppr *bewitching* be-wich'ing [Prefix *be* and *witch*] To affect by witchcraft to enchant, to fascinate to charm to overpower by charms.

bewitcher be-wich'er *s* One that bewitches or fascinates

bewitchery, be-wich'er-i, *s* Witchery fascination charm

bewitching, be-wich'ing *p a* Having power to bewitch or fascinate by the arts of pleasing fascinating captivating enchanting

bewitchingly be-wich'ing-li, *adv* In a bewitching or fascinating manner

bewitchment, be-wich'ment, *s* Power of bewitching or charming state of being bewitched fascination.

bewray be-rā' *v t* pret & pp *bewrayed*, be-rād' ppr *bewraying* be-rā'ing [Prefix *be* and A. Sax. *wer jan*, to disclose accuse= D *verr gen* G *rugen* accuse] To disclose perfidiously to betray

bey bā *s* [Turk. a prince, a chief a governor] In Turkey a governor of a town or particular district of country a beg.

beyond be-yond' *prep* [A. Sax *begeond beyond* —prefix *be* and *geond* yond, yonder YON YONDER.] On the further side of farther onward than out of the reach of, remote from before above —*adv* At a distance yonder

bezant bez'ant, *s* [From *Byzantium*] A gold coin of Lyzantium a coin current in England from the tenth century till the time of Edward III

bezel bez'l, *s* [A form of *bezil*, Fr *biseau*, a slope. EASEL.] The part of a finger ring which surrounds and holds fast the stone the groove in which the glass of a watch is set.

bezetta, be-zet'a, *s* [It. *pezzetta*, dim of *pezza*=*piece*] Coarse linen rags or sacking soaked in certain pigments, which are thus prepared for exportation such pigment itself

bezique be-zēk' *s* [Fr *besigue* origin unknown.] A simple game at cards, played by two three, or four persons.

bezoar be-zōr' *s* [O Fr *bezoar* fr Per *pa'iz ar*—*pad* dispelling, and *zâhr* poison.] A concretion found in the intestines of some animals (especially ruminants) vulgarly supposed to be an antidote to poison.

bezonian be-zō'ni-an, *s* [From It. *bisogno* Fr *besoin*, need.] An indigent wretch a beggar scoundrel.

bhang bang, *s* [Skr *bhangî* hemp] An Indian variety of hemp having highly narcotic properties a drug prepared from it used as a narcotic.

biangular bī-ang'gū-lar *a* [L. *bi*, *bis* two, and E. *angular*] Having two angles or corners

biarticulate bī-kär-tik'ū-lāt, *a* [Prefix *bi*, two and *articulate*] Having two joints

bias bī'as, *s* pl **biases**, bī'as-ez [Fr *biais* perhaps fr L.L. *bi ax bifaria*, two-faced—L. *bi*, double and *facies*, the face] A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line a leaning of the mind inclination sympathy bent prejudice anything which influences one.—*v t* pret. & pp *biased* or *biassed* bī'ast ppr *biasing* or *biassing* bī'as-ing To incline to one side to give a particular direction to the mind to incline to warp to prejudice.

biased biassed, bī'ast *p a* Having a bias warped prejudiced.

biaxial biaxial bī-ak'si-al, bī-ak'sī-al, *a* [Prefix *bi*, double, and *axial*, *axial*] Having two axes.

bib bib *v t* & *i* pret. & pp *bibbed* bibd ppr *bibbing* bib'ing. [L. *bibo bibere*, I drink.] To sip, to tipple to drink frequently —*s* (So called because protective of the child's dress when drinking.) A

piece of cloth worn by children over the breast

bibacious, bī-bā'shus, *a* [L *bibax*, *bibacis* BIB] Addicted to drinking

bibasic, bī-bās'ik, *a* [*Bi* or *bis*, two, and *basis*, a base] Said of acids which combine with two equivalents of a base

bibber, bib'er, *n* [From *bib*, to drink BIB] A drinker, a tippler, a man given to drinking, as, *wine bibber*

Bible, bī'bl, *n* [Fr *bible*, fr Gr *biblia*, the books, pl. of *biblion*, dim fr *biblos*, papyrus, paper, a book] THE BOOK, by way of eminence, the sacred Scriptures, consisting of two parts, the Old Testament, originally written in Hebrew, the New Testament in Greek

biblical, bib'lik al, *a* Pertaining to the Bible

biblically, bib'lik-al li, *adv* In accordance with the Bible

biblicist, bib'li-sist, *n* One skilled in biblical knowledge, one who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith.

bibliographer, bib li-og'ra-fer *n* One versed in bibliography, one who writes about books

bibliographical bib'li-ō-graf''ik al *a* Pertaining to bibliography or the history of books

bibliography, bib-li-og'ra-fi *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *graphō*, I write, I describe] A description, account, or history of books, a list of books, with their titles, dates of publication &c

bibliolater, bibliolatrist, bib-li-ol'a-ter, bib-li-ol'a-trist, *n* [See prec] A book-worshipper, a worshipper of the Bible

bibliolatry, bib-li-ol'a-tri, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *latreia*, worship] Worship paid to books, excessive reverence for any book, especially the Scriptures

bibliological, bib'li-ō-loj''ik-al, *a* Pertaining to bibliology

bibliology, bib-li-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *logos*, discourse, treatise] Biblical literature, bibliography

bibliomancy, bib li-ō-man si, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *manteia* divination] Divination performed by means of a book, divination by means of the Bible

bibliomania, bib'li-ō-mā''ni-a, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *mania*, madness] Book-madness, a rage for possessing rare and curious books

bibliomaniac, bib'li-ō-mā''ni ak, *n* One affected with bibliomania

bibliopegy, bib li-op'e-ji, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *pēgnymi*, I make firm] The art of bookbinding

bibliophile bib'li-ō-fil, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *philos*, a friend] A lover of books

bibliopolist, bibliopole, bib-li-op'o-list bib'li-ō-pōl, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *pōleō*, I sell] A bookseller

bibliotheca, bib-li-ō-thē'ka *n* [L, fr Gr *bibliothēkē—biblion*, a book, and *thēkē*, a case, repository] A collection of books, a library

bibliothecary, bib-li oth'e-ka ri, *a* [L *bibliothecarius* See prec] Belonging to a library

bibulous, bib'ū lus, *a* [L *bibulus*, fr *bibo*, I drink] Spongy, that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture, addicted to drinking intoxicants, pertaining to the drinking of intoxicants

bicameral, bī kam'er-al, *a* [L prefix *bi*, twice, and *camera*, a chamber CHAMBER] Pertaining to or consisting of two legislative or other chambers

bicarbonate, bī kar'bon āt, *n* [Prefix *bi*, and *carbonate*] A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base

bice, bise, bīs, bīs, *n* [Fr *bis*, etymol. uncertain] A name given to two colours used in painting, one blue, the other green, and both native carbonates of copper

bicentenary, bī-sen'te-na-ri, *n* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *centenary*] The period of two hundred years, the commemoration of an event that happened two hundred years before

bicentennial, bī-sen ten'ni-al, *a* [Prefix *bi*, and *centennial*] Lasting two hundred years, occurring every two hundred years

biceps, bī'seps, *n* [L, fr *bi*, double, and *caput*, the head.] A muscle having two heads or origins, the name of two muscles, one of the arm, the other of the thigh

bichromate, bī krō'māt, *n* [Prefix *bi*, two, and *chromate*] A compound containing two parts of chromic acid to one of another ingredient

bicipital, bicipitous, bī sip'it-al, bī-sip'it-us, *a* [L *bis*, double, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head] Having two heads or origins, pertaining to a biceps.

bicker, bik'er, *v i* pret & pp *bickered*, bik'erd ppr *bickering*, bik'er-ing [Origin doubtful, probably from the root of *beak*] To skirmish, to fight off and on to quarrel, to scold, to contend in petulant altercation, to run rapidly with some noise, as a stream, to make a clattering noise —— n. A confused fight.

biconcave, bī-kon'kāv, *a* [Prefix *bi*, double, and *concave*] Hollow or concave on both sides

biconvex, bī kon'veks, *a* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *convex*] Convex on both sides

bicorn, bicornous bī'korn, bī-kor'nus, *a* [L *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, a horn] Having two horns, crescent-shaped

bicorporal, bī-kor'po-ral, *a* [L. *bis*, double, and *corpus*, a body] Having two bodies, double-bodied

bicuspid, bī-kus'pid, *a* [L prefix *bi*, two, and *cuspis*, a prong] With two cusps or points two-fanged often applied to teeth

bicycle, bī'si-kl, *n* [L prefix *bi*, two, and Gr *kyklos*, a circle or wheel] A vehicle with two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a curved metal bar carrying a seat, the machine being propelled by the feet of the rider acting on levers

bicyclist, bī'sik-list, *n* One who rides on a bicycle

bid, bid, *v t* pret *bid* bid, or *bade*, bad, pp *bid*, bid, *bidden*, bid'n, ppr *bidding*, bid'ing [Partly fr A Sax *biddan* (pret *bæd*), to pray, ask, declare, command=Icel. *bidja*, G *bitten*, Goth *bidjan*, to ask, to pray partly fr A Sax *beódan* (pret *bead*), to offer, to bid, to command=D *bieden*, G *bieten*, Sw *bjuda* Goth *biudan* to offer, command.] To ask, request, or invite (a person), to pray, to wish, to say by way of greeting or benediction, to order to command, to offer to propose to propose to give —— n. An offer of a price, especially at an auction.

biddable, bid'a-bl, *a* Ready to do what one bids, obedient, docile

bidder, bid'er, *n* One who bids, one who offers a price at an auction

bidding, bid'ing, *n* Act of one who bids, invitation, order, injunction command

bide, bīd, *v t* pret & pp *bode*, bōd, ppr *biding*, bīd'ing [A Sax *bidan*=Icel *bida*, O Frs *bida*, D *beiden*, Goth *beidan* Hence *abide*] To dwell, to inhabit, to remain —— v t. To endure to suffer, to abide

bidental, bī-den'tal, *a* [L *bidens—bis*, double, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth] Having two teeth, two-toothed.

bidery, bid'er i, *n* [From *Bidar*, a town in India] An alloy of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, used in India for making many elegant articles

bidet, bi-det' or bē-dā, *n* [Fr] A horse for carrying a trooper's baggage, a chamber pot mounted on a stand, a sort of small portable bath

biennial, bī-en'ni-al, *a* [L *biennium*, a space of two years—prefix *bi*, twice, *annus*, a year] Continuing for two years taking place once in two years —— n. A plant which lives only two years, taking two years to produce its flowers and fruit

biennially, bī-en'ni al li, *adv* In a biennial manner, once in two years, at the return of two years

bier, bēr, *n* [O E *beere*, *bere*, A. Sax *baer*, a bier (=O Frs *bere*, D *baar*, G *bahre*, &c), from the root of *bear*, to carry] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying a corpse to the grave

biestings, bēst'ingz. See BEESTINGS

bifarious, bī-fā'ri us, *a* [L *bifarius*, two-fold.] Divided into two parts, double, twofold

biffin, bif'in, *n* [From the resemblance of its flesh to *beef*] A kitchen apple cultivated in England

bifid, bī'fid, *a* [L *bifidus*—prefix *bi*, twice, *findo*, *fidi*, I split] Cleft or divided into two parts, forked.

bifilar, bī-fī'ler, *a* [L prefix *bi*, twice, and *filum*, a thread] Two-threaded, fitted or furnished with two threads (a *bifilar* micrometer)

bifold, bī'fōld *a* [Prefix *bi*, and *fold*] Twofold, double of two kinds, degrees, &c

bifoliate, bī-fō'li āt, *a* [L *bis*, and *folium*, a leaf] Having two leaves

biform, bī'form, *a* [L *biformis—bis*, double, and *forma*, form] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes

bifurcate, bifurcated, bī-fer'kāt, bī-fer'kāt-ed, *a* [L *bifurcus—bis* double, and *furca*, a fork] Forked, divided into two branches

bifurcation, bī fer-kā'shon, *n* [See prec.] The state of being bifurcate, a forking or division into two branches

big, big *a* [Etymology doubtful, perhaps connected with Sc. or North E. to *big*, Icel *byggva*, Dan *bygge* to build.] Having size, especially great size, great, large, bulky, pregnant, full of something important, fraught, tumid, haughty, arrogant, pompous

big.amist, big'am ist, *n* [*Bigany* and *-ist*] One who has committed bigamy

bigamy, big'a-mi, *n* [L *bis* twice, and Gr *gamos*, marriage] The crime of having two (or more) wives or husbands at the same time

bigg, big, *n* [Icel *bygg*, Dan *byg*, barley fr root meaning to grow, seen in verb to *be*] A variety of winter barley having six rows of grains here

biggin, big'gin, *n* [Fr *beguin*, the cap of the *Beguines*, an order of female devotees] A child's cap, a night-cap, a coif

biggin, big'in, *n* [From a Mr *Biggin*, the inventor] A coffee pot with a contrivance for straining the grounds from the coffee made in it.

biggish, big'ish, *a* Rather big

big-horn, big'hōrn, *n* A large wild species of sheep found in the western mountains of N America

bight, bīt, *n* [A Sax *byht*, fr *bugan*, *bugan*, to *bow* or bend=L G Dan Icel *bugt*, D *bocht*, G *bucht*, a bending a bay Bow] A bend, or small bay, the double part of a rope when folded, a loop

bigly big'li, *adv* In a big or tumid, swelling, blustering manner

bigness big'nes *n* Quality of being big, bulk, size largeness, dimensions

Bignonia, big nō ni a, *n* [After M *Bignon*, librarian to Louis XIV] A genus of plants, inhabitants of hot climates, usually climbing shrubs with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers.

bigot, big'ot, *n* [Fr *bigot*, a bigot It *bigotto*, *bigozzo* Etymology uncertain Some suppose it a corruption of *Visigoth*] A person obstinately wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, or practice, a person blindly attached to any opinion, system, or party

bigoted, big'ot-ed, *a* [*Bigot* and *-ed*] Having the character of a bigot, blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, or ritual

bigotedly, big'ot-ed-li, *adv* In a bigoted manner

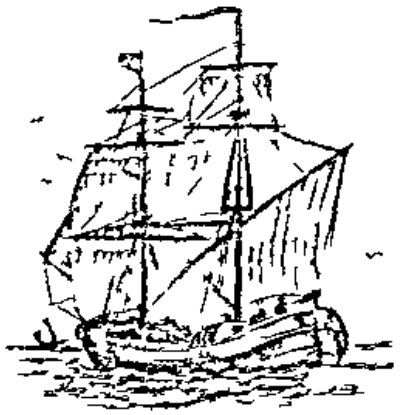
bigotry, big'ot-ri, *n* [*Bigot* and *ry*] Blind or unreasonable zeal in favour of a creed party, sect, or opinion, excessive zeal, intolerance

bijou bē-zhō', *n* ; pl **bijoux**, bē zhō' [Fr Origin unknown] A pretty trinket, a jewel

bijouterie be zhō-t ē *n.* [Fr *bijouterie* Lit yr] Jewelry trinkets

bilabiate bī lā b āt, *a* [L. *bi*, twice and *labium*, a lip.] Having two lips, or parts like lips

bilander bī'lan-der *n* [D *bijlander* *bij* by near and *land* land] A small



Bilander

merchant vessel with two masts used chiefly in the Dutch coasting trade and canals a kind of boy

bilateral bī lat er al, *a* [L *bis* double, and *latus*, *lateris* side] Having two sides pertaining to two sides two-sided

bilberry b l'ber-ī *n* [M y be for *bull-berry* but comp Dan. *bollebær* bilberry *bolle*, of doubtful meaning and *bær* a berry] A dark blue or almost black berry the fruit of a small shrub the whortleberry or blaeberry the shrub itself

bilbo bil'bō, *n* [From *Bilboa*, in Spain famous for swords] A rapier a sword—

bilboes bil'bō z, *n. pl.* On board of ships, a sort of stocks for offenders

bile bīl, *n* [F bile L. *bilis* bile, also anger spleen] A yellow bitter liquid secreted in the liver and serving to aid digestion choler ill-nature spleen anger

bilge, bilj *n* [A different orthography of *bulge*.] The protuberant part of a cask at the middle the breadth of a ship s bottom —*v i* pret. & pp *bilged*, bilging ppr *burning* bilging To suffer a fracture or spring a leak in the bilge or bottom, as a ship

bilge-water bilj wa-ter *n* Water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom

biliary bil'ya-rī, *a* [Fr *bil* or fr L. *bilis*, Bile] Belonging to the bile conveying the bile

bilingual bī lin'gwal, *a* [L. *bilinguis*—*bi*, double, and *lingua*, a tongue, a language] Containing or expressed in two languages.

bilinguist bī l ing gwist, *n.* One who speaks two languages.

bilious, bil'yus, *a* [F *bilieux*, fr *bilis*, bile] Pertaining to bile affected by bile having the health deranged from excess of bile in the system

biliousness *n*, bil -yus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being bilious, or of suffering from an excessive secretion of bile.

bilitteral, bī-lit-er-al, *a.* [L. *bis* and *littera* a letter LITERAL.] Consisting of two letters.

bilk, bilk, *t* pret. & pp. *bilked* bilkt, ppr *bilking* bilking [Probably a form of *balk*.] To deceive or defraud to decamp without paying to leave in the lurch.

bill bil, *n* [A. Sax. *bile* a beak perhaps connected with *bill*, weapon.] The beak of a bird, anything resembling a bird's bill or beak —*v i* pret. & pp. *billed*, billing ppr *billing* To join bills, as doves to caress *to fondle*

bill bil, *n.* [A Sax *bil*, *bill*, a bill, a sword, & *bil* and *bill* a pick Sw *bill*, a ploughshare root in Skr *bhid*, to pierce] A cutting instrument, hook-shaped towards the point, used in pruning &c a bill hook an ancient military weapon

bill bil, *n* [O Fr *bille* a label or note fr L.L. *billa*, *bulla* a seal, a letter a roll fr L *bulla* a boss, a stud, whence *bull* a papal edict] A written statement of certain particulars an account of money due of goods purchased, &c written declaration of some wrong or grievance &c a written promise to pay or document inclining one to pay a specified sum at a certain date draught of a proposed new law an advertisement posted up a placard.—*Bill of exchange* an order drawn by one person on another requesting or directing him to pay money at a specified time to some person assigned who may either be the drawer himself or some other person.—*Bill of fare* a list of refreshments ready to be supplied.—*Bill of lading*, a memorandum of goods shipped on board of a vessel.—*Bill of mortality* an official return of the number of deaths occurring in a place within a certain time *Bill of sale*, a formal instrument for the transfer of personal property empowering the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid at the appointed time —*v t.* pret. & pp *billed* bild ppr *billing* bil ing To announce by bill to stick bills on.

bill broker bil'brō-ker *n* One who buys, negotiates, or discounts bills of exchange promissory notes, and the like

billed bild, *a* Having a bill or beak of such or such kind.

billet bil et, *n* [Fr *billet* dim. of *bille* BILL (paper)] A small paper or note in writing a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge the place where a soldier is lodged a situation or appointment.——*v t.* pret & pp *billeted*, billet-ed, pp *billeting* billeting To direct by a billet or ticket where to lodge to quarter as soldiers.——*v i.* To be quartered, as soldiers to lodge

billet bil et, *n* [Fr *billette* *billot* a log dim. of *bille*, the stock of a tree origin unknown.] A small stick or round piece of wood, used especially for firewood.

billet-doux, bil-e-dō' *n* [Fr *billet* a small note and *doux* sweet, pleasant.] A love note or letter

bill hook bil'huk, *n.* A kind of hatchet with a hook at the end of the cutting edge

billiard marker bil yerd mär ker *n* One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game

billiards bil yerdz, *n pl* [Fr *billard* the game of billiards, a billiard-cue *fr bille* (whence *billet* a piece of wood)] A game played on a long rectangular table with small ivory balls and maces or cues

billingsgate bil'lingz-gāt, *n.* [From a market of this name in London, celebrated for its foul language] Foul language scurrilous

billion bil yon *n.* [F *billion*, fr L. *bis* twice (here referring to the second power) and *million*] A million of millions or according to another system of notation, a thousand millions.

bill man bil'm n, *n* He who uses a bill. applied particularly to soldiers

billon bil on *n* [Fr] An alloy of precious metal with a large admixture of base metal, used in some countries for coins of low value

billow bil'lō, *n* [Same as Icel. *bylgja*, Dan. *bølge* Sw *bölja* a swell, a billow *fr* root *ṅ bhar bhṛi* *bhṛinâmi*] A great wave or surge of the sea.——*v i.* pret. & pp *billowed*, bil'lōd ppr *billowing* bil'lō-ing. To swell to rise and roll in large waves or surges

billowy bil'lō-ī, *a* [*Billow* and *-y*] Swelling or rolled into large waves

bill-sticker bil'stik er *n* One who posts or sticks up bills or advertisements

billy boy bil'lī boi, *n* [Origin unknown] A flat-bottomed, bluff bowed barge

bilobate bī lō bāt, *a* [Prefix *bi* twice and *lobate*] Divided into two lobes *fr bilobate* leaf)

bilocular bī-lok'ū-ler *a* [L. *bi* twice and *locus* a cell, *fr locus*, a place] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally

bilophodont bī l'fō-dont, *a* [Prefix *bi*, double Gr *loph-os* crest, *odous odontos* a tooth.] Double-crested said of teeth

bimaculate bī mak u lāt, *a* [L. *bi*, twice doubly and *macula* a spot.] Having two spots marked with two spots

bimanal bī ma-nal, *a pl* [See next] Animals having two hands.

bimanous bī man us, *a* [L. *bis*, twice, double, and *manus* a hand.] Having two hands

bimensal bī men sal, *a* [L. *bis* twice and *mensis* a month.] Occurring once in two months

bimetallic bī-me-tal'ik *a.* [Prefix *bi* twice and *metallic*] Of or pertaining to two metals pertaining to the use of a double standard in currency

bimetallism bī-met al izm, *n* [See next] That system of currency which recognizes coins of two metals, as silver and gold, as legal tender to any amount, a fixed ratio being established between them.

bimetallist bī met al ist, *n* One who favours bimetallism.

bimonthly bī-m nth'lī, *a* [Prefix *bi* twice and *monthly*] Occurring every two months

bin bin, *n* [A. Sax. *binn* *binne*, a bin, a hutch, same as D *ben* G *benne*, *binne* a basket of Celtic origin (Gaulish)] A receptacle for corn a box used as a repository or one of the subdivisions of a cellar for wine bottles

binacle bin a-kl, *n.* Same as *Binnacle*

binary bī na-ri, *a* [L. *bini* two and two *bis* two] Compounded of two two-fold double—*Binary star* one of two stars, the one revolving round the other or both round their common centre of gravity

binate bī nāt, *a* [L. *bini*, two by two Being double or in couples growing in pairs

bind bīnd, *v t* pret. & pp *bound* bound ppr *binding* (A. Sax *bindan*, pret *band* pp *bunden*) = O Sax *bindan*, D *binden* Icel. *binda* Dan *binde* G *binden* Goth. *bindan* reg with Skr *bandh* to bind] To tie or fasten to connect to confine with a cord or anything that is flexible, to put a ligature or bandage on to put in bonds or fetters to confine to restrain to oblige to constrain to render costive to make hard or firm to form a border round to sew together and cover (a book) to engage by a promise, agreement vow law duty or any other moral or legal tie ——*v i.* To grow hard or stiff to be of astringency

binder bīnd er, *n* A person who binds one who binds books or sheaves of grain anything that binds a bandage

bindery bīnd er-ī, *n* [*Binder* and *-y*] A place where books are bound.

binding, bīnd ing *a.* Serving to bind that obliges obligatory astringent ——*n.* Act of one who binds that which binds the cover and sewing, &c of a book something that secures the edge of cloth.

bindingly bīnd'ing li, *adv* In a binding manner so as to bind.

bind weed bīnd wēd, *n.* The name for common twining or trailing plants of the con olvulus family

bine bīn, *n* [From the verb to *bind*] The slender stem of a climbing plant sometimes written *Byne*

binervate bī nerv āt, *a.* [L. *bis* and *nervus*, a nerve] Two-nerved.

bing, bing *n* [Same as Sw *binge* Icel. *bing* or a heap.] A large heap, as of coal, ore &c

binnacle bin a-kl, *n* [Formerly *bittacle* fr Fr *habitacle* a little house for a lobster and steersman, fr L. *habitaculum*, an abode fr *habito* I dwell. HABITATION.] A frame-work or case on the deck of a vessel and in which a lighted compass is kept.

binocle, bī no-kl, *n* [L. *bini* two and two, double and *oculus* eye] A telescope with two tubes side by side for viewing objects with both eyes at once

binocular, bī nok'ū-ler, *a* [See prec.] Having two eyes, adapted for both eyes —*n.* A sort of double telescope of small size, a field glass or opera-glass for using with both eyes at once

binomial, bī-nō'mi-al, *a* or *n* [L *bis*, and *nomen*, a name, a term.] *Alg* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign *plus* (+) or *minus* (−) —Binomial theorem, a celebrated theorem by Sir Isaac Newton, for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it

binominal, bī-nom'i-nal, *a* [L *bis*, twice, *nomen*, *nominis*, a name] Consisting of or pertaining to two names, pertaining to the scientific naming of plants and animals by genus and species

binturong, bin'tū-rong, *n* [Native name] An ursine animal allied to the raccoon, found in the Malay Archipelago

biodynamics, bī'ō-di-nam'iks, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and E. *dynamics* (which see)] The doctrine of vital forces or energy

biogenesis, bī-ō-jen'e-sis, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation] The origin of what has life from living matter, the doctrine which holds that living organisms can spring only from living parents as opposed to *abiogenesis*, or spontaneous generation —**biogenesist**, **biogenist**, bī-ō-jen'e-sist, bī-oj'e-nist, *n* One who favours the theory of biogenesis —**biogeny**, bī-oj'e-ni, *n* Same as *Biogenesis*

biographer, bī-og'ra-fer, *n* A writer of biography

biographical, bī-ō-graf'ik al, *a* Pertaining to biography

biographically, bī-ō-graf'ik-al-li, *adv* In the manner of a biography

biography, bī-og'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and *graphō*, I write, I delineate] A delineation or history of the life and character of a particular person, a life a memoir, biographical writings in general

biologic, **biological**, bī-ō loj'ik, bī-ō-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to biology

biologist, bī-ol'o-jist, *n* One skilled in or who studies biology

biology, bī-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and *logos*, discourse, treatise] The science of life that branch of knowledge which treats of the life features of animals and plants as a whole, including their morphology, physiology, origin or development, and distribution

biometry, bī-om'et-ri, *n* [Gr *bios* life, and *metron*, a measure] The measurement of life the calculation of the probable duration of human life

bioplasm, bī'ō-plazm *n* [Gr *bios*, life and *plasma*, anything formed, *fr plassō*, I form] The substance constituting the living matter of the elementary cell in plants and animals, germinal matter —**bioplasmic**, bī-ō-plaz'mik, *a* Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm

biotaxy, bī'ō tak-si *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and *taxis*, arrangement] The scientific classification of animals and plants

biotic, **biotical**, bī-ot'ik, bī-ot'i kal, *a* [Gr *biōtikos*, pertaining to life, fr *bios*, life] Pertaining to animal life or the life of organized creatures, vital

biparous, bip'a-rus, *a* [L. *bis*, and *pario*, I bring forth] Bringing forth two at a birth

bipartite, bī par'tīt, *a* [L *bis*, and *partitus*, divided, fr *partio*, I divide PART] Divided into two parts, having two correspondent parts —**bipartition**, bī-pär ti'shon, *n* The act of making or state of being bipartite

biped, bī'ped, *n* [L *bipes*, *bipedis*—*bis* double, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] An animal having two feet, as man —**bipedal**, bī'ped-al, *a* Having two feet

bipennate, bī pen'nāt, *a* [L *b*, double, and *penna*, a wing] Having two wings, or organs resembling wings

bipinnate, bī pin'nāt *a* [L *bi* double, and *pinnate*, winged] Doubly pinnate

bipolar, bī-pō'ler, *a* [Prefix *bi*, and *polar*] Having two poles; doubly polar

biquadratic, bī-kwod rat'ik, *n* [L *bi*, double, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.] In *math* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself, the square of the square —*a* Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power

biramous, bī-rā'mus, *a* [L prefix *bi*, twice, and *ramus*, a branch] Possessing or consisting of two branches, dividing into two branches

birch, berch, *n* [From A. Sax. *birce*, *bierce*, a birch, there being also another form *berc*, *beorc*=Icel and Sw *björk*, Dan and Sc. *birk* (comp Sc *kirk*, E. *church*), D *berk*, G *birke*, Rus *bereza*, Lith *berzas*, Skr *bhurja*—a birch] A tree having small leaves, white bark, and a fragrant odour, an instrument of punishment originally made of birch twigs

birchen, berch'en, *a* Made of birch, consisting of birch

birch-wine, berch'wīn, *n* A fermented drink from the sap of the birch obtained in spring

bird, berd, *n* [A. Sax. *bird*, or more generally *brid*, a young bird, a word of unknown connections *Foul* was originally the word for bird in general] A feathered, warm-blooded animal with two legs and two wings, producing young from eggs, one of the feathered class (Aves) of the vertebrate animals —*v.i.* pret & pp *birded*, berd'ed, ppr *birding*, berd'ing To catch birds

bird-bolt, berd'bōlt, *n* An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds

bird-call, berd'kal, *n* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them

bird-cherry, berd'che-ri, *n* A species of cherry having fruit only fit for birds

bird-lime, berd'līm, *n* A viscous substance prepared from holly bark, &c, and used to catch birds

bird-of-paradise, berd-ov-pa'ra-dīs, *n* A bird found in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the male being celebrated for its gorgeous plumage

bird-organ, berd'ōr-gan, *n* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes

bird's-eye, bérd'ī *n* The popular name of several plants a kind of manufactured tobacco —Bird's-eye maple, the wood of the sugar maple, *which is marked by little* knotty spots resembling birds' eyes —Bird's eye view, a view or *landscape shown as it* might appear to a flying bird, hence, a rapid and comprehensive view of *a subject*

bird's-foot, berdz'fut, *n* A name for several plants, having legumes somewhat resembling the claws of a bird

bird's-nest, berdz'nest, *n* A name of several plants, especially a British orchid having a root resembling a nest

bird-spider, berd'spī-der, *n* A Brazilian species of spider large enough to prey on small birds

bireme, bī'rēm, *n* [L *biremis*—*bi*, two, and *remus*, an oar] An ancient Greek or Roman vessel with two banks or tiers of oars

biretta, **beretta**, bi ret'ta, be-ret'ta *n* [It. *berretta*, L L *birettum*, *barretum*, dim of *birrus* a hood.] *A square cap worn by* ecclesiastics, priests have it black, bishops purple, cardinals red

birostrate, bī ros'trāt, *a* [L. *bi*, twice, and *rostrum*, a beak] Having a double beak

birth, berth, *n* [Not fr A. Sax (*ge*)*byrd*, birth, but rather fr Icel *burdhr*=Dan *byrd*, Sw *bord*, G *geburt*, Goth *gabaurth*, all fr root of verb to *bear*] The act or process of being born, the occasion of an individual's coming into life, the act of bearing or *bringing forth*, act of coming into life nativity extraction, rank by descent, origin beginning

birthday, berth'dā *n* The day on which a person is born or its anniversary

birth-mark, berth'märk, *n* Some congenital *mark or blemish* on a person's body

birthnight, berth'nīt, *n* The night in which a person is born or its anniversary

birthplace, berth'plās *n* The place where a person is born, place of origin.

birthright, berth'rīt, *n* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, right of primogeniture

birth-root, berth'rot, *n* A North American plant, the roots of which are esteemed as astringent, tonic, and antiseptic.

biscuit, bis'kit, *n* [Fr *biscuit*, fr L *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, pp of Fr *cuire*, to bake, fr L *coquere*, *coctus*, to cook. COOK.] A kind of hard, dry, flat bread, a kind of small baked cake, porcelain or earthenware after being first fired, unglazed porcelain

bisect, bī-sekt', *v t* pret & pp *bisected*, bī-sekt'ed, ppr *bisecting*, bī sekt'ing [L *bis*, twice, and *seco*, *sectus*, I cut SECTION] To cut or divide into two equal parts

bisection, bī sek'shon, *n* [See prec] Act of bisecting, division of any line or quantity into two equal parts

bisegment, bī-seg'ment, *n* [Prefix *bi*, and *segment*] One of the parts of a bisected line

biserial, **biseriate**, bī-sē'ri-al, bī sē'ri āt, *a* [Prefix *bi*, and *series*] Arranged in two series or rows

bisexual bī seks'ū-al, *a* [Prefix *bi*, and *sexual*] Having the organs of both sexes in one individual, of two sexes, hermaphrodite

bishop, bish'up, *n* [A Sax *biscop*, *bisceop*, a bishop, fr Gr *episcopos*, an overseer—*epi*, over, and *skopeō*, I look *Bishop* is the same word as Fr *evêque* (a bishop), though they have not a letter in common] A spiritual superintendent or director, a prelate the head of a diocese, having its spiritual direction and government, the oversight of the clergy within it, and with whom rests the power of ordination, confirmation and consecration a piece in the game of chess

bishopric, bish'up-rik, *n* [*Bishop*, and *ric*, jurisdiction=A. Sax. *rice*, D *rijk*, G *reich*, realm, dominion akin to *rich*] The office of a bishop a diocese

bishop-weed, bish'up-wēd, *n* A common umbelliferous weed, difficult of eradication (*Ægopodium Podagraria*), gout-weed.

bisk, bisk, *n* [Fr *bisque*, probably fr L *biscoctus*, twice cooked or boiled. BISCUIT] Soup or broth made by boiling several sorts of meats together

bismuth, bis'muth or biz'muth, *n* [From G *bismuth*, *wismuth*, a word of unknown origin] A metal of a yellowish or reddish-white colour, rather harder than lead and not malleable, used in the composition of pewter, &c

Bismuthal, **bismuthic**, bis'(biz') muth-al, bis'(biz') muth-ik, *a* Pertaining to or composed of bismuth

bismuthite, bis'(biz')-muth it, *n* [*Bismuth* and *-ite*] Native carbonate of bismuth, a white, dull green, or yellowish mineral

bison, bī'son, *n* [Fr *bison*, fr L. *bison*, Gr *bisōn*, a name borrowed from the ancient Germans] The name of two quadrupeds of the ox family, the European bison or aurochs, and the American bison, usually but improperly called the buffalo

bisque, bisk, *n* [Fr BISCUIT] Unglazed white porcelain for making statuettes

bisque, bisk, *n* [Fr , origin unknown] Odds given to a player at tennis

bissextile, bis-seks'tīl, *n* [L *bissextilis* (*annus*), lit. the year of the *doubled sixth*—*bis*, double, and *sextus* sixth, fr *sex*, six.] Leap-year, every fourth year, so called by the Romans, because in that year the sixth day before the calends of March (our 24th February) was repeated twice for the purpose of keeping the calendar right.

bisson, bis'on, *a.* [O E *bysen*, *bisne* origin doubtful] Purblind blinding. *Shak*

bistort, bis'tort, *n* [L *bistorta*=*bis*, twice, and *tortus* twisted.] A plant, so called because of its twisted roots called also *Snakeweed* and *Adder's-wort*

bistoury, bis'tū-ri, *n* [Fr *bistouri*, origin

dou ful.] A surgical ns rum nt f mak ing ores ns

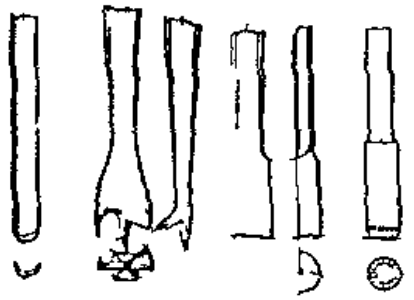
bi tre bis e, n [Fr *bis re* origin uncer tain.] A dark brown p gm nt, prepa d from he soot of wood.

bisulcate bī-sul'kāt, a [L. b d ble an] *sulcus* a f rrow] Cl n footed, o ha ing wo hoo fed gits, as oxen o sw ne

bi ulphate bī-sul f n [Prefi *b* a d *sulphate*] In *hem* a sa f s pāum ac d, n wh h o h f of he hy rogen of h sci f m rey sci l by a m al.

bisulphide bī-sul fīd, n [Prefix b an *sulphid*] A sa of su urous sci l, n wh h one-half of he hydrog n of the acid s rep aced by a me al.

bit bit, n. [From he e bal s m *bit* In sense of p ece is the A. Sax *bita* fr el. *b ta*, Sw *b* G *biss* a b e a m rse n *sense of part* I a bridle *correspondus* to A. S x *b* D *b* Icel. *bit* G *get iss* Brre] A small p ece a m rsel, fragm nt, or part a h any small co n h m ta part of a br dl whi h is nserted n he mou h of a horse a boring tor f wood



Bits.

or m al, fixed n a stock o th l'ke he part of a key wh h enters he lock the cu ng b ad of a plane A bit of one s mind, one s candid opinions expressed n *less and unfi n g terms.*——*v t. pret. & pp bit ed*, b ed pp *bit* b ting To pu a br dle upon a horse to pu he b n he mouth.

bitch bich, n [A. S x. *bicce* Sc *buck* Icel. *b k ja* Dan. *b kke* f rther connect ons doubtf] The f male of he dog k nd a n me reproach for a w man.

bite bīt, *v* pret *bit* pp *bit* b t, *bit en*, bi n pr *bit ar* b g [A. Sax. *b an* pret *bāt* pp *b en* Icel. *b a* Sw *bi a*, Dan *bide* [*b m*, Go h *bei* G *beissen* all ed to L. *find* fi bk *bhid*, to sph *Bit, b er bettle* are from this em.] T break, squeeze crush, pi rce grip or seize wi h he tee h to pierce cut, or wound o pinch to cause to smart o wound by reproach sarcasm & o ho *fus* , o corrod to las or ght.——*v i.* To ha e a hab of bi ing *t ar* a bai with he mou h to grip or ca h in o another o jest so as to act on wi h effect ——*n.* The se zure of a ything by he eeth *a* mou h woun l made by bi ing t ng bi n off a morsel of mouthful a bea a arpe he catch of one o ect o nother

biter bīt er *n* One who bi es one who *ses* a or de ra la.

bither bi he zim, *n* [Prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *hexam*] A belief n be exis ence of wo gods

bi ing bīt ing, *p a.* Apt to b te causing sharp pain sharp, severe sarcastic

biting ss bīt ing n s [*rage* he cor rosion of copper steel glass, &c. by aqua f rtis or othe sub t

bitingly bīt ing-li, *ad* In a bitin sar castic or jeering m nner

bitmahee bit-mā hen, n. [Of Indian origin.] A *nspire* sa, mi ed wi h myrobalans, and used in India as a medicine.

bitt bit *n.* Met with in more or less mo ified forms in rious tongues, bu of doubtful origin] One of erta n s rong posts on *board sh ip fas en g ca les*

bittacle bit a-kl, n see BINNACLE

bitter bit e *a* [A. Sax. *bi er* f *b an* to bite f b e gs causing he tongu to smart D G Dan. and Sw *bit er* Ice *bi*] BITY BEETLE Lit] Originally sharp bi ng to h taste bu now harsh and unpalatable sh rp se re pai ful nfl ct ng pain or *st ess grie ous* a m tous po gnan d ress g m ureful.

bitterish bit e-rish, *a* Sm wha b

bitterly bit e-li *ad* In a m nner shar y cru lly severe y gri v ous y

bittern bit ern *n* F om bi pe haps f *b ng* Lnin rema n ng afte sal has been g from *un salt-ma ks*

bittern bit ern *n* [E *b re b tor bit re* F *h ron* Sp *b rn* rugin pn ta n and h n no ace ounted f] A nam gi n to se era birds f h heron fam y h Ln h spec s be ng e ra ed f h nguna bewi ring noise makes

bitterness bit er-nes *n* Qua ty of be ng b a bitte *tast sh rpness* sev ri y ha red enm y soft w deep distress

bitters bit erz *n p* A liqu n w h b s roots e steeped used as a st machic re h.

bitter sweet bit er-swēt *n* Th woody nigh shad a ra ling plan comm n in h ges ir Bri a n

bitumen bi tū men, *n* [L. *bitumen*, of unknown origin an connect ons.] A m n ral, pitchy nfl mmabl substan e

bituminate bi tū mi-nāt *v t* ed, *a.* Impregnated wi h bi um

bituminiferous bi-tū mi-nif er-us, *a* [L. *umen bitumin is* an *fero* I bea] Pro *duc ng bi umen.*

bituminize bi-tū mi-nīz *v* pre & pp *bi minized* bi-tū min-īzd pp *bit m iz ing* bi tū mi-niz-ing [L. *bit en* and *ize*] T f rm n o or mpregnate wi h bi umen

bituminous bi-tū mi-nus, *a* H ng he qual es or conta ning bi umen

bivalve bī valv *n.* [L. *bis* wice, and *valva*, a d.] A molluscous *an ma* hav ng wo a es, o a sh ll consis ng of two parts, which open and pu as h oyst er, cockl &c.

bivalve bivalvular bī-al b v vā-lē *a.* Ha g wo shells or a ves which open nd put, as h oyst

bivouac biv'ō-ak, *n* [F *b vouac b vac* f a word *bi wacht fr bei*, by, and *wa* h watch h by or wea watch WAKE, WATCH] The encamp ng of *w* rs o ra llers f th night, w hou *te* ring or ten s.——*v i.* pret & pp *bivouacked* bi ō-ak pp *bivouacking* bi-ōak-ing T hold a bi ouac to encamp during h night, wi hou *te* or *cov* ri g

biweekly bī-wēk'li, *a* [Prefix *bi*, and *we k y*] *occurri* g or appearing every two weeks (a b *week y* magazi)

bizarre bi-zar' *a.* (F f Sp *bizarro* ga a t, supposed o be of Las ue origin] Ir n ou snan appearance f tastura w nsual x ra agan x rao linary

blab blab *v* pre & pp *b bbed*, blabd ppr *bl ab* bl g. (Allied o LG *blabben* Dan *bla re ylappre* to ga k ack. *blabarua*, a st tere *b ubber*] pret. *bl b &c. pr be y from be wared*] *To* tell mak known indiscree y to disclose u he king y or from love of ta k ng to ha f m to u er boug lessly —— *v i.* T talk indiscreetly to talk con sedly or ndiscree y to ta le o t ll tales—— *a. fo w o he s tell-tale.*

blabber blab er *n.* One who l'abs s ta tler a tell-tale

black blak, *a* [A. Sax. *blac* b ack Ice *dakk* O H G *plak*, black comp D and L.G *blaken* to burn or scorch, G *phlog* I burn, be original mean g pe haps referring o black *ess* aused by fire] Dest tute of lig he *opposite of* white of be dar kest co our of be co our of ang dark darkened gl omy dismal calam tous o rc nded sullen horri e orious evil wicked. **Black and blue** of a vi l co u as wh n the flesh is bruised by a blow **Black and tan**, as d of dogs ha ing are gen ra y black bu ha e the e rem es (pe nts) tan-co oured o y ll wish-brown. In black and white n wri ten o printed characters drawn w h some dark substance on a wh te groun l. **Black art**, *necromancy magic.* **Black bea** a k of be of a b ack co our nd symbl ominence n anufac ure i a Dan **Black cap** a cap assum ed by ju ges when pass ng sentence of death **Black cattle** oxen cows & i f s aughte as distingu h d from la ry ca le used wi hou ref rence o col **Black d ath**, an ancient & y ague *which firs vi ited Europe in e f ur ive* h cen ury haracterized by bo ls and black spots on the sk n **Black flag** he flag f m ly assum d by p ra es **Black god**, he usher belo ging he ord of the Gart and to he House of Lords, so alled from h black rod which he carries ——*n.* Th *oppos* e of wh te he da kes colou a *black dye or pigmen for he* e produced by s h a negro a mou rn ng d ess a sma flake f soot.——*v t.* & pp *blacke* b ak ppr *black ng* blak ng T make black to ack n to s

blackamoor blak'a-mūr *n.* [*B ack* and *M oor* in h o d sense of b ack m n or negro f rme y wri ten also *bla kmoor* A *negr a b ack man o woman.*

black ball blak'bą l *n* A compos on of ta w ac f lack ng shoes a bal of a b ack colou used as a n ga n ot ng ——*v t* pre & pp *bla k-b led*, ak'bąl l ppr *black-ba ng* l k'bąl ng To re ect by pu ng ack balls nto a ball t-box to e te by v te

black-browed blak'brōd, *a* Th *ssnot* va n b k nd lay rons ne lay-ca bons from wh h m ost of he Sc toh ron is manu actur d.

black beetle blak'bēt-l, *n* A cockroach

blackberry blak'be-ri, *n* A *j* of he bramble k nd, and a fru wi is of a lack co ou h common bram

blackbird blak'bėd, *n* A *species of* thrush of a b ack colou

black board blak'bōrd, *n* A boa t pa nted b ack used in sc ools and lecture-rooms f wri ng o draw ng i n a on wi h ha k for nstruct on.

blackcap blak'kap *n* A Bri h bird of he w b fam y a d so called *from* its *black nited crown an appl roasted i ll* black.

blackcock blak'kok *n* Th hea h-cock o b ack grouse wh h is of a black co ou

black-currant blak'ku rant, *n* A plan s k n f currant, and *s* black *colour* fru

black-draught, blak'drift, *n* A pu gat e me icin con s ng f h nfusion of senna wi h sulpha f magnesia.

blacken blak n, pret. & pp *blackened* blak nd ppr *blacken g* blak n-ing To mak black *to* da ken o so to su y to det m to lan le ——*v i.* To *grow* black or da k

blackfish blak'fish, *n* A name a pl ed *t fishes* of vari u species *he* sa mon after spaw ng a sm ll species of whale

Black friar blak frī-er *n* A fria of he Do m ta s so named from the colou of is garm n s.

blackgame blak'gām, *n* The Black grouse *x bea.* cock

blackguard blak'gārd, *n* Originally a sort of low menial, as a scull n, carrie of coals, & abou a court or n great houses hence a mean, vile scurrilous f llow, a scoundre ——*v t* pre & pp *blackguarded*, blak gārd-ed, ppr *blackguard g* blak'gārd ing To re le n scurrilous language

blackguardism blak'gā-dizm, *n* The conduct or language *of* a blackguard

blackguardly blak'gā-di-o bla gā-di-li,

a Characteristic of a blackguard, rascally, villainous

black-hearted, blak'hart-ed, *a* Having a black or malignant heart

blacking, blak'ing, *n* A substance used for polishing shoes, &c

black-iron, blak'i ern, *n* Malleable iron.

blackish, blak'ish, *a* Somewhat black

black-jack, blak'jak, *n* A capacious drinking can formerly made of leather, the flag or ensign of a pirate, a name given by miners to an ore of zinc

black-lead, blak'led, *n* A mineral substance of a dark colour used for pencils, plumbago or graphite

black-leg, blak'leg, *n* [Origin unknown] A gambler who systematically cheats, a swindler

black-letter, blak'let-er, *n* The old English or modern Gothic letter or character, used in early printed books, and still common in German printed books

black-list, blak'list, *n* A printed list containing the names of persons who have become bankrupt or unable to meet their bills, &c

blackly, blak'li, *adv* In a black manner, darkly, gloomily, threateningly, angrily, atrociously

black-mail, blak'mal, *n* Money or an equivalent paid to certain men allied with robbers, to be protected by them from pillage, hence used for extortion by means of intimidation

Black-Monday, *n* A name sometimes given to Easter Monday

black-mouthed, blak'mouthd, *a* Using foul or scurrilous language

blackness, blak'nes, *n* Quality of being black, black colour, darkness, sombreness, sullen or severe aspect, enormity in wickedness

black-pudding, blak'pud ing, *n* A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, and meal

black-sheep, blak'shēp, *n* A member of a family, or of the community, whose conduct is discreditable

blacksmith, blak'smith, *n* A smith who works in iron, as distinguished from one who works in tin (a *whitesmith*)

blackthorn, blak'thorn, *n* The sloe

black-tin, blak'tin, *n* Tin ore when ready for melting

black-wad, blak'wod. *n* An ore of manganese, used as a drying ingredient in paints

bladder, blad'er, *n* [A. Sax *blǽddre*, *blaedre*, a bladder, pustule, blister=Icel *blathra*, Sw *bladdra*, L G *bladere*, *bledder*, Flem *bladder*, D *blaar*, O H G *plātara*, a bladder, G *blatter*, a pustule, the root is probably in E. to *blow*, originally something puffed out] A thin sac or bag in animals, which contains the urine, bile, any similar sac or bag, a blister, a vesicle, anything resembling the animal bladder, a hollow appendage in some plants

bladdered, blad'erd, *a* Swelled like a bladder put into a bladder

bladder-fern blad'er-fern, *n* A fern with bladdery spore-cases

bladderwort, blad'er-wert, *n* A water plant which is kept afloat by small vesicles belonging to it

bladdery, blad'er-i, *a* Resembling a bladder

blade, blād, *n* [A. Sax *blæd*, a leaf more commonly something broad and flat=O Sax L G D Dan Sw *blad*, Icel *blath* G *blatt*, a leaf, fr root of to *blow*, and allied to *bloom*, *blossom*, *flower* also being ultimately fr same root] The leaf or spire of grass or corn a leaf, cutting part of a sword, knife, &c, shaped like a grass leaf, a broad bone of the shoulder flat part of an oar, a brisk, gay dashing fellow a swaggerer

blade-bone, blād'bōn, *n* The scapula or upper bone in the shoulder, the shoulder-blade

bladed, blād'ed, *a* Furnished with a blade or blades

blae, blā, *a* [A Scandinavian word closely akin to *blue*=Icel. *blá*, livid, Dan *blaa*, blue BLUE] Livid in colour, blackish blue [North Eng & Scotch]

blaeberry, blā'be-ri, *n* [*Blae* and *berry* =Icel. *blāber*, Dan. *blaabær*] The bilberry or whortleberry [North. Eng and Scotch.]

blain, blān, *n* [A. Sax. *blegen*=D *blein*, Dan. *blegn*, a blain, a blister probably fr root of to *blow*, and allied to *bladder*] An inflation or tumour of the skin, a pustule, a blotch, a blister

blamable, blām'a-bl, *a* Deserving of blame or censure, faulty, culpable

blamableness, blām'a-bl-nes, *n* The state or quality of being blamable

blamably, blām'a-bli, *adv* In a blamable manner, culpably, in a manner deserving of blame or censure

blame, blām, *v t* pret & pp *blamed*, blāmd, ppr *blaming*, blām'ing [Fr *blâmer*, O Fr *blasmer* (O Sp and Pr *blasmar*), fr L L *blasphemare*, fr Gr *blasphēmein*, to calumniate *Blaspheme* is the same word.] To speak disparagingly or reproachfully of to censure to find fault with, to disparage, to condemn, to upbraid, to reprimand, to pass an unfavourable judgment upon In such phrases as 'he is *to blame*', *to blame* has the passive meaning=to be blamed, like 'a house to let', &c.—*n* Imputation of a fault, expression of disapprobation, censure, reprehension, fault, crime, sin

blameful, blām'ful, *a* Meriting blame, reprehensible, faulty, guilty, criminal.

blamefully, blām'ful li, *adv* In a blameful manner

blameless, blām'les, *a* Free from blame, not deserving blame or censure, guiltless, innocent

blamelessly, blām'les-li, *adv* In a blameless manner, innocently, without fault

blamelessness, blām'les-nes, *n* The quality of being blameless, innocence, a state of being not worthy of censure

blamer, blām'er, *n* One who blames, finds fault, or censures

blameworthy, blām'wer-ŦHi, *a* Worthy of or deserving blame, censurable, culpable, reprehensible

blanch, blansh, *v t* pret & pp *blanched*, blansht, ppr *blanching* blansh'ing [Fr *blanchir*, *to whiten*, fr *blanc*, white BLANK] To *whiten*, to make white by taking out the colour, to change to white, to render *white*, pale or colourless, to *whiten or prevent from turning* green by excluding the light, a process applied to some kitchen vegetables —*v i* To grow white, to bleach

blanc-mange, bla manzh', *n* [Fr *blanc*, white, and *manger*, food] A dish or kind of sweetmeat composed of arrow-root, maize flour, &c, with milk and flavouring substances

bland, bland, *a* [L *blandus*, mild, gentle] Mild, soft soothing, gentle, kindly, affable suave

blandish, bland'ish, *v t* pret & pp *blandished*, bland'isht ppr *blandishing* bland'ish-ing [O Fr *blandir*, *blandissant*, fr L *blandiri*, to flatter, fr *blandus*, bland. BLAND] To soothe, to caress, *to flatter*, to render alluring or enticing

blandisher, blan'dish-er, *n* One that blandishes, one that flatters with soft words

blandishment, bland'ish-ment, *n* Act of blandishing, soft words, kind speeches, artful caresses, flattering attention, cajolery flattery

blandness, bland'nes, *n* State of being bland

blank blangk, *a* [Fr *blanc*, *blanche* white, blank (Sp *blanco*, It. *bianco*), fr G *blank*, O G *blanc*, *blanch*, white, lustrous, blank, connected with *blinken*, to *blink* to glimmer cog D Dan and Sw *blank*, white BLINK.] White, shining, pale, pale from fear, terror, &c. *confused*, void, empty, void of writing or letters, not having rhyme —*n*. A white unwritten paper; a void space on paper or in any written or printed document, a document remaining incomplete till something essential is filled in, void space, a void, a vacancy, a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated, the white spot or mark which a shot is to hit, an unstamped coin —*v t* pret & pp *blanked*, blangkt, ppr *blanking*, blangk'ing To make white or pale, to confuse, to make blank or void

blank-cartridge, blangk'kar-trij, *n* A cartridge filled with powder, but having no ball

blanket, blang'ket, *n* [O Fr *blanket*, dim fr *blanc*, white BLANK.] A woollen covering for a bed, any similar fabric used as a covering for horses, &c —*v t*. pret & pp *blanketed*, blang'ket-ed ppr *blanketing*, blang'ket-ing To cover with a blanket, to toss in a blanket

blanketing, blang'ket-ing, *n* The punishment of tossing in a blanket, cloth for blankets

blankly, blangk'li, *adv* In a blank manner, with paleness or confusion

blankness, blangk'nes, *n* State of being blank.

blank-verse, blangk'vers, *n* Any kind of verse in which there is not rhyme

blare, blār, *t i* pret & pp *blared*, blārd, ppr *blaring*, blār'ing [Probably an imitative word, comp D *blaren*, L G *blarren*, *blaren*, G *blarren*, *blarren*, to bellow, bleat, blare] To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet, to bellow —*v t* To sound loudly, to proclaim noisily —*n* Sound like that of a trumpet noise roar

blarney, blar'ni, *n* [From Castle *Blarney*, near Cork, in the wall of which is a stone said to endow any one who kisses it with skill in the use of flattery] Excessively complimentary language, smooth, deceitful talk gammon [Colloq]—*v t* pret & pp *blarneyed*, blar'nid, ppr *blarneying*, blar'ni-ing To talk over by soft delusive speeches, to flatter, to humbug with talk. [Colloq]

blasé, bla zā, *a* [Fr, pp of *blaser*, to satiate—of unknown origin] Lost to the power of enjoyment, used up, having the healthy energies exhausted

blaspheme, blas-fēm', *v t* pret & pp *blasphemed*, blas-fēmd', ppr *blaspheming*, blas-fēm'ing [Fr *blasphemer*, fr L L *blasphemare*, fr Gr *blasphēmein*, to speak evil of, *blasphēmos*, speaking evil, the latter part fr *phēmē*, speech, the former perhaps connected with *blaptō*, I injure BLAME] To revile or speak impiously of, as of God or of sacred things, to speak evil of, to utter abuse or calumny against —*v i*. To utter blasphemy

blasphemer, blas-fēm'er, *n* One who blasphemes

blasphemous, blas'fē mus *a* [L *blasphemus*, Gr *blasphēmos* BLASPHEME] Uttering or containing blasphemy, impiously irreverent in regard to God or sacred things

blasphemously, blas'fēm us li, *adv* In a blasphemous manner

blasphemy, blas'fē-mi, *n* [O Fr *blasfemie*, L *blasphemia*, Gr *blasphēmia* BLASPHEME] The language of one who blasphemes, an indignity offered to God, or to divine things, by words or writing, impious malediction, grossly irreverent or outrageous language

blast, blast, *n* [A. Sax. *blæst*, a puff of wind, fr *blæsan*, to blow=Icel *blastr*, Dan *blæst*, a blowing, Icel *blása*, Dan *blæse*, G *blasen*, to blow same root as E. *blow*, *blaze*] A gust or puff of wind, loud sound of a wind instrument, forcible stream of air from the mouth, a bellows, &c., violent explosion of gunpowder, a gale a gust; a storm, pernicious or pestilential influence as of wind, blight —*v t*. pret & pp *blasted* blast'ed, ppr *blasting*, blast'ing To strike as with a blast to make to wither by some pernicious influence, to blight, to strike with some sudden plague, calamity, &c; to injure, to destroy; to make infamous, to blow up or split by gunpowder —*v i*. To wither, to be blighted.

blaster blast'er *n.* One who blasts.
blast-furnace blast' fer-nās, *n.* The smelting furnace used for obtaining iron from its ores with the aid of a powerful blast of air: a tall cylindrical structure into which the iron ore and fuel are put.
blastoderm, blast'o-derm, *n.* [Gr. *blastos*, germ, and *derma* a skin.] The germinal skin or superficial layer of an embryo in its earliest condition.
blast pipe blast pīp, *n.* The pipe of a locomotive which carries the waste steam up the chimney and thus induces a strong draught.
blastula, blas'tū-la, *n.* [From Gr. *blastos*, a germ.] An embryo so far developed from a germ or ovum as to consist of a sack formed of a single layer of cells.
blatant blā'tant, *a.* [From Prov. E. *blate* to *bleat*, with suffix *-ant* as in *errant* &c.] Exceedingly clamorous; bawling; noisy.
blaze blāz, *n.* [A. Sax. *blæs*, *blase* a torch; akin O.G. *blas* a torch, *G. blass* pale; akin also *blaze* a spot.] A flame; the flame of a burning body; a conflagration; brilliant sunlight; fulgence; brilliance; a bursting out; a violent display; a blaze of wrath! —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blazed*, blāzd; ppr. *blazing*, blāz'ing. To flame; to send forth or show a bright and expanded light.
blaze blāz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blazed* blāzd; ppr. *blazing*. [A. Sax. *blæsan*, to blow; Icel. *blása*; Dan. *blæse*; D. *blazen*; G. *blasen* to blow; to sound as a trumpet; same root as *blow*, *blast*. BLAST, BLOW.] To make known to all; to wise abroad; to proclaim.
blaze blāz, *n.* [Same as D. *blis*; Icel. *blesi*, Dan. *blis* a white spot or streak on the forehead; cf. *blesse*, white spot, kin to *blass*, pale.] A white spot on the face of a horse or other quadruped; a white spot on a tree, made by removing bark.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blazed*, blāzd; ppr. *blazing*, blāz'ing. To set a blaze on by paring off part of the bark; to indicate or mark out by paring off the bark of a number of trees in succession.
blazer blāz'er, *n.* One who blazes one who publishes and spreads reports; that which blazes or shines; a jacket of bright colour worn by those engaged in sports.
blazon blā'n, *v.t.* [O.E. *blasonne*, *blasoun*, fr. *blason*, heraldry; a shield; *Flason er* to blazon, perhaps from G. word equivalent to E. *blaze* to spread abroad, or akin to *blaze* white spot.] A coat of arms; the representation or description of coats of arms; show; pompous display; [Slang.]—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blazoned* blā'znd; ppr. *blazoning* blā'zn-ing. To explain in proper heraldic terms; to embellish with heraldic or other ornaments; to adorn; to display; to publish; to celebrate.
blazoner blā'zn-er, *n.* One who blazons a herald; one prone to spread scandal.
blazonment, blā'zn-ment, *n.* The act of blazoning; emblazonment.
blazonry blā'zn-ri, *n.* The art of blazoning or of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper terms.
bleach, blēch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bleached* blēchd; ppr. *bleaching* blē'ching. [A. Sax. *blæcan* to bleach or make white; cf. Icel. *bleikja*, D. *bleiken*, (L. *blecke*), fr. *blac* blac pale, white. BLEAK.] To make pale by removing colour; to make white or whiter; to whiten by means of sunlight or chemicals.—*v.i.* To grow white in any manner.
bleacher blech'er, *n.* One who bleaches or whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth.
bleachery blech'er-i, *n.* [*Bleach* and *-ery*.] A place for bleaching.
bleachfield, blēch'fēld, *n.* A piece of ground where cloth or yarn is bleached, often connected with a bleachery.
bleaching powder blēch'ing pou'der, *n.* Chloride of lime, made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine.
bleak, blēk, *a.* [A. Sax. *blác*, also *blác* = Icel. *bleikr*, D. *bleek*, G. *bleich*, pale, pallid, white; allied to A. Sax. *blican*, Icel. *blikja*, G. *bleichen*, to shine, to gleam, E. to *bleach*, perhaps G. *phlegein* I burn. *Bleach* is from this word.] Open to wind and cold; exposed; chilling; unsheltered as regards climate; dreary; desolate.
bleak blēk, *n.* [So called from the *bleak* or pale colour of its scales.] A small river fish belonging to the carp family.
bleakly blēk'li, *adv.* In a bleak manner or way.
bleakness, blēk'nes, *n.* State of being bleak; openness of situation; exposure to the wind; coldness.
blear blēr, *a.* [A. Sax. *blere* same as L.G. *blerr blier* blear eye; akin also to Dan. *pl. blirede* to wink; to wink. Dan. *pl. blirot*, blear-eyed.] Sore with a watery humour; said of the eyes; dim-sighted.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *bleared* blērd; ppr. *blearing* blē'ring. To make sore, so that the sight is indistinct or dim or impaired with rheumy weakness, as the eyes; to hoodwink or deceive.
blear-eyed blēr'id, *a.* Having sore eyes having the eyes dim with rheum wanting in clearness or intelligence.
bleat blēt, *pret.* & *pp. bleated* blē'ted; *ppr. bleating* blē'ting. [A. Sax. *blætan*; D. *bleten*, Icel. *blata*, L.G. *blöken*, L. *balare* to bleat.] To make the noise of a sheep to cry as a sheep.—*n.* The cry of a sheep.
bleater blēt'er, *n.* One who bleats a sheep.
bled bled, pret. & pp. of *bleed*.
bleed blēd, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bled* bled; ppr. *bleeding* blē'ding. [A. Sax. *blédan*, fr. *blod* blood=D. *bloeden*, Icel. *blotha*, Dan. *blöde* to bleed. BLOOD.] To emit blood; to lose blood, to emit sap; to droop; to languish for want of sap, as from bleeding; to issue forth or drop, as blood; to be filled with pity anguish, sympathy or grief; to lose money freely; to have money extorted.—*v.t.* To take blood from; to extort money from, to emit or distil.
bleeding blē'ding, *n.* A discharge of blood; the operation of letting blood; hemorrhage; the drawing or oozing of sap from a tree.
blemish, blem'ish, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blemished*, blem'isht; ppr. *blemishing*, blem'ish-ing. [O. Fr. *blemir*, *blemiss-*, to spot, to make pale or dull; cf. *blesme*, *blesmi* pale; origin doubtful.] To injure or impair; to mark with any defect; to mar; to tarnish; to taint; to sully.—*n.* A mark; imperfection; a scar or defect; speck, spot, or flaw; fault; stain; taint; dishonour.
blench blench, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *blenched* blenshd; ppr. *blenching* blen'shing. [Probably a softened form of *blink*, in old sense to wink; hence to turn aside to flinch. *Blanch* seems to have been partly confounded with it.] To shrink to flinch to turn aside, as from pain, fear or ignorance &c.
blend blend, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blended* blend'ed; ppr. *blending* blend'ing. [A. Sax. *blandan*, to mix=Icel. *blanda*, Dan. *blande* to mix, all of which are probably originally turbid.] To mix or mingle together; to confound.—*v.i.* To be mixed; to be united; to become united by insensible gradations.—*n.* A mixture of liquids, colours, &c.
blende blend, *n.* [G. *blend* blind, false; *blenden*, to blind, to dazzle; akin to *blind*.] An ore of zinc; a native sulphide of zinc.
Blenheim, blen'em, *n.* [From *Blenheim*, a palace in Oxfordshire.] One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel.
blennorrhœa, blen-no-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *blennos* mucus, and *rhoia* a flow.] A flow of mucus; gonorrhœa.
blenny blen'ni, *n.* [L. *blennius*; Gr. *blennos*, mucus, fr. its slimeness.] The name of a small species of fish frequenting rocky coasts.
blepharitis, blef-a-rī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid, and term. *-itis*.] Inflammation of the eyelids.
bles-bok, bles'bok, *n.* [D. *bles*, a blaze or spot on the forehead, and *bok*, a buck.] An antelope of Cape Colony with a white face.
bless bles, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blessed* blest; ppr. *blessing* bles'ing. [A. Sax. *blétsian*, *blédsian*, *bléd* blood, originally perhaps to consecrate by sprinkling blood. BLOOD.] To make happy or prosperous; to wish happiness to; to invoke a blessing upon; to consecrate and set apart to praise; to extol; to esteem or account happy.
blessed bles'ed, *a.* [As pret. and pp. *blessed* is now regularly pronounced *blest*. See also BLEST.] Happy; blest; fortunate; prosperous; enjoying supreme felicity; holy and happy; happy in heaven; deserving adoration; adorable; pertaining to happiness or felicity.
blessedly bles'ed-li, *ad.* In a blessed or fortunate manner; happily; joyfully.
blessedness bles'ed-nes, *n.* State of being blessed or happy; beatitude; sanctity; felicity; happiness; bliss; joy.—Sing. blessedness, the unmarried state; celibacy.
blessing, bles'ing, *n.* The act of one who blesses; a prayer or solemn wish implying happiness upon another; benediction pronounced by a priest or minister during the congregation present; a prayer of gratitude; a mercy.
blest, blest, *a.* [Originally the pret. & pp. of *bless*, now hardly ever so used. It is chiefly a poetical word.] Blessed made happy; making happy; cheering.
blew blū *pret.* of *blow*.
blewits, blū'its, *n.* [Corruption of *blue heads*.] A purplish mushroom common in English meadows in autumn.
blight, blīt, *n.* [Perhaps same as A. Sax. *blectha*, tetter; eruption or possibly from prefix *be* and *licht* the original meaning perhaps to scorch.] Plant so blasting; anything that which withers and whether up; mildew; anything nipping, blasting, or bringing failure.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blighted*; ppr. *blighting* blī'ting. To affect with blight; to blast; to wither up; to destroy; to corrupt with mildew; to frustrate; to bring to nought.
blind blīnd, *a.* [A. Sax. *blind*; D. Icel. Sw. Dan. G. *blind*; perhaps originally meaning turbid or cloudy and akin to *blend* to mix; or perhaps allied to *blot*.] Destitute of the sense of sight; having sight; want of discernment; *blind taste of intellectual, moral*, or spiritual light; not easily seen; dark; obscure; indiscriminate; heedless; without open entrance or admitting light; closed at one end; having no outlet (a *blind alley*).—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blinded*, blīnd'ed; ppr. *blinding* blīn'ding. To make blind; to injure or blind the sight of; to darken to obscure; to conceal; to eclipse.—*n.* Something that blinds or hinders sight or intercepts light; screen for a window; something to mislead the eye or the understanding; pretext.
blindage blīn'dāj, *n.* [*Fr.* and *-age*. A kind of *screen to protect men in fortresses*.]
blinded blīn'ded, *a.* Deprived of sight; deprived of intellectual or moral discernment; having light.
blinder blīn'der, *n.* One who or that which blinds; a blinker on a horse bridle.
blindfold blīnd'fōld, *a.* Having the eyes covered having the mental eye darkened.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blindfolded*; ppr. *blindfolding* blīnd'fōld-ing. To cover the eyes of; to hoodwink; to cover the eyes of so as to blind; to cover the eyes of so as to hinder from seeing.
blinding, blīnd'ing, *a.* Making blind; obscuring or tending to obscure sight.
blindly blīnd'li, *ad.* In a blind manner; without sight or understanding; heedlessly; inconsiderately; recklessly.
blindman's-buff blīnd'manz-buf', *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded pursues to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.
blindness, blīnd'nes, *n.* State of being blind; want of bodily sight; want of intellectual or moral discernment; ignorance; folly; delusion.

blind-worm, blīnd'werm, *n* [So called because, its eyes being very minute, it has popularly been supposed to be blind] A small harmless worm-like reptile, called also *slow-worm*

blink, blingk, *v t* prct & pp *blinked*, blingkt, ppr *blinking*, blingk'ing [Same word as D *blinken*, Dan *blinke*, Sw *blinka*, G *blinken*, to shine, glance, twinkle allied to A. Sax. *blīcan*, to gleam, D *blikken*, Dan *blikke*, G *blicken*, to glance, to glimpse, Akin *blank*, *blench*, *bleach*] To wink, to twinkle, to see obscurely, or with the eyes partially closed, to get a glimpse, to glimmer —— *v t* To shut the eyes upon, to shut out of sight, to avoid, or purposely evade —— *n* A glimpse or glance, a gleam, a twinkle, the glimmer reflected from ice

blinkard, blingk'ard, *n* [*Blink*, and suffix *-ard*] A person who blinks, or has bad eyes

blinker, bling'ker, *n* One who blinks, a flap on either side of a horse's head, to prevent him from seeing sideways or backwards

bliss, blis, *n* [A. Sax *blis*, *bliss*, *blīths*, joy, alacrity, exultation, lit. blitheness, fr *blīthe*, blithe BLITHE Not connected (except in sense) with *bless*] Perfect happiness, blessedness, supreme felicity, full and complete happiness or enjoyment, heavenly joys

blissful, blis'ful, *a* Full of bliss, full of joy and felicity

blissfully, blis'ful-li, *adv* In a blissful manner

blissfulness, blis'ful-nes, *n* The state or quality of being blissful, exalted happiness, felicity, fulness of joy

blister, blis'ter, *n* [Connected with *blast*, to blow or puff, fr same root as to *blow*, *blast*, comp G *blase*, a blister, a bladder] A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter, a pustule, something similar on plants, something applied to the skin to raise a blister, a vesicatory —— *v t* pret & pp *blistered*, blis'terd, ppr *blistering*, blis'ter-ing To raise blisters —— *v t* To raise a blister or blisters on, to apply a blister or blisters to

blister-beetle, **blister-fly**, blis'ter-bē'tl, blis'ter-flī, *n* A beetle used to raise a blister on the skin the Spanish fly

blister-steel, blis'ter-stēl, *n* Iron bars which, when converted into steel, have their surface covered with blisters

blistery, blis'ter-i, *a* Full of blisters

blite, blīt, *n* [L *blitum*, fr Gr *blīton*, a salad plant] A name of plants mostly of the genus *Chenopodium*

blithe, blīth, *a* [A. Sax *blithe*, blithe, joyful=O Sax *blīthi*, clear, joyful, Goth *bleiths*, merciful, Icel. *blīthr*, Dan *blid*, bland D *blyde*, blithe Hence *bless*] Gay, merry, joyous, sprightly, mirthful

blithely, blīth'li, *adv* In a blithe, gay, joyful manner

blitheness, blīth'nes, *n* The quality of being blithe, gaiety, sprightliness

blithesome, blīth'sum, *a* [*Blithe* and *-some*] Full of blitheness, gay, merry, cheerful

blithesomeness, blīth'sum-nes, *n* The quality of being blithesome, gaiety

blizzard, bliz'erd, *n* [Akin to *blaze*, *blast* Originally prov E, but used first in literature in America.] A wintry storm, with high wind, intense cold, and fine drifting snow

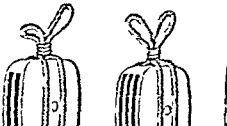
bloat, blōt, *v t* pret & pp *bloated*, blōt'ed, ppr *bloating*, blōt'ing [Allied to Icel *blautr*, soaked and soft Sw *blöt*, soaked, *blota*, to soak to cure fish by soaking Dan *blod*, soft] To make turgid or swollen as with water, to swell up or make turgid, to inflate, to make vain, to cure by salting and smoking for a moderately short time —— *v i* To grow turgid to swell out

bloated, blōt'ed, *p a* Swelled, grown turgid, inflated unduly large overgrown

bloater blōt'er, *n* A smoke-dried herring not smoked so long as a red herring

blob, blob, *n* [Also in form *bleb*, and allied to *blab*, *blubber*] A small globe of liquid, a dewdrop, a bluster, a bubble.

block, blok, *n* [Same word as D and Dan *blok*, G and Sw *block*, a block, a log, a lump, Fr *bloc*, a block or mass (from the German), whence *bloquer*, to blockade The word is supposed to be equivalent to *be-lock*—prefix *be*, and *lock*] A heavy piece of wood or stone, a lump or mass of solid matter, a stock or stupid person, a mould on which something is formed, a sort of case in which one or more pulleys are placed,



Blocks.

and through which a rope or chain works, the mass of wood upon which criminals lay their neck when they are beheaded, a piece of wood upon which an engraving is cut, a square mass of buildings in a town, any obstruction or cause of obstruction, a stop, a hindrance, an obstacle —— *v t* pret & pp *blocked*, blokt, ppr *blocking*, blok'ing To inclose or shut up, as with a block or blocks, or some solid mass to stop up, to obstruct, to form into blocks, in cricket, to stop a ball with the bat without driving it to a distance, in bookbinding, to ornament by means of brass stamps

blockade, blok-ād', *n* [From *block*, comp such words as *barricade*, *stockade*, *palisade*, &c] The blocking up, or shutting up, of a place, by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships —— *v t* pret & pp *blockaded*, blok-ād'ed, ppr *blockading*, blok-ād'ing To block up, or shut up, a town or fortress by troops or ships, to besiege closely, to obstruct

blockader, blok-ād'er, *n* One who blockades, a vessel employed in blockading

blockhead, blok'hed, *n* [One who has a mere *block* for a head] A stupid fellow, a dolt

block-house, blok'hous, *n* [A house made of *blocks* of wood, but originally one that *blocked* the way] A strong building used for defence, and so called because constructed chiefly of hewn timber

blockish, blok'ish, *a* Like a block, stupid, dull

block-printing, blok'print-ing, *n* The process or art of printing from engraved blocks of wood.

block-system, blok'sis-tem, *n* The system of working the traffic on a railway, according to which there is always a certain distance between trains

block-tin, blok'tin, *n* Tin cast into ingots or blocks

blond, **blonde**, blond, *a* [Fr *blond*, *blonde*, a word of Teutonic origin, comp D and G *blond*, fair, flaxen A. Sax *blonden*, grayish or grizzled, allied to *blend*] Of a fair colour or complexion —— *n* A person (especially a woman) of very fair complexion, with light hair and light-blue eyes, blond-face

blond-lace, blond'lās, *n* Lace made of silk, originally of unbleached silk, now of white, black, or coloured silk Also called *Blond*

blondness, blond'nes, *n* The state of being blond fairness

blood blud, *n* [O E. *blod*, *blode*, &c, A. Sax. *lłōd*=Goth *blōth*, Icel *blōth*, Dan Sw *blod*, L G *blood* D *bloed* G *blut* root probably seen in to *blow* (as a flower) *bloom*, from the brightness of its colour] The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals, family, progeny, kindred, descent, consanguinity, birth extraction, high birth, royal lineage, good pedigree (of horses), what resembles blood, as murder or blood-shedding, a man of fire and spirit, temper, spirit, mettle; the juice of fruits —— *v t* pret. & pp *blooded*, blud'ed, ppr *blooding*, blud'ing To bleed, to stain with blood, to inure to blood. —— *a* Pertaining to blood, of the colour of blood, of a superior or particular breed (a *blood* horse)

blood-bought, blud'bat, *a* Bought or obtained at the expense of life or by the shedding of blood.

blood-guiltiness, blud'gil-ti nes, *n* The state of being blood-guilty, the guilt or crime of shedding blood

blood-guilty, blud'gil-ti, *a* Guilty of murder

blood-heat, blud'hēt, *n* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, which is about 98° Fah

blood-horse, blud'hors, *n* A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse

blood-hound, blud'hound, *n* A fierce kind of dog, which has an acute sense of smell, and is sometimes employed in tracking criminals or others.

bloodily, blud'i-li, *adv* In a bloody manner, cruelly

bloodiness, blud'i nes, *n* State of being bloody, disposition to shed blood

bloodless, blud'les, *a* Without blood, without life, without shedding of blood or slaughter (a *bloodless* victory), spiritless

bloodlessly, blud'les-li, *adv* In a bloodless manner, without bloodshed

blood-letting, blud'let-ing, *n* Act of letting blood, or bleeding

blood-money, blud'mu-ni, *n* Money earned by the shedding of blood, or by causing the death of a person

blood-relation, blud'rē-lā-shon, *n* One related by blood or descent

bloodshed, blud'shed, *n* The shedding or spilling of blood, slaughter

bloodshedder, blud'shed er, *n* One who sheds blood, a murderer

bloodshedding, blud'shed-ing, *n* The shedding of blood slaughter

blood-shot, blud'shot, *a* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood vessels said of the eye

blood-spilling blud'spil ing, *a* Spilling or shedding blood.

blood-stained, blud'stānd, *a* Stained with blood, guilty of slaughter

blood-stone, blud'stōn *n* A precious stone marked as if with blood, a greenish stone with red spots

blood-sucker, blud'suk-er, *n* Any animal that sucks blood, a cruel man, an extortioner

bloodthirsty, blud'thers-ti, *a* Thirsting for blood, eager to shed blood

blood-vessel, blud'ves-sel, *n* An artery or a vein

bloody, blud'i, *a* Pertaining to blood or bloodshed, stained with or mixed with blood, cruel, given to the shedding of blood marked by bloodshed and cruelty

bloody-flux, blud'i fluks, *n* The dysentery

bloom, blōm *n* [Same word as Icel. *blom*, Sw *blomma*, Dan *blomme*, Goth *blōma* D *bloem*, G *blume*, a flower, a blossom, fr stem of *blow*, to blossom, akin *blossom*, the root is also that of *blood*, and of L *flos*, *floris*, a flower] A blossom a flower, an expanded bud, the opening of flowers, state of youth, or prime of life fulness of life and vigour, a period of high success, a flourishing condition, native flush or roseate hue on the cheek, the delicate powdery coating upon plums or other fruits when newly gathered any similar coating —— *v i* pret & pp *bloomed*, blomd, ppr *blooming* blom'ing To put forth flowers or blossoms, to flourish to show the beauty and freshness of youth, *to glow*

bloom blōm, *n* [A Sax. *łlōma*, a mass of metal, connections doubtful] A mass of iron between the stage of puddling and that of finishing

bloomary bloomery blōm'a-ri, blōm'er-i, *n.* (See prec.) A forge in which iron blooms are made

blooming, blōm'ing, *p.a.* Showing blooms; flourishing; showing the freshness and beauty of youth

bloomingly blōm'ing-li, *adv.* In a blooming manner

bloomy blōm'i, *a.* Full of bloom or blossoms; blooming

blossom blos'om, *n.* [A. Sax. *blōstma blōma* (=D *bloesem*, O.G. *blosem*) a blossom; from same root as *bloom*, *blow* (which see).] The flower of a plant; the bloom; state of having flowers; blooming; state of period.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *blossomed* blos'omd; ppr. *blossoming* blos'oming. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to flower; to flourish.

blossomed blos'omd, *a.* Covered with blossoms in bloom.

blossomy blos'om-i, *a.* Full of or covered with blossoms.

blot blot, *n.* [Origin and connection doubtful, but perhaps akin to Icel. *blettr* Dan. *plet* a blot; D. dial. *blat* a drop a spot of something wet.] A spot; a stain as of ink on paper; a blur; an obliteration of something written or printed; a blemish.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blotted* blot'ed; ppr. *blotting* blot'ing. To spot, as with ink; to stain with infamy; to tarnish; to obliterate or efface (with *out*); to dry by means of blotting paper.

blotch bloch, *n.* [For *blatch*, *black* softened form of *bleak* (=omp. *bleaker*) the meaning being influenced by *botch*, a pustule.] A pustule upon the skin; a diseased state; an eruption; an irregular spot or mark; a confused patch of colour; a splotch.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blotched* bloch't; ppr. *blotching* bloch'ing. To mark with blotches or splotches.

blotchy bloch'i, *a.* Having blotches; spotted.

blotter blot'er, *n.* One who or that which blots or flaces; a piece of blotting paper; a waste-book for commercial entries.

blotting paper blot'ing-pā'per, *n.* Unsized paper serving to imbibe ink and thus prevent blots.

blouse blowz, blōz, *n.* [F.] A light loose upper garment resembling a smock frock worn by men in place of a coat; also a dress of nearly the same form worn by children.—**blouséd** blowzd, *a.* Wearing a blouse.

blow blō, *v.i.* pret. *blew* blō; pp. *blown*, blōn; ppr. *blowing* blō'ing. [A. Sax. *blāwan* (pret. *blēow*; pp. *blāwen*) allied to (*blahen*, to blow; Icel. *blāsa*; Goth. *blēsan*, G. *blasen*, to blow; to blow a wind-instrument; also to L. *flare* to blow, *bladder*, *blast*, &c. and L. *flare* to breath or blow; seen in *flatus*, *flate*.] To send forth or produce wind or a current of air; to emit air or breath to form a current of air; to be a wind (used impersonally); to puff; to pant; to sound by being blown; to boast or brag; to pout (as a whelp).—To blow over, to pass away after having spent its force (the storm *blew over*).—To blow up, to be broken and scattered by an explosion.—*v.t.* To throw or drive wind upon; to inflate or impel by wind; to sound, as a wind-instrument; to inflate by the breath; to form into shape by the breath; to infect with the eggs of flies.—To blow out, to extinguish by a current of air; to scatter (one's brains) by firearms.—To blow up, to fill with air; to inflate; to blow to a blaze; to burst in pieces and scatter by explosion.—*n.* Among seamen, a gale of wind; a blast.

blow blō, *v.i.* pret. *blew* blō; pp. *blown*, blōn; ppr. *blowing* blō'ing. [A. Sax. *blōwan* (pret. *blēow*), to bloom or blossom=D. *bloeyen*, G. *blühen*, to bloom; allied to *bloom*, *blossom*, *blood*; and to L. *florere* to bloom, *flos*, *floris*, whence *flower*.] To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to be in bloom; to flourish.—*n.* A blossoming; a mass of blossoms; bloom.

blow blō, *n.* [Of doubtful origin, but probably akin to O.D. *blauwen* to strike, D. *blouwen* to beat flax, G. *blauen*, *bleuen*, to cudgel; Goth. *bi-pvan* to beat, and perhaps also to *bl-e*. Or it might be referred to the verb to *blow* as a tempestuous wind.] A stroke with the hand or anything else; a knock; a sudden or calamitous event; an act of hostility; a sudden or severe evil.

blower blō'er, *n.* One who blows; a contrivance to increase the draught of a chimney.

blow fly blō'fli, *n.* A name of various species of flies which deposit their eggs on flesh, and thus taint it.

blow hole blō'hōl, *n.* The nostril of a cetacean; a hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.

blowpipe blō'pīp, *n.* A tube by which a current of air is driven through a flame.



Blowpipe.—*a* ball for catching the mouth; *b* Nozzle.

and thus an intense heat is made to act upon some substance; a tube through which poisoned arrows are blown by the breath.

blowze blowz, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps connected with *blush*.] A ruddy fat-faced woman. [*Shak.*]

blowzed, blowzy blowzd, blow'zi, *a.* [See prec.] Ruddy faced; fat and ruddy; high-coloured.

blubber blub'er, *n.* [A form not connected with *bleb*, *blat*, or with *bubble*, perhaps from same root as that of *blow*, *bladder*.] The fat of whales and other large sea animals; the sea-nettle; a jelly fish.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *blubbered*, blub'erd; ppr. *blubbering*, blub'er-ing. To weep in an unseemly manner.—*v.t.* To disfigure with weeping.

blubber-lip blub'er-lip, *n.* A swollen lip; a thick lip such as that of a negro.

blucher bluch'er or blū'cher, *n.* A strong leather half boot or high shoe; named after Field-marshal von Blücher.

bludgeon bluj'on, *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps allied to D. *bludden*, *bluiten*, to bruise, G. *blotzen* to strike.] A short stick, with one end heavier than the other and used as a weapon.

blue blō or blū, *a.* [Directly fr. Fr. *bleu* blue; a word of Teut. origin, and equivalent to Sc., blae; Icel. *blār*; Dan. *blaa*, D. *blaauw*; G. *blau*; same root as L. *flavus*, yellow.] The colour which the sky exhibits; a cerulean colour; one of the seven primary colours; azure; a dye of this hue.—*n.* Of a blue colour; sky-coloured; azure.—**Blue blood**, aristocratic blood, the blood of an old family.—**Blue Peter**, a blue flag having a white square in its centre used as a signal for sailing; recall boats, &c.—**Blue devils**, a colloquial phrase for dejection, hypochondria, or lowness of spirits; also for delirium tremens. Often called simply *the blue*.—**Blue ribbon**, the broad, dark blue ribbon, worn by members of the order of the Garter over the left shoulder; a ribbon worn by certain abstainers.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blued*, blōd; ppr. *blueing*, blōo'ing. To make blue; to dye of a blue colour.

bluebell blō'bel, *n.* The popular name given in England to the wild hyacinth and in Scotland to the harebell.

blue-bird blū'bird, *n.* A small blush bird with a red breast; very common in the United States; the blue-robin.

blue-book blū'book, *n.* A name applied to British government official reports and other papers.

blue-bottle blū'bot-l, *n.* A fly with a large blue belly; a composite plant found frequently in corn-fields.

blue-cap blū'kap, *n.* The blue titmouse; the blue corn-flower.

Blue-coat boy blū'kōt-boi, *n.* A boy attending certain charity schools in England, especially Christ's Hospital, London, being dressed in a blue coat with yellow stockings.

blue grass blō'gras, *n.* A name of several grasses, more especially a grass of Kentucky highly valued for pasturage and hay.

blue gum blū gum, *n.* A species of eucalyptus or gum tree with valuable medicinal properties.

blueing blō'ing, *n.* A material used, as in washing, to impart a blue colour.

blue jacket blō'jak-et, *n.* A sailor from the colour of his jacket.

blueness blō'nes, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue colour.

blue pill blō'pil, *n.* Mercurial pill.

blue-stocking blū'stok-ing, *n.* [A name which arose about the middle of the 18th century in connection with meetings held by ladies of literary tastes, and at which a certain gentleman made himself notable for the blue stockings he regularly wore.] A literary or learned lady; a lady who affects learning and is somewhat pedantic.

blue-stone blō'ston, *n.* Sulphate of copper; blue vitriol.

bluff bluf, *a.* [Perhaps fr. or allied to O.D. *blaf* applied to a broad full face; also to a fair head rising straight up.] Rising steeply up; broad and full; said of the face; blustering; big; burly; unconventional; hearty.—*n.* A high steep bank projecting into the sea, or into a river.

bluff bluf, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *bluffed*, bluft; ppr. *bluffing*, bluf'ing. [Probably connected with prec.] To try and frighten an opponent and make him throw up his hand at cards; to impose on by a show of boldness or strength.

bluffness bluf'nes, *n.* The quality of being bluff.

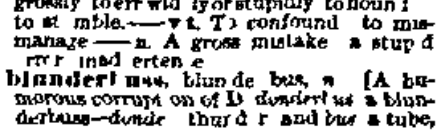
bluffy bluf'i, *a.* Having bluffs or bold points of coast.

bluish blō'ish, *a.* Blue in a small degree; somewhat blue.

bluishness blō'ish-nes, *n.* A small degree of blue colour.

blunder blun'der, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *blundered*, blun'derd; ppr. *blundering*, blun'der-ing. [Allied to Icel. *blundra* to doze, *blundr* slumber; Dan. *blunder*; Sw. *blunda* a nap; also perhaps to *blend*, *blend*.] To mistake grossly; to err wildly or stupidly; to flounder; to stumble.—*v.t.* To confound; to mismanage.—*n.* A gross mistake; a stupid error; ignorant error.

blunderbuss blun'der-bus, *n.* [A humorous corruption of D. *donderbus* as a blunderbuss—*donder* thunder and *bus* a tube,



Blunderbuss.
Armoury, Tower of London.

a gun originally a box. The word is etymologically equivalent to *thunder-box*.] A short gun with a large bore.

blunderer blun'der-er, *n.* One who is apt to blunder or to make gross mistakes.

blunt blun't, *a.* [Origin doubtful. Comp. Prov. G. *blunkle* a dull or blunt knife; Dan. *blind*, Sw. and Icel. *blunda* to doze; E. *blunder*.] Dull on the edge or point; not sharp; obtuse; dull in understanding; unpolished; uncerimonious; abrupt in speech; rude; plain.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *blunted*, blun't-ed; ppr. *blunting*, blun't-ing. To make blunt; to dull the edge or point of; to repress, weaken, or impair; to make dull as to feeling or sensibility.

bluntish, blunt'ish, *a.* Somewhat blunt.

bluntly blunt'li, *adv.* In a blunt manner; uncerimoniously; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy or courteousness.

bluntness blunt'nes, *n.* State or quality of being blunt; dullness of edge or point; want of sharpness; want of polish; rudeness; asperity or plainness.

blur blėr, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *blear* or to some of the words referred to under that

art] A dark spot; a stain; a blot, confused appearance —— v t. pret & pp *blurred*, blerd ppr *blurring*, bler'ing To blot, to obscure, to soil, to stain, to blemish

blurt, blert, *v t* pret & pp *blurted*, blert'ed, ppr *blurting*, blert'ing [Perhaps imitative of abrupt sound made by the lips with initial sound of *blow*, *blast*, &c, and the final of *spurt*, *sport*] To utter suddenly, inadvertently, or rudely, to divulge unadvisedly

blush, blush, *v i* pret & pp *blushed*, blusht, ppr *blushing*, blush'ing [A. Sax. *blyscan*, to glow, akin *blusan*, *blysian*, to blush, allied to Dan *blusse*, to blaze, to blush, D *blos*, a blush, *blozen*, to blush, akin *blaze*, *blow*] To redden in the cheeks or face, to redden with shame or confusion, to become reddish, to bear a blooming, red colour —— n A red colour on the cheeks or face, caused by shame or confusion, diffidence, or the like a reddish colour, sudden appearance or glance

blushing, blush'ing, *p a* Reddening in the cheeks or face, bearing a bright colour, roseate, ruddy

blushingly, blush'ing-li, *adv* In a blushing manner

bluster, blus'ter, *v i* pret & pp *blustered*, blus'terd, ppr *blustering*, blus'ter-ing [A kind of intens of *blow*, akin to *blast*, *blister*] To roar like the loud wind, or a storm, to make a loud noise, to be boisterous, to bully to boast, to swagger —— v t To utter or effect in a blustering manner or with noise and violence with *out* or other prep —— n. A violent gust of wind, tumult boisterousness, boasting, swagger

blusterer, blus'ter-er, *n* One who blusters, a swaggerer a bully

blustering, blus'ter-ing, *p a* Tumultuous, windy, tempestuous boisterous

blusterous, blustery, blus'ter-us, blus'ter-i, *a* Blustering, tumultuous, tempestuous.

boa, bō'a, *n* [L *boa*, a serpent origin unknown] The name of certain serpents destitute of fangs and venom, and including some of the largest species, a long round article of dress for the neck, made of fur

boa-constrictor, bō'-kon-strik''ter, *n* [From *boa*, and L *constrictor*, one who squeezes or draws tight.] A large serpent that kills its prey by crushing it in its folds

boar, bōr *n* [A Sax *bār*, a boar = D *beer*, O Sax *bēr*, M H G *bēr*, a boar, perhaps akin to *bear* (the animal)] The male of swine applied to the wild species without reference to sex

board, bōrd, *n* [Two words originally distinct are mixed up in this A. Sax. *bord*, board, plank, table, and A. Sax *bord*, border, brim, deck or side of a ship The other Teutonic tongues show a similar confusion Icel *borth*, Sw and Dan *bord*, G *bord*, *bort*, Goth *baurd*, D *boord*, *bord*, L G *boord* The first word is allied probably to verb *bear* Border, *broider*, are akin] A piece of timber broad and thin, a table, food, entertainment, diet, persons seated round a table, a council, a body of persons having the management or superintendence of certain affairs, the deck or side of a ship or boat, or its interior part, a table or frame for a game, a kind of thick stiff paper a sheet of pasteboard, one of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book —On board, on or into a ship —The boards the stage of a theatre —— v t. pret & pp *boarded* bōrd'ed, ppr *boarding*, bōrd'ing To lay, spread, or cover with boards to supply with daily food, or food and lodging, for compensation, to place as a boarder, to enter a ship by force or otherwise —— v i To live in a house at a certain rate for meals, to be furnished with food or meals

boarded, bōrd'ed, *a* Covered with boards, made of or furnished with boards

boarder, bōrd'er, *n* One who boards, one who receives food and lodging at a stated charge, one who boards a ship in action

boarding, bōrd'ing, *n* Act of one who boards, boards collectively

boarding-house, bōrd'ing-hous, *n* A house where board, or board and lodging, is furnished.

boarding-pike, bōrd'ing-pīk, *n* A weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship

boarding-school, bōrd'ing skol, *n* A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher

board-school, bōrd'skōl, *n* A school under the management of a school board

board-wages, bōrd'wā-jez, *n pl* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals

boarish, bōr'ish, *a* Like a boar, swinish, brutal, cruel

boast, bōst, *v i* pret & pp *boasted*, bōst'ed, ppr *boasting*, bōst'ing [Origin quite unknown] To vaunt, to glory, to brag, to talk ostentatiously, to enlarge or magnify —— v t To vaunt or brag of, to exalt, to magnify —— n. Expression of ostentation, a vaunting speech brag the cause of boasting occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation

boaster, bōst'er, *n* One who boasts glories, or vaunts ostentatiously, a braggard

boastful, bōst'ful, *a* Given to boasting, apt to brag or boast

boastfully, bōst'ful-li, *adv* In a boastful manner

boastingly, bōst'ing-li, *adv* In an ostentatious manner, with boasting

boat, bōt, *n* [A. Sax. *bat* = Icel *bát(r)*, D L G and G *boot*, a boat, these forms having, it is believed, been borrowed from English Similar forms occur also in Celtic, as Ir W *bad*, Gael *bata*, but the ultimate origin or root is unknown] A small open vessel or water-craft, usually moved by oars or rowing, any kind of ship, the special variety being usually described by another word (packet-*boat*, steam-*boat*, &c.) —— v t pret & pp *boated*, bōt'ed, ppr *boating*, bōt'ing To transport in a boat —— v i To go or sail in a boat

boat-bill, bōt'bil, *n* A bird of the heron family, inhabiting South America, and named from the shape of its large bill

boat-fly, bōt'flī *n* An aquatic insect whose hind-legs resemble a pair of oars, the body representing a boat

boat-hook, bōt'huk, *n* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat

boatman, bōt'man, *n* A man who manages a boat

boatswain, bōt'swān, *n* [*Boat*, and *swain*, in sense of servant] A ship's officer who has charge of boats, sails, rigging, &c, and who summons the crew to their duty

bob, bob, *n* [Of obscure origin, perhaps imitative or suggestive of abrupt, jerky motion, in some of its senses allied to Icel. *bobbi*, a knot, and to Gael *babag*, *baban*, a tassel] Any little round thing that plays loosely at the end of a string, chain, &c.; an ornament at the ear, a pendant, the ball of a pendulum, plumbline, or the like a short jerking motion, a slight blow, a knot or bunch, a round mass, a knob, a docked or short tail —— v t pret & pp *bobbed*, bobd, ppr *bobbing*, bob'ing To move with a short jerking motion, to beat, to cheat, to mock, to cut short —— v i To play backward and forward, or up and down to play loosely, to jerk smartly, to angle or fish for eels with a jerking motion

bobbin, bob'in, *n* [Fr *bobine*, a bobbin, connected with *bob*] A cylindrical piece round which thread or yarn is wound, a small pin of wood to wind the thread about in weaving lace, the spool upon which sewing thread is wound, a round lace or cord

bobbinet, bobbin-net, bob-in-et' bob-in-net', *n* [From *bobbin* and *net*] A machine made cotton net

bobolink, boblink, bob'o-lingk bob'-lingk, *n* The rice-bird or reed-bird of the United States (genus *Dolichonyx*), so called from its cry

bobstay, bob'stā *n* [*Bob*, in uncertain sense, and *stay*] A rope to fasten down the bowsprit of a ship to the stem

bob-tail, bob'tāl, *n* A short tail or a tail cut short, the rabble used in contempt, as in the phrase *rag tag and bobtail*

bob-wig, bob'wig, *n* A wig of short hair

bock-beer, bock-bier, bok'bēr, *n* [G *bock-bier*] A strong variety of lager-beer

bode, bōd, *v t* pret & pp *boded*, bōd'ed; ppr *boding*, bōd'ing [A. Sax *bodian* to announce, to proclaim, fr *boda*, D *bode*, G *bote*, a messenger, allied to *bid*] To portend, to foreshow to presage, to be the omen of —— v i. To give promise, to be ominous of something, to presage evil. —— n An omen, portent

bodeful, bōd'ful, *a* [See prec] Boding, ominous, threatening, foreboding

bodement, bōd'ment, *n* [*Bode* and *-ment*] An omen a foreboding, portent, prognostic

bodice, bod'is, *n* [Formerly *bodies*, pl of *body*, being originally in two pieces] Something worn round the waist, stays, a corset

bodied, bo'did *a* Having a body

bodiless, bo'di-les, *a* Having no body, incorporeal

bodily, bo'di-li, *a* Relating to the body, corporeal, real, actual —— adv In the form of a body, corporeally, entirely

bodkin, bod'kin, *n* [Formerly *boidekyn*, *boytekin*, &c origin uncertain comp W *bidog*, Gael *biodag*, a short sword.] Originally a dagger now a pointed pin of steel ivory, or the like, for piercing holes in cloth, a blunted needle for drawing a ribbon, cord, or string, a pin for keeping up the hair

bodle, bod'l, *n* [Supposed to be from *Bothwell*, a mint-master] An old copper coin of Scotland, value of the sixth part of an English penny

body, bo'di, *n* [A. Sax. *bodig*, a body = O H G *potach*, later *botech*, *bodech*, body, further connections quite uncertain] The trunk of an animal, the frame or material substance of an animal, the main portion of anything as distinguished from subordinate parts, matter, any portion of matter; a person, collective mass, main army, a number of persons spoken of collectively, a corporation, the bulk, a system; substance, consistency or density, strength, reality, any solid figure —— v t pret & pp *bodied*, bod'id, ppr *bodying*, bod'i ing To give a body to, to produce in some form, to incarnate, to embody (*followed by forth*)

body-colour, bo'di-kul-er, *n* A pigment possessing body or a certain degree of consistence, substance, and tinging power

body-guard, bo'di-gard, *n* The guard that protects or defends one's person

body-servant, bo'di ser-vant, *n* A valet, a personal attendant

body-snatcher, bo di snach-er, *n* One who robs burying places of dead bodies, a resurrectionist

Boer, bōr or bō'er, *n* [D, a peasant, farmer *Boor*] The name applied to the Dutch colonists of South Africa, chiefly engaged in agriculture or cattle-breeding

bog, bog, *n* [A Celtic word Gael and Ir *bog*, soft, moist, *bogan*, *bomach*, a quagmire] Soft ground which is mainly composed of decayed vegetable matter, a quagmire, a marsh a *morass* —*Bog iron-ore* loose porous earthy ore of iron found in thin layers in the subsoil of many bogs and swamps — *Bog oak*, oak-trees found in peat-bogs, the timber being of a shining black colour and often manufactured into ornamental articles —— v t. pret & pp *bogged*, bogd, ppr *bogging*, bog'ing To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire

bog-butter, bog'but-er, *n* A fatty spermaceti like mineral resin found in masses in peat-bogs

bog-earth, bog'erth, *n* An earth or soil largely mixed with peat

bogey, bogy, bō'gi, *n* [Akin to W *bwg*, *bwgan* a hobgoblin, scarecrow *bugbear*] A hobgoblin, a wicked spirit —*Old Bogey*, the devil

boggle, bog'l, *v i* pret. & pp *boggled* bog'ld.

ppr boggling bog'ling [Prob ably f *boggle*] T stop, as if afraid, unable, or unw lling to p ceed to hesitate to wa r t l ubt

boggler *bogler n. One who* boggles a tim rous man a waverer an inconstant person

boggling bog'l ng, *p a* Start ng o stopp g at difficulties hesitating bungling

boggy bog'i, *a* Full of bogs marshy miry

bogie bogey b gi, *n* [Perhaps from in nv r s or mak r's name.] A coal-wagon or truck a four wheel l truck supporting th front part of a locomoti e

bogle boggle b gl, bogʻl, *n.* [Like *bogey* probably connected with W *bwg* a bo bogeblin.] A bughear a spectre a gr bl n

bog trotter bog'trot-e *n* A derisi e term for an i hal ta t of a boggy country ap lied espec ally to th Irish peasantry

bogus, b gus, *a.* [Of doubtful origin pe haps connected w th *bogey* First used apparently in America.] Counterfeit spurious sham.

bohea, b h *n* [*Of Chinese origin.*] Tea, s a special kind f black tea.

Bohemian b h mi an *n* [In sense f gypsy fr *B h* a gypsy th first of that w ndering race that ppe ed France b j believed to be Hussites driven fr m Boh mia, the r nat v country] A native of Bohemia a gypsy a person especially an artist or l terary man, who leads a free or unconventional lif —**Bohemianism,** bo-he'mi-an-izm, *n* The habits of a Bohemian in the liter ry or artistic sense

bohea bohar bo'i *n.* [Ind.] A member of n order of the old I nanar aristocracy next in ra k to the rul g princes.

boil, boil, *v t.* pret & pp *boiled* boild ppr *boil ng* boi l ng [*O F b uiller Fr bouillir* fr L. *bulli bullare* t boil, t b ttle f *bulla*, a bubble. *Bill* (a paper) *billet bulletin* are of same origin.] To boil t o send up bubbles from the action of heat to be in bullition to exhibit a y similar commotion to seeth to be violently agitated, to be hot, rdent, or fery l to be cooked by boil ng to a ffect boil ng heat in a liquid. —*v i.* To heat to a boil ng state to l ess or cook in boiling water t o seethe to prepare or form by bo ling a l evaporation

boil boil, *n.* [O E. *bile byl* A Sax. *byl* a l tch, a sore kin D *buil* G *beule* a boil Icel. *bóla* a blain or blister Dan. *bylde* a boil probably f a root mean g to w ll] A welling or tumour a sore, a gry sw ll ng.

boiler boil er *n.* A person who bo ls a vessel in which anyth ng is b led in large quantities a vessel, usually of wrought-ir n or steel plates, in which steam is g nerated f r ln j g e n es or other p rposes.

boiling, boil g, *p a* & *n* th boil g the act or state denoted by the verb to boil sw ll ng with heat, ardour or passion f rcely hot (as rage) —Boiling point, the degree of heat at which a fluid is con erted into ap mir w th ebull tion, as water at 212° F hr., mercury 6 6° &c —Boiling spring, a spring or f ntain whi h gives out water at the bo ling point or at a h gh temperature.

boi lerous, boi ste -us, *a.* [*Formerly boisterous, boistrous boystrous, &c.* origin quite uncertain.] Violent tempestuous, stormy t rbulent noisy

boi lerously boisʻter-us-li, *adv* In a boisterous manner

boi lerous ness boisʻter us-nes, *n* State or quality of being boisterous

boiar Boilary bo'lar bo la-ri, *a* Pertaining to boi s or clay

bolas, bō'las, *n pl.* [Sp. and Pg *bolas*, pl. of *bola*, a ball] A weapon consisting of two or three heavy balls attached to the ends of strong lines which re knotted together 16 ings as long as a greyhound.

bold bold, *a* [A Sax *bald, beald*, bold, courageous = Icel *ball* O H G *bald* (Mod. G *bald*, soon) D *bout*, Goth. *balths, balth*, the word passed into the Romance tongues as O Fr *bald*, hand, It. *baldo*] Daring courageous daunt less intrepid brave fearless confident impudent audacious overstepping usual bounds or limits executed with spirit or courage striking to the sight steep and abrupt prominent

bold faced bold fāst, *a* Impudent

boldly bold li *adv* In a bold manner courageously trepidly f rwardly insolently abruptly

bold ness bold es, *n* Quality of being bold c urage trepidity brav ry confident trust assurance impudence steepness a ru n ss

bole bol *n* [From I l *bol bul* O Sw *bol* Dan *bul* trunk stem of a tree probably f same r ot as *bell boul bulge* &c.] The body r stem of a tree the trunk

bole bol [Fr *bol* bole a bolus, L. *bolus* fr Gr *bōlos* a lod of earth] A kind of fi lay fo t ch ffly l ored by iron used as a pi ment, and l also as a n. dicine *m th East*

bolero bō-lā'ro *n* [Sp. fr *bola*, a ball] A f ourite dan e in Spain.

boletus bol tus, *n* [L fr *bolus* G *b los* a mass fr its massi gl bular f rm] *A fu gu r mushr m* of various species, a m f wh h are eat n.

bolide bō'l d, *n.* [Fr fr L *bolis, bolidis* a fi ry m teor, fr Gr *bolis* a missile fr *ballō* I th ow] A meteoric stone or me o lite, a fi e-ball

boll, bol, *n* [Same as G *bolle* a seed-vessel of flax, D *bol* a round body akin to *bolt* a measure *bowl*, and *bol* a stem.] The pod r capsule f a pla t —*v t.* pret. & pp *bolled* bōld ppr *boll ng* bol ng To f rm to a pericarp or seed vessel.

boll bōl, *n* [A f rm of bowl fr A Sax. *bolla* a bowl, cup, measure = Icel. *bolli*, Da *bolle* D *b l* fr a root den ting swelling as in boil, a pod, bowl, &c.] An old Scotch dry measure *con ta ing f ur six bushels, but* rying acc rdi g to locality an l article measured.

bollard bol'lärd, *n.* [Prob ably fr *bole* the stem f a tree and -*ard*.] A strong post fixed on a wharf or quay a kind of st nchion in a ship or boat.

bolster bol ter *n* [A Sax *bolster* a bol ter or p llow = D Dan. and Sw bolster Icel. *bólst* G *polster* a cush on a bolster &c., root *bol bul* as in *boll, bulge* &c. and t rm. *-ster* as in *holster*.] A la g pillow or cushion used to support the head of persons lyin on a bed a pad something in shape of a bolster used as a support the part of a cutting tool which j ins the end f the handle a hollow tool for punching holes, &c —*v t.* pret. & pp. b lstered bōl st l py *bolstering* b lstering To support with a bolster or pad hence, to support figuratively to hold up to maintain used *w th* or *a l implying that the object* or cause is unworthy

bolt bōlt, *n* [A Sax *bolt* an arrow a bolt = Dan. *bolt* a bolt, an iron peg a fetter Icel. *bolti*, D *bout* a pin G *bolz, bolzen* an arrow a bolt or lary nail further compert on loubt l.] An arrow a dart a pointed shaft that which darts l k a bolt a thunderbolt a movable bar or solid piece which fastens a door gate &c. a metallic pin w th a screw head by wh ch objects are united firmly an elongated bullet —*v t.* pret. & pp *bolted*. l dt ed ppr *bolting* l ting. To shoot f rth suddenly to start f rth l ke a bolt to start and run to take flight to escape —*v i.* To fasten or secure w th a *bolt to swallow hurriedly* —*adv* As if s ot from a bolt suddenly w th sudden meeting or collision (to come *bolt* upa nst a person)

bolt, bōlt, *v t.* pret. & pp *bolted*, bolt ed ppr *bol ng* bōlt ing [O Fr *buleter buleter* (Mod. *Fr bluter*), w th chang of *l* into *l*, from an older form *buret* fr *bure* the thick woollen cloth of which bolting-sieves are made fr L. *burra*, coarse cloth, fr *burrus* reddish.] To sift or pass through a *sieve* so as to separate coarse from finer particles to sift g ral from bran, or the like

bolter bōl ter *n.* One that l its an instrument or machine for bolting or separating bran from flour

bolt head bōlt'hed, *n* A glass vessel for chemical distillations, with a long neck a matrass or receiver

bolting-cloth, bōlt'ing kloth, *n* Cloth used for bolting or sifting meal or flour

bolting mill bōlt ing mil, *n.* A mill or machine for sifting meal

bolt rope, bōlt rop *n.* A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.

bolt sprit, bōlt sprit, *n.* A false form of *bowsprit*

bolt upright bōlt p-rit, *a* Perfectly upright, as a bolt or arrow placed on its head.

bolus, bō'lus, *n.* [L. *bolus*, a bit, a morsel, a lump, f Gr *bōlos* a clod, a lump.] A soft round mass of anything med cinal to be swallowed at once

bomb bom, *n* [From Fr *bombe* It *bomba*, a bomb fr L *bombus* Gr *bombos*, a hollow deep sound. Probably imitative, like Y *b m, boom*, to make a deep hollow sound] A large round hollow ball or shell of cast-iron, filled with explosive material, to be thrown from a mortar and exploded by means of a fuse so as to cause destruction when it lights.

bombard bom'bärd, *n* [Fr *bombarde* a cannon probably of similar origin to *bomb* L MB.] An old short thick piece of ordnance f rmerly also a kind of large drinking vessel.

bombard bom-bärd or bren, & pp bom *b rded* bom-bärd ed ppr *bombard ng* bombär ding [From Fr *bombardier fr bombarde*, a cannon. See above] To attack with shells or shot thrown from mortars or guns.

bombardier bom-bär-der', *n.* [*Bombard* and -*ier* = Fr *bombardier*] In the British *army* a *non-commissioned artillery officer* who is appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers.

bombardment bom bär d ment, *n* The act of bombarding the operation of throwing shells and shot into a town *fort, or* ship

bombardon bom bär'don, *n.* [Fr., ultimately fr L. *bombus* G *bombos*, a hollow



Bombardon.

sound. Bomb.] A large-sized and grave-toned musical instrument of the trumpet *kind.*

bombast bom'bast, *n* [Formerly *bombase bombace* cott n-wool, stuffing, fr L.L. *bombax, bombacis* cotton, f Gr *bombyx*, silk The *s* does not properly belong to the word. Akin *bombarde*] *Originally* cotton, *of soft* loose texture, used to stuff garments: hence high-sounding words and i dated style fustian

bombastic bom bas'tik, *a* Of the nature of bombast h h-sounding inflated turgid.

bombastically bom bas tik al li, *ad* In a bombastic or inflated manner or style.

bombazet, bombazette bom-ba-zet' *n* [A d m. fr Fr *bombasine*] A sort of thin woollen cloth

bombazine, bombasine, bom-ba-zēn', *n.* [Fr *bombasin, bombasine,* It *bombicina* bombasine, fr L. *bombycinus,* made of silk or cotton, fr Gr *bombyx, bombyl os,* a silk-worm, silk. BOMBAST.] A twilled fabric, ordinarily black, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted.

bomb-ketch, bomb-vessel, bom'kech, bom'ves-el, *n* A small ship or vessel constructed for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea.

bomb-proof, bom'prof, *a* Secure against the force of bombs, capable of resisting the shock or explosion of shells

bomb-shell, bom'shel, *n* A spherical shell, a bomb

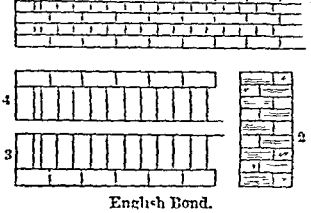
bona fide, bō'na fī'dē, *adv* and *adj* [L.] With good faith, without fraud or deception, frequently used as a sort of adjective, equivalent to acting in good faith, honest, as, a *bona fide* trader, purchaser, &c

bonanza, bon-an'za, *n* [Sp, a fair wind, fine weather, a prosperous voyage] A mass of rich ore, a stroke of fortune, success

Bonaparti'st, bon'a-part-ist, *n* One who favours the claims of the Bonaparte family to the throne of France

bon-bon, bon-bon, *n* [Fr, 'good good', fr L. *bonus,* good.] Some article of sugar-confectionery, a sugar-plum

bond, bond, *n* [A form of *band* BAND, BIND] Anything that binds, fastens, or confines, or which holds things together, a connection, something which unites in a figurative sense, uniting tie union, an obligation, a writing of obligation, a writing by which a person binds himself to do or not to do some act, state of being in a bonded warehouse, in *masonry,* the arrangement of



English Bond.
1 Face of wall. 2, End of wall. 3, 1st course bed. 4 2d course bed.

stones or bricks so that they overlap each other and form a solid structure, a vertical joint in one course not coinciding with another above or below, in *pl* chains imprisonment —— v t pret & pp *bonded,* bond'ed, ppr *bonding,* bond'ing To give bond for to secure payment of by giving a bond to grant a bond in security for money lent, to store in a special warehouse till ready to pay duty on

bond bond, *a* [From O E *bonde,* a vassal serf, villein fr A Sax *bonda,* a husbandman fr Icel *bonde, peasant* fr *bua* to dwell, *boor, bower,* being akin. Hence *bondage, bondman* &c, but *bond n* and *bind* have affected the meaning] In a state of servitude or slavery

bondage, bond'āj, *n* [*Bond* and *-age*] State of being in bonds or slavery, slavery or involuntary servitude thraldom, captivity, imprisonment, restraint.

bonded, bond'ed, *a* Secured by bond, that lies under a bond to pay duty, as goods liable to excise or customs dues —Bonded warehouse, a licensed warehouse or store in which goods liable to government duties may be lodged.

bonder bon'der *n* One who bonds, one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse one of the stones which reach through a wall for the purpose of binding it together

bond-holder bond'hōld-er *n* A person who holds a bond for money lent.

bondmaid, bond'mād, *n* [See BOND, *a*] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant

bondman, bondsman, bond'man, bondz'man, *n* [See BOND, *a*] A man slave or one bound to service without wages

bond-slave, *n* [See BOND, *a*] A person in a state of slavery

bonds-woman, bond-woman, *n* [See BOND, *a*] A woman slave

bone, bōn, *n* [A. Sax. *bán,* a bone=O Sax. *bén,* D L G and Dan *been,* Icel. and G *bein,* a bone, the lower part of the leg, the shank further connections unknown.] A firm, hard substance composing the internal skeleton or framework of an animal body, a piece of this substance, something made of bone, *pl* pieces of bone held between the fingers and struck together in time to music —— v t. pret. & pp *boned,* bōnd, ppr *boning,* bōn'ing To take out bones from, as in cookery, to put whalebone into (stays)

bone-bed, bōn'bed, *n Geol* a deposit composed of fragments of bones, &c, of extinct animals.

bone-black, bōn'blak, *n* Animal charcoal, the black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by charring in close vessels

bone-brown, bōn'broun, *n* A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become of a brown colour throughout

boned, bōnd, *a* Having bones

bone-dust, bōn'dust, *n* Bones ground to dust for manure

bone-earth, bone-ash, bōn'erth, bōn'ash, *n* The white earthy residue of bones which have been calcined

bone-lace bōn'lās, *n* A variety of lace made with bobbins which were originally of bone

bone-mill, bōn'mil, *n* A mill for grinding or bruising bones

bone-setter, bōn'set-er, *n* One who sets and restores broken and dislocated bones

bone-spavin, bōn'spav-in, *n* A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg

bonfire, bon'fīr, *n* [For *bone-fire* Originally a fire in which quantities of bones were burned in public] A large fire lighted up in the open air as an expression of public joy and exultation

boniface, bon'i fās, *n* [The name of the landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*] A sleek, jolly, good-natured landlord or innkeeper, an innkeeper in general

bonito, bō-nē'to, *n* [Sp] A fish of several species one of which is a tunny common in tropical seas.

bon-mot bon-mō, *n* [Fr, *bon,* good, and *mot,* a word] A witticism, a witty repartee

bonne, bon *n* [Fr, fr *bon, bonne,* L *bonus,* good] A French nursemaid

bonnet, bon'et *n* [Fr *bonnet,* Sp and Pg *bonete,* L L *bonetus, bonetum,* originally a sort of stuff so called, perhaps of Oriental origin] A kind of hat or cap, a dress for the head worn by women, anything that covers the head or top of an object ——v t. pret & pp *bonneted,* bon'et-ed, ppr *bonnetting* bon'et-ing To force the hat or cap over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling —— v i To pull off the bonnet, to make obeisance

bonneted, bon'et-ed, *a* Wearing a bonnet

bonnet-rouge bon-e-rozh *n* [Fr, lit red cap] A red or fervid republican

bonny, bon'ni, *a* [Doubtfully fr Fr *bon, bonne,* good fr L *bonus,* good.] Handsome beautiful, gay blithe

bon-ton, bon ton, *n* [Fr, lit 'good tone'] The style of persons in high life, high mode or fashion fashionable society

bonus bō'nus, *n* [L, good] A premium something in addition to what is due, an extra dividend to shareholders, a sum paid to an employé in addition to his wages.

bon-vivant bon-vē-van *n* [Fr *bon,* good, and *vivant,* living, ppr of *vivre,* L. *vivere,* to live] A generous liver; a jovial companion

bony, bōn'i, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of bones, full of bones, having large strong bones.

bonze, bonz, *n* [Pg, a corruption of Japanese word] The European name for a priest or monk of the religion of Buddha in China, Burmah, Japan, &c., there are both male and female bonzes living in monasteries

booby, bōō'bi, *n* [Sp *bobo,* a fool, a dolt, the booby bird, probably from L. *balbus,* stammering] A blockhead, a dunce, a stupid fellow, a lubber, a water bird, so named from its apparent stupidity

boobyish, bōō'bi ish, *a* Like or pertaining to a booby, stupid.

book, buk, *n* [A Sax. *bóc,* a book, originally, it is supposed, a beech-tree=Icel *bók,* a book a beech, D *boel,* a book, a beech, G *buch,* a book, *buche,* a beech, Sw *bok,* Dan *bog* a book, comp also Slav *bukva,* a book, *buk,* a beech The connection between the meanings and words *book* and *beech* is explained by the fact that beechen tablets or pieces of beech bark probably formed the early books] Any printed or written literary composition forming a considerable collection of leaves a volume, a division of a volume, a particular part (generally including several chapters or sections), a division of a subject in the same volume a register or record.——v t. pret & pp *booked,* bukt, ppr *booking,* buk'ing To enter, write, or register in a book, to secure the carriage or transmission of by purchasing a ticket for coach, rail or steamer

bookbinding, buk'bīnd-ing *n* The act or practice of binding books, or of sewing the sheets and covering them with leather or other material

book-debt, buk'det, *n* A debt standing against a person in an account-book.

book-hunter buk'hunt-er, *n* An eager collector of books a bibliomaniac

booking-office, buk'ing-of-is *n* An office where passengers receive tickets for conveyance by railway or other means of transit

bookish, buk'ish, *a* Given to books or reading, fond of study more acquainted with books than with men, theoretical

bookishly, buk'ish-li, *adv* In a bookish way

bookishness, buk'ish nes, *n* Quality of being bookish or addicted to books, fondness for study

book-keeper, buk'kēp-er, *n* One who keeps accounts, a person who has the charge of entering items of debit and credit in the books belonging to business houses

book-keeping, buk'kēp-ing, *n* The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner

book-learned, buk'ler ned, *a* Versed in books and literature sometimes implying ignorance of men or of the common concerns of life

book-learning, buk'lern ing, *n.* Learning acquired by reading acquaintance merely with books and literature

booklet, buk'let, *n* A little book

book-louse, buk'lous, *n*, *pl* **book-lice,** buk'lis A minute insect very destructive to old books

book-maker, buk'māk-er, *n* One who writes books, especially a compiler, in betting phraseology, a person who wagers on the defeat of a specified horse or other competitor in a race, a layer as opposed to a backer

bookman, buk'man *n* A man whose profession is the study of books

book-muslin, buk'muz lin *n* A kind of fine transparent muslin having a stiff or elastic finish

book-oath buk'ōth, *n.* The oath made on the Book or Bible

book-plate, buk'plāt, *n* A special label which an owner of books pastes inside the cover of those belonging to him

book-post buk'pōst, *n* That arrangement in the post-office by which books,

printed matter and manuscripts are conveyed at a special rate

book scorpion bŭk skor pi on, *n* A small insect found in old books.

bookseller bŭk sel-er *n.* One who sells books.

bookselling, bŭk sel ing *n* The business of selling books

book-stall bŭk stal, *n* A stall on which books are placed which are offered for sal

book work, bŭk werk, *n.* Study of a subject from books merely not from lectures r experiments.

bookworm bŭk werm, *n.* A worm that eats holes in books a student closely attached to books

boom, bōn, *n* [Akin to *beam*, but directly fr D and LG *boom*, a tree a pole a bea) =Sw an l Dan. *bom* a rail o bar EGAM] A long pole running out from a vessel to extend the bottom of a sail a chain or barrier of timber across a river or mouth of a harbour to prevent ships from passing n

boom bōm, *v i* pret. & pp *boomed*, bo nt ppr *boom ng* bōm ng [An imitative word comp D *bomm* a drum, *bommen* to hrun L. *bombus*, a humming w ind BOMB] T make a sonorous, d oning or humming sound to r ll and ron as waves or th sound of cannon. ——*n.* A hollow roar as of waves, cannon &c applied also to the cry of the bittern and the buzz of the beetle

boom bōm, *n* [Same as *boom* noise comp th phrase a roaring trade] A sudden briskness o rise of prices in some branch of trade or commerce a period of active business and speculat on

boomerang bo mer ra g *n* [An Australian word.] A missile weapon used by the



Australian Boomerangs

Australian aborigines, formed of hard wood, and so shaped that when thrown to a distance it returns to hit an object behind the thrower

boon bōn *n.* [A Scandinavian word=Icel. *bon* a request, a boon, Dan. and Sw *bon*—A. Sax *ben* Icel *bæn*, a prayer root doubtful.] The answer to a prayer or petition a favour granted a gift, grant, or benefaction

boon bōn, *a* [Norm Fr *boon* Fr *bon* fr L. *bonus*, good.] Gay merry pleasant jolly

boon bon, *n* [Gael. and Ir *bán*, coarse tow fr *bán*, stubble] The useless vegetable matter from dressed flax.

boor bō *n* [A. Sax. *(ge)bur* a country man or farmer (*neáh-geb* a neighbour)—D *boer* G *bauer* fr A. Sax. *buan*, Icel. *bua*, to dwell, to inhabit, to cultivate D *bouwen*, G *bauen* to cultivate the root is supposed to be that of to *be*] A rustic a rude peasant a clown an illiterate fellow

boorish, bōr ish, *a* Like or pertaining to a boor clownish rustic rude illiterate

boorishly bōr'ish-li, *ad* In a boorish or clownish manner

boorishness, bōr'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being boorish clownishness rusticity rudeness of manners.

boose **booze** bōz *v i.* pret. & pp *boosed* *bozed*, bust ppr *boosing* *boozing* bōz'ing. [D *bûsen*, *buysen*, to drink largely or myD *buse*, a large drinking vessel.] To drink largely to guzzle liquor to tipple. Written also *Bouse* *Bouze*

boozy **boozy** bōz'i, *a.* [See prec.] A little intoxicated, merry with liquor [Colloq.]

boot bōt *v t* pret & pp *booted* bōt ed ppr *booting* bōt ing [A Sax *bót* reparation amends Icel. *bót* D *boete* Sw *bot*, Dan bod, advantage Goth. bota boot, advantage same root as in *better*] To profit to advantage to benefit to enrich to avail generally used impersonally (*it boots us* little what *boots* it?) ——*n.* Profit gain advantage To boot [A Sax. *to-bót*] in addition over and above into the bargain

boot, bōt, *n* [O Fr *bote*, Fr *botte* a boot Sp and Pg *bota*, a boot origin doubtful.] An article of dress, generally of leather covering the foot and extending to a greater or less distance up the leg an instrument of torture for compressing the legs receptacle o box in a coach *pl* a menial servant in a hotel (used as a sing noun) ——*v t.* pret & pp *booted* bōt ed pp *boot* ppr bōt ing To put on boots

booted, bōt ed, H aving boots on or something resembling boots

Bootes, bo-ō tēz, *n* [Gr a ploughman the name given to the constellation Arcturus] A northern constellation containing the star Arcturus

booth bōTH *n* [Icel *buth* Dan. and Sw *bod* G *bude* a booth allied to Sla *bauda*, Lith. *bûda* a booth a hut. From root seen in Icel. *bua* A. Sax *buan* to dwell allied to *bower* and *boor*] A house or shed erected with boughs, branches, boards, &c for temporary occupancy

boot hook bōt hōk *n* A sort of hold fast with which long boots are pulled on

boot hose bōt'hōz, *n* Stocking hose o spatter dashes, in hussar boot

boot jack bōt jak, *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.

boot lace bōt lās, *n* The string or cord for fastening a boot.

bootless bōt'les, *a* Destitute of boot, profit, or advantage unavailing unprofitable useless.

bootless bōt'les, *a.* Having no boots.

bootlessly bōt'les-li, *ad* In a bootless manner without use or profit

bootlessness, bōt'les-nes, *n* State of being bootless or useless, or without avail.

boot maker bōt māk-er *n* One whose occupation is to make boots.

boot rack, bōt rak, *n* A frame or stand to hold boots

boot tree **boot last,** bōt trē, bōt'last, *n* A instrument for stretching a boot.

booty bō ti, *n* [Same as Icel. *byti*, Sw *byte* Dan. *bytte* exchange barter booty him to Icel *byta* to divide into portions, to deal out G *beute*, booty Fr *butin*, booty (of Teut. origin)] Spoil taken from an enemy in war plunder pillage anything taken as a prize

booze bōz, *v i.* **boozy** bō zi, *a* See LOOSE.

borachio bo-ra-chī-ō *n* [Sp *borracho* drunk, a drunkard *borracha*, a leather wine vessel, fr *borra* a lamb or] A skin or leather bottle a drunkard.

boracic bō-ras'ik, *a.* Relating to borax, containing borax —**Boracic acid,** compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen

boracite bō ra-sīt, *n* [*Borax* and *-ite*] A mineral consisting of borate and chloride of magnesium

borage bor'āj *n.* [L.L. *borrago* to go fr *borra* hair fr its hairy leaves] A plant allied to the forget me not, having pretty blue flowers

borate bō'rāt, *n* [From *bor* of *boracic* and *-ate*] A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base.

borax, bo raks, *n* [Ig *borax* Sp *borrax*, f A *boraj* *buraj* borax] A salt found in a crude state or prepared from boracic acid and carbonate of soda used by workers in metal and glass as a flux

borborygmus **borborygm** bor bor gmus, bor'bor-im, *n.* [*borborygmos*] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines

border bōr'der *n.* [F *bordure* fr *bord*, a border *border* to border a word of Teutonic origin. See BOARD] The outer edge of anything the surrounding line or exterior limit of a country frontier, boundary, margin verge brink a strip of ground for plants in a garden a piece running along the edge of something else ——*v t.* pret & pp *bordered*, bor'derd ppr *bordering* bor der ing To approach near a border to touch at the edge, a side end, or confines to be contiguous o adjacent followed by *on* or *upon* ——*v t.* To be near or close to to be close to the edge or confines of to be contiguous to to serve as a border for to surround or adorn with a border

borderer bōr'der-er *n* One who dwells on a border or near the confines of a territory

border land bor der land, *n* Land forming a border or frontier an uncertain intermediate district.

bore bor *v t* pret & pp *bored*, bōrd ppr *boring* bor'ing [A Sax *borian*=Icel. *bora* Sw *borra*, Dan *bore* D *boren* G *bohren*, to bore of same root with L *foro* I bore (in *perforate*)] To pierce or penetrate through to make a hole in or through to drill a hole in to form (a hole) by drilling to perforate to tease by ceaseless repetition to pester [In this last sense may be another word altogether]——*v t.* To pierce or enter by drilling &c to push forward toward a certain point.——*n.* The hole made by boring a cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol, or other firearm the calibre whether formed by boring or not the size o diameter of a round hole a person or thing that wearies or annoys

bore bor *n* [Icel. *bára*, a wave or swell.] A sudden rise of the tide in certain estuaries, the water advancing like a wall, accompanied with a loud noise

bore bōr, *pret of bear*

boreal bo re-al, *a.* [L. *boreális* fr Gr a l L. *Boreas* the north wind, the north] Northern pertaining to the north or the north wind.

borecole, bōr'kōl, *n* [D *boer* a peasant (=E. *boor*) and *kool*, cole kail, cabbage] A variety of hardy winter cabbage with the leaves curled or wrinkled, and not forming into a hard head.

boredom, bor'dum, *n.* [*Bore* and *-dom.*] The domain of bores bores collectively the state of being bored or of being a bore

borer bōr'e *n* One who or that which bores

boric bō'rik, *a.* Same as *Boracic*

born born, *pp of bear* to bring forth.

borne born, *pp of bear* to carry

boroglyceride bō-rō-glis'e rīd, *n* [From *boron* and *glycerine*] A substance composed of boron and glycerine now used as an antiseptic

boron, bo ron *n* [From *borax*] The characteristic element contained in borax.

borough bu ro *n* [A. Sax. *burg* *burh*, a fort, town, city=Icel. Sw Dan *borg*, Goth. *baurgs*, G D *burg* root in A. Sax *beorgan*, Goth. *bairgan* G *bergen* to protect. *Burgh* is another form, and from same root are *bury* *borrow* *barrow* *brow* (grave mound &c.) A corporate town a town with a municipal government a town which sends one or more members to parliament

borough English, bu ro-ing glish *n* A custom ary descent of estates in parts of England to the youngest son instead of the eldest.

borrow bo'rō *v t* pret & pp *borrowed* bo'rōd ppr *borrowing* bo'rō-ing [A Sax *borgian* properly to take on security fr *borg* *borh* security fr *beorgan* to protect, G a l D *borgen*, to borrow BORGH] To ask from another for a time on loan, trust, or credit to receive as a loan, a promise or security for return or repayment being given or implied to take copy or use as one's own what belongs to another to adopt to appropriate.

borrower bo'rō-er *n* One who borrows an imitator a plagiarist

bort, bort, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] Diamonds too coarse for ornamental setting, or small fragments of pure diamonds.

boscage, boskage, bos'kāj, *n* [O Fr *boscage*, fr the German. BUSH] A mass of growing trees, groves, or thickets

bosh, bosh, *n* [Turk., empty, vain, useless] Nonsense, absurdity, trash

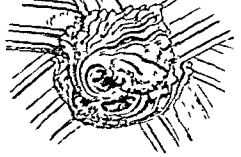
bosk, bosk, *n* [An old form of *bush*] A thicket, a small natural wood. [*Tenn*]

boskage, *n* BOSCAGE

bosky, bos'ki, *a* [BOSK.] Bushy, covered with groves or thickets

bosom, bo'zum, *n* [A.Sax. *bósm*=O Fris *bosm*, O Sax. *bósom*, D *boezem*, G *busen*, probably fr root of *bow*, meaning literally a swelling or protruding part, or connected with *bough*] The breast, the hollow of the breast, the hollow space or receptacle formed between the breast and the garment that covers it, the seat of the affections, wishes, secrets, desires, &c, embrace or compass, the folds of the dress covering the breast, the interior, used figuratively for something suggesting the human bosom —v t pret & pp *bosomed*, bo'zumd, ppr *bosoming*, bo'zum-ing To inclose in the bosom, to conceal to cherish —a Intimate, much beloved, confidential

boss, bos, *n* [Fr *bosse*, a swelling, hump, fr O H G *bôzo*, a bunch or bundle, same root as G *boszen*, to beat, E *beat* BEAT] A protuberant ornament or part, a stud, a



Boss —From Wells Cathedral

knob, a round swelling body, an ornamental projection, often richly carved, used in vaulted or flat roofs

boss, bos, *n* [D *baas*, a master] An employer, a master, a superintendent [American]

bossy, bos'i, *a* Having a boss or bosses, ornamented with bosses

bostangi, bos-tan'je, *n pl* [Turk., fr *bostan*, a garden] A palace attendant in Turkey, originally a gardener

bot, bot BOTT

botanic, botanical, bō-tan'ik, bō-tan'ik-al, *a* [Gr *botanikos*, fr *botanē*, a plant] Pertaining to botany

botanically, bō-tan'ik-al-li, *adv* In a botanic manner, according to the system of botany

botanist, bōt'an ist, *n* [*Botany* and *-ist*= Fr *botaniste*] One skilled in botany

botanize, bot'an-īz, *v i* pret & pp *botanized*, bot'an-īzd, ppr *botanizing* bot'an-īz-ing [Gr *botanizein* BOTANY] To study botany to search for and collect plants, as a botanist

botany, bot'a-ni, *n* [As if fr a form *botaneia*, fr Gr *botanē*, herbage a plant, fr *bosk-ō*, I feed] The science which treats of the forms, structure and tissues of plants, the laws which regulate their growth, their functions, their classification and their distribution over the face of the globe

botargo, botarga, bō-tar'gō bō-tär'ga, *n* [It] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet or tunny

botch, boch, *n* [O E *bocche*, *botche*, a sore, a swelling, fr O Fr *boche*, *boce*, a boss, a botch, a boil, a parallel form of *bors* (=It. *bozza*, *boccia*), comp O D *butse*, a boil, a swelling In sense of mend may be of different origin.] A swelling or pustule on the skin, an ulcerous sore, a boil, a part or patch added clumsily or unsuitably; ill-finished work in mending bungled work generally —v t. pret & pp *botched* bocht, ppr *botching*, boch'ing To mark with botches, to mend, patch, or put together clumsily or unsuitably, to perform or express in a bungling manner

botcher, boch'er, *n* One who botches, a mender of old clothes, a bungler

botchery, boch'er-i, *n* That which is done by botching, clumsy workmanship

botchy, boch'i, *a* Marked with botches, full of botches

bot-fly, bot'flī, *n* A fly that produces botts

both, bōth, *a* and *pron* [A Scandinavian word=Icel *bathir*, *bæthi* Sc. *baith*, Dan. *baade*, G *beide*, Goth *bajoths* both The first element is seen in A. Sax *bā*, both, *batwa*, both-two, both, Goth. *bai*, both, and perhaps in L *ambo*, Gr *amphō*, both.] The two, taken by themselves, the one and the other, the pair or the couple —*conj* As well, on the one side used in connection with *and*

bother, boTH'er, *v t* pret & pp *bothered*, boTH'erd, ppr *bothering*, boTH'er-ing [Probably a word of Irish origin, comp Ir *buaidhirt*, trouble, affliction *buaidhrim*, I vex, or a form of *pother*] To tease, perplex, or annoy —v i To trouble or worry one's self, to make many words or much ado —*n* A trouble, vexation, or plague

botheration, boTH-er-ā'shon, *n* The act of bothering, state of being bothered

botherer, boTH'er-er, *n* One who bothers, vexes or annoys

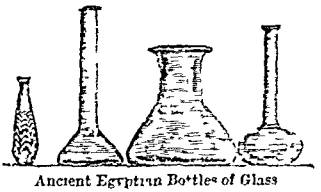
bothie, bothy, both'i, *n* [Origin doubtful, perhaps akin to *booth*] In Scotland a farm building in which the servants or labourers are lodged

botryoid, botryoidal, bot'ri-oid, bot-ri-oi'dal, *a* [Gr *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, and *eidos*, form] Having the form of a bunch of grapes, of a clustered form

bott, bot, bot, *n* [Gael *botus*, a bott, *botteag*, a maggot] A name given to larvæ or maggots found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c generally in plural

bottine, bot-ēn, *n* [Fr dim of *botte*, a boot] A half boot a light boot, an appliance resembling a boot, to obviate distortion in the lower extremities of children

bottle, bot'l, *n* [Fr *bouteille*, fr L L *buticula*, dim of *butis*, *butta*, a cask or butt BUTT] A hollow vessel of glass, leather, &c, with a narrow mouth, for



Ancient Egyptian Bottles of Glass

holding liquors, the contents of a bottle —The bottle strong drink in general, the practice of drinking (to be fond of *the bottle*) —v t pret & pp *bottled*, bot'ld, ppr *bottling* bot'l-ing To put into a bottle or bottles, *fig* to keep under restraint

bottle, bot'l, *n* [O Fr *botel*, dim of *botte*, a bundle, fr O H G *bôzo*, a bundle Boss] A quantity of hay or grass tied or bundled up for fodder

bottle-chart, bot'l-chart, *n* A chart showing the course of surface currents as determined by the direction in which bottles have floated at sea

bottle-fish bot'l fish, *n* A fish of the eel family with a body capable of being inflated like a sack or leathern bottle

bottle-glass bot'l glas *n* A coarse green glass used in the manufacture of bottles

bottle-green bot'l grēn, *a* Of a dark green colour, like common bottle glass

bottle-holder, bot'l hōld er, *n* One who waits upon another in a boxing match, administering refreshment, &c. a backer, a supporter in a conflict of any kind

bottle-nose, bot'l nōz, *n* A whale having a beaked snout, occurring in high north latitudes

bottle-nosed, bot'l nōzd, *a* Having a bottle-shaped or swollen nose

bottle-tit, bot'l-tit, *n* The long-tailed titmouse, so called from its bottle shaped nest

bottle-tree, bot'l-trē, *n* An Australian tree allied to the baobab, with a stem which bulges out enormously in the middle

bottom, bot'om, *n* [A Sax *botm*, bottom =Sc *boddom*, O Sax *bodom*, D *bodem*, Icel *botn*, Sw *botten*, O H G *bodam*, Mod G *boden*, fr same root as L *fundus* (seen in *fund*, *fundamental*), Gr *puthmēn*, base, bottom.] The lowest part, the base, part on which a thing rests, the deepest part, the ground under the water, foundation or groundwork, a dale or valley part regarded as lowest, foot of a page, of class, &c, stamina, native strength, a ship, dregs or grounds —a. At the bottom, undermost, having a low situation, alluvial —v t. pret & pp *bottomed*, bot'omd, ppr *bottoming*, bot oming To furnish with a bottom, to found or build upon, to base —v i To rest upon as its ultimate support

bottom, bot'om, *n* [W *botwm*, a boss, a bud, a button] A ball or skein of thread, a cocoon

bottomed, bot'omd, *p a* Furnished with a bottom, having a bottom of this or that kind

bottomless, bot'om-les, *a* Without a bottom fathomless

bottomry, bot'om-ri, *n* [*Bottom*, a ship, and *-ry*] The act of borrowing money on a ship s bottom, that is, the ship itself

boudoir, bō-dwar, *n* [Fr, lit pouting-place, fr *bouder*, to pout, to sulk] A small room private to a lady, a lady's private sitting-room

bough, bou, *n* [A. Sax. *bóg*, *bóh*, an arm, a shoulder, a bough=Icel *bógr*, Dan *boug*, *bov*, the shoulder, a vessel's bow, allied to Gr *pēchys*, the fore arm, Skr *bāhus*, the arm *Bow* (of a ship) is the same word] The large branch of a tree, any branch

bought, bat, pret & pp of *buy* (which see)

bougie bo zhē, *n* [Fr, a wax-candle, fr Sp *bugia* fr *Bugia* in North Africa, whence wax-candles were first brought] A wax-taper, a slender flexible cylinder intended *for introduction into the urethra, œsophagus*, or rectum, when those passages are obstructed

bouilli, bo yē, *n* [Fr, fr *bouillir*, to boil. BOIL.] Meat stewed with vegetables, boiled or stewed meat of any kind

boulder, bōl'der, *n* [From Dan *buldre* L dial *bolder*, Sw dial *bullersten* (*sten* =stone), a large peeble, lit a stone that makes a thundering noise] A water-worn roundish stone of considerable size, an ice-worn and smooth block lying on the surface of the soil, or embedded in clays and gravels

boulder-clay, bōl'der-klā, *n* The stiff unlaminated, tenacious clay of the glacial or drift epoch or ice age

boulevard, bol var, *n* [Fr, older forms *boulevert*, *boulevere* borrowed and altered fr G *bollwerk* BULWARK] Originally a rampart of a fortified town a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications, now sometimes extended to any wide street or walk

bouleversement, bōl vers-man, *n* [Fr, fr *boule* ball *verser*, to turn] Overthrow, subversion convulsion or confusion

bounce, bouns, *v i* pret & pp *bounced* bounst ppr *bouncing* bouns ing [O E *bounsen*, *bunsen*, to strike suddenly =L G *bunsen*, to knock, D *bonsen*, to strike, bounce, *bons* a bounce imitative of the noise of a blow] To leap or spring suddenly and with noise, to fly or rush out suddenly to spring or leap against anything so as to rebound, to beat or thump, to boast or bully —*n* A strong sudden blow or thump, a loud heavy sound, a boast, an exaggeration, a bold lie —*adv* With a bounce or abrupt movement; abruptly (to come *bounce* into a room)

bounter bouns *n* One who bou ices a ah a *xo* scm h ng larg of ts kind.

bo neln bouns'ng, *p.a* [Bo NCE Eng ro g large and *-ed* ag erated.

boun l bo n l, *n* [< F *bo* *bonne* Gende b nte a un l, hm k *borne* f L.L. *n bo na*, a bou dary f Arm *borden*, a ter rees serving as a land ma k.] Tha wh h m ts a boundary *v t.* pre & pp *bounded* bound p r *bound ng* boun ding To limi to res ric to restra n to co n to circumscribe to *border* o term na e

boun l bound, *v* pret. & pp *bounded*, bounded pp *bou d ng* bounding F *bon* leap F to ring, to ech t L.L. *bom ita* o reso nd, L. *bom us* a humm ng. BOMB To leap to mp o spring to m e f rward by leaps to rebound —*n.* A leap a spring a ump a rebou l.

boun l bound, *p a.* Made fas by a band or bonds liged by moral es n der obl gs on bliged certain sure *(bound* to su ores

boun l bou l, *a* [F rm rly *boun*, f I bu n pp of bun to ill, prepare g ready Th d is mas ic, as n se nd, L *nonus* Same roo as *boor bo rer bond a* P ar prepare l, rea y to se out g ng ten ing to g d st ned.

boundary bo n a-ri *n.* [From *bound*, m w h L. term on *-ary*] A ma k designat ng a bound o lim a n a bound borde lines ma k ng lim ts te m na on.

bounded boun ded, *p a* K n by boun is o m ts limited circumscr bed, restricte cramped, narrow man of *bounded* w

bou l n boun den An l partan le f *bund* O ged bebo den ap o es n dispo nab ob iga ory ur *be nden* d y

boun lless bou d'les, *a* l hou bound or m unl m ted unconfi l.

boundlessly boun les-li, *ad* In a boundless ma n withou bou d or lim

boundlessness bound'les-nes, *n* Qua ty of be ng boundless or w hou limits

bounteous boun te us, *a* [*Eo y* and *-ous* See BOUNTY] Li eral, kind, boun ful beneficent.

bounteou ly boun te-us-l, *adv* In a boun eous manne liberally g nerously larg y

bountiful boun -ful, *a* [*B unty* and *ful.* Free m g ning liberal munificen gener ous

bountifully boun fg li, *ad* In a bounti manner

boun tfulness, boun ti f -nes, *n* The qual o be ng bountiful beral y

bounty boun ti, *n.* O F *bon* F *bonte*, g odness, f *bon* L. *bonitas*, good nes, f *bonus*, g od, whence also *boo* in L.] Liberal y in nificence generou y a rac gift a gra n y to recruits or pers ns who enlist a premium o encourage rade or ndustry

bouquet, bkā, *n.* [F O Fr *bouquet* bosse ah le wood, lim o *bosc* a w of T t. *bongus*, L *sat*] A bunch fl w rs a nosegay an agreea le aroma odour as d wines.

bourdon, bör-d n, *n.* [F li a drone-bee B KDEN (s re ram) The drone of the bagpipe a bass stop in he organ harmon um ha ng a trone- k qual y

bourg borg, *n.* [The French form of borough, bu gh] A town a borough. [Rare

bourgeois, burgeois, bu j , bu jour a. P rhaps m a ype- u der of he name] A small kind of prin ng ye larger than brevier and small han long primer

bourgeois, börzh-wä, *n.* [F sing & l fr *bourg*, a town, a *borough.*] A town s burgher a man of m ddle rank.

bourgeoisie börzh wä-zē *n.* [F See prec] The middl classes of a coun ry especially those dependen on trade.

bourgeon, bör on, *v i.* pret. & pp *bou g ned*, *or* nd p *ou j on* n bör n ing F *b jon*, a bud.] To sprou to ul.

bourn born *n* [Dy *borne* F *bon* a oun lim L.L U D R] A boun a lim t.

bourn born *n* [Pro E. an Sc. *burn* A. Sax *urna* a stream D *born*, Ice ru Sw *yunr* G h *ru ne* G *brun-en* a s rm,, a well, k n t b to *burn.*] A rock a r n *hill.*

bourse burs *n* F a purse an ex hange I R E] An ang a place wh re me hants assem f general bus ness

bouse, bo Loose

bout bout, *n* ld f rm *bough* same word as Dan *bugt* Ice *sygth* a ben l, a b gh lose y akin to b *bught* an h u bow] A turn bend, loo sa u u h o an action as is perf rmed at one im a se to a or pies a d bunch

bouts-rimés, bö- mā, *n. p* [F *bou* an nd, a d *rim* hymed.] W rds a hym g n as th en is of h s of me h oth parts to be su p l b h n g n y f a oth erse

bo vine In a L L *b ri us* f a, *bovis*, an x ox g w t l-] P rta g to n a l *ma*, or an mals of he same f n , d ill stupid

bow bou, & pp *b w d*, bou [*b rna* g A Sa *b gan*, to ben l, ran pr *ben* pp *b gen* D *b j n* Dan *be ge* Sw *b w* G *biegen*, to bend cog L *f xi*] *hew* I ll bk *bh* send. T bend to curv , to arch to flex to in lin ben l (the head o body n token respect o rev rence o depress to su ma —*v* *To* ben l he h a o b y n re rence respect, or cr d y o make a erence o obe sance to stoop b y n l to g hm to h e a curve *or* fl xure.—*n* A bendi g f h body an inc nation f h head, n ok n a of be rence respect, cr di y or u mise n.

bow, bou, *n.* [Ice *bógr* Dan. *bov bovg* a h ul he bow of a ess sam w rd as *bough*] The roun g part of a sh p s f rward, on e b s termina ng a he sta n or prow

bow bō *n.* [A. Sax. *boga* O Fri *boga* Icel. *bogi*, Dan. *bu* D *boog* f b to *bow*] A curved n rim hor arrows a y b g bent, n f rm a ce ry he ra nbow an p rt w h wh h ns n ments f h n kl are played on a curse an narrum use l r urning a trud n orn menta kn t of n bon —*v t.* i pret. & pp *bow d* pp *b owing* bo ing *3 us.* o perf rm o pl y w h he bow

bow-compass, **bow-cons** bō kum-pas, bō kum pas-ez, *n* A s com passes of arious f rm f lescri g arcs.

bow-leri bō le ē, *v* pret. & p *bo ed rie i*, b le ir pp *ed ri ng* bow le-ing [From Thomas *Fowler* who pu lished in 1813 an e purg o Shak s eare.] To remov off nas or questiona wor ls from p rgate

bow-drill b -dril, *n* A drill for bo ring worked by a bow a l ring.

bowed bōd *a* Le k a bow

bowel bou l, *n* [O F *bou* fr L. *bo lus*, a small sausag an it tes ne dim. of *botulus*, a sa sag on n ourishful p e of the ost nes or en rails of an a ma , a g e intest nes *t w-ra y* al parts interior part of *anyt ng* he wa p y or k nd nes h nor ten h rness compassion. *v t.* pre & pb *bowe le* hen bi, ppr *bowell ng* bou ng To take ou he b w of *eviscera e*

bower bou *n.* [From the *bow* of he p] *m* wo anchors he bow of a essel; called also *Lower-anchor*

bower bou *n* A. Sax. *bu* a hamlet s w ung, fr *buan*, to dwell or *bo* a bar be *bûa*, to re sw and Dan *bo* *bo er* a cage ak n *boor bound* (rea y) A woman's pri te apartmen a covered place in a garden, f rmed of boughs or branc es a shady recess o sh tered re tr a an arbor

Bower bird bo er berd, *n* A name f certain Aus ral an rds remarkable f r rec ng bowers and adorning hem with f a he s, &

bowery bou l, *a.* Containing bow rs a y shad ng as a bow

bow hand bō'hand, *n* The hand that draws a w

bowie knife bō'i, *n* [Afte s n to Col m Jam s *Bowie*] A weapo n from 0 to 15 n es l ng an a bou 2 in hes broad.

bowl , *n* [F *bo* e, A. Sax *b la*, a bow l.e.l. *bolli*, D n. *bo le*, G *bolle*, a bow allie to bole to a tree bull] A conca e vesse a sem l-g bula shape a larg roun h cup a goble the hollow part of a y h g

bowl bōl, *n* [O E. *bowle* f F boule, fr L. *b lla* a bu bl boss, seal, tamp whence b to *boil*] a papal *b ll* a *bul*] A ball o wood ot er ma ria used for playing on a surface a ball of w od used in a game l ayed on a le pla of green-sward game played w h su h balls.—*v.i.* pre & pp *bow d*, bōld ppr *bo ng* ls g To play wi h bowls roll a bowl, to del h ball to he play by he ate m a cri k to move rap idly and lik a ball.—*v t.* T roll in he m nner of a bow pe wi h o wh h bowls.

bow leg e l bō'leg l, *a* Ill ng rooked gs

bowler bō n One w plays a bowls cri k he lay w th sw e ball

bowline bō lin, *n* [Pro n *bow* f a sh p a ne A rope use to make a sail *stand* ard or toward he bow s as to eat h the wind

bowling bō ing *n* The act art l y ing w th b w h art o s of a bowl

bowling alley bō ing-al i, *n* A co red place f h ga e o bowls

bowling-green g-gr n, *n* A lev p ce o gr k pt smooth bowli g

bowman bō man, *n* A man wh sho ts wi h he bow an a her

bow saw sa, *n* A f rch saw wi h a narrow lad fi ed n a bow-shaped *fram* f cu ing

bowshot t, bō hot, *n* The distance which an arro will fly w n sh t rom a bow

bowsprit pri n. From *bows* f a sh an *sprit* q v D *boo prie*] A large b m o spa which projects over e b w of a ship

bow string, bō'string *n.* The string of a w a s n g used by he Turks f s rang ling offenders.

bow window bō'win-d *n* A window ha projects from a w ll, and is curved n plan See Ba w bow

bowyer yer *n* [*Bow*, and *-yer* as in *lawy* An arch a mak f bows.

box boks, *n* [A. Sax. *ox* a box G *bu hse*, D *bus* & f L. *buxus buxum*, the box ree a som h ng mad f te wo l. The sam w gi es *bust bushel*, *sh* in t *aderim* &c. Ak n G pyxis, whe ce *pyx* A coffer o case of wood, m al, & quan y ha a case contains somet g resem ling a box a compartmen n a play house o pu l ror h a n row confined, inclosed place a money hest dri er's sea on a coach a place of h rf one or wo men when on certa n dri es a small dw lling hous use by sportsmen —*v t.* pret. & *pt b xed* bokst *ppr box g* t ks *g* To in ose n a b x cumfin To box the compass, to g e the thirty-two oints n he order o in any ord.

box boks, *n* [Correspond ng by meta heses to Dan *buul*, a slap, *baske* to beat akin *bask, bust*] A blow wi h the fist a low with he j n hand on the ear —*v t.* pret & p *box d*, bokst *ppr boxing*, bok s g T str with he ha l pen o closed.—*v i.* To fi with he fists

box, bo ks, *n* [L. *buxus*, G pyxos the box ree B x a case.] The na g en to sev ral species of trees or shru s, the

most important yielding a hard, close-grained wood, and the dwarf variety being used as edgings of garden walks

boxen, boks'en, *a* Made of boxwood, resembling box.

boxer, boks'er, *n* One who boxes or fights with his fists, a pugilist

boxing, boks'ing, *n* The act or art of fighting with the fists, pugilism.

Boxing-day, boks'ing-dā, *n* The day after Christmas-day, when Christmas-boxes or presents are given

boxing-glove, boks'ing-gluv, *n* A large padded glove used for sparring

boxing-match, boks'ing-mach, *n* A pugilistic encounter a prize-fight

box-keeper, boks'kēp-er *n* An attendant on the boxes of a theatre

box-tree, boks'trē, *n* The box

boxwood, boks'wud, *n* The hard grained wood of the box-tree, the plant itself

boy, boi, *n* [Same as Fris *boi*, *boy*, a boy, allied perhaps to D *boef*, G *bube*, Sw *bue*, a boy] A male child, a male beyond the period of infancy and under that of manhood, a lad, a familiar term applied to grown persons.

boyar See BOJAR.

boycott, boi'kot, *v t* pret *boycotted*, boi'kot-ed, ppr *boycotting* boi'kot-ing [From Capt *Boycott*, an Irish landlord, the first prominent victim The word arose in 1880 in connection with the proceedings of the Irish Land League] To combine in refusing to work for, to buy from or sell to, or to have any dealings with.

boycotter boi'kot-er, *n* One who boycotts or joins in boycotting

boyhood, boi'hud, *n* The state of a boy, or of immature age

boyish, boi'ish, *a* Belonging to a boy, like a boy or his ways, puerile

boyishly, boi'ish li, *adv* In a boyish or puerile manner

boyishness, boi'ish nes, *n* The quality of being boyish, the manners or behaviour of a boy

boza, bō'za, *n* [Of oriental origin] An intoxicating fermented drink made from millet-seed darnel, and hemp seed.

brabble, brab'l, *n* [Same as D *brabbelen* to confound, to stammer, probably intended to be imitative of confused sound.] A broil, a wrangle —*v i* pret & pp *brabbled*, brab'ld, ppr *brabbling*, brab'ling To dispute or quarrel noisily —**brabblement**, brab'l-ment, *n* A clamorous contest, a brabble

brace, brīs, *n* [O Fr *brace*, *brasse*, &c., fr L *brachia* the arms, *pl* of *brachium* an arm (whence Fr *bras*, arm) fr Gr *brachiōn*, an arm allied to Gael. *brac*, W *braic* the arm Akin *bracelet*, *embrace*] That which holds tight or firm, that which ties together, fastens, tightens, strengthens or supports, a strengthening piece of timber, a cincture or bandage, a strap passing over a person's shoulders for supporting his trousers, the crank-shaped stock in which boring tools, &c, are held, a rope for swinging a ship's yard, two things tied together, a couple a pair, a crooked line in printing connecting two or more lines —*v t* pret & pp *braced*, brāst ppr. *bracing*, brās'ing To draw tight, to tighten to bind or tie close, to make tight and firm, to make tense, to strain up, to strengthen to invigorate, to give firmness and resolution to

bracelet brās'let, *n* [Fr *bracelet*, a dim of O Fr *bracel*, *brachel*, an armlet fr L *brachile*, fr *brachium*, the arm BRACE] An ornament which goes round the wrist, a piece of defensive armour for the arm

brach brak or brach, *n* [O Fr *brache*, Fr *braque*, fr O H G *bracke* *bracco*, G *bracke* a kind of hunting dog] A dog, for tracking game a bitch of the hound kind

brachial brā'ki al, *a* [L *brachium*, the arm BRACE] Belonging to the arm or to something like an arm, resembling an arm

brachiopod, brak'i-o-pod, *n* One of the brachiopoda.

Brachiopod a, brak-i-op'o-da, *n pl* [Gr *brachiōn*, an arm, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A class of marine, bivalve, molluscoid animals, including the lamp-shells, &c.

brachycephalic, brachycephalous, brak'i-se-fal'ik, brak-i-sef'al-us, *a* [Gr *brachys*, short, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *ethn* terms applied to heads (or races possessing such heads) whose diameter from side to side is not much less than that from front to back, short-headed.

brachygraphy, bra-kig'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *brachys*, short, and *graphē*, a writing] The art or practice of writing in shorthand, stenography

brachylogy, bra-kil'o-ji, *n* [Gr *brachys*, short, *logos*, speech] Brevity in speech, a brief form of expression

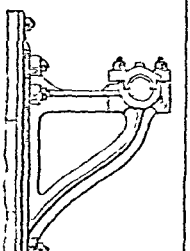
brachyura, brachyoura brak-i ū'ra, brak-i-ou'ra, *n pl* [Gr *brachys*, short, and *oura*, tail.] The crabs, a section of ten-footed crustaceans (Decapoda), with a very short, jointed tail

brachyural, brachyurous brak-i ū'ral, brak-i ū'rus, *a* [see prec] Short-tailed applied to certain Crustacea, as the crab

bracing, brās'ing, *n* Act of one who braces pieces that brace collectively —*a* Having the quality of giving vigour or tone, invigorating, stimulating

bracken brak'en, *n* [Scandinavian word =Sw *bräken*, Dan *bregne*, fern, closely allied to *brake*] A kind of large fern (especially *Pteris aquilina*) BRAKE

bracket, brak'et, *n* [Ultimately perhaps fr L. *brachium*, an arm. BRACE] A short supporting piece projecting from a perpendicular surface, as to support a statue, a shelf, or the like, a mark used in pairs, in printing, to inclose a note or explanation or to indicate an interpolation a gas-pipe projecting from a wall.—*v t* pret & pp *bracketed*, brak'et-ed, ppr *bracketing* brak'et-ing To furnish with a bracket or with brackets, to place within brackets, to connect by brackets



Wall bracket

bracketing, brak'et-ing, *n* A series of brackets for the support of something

brackish, brak'ish, *a* [Akin to D and L G *brak*, G *brack*, brackish] Having a somewhat salt taste, salt, or salt in a moderate degree, as water

brackishness, brak'ish nes, *n* Quality of being brackish, saltness in a small degree

bract brakt, *n* [From L *bractea*, a thin plate of metal.] An irregularly developed leaf at the base of a flower —**bracteate**, brak'tē-āt, *a* *Furnished with* bracts

bracteate, brak'tē-āt, *n* [BRACT] A coin made of very thin metal, and with a design in repousse —**bracteated** brak'tē-āt-ed, *a* A term applied to coins or medals covered over with a thin plate of some richer metal

brad, brad, *n* [Same word as Icel *broddr* a spike, a nail, Dan *brodde*, a frost-nail, A.Sax *brord*, a point, a spire of grass, comp Gael and Ir *brod*, goad, sting] A small nail with little or no head.

brad-awl, brad'al, *n* An awl to make holes for brads or other nails

bradypod, brad'i-pod, *n* [Gr *bradys*, slow, *pous*, *podos*, a foot] A slow moving animal, a sloth

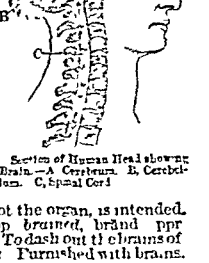
brae, brā, *n* [O E. *bray*, fr Icel. *brā*, A Sax. *bræc*, an eyelid, akin to *brow*] A Sax. *bredan*, *bregdan*, to weave, to braid=O Sax *bregdan*, Icel *bregtha*, to braid (*bragth*, a sudden movement), O H G *brettan*, to braid. Akin BROIDER] To weave, knit, or wreathe together, to intertwine or interweave, to tie with a band.—*n* A narrow woven band formed by weaving together different strands of silk, cotton, &c, something braided a plait or tress of hair

braided, brād'ed, *p a* Formed into a braid, edged with braid

braiding, brād'ing, *n* Braid, or trimming made of braid collectively

brail, brāl, *n* [O Fr *brael* *braiul*, &c, a trouser band, from *braies* breeches, from L *bracæ*, breeches] A small rope attached to, and used for taking in fore-and aft sails —*v t* pret & pp *brailed*, brāld, ppr *brailing*, brāl'ing To haul in by means of the brails followed by *up*

brain, brān, *n* [A. Sax *bregen*, *bragn*, brain=L G *brägen*, D and Frs *brein* a Low German word of doubtful connections.] The mass of nervous matter occupying the cavity of the skull in man and other vertebrate animals, the cerebrum sometimes used to include the cerebellum, seat of sensation and of the intellect or of the understanding used in the plural when the more substance, not the organ, is intended. —*v t* pret & pp *brained*, brānd ppr *braining* brān'ing To dash out the brains of



Section of Human Head showing Brain.—A Cerebrum. B, Cerebellum. C, Spinal Cord

brained, brānd, *a* Furnished with brains. used chiefly in composition

brain-fever, brān'fē ver, *n* An inflammation of the brain.

brainish, brān'ish, *a* Hot-headed, furious [*Shak*]

brainless brān'les, *a* Without brains or understanding silly, thoughtless, witless.

brain-sick brān'sik, *a* Disordered in the understanding, crotchety, crazed

braise braize, brāz, *v t* pret & pp *braised*, *braized* brāzd, ppr *braising* *braizing* brāz'ing [Fr *braiser*, to braise fr Dan *brase*, to fry, Sw *brasa*, to flame Braise] To bake broil or stew with herbs, spices &c, in a closely-covered pan

braize, brāz, *n* [By metathesis fr A Sax *bærs*, a perch=D *baars*, G *barsch*] A spiny-

fi nel fish of a un formly red c lou found on the l nt h coasts
brake brāk, n. [Same as LG brak brushwood allied to D brank Dan brak (brach fall w.)] A place or ram wn with brushwood, trambles, &c a th ket, as of canes, &c
brake brāk n. [Akin to b ken, perhaps a shortened form.] Fern th brack n
brake brāk n. [In some senses connected with the verb to b k comp LG brake (brecke a instrument for breaking flax, OD brake a fl ttering for the neck, brauke an instrument for h ll ng an animal by the nose.] An instrument to break flax sharp t t or snaffl a frame for confining refractory horses a larg hea y harrow for breaking clods a contrivance for applying re tarding the motion of carriage wheels hea y h le used in breaking hemp a kind of large wagon tte
brakeman, brake man brāk man, brāk man, n Th man whose business is to stop a railway train by applying the brak
brakesman brāk'sman, n. The man in a railway train to whose wheels the brak is applied.
braky brā'ki, a. Full of brakes, fern, or brushwood thorny
bramble bram'bl, n. (A. Sax. bremel brembel, fr stem brim, harm, brim (seen bo in broom), being simply form nation nd b inserted as in nebe & comp D braam, LG brumm thorn Dan brom bar G brombeere bramble bramber a black berry.] A prickly shrub of the rose family bearing a black berry the berry itself th blackberry
brambling, bram'bling n. [Bramble and finch.] A fin h inhabiting Britain, very like the ch finch, but larg r
brambly bram'bli. Full of brambles.
bran, bran, n. [O Fr bren, bra rigin unknown perh ps Celtic.] The husk or outer coat of wheat, ry , or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour after grinding th coarsest portion of th husk.
branch, bransh, n. [From Fr branche a branch, f Armor branc, an arm connected with L L bra ca, a law comp W braich, L brach m, an arm. BRACE.] The part of a tree which springs from the stem or from a bough a bough a shoot the off shoot of a y thing, as of a n er family &c. a part or di sion a limb a di erging part a line of f mily descent offspring a d partment or subdi ision.—— t. pret & pp branched, branch ppr branching To shoot or spread in branches, or separate parts to shoot out to ram fy to f rk or h erg ——v t. To divide or form into branches.
branched bransht, a H ving branches.
branchiæ brang'ki-ē n. pl. [L. branchiæ gills Gr bra gkh gills] The respiratory organs of fishes, &c th gills
branchial, bra gki-al, a. [see prec.] Relating to the branch æ, gills, or respiratory organs of fi sh, &
branchiate brang'ki-at, a. Having branch æ or gills.
Branchiopoda, bra gki-op'o-da, n. pl. [L branchiæ, gills, and pous, podos, a foot.] An order of crustaceous animals, so called because the branchiæ or gills, are situated on th feet, as in the water fleas, brine shrimps, &c.—**branchiopod** brang'ki-o-pod, n. An animal be long. g to the ord, Branchiopoda.
branchiostegal, branchiostegous, brang ki-os'te-gal, brang-ki-os'te-gus, a [L branchiæ, gills, and stegos a covering.] Having gill-covers, or covered gills.
branchless a. Branchless, a. Without branches bare naked barren.
branchlet, branch'let, n. [Branch and let.] A little branch a twig
branchy branch'i, a. Full of branches having w le-spreadi g branches.
brand, brand, n. [A. Sax. brand, a burning, a sword = Icel. brand firebrand, sword Dan. D and G brand, a burning. The sword is so called from its gleaming. Akin to verb burn.] A burning or partly burned piece of wood a sw rd a mark made with a hot iron a trad m k, a kind qu lity *n gma a y n de f n my* a disease in eg tables — v t. pret. *d pp b d ad* ppr *b d ng* To trad t ppr *b d ng* branding To burn r n k with h t iron, or to distinguish by a similar mark to fix a mark of *infamy* upon to stigmatize
branded branded, p a Mi ked with a brand stamped w th a special brand stigmatized.
brander brand er n One who brands.
brandied bran d d, a Mingled or strengthened with brandy
brand iron brand'i-ern, n A kind of gridiron a andiron a trivet
brandish bran'dish, v t pret & pp brandished bran disht ppr brandishing g br nd ishing [From Fr br ndir brandir from O Fr *brand* a sword. BRAND.] To bak move wa e, as a weapon to bak tbrat fl rish.——n. A shaking w v g a fl urish
brandling, brand'ling n [*Brand* and *ling*. From the marks on it BRAND.] The part *young of the salmon* also a sm ll red worm used for bait in fresh water fishing
brand new bran new brand nu bran u a. [*Brand* in the original sense of fire, fr *brand*, a burning and *new*.] *Lit* glowing like metal newly out of the fire or forge hence, quite new
brandy bran'di, n. [O E. *brandwine brandywine* fr D *brandewyn*, lit burnt wine —D b nden t burn, to distil, and wijn wine like G br t ein—*brennen* to burn, and wein, wine BRAND WINE.] An ardent spirit distilled from wine also spirit distilled from other liquors or fruit juices. —— v t. pret & pp *brandied*, brandied ppr *brandying* bran'di-ing Tom x with brandy to treat with brandy
brangle brang'gl, n. [A variant of *wrangle* influenced by *brabble brawl*.] A squabble a wrangle a noisy contest or dispute —— v i. pret. & pp *brangled* ppr *brangling* bra gl-ing. To wrangle to dispute contentiously to squabble
brank, brangk, n. [Etymol. unknown.] Buckwheat.
branks, brangks, n. [Perhaps fr the Celtic, comp Gael. *brangus*, a kind of gilt bridle Ir *brancas*, a halter.] An instrument like a bridle formerly used for correcting scolding women



Monumental Brass, 1399 in Westminster Abbey

branny bran'i, a. Resembling bran consisting of bran.
brant goose See BRENT GOOSE
brash brash, n. [From Fr *breche* a breach broken stuff breccia.] A confused heap of fragments small fragments of crushed ice *refuse boughs of trees.*
brasier See BRAZIER.
brasier bra zer n. [From brass or f *brace*.] An artificer who works in brass.
brass bras, n. [A. Sax. *bræs*, brass of doubtful connections, but probably akin to Icel. *brasa*, to harden by fire Sw *brasa*, to blaze Dan. *brase* to fry whence F *braise* live embers, *braser* to braze, *brasier* to *braise*.] *A yellow alloy of copper and zinc* a utensil, ornament, or oth r art cle made of brass a sepulchral pl te of brass impudence effrontery money (collog.) *pl* musical instruments of the trumpet k nd. —— v t. pret & pp *brassed* brast ppr *brassing* bras ing. To cover or co t over with brass
brass band bras'band, n A company of musicians who perform on *brass* instruments.
brass founder bras found er n A m k r of brass or of articles in cast *brass*
brassy bras'i, a Made of brass hard as brass like brass.
brat brat, n. [A Celt. word Prov E. b at a child a b t W *brat* a rag, a pinafore Gael. *brat* a rag an apron.] A child, so called in contempt.
brattice brat'is, n. [O Fr *bret sche*, a breastwork probably f C *bret* a board, a plank.] A partition used in coal mines for ventilation and other purposes a fence put round dangerous machinery
brattle brat'l, n [Imitative of sound, comp *rattle*.] A short, sharp rattling sound *or noise*
bravado bra-vā'dō n. [Fr *brave*, Sp *bravada* f It *bravo* brave LEAVE.] A boast or brag an arrogant menace bravery or ostentatious air assumed would be bold ness
brave brāv a [Fr *brave* brave gay proud, braggard fr It. *bravo* brave gallant, fine the ultimate origin is doubtful [Perhaps fr the Celt comp Armor *brao* gaily dressed, fine, handsome also O Sw *brat* good.] Courageous daring bold gallant dauntless valiant noble m king a fine display in dress, bearing or appearance — n. A bold daring person a N rth Am rican Indian or other savage warrior — v t. pret & pp *braved*, brāvd ppr *braving* brāv ing To challenge to defy to encounter with courage nd fortitude
bravely brāv'li *adv* In a brave or courageous manner courageously gallantly *heroically prosperously*
braveness, brāv nes, n The quality of being brave
bravery brāv e-ri n [Fr *brave rie* BRAVE.] The quality of being brave courage heroism valour dauntlessness intrepidity fine appearance
bravo brā ō, n pl **bravos** or **bravoes**, brā ōz [It an Sp a adj used as a noun BRAVE.] *A bandit an assassin*, a hired murderer ——*interj* Well done The word be ng an Italian adj, the correct usage is to say b ve to a male nger o actor *brava* to a female, and t ef to a company
bravura, bra- ō'ra, n [It *bravery* spirit. BRAVE.] Daring in attempting something gallantry in music applied to a florid air
brawl brawl, v i pret & pp *brawled*, brawld ppr *brawling* brawl ing. [*Perhaps fr or akin to* W *bragal* L *ululare*, *ululatus*, *I ululate* to howl *bragal*, to confer at or ak n to D *brallen* to boast, Dan. *brolle* to jabber *to prate brolle* to roar.] To make a loud n ise or disturbance to quarrel noisily and indecently to wrangle to squabble to rail to make the noise of rushing or running water to flow with a noise —— n. A noisy quarrel a squabble scurrility uproar
brawler brawl'er n One who brawls a noisy blustering wrangler
brawling, brawl ing p a. Given to brawls or quarrels *quarrelsome flowing with considerable noise*
brawlingly brawl ing-li *adv* In a brawling or quarrelsome manner
brawn brawn, n. [O Fr *braon* the muscular parts of the body fr O H G *brat braton*, meat for roasting, fr *br t n*, C *br ten* (D *braden*, A. Sax. *br d*) to roast, same root as *brot*, *brod*, *brith*.] *The flesh of a boar boar's flesh boiled and pickled the* fleshy muscula part of the body muscular strength muscle
brawniness, brawn nes, n The quality of being brawny strength muscularity

brawny, brą'nı, *a* [*Brawn* and *-y*] Muscular, fleshy, strong, bulky

braxy, brak'sı, *n* [Perhaps fr the verb to *break*, comp G *brechen*, vomiting, *brechen*, to break] A name for several diseases of sheep, the mutton of a sheep that has died from disease or accident

bray, brā, *v t* pret & pp *brayed*, brād, ppr *braying*, brā'ıng [O Fr *brayer* (Fr *broyer*), to pound, fr G *brechen*, to break.] To pound, beat, or grind small

bray, brā, *v ı* pret & pp *brayed*, brād, ppr. *braying*, brā'ıng [Fr *braire*, to bray, L L *bragire*, *bragare*, to bray, probably fr Celt root seen in *brag*] To utter a loud harsh sound, as an ass, to make a harsh cry or sound.——*n* The harsh sound or roar of an ass, a harsh, grating sound

brayer, brā'er, *n* One who brays

braze, brāz, *v t* pret & pp *brazed*, brāzd, ppr *brazing*, brāz'ıng [Partly fr *brass*, partly fr Fr *braser*, to braze, which is fr the Scandinavian, and therefore probably of kindred origin BRASS] To cover with brass, to solder with brass, or an alloy of brass and zinc, to harden

brazen, brā'zn, *a* [A Sax *brœsen*, fr *brœs*, brass BRASS] Made of brass, pertaining to brass, strong, impenetrable, impudent, having a front like brass ——*v t* To behave with insolence or effrontery with an indefinite *it*

brazen-faced, brā'zn-fāst, *a* Impudent, bold to excess, shameless

brazenly, brā'zn-lı, *adv* In a brazen manner, boldly, impudently

brazenness, brā'zn-nes, *n* Appearance like brass brassiness, impudence

brazier, brā'zı-er, *n* [Fr *brasier*, *braisier*, fr *braise*, hot coals, embers, perhaps of same origin as *braze*, *brass*] An open pan for burning charcoal or other fuel.

brazier, brā'zı-er, *n* [From *braze* or *brass*, comp *glazier* and *glass*] One who works in brass

Brazil, **Brazil-wood**, bra-zıl', *n* [Sp and Pg *brasil*, a red dye-wood of the East, the name being then given to a similar S American wood, and the country being called after this wood] A very heavy wood growing in Brazil, and used for dyeing red.

braziletto, braz-ı-let'to, *n* An inferior species of Brazil wood.

Brazil-nut, bra-zıl'nut, *n* The seeds of a tree growing throughout tropical America, which, besides being eaten, yield an oil

breach, brēch, *n* [From A. Sax. *brece*, *brice*, *bryce*, a breach or breaking, fr *brecan*, to break, partly also fr Fr *breche*, a breach, fr the same stem but directly fr the German BREAK.] The act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially in a fig sense, a rupture, a break, a gap, a gap made by artillery, an opening, disruption infraction, infringement, violation, transgression, difference, quarrel, injury ——*v t* pret & pp *breached*, brēcht, ppr *breaching*, brēch'ıng To make a breach or opening in

bread, bred, *n* [A. Sax *bread*, *bread*=D *brood*, Sw and Dan *brod* Icel *brauth* G *brod*, *brot* Root doubtful The oldest sense was a piece, then a piece of bread bread The word *loaf* represents the original Teutonic word for bread] An article of food made of flour or meal baked, food, sustenance, livelihood.

bread-corn, bred'kōrn, *n* Corn of which bread is made

breadfruit-tree, bred'frōt-trē, *n* The fruit of a tree which grows in the Pacific Islands, and produces a globular fruit, which, when roasted, forms an excellent substitute for bread the tree itself

bread-nut, bred'nut, *n* The fruit of a tree common in the woods of Jamaica, which when roasted, is used as bread

breadstuff, bred'stuf, *n* Bread-corn frequently in plural to signify all the different varieties of grain and flour from which bread is made

breadth, bredth, *n* [O E *brede*, breadth, with *th* added, fr A Sax. *braedu* breadth fr *brād*, broad, comp *length*, *width* BROAD] The measure across any plane surface, from side to side, width, extent largeness of mind, liberality, a free, simple style in painting

breadthways, bredth'wīz, *adv* In the direction of the breadth

bread-winner, bred'wın er, *n* One who works for the support of himself or of him self and a family

break, brāk, *v t* pret *brole*, brōk, pp *brole*, brōk, or commonly *broken*, brō'kn, ppr *breaking*, brāk'ıng [A Sax *brecan*, to break, weaken, vanquish, &c =O Frs *breka*, O Sax *brekan*, D *breken*, Dan *bræle*, G *brechen*, Goth *brikan*, to break, to crush, &c, Icel *braka*, to creak, same root as L *frango* (whence *fracture*, *fraction*, &c), Gr *(f)rēgnymi*, I break] To part or separate by violence or force, to rend, to burst open, to cause to give way, to destroy or greatly impair, to shatter, to quell, to train to obedience, to subdue or tame, to make bankrupt, to discard or cashier, to violate, to infringe, to open or lay open, to interrupt to intercept to frustrate, to dissolve any union, to tell or impart with discretion, to destroy the completeness of —*To break ground*, to begin to turn up the ground, to begin operations —*To break jail*, to force one's way out of it —*To break off*, to sever by breaking, put a stop to, discontinue —*To break up*, to open forcibly, to dissolve or put an end to, to disband —*To break the heart*, to afflict grievously, to kill with grief —*To break the ice*, to make the first advances to a new acquaintance ——*v ı* To part, to separate, to divide in two to burst, to burst forth, to open, to dawn, to become bankrupt, to decline in health or vigour, to fall out, to change in tone, or falter —*To break away*, to rush away forcibly and suddenly — *To break down*, to fall by breaking, to come to a smash, to fail or give way —*To break forth*, to burst out, to give vent to powerful feelings —*To break in* or *into*, to force one's way in —*To break loose*, to get free by force, to shake off restraint —*To break off*, to become severed, to desist suddenly —*To break out*, to get out by force, to arise or spring up —*To break up*, to dissolve and separate (as a meeting) —*To break with*, to cease to be friends with ——*n* An opening, a rupture, a breach, an open place a pause, an interruption, an interruption of continuity, a line drawn in printing, noting suspension of the sense, the dawn, a brake, for vehicles a large four-wheeled vehicle, a kind of wagonette

breakable, brāk'a-bl, *a* Capable of being broken

breakage, brāk'āj, *n* A breaking damage by breaking, allowance for things broken

break-down, brāk'doun, *n* An accident, a downfall, a failure, a collapse, a lively dance

breaker, brāk'er, *n* One who or that which breaks, a rock, &c., by which the waves are broken, a wave so broken, a small flat water-cask [In last sense perhaps a corruption of Sp *barrica*, a keg]

breakfast, brek'fast, *n* The first meal in the day, the food eaten at the first meal ——*v t* pret & pp *breakfasted*, brek'fast-ed, ppr *breakfasting*, brek'fast-ıng *To eat the first meal in the day* ——*v t* *To furnish with breakfast*

break-neck, brāk'nek, *a* Steep and dangerous, extremely *hazardous*, *headlong*, precipitous.

break-up, brāk'up *n* A disruption a dissolution of connection, a separation of a mass into parts; a disintegration, a disbandment

breakwater, brāk'wą-ter, *n* A mole or other obstruction at the entrance of a harbour, estuary, &c, to break the force of the waves

bream, brēm, *n* [Fr *breme*, O Fr *bresme*, fr O H G *brahsema* G *bresem*, the bream] The name of several fresh water fishes belonging to the carp family, also of some sea-fishes resembling the perches.

breast, brest, *n* [A. Sax *breóst*=O Frs *briest*, O Sax. *briost*, Icel *brjóst*, Sw *brost*, Dan *bryst*, D *borst*, Goth. *brusts*, G *brust* allied to O Sax *burstian*, to bud, and primarily signifying a protuberance, a swelling] The soft protuberant body adhering to the thorax in females, in which the milk is secreted, the fore part of the thorax, or the fore-part of the body between the neck and the belly in man or animals, the heart, the conscience, the disposition, the affections, the seat of the affections and passions, the repository of designs, thoughts, secrets, anything resembling the breast — *To make a clean breast*, to make full confession.——*v t* pret & pp *breasted*, brest'ed, ppr *breasting*, brest'ıng To bear the breast against, to meet in front, to oppose breast to breast, to stem

breast-bone, brest'bōn, *n* The bone of the breast, the sternum

breast-deep, **breast-high**, brest'dēp brest'hī, *a* Deep as from the breast to the feet, as high as the breast.

breasted, brest'ed, *a* Having a breast chiefly in compound words

breast-knot, brest'not, *n* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast

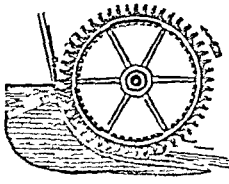
breast-pin, brest'pın, *n* A pin worn for a fastening or for ornament on the breast, a brooch

breast-plate, brest'plāt, *n* A plate for the breast, armour for the breast, a part of the Jewish high-priest's vestments

breast-plough, brest'plou, *n* A kind of spade propelled by the hands placed upon a cross-bar held opposite the breast

breast-wall, brest'wal, *n* A retaining wall at the foot of a slope

breast-wheel, brest'whēl *n* A water-wheel in which the water is delivered to the



Breast-wheel.

float-boards at a point somewhere between the bottom and top

breast-work, brest'werk, *n* A hastily-constructed fortification thrown up breast-high for defence, the parapet of a building

breath, breth, *n* [A Sax *braeth* odour, scent, breath, allied to G *brodem*, *brodem*, steam, vapour, breath *brod*, vapour, a bubble, same root as E *brood*, G *braten*, to roast, fr a root meaning to burn or boil] The air drawn into and driven out from the lungs in respiration, the power of breathing, life, a single respiration, time for a respiration, pause, a gentle breeze, an instant an exhalation, an odour

breathable, brēтн'a-bl, *a* Capable of being breathed.

breathe, brēтн, *v ı* pret & pp *breathed*, brēтнd, ppr *breathing*, brēтн'ıng [From *breath*] To draw into and eject air from the lungs, to respire, to live to take breath, to rest from action for a time, to move or blow gently, as air, to exhale, to emanate, to be alive ——*v t* To inspire and expire, to inject by breathing, to eject by breathing to infuse, to blow into, to exhale or emit to utter softly or in private, to suffer to take or recover breath (a horse), to put out of breath, to exhaust

breather, brēтн'er, *n* One who breathes one who lives (*Shak.*), a short time of physical exercise that tries one's wind

breathing, br ṙu g, n Peop ra on as- ṙ ra ion secre prayer a gen b eeze *fig* a gen e nfl nce o opera on inap a on time tak n to recov breath a stop a ir y an asp ra e

breathless b h'les, a Be ng ou of rea h spent wi h labour o v o en ac ou h lung he bres h in wond or admira n less.

breathlessly bre h s- *ad* In a brea hless manne o condi n w h brea h suspended brough some m on.

breathlessness breth'les-nes, n S a e of be ng rea h -es o exha isted f b ea h

breccia, b ech -a, n [I a brea h, a breccia. BREA H] *Ge* a comp und of a gula fragm nts of he same rock o of d ff ren ocks un ted by a matrix o em t.

breed bred, pp of *b d*.

breed h, n [A singu a ev oped from a p ura BREE HES. The lowe part of he body beh h ier part of a gun, o anyt ng lse v t rst & pp *b ee ked* bre h p *b ee k* b h g To pu into bree hes t wh p on the breech to fas en by a breeching

breech-loader br h'lo-e n. A cannon or small firearm loaded a e b eech n stead of he muzzl

breech-loading br ch'lod ing a Rece ng he ha g he breech instead of he muzz e ap hed o firearms.

breed b d, e ṙret, & pp *bred*, b ed pp *b eed ay* bred g. [A. Sax *l etan*, o nouri h, hera h, keep w rm all ed to D broeden, G bru en, o rood, hatch. *Brood* a an ls to *b eed*, as *food* to *f d* BROOD] To bring up to rain o edu ca e t gen ra e engen o produce to bring forth to bea to gi e b rth to to er n e o cause o occasi n to urse an i foe o ra n o rear as e s ck. — v i. To pro uce offspring to be with y ung o be pred ced, g nera ed, or f rmed o ha e rth — n. A race of he same st ck offspring progeny, cast k n l a numb produced a o ce a brood.

breeder bred'er n. O e hat breeds one ha la prolifi a pro uct on who rears a special ass of horses or cattle.

breeding, b ed ng n Art of gen ra ing or of y roducing he ras g of a breed o breeds education nurture rain ng manners, d p rim n good ma ra.

breeze brez, n [F *brise* bp *brisa*, a tree origin doubtful] A li h wind a lifting wind a g ntle gale a quarre

breeze-breeze fly b z, n. [A. Sax *breosan*, *breosa* a gad y o mp. *brimse* D *bremse* G *bremse* a gadfly a b rne fly pro ably from the sou makes, comp. H *b emza*, to h m.] A name g en to fl es of various species. he most n ed of which is he great horsefly

breeze brez, n. Origin d n d ul comp *b ṙisa*, rubbi h, fragments, *fr brise* to reak] House swee ings small ashes and ci ders.

breezy bre'z, a [*Breeze* and *-y*] Exposed to breezes sub ect to fres en breezes windy *fig* fresh and brisk a ry

brent goose brant-goose bren gos, bran gos, n [D and G *brent-gans*, I l. *brand-gás*, probab y f om ts colou being l k ned to ha caused by burning BRAND] A species of goose wh h breeds n the fa n rth bu migrates f he winte

bresomer bressummer brestsummer bres'um bres sum-e n [F *breast-summe*] A sumum o beam placed h rizontally to sup- port an uppe wall o part tion, a l nte

breth're breth ren, n *pl* of *bro he*

breton b on, *a* Rela ng to Bri tany o h languag f ts peop —n. The na- e la guag f Brittany Arm n

brettice bre is, n Same as *B a ice*

breve br n [L. *brevis* short. BRIEF] A le te f h pope o h r sov reign a wri ten man date, a note o harac e of t me ▱ equi al n wo sem b es o fou m m a m rk used o ndicate ha h sy lab o e wh h is placed is hort

brevet, brev' n [Fr f L. *brevis*, short. BRIEF] A commiss on t an officer in the rmy en ling him to take rank above his actual ra k pay a pa en a warran a license a. Taking rank by brevet — v t. p t. & pp *b d*, bre et-ed pp *brevi g* brev t-ing To confe b et rank upon.

breviary b vi a ri, n. [Fr b rea f L *b ri m*, f *b vis*, h rt BRIEF] An epi ome a book conta ning b ef service of he Roman Cath li Ch h w h al wh are n ord r a pun to ad daily

breviate b -at, n [L. *br vi breviis* f *brevis*, sh rt BRIEF] A ruf sta e m n o summary

brevier b v r' n [G *brevier* f Fr *b evia* so ca ed from be ng origi al y used n pri g *b evaire* LREV ARY] A k n i o prin ng ype originally used in prin ng bre iers

brevilo quence bre-v l o-kwens, n [L. *b evis* sh rt, an *loquor* I peak] A bri f or laco mode of speak ng.

brevipel, b ev'i-ped, n. [L. *b evis* short, an *pes*, foo] A l rd h ng sh rt egs.

brevipennate bre pen at, a. [L. *b evis* sh rt, an *penna*, a fea a wing] Ha g short wings. — n. A bird h g short wings.

brevirostrate brev ros trāt, *a* [L. *brevis* short, an *rostrum* a beak] I a ing a short beak o bill.

brevity brev' n [L. *br vitas* fr *brevis*, hort. LR EF The state o characte of be ng bri sh rtn es bri ness con ise- ness.

brew brō pre & pp *b ew d* b ōd, ppr *b ew ing* brō' ing [A. Sa *bre wan*, to b w D *brouwen* *brouwen* Ice *brugga*, Dan *brygge* to b w, akin *broth*] To p epare fr m mal o oth materials by s ng bo ng an i ferm nta on to make into al o bee to mak by m gl g ngre ents o concoct o plot. — v i. To mak bee o a to be a brewer o perform the b sinees of br wing to be in gl g form g o collect ng (a storm *b ew* — n. The m x re f rmes by brewing

brewage brō' j, n [*E ew* and *-age* formed m r nfluence of *beverage*] A mixed drink drunk brewed o prepa ed in any way

brewer brō' r n One who brews one whose business is to brew ma hquors.

brewery brō' r-i, n. [From *brewer*, and *y* or *brew* and *-ery*] The es ab ishment a la paratus where brewing is carried on

brewing, brō' ng, n The act of m king fermented liquor the quanti y brewed a once

brewster brō' st n. [*Brew* and *-ster*] One who brew a brew r m re especially a mal who brews.

briar briary &c. BR FR, LR ERY

briar root brī' rōt, n. [The first part of his w rd a corruption *f* F *bruyere*, hea h.] Th root of be wh e hea h, used in the man facture f tobacco-pipes.

bribable brī'ba-bl, *a* Capa e of being bribed l b e o be bribed.

bribe, b b n [F *bribe*, Prov Fr *brif* broken v uals, su h as are gi en to beg gars som h ng giv n away, from roo s n n Arm *breva* o break W *briw* a frag m] A price reward, gift, o fa ou bestowed or promised w h a v ew to pervert the judgm n o corru he condu t. — v t. & i. pret. & pp *bri d* b pr *bribing* brīb'ing To give a bri e to to ga n ov by bribes v i. To practise bribery to gi e a bribe o a person.

briber brīb'e n One who gi es bribes.

bribery br'be i, n The ac o practice of gi ng o tak ng bribes

bric-à-brac brik-a-brak n [F Origin doub ful.] Art es of v rtu objects ha ing a certa n n reet o va ue from their rari y an qu y r he like

brick brik, n [F *brique* a bri k, a so a p ce, a fragm nt, from O D *brick* a pece a fragm t, a bri k or t f om *b kes* to *b ak* BREAK] A rectangula mass of burned o sun-d ed clay use l in bu ding &c s h masse collec e y as a b ld g ma ria an obj ct resem l ng a brick a loaf shape l like a bri k a ngh good f ow o ll q) — v t. pret. & pp *b icked* rik pp *brick ng* rik ng To lay o surrou l w h bri ks. — a. Ma of bri k a g o bri ks

brickbat, brik'bat, n. A piece o frag men of a bri k

brick-clay, brik'klā, n. Clay su ta e f r making r ks a fin y am ate l ay m m-d at y ove yi g e boul le lay

brick-field brik' ld, n A fi l or yard whe bri ks are mad

brick-kiln, brik'k n, n A kin o fu nace n wh h bri k are bak d o burned.

bricklayer brik'lā- n One who bu ds w h bri ks

bricklaying, brik'lā ng, n The art of bu ding wi h bri ks

brick-tea, brik-te, n The ea es and young shoo s of be tea plan so ten l by steam an mould d i to a bri k-sh ped mass.

brickwork brik we k n Masonry o bu work consi ng of bri ks a y lace w r ks are mad

bricky brik i, *a* Mad f o resembli g, bri k of e ol n of ri k

bricole br kō n [Fr] The rebound of a ball at enms harness w rn t y m n fo dragging guns where ls impos b e to use h rses

bridal brī al, n [Formerly *bride-ale* fr *bride* and *ale* he la e w rd ha ing been o ten used n he sense of a feas comp h -a &c.] A we d g feast a wed- i g a marriage — a lik ng to a bride, o o a wedding

bride b i, n [A Sax. *bryd* *brid* D *bruid*, Icel. *brú* Dan. *brud* h. *brúr* G *braut* a bride l e haps same root as *brew* *bro* referring to h du es as wi e] A woman n wly married, o on the eve of be ng marri d.

bride-cake br dkāk n Th cake wh la made e guests a a wed g

bridechamber brīd chām'be n. A nup ia a tm n

bridegroom brīd'grōm n. [O E. *bridegom* *brygom* &c. A. Sax *bryd* *ma* f *bryd* a bri a d *guma*, a man D *bruid gom* Icel. *brúdgumi*, Dan. *brudgom* G *b g m* The second part of e wo l is cogna w h L. *homo*, a man bu la erly ga *vervenvol.* in *form*, *co-groom*.] &-new, y m rri d m n a man about t be married.

bridesmaid brīdz'mād, n. A woman who a ends on o accompanies a brid a h wed ing.

bridesman brīdz'm n, brīd m n, n. A man w o a ten l spec ally upon a bri le groo m a his marriage

bridewell brī' w l, n [From St *Bride's* n Lond n, wh re H nry VIII had a house ha was a rwards urne n o a hosp ta and ben a house of correction.] A house of correction a house of confine men an l hard labour for off n ders

bridge, brij, *n* [O E. *brig, brigge*, Sc *brig*, A Sax. *bricg, brycg*=Icel *bryggja*, Dan *brygge*, a pier, D *brug*, G *brucke*, a bridge, akin to Icel. *bru*, Dan *bro*, a bridge *Bridge* is the S English form corresponding to N English *brig*] Any structure raised across a river, canal, ravine, &c, to furnish a passage, something resembling a bridge, the upper part of the nose the part of a stringed instrument that supports the strings, in furnaces the vertical partition for compelling the flame to ascend a raised structure amidships for passage from one side of a steam-vessel to the other ——v t pret & pp *bridged*, brijd, ppr *bridging*, brij'ing To build a bridge or bridges over, to find a way out of or over

bridge-deck, brij'dek, *n* A partial deck common in paddle-steamers, extending from side to side of a vessel amidships

bridle, brī'dl, *n* [A. Sax *bridel*, a bridle =D *breidel*, O Frs *bridel*, O H G *brittel* Probably from root of A Sax *bredan, bregdan*, to braid. BRAID] The portion of harness with which a horse is governed and restrained, being fitted to his head something resembling a bridle in form or use, a restraint, a curb, a check.——v t pret & pp *bridled*, brī'dld, ppr *bridling*, brī'dling To put a bridle on, to check, to restrain to control, to curb ——v i To hold up the head and draw in the chin, to throw up the head in a haughty manner to assume a lofty manner expressive of dignity and indignation

bridle-hand, brī'dl-hand, *n* The hand which holds the bridle in riding, the left hand

bridle-path, bridle-road, brī'dl path, brī'dl rōd, *n* A path or road which can be travelled on horseback but not by wheeled carriages

bridle-rein, brī'dl-rān, *n* The rein attached to a bridle

bridoon, bri-dōn', *n* [Fr *bridon*, fr *bride*, a bridle] A light snaffle or bit of a bridle in addition to the principal bit, and having a distinct rein

brief, brēf, *a* [O Fr *brief, bref*, Fr *bref*, short, a short letter, &c., fr L *brevis*, short, *breve*, a letter, a writing, akin to Gr *brachys*, short Seen also in *brevity, breve, abbreviate, abridge*] Short, concise, succinct, not using many words ——n A short or concise writing, an epitome a writ or precept, an abridgment of a client's case drawn up for the use of a barrister, a formal epistle from the pope

briefless, brēf'les, *a* Having no brief

briefly, brēf'li, *adv* In a brief form or manner, concisely in few words

briefness brēf'nes, *n* The state or quality of being brief, shortness, conciseness, brevity

brier, briar, brī'er, *n* [A. Sax *braer, brēr*, a brier, perhaps borrowed from the Celtic, comp Ir *briar*, a thorn, a pin, a brier, Gael *preas*, a bush, a brier] A prickly plant or shrub, the sweet-brier and the wild brier, species of the rose, the wild rose

brier-root, brī'er-rōt Same as *Briar-root*

briery, briary, brī'er i, *a* Full of briers, rough, thorny

brig, brig, *n* [An abbrev of *brigantine*] A vessel with two masts, both square-rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast

brigade, bri gād', *n* [Fr *brigade*, fr It. *brigata*, a brigade fr *brigare*, to fight BRIGAND] A body of troops, cavalry or infantry, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions a body of men organized, and acting under authority

brigade-major, bri gād'mā jer, *n* The officer who assists a brigadier

brigadier, bri ga-dēr', *n* [Fr *fr brigade*] The officer who commands a brigade

brigand, bri'gand, *n* [Fr *brigand*, fr It *brigante*, a pirate, a brigand, fr *brigare*, to intrigue, to quarrel (whence also *brigade*), fr *briga* (whence Fr *brigue*), an intrigue, a quarrel, further connections uncertain] A robber, a freebooter

brigandage, bri'gand-āj, *n* [Fr *brigandage*] The practices of brigands, highway robbery by brigands, plunder

brigandine, bri'gan dīn, *n* [Fr *brigandine*, fr *brigand*, in old sense of foot-soldier BRIGAND] Body armour composed of thin iron plates sewed upon canvas, linen, or leather

brigantine, bri'gan-tīn, *n* [Fr *brigantin*, fr It *brigantino, a pirate vessel*, fr *brigante*, a pirate BRIGAND *Brig* is an abbrev of this word] A light, swift-sailing vessel, two-masted, and square-rigged like a brig, a brig

bright, brīt, *a* [A. Sax. *bryht, briht, breht*, by metath for *beorht, berht*, clear, shining= Goth *bairhts*, O Sax *berht*, O H G *beraht*, bright same root as L *flagro* (anciently *fragro*), to flame, *flamma* (*flagma*), flame, Skr *bhraj*, to shine.] Glancing, twinkling, clear, shining, full of light and splendour, splendid glorious, luminous, brilliant, glittering, sparkling, conspicuous, illustrious, acute witty lively, animated cheerful

brighten, brī'tn, *v t* pret & pp *brightened*, brī tnd, ppr *brightening*, brī'tn-ing [*Bright* and *-en*] To make bright or brighter, to increase the lustre of, to make gay or witty, to sharpen the faculties of, to make illustrious ——v i To grow bright or more bright, to clear up

brightly, brīt'li, *adv* In a bright manner, splendidly, brilliantly, with lustre, cheerfully

brightness, brīt'nes, *n* Quality of being bright, splendid, or clear, lustre, splendour, acuteness, sharpness of wit

Bright's-disease, brits'dis-ēz, *n* [From a doctor of this name who settled the nature of it about 1827] A serious disease or group of diseases of the kidneys

brightsome, brīt'sum, *a* [*Bright* and *-some*] Bright, brilliant

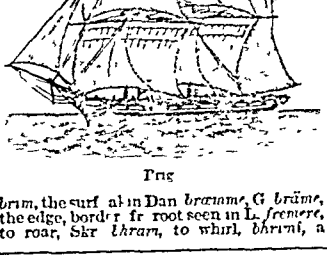
brill, bril, *n* [Comp Corn *brithel*, a mackerel, pl. *brithelli*, *brilli*, fr *brith*, streaked, variegated.] A kind of flat-fish resembling the turbot

brilliance, brilliancy, bril'yans, bril'yan-si, *n* [Fr *brilliant*] The state of being brilliant, great brightness splendour, lustre

brilliant, bril'yant, *a* [Fr *brillant* sparkling fr *briller*, to shine or sparkle Pr and Sp *brillar*, fr L L *beryllare*, to shine like a beryl, fr L *beryllus*, a beryl. BERYL.] Shining, glittering sparkling, splendid, illustrious, distinguished, of noteworthy talents ——n A diamond of the finest cut, having a number of faces or facets, so as to refract the light most vividly, a very small size of printing type

brilliantly, bril'yant-li, *adv* In a brilliant manner, splendidly

brim, brim, *n* [A Sax. *brimme, brymme*, brim, comp *brim*, the surf, the sea=Icel.



Pns

brim, the surf akin to Dan *brænde*, G *brāme*, the edge, border fr root seen in L. *fremere*, to roar, Skr *bhram*, to whirl, *bhrima*, a whirlpool, *brim* being thus the part where the surf roars or rages] The rim, edge, lip, margin, or brink of anything, the upper edge of the mouth of a vessel, the top —— v t pret & pp *brimmed*, brimd, ppr *brimming*, brim'ing To be full to overflowing, to be brimful

brimful, brim'fyl, *a* Full to the brim or top, completely full

brimless, brim'les, *a* Having no brim, as a hat

brimmer, brim'er, *n* [BRIM.] A bowl, cup, or goblet brimful or full to the top

brimming brim'ing, *a* Full to the top or brim, on the point of overflowing

brimstone, brim'stōn *n* [O E *bremstone, brenston*, &c., Sc *bruntstane, brunstane*, lit. *burn-stone* or *burning-stone*, like Icel *brennisteinn*, brimstone] Sulphur —Brimstone butterfly, a species of butterfly, so called from its yellow colour

brinded, brind'ed, *a* [Equivalent to Prov E and Sc *branded*, of a reddish-brown colour with darker markings, lit of a burnt colour, the root being in *burn, brand*, &c] Brindled

brindle, brin'dl, *n* The colour of a brindled or brinded animal

brindled, brin'dld, *a* [A form of *brinded*, probably through the influence of *mingled* or other words] Of a brown grey or tawny colour with bars or streaks of a darker hue, variegated, streaked.

brine brīn, *n* [A. Sax *brýne*, brine=D *bryn*, Flem *bryne* origin doubtful, usually connected with to *burn*] Salt water, water strongly impregnated with salt, the sea or ocean —— v t pret & pp *brined* brind, ppr *brining*, brin'ing To steep in brine

brine-pan, brin'pan, *n* A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.

brine-pit, brin'pit, *n* A salt spring or well from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt

brine-shrimp, brin'shrimp, *n* A crustacean found in salt-pans and salt lakes

bring, bring, *v t* pret & pp *brought* brat; ppr *bringing*, bring'ing [A. Sax *bringan*, pret *brohte*, pp *broht*=O Frs *brunga*, O Sax. *bringan*, D *brengen*, Goth *briggan* (pron *bringan*), G *bringen*, connections doubtful] To lead, draw, or cause to come, to fetch, to bear, convey, or carry from a distant to a near place, to conduct; cause to arise or be, to produce, to procure, to attract, to draw along, to lead by degrees, to induce, to prevail upon —To bring about, to effect, to accomplish —To bring down, to fetch down, to lower, to humiliate, to abase —To bring forth, to produce, as young or fruit, to beget, to cause —To bring forward, to produce to view or notice —To bring in, to introduce, to supply, to furnish (income, rent) —To bring off, to convey from a place, to procure the acquittal of, to clear from condemnation. —To bring on, to cause to begin (a battle, &c), to originate —To bring over, to convey over, to convert by persuasion, to cause to change sides —To bring (a ship) to, to check her course by making the sails counteract each other —To bring to light, to reveal.—To bring to mind, to recall —To bring to pass, to effect —To bring under, to subdue, to reduce to obedience —To bring up to nurse, feed, and tend, to rear; to educate, to introduce to notice, to recall, to cause to advance near (troops), to cause to stop (a horse), to pull up —To bring up the rear, to move onwards in the rear, to form the rear portion

bringer, bring'er, *n* One who brings or conveys

brinish, brī'nish *a* Like brine, briny, somewhat salt saltish

brink, bringk, *n* [Same as L G Dan and Sw *brink*, a hill declivity, edge, comp also W *bryncyn* a hillock, fr *bryn*, a hill.] The edge, margin or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or river, verge, close proximity

briny, brīn'i, *a* Pertaining to brine or to the sea, salt

brio bre-ō, *n* [It life, vivac ty] Vivacity livelness brilliancy
briony brī'o-ni, *n* Same as *Bryony*
briquette bri ket *n* [D m of Fr *brique* a brick BRICK.] A lump of fu l in the form of a brick, made from coal-dust with some b nding material such as coal tar
brise brez, *n* Same as *Breeze* an insect
brisk brisk *a* [From the Celt W *bryog*, I *brue* brisg Gael brisg qu ck, lively] Lively quick active nimble full of lif and spirit vivacious gay vivid bright sharp and smart to the taste effervescing —*v t*, pret. & pp *brisked*, briskt ppr *brisking* bri k ng To mak brisk.—*v i* To become brisk lively or alert often with *up*
brisket, brisk et *n* [O Fr *brischet* or *bruschet* (Fr *b echet*) fr Armor *brusk* the breast] The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies n xt to the ribs in a horse, the fore-part of the neck at the shoulder down to the fore legs
briskly brisk'li, *ad* In a brisk manner acti ly vigorously with life and spirit.
briskness, brisk'nes, *n* The state or qual ty of being bri k
bristle bri'sl, *n* [A dim. fr A Sax *byrst* a brist] —D *borstel*, a bristle akin Icel. *burst* Dan. *bo ste*, G *borst* a bristle f a root denoting a prong or sharp point] O e of the stiff coarse, h irs of the hog and the wild boa especially one growing on th back a stiff roundish hair of any kind, or some similar ppen iage.— t. pret. & pp *bristled*, bris'ld, ppr *bristl ng* bris'ling To erect in bristles, o like bristles to make bristly to erect in defiance o anger —*v i* T rise or stand rect as bristles to show anger resentment, or defiance
bristled bris'ld, *a* Having bristles furnished with bristles.
bristliness, bris'li nes, *n* Quality of being bristly
bristly bri 'li, *a* Thi kly set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles stiff an i sharp like bristles.
Bristol board bris'tul bōrd, *n* [From the town of *Bristol*, in E gland.] A fine kind of pasteboard.
Bristol brick, bris tul brik, *n* [See above] A sort f brick of a siliceous material, and used for cleaning cutlery
Bristol-diamond bris'tul-di-a-mund, *n* Quartz in the form of small, round crystals, found n the Clifton limestone near Bristol rock-crystal.
Bristol paper bris'tul pā per *n* [See abov] Stout paper for draw g.
Britannia metal bri tan -a-met-al, *n* A m tallic compoun l or all y of t n, w th a little copper and a timony
Britannic bri tan k, *a* [From L. *Britannicus*, perta n ng to Britannia or Britain.] P rtaining to Britai
British brit ish, *a* [From *Brit* of Britain L. *Britto* a Briton.] P rtaining to Brita n o its inhabitants somet mes applied distinctly to the original Celtic inhabitants.
Briton brit on, *n* [L. *Britto Brittónis* O Celtic, *Britto* a Briton] A nati e of Britain.
brittle brit'l, *a* [O E. *brit l*, from A. Sax. *bredt* n, to break=Icel. *bryóta*, Dan. *bryde* to break.] Easily broken easily break ng short not tough or tenacious.
brittle brit'l, *v t* pret. & pp. *brittled*, brit'ld ppr *brittl ng* brit'ling (same origin as adj *brittle*] To cut up a deer
brittleness brit'l-nes, *n* Quality of being brittle fragil ty
britzska, brits'ka, *n* [A Polish word.] An open carriage with a calash top
brize brēz, *n* The breeze-fly BREEZE.
broach, broch, *n* [Fr *broche* spit, pin, broach, &c.=Sp. and Pr *broca*, It. *brocca*, fr L.L. *brocca*, a spit, a point, a spigot comp Gael *brog* an awl *Brocā* is the same word, and *brocade*, *brochure*, are akin.] A spit or something similar a spire, especially one rising directly from a tower without parapets surrounding its base a brooch.— t. pret. & pp *broached*, brocht ppr *broaching* broch ng To pi rce as with a spit to pierce in order to l t out l quor to tap to let out to begin conversation o discussion about to open up to publish first —**To broach to** (*naut*) to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback and expose the vessel to oversett ng
broacher broch er *n* One who broaches a spit.
broad brad, *a* [A Sax *brád* O Frs *bred* D *breed*, Icel. *b eith* Dan and Sw *bred* Goth *braids* C *b eit* broad root unknown. Hence *b eadth*] Ha ing extent from si le to side as dist nguished from *long* having a great extent from si le to side ot narrow extended n all directions wide ample extensive liberal comprehens e enlarged open or full (dayl ght) som what coarse vulgar gross in elicate fre or vig rous in style or execut on.—**Broad arrow** a stamp resembling the barbed head of an arrow put upon stores &c belonging to the British go ernment **Broad Church**, a section of the Church f Eng land contrasted with the H gh Church and the Low Church, a d consi ered as having broad or liberal views a sec tion of any church hol ing moderate or not very rigid iews


Broad Arrow

broad brim brad'brim *n* A hat with a v ry broad brim a Quaker
broadcast brad'kast, *n* The mode of sowing gra n by casting or scattering over the s rface with the hand.—*adv* Scattered at large from the hand in a wid ly disseminated mann r
broad-cloth brad'kloth, *n* A kind of fi woollen cloth woven about twice the usual breadth, and dyed in th p ece
broaden brad n, *v t* To make broad or broader to increase th width of to ren der more comprehens e extensive, or open.—*v i*. To become broad or broad r
broadly brad'li, *adv* In a broad mann r widely fully openly plainly
broadness brad nes, *n*. The state or quality of being broad breadth
broadside brad sīd, *n* The side of a sh p above the water a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time a sheet of paper one side of which is covered by printed matter often of a popular ch racter
broadsword brad sōrd, *n*. A sword with a broad blade and a cutt ng edg
brobdingnagian brob-ding nag'i-an *a* Gigantic, like an inhabitant of the fabled region of Lrobd ngnag in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*
brocade brō-kād *n* [Sp *brocado* fr an old *broca* equivalent to Fr *brocher* to prick, emboss, similar in origin to broach BROACH] A silk or satin stuff variegated with g ld and sil er or enriched with flowers a stuff wrought and enrich d in lik manner
brocaded brō kād ed, *a* Worked like brocade dressed in brocade
brocage brokage brō'kāj *n* The premium or commission of a br ker
brocard bro-kard *n* [From a bishop named *Brocard*.] A law max m an elementary principle or maxim a short proverbial rule a canon.
brocatel, brocatello brō'ka-tel, brō-ka-tel'lo, *n* [Sp *brocat* Fr *brocatelle*, It *brocat llo* same origin as *brocade*] Siena marbl a kind of light thin woollen cloth lusey woolsey Spelled also *Brocatelle*
broccoli brok o-li, *n* [It *broccoli*, pl. of *broccol* sprout, cabbage-sprout, dim. of *brocco* a sh wer a shoot. BROACH.] A variety of the common cabbage
brochure brō-shoor' *n*. [Fr *brocher* to st tch, fr *broche* a kn tt g needle. BROACH.] A pamphlet or small book with the lea es stitched together
brock brok, *n* [A. Sax *broc* (fr the Celtic=] and Gael, *broc* W *brock*, a badger] A badger
brocket brok et, *n* [Fr *brocard* fr *broque broche* a spit a snag BROACH] A red-deer two years old with its horns showing only one tin or snag, a pricket
brogue brog *n* [Ir and Gael. *brog* a shoe of ro gh hide From this shoe being used by the wilder Irish th word, it is sa d, came to designate their manner of speaking Eng lish] A sh e made of raw hide or half tanne l leather a stout, coarse shoe a dial ctal manner of pronunciati the pronunciati n of English peculiar to t Irish


Irish Brogues.

broider broi der *v t* pret. & pp *bro dered* broi derd ppr *broideri g* broi d ing [Fr *broder border* lit. to work on t border or edge of something fr *bord*, b der BORDER.] To ornament with need work work d into the texture to embroid
broiderer broi der-er *n* One that e broi rs
broidery broi der i, *n* Embroidery
broil broi l, *n* [Fr *brouille* fr *brouill* to mix, to jumble, to throw into confusi from It *broglia e*, to confound, fr *brogl* confusion a word of doubtful origin.] noisy quarrel a confused tumult a bra
broil broil, *v t* pret & pp *broiled*, b oi ppr *broil ng* broil ng [O Fr *bro ll* broil origin doubtful.] To dress or co over a fire either directly or on a gridiron to grill to subject to a strong heat.—*v* To be subjected to strong heat, l ke m over the fire to be greatly heated to greatly excited as by pass n or impatien
broiler broil er *n* O e who or th whi h dresses by broiling a gridiron
brokage brō'kāj *n*. See BROKERAGE
broke b k, *v t* pret & pp *broked*, brol ppr *broki g* brō king. [From th n *broker*] T exercise the office of a br k to transact business for another
broke brōk Pret. and obsolescent poetical pp *of break*
broken, brō'kn, pp f *break*, often us as an *a* Parted by violence rent asunde fractional infirm humble crushed, s dued imperfect in utterance made ba rupt
broken-down brō kn-doun, *a* Brok to pieces decayed reduced to poverty
broken hearted brō kn hart ed, Having the spirits quite crushed by grief despair
brokenly brō'kn-li, *adv* In a broken interrupted manner
brokenness, brō'kn-nes, *n* State of bei broken.
broken wind brō'kn-wind, *n* A disea in horses ch racterized by a difficult exp tion of th air from the lungs.
broker bro'ker *n* [O Fr *brokeor* b *kiere brocou* f a verb meaning to tap broach, the broker being originally a t ster then a retail dealer &c *Broke* v thus a *broacher* BROACH.] An agent w buys and sells for others, being gen ra paid at a rate per cent on th value of t transaction a middleman or intermedia a dealer in old goods pawn a pa broker an appraiser of household furnitu distrained f r rent
brokerage bro'ker āj *n*. [*Broker* a *-age*] Th business of a broker th pay commission of a broker
broking, bro'king *n*. The trade of broker
bromate brō mat, *n* [*E om* of *bromi* and *-ate*] A salt f rmed of bromic acid
brome brōm, **brome-grass** *n*. [I *brom a* oats] A name of several oat-li species of grass.
Bromelia, brō-me'li a, *n*. [After *Brom* a Swedish botanist.] The g neric name

tropical plants some species of which are cultivated for their beautiful flowers

bromic, brō'mik, *a* [*Brom-* of *bromine*, and *-ic*] Pertaining to or obtained from bromine

bromide, brō'mid, *n* [*Brom-*and *-ide*. See next] A compound formed by the union of bromine with another element

bromine, brō'mīn or brō'min, *n* [Gr *brōmos*, a fetid odour, and *-ine*] A simple non-metallic element (symbol Br) resembling chlorine and iodine, with a strong rank odour

bronchi, pl of *bronchus*

bronchia, brong'ki-a, *n pl* [Gr *brongchia*] The two tubes, with their ramifications, arising from the bifurcation of the windpipe in the lungs, and conveying air to the latter, the bronchi

bronchial, brong'ki al, *a* Belonging to the bronchia or bronchi, or their ramifications in the lungs

bronchitis, brong-kī'tis, *n* [From *bronchi*, *bronchia*, with term *-itis*, denoting inflammation] An inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchia or bronchi

bronchocele, brong'kō-sēl, *n* [Gr *brongchos*, windpipe, and *kēlē*, a tumour] Same as *Goitre*

bronchotomy, brong-kot'o-mi, *n* [Gr *bronqchos*, windpipe, and *tomē*, a cutting] An incision into the windpipe or larynx, to afford a passage for the air into and out of the lungs

bronchus brong'kus, *n*, pl. **bronchi**, brong'kī [Gr *bronchos*, the windpipe] One of the two bifurcations or large tubes of the trachea or windpipe

bronze, bronz, *n* [Fr *bronze*, fr It *bronzo*, L L *brondisium*, bronze probably from the name of the town *Brundusium* or *Brindisi*] An alloy of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc, a pigment to imitate bronze, a statue or other work of art made of bronze —v t pret & pp *bronzed*, bronzd, ppr *bronzing*, bronz'ing To colour, harden, or make appear on the surface like bronze, to make brown by exposure of the skin to the sun

bronzed, bronzd, *p a* Made to resemble bronze, browned, brown-coloured, sunburnt

bronze-steel, bronz'stēl, *n* Bronze condensed and hardened

bronzite, bron'zit, *n* A mineral, a variety of diallage, having a yellowish brown colour

brooch, brōch, *n* [Fr *broche* BROACH] An ornamental pin, clasp, or buckle used to fasten dress

brood, brod, *n* [A. Sax. *bród* a brood= D *broed*, G *brut*, a brood, O H G *bruot*, brood, hatching warmth, fr a root meaning to heat *Breed* is a derived form] The young birds hatched at once, the birds of one hatching, that which is bred or produced, a family, offspring, progeny, production, thing bred —v t. pret & pp *brooded*, brod'ed, ppr *brooding*, brod'ing To sit on eggs or young to incubate, to sit with outspread wings, to regard or think of with long anxiety, to ponder anxiously and constantly followed by *over* or *on* —v t. To sit over, cover, and cherish, to nourish, to foster

broody, brōd'i, *a* Inclined to brood or hatch.

brook bruk, *n* [A Sax. *bróc*, a spring, a brook, fr *brecan*, to burst forth, comp L G *bröl*, D *broek*, G *bruch*, a marsh A brook is a breaking forth of water, comp *spring*] A natural stream of water smaller than a river, but larger than a rivulet

brook, bruk, *v t* pret. & pp *brooked*, brukt, ppr *brooking* bruk'ing [A Sax *brucan*, *to use*, enjoy=D *bruiken*, Icel. *brúka*, Goth *brukjan*, G *brauchen*, to use, allied to L *frui*, to enjoy (whence *fruit fruition*)] To use to enjoy to bear, to endure, to support or tolerate, to put up with mostly in sentences of a negative character

brooklet, bruk'let, *n* [*Brook* and *-let*] A small brook.

broom, brom, *n* [A.Sax *bróm*=L G *brâm*, D *braam*, G *bram*, broom, allied to *bramble* BRAMBLE] A leguminous shrub having fine yellow flowers and angular branches, growing abundantly often in waste grounds, a brush or besom, so named because frequently made of *broom* twigs

broom-corn, brom'kōrn, *n* The common millet or guinea-corn (genus *Sorghum*), a cereal plant, so called from its branched panicles being made into carpet brooms

broom-rape, brom'rāp, *n* A parasitic plant (genus *Orobanche*) growing on the roots of broom, furze, &c

broomstick, **broomstaff**, brom'stik, brōm'staf, *n* The stick or handle of a broom

broomy, brom'i, *a* Full of broom, containing broom

brose, brōz, *n* [Gael *brothas* brose, or for older *browis*, *brewis*, fr the French, in any case of same root as *brew*, *broth*, &c] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water or milk on meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring

broth, broth, *n* [A Sax. *broth*=Icel. *broth*, O H G *brod*, fr root of *brew*] The liquor in which some substance has been boiled, liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, often with the addition of vegetables

brothel, broth'el, *n* [O E. *brothel*, *brethel*, a wretch, fr *brothen*, ruined, destroyed, fr *bréothan*, to destroy originally *brothel house*, a house for abandoned people] A house frequented by prostitutes, a bawdy-house

brother, bruth'er, *n*, pl. **brothers** or **brethren**, bruth'erz or breth'ren [A common Indo European word A Sax *bróthor*=D *broeder*, Icel *bróthir*, Dan and Sw *broder*, Goth *bróthar*, G *bruder*, Ir and Gael *brathair*, W *brawd*, Rus *brat'*, Bohem *bratr*, L *frater*, Gr *phratēr*, Skr *bhratr*, brother, ultimate root unknown] A son of the same parents, or who has one parent in common, any one closely united with another or others, one who resembles another in manners, an associate, one of the same society, rank, profession, or denomination, a fellow-creature, a member of a religious order [The plural *brethren* is now used only in the wider meanings of the word.]

brotherhood, bruth'er-hud, *n* The state or quality of being a brother, individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation, an association a fraternity

brother-in-law, bruth'er in-la, *n* The brother of one's husband or wife, also, a sister's husband.

brotherless, bruth'er-les, *a* Without a brother

brotherliness, bruth'er li-nes, *n* State of being brotherly

brotherly, bruth'er-li *a* Like a brother, becoming brothers, fraternal, kind, affectionate, pertaining to brothers

brougham, brō'am or brom *n* [After the first Lord *Brougham*] A one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled

brought, brat, *pret* and *pp* of *bring*

brow, brou, *n* [A. Sax. *bru*, eyebrow, eyelash, akin to Icel. *brun*, eyebrow, *bru*, bridge, cog with Gael *brâ*, eyebrow, Russ. *brovi*, Lith *bruvis*, Gr *ophrus*, Pers *abrū*, Skr *bhrū* eyebrow Brow and bridge are regarded as of same root] The prominent ridge over the eye the arch of hair on it, the eyebrow the forehead, the edge of a steep place, the upper portion of a slope

browbeat, brou'bēt, *v t* pret *browbeat*, brou'bēt, pp *browbeaten*, brou'bēt-n, ppr *browbeating*, brou'bēt-ing [From *brow* and *beat*, to beat with one's stern or frowning brows] To bear down with haughty stern looks, or with arrogant speech

browbeater, brou'bēt-er, *n* One who browbeats, a bully

brown broun *a* [A. Sax *brun*=Icel. *brunn*, Dan *brun*, Sw *brun* D *bruin*, G *braun*, brown The *bear* and the *beaver* are believed to owe their names to the root of this word, which also passed into the Romance tongues BRUIN, BUPNISH] Of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to red or black —Brown Bess, the old flint-lock musket of the British army —Brown bread, wheaten bread made from unbolted flour, which thus includes the bran —Brown coal, lignite —n A colour resulting from the mixture of red, black, and yellow —v t. pret & pp *browned*, bround, ppr *browning*, broun'ing To make brown or dusky, to give a bright brown colour to

brownie, brou'ni, *n* [From its *brown* or swarthy colour] A domestic spirit or goblin of benevolent character

browning, broun'ing, *n* Act of giving a brown colour, a preparation of sugar, portwine, spices, &c, for colouring and flavouring certain cooked articles

brownish, broun'ish, *a* Somewhat brown

brownness, broun'nes, *n* The quality of being brown

brown-study, broun'stu-di, *n* A fit of mental abstraction or meditation, a reverie

browse, brouz, *v t* pret & pp *browsed*, brouzd, ppr *browsing*, brouz'ing [O Fr *brouster* (Fr *brouter*), to browse fr *brost*, *broust*, a sprout, a shoot, fr O H G *broz*, G *bross*, sprout] To pasture, eat, or feed upon, to crop and swallow, as leaves and shoots, to graze —v i. To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, to crop and eat food —n. The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, green food for cattle

bruin, brō'in, *n* [The bear's name in the celebrated fable Reynard the Fox, fr the D *bruin*, brown BROWN] A familiar name given to a bear

bruise, brōz, *v t* pret & pp *bruised* brōzd, ppr *bruising*, broz'ing [A. Sax. *brýsan*, to bruise, to crush, which coalesced with O Fr *bruisier*, *bruser*, *briser*, to break, to shiver, perhaps fr O G *brestan*, to break, to burst] To crush, to pound to bray, to make a contusion upon the flesh of, to injure by contusion or heavy blow, to make a dent in —v i. To fight with the fists, to box (colloq) —n A contusion a hurt or injury from a blow with something blunt or heavy

bruiser, broz'er, *n* One who or that which bruises, a boxer or prize fighter

brult, brōt, *n* [Fr *brut*, noise, uproar, rumour, fr *bruire*, to make a noise of uncertain origin] A rumour spread abroad, report, rumour fame —v t. pret & pp *bruited*, brōt'ed, ppr. *bruiting*, brot'ing To announce with noise, to report, to noise abroad

brumal, brō'mal, *a* [L *brumalis*, fr. *bruma*, winter, fr *brevima*, a superl of *brevis*, short BRIEF] Belonging to the winter

brunette, brō-net', *n* [Fr, dimin. fr *brun*, brown. BROWN] A woman with a brownish or dark complexion

brunt brunt, *n* [From the root or stem of to *burn*, comp Sc. *brunt*, burnt, Icel *brunn*, a burning, G *brunst*, ardour, burning heat. BURN] The heat of battle the onset when it rages most fiercely, violence, shock, force of a blow, shock of any kind

brush, brush, *n* [O Fr *broche*, *brosse*, brushwood, Mod Fr *brosse*, a brush fr O H G *broz*, a sprout, or partly fr O H G *burst*, *bursta*, a bristle, whence G *bürste*, a brush BROWSE] An instrument made of bristles or similar material to clean by rubbing or sweeping, or to lay on paint or wash of some kind a painter's large pencil a rude assault, a skirmish, a thicket, thick underwood or shrubs and small trees collectively something resembling a brush, the tail of a fox.—v t pret & pp *brushed*, brusht, ppr *brushing*, brush'ing To sweep or rub with a brush, to paint with a brush, to strike, rub over, or touch lightly in passing, to remove by brushing,—v i To move nimbly or in haste, to move lightly, to skim

brush-turkey, brush'ter ki *n* A large bird of Australia, somewhat resembling the turkey

brushwood, brush'wud, *n* [From *brush*

and wood] Small trees and shrubs growing together branches of trees cut off

brushy, brush'i, *a.* Resembling a brush rough shaggy

brusque brusk or brusk *a* [Fr *brusque* fr It. *brusco* brusque, sharp, sour perhaps akin to *brisk*] Abrupt in manner or speech blunt rude.

brusquely brusk'li or brusk'li, *adv* In a brusque manner

brusqueness brusk'nes, *n* Quality of being brusque an abrupt or blunt manner

brusquerie brusk'ri, *n.* [Fr] Brusqueness a hasty or blunt expression.

Brussels-carpet, brus'elz kär'pet, *n* A carpet having a heavy linen web inclosing worsted yarns of different colours, which are raised in loops to form the patterns.

Brussels-sprouts, brus'elz sprouts, *n. pl* A variety of cabbage characterized by little clusters of leaves which form miniature heads

brutal brö'tal, *a* [*Brute* and *-al* F *brutal* BRUTE.] Pertaining to a brute unfeeling, like a brute inhuman savage cruel ferocious.

brutality brö-tal'i-ti, *n* Quality of being brutal inhumanity savageness cruelty insensibility to pity or shame

brutalize brö'tal-iz, *v t* pret. & pp. *brutalized*, brö'tal-izd ppr *brutalizing* brö'tal-iz-ing [Fr *brutaliser* fr *brutal*] To make brutal —*v i.* To become brutal.

brutally brö'tal-li, *adv* In a brutal manner inhumanly

brute bröt, *a.* [L. *brutus* stupid, dull, irrational hence Fr *brut*, *brut* Sp and It *bruto*] Senseless stupid irrational bestial coarse uncivilized insensible —*n.* A beast, any animal destitute of reason a brutal person a savage a low bred, unfeeling man.

brutify brö'ti-fi, *v t* pret & pp *brutified*, brö'ti-fid ppr *brutifying* brö'ti-fi-ing [*Brute* and *-fy*] To make a person a brute to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling to brutalize

brutish, brö'tish *a* Like a brute beastly ignorant stupid unfeeling savage cruel brutal inhuman irrational grossly sensual.

brutishly brö'tish-li, *adv* In a brutish manner

brutishness, brö'tish-nes, *n.* Quality of being brutish brutality

bryology, bri-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr *bryon*, moss, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, &c.

bryony, bri'o-ni, *n.* [L. *bryonia* fr Gr *bryonia*.] A climbing plant *white bryony* a plant of the gourd family *black bryony* a plant of the yam family

bryozoa, bri-ō-zō'a, *n. pl.* [Gr *bryon*, moss, and *zoon*, animal] A group of minute microscopic animals now commonly called *Polyzoa* (which see)

bubble bub'l, *n.* [Same as Dan. *boble*, Sw *bubbla*, D *bobbel*, a bubble Sw *bubla* Dan *boble*, D and G *bobbelen*, to bubble words imitative of bubbling sound.] A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air a blob of air in a fluid that which will burst easily and suddenly a vain project, a delusion, a fraud —*v i.* pret. & pp *bubbled*, bub'ld ppr *bubbling*, bub'ling To rise in bubbles to run with a gurgling noise —*v t.* To beat to deceive or impose on.

bubbly bub'li, *a.* Abounding in bubbles bubbling

bubo bū'bō, *n.*, pl. **buboes**, bū'bōz. [L. *bubo* fr G *bou*, the groin, or a swelling in the groin.] A swelling or tumour in the groin or armpit an abscess in a glandular part of the body

bubonocele bu-bon'ō-sēl, *n* [Gr *boubon*, groin, *kele* a tumour] Rupture or hernia in the groin.

buccal, buk'al, *a.* [L. *bucca*, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.—**Buccal glands**, the small glands of the mouth which secrete a viscous fluid.

buccaneer buccanier buk-a-nēr' buk-a-nēr' *n.* [Fr *boucanier* a pirate, a hunter who smoked the flesh of the animals killed, fr *boucaner* to smoke meat fr *boucan*, a large frame or hurdle for smoking meat, a Carib word.] A pirate a sea-robber one of those rovers who made depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

buccaneering buk-a-nēr-ing *n* The employment of buccaneers.

buccinator buk'sin-ā-ter *n* [L a trumpeter fr *buccina* a trumpet, fr *bucca* the cheek] The trumpeter's muscle a flat thin muscle forming the wall of the cheek.

bucentaur bu-sen'tar *n* [Gr *bous* an ox, and *kentauros* a centaur] A mythological monster half man and half ox.

buck buk, *n.* [Of doubtful origin comp G *lauche* lye *beuchen* to steep in ley Sw *byk* lye] A lye or cleansing mixture in which clothes are steeped or soaked in the process of bleaching the clothes themselves liquor in which they are washed. —*v t.* pret & pp *bucked* bukt ppr *bucking* buk'ing To soak or wash in lye a process in bleaching to break up and pulverize as ores

buck, buk, *n* A Sax *bucc*, *bucca* a he goat, a buck=D bok, Icel. bokk a he-goat Dan *buk* a buck, a he-goat, a ram G *bock* a he goat, a buck comp W *bwch*, a buck L *boc*, a he-goat] The male of certain animals, as the fallow-deer goats, rabbits &c a gay dashing fellow a fop or dandy —*v t* pret & pp *bucked*, bukt ppr *bucking* buk'ing To leap from the ground with the back arched and the head down as a horse or mule that attempts in this way to throw off its rider

buck basket, buk'bas-ket, *n* [*Buck*, lye] A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash

bucket, buk'et, *n* [Perhaps fr A Sax *bu* a bucket, a flagon apitcher with dim. term added *or* from O Fr *buc* a tub a pail.] A small tub, pail, or vessel in which water is drawn or carried a cavity on the rim of a water wheel the scoop of a dredging machine or of a grain elevator

bucketful buk'et-fyl, *n.* As much as a bucket will hold.

bucket wheel, buk'et-whēl, *n.* A water wheel containing cavities on its circumference a wheel having a rope passing round it with buckets which dip into a well.

buck eye buk'ī, *n.* A name for several species of American horse-chestnut.

buck hound buk'hound, *n* A kind of hound for hunting fallow-deer

buckish, buk'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a buck foppish.

buck jumper buk'jump-er *n.* A horse or mule that is in the habit of bucking for the purpose of throwing off its rider

buckle buk'l, *n.* [Fr *boucle* buckle fr L.L. *buccula*, the strap of a helmet, the central part of the buckler the boss, dim. of L. *bucca*, a cheek.] An instrument with a rim and movable tongue to fasten belts, harness, &c a curl of hair or the state of the hair crisped and curled —*v t.* pret. & pp *buckled*, buk'ld ppr *buckling* buk'ling To fasten with a buckle or buckles to set vigorously to work at anything to join together as in marriage to bend or warp —*v i.* To apply with vigour to engage with zeal to follow closely *to*

buckler buk'ler *n* [For *bouclier* fr L.L. *buccularium* fr *bucca*, the boss of a shield. BUCKLE.] A kind of shield, generally a small round shield.—*v t.* pret. & pp. *bucklered*, buk'lerd ppr *bucklering* buk'le-ing To shield, to defend

buckra, buk'ra, *n* [W African word meaning supernatural being or demon.] A negro term for a white man

buckram buk'ram, *n.* [O E. *bokeram* *buckeram*, *buckrom* &c. fr O Fr *bouquerant*, *boquerant*, M.H.G. *buckeram*, *buckeran*, L.L. *boquerannus*, &c., perhaps stuff made originally of goat's hair (G *bock*, a goat). BUCK.] A coarse linen cloth stiffened with paste, gum, or glue, used in lining garments.—*a.* Stiff precise formal.

buckshish buckshetsh buk'shēsh. Same as *Bakshish*

buck shot buk'shot *n* A large kind of shot used for killing deer or other large game

buckskin buk'skin, *n* A kind of leather originally made of the skin of the deer but now of that of the sheep *pl.* breeches made of this leather

buckthorn buk'thorn, *n* A shrub which bears a purging or cathartic berry also used in dyeing another species yields the Persian or yellow berry of commerce

buck tooth buk'töth, *n* A projecting tooth in a person's jaw a prominent canine tooth.

buckwheat buk'whet, *n* [From Prov E. *buck* bee hive and *wheat* or perh D *boekweit* G *buchweizen* (D *boek* G *buche* a beech) from the resemblance of its triangular seeds to beech nuts.] A plant bearing small seeds, which are ground into meal called also *Brank* It is a native of Asia and is not a wheat nor even a cereal, belonging to the order Polygonaceæ

bucolic bū-kol'ik *a* [L *bucolicus* fr Gr *boukolikos*, pertaining to cattle pastoral, fr *boukolos*, a herdsman, fr *bous*, an ox] Pastoral relating to country life —*n.* A pastoral poem

bud bud *n* [Possibly allied to D *bot* a bud O F *bet* to bud E *button*] The first shoot or growth of a leaf branch, or flower a similar growth in certain animals of low organization as polyps a germ, or what resembles a bud.—*v. i.* pret & pp *budded* bud'ed ppr *budding* bud'ing To put forth or produce young shoots, buds, or germs to germinate to begin to grow or shoot forth to be in an early stage of development —*v t.* To graft or inoculate by inserting a bud.

Buddhism bud'izm *n* [*Buddha*, lit. the wise, fr Skr *budh* to know the sacred name of the founder of the system, who appears to have lived in the 6th cent B C] The religious system founded in India by Buddha, its adherents now comprising nearly a third of the human race —**Buddhist** bud'ist, *n* One who adheres to the system of Buddhism —**Buddhistic** bu-dist'ik, *a.* Relating to Buddha or to Buddhism

budding bud'ing *n* A mode of grafting in which a leaf bud is inserted as a graft instead of a young shoot zool same as *Gemmation*

buddle bud'l, *n.* [Comp G *butteln*, to shake] A large square frame of boards used in washing metallic ores —*v t.* pret & pp *buddled* bud'ld ppr *buddling* bud'ling To wash ore in a buddle

budge buj *v t* pret & pp *budged*, bujd ppr *budging* buj'ing [F *bouger* to stir to move=Pr *bolegar* to be agitated, It *bulicare*, to bubble, fr L.L. *bullicare*, fr L. *bullire* to boil. Bullā] To move off to stir to flinch.

budge buj *a.* [O Fr *bouge* probably fr L. *bulga* a leather bag fr a Gallic word seen in Ir and Gael. *bolg* *bolg* a bag skin *bellows belly*] Lamb-skin with the wool dressed outwards, formerly used as an ornamental border for scholastic habits —*a.* Scholastic pedantic stiff formal.

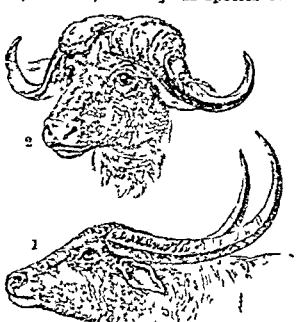
budget buj'et, *n.* [O E. *bouget* budget fr Fr *bougette* dim. of *bouge* a leather bag. BUDGE *n*] A little sack with its contents a stock or store the annual statement of results and proposals respecting the finances of the British nation made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer any similar financial statement.

budlet, bud'let, *n* A little bud springing from a parent bud.

buff buf, *n* [Abbrev of *buffalo* O E. *buffle* Fr *buffle* a buffalo] Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo elk, &c. leather of ox hide with a downy surface and a yellowish-white colour the colour of this a dull light yellow —*a.* Made of buff of the colour of buff leather light yellow

buff buf, *v t* pret & pp *buffed*, buft ppr *buffing* buf'ing To strike See BUFFET

buffalo, buf'fa-lō, *n* [From Sp *bufalo*, Fr *buffle*, L *bubalus*, *bufalus*, fr Gr *boubalos*, fr *bous*, an ox.] A species of the



1, Head of Indian Buffalo (*Bubalus Buffelus*)
2, Head of Cape Buffalo (*Bubalus Caffer*)

ox used as draught animals in many warm countries, and larger than the common ox, the bison of North America

buffalo-chips, buf'fa lō chips, *n pl* Dried bison's dung used as fuel in America

buffalo-robe, buf'fa-lō-rōb, *n* The skin of the bison of North America prepared with the hair on

buffer, buf'er, *n* [From prov E *buff*, to strike, or allied to *buffet*, a blow] Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and one on which it strikes, an apparatus with powerful springs attached to railway carriages, any thing which serves to deaden or neutralize the shock of opposing forces

buffer, buf'er, *n* [Perhaps fr O E *buffe*, to stammer, Fr *bufer*, to puff out the cheeks, comp Sc *buff*, nonsense] A foolish fellow, a fellow a term of extreme familiarity

buffet, buf'et, in second sense bu fe, *n* [Fr *buffet*, a sideboard, a cupboard, origin unknown.] A kind of cupboard for holding wine, glasses, plates, &c, a public place set apart for refreshments

buffet, buf'et, *n* [O Fr *buffet*, *bufet*, a slap, a blow, dim from *buffe bufe*, a blow Formed from the sound.] A blow with the hand or fist, a thump, a box, a slap, hard usage of any kind —— v t pret & pp *buffeted*, buf'et-ed, ppr *buffeting*, buf'et-ing To strike with the hand or fist, to thump, to beat, to strike, to box, to contend against —— v i To deal blows or buffets, to make one's way by buffeting

buffle-headed, buf'l hed-ed, *a* [Obsol *buffle* a buffalo] Having a large head like a buffalo, dull, stupid, foolish

buffo, buf'fō, *n* [It] The comic actor in an opera, a comic singer —— a. Comic

buffoon, *buf fön'*, *n* [Fr *bouffon*, fr It *buffone*, from *buffare*, to jest or sport, from *buffa*, a trick, a piece of sport] One who makes sport by low jests and antic gestures and postures, a droll a mimic —— v t pret & pp *buffooned*, buf fond', ppr *buffooning*, buf fön'ing To make ridiculous —— v i To play the buffoon

buffoonery, buf fön'er i, *n* The arts and practices of a buffoon low jests or antics

buffoonish, buf fon'ish, *a* Like a buf foon consisting in low jests or gestures

buff-stick, buf'stik, *n* A stick covered with leather, and powdered with emery, used in polishing

buff-wheel, buf'whēl, *n* A wheel for a similar purpose with the buff stick

buffy, buf'i *a* Of the colour of buff, light yellow —*Buffy coat*, the coat which appears on a clot of blood drawn from a vein in cases of inflammation, pleurisy, &c

bufonite, bū'fon-īt, *n* [From L *bufo*, *bufonis*, a toad.] Toadstone a fossil consisting of the petrified teeth of fishes

bug, bug, *n* [W *bwg*, a hobgoblin, a scarecrow, akin to E *bogey*, Sc *bogle* But that this is also the origin of the name of the insect is not clear] A hobgoblin, spectre, or bugbear (*Shal*), a name applied to insects of various kinds, particularly to an insect of a flat shape, which infests the furniture, beds, and walls of houses, and inflicts severe bites

bugbear, bug'bār, *n* [Lit a *bug* or hobgoblin in the shape of a *bear*] Something real or imaginary that causes terror

buggy, bug'i, *a* Abounding with bugs

buggy, bug'i, *n* [Origin unknown] A name given to several species of light one horse carriages or gigs

bugle, bugle-horn, bū'gl, bū'gl hörn, *n* [Lit a buffalo-horn, *from* O E *bugle*, a buffalo, fr L *buculus*, a young bullock, from *bos*, *bouis*, an ox.] A hunting horn, a military musical brass wind instrument, now generally furnished with keys

bugle, bū'gl, *n* [Sometimes referred to L L *bugulus*, a female ornament, from root seen in A Sax *bugan*, to bend, to *bow*, G *bugel*, a bent piece of metal] A shining elongated glass bead, usually black

bugler, būg'ler, *n* One who plays a bugle, a soldier whose duty is to convey the commands of the officers by sounding a bugle

bugloss, bū'glos, *n* [L *buglossus*, Gr *bouglōsos—bous*, an ox, and *glōssa*, tongue] A plant of several species, allied to borage (genus *Lycopsis* or *Anchusa*), a common weed, so called from the shape and roughness of its leaves, ox tongue

buhl, bol, *n* [From *Boule*, who introduced this style of work into France in the reign of Louis XIV] Unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of pearl worked into complicated and ornamental patterns, used for inlaying, articles ornamented in this style

buhrstone, bŏr'ston, *n* Same as *Burrstone*

build, bild, *v t* pret & pp *built*, bilt, ppr *building*, bild'ing The regular pret & pp *builded* is chiefly poetical [Of obscure origin, but connected with A Sax. *bold*, a house, a dwelling, Icel *bōl*, Dan *bol*, a house, a dwelling, fr same root as *boor*, *bower*, Icel *bua*, to dwell, G *bauen*, to build or cultivate] To frame, construct, and raise, to construct and raise, as any edifice or fabric, to raise or erect on a basis or foundation, to rear, erect, to confirm to establish, to consolidate —— v i To exercise the art or practise the business of erecting structures, to construct, rest, or depend on something as a foundation —— *n Construction*, make, *form*

builder, bild'er, *n* One who builds, one whose occupation is to build, or who contracts to build.

building, bild'ing, *n* The act of one who builds, an edifice, a house, the art of constructing edifices, &c

built, bilt, *a* Formed, shaped frequently in composition, also constructed of different pieces instead of one, as a mast, beam, &c.

bukshish, buk'shēsh, *n* Same as *Bakshish*

bulb, bulb, *n* [L *bulbus*, a bulb, fr Gr *bolbos*, a bulbous root, an onion] The



Bulb of Hyacinth

roundish head of an onion, lily, hyacinth, or similar plant strictly a modified leaf bud producing roots from its base and *sending* up a new stem from its centre, something similar to this, as the fleshy part of a turnip, a spherical protuberance, as in the tube of a thermometer In the fig, the bulb of the hyacinth *a*, is the bud or growing point, *c* the crown or the root or lower end of stem, *d* the fibres or root proper, and *o* a young bud or offset —— v i. pret & pp *bulbed* bulbd, ppr *bulbing* bulb'ing To form bulbs to grow *into bulbs*.

bulbed, bulbd, *a* Having a bulb or bulbs, bulbous

bulbel, bulbil, bul'bel, bul'bil, *n* [Dim of *bulb*] A separable bulb formed on certain flowering plants, a small axillary bulb

bulbous, bul'bus, *a* [*Bulb* and *-ous*] Pertaining to a bulb, of the nature of a bulb, shaped like a bulb, swelling out.

bulbul, bul'bul, *n* The Persian name of the *nightingale*, or a species of nightingale, an Eastern name of other singing birds

Bulgarian, bul ga'ri an, *a* Pertaining to Bulgaria —— n A member of the Bulgarian race, the language of the Bulgarians, a Slavonic tongue

bulge, bulj, *n* [Probably fr O Fr *boulge bouge*, fr L L *bulga*, a leathern bag, of Celtic origin, comp Ir and Gael *bolg*, a bag, *bilge* is a form of this] A swelling, a protuberance, as in a cask, bilge —— v i. pret & pp *bulged*, buljd, ppr *bulging*, bulj ing To swell out, to be protuberant

bulgy, bul'ji, *a* [*Bulge* and *y*] Bulging, bending outward.

bulimia, bulimy, bū lim'i-a, bū'li mi, *n* [Gr *boulimia—bous*, an ox, in composition, huge, great, and *limos*, hunger] A morbidly voracious or insatiable appetite

bulk, bulk, *n* [Same word as Icel *bulki*, a heap, the freight of a vessel, Dan *bulk*, a lump, a clod, O Sw *boll*, a crowd, a mass, akin *bole* (of a tree), *boll*, *bowl*] Magnitude of a solid body, the whole magnitude or dimensions of any thing, the size, the gross, the majority, main part, extent, whole content of a ship's hold.—— v i pret & pp *bulked*, bulkt, ppr *bulking*, bulk'ing To grow large, to swell, to appear large or important

bulk-head, bulk'hed, *n* [Origin doubtful.] A partition in a ship to form separate compartments

bulkiness, bul'ki nes *n* Quality of being bulky, greatness in bulk, size, or stature

bulky bul'ki, *a* Of great bulk, large, of great size, of great dimensions

bull, bul, *n* [A Sax *bulla* (only found in dim *bulluca*, a bullock), L G *bulle*, *bolle*, D *bul* O Dan *bul*, Icel. *boli*, a bull The root may be in A. Sax *bellan*, to bellow] The male of any animal of the ox or cow kind, an old male whale, one who operates in order to effect a rise in the price of stock, a sign of the zodiac —— a Male, or of large size, characteristic of a bull, as coarse, loud, obstinate, or the like

bull, bul, *n* [L *bulla*, a boss, a rounded object a seal attached to documents BULLA] Originally the seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope, hence, a *letter*, edict, or re-script of the pope

bull, bul, *n* [Origin doubtful] A gross inconsistency in language, a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction in terms

bulla, bul'la, *n* [L *bulla*, a *bubble*, round mass, seal, &c., whence *bull* (document),



Leaden Bulla of Pope Alexander IV

bullet, *ball* (writing), &c] A rounded metal ornament worn among the ancient Romans something of a rounded or *globular form* leaden seal attached to papal edicts.

bullace, bul'as, *n* [A Celtic word W *bicla*, Ir *bulos*, Armor *bolos* Fr *bulace*] The wild plum, a British plant, yielding two varieties of fruit red and white

bullate, bul'lāt, *a* [L *bullatus*, fr *bulla*, a bubble BULLA] In *bot* having elevations like bubbles or blisters.

bull-baiting, bul'bāt ing *n* The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs

bull-calf, bul'kaf, *n* A male calf, a stupid fellow

bull-dog bul'dog *n* [From being formerly used in bull baiting.] A species of dog with large head, broad muzzle short hair and great courage.

bullet, bul'et, *n.* [Fr *boulet* dim. fr *boule* a ball, a bowl to play with, fr L. *bulla* a bubble boss, seal. Akin *bull on, bulletin,* to boil a papal *bull.* BULLA.] A small ball a ball of lead or other metal, used to load muskets rifles, pistols, &c. with a cannon ball.

bulletin bul'e tin, *n* [Fr fr It. *bulletino* dim of *bulla* an edict of the pope BULLET.] An official statement o port of some public e ent an official report respecting the health of some gr at personag ——*v t.* pret. & pp *bulleti ed,* bul'le-tind ppr *bulletining* b l'le-t n ing To make known, as by a bulletin

bullet mould bul'et-mold, *n* A mould for casting bullets.

bullet proof *bul'et-pröf a Capable of* resisting the force of a bullet

bull fight bul'fit, *n* A combat between armed men and bulls in a closed arena a popular amusement in Spain.

bull fighter bul'fit-er *n* A man who engages in bull-fights

bullfinch bul'finsh, *n* A finch with a largish head and stout bill (genus *Pyrrhula*) a British song bird.

bull frog bul'frog *n* A large species of frog in North America, having a loud bass voice

bull head bul'hed, *n* A name given to several species of fish with wide and flattened heads, as the miller's thumb occurring in some British rivers *fig* a dull, stupid, or obstinate fellow

bullion bul'yon, *n* [From L.L. *bullio bullionis,* a mass of gold or silver, f L. *bulla* a boss, a stud, a seal. BULLET.] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass gold and silver in bars, *ingots, or any* uncoined form a kind of heavy twisted fring frequently made of silk and covered with fine gold or silver wire

bullionist bul'yon ist *n.* An advocate of an exclusive metallic currency

bullock, bul'ok, *n* [A Sax *bullucus* BULL.] An ox or castrated bull a full grown steer

bull's-eye, bulz'i, *n* Any circular opening for the admission of light or air a round piece of thick glass, convex on one side let into the deck, port, or sky light of a vessel a small lantern with a lens on one side to concentrate the light the centre of a target also a shot that hits the bull's-eye

bull terrier bul'te-rer *n* A variety of dog a cross between a bull-dog and a terrier

bull trout, bul'trout, *n* A large species of fish of the salmon family

bully bul'i, *n.* [Originally a term of friendship and endearment perhaps akin to D *boel,* brother lover G *buhle* lover friend though the modern sense rather suggests connection with L.G *bullern,* Sw *bulfra,* to roar make a noise (comp *bould*).] A noisy blustering, overbearing, quarrelsome fellow, a dashing fellow ——*v t.* pret. & pp *bullied,* bul'id ppr *bullying,* bul'i-ing To act the bully towards to insult and overbear with noise and blustering menaces. ——*v i.* To bluster to be noisy and quarrelsome to swagger bector or domineer

bulrush, bul'rush, *n.* [From *bull,* imply ing size and coarseness, and *rush*] A large, strong kind of rush.

bulrushy bul'rush i, *a* Abounding in bulrushes resembling or pertaining to bul rushes

bulse buls, *n.* [Fr *bolse,* a purse same word as *bourse*] In the East Indies, a bag or purse of diamonds or other valuables

bulwark, bul'werk, *n.* [Lit. a *work* built of the *bules* or trunks of trees, fr Dan. *bulwerk,* D *bolwerk* (*bollwerk* rampart hence by corruption Fr *boulevard*] A work of defence round a place a bastion or a rampart, &c. an outwork a fortification the boarding round the sides of a ship above the level of the decks also any means of defence, security or safety —— *v t.* pret & pp *bulwarked* bul'werkt ppr *bulwarking* bul'werk ing To fortify with a bulwark or rampart to protect.

bum bum *v i* pret. & pp *b mmed* bumd ppr *bumming* bum ing [Imitative of sound, like *boom, hum, buzz* &c] To make a drowning or humming noise like that of the bittern or bee to hum.

bumbailif bum bā'lif, *n* [Probably a vulgar corruption of *bound bailiff* influenced by *bum* the posteriors] An under bailiff a civil officer appointed to serve writs and to make arrests and execut ns fo d bt

bumble bee, bum'bl be, *n* [Imitative of sound comp *boom, bum* to hum or boom] A large bee the humble bee

bumbledom bum bl dum, *n* [From *Pumbl* the beadle, a character in Dickens *Oliver Twist*] A sarcastic term applied to fussy official pomposity and incapacity

bum boat bum'bot *n* [Origin doubtful] *A small boat for carrying provisions to a ship* at a distance from shore

bump bump *n* [Perhaps imitative of sound comp *boom bum* L.G *bumsen* to strike or fall on with a hollow noise] A thump or heavy blow or the noise of it a shock from a collision a lump produced by a blow a swelling or protuberance a natural protuberance on the surface of the skull. ——*v i.* pret & pp *b mped* bumpt ppr *bump ing* bump'ing To strike something with a loud, heavy or hollow noise to come into collision with something —— *v t.* To strike heavily against to come into collision with

bumper bump'e *n* [From *b p* comp colloq *thumper bouncer* as applied to something large] A cup or glass filled to the brim something completely filled.

bumpkin bump kin, *n* [For *bumkin, boomk n* (*boom,* and *-kin*), a short boom a bumpkin being a blockish fellow a block head.] A lumpy heavy awkward rustic a clown or country lout

bumptious, bump'shus, *a* [For *bumpish f b mp* apt to strike against or come in contact with others.] Offensively self assertive disposed to quarrel domineering

bumptiousness bump shus nes, *n* Quality of being bumptious

bun, bun *n.* [Origin doubtful comp O Fr *bugne,* a swelling Fr *bugnet* a little puffed loaf LUNYON] A kind of cake a kind of sweet bread

bunch bunsh *n* [Origin doubtful perhaps akin to *b mp* or to O Sw and Dan *bunke* Icel *b kr* a heap Et sk.] A protuberance a hunch a knob or lump a cluster a collection a number of things put or tied together a knot ——*v i.* pret. & pp *bu hed,* bunsht ppr *bunching* bunsh'ing To swell out in a protuberance to cluster as into bunches.——*v t.* To form or tie in a bunch

bunch backed bunsh'bakt, *a* Having a bunch on the back hump-backed. [*Shak*]

bunchy bun h'i, *a.* Like a bunch, bulging having tufts growing in a bunch.

buncombe See BUNKUM

bundle bun dl, *n* [A dim akin to *bond bound, bind* equivalent to D *bondel* (*b ndel,* bundle.] A number of things bound to put together a package or parcel.—— *v t.* pret. & pp. *bundled,* bun dld pp *bundling* bund'ling. To tie or bind in a bundle often followed by *up* to place or dispose of *in a hurried unceremonious manner* —— *v i.* To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously often with *off*

bung, bung, *n* [Allied to O D *bunghe, bonghe bonne* D *bom* a bung] A large cork for closing the orifice in the side of a cask.—— *v t.* pret. & pp *bunged,* bung'd ppr *bunging* bung'ing. To stop up with a bung to close up

bungalow bung'ga-lō, *n.* [Per *bungalah, f Bengal* hut a Bengalese house] In India, a house or residence, generally of a single floor

bung hole, bung'hōl, *n* The hole or orifice in the side of a cask through which it is filled.

bungle bung'gl *v i* pret & pp *b ngled,* bung'gld pp *bungl ng* bung'gli ng [Akin to *ban* ; G dial. *bu jen* O Sw *b ja* to beat to bang, being probably imitative of sound.] To perform in a clumsy awkward manner —— *v t.* To make or mend clumsily to botch to manage awkwardly —— *n* A clumsy performance a piece of inaccuracy gross blunder clumsy performance

bungler bung'gler *n* One who bungles a clumsy awkward workman one who performs without skill

bungling bung'gling *p a* Like a bungler clumsy, awkwardly done

bunglingly bung'gling li *adv* In a bungling manner clumsily awkwardly

Bunion See BUNYON

bunk, bungk, *n* [Same as Sw *bunke* a wooden vessel a coop in O Sw also part of a vessel's deck akin to *bank*] A wooden box or case serving both as a seat and as a *bed on board a series of sleeping berths* arranged above each other

bunker bung'ker *n* [Perhaps akin to *bunk*] A sort of fixed chest or box a large bin or receptacle a sandy hollow on a golf course

bunkum Buncombe bung'kum, *n* [From *Buncombe* in North Carolina, the member of Congress for this place having on occasion admitted that he was talking, not for any useful end, but simply for Buncombe that is, to please his constituents] Talking for talking's sake bombastic speech making empty words

bunny bun i, *n* [Ir and Gael. *bun* root stump fit the short-tailed animal] A sort of pet name for the rabbit.

bunt, bunt, *n* [Comp Dan. *bundt* Sw *bunt* a bunch, a bundle a protuberance] The middle part, cavity or belly of a sail.

bunt bunt, *n* [Supposed to be a corrupt on of *burnt*] A disease of wheat smut also the fungus producing the disease

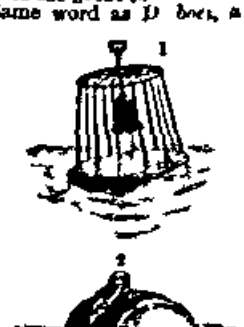
bunting, bunt ing, *n.* [From some lly *bunting bount ng buntel,* &c. *bu tin,* origin unknown] The popular name of a number of birds closely allied to finches and sparrows

bunting Buntine bunt ing bunt n, *n* [Probably from *Bunt* D *bont* party coloured, of different colours.] A thin woollen stuff of which the flags and signals of ships are made flags.

buntline bunt'lin *n* [From *bunt* and *line*] One of the ropes fastened to the bottoms of square sails to draw them up when being furled.

bunyon, bunion, bun yon, *n* [From It *bugnone* a round knot or bunch, a boil. *Bun* is of the same origin] An excrescence or knob accompanied with inflammation on some of the joints of the feet, generally at the side of the ball of the great toe

buoy boi, *n.* [Same word as D *boei,* a buoy a fetter O F *boie* a buoy *boie* a fetter fr L. *boia* a kind of fetter or hackle a buoy being fettered at a fixed point.] A floating object fixed at a certain place to point out the position of objects beneath the water as *shoals,* rocks, &c. something that will float and keep a person up in the water a life buoy ——*v t.* pret. & pp *buoyed* boid ppr *buoying* boi ing To keep afloat to bear up to support or sustain to keep from sinking in despondency —— *v i.* To float.



Buoys.—1, Bell buoy 2, Mooring buoy

buoyage boi'aj *n* [*Buoy* and *-age*] A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port.

buoyancy, boi'an-si, *n* [*Buoyant* and *-cy*] The quality of being buoyant, or of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere, lightness of spirits, vivacity, hopefulness, cheerfulness

buoyant, boi'ant, *a* [A participial form fr *buoy*] Floating, so light as not to sink in water, light, elastic, cheerful, not easily depressed.

buoyantly, boi'ant-li, *adv* In a buoyant manner

bur, ber, *n* [Akin to Dan. *borre* Su kard-*borre*, a burdock, comp also Ir *borr* a knob, *borraim*, to swell] The rough prickly flower-head or seed-vessel of certain plants, as the burdock, chestnut, &c, a knob or knot

bur, ber, *n* [Connected with *burgh*, *borough* Sc *broch*, a burgh, has also this meaning] A halo round the moon or other heavenly body

bur See BUPR

burbot, ber'bot *n* [Fr *barbote*, fr *barbe*, L *barba*, a beard] A fish of the cod family shaped like an eel

burden, burthen, ber'dn, ber'ᴛʜn, *n* [A. Sax *byrthen* fr *beran* to bear, like Icel. *byrthr*, *byrthi* Dan *byrde*, Goth *baurthei*, G *burde*, a burden. BEAR With *burden*, *burthen*, comp *murder*, *murther* In the senses pertaining to music there has been a confusion with the next word] That which is borne or carried load, weight, contents of a ship, freight, quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry, that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive, musical accompaniment, chorus of a song, that which is often repeated or on which one dwells —— *v t*. pret & pp *burdened*, *burthened*, ber'dnd, ber'ᴛʜnd, ppr *burdening*, *burthening*, ber'dn ing, ber'ᴛʜn ing To load, to impose a weight upon, to encumber with weight, to oppress with anything grievous

bur(den), ber'dn, *n* [Fr *bourdon*, a drone or bass, the humble bee, fr L L *burdo*, a drone of imitative origin] The part in a song which is repeated at the end of each verse, the chorus or refrain, a subject on which one dwells See BURDEN above

burdensome, ber'dn sum, *a* [*Burden* and *-some*] Forming a grievous or heavy burden, grievous to be borne, heavy, weighty, oppressive

burdensomely, ber'dn sum-li, *adv* In a burdensome manner

burdock, ber'dok, *n* [*Bur* and *dock*] A plant (*Arctium lappa*) with a rough prickly head, belonging to the composite family, common on roadsides and waste places

bureau, bū-rō' or bū'rō pl **bureaux** or **bureaus**, bū-rōz' or bū'rōz, *n* [Fr *bureau*, an office, a desk or writing-table originally a kind of russet stuff with which writing-tables were covered, fr L *burrus*, red or reddish] A writing table or desk with drawers, an office or court, place where the duties of a public office are transacted, a public department, a chest of drawers having a writing table which folds up

bureaucracy, bū-rō'kra-si, *n* [From *bureau*, office, department, and Gr *kratos*, power] The system of centralizing the administration of a country, through regularly graded series of government officials, such officials collectively

bureaucrat, bureaucratist, bū-rō-krat, bū-rō'krat-ist, *n* [See prec] An advocate for or supporter of bureaucracy

bureaucratic, bureaucratical bū-rō-krat'ik, bū rō-krat'ik-al, *a* Relating to bureaucracy

burg berg, *n* [See BOROUGH] A borough, a town with walls

burgage, ber'gāj, *n* [From *burg*, *burgh*, *borough*, and *-age*] A species of tenure in boroughs cities, and towns, by which the citizens hold their lands or tenements

burgamot, ber'ga-mot, *n* Same as *Bergamot*

burganet burgonet, ber'ga-net, ber'gō-net, *n* [Fr *bourguignotte*, fr *Bourgogne*, *Burgundy*] A kind of helmet with a visor formerly worn, a sort of steel cap or casque

burgee, ber-jē', *n* [Origin unknown] A flag or pennant which ends in two points, a kind of small coal suited for burning in furnaces

burgeois, ber-jō', *n* A printing type BOURGEOIS

burgeon, ber'jon, *n* [Fr *bourgeon*, a bud, origin doubtful] A bud, a shoot or sprout ——*v i* pret and pp *burgeoned* ber'jond, ppr *burgeoning*, ber'jon-ing To bud or sprout

burgess, ber'jes, *n* [O Fr *burgeis*, Fr *bourgeois*, fr L L *burgensis*, fr *burgus*, a borough BOROUGH] An inhabitant of a borough, a freeman of a borough, the representative of a borough in parliament, a magistrate of certain towns

burgess-ship, ber'jes ship, *n* The state or condition of a burgess

burgh, bu're, *n* The Scots term applied to a corporate town or borough

burghal, bur'gal, *a* Belonging to a burgh

burgher, bur'ger, *n* A burgess or a freeman of a burgh or a borough.

burglar, berg'ler, *n* [Doubtfully derived from Fr *bourg*, a town, and O Fr *laire*, Pr *lairo*, fr L *latro* a thief] One who robs or plunders a house by night, a nocturnal housebreaker

burglarious, berg-lā'ri-us, *a* [*Burglary* and *-ous*] Pertaining to burglary, constituting the crime of burglary

burglariously, berg-lā'ri-us-li, *adv* [See prec] With an intent to commit burglary, in the manner of a burglar

burglary, berg'la-ri, *n* [*Burglar* and *-y*] The act or crime of a burglar, act of nocturnal housebreaking

burgle, ber'gl, *v i* [From *burglar*] To commit burglary, [Colloq or humorous]

burgomaster ber'gō-mas-ter, *n* [D *burgemeester* = E *borough-master*] The chief magistrate of a municipal town in the Netherlands and Germany

burgoo, ber-gō', *n* [Origin unknown] A kind of oatmeal porridge, a dish used at sea

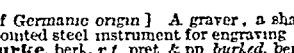
burgrave, ber'grāv, *n* [L L *burggravius*, fr G *burggraf*—*burg*, a town, and *graf*, a count, an earl] In some European countries an hereditary governor of a town or castle

Burgundy, ber'gun-di, *n* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France —Burgundy pitch, a pitch obtained from the Norway spruce, used in plasters

burial, be'ri-al, *n* [*Bury* and *-al* In the obsol. sense of grave or tomb the word is from A. Sax. *byrgels*, a tomb, fr *byrgan*, to bury] The act of burying, interment, sepulture, a funeral.

buried, be'rid, *p a* Deposited in the earth or in a grave, covered up, concealed underground, hidden away, concealed

burin, bū'rin, *n* [Fr *burin*=It *borino*, Sp and Pg *buril*, perhaps akin to *bore* and



Burin.

of Germanic origin] A graver, a sharp-pointed steel instrument for engraving

burke, berk, *v t* pret & pp *burked*, berkt, ppr *burking*, berk'ing [From the name of an Irishman hanged in 1829, who committed a number of murders in this way in Edinburgh, with the view of selling the dead bodies for dissection] To murder by suffocation *fig* to smother, to shelve, to get rid of by some indirect manœuvre

burl, berl, *n* [O Fr *bourle* Fr *bourre*, wool for stuffing raw silk, L L *burra*, a flock of wool] A small knot or lump in thread, whether woven into cloth or not ——*v t* pret & pp *burled*, berld, ppr *burling*, berl'ing To pick knots, loose threads, &c, from, as in finishing cloth

burlap, berlap, *n* [Origin unknown] A kind of coarse canvas

burlesque, ber lesk', *a* [Fr *burlesque* fr It. *burlesco*, ridiculous, fr *burlare*, to ridicule, fr *burla*, mockery] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images or contrast ——*n* That kind of literary composition which exhibits a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it so as to excite laughter or ridicule, travesty, caricature, a kind of dramatic extravaganza, a ludicrous or debasing caricature, a gross perversion.——*v t* pret & pp *burlesqued*, ber-lesk', ppr *burlesquing*, ber lesk'ing To turn into ridicule, or to make ridiculous by representation.

burletta, ber let'a, *n* [It, dim of *burla*, mockery BURLESQUE] A comic opera, a musical farce

burliness, ber'li-nes, *n* The state or quality of being burly

burly, ber'li, *a* [Equivalent to *bower-ly*, originally meaning suited for a lady's *bower*, handsome] Great in bodily size, stout, rather corpulent clumsy, boisterous

Burmese, bur'mēz, *a* Of or pertaining to Burmah —— *n* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burmah, the language of the people of Burmah

burn, bern, *v t* pret & pp *burned*, bernd, or *burnt*, bernt, ppr *burning*, bern'ing [A. Sax. *bernan*, *bærnan*, *byrnan*, *beornan*, *brinnan*, to burn=Icel *brenna*, *brinnan*, Dan *brænde*, O D *bernen*, Goth *brinnan*, G *brennen*, to burn. *Brand*, *brine* (?), brimstone, &c, are akin] To consume with fire, to injure or wound with fire, to scorch, to heat or inflame, to bake or harden by fire, to affect with a burning sensation, to *cauterize* ——*v i* *To be on fire, to flame, to* shine, to be inflamed with passion or desire, to act as fire, to be in furious commotion, to rage fiercely, to be heated, to glow, to be near a concealed object in a game.——*n* A hurt, injury, or mark on the body caused by fire

burn, burn, *n* [A. Sax. *burna*, a stream, a well, Icel. *brunnr*, D *born* Goth *brunna*, G *born*, *brunnen*, perhaps akin to *verb to burn*, comp *torrent*, fr L *torreo*, I burn] A rivulet a brook

burnable, ber'na-bl, *a* Capable of being burned

burner ber'ner, *n* One who or that which burns that which gives out light or flame, as in a lamp or gas-jet

burnet, ber'net, *n* [From the *burned* or *brown colour of the flowers*] The name of certain British plants (genera *Sanguisorba* and *Poterium*)

burning, ber'ning, *p a* Much heated, very hot, ardent, hot, scorching, fiery, vehement, causing much excitement

burning-glass ber'ning glas, *n* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a focus, producing an intense heat

burning-mirror, ber'ning-mi ror, *n* A concave mirror which reflects the rays of the sun in such a way as to make them converge to a focus, where their whole heat is concentrated.

burnish, ber'nish, *v t* pret & pp *burnished*, ber'nisht, ppr *burnishing*, ber'nish-ing [O Fr *burnir*, *burnissant* to polish, to embrown, fr *brun* O H G *brun* brown BROWN] To polish, to make smooth, bright, and glossy ——*v i* To grow bright or glossy ——*n* Gloss, brightness, lustre

burnisher, ber'nish-er, *n* One who or that which burnishes

burnoose, burnouse, ber noo', ber nōz', *n* [Fr *burnous*, fr Ar *burnus*] A white woollen mantle with hood, worn by the Arabs and Moors

burnt, bernt, *p a* [From verb to *burn*] Consumed, scorched heated, subjected to the action of fire, inflamed, excited.

burnt-ear, bernt'ēr, *n* A disease in corn in which the fructification of the plant is, as it were, burnt up

burnt-offering, bernt'of-er ing *n* Something offered and burnt on an altar; a sacrifice

burnt-sienna si-en'na, *n* Earth of Sienna submitted to the action of fire, by which it is converted into a fine orange red pigment

burr, ber, *n* [Imitative of the sound.]

A strong rough guttural sounding of the letter r a pronounced dialectal peculiarity of utterance a whirr or vibratory noise ——v t, and i. pret & pp *burred*, berd ppr *burring* ber'ing To utter such a sound, to speak or pronounce with a burr

burr burr bur n [Perhaps connected with *bur* r *burly*] A rough or projecting ridge left on articles of metal or other substances after certain operations a raised edge left by the burin in engraving

burr burr stone ber ber ston n [Origin doubtful] A name given to certain siliceous stones used for millstones

burrock, bur'ok, n [A Sax *burg burh* a hill and dim *-ock*] A small weir or dam in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed

burrow bur'ō, n [The same word with *burgh, borough* the connection of meaning being seen in A Sax *beorgan*, to protect, shelter] A hole in the earth made by small animals, as rabbits, where they lodge for security or habitation ——v i pret & pp *burrowed*, burod ppr *burrowing* bur'o-in To make a burrow to excavate a hole under ground to hide in any deep or concealed place to hide

burrow-duck bur'o-duk n The shieldrake so called because it makes its nest in holes in soft soil

burrower bur'ō-er n One who burrows an animal which excavates and inhabits burrows

burrowing-owl bur'ō-ing-oul, n An American species of owl which dwells in holes in the ground

burry bur'i, a Full of burs resembling a bur or covered with hooked stiff hairs, like the heads of the burdock

bursa, ber'sa, [L] *Anat* a kind of sack a sack situated at a joint and containing the synovial fluid

bursar ber'ser n [L L *bursarius* from *bursa* see PURSE] A treasurer or cash keeper of a college or monastery a purse a student in a Scottish university to whom a bursary is paid

bursary ber'sa-ri, n The treasury of a college or monastery an exhibition or scholarship in a Scottish school or university

burse bers, n [Fr *bourse* L L *bursa*, from Gr *byrsa*, a skin, a hide BOURSE, PURSE] A purse one of the official insignia of the lord high chancellor of England

bursiform ber'si-form, a [L *bursa*, and *forma*] Shaped like a purse as bursical

burst, berst, v i pret & pp *burst* ppr *bursting* berst'ing [A Sax *berstan* = D Fris *bersta* Icel *brjóta*, Dan *briste* Sw *brista* O H G *brestan*, Mod G *bersten* to burst same root in Ir *brisim*, Gael *bris* *brisd* to break perhaps akin to *break*] To fly or break open to fly asunder to rush or gush forth, to break away to break forth to rush to come suddenly or with violence to rupture to explode ——v t To break or rend by force or violence to rend to open suddenly ——n A sudden breaking forth a violent disruption a sudden explosion a rupture or rush

burthen, ber'THn See BURDEN

burton ber'ton, n [From some proper name] A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, and used in ships

bury be'ri, v t pret & pp *buried*, be'rid ppr *burying* be'ri-ing [A Sax *byrgan* *byrigan*, to bury allied to *beorgan* (D and G *bergen* Icel *bjarga*, Sw *berga*, Goth *bairgan*) to protect, and thus to *burgh, borough, burrow* or *barrow* &c] To put into grave or sepulchre to inter to entomb to deposit in the earth to secrete to cover to conceal or put into concealment to overwhelm to withdraw into retirement to hide in oblivion

bus, bus, n pl **buses**, **busses** An abbreviation of *omnibus* (which see)

busby bus'bi, n [Fr baby from name of place or person] A tall fur head-dress resembling a fur hat with a bag hanging from the top over the right side

bush bush, n [Same as Icel *buskr*] Dan *busk*, Sw *buske* a bush D *busch*, a grove G *busch* a bush The word seems to have passed from the Teutonic into the Romance languages, though some say that it is borrowed from L L *buscus* *buscum* a word of unknown origin *Ambush* *ambuscade* *bosky* *bouquet* &c are akin] A shrub with branches a thick shrub a thicket a cluster or clump of trees or shrubs ground covered with shrubby plants something resembling a bush ——v t pret & pp *bushed* busht ppr *bushing* bush'ing To grow thick or bushy ——v t To set bushes about to support with bushes to use a bush harrow on

bush-cat bush'kat, n The serval

bushel bush'el, n [O F *boissel* *boisseau* L L *bustellus* a form from *bustis*, *bustis*, a box Lox Pyx] A dry measure containing eight gallons or four pecks

bush harrow bush'ha-ro n An implement of husbandry for harrowing consisting of a frame with three or more bars in which bushes are interwoven

bushiness bush'i-nes, n Quality of being bushy

bushman bush'man n pl **bushmen** bush'men A woodsman a settler in bush or forest districts of a new country

bush metal, bush met-al, n Hard brass gun metal a composition of copper and tin

bush ranger bush'rā-jer n In Australia, one who takes to the bush or woods, and lives by robbery

bush shrike bush shrik, n A species of ant-bird found in the hotter latitudes of America

bushy bush'i, a Full of bushes forming a bush full of branches thick and spreading like a bush

busily biz'i-li *ad* In a busy manner actively earnestly assiduously diligently

business biz'nes, n [This word, though with the form of an ordinary abstract noun from *busy* has never the meaning of state of being busy *busyness*] That which occupies the time attention and labour of men occupation concerns or concern serious engagement affair matter something to be transacted trade profession office calling employment vocation —— a Relating to or connected with business, traffic, trade &c

busk, busk, v t & r pret & pp *busked*, busked ppr *busking* busking [From Icel *búa sik* to get one's self ready a contraction of *búa sik* from *búa* to prepare and *sik* (= G *mich*) one's self *Busk* is similarly formed. *Bound* on the point of going is from same root] To prepare equip dress

busk, busk, n [F *busc* from L L *boscus* wood Et H] A piece of flexible steel, whalebone or wood, worn by women in the front of the stays

buskin bus'kin, n [From *brodekin*, a form from D *broos*, a buskin, origin doubtful] A kind of half boot or high shoe covering the foot and leg to the middle of the calf the high shoe worn by ancient actors of tragedy



Lusby

buskined bus'kind, a Dressed in buskins pertaining to tragedy

buss, bus, n [Same as G *buss*, Sw *puss* a kiss comp also Icel *bossi*, a mouth, allied to O and prov G *bussen*, Sw *pussa*, to kiss] A kiss a salute with the lips ——v t pret & pp *bussed*, busst ppr *bussing* bus'ing To kiss to salute with the lips

buss, bus, n [O Fr *buse* L L *busse*, a kind of boat really the same word as *box*] A small vessel, carrying two masts, used in herring fishing

busua palm bus'ō-pām, n A palm found in the swamps of the Amazon, 10 to 15 feet high and having leaves often 30 feet long by 4 to 5 feet in breadth

bust bust, n [Fr *buste* It and Sp *busto* L L *bustum*, fr *busta* a small box, L *buxida*, a box (comp the usage of *chest* and *trunk*) L x] The chest and breast with sculptured figure of a person, showing only the head, shoulders, and breast

bustard bus'terd, n [O Fr *bistarde* supposed to be a corruption of L *avis tarda* slow bird But the bustard is not slow and this origin is doubted] A bird belonging to the order of the runners The great bustard is the largest European bird

bustle bus'l, v i pret & pp *bustled*, bus'ld ppr *bustling* bus'ling [Same word as Icel *bustla* to bustle to plash in water *bust*, bustle a splash Perhaps intended to imitate sound] To hurry about be busy to be very active to be very quick in motion ——n Hurry stir rapid motion with noise and agitation tumult

bustle bus'l, n [Perhaps for *buckle* a dim of *busk* a support for a lady's stays] A pad worn by ladies on the back part of the body immediately below the waist

bustler, bus'ler n One who bustles an active stirring person

busy biz'i a [O E *bisy* A Sax *busig busg* = D *bezig* L G *besig* busy further affinities doubtful The occurrence of the *u* in the word (perplexing) Diligently occupied or employed actively engaged earnestly diligent active officious meddling bustling troublesome ——v t pret & pp *busied*, biz'id ppr *busying* biz'i-ing To make or keep busy to employ with constant attention to keep engaged (Used chiefly with reflexive pronoun)

busy body biz'i bo-di, n An officious meddling person in the affairs of others

busybodyism, biz'i bo-di-izm n The habit of busying one's self about other people's affairs

but but, *prep conj adv* [A Sax *butan*, without, out of unless—*be* by and *útan* out, without OUT] Except besides unless as one excepting that only merely simply yet still however nevertheless



Fawn of Bacchus.

butcher buch'er n [Fr *boucher* a butcher It a person who deals in goat's flesh, from *bouc* a he-goat (from G *bock* a goat = E *buck*) the males being generally killed for food and the she-goats kept for milk] One who slaughters animals for market one who keeps meat for sale one who delights in slaughter or bloody deeds —— v t pret & pp *butchered* buch'erd ppr *butchering* buch'er-ing To kill or slaughter animals for food or for market to murder to slaughter cruelly

butcher bird buch'er-berd, n A name given to the shrikes from their habit of suspending their prey as a butcher does his meat

butcher's-broom buch'erz-brōm, n A stiff spiny-leaved shrub (*Ruscus*) belonging to the lily family often made into brooms for butchers

butchery buch'er-i, n [*Butcher* and *-y* = Fr *boucherie*] The trade of a butcher a slaughter-house great slaughter carnage massacre

butler but'ler n [O F *bot ler* fr L L *botellarius* a butler fr *botella* a bottle LOTTLE] A male servant who has the care and management of wines, plate &c in great houses

butlership but'ler-ship n The office of a butler

butment but'ment n An abutment

butt, but, *n* [Akin to Dan. and LG *but*, D *bot*, short, stumpy, Sw *but*, a stump, partly perhaps fr O Fr *bot*, *bout*, the end or extremity of a thing, Fr *but*, an end, aim, goal, also *butte*, a butt used in shooting] The end of a thing, especially the thick end, a mark to be shot at, the person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed, a piece of waste, odd-shaped land, the ends of two planks meeting endwise in a ship's bottom, the thickest part of tanned ox-hides.

butt, but, *n* [Fr *botte*, a butt or cask, fr L L *butta*, *buttis*, a cask, a wine-skin, of unknown origin. Allied to *bottle*] A vessel or cask of large capacity, a cask holding 126 gallons of wine

butt, but, *v t* pret & pp *butted*, but'ed, ppr *butting*, but'ing [Fr *bouter*, O Fr *boter*, to push, to butt, perhaps fr the G and akin to *beat*, or *butt*, an end. BUTT, an end.] To thrust the head forward a thrust in fencing —*v t* To strike by thrusting the head or horns against, as a ram

butte, but, *n* [Fr *butte*, a hillock] A detached hill or ridge of no great height, especially one in the Rocky Mountain region of America

butter, but'er, *n* [A Sax *buter*, *butor*, like O Frs *butera* D *boter*, G *butter*, fr L *butyrum*, fr Gr *boutyron*, butter, apparently fr *bous*, an ox or cow, and *turos*, cheese, but probably the Greek is from a foreign word of similar form] An oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning any substance resembling butter —*v t* pret & pp *buttered*, but'erd, ppr *buttering*, but'er-ing To smear or spread with butter to flatter grossly,

butter-bird, but'er-berd, *n* A name given to the rice-bunting

butter-boat, but'er-bōt, *n* A vessel for the table in which melted butter is contained

butter-bur, but'er-ber, *n* [Perhaps because its leaves were used to wrap butter in] A British plant allied to colt's-foot, with large soft leaves

buttercup but'er-kup, *n* The name of common species of ranunculus, having bright yellow cup-shaped flowers

butterfly, but'er-fil *n* [The reason for the name is doubtful, probably it was originally given to a common yellow species] The name of a very extensive group of beautiful winged insects, a vain, trifling showily dressed person

butterine, but'er in, *n* An artificial butter made from animal fat, milk, the yolks of eggs &c margarine

butter-knife, but'er-nīf, *n* A blunt, and generally ornamented, knife used for cutting butter at table

buttermilk, but'er-milk, *n* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it

butter-mould, but'er-mōld, *n* A mould in which pats of butter are shaped and stamped.

butter-nut, but'er-nut, *n* The fruit of a North American tree of the walnut genus, so called *from the oil it contains* also the fruit of one or two lofty hard wood trees growing in Guiana

butter-print but'er print *n* A stamp of carved wood used to mark cakes of butter

butter-scotch, but'er-skoch *n* The name given to a kind of toffee containing a considerable admixture of butter

butter-tree, but'er trē, *n* A species of African tree (genus *Bassia*), the seeds of which yield a substance like butter, called shea-butter

butterwort, but'er wert, *n* A European plant growing in bogs or soft grounds (genus *Pinguicula*), the leaves of which secrete a glutinous liquor that catches small insects

buttery, but'er i, *n* [Originally *botelerie*, Fr *bouteillerie*, a place for *bottles* but altered to *buttery* from butter being also kept in it] An apartment in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept; in some colleges, a room where refreshments are kept for sale to the students

buttery, but'er-i, *a* Having the qualities or appearance of butter

buttery-bar, but'er-i bar, *n* A ledge on the top of the buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards [*Shak.*]

buttery-hatch, but'er-i hach, *n* A hatch or half-door giving entrance to the buttery

buttock, but'ok, *n* [Dim. of *butt*, end] The protuberant part of the body behind the rump

button, but'n *n* [O Fr *boton*, Fr *bouton*, a button, a bud, fr *bouter*, to push. BUTT, to thrust, BUTT, an end] A small roundish object of bone, metal, wood, &c., used for fastening the parts of dress by being passed into a hole, slit, or loop, something which serves to fasten, like a button, a knob or stud, a bud, a small disc at the end of fencing foils, &c, in pl. form but used as a sing a page boy —*v t* pret & pp *buttoned* but'nd, ppr *buttoning*, but'n-ing To fasten with a button or buttons, to inclose or make secure with buttons —*v i.* To be capable of being buttoned (his coat will not *button*)

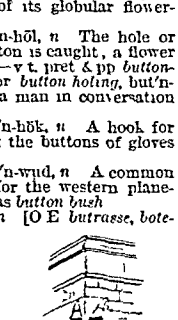
button-bush but'n-bush, *n* A North American shrub of the cinchona family, so called on account of its globular flower-heads

button-hole, but'n-hōl, *n* The hole or loop in which a button is caught, a flower for putting in this —*v t.* pret & pp *button-holed*, but'n-hōld, ppr *button holing*, but'n-hōl-ing To detain a man in conversation against his will.

button-hook, but'n-hōk, *n* A hook for helping in fastening the buttons of gloves or boots

button-wood, but'n-wud, *n* A common name in America for the western plane-tree, also the same as *button bush*

buttress, but'tres, *n* [O E *butrasse*, *boterase*, &c, fr O Fr *bouteret*, a buttress, fr *bouter*, to thrust BUTT *v*] A projection from a wall to impart additional strength and support, any prop or support —*v t.* pret & pp *buttressed*, but'trest, ppr *buttressing*, but'tres-ing To support by a buttress, to prop



Buttress

butty, but'i *n* [Probably fr *booty* being short for *booty-fellow*] A chum, a person who raises coal or ore by contract at a stated price per ton, employing men to do the work.

butyraceous, **butyrous**, bū-ti-rā'shus bū'ti rus, *a.* [From L *butyrum*, butter BUTTER] Having the qualities of butter, resembling butter

butyric, bū tur'ik, *a* Pertaining to or derived from butter

buxom, buk'sum, *a* [Equivalent to *bow-some*, for A Sax *buhsom*, compliant, obedient, fr *bugan*, to bend, to bow, and term *-som*, *-some*, as in *blithesome*, &c, D *buigzaam*, G *biegsam*, flexible, tractable, are exactly similar] Gay; lively, brisk, wanton, jolly applied especially to women.

buxomly, buk'sum li, *adv* In a buxom manner, briskly, vigorously

buy, bī, *v t* pret & pp *bought*, bat, ppr *buying*, bī'ing [O E *bygge*, *bugge*, A. Sax. *becgan*, *bycgan*, to buy, Goth *bugjan* to buy Connections doubtful Hence *abv*] To acquire, procure or obtain by payment or purchase, to purchase, to acquire by paying a price, or an equivalent of some kind, to procure by a consideration given, to bribe —*v i.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase —To buy in, to buy for the owner at a public sale, especially when an insufficient price is offered.—To buy off, to release from military service by a payment, to get rid of the opposition of by paying, *to purchase the non intervention of* —To buy out, to purchase the share or shares of in a commercial concern, the purchaser thus taking the place of the seller —To buy over, to detach by a bribe or consideration from one party and attach to the opposite party

buyer, bī'er, *n* One who buys, a purchaser

buzz, buz, *t i* pret. & pp *buzzed*, buzd, ppr *buzzing*, buz'ing [Purely imitative of the sound. Comp *hiss*, *whish*, &c, It *buzzicare*, to buzz, whisper] To make a low humming sound, as bees, to hum, to whisper —*v t* To whisper, to spread, as report, by whispers to spread secretly —*n.* A whispering hum as of bees, a report circulated secretly, a general confused conversation.

buzzard, buz'erd, *n* [Fr *buzard*, *busard*, fr *buse*, a buzzard, and term *-ard*, *buse* being fr L L *buso*, for L *buteo*, a buzzard] A name for certain birds of the falcon family, sluggish and inactive in habits, a blockhead, a dunce

buzzard-clock buz'erd klok, *n* A British beetle, black in colour, and which flies with a droning sound.

buzzer, buz'er, *n* One who buzzes, a whisperer, one who is busy in telling tales secretly, a polishing wheel, a steam whistle or call

by bī, *prep* [A. Sax. *bi*, *big* by=O Sax O Frs *bi*, D *bij*, G *bei*, Goth *bi* Often as a prefix in form *be*] Used to denote the instrument, agent, cause, manner, way, or means, at, near, beside close to, through or with in, for, according to at the rate of, during, not later than In oaths or adjurations it comes before what is invoked or appealed to (*by* heaven) —Two by two, day by day, &c., each two, each day, taken separately or singly —Five feet by four, measuring five feet one way, and four the other —*adv* Near at hand, aside, so as to elapse or be over —*a.* Side, secondary, used almost always in composition, as *by*-path, *by* play, *by*-street, &c —By and by, in the near future, soon, presently

by, bye, bī, *n* A thing not directly aimed at something not the immediate object of regard, as, by the *by* or by the *bye*, that is, *by the way*, *in passing*

by-blow bī'blō, *n* A side or accidental blow, an illegitimate child (vulgar)

by-corner, bī'kōr ner *n* A private corner

bye, bī, *n* [Same as *by*] A term in certain *games or sports*, *a run gained* at cricket by the ball not being stopped.

by-end, bī'end, *n* Private end, secret purpose or advantage

by-gone bī'gon, *a* Past, gone by

by-gones, bī'gonz, *n pl* What is gone and past, past offences

by-lane bī'lān, *n* A lane out of the usual road, a side lane

by-law, bī'la, *n* [In first sense fr the Scand. *by* a town, the termination in Whitby and other names and *law*=Dan *by lov*, a municipal law Sw *by lag*, a by law] The local or subordinate law of a city, town or private corporation, a secondary or accessory law

by-name, bī'nām, *n* A nickname

by-path bī path *n* A private path, a small private or obscure way.

by-play, bī plā, *n* Action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb-show, while the main action proceeds, action not intended to be observed by some of the persons present.

by-product, bī prō-dukt, *n* A secondary product, something obtained, as in a manufacturing process, in addition to the principal product or material.

byre bīr, *n* [A. Sax. *byre*, a word closely akin to *bower*] A cow house

by-road, bī rōd, *n* A private or obscure road.

byssiferous, bis-if'er-us, *a* [L. *byssus*, and *ferro* I bear] Producing a byssus.
byssine bis'in, *a* [L. *byssus* Byssus] Made of byssus having a silky or flax like appearance
by solitie bi's-lit, *n* [*Byssus*, and *-lite* (*lithos*, stone)] A name given to the finer filamentous mineralis as amianthus, tremolite actinolite &c.
byssus, bis'us, *n* pl **byssi**, bis'i [L. *byssus* Gr *byssos* fine linen or cotton.] A bunch of filaments by which certain bivalve molluscs are attached to fixed objects, and which in some is fit for weaving the stipe of certain fungi
by slander bi'stander *n* One who stands by or near a spectator a mere looker-on
by street bi'street *n* A separate private or obscure street
by view, bi'vu *n* Private view self interested purpose.
by way bi'wā, *n* A private, secluded, or obscure way
by word bi'werd *n* A common saying a proverb
byzantine biz-an'tin, or biz' *a* Pertaining to *Byzantium* at one time the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire pertaining to the Eastern Empire

C

C the third letter in the alphabet, and the second of the consonants, originally having the sound of *k* now having also the sharp sound of *s* (before *e* and *y*) In music, the name of the first or key note of the modern normal scale
caaba, ka'a-ba, *n* [Ar] A building within the great mosque at Mecca containing the famous black stone or keblah sometimes extended to the temple itself
cab, kab *n* [Abbreviated from *cabriolet*] A covered carriage with two or four wheels, driven usually by one horse
cabal ka-bal' *n* [Fr *cabal* the *cabala* an intrigue a cabal. CABBALA.] An intrigue of a small body of persons a secret plot of a party or faction secret artifice underhand manœuvre a number of persons united in some close design or secret intrigue a junto —*v i* pret. & pp *caballed*, ka-bald' ppr *caballing* ka-bal'ing To combine in forming a secret plot or design to plot or intrigue or manœuvre
cabalist ka-bal'ist, *n* [L. *caballi* us, fr *caballus* (Fr *cheval*), a horse] Pertaining to or suited for a horse (*cabalistic* aloes) —*n* A coarse kind of aloes used as a medicine for horses.
cabaret, kab'a-ret, ka-ba-rā', *n* [Fr Origin unknown.] A tavern a house where liquors are retailed.
cabas, ka'bas *n* [Fr of Ar origin] A lady's flat work basket or reticule
cabbage kab'aj *n* [O E. *cabbish*, *chaige* f Fr *cabus* (or D *kat* of which is the same word) large headed, hence O Fr *chou cabus* a large headed cabbage —*cabus cabucr* large headed, is from L. *caput* a head. CAPITAL.] A culinary vegetable of several varieties, such as the common cabbage, which has the leaves in dense round heads, the savoy the broccoli, and the cauliflower —*v t* pret. & pp *cabbaged*, kab'ajd ppr *cabbaging* kab'aj-ing To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing
cabbage kab'aj *v t* pret. & pp *cabbaged* kab'ajd ppr *cabbaging* kab'aj-ing [Perhaps from Fr *cabasser* to put in a *cabas* or basket hence, to hoard, steal. CABAS.] To purloin, especially pieces of cloth.—*n* Something filched or unwarrantably appropriated, more particularly cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments.
cabbage butterfly kab'aj-but-er-fli, *n* A large white butterfly the larvæ of which destroy plants, especially of the cabbage tribe
cabbage-moth kab'aj moth, *n* A large dusky coloured moth having a greenish-black caterpillar which feeds on cabbages
cabbage-palm, cabbage tree kab'aj-pam, kab'aj-tre, *n* A West Indian palm, so called from the young leaves being eaten as a vegetable
cabbage-rose kab'aj-roz, *n* A species of rose with a large round close flower called also *Provence rose*
cabbage-worm, kab'aj-werm, *n* The larva or caterpillar of a butterfly or moth infesting cabbages.
cabbala, cabala, kab'a-la, *n* [Heb *q bbalâ*, tradition, reception, the cabbala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally from *qibbal* to take or receive] A mysterious kind of learning among Jewish rabbins transmitted by traditon.
cabbalism, kab'al-izm, *n* The science of the cabbalists.
cabbalist kab'al-ist, *n* A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabbala.
cabbalistic cabbalistical, kab-al-ist'ik kab-al-ist'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to the cabbala containing occult meaning
cabby kab' *n* [From *cab*] A familiar name of a cabman
caber kā'ber *n* [Gael. *cabar* a pole a stake, a rafter] In Highland games, a long undressed stem of a tree used for tossing as a feat of strength.
cabin kab'in *n* [Form *riy cabone* f Fr *cabane* a cabin probably of Celtic origin comp W *caban*, a cabin, dim. of *cab* a kind of hut Ir and Gael. *caban*, a cabin] A hut a cottage a small room a tent an apartment in a ship for officers and passengers. —*v t* pret. & pp *cabined*, kab'ind ppr *cabining* kab'in-ing To confine as in a cabin.
cabin boy kab'in-boi, *n* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship
cabined kab'ind, *a* Included in or furnished with a cabin
cabinet, kab'in-et, *n* [Fr *cabinet* a closet, receptacle of curiosities, &c. a dim. of *cabane* a cabin ultimately from the Celtic. CABIN] A closet a small room any place where things of value are kept a private room in which consultations are held the collective body of ministers of state a government council a set of drawers for curiosities a piece of furniture with drawers or shelves
cabinet-council kab'in-et koun-sil, *n* The confidential council of a prince or ruler a council of cabinet ministers deliberating on public affairs a select number of confidential counsellors.
cabinet-maker kab'in-et-mā-ker *n* A man whose occupation is to make articles of furniture
cable kā'bl, *n* [Fr *câble*, a rope, from L.L. *capulum capi* m a rope, a halter from L. *capio* I take. CAPABLE] The strong rope or chain by which a ship is tied or secured to the anchor a large rope or hawser a kind of thick rope or line to be laid along the sea-bottom, and having a telegraphic wire or wires embedded in its substance —Cable's length, a nautical measure being one-tenth of a nautical mile or 120 fathoms.—*v t* pret. and pp *cabled*, kā'bld ppr *cabling* kā'bling To furnish or attach with a cable to send by an oceanic telegraph cable
cablegram kā'bl-gram, *n* [Formed somewhat on type of *telegram*] A message sent by an oceanic telegraph cable
cabman, kab'man, *n* The driver of a cab one whose occupation is to drive cabs
cabob, ka-bob' *n* [Per] An oriental dish, consisting generally of a neck or loin of mutton cut in pieces and roasted, dressed with onions, eggs, spices, &c.
caboose ka-bös' *n* [From D *kabuis*, a caboose or ship's galley Dan. *kabys*, Sw *kabyss kabyssa* a caboose, L.C *kabuse kabuse* a little room or hut probably from same root as cabin] The cook room or kitchen of a ship the galley
cabriole kab'ri-ol, *n* [See next] A leap or curvet of a horse a capriole
cabriolet, kab'ri-o-lā *n* [Fr *cabriolet* f *cabriol* a goat-leap a dim from L. *capra* a she-goat. *Cat* is the first syllable of this word.] A chaise drawn by one horse a cab
cacao ka-kā'ō *n* [Fr Sp Pg *cacao*, fr Mexican *cacanatl* cacao] The chocolate-tree (genus *Theobroma*) a native of tropical America the seeds of this tree from which cocoa (a corruption of the word *cacao*) and chocolate are prepared.
cachæmia, ka-kē'mi-a, *n* [Gr *kakos*, bad and *haima*, blood.] A vitiated state of the blood.
cachalot kash'a-lot or kash'a-lō, *n* [Fr *cachalot* fr a dialectal word f a tooth it therefore toothed whale] The sperm whale having a head of enormous size containing a large receptacle filled with spermaceti, and yielding also sperm-oil and ambergris See SPERM WHALE
cache kash, *n* [Fr fr *cacher* to hide See next] A hole in the ground in which trailers hide and preserve provisions which it is inconvenient to carry
cachet ka-shā, *n* [Fr fr *cacher* to conceal, fr L. *coactare* fr *coactum* Compare COAST] A seal.—Lettre de cachet, a private letter of state a name given especially to letters employed as arbitrary warrants of imprisonment.
cachexy cachexia, ka-kek'si, ka-kek'si-a, *n* [Fr *cachexie* fr *kakos*, ill, and *hexis*, habit, fr *echo* I have] A morbid state of the bodily system
cachinnation kak-in-nā'shon, *n* [L *cachinnatio* f *cachinno* I laugh imitative of the sound.] Loud or immoderate laughter
cacholong kash'o-long, *n* [*Cach* the name of a river in Bokhara, and *kholong* a Calmuc word for stone] A mineral of the quartz family, a variety of opal.
cachou ka-shō' *n* [Fr Same as *cash* or] A sweetmeat made of the extract of liquorice, cash nut, gum, &c
cachucha, ka-chö'cha, *n* [Sp] A Spanish dance similar to the bolero a piece of music for it. Incorrectly written *Ca'hucca*
cacique ka-ēk' *n* [Fr *cacique* Sp *cacique*, *carique* a Haytian word] An aboriginal prince or chief of the west Indies and tropical America.
cackle kak'l, *v* pret & pp *cackled*, kak'ld ppr *cackling* kak'ling [Same as D and L.G *kakelen* Sw *kackla*, Dan. *kagle*, of imitative origin like *quack*, *giggle cachinnation*, &c.] To make the noise of a goose or hen, to laugh with a chuckling noise to giggle to chatter to prate —*n* The broken noise of a goose or hen idle talk silly prattle
cackler kak'le *n* A fowl that cackles a tell-tale a tattler
cacodemon cacodæmon kak-ō-dē'mon, *n* [Gr *kakos* evil, and *daimon*, a demon.] An evil spirit a devil. [*Shak*]
cacodyle kak'o-dil, *n* KAKODYLE.

cacoethes, kak-ō-ē'thēz, *n* [L *cacoethes*, fr Gr *kakoēthes*, a bad habit, an itch for doing something—*kakos*, vicious, and *ēthos*, custom, habit] A bad custom or habit — **Cacoethes scribendi**, a diseased propensity for writing, an itch for authorship

cacogastric, kak'ō-gas-trik, *a* [Gr *kakos*, bad, and *gastēr*, the stomach] Pertaining to a disordered stomach, dyspeptic.

cacography, ka-kog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *kakos*, bad, and *graphō*, I write] Bad spelling or writing]

cacolet, kak-o-lā, *n* [Fr] A kind of chair fixed on the back of a horse for carrying travellers in mountainous districts

cacology, ka-kol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *kakologia—kakos*, bad, and *logos*, word.] Bad speaking, bad choice of words

cacoon, ka-kon', *n* [African] The large seeds of a tropical plant, often made into scent-boxes, &c.

cacophonous, ka-kof'ō-nus, *a* [See next] Exhibiting cacophony, harsh sounding

cacophony, ka-kof'ō-ni, *n* [Gr *kakophōnia*, fr *kakophōnos*, ill sounding—*kakos*, bad, and *phōnē*, sound] A harsh or unpleasant vocal sound a discord

cactus, kak'tus, *n*, pl. **cactuses** or **cacti**, kak'tus-ez, kak'tī [L, fr Gr *kaktos*, a prickly plant] A succulent, spiny, and usually leafless shrub of numerous species, natives of tropical America, and widely spread by cultivation



Sharp-angled Cactus—*Echinocactus oxygonus*

cad, kad, *n* [An abbreviation of *cadet*] A slang term applied originally to messengers or errand boys, &c., now extended to any mean, vulgar fellow

cadastre ka-das'ter, *n* [Fr *cadastre*, a survey and valuation of property, fr LL *capitastrum*, register for a poll tax, fr L *caput*, the head] A detailed survey of a country for fiscal purposes &c —**cadastral**, ka-das'tral, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of a cadastre

cadaveric, kad a-ve'rik *a* [From L *cadāver*, a dead body CADAVEROUS] Pertaining to the phenomena exhibited by dead bodies

cadaverous, ka-dav'er-us *a* [L *cadaverosus*, fr *cadāver*, a dead body, fr *cado*, I fall, I die] Resembling a dead human body pale, wan ghastly

cadaverously, ka-dav'er-us-li, *adv* In a cadaverous manner

caddice, **caddis**, kad'is, *n* [Probably Celt, comp Ir *cadas*, cotton, W *cadas*, a kind of cloth the name being given from the rough or ragged covering of the larva] The larva of the caddice-fly

caddice-fly, kad'is-fli, *n* [See prec] An insect, the larva or grub of which forms for itself a case, and lives under water till ready to emerge from the pupa state

caddie, kad'i, *n* [From *cadet*] A man who does odd jobs, a golfer's attendant [Scotch but now general in second sense]

caddy, kad'i, *n* [Corruption of *catty*, a small package of tea, Malay *kati*, a weight equivalent to 1⅓ lb] A small box for keeping tea

cade kād, *a* [Origin unknown] Tame, bred by hand, domesticated, as, a *cade* lamb

cade, kād, *n* [L *cadus*, a jar, a large vessel] A barrel or cask, a cask containing 500 herrings

cadence kā'dens *n* [Fr *cadence*, It *cadenza*, LL *cadentia*, a falling fr *cadens cadentis* ppr of L *cado casum*, I fall, which appears in many English words, as *accident*, *casual*, *caducous*, *coincide*, *incident*, &c *Chance* is the same word.] A fall of the voice at the end of a sentence, the general tone or modulation of the voice in reading or reciting, rhythm, measure, *mus* a short succession of notes or chords at the close of a musical passage or phrase —*v t* pret & pp *cadenced*, kā'denst, ppr *cadencing*, kā'dens-ing To give a certain cadence to, to regulate by musical measures

cadent, kā'dent, *a* [CADENCE.] Falling down, sinking, having cadence

cadenza, ka-den'za, *n* [It.] An embellishment made at the end of a melody, of an impromptu character, also a running passage at the conclusion of a vocal piece

cadet, ka-det', *n* [Fr *cadet*, O Fr *capdet*, contr fr LL *capitettum*, dim of L *caput*, the head, lit little head or chief CAPITAL] The younger of two brothers, the youngest son, a young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy, a young man in a military school.

cadetship, ka-det'ship, *n* The state of being a cadet, the rank of a cadet

cadge, kaj, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *cadged*, kajd, ppr *cadging*, kaj'ing [Perhaps from the noun *cadger*] To carry about for sale, to hawk, to go about begging

cadger, kaj'er, *n* [Perhaps fr O Fr *cagier*, one who carried about falcons or other birds in a *cage* for sale] An itinerant huckster or hawker

cadi, kad'i or kā'di, *n* [Ar] A judge in civil affairs among the Turks, usually the judge of a town or village

Cadmean, **Cadmian**, kad-mē'an, kad'mi-an, *a* Relating to *Cadmus*, a legendary prince of Greece, who is said to have introduced the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet —**Cadmean victory**, a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the *vanquished*.

cadmium, kad'mi um, *n* [L. *cadmia* Gr *kadmia*, *kadmeia*, calamine, an ore of zinc with which the metal cadmium is generally associated, hence its name] A whitish metal resembling tin, found among the ores of zinc.—**Cadmium yellow**, a pigment of an intense yellow colour, prepared from the sulphide of cadmium

cadre, kā'dr, *n* [Fr, fr L *quadrum*, a square, akin to *quatuor*, four] The permanent skeleton or framework of a regiment, which may be filled up as need requires

caducean, ka-dū'sē-an, *a* *Belonging to* the caduceus or wand of Mercury

caduceus, ka-dū'sē-us, *n* [L] Mercury's rod, represented as a winged rod entwisted by two *serpents*



Caduceus

caduci branchiate, ka-dū'si brang"ki-āt, *a* [L *caducus*, falling, and *branchiæ*, gills] Losing the gills before attaining maturity, like the newt

caducous, ka-dū'kus *a* [L *caducus* fr *cado*, I fall. CADENCE] Having a tendency to fall or decay, specifically applied to organs of animals and plants that early drop off

cæcal, sē'kal, *a* [See next] Of or belonging to the cæcum, having the form of a cæcum, bag shaped

cæcum sē'kum, *n* pl. **cæca**, sē'ka [L *cæcum intestinum*, blind gut, fr *cæcus* blind] The blind gut or intestine, a branch of an intestine with one end closed

Cæsarean, **Cæsarian**, sē-zā'rē-an, sē zā'ri-an, *a* [*From Julius Cæsar*, the first Roman emperor] Pertaining to Cæsar — **Cæsarean operation**, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus when delivery of a living child is otherwise impossible said to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way —**Cæsarism** sē'zar izm, *n* Despotic sway, imperialism —**Cæsarist** sē zar ist, *n* An imperialist.

cæsium, sē'zi-um, *n* [L *cæsius*, blue, it gives two blue lines in the spectrum] A rare metal, originally discovered in mineral waters

cæspitose, **cæspitous**, ses'pi-tōs, ses'pi-tus, *a* CESPITOSE

cæsura sē zū'ra, *n* [L *cæsura*, fr *cædo*, *cæsum*, I cut, a word which forms part of *concise*, *precise* *decide*, &c] A pause in verse, to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious, a separation, by the ending of a word or by a pause in the sense, of syllables rhythmically connected.

cæsural, sē-zū'ral, *a* Pertaining to the cæsura

café, kaf-ā, *n* [Fr, coffee, a coffee-house COFFEE.] A coffee-house a restaurant

caffeine, ka-fē'in, *n* [See prec] A slightly bitter alkaloid found in coffee tea, &c

Caffre, kaf'er, *n* [Ar *kāfir*, an infidel, an unbeliever, that is, one who is not a Mohammedan] A member of the most important dark race in South Africa

cage, kāj *n* [Fr *cage*, fr L *cavea*, a hollow, fr *cavus*, hollow, whence *cave*, *cavity* *excavate*, &c] A box or inclosure formed of wire, twigs, iron bars, &c, for confining birds or beasts, a prison for petty malefactors, a skeleton framework of various kinds, the framework in which miners and minerals ascend the shaft —*v t* pret & pp *caged*, kājd, ppr *caging*, kāj'ing To confine in a cage, to shut up or confine

cageling, kāj'ling, *n* [*Cage* and *ling*] A bird kept in a cage, a cage bird.

caimacam, kā ma-kam', *n* A lieutenant or lieutenant-general in the Turkish service, the governor of Constantinople

caiman, *n* CAYMAN

cainozoic, kā-no-zō'ik, *a* [Gr *kainos*, recent, and *zōē*, life] A term applied in geology to the tertiary strata or latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged.

calque, ka-lk', *n* [i'r, fr Turk. *kaik*] A light skiff used in the Bosporus

cairn, kārn, *n* [Gael Ir W *carn*, a heap, a cairn] A rounded or conical heap of stones erected as a sepulchral monument, to commemorate some event, or as a landmark

cairngorm, kārn'gorm, *n* [*Cairngorm* means 'blue cairn'] A yellow or brown variety of rock-crystal, found in great perfection on *Cairngorm*, the Scottish mountain on the borders of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness shires

caisson kās'son, *n* [Fr *caisson*, fr *caisse*, a chest, a case, fr L *capsa*, a chest CASE (box)] A chest filled with explosives to be fired when approached by an enemy, an ammunition wagon or an ammunition chest, a vessel used as a flood gate in docks, a water-tight structure or case filled with air and placed under sunken vessels to raise them a kind of floating dock a water tight structure used in laying foundations in deep water

caitiff, kā'tif, *n* [O Fr *caitif*, captive, unfortunate, fr L *captivus*, a captive fr *capere* to take It is thus the same word as *captive* CAPABLE] A degraded wretch, a mean villain, a despicable knave

cajeput **cajuput**, kaj'i put, kaj'u put, *n* [Malay *kāyu*, a tree and *putih*, white] A pungent volatile oil obtained from the cajeput-tree of the Moluccas

cajole, ka-jōl' *v t* pret & pp *cajoled*, ka-jōld', ppr *cajoling* ka-jōl'ing [Fr *cajoler*, to cajole, O Fr *cageoler*, to sing or chatter like a bird in a cage, fr *cage* CAGE] To coax, to court to wheedle, to entrap to deceive or delude by flattery

cajoler, ka jōl'er, *n* One who cajoles, a wheedler

cajolery, ka-jōl'e ri, *n* Flattery, a wheedling to delude

cake kāk *n* [Same as Icel and Sw *kaka*, Dan *kage* a cake and akin to D *koek* G *kuchen*, cake further connections doubtful] A composition of flour, butter sugar, &c, baked into a small round mass anything

in the form of a cake a mass of matter concreted.—v t pr t & pp *caked*, kākt, ppr *caking* kāk'ing To form into a cake or mass —v i To concrete or form into a hard mass.

calabash kal'a-bash, *n.* [Fr *calebasse* Sp *calabaza* Pg *calabaça* of oriental origin.] A gourd shell dried the



Calabashes.

fruit of the calabash-tree a vessel made of a dried gourd shell, or of a similar shell, used for containing liquors or food.

calabash tree kal'a-bash tre, *n.* A name of several American trees bearing large gourd-like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into domestic utensils.

calamanco kal'a-mang'kō, *n.* [Sp *calamanco*, *calamaco* It. *calamanco* origin unknown.] A woollen stuff of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp.

calamander wood kal'a-man'der wud, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Coromandel*.] A kind of ebony obtained from a Ceylonese tree resembling rosewood.

calamary kal'a-ma-ri, *n.* [Sp *calamar* a calamary fr. L. *calamus*, a reed, pen, fr. their pen-shaped internal shell.] A kind of cuttle-fish with a long tapering body called also *Squid*, *Sea-pen*.

calamine kal'a-mīn, *n.* [It. *calamina*, fr. L. *cadmia* calamine (*d* being changed into *l*) CADMIA.] An important British ore of zinc.

calamint, kal'a-mint, *n.* [Fr *calament*, fr. L. *calamintha* Gr *kalamintha* the *k* being changed into *c*.] A name for labiate plants allied to mint.

calamite, kal'a-mīt, *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed, and *ites*.] A name of large fossil plants, common in the carboniferous rocks, having the habit of the modern equisetums, but with woody stems.

calamitous ka-lam'i-tus, *a.* [Fr *calamiteux*, L. *calamitosus*.] Producing or resulting from calamity misery or distress very unfortunate miserable adverse, disastrous afflictive.

calamitously ka-lam'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a calamitous manner.

calamity ka-lam'i-ti, *n.* [L. *calamitas*, *calamitatis*, a word of doubtful origin.] A great misfortune a widespread or serious disaster distress affliction adversity unhappiness misery.

calamus, kal'a-mus *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed, a reed-pen sam root as in L. *halmus*.] A reed or reed-like plant a perennial tufted Indian grass yielding an aromatic oil the root of the sweet rush the generic name of the palms yielding rattans.

calash ka-lash' *n.* [Fr *calèche* fr. G *kalesche* a word of Slavonic origin Bohemian *kolesa*, Pol. *kolaska*.] A light carriage with very low wheels and a folding top the hood of such a carriage, a kind of head-dress worn by ladies, and consisting of a frame covered with silk.

calcaneum, kal-kā'ne-um, *n.* [L., the heel (see next).] The largest bone of the tarsus the bone that forms the heel.

calcar kal'kär *n.* [L. *calcar* a spur fr. *calx*, *calcis*, the heel.] A spur a hollow projection from the base of a petal.

calcar kal'kär *n.* [L. *calcaria*, a limekiln, fr. *calx* lime.] A kind of oven or reverberating furnace used in glass-works.

calcareous, kal-kā'ne-us, *a.* [L. *calcarius*, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, limestone, lime.] Partaking of the nature of lime or chalk containing lime.

calcedony kal-sed'o-ni CHALCEDONY.

calceolaria, kal-se-o-lā'ri-a, *n.* [L. *calceolus*, a slipper from the shape of the printed corolla resembling a shoe or slipper.] The name of a number of ornamental plants, natives of South America, and now very common in gardens.

calcic kal'sik, *a.* [L. *calx*, *calcis* lime.] Of or pertaining to lime containing calcium.

calciferous kal-sif'er-us, *a.* [L. *calx* lime and *fero* I produce.] Producing or containing lime.

calcification kal'si-fi-kā'shon *n.* The process of calcifying a changing into lime.

calcify, kal'si-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp *calcified* kal'si-fīd ppr *calcifying* kal'si-fī'ing [L. *calx*, *calcis* lime and *-fy* fr. *facio* I make.] To become gradually hardened into a stony condition by the deposition or secretion of lime —v.t. To make stony by depositing lime.

calcinable kal'si-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being calcined.

calcination kal'si-nā'shon *n.* Act or operation of calcining reduction of substances to calx, or to a friable state.

calcine kal'sin *v.t.* pret. & pp *calcined*, kal'sīnd ppr *calcining* kal'sin-ing [Fr *calciner* fr. L. *calx*, *calcis* lime in chemistry a powdery substance produced by burning] To reduce a substance to a powder or to a friable state to free from volatile matter by the action of heat to oxidize or reduce to a metallic calx —v.i. To be converted by heat into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx.

calciner kal'sī-ner *n.* One who calcines a calcining or roasting furnace.

calcite kal'sīt, *n.* [L. *calx*, *calcis* lime, and *-ite*.] A term including limestone, marble, halk, Iceland-spar, &c.

calcium kal'si-um *n.* [From L. *calx* lime.] The metallic basis of lime.

calcographical kal'ko-graf'ik-al *a.* Pertaining to calcography.

calcography kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* [L. *calx* lime chalk and Gr. *graphō* I write.] The art of drawing with chalks.

calc sinter kalk'sin'ter *n.* [L. *calx* lime, and G. *sinter* a stalactite.] A stalactitic carbonat of lime.

calc spar kalk'spär *n.* [L. *calx* lime, and *spar*.] Calcareous spar or crystallized carbonate of lime.

calc tuff kalk'tuf *n.* [L. *calx* lime and *tuff*.] An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime.

calculable kal'ku-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being calculated or ascertained by calculation.

calculary kal'ku-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a calculus calculous.

calculate kal'ku-lāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp *calculated* kal'ku-lāt-ed ppr *calculating* kal'ku-lāt-ing [L. *calculo*, *calculatum*, fr. *calculus*, a counter or pebble used in calculations, fr. *calx* a small stone, a counter.] To ascertain by computation or reckoning to reckon up to computate to reckon to estimate to rate to adjust to fit, arrange or all pp in this sense=suited or suitable (a thing) *calculated* to do much mischief) —v.i. To make a computation to deliberate.

calculated kal'ku-lāt-ed, *p.a.* [See prec.] Suited apt likely, conducive.

calculating kal'ku-lāt-ing *p.a.* Having the power or habit of making arithmetical calculations given to forethought and calculation deliberate and selfish scheming.

calculation kal'ku-lā'shon, *n.* The art or process of calculating or reckoning computation a series of arithmetical processes set down in figures estimate forecast.

calculative kal'ku-lā-tiv *a.* Pertaining to calculation tending to calculate.

calculator kal'ku-lā-ter *n.* One who calculates.

calculous, calculose kal'ku-lus, kal'ku-lōs, *a.* [See next.] Stony gritty hard like stone arising from calculi or stones in the bladder —Also **calcular calculary** kal'ku-ler i.

calculus kal'ku-lus, *n.* pl. **calculi** kal'kū-lī. [L. *calculus* a small stone, dim. of *calx*, *calcis* a stone CALCULATE.] A general term for hard concretions formed in various parts of the body as in the gall bladder in the kidneys, or the bladder the stone, gravel a method of computation in the higher branches of mathematics.

caldron kal'dron *n.* [O Fr *caldron*=Sp. *caldo* or It. *calderone* fr L. *caldus*, *calidus*, hot, fr *calo* I am warm. Akin cauld, *colonie chaufe* &c.] A large kettle or boiler.

Caledonian kal'e-dō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia or to Scotland.—*n.* A native of Caledonia, now Scotland a Scotchman.

calefacient kal'e-fā'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *calefaciens*, *-entis* ppr of *calefacio* I make warm fr. *caleo* I am warm and *facio* I make] Warming heating —*n.* That which warms or heats and a substance which excites a degree of warmth in the part to which it is applied.

calefaction kal'e-fak'shon *n.* [L. *calefactio* See prec.] Act or operation of calefying or making hot state of being heated.

calefactory kal'e-fak'to-ri, *a.* [L. *calefactorius* See abv.] Heating or warming —*n.* A sort of warming pan a chamber of a monastery where the inmates warmed themselves.

calefy kal'e-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp *calefied*, kal'e-fīd ppr *calefying* kal'e-fī-ing [L. *calefio* fr. *caleo* I am warm and *fio* I am made to be warm, and *fy*.] To make warm or hot.

calendar kal'en-der *n.* [L. *calendarium* an account-book, a calendar fr *calendæ* the first day of each month in the Roman calendar the calends root in *calo* Gr *kaleō*, to call.] A register of the months, weeks, and days of the year with the feasts or festival of the church, &c and an almanac a list of criminal causes with their trial a catalogue a register.

calender kal'en-der *n.* [Fr *calandre* L.L. *lendra*, a calender fr L. *cylindrus* Gr *kylindros*, a cylinder CYLINDER.] A machine having cylinders revolving near in contact with each other so that cloth passing through between them is smoothed and glazed by the pressure an establishment in which woven fabrics are treated in such machines —v.t. pret. & pp *calendered*, kal'en-derd ppr *calendering* kal'en-der-ing To finish a calender to press between rollers for the purpose of making smooth, glossy way &c.

calender kal'en-der *n.* [Said to be from the name of the founder of the order.] One of an order of dervishes in Turkey and Persia.

calenderer calenderer kal'en-der-er kal'en-der-er *n.* A person who calenders cloth.

calends kal'endz, *n. pl.* [L. *calendæ* fr *calo* I call or proclaim CALENDAR.] Among the Romans, the first day of each month.

calenture kal'en-tur, *n.* [Fr *calenture* Sp *calentura* a heat, a calenture fr *calentar* to heat, fr L. *calo* I am hot.] A kind of delirium caused by exposure to excessive heat.

calf kaf *n.* pl. **calves**, kavz [A Sax *cealf* or *lf*=D *kalf* Icel *kalf* Sw *kalf* Dan *kalv* G *kalb* a calf] The young of the cow and of bovine animals generally as also of some other animals, as the whale and elephant a dolt an ignorant, stupid person leather made from the skin of a calf.

calf kaf *n.* [Icel. *kálfi*, the calf of the leg of unknown connection.] The thick fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee.

calf love kaf'luv *n.* A youthful romantic passion or affection.

calibered, kal'i-berd, *a.* Having a calibre of greater or less extent.

calibrate kal'i-brāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calibrated*, kal'i-brāt-ed ppr *calibrating* kal'i-brāt-ing To find the calibre of.

calibration, kal-i-brā'shon, *n* The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the calibre of a thermometer tube

calibre, caliber, kal'i-ber, *n* [Fr *calibre* =It *calibro*, Sp *calibre*, O Sp *calibo*, perhaps fr Ar *kālib*, a mould.] The measure of a tube, the diameter of a cylindrical body, capacity of the bore of a gun, that is, the internal diameter of it, the compass or capacity of the mind, the extent of mental or intellectual qualities, a sort or kind.

calico, kal'i-kō, *n* [From *Calicut* in India, whence the cloth was first imported into Europe] A term for any white or unprinted cotton cloth [In the U States printed cloth coarser than muslin is so called.]

calico-printer, kal'i-kō-print-er, *n* One whose occupation is to print calicoes

calico-printing, kal'i kō-print-ing *n* The art of printing or impressing calicoes with variegated figures and colours

calid, kal'id, *a* [L *calidus*, fr *calco*, I am warm or hot.] Hot, burning, ardent

calif, caliph, ka'lif or kā'lif *n* [Fr *calife, caliphe*, fr Ar *khalīfa*, a successor, fr *khalafa*, to succeed.] A title given to the successors of Mohammed, who are regarded by Mohammedans as supreme in civil and religious matters, an Arab or Moorish monarch Written also *Kalif, Khalif*, &c

califate, caliphate, kal'i fāt, *n* [*Calif* and *ate*] The office or dignity of a calif the government of a calif Written also *Kalifate, Khaliphate*, &c.

caliginous, ka-lij'i-nus, *a* [L *caliginosus*, fr *caligo, caliginis*, mistiness] Dim, obscure, dark

caligraphy, ka-lig'ra-fi, *n* See CALLIGRAPHY

calipash kal'i-pash, *n* [A form of *calabash*, with sense of *carapace*, the upper shell of the tortoise] That part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield spelled also *Callipash*

calipee, kal'i-pē, *n* That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield spelled also *Callipee*

calipers See CALLIPERS

caliph, kā'lif *n* See CALIF

calisaya, kal-i sā'a, *a* A name for the barks of several species of cinchona trees.

calisthenics See CALLISTHENICS

caliver, kal'i ver, *n* [O D *Iolurre*, a caliver, fr Fr *couleuvre*, L *coluber*, a serpent] An old kind of hand gun, musket, or arquebuse

calk, kak, *v t* Same as *Caulk*

calk, kak, *v t* [Fr *calquer* It *calcare* fr L *calx*, lime] To cover the back of (a print) with chalk, for the purpose of transferring a copy of it

calk, kak, *v t* pret & pp *calked*, kakt, ppr *calking*, kak'ing [See next] To furnish with a calker or calkin

calkin, calker, kak'in, kak'er, *n* [Perhaps fr L *calcar*, a spur, fr L *calx*, the heel] The part of a horse shoe bent downwards and pointed, the semicircular ring of iron on the heel of a strong shoe or boot

call, kal, *v t* pret & pp *called*, kald, ppr *calling* kal'ing [A Sax *ceallian*=Icel and Sw *kalla*, Dan *kalde*, to call, D *kallen* to talk, to prattle, same root as L *garrulus*, chattering, Gr *γήρυς*, I cry, Skr *gar*, to call] To name, to denominate, to style (followed by two objects), to affirm to be, to invite to summon, to summon to meet, to convoke, to ask, order, or command to come, to appoint or designate, to appeal to to invoke, to proclaim or utter aloud, to summon to rise from bed, to awaken —To call back, to recall to summon or bring back —To call forth to bring or summon to action (one's energies) —To call in, to collect (as debts or money) to draw from circulation (coin) —To call in question, to throw doubt upon to impugn —To call out, to challenge to a duel to summon into service or action (the military) —To call over, to go over by reading aloud name by name —To call to mind, to recollect to revive in memory —To call to the bar, to admit to the rank of barrister or advocate —To call up, to bring into recollection, to recall, to require payment of —*v i* To utter a loud sound, to cry out, to stop at a place or house without intention of staying to make a short visit —To call for, to make a visit and ask for, to demand, require, claim —To call on or upon, to visit (a person), to demand from or appeal to, to invoke —To call out, to utter in a loud voice —*n* A loud vocal utterance, a cry, a vocal address, of summons or invitation, demand, requisition, claim, divine vocation or summons, invitation, request, a short visit something used to summon or call together a whistle or pipe

call-bird, kal'berd, *n* A bird taught to allure others into a snare

call-boy, kal'boi, *n* A boy whose duty it is to call actors on to the stage at the proper moment

caller, kal'er, *n* One who calls, one who pays a short visit

callet kal'et, *n* [Perhaps fr Fr *caillette*, a frivolous babbling woman, dim fr *caille*, a quail.] A tattling or talkative woman, a scold, a drab

calligrapher, calligraphist kal-lig'ra-fer, kal-lig'ra-fist, *n* One skilled in calligraphy

calligraphic, kal-i-graf'ik, *a* Relating to calligraphy

calligraphy, kal-lig'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *kalligraphia—kalos*, beautiful, and *graphō* I write] The art of beautiful writing, fair or elegant writing or penmanship

calling kal'ing, *n* A vocation profession, trade usual occupation or employment, a collective name for persons following any profession, state of being divinely called.

calling-crab, kal'ing-krab *n* The popular name for tropical crabs which when disturbed, hold up a claw before them, as if beckoning or calling upon some one

callipash, callipee, kal'i pash, kal'i-pē CALIPASH, CALIPEE.

callipers, kal'i perz, *n pl* [From *calibre* by corruption] An instrument resembling a pair of compasses for measuring calibre, and differing in form according as they are intended to find the inside or the outside calibre [Sometimes in the singular form]

callisthenic, kal-is-then'ik, *a* Relating to callisthenics.

callisthenics kal-is-then'iks, *n* [Gr *kalos* beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength] The art or practice of taking exercise for health, strength or grace of movement

call-note kal'nōt *n* The note or sound produced by the male of birds and some other animals to call the female

callosity, ka-los'i-ti *n* [Fr *callosité*, L *callositas* See next] The state or quality of being callous, or hardened any thickened or hardened part on the surface of the human body or that of any other animal, any part of a plant unusually hard.

callous kal'us, *a* [L *callosus*, fr *callus, callum* hard thick skin] In a state of hardness said of the skin or parts of it hardened, indurated, hardened in mind or feelings, insensible, unfeeling, obdurate

callously, kal'us-li, *adv* In a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner

callousness, kal'us-nes *n* State of being callous, hardness, induration, insensibility, indifference obduracy

callow, kal'ō, *a* [A Sax *calv*, bald=D *kaal*, Sw *kal*, G *kahl*, *kahl*, perhaps borrowed fr L *calvus*, bald] Pertaining to the condition of a young bird, destitute of feathers, naked, unfledged.

callus kal'us, *n* [L CALLOUS] A callosity, a new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, any part of a plant unusually hard the new formation over the end of a cutting before it sends forth rootlets

calm, kam, *a* [Fr *calme* calm, same as Sp It and Pg *calma* fr L L *cauma* the heat of the sun hence the hot part of the day, the time for rest; fr Gr *kaumα*, heat, fr *kaiō*, I burn (akin to *caustic*)] Still quiet free from wind, peaceable, in a state of rest; undisturbed; tranquil; unruffled, serene, placid, composed.—*n* Absence of wind, a state when there is neither wind nor waves, stillness, tranquillity; quiet, freedom from motion or agitation —*v t* pret & pp *calmed*, kamd, ppr *calming*, kam'ing To make calm to reduce to a state of quiet or tranquillity, to still, to quiet, to allay, to pacify, to tranquillize, to assuage —*v i* To become calm or serene

calmative, kal'ma-tiv or kä'-, *a* Tending to calm or tranquillize, sedative.—*n* A substance or agent that calms, a sedative

calmer, kam'er, *n* One who or that which calms

calmly, kām'li, *adv* In a calm or quiet manner; quietly, tranquilly

calmness kam'nes, *n* State of being calm, quietness composure.

Calmuck, Calmuc, kal'muk, *n* A member of a branch of the Mongol race, the language spoken by the Calmucks.

calomel, kal'ō-mel *n* [Gr *kalos*, fair good, and *melas* black, perhaps because it was good for black bile] A preparation of mercury much used in medicine, forming a white powder

calorescence, kal-o-res'ens, *n* [As if from a L *calorescо*, fr *calor*, heat] The transmutation of heat rays into others that are luminous

caloric, kal-o'rik, *n* [From L *calor*, heat, from *calеo*, I am warm or hot] The name given to a supposed principle or fluid to which the phenomena of heat were formerly attributed heat

calorific, kal-o-rif'ik *a* [L *calor*, heat, and *facio*, to make] That has the quality of producing heat causing heat without at the same time giving light (as certain rays), heating

calorifacient, calorifactent. ka-lo-rifish'ent, ka-lo-ri fā'shi-ent, *n* [L *calor*, heat, and *facio*, I make] Causing or producing heat.

calorimeter, ka-lo-rim'e-ter, *n* [L *calor*, heat, and Gr *metron* measure] An apparatus for measuring absolute quantities of heat.

calorimetry, ka-lo-rim'et-ri *n* The art or process of using the calorimeter

calotte, ka lot', *n* [Fr *calotte*, a skull-cap, dim of *cale*, a caul CAUL.] A skull-cap worn by ecclesiastics, &c, anything resembling this

calotype, kal'ō-tip, *n* [Gr *kalos*, beautiful, and *typos*, type] A process of producing photographs by the action of light upon iodide of silver

caloyer, ka loi'er *n* [Fr, from Mod Gr *kalogeros*, from Gr *kalos*, beautiful, and *geras*, old age] One of a sect of monks of the Greek Church.

calp, kalp, *n* [Origin doubtful.] A kind of softish limestone found in Ireland.

calque, kalk *v t* Same as *Caulk* (in art)

caltrop, kal'trop, *n* [L L *calcitrappa*, fr L *calx, calcis*, a heel, and L L *trappa*, a snare, fr O H G *trapo*, a trap] *Mil* an iron ball with sharp projecting prongs laid on the ground as an obstacle to the advance of troops, the name given to several plants from the resemblance of their heads or fruits to the military instrument

calumba, calumbo ka-lum'ba, ka lum'bō, *n* [From a mistaken notion that the plant came from *Colombo*, in Ceylon] A plant of Mozambique (genus *Jateorhiza*), the roots of which are used as a bitter tonic.

calumet, kal'ū met, *n* [Fr *calumet* fr L *calamus*, a reed.] The North American Indians' pipe of peace

calumniate, ka-lum'ni-āt, *v t* pret & pp *calumniated*, ka-lum'ni-āt-ed, ppr *calumniating*, ka-lum'ni-āt-ing [L *calumniator calumniatus*, I calumniate, fr *calumnia* a calumny *Calleop* is of same origin] To speak evil of falsely to defame falsely and maliciously to slander, to detract from, to accuse falsely, to asperse —*v i* To utter calumnies, to utter or propagate slanderous reports falsely and maliciously

calumniation, ka-lum'ni ā'shon, *n* Act

of calumniating false and malicious accusation calumny

calumniator ka-lum'ni-āt-er *n.* One who calumniates.

calumniatory ka-lum'ni-a-to-ri, *a* Using calumny slanderous

calumnious ka-lum'ni-us, *a* Partaking of calumny slanderous bearing or implying calumny injurious to reputation

calumniously ka-lum'ni-us-li, *adv* In a calumnious manner slanderously

calumny kal'um-ni, *n* [L. *calumnia* CALUMNIATE] False accusation false and malicious defamation slander detraction falsehood backbiting evil-speaking

Calvary kal'a-ri, *n* [L. *calvāria* a skull, fr *calvus*, bald.] A place of skulls, particularly the place where Christ was crucified in R. Cath. countries a place of devotion with a representation of the Crucifixion often on the top of a hill.

calve kāv *v.i* pret & pp *calved*, kāvd ppr *calving* [From *calf* A.Sax *cealfian* D *kalven* Dan. *kalve* to calve] To bring forth a calf as do cows, whales, and seals.

Calvinism kal'vin-izm, *n* [After the reformer John Calvin, or Jean Cauvin, 1509-64.] The theological tenets or doctrines of Calvin and his followers, including predestination, original sin, the irresponsible sovereignty of God, &c —**Calvinist**, kal'vin-ist, *n* One who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin —**Calvinistic** kal'vin-is'tik, *a* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his tenets in theology

calvities, kal-vish'i-ez, *n.* [L. from *calvus*, bald.] Diffused or general baldness.

calx kalks, *n.* pl. **calxes calces**, kalk'sez, kal'sez. [L. *calx* limestone] An old term for the substance which remains after a mineral has been subjected to violent heat or calcination broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots in glass-making

calycine kal'i-sin, *a* [L. *calyx* a calyx.] Pertaining to or resembling a calyx.

calyciflora ka-lis'i-flō'ra, *a* [L. *calyx* a calyx, and *flos floris*, a flower] *Bot* having the petals and stamens springing from the tube of the calyx

calyciform, ka-lis'i-form, *a* *Bot* having the form of a calyx

calycle kal'i-kl, *n.* [L. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*] A little calyx or something similar a small outer calyx.

calycoid, kā'li-koid, *a.* [*calyx* and *-oid*.] *Bot.* Like a calyx cup-shaped.

calyptra, ka-lip'tra, *n.* [Gr *kalyptō* I cover, a veil or covering, f *kalyptō* I cover] A hood or cover especially a hood-like covering in certain plants the hood of the theca or capsule of mosses.



a, Moss. b Capsule with calyptra. c, Do with calyptra removed.

calyptrate ka-lip'trāt, *a* Furnished with a calyptra.

calyx, kā'liks, *n* pl. **calyces, calyxes**,



Various forms of Calyx.

kā'li-sez, kā'liks-ez. [In form f Gr *kalyx* a covering a husk, &c. but in meaning rather fr L. *calix*, a cup] The outer covering of a flower that which is outside of the corolla or brilliant flower leaves and is formed of sepals, usually of a greenish or dull colour the flower-cup

cam kam, *n* [Same as *O.E. camb* a comb a crest comp Dan. *kam hjul* Sw. *kamm hjul* a cog wheel, lit a comb-wheel, f *kam, kamm*, a comb] A projecting part of a wheel or other revolving piece so placed as to give an alternating motion to another piece that comes in contact with it



Cam

camaieu camayeu kam-ā'yū, *n* [Fr *camaieu* a form equivalent to *camée*] A cameo also monochrome painting used only by the effect of chiaroscuro

camaraderie kam-a-rad'ri-e, *n* [Fr CAMARADE] Companionship good fellowship intimacy

camarilla kam-a-ril'a, Sp pron ka-ma-rēl'ya, *n* [Sp a small room, a dim fr *camara*, fr L. *camera* a room a vault CHAMBER] A secret council a cabal a clique

camber kam'ber *n* [fr *cambrer* to arch to vault, fr L. *camera* f *camera*, a vault CHAMBER] A convexity upon an upper surface as a ship's deck, a bridge a beam a lintel the curve of a ship's plank a small dock — *v.t.* pret & pp *cambered*, kam'berd ppr *cambering* kam'be-ring To arch to bend, to curve ship-plank

cambist kam'bist, *n* [F *cambiste* fr L. *cambio* I exchange CHANGE] One who is skilled in the science of exchange one who deals in notes and bills of exchange a banker

cambistry kam'bis-tri, *n* [See prec.] The science of exchange, weights, measures, &

cambium kam'bi-um *n* [L *cambio* I exchange from the alterations occurring in it] The viscid substance or soft cellular tissue, between the wood and bark of exogenous trees.

Cambrian kam'bri-an, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Wales or Cambria. — *n.* A Welshman.

cambric kām'brik, *n* [From the Flemish name of the town *Kamerijk*.] A species of fine white linen, first made in Cambray in Flanders, was famous.

came kām pret. of *come*

camel kam'el, *n.* [L. *camelus* fr Gr *kamēlos*, a word borrowed from one or other of the Semitic languages] A large ruminant and hoofed quadruped, with one or two humps on its back, used in Asia and Africa (now also in Australia) for carrying burdens, and for riders a water-storing structure placed beneath a camel to raise it in the water

cameleon, ka-mē'li-on, *n* Same as *Chameleon*.

cameline kam'el-in, *n* [From *camel*] A stuff made of camel's hair or one resembling such a fabric.

camellia, ka-mēl'i-a or ka-mōl'ya, *n* [So named by Linnæus after Georg Joseph *Kamel* a Moravian Jesuit and traveller who first described it] A genus of beautiful shrubs of the tea family with flowers somewhat resembling the rose and dark green shining leaves.

camelopard, kam-el'o-pārd, *n* [L. *camelopardus*, *camelopardalis*, fr *camelus*, a camel, and *pardalis*, the female panther or pard.] The giraffe

camelry kam'el-ri, *n* [*Camel* and *-ry*] Troops mounted on camels a camel corps

camel's thorn kam'elz thorn, *n* A shrub on which camels browse and which yields a kind of manna.

cameo kam'e-ō *n* [It. *cammeo cammeo* fr L.L. *cammeus* a word of uncertain origin.] A stone or shell composed of different-coloured layers, having a subject in relief upon an upper layer an under layer of a different colour forming the ground.

camera, kam'er-a, *n.* [L. a vault, a chamber fr Gr *kamara* anything arched. CHAMBER.] An arched roof ceiling, or covering a vault a council-chamber the variety of camera obscura used by photographers.—**Camera lucida** [L. lit. clear chamber], an optical instrument for facilitating the delineation of distant objects, by producing a reflected picture of them upon paper **Camera obscura**, an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double-convex lens are exhibited on any surface placed at the focus of the lens—the photographic camera.

camerated kam'er-āt-ed, *a* [L. *camerātus* fr *camera* CAMERA.] Arched vaulted divided into chambers.

Cameronian kam-er-ō'ni-an, *n* A follower of Richard Cameron the noted Covenanter a member of the body more correctly designated the Reformed Presbyterian Church

camisade camisado kam-i-sād' kam-a-dō' *n* [fr *camisade* Sp *camisada* fr O Fr *camise* Sp *camisa* a shirt. CHEMISE] An night attack by soldiers wearing shirt over their armour for mutual recognition on an attack made in the dark

camisole kam'i-sōl, *n* [Fr dim of O Fr *camise* Sp *camisa*, a chemise See prec] A short light garment worn by ladies a tight jacket for invalids or criminals.

camlet kam'let, *n* [Fr *camelot* origin doubtful] A stuff made of various mixtures of wool, silk, &c

camomile el camomile kam'ō-mil *n* [Fr *camomille* L. *chamomilla*, fr Gr *chamaimelon*—*chamai* on the ground, and *melon* apple, from the apple scent of its blossoms] A composite-format plant (*Anthemis nobilis*) of creeping growth and white ray-like flowers, used in medicine as a bitter tonic

camp kamp *n* [Fr *camp* It Sp & Pg *campo* a camp formerly a field f *campus* a plain perhaps fr root of Gr *kēpos* a garden, A.Sax. *hēap* Gr *hēp* court-yard &c. *Campaign, champion, champ scamper* are from same source] The ground which an army pitches for tents a collection of tents for the use of troops disposition of an army for rest an encampment — *v.i.* pret. & pp *camped*, kampt ppr *camping* kam'ping To pitch a camp to encamp

camp kamp *n* [A. Sax. *camp* f L. *campus* a plain, in late times a battle] An ancient English form of the game of football

campagnol, kam-pan-yōl', *n* [Fr name, f *campagne* open country CAMP] A species of field rat or vole

campaign kam-pān' *n* [Fr *campagne* country open country campaign, fr L. *campania* a level country, fr *campus* a plain. CAMP] An open field of plain the time or the operations of an army during the time that it keeps the field every year during a war — *v.i.* pret. & pp *campaigned* kam-pānd' ppr *campaigning* kam-pān'ing To serve in a campaign.

campaigner kam-pān'er *n* One who has served in an army several campaigns an old soldier a veteran.

campanero kam-pa-nā'rō *n* [Sp a bell man, fr L.L. *campana* a bell.] The bell-bird, a white plumaged bird of South America

campanile kam-pa-nē'li or kam-pa-nil', *n* pl. **campanili**, kam-pa-nē'li, or **campaniles**, kam-pa-nilz'. [It *campanile* fr It. and L.L. *campana* a bell] A bell-tower a term applied especially to bell towers in Italy

campanologist, kam-pa-nol'o-jist, *n* One skilled in campanology or bell-ringing

campanology kam-pa-nol'o-ji, *n* [L.L. *campana*, a bell, and Gr *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of bells the art or principles of ringing bells.

campanula, kam-pan'ū-la, *n* [L.L. a dim of *campana* a bell fr form of the corolla] A large genus of plants with bell-shaped flowers

campanulate kam-pan'ū-lāt, *a.* [See prec.] In the form of a bell applied to many parts of plants.

camp-bedstead, kamp'bed sted, *n* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space

Campeachy-wood, kam pē'-chi, *n* [From the Bay of *Campeachy* in Mexico] Log wood.

campestral, kam pes'tral, *a* [L *campestris*, fr *campus*, a field. CAMP.] Pertaining to an open field, growing in fields or open ground.

camp-follower, kamp'fol lō-er, *n* One who follows or attaches himself or herself to a camp or army without serving

camphine, kam'fēn, *n* [From *camphor*] The commercial term for purified oil of turpentine

camphor, kam'fer, *n* [L.L. *camphora*, L Gr *kaphoura*, fr Ar *kāfūr*, camphor, said to be from a Malay word signifying *chalk*] A whitish substance with a bitter rich aromatic taste and a strong smell, found in many plants, and used in medicine

camphoraceous, kam fer ā'shus, *a* [*Camphor* and *-aceous*] Of the nature of camphor, partaking of camphor

camphorate, kam'fer at, *v t* pret & pp *camphorated*, kam'fer āt-ed, ppr *camphorating*, kam'fer āt ing [*Camphor* and *-ate*] To impregnate with camphor

camphoric, kam for'ik, *a* [*Camphor* and *-ic*] Pertaining to camphor

camphor-oil, kam'fer-oil, *n* A fragrant oil obtained from a camphor producing tree of the Indian Archipelago

camphor-tree, kam'fer trē, *n* A species of laurel from which common camphor is obtained by distillation of the wood.

campion, kam'pi-on, *n* [Probably fr L *campus*, a field.] The popular name of certain English plants (genera *Lychnis*, *Silene*), such as bladder-campion, sea-campion, rose campion, &c

camp-meeting, kamp'mēt-ing, *n* A religious meeting in the open air, where the frequenters encamp for some days for continuous devotion

camp-stool, kamp'stōl, *n* A stool with cross legs, made to fold up when not used

campylospermous, kam'pi lō sper''mus *a* [Gr *kampylos*, curved, *sperma*, seed] *Bot* having the seed or its albumin curved.

camwood, kam'wud, *n* [Probably for *Campeachy wood*, from a notion that it came from *Campeachy*] A red dye wood imported from Sierra Leone

can, kan, *n* [A. Sax. *canne*=D *kan* Icel *kanna*, G *kanne*, a can connections doubtful] A cup or vessel for liquors, now usually a cylindrical vessel made of sheet-metal. —*v t* pret & pp *canned* ppr *canning*, kan'ing To put into a can (to *can* preserved meat, fruit, &c)

can, kan, *v i* pret *could*, kod A verb now used only as an auxiliary and in the indicative and subjunctive moods, rarely in the infinitive [A Sax *can*, *con* pres ind of *cunnan*, to know to know how to do, to be able, *could*=O E *coude* (with *l* erroneously inserted), A Sax *cuthe*, pret of *cunnan*= D *kunnen*, to be able, Sw *kunna* Dan *kunde*, Icel *kunna*, to know, to be able, G *konnen*, to be able The root is the same as that of *ken* and *know*=*gno* in L *gnosco* Gr *gignōskō* KNOW] To be able, to have sufficient moral or physical power, ability, or capacity With *not* it forms the negative *cannot* —Can but can only, can do no more —Cannot but, cannot help doing, cannot refrain from

Canaanite, kā'nan īt, *n* [*Canaan* and *-ite*] An inhabitant of the land of Canaan one of the inhabitants before the return of the Israelites from Egypt —**Canaanitish** kā nan īt'ish, *a* Pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites.

canadian, ka nā'di an *a* Pertaining to Canada —*n*. An inhabitant or native of Canada —**Canadian balsam**, **Canada balsam**, a fluid resin mixed with a volatile oil, obtained from fir trees —**Canada rice**, a plant growing in deep water in the northern states of America and Canada, the seeds of which are used as food

canaille ka nāl' or ka-nā'ye, *n* [Fr, fr It. *canaglia*, a pack of dogs, fr L *canis* a dog CANINE.] The lowest orders of the people, the rabble, the vulgar

canakin, kan'a kin, *n* [A dim fr *can* a cup or other vessel. Comp D *kannetje*] A little can or cup

canal, ka-nal', *n* [Fr *canal* fr L *canalis* a channel, fr the same root as Skr *khan*, to dig *Channel* and *kennel* are forms of this] A passage for water, an artificial water-course for the passage of boats or larger vessels or for irrigation, a duct or tubular organ or structure in an animal or vegetable, a channel

canaliculate, **canaliculated**, kan a lik'ū lāt, kan a-lik'ū lāt-ed, *a* [L *canaliculatus*, fr *canaliculus*, a little pipe, fr *canalis* See prec] Channelled, furrowed, grooved

canalize, ka-nal'īz, *v t* pret & pp *canalized*, ka-nal'īzd ppr *canalizing*, ka nal'iz ing To make a canal through (to *canalize* an isthmus), to give the character of a canal to (a river)

canard, ka nar or ka nard', *n* [Fr, a duck, fr L L *canardus* a kind of boat, fr G *kahn*, a boat or skiff The transference of meaning from duck to story is differently explained] An absurd story circulated, a false rumour set afloat by way of news

canary ka nā'ri, *n* Wine made in the Canary Isles, a bird of the finch family originally from the Canary Isles

canary-grass, ka nā ri gras, *n* A kind of grass a native of the Canary Isles the seeds of which are much used under the name of *canary seed*

canary-wood, ka nā'ri wud, *n* [From its colour resembling that of a *canary*] A wood of a light orange colour brought from S America.

canaster, ka-nas'ter, *n* [Fr *canastre*, Sp *canastro* a basket, same word as *canister*] A rush basket in which tobacco is packed, a kind of tobacco for smoking

cancan, kan'kan, *n* [Fr Origin doubtful] A kind of indecent French dance

cancel, kan'sel, *v t* pret & pp *cancelled*, kan'seld ppr *cancelling*, kan'sel ing [Fr *canceller*, to cancel, L L *cancellare*, to cancel by drawing lines across in the form of lattice work, fr L *cancelli*, a lattice, whence also *chancel*, *chancellor*] To deface or obliterate by drawing lines across, to blot out, to obliterate, to expunge to revoke, to annul, to abrogate, to set aside —*n*. Act of cancelling, in printing the suppression and reprinting of a leaf or more of a work, the part thus altered

cancellarian, kan sel lā'ri an, *a* [See prec] Belonging to a chancellor

cancellate, **cancellated**, **cancellous**, kan'sel lāt, kan'sel lāt-ed, kan'sel lus *a* [CANCEL] Having spaces or divisions, as of lattice work, formed of or resembling a lattice work or cancelli

cancellation, kan sel lā'shon The act of cancelling

cancelli, kan sel'lī, *n pl* [L. CANCEL] Lattice work, a lattice work partition in a church, a lattice like tissue of animals or plants

Cancer, kan'ser *n* [L *cancer*, a crab a cancer, akin to Gr *karkinos* a crab *canker* is a form of the same word] A genus of crustaceans or crabs one of the signs of the zodiac, the sign of the summer solstice

cancer, kan ser *n* [See prec] A malignant growth or tumour in the body which can extend itself and form again after removal, usually ending in death, something evil that resembles a cancer in effects

canceration, kan ser ā'shon *n* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer

cancerous kan'ser us, *a* [*Cancer* and *-ous*] Like a cancer, having the qualities of a cancer

cancroid kang'kroid, *a* [*Cancer* and *-oid*] Like cancer applied to morbid growths somewhat like cancer

candelabrum kan-de-lā'brum *n*, pl **candelabra** kan de lā'bra [L, fr *candela*, a candle CANDLE.] A tall candlestick, a stand for supporting lamps, a branched ornamental candlestick, a chandelier

candent, kan'dent, *a* [L *candens*, *candentis*, fr *candere*, to be white, to glow CANDID] Heated to whiteness, glowing with white heat

candescence, kan des'ens, *n* [L *candesco* incept of *candere*, to glow See prec] A state of glowing, incandescence

candescent, kan des'ent, *a* [CANDESCENCE.] Glowing with heat, *brilliant*

candid, kan'did, *a* [L *candidus* white, bright, frank, sincere, fr *candere* to be white, to glow, akin *candle*, *candent*, *candidate*, *incense*, *incendiary*, &c] Frank and honest, plain and outspoken, open, sincere frank, ingenuous, impartial

candidate, kan'di-dāt, *n* [L *candidatus*, fr *candidus*, white, since in ancient Rome one who went about soliciting an office arrayed himself in a white garment CANDID] One who proposes himself, or is proposed, for some office, station or honour, one who aspires after preferment, an aspirant

candidateship kan'di-dāt-ship, *n* The state of being a candidate, candidature

candidature, **candidacy**, kan'di-dā tur, kan'di-da-si, *n* The state of being, or act of standing as, a candidate

candidly, kan'did li *adv* In a candid manner, frankly, openly, plainly, without concealment or subterfuge

candidness, kan'did nes, *n* Candour

candied, kan'did, *p a* [CANDY] Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it, made to resemble sugar-candy, honeyed, flattering, glozing

candle, kan'dl, *n* [A. Sax. *candel*, fr L *candela*, *candella*, a candle (whence Fr *chandelle*), fr *candere*, to shine CANDID] A cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti or other fatty material, formed on a wick, and used for a portable light, a taper, a light —Not fit to hold the candle to one, not fit to act even as a mere attendant to be very inferior —The game is not worth the candle, a phrase of French origin, indicating that an object is not worth the trouble taken for its attainment —To burn the candle at both ends, to be wasteful in two respects at once

candle-berry, **candle-nut** kan'dl berri kan'dl nut, *n* *The fruit of several species* of myrtle, especially the wax myrtle, a shrub common in North America.

candle-coal, kan'dl kōl, *n* CANNEL-COAL.

candle-fish kan'dl fish, *n* A small oily sea fish of N W America, used for making oil and as a natural candle

candle-holder, kan'dl hōld er, *n* One who holds a candle, one who remotely aids another

candlelight, kan'dl līt, *n* The light of a candle or candles, the time at which candles or other lights are lit, dusk

Candlemas kan'dl mas, *n* [From *candle* and *mass* so named from the great number of candles used in the ceremonies of the Roman Church, and from the blessing or consecration of candles on this day] A church festival observed on the second day of February in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary, in Scotland, a quarterly money term

candle-power, kan'dl pou-er, *n* The illuminating power of a candle, the standard usually employed being a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour

candlestick, kan'dl stik, *n* [A Sax. *candel-sticca*] An instrument to hold a candle

candle-wood, kan dl wud, *n* *The wood* of a West Indian resinous tree

candour, **candor**, kan'der or kan'dor *n* [L *candor*, whiteness, purity, sincerity CANDID] The quality of being candid, frankness openness, sincerity ingenuousness, fairness, impartiality, freedom from bias

candy, kan'di, *n* [It *canditi* candy, fr Ar

candi, made of sugar *fr qt d*, sugar] A solid preparation of sugar o molasses crystallized sugar a solid confection of sugar —*v t* pret & pp *candied* kan did ppr *candying* kan i-ing To conserve or dress w th sugar to boil in sugar to form into crystals or crystals —*v i* To take n the f rm f candied sugar to form into crystals or become congealed.

candy sugar kan di-shug-er *n* Crystallized sugar formed upon threads

candytuft kan i tuft, *n* [From *Candia*, the ancient Cr te] The p r lar name f a tufted flower (*Iberis umbellata*) brought from the island of Candia.

cane kān, *n* [Form rly also *ca ne* f Fr *c ne* O Fr *ca* , L. *canna*, Gr *ka* , *k ane* a w rd f Semitic origin] A term *applied to the stems of some palms, grasses,* and other plants such a stem used as walking stick a walking-stick resembling a cane —*v t* pret. & pp. *caned*, kānd ppr *ca* kān'ing T beat with a cane or walk ng stick to furnish or complete with ca

cane brake kān brāk, *n* A brake or thicket of canes.

cane chair kān chār *n* A hair with a platted cane seat or bottom, or one fra of canes.

cannella, ka-nel'la, *n* [Dim. of L. *nna* a reed, from the cylindrical f rm of the bark when peeled off (A z) A kind f aromatic bark, also called *white cinnamon*, used as a tonic.

cane mill kān mil, *n* A mill f r grinding sugar-canes *for* the manufacture f suga

canephorus ka-n f -rus, *n* [Gr *kanēphoros*, a basket-bearer] An art term applied to figures bearing bask ts on th r heads

canescent, ka-nes ent *a* [L. *ca nens*, a contr. ppr of *canere* I grow white, *fr canus* I am wh te] Growing wh te or hoary, tending or approaching to wh te whitish.

cane-sugar kān shug-er *n* Sugar ob tained from the sugar-cane as dist n guished from beet-root sugar grape-sugar &c

canine ka-nin *a* [L. *ca nus*, *fr ca* s, a dog, cog Gr *kyōn*, a dog and L. *hound* (q v)] P rtaining to dogs hav ng the properties or qual ties of a dog —Canine teeth, *or canines, two sharp-pointed teeth in both* j w of man and other mammal a, one on each s de between the in isors and grind rs

caning kān ing, *n* A beating with a stick or cane

canister kan i-ster, *n* [L. *canistrum*, *fr* Gr *kanastron*, from *kanna*, a reed. CANE] A small box or case for tea, coffee, &c. a vase containing shot which burst on being discharged case-shot.

canker kang'ker *n* [O.Fr *cancre* fr L. *cancer* (prop ly pronounced *cank r*) a crab, a ca ce CA CER] A mal gnant ulcer an ulcerous or gangrenous affection of the mouth a disease of a horse's foot s mething that gnaws, corrodes, devours, or destroys anything that irritates, as care, gri f, pain a disease of trees and plants a larva that eats the buds of plants a dog-rose or wild rose.—*v t* pret. & pp *cankered*, ka g'kerd, *pr ca kering* kang'ker ing To affect with or as with canker; to eat, corrode, corrupt, or consume to infect or pollute.—*v i* To grow or crumble to decay by corrosion to be or become mal gnant

canker fly kang'ker fli, *n* A fly that preys on fruit.

cankerous kang'ker-us, *a* [*Canker* and *-ous*.] Corroding or destroying like a canker cankerous.

canker-worm, kang'ker werm, *n* A worm or larva destructive to trees or plants.

cannel-coal, **candle-coal**, kan'el kōl, kan dl kōl, *n* [The name is supposed to be giv n from its burning brightly and giving light like a candle *candle*, *and* coal a Scotch or north rn pron. of *candle*] A kind of hard bituminous coal which burns readily and brightly and is chiefly used in making gas.

cannelure, kan'ne-lūr *n* [Fr., lit. *chan-*

nelling, fluting CANAL, CHANNEL] A groove or channel, as th fluting on Do n columns.

cannery kan er-i, *n* [*Can* & *-ery*] An establishment f r canning or preserving meat, *fish, or fruit in tin cans hermetically sealed.*

cannibal kan ni bal, *n* [Sp *a bal* a cannibal, a f rm f *Carib* a Carib hence a cannibal, the Caribs being cannibals] A man age who eats human flesh a man eater an a imal that eats its own kind.— *a.* Relating to cannibalism

cannibalism kan ni bal izm *n* The act or practice of eating human flesh by man kind mur ler a ruelty

cannikin kan i kin, *n* Same as *Can k*

cannon kan un, *n* [F *canon*, a tube barrel, cannon an augmentative fr L. *canna*, a cane or reed. Akin *ca ist r canon* CA E] A large piece f ordnance a great gun in billiards, a stroke by which the player's ball hits the two other balls successively

cannonade kan-un ād *n* [F *canon* and *ad* —L *ad*] An attack with cannon *or a heavy artillery a discharge f many* cannon — *v t* pret & pp *cannonaded* kan un ād-ed ppr *cannonading* kan un ād-ing T ttack with cannon *or heavy* artillery to batter with cannon shot — T make cannon at billiards t come into collision to fly off o sounder from th force f collision

cannon ball, kan un bal *n* A ball or shell projectile to be thrown from cannon

cannoneer kan un-ēr' *n* [*Ca* and *-eer*] A man who manages cannon

cannon shot ka un hot *n* A ball or shot f r ca non the range or distance a can n will throw a ball.

cannot kan' t [*Can* and *not*] The negative e of *can* (which have)

cannula, kan ū la [L. dim. of *canna*, a reed] A small tube used by surgeons f r various purposes

canny **cannie** kan'i, *a* [Akin *to can*, *ken*, *cunn g* &c] Cautious prudent wary gentle quiet in disposition tractable easy comfortable. [Prov. E. & Sc.]

canoe ka-nō *n* [Sp *canoa*, from the native West Indian name] A small boat hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, or made of bark or skins *any light boat adapted* to be propelled by paddles.

canoeist **canoeist**, ka-n ist, *n* One skilled in the managing ment of a canoe

canon kan on, *n* [A. Sax. *ca n*, fr L. *canon*, fr Gr *kanōn* a straight rod, a rule or standard—*fr kanē*, a form of *kanna*, *kanē* a reed, a cane whence also *cannon*, CANE.] A law or rule of doctrine or discipline an ecclesiastical law a law or rule in general the genuine books of the Holy Scriptures a dignitary of the church connected with a cathedral a member of the cathedral chapter, a catalogue of saints canonized a kind of perpetual fugue in music a formula a large kind f printing type —Canon law ecclesiastical law a collection of ecclesiastical constitutions f r the regulation f a church specifically those of the Roman Catholic Church.

cañon **canyon** kan yun *n.* [Sp *cañon*, a cannon, a tube a canyon, fr L. *canna*, a cane. CANNON] A long and narrow mountain gorge

canoness, kan on-es, *n.* [*Canon* and *-ess*] A female canon a woman who enjoys a prebend without having to make religious vows.

canonical **canonic** kan-on'ik-al, kan-on ik, *a* [L. *canonicus*] Retaining to a canon or canons according to a canon or rule belonging to the canon of Scripture belonging to the rules laid down for clergymen ecclesiastical of the nature of a canon or rule —**canonicals** kan-on ik-alz, *n pl* The full dress of the clergy worn when they officiate certain articles of dress sometimes worn by university men, barristers, &c.

canonically kan-on ik-al-li *ad* In a canonical manner agreeably to canons.

canonicity kan-on-is'i-ti, *n.* [*Canonic* and *-ity*=Fr *canonicité*] State of being canonical or belonging to the canon or genuine books of Scripture

canonist kan on ist, *n* [*Canon* and *-ist*] One versed in canon or ecclesiastical law

canonization kan on iz ā shon, *n* Act of canonizing state of being canonized.

canonize kan on iz, *v t* pret & pp *canonized*, kan n-izd ppr *canonizing*, kan n iz ing [From *canon* and *-ize*=L.L. *canonizare* Fr *canoniser*] To enrol i the canon or catalogue as a saint, a power belonging to the pope *to declare a man to be a saint.*

canonry **canonship** kan on-ri, kan n ship Th office of a canon in a cathedral *or collegiate church.*

canopied kan pid, *p a* Covered with a canopy or something of similar function.

canopy kan pi, *n* [Fr *canapé* O Fr *c nope*, fr L. *conopeum*, fr Gr *k nōpeion* bit, a net to keep off gnats, *fr k nōps*, a gnat] A covering fixed at some height over a throne or a bed *a covering held over a* person head a decorated covering over a tomb altar pulpit, &c. something resembling a canopy —*v t* pret & pp *c nopied*, kan o-pid ppr *canopying* kan o-ping To cover with a canopy to form a canopy over

canorous ka-n rus, *a.* [L. *canorus*, fr *ca re* I sing See n xt.] Musical tuneful

cant kant *i* pret & pp *ca ted* kant ed ppr *canting* kant ing [From L. *cant re* a singing, a chanting, *cant* , to sing a *frog of* c I sing CHANT] To speak in a whining hypocritical tone to make whining pretentions to godliness to hamper piety —*n.* A whining hypocritical manner of speech the dialect of a sect barbarous jargon peculiar to thieves, rogues, and beggars slang a hypocritical addiction to the use of religious phrases, &c. religious phrases hypocritically used.—*a.* Of the nature of cant or slang.

cant kant *n* [Same word as Dan Sw and D *kant* edge border margin &c. G *kant* a side a bord *fr con trim*, (O Fr *c t* corner angle ultimately *rginal* useful] An external projecting angle an inclination from a perpendicular or horizontal line a toss a jerk a throw —*v t* pret & pp *canted*, kant ed ppr *canting* kant ing To give an inclined or slanting position to to tilt up or over to turn over *to* cut off an edge *from* (a log a block) to bevel

can't kānt A common contraction of *can not*

Cantab kan tab' An abbreviation of *Cantabrigian* —**Cantabrigian** kan ta-brij'i an, *a* [L.L *Cantabrigiensis* pertaining to Cambridge] A student or graduate of Cambridge University

cantankerous kan-tang'ker us, *a* [Origin doubtful Comp O.E. *contek contak* debate, strife] Ill natured cross contentious —**cantankerously** kan-tang'k r us-li, *ad* In a cantankerous manner

cantata, kan tā tā, *n* [It. *fr ca tare*, L. *canta* , f eq of *cano*, I sing CANT (to whine)] A short musical composition in the form of an oration but without *dramatic personæ*

cantatrice kān-ta-trē chā (It.), kān-ta-trē (*Fr.*) *n* A female singer

canteen kan-tēn *n* [*Fr cantine* fr It. *cantina* a wine-cellar a vault, *fr canto*, an angle a corner CANT an edge] A shop in barracks where provisions, liquors, coffee, &c. are sold a box in which officers on foreign service pack spirit-bottles, knives, forks, &c a vessel used by soldiers *for* carrying liquor

canter kan ter *n* [An abbrev of *Canterbury gallop* the gallop of pilgrims in bygone times riding to Canterbury] A moderate gallop a quick movement of any kind.—*v i*, pret. & pp. *cantered* kan'terd ppr *cantering* kan'ter-ing. T move as a horse in a moderate gallop raising the two fore-feet nearly at the same time with a leap or spring

canterbury kan'ter be-ri, *n.* A stand with divisions for holding music, portfolios, loose papers, &c.

cantharides, kan tha'ri-dēz *n pl* [Gr *l'antharis, l'antharidos*, a blistering fly] Blistering flies, Spanish flies used to raise a blister —**cantharidine**, kan tha'ri-din, *n* A substance which causes blistering, existing in the Spanish fly, and when taken internally acting as a violent irritant poison

canthus, kan'thus, *n*, pl. **canthi**, kan'thī [Gr *l'anthos*] The angle formed by the meeting of the upper and under eyelid

canticle, kan'ti-kl, *n* [L *canticulum*, dim fr *canticum* a song, fr *cano, cantum*, I sing CHANT] A song, a passage of Scripture arranged for chanting, and used in a church service —**Canticles**, kan'ti-klz, *n pl* The Song of Solomon

cantilever, cantaliver, kan'ti-lēv-er, kan'ta-liv-er, *n* [Perhaps fr O Fr *cant*, an angle, and *lever*, to raise] A wooden, stone, or iron block framed into the wall of a house, and projecting from it, to carry mouldings, eaves, balconies, &c, one of two long arms or brackets projecting toward each other from opposite banks or piers, and used in bridge-making

canting, kant'ing, *p a* Given to the use of hypocritical phraseology or whining talk, affectedly or hypocritically pious

cantle, kan'tl, *n* [O Fr *cantel*, corner-piece, dim. of *cant*, an angle CANT, an angle] A corner, a fragment, a piece, the protuberant part of a saddle behind.—*v t* pret & pp *cantled*, kan'tld, ppr *cantling*, kan'tl ing To cut into pieces, to cut a piece out of

cantlet, kant'let, *n* [Dim of *cantle*] A corner, a piece, an angular fragment

canto, kan'tō *n*, pl **cantos**, kan'tōz. [It *canto*, fr L *cantus*, a song, fr *cano*, I sing CHANT] A part or division of a poem, the treble part of a musical composition

canton, kan'ton, kan-ton', *n* [Fr *canton*, fr It *cantone*, aug of *canto*, a corner, CANT (angle) CANTLE] A distinct division of territory, or its inhabitants, one of the states of the Swiss Republic —*v t* pret & pp *cantoned* kan'tond, kan tond', ppr *cantoning*, kan'ton-ing kan ton'ing To divide into cantons, to allot separate quarters to different parts or divisions of an army or body of troops [In mılit lan often pron kan ton']

cantonal kan'ton-al, *a* Pertaining to a canton

cantonment, kan-ton'ment, kan-tōn'-ment, *n* [*Canton* and *-ment* See prec] A part of a town or village assigned to a particular body of troops, a military station of some permanence, a military town at some distance from a city, such as are formed in India

cantor, kan'tor, *n* [L, a singer CHANT] A leader of the singing in a cathedral or other church

canty kan'ti, *a* [Comp Ir *caintcach*, talkative, also D *Jant* neat, clever] Lively, sprightly, cheerful. (Prov E and Sc)

canvas, kan'vas, *n* [Fr *canevas*, Pr *canabas* It *canavaccio*, L L *cannabacius* fr L *cannabis*, hemp HEMP] A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, cloth for ships sails or for painting on a painting, sails collectively —*v t* pret & pp *canvased* or *canvassed*, kan'vast, ppr *canvasing* or *canvassing*, kan'vas ing To cover, line, or furnish with canvas

canvas-back, kan'vas-bak, *n* A species of marine duck belonging to North America

canvass, kan vas *v t* pret & pp *canvassed*, kan'vast, ppr *canvassing*, kan'vas ing. [From *canvas*, canvas, and formerly also a sieve, a strainer because sieves were made of canvas, like O Fr *canabasser*, to examine, search sift] To scrutinize, to discuss, to solicit votes from, as from electors, to solicit for any favours, as for orders for goods —*v i* To solicit votes or interest to use efforts to obtain votes or support, to ask orders for goods —*n* The act of canvassing, scrutiny, discussion, solicitation of votes, orders for goods &c

canvasser, kan'vas-er, *n* One who canvasses or solicits votes, orders, &c

canyon See CANON

canzone, kan-zō'nā, *n* [It, fr L *cantio, cantionis*, a singing, fr *cano*, I sing CHANT] A certain form of song or air of Provençal origin.

canzonet, kan zō-net', *n* [It *canzonetta*, dim fr *canzone*, a song See prec] A little unelaborated song

caoutchouc, kou'chok or ko'chōk, *n* [A word of native American origin] A very elastic gum, formed of the solidified juice



Caoutchouc Plant (*Siphonia elastica*)

of various tropical plants and much used in the industrial arts, india-rubber The figure shows a S American caoutchouc plant

cap kap, *n*. [A Sax *cappe*, a cap cope, cape hood, fr L L *capa cappa* (of unknown origin), cap, a cape, whence Sp *capa* It *cappa*, Fr *chape*, a cloak, cape cover *Cape* (the garment) and *cope* are forms of the same word] An article of dress for covering the head, of softer material than a hat and brimless anything resembling this in appearance position, or use, a covering of some sort, a top piece, a percussion cap —*v t* pret & pp *capped*, kapt, ppr *capping*, kap'ing To put a cap on to cover with a cap, to cover the top or end of, to place a cap on the head of, when conferring professional honours, &c to complete, to crown to follow up with something more remarkable —To cap verses, texts, or proverbs to quote verses, texts or proverbs alternately in emulation.

capability, kā pa-bil'i ti, *n* Quality of being capable, susceptibility, fitness, ability, capacity, faculty

capable kā'pa-bl, *a* [Fr *capable*, capable, able sufficient, L L *capabilis*, fr L *capio*, I take, which appears also in *capacious, captious captive accept, except, conception, susceptible, recipient, occupy* &c, cog with E *have*] Such as to be affected in some way, open to influences susceptible, admitting with *of* having sufficient power, skill, ability, able, competent, fit, duly qualified

capacious, ka-pī'shus *a* [L *capax, capacis*, able to take in or contain spacious capable, fr *capio* I take CAPABLE] Holding, containing, or embracing much, wide, large, extensive comprehensive

capaciously, ka-pā'shus-li, *adv* In a wide or capacious manner

capaciousness, ka-pā'shus-nes, *n* State or quality of being capacious

capacitate, ka-pas'i tāt, *v t* pret & pp *capacitated* ka pas'i tāt-ed, ppr *capacitating* ka-pas'i tāt-ing [From *capacity*] To make able or capable to enable, to qualify

capacity, ka pas'i ti *n* [Fr *capacite* fr L *capacitas* fr *capax capacis* capacious fr *capio*, I take CAPABLE] The power of containing or holding, extent of room or space cub c contents, ability, capability faculty, mental power legal qualification state or character, condition

cap-a-pie kap-a-pē', *adv* [O Fr, lit head to foot] From head to foot, all over

caparison, ka pa'ri son, *n* [O Fr *caparasson*, fr Sp *caparazon*, a cover for a saddle, aug of *caparo*, a sort of cape, fr *capa*, a cover CAP] A cloth or covering laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse especially a sumpter horse, hence clothing, especially gay clothing —*v t* pret & pp *caparisoned*, ka-pa'ri sond, ppr *caparisoning*, ka-pa'ri son-ing To cover with a cloth, as a horse, to adorn with a rich dress.

cape, kāp, *n* [Fr *cap*, cape, head, fr Pr *cap*, It *capo*, a cape, fr L *caput* head CAPITAL] The point or termination of a neck of land extending into the sea, a headland, a promontory

cape, kāp, *n* [O Fr *cape*, L L *capa*, a kind of covering for the shoulders CAP] The part of a garment hanging over the shoulders, a loose cloak or garment hung from the shoulders

capeline, capelline, kap'e-lin, *n* [Fr *capeline*, a dim fr L L *capa, cappa*, a cap or hood CAP] A hood worn by ladies when going to evening entertainments, a surgical bandage for the head.

caper, kā'per, *v i* pret & pp *capered*, kā'-perd, ppr *capering*, kā'per-ing [Shortened form of O Fr *capriole*, It. *capriola*, a caper, fr L *caper, capra*, a goat Akin *caprice, cabriolet, cab*] To leap, to skip, to dance frolicsomely, to prance, to spring —*n* A leap, a skip, a spring, a jump, a sportive action, a prank

caper, kā'per, *n* [Fr *câpre*, O Fr *cappre*, fr L *capparis* Gr *lapparis*, fr Per *Jabar*, the caper] The flower-bud of a prickly plant, the caper-bush, much used for pickling as a condiment the bush itself (*Capparis spinosa*), resembling a bramble

capercailzie, capercaillie, kā per-kāl'yi, kā-per kā'li, *n* [Corrupted fr Gael *capull-choile*, lit horse of the wood—so named from its great size] The Scotch name for the wood-grouse or cock of the woods

caper-er, kā'per-er, *n* One who capers

caper-tea kā'per tē, *n* A kind of black tea with a knotted curled leaf

capful, kap'fūl, *n* As much as a cap will hold a small quantity, a light flaw of wind

capias, kā'pi as, *n* [L you may take] A legal writ of various kinds authorizing a person or his goods to be laid hold of

capillaire, ka-pil'lar', *n* [Fr] A simple syrup, flavoured with orange flowers or orange flower water

capillament, ka-pil'la ment, *n* [From L *capillus*, a hair] A very fine filament or fibre

capillarity, kap-il lar'i ti, *n* The state or condition of being capillary, capillary action

capillary, kap'il la-ri *a* [L *capillaris*, fr *capillus* a hair allied to *caput*, head CAPITAL] Resembling a hair, fine minute, long and slender, like a hair, having a bore of very small diameter, like that of a hair, as a tube, pertaining to the phenomena connected with tubes of very fine calibre —Capillary attraction Capillary repulsion the spontaneous elevation or depression of liquids in fine hair like tubes or in bodies of a porous structure when these are dipped in liquid, the liquid rising, as the sap in trees water in a sponge, &c or falling, as mercury does in a fine glass tube —*n* A tube with a very small bore a fine vessel or canal, one of the minute blood vessels that form the terminations of arteries and veins and link the one with the other

capilliform ka-pil'i form *a* [See prec] In the shape or form of a hair or of hairs

capillose kap'il lōs, *a* [L *capillus* a hair See above] Hairy, abounding with hair

capital kap'it al, *a* [L *capitalis* capital deadly, also pre-eminent, fr *caput, capitis* the head whence also *cap ain, chapter, chief cadet, cattle chattel* L *caput* is cog with A Sax *hafela* head and is perhaps from root of *capio*, I take, &c] First in importance chief principal metropolitan, affecting the head, bringing loss of life pun shable with death important, excellent, first rate being of larger size than ordinary printing type —*n* [In this sense partly fr L *capitulum capitellum* a capital of a pillar dim of *caput*] The uppermost part of a column pillar or pilaster, the chief city or town in a kingdom, country, or large division of it a

metropolis the stock of a banking o other company tradesmen, &c money stock of any kind, physical, social, or moral a large letter or type

capitalist kap'it-al ist, *n* [*Capital* and *-ist*] A man who has wealth on who has surplus pecuniary means which he has or may in est at pleasure

capitalization, kap it al iz ā shon, *n* The act of capitalizing or con erting into capital the act of comp ting or realizing the present value of a periodical payment

capitalize kap it al iz, *v t* pret. & pp *capitalized*, kap'it-al izd ppr *c pitalizing* kap it-al-iz ing [*C pital* and *ize*] To con ert into capital to apply as cap tal to the purposes of trade to compute or realize the present value of n money

capitally kap it al li, *adv* In a capital manner so as to in olve life in an eminent degree excellently finely

capitate kap'it-at, *a* [L. *capitatus* fr *caput* a head.] Growing in a head having a rounded head, applied to a flower &c.

capitation kap-i-tā shon, *n* [L. *capitatio* fr *caput*, head. CAPITAL.] Numeration by the head or by individuals a numbering of persons.—Capitation grant, capitation tax, a grant or a tax by which a certain amount is reckoned for each individual among a number

Capitol kap'i-tol, *n* [L *Capit l um, fr caput* head.] The national templ of Jupiter in Rome also the hill upon which it was built a citadel the edifice occupied by the United States Congress a state house

capitular capitulary ka-pit ū ler ka-pit ū-la-ri, *n* [L. L. *capit laris, capitularius*, fr L. *capitulum*, a chapter a cap tal. CAPITAL.] An act passed in an ecclesiastical chapter the body of laws o statutes of a chapter the member of a chapter —*a.* Belongi g to a chapter or capitulary

capitulate ka-p t u lāt, *v i.* pret. & pp *capitulat i*, ka-pit ū-lāt-ed ppr *capit lat ing* ka-pit u lāt-ing [L.L. *capitulo capitulatum*, I arrange in heads or haptera, fr L. *capitulum*, a chapter dim. of *caput* the head. CAPITAL.] To draw up an agreement in heads, chapters, or articles to yield on certain condition to surrender by treaty —*v t.* To yield or surrender on condi tions

capitulation ka-pit ū lā shon, *n* The act of capitulating surrender on certain conditions an article of agreement.

capitulator ka-pit ū lā-ter *n* One who capitulates

capitulum, ka-pit ū lum, *n.* [L., a small head. CAPITULATE.] *Bot* a close head of sessil flowers.

caplin kap'lin, *n.* [Fr *caplan, capelan*.] A small kind of salmon, which frequents the shores of Greenland, &c.

capnomancy kap'no-man-si, *n* [Gr *k p-nos*, an oke, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

capon, kā pon, *n* [L. *capo caponis* fr Gr *kapōn*—a capon, fr a root seen in Gr *koptō* I cut.] A young castrated cock.

caponier caponnier kap-o-ner' *n* [Fr *caponnière* sp. *caponera*, It. *capponiera* originally a place or house f r capons CAPON.] A protected passage f om one part of a f rtification to another also the wall or parapet protecting such a passage

capot ka-pot *n* [Fr fr *cape*, a hood or cape. CAPOTE.] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.—*v t.* pret. & pp *capoted* ka-pot'ed ppr *capoting*, ka-pot'ing. To win all the tricks from at piquet.

capote ka-pot *n* [Fr *capote*, fr *cape* a hood or cape, L.L. *capa*. CAP.] A kind of long cloak.

Cappagh brown kap pach broun, *n.* [From *C ppagh*, near Cork.] A bituminous earth yielding pigments of various rich brown colours.

capped kapt, *a.* Furnished with a cap or cov r covered or topped as with a cap

capric kap rik, *a.* [L. *caper* a goat.] Of or pertaining to a goat.—Capric acid, a peculiar acid in the butter of cow's milk, as well as in the milk and fat of the goat

capriccio ka-pret chō *n* [It. a caprice CAPRICE.] A prank a wh m a musical piece in which the composer is guided by fancy

caprice ka-pr s' *n* [Fr *caprice* It *capriccio* fr *cap* fr L. *cap* a goat, an animal remarkable f r its f aks] A f eak a sudden start of the mind a fancy a whimsy a sudden chang f opinion o humou with no apparent reason

capricious, ka-pri shus, *a* Full of caprice freak h whimsical changeabl fantastical fanciful.

capriciously ka-pri shus-li, *adv* In a capricious manne whimsically

capriciousness ka-pri shus- es, *n* Quality of being capricio us caprice

Capricorn kap'ri korn [L. *Capricornus* lit the g at-horned—*caper* a he-goat, and *cornu* a horn] The he-goat, the tenth sign of the zodiac and also a constellation — Tropic of Capricorn, the southern tr pic

caprification kap'ri fi kā shon, *n* [L. *prificat o* from *caprificus* the wild fig tree, lit goat-fig —*caper* a goat, and *ficus*, a fig] A p ocess u ten ded to accelerate the ripe ing of the fig by the punctures of a species of gall-insect which was brought to it on branches of the wild fig.

capriform kap'ri f rm *a* [L. *caper* a g at, and *form* form] Having the f orm of a goat, or of s mething belonging to a goat.

caprine kap'rin *a* [L. *caprinus* See prec.] Like a goat pertaining to a g at.

capriole kap'ri-ol, *n* [O Fr *capriole* now *cabriole* fr It *capriola*, a y ung kid, a caper, fr L. *capra* a she-goat ak n c *per caprice*] A caper a spring a leap, as a horse makes without ad ancing

capsicine kap' -sin, *n* [See next.] An alkaloid, the active principle of the capsules of cayen e pepper

capsicum kap'si kum *n.* [From L. *capsa*, a box, from the shape of the fruit.] The generic nam of some tropical plants, the pods of which are used in cookery under the name of chillies, and when dried and ground called cayenne pepper

capsizal kap-sīz'al, *n* [*Capsize* and *-al*.] The act of capsizing

capsize k p-sīz' *v t* pret. & pp *cap sized*, k p-sīzd pp *capsizing* kap-sīz ing [Origin unknown first recorded use of the word in 1788] To upset or overturn —*v i.* To be upset or overt rned.

capstan kap'stan, *n* [Fr *cabestan* fr Sp *cabestra te, cabrestante, cabestante* fr L. *capist a t*, to tie with a halter fr *capistrum*, a halter fr *capsa* a head. CAPITAL.]



Capstan.

An apparatus employed in ships and other wise to raise great weights, to weigh anchors, and the like, being a kind of cylinder or drum working on a ertical axis, and having a rope or chain wound round it in the manner of a wheel and axle, being driven by means of bars pushed round by men.

capsular capsulary kap su-ler kap'sū la-ri, *a.* Hollow like a capsule pertaining to a capsule.

capsulate capsulated kap'sū lāt, kap' su lāt-ed, *a.* Inclosed in a capsul

capsule kap'sul, *n.* [L. *capsula*, a little chest, a dim. fr *capsa*, a chest, a case, per haps fr *capio* I take CAPABLE *Cas* (a box) is fr *capsa*.] A dry many-seeded seed vessel, which opens by valves a small saucer used for m lt ng ores, &c a men bran us covering an en elope f r a nauseous drug a metallic cover for a bottle

captain kap tin *n.* [Fr *c pit ine* O Fr *capita n*, fr L.L. *capitanus, capitaneus*, chi f fr L. *caput* the head. CAPITAL. *Chiefta n* is a d fferent form of this] A head or chief officer the comman der of a ship the comma der of a troop of horse, or of a company of infantry in rank between major and lieutenant a chief a leader in war a leader of a tea n in cricket or other sports

captaincy kap'tin-si, *n* [*C ptain* and *-cy*] The rank, post, or commission of a captain

captain-general, kap'tin jen-er al, *n* A commander in-chief the governor of certain Spanish dependencies

captainship kap't n-ship *n* [*Capta n* and *ship*] The condition or post of a captain skill in military affairs.

caption, kap'sh n, *n* [L. *captio captionis* f *capio* I take catch, or seize CAPABLE] The act of taking or apprehe ding by a judicial process seizure arrest the act f offering captious objections the heading of a paragraph or di sion in written matter

captious kap' hus, *a* [L. *c ptiosus*, fr *capt o* a tak ng fr *capio* I take CAPTION CAPABLE] Ready to catch at faults, or to find f lt ready to make ob jection d sposed to cavil o quibble easily ng fault-finding insidious ensnaring

captiously kap shus-li *adv* In a cap t ous manner

captiousness kap'shus-nes, *n* Quality of being captious

captivate kap'ti vāt, *v t* pr t. & pp *capt vated* kap'ti vāt-ed ppr *captivating* kap' ti vāt-ing [L. *captivo captivat m* to take capti e fr *capt vus* a capti e CAPTIVE] To tak as a prisoner to subdue the affections of to charm to fascinate to en chant

captivating kap'ti vāt-ing, *p a* Having p wer to captivate fascinat ng charming win ng.

captive kap'tiv *n* [Fr *captif, capti f* L. *capt vus* a capti e, fr *capio cap tus*, I take *Cast* is th same word in a different form. CAPABLE] One taken in war a prisoner on subdued or charm d by beauty or excellence one enamored by love, flattery or wiles —*a.* Made prisoner kept in bondage or confinement bound by ties of love or admiration.

captivity kap-ti t-ti, *n.* [L *capt vitas* CAPTIVE] State or condit on of being a captive or prisoner subjection bon lage sla ery

captor kap'tėr *n.* [L. *captor* fr *capio* I take CAPTIVE.] One who captures one who takes as a prisoner or a prize.

capture kap'tur *n* [Fr *captu e* fr L. *captu a*, f *capio* I take CAPTIVE] Act of taking or seizing seizure arrest the thing captured a prize —*v t.* pret. & pp *capt red*, kap turd ppr *capturi g* kap'tūr ing To take or s ize by f rce surprise, authority o stratagem to make a prize or prisoner f

Capuchin ka-pū-shen *n.* [Fr *capuchin, capucine*, fr *capuche capuce*, It *cappuccio, capuche* fr *cappa*, cape or hood. CAP CAPE.] A monk of the order of St. Francis a kind of hood a garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood a monkey with hair giving the appearance of a hood.

capybara, capibara, kap-i bā ra, *n* [The nat e Brazilian name] A rodent quadruped allied to the guinea-pig, abound ng in rivers of South America.

car kär *n.* [O Fr *car carre* Obsol. Fr *charl*, fr L. *carrus* a four wheeled v hicle fr the Celtic Armor *carr* a chari t, W *car* Ir and Gael. *carr* a dray wagon, &c Akin *carry charge, cargo* &c] A chariot a vehicle in pageants a carriage on two

wheels, a railway carriage, a tramway carriage

carabine, carbine, ka'ra bīn, kar'bīn, *n* [Fr *carabine*, O Fr *carabin*, *calabrin*, a musqueteer, fr *calabre*, an engine of war, fr L L *chadabula*, an engine for throwing stones, fr Gr *katabolē*, a throwing down—*kata*, down, and *ballō*, I throw] A short gun or firearm chiefly used by cavalry

carabineer, carbineer, ka'ra-bi nēr', kar bin-ēr', *n* One who carries a carabine, a sort of light horseman

caracal, ka'ra-kal, *n* [From a Turkish word signifying black-eared] A species of lynx, a native of Northern Africa and South western Asia

caracara, ka ra ka'ra, *n* [From its hoarse cry] A South American bird of prey, akin to the eagles and vultures

carack, ka'rak, *n* [Fr *caraque*, *carraque*, fr L L *carraca*, *carrica*, a ship of burden, fr L *carrus* a car CAR] A large deep round built ship, for fight as well as burden, such as were formerly used by the Portuguese and Spaniards

caracole, ka'ra kōl, *n* [Fr *caracole*, fr Sp and Pg *caracol*, a winding staircase, a caracole, further origin doubtful] A semi round or half turn, which a horseman makes, a spiral staircase —*v i* pret & pp *caracoled*, ka'ra-kōld, ppr *caracoling*, ka'ra kōl ing To move in a caracole, to wheel

carafe, ka'raf, *n* [Fr a word of Arabic or Persian origin] A glass water bottle or decanter

carambola ka ram'bō-la, *n* The native name of an East Indian fruit, used in making sherbets, tarts and preserves

carambole, ka'ram bōl, *n* [Fr, origin unknown] In *billiards*, the stroke other wise called a cannon

caramel, ka'ra mel, *n* [Fr *caramel*, caramel, fr Sp *caramelo*, a lozenge, of Ar origin] Anhydrous or burnt sugar, used to colour spirits and wines

carapace, ka'ra pās, *n* [Fr, fr Sp *carabassa*, a gourd, a calabash CALABASH] The shell of a *turtle* or *tortoise*, of an *armadillo*, or of the crustaceans

carap-oil, ka'rap-oil, *n* [Of South American origin.] Oil obtained from a tree of South America (*Carapa guianensis*)

carat, ka'rat, *n* [Fr *carat*, fr Ar *qirrāt*, a carat fr Gr *keration*, lit a little horn (dim of *keras*, a horn), also the seed of the carob tree, used for a weight, a carat] A weight of four grains, for weighing diamonds and other precious stones, a word employed to denote the fineness of gold, gold of 24 carats being pure gold, gold of 22 carats (for instance) has 2 parts of alloy

caravan, ka'ra-van, *n* [Fr *caravane*, fr Sp *caravana*, Ar *qairawān* Per *kārwān*, a caravan] A company of travellers associated together for mutual security in traversing various desert parts of Asia and Africa, a large close carriage used by travelling showmen

caravaneer, ka'ra-van-ēr, *n* The person who leads the camels, &c, of a caravan

caravansary, ka-ra-van'sa ri, *n* [Per *kārwān*, a caravan, and *sarāi*, an inn] A kind of inn or building in the East where caravans and travellers rest at night, usually a quadrangular building with an interior court

caravel, carvel ka'ra vel kar'vel, *n* [Fr *caravelle*, O Fr *carvelle*, Sp *caravela*, a caravel, dim of L *carabus*, Gr *karabos* a light ship, a boat, also a crab] A small galley-rigged ship formerly used by the Spanish and Portuguese, also a small fishing vessel

caraway, ka'ra-wā, *n* [Sp *al-carahueya*, fr Ar *karāwiā*, *karāwiyā*, caraway, probably fr Gr *karon*, L *careum*, caraway] A biennial umbelliferous plant whose seeds are used in making cakes and comfits, while a volatile oil is obtained from them.

carbazotic, kär ba-zot'ik, *a* [*Carbon* and *azote*] *The term applied to the acid now* called picric

carbide, kar'bīd, *n* [*Carbon* and *-ide*] A compound of carbon with a metal, a carburet

carbine, kär'bīn, *n* See CARABINE.

carbolic, kar bol'ik, *a* [*Carbon*, and L *oleum*, *oil*] A term applied to an acid obtained from coal tar, and now much employed as an antiseptic and disinfectant

carbon, kar'bon, *n* [From L *carbo*, *carbonis*, a coal, charcoal] Pure charcoal, an elementary substance, bright, brittle, and inodorous, existing naturally in such distinct forms as diamond and graphite, and forming the chief constituent in coal, a pencil or little stick of charcoal used in connection with the electric light

carbonaceous, kar bon ā'shus, *a* [*Carbon* and *-aceous*] Pertaining to or containing carbon

carbonado, kar bo-nā'dō, *n* [Of Sp or It origin, fr L *carbo*, a coal.] An old name for a piece of meat, fowl, or game, cut across, seasoned, and broiled, a chop

carbonate, kar'bon āt, *n* [*Carbon* and *-ate*] A chemical compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base

carbonated, kar'bon āt-ed, *a* Containing or saturated with carbonic acid.

carbonic, kar bon ik, *a* [*Carbon* and *-ic* =Fr *carbonique*] Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it —Carbonic acid, or carbon dioxide a gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen, incapable of maintaining flame or animal life, and acting as a narcotic poison

carboniferous, kar bon if'er us, *a* [L *carbo*, *carbonis*, coal, and *fero*, I bear or produce] Producing or containing carbon or coal —Carboniferous system in *geol* the great group of palæozoic strata which are the chief source of coal

carbonization, kar'bon iz ā"shon, *n* The act or process of carbonizing

carbonize, kär'bon īz, *v t* pret & pp *carbonized*, kar'bon īzd, ppr *carbonizing* kär'bon īz ing [*Carbon* and *-ize*] To convert into carbon

carbon-point, kar'bon point, *n* A piece of very hard, compact carbon, used in pairs, between which the electric arc is formed, producing a light of extraordinary brilliancy

carboy, kär-boi' *n* [From Per *kārāba*, a large vessel for containing wine] A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by a wicker cover ing, and used chiefly for con taining acids



Carboy

carbuncle, kär'bung kl, *n* [L. *carbunculus*, dim fr *carbo*, a coal] A precious stone of a fiery red colour, an inflammatory tumour, a malignant boil or ulcer

carbuncled, kar'bung kld, *a* Set with carbuncles, pimpled and blotched

carbuncular, kar bung'kū ler *a* Belonging to a carbuncle, resembling a carbuncle, red, inflamed.

carburet kar'bū ret, *n* [Fr *carbure*—*carbon*, and L term *-ura*] Same as *Carbide*

carburetted, kar'bū ret-ed, *a* Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet —Carburetted hydrogen is the fire-damp of coal mines

carcajou, kär'ka-jo, *n* [Fr *carcajou*, fr native name] The glutton or wolverene of N America

carcanet, kär'ka net, *n* [A dim of Fr *carcan*, a carcanet either fr O H G *quarca* the throat, or fr Armor *Lerc'hen* the neck or bosom.] A chain or collar of jewels for the neck.

carcass, carcase, kär'kas, *a* [Fr *carcasse* (= It *carcassa*, Sp *carcasa*), the carcass, a framework, a kind of bomb, identified with *carquois* a quiver, fr L L *tarcas us*, a quiver, fr Ar and Per *tarkash*, a quiver] A dead body the dead body of an animal, a *corpse*, *anything* decayed or in a ruinous state the frame or main part of a *thing* unfinished, a framework or skeleton, a kind of bomb or shell, filled with a composition which burns with great power, and having holes for the emission of the flame



Carcass

carcinology, kar si nol'o ji, *n* [Gr *karkinos* a crab, and *logos*, discourse] That department of zoology which deals with crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, &c

carcinoma, kar si nō'ma, *n* [Gr *karkinōma*, fr *karkinos*, a cancer] A kind of cancer, or cancerous growth.

card, kärd, *n* [Modified form of Fr *carte*, a card, fr L *charta*, paper, fr Gr *chartē*, *chartes*, a layer of papyrus bark. *Chart* is the same word in a different form, *charter*, *cartel* being akin] A piece of pasteboard with figures or points used in games, a piece of pasteboard containing a person's name, address, &c a printed invitation, intimation, or other brief statement, a small piece of pasteboard for a definite purpose, the dial of a compass

card, kard, *n* [Fr *carde*, fr L L *cardus*, L *carduus*, a thistle, fr *carēre*, to card—thistles having been used as cards for wool] A toothed instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax an apparatus set with short steel wires for this purpose —*v t* pret and pp *carded*, kard ed, ppr *carding*, kard'ing To comb or open wool, flax, hemp, &c, with a card

cardamom, kar'da mum, *n* [L. *cardamōmum*, Gr *kardamōmon*] The aromatic capsule of various plants of the ginger family

cardboard, kard'bōrd, *n* A stiff kind of paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c

card-case, kärd'kās, *n* A small pocket case for holding visiting-cards

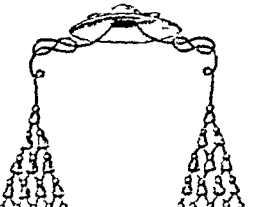
carder kard'er, *n* One who cards wool, a machine employed in carding

cardiac, kär'di ak, *a* [L *cardiacus* fr Gr *kardiakos*, fr *kardia*, the heart, cog with E *heart*] Pertaining to the heart, exciting action in the heart through the stomach, having the quality of stimulating action in the system —*n* A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits, a cordial.

cardialgia, cardialgy, kär-di al'ji a, kär'di al ji, *n* [Gr *kardia*, heart, *algos*, pain] Heart-burn

cardigan, kar'di gan *n* [After a recent Earl of Cardigan] A kind of knitted waistcoat

cardinal, kar'din al *a* [L. *cardinalis*, pertaining to a hinge, hence chief, cardinal fr *cardo*, *cardinis*, a hinge] Chief, principal, pre-eminent, or fundamental —Cardinal numbers, the numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, &c., *in distinction from first*, *second*, *third*, &c, called ordinal numbers — Cardinal points, north and south, east and west — Cardinal virtues, justice, prudence temperance, and fortitude, as *distinguished from*



Cardinal's Hat

faith, hope, and charity, the 'theological virtues' —*n*. An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic Church, next in rank to the pope (who is elected by the cardinals).

and having a purple cassock and a hat of a red colour a lady's short cloak
cardinalate cardinal ship kär'din al-āt, kär'din al-ship, *n* The office rank or dignity of a cardinal.
cardinal bird kär'di-nal-bĕrd, *n* A North American bird with a fine red plumage.
cardinal flower kär'di-nal flou-er *n* The name given to a species of lobelia because of its intensely red flowers.
cardiograph kär'di-o-graf *n* [Gr *kardia*, the heart, *graphō* I write] An instrument by which the movements of the heart are traced and recorded.
carditis, kär-dī'tis, *n* [Gr *kardī* the heart, and *itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.
cardoon kär-dön' *n* [Fr *cardon*, It. *cardone*, Sp *cardon*, fr L. *cardus* a thistle] A plant akin to the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it, used as a culinary vegetable in Spain and France.
card sharper kärd'shärp-er *n* One who cheats in playing cards or who makes it a trade to deceive the unwary in games of cards.
care kār *n* [A Sax. *cara* or *cearu* care, sorrow = O Sax. *cara* [or] *kerri* complaint, Goth. *kara* sorrow, O H G *kara*, lamentation fr a root signifying to cry seen also in L. *cal*l not or unserted with L. *cura* care, attention. CURE.] Pain in the mind from apprehension of evil; painful load of thought mental trouble solicitude anxiety concern heedfulness caution in painful regard attention charge or sight object of watchful regard.—*v i* pret & pp *cared*, kārd; ppr *caring* kār'ing To be anxious solicitous to be concerned to be heedful or mindful to be inclined or disposed to have regard.
careen ka-rēn' *v t* pret & pp *careened*, ka-rēnd'; ppr *careening* ka-rēn'ing [Fr *carener* from *carène* the side and keel of a ship fr L. *carina* a keel, a hull] To lay (a ship) to one side for the purpose of repairing cleaning painting or the like; to heave over.—*v i* To incline to one side as a ship under a press of sail.
careenage ka-rēn'āj, *n* A place to careen a ship; expense of careening.
career ka-rēr' *n* [Fr *carrière* O Fr *carriere* road, race-course course career fr L. *carrus*, a car CAR] A race; a rapid running a person's whole long course of action or movement; course of one's life as regards remarkable actions or incidents.—*v i* pret & pp *careered*, ka-rērd'; ppr *careering* ka-rēr'ing To move or run rapidly to gallop to go bounding on.
careful, kār'fil, *a* Full of care heedful solicitous anxious troubled watchful using care; provident cautious.
carefully kār'fūl-li, *ad* In a careful manner.
carefulness, kār'fūl-nes, *n* Quality of being careful.
careless, kār'les, *a* Having no care heedless incautious negligent, unconcerned unthinking inattentive regardless unmindful, with *for* or *about* before an object.
carelessly kār'les-li, *ad* In a careless manner or way heedlessly negligently thoughtlessly.
carelessness, kār'les-nes, *n* Quality of being careless.
caress, ka-res' *v t* pret. & pp *caressed*, ka-rest' [Fr *caresser* to caress, *ca sse* a caress, fr It. *accarezzare* to caress *carezza*, a caress, fr L.L. *carritia*, *f* L. *carus* dear (whence also *cherry cherish*).] To treat with fondling touches or actions as to fondle to embrace with tender affection to stroke or pat with the hand.—*n* An act of endearment a loving touch a stroke or pat with the hand.
caressingly ka-res'ing-li, *adv* In a caressing manner.
caret kā'ret, *n.* [L. there is (something) wanting fr *carere*, I want.] In writing, this mark, ^, which shows that something awanting in the line is mentioned above or inserted in the margin.
care-taker kār'tā-k r *n* A person put in charge of a house farm or the like.
care worn kār'wōrn *a* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care showing marks of care or anxiety.
carex kā'reks, *n* pl **carices** kā'ri-sēz. [L. *carex* sedge] The sedge genus of plants a sedge.
cargo kär'gō *n* [Sp *cargo* a load a burthen, *a ja* freight from *carga* to load, fr L.L *carrica* to load, fr L. *carrus* a car CAR, CHARGE] The lading or freight of a ship.
cariacou ka'ri-a-kō', *n* [Probably an Indian name.] The Virginian deer of North America, somewhat smaller than the common stag.
caricid ka'ri-sid. CARYATID.
Carib Caribbee kar'ib, kar'ib-bē *n* One of a native race inhabiting certain portions of central America.
caribou caribou ka-ri-bō' *n* [Probably from Indian origin.] An American variety of the reindeer.
caricature ka-ri ka-tur' *n* [It *caricatura*, an overloaded representation fr *caricare* to load, to overload, to exaggerate fr L. *carrus* a car CAR, CHARGE] A pictorial representation or written description so exaggerated as to excite ridicule.—*v t* pret and pp *caricatured*, ka-ri-ka-tūrd' ppr *caricaturing* ka-ri ka-tūr'ing To represent by caricature to ridicule by pictorial or written representation.
caricaturist ka-ri ka-tūr'ist, *n* One who caricatures others.
caries, kā'ri-ēz, *n* [L.] Ulceration of bony substance the gangrenous eating away of a bone.
carillon ka-ril'lon, *n* [Fr fr L.L. *quadrillio* fr L. *quatuo* four because *carillons* were played formerly on four bells] A chime of bells rung by means of fingers keys a simple air or a piece to a set of bells.
carina, ka-rī'na, *n* [L. the keel of a boat] A part of a plant or animal resembling a keel the two partially united lower petals of papilionaceous flowers a prominent median ridge or keel in the sternum or breastbone of all existing birds except the runners (ostrich, &c.)
carinate carinated ka'ri-nāt, ka'ri-nāt-ed, *a* [L. *carinatus* See prec.] Shaped like a keel having a carina or keel keeled.
cariole carriole ka'ri-ōl, *n* [Fr *carriole* fr L. *carrus* a car CAR] A small open carriage a kind of calash a covered cart.
carious, kā'ri us, *a* [L. *cariosus*, fr *caries*, rottenness.] Affected with caries ulcerated said of a bone.
carle kärl *n* [A Scandinavian word Icel. Dan Sw *karl*, a man = A. Sax. *ceorl*, man as in *ceorl-cund*, a base-born. This word is the origin of the name Charles, and *churl* is akin. *Carl-hemp* is the male hemp plant.] A man a robust, strong, or hardy man an old man (O E. and Sc.)
carline kär'lin, *n* [Feminine form corresponding with *carl*] A woman a rough masculine woman.
carline-thistle kär'lin thi-sl, *n* [Fr *carline* after the Emperor Charlemagne—*Carolus Magnus* Charles the Great.] The popular name of a common thistle.
carlist, kär'list, *n* A follower of Don Carlos of Spain, the heir to the crown but for the repeal of the Salic law an adherent of the cause of Don Carlos.—Carlism, kär'lizm, *n* The principles of the Carlists.
carlock kär'lok, *n.* [Run. *karlak*] A sort of isinglass used in clarifying wine.
carlovingian kär lo-vin'jī-an *a* [Fr *carlovingien*, fr *Carolus* or Charles the Great] Pertaining to or descended from Charlemagne.
carman kär'man, *n* A man who drives a cart or car.
carmelite kär'me-līt, *n* A monk of an order established on Mount Carmel in the twelfth century called also White Friars a sort of pear.
carminative kär'min-āt-iv *n* [From L. *carmen* a song an incantation a charm, because acting as a charm is supposed to do] A medicine which frees the stomach and bowels from wind or flatulence.—*a.* Expelling wind from the body, antispasmodic.
carmine kär'min, *n.* [Sp *carmin* a fr O *sinr* carmine crimson *f carmes* kerme (which see) *Crimson* has the same origin.] The pure colouring matter or principle of cochineal a red or crimson pigment from cochineal.
carnage kär'nāj *n* [Fr *carnage* slaughter fr L.L *carnaticum* fr L. *caro carnis*, flesh whence also *carnal*, *charnel*, *carnation carrion*, *crone*] Great slaughter in war; massacre butchery.
carnal, kär'nal, *a* [L. *carnalis* fr *caro carnis*, flesh. CARNAGE] Pertaining to bodily passions and appetites fleshly sensual lustful impure unregenerate.
carnalist, kär'nal ist, *n* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.
carnality kär nal i-ti, *n* Quality or state of being carnal fleshly lust or desires fleshliness sensuality.
carnalize kär'nal-īz, *v t* pret. & pp *carnalized* kär'nal-īzd, ppr *carnalizing* kär'nal-īz ing To make carnal to debase to carnality, to deprive of spirituality.
carnallite kär'nal līt, *n.* [After a German called Von Carnall] A pink-coloured mineral obtained from the Stassfurth salt-mines.
carnally kär'nal li, *ad* In a carnal manner according to the flesh not spiritually by way of sexual intercourse.
carnation kär-nā shon *n* [Fr *carnation*, fr L. *caro carnis* flesh CARNAGE] Flesh colour the naked skin as represented in painting a fine rosy pink colour a sweet-scented plant often with pink flowers the cultivated pink or clove pink.
carnationed kär-nā shond, *a* Made like carnation colour reddened.
carnauba, kär-na-ō'ba, *n.* The name of a S American palm which yields a straw coloured wax.
carnelian kär ne'li-an *n* [More correctly *cornelian*, f Fr *cornaline* a cornelian, fr L. *cornu* a horn, from its horny appearance] A red or flesh-coloured gem a variety of chalcedony.
carneous kär'n us, *a* [L. *carneus* fr *caro carnis*, flesh. CARNAGE] Fleshy having the qualities of flesh.
carnification kär ni fi kā shon *n* The act or process of carnifying.
carnify kär'ni-fī, *v t* and *i* pret. & pp *carnified*, kär'ni fīd ppr *carnifying* kär'ni-fī ing. [L *caro carnis* flesh and *fy* to make] To convert or turn into flesh to alter so as to have a fleshy character.
carnival, kär'ni val, *n* [Fr *carnaval* It. *carnovale*, fr L.L. *carnilevamen carnelevarium*, f L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *levar* to remove or take away hit the time at which flesh as food is put away] A festival celebrated in Roman Catholic countries during the week before Lent a time or occasion of feasting or revelry in general a revel.
Carnivora, kär nivō-ra, *n pl.* [L. CARNIVOROUS] A term applicable to animals that feed on flesh or animal substances, but generally confined to the lion tiger dog wolf bear and their kindred.
carnivore kär'ni vōr *n* A carnivorous animal a beast of prey one of the Carnivora.
carnivorous, kär nivō-rus, *a* [L. *caro carnis*, flesh and *voro* I eat] Eating or feeding on flesh an epithet applied to animal which naturally seek flesh for food applied also to some plants.

carob, carob-tree, ka'rob, ka'rob-trē, *n* [O Fr *carobe*, fr Ar *kharrūb*, bean pods] A tree the pods of which, known as locust-beans, contain a sweet nutritious pulp

caroche, carroche, ka-rōch', *n* [Fr *carroche*, fr It *carroccio, carroccia*, fr *carro*, a car CAR] Formerly a kind of coach or pleasure carriage

carol, ka'rol, *n* [O Fr *carole*, a kind of dance, also a Christmas song or carol, perhaps fr the Celtic, or fr L *chorus*, Gr *choros*, a chorus] A song of joy and exultation, a song of devotion, a warble, a religious song or ballad in celebration of Christmas —*v i* pret & pp *carolled*, ka'rold, ppr *carolling*, ka'rol-ing To sing, to warble, to sing in joy or festivity —*v t* To praise or celebrate in song

Caroline, ka'ro-līn, *a* [L *Carolus*, Charles] Pertaining to the period of the English kings Charles I and II

Carolingian, kar-ō-lin'ji an, *a* Same as *Carlovingian*

carolus, ka'rō-lus, *n* A gold coin struck in the reign of *Charles* I and originally 20*s* in value, afterwards 23*s* The name was given also to various other coins

carom, ka'rom, *n* Same as *carambole* in billiards

carotid, ka-rot'id, *a* [Gr *karōtides* the carotids, said to be fr *karos*, a deep sleep, because the ancients believed that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels] Pertaining to the two great arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood to the head and brain —*n* One of these arteries.

carousal, ka-rou'zal, *n* [*Carouse* and *-al*] A meeting where people carouse, a noisy drinking bout or revel, revelry

carouse, ka-rouz', *v i* pret & pp *caroused*, ka-rouzd', ppr *carousing* ka-rouz'ing [O Fr *carousser*, to quaff, to carouse fr *carous carrous, carrousse*, a carouse, a bumper, fr G *gar aus!* quite out! that is empty your glasses! an old German drinking exclamation] To drink freely with noisy jollity, to guzzle —*n* A drinking bout, carousal

carousel, carrousel, ka'rō-zel, *n* [Fr *carrousel*, It *carosello*, origin doubtful] A festival for the display of knightly exercises, a tilting match or tournament

carouser, ka-rouz'er, *n* One who carouses, a drinker, a toper, a noisy reveller or bacchanalian

carp, karp, *v i* pret & pp *carped*, karpt, ppr *carping* karp'ing [Formerly to speak, tell, fr Icel *karpa* to boast, its modern sense being due to L *carpo*, I seize, catch, pick (which is of same root as *harvest*) *Carpet* is of same origin] To catch at small faults or errors, to censure, cavil or find *fault*

carp, karp, *n* [Same as Fr *carpe*, L L *carpa*, Sw *karp*, Dan *karpe*, &c origin unknown] A voracious fish found in rivers and ponds, and good for food.

carpal, kar'pal *a* Pertaining to the carpus

carpel, kar'pel, *n* [Mod. L *carpellum*, dim from Gr *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* a single-celled ovary or seed-vessel, or a single cell of an ovary or seed vessel.

carpellary, kar'pel a-ri, *a* [*Carpel* and *-ary*] Belonging to a carpel

carpenter kar'pen ter *n* [O Fr *carpentier* (Mod Fr *charpentier*), L L *carpentarius*, a carpenter, lit a carriage maker fr L *carpentum* a chariot, a word of Celtic origin connected with *car*] One who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and of ships, one who does heavy work in wood

carpenter-bee, kar'pen ter bē, *n* The name of different species of bees, so called from their habit of excavating nests in decaying wood.

carpentry, kär'pen tri *n* [For *carpenter-y* =O Fr *carpenterie*] The trade, art, or work of a carpenter, timber work

carpet, kar'pet, *n* [O Fr *carpite* a carpet, fr It and L L *carpita*, a woolly cloth, fr *carpere*, to tease wool, L *carpo*, I pluck, I pull in pieces, &c CARP (v)] A thick woven fabric for covering floors, stairs, &c, any covering resembling a carpet —*v t* pret & pp *carpeted*, kar'pet-ed, ppr *carpeting*, kar'pet-ing To cover with a carpet

carpet-bag, kar'pet-bag, *n* A travelling bag made of the same material as carpets

carpet-bagger, kar'pet-bag-er, *n* A newcomer who takes part in political affairs, without having property in a community

carpet-bedding, kar'pet-bed-ing, *n* *Hort* a system in which plants are arranged in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs

carpeting, kar pet-ing, *n* Cloth for carpets, carpets in general.

carpet-knight, kar'pet-nīt, *n* A knight who has not known the hardships of the field

carpet-rod, kar'pet-rod, *n* One of the rods used to keep a stair carpet in its place

carping karp'ing, *a* Apt to carp or cavil, cavilling, captious, censorious

carpingly, karp'ing-li, *adv* In a carping manner, captiously

carpology, kar-pol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *karpos*, fruit, *logos*, discourse] The division of botany relating to fruits

carpus kar'pus, *n* [L, the wrist] The part between the forearm and hand, the wrist in man and the corresponding bones in other animals

carrack See CARACK.

carrageen, carragheen kar'ra gēn *n* [From *Carraganeen*, near Waterford, Ireland, where it abounds] A sea-weed known as Irish moss, and used for making soups, jellies &c

carriage, ka'rij, *n* [O Fr *cariage*, fr *carier*, to carry CARRY] Act of carrying, bearing, transporting or conveying, that which carries that which runs on wheels, a vehicle, a wheeled vehicle for persons, especially, a four wheeled vehicle supported on springs, and with a cover a coach, conveyance, price or expense of carrying the mode of carrying or bearing one's self, behaviour, bearing, conduct, deportment, demeanour

carriageable, ka'rij a-bl, *a* That may be conveyed in carriages practicable for carriages or wheeled vehicles

carriage-way, ka'rij-wā, *n* *The part of* a street or road intended to be used by vehicles

carrier, ka'ri-er, *n* One who carries, one who carries for hire, the name of a particular part in various machines

carrier-pigeon, *ka'ri-er-pi-jon, n* A variety of pigeon noted for its faculty of finding its way home from great distances, often used to carry letters, &c

carriole See CAPRIOLE.

carrion ka'ri-on, *n* [O Fr *caroigne* fr L L *caronia*, fr L *caro, carnis*, flesh CARNAGE] The dead and putrefying bodies or flesh of animals —*a* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses, feeding on carrion

carrion-crow ka'ri-on krō, *n* The common crow so called because it often feeds on carrion

carroche See CAROCHE

carronade, ka'ron-ād, *n* [From the *Carron* ironworks, near Falkirk, Scotland, where it was first made] A short piece of ordnance, having a large calibre, formerly used in the navy

Carron-oil ka'ron-oil, *n* [First used at *Carron* ironworks See prec.] A liniment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water

carrot ka'rot, *n* [Fr *carotte*, L L *carota*, Gr *karōton*, a carrot] An umbelliferous plant having a longish yellowish or reddish esculent root, used as a culinary vegetable (*Daucus Carota*), the edible root of the plant

carroty ka'rot-i *a* Like a carrot in colour; fiery red, red haired

carrousel See CAROUSEL.

carry, ka'ri *v t* pret & pp *carried*, ka'rid, ppr *carrying*, ka'ri-ing [O E. *carie*, fr O Fr *carier*, to convey in a car fr O Fr *car*, L. *carrus*, a cart or car CAR CARGO, CHARGE, &c.] To bear, convey, or transport by sustaining and moving with the thing carried, to take or fetch, to transfer, to urge, impel, lead, or draw, in a moral sense, to gain, to capture to extend or continue, to bear, support, or sustain, to have in or on, to bear or bring as a result, to import, contain, or comprise, to conduct, to behave, to demean, to propel (as a firearm) —*v i* To convey, to transport, to propel.—To carry back, to transport to past times by retrospection —To carry away, to influence strongly by some feeling or emotion, to remove by physical means —To carry forward, to transfer from one column or page to another in advance —To carry off, to remove to a distance, to kill or cause to die —To carry on, to manage or prosecute, to continue to pursue —To carry out, to carry through, to sustain to the end, to continue to the end, to accomplish, to finish, to execute —Carrying trade or traffic, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods, especially by water, &c, from country to country or place to place

carse, kars, *n* [O Sc *kers, kerss* probably a plural form fr Sw *korr*, Icel *kiorr*, a marsh or marshy place Dan *kær*, a pool] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile alluvial land along the side of a stream

cart, kart, *n* [A. Sax *cræt*, a cart, Icel *kart(r)*, a cart, perhaps akin to *crate*] A carriage of burden with two wheels, and usually without springs —*v t* pret & pp *carted*, kart'ed, ppr *carting*, kart'ing To carry or convey on a cart, to place on a cart.

cartage, kart'āj, *n* [*Cart* and *age*] Act of carrying in a cart, the price paid for carting

carte, kart, *n* [Fr, fr L *charta*, paper CARD] A card, a bill of fare at a tavern, a carte-de-visite photograph

carte kart, *n* [Fr *quarte*, fr L *quartus*, fourth] One of the regular movements or passes in fencing

carte-blanche, kärt-blansh, *n* [Fr, white paper] A blank paper, a paper duly authenticated and intrusted to a person to be filled up as he pleases, unconditional terms, unlimited power

carte-de-visite, kart'de vi zēt'', *n*, pl **cartes-de-visite** (same pron) [Fr] A visiting card, a photographic likeness on a *small card.*

cartel, kar'tel, *n* [Fr *cartel*, It *cartello*, dim fr L *charta*, paper CARD] A challenge to single combat, an agreement between enemies for the exchange of prisoners, &c, a ship commissioned to exchange the prisoners

carter; kart'er, *n* One who drives a cart or team, one occupied in driving a cart.

Cartesian, kar tē'zi an *n* Pertaining to the philosopher *René Descartes, or to his* philosophy —*n* One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes

Carthaginian, kär tha jin'i an, *a* Pertaining to ancient Carthage —*n* An inhabitant or native of Carthage

cart-horse, kart'hors, *n* A horse that draws a cart, or is intended for such work

Carthusian, kär thū'zi an, *n* [L L *Carthusianus*, fr name of a place associated with their early history] One of an order of monks, founded by St Bruno in 1085, and having their chief convent at the Grande Chartreuse, in France

cartilage, kar'ti lāj, *n* [Fr *cartilage* fr L *cartilago* gristle] Gristle, a white elastic substance occurring in vertebrate animals, and forming the tissue from which bone is formed by calcification

cartilaginous, kär ti laj'in us, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage, gristly, having cartilage only

cart-load, kärt'lōd, *n* A load borne on a cart, as much as is usually carried at once on a cart

cartography, kar tog'ra fi, &c. See CHARTOGRAPHY &c

carton kar'ton, *n* [Fr See next.] A thin kind of pasteboard, a cartoon, in rifle practice, a white disc fixed on the bull's-eye of a target, a shot striking the carton.

cartoon kär-tōn′ n. [F. *carton*, I. *cartone* pasteboard, a cartoon, an augf. L. *charta* paper. CARD.] A pictorial design drawn on strong paper as a study for a picture, especially for a picture to be painted in fresco; a pictorial sketch relating to any prejudged or coming event.

cartouch kä-tōōsh′ n. [F. *cartouche*, f. It. *cartoccio* a cartridge, a roll of paper, augf. *carta* L. *charta* paper. *Cartridge* is a corruption of this.]



Cartouch. Ptolemy.

A cartridge or cartridge box; a case for holding the charges of firearms on Egyptian monuments, &c., a group of hieroglyphics in a small oblong area, a sculptured ornament in the form of a scroll, unrolled.

cartridge kär′rij n. [Formerly also *cartage*, a corruption of *cartouch*.] A case containing the charge of a gun, a case of pasteboard, parchment, copper tin, &c., holding the exact charge of any firearm. Blank cartridge, a cartridge without ball or shot.

cartridge-box kär′rij-boks, n. A case with cells for cartridges.

cartridge paper kä′trij pā′pėr n. Thick, stout paper of which cartridges were made, but now chiefly used in the arts.

cartulary kär′tū-la-ri, n. Same as *Chulary*.

cartway kärt′wā, n. A road for carts; a road where only carts can be driven.

cartwright, kärt′rīt, n. A wright who makes carts.

caruncle ka-rung′kl, n. [L. L. *carruca* a plough, f. L. *carrus* a car. CAR.] As much land as one team could plough in the year.

caruncle, caruncula, ka-rung′kl, ka-rung′kū-la, n. [L. *caruncula*, dim. fr. *caro* flesh.] A small fleshy excrescence; a fleshy excrescence on the head of a fowl; a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed.

caruncular, caruncular, caruncular ka-rung′kū-lär, ka-rung′kū-lāt-ed, a. Having carunculæ or fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance.

carus, kā′rus, n. [Gr. *karos* heavy, deep, stupor.] In medicine, complete insensibility.

carve kärv v.t. pret. & pp. *carved* kärvd, ppr. *carving* kärv′ing. [A. Sax. *ceorfan*, O. Fris. *kerva*, D. *kerven*, Icel. *kyrfa* to carve, Dan. *karve*, Sw. *kärfva*, Goth. *kaurjan*, to punch or indent, same root as Gr. *graphō* I write, whence *graphic*, *-graphy*, &c.] To cut, sculpture, or engrave; to cut artistically or ornamentally; to cut or dispose of portions to make or shape by cutting, chiseling, or sculpturing; to attain by cutting or hewing; to cut up, to cut to small pieces or slices for distribution at table; to cut out.——v.i. To cut up meat at table; to sculpture figures.



Caryatid.

carvel kär′vel, n. Same as *caravel*.

carvel built kär′vel bilt, a. A term applied to a ship or boat, the planks of which are all flush and not overlapping, as in clinker built boats.

carver kärv′ėr, n. One who carves wood, ivory, &c.; one who cuts meat at a table; a large table knife for carving.

carving, kärv′ing, n. The act or art of cutting up meat at table; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or ivory; sculpture, figures carved.

caryatid ka-ri-at′id, n. pl. **caryatids, caryatides,** ka-ri-at′i-dēz, ka-ri-a-tī′dēz. [Said to be f. *Caryæ* a city in the Peloponnesus, lit. the figure of a Caryan woman.] *Arch.* a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving as a column.

caryophyllaceous, ka-ri-o-fil-lā′shus a. [Gr. *karyophyllon* the clove-tree.] Relating to the plants known as pinks, and their allies.

cascabel kas′ka-bel, n. [Sp. *ascabel*, origin unknown.] The rear knob of a cannon.

cascade kas′kād, n. [F. *cascade* I. *cascata*, f. *cascare* to fall, f. L. *cadere* to fall, seen also in *casual*, *accident*, &c.] A waterfall; a small cataract.

cascarilla, kas-ka-ril′la, n. [Sp. dim. of *cascara* bark, f. *casca* a shell, bark, f. L. *cortex* bark.] The bitter bark of a tree of the Croton family.

case, kās, n. [Fr. *case* n. w. (*use*), f. L. *pausa* a repose, a pause, a resting, heat, box, f. Gr. *pausis* a ceasing, a repose, a resting. Cf. Gr. *kapē* a tavern, *kapēlos* a retailer, *kapēleuō* I keep a tavern, *kapnos* smoke, vapour, *kapnizō* I smoke, *kapnē* a furnace, *kapēlos* a huckster, *kapēleia* huckstering. *Cash* is really the same word.] That which holds, incloses, or sustains; a covering; an envelope; a box; a sheath; a receptacle for anything; a covering or receptacle for types; a cloth covering of a book. v.t. pret. & pp. *cased* kāst, pp. *casing* kās′ing. To cover with a case; to put into a case or box.

case, kās, n. [F. *cas* a case, f. L. *casus* a falling, happening, occurrence, f. *cadere* to fall. See *cascade*.] *Gram.* an accident, *accident*, *accidens*, *casus*, *cadere*, *casual* &c. An occurrence, an event; the particular state, condition, or circumstance in which befalls a person or thing; in which he is placed; state, condition, circumstance; a question for decision or discussion; a cause or suit in court; one of the forms in declension of nouns and pronouns.

In case, in the event of; contingency; if; should it so all out of happen, supposing.

case-bottle kās′bot-l, n. A bottle made so as to readily fit into a case with others, often square.

case hardened kās′hār-dnd, a. Having the surface hardened by being converted into or case, sham-less, shamelessness, brazen-faced.

casein, caseine kā′sē-in, n. [L. *caseus*, cheese. CHEESE.] The ingredient in milk which when coagulated forms curd and the main part of cheese.

case knife kās′nīf, n. A long knife kept in a case or sheath, a large knife.

cask, emate kās′māt, n. [F. *casemate* f. It. *casamatta*, a case-mate, f. *casa* a house, and *matto* dull, feeble.] A bomb-proof vault, sometimes used as a barrack or hospital, a casemate, fortification, a casemate, a bastion.

casemented kās′mā-ted, a. Furnished with a casement.

casement, kās′ment, n. [From *case* in the sense of a frame as of a door, &c.] A case or frame for a window, a portion of window-sash made to open or turn on hinges.

casement cloth kās′ment-ed, a. Having casements.

casein, cassine kā′sē-in, n. [L. *caseus*, cheese.] Certaining to cheese, having the qualities of cheese.

casern, kazern ka-zern′, n. [F. *caserne*, Sp. *caserna*, f. *casa* a shed, house, f. L. *casa* a cottage, or cabin.] A lodging or temporary abode for soldiers, in garrison towns, small barracks.

case-shot kās′shot, n. Stones, iron, &c., put in cases to be discharged from cannon, an iron case or shell containing a number of bullets, exploded by a fuse.

case-worm kās′wėrm, n. A worm that makes for itself a case, a caddis-worm.

cash, kash, n. [O. F. *casse* Mod. F. *caisse* I. *cassa*, a chest, box, coffer, f. L. *capsa*, a box or case. The word first meant money box and then money.] CASE (*box*.) Money, ready money, coin, gold and silver. a Chinese coppe coin.——v.t. pret. & pp. *cashed*, kasht, ppr. *cashing*, kash′ing. To turn into money or to exchange for money, to give receipt in full.

cash book kash′bük, n. A book in which is kept a register or account of money received and paid.

cashew ka-shū′ n. [Of Brazilian origin.] A tree of the West Indies, *Anacardium occidentale*, bearing a heart-shaped nut.

cashew nut, ka-shū nut n. The fruit of an American tree, having a kernel abounding in a mild kind of juice, the nut, lay of the shell containing a black caustic oil.

cashier kash-ēr′ n. [*cash* and *-ier*.] One who has charge of money, one who superintends books, payments, and receipts of a bank or trading establishment.

cashier kash-ēr′ v. pret. & pp. *cashiered* kash-ērd, pp. *cashiering* kash-ēr′ing. [F. *casser* f. L. *cassare* to annul, to discard, to break, to cashier, f. L. *cassus* void, empty.] To dismiss from office; to dismiss from a post of office for bad conduct; to discard; to break; in a military sense.

cashmere kash-mēr′ n. An Indian shawl and cloth of wool, so called from Cashmere in India, the country where first made.

casing, kās′ing, n. Act of putting in a case; the case or covering of anything.

casino ka-sē′nō n. [It. *casa* house, f. L. *casa* a cottage.] A summer house, a country house, a lodge also a public dancing, singing, or gaming saloon.

cask kask, n. [Sp. *casco* helmet, wine cask, skull, potsherd, f. *cascar* to break, f. a L.L. *quassicare* to break or burst, f. L. *quassare* to break, whence E. *quash*.] A cylindrical vessel for containing liquors, firmly by staves, heading, hoops, a general term comprehending hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.——v.t. pret. & pp. *casked* kaskt, ppr. *casking* kās′king. To put into a cask.

casket, kas′ket, n. [I. form a dim. of *cask* but meaning f. F. *casset* a coffer, casket, dim. of *casse* a box. CASH.] A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles.

casque kask n. [Fr. *casque* CASK.] A helmet, a piece which covers the head with a visor but furnished with cheek pieces and ear pieces.

cassada la, kas-sā′la. Same as CASSAVA.

cassareep, cassireepe kas-sa-rēp′ n. [South American name.] The juice of the root of the cassava.

cassation kas-sā′shon, n. [F. *cassation*, f. *casser* to annul, f. L. *cassus*, void, empty. CASHIER.] The act of annulling or of revoking; a judicial sentence.—Court of cassation, in France, the highest court of appeal.

cassava, kas-sā′va, n. [Sp. *casabe*, Sp. *casa*, *casabe* f. Haytian name *kasabi*.] A shrub extensively cultivated in tropical America and the West Indies on account of the nutritious starch obtained from its roots, and from which cakes (*cassada*, *cassada-bread*) and into tapioca the starch or flour is.

cassarole kas′e-rōl, n. [F. a mate, of same origin as E. *kettle*.] A kind of saucepan, a kettle of stew, a small dish with a handle, used in chemical operations.

cassia, kash′a, n. [L. *cassia*, Gr. *kasia*, *kasiā* f. the Hebrew or Phœnician name.] A name of various gum-resins, plants, leaflets, of which one species is the true cinnamon. Called also *Cassia-lignea*, bastard cinnamon.

cassia lignea kash′a-lig′nē-a, n. The flower buds of a kind of cinnamon used in confectionery.

cassimere kas′i-mēr, n. [Fr. *casimir*, same word as *cashmere*.] A twilled woollen cloth, kerseymere, kersey, a long kerseymere.

cassiopeia, kas-si-ō-pē′ya, n. A constellation in the northern hemisphere with five of its stars forming a kind of W.

cassiterite kas-sit′ėr-īt, n. [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.] The most common ore of tin.

cassock, kas'ok, *n* [Fr *casaque*, fr It *casacca*, fr *casa*, a house other origins are also suggested by some] A tight-fitting garment worn by clergymen under the gown, the typical garment of a clergyman

cassocked, kas'okt, *a* Clothed with a cassock.

cassolette, kas-o-let', *n* [Fr, akin to *casserole*] A small box for holding perfumes

cassonade, kas-on-ād', *n* [Fr, fr O Fr *casson*, a large chest, being imported in large chests CAISSON] Raw or unrefined sugar

cassowary, kas'sō-wa-ri, *n* [Malay *casuwari*] A cursorial or running bird inhabit-



Crested Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*)

ing the islands of the Indian Archipelago, *nearly as large as the ostrich*

cast, kast, *v t* pret & pp *cast* kast ppr *casting*, kast'ing [Not in A Sax, a Scand. word = Dan *kaste*, Sw and Icel *kasta*, to throw, other connections doubtful] To throw, fling, hurl or toss, to drive to turn or direct, to throw forth to shed or throw off, to emit or give out, to let fall, to drop (a net an anchor), to defeat at law, to condemn, to put or place by force or authority (*cast* in prison), to compute, to contrive to devise to found or form of melted metal to twist or warp, to scatter (seed), to bring forth immaturely, to distribute the parts of a drama among the actors, to assign a part to —*v i* To throw to turn the thoughts, to turn or revolve in the mind, to contrive (followed by *about*) to warp to twist — *To cast aside*, to dismiss or reject to discard. —*To cast away*, to reject, to lavish or waste by profusion to wreck.—*To cast down*, to throw down *fig* to deject or depress —*To cast forth*, to throw out or reject to emit or send out —*To cast off*, to discard or reject to drive away, *naut* to loosen from or let go —*To cast out*, to reject or turn out —*To cast up*, to raise up to throw up by digging, *to compute or reckon to eject*, to vomit to call up in reproach —*To cast one's self on* or upon, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of —*To cast in one's lot with*, to share the fate or fortune of —*To cast* (something) in one's teeth to upbraid (with something) to charge, to twit —*n* The act of casting, a throw, a throw of dice, the thing thrown, distance passed by a thing thrown a stroke touch or sample, motion or turn of the eye a slight squint, form shape, mould, a tinge or slight degree sort, kind, or stamp manner, a casting, that which is cast or formed from a mould, a small statue of bronze &c the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned, what is thrown up by a hawk, a worm, &c.

Castalian, kas-tā'li an, *a* Pertaining to Castalia, the spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

castanet, kas'ta-net, *n* [Sp *castañeta* fr L *castanea*, a chestnut CHESTNUT] A small piece of hard wood or ivory, two of which are slung over the thumb and struck together in dancing in order to mark the time

castaway, kast'a-wā, *n* A person cast off or abandoned, a reprobate, one who is shipwrecked, one who is ruined in fortune or character

caste, kast, *n* [Fr *caste*, Sp and Pg *casta*, breed, race, caste, lit pure or unmixed race, fr L *castus*, pure, chaste CHASTE] A class or distinct hereditary order of people among the Hindus, the number of their castes being four, a similar class or order in other countries, a class or order of society, social position

castellan, kas'tel-lan, *n* [L L *castellanus*, fr L *castellum*, a castle CASTLE] A governor or constable of a castle

castellated, kas'tel-lāt-ed, *a* [L *castellum*, a castle CASTLE] Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle built in the style of a castle

caster, kast'er, *n* One who or that which casts a founder, a calculator, a small cruet, a small wheel on the foot of a table or chair, a castor (which see)

castigate kas'ti-gāt, *v t* pret & pp *castigated*, kas'ti-gāt-ed ppr *castigating*, kas'ti-gāt-ing [L *castigo*, *castigatum* — *castus*, chaste, pure, and *ago*, I make CHASTE.] To chastise, to punish by stripes, to correct, to revise and critically emend, to check

castigation, kas-ti-gā'shon, *n* [L *castigatio*] The act of castigating, chastisement punishment, correction, emendation, correction of textual errors

castigator, kas'ti-gāt-er, *n* [L *castigator*] One who castigates, one who corrects

castigatory, kas'ti-gā-to-ri, *a* Tending to *castigation or correction corrective punitive*

Castile-soap, kas-tēl'sōp, *n* A kind of fine soap, originally from *Castile*, made with olive-oil and a solution of caustic soda

Castilian, kas til'-an, *a* Pertaining to Castile in Spain —*n* An inhabitant or native of Castile, the language of Castile, the classic language of Spain

casting, kast'ing, *n* Act of one who casts, founding with melted metal that which is cast in a mould, something formed of cast-metal.

casting-vote, kast'ing-vōt, *n* The vote of a presiding officer or chairman of any body of men, which turns the balance when the votes are equally divided.

cast-iron, kast'i-ern, *n* Iron which has been cast into pigs, ingots, or moulds iron that is smelted but not malleable

castle, kas'l, *n* [O Fr *castel* (Mod. Fr *château*), a castle, fr L *castellum*, a fort, fr *castrum*, a fortified place, pl *castra*, a camp perhaps allied to *casa* a hut a house] A building fortified for defence against an enemy a house with towers, usually encompassed with walls and moats, and having a donjon or keep in the centre a fortified residence, a fortress the mansion of a nobleman or prince, especially when large and imposing a piece used in the game of chess, *the rook*.—*Castle in the air*, a visionary project, a scheme that has no solid foundation —*v t* or *i* pret & pp *castled*, kas'ld, ppr *castling*, kas'l-ing *Chess*, to move the king two squares to the right or left and bring up the castle to the square the king has passed over



castle-builder, kas'l bil der, *n* One who builds castles in the air, one who forms visionary schemes

castle-building, kas'l bild-ing *n* The act of building castles in the air

castled, kas'ld, *a* Furnished with a castle or castles, built like a castle, castellated.

castling kast'ling, *n* An abortion

cast-off, kast'of *a* Laid aside, rejected from use, discarded.



Castanets

castor, kas'ter, *n* [L *castor* Gr *kastōr*, a beaver] The beaver, a peculiar substance of a strong penetrating smell, obtained from certain glands of the beaver, and used in medicine, a beaver hat, a silk hat

castor, kas'ter, *n* [For *caster*, fr *cast*, to throw] A small vessel with a perforated top, for sprinkling pepper or other powdery substance, one of the small wheels attached to the legs of chairs or other articles of furniture

castor-oil, kas'ter-oil, *n* [Probably from *some resemblance in properties or use to the substance castor*] A medicinal purgative oil obtained from a euphorbiaceous plant called *palma christi* (*Ricinus communis*), a native of the tropics



Nut of Castor oil Plant

castrametation, kas'tra-me tā"shon, *n* [L *castrametari*, to encamp—*castra*, camp and *metior*, I measure] The art or act of encamping, the laying out of a camp

castrate, kas'trāt, *v t* pret & pp *castrated*, kas'trāt-ed, ppr *castrating*, kas'trāt-ing [L *castro*, *castratus*, to castrate, expurgate comp Skr *çastram*, a knife, *ças*, to cut] To geld, to deprive of the testicles, to mutilate, to render imperfect, to emasculate, to expurgate —*n* A man (as a eunuch) or male animal (as an ox) that has been castrated

castration, kas-trā'shon, *n* The act of castrating

cast-steel, kast'stēl, *n* Steel melted and cast into ingots, and again rolled out into bars

casual, ka'zhū al, *a* [Fr *casuel*, L *casualis*, fr *casus*, a chance or accident, fr *cado*, *casum*, I fall, akin *case* (occurrence), *cadence*, *chance*, *accident*, *incident* *deciduous*, &c.] Happening by or depending on chance, accidental, incidental, fortuitous, occasional, not regular, contingent —*n*. A *person who receives relief and shelter for one night in the workhouse*

casualism, ka'zhū-al izm, *n* [*Casual* and *-ism*] The doctrine that all things happen by chance, or without an intelligent cause or design

casualist, ka'zhū-al ist, *n* [See prec] A believer in casualism

casually, ka'zhū al li, *adv* In a casual manner, without design, by chance, fortuitously, incidentally

casualty, ka'zhū al ti, *n* [For *casuality*, fr L *casualitas* CASUAL. Comp *speciality*, *specialty*] That which is casual, or which comes by chance, accident, chance occurrence, mishap an unfortunate accident, especially one resulting in death or bodily injury, loss suffered by a body of men from death, wounds, &c.

casuarina, kas'ū a-rī"na, *n* [From Mod L *casuarius*, a cassowary] A genus of Australian trees with jointed leafless branches, beef wood.

casuist, kaz'ū ist, *n* [Fr *casuiste*, fr L *casus*, a case, and *-ist* CASUAL] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience or nice points regarding conduct and duty

casuistic, kaz-ū is'tik, *a* [See prec.] Relating to cases of conscience or conduct

casuistry, kaz'ū is-tri, *n* [*Casuist* and *ry*, comp *sophistry*, *foolery*] The art or methods of casuists, the science or doctrine of determining cases of conscience, used frequently to denote quibbling or fantastic distinctions, sophistry

cat, kat, *n* [A word common to all the European tongues A Sax *cat catt*=D and Dan *kat* Sw *katt* Icel *kottr* G *katze*, *kater* O Fr *cat* Mod Fr *chat*, Sp *gato*, It *gatto* Ir *cat* Gael *cat* W *cath*, Rus and Pol *kot*, L *catta*, L Gr *Latta* a cat origin unknown The name, like the animal itself, may have come from Egypt] A well-known carnivorous domestic animal of the feline tribe, that catches mice and is often

k pt as a household pet a wild animal of the same k n l or family any f p an mal a st tef l woman or depre story term f a woman a na ne of certa n mechan ca con r ances t e tackle usu l n holstun an anchor to the ca head a do ble tripod w h a x feet an instrument f r flogging a cat-o-n ne-tails

cat, kat, n [Perhaps the same as above word, but c p Icel. *kat* a kin l of small ship] A sh p built on the Norwegian m del w h narrow stern, proj cting quarters, and a deep wa st

catacaustic kat-a-kast k, a [Gr *kata-kaustos*, a burning] A term applied to a species of curves f rmed by reflect on of l ht.——n. A curve formed by the reflection of rays of l ght.

catachre is kat-a-kr s, n [Gr *ka-achrēsis—ka a* aga n t, and *h ammai*, I use] An ab use of w rds the use of a w rd n a sense diff rent from ts own, as the bl ood of the grape.—**catachrestic** kat-a-kres tik, a. Be nging to a catachresis.

catacl ysm, ka a-klizm, n [Gr *ka k ysmos* a de uge—*kata*, down, an l *k yzo* I wash] A e a sudde o rwh m ng catastrophe.—**cataclysmal cataclysmic,** kat-a-kliz'mal, kat-a-kliz'm k a Of or belonging to a cataclysm

catacomb kat a-k m, n [F *ca acomb* It *catacomba* L.L *ca acumba* of dou tful origin] A ca ern f r the dep sit ng f dead b dies in recesses hollowed out of the sides a subterranean place for the burial of the dead.

catacoustics, kat-a-k us tiks, n [Prefix *cata*, back, an l *acoustics*] That part of ac ustics wh ch treats of reflected sounds catap onics.

catadioptric cata lioptrical kat a-di op trik, ka a-d -op rik-al, a [Prefix *cata*, and *d ptric*] I rta ning to o inv lving b th the refract on and reflec tion of light

catafal que ka a-falk, n [F *ca a falque* f It. *cat f co* origin doubtf l. *scaffold* is probably akin.] A temporary s ru t re representing a t mb placed o the coffin at a cerem n ous fun ra

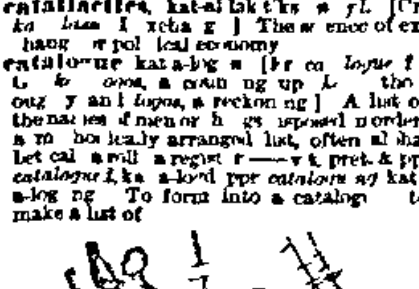
Catalan kat a-lan, a Pertaining to Catalonia, a province of Spain.——n. A n ve of Catalonia the language of Catalonia.

catalectic, kat-a-lek tik a [*r ka lēktikos, fr katalēg* I lea e off I stop] In prosody having the measure incompl te n ding abrup ly as a verse wants g a syll la l of its prope length.

catalepsy ka a-lep-si, n [Gr *katal psis kata* d wn, an l *lam nō* I take or seize] A n rvous affect n charac erized by tem p rary suspension of the senses and v l on w h rigid ty of the mus es trance.—**cataleptic** kat-a-lep tik, a I rtaining to cata epsy

catallactics, kat-al lak t ks, n *pl.* [Gr *ka lassō* I xcha g] The s ence of exchang s pol tical economy

catalogue kat a-log, n [Fr *ca logue* f L. *lo cus*, a coun ng up L. the ouz y an l *logos*, a reckon ng] A list of the na es d mens or h gs disposed n order a m bo ically arranged list, often al habet cal a roll a regist r.——v t. pret. & pp *catalogued*, ka a-logd ppr *catalogu ng* kat a-log ng To form into a catalog to make a list of



Catamaran of Madras.

catamaran ka a-ma-ran' n. [Said to be from a Tamil word signifying tied logs] A kind of raft used in the East and West Indies and S America, co sis ng in one form f th ee p eces f wood l shed together the middle piece be n g l g than th others.

catamenia, kat-a-me n a, n *pl* [Gr *kat m ka a*, according t and *mēn* a mon h] The menstrual discha geoff males.—**catamenial** kat-a-me ni-al, a. l er tain g to the catamenia

catamo int cat'amountain kat a mount, kat a-m un tān, n A cat of the m untain a wild cat a leopard or pa her th N rth Am rican puma.

catapho nics, kat a-f n tiks n [r *ka a*, back nd *phōnē* sound] The d ctrine of reflected sounds catac tics

catap hract kat a-frakt, n [L. *cataphr ctus* G *kataphraktos* a coat f mail, fr *kata* phrassō I er] Defensive armour f rmerly n use the armour of p ates o s ro g scales protec g some an mals

catapla m, kat a-plazm, n [Gr *kataplasma* a p s a fr *kataplassō* I spread o plaster o e *kata*, down, and *plassō* I form m uld r shape] A plaster a poul ce

catapult, kat a-pult, n [L *ca pulta* f *kata* s a catapult *ka a*, against, and *pal* I brandish, I hurl] A military engin used by the ancients for throwing darts, st nes, &c. a toy f throwing small m ssiles by means of a strip f india-ru ber

cataract, kat'a-rakt, n. [Fr *cata ac* L. *cat racta*, fr G *ka a* d wn, down, and *ssō* I ru h down *ka a*, down, and *ēgnymi*, I break, o *arassō* I dash.] A great fall of water o r a precipice a water fall a disease of the eye by wh ch vision is destroy d, consisting in an opacity of the cry tall ne lens o ts capsule

catarrh, ka-tär' n [Fr *catarrhe* fr L. *ca arrhus*, fr Gr *ka arrhoos*, fr *katarreō* I flow down—*ka a*, down, and *rhō* I flow] An increased flow of m cus from t e nose f uces, &c owi g to inflamma on f the mucous m mbrane e cold in th head.

catarrhal ka-tär'al, a Pertai ng to catarrh produced by t, or a tending t

catarrhine catarrhine kat a in, a [*Ka a*, d wn, and *rhis rh os*, the nose] Be nging to a section of monkeys characterized by ha ng t e nostrils approximated, and the aperture pointing d wnward.

catastrophe ka-tas'tro-f n [r *ka a strophē* an o erthrowing a sudden turn com sion, fr *ka a strephō* I s bv rt—*ka a*, d wn and *strephō* I turn.] The hang e rev l tion wh ch produces the fi al e n ju actions represe t d dramatically t e w nd in up of the p ot in a drama a final event conc si n a great calam ty or disaster a cataclysm a change in he crust of h earth from sudden physical r ence causing el vation or s sidence of th so id parts

cata trophic kat-a-trof k, a I rtain i g t a catastr ph perta n ng to he theory of great changes on th g e bei g due to violent and sudden physical action.

catastr phism ka-tas'tr-fizm n [*Cat rophē* and *-ism*] The theory that great ges l gical changes are due to catastrophes bove above

Catawba ka-ta'ba, n A variety of grape n u h cul ted in Ohio disco red on th Catawba ri er Carol na t e wine made from the grape

catbird kat'berd, n An American singing bird a k n of thrush) wh h ters a cry of harsh reech ne wh a cat.

catcall kat'kal, n. A sound like the cry of a cat an instrumen f r producing such a s und.

catch kach, *v t* pret. & pp *caught* kat *ca h d* is now vul ar ppr *catch ng* kach ing [L. *catchō* k h, &c, fr O Fr *cachier hacier* &c to hunt (Mod. Fr *chasser*) fr L.L. *captiare*, fr L. *capere* fr *capor* to take (whence *capa le captious*, &c.) *Chase* is the same word.] T pursue, overtake and seize to lay hold on to take and hold fast to seize by pursui to stop the falling of to snatch to grasp to insnare to entan le to get t receive to receive by contagion or infection to be seized with to spread and fasten on t c l arm to captivate.——*v i.* To lay hold to seize and hold to be contagious to seize and h l ——n. The act of seizing anything that seizes or takes hold, stope motion, or the lik as a h ck a ratchet a spring &c a chok ng or stopping of the breath a sudden advantage taken anything valuable or desira e obtained or to be obtained advantage a snatch, a h ld a capture a son the parts of wh ch are caught up by diff rent s gers To catch it, to ge a scolding a beating or other unpleasant treatment. [Colloq.]—To catch hold of, to take or lay hold of, to seize an l grasp To catch n, to become hooked to a tached To catch p, to snatch to take n suddenly to lay h ld suddenly of something as I.

catcher kach er n One who or that wh ch catches

catchfly kach fli, n. A name of certain viscous British plants (genera *Lychnis* and *Silene*

catching, kach ing *p a* That catches or seizes infectious contagious charming a ract ng

catchment kach ent, n [*Catch* an l *ment*] A surface or area of wh ch the drainage is carried into a reservoir

catch penny kach pen i, n A thing of little va intended to gain money in a r ket often used as an *adj*

catch poll, kach pōl, n [*Pol* here el her means the head, or is fr n L. *pu us*, a ch cken, as old form seem to show] A sheriff's officer bailiff constable, or other person whose duty is to arrest persons

catch up catsup kach up kat sup n A sauce made especially f m mushrooms ketch p

catch word, kach werd, n A word to catch the eye or the a ten on among actors, the last word of e reced ng speaker a cue a word und r th last l ne of a page which is repeated at th top of th next page a word ca ght up and repeated f r effect.

cate kāt, n. [E. *acat* provis ons purchased, fr O F *a a* buying CATYP] Rich, l xurious, or dainty food a d cacy a dainty or mon object used in the p ural.

catechetic ka-te-ket k a [L. *ca hēticus*, Gr *kate hē tikos* CATECHIZE] Relating to a catechism or catechisms, or to t e process of catechizing r lat ng to or consisting in ask ng questions and receiving answers.

catechetically ka-tē-ket ik-al li, *adv* In a catechetic manner in the way of q estion and answer

catechetics kat e ket iks, n *p* [See CATECHETIC.] The art r practice of teaching by qu stion and answer

catechism ka tek izm, n [L.L. *ca chismus* f a late Gr *kate hismos* CATECHIZE] A book or manual of el mentary instruction by questions and answers a summary of p inciples in any science o art but especially n religion, in the f rm of q s ons and answers.

catechist ka tek ist, n [G *ka chistēs* CATECHIZE] One who catechizes.

catechistical kat-e-kis tik-al, a Per ta ning to a catechist or catechism

catechistically kat-e-kis'tik al-li, *adv* In a catechistical manner

catechize kat e-kiz, *v t* pret. & pp *ca hized*, k t' kizi ppr *catechizing* kat'e-kiz ng. [L. *ca hizo*, fr G *katēchizō* I catechize, fr *kata* down, I utter sound, I teach by the voice—*kata* down, thoroughly and *ēcheō* I sound, whence *ēchō*] To instruct orally by quest on and answer and offering explanations and corrections, especially in the doctrines of the Christian religion to examine by a catechism to qu st on to interrogate to try by quest on ing to take to task.

catechu kat e-shu, n. [Tamil *ka* tree and *shu*, juice] A name common to several astringent extracts prepared from various plants, and used in dying, tanning, and medicine.

catechumen, kat-ē-kū'men, *n* [Gr *katēchoumenos*, one who is being instructed, ppr passive of *katēcheō* CATECHIZE] One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity, a neophyte —**catechumenical**, kat'ē-kū men"ik al, *a* Belonging to catechumens

categorematic, kat'ē-gor-ē-mat"ik, *a* [Gr *katēgorēma*, a predicate CATEGORY] In *logic*, conveying a whole term in a single word ——*n* A word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term

categorical, ka-tē-go'ri-kal, *a* Pertaining to a category, absolute, positive, not relative or hypothetical (statement, answer)

categorically, ka-tē-go'ri-kal li, *adv* In a categorical manner; absolutely, directly, expressly, positively

category, kat'ē-go-ri, *n* [Gr *katēgoria*, a class or category, fr *katēgoreō*, I accuse, show, demonstrate—*kata*, down, &c, and *agoreō*, I speak in an assembly, fr *agora*, a forum or market-place, a public assembly] One of the highest classes to which objects of thought can be referred, one of the most general heads under which everything that can be asserted of any subject may be arranged, in a popular sense, any class or order in which certain things are embraced.

catelectrode, kat-ē-lek'trōd *n* [Prefix *kata*, down, and *electrode*] The negative electrode or pole of a voltaic battery

catena, ka-tē'na, *n* [L, a chain *Chain* comes from this word.] A chain or connected series of extracts, arguments, &c

catenarian, catenary, kat-ē nā'ri-an, kat'ē-na-ri, *a* [L *catenarius*, fr *catena*, a chain. CATENA] Relating to a chain, like a chain, in the form of a chain suspended horizontally —**catenary**, kat'ē nā ri, *n* A curved line formed by a rope or chain suspended by both ends and hanging freely

catenation, kat-ē-nā'shon, *n* [CATENA] Connection of links, union of parts, as in a chain, concatenation

cater, kā'ter, *v i* pret & pp *catered*, kā'terd, ppr *catering* kā'ter ing [From obs *cater*, a caterer, O Fr *acateur*, *acator*, a buyer, fr *acater* (mod Fr *acheter*), L L *accaptare*, to buy, fr L *ad* to, and L *captare* intens of *capere*, to take CAPABLE] To buy, provide, or procure provisions, food, entertainment, &c followed by *for*

cateran, kat'er an, *n* [Gael and Ir *ceath arnach*, a soldier] A kern, a Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a Highland freebooter

cater-cousin, kā'ter kuz n, *n* [*Cater*= Fr *quatre*, four] A distant cousin, a remote relation [*Shal*]

caterer, kā'ter-er, *n* One who caters, a purveyer of provisions, one who provides for any want or desire

cateress, kā'tér es, *n* A woman who caters, a female provider of food

caterpillar, kat'er pil-er, *n* [O E *catyrpel* (comp *catercaul*), probably fr *cat* fr the hairiness of many, and *pill*, fr rolling themselves up in a ball] The hairy, worm-like larva or grub of butterflies and moths, sometimes applied to the larvæ of other insects.

caterwaul, kat'er wal, *v i* pret & pp *caterwauled*, kat'er-wald, ppr *caterwauling*, kat'er-wal ing [Formerly *caterwawe*, &c., from *cat* and *wawl*, imitative of the noise made] To cry as cats, to utter howling or screeching noises

cates, kāts, *n* see CATE.

cat-fish, kat'fish *n* The name of a fish, found in the United States which purrs like a cat when taken out of the water

catgut, kat'gut, *n* The intestines of a cat, the intestines of sheep and other animals made into strings for musical instruments, &c a kind of linen or canvas

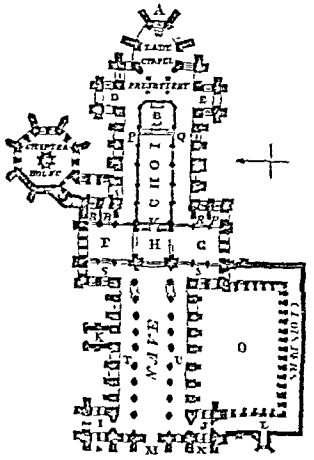
catharist, kath'a rist *n* [Gr *katharistēs*, fr *katharos* pure] One who pretends to more purity than others possess a puritan, a term applied to members of various ancient religious bodies

cathartic, ka thar'tik, *a* [Gr *katharticos*, fr *katharō*, I purge, fr *katharos*, pure] Purging, cleansing the bowels, purgative ——*n* A medicine that purges, a purgative

cat-head, kat'hed, *n* A strong beam projecting over a ship's bow, with tackle attached for lifting the anchor

cathedra, ka-thē'dra or kath'é-dra, *n* [L *cathedra*, a teacher's or professor's chair, a bishop s chair, Gr *kathedra*, a chair or seat —*kata*, down, and *hedra*, a seat] The throne or seat of a bishop

cathedral ka-thē'dral, *n* [L *cathedralis*, pertaining to a bishop's throne or church CATHEDRA.] The principal church in a diocese, being that in which the bishop's cathe-



Plan of Wells Cathedral.

A Apse or apsis B Altar, altar platform, and altar steps D E Eastern or lesser transept F G Western or greater transept. H Central tower I J Western towers K North porch L Library or register M Principal or western door way N N Western side-doors. O Cloister yard or garth. P Q North and south aisles of choir R S East and west aisles of transept. T U North and south aisles of nave. RR Chapels. V, Rood screen or organ loft. W, Altar of Lady Chapel.

dra or throne is placed The figure shows in plan the principal parts of which a cathedral is composed ——a Pertaining to a cathedral, or to a bishop s church or throne

cathedratic, kath-e-drat'ik, *a* Pertaining to a bishop's chair pronounced as if *ex cathedra*, authoritative

Catherine-wheel, kath'er-in-whēl, *n* [After St *Catherine*, who suffered martyrdom on a wheel.] A window or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes a sort of fire-work constructed in the form of a wheel.

catheter, kath'e ter, *n* [Gr *katheter*, fr *kathiēmi*, to thrust in—*kata* down, and *hiēmi*, to send.] In *surg* a tubular instrument to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder

cathode, kath'ōd, *n* [Gr *kata*, down, and *hodos*, a way] The negative pole of an electric current

catholic, kath'o-lik, *a* [L *catholicus*, Fr *catholique*, fr Gr *katholikos*—*kata* down, throughout, and *holos*, the whole] Universal or general, embracing all liberal, free from bigotry, pertaining or relating to the universal church, (with capital letter) pertaining or relating to the Roman Catholic Church or to its adherents —Catholic Epistles, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful and not to a particular church, the epistles general —— *n*. (with capital) a member of the universal Christian Church, an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church

Catholicism, ka thol'i-sizm, *n* Adherence to the Catholic or Universal Church, adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic religion

catholicity, ka-thol is'i-ti, *n* [*Catholic* and *-ity*] The state or quality of being catholic or universal, catholic character or position, universality, the quality of being catholic or liberal-minded.

catholicize, ka-thol'i-sīz, *v t* pret & pp *catholicized*, ka-thol i sīzd, ppr *catholicizing*, ka-thol'i-sīz-ing To make catholic or of the Catholic or Roman Catholic religion ——*v i*. To conform to the Roman Catholic faith.

catholicon, ka-thol'i-kon, *n* [Gr *katholikon* CATHOLIC] A remedy for all diseases, a panacea.

cathood, kat'hud, *n* The state of being a full-grown cat

catkin, kat'kin *n* [Dim of *cat*] The blossom of the willow, birch, &c, which resembles a kitten's or cat s tail, an amentum (See cut at art AMENTUM) Plants having catkins are called amentaceous, and belong to the natural order *Amentaceæ*

cat-lap, kat'lap, *n* Stuff fit only for a cat to lap

catling kat'ling, *n* [*Cat* and *-ling*] A small cat or kitten, catgut, a surgeon s dismembering knife, the down or moss growing about walnut-trees

catmint, catnip, kat'mint, kat'nip, *n* [From *cat* and *mint*, *nip* (as in *turnip*)] A strong scented labiate plant (*Nepeta Cataria*), which cats are fond of

Catonian, ka-tō'ni an, *a* Pertaining to or resembling either of the Romans, *Cato* the censor or *Cato* Uticensis, both remarkable for severity of manners, hence, grave, severe, inflexible

cat-o'-nine-tails, *n* [A humorous term] A whip with nine thongs or lashes, used as an instrument of punishment

catoptric, kat-op'trik, *a* Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection

catoptrics kat-op'triks, *n* [Gr *katoptrikos*, fr *katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, against, back, and root *op*, to see, as in *optics*] That part of optics which treats of vision by reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies

cat's-eye, *kats'ī*, *n* A precious stone, a variety of chalcedony which in light gives an effect resembling the pupil of a cat s eye

cat-silver, kat'sil-ver, *n* A variety of mica

cat's-paw, kats'pa, *n* The paw of a cat, a light air of wind, a dupe, a tool, the instrument which another uses to accomplish his purposes [In this last sense derived from the story of the monkey which used the paw of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire]

cat's-tail, kats'tāl *n* The tail of a cat, a name for certain plants, especially reedmace (*Typha latifolia*)

cattle, kat'l, *n pl* [O E *catel*, goods, *cattle* fr O Fr *catel*, *chatel*, property in general, fr L L *capitale*, *captale* property, capital, fr L *capitalis* chief, capital fr *caput*, the head. *Cattle=chattel*, *capital*] Live stock of the four footed kind, a collective term for domestic quadrupeds, such as serve for tillage or other labour, or for food, including horses, asses, cows, sheep goats, swine &c., but now chiefly restricted to bovine animals, in stable language horses

cattle-pen, kat'l-pen, *n* A pen or inclosure for cattle

cattle-plague, kat'l-plāg, *n* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; murrain

cattle-show, kat'l shō, *n*. An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or for the encouragement of agriculture

catty, kat'i, *n* A Chinese weight of 1¼ lb

Caucasian ka kā'zi an or ka kā'zhi an, *a* and *n* Pertaining to Mount *Caucasus* in Asia or to one of the races into which the human family has been divided supposed to be well represented there, an ethnological term applied to nearly all Europeans, the Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Indians, Jews, &c.

caucus, ka'kus, *n* [Originally American a term of doubtful origin.] A large or pre sentative committee of writers in a district who manage the elect ouering and oth r political business of their party

caudal ka'dal, *a* [From L. *cauda*, a tail.] Pertaining to a tail ha ing the appearance of a tail.

caudate ka'dāt, *a* [See prec.] Having a tail or a tail like appendage

caudex, ka'deks, *n* L. *pl* **caudices**, ka'di sēz. L. *pl* **caudexes** ka'deks ez. [L.] In bot. the tem of a tree specially the scaly trunk of palms and tree f rn

caudicle ka'di kl, *n* [Dim. of *caudex*.] In bot. the process supporting the pollen masses of orchids.

caudle, ka'dl, *n* [O F *audel chaudel*, a dim. form f L L. *caldum*, *cal lum*, a kin l of hot drink, fr L. *caldus* warm.] A kind of warm drink mixed with wine &c. given chiefly to the sick.

caught kat, *p t* an l *pp* of catch.

cauk kak *n* [A form of *chalk*.] A term f a kind of ironstone also f r sulphate of baryta or heavy-spar

cauker ka'ker *n* A calk r or calk n (whi h see)

caul kal, *n* [From O Fr *cale* a kin l of little cap fr the Celt., comp Ir *calla*, Gael. *call*, a veil, a hood.] A kind of h ad covering worn by f males a net f r the hair the hinder part of a woman cap a membrane investing some part of th intestines (O T.) a port on of the membrane en el ping the f tus, sometimes on the head of a child when born, and superst t ously supposed to be a preservati e against dr wning

cauldron, kal dron. Same as *C ldron*.

caulescent ka-les'ent, *a* [From L. *caulis* a stalk.] *Bot* havi g a stem n ing above the ground.

caulicle caulicule ka'li kl, ka'li kul, *n* [L. *cauliculus* dim of *caulis*, a tem.] A littl or rudimentary stem.

cauliflower ka'li flou-er *n* [Lit. cab bage-flow r fr its appearance fr L. *caulis*, colewort, cabbage and E. *flower* comp Fr *choufleur* (*chou*, cabbage *fleu* flower) cau liflower.] A gar den variety of cabbage ha ing numerous and compact flow rs, wh n young densely pressed toge the and forming large white head.

cauline ka'lin, *a* [From L. ca lis, a stalk.] *Bot* of or bel nging to a stem [*linear* les es]

caulis, ka'lis. *n* [L.] The stem of a plant rising above the ground.

caulk, kak, *v t* pret. & pp *caulked* kakt ppr *caulk ng* kak'l g [O E. *cauk* O Fr *c ux r* to tread, fr L. *calca e* to tread, to tread on, f *calx calc* a heel.] To drive oakum into the seams of (a ship) to prevent leaking.

causable kaz a-bl, *a* That may be caused, produced, or effected.

causal kaz'al, *a*. [L. *causalis*, f *causa*, cause.] Relating to or implying a cause or causes.

causality kaz-al-i-ti *n* [*C usal* and *-ity*.] The state f bei g causal the fact f acting as a cause the doctrine or principle that every change implies the operation of a cause

causally kaz'al-li, *ad* In a causal man ner according to the or ler o series f causes by way of cause an l effect.

causation ka-zā shon, *n* [L. *causatio*.] The act of causing th act or agency by which an effect is produced, the doctrine as to the connection of causes and *effects*.

causationism ka zā shon-izm, *n* [*C usa on* and *-ism*.] The doctrine th t every e ent or phenomenon is the result of some prev ous event or phenomenon

causative ka za-tiv *a* [L. *causat vus*.] That causes of brings abo t that expresses a cause or reason that *effects*

causatively ka za-tiv li, *ad* In a cau sati e manner

causativity ka-za-tiv'i-ti, *n*. The state or quality of being causati e

cause kaz, *n* [Fr *cause* (also *chose* thing, matter) fr L. *causa*, *causam*, a cause motive, suit at law &c. Etymol uncertain. *Accus because* are from this.] That wh ch brings about any change that which produces an effect an effici nt agent reason motive incitement origin source a suit or action in court a legal process sake behalf account purpose design that wh ch a person or party espouses —*v t* pret & pp *caus d* kazd ppr *causing* kaz ing To be the cause of to produce as an eff ct to occasion to bring nto existence to effect by agency power or influence

causeless, kaz'les *a* Hav ng no cause self-originated without just ground, reason or mot e groundless baseless

causelessly kaz'les-li, *ad* Without cause or reason groundlessly

causelessness kaz'les-nes, *n* State of being causeless.

causer kaz er *n* One who or that which causes.

causeway kaz wā, *n* [Originally *c u ey way* a way or road al ng a *ca usey* fr *t) Fr cauce* (Mod Fr *chaussee*) fr L.L. *alceata calcatā* (*via* road, understood) usually ex plained as a road m making which lime or mortar is used, f L *alx calcis* l me (whence *ch lk alc ous*) but rath r road way beaten hard with the feet, fr L.L. *cal cea* a f rm of L *calca e*, to tread (whence *a lk*).] A roadway raised al ve the natural lev l of the groun l and serving as a passag over wet or marshy groun l o the like a ra se l and paved roadway —*v t.* pret. & pp causeway d kaz'wād pp *causeaying* kaz'wā ing To provide w th a causew y to pave, as a road or stre t, with blocks of stone

causey ka zi, *n* and *v* Same as *Cause way*

caustic kas'tik, *a* [Fr *caust que* fr Gr *kaustikos*, fr *kaustos*, burnt, fr root of *kaio kauso* I burn.] Burning corrod ng or de stroying animal tissues hence severe pun gent cutting —*n*. A substance whi h burn or corrodes the fl sh of animal bod es a burn ng application lunar caustic (n trate of silver) in sti ks f r surgeons' use the name gi en to the curve to which the rays of light reflected or refracted by another curve are ta g nts.

caustically kas tik-al li, *ade* In a caustic. manner severely

causticity kas-tis'i ti, *n* Quality of being caustic severity cutting remarks.

cautel, ka tel, *n* [L. *cautela*, f *caveo caut m*, I take care CAUTION.] Caution a precaution. [Shak.]—**cautelous** ka tel us, *a* [Fr *cauteleux*.] Cautious wary wily

cauterization ka ter iz ā shon *n* Act of cauteriz ng

cauterize ka'ter iz, *v t* pret & pp cauter ized, ka ter izd ppr *ca ut rizing* ka ter iz ing [Fr *cauteriser* L.L. *cauterizā* fr Gr *kā ter* a burner a l rand ng iron, f *ka kauso* I burn.] To burn or sear with *caustics* or a hot iron, as mortified flesh.

cautery ka te ri, *n*. [Gr *kauterion*, a bran ling iron CAUTERIZE.] A burning or searing as of m ort i l flesh by a hot iron, or by caustic substances the instrument or substance emp loyed.

caution ka'shon, *n* [Fr *ca ti n*, f L. *ca tio cautionis* fr *caveo ca t m*, I take care or heed.] Provi lent care warin ess heed heedfulness prudence foresi ht counsel advice warning or admonition security pledge or guarantee —*v t.* pr t. & pp *cautioned* ka shond ppr *cautioning* ka shon ing To gi e notice of danger to to warn to exhort to take heed or be cautious.

cautionary ka shon-a-ri, *a* [*Ca tio* and *-ary*.] Conta ning caution given as a pledge o in security

cautioner ka shon-er *n*. One who cau t ns

cautious, ka shus, *a* [From *caution* as if fr a L. *cautiosus*.] Using caution attenti e to examine and consider pr bable effect and consequences of actions with a view to avoid dang r or misfortune careful wary watch ful provident circumspect prudent.

cautiously ka shus-li, *adv* In a cautious manner with caut on warily heedfully circumspectly

cautiousness ka shus-nes, *n* Qual ty of being cautious caution

cavalcade kav al kād, *n* [Fr *cavalcade* It *cavalcata* fr L *c ballus*, a horse CAVALIER.] A procession of persons on horse back or mostly on horseback a series of riders in procession.

cavalier kav a-l r' *n* [Fr *ca alier* Sp *ca ll ro cavaliero* It *cavalie r* fr L. *caballus* a horse whence also Fr *cheval* and *cavalry* *ch valry cavalcade* &c *Chev alier* is a parallel f rm.] A horseman at armed horseman a knight a gay sprightly mil tary man a gentleman escorting a lady a beau a raised work situated within a bas tion —*a*. Gay warlike brave haughty disdainful, supercilious

cavalierly kav-a-ler li, *ade* In a cavalie ma ner haughtily arrogantly disdain fully

cavalry kav al ri, *n* [Fr *cavalerie cavall leri* fr It *ca ll ria*, fr *cavallo* L *caballus* a h rse CAVALIER. Chivalry is a parallel form.] A bo ly of troops mounted h rse m.] Here a collective term

cavass ca-vas ka-vas' *n* A Turki h police office a messenger an or derly

cavatina, kav a-tē na, *n* [It.] A mel l of short simple character and without a second part.

cave kāv *n* [Fr *cave* fr L. *cavus* hollow wh nce also *c rn cavern* and *cag*] A hollow place in th earth a cavern a den —*v t.* pr t & pp *ca d*, kā d ppr *ca in* kā ing To make hollow —*v i.* To dwel in a ca e —To ca e in to fall in and leave hollow as earth on the s de f a well or pit or the roof of a sub terranean passag

caveat kā ve-at, *n* [L. *caveat* let him beware fr *ca o* I take care.] A proces to stop proceedings in a court of law notice or caution a hint a warning a ad m n th n often in the phrase *to enter* or *pu in a ca eat* to gi e a w rd of caut on

cave-bear kāv'bār *n* A fossil bear which l ed in ca erns in later geologic and pre *historic times*

cave-dweller cave man kāv'dwel-er kā man, *n*. A name given to prehistoric men who dwelt in natural caves.

cavern kav'ern, *n* [L. *c verna* fr *cavus* h llow CAVE.] A deep holl w place in the earth a ca e

caverned kav'ernd, *a* Full of caverns forming a cavern inhabiting a cavern.

cavernous kav'ern us, *a* [L. *cavernosus*. Full of ca erns, or of cavities of the nature of a cav rn hollow

cavernulous ka-ver'nū lus, *a* [L. *caver n la*, dim of *caverna*, a cavern.] Full of little cavities

cavezon ka e-zon, *n* [Fr *cave n*, fr It *cavezzone* f *cavez-a*, a halter fr L. *caput* th head. CAPITAL.] A kind of nose band used in breaking horses.

caviare caviar ka-vi ār' *n* [Fr *cavi* Origin doubtful.] The roes of some large fish, as th sturgeon, salted and prepared in Russia for food.

cavicorn kav'i korn *a* [L. *cavus*, h llow and *cornu*, a horn.] Having holl w horns applied to ruminants, as the ox, antelope and goat, with persistent horns, consisting of a bony core and a horny sheath —*n* One of the above animals.

cavil kav'il, *v t* pret & pp *cavilled*, kav'ild ppr *cavill ng* ka il-l g [O Fr *caviller* to wrangle or ca l, fr L. *c villari* to ca l satirize, per fr *ca illa*, a quibble, trick shuffle.] To raise captious and fri volous ob jections to carp to find f ult w th insuffi cient reason frequently followed by *at* —*n*. A captious or fri volous objection the raising of captious objections

caviller kav'il-er *n* One who cavils.

cavity ka i-ti, *n*. [Fr *cavité*, fr L. *cavus* hollow CAVE.] A hollow place a hollow a void or empty space in a body an internal space unoccupied.

cavo-rilievo, ka'vō-rē-lē-ā'vō, *n* [It, hollow relief] A kind of relief in which the highest surface is only level with the plane of the original stone



Cavo rilievo—Philæ, Egypt

cavy, kā'vi, *n* [From a S American name] The name of certain S American animals, the most familiar being the guinea-pig

caw, ka, *i t* pret & pp *cawed*, hąd, ppr *cawing*, ka'ing [Imitative of the sound, comp Sc *I ae*, D *I aauw*, Dan *I aa*, a jackdaw] To cry like a crow, rook or raven —*n* The cry of the rook or crow

cay, kā, *n* [Sp *cayo*, a rock, a shoal, an islet] An islet, a range or reef of rocks sometimes written *key*

cayenne, kā-en', *n* [From Cayenne in S America] A pepper made from the seeds of different species of capsicum

cayman, caiman, kā'man, *n* [Guiana name] A name applied to the alligator of the West Indies and South America

cazique, ka-zēk', *n* Same as CACIQUE.

cease, sēs, *v t* pret & pp *ceased*, sēst, ppr *ceasing*, sēs'ing [Fr *cesser* (It *cessare*, Pg *cessar*, Sp *cesar*), fr L *cessare*, to cease, a freq fr *cedere*, *cessum*, to yield, to *cede* CEDE.] To stop moving, acting, or speaking, to leave off, to discontinue, to give over, to desist, to fail, to stop, to be at or come to an end, to become extinct —*v t* To put a stop to, to put an end to, to desist from

ceaseless, sēs'les, *a* Without ceasing, incessant, continual, perpetual, endless

ceaselessly, sēs'les-li, *adv* In a ceaseless manner, incessantly, perpetually

cebadilla ceyadilla, seb-a-dil'la, sev-a-dil'la, *n* The Spanish American name for the seeds of a plant used in medicine (*Asagræa officinalis*)

cedar, sē'der *n* [O Fr *cedre*, fr L *cedrus*, fr Gr *I edros*, a kind of juniper, of unknown origin] A large evergreen coniferous tree (*Cedrus libani*), valued for its timber, which is remarkable for its durability, and closely associated with Mount Lebanon, a tree allied to this, such as the deodar cedar of India, also a name of many trees more or less resembling the true cedar *The figure represents a celebrated cedar* —*a* Made of cedar, belonging to cedar



Cedar at Sion House, near London

cedarn sē'dern *a* [From *cedar* and *-en*] Pertaining to the cedar, made of cedar

cede, sēd, *i t* pret & pp *ceded*, sēd'ed, ppr *ceding*, sēd'ing [L *cedo*, *cessum*, I retire, yield, grant, give up, a word which appears also in *accede*, *concede*, *exceed*, *precede*, *recede*, *decease*, *abscess*, *antecedent*, *ancestor*, *predecessor*, *cease*, &c] To yield or give up, to relinquish, to surrender, to resign —*v i* To yield, to submit, to be transferred, to lapse

cedilla, sē-dil'la, *n* [Fr *cedille*, It *zediglia*, a dim of *zeta*, the name of *z* in Greek, it thus means 'little *z*' Formerly, in order to give *c* hard the sound of *s*, it was customary to write *cz*, thus *leczon*, for modern *leçon*, the *z* being latterly placed below] A mark placed under the letter *c* (thus *ç*), to show that it is to be sounded like *s*, as in *façade*

cedrate, cedrat, sē'drāt, sē'drat, *n* [Fr *cédrat*, fr L *citrus*, citron] A variety of the citron tree, also, the fruit of the tree

ceil, sēl, *v t* pret & pp *ceiled*, sēld, ppr *ceiling*, sēl'ing [O E *seile*, a canopy, fr Fr *ciel*, It *cielo*, a canopy, heaven, fr L *cælum*, heaven same root as Gr *Koilos*, hollow, and E *hollow*] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building to plaster the roof of internally, to cover with a ceiling

ceiling, sēl'ing, *n* [See prec.] The upper inside lining or surface of a room or building, usually covered with plaster

celadon, sel'a-don, *n* [From the name of the hero of a popular French romance] A soft, pale, sea-green colour

celandine, sel'an-dīn, *n* [O Fr *celidoine*, Fr *chélidoine*, fr L *chelidonium*, Gr *chelidonion*, swallow-wort, fr *chelidōn*, a swallow] A name given to two British plants, one belonging to the poppy family, the other a ranunculus, swallow-wort

celebrant, sel'ē-brant, *n* [L *celebrans*, ppr of *celebro* See next] One who celebrates, one who performs a public religious rite

celebrate sel'ē-brāt, *v t* pret & pp *celebrated*, sel'ē brāt-ed, ppr *celebrating*, sel'ē-brāt-ing [L *celebro*, *celebratum*, I celebrate, fr *celeber*, famous, frequented, populous] To distinguish or keep in honour by solemn rites, to perform with due rites, to solemnize, to praise, to extol, to commemorate, to proclaim or publish

celebrated, sel'ē-brāt-ed, *p a* Famous, renowned, illustrious

celebrater, sel'ē brā-ter, *n* One who celebrates

celebration, sel-ē-brā'shon, *n* The act of celebrating, commemoration performance with due rites and ceremonies

celebrity, se-leb'ri-ti, *n* [L *celebritas*] The condition of being celebrated, fame renown, distinction, eminence, a famous person

celerity sē ler'i-ti, *n* [L *celeritas*, fr *celer*, quick, speedy, swift] Speed, swiftness, quickness or rapidity of motion *Celerity* is generally applied to the motions or actions of living beings, *velocity* to inanimate objects

celery, sel'e-ri, *n* [Fr *celeri*, fr It *celeri*, fr Gr *selinon*, a kind of parsley] An umbelliferous plant cultivated for the table as a salad and culinary vegetable, and indigenous in some localities in England

celestial, sē les'ti-al, *a* [O Fr *celestial*, Fr *celestiel*, fr L *cælestis* fr *cælum*, heaven, whence also *ceiling*] Heavenly, belonging or relating to heaven, dwelling in heaven, belonging to the upper regions or visible heaven, supremely excellent or delightful —*Celestial Empire* China, so called because the first emperors are fabled to have been deities —*n* An inhabitant of heaven

celestially, sē-les'ti-al-li, *adv* In a celestial, heavenly, or transporting manner

Celestine sel es-tin, *n* *One of a religious order founded by pope *Celestine* V

celibacy, sel'i-ba-si *n* [L *cœlibatus* a single life celibacy fr *cœlebs*, unmarried Etymol uncertain] The unmarried state the state of being a celibate a single life

celibate sel'i bāt *n* [CELIBACY] The state of being unmarried, a person who intentionally remains unmarried a confirmed bachelor —*a* Unmarried, single

cell, sel, *n* [L *cella*, a cell, a small room, a hut, fr same root as *celare*, to hide, whence *concelare*, to conceal *Hole*, *hell*, and *hollow* are fr the same root] A small apartment, a room in a prison or convent, a small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage, a dependent religious house, a cave, a hut, a small cavity in an organic or other body, a small mass of protoplasm with a membranous envelope forming the structural unit in the tissues of animals and plants

cellar, sel'er, *n* [L *cellarium*, fr *cella*, a cell CELL] An apartment, usually underground, used for storage

cellarage, sel'er ąj *n* [*Cellar* and *-age*] Space for cellars, cellars, charge for cellar-room

cellarer, sel'er-er, *n* An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, a butler, a spirit-dealer

cellaret, sel la-ret', *n* [*Cellar* and *-et*] Lit a little cellar, a case of cabinet-work, for holding bottles of liquors

cellarman, sel'er-man, *n* A person who is employed in a wine-cellar, a cellarer; a butler

celled, seld, *a* Furnished with a cell or cells commonly in compounds, as *single-celled*

celliferous, sel lif'er us, *a* [L *cella*, and *fero* I bear] Bearing or producing cells

cellular, sel'ū ler, *a* [L *cellula*, dim of *cella*, a cell] Consisting of or containing cells

cellulares, sel-lū lā'rēz, *n pl* [CELLULAR] One of the divisions of the vegetable kingdom, consisting of cryptogams or flowerless plants the tissues of which are cellular

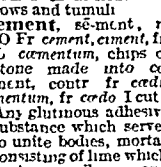
cellule, sel'lūl, *n* [L *cellula*, dim of *cella*, a cell] A little cell

celluloid, sel'lū-loid, *n* [*Cellulose* and *-oid* *cellulose* is used in making it] An artificial substance, used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, &c.

cellulose, celluline, sel'lū lōs, sel'lū-lin, *n* [CELLULE] The substance of which the permanent cell membranes of plants are always composed.

Celt, selt, *n* [L *Celtæ*, Gr *Keltoi*, *Keltai*] One of a race inhabiting Western Europe, the Celts now speaking distinctive languages being the Bretons, Welsh, Highlanders, and a portion of the Irish (Frequently written *Kelt*)—**Celtic**, selt'ik, *a* Pertaining to the Celts —*n* The language of the Celts —**Celticism**, sel'ti sizm, *n* The manners and customs of the Celts, a Celtic expression or mode of expression

celt, selt, *n* [L *celtis*, *celtes*, a chisel, a celt] A cutting instrument of stone or metal found in ancient barrows and tumuli



Celts

cement, sē-ment', *n* [O Fr *cement*, *ciment*, fr L *cæmentum*, chips of stone made into cement, contr fr *cædimentum*, fr *cædo* I cut] Any glutinous adhesive substance which serves to unite bodies, mortar consisting of lime which contains silica and therefore sets quickly, bond of union, that *which unites firmly* —*v t* pret & pp *cemented*, sē ment'ed ppr *cementing* sē-ment'ing To unite by the use of cement, or other cohesive substance, to unite *firmly or closely* —*v i* To unite or become solid, to unite and cohere

cementation, sē ment-ā'shon, *n* The act of cementing the conversion of iron into steel by heating the iron in a mass of ground charcoal

cementitious, sē-men ti'shi us, *a* Pertaining to cement, of the nature of cement

cemetery, se'mi te-ri *n* [L *cœmeterium* a burying place fr Gr *koimētērion* a sleeping-place afterwards a burying place, fr *koimaō*, I put to sleep] A burial place, a graveyard.

cenobite se'nō-bīt, *n* [L. *cenobita*, fr Gr *koinobios*, living in common, fr *koinos* common + *bios* life.] One of a religious order living in common, or in community.

cenobitic cenobitical sen-ō-bi'tik, sen-ō-bi'tik-al, *a* Living in community as members belonging to a convent.

cenobitism sen-ō-bī'tizm, *n* The principles or practice of cenobites.

cenotaph sen'ō-taf, *n* [Fr *cenotaphe* fr Gr *kenotaphion*—*kenos*, empty and *taphos* a tomb.] A sepulchral monument erected to a person who is buried elsewhere.

cense sens, *vt* pret. & pp *censed*, sensing pp *censing* [fr *encenser* IN CENSE.] To perfume with incense.

censer sen'sėr *n* [O Fr *censier* a shortened form of *encensier* a censer (CENSE.)] A vase or pan in which incense is burned a thurible.

censor sen'sor *n.* [L. *censor* fr *censeo censum*, I value enrol, tax.] One of two magistrates in ancient Rome who drew up a register of the citizens, and kept watch over their morals one empowered to examine pamphlets, newspapers, books, &c before they are published and to see that they contain nothing offensive to religion or who censures, blames, or reproves.

censorial sen-sō'ri-al. [L *censorius*. See prec.] Belonging to a censor.

censorious sen-sō'ri-us, *a* [L *censorius*, F *censorieux* See prec.] Addicted to censure prone to find fault captious severe implying or expressing censure.

censoriously sen-sō'ri-us-li, *adv* In a censorious manner.

censoriousness sen-sō'ri-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being censorious.

censorship sen'sėr-ship, *n* The office or dignity of a censor the period of his office.

censurable sen'shur-a-bl, *a* Worthy of censure blamable faulty culpable.

censurableness sen'shur-a-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being censurable fitness to be censured, blamableness.

censurably sen'shur-a-bli, *adv* In a censurable manner.

censure sen'shūr *n* [Fr *censure* fr L. *censura*, an opinion or judgment, fr *censeo*, I judge I estimate, whence *censor censum*.] Originally a judgment or opinion now an unfavourable or severe judgment act of blaming or finding fault blame reproof condemnation reproach reprehension animadversion—*vt* pret. & pp *censured* sen'shūrd ppr *censuring* sen'shūring To judge unfavourably of to blame to condemn to reprehend.

census sen'sus, *n.* [L. a register or statement of the particulars of a person's property for taxation purposes, fr *censeo* I register assess, whence *censor*.] An enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country taken by order of the legislature any official enumeration or registration.

cent. sent, *n* [L. *cent* m, a hundred.] A hundredth in America and many countries a coin the hundredth part of a dollar—*Per cent*, a certain rate by the hundred.

centage sen'tāj, *n* [*Cent* and *-age*.] Rate by the cent or hundred.

cental sen'tal, *n.* [From L. *cent* m, a hundred.] A weight of 100 lbs.—*a.* Estimating to or consisting of a hundred reckoned or proceeding by the hundred.

centaur sen'tar *n* [L. *centaurus*, fr Gr *kentauros* of doubtful origin.] A fabulous being, half man and half horse the name given to a constellation in the southern hemisphere.—**centaurian** sen-tā'ri-an *a.* Pertaining to a centaur.

centaury sen'tā-ri, *n* [L. *centaurea*, Gr *kentaureion*, after the *centaur* Chiron, because said to have cured a wound in his foot.] The popular name of various plants, common centaury being an annual herb of the gentian family (genus *Erythræa*) in high repute among the old herbalists.

centenarian. sen-te-nā'ri-an *n.* [see next.] A person a hundred years old or upwards.

centenary sen'ten-a-ri, *a.* [L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred, fr *centum*, a hundred.] Relating to a hundred consisting of a hundred years.—*n.* The period of a hundred years a century the commemoration of an event which occurred a hundred years before.

centennial sen-ten'ni-al, *a* [From L. *centum* a hundred, and *annus* a year.] Consisting of or lasting a hundred years happening every hundred years.—**centennially**, sen-ten'ni-al-li, *adv* Once in every hundred years.

center See CENTRE.

centering sen'ter-ing, *n* [From Fr *cintre* centering an arch, fr L. *cingere, cinctum* to gird, whence *cinct*.] The framing of timber by which an arch is supported during its erection.

centesimal. sen-tes'i-mal *a* [L. *centesimus* hundredth, fr *centum*, a hundred.] The hundredth.—*n* The hundredth part of anything.

centifolious sen-ti-fō'li-us *a* [L. *centifolius*—*centum*, a hundred, *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves.

centigrade sen'ti-grād, *a* [L. *centum* a hundred, and *gradus* a step or degree. GRADE.] Divided into a hundred degrees, as the scale of the thermometer which divides the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water into 100 degrees.

centime sen'tēm sän'tim, *n* [Fr fr L. *centum*, a hundred.] The hundredth part of a franc.

centimetre sen'ti-mē'tėr or sän'ti-mā'tėr *n* [Fr *centimetre* fr L. *centum*, a hundred, and Gr *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, the hundredth part of a metre rather more than 39 of an inch.

centipedal sen-tip'e-dal *a* [CENTIPEDE.] Consisting of a hundred metrical or other feet.

centipede sen'ti-pēd, *n.* [L. *centipeda—centum*, a hundred and *pes pedis*, a foot.] A creature which has a hundred feet a worm-like or vermicular animal of the class Myriapoda having a great number of feet.

centner sent'ner *n* [O Fr L. *centenarius*, fr *centum*, a hundred.] A name in Germany for a weight nearly equivalent to a hundredweight.

cento sen'tō, *n* pl. **centos** sen'tōz [L., a patchwork, a cento.] A composition, literary musical, from pieces selected from different authors or composers.—**centoist** sen'tō-ist *n* One who composes a cento.—**centonical** sen-ton'i-kal, **centonist** sen'tō-nist, sen-tō'nizm, *n.* The act of constructing centos.

central sen'tral, *a* [L. *centralis* fr *centrum* centre.] Relating to the centre placed in the centre remote constituting or containing the centre originating or proceeding from the centre.

centralism sen'tral-izm, *n* [*Central* and *-ism*.] Quality of being central the combination of several parts into one whole centralism.

centrality sen-tral'i-ti, *n.* [*Central* and *-ity*.] State of being central.

centralization sen'tral-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of centralizing.

centralize sen'tral-īz, *vt* pret. & pp *centralized*, sen'tral-īzd ppr *centralizing* sen'tral-īz-ing [*Central* and *-ize* = Fr *centraliser*.] To render central to bring to a centre or within a small compass, to draw to a centre to concentrate to locate at one place often applied to the transfer of local administration to a central authority.

centrally sen'tral-li, *adv* In a central manner.

centre center sen'tėr *n.* [Fr *centre*, fr L. *centrum*, Gr *kentron*, a prick or point, fr *kenteo* I prick.] The middle point of anything that point of any figure or solid which is equally distant from the extremities that point in a circle or sphere which is equally distant from all points of the circumference the middle point of a sphere, globe, or circle the middle or central part or object a point of concentration or the nucleus around which or into which things are collected the part of a target next the bull's-eye.—*Centre of gravity* the point of a body about which all its parts exactly balance each other and which being supported the whole body will remain at rest in any position.—*Centre of magnitude*, that point in a body which is equally distant from all the similar external parts of it. In the regular solids this point coincides with the centre of gravity.—*Centre of motion*, the point which remains at rest while all the other parts of a body move round it.—*Centre of oscillation*, the point of a body suspended, at which, if all the matter were concentrated, the oscillations would be performed in the same time.—*vt* pret. & pp *centred*, sen'terd ppr *centring* sen'ter-ing To place or fix on a centre or central point to collect to a point.—*vi.* To be collected to a centre or middle point to be placed as in a centre to have a centre.

centre bit, sen'ter-bit, *n* A carpenter's tool for boring large circular holes, which turns on an axis or central point when in operation.

centre board sen'ter-bōrd, *n* A sort of movable keel, used especially in American yachts, capable of being raised and lowered through a slot in the bottom of the craft.

centre piece sen'ter-pēs, *n* An ornament intended to be placed in the middle or centre of something as of a table.

centric centrical sen'trik, sen'trik-al, *a* Placed in the centre or middle central mid'dl.

centrically sen'trik-al-li, *adv* In a central position centrally.

centricity sen-tris'i-ti, *n* [*Centric* and *-ity*.] State of being centrical.

centrifugal sen-trif'ū-gal *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre, and *fugio* I fly.] Tending to recede from a centre acting by or depending on centrifugal force or action *bot* expanding first at the summit, and late at the base, as an inflorescence.—*Centrifugal forces* that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve tend to fly off at any point of their motion.

centrifuge sen'tri-fūj, *n.* [See prec.] A centrifugal machine a machine for separating the lighter from the heavier portions of a fluid mass by centrifugal force.

centripetal, sen-trip'e-tal, *a* [L. *centrum* centre, and *peto* I seek.] Tending toward the centre progressing by changes from the extern of an object to its centre *bot.* expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit.—Centripetal forces is that force which draws a body towards a centre.

centrobaric sen-trō-bar'ik *a* [Gr *kentron*, the centre and *baros*, weight.] Relating to the centre of gravity or method of finding it.

centuple sen'tū-pl, *a.* [L. *centuplex—centum* a hundred, and term. as in *double triple*.] Multiplied or increased a hundred fold.—*vt* pret. & pp *centupled*, sen'tū-pld ppr *centupling* sen'tū-pling To multiply a hundred fold.

centuplicate sen-tū'pli-kāt, *vt* pret. & pp *centuplicated* sen-tū'pli-kāt-ed ppr *centuplicating* sen-tū'pli-kāt-ing [L. *centuplico*—*centum* a hundred, and *plico*, I fold. PLY.] To make a hundred fold to repeat a hundred times.

centurial sen-tū'ri-al, *a* [*Centuriatus*, CENTURY.] Relating to a century occurring once a century.

centurion sen-tū'ri-on, *n* [L. *centurio* fr *centum*, hundred.] Among the Romans, a military officer put over a hundred men.

century sen'tū-ri, *n.* [L. *centuria*, a hundred things, a company of a hundred men, fr *centum*, a hundred.] An aggregate of a hundred, a hundred of anything the period of a hundred years.

ceorl kyorl, *n* [A. Sax. whence *churl*.] A freeman of the lowest rank in early England.

cephalalgic sef-al-al'jik, *a.* Relating to cephalalgy or headache.—*n.* A medicine for the headache.

cephalalgy, sef'al al ji, *n* [Gr *lephalal-gia—lephalē*, the head, and *algos*, pain] Headache

cephalaspis, sef-al as'pis, *n* [Gr *lephalē*, the head, and *aspis*, a shield] A fossil fish with a large head, resembling a saddler's knife in shape

cephalate, sef-al āt', *a* [Gr *lephalē*, the head] Having a distinct head, as certain molluscs

cephalic, se-fal'ik, *a* [Gr *lephalikos*, fr *lephalē*, the head.] Pertaining to the head, acting remedially on the head or for headache —Cephalic index, a number denoting the ratio of the diameter of the skull from side to side to that from front to back

cephalitis, sef-al-ī'tis, *n* [Gr *lephalē*, head, and *-itis*] Inflammation of the brain

cephaloid, sef'al-oid, *a* [Gr *lephalē*, head, and *-oid*] Shaped like the head

cephalopod, sef'al-ō-pod, *n* [Gr *lephalē*, a head, and *pous, podos* a foot] Any member of the class Cephalopoda, a class of the mollusca, including the cuttle fishes, squids ammonites, &c

cephalo-thorax, sef'al ō thō'raks, *n* [Gr *lephalē*, the head, and *thōrax*, the thorax.] The anterior division of the body in crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, &c, consisting of the head and thorax combined

cephalotomy, sef-al-ot'o mi, *n* [Gr *lephalē*, the head, and *tomē*, a cutting] The dissection or opening of the head

ceraceous, sē-rā'shus *a* [From L *cera*, wax, and *-aceous*] Wax like, partaking of the nature of wax

ceramic, se-ram'ik, *a* [Gr *keramikos*, fr *keramos* potter's-clay, a piece of pottery] Pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware

cerastes, se-ras'tēz, *n* [Gr *lerastēs, fr leras*, a horn] A horned serpent, the horned viper of N Africa

cerate, sē'rāt, *n* [L *ceratum*, a cerate, fr *cera*, wax] A thick ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients

ceratitis, ser-a-tī'tis KERATITIS

ceratodus se-rat'o-dus *n* [Gr *leras leratos* horn, and *odous*, tooth] A fish of Australia, one of the few that have lungs

ceratose ser'a-tōz, *a* [Gr *leras, leratos*, a horn] Like horn, horny

ceraunite, se-ra'nīt, *n* [Gr *leraunos*, thunder] A thunder stone a belemnite

Cerberus, ser'ber-us, *n* [L] The three headed watch-dog of the infernal regions, any watchful and dreaded guardian —**Cerberean, Cerberian** ser bē'rē an, ser-bē'ri an *a* Relating to Cerberus

cercarian, ser-kā'ri an, *n* [Gr *lerkos*, a tail] A kind of parasitic worm or fluke in one of its stages when it has a tadpole form

cere, sēr, *n* [L *cera*, wax.] The naked wax-like skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds —*v t* pret & pp *cered*, sēr'd ppr *cering*, sēr'ing To wax or cover with wax

cereal sē'rē al *a* [L *cerealis, fr Ceres* the ancient goddess of corn and agriculture] Pertaining to corn or edible grain, as wheat, rye &c —*n* A grain plant, such as wheat, oats, barley, &c

cerebellar, se-rē bel'er, *a* Relating to the cerebellum

cerebellum se-rē-bel'lum, *n* [L, dim *of cerebrum*, the brain] The little brain that portion of the brain which is posterior to and underlies the great cerebral mass or cerebrum [See fig at BRAIN]

cerebral, se'rē-bral *a* [From L *cerebrum* the brain] Pertaining to the brain —Cerebral letters in *phil* certain consonants in the Sanskrit alphabet

cerebralism se'rē bral izm, *n* [CEREBRUM] The theory that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain.

cerebration, se rē-brā'shon, *n* [CEREBRUM] I xertion or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious

cerebriform, se-reb ri form, *a* Brain-shaped.

cerebrin, cerebrine, se'rē-brin, *n* [CEREBRUM] A name given to several substances obtained chemically from the brain

cerebritis, se-rē-brī'tis, *n* [L *cerebrum*, brain, and *-itis*] Inflammation of the brain

cerebro-spinal, se-rē'brō-spī"nal, *a* Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord together, consisting in the brain and spinal cord.

cerebrum, se'rē-brum, *n* [L *cerebrum*, the brain, akin to Gr *kara*, the head] The superior and chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull BRAIN

cerecloth, cerement, sēr'kloth, sēr'ment *n* [L *cera*, wax] Cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are enfolded when embalmed, hence, *pl* grave-clothes

ceremonial, se-rē-mō'ni-al, *a* [L *cæremonialis* CEREMONY] Relating to ceremony, or to religious rites and observances, ritual.—*n* Sacred rite or observance, outward form, a system of established rules and ceremonies, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes, a formality or formal observance

ceremonially se-rē-mō'ni-al h, *adv* In a ceremonial or formal manner

ceremonious, se-rē-mō'ni-us, *a* [L *cæremoniosus*] Full of ceremony, formally civil, formal, exact, precise, too observant of forms

ceremoniously, se-rē-mō'ni-us-li, *adv* In a ceremonious manner

ceremoniousness, se rē-mō'ni us-nes, *n* Quality of being ceremonious, great formality in manners

ceremony, se'rē-mo ni, *n* [Fr *cérémonie*, fr L *cærimonia*, a rite or ceremony, veneration, sanctity Origin doubtful] A religious or other rite or observance, a solemnity, outward rite, settled external form in religion, established forms or rules for regulating social or civil intercourse, form, observance, formality

cereous sē'rē-us, *a* [L *cereus*, fr *cera*, wax.] Waxen, like wax

Cerens sē'rē-us, *n* [L *cereus*, waxen, fr *cera* wax, from the appearance of the flowers] A genus of cactuses with beautiful flowers

ceriph ser'if, *n* [Origin unknown] One of the fine lines of a type for printing, especially a fine cross line at the top or bottom, as of I

cerise, se-rēz', *n* [Fr, a cherry] Cherry-colour —*a* Of the colour of cerise, cherry-coloured

cerite, sē'rīt, *n* [CERIUM] A rare mineral of a pale rose-red colour, from which cerium was first obtained

cerium, sē'ri um, *a* [From the planet *Ceres*, discovered a year or two before] A rare metal, of a colour between that of iron and that of lead, specific gravity 5 5

cerograph, sē'rō graf, *n* [L *cera*, wax, and Gr *graphō*, I write] A writing or engraving on wax a printing in wax-colours, an encaustic painting —**cerography**, sē-rog'ra fi, *n* The act of writing or engraving on wax the art of painting in wax-colours, encaustic painting

ceroon, se ron', *n* SEROON

ceroplastic, sē-rō-plas'tik, *a* [Gr *Keros*, wax and *plastikē (technē)*, the art of the modeller or carver] Pertaining to the art of modelling in wax, modelled in wax.—**ceroplastics ceroplasty**, sē'rō plas-tiks, sē rō-plas-ti, *n* The art of modelling or of forming models in wax, a collection of wax figures

certain, sēr'tēn, *a* [Fr *certain*, as if fr a L adjective *certanus* formed fr *certus* certain by adding suffix *-anus* *Certus* is a participial form *fr cerno, cretum*, I distinguish as in discern CERTIFY] Sure undoubtedly true, undoubtedly existing, or impending, undeniable, firmly fixed, settled, decided, to be counted or depended on unfailing infallible, assured in mind, particular, not specifically named but left indefinite, some or one

certainly, sēr'tēn li *adv* In a manner that is certain, without doubt or question in truth and fact, without fail, assuredly, surely, unquestionably, with certainty

certainness, sēr'tēn nes, *n* The state of being certain, certainty

certainty, sēr'tēn ti *n* [*Certain* and *-ty* =O Fr *certainete*] The fact of being certain, a fixed or real state, truth fact, exemption from doubt or from failure, full assurance, regularity, settled state

certes, sēr'tēz, *adv* [O Fr *certes*, fr L *a certis*, from certain things, certainly] Certainly, in truth, verily

certificate, ser-tif'i-kāt, *n* [Fr *certificat* a certificate, fr L L *certificatum* CERTIFY] A written testimony properly authenticated a credential a legally authenticated voucher or testimony of certain facts, sometimes a kind of license —*v t* pret & pp *certificated* ser tif'i-kāt-ed, ppr *certificating*, ser-tif'i-kāt-ing To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination to attest or certify by certificate

certification, ser'ti fi-kā"shon, *n* The act of certifying

certifier, ser'ti fī-er, *n* One who certifies or assures

certify, ser'ti-fī, *t t* pret & pp *certified*, ser'ti fid, ppr *certifying*, ser'ti fī-ing [Fr *certifier*, fr L L *certifico*, I certify—L *certus* certain, and *facio* I make] To cause to be known with certainty, to make known, to establish, to give certain information to or *of*, to assure, to attest, to testify to in writing

certiorari, ser'shi-ō-rā"rī, *n* [Lat. to be informed of, L L *certioro*, I inform fr L *certior*, compar of *certus*, certain] In *law*, a writ to call up the records of an inferior court or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in a superior court

certitude, ser'ti tūd *n* [L L *certitudo*, fr *certus*, certain] Certainty

cerulean, sē-rū'lē an, *a* [L *cæruleus*, azure, sky-coloured, for *cæluleus*, sky-coloured, fr *cælum*, the sky CELESTIAL] Sky-coloured azure blue

cerulein, sē rū'lē in *n* [See prec] An intensely blue chemical substance, a blue pigment

cerumen, sē-rū'men, *n* [L L *cerumen*, fr L *cera* wax] The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear —**ceruminous**, sē rū'min-us, *a* Relating to or containing cerumen.

ceruse sē'rūs, [Fr *cerusse*, fr L *cerussa* white-lead, fr *cera*, wax] White lead, a cosmetic prepared from white lead.

cerusite, cerussite sē'rū-sīt, sē rus'īt, *n* [CERUSE] A native carbonate of lead, a common lead-ore

cervical, ser vi kal, ser-vī'al, *a* [From L *cervix, cervicis*, the neck] Belonging to the neck

cervine, ser'vin, *a* [L *cervinus*, fr *cervus*, a stag or deer, akin to Gr *Ieras*, a horn 'the horned animal'] Pertaining to deer, or to animals of the genus Cervus

Cesarean See CÆSAREAN

Cesarewitch, sē zar'e-rich, *n* Same as *Czarowitz*

cespitose, cespitous ses'pi tōs ses'pi tus, *a* [L *cespes, cespitis*, turf] Pertaining to turf, turfy *bot* growing in tufts

cess, ses, *n* [Shortened and corrupted fr *assess*] A rate or tax.—*v t* pret & pp *cessed*, sest ppr *cessing*, ses'sing To rate, or impose a tax on

cessation, ses-ā'shon *n* [L *cessatio*, fr *cesso* I cease CEASE] A stoppage, a discontinuing of any action or motion a ceasing or desisting, intermission, stop, rest a truce

cession, se'shon, *n* [L *cessio, cessionis* fr. *cedo, cessum*, I yield CEDE] Act of yielding or giving way, the yielding up or handing over of anything, such as territory or rights, to another, surrender resignation

cessionary, se'shon a ri, *a* [*Cession* and *-ary*] Giving up, yielding

cesspool, ses'pol *n* [The better spelling seems to be *sess pool* the word being probably fr prov *sess mux*, a mess, filth, Gael *seas* filth, or the *n* may be some connection

with L. *sedere*, *sessum*, I sit, I settle, as a place where sediment or lees] A cavity, excavation, or sunk chamber where the sediment and solid matter of sewage conveyed in drains may be retained.

cestoid ses'toid, *a.* [L. *cestus*, a girdle, from the S shape] A term used to characterize certain intestinal worms, such as the tapeworm. **cestoidean** ses-toi'dē-an, *a.* Applied to the cestoid worms.

cestracion ses-trā'shon, *n.* [L. *cestra*, a kind of fish, and *ak* a prickle] A kind of shark found on the coast of Australia.

cestus ses'tus, *n.* [L. *cestus*, -*a*, -*um*, stitched, embroidered. In second sense may be from L. *cestus*, -*ūs*, girdle] The girdle of Venus, or marriage girdle among the Greeks and Romans. A kind of loaded glove of strong leather, sometimes with lead or iron, which was buckled fastened on the hands and arms by means of bonds.



cesura, **cesure**, *n.* See CÆSURA.

Cetacea, *n.* sē-tā'shē-a, *n. pl.* [L. *cetus*, *ketos*, any large sea-monster or whale] An order of marine mammals comprising the whales and dolphins.

cetacean sē-tā'shan, *n.* An animal of the order Cetacea.

cetaceous, *a.* sē-tā'shus, *a.* [Cetacea, and L. *-aceus*, pertaining] Pertaining to fishes of the whale kind.

cetology sē-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ketos*, whale, *logos* discourse] The description and natural history of cetaceous animals.

ceylonite, **ceylanite** sē'lon-īt, *n.* Same as *Ceylanite*.

Chablis, shab-lē', *n.* A celebrated white French wine, so called from the town of that name.

chabouk, **chabuk** ha-buk', *n.* [Per.] A whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

chacma, hak'ma, *n.* A baboon found in South Africa.

chaco, shak'ō, *n.* See CHACO.

chafe chāf, *v.t.* & *pp.* *chafed*, chafting, *pp.* *chafing*, *n.* [O.F. *chaufer*, *chaufer*, to warm, L. *calefacere*, to warm, *calere* to grow warm, and *facere*, to make, akin *calidus*, hot, *calor*, heat] To make warm by rubbing, from part of the body; hence, by rubbing to fret and wear by rubbing, as a rope; to make angry; to cause to fret, gall, or irritate.—*v.i.* To be heated or heated by rage; to fret; to be fretted, galled, or worn by friction.—*n.* A state of being angry or annoyed; a heat; fret; a fretting.

chafer chā'fer, *n.* [A.Sax. *ceafor*, *ceafer*, *cefer*, a chafer, D. *kever*, G. *käfer*, a beetle supposed to be from a root meaning to gnaw] A name of certain beetles, especially such as eat roots, leaves, and young shoots.

chafer chā'fer, *n.* One who or that which chafes; a heating-dish.

chaff chaf, *n.* [A.Sax. *ceaf*, Sc. *caff*, D. and L.G. *kaf*, Dan. *kaf*, akin O.H.G. *chevera*, a husk] The husk of corn and grasses; refuse; anything worthless; mat.

chaff chaf, *v.* and *t.* pret. & pp. *chaffed*, chaft; *pp.* *chaffing*, hafting] [From probably a corruption of *chafe*] To irritate; to worry.—To assail with sarcastic banter; to rallery; to banter to make game of. [Colloq.]—*n.* Irritating sarcasm; raillery.

chaffer chaf'er, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *chaffered*, chaffering, *ppr.* *chaffering*, chaffering, *n.* [L. *to fare*, *to offer*] To bargain, to barter, to haggle; to discuss the terms of a bargain; to bandy words.—*n.* Bargaining; haggling.

chaffer chaf'er, *n.* One who chaffers.

chaffinch chaf'finch, *n.* [Said to be from its picking corn from the *chaff*, but comp. *A. chaffinch* the name of a British bird, from its cry] A common British finch, *Fringilla coelebs*, whose loud song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer.

chaffy chaf'i, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light; frothy; worthless.

chafing dish chāf'ing dish, *n.* [From the verb *to chafe*] A dish to hold coals for heating anything; also a portable grate for coals.

chagrin sha-grin', *n.* [Fr. *chagrin*, ill humour, chagrin, sad, to be sad, from *chagrin*, sharp, which, from being used to rub wood, came to be applied as a type of grinding, gnawing care] Ill humour; care; anxiety; peevishness; ill humour; vexation; mortification; fretfulness.—*v.t.* pret. & *pp.* *chagrined*, chagrining, *ppr.* *chagrining*, chagrining] To cause ill humour in; to vex; to mortify.

chain chān, *n.* [Fr. *chaine*, O.Fr. *chaeine*, *cadene*, L. *catena*, a chain, connection] A series of links or rings, usually of metal, connected, fitted into one another, which, when severally formed, link together, forming a long flexible band of rings, used for various purposes, as for fastening, binding, or connecting; anything to fasten, bind, or connect with; a bond; to restrain; to confine; to bind.—*v.t.* To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain; to confine; to restrain.

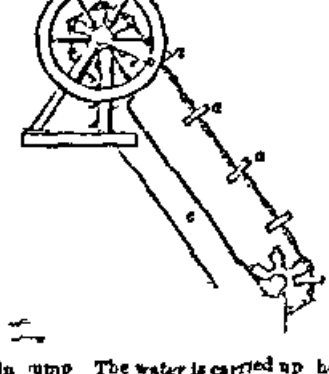
chain bridge chān'brij, *n.* A kind of suspension bridge in which roadway is supported by iron chains.

chain-cable chān'kā'bl, *n.* A cable composed of iron links.

chain-gang chān'gang, *n.* A gang of convicts chained together.

chain pier chān'pēr, *n.* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension bridge.

chain pump chān'pump, *n.* A pump consisting of an endless chain equipped



Chain Pump. The water is carried up by the buckets *a a a*.

with a series of buckets, valves, or discs, and passing round two wheels or drums, one of them in the water.

chain-shot chān'shot, *n.* Two cannon-balls or half balls connected by a chain or partly much used in naval warfare for carrying away rigging.

chain-stitch, **chain work** chān'stich, chān'wėrk, *n.* Sewing or ornamenting of threads or cords linked together in the form of a chain; also a kind of machine-sewing.

chair chār, *n.* [Fr. *chaire*, O.Fr. *chaere*, *chaiere*, L. *cathedra*, a seat, Gr. KATHEDRA. *Chaise* is a corruption of *chair*.] A movable seat, with a back, for one person; a seat of office of justice, or of authority; the seat of a professor or other teacher; a professorship; the seat of the president of a meeting; an assembly; the dignity of chairman; a sedan; a sort of chaise; the iron block which supports the rails on a railway.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *chaired*, chairing, *ppr.* *chairing*, chairing] To place or carry on a chair; to carry by lifting in a chair in triumph.

chairman, chār'man, *n.* The presiding officer of an assembly; a person elected to preside at a public meeting; a person who has the right to preside at meetings of a certain corporate or other bodies; a presiding; one who carries a sedan-chair.

chairmanship chār'man-ship, *n.* The office of a chairman.

chaise shāz, *n.* [Fr. *chaise*, a form of *chaire* (CHAIR)] A light carriage for pleasure ranging, usually furnished with a hood, and a light body for one or two persons, open or enclosed; three.

chalcedonic kal-sed-on'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or like chalcedony.

chalcedony kal-sed'ō-ni, *n.* [Doubtful; perhaps from *Chalcedon*, an ancient Greek town] A variety of quartz, having a waxlike lustre, which is translucent, and used by lapidaries.

chalcedonyx, kal-sed'ō-niks, [From *chalcedony* and *onyx*] A variety of agate in which white and gray layers alternate.

chalcographer, **chalcographist** kal-kog'ra-fer, kal-kog'ra-fist, *n.* An artist in chalcography; an engraver on brass or copper.

chalcography kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *chalkos*, brass or copper, and *graphein*, to engrave] The act or art of engraving on brass or copper.

Chaldaic, **Chaldean**, **Chaldee** kal-dā'ik, kal-dē'an, kal-dē', *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea or Chaldeans, and to their language.—*n.* The language of the Chaldeans, Aramaic.

chalder chal'der, *n.* [Same as *chaldron*] A Scotch dry measure for grain consisting of 16 bolls, or nearly 8 quarters.

chaldron chal'drom, *n.* [Same as *cauldron*] A measure of coals, containing 36 bushels, or 25½ cwts.

chalet shal'ā, *n.* [Fr. properly a Swiss word] A cottage of the herdsmen and peasants in Switzerland; a small dwelling.

chalice chal'is, *n.* [Fr. *calice*, L. *calix*, *calicis*, a cup or goblet] A drinking cup or bowl; a cup used in the Lord's supper.

chalk chak, *n.* [A.Sax. *cealc*, *cealic*, Sw. Dan. and Icel. *kalk*, L.G. *kalk*, from L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime] A well known white or nearly white earthy limestone often containing fossil remains and mountain masses; a preparation of this for writing on blackboards and many other substances used for writing and drawing. Black chalk, a soft variety of slate. Red chalk, a name for ruddle. French chalk, tale or soapstone.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *chalked*, chalking, *ppr.* *chalking*, chalking] To rub or mark with chalk; to race on a course of play, as if with chalk (which see).

chalkiness chā'ki-nes, *n.* The state of being chalky.

chalk stones chak'stonz, *n. pl.* Concretions often occurring in the joints of persons very much affected by the gout.

chalky chak'i, *a.* Resembling, containing, or consisting of or containing chalk.

challenge chal'enj, *v.t.* [O.F. *chalenge*, *calenge*, *calonge*, &c., claim, accusation, dispute, from L. *calumnia*, a false accusation, a calumny. *Calumny* is thus the same word. A. summon one or invite on to fight, or engage in a contest, especially by a duel; to call or invite by letter or message; to invite to a contest; to call in question; to take exception to; to object to; to demand; to claim as due; to demand as a right; to call in question; to object to; to demand; to remove at once from a jury.

challengeable, chal'lenj-a bl, *a* That may be challenged.
challenger, chal'lenj-er, *n* One who challenges, an objector
chalybeate, ka-lib'ē-āt, *a* [From L. *chalybs*, fr Gr *chalyps*, *chalybos*, steel.] Impregnated with particles of iron applied to water containing iron in solution.——*n.* Any water or other liquor into which iron enters.
chalybite, kal'i-bīt, *n* [Gr *chalyps*, *chalybos*, steel, and *-ite*.] An important iron ore occurring abundantly in connection with the carboniferous system
Cham, kam, *n* The sovereign prince of Tartary now written *Khan*
chamade, sha mad, *n* [Fr, fr It *chiamata*, a calling, *chiamare*, to call, from L *clamare*, to call=E *claim*.] The beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley
chameleon See CHAMELEON
chamber, chām'ber, *n* [Fr *chambre* fr L *camera*, fr Gr *kamara*, a vault, a vaulted chamber, fr a root *kam* or *cam*, signifying crooked, bent, curved.] An apartment in a dwelling house, any apartment or room, a private apartment, a bedroom, a room in which certain business is transacted, a hall of justice or legislation a legislative body, a regularly constituted body of men of various kinds a hollow or cavity in something of definite form and use *pl* a set of rooms in definite occupancy in a building ——*v t* pret. & pp *chambered*, chām'berd, ppr *chambering*, chām'ber ing To reside in or occupy as a chamber, to indulge in wantonness†
chamber-counsel, chām'ber koun sel, *n* A barrister or counsellor who gives his opinion privately
chambered, chām'berd, *a* Having chambers, cells, or compartments
chamberer, chām'ber er, *n* One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness, a gallant
chamberlain, chām'ber lān, *n* [O Fr *chamberlain*, *chamberlen*, fr O H G *chamarling*, *chamarline*—*chamar*, chamber (fr the L *camera*), and suffix *ling* CHAMBER] One who has charge of the private chambers or apartments of a monarch or noble an officer of state connected with a royal household or some state department a city officer who keeps the public accounts, the steward or estate manager for a great nobleman
chamberlainship, chām'ber lān ship, *n* The office of a chamberlain
chamber-maid, chām'ber mād, *n* A female servant who has the care of chambers or bedrooms
chamber-pot, chām'ber pot, *n* A vessel for containing slops, used in bedrooms
chamber-practice, chām'ber prak tis *n* The practice of barristers, advocates, or counsellors at law, who give their opinions in private at their chambers
Chambertin, shan ber tan, *n* A superior sort of red Burgundy wine, named after the place where it is made
chameleon, ka mē'lē-on, *n* [L *chamæleon*, Gr *chamaileōn*, lit a ground lion, fr



Chameleon (Chamæleo africanus)

chamai on the ground, and *leōn* a lion] An insect eating species of lizard distinguished for its sudden and great changes of colour having a naked body, a prehensile tail, and four feet suited for grasping branches, fabled to live on air
chamfer, cham'fer, *n* [Fr *chanfrein* a chamfer, of unknown origin.] A small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material, a bevel or slope, a bevelled corner or edge ——*v t* pret & pp *chamfered*, cham'ferd, ppr *chamfering*, cham'fer ing To cut a chamfer in or on, to cut so as to form a bevel
chamfron, cham'fron, *n* [O Fr *chanfrein*, *chamfrein*, perhaps fr *champ*, field, battle field, and *frein*, L *frenum*, a bridle] The defensive armour for the fore part of the head of a war horse
chamois, sham'i, sham'wȧ, or sha'moi, *n* [Fr] A species of goat like antelope inhabiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and Western Asia, a kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil.
chamomile, ka'mō-mīl See CAMOMILE
champ, champ, *v t* pret & pp *champed* champt, ppr *champing*, champ'ing [Probably an imitative word, partly suggested by *chew*, but comp O Fr *champayer*, to graze, fr *champ*, L *campus*, a field.] To bite into small pieces to devour, with violent action of the teeth, to bite the bit, as a horse —— *v i.* To make a biting or chewing action, to keep biting
champac, **champak**, cham'pak, *n* [Hind. *champal*] A beautiful Indian tree, a kind of magnolia
champagne, sham pān', *n* A kind of brisk, sparkling wine, made chiefly in the former province of Champagne in France
champaign, sham'pān, *a* [O Fr *champaigne* (=It *campagna* Sp *campaña*, L *campania*), fr *champ*, L *campus*, a field CAMPAIGN] A flat open country, a plain or stretch of level ground.——*a.* Open level, plain, as, a *champaign* country
champignon sham pin'yon, *n* [Fr, a mushroom, fr L.L. *campinio* fr L *campus*, a field. CAMP] A name for two edible mushrooms growing in Britain
champion, cham'pi-on, *n* [Fr *champion*, L L *campio campionis* a champion a professional fighter, fr L *campus*, a field, a place of combat, later a combat, duel CAMP] One who undertakes a combat in his own cause or in that of another, a hero, a man of valour one bold in contest one who is open to contend with all comers and who has hitherto been victorious, one who advocates or strongly supports any cause or interest ——*v t.* pret & pp *championed*, cham'pi-ond, ppr *championing*, cham'pi-on ing To fight for to defend to stand up for, to come forward and maintain or support (a cause or a person)
championess, cham'pi-on es, *n* A female champion
championship cham'pi on ship, *n* State of being a champion, support or maintenance of a cause
chance, chans, *n* [Fr *chance*, chance hazard, luck, fr L L *cadentia*, a falling (L *cadence*) fr L *cadere*, to fall, in allusion to the falling of the dice *Accident*, *incident occasion*, *case* (state), *casual*, &c, are of similar origin] A happening or occurrence, that which falls out, occurs or happens a fortuitous event that which is regarded as determining the course of events in the absence of law, ordinary causation or providence, accident, casualty, *fortune*, an event good or evil success or misfortune, risk, hazard, possibility of an occurrence, opportunity probability ——*v i* pret & pp *chanced*, chanst, ppr *chancing*, chans'ing To fall out to happen, to come or arrive without design or expectation ——*v t* To put under the influence of chance, to risk to hazard ——*a* Happening by chance, casual ——*adv* By chance, perchance
chanceful, chans'ful, *a* Full of chances or accidents, hazardous
chancel chan'sel *n* [Fr *chancel cancel chanc au* so named from being railed off from the rest of the church by lattice work —L. *cancelli* CANCEL.] That part of a church where the altar or communion-table is placed.
chancellor, chan'sel ler, *n* [Norm Fr. *chanceler*, Fr *chancelier*, fr L.L. *cancellarius*, fr L. *cancelli*, a lattice-work railing from the chancellor formerly standing *ad cancellos* (at the latticed railing) to receive petitions &c. CANCEL.] A state official in various European states, invested with judicial powers in England, a high judicial officer who presides over a court of chancery or other court, civil or ecclesiastical. The title applies to various presiding officers, both civil and ecclesiastical —Lord high chancellor the highest judicial officer of the British crown, speaker of the House of Lords, keeper of the great seal, and having many other functions —Chancellor of the exchequer the principal finance minister of the government, the minister of state who has control over the national revenue and expenditure
chancellorship, chan'sel ler ship, *n* The office of a chancellor, the time during which one is chancellor
chancel-screen chan'sel skrēn, *n* The screen or railing which separates the chancel from the body of the church.
chance-medley, chans'med lē, *n* [*Chance* and *medley*] Homicide in which chance partly enters, the killing of another in self-defence upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter, inadvertency
chancery, chan'se-ri, *n* [Modified from *older chancelry* fr Fr *chancellerie* CHANCELLOR] A court or department of public affairs at the head of which is a chancellor, in England, formerly the highest court of justice next to parliament, now a division of the High Court of Justice
chancre, shang'ker *n* [Fr =*canker*] A sore or ulcer which arises from the venereal virus.
chandelier, shan-de lēr', *n* [Fr *chandelier*, a chandelier, fr L *candela* a candle See next] A frame or ornamental support with branches to hold a number of candles or lamps
chandler, chand'ler, *n* [Fr *chandelier*, a dealer in candles, fr L.L. *candelarius* fr *candela* a candle CANDLE Same word as prec.] Originally a maker and seller of candles now a retail dealer in various articles, such as provisions and groceries in compounds it has a distinctive meaning, as tallow-*chandler*, ship-*chandler*, corn-*chandler*, &c
chandlery, chand'le ri, *n* The commodities sold by a chandler, such as groceries and household articles
change, chānj *v t* pret & pp *changed*, chānjd, ppr *changing*, chānj'ing [Fr *changer*, to change (=It. *cangiare*, *cambiare*, Sp *cangear*, *cambiar*), fr. L L. *cambiare*, fr L *cambire*, to change from to barter] To cause to turn or pass from one state to another, to alter, to vary to substitute something else for, to shift, to turn to commute, to give or receive another kind of money for, to give or receive for an equivalent *in money*, *to quit for* another state or thing, to exchange ——*v i* To be altered to undergo variation, to be partially or wholly transformed ——*n* Any variation or alteration in form state quality, or essence, mutation, variety, vicissitude, revolution, transition, dissolution, permutation exchange of money for money small money the balance of a sum of money returned when the price of goods is deducted, an abbreviation for *exchange*
changeability, chānj-a-bil'i-ti, *n* Changeableness
changeable, chānj'a bl *a* That may change or be changed subject to alteration, mutable inconstant fickle, variable, wavering, unstable uncertain
changeableness chānj'a-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being changeable
changeably, chānj'a-bli *adv* In a changeable manner inconstantly
changeful chānj'ful *a* Full of change, inconstant mutable fickle uncertain

e, French *eu* ch *chain* ch, Sc *loch*, g *go*, j *job*, n, French *ton*, ng, *sing* TH, *then* th, *thin* w, *wig*, wh, *whig* zh, *azure*

changefully chānj ful li, *adv* In a changeful manner

changefulness, chānj ful nes, *n* Quality of being changeful

changeless, chānj les, *a* Without change constant not admitting alteration

changeling, chānj ling, *n* [From *change* and suffix *-ling*.] A child left or taken in the place of another according to old superstition an ugly or stupid child substituted by fairies for another a fool one apt to change

changer, chānj er *n* One who changes or alters the person of anything a money-changer one who is fickle or inconstant

chank chank shell changk *n* [Skr *śankha*.] The common conch-shell which is fished up by divers in the Indian seas

channel chan nel, *n* (From O Fr *chanel*, *canel*, fr L. *canalis*, a water pipe which now also *canal* and *kennel*, gutter CANAL.] The bed of a rill or watercourse a gutter lengthened groove or furrow for water or other fluid a passage for water a conduit a trait or narrow sea between two pieces of land, deeper part of a strait, bay or harbour means of passing, conveying transmitting that by which something passes or is transmitted (as news) —*v t.* pret & pp *channelled* han nelld ppr *channelling* chan nel-ing To form into a channel to cut channels in to groove

channel chan nel, *n* [A corruption of *kannel*.] One of the pieces of plank projecting edgewise from a ship sides and over which the shrouds are extended

channelled, han nelld, *a* Having channels grooved longitudinally

chant chant, *vt* pret. & pp *chanted* chanted ppr *chanting* chanting [Fr *chanter* to sing fr L *cantare* sing. of *canere* I sing cog with Ir *canaim*, I sing, the root be ing that of *Cahn*, *cant*, *Hen* Akin *cant*.] To sing to celebrate in song to sing or intone after the manner of a chant to warble. —*v i.* To sing to repeat words after the manner of a chant —*n* [Fr *chant* L. *cantus*, fr *canō* I sing.] Song melody a peculiar kind of sacred music consisting generally of a long recurring note, on which a indefinite number of words may be intoned, and a melodic phrase or cadence the words sung in this manner forming part of a church service

chantage hántaj *n* [Fr *fr chanter* CHANT.] The extortion of money from persons through threats of revealing something scandalous regarding them

chanter chant er *n* One who chants a singer the chief singer or priest of the chantry in bagpipes, the tube with finger holes.

chanterelle chan-ter-el *n* [Fr perhaps fr O Fr *chanterelle*, a small bell, from its shape, fr *chanter* to sing.] An English edible mushroom having a bright orange colour

chanticleer chan tikler *n* [Fr *chantecler* lit. the bird that *chante clair* by the name was that of the cock in the old tale of *Renard the Fox*.] A cock.

chantry chant ri, *n.* [Fr *chanterie* fr *chanter* to sing CHANT.] An endowed chapel where priests daily sing or say mass for the souls of the donors or others.

chaos, kā os, *n.* [Gr *chaos*, fr a root *cha*, to gape yawn, whence also *chasm*. YAWN.] The confusion or confused and formless state out of which the universe was called a confused mixture a scene of extreme confusion disorder

chaotic kā-ot ik, *a* Relating to or resembling chaos confused.

chaotically kā ot ik al li, *ad* In a chaotic state or manner

chap chap *vt* pret & pp *chapped*, chapt, ppr *chapping* chapping [Of doubtful origin and history but apparently same as *hap* and akin to *kip*. It is sometimes pronounced *hop*.] To cause to crack, or open longitudinally as the skin to make fissures in. —*v i.* To crack to open in cracks, fissures, or slits. —*n.* A sore crack or fissure in the skin of hands or feet caused by frost, parching winds, &c.

chap hap *n.* [Perhaps akin to *hap chop*, the verb or standing for *ch ip* or *chop* and equivalent to *be chapt* I *kept kypt* Dan *kjæft* Sw *käft* a jaw without the *t*.] The upper or lower part of the mouth the jaw the parts in a vice or jaw of pliers which hold fast

chap chap *n* [An abbrev of *chapman* as regards its modern use compare *cheap* in senses of regular purchase and follow or chap.] A boy fellow a lad a young fellow used familiarly and rarely

chap-book chap buk [From *hap* in *happen*, and *book*.] A small book or tract such as were form rly such sold among the people by chapmen

chape hāp *n* [Fr *hape* a catch of a buckle also a cape sa ing as *cape* (hood) and *cap* CAP.] The part of a buckle that attaches to the tra loop a strap beside the buckle the tongue that strengthens the pull of a scabbard

chapel chap l, *n* [Fr *hapelle* fr L L. *capella* a chapel, originally a little cloak dim of *cappa* a cape hood, cloak The name of St Martin, a relic of great sanctity ga its name *capella* to the place it was kept in, hence the meaning sanctuary hapel CAP CAPE CHAPLET.] A sanctuary containing relics of the martyrs an oratory place in which these were preserved a place of worship containing an altar and attached to a church or subordinate to it a private oratory or place of worship a place of worship attached to a private residence or to some institution a place of worship dependent on a parish church a church used by dissenters a union of workmen formed in a printing-office

chapel-cart, chap el kärt, *n* A contraction of *Hackney-chapel-cart*

chapelry chap l ri *n* The district served by a chapel the division of a parish having a chapel to itself.

chaperon shap e-ron, *n.* [Fr *chaperon*, a hood, a chaperon, fr *chape*, a cope. CHAPEL, COPE &c.] A kind of ancient hood a lady especially a married lady who attends a young lady to public places as a guide or protector —*v t.* pret. & pp *chaperoned*, shap e-rond ppr *chaperoning* shap e-ron ing. To act as chaperon to

chaperonage hap'e-ron-āj, *n.* The protection countenance of a chaperon.

chapfallen, chap fáln, *a.* Having the lower chap or jaw depressed hence, dejected or disappointed sullen.

chapiter chap i-ter *n* [From Fr *chapiteau* O Fr *hapitel*, fr L L. *capitellum*, fr L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* a head *chapter* is the same word.] The capital of a column.

chaplain chap lān, *n.* [Fr *chapelain* fr L.L. *capellanus*, fr *capella*, a chapel. CHAPEL.] An ecclesiastic who performs service in a chapel a clergyman who officiates at court, in the household of a nobleman, in the army on board ship, in an institution, &c.

chaplaincy chap'lin-si, *n.* The office or position of a chaplain.

chaplain ship chap lān ship, *n.* The office or business of a chaplain.

chaplet hap'let, *n.* [Fr *chapelet*, dim. of *hapel* old form of *chapeau*, a hat, fr *chape*, L L. *capa*, a hood, a cape akin *chapel*, *chape*, *cap* &c.] A garland or wreath a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, by which they count their prayers a small rosary something resembling a string of beads.

chapman chap'man, *n* pl. **chapmen**. chap men. [A. sax. *ceapman*, a buyer or seller fr *ceap* a bargain, trade and *mann*, a man (same as G *kaufmann*, D *koopman*.) CHEAP MAN.] One who buys and sells a dealer a trading seller of goods a pedlar or hawker

chapped, chapt chapd, *p a* Having chaps or cracks sore from cracking with frost, as the hands or lips.

chappy chap'i, *a.* Full of chaps chapped.

chapter chap'ter *n.* [Fr *chapitre*, formerly *chapitle* conf with L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* the head, whence also *capital entitle* &c. CAPITAL.] An important division of a book or treatise a division of acts of parliament a head or subject of discourse a society or community of clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church the canons of a cathedral presided over by the dean an organized branch of a society or fraternity

chapter house chap'ter hous, *n* The building in which a chapter meets for the transaction of business

chaptrel chap trel, *n* [A dim. fr *chapter*.] The capital of a pillar or a pilaster which supports arches

char char *n* [Ir and Gael. *ceard* red, from its hair or a red belly.] A name given to species of lake fish of the salmon kind

char har *vt* pret. & pp *harred* hārd ppr *harring* charring [From the *char* of *charcoal* (q v).] To reduce to coal or carbon by burning it burn lightly or on the surface —*n.* A charred body a piece of charcoal

character ka rak ter *n* [Fr *caractere* fr L. *character* fr Gr *charakter*, an engraved mark, fr *charassō* *kar ax* I engrave I cut engrave.] A mark engraved or inscribed a seal, stamp or impression a letter or figure form or manner of writing distinctive properties or qualities by which a person or thing is separated from another or the distinctive features the peculiar qualities impressed by nature or habit on a person the person with his assemblage of qualities the assemblage of qualities strongly marked distinctive qualities an account of a servant or employee's qualification a person, or personage as in fiction or drama a person with peculiar or prominent traits —*v t.* pret & pp *characterred*, ka rak ter-i ppr *characterising* ka rak-ter ing. To mark with or as with characters to engrave to inscribe

characteristic ka rak-ter-is'tik *a.* [Gr *kharaktēristikos*.] Constituting or serving to constitute character that marks the peculiar distinctive qualities of a person or thing distinctive peculiar. —*n.* That which constitutes character that which distinguishes any person or thing from another and distinctive feature or quality of peculiarity

characteristically ka rak ter is'tik al-li, *ad* In a characteristic manner in a manner that evidences a special character

characterize ka rak ter iz, *vt* pret. & pp *characterized* ka rak-ter izd, ppr *characterizing* ka rak-ter iz-ing. [Gr *kharaktēr* fr *charassō* impress stamp mark.] To give a special stamp or character to to distinguish or exhibit by qualities or marks to stamp to designate to mark out.

characterless, ka rak-ter-les, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character

charade sha-rad *n* [Fr Origin unknown.] A kind of riddle the solution of which is a word of two or more syllables each separately significant, the word and its syllables being intended to be discovered from description, or from dramatic representation

charcoal chár'k l, *n.* [From *char* to turn, the word lit. meaning turn-coal, wood turned into coal *char* is fr A. Sax. *cerr cyrr* a turn *cerran*, *cyrran*, to turn See CHARE.] Coal made by charring or burning wood the residue of animal, vegetable and many mineral substances, when heated to redness in close vessels there is thus wood charcoal, animal charcoal, &c.

chard chárd, *n.* [Fr *charde* fr L *carduus*, a thistle or artichoke.] The leaf-stalk of artichoke blanched and made less bitter

chare chār *n.* [From A. sax. *cerr cyrr* a turn, time, occasion, *cerran cyrran* to turn connections doubtful. If see *char* coal to char, see also AJAR.] A turn of work a single job or piece of work especially household work done by the day.—*vi.* pret. & pp *chared*, chārd ppr *charing*.

chär'ing To work at others' houses by the day without being a hired servant, to do small jobs

charge, charj, *v t* pret & pp *charged*, charjd, ppr *charging*, chär'jing [Fr *charger*, fr L L *carricare*, fr L *carrus*, a car, whence also *carry*, *cargo*, *carricature*, &c CAR.] To load, to place a load or burden upon, to make an onset on, to attack by rushing fiercely at, to put, set, or lay on, to impose, to ask a price for, to put a price on, to put to the account of, as a debt (to *charge* a person *for* a thing, to *charge* a thing *to* or *against* a person), to intrust, to impute, as a crime or fault, to accuse, to impeach to command to enjoin, to commit, to confide to give directions to, to instruct authoritatively —*v i* To make a charge or onset, to rush to an attack —*n* [Fr *charge*, a verbal noun] That which is laid on or in, a load or burden, that which loads a rifle, cannon, &c, quantity sufficient for the capacity of a thing, an assault or onset, order, injunction, instruction, command, exhortation, or mandate given, instructions given by a judge to a jury, or an exhortation given by a bishop to his clergy, person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management, commission, trust, office, imputation, accusation, that which constitutes a debt, cost, expense, custody management, imposition, rent, tax, burden, duty

chargeable, charj'a-bl, *a* [*Charge* and *able* = O Fr *chargeable*] That may be charged, that may be set, laid, imposed, subject to be charged subject to a tax, imputable, as a crime, fault, or debt, censurable, blamable

chargeableness, chargeability, charj'a-bl-nes, charj a-bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being chargeable

chargé d'affaires, shar-zhā da-fār, *n* [Fr, lit one charged with affairs] One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of the ambassador, or at a court where no ambassador is appointed.

charger, charj'er, *n* [Applied to a horse as being used in charging an enemy the application to the dish is not so clear] One who or that which charges, a large dish, a war-horse

charily, chā'ri li, *adv* In a chary manner, carefully, warily frugally, sparingly

chariness, chā'ri nes, *n* Quality of being chary caution, care, nicety, scrupulousness, frugality

chariot, cha'ri-ot, *n* [Fr *chariot*, dim of *char*, a car CAR] A stately carriage with four wheels, having one seat, a car or vehicle used formerly in war or at races

charioted, cha'ri ot-ed, *p a* Borne in a chariot

charioteer, cha'ri-ot-ēr", *n* [*Chariot* and *-eer*] The person who drives or conducts a chariot

charitable, cha'rit-a-bl, *a* [O Fr *charitable* fr *charité* CHARITY] Full of charity, benevolent and kind, liberal to the poor, bountiful, pertaining to or partaking of charity indulgent, kind or lenient in judging of others, disposed to tenderness, not harsh, not inclined to severe judgment

charitableness, cha'rit-a-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being charitable

charitably, cha'rit-a-bli, *adv* In a charitable manner, with charity, kindly, liberally, leniently, without harshness of judgment

charity, cha'ri ti, *n* [Fr *charité*, O Fr *charitet*, *caritet*, fr L *caritas*, *caritatis* dearness, regard, love, fr *carus*, dear, whence also *caress*, *cherish*] A disposition to relieve the wants and distresses of others, tenderness, kindness, love, good will, benevolence, liberality to the poor, alms alms-giving, disposition to think well or judge favourably of others, supreme love to God and universal good will to man, a charitable institution

charivari shā ri vā'ri, *n* [Fr; of unknown origin.] Mock music, as with tin pans, kettles, &c., a confused label

charlatan, shär'la-tan *n* [Fr, fr It *ciarlatano*, a quack, fr *ciarlare*, to prate, to chatter like birds] One who makes unwarrantable pretensions, a quack, an empiric, a mountebank.

charlatanic, charlatanical, shär'la-tan ik, shar-la-tan'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a charlatan quackish

charlatanry, charlatanism, shar'la-tan-ri, shar'la-tan izm, *n* [*Charlatan* and *-ry*, *-ism*=Fr *charlatanerie*, *charlatanisme*] The pretences of a charlatan, undue pretensions to skill, quackery, deception by fair words

Charles's-wain, charlz'iz-wān, *n* [A corruption of *churl's* (that is, farmer's or peasant's) *wain*] The seven brightest stars in the constellation called Ursa Major or the Great Bear, known also as the *Plough*

charlock, char'lok, *n* [A Sax *cerlic*, the termination is the same as in *garlic*, *hemlock*] A weed of the mustard family, growing among the corn, with a yellow flower

charm, charm, *n* [Fr *charme*, a charm, an enchantment, fr L *carmen*, a song, a form of incantation perhaps for *canmen*, *canimen*, fr *cano*, I sing CHANT] A song†, a magic incantation, a spell, an enchantment, anything believed to have occult or supernatural power, fascination, that which has power to subdue opposition, to please irresistibly, and to gain the affections, that which gives exquisite pleasure, fascination, allurement, attraction a locket, seal, &c, worn on a watch guard —*v t* pret & pp *charmed*, charmd, ppr *charming*, charm'ing To act upon by charms or incantations, to subdue, enthral, or control by some secret influence, to bewitch, to delight, to yield exquisite pleasure to, to enrapture, to fascinate to enchant, to captivate, to summon by incantations

charmed, charmd, *p a* Affected by charms fortified by charms against hurt, delighted, enchanted, fascinated

charmer, charm'er, *n* One who charms, allures, or attracts, one who uses or has the power of enchantment, one who delights and attracts the affections

charming, charm'ing, *p a* Pleasing in the highest degree, enchanting bewitching, captivating fascinating delightful

charmingly, charm'ing-li, *adv* In a charming manner, delightfully

charnel, char'nel, *a* [Fr *charnel*, O Fr *carnel*, carnal, fr L *carnalis*, fleshly, carnal, fr *caro*, *carnis*, flesh. CAPNAGL.] Containing dead bodies

charnel-house, char'nel hous, *n* [CHARNEL.] A place under or near churches where the bones of the dead are deposited, a vault for the dead or for their bones

charpie, shar-pē, *n* [Fr *charpie*, fr *charpir*, to tease out, fr L *carpere*, to pluck, to pull, whence *carpet*] Lint for dressing a wound.

charpoi shar'poi, *n* In India a pallet bed

charqui, char'kē, *n* [The Chilian name, of which the term *jerked* beef is a corruption] Jerked beef, beef cut into strips and dried by exposure

charr, char, *n* A fish See CHAR.

charry, char'i, *a* [From *char* of *charcoal*] Like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

chart, chart *n* [O Fr *charte*, a card, a map, paper, fr L *charta*, *carta*, paper, a sheet of paper same word as *card*] A map, a marine map or a delineation of coasts, islands, shoals, rocks, &c, a set of tabulated instructions or systematized facts —*v t* pret & pp *charted* chart'ed, ppr *charting*, chart'ing To delineate, as on a chart, to map out

chartaceous kär tā'shus, *a* [L *charta*, paper, and *-aceous*. See prec] Papery resembling paper applied to the paper like texture of leaves, bark &c

charter, char'ter, *n* [O Fr *chartre cartre*, fr L *cartula*, a charter dim of *carta*, *charta* a paper CHART] A writing given as evidence of a grant, contract, &c., a writing bestowing or confirming powers, rights, or privileges, privilege, immunity —*v t* pret & pp *chartered* char'terd, ppr *chartering*, char'ter ing To establish by charter, to hire or to let (a ship) by charter or contract

chartered, char'terd, *p a* Granted by charter, permitted by charter, protected by charter, privileged

charterer, char'ter er, *n* One who charters

charter-party, char'ter-pär-ti, *n* [Fr *charte-partie*, a divided charter, fr the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each contractor] A contract respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight, signed by the merchant and the ship-owner

Chartism, char'tizm, *n* The political principles and opinions of the Chartists

Chartist char'tist *n* One of a body of political reformers in England that sprung up about the year 1838, and advocated universal suffrage, annual parliaments, &c

chartographic, kar to graf'ik, *a* Pertaining to chartography

chartography, kar-tog'ra fi, *n* [Gr *chart*, L *charta*, paper, and Gr *graphē*, writing, description] The art or practice of drawing up maps or charts

chartreuse, shar-troz', *n* A highly esteemed liqueur from herbs and brandy, so called from the Carthusian monastery of the same name, near Grenoble, where it is made

chartulary, kär'tū-la-ri, *n* [Fr *cartulaire*, L L *cartularius*, fr *charta*, dim of L *charta*, paper CHART] A collection of charters, a record or register, as of a monastery

char-woman, chär'wum un *n* [From *char*, a turn of work] A woman hired for odd work in household, or for single days

chary, chā'ri, *a* [A Sax *cearig*, full of care, sad, fr *cearu*, *caru*, care CARF] Careful, circumspect cautious, frugal, sparing with *of* before an object

chase, chās, *v t* pret & pp *chased*, chāst, ppr *chasing*, chās'ing [Also written *chace*, fr O Fr *chacier*, Mod. Fr *chasser*, to chase, a parallel form with *catch* being like it fr L L *capture* CATCH] To pursue, as an enemy or as game, to run after, to hunt, to follow with eagerness or desire, to follow with hostility, to drive off —*n* Pursuit, the following of an enemy, of game, &c , a hunting or hunt that which is pursued, a ship pursued, or the pursuit of a ship, ground where game is preserved or hunted.

chase, chāse, *n* [Fr *châsse*, *chas*, fr L *capsa*, *capsus*, box, case *Case*, for holding things, is a form of the same word.] An iron frame used by printers to confine types when set in columns or pages the part of a gun between the trunnions and the muzzle, a wide groove

chase chās, *v t* pret & pp *chased* chāst, ppr *chasing*, chās'ing [Shortened fr *enchase*] To enchase, to cut a thread on, so as to make a screw

chase-gun, chās'gun, *n* In war ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy or in defending a ship when chased.

chaser, chās'er, *n* One who or that which chases a gun at the head or stern of a ship

chaser, chās'er, *n* One who chases or enchases, an enchaser

chasm, kazm, *n* [Gr *chasma* fr root of *chainō* I yawn, gape or open wide CHAOS, YAWN] A gap or wide opening in the ground a cleft, a fissure, an abyss, an opening made by disruption, a void space, a blank, a gulf of separation

chasmed, kazmd, *a* Having chasms or a chasm

chasseur, shas ēr *n* [Fr, lit a chaser a huntsman] A soldier, whether mounted or unmounted, trained for rapid movements a person in attendance upon persons of rank

chaste chāst, *a* [Fr *chaste* fr L *castus* chaste pure holy hence *clastus*, *chaster*, *chastity castigate*] Pure from all unlawful sexual commerce, free from libidinous desires continent, virtuous uncontaminated, stainless pure, free from obscenity, *free* from barbarisms, pure in taste and style, free from gaudy ornament or affectation, not meretricious

chastely chāst li, *adv* In a chaste mann r pure y

chasten, chās n, v t pre & pp *chas ened,* chās nd pp *has ening* chās n ng [From O E *hastie* to chasten, to repro e f O F *hastier* fr L. *castiga* to castigate or chastise, f *castus,* pure, whence *chast* comp *chastise*] To infli pain, trouble o affl ction on for the purpose of reclaiming from ev to correct to hastise to punish to free from blemish, fault, or error to cor rect.

el astener hās'n er n One who hastens

el astene s, chāst'nes, n Quali y o being hast chasti y puri y puri y o restram n s yle.

eha tisal le chas- tiz a-bl, *a* Deserv ng of has isemen

chastise chas- z' v pret. & pp *has ised* has- izd pp *hastising* has- iz' ng [Same word as *hast n,* b wi h a diff ren verbal term na n O E *hastw chasty* f O Fr *hast* CHASTEN] To nfl ct pa n on f he purpose of punish g an l recalling to du y to correct by punish ment to free from faults o excesses to correct to restrain.

chasti ement has iz m nt, s Act f has ising correct e punishmen corporal p nishment.

chasti er has- tiz s One who has ises a puo her a correcto

chastity has' -ti, n. [L. *castitas, cast a us,* f *castus* pure CHASTE] Sta e o qua y of be ng chas e freed m from all unlawf l commerce of sexes com n nce pur y of language or style

chasuble chas'u bl, s. [Fr *chasu le* f L.L. *casubula* f L. *casula,* a h e co tag



Chasu le

a hooded garment, dim of *casa,* a co tage] A estmen worn uppermost by a priest a he ce bra n of the eucharist.

chat hat, v i. pret. & pp. *hat ed* ha ed pp *cha ing* ha ing [An abbre a ed f rm of *chat er*] To talk idly to talk in a t m liar manner or wi hou f rm or cere mony o con erse familia y and wi hout restra n to goss p —n. Free familia talk lle talk hatter pra

chat chat, s. [From the cha tering sound o ts voice] A name of sev ral small, li ely b rds f the warb e fam y as he stone-cha be wh n-chat, and he wheat ea

chateau, shā-tō' s. pl. **châteaux** shā-tōz' [F *hâteau,* O F *chast l,* a castle, f L. *castellum.* (CASTLE.] A castle a country mansion o coun ry seat.

chatelaine sha e lān, s. [Fr *hât la* h s f ma e cas llan of castle-keeper fem of *hât lain* L.L. *cast llanus,* f L. *castel j m,* a castle] A female castellan a bunch of ha na s a lady's waist, having attached such articles as a key co kscrew &c.

chatoyant, sha-toi'ant, a. [Fr pp of *cha oyer* to change l ustre like the eye of a cat, fr *hat* a cat.] Having a changeable un dulating lustre or colour

chattel, chat l, n. [O Fr *chatel, cat l,* L.L. *capitale, capitale* property goods ready the same word as *cat le* becoming res ricted in meaning from property gene ally to one particula sort of property] Any art le of mova e goods in law t comprehends all goods, movab e o mmov ab e, except such as have the na ure of freehold.

chatter chat e v i pret & pp *hattered,* ha erd ppr *chat ering* ha ng [Pro ba y an imita word, all ed to D *kw t teren* Dan. *kvidd* Sw *k a a* o hirp to cha e comp such words as *toul jabber*] To u te sou ds rapidly an l ndist nctly as a magp e o a monkey, to talk idly carelessly o rapidly o al he to make a noise by repeated rap d ash ng of the eeth —n. Sounds ike hose of a p o m nkey il talk.

el atter box, ha bo ks, s On tha alks moersantly ap lied fly o ch iren

chatterer ch te -e s new o ha ters a prate n di talke a burd ha makes a ha tern g sound.

chatty h a G s to ha o asy familia ion rsa on talka

Chaucerian ha-se ri-an, a Pertain ng to Chauce o his s y e.

chauffer chaufer shaf e s F *cha ffer* to hea CHAFE] A mall fu nace used by hem sts &c.

el auvinism shō'v n-izm s [From a Fren h soldier named *Chau n* who made h mself notorious f exaggerated pa ri t ism and a m ra ion for Napo eon I.] Ab su lly exagg rated patri ism o m ary en husiasm —**el auvini t,** ō in ist, s. A person imbued wi h hau in m.—**chau vini tic** shō- in is k *a* l rta n ng to o haracterized by hau nism.

chaw, hâ, v pret & pp *chawed,* had, pp *hawing* cha ng [A f rm of *hew*] To ch w to mas ca e now vulga and used of vulga actions

chaw l ac n cha'bā-kon, s Li one who haws bacon hence, a coun ry lou a bumpkin

chay chaya root chā, chā a, s An Indian roo yi l g a red dy

el eap ch p, *a.* trictly a noun, bei g A. Sax. *ceap* price barga n, wh ce *ceapian,* to bargain. From he use of the phrase *good cheap* as to buy s th ng *good cheap* tha is, a good bargain, the n oun came to be used as an adject e. *Cog* D *koop* a pur hase, *kopen,* to bu y Icel. *kaup* Dan *kjøb* Sw *k p* s bargain *kaupa,* to buy G *kauf* purchase *kauf n,* o bly Goth *kaufon,* to traffi *keapen, kaffer ho* mas are akin] To be had at a low rate a a ow rate or price be ng a goo bargain bearing a w price being of small alu common not respected.

cheapen chep'n, v t pret & pp *heapened,* h p'n pp *heapen ng* h p n ing [Fi h f *cheap* and suffix -*e* o f he old verb *heap* to bargain, rade f A. Sax *ceapian,* to barga n, trade chaffer CHE P] To attempt to buy to ask the price of to offer a price for to bea down in price to depreciate to bring into contem t

cheap-Jack cheap-John. h p jak, chēp'on, s A tra elli g hawker profess g to gi e wonderful barga ns a seller of cheap articles.

cheaply h p'li, *adv* At a cheap rate at a small price a a low rate

cheapne s chēp'nes, s. State o quali y o being heap lowness in price

cheat ch t, v pret. & pp *heated,* ch ed ppr *che ing* h ting [Abbrev of *escheat* to act like an escheater who h l an offi e giving great opportunities of frau l. HEAT] To pra tise deceit and fraud upon to defraud, to impose upon, to trick to deceiv to ou wit to beguile.—n. A dece t ful dishonest act a frau l, decepti n an impos tion a trick an imposture a person who cheats a swindler

cheatable he a-bl, a. Capa of being cheated eas y cheated.

cheater he e s One who cheats an escheater (*hak*).

cheatery ch e l, s. [*Chea* and *-ery*] The practice of cheating fraudulen tricks.

cheating ch t g p a G n to cheat or assoc ated wi h c a ing; fraudu ent.

check, hek, n. [Fr *échec,* O F *eschec* a check, a check at chess, lit. k ng he call of king in chess, fr Pe *shâh,* king, the chief piece at chess. CHECKMATE, CHESS, CHEQUE, CHEQUER.] An attack made on the king by a p ece o pawn in chess, by which one s ad ersary is brought to a sudden stop, and has o move or guard the king or yield the game act of sudd nly causing a stop a st p, hindrance restrai curb contro rebuke censure he o tha wh n stops or r s rains obstruction a ma k pu aga nst names o tems on g ing o a fis a dup cate or counterpart, used f securi y o erification a counterfoil a ick t or token gi en f id n tification the order tse f a heque cloth w h a pa tern resem bling the sq ra es of a hess-board.—v t. pre & pp *hecked* ch kt ppr *che k ng* h k ing To stop o m oderate the mo ion to restrain to h nder o epress to curb to contro to ch ds reprove to con pare o xam ne wi h corresp nding evid nce to control by a counter-registe o reck n ng. —v i. To stop to make a stop to c sh or interf re —a. Chequered made of chequ red cl h a *check* sh rt

el ecker hek e v pret. & pp *he ker d* h k rd ppr *heckering* ch k ng [See CHEQUER.] To hequer to ma k w h squares to vareg te or di ers y —n One of h squares of a pa tern in sq uares p an Am rican name for the game of draughts.

checker chek e s One who checks or restrains.

checker-board h k'e bōrd, s A board f playing draughts [American.]

el eckmate] k māt, n [From Per *hâh mat,* the k ng f d ad *(shâh,* he k g, *mât* he is dead CHECK, CHESS] The movement in the game of chess when t e king is a tacked and cannot come out of heck, so hat the game is finished hen e defea overthrow —v t. pret. & pp *he k ma ed, chek'māt-ed* ppr *checkma t* hek māt-ing To gi e heckmate to to pu in c eck an oppo nen s king in chess-pla ng, so as to en l he game to arrest and de a to frustrate to dc eat by a specially devised move or sch m

check string chek string s A string in a coach by pulling wh h th occupan may call the attenti n of he coachman

cheddar ched s A ri h fine-fla oure l heese made a *Cheddar* in Somersetshire Fngland any cheese of s milar haracte

cheek, ch k, n. [A. Sax. *ece ede* heek cog. Fris. *k k* D *kaak* Sw *kek* the j w *kk,* the heek, proba ly same root as *kaw jaw*] The side of the face be w he eyes on each s le something regarded as resembling the hum n heek one of two correspond ng or dup icate pieces, as of a vice a lathe a door &c. coo confidence impudence mpudent talk (in hese senses rather vulgar)

cheek bone ch k'bōn, s The bone of the cheek.

cheek pouch, ch k pouch, s A bag s tu ated a he heek f a monkey

cheek tooth chek tōth, s A molar tooth or grind

el eep chēp *v i* and *t* pre & pp *keeped,* chept pp *k p* ch ping [Im ta ive of sound] T pule or peep as a ch ken to chirp to squeak.—n. A ch rp a sq eak

cheer h s. [O F *her* face, look, m en, fr O Fr *here, hyre* face, countenance f L.L. *cara,* he face, s ppposed to be f G *kara,* the head.] Expressi n of countenance, as howing a greate or less degree of good spirits stat of fee ing or spirits a state of gladness or joy gaiety provisions for a feast viands fare a shou of joy or applause an ac lamation —v t. pret & pp *cheered,* herd ppr *cheering* chering. To brighten he countenance of to cause to rejoice to gladden, to encourage to in spir to animate to comfort to console to salute with shouts or tokens of joy to

applaud —— *v i* To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous

cheerer, chēr'er, *n* One who cheers, one who or that which gladdens

cheerful, chēr'ful, *a* Of good cheer, having good spirits moderately joyful, causing joy, lively, animated, gay, sprightly, ready, willing

cheerfully, chēr'fŭl-li, *adv* In a cheerful manner, readily; with life, animation, or good spirits

cheerfulness, chēr'ful-nes, *n* State of being cheerful, life, animation, good spirits, a state of moderate joy or gaiety, alacrity

cheerily, chēr'i-li, *adv* In a cheery manner, with cheerfulness, with spirit, blithely

cheeriness, chēr'i nes, *n* Cheerfulness

cheering, chēr'ing, *p a* Giving joy or gladness, enlivening encouraging, animating

cheeringly, chēr'ing-li, *adv* In a cheering manner

cheerless, chēr'les, *a* Without cheer or comfort, without joy, gladness, or comfort, gloomy, dejected, sad, dull, dreary

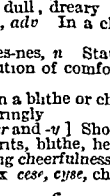
cheerlessly, chēr'les-li, *adv* In a cheerless manner, dolefully

cheerlessness, chēr'les-nes, *n* State of being cheerless, destitution of comfort or enjoyment

cheerly, chēr'li, *adv* In a blithe or cheery manner, cheerily, cheeringly

cheery, chēr'i, *a* [*Cheer* and *-y*] Showing cheerfulness or good spirits, blithe, hearty, gay, sprightly, promoting cheerfulness

cheese, chēz, *n* [A Sax *cese, cyse,* cheese, derived, like G *Iase,* D *kaas,* fr L *caseus,* cheese From the want of a native Teutonic word for cheese it would appear that cheese making was an art acquired from the Romans] Coagulated milk or curd pressed into a firm cake or mass, and used as food, the whey being separated, anything in the form of cheese



Cheese-fly and Maggot —*a*, Maggot extended *b c*, In leaping position. *d e*, Fly (nat size)

cheese-cake, chēz'-kāk, *n* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter, a small cake made in various ways

cheese-fly, chēz'flī, *n* A small black fly which lays its eggs in the cracks of cheese, producing a maggot known as the *cheese hopper* which leaps by bending the body

cheesemonger, chēz'mung-ger, *n* One who deals in or sells cheese

cheese-paring, chēz'pār ing *n* The rind or paring of cheese —*a* Meanly economical, parsimonious.

cheese-press, chēz'pres, *n* A press for pressing curd in the making of cheese

cheesiness, chēz'zi-nes, *n* The quality of being cheesy

cheesy, chē'zi, *a* [*Cheese* and *-y*] Having the nature, qualities, taste, or form of cheese

cheetah, chē'ta, *n* [Hind *chītā,* speckled.] The hunting leopard of India, used chiefly in hunting deer

chef, shef, *n* [Fr, lit head fr L *caput* a head] Head or chief, the head cook of a great establishment

chef-d'œuvre, shā-de vr, *n*, pl **chefs-d'œuvre,** shā de-vr [Fr *chef,* head *de,* of, *œuvre,* work] A master-piece, a fine work in art, literature, &c.

chelopodist, kī rop'o-dist, *n* Same as *Chiropodist*

cheiropter, kī-rop'ter, *n* [Gr *cheir,* a hand, and *pteron,* a wing] A bat

cheiropterous, kī-rop'ter us *a* Belonging to the Cheiroptera or bat tribe

chela kē'la, *n* pl **chelæ,** kē'lē [Gr *chēlē,* a claw] The prehensile claw of certain crustacea, as the crab, lobster, &c.

chelonian, kē lō'ni-an, *n* [Gr *chelōnē,* a tortoise] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.—*n.* A tortoise or turtle

chemic, kem'ik, *a* Same as *Chemical*

chemical, kem'ik-al, *a* [Mod L *chymicus,* Fr *chimique,* fr L Gr *chymeia, chēmeia,* chemistry, fr Gr *chymos,* juice, fr *cheō,* I pour] Pertaining to chemistry, its laws and phenomena —*n.* A substance used to produce chemical effects, or obtained by chemical operations —**Chemical combination,** that intimate union of two substances by which is produced a compound differing in one or more of its essential qualities from either of the constituents

chemically, kem'ik-al-li, *adv* According to the principles of chemistry, by chemical process or operation

chemico-electric, kem'i-kō-ē-lek''trik, *a* Pertaining or relating to electricity and chemical action

chemise, she-mēz', *n* [Fr *chemise,* Sp *camisa,* It *camicia,* fr L L *camisia, camisa,* a shirt, a surplice, origin doubtful] A shift or under garment worn by females, a breast wall.

chemisette, shem-i-zet', *n* [Fr, dim of *chemise*] A short under-garment worn on the breast over the chemise

chemist, kem'ist, *n* [Shortened fr *alchemist,* fr *alchemy,* O Fr *alchemie,* fr Ar *al* the, and *qimiā,* chemistry, fr L Gr *chēmeia,* chemistry, fr Gr *chymos,* juice, *cheō,* I pour, I drop] A person versed in chemistry, a professor of chemistry, one who deals in drugs

chemistry, kem'ist-ri, *n* [From *chemist,* with suffix *-ry,* lit the art of the chemist] The science which relates to the peculiar properties of matter, the properties of elementary substances, the proportions in which they unite the means of their separation and the laws which govern and affect all connected phenomena

chemitype, chemitypy kem'i-tīp, kem'i-tī-pi, *n* [*Chemi-* in *chemistry,* and *type*] A process by which an impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief

chenille, she nēl', *n* [Fr, a caterpillar] A round tufted cord of silk or worsted with hairs or fibres standing out from it, used for making hair nets, &c

cheque, check chek, *n* [From *check* in sense of counterfoil] An order for money drawn on a bank and payable to the bearer or to a person named in the cheque —**Blank cheque,** one that is signed by the drawer, but in which no sum is mentioned.

cheque-book, chek'bŭk, *n* A book containing bank-cheques

chequer, checker, chek'er, *n* [*O Fr eschequier, eschekr,* Mod. Fr *échiquier,* a chess-board, an exchequer, fr L L *scaccarium,* a chess-board, fr *scacci,* chess CHECK CHESS] A chess-board†, one of the divisions of a pattern that consists of squares, the pattern itself, an exchequer or treasury —*v t* To mark with little squares by lines or stripes of different colours, to mark with different colours, to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events, to diversify, to impart variety to

chequer-board, chek er bōrd, *n* A board on which draughts are played.

chequered, checkered, chek'erd, *p a* Marked with or exhibiting squares of different colours, varied with a play of different colours *showing vicissitudes, crossed with* good and bad fortune

chequer-work, chek'er-werk, *n* Work exhibiting squares of varied colour or materials, an aggregate of vicissitudes

cherimoya, che-ri moi'a, *n* [From Peruvian name] A tree and *fruit of S* America, allied to the custard apple

cherish, che'rish, *v t* pret & pp *cherished,* che'risht ppr *cherishing,* che'rish ing [O Fr *cherir, cherissant* (fr *chérir*) to hold dear, fr *cher,* L *carus,* dear whence also *caress charity*] To treat with tenderness and affection to foster, to hold dear, to guard carefully to treasure up to encourage or harbour in the mind, to cling to

cherisher, che'rish-er, *n* One who cherishes

cheroot, shē-rōt', *n* [From the Tamil.] A kind of cigar with both ends cut square off

cherry, che'ri, *n* [O E. *cheri, chiri,* fr O Fr *cherise,* Fr *cerise,* L *cerasus,* fr Gr *Ierasos,* a cherry In English the *s* was lost because the word was thought to be a plural, comp *pea,* fr L *pisum*] A tree and its fruit, belonging to the plum family, also applied with qualifying words to many other fruits —*a* Like a red cherry in colour, red, ruddy, blooming

cherry-brandy, che'ri-bran-di, *n* Brandy in which cherries have been steeped

cherry-laurel che'ri la-rel, *n* An evergreen shrub of the cherry genus, a native of Asia Minor

cherry-pepper, che'ri-pep-er, *n* A species of capsicum, whose fruit is small and cherry-shaped.

cherry-pit, che'ri-pit, *n* A child's play, in which cherry stones are thrown into a hole

cherry-stone, che'ri-stōn, *n* The stone or hard envelope of the seed of the cherry

chersonese, ker'sō-nēz, *n* [Gr *chersonēsos, —chersos,* land, and *nēsos,* an isle] A peninsula

chert, chert, *n* [Probably Celtic, comp Ir *ceart,* a pebble] A variety of quartz resembling flint

cherty, cher-ti, *a* Like chert, full of chert, flinty

cherub, che'rub, *n* pl **cherubs,** che'rubs Heb pl **cherubim,** che'rŭb-im [Heb *kerūb,* pl *kerūbim,* etymol uncertain] An angel of the second order, a figure representing a cherub a beautiful child in this sense *pl* always with *s*

cherubic, che-ro'bik, *a* Pertaining to cherubs, angelic

cherubimic, che-rŭ bim'ik, *a* Of or belonging to cherubim

chervil, cher'vil, *n* [A Sax *cerfille,* fr L *chærophyllum,* fr Gr *chairephyllon—chairō,* I rejoice, and *phyllon,* leaf, from their agreeable odour] A name of certain umbelliferous plants common in fields and waste places in Britain, one being also cultivated as an aromatic pot herb (*Anthriscus cerefolium*)

chesnut CHESTNUT

chess, *ches, n* [O Fr *eschecs,* Fr *echecs* chess, It *scacchi,* L L *scacci* really a plural, meaning lit kings, fr Per *shāh,* a king the principal figure in the game, whence also *checl*] An ingenious game played by two parties, with thirty two pieces of different forms, on a board divided into sixty four squares

chess-board, ches'bōrd, *n* The board used in the game of chess.

chessel, ches'el, *n* [From *cheese*] A mould or vat in which cheese is formed

chess-man, ches'man, *n* A piece used in the game of chess

chess-player, *ches'plā-er, n* One who plays chess, or is skilled in that game

chest chest *n* [A Sax *cest, cyst,* fr L *cista* fr Gr *I sste,* a chest, a box, whence also D *I st,* G *I ste* Icel. and Sw *I sta,* Dan *I ste* L *cista* is fr Gr *I stē* a box] A large close box a box in which certain commodities are packed for transport, hence often implying a certain quantity, as of tea the treasury of some institution, a fund the cavity of the body which contains the heart, lungs, &c, the thorax —**Chest of drawers,** a piece of furniture for holding various articles of dress, linen, &c —*v t* pret & pp *chested,* chest'ed, ppr *chesting* chest'ing To repose in a chest, to hoard

chested, chest'ed, *a* Having a chest of this or that kind, as in narrow-*chested*

chestnut, ches'nut *n* [For *chesten nut,* O E *chesten chesteine, chesteyne* a chestnut, fr O Fr *chastaigne,* fr L *castanea,* the chestnut-tree fr Gr *kastanon* fr *Castanea* in Pontus where this tree abounded] The seed or nut of the chestnut-tree inclosed in a prickly pericarp which contains two or more edible seeds the tree itself (*Castanea vesca*) or its timber the colour of a chestnut

† French *eu,* ch *chain,* ch, Sc *loch* g *go,* j *job,* n French *ton,* ng *sing,* TH *then* th, *thin* w, *wag,* wh, *whig,* zh *azure.*

husk a reddish brown colour an old joke —— a. Being of the colour of a chestnut of a reddish-brown colour

chetah ch ta, n See CHEETAH

chetvert, chet vert, n A Russian grain measure, equal to 5·77 bushels.

chevaux-de frise she-val de f cz, n commonly in pl **chevaux-de frise** she-vo' de-f cz. [Lit. horse of Friesland, Fr *heval*, a horse pl *che* xx and *frise* Friesland, where first employed against the attack of cavalry] A horizontal piece of timber or iron with long spikes through it, set on the ground to bar the advance of cavalry &c.

cheval glass, she-val glas, n A looking glass mounted on a frame, and large enough to reflect the whole figure

chevalier she-va-l , n [Fr fr *heval*, a horse. CAVALIER, CAVALRY] A horseman a knight or cavalier a member of certain orders of knighthood

chevelure she e l r n [Fr f L. *capillus*, a hair] The hair on one's head

chevin cher'in, n [F *chevin*, probably fr *ch f* a head.] The fish otherwise called h ib.

Cheviot, ch v-i-ot, n and a A name for a variety fish ep so called from the Cheviot Hills between Scotland and England.

chevron shev run, n [Fr a rafter f *chevre*, L. *caper capra*, a goat, because rafters are reared on end like butting goats. *Cf prune capriole* are of similar origin] A heraldic figure on a shield represe ting two rafters of a house meet g at the top any th ng of this shape the distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats.

chevroned sh ev'rund, a. Bearing a chevr rowmbil g a chevron

chew ch e t pret. & pp *chewed*, chöd ppr *hew* ing ch i n [From A.Sax. *céowan*, to chew—D *kauwen*, G *kauen*, to chew *Jaw pearl* are probably akin.] To crush and grind with the jaws and teeth to masticate —— v i. To perform the act of h wing to champ —— n. That which is chewed a quid of tobacco

Chian kī'an, a Pertaining to *Chios* an isl in the Levant —Chian earth, a kind of earth used anciently as an astringent and a cosmetic.

chiaroscuro chiaro-oscuro kyä rō-sko'ro, kyä ro-os-ko ro, n [It ht clear obscure, fr L. *larus*, clear and *obscurus* obscure; Fr *clai -obscur*] That which relates to light and shad in a picture artistic t eatment of light and shad

chiasma, chiasm kī az'ma, n [Gr *hiasma* fr the letter *chi*, that is *X*] An intersection or decussation of parts. —**chiasmus** kī-az'mus, n. [Gr *chiasmos*] In *rhet* a parallelism in expressions, but th order of the first reversed in the second.

chibouque chibouk, shi-bük' n [Turk.] A Turkish tobacco-pipe

chic shek n [Fr f G *geschick*, skill] Easy elegance address ness knowingness smartness

chica, chico chē'ka, chē'k n [Sp of American origin] A red colour extracted from the leaves of a species of Lygonum in tropical South America.

chicane chicanery, shi-kān shi-kān-er-i, n. [Fr *chicane chicanerie*, originally a kind of game and th manœuvres in playing it, ultimately fr Pe *chaugan* the game of golf played on horseback polo] The use of means stratagems or mean and unfair tricks in argument, litigation, or affairs trickery sophistry artifice. —**chicane** shi-kān, v t. pret. & pp *chicaned*, shi-kānd ppr *chican* ing shi-kān'ing. To use chicane or artifices —— v i. To use chicane towards.

chicanery shi-k e n. One who uses chicane or chicanery

chich, chich, n. [O F *chiche cice* fr L. *cicer* a pea.] A chick-pea

chick, chik, n. [shortened form of *chicken*] A hatched young bird a child.

chicken, ch k-en, n. [A Sax. *cicen*, a chicken, cog. D *kieken*, L G *küken kuken*, Prov G *ku ken*] The young of various birds, especially of the domestic fowl a young child a young person a timorous person

chicken hearted chik en härt ed, a Timid fearful cowardly

chicken pox, chik en poks, n. A contagious eruptive disease, generally appearing in children

chickling, chik'ling n [Dim of *chick* or *chicken*] A small hick or chicken

chickling chickling vetch chik'l g n [From Fr *hi he* It *ce e* fr L. *cicer* the chick pea.] A vetch or pea extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed.

chick pea, chik'pē, n A plant cultivated for its seeds, which are used for food in many countries

chickweed ch k w d, n [From being eaten by *chickens*] A weed much used for feeding cage-birds (genus *Stellaria*)

chicory ch k o ri n [Fr *chico* fr L. *cichorium* fr Gr *kichorion*, chicory] The popular name of a composite plant common in England, with a fleshy tapering root which is extensively employed to mix with coffee

chide chīd, t pret. *chid* chi l part. *chid, chidden* chi l, *chiding* chīd n ppr *chiding* chīd ing [A Sax. *idan*, to chide connections unknown.] To censure to reproach to reprove to scold to rebuke —— v i. To scold to brawl to lament or to contend in angry words to make a lamentable noise.

chidingly chīd ng li, *adv* In a scolding or reproaching manner

chief chef a. [O F *chef chief* (Fr *chef*) the head, top of f f L. *caput*, the head, whence also *capital cattle capitain* &c CAPITAL.] Being at the head, and so most important principal highest most eminent first supreme leading or commanding main. —— n. The person highest in authority the head or head man the head of a clan, tribe or family a leader a commander one's superior in office

chiefdom chēf dum, n. The office or dignity of a chief

chiefery chē'fer i, n The institution or system of having chiefs chiefs collectively

chiefess, ch fes, n a female chief

chief justice ch f jus'tis, n A high legal functionary in England, the presiding judge in English colonial courts.

chiefly chef'li, *adv* In the chief place principally mainly especially particularly eminently

chieftain chef ten chēf ten chef'tin, n [O F *chevetaine chieftaine* &c. fr L.L. *capitaneus* fr *caput* the head really the same word as *capin* n. CAPTAIN] A leader or commander a chief the head of a troop army or clan.

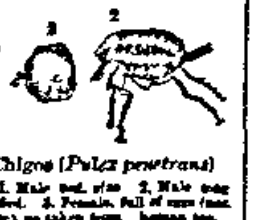
chieftaincy chieftainship chēf ten-si, chef ten-sh p n The rank, office or dignity of a chieftain

chieftainess, ch f ten-es, n. A female chieftain

chieftainry ch f ten ri, n The office of a chieftain chieftains collectively

chiffonier shif f n-er n. [F *chiffonnier* fr *chiffon* a rag a shred of both an ornamental piece of ladies dress—a chiffonier being used to hold such things] A kind of small sideboard a wooden stand with shelves.

chignon, she-nyō , n. [Fr the nape of the neck, a chignon.] The long term applied to ladies' back hair when arranged into a mass, usually with artificial additions.



Chignon (*Pulex penetrans*)

1. Male (mag. 4 diam.) 2. Male (mag. 4 diam.) 3. Female, full of eggs (mag. 4 diam.) (all taken from human foot.)

chigoe chigre chig , chig er n. [Of West Ind an or South American origin. An insect resembling the common flea, but of more minute size found in the West Indies and South America, which burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and soon becoming distended with eggs, produces a troublesome ulcer

chikara chi ka ra, n. A species of goat-like antelope found in Bengal.

chilblain chil blān n [*Chill* cold, and *blain*] A blain or sore produced on the hands or feet by cold. —— v t. pret. & pp. *chilblained*, chil'blān l ppr *chilblaining* ch l'blān-ing To produce chilblains.

child chil l, n pl **children,** chil dren. [A. Sax. *cild*, a child, pl. *idru* afterwards *cild e childre* to which n or en another plural terminat on, was added. The root is the same as that of Goth. *kilthei*, womb, connection with G *kind*, child, is doubtful.] An infant or very young person of either sex a son or a daughter the descendant of parents, a descendant one having the qualities of a child one who is deficient in knowledge, experience, or judgment anything the product or effect of another a flower or inheritor pl. descendants whether near or remote offspring —**child's play** a trivial matter of any kind anything easily accomplished or surmounted.—**With child,** pregnant

child bearing child'bar ing n The act of bringing forth children parturition.

childbed chil l bed, n The state of a woman in labour

childbirth child'bérth, n. The act of bringing forth a child travail labour

child-crowing, child'krō-ing, n A nervous disease of children, consisting in a spasm of the larynx, causing a peculiar crowing sound.

childe chīl l, n [An old spelling of *child*] Formerly a noble youth or youth of gentle birth a youth not yet knighted a squire.

Childermas-day chil der mas-da, n [*Childermass* and *day* A. Sax *childramæsse* mass or feast of children.] An anniversary of the Church of England, held on the 28th December in commemoration of the massacre of the children by Herod, Innocents' Day

childhood child'hud, n The state of a child or the time in which persons are classed as children

childing child ing a. Bringing forth a child, being in child bed.

childish, child ish, a. Belonging to or like a child or children puerile trifling foolish silly weak ignorant used disparagingly hence opposed to *childlike*

childishly child ish-li, *adv* In a childish manner

childishness, ch ld'ish-nes, n. Quality or state of being childish

childless, child'les, a. Destitute of children or offspring

childlike, child'lik a. Like a child or what is natural to children becoming a child docile innocent dutiful without art or guile used in good sense (cp *childish*)

children hil dren, n. *pl of child.*

chiliad kil i-ad, n [Gr *chilias, chiliados*, fr *chilioi*, a thousand.] The number of one thousand a collection or sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars the period of a thousand years.

chiliarch kil i-ärk, n. [Gr *chiliarchos*, fr *chilioi* a thousand and *archō*, I rule] The military commander or chief of a thousand men.

chiliasm kil i azm, n [Gr *chiliasmos* CHILIAD] A millenium the doctrine of a millennium.

chiliastic kil i as'tik, a. [See prec.] Relating to the millennium millenarian.

chill, chil, n. [A. Sax. *cele cele cyle* a cold, chill, fr *col* cool akin D *kil*, chill, *killen* to chill Sw *kyla* to chill same root as *n cold, cool*, and in L. *gelidus*, gelid.] A shivering with cold a cold fit sensation of cold, or that which produces it coldness in the air or in some substance that which checks, damps, discourages, or disheartens the feeling caused by depressing influence —— a. Shivering with cold moderately cold, tending to cause shivering not warm or

cordial, distant; formal; depressing; dispiriting —v t pret. & pp *chilled*, child, ppr *chilling*, chil'ing To make cold or cool, to cause to shiver, to check motion, life, or action in, to depress, to deject, to discourage, to cool suddenly so as to harden (metal)

chilli, chilly, chil'i, *n* [Sp *chile*] The pod or fruit of the guinea-pepper, a species of capsicum

chilliness, chil'i nes, *n* State of being chilly, a sensation of shivering, rigours, a moderate degree of coldness.

chilling, chil'ing, *p a* Cooling causing to shiver; tending to repress enthusiasm, cold, distant.

chillingly, chil'ing-li, *adv* In a chilling manner

chillness, chil'nes, *n* State of being chill, coolness, coldness, a shivering

chilly, chil'i, *a* [*Chill* and term. *-y*] Chill experiencing or causing the sensation of chilliness, disagreeably cold chilling

chilly, chil'li, *adv* [*Chill* and term *-ly*] In a chill or chilly manner

Chilognatha kil-log'na-tha, *n pl.* [Gr *cheilos*, lip, *gnathos*, jaw] A section of the myriapods, including the millipeds

Chiltern Hundreds, *chil'tern hun'dredz*, *n* A district of Buckinghamshire the fictitious stewardship of which is accepted by a member of parliament who wishes to resign his seat, this being regarded as an office of profit under the crown, and so compelling resignation

chimæra, chimera, ki-mē'ra, *n* [L *chimæra*, fr Gr *chimaira*, a chimæra] A fire-breathing monster in Greek mythology, a vain or idle fancy, a mere phantasm of the imagination, the name of a fish of extraordinary appearance inhabiting the northern seas

chime, chim, *n* [O E *chimbe*, *chymbe*, a cymbal, a shortening of *cymbale*, A. Sax. *cimbal*, fr L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal CYMBAL.] Formerly an apparatus for making bells sound musically together, a set of bells tuned to each other, the sound of bells in harmony musical or harmonious sounds, correspondence of proportion or relation, harmony —v t pret & pp *chimed*, chimd, ppr *chiming*, chim'ing To sound in consonance or harmony, to harmonize, to correspond or agree, to coincide, to express agreement often with *in* with *(to chime in with one's sentiments or humour)* —v t To cause to sound in harmony; to strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells

chime, chimb, chim, *n* [Akin to D *lem*, Sw *lem*, *limb* the edge of a cask, G *kimme*, edge brim] The edge or brim of a cask or tub formed by the projecting ends of the staves

chimere, shi-mēr', *n* [Fr *simarre*, It *zimarra*] The upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves of a bishop are attached.

chimerical chimeric, ki-me'rik al, ki-me'rik, *a* Of the nature of a chimera, wildly or vainly conceived, imaginary, fanciful, unfounded

chimerically, ki-me'rik al li, *adv* In a chimerical manner

chimney, chim'ni, *n* , pl **chimneys** chim'niz. [Fr *cheminée*, L L *caminata*, a chimney, fr L *caminus*, a furnace, a flue, fr Gr *kaminos*, an oven, same root as L *camera*, Gr *kamara*, whence *chamber*] A fireplace, the funnel through which the smoke is conveyed, a built structure containing the passage to take away smoke from a fire the part of a flue raised above a roof, a flue the funnel of a steam-engine, a glass funnel for a lamp, &c ; anything resembling a chimney

chimney-can, chimney-pot chim'ni-kan, chim'ni-pot, *n* A pipe of earthenware or sheet-metal placed on the top of chimneys to prevent smoking.

chimney-corner, chim'ni-kōr-ner, *n* The corner of a fireplace, the fireside or a place near the fire.

chimney-piece, chim'ni pēs, *n* The ornamental structure above or around the open recess constituting the fireplace in a room, the shelf above a fireplace

chimney-shaft, chim'ni-shaft, *n* A chimney-stalk, top of a chimney, that part which rises above the rest of the building

chimney-stack, chim'ni-stak, *n* A group of chimneys carried up together

chimney-stalk, *chim'ni stak*, *n* A long chimney connected with manufactories, part of a chimney rising above a house

chimney-swallow, chim'ni swo-lō *n* A common European swallow with long and very deeply forked tail.

chimney-sweep, chimney-sweeper, chim'ni-*swēp*, *chim'ni-swēp-er*, *n* One whose occupation is to clean chimneys

chimney-top, chim'ni-top, *n* The summit of a chimney

chimpanzee, chimpansee, chim pan'zē or *chim'pan-zē*, *n* [The native Guinea



Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*)

name] A large West African ape belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, very docile and intelligent

chin, chin, *n* [A Sax. *cin*=D *kin*, G *kinn*, the chin, Icel. *kinn*, Dan *kind*, Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek cog. Armor *oen*, the cheek, W *gen*, the chin, L. *gena*, the cheek, Gr *genys*, the jaw, the chin, Skr *hanu*, the jaw] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth the point of the under jaw, a corresponding part in animals

china, chinaware, chi'na chi'na-wār, *n* A species of fine porcelain originally made in China, porcelain

China-aster, chi'na-as-ter, *n*. The common name of a hardy plant

china-clay chi'na-klā, *n* A fine kind of clay used in the manufacture of china

China-ink, chi'na ingk, *n* A fine black pigment made of lamp-black and gum, Indian ink.

Chinaman, chi'na-man *n* , pl. **Chinamen**, chi'na-men. A native of China, (without capital) a dealer in porcelain.

China-root, chi'na-rot', *n* The root of a plant closely allied to sarsaparilla, formerly much esteemed as a medicine

China-rose, chi'na-rōz *n* The name given to a number of varieties of garden rose, natives of China

china-shop, chi'na shop *n* A shop in which china, crockery, glassware, &c , are sold

chinapin Same as *Chinkapin*.

chinch, chinch, *n* [Sp *chinche*, a bug, fr L *cimex*, *cimicis*, a bug] The common bed bug the popular name of certain American insects very destructive to wheat maize &c

chinchilla chin-chil'la *n* [Spanish name] A genus of rodent animals peculiar to South America, with a fine soft grayish fur the fur of the chinchilla

chinchona chin-chō'na, *n* Same as *Cinchona*

chincough, chin'kof, *n* [For *chink-cough*, *chink* being for *kink*, as in Sc. *kink-host* (*host*, a cough), L.G *kink hoest*, D *kinkhoest*= *chink kink*, denoting a catching or gasping] Hooping-cough.

chine, chin, *n* [Fr *echine*, O Fr *eschine*, Pr *esquina*, Sp *esquena*, It *schiena*, origin unknown] The backbone, a piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking —v t pret. & pp *chined*, chind, ppr *chining*, chin'ing To cut through or divide the backbone, *or cut* it into chine-pieces

chine, chin, *n* [A. Sax. *cinu*, a chink, fissure CHINK.] A rocky ravine on a coast used in south of England.

chined, chind, *n* Having a chine. used in compounds.

Chinese, chī-nēz', *n sing* and *pl* A native of China, the language of China —*a* Pertaining to China —Chinese fire, a composition used in fire-works.—Chinese lantern, a lantern made of coloured paper used in illuminations. — Chinese white, the white oxide of zinc

chink, chingk, *n* [Akin to *chine*, A. Sax. *cinu*, a chink, a fissure, *cinan*, to gape, to split or burst open] A longish and narrow aperture, a crevice, a crack or fissure; a cleft —v t pret & pp *chinked*, chingkt, ppr *chinking*, chingk'ing. To open in chinks, to crack to part and form a fissure —v t. To make chinks in, to fill up chinks in.

chink, chingk, v t pret & pp *chinked* chingkt, ppr *chinking*, chingk'ing [Formed from the sound.] To jingle, to cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal —v i To make a sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money or metal —*n* A short, sharp, clear, metallic sound, a term for money, the reed bunting

chinkapin, ching'ka-pin, *n* [Of American Indian origin] The dwarf chestnut of the U States, yielding edible nuts, an American tree allied to the oak.

chinky, chingk'i, *a* Full of chinks or fissures, opening in narrow clefts

chinless, *chin'les*, *a. Having no chin*

chinned, chind, *a* Having a chin of this or that kind.

chintz, chints, *n* [For *chints*, *pl of chint*, the Indian name the plural being used oftener than the singular came itself to be regarded as a singular form.] Cotton cloth or calico (originally made in India) printed with designs in a number of different colours, and now generally glazed.

chip, chip, *n* [Closely connected with *chop* and *chap*, O D *kippen*, to knock to pieces, O Sw *hyppa*, to chop, G *hippen*, to clip or cut money] A small piece of wood or other substance cut or broken off by a blow, a fragment, a small piece —v t pret & pp *chipped*, chipt, ppr *chipping*, chip'ing To cut or hew into small pieces or chips, to diminish by cutting away a little at a time —v i. to break, crack, or fly off in small pieces

chip-bonnet, chip-hat, chip'bon-et, chip'hat, *n* A bonnet or hat made of wood split into small slips.

chipmunk chipmuck chip'mungk, chip'muk *n* [Probably of American Indian origin.] The American ground squirrel

chipper, chip'er, *n* One who or that which chips

chipping chip'ing *n* The act of one who chips, a piece chipped off, a chip

chippy, chip'i, *a* Abounding in chips, as dry as a chip

chiragra, ki-rag'ra, *n* [L. *chiragra* fr Gr *cheiragra* hand-gout—*cheir*, the hand, and *agra* seizure] Gout in the hand.

chirk, cherk, *v i* [Imitative of sound comp A Sax. *cearcian*, to grate or creak.] To chirp, to twitter

chirm cherm *v i* pret & pp *chirmed*, chermd ppr *chirming*, chérming [A Sax *cirman* to cry, make a noise=D *kermen* *karmen*, perhaps imitative of sound.] To chatter or warble, as birds.

chirognomy, ki-rog'no-mi *n.* [Gr *cheir* *cheiros*, the hand, and *gnō'sis* knowledge] A so-called science which professes to describe character from the form and appearance of the hand, palmistry

chirograph kī'rō-graf, *n* [Gr *cheir*, the hand, and *graph* I write I engrave] A writing or document a deed an instrument

chirographer kī-rog'ra-fer *n.* [See prec] One who teaches writing.

chirographic kī-r-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chirography

chirography kī-rog'ra-fi, *n* [CHIROGRAPH] Handwriting style of writing

chirology kī-rol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *cheir* the hand, *logy* discourse] The art of speaking with the hands or using the deaf mute alphabet.

chiromancer chiromantist kī'rō-man-se kī'rō-man-tist, *n* One who practises chiromancy

chiromancy kī'rō-man-si *n* [Gr *keir* the hand, and *manteia* divination.] The art or practice of foretelling one's fortune by inspecting the lineaments of his hand palmistry

chiromantic kī-ro-man'tik, *a* Pertaining to palmistry or chiromancy

chiropodist, kī-rop'od-ist, *n* [Gr *cheir* the hand, and *pous, podos*, the *foot*] One who treats diseases of the hands or feet a surgeon for the feet a cutter of corns

chirp herp *v i* pret & pp *chirped*, cherpt ppr *chirping* cherp'ing [Imitative of sound comp G *zirpen lisch rpen, schirpen* to chirp *Ch rrup* is a lengthened form.] To make the lively cheerful noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects to cheep —*n* A short, shrill note as of certain birds or insects

chirper cherp'er *n* One that chirps

chirrup chi'rup, *v i* pret. & pp *chirruped* ch rupt ppr *chirruping* chi rup ing [Lengthened form of *chirp*] To chirp —*n* A chirp

chirurgeon kī-rer'jon *n* [Gr *cheiros gos—cheir* the hand, and *ergon* work.] A surgeon —**chirurgical** kī-rer'jik-al, *a* Surgical

chisel chiz'el, *n* [O Fr *eisel* (Fr *ciseau*) fr L.L. *cisellum* fr L. *caedo caesum*, to cut] A cutting paring hewing, or gouging tool used in wood work, masonry sculpture &c —*v t* pret. & pp *chiselled*, chiz'ld, pp *chiselling* chiz'el-ing To cut, gouge, or engrave with a chisel

chiselled chiz'eld, *p a.* Cut or engraved with a chisel clear-cut, having the lines or forms finely and clearly cut.

chiselling, chiz' ling, *n.* Work done with the chisel chiselled work.

chisel tooth, chiz'el tōth, *n* A tooth like a chisel, a name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals from their form

Chisleu kis'lu, *n* [H b *Kislev.*] The ninth month of the Jewish year answering to a part of November and part of December

chit, chit, *n* [Originally meant a kitten cub, or other young animal, hence probably akin to *kitten, kit cat* Sc. *chit* puss] A young child a young and pert girl an insignificant young person.

chit chit, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A shoot or sprout

chit-chat, chit chat, *n* [A reduplicated form of *chat*] Prattle familiar or trifling talk.

chitin chitine kī'tin, *n.* [Fr *chiton*, a tunic.] The substance which forms the wing-cases and integuments of insects and the carapaces of crustacea.

chiton, kī'ton, *n.* [Gr *chiton*, a tunic, a cuirass, a coat of mail.] The name of certain molluscs, with a shell formed of several overlapping pieces.

chitterling, chit'er-ling *n* [Origin doubtful.] Part of the small intestines of a swine, fried for food generally used in the plural.

chivalric, chivalrous, shi-val'rik, shi-val'rus, *a.* Pertaining to chivalry warlike bold gallant.

chivalrously shi-val'rus-li, *adv* In a chivalrous spirit.

chivalry shi'val-ri, *n.* [Fr *chevalerie chevalerie* knighthood, cavalry fr L.L. *caballerius*, a horseman, fr *caballus* (Fr *keval*) a horse CAVALRY] Knighthood the usages and customs pertaining to the orders of knighthood system of knighthood qualifications of a knight privileges and manners of knights heroic defence of life and honour illustrious warriors, especially cavalry

chive chīv *n* CIVE.

chlamys, klam'is, *n* [Gr *chlamys chlamydos*] A light, free flowing scarf or plaid worn by the ancients the floral envelope of a plant.

chloasma, klō-az'ma, *n* [Gr *chloe*, yellowish green verdure] An affection of the skin in which it shows yellowish or brownish spots

chloral klō'ral, *n* [From *chlor* the first part of *chlorine* and *al* the first syllable of *alcohol*] An oily liquid produced from chlorine and alcohol also the name applied to chloral hydrate a white substance used in medicine for producing sleep

chloralism klō'ral-izm *n* [*Chloral* and *ism*] A morbid state of the system arising from an incautious or habitual use of chloral.

chlorate klō'rāt, *n* [*Chlorine* and *ate*] A compound of chlorine and some other substance, as potash, soda, lime &c —**Chlorate of** lime a compound of chlorine and lime, used as a bleaching agent and as a disinfectant.

chloridize chloridate klō'rid-īz, klō'rid-āt, *v t* pret & pp *chloridized, chloridated*, klō-rid-īzd, klō'rid-āt-ed pp *chloridizing chloridating* klō-rid-īz-ing klō-rid-āt-ing in photography to cover with chloride of silver

chlorine klō'rin *n* [Gr *chloros*, greenish yellow from the colour of the substance] An elementary gaseous substance of a greenish-yellow colour obtained from common salt, and used as a bleaching agent and disinfectant in the form of chloride of lime

chlorite klō'rit, *n* [See prec.] A mineral of a grass-green colour allied in character to mica and talc a salt of chlorous acid

chlorodyne klō'rō-dīn, *n* [*Chloroform* and *odyne* pain] An anodyne, the active elements of which are morphia, chloroform, prussic acid, and extract of Indian hemp

chloroform klō'rō-form *n* [*Chlorine* or *chloride* and *formic*, fr *formic* acid, from chemical connection] A liquid of an agreeable taste and smell, much used as an anæsthetic, for which purpose its vapour is inhaled —*v t*, pret & pp *chloroformed* klō'ro-formd, *chloroforming* klō'ro-form-ing To put under the influence of chloroform to treat with chloroform.

chlorometer klō-rom'et-er *n.* [*Chlorine* or *chloride* and Gr *metron*, a measure] An instrument for testing the bleaching powers of chloride of lime &c.

chlorophyll klō'rō-fil, *n.* [Gr *chloros*, green, and *phyllon* a leaf.] The green colouring matter of plants.

chlorosis, klō-rō'sis, *n* [Gr *chlorosis* greenish yellow] The green sickness, a form of anæmia or bloodlessness which affects young females, characterized by a pale greenish hue of the skin.

chlorotic klō-rot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chlorosis, affected by chlorosis.

chock full, chok'ful', *a.* Same as *Choke-full.*

chocolate bō'ko-lāt, *n* [Fr *chocolat*, pp *chocolater* fr Mex *chocolatl* chocolate] A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the cacao-nut ground and combined with sugar and flavouring substances the beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk.—*a.* Having the colour of chocolate of a dark glossy brown.

chode chōd. The old pret of *chide.*

choice chois, *n* [O Fr *hoix*, a choice (Mod. Fr *choix*) fr *choisir* to choose fr the German. CHOOSE] Act or power of choosing election option the thing chosen selection best part of anything that which is preferable the object of choice.—*a.* Worthy of being chosen very valuable select precious rare well-chosen nice or careful in choosing

choiceless chois'les, *a* Not having the choice or power of choosing.

choicely chois'li, *adv* In a choice manner or degree

choir kwīr *n* [O Fr *cuer choer* L. *chorus*, fr Gr *choros*, a dance in a ring a band same word as *chorus, q v*] Originally a company of singers and dancers arranged in a ring any body of singers a choir] the part of a church appropriated for the singers a church —*v t*, and *i* pret & pp *choired* kwird ppr *choiring* kwir'ing To sing in company

choir screen kwīr'skrēn, *n* An ornamental open screen of wood or stone between the chour or chancel and the nave

choke chōk, *v t* pret & pp *choked* chōkt ppr *choking* chōk'ing [A. Sax. *ceocian, ceocsa* akin to Icel *koka* to gulp *kjoka* to swallow perhaps imitative of the convulsive sound made when the throat is impeded.] To throttle to strangle by compressing the throat or stopping the breath to stop or block up to obstruct, hinder or check to smother suppress, extinguish, still —*v i* To be suffocated to have the windpipe stopped to be obstructed or blocked up

choke bore chōk bor *n* A shot gun which has the bore narrowing towards the muzzle so as to keep the shot from spreading

choke-damp chōk damp *n* Noxious suffocating vapour (carbonic acid gas) in wells, coal mines, and other pits.

choke full chōk'ful, *a* [May mean filled full to *choking* but the true spelling and meaning are uncertain] Full as possible quite full. Written also *Chock full*

choky chōk'i, *a* [*Choke* and *y*] That tends to or has power to choke or suffocate gasping, as the voice

cholæmia, ko-lē'mi-a, *n* [Gr *chole* bile *haima*, blood] A morbid accumulation of bile in the blood.

cholagogue kol'a-gog, *n* [Gr *kolagogos —chole* bile, and *agogos* leading, fr *ago* I lead.] A medicine that has the quality of carrying off the bile

choler kol'er *n.* [O Fr *cholere* (Fr *colère*) holer anger L. *kolera* a bilious ailment, fr Gr *cholera*, from *chole* bile, *anger*] The bile anger wrath irascibility formerly supposed to proceed from excess of the bile.

cholera kol'e-ra, *n* [Gr *cholera* See prec.] A bilious disorder bilious diarrhœa also called British cholera, summer cholera, &c. more commonly applied to a disease characterized by copious vomiting and purging, followed by great prostration, and in severe cases often by death malignant or Asiatic cholera.

choleraic kol-e-rā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to cholera.

choleric, kol'e-rik, *a* Abounding with choler or bile irascible petulant peevish angry

cholesterine ko-les'ter-in, *n* [Gr *chole* bile, *stereos* solid, and *-ine*] A substance occurring in biliary calculi, yolk of egg, beans, peas, wheat, and other plants

choliambus, kō-li-am'bus, *n.* [Gr *Meliambos*, that is, lame or limping iambus—*chalos* lame, and *iambos* iambus.] An iambic line in poetry having a spondee in the sixth or last foot

chondrify kon'dri-fī, *v t* and *i* pret. & pp *chondrified* kon'dri-fīd ppr *chondrifying* kon'dri-fī-ing [Gr *chondros* cartilage, and *fy*] To convert or be converted into cartilage.

chondrology kon-drol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *chondros* cartilage, and *-logos.*] The science or knowledge of cartilages.

chondropterygian chondropterygious, kon-drop-te-rij'i-an, kon-drop-te-rij'i-us, *a* [Gr *chondros*, cartilage, and *pterux pterygos* a wing or fin.] Pertaining

to fishes having a cartilaginous skeleton and gristly fins

choose, choz, *v t* pret *chose*, chōz, pp *chosen*, chō'zn, ppr *choosing*, choz'ing [A Sax *cēosan* = D *kiezen*, Icel. *kjósa*, O H G *kiosan*, G *kiesen*, to choose, Goth *kausan*, to choose, *kausjan*, to prove, fr root seen in L *gustare* (E *gust*, *disgust*) Gr *geuomai*, to taste *Choice* is of kindred origin] To take by preference, to select, to elect, to wish to adopt —*v i.* To make choice, to prefer

chooser, chóz'er, *n* One that chooses one that has the power or right of choosing

chop, chop, *v t* pret & pp *chopped*, chopt, ppr *chopping*, chop'ing [Same word as *chap*, to split, with a slightly different form and meaning=D and G *klappen*, to chop to mince, to cut Dan *klappe*, Sw *klappa*, to cut, to lop] To cut into small pieces to mince, to lop to strike to utter abruptly to chap —*n* A piece chopped off, a small slice of meat, generally including a rib, a crack or cleft a chap

chop, chop, *v t* pret & pp *chopped*, chopt, ppr *chopping*, chop'ing [Formerly *chap* being same as *chap* in *chapman* (q v)] To barter, truck, change, or exchange, to put one thing in the place of another —*v i.* To change, to turn, vary, or shift suddenly —To chop logic, to dispute or argue in a sophistical manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods —*n.* A turn of fortune, change, vicissitude, especially in the phrase *chops and changes*

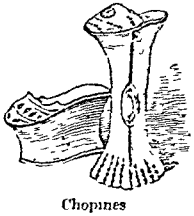
chop, chop *n* [See CHAP] The chap the jaw, *pl* the jaws, the mouth, the entrance to a channel

chop chop, *n* [Hind *chhap*, stamp, print] An Eastern custom-house or other stamp on goods, hence, used to signify quality (silk or tea of the first *chop*)

chop-fallen, chop'fal-en, *a* Having the lower jaw drooping, dejected, dispirited

chop-house, chop'hous, *n* A house where chops, steaks, ready dressed, are sold.

chopin, chop'in, *n* [Fr *chopine*] An old English measure equal to half a pint, in Scotland equal to a quart



Chopines

chopine, chopin cho-pēn', *n* [FromSp *chapin*, a clog or *chopine*] A lofty clog or patten formerly worn by ladies

chopper, chop'er, *n* One who or that which chops, a tool for chopping or mincing meat, a cleaver

chopping, chop'ing, *p a* [Probably fr *chop*, to cut, comp *bouncing*, *whopping*, &c] Stout, lusty, plump

chopping-knife, chop'ing-nīf, *n* A knife for chopping or mincing meat

choppy, chop'i, *a* [*Chop* cleft, and *-y*] Full of clefts or cracks, chappy, having short abrupt waves

chopsticks, chop'stiks *n* Two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c, used by the Chinese and Japanese for conveying food to the mouth.

choragus, kō-rā'gus, *n* [Gr *chorēgos*—*choros*, a chorus, and *agō*, I lead.] The leader or superintendent of a chorus in ancient Greece, a person who had to provide choruses for dramatic representations and religious festivals.

choral, kō'ral, *a* [From *chorus*=Fr *choral*, L L *choralis*] Belonging, relating or pertaining to a choir, chorus, or concert.—**choral chorale**, kō-ral', ko-rā'le, *n* [G *choral*] A psalm or hymn tune

chorally, kō'ral-i, *adv* In a choral manner, in the manner of a chorus or choir

chord, kord, *n* [L *chorda*, fr Gr *chordē*, an intestine, of which strings were made *Cord* is the same word.] The string of a musical instrument, the simultaneous combination of different sounds, consonant or dissonant, a straight line joining the ends of the arc of a circle or curve —*v t* pret & pp *chorded*, kord'ed, ppr *chording*, kord'ing To furnish with musical strings

chorea, kō'rē a or ko-rē'a, *n* [Gr *choreia*, fr *choros*, a dance CHORUS] St Vitus's dance, convulsive motions of the limbs, and strange and involuntary gesticulations

choree kō rē', *n* [Gr *choreios*, fr *choros*, a dance] The metrical foot otherwise called a trochee

chorepiscopal kō-rē-pis'kop-al, *a* [Gr *chōros*, place, and *episkopos*, bishop] Pertaining to the power of a local bishop or suffragan

choriambus, kō-ri am bus, *n* [Gr *choreios* a trochee, and *iambos* iambus] A metrical foot consisting of four syllables, the first two forming a trochee (choree) and the second two an iambus

choric, kō'rik, *a* [Gr *chorikos*, fr *choros*, a chorus] Pertaining to a chorus, choral

chorion, kō'ri-on, *n* [Gr] The external vascular membrane which invests the fetus in the womb the external membrane of the seeds of plants

chorist kō'rist, *n* [Fr *chorus*] One who sings in a chorus or a choir

chorister, ko'rist-er, *n* [*Chorist* and *er*] A singer in a choir or concert, a singer generally

chorographical, kō-rō-graf'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to chorography

chorography, kō-rog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *chōros*, place, and *graphō*, I describe] The art or practice of making a map or description of a particular region, country, or province

choroid, kor'oid, *a* and *n* [From *chorion* and *-oid*] A term applied to one of the membranes of the eye

chorus, kō'rus, *n* pl **choruses**, kō'rus-ez [L *chorus*, fr Gr *choros*, a dance, band of dancers chorus CHOIR] A company of singers and dancers a company of persons singing in concert, a piece performed by a whole company in concert, the performers in a Greek play who are supposed to behold what passes, and sing their sentiments between the acts, the song between the acts, verses of a song in which the company join the singer, a musical composition of two or more parts, any union of voices in general —*v t* pret & pp *chorused*, kō'rust, ppr *chorusing*, kō'rus-ing To sing or join in the chorus of, to exclaim or call out in concert

chose, chōz, pret of *choose*

chosen, chōz'n, pp of *choose* —*a* Select distinguished by preference, eminent, choice

chough, chuf, *n* [A Sax *ceó* Origin doubtful] A British bird of the crow family, which frequents chiefly the coasts of Cornwall, black, with red beak, legs, and toes

choultry, chōl'tri, *n* In the East Indies, a place of rest and shelter for travellers, a caravansary

chouse, chous, *v t* pret. & pp *choused*, choust, ppr *chousing*, chous'ing [Formerly spelled also *chiaus*, *chiaous*, fr Turk *chiaus*, *chaush*, a messenger, interpreter &c, fr the notorious swindling of a Turkish interpreter in London in 1609] To cheat, trick, defraud followed by *of* or *out of*

chow-chow, chou'chou, *n* A Chinese term for any mixture, but in trade circles confined generally to mixed pickles

chowry, chou'ri, *n* In the East Indies, a whisk to keep off flies

chrematistics, krē ma-tis'tiks, *n* [Gr *chrēmata*, wealth] The science of wealth, a name sometimes given to political economy

chrestomathy, kres-tom'a-thi, *n* [Gr *chrēstomatheia*—*chrēstos*, useful, and *matheia*, learning] A book of extracts from a foreign language for students

chrism, krizm, *n* [Gr *chrisma* an unguent, fr *chriō* I anoint, whence also *Christ*] Consecrated oil used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction, the baptismal cloth laid upon the head of a child newly baptized, the baptismal vesture, the chrisom

Chrismal, kriz'mal, *a* [*Chrism* and *-al*] Pertaining to chrism —*n* The vessel holding the consecrated oil, the white cloth laid over the head of one newly baptized.

chrismatory, kriz'ma-to-ri, *n* [L L *chrismatorium* CHRISM.]



Chrismatory

A vessel to hold the oil or chrism used in the Greek and Roman churches

chrisom, chrisome, kris'um, *n* [A form of *chrism*] A cloth anointed with chrism laid on a child's face at baptism, the consecrated vesture put about a child when christened —**Chrisom child**, a newly baptized infant, a child that dies within a month after christening

CHRIST, krīst, *n* [Gr *Christos*, fr *chriō*, I anoint, a translation of the Hebrew word *for* Messiah] *THE ANOINTED*, the Messiah, the Saviour Jesus.

Christadelphian, kris-ta-del'fi-an, *n* [Gr *Christos*, Christ, and *adelphos*, a brother] One of a sect of Christians claiming to take their origin from the apostles

christen, kris'n, *v t* pret & pp *christened*, kris'nd, ppr *christening*, kris'n ing [A Sax *cristnian*, to christen, lit to make a Christian fr *Cristen*, a Christian, fr *Crist*, Christ] To initiate into the Christian Church, to baptize, to name or bestow a name upon

Christendom, kris'n-dum, *n* [A Sax *Cristendom*—*cristen*, Christian, and *-dōm* (= suffix *-dom*), denoting position, character] The countries or regions inhabited by Christians, the whole body of Christians

christening, kris'n-ing *n* The act or ceremony of baptizing, the baptismal ceremony, ceremony of bestowing a name

Christhood, krist'hud, *n* [*Christ* and *-hood*] The character or office of Christ.

Christian, kris'ti an, *n* [L *Christianus*, fr *Christus*, Christ] A professed follower or disciple of Christ, a believer in the religion of Christ, one united to Christ an inhabitant of Christendom —*a* Pertaining to Christ or Christianity, professing the religion of Christ —**Christian name**, the name given or announced at baptism, as distinguished from the family name —**Christian era** or **period**, the period from the birth of Christ to the present time

Christianity, kris-ti-an'i-ti, *n* [L L *Christianitas*, fr *Christianus*, a Christian] The religion of Christians, or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, conformity to the laws and precepts of the Christian religion

Christianize, kris'ti-an īz, *v t* pret. & pp *Christianized*, kris'ti an īzd, ppr *Christianizing*, kris'ti an-īz ing To make Christian, to convert to Christianity

Christless, krist'les, *a* Having no interest in Christ, without the spirit of Christ.

Christmas, kris'mas, *n* [*Christ* and *mass*, *mass* having its old sense of festival.] The festival held by the Christian church in memory of Christ's birth, and observed annually on the 25th day of December, *Christmas-day* or the season of Christmas —*a* Belonging to Christmas time.

Christmas-box, kris'mas-boks, *n* A Christmas gift or gratuity, usually in money

Christmas-day, kris'mas-dā, *n* The 25th day of December

Christmas-eve, kris'mas-ēv *n* The evening of the day before Christmas

Christmas-rose, kris'mas-rōz, *n* A plant of the hellebore genus, which blossoms during winter

Christmas-tree, kris'mas-trē *n* A small evergreen tree set up in a family, &c, at Christmas upon which are hung presents, &c

Christology, kris-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *Christos* Christ, and *logos*, discourse] The general doctrines regarding Christ, that branch of divinity which deals directly with Christ.

Christ's-thorn krīsts'thorn, *n* A thorny shrub a native of Palestine and so named from a belief that it supplied the crown of thorns for Christ

chromate krō'māt, *n.* [*Chrome* and *-ate*] A salt of chromic acid

chromatic krō-ma'tik, *a* [Gr *khrōmatikos* pertaining to colour, from *khrōma* colour] Relating to colours or to coloured inks or pigments including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale —**Chromatic scale** a scale made up of thirteen successive semitones, that is, the eight diatonic tones and the five intermediate tones

chromatics, krō-mat'iks, *n* [Gr *khrōmatikos*] The science of colours the art of optics which treats of the properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies

chromatology krō-ma-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *khrōma* colour, and *-logy*] The doctrine of colours

chromatophore krō-mat'o-fōr *n* [Gr *khrōma, khrōmatos* colour, and *pherein*, to bear] One of the pigment cells in animals

chromatrope krō'ma-trōp *n* [*Khrōma, khrōmatos*, colour, and *tropos*, a turning] An arrangement in a magic lantern in which brilliant effects are produced by coloured revolving glasses

chrome steel or **chromium** krō'm, krō'mi-um *n* [Gr *khrōma* colour] A metal which forms very hard steel gray masses so called from the various and beautiful colours which its oxides and acid communicate to minerals, yielding such pigments as *Chrome-green, Chrome-yellow &c*

chromic krō'mik *a* Pertaining to chrome

chromite krō'mīt *n* A mineral containing chromium

chromo krō'mō *n* A contraction for *Chromo-lithograph*

chromo-lithograph krō'mō-li'thō-graf *n* A picture obtained by means of chromo-lithography

chromo-lithographer krō'mō-li-thog'ra-fer *n* One who practises chromo-lithography

chromo-lithography krō'mō-li-thog'ra-fi, *n* A method of producing coloured lithographic pictures

chromosphere krō'mō-sfēr *n* [Gr *khrōma*, colour and *sphaira*, a sphere] The gaseous envelope supposed to exist round the body of the sun

chromo-typography krō'mō-tī-pog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr *khrōma*, colour and *typography*] Typography in colours the art of printing with type in various colours

chromo-xylography krō'mō-zī-log'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *khrōma*, colour and *xylography*] The art or process of producing wood engravings in various colours

chronic kron'ik, *a* [Fr *chronique*, L. *chronicus*, fr Gr *chronikos*, fr *khronos* time] Continuing a long time as a disease lingering continuing constant

chronicle kron'i-kl, *n* [F *chronique* a chronicle as to term comp Fr *particule*, F *particule* CHRONICLE] An historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time a history more especially of a simple character pl the title of two books of the Old Testament —*v t.* pret. & pp *chronicled* kron'i-kld ppr *chronicling* kron'i-king To record historically or in a chronicle to set down in the order of time to record, to register

chronicler kron'i-kl-ėr *n* One who chronicles a writer of a chronicle an historian

chronogram kron'o-gram, *n.* [Gr *chronos* time and *gramma*, a letter] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters.—**chronogrammatic chronogrammatical,** kron'ō-gram-mat'ik-al, *a* Belonging to a chronogram, or containing one —**chronogrammatist,** kron'o-gram'mat-ist, *n* A writer of chronograms

chronograph kron'o-graf, *n* [Gr *chronos*, time, and *graphō* I write] A device or instrument for various kinds for measuring and registering very minute portions of time a watch or clock with special contrivances for marking time with extreme accuracy

chronographer, kro-nog'ra-fer *n* [Gr *khronos*, time, and *graphō* I write] One who writes concerning time or the events of time a chronologist **chronography** kro-nog'ra-fi, *n.* The description of time past

chronologer kro-nol'o-jer *n* A chronologist

chronologic chronological kron-o-loj'ik, kron-o-loj'ik-al, *a* Relating to chronology, containing an account of events in order of time according to the order of time

chronologically kron-o-loj'ik-al-li, *ad* In a chronological manner

chronologist kro-nol'o-jist, *n* One versed in chronology one who investigates dates of past events and transactions

chronology kro-nol'o-ji *n* [Gr *khronos* time, and *-logos*, discourse doctrine] The science of ascertaining the true periods of years when events took place, and arranging them in the proper order according to their dates computation of time for historical purposes

chronometer kro-nom'et-er *n* [Gr *khronos*, time and *metron*, measure] Any instrument that measures time as a clock watch, dial a timekeeper marked on the principle of a watch, used in conjunction with the observations of the heavenly bodies in determining the longitude at sea.

chronometric chronometrical kron-ō-met'rik, kron-ō-m rik-al, *a* Pertaining to a chronometer measured by a chronometer

chronometry kro-nom'et-ri, *n.* [CHRONOMETER.] The art of measuring time the measuring of time by periods or lapses

chronoscope kron'o-skōp *n* [Gr *chronos* time and *skopeō*, I observe] An instrument chiefly used for measuring the velocity of projectiles

chrysalid kris'a-lid, *n.* A chrysalis

chrysalis, kris'a-lis, *n.* pl **chrysallides,** kri-sal'i-dēz, or **chrysalises,** kris'a-lis-ez [L. *chrysalis*, *Chrysalid-is*, fr Gr *Chrysalid-is*, f *chrysos* gold] The form which butter



1 2, Chrysalis of the White Cabbage butterfly *a*, proboscis or feelers *bb* wing-cases *c* sucker *d*, eyes *e e*, antennæ 3 Chrysalis of the Oak Eggar moth.

flies, moths, and other insects assume before they arrive at their winged state the state of metamorphosis which an insect assumes before he perfect or winged state See the accompanying figs.

chrysanthemum, kri-san'the-mum, *n* [*chrysos* gold, and *anthemon*, a flower] The name of numerous composite plants, two of which are the ox-eye daisy and the corn-marigold, while the Chinese chrysanthemum has numerous cultivated varieties.

chryselephantine, kris'el-e-fan'tin, *a* [*chrysos*, gold, *elephas, elephantos*, ivory] Applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory as made among the ancient Greeks

chrysoberyl kris'ō-be-ril, *n.* [Gr *chrysos*, gold, and *beryllos*, beryl] A yellowish-green gem, next to sapphire in hardness.

chrysocalla kris'ō-kal'la, *n.* [*chrysos* gold, *kolla*, glue] A silicate of copper of a fine emerald-green colour

chrysolite kris'ō-līt, *n* [Gr *chrysos*, gold, and *lithos*, a stone.] A gem of a yellowish or green shade now of great value

chrysophanic kris-o-fan'ik *a* [Gr *khrysos* gold, *phainō* I show] Applied to an acid, a yellow substance of vegetable origin used as an ointment in skin diseases.

chrysophyll kris'o-fil, *n* [Gr *chrysos*, gold, and *phyllon*, a leaf] The bright golden yellow colouring matter of plants

chrysoprase kris'o-prāz, *n.* [Gr *chrysoprasos—chrysos*, gold, and *prason*, a leek.] A yellowish-green apple-green mineral, a variety of chalcedony much esteemed as a gem

chthonian chthonic kthō'ni-an, k'thon'ik *a* [*Khthon*, or *Khthonos*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth being the under world or subterranean regions *Khthonian gods*

chub chub, *n* [Origin unknown.] A small river fish of the carp family

chubbiness, chub'bi-nes, *n* The state of being chubby

Chubb-lock, chub'lok, *n* [From the name of the inventor or a London locksmith.] An American lock having a lever which on the application of a false key moves a bolt fixes the bolt securely

chubby chub'bi, *a* [Perhaps akin to *chump* comp also Sw dial. *kubbig* plump *kubb* a lump a block] Round or full-cheeked plump having a large fat face

chub-faced chub'fāst *a.* Having a plump round face.

chuck chuk *v t.* pret & pp *chucked*, chukt ppr *chucking* chuk'ing [Imitative comp. *cluck.*] To make the noise of a hen when she calls her chickens.—*n.* The call of a hen.

chuck, chuk *n.* [Corrupted from *chick.*] A chicken. [*Rare.*]

chuck huk *v t.* & pp *chucked*, bukt, ppr *chucking* chuk'ing [A modification of *knock* F *choquer* and formerly written *chock* or formed from the imitation of the small harp sound, like that of pebbles when knocked together] To strike or hit gently to tap under the chin to push to throw with the hand not on to push.—*n.* A slight blow under the chin a toss a short throw an appendage to a collar

chuck farthing, chuk fär'thing *n* A game in which a farthing is pitched or hunched nearest a mark

chuckle chuk'l, *v t* pret & pp *chuckled*, chuk'ld ppr *chuckling* chuk'ling [Imitation of sound.] To laugh in the throat to laugh in a suppressed broken manner to feel inward triumph or exultation to cluck or cackle —*n.* A short, broken and suppressed laugh in the throat, expressive of satisfaction or exultation the call of a hen and some other birds.

chuff chuf *n.* [Origin uncertain perhaps from W *cyff* a stock or stump] A coarse heavy dull, or surly fellow a churl

chuffily chuf'fi-li, *adv* In a chuffy or surly manner

chuffy chuf'fi, *a.* [From *chuff*] Churlish surly angry

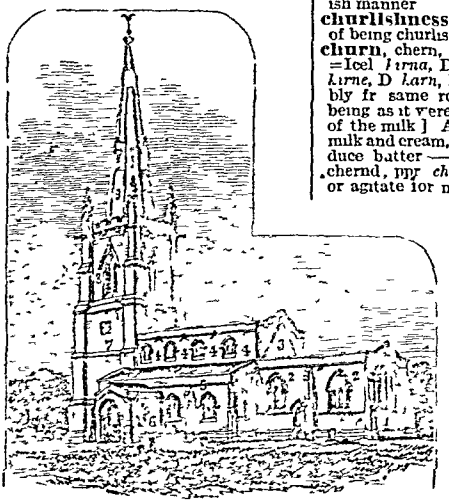
chum chum, *n* [Origin quite unknown.] A sharer of one's room a companion one who resides in the same room a close companion, an intimate friend

chump chump *n.* [Perhaps akin to Icel. *kumpa* a log *kubba*, to hop, and to F *hoper* à *chaloupe* prov L. *hoc, chocus*, a 'jump'] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood the thick end of a loin of veal or mutton next to the leg

chunk, chungk *n.* [Akin to *chump*] A short thick piece of more or less cubical form.

church, cherch, *n.* [O.E. *kirke cherche* &c A.Sax. *circ cirice cyrice* (t o c's as hard), fr Gr *kyriakon*, a church the Lord's house, fr *kyrios*, the Lord=Ice. *kirkja* D *kerk*, Dan. *kirke*, G *kirche*] A house consecrated to the worship of God among Christians in Britain a place of worship belonging to the Established Church as opposed to the chapel of dissenters the collec-

tive body of Christians, a particular body or denomination of Christians, the body of clergy or ecclesiastics, ecclesiastical authority The cut shows a church to which



Islip Church, Northamptonshire.

1, Eastern end and great east window 2,2 Chancel and its windows. 3 End of nave. 4,4,4,4, Clerestory and its windows. 5, South aisle 6 South porch. 7, Tower 8,8, Belfry windows 9, Spire.

many in England have a general resemblance —— v t. pret. & pp *churched*, chercht, ppr *churching*, cherch'ing To perform with or for one the office of returning thanks in church, as after marriage or child birth.

church-court, cherch'kōrt, *n* A court connected with a church for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes

church-goer, *cherch'gō-er, n* *One who habitually attends church.*

church-going cherch'gō-ing, *a* Usually attending church

churching, cherch'ing, *n* The act or form of offering thanks in church after some special event, as marriage or child birth

churchism, cherch'izm, *n* Strict adherence to the forms or principles of some church ecclesiasticism.

churchless, cherch'les, *a* Having no church not connected with a church

churchman, cherch'man, *n* An ecclesiastic or clergyman, an adherent of the church, a member of an Episcopalian or other established church

churchmanship, cherch'man-ship, *n* State of being a churchman

church-rate cherch'rāt, *n* A tax levied on parishes in England for maintaining the church, &c

church-service, cherch'ser-vis, *n* The religious service performed in a church the Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of the Sunday and proper lessons

churchwarden, church-war'den, *n* An official who manages the affairs of the church, and represents the interests of the parish

churchwoman cherch'wu-man, *n* A female member of a church, and in particular the Church of England.

churchyard, cherch'yard, *n* The inclosed ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried.

churl, cherl, *n* [A Sax. *ceorl*, a man, a husband a countryman of the lowest rank =Icel. Dan Sw *karl*, a man, a male, G *kerl* a fellow CARL.] A freeman of the lowest class in Anglo-Saxon times, a rustic labourer, a rude, surly, ill bred man, a miser, a niggard.

churlish, cherl'ish, *a* Like a churl, rude, surly, sullen, uncivil, selfish, narrow-minded, avaricious

churlishly, cherl'ish-li, *adv* In a churlish manner

churlishness, cherl'ish-nes, *n* Quality of being churlish

churn, chern, *n* [A. Sax *cyrin* Sc *kirn* =Icel *kirna*, Dan *kiærne*, Sw *karna*, G *kirne*, D *karn*, L G *karne*, a churn, possibly fr same root as *corn*, *kernel*, butter being as it were the kernel or best portion of the milk] A vessel in which cream, or milk and cream, is agitated, in order to produce butter —— v t pret & pp *churned*, chernd, ppr *churning*, chern'ing To stir or agitate for making butter, to shake or agitate with violence or continued motion —— v i To work a churn to be strongly stirred about or agitated.

churn-staff, chern'staf, *n* The staff or plunger used in churning

chuse, chōz See CHOOSE

chute shōt, *n* [Fr, a fall.] A river-fall or rapid over which timber is floated, an inclined trough or tube through which articles are passed from a higher to a lower level, a shoot

chutney, chutnee, chut'ni, chut'nē, *n* An East Indian condiment, made of ripe fruit, spices, sour herbs, cayenne, &c

chylaceous, kī-lā'shus, *a* [*Chyle* and *-aceous*] Belonging to or consisting of chyle

chyle, kīl, *n* [Gr *chylos*, juice chyle fr *cheō*, I flow, whence also *chyme*] A milky fluid separated from aliments while in the intestines taken up by the lacteal vessels and finally entering the blood

chylifactive, chylific, kī-li-fak'tiv, kī-lif'ik, *a* [*Chyle*, and L *facio*, I make] Forming or changing into chyle, having the power to make chyle

chylification, kī'li-fi-kā''shon, *n* [See prec] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies

chylify, kī'li-fī, *v t* and *i* [*Chyle* and *-fy*] To convert or be converted into chyle

chylous, kī'lus, *a* Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling chyle

chyluria, kī-lū'ri-a, *n* [From *chyle*, and Gr *ouron*, urine] The presence of chyle in the urine

chyme, kīm, *n* [Gr *chymos*, juice, fr *cheō* I pour, I flow] The pulpy mass of partially digested food before the chyle is extracted from it

chymical, chymist chymistry, kim'ik-al, kim'ist kim'ist-ri CHEMICAL, &c

chymification, kī mi-fi kā''shon, *n* [see next] The process of becoming or of forming chyme

chymify, kīm'i fī, *v t* pret. & pp *chymified*, kīm'i fīd, ppr *chymifying*, kim i fī'ing [*Chyme*, and term *-fy*] To form or become chyme

chymous kīm'us, *a* Pertaining to chyme

cibol, sib'ol *n* [Fr *ciboule*, fr L *cepula*, dim of *cepa*, an onion] A plant of the onion genus, the leaves of which are used for culinary purposes

ciborium, si bō'ri um, *n* [L, a drinking-cup, fr Gr *kibōrion*, the seed vessel of the Egypt an water-lily] A vessel for holding the eucharist or sacramental wafer a sort of canopy over a shrine or altar in a church.

cicada si-kā'da, *n* pl. **cicadæ** or **cicadas**, si-kā'dē, si kā'das [L] The name of certain insects allied to the grasshopper, the males of which make a considerable noise

cicala, si kā'la, *It. pron* chi kā'la, *n.* [It, fr L *cicada*] A cicada

cicatricula, cicatricle, sik a-trik'ū la, sik'a-tri kl, *n* [L. *cicatricula*, dim of *cicātrix*] The germinating point in the embryo of a seed, the point in the yoke of an egg at which development is first seen

cicatrix, cicatrice, si-kā'triks, sik'a-tris, *n* [Fr *cicatrice*, a scar, L. *cicātrix*, *cicatricis*, a scar] A scar, a mark or slight elevation on the skin remaining after a wound or ulcer

cicatrization, sik'a-trī zā''shon, *n* [See next] The process of healing or forming a cicatrice

cicatrize, sik'a-trīz, *v t* pret & pp *cicatrized*, sik'a-trīzd, ppr *cicatrizing*, sik'a-trīz-ing [Fr *cicatriser*, fr L *cicatrix*, a scar] To induce the formation of a cicatrix or scar on, to heal up —— v.i. To heal or be healed, to skin over

cicely, sis'e-li, *n* [L *seseli*, fr Gr *seseli*] A name applied to several umbelliferous plants *sweet cicely* being an aromatic plant with fine fern-like foliage

cicerone, chi-che-rō'ne, sis-e-rō'ne, *n* [It, fr *Cicero*, the Roman orator—fr the usual loquacity of guides] A guide who shows strangers the curiosities of a place, a personal conductor of a tourist.

Ciceronian, si-se-rō'ni an, *a* Relating to or resembling Cicero, eloquent

cicuta, si-kū'ta, *n* [L] A name for hemlock.

cider, sī'der, *n* [Fr *cidre*, fr L *sicera*, Gr *sikera*, strong drink, fr Heb *shekar*, intoxicating drink, *shakar*, to intoxicate] A fermented slightly alcoholic drink prepared from the juice of apples

ciderkin, sī'der-kin, *n* [*Cider* and dim *-kin*] The inferior liquor made from apples after the juice has been pressed out for cider

ci-devant, sē-de-von *a* [Fr, fr *ci* = *ici* (fr L. *hicce*), here, and *devant*, representing L *de ab ante*, lit of from before] Previous, former, at a former period

ciel, cieling, sēl, sēl'ing, *n* Same as *Ceil, Ceiling*

cierge, sērj, *n* [Fr *cierge*, fr L *cereus*, waxen, fr *cera*, wax] A candle carried in religious processions.

cigar, si gar', *n* [Fr *cigare*, fr Sp *cigarro* origin doubtful.] A small roll of tobacco-leaf so formed as to be suitable for *smoking when one end is lighted and the other put* in the mouth

cigarette, sig a ret', *n* [Fr, dim. of *cigare*] A little cut tobacco rolled up in tissue-paper, used for smoking

cilia, sil'i-a, *n. pl* [L, pl. of *cilium*, an eyelash] The eyelashes fine hairs situated on the margin of a vegetable body, the minute hair like vibratile fibres which project from animal membranes, and in the lower animal forms serve for locomotion.

ciliary, sil'i a ri *a* Belonging to or of the nature of cilia, belonging to the eyelids or eyelashes, caused by cilia.

ciliated, ciliate, sil'i āt-ed, sil'i-āt, *a* Fringed with cilia as a leaf

ciliiform, sil'i-i-form, *a* Having the form of cilia very fine or slender

Cimbric, sim'brik, *a* Pertaining to the Cimbri an ancient people of Europe generally considered a North German race —— *n.* The language of the Cimbri

cimeter sim'e-ter, *n* See SCIMITAR

Cimmerian, sim mē'ri an *a.* Pertaining to the Cimmerians, who, according to an ancient legend, dwelt in perpetual darkness, hence, extremely dark.

cimolite, si m'o-līt, *n* [Fr *cimolite* fr. *Cimōlus*, or Argentiera, one of the Cyclades] A white, soft variety of clay, used as a fuller's earth

cinch, sinch, *n* [Sp *cincha cinchо*, same origin as *cincture*] A saddle-girth [U States]

Cinchona s n kō'na, *n* [From the Countess of *Chinchon* (a place in Spain) vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of fever by it in 1633, and assisted in spreading the remedy] A genus of South American trees and shrubs some of which yield the bark whence quinine is obtained the bark of such trees, called also *Peruvian Bark*

cinchonaceous, sin-kō-nā'shus, *a* Pertaining to cinchona or plants of allied genera.
cinchonic, sin-kon'ik *a* Belonging to cinchona; derived from cinchona having the properties of cinchona.
cinchonin cinchonine sin'kō-nin, *n* An alkaloid obtained from the bark of several species of cinchona, allied with quinine, and used as a febrifuge.
cinchonism, sin'kon-izm, *n* A disturbed condition of the system the result of doses of cinchona or quinine.
cincture singk'tūr, *n* [L. *cinctura*, fr. *cingo cinctum*, I gird, seen also in *precinct*, *succinct*.] A belt, a girdle or something similar worn round the body; anything resembling a cincture; a ring round a column.
cincture, *v.t.* singk'tūr, *a* Having a cincture or girdle.
cinder sin'dėr, *n* [A.Sax. *sinder* dross, slag; cmd. Icel. *sindr*; Sw. *sinder*; Dan. *sinder*; perh. connected with Gr. *konis* dust.] The spelling with *d* due to influence of Fr. *cendre* ashes, fr. L. *cinis cineris*, an entirely unconnected word.] A solid piece of the refuse of burned coals, &c.; an ember; a hot coal that has ceased to flame; a piece of dross or slag.
cindery sin'dėr-i, *a* Resembling cinders or composed of them.
cinenchym sin'en-kim, *n* [Gr. *kineō* I move, and *enchyma*, infusion—*en* in, *cheō* I pour.] A tissue in plants, containing elaborated sap or latex.
cinereous cinereous sin-ē'rē-shus, sin-ē'ri-us, *a* [L. *cinereus*, fr. *cinis cinerus*, ashes.] Like ashes having the colour of the ashes of wood; ashy; ash-gray; gray.
cinerarin, sin-ē-rā'ri-a, *n* [L. *cinis ci eris*, ashes, from the soft ashy white down on the surface of the leaves.] The common and generic name of several species of composite plants, chiefly South African many varieties of which are cultivated in gardens.
cinerary sin'ē-ra-ri, *a* [L. *cinerarius*, fr. *cinis, cineris*, ashes; akin to *konis* dust.] Pertaining to ashes; a term applied to the urns in which the ashes of bodies which had been burned were deposited.
cinereous, sin-ē'rē-us, *a* [L. *cinereus*, fr. *cinis, cineris* CINERARY.] Like ashes having the colour of the ashes of wood; ashy; ash-gray; gray.
cinerituous sin-ē-ri'shus, *a* [L. *cinerit us* CINERARY.] Having the colour or consistence of ashes; ash-gray, a term applied to the grayish portions of the brain.
cinghalese sing'ga-lēz, *a.* Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of Ceylon, or to the island itself. Also used as a noun, *sing.* and *pl.*
cinnabar sin'na-bär *n.* [Gr. *kinnabari* L. *cinnabaris* an oriental word.] Red sulphide of mercury; vermilion.
cinnabarine cinnabaric sin'na-bär'in, sin'na-bär'ik, *a* Pertaining to cinnabar, or containing or consisting of cinnabar or containing it.
cinnamon sin'na-mon, *n* [L. *cinnamum* f. Gr. *kinnamomon*, through Phœnician f. Heb. *kinnamon*.] The inner bark of a tree a native of Ceylon and other parts of tropical Asia, dried, and used as a cordial, carminative, and restorative spice. White cinnamon. CANELLA.
cinnamon stone sin'na-mon-stōn, *n* A variety of garnet of a cinnamon colour.
cinque singk, *n* [Fr. *cinq*] A five; a word used in certain games.
cinque-foil singk'foil, *n.* [Fr. *cinque* L. *quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf.] An ornament in architecture somewhat resembling five leaves about a common centre; the name of various plants having quinate leaves.
cinque-pace sin'kpās, *n.* [Fr. *cinq pas* five, and *pas*, pace.] A kind of grave dance, in which the steps were regulated by the number five.
cinque-ports, singk'pōrts, *n. pl* [Fr. *cinque ports*.] Five ports on the coast of Kent, viz. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford, all having royal grants of particular privileges.
cipher sī'fėr *n* [O. Fr. *cifre* Mod. Fr. *chiffre* It. Sp. and Pg. *cifra* f. Ar. *sifr* empty, cipher fr. Ar. *safara* he was empty.] The numerical character or figure 0; one having any numerical significance; a person or thing of no consequence; importance; value; a monogram or device formed of the initials of a name; a kind of secret writing.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *ciphered*; ppr. *cipheri g*; *s f* ing. To use figures to practise arithmetic.—*v.t.* To write in occult characters.
cipolin sip'ō-lin *n* [It. *cipolino* f. *cipolla* an onion; Fr. *cipolin*.] A beautiful variegated marble, being veined or striped like an onion.] A green marble from Roman contaminated with serpentine.
cippus sip'pus, *n.* pl. **cippi** sip'pī [L.] In Roman architecture, a low column used as a sepulchral monument, and occasionally as a landmark, monument, &c.
circean sėr-sē'an, *a* [L. *Circæus*, pertaining to the Roman circus.] Pertaining to the circus in Rome or to the games practised there.
circinate sėr'si-nāt, *a* From L. *circinus* a compass, a circle, f. *circus* a circle.] Rolled up on itself, as the fronds of ferns in early state.
circle sėr'kl, *n* [Fr. *cercle* f. L. *circulus* dim. of *circus* a ring f. *circus* G. *krikos* A.Sax. *hring* PIN.] A plane figure contained by a curved line every point of which is equally distant from a point within the figure called the centre; the line that bounds a circle, or the circumference; anything of a ring-shaped form; a rotating body; a disk; a series ending where it begins; reasoning that ends where it began; compass; circumference; in pure mathematics, a class of curves comprising—Great circle, a circle on a sphere having as its centre the centre of the sphere, opposite to a *small circle* or *lesser circle*. The equator is a great circle; parallels of latitude are small circles.—Great circle sailing, the art of so navigating a vessel so that she may always be sailing along the arc of a great circle.—Polar circles, the Arctic and the Antarctic circles, so called from their respective poles.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *circled*, ser'kld; ppr. *circling* ser'kling To move or revolve round; to encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose.—*v.i.* To move round.
circled sėr'kld, *a* Having the form of a circle; circular; marked with a circle or circles.
circler sėr'kler *n* One who or that which circles or moves in a circle.
circlet sėr'klet, *n* [and *-et* Fr. *cercle*] A little circle; an orbit; a ring-shaped ornament for the head; a hoop.
circuit sėr'kit, *n* [Fr. *circuit* f. L. *circuitus* circumference, round, and *circuo* I go round.] CIRCLE, ITINERARY.] Act of going, moving or passing round; the space included within certain circumference or boundary; extent measured by travelling round; a boundary line encompassing an object; circumference; the journey of judges through several counties or boroughs to hold courts; the district visited by judges; the arrangement by which a current of electricity is kept up between two poles of a galvanic battery; the path of a voltaic current.
circuitous sėr-kū'i-tus, *a* [*Circuit* and *-ous*.] Going in a circuit; roundabout; not direct.
circuitously sėr-kū'i-tus-li, *ad* In a circuitous manner; in a roundabout way.
circuition ness, circuity sėr-kū'i-shun-nes, sėr-kū'i-ti, *n.* The character or condition of being circuitous.
circuital sėr'kū-i-tal, *a* Capable of being circulated, or passing circulation as coins, bank-notes, &c.
circular sėr'kū-lar *a* [L. *circularis*, f. *circulus* a circle CIRCLE.] In the form of a circle; round; forming or describing a circle; being or going to a journey's end; ending at the starting point; addressed to a circle; to a number of persons having a common interest.—*n.* A letter not secret or confidential addressed to a number of individuals.—Circular note, a letter of credit furnished by bankers to persons about to travel abroad, and which is payable at any one of a number of places.
circularity sėr-kū-lar'i-ti *n* State of being circular.
circularly sėr'kū-lar-li *ad* In a circular manner.
circularize sėr'kū-lar-īz *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circularized*, ser'kū-lar-īzd; ppr. *circularizing* ser'kū-lar-īz-ing [Fr. from L. *circulus* a circle CIRCLE.] To move in a circle; to move round; and return to the same point; to flow from the heart through the body by the arteries and back by the veins; to flow in the veins; to change as of an animal or a plant; to pass from one person or place to another; to be diffused among a number of persons; to have currency as money.—*v.t.* To cause to pass from person to person; to put about, spread, propagate; to give currency to a story.
circulating sėr'kū-lā-ting *a.* Such as to circulate; having circulation.—Circulating decimals, interminate decimals in which one or more figures are continually repeated.—Circulating library, a library the books of which circulate among the subscribers.
circulation sėr-kū-lā'shon *n* Act of circulating; state of being circulated; movement in a circuit or course; hands which receive and pass on; the act of diffusing through veins or channels; as of an organism, the movement of the blood from the heart through the arteries, back through the veins; diffusion; dissemination; the extent to which any thing is circulated, as a book, newspaper, currency, or coin; one which represents or is.
circulative sėr'kū-lā-tiv *a* Circulating; causing circulation.
circulator sėr'kū-lā-tėr *n* One who or that which circulates; a circulating decimal fraction.
circulatory sėr'kū-la-to-ri, *a* Circulating; circulating.
circumambiency sėr-kum-am'bi-en-si, *n* The state or quality of being circumambient.
circumambient sėr-kum-am'bi-ent, *a* [Prefix *circum* about, and *ambiens*] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides.
circumambulate sėr-kum-am'bū-lāt *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumambulated*, ser-kum-am'bū-lāt-ed, ppr. *circumambulating* ser-kum-am'bū-lā-ting [L. *circumambulo—circum*, and *ambulo ambulatum* I walk AMBLE.] To walk round; to walk round about.
circumambulation sėr-kum-am'bū-lā'shon, *n* The act of circumambulating.
circumcise sėr'kum-sīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumcised*, ser'kum-sīzd; ppr. *circumcising* ser'kum-sīz-ing. [F. *circoncire* f. L. *circumcido—circum* around, and *cædo, cæsum* I cut as in *circumcise* &c.] To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of according to the Jewish and Mohammedan church.
circumduction sėr-kum-duk'shon, *n* [L. *circum*, round, *duco ductum* I lead.] Rotation; a rotatory movement.
circumference sėr-kum'fe-rens, *n* [L. *circumferentia*—*circum*, round, and *fero* I carry or bear.] The line that encompasses a regular curvilinear figure; the bounding line of a circle, a sphere, or round body; a periphery.
circumferentor sėr-kum-fe-ren'tėr *n* [CIRCUMFERENCE.] An instrument formerly used by surveyors for taking angles.

circumflex, ser'kum-fleks, *n* [L *circumflexus—circum*, and *flecto, flexus*, I bend. FLEX.] A wave of the voice, embracing both a rise and a fall on the same syllable, an accent of a bent form placed only on long vowels In Greek it is marked by the signs ˜ and ^, in French and some other languages by the sign ^ —— a. Term for the above accent, *anat* applied to several curved parts in the body —— v t. pret & pp *circum flexed*, ser'kum-flekst, ppr *circumflexing*, ser'kum fleks-ing To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex, to give a bent form to, to arch over

circumfluence, ser-kum'flu-ens, *n* [L *circumfluens—circum*, round, and *fluo*, I flow See next] A flowing round on all sides, an inclosure of waters

circumfluent, ser-kum'flu-ent, *a* [L *circumfluens*, ppr of *circumfluo—circum*, around, and *fluo*, I flow FLUID] Flowing round, surrounding, as a fluid

circumforaneous, ser kum'fo-rā"nē us, *a* [L *circumforaneus—circum*, and *forum*, a market-place, a forum] Going or strolling about from market to market, walking or wandering from house to house

circumfuse, ser kum fuz', *v t* pret & pp *circumfused*, ser kum fūzd' ppr *circumfusing*, ser kum fūz'ing [L *circumfusus—circum*, and *fundo, fusus*, I pour FUSE] To pour round, to spread round, to surround

circumfusion, ser kum fu'zhon, *n* [L *circumfusio*] Act of circumfusing, the state of being poured round

circumgyrate, ser kum ji'rāt, *v t* and *i* [L *circum*, round, and *gyro*, I turn, fr *gyrus*, a circle GYRATE] To roll or turn round, to travel about

circumgyration, ser'kum ji rā"shon, *n* Act of circumgyrating, a turning, rolling, or whirling round, a circular motion, a travelling about

circumjacence, circumjacency, ser kum jā'sens ser kum jā'sen si, *n* State or condition of being circumjacent

circumjacent, ser kum jā'sent, *a* [L *circumjacens* ppr of *circumjaceo—circum*, and *jaceo*, I lie (as in *adjacent*)] Lying round about, bordering on every side

circumlittoral, ser kum lit'o-ral, *a* [L *circum*, round, and *littus, littoris*, the shore] About or adjoining the shore

circumlocution, ser'kum lō-kū"shon, *n* [L *circumlocutio—circum* and *loquor, locutus*, I speak. LOCUTION] A roundabout mode of speaking a circuitous speech or expression, a periphrase

circumlocutory, ser kum lok'ū to-ri, *a* Pertaining to circumlocution, periphrastic

circummure, ser kum mūr', *v t* pret & pp *circummured*, ser kum mūrd' ppr *circummuring*, ser-kum mūr'ing [L *circum*, round, and *murus*, a wall] To wall round, to encompass with a wall [*Shak.*]

circumnavigable, ser kum nav'i ga bl *a* Capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round

circumnavigate, ser kum nav'i gāt, *v t* pret & pp *circumnavigated*, ser kum navi-gāt-ed, ppr *circumnavigating*, ser kum nav'i gāt-ing [L *circumnavigo—circum*, and *navigo, navigatus*, I sail over, I navigate NAVIGATE.] To sail round, to pass round by water

circumnavigation, ser kum nav'i gā"shon, *n* Act of circumnavigating or of sailing round

circumnavigator ser kum nav'i gāt-er *n* One who has circumnavigated or sailed round the globe

circumnutate, ser kum nū'tāt *v i* pret & pp *circumnutated*, ser kum nū'tāt-ed ppr *circumnutating*, ser-kum-nū'tāt-ing [L *circum*, round, and *nuto*, I nod.] In *bot* to move round in a more or less circular or elliptical path, as the top of the stem in a growing plant —**circumnutation**, ser' kum nū tā"shon, *n* The act of circumnutating

circumpolar, ser kum pō'lar *a* [L *circum*, and *polar*] Surrounding either pole of the earth or heavens

circumscribable, ser kum skrīb'a-bl, *a* Capable of being circumscribed

circumscribe, ser'kum skrīb, *v t* pret & pp *circumscribed*, ser'kum skrībd ppr *circumscribing*, ser'kum skrīb-ing [L *circum scribo—circum*, and *scribo*, I write SCRIBE.] To draw a line or lines round, *geom* to draw a figure about so as to touch without cutting another figure, to inclose within a certain limit, to limit, to bound, to confine to restrict or restrain

circumscription, ser kum-skrip'shon, *n* Act of circumscribing or state of being circumscribed, limitation, restriction, bound, boundary, periphery, an area strictly limited, a district

circumscriptive, ser kum skrip'tiv, *a* Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe, limiting, restricting

circumspect, ser'kum spekt, *a* [L. *circumspectus*, circumspect, wary, cautious—*circum*, and *specio, spectus*, I look or view] Watchful on all sides, heedful of what may affect action or decision, cautious, prudent, wary, thoughtful.

circumspection, ser kum spek'shon, *n* [L *circumspectio*] The quality of being circumspect, caution, watchfulness, deliberation, thoughtfulness, wariness

circumspectly, ser'kum-spekt-li, *adv* With circumspection, in a circumspect manner, cautiously, prudently

circumspectness, ser'kum spekt-nes, *n* circumspection, vigilance, caution

circumstance, ser'kum stans, *n* [O Fr *circumstance*, L *circumstantia*, a standing around, surrounding condition, fr *circum stans, -stantis*, ppr of *circumsto—circum*, about, and *sto*, I stand. STATE.] Something attending, appendant, or relative to a main fact or case, adjunct of a fact, something adventitious, detail, accident, incident, event subordinate matter of fact, *pl* state of affairs, one's state or condition in life, station, situation —— v t. pret & pp *circumstanced* ser'kum-stanst, ppr *circumstancing*, ser'kum stans-ing To place in a particular situation or in certain surroundings usually in pp

circumstantial, ser-kum-stan'shal, *a* Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances, attending, relating to, but not essential, giving all the details, full and detailed, exhibiting all the circumstances, minute, particular, inferred from the circumstances of the case —— n Something incidental and of subordinate importance opposed to essential usually in pl

circumstantiality, ser kum-stan'shi-al"i ti, *n* The quality of being circumstantial, minuteness, fulness of detail

circumstantially, ser-kum-stan'shal li *adv* In a circumstantial manner, with full detail minutely, exactly

circumstantiate, ser-kum-stan'shi-āt, *v t* pret. & pp *circumstantiated*, ser kum stan'shi āt-ed, ppr *circumstantiating*, ser-kum-stan'shi āt-ing To describe exactly or minutely, to assure or confirm by circumstances

circumvallate, ser-kum-val'lāt, *v t* pret & pp *circumvallated*, ser kum val'lāt-ed, ppr *circumvallating*, ser kum val'lāt-ing [L. *circumvallatus—circum*, round, and *vallum*, a rampart] To surround with a rampart

circumvallation, ser kum'val lā"shon, *n* [See prec] The act of surrounding with a circuit of fortifications or works for defence or attack a line of field fortifications, consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or a camp

circumvent ser kum vent', *v t* pret & pp *circumvented* ser kum vent'ed ppr *circumventing*, ser kum vent'ing [L *circumvenio, circumventum—circum*, and *venio venture*] To encompass, to gain advantage over by stratagem, trick, or clever artifice, to outwit, to overreach, to deceive

circumvention, ser-kum-ven'shon, *n* [L *circumventio*] Act of circumventing outwitting; overreaching

circumventive, ser kum ven'tiv, *a* [*Circumvent* and *-ive*] Designed to circumvent

circumvolution, ser kum'vō-lū"shon, *n* [L *circum*, round, and *volvo, volutum*, I revolve VOLUBLE] Act of turning or rolling round, a revolving or whirling motion, the thing rolled round another, a convolution or fold, sinuosity

circumvolve, ser kum volv', *v t* pret. & pp *circumvolved*, ser kum-volvd', ppr *circumvolving*, ser kum volv'ing [L *circumvolvo—circum*, and *volvo*, I roll. See prec] To roll round, to cause to revolve to put into a circular motion.—— v i To roll round, to revolve

circus, ser'kus, *n* pl **circuses** ser'kus-ez. [L *circus*, a circle, a circus CIRCLE.] Among the ancient Romans a place adapted for horse races contests with wild beasts, &c, in modern times, a place where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays are exhibited.

cirque, serk, *n* [Fr, a circle, a circus] A circus, a kind of circular valley among mountains, an amphitheatre, a circle

cirrhosis, sir rō'sis, *n* [Gr *Irrhos*, orange-tawny, alluding to certain symptoms] A disease of the liver

cirri, pl. of *cirrus* (q v)

cirriped, sir'ri ped, *n* [L. *cirrus*, tendril, and *pes, pedis*, the foot] A member of an order of lower crustaceous animals, including the acorn shells and barnacles

cirrose, cirrous sir rōs', sir'rus, *a* [L *cirrus*, a tendril. See next] Having cirri or tendrils, resembling tendrils, or coiling like them. Written also wrongly *Cirrhose, Cirrhous*

cirrus, sir'rus, *n* pl. **cirri**, sir'ri. [L *cirrus*, curl, tuft, filament, fringe, &c] A tendril, a long thread like organ by which a plant climbs a curled appendage to parts serving as the feet of certain lower animals, a light fleecy cloud at a high elevation

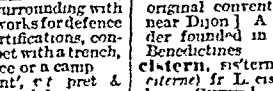
cisalpine, sis-al'pin, *a* [L *cisalpinus—cis*, on this side, and *Alpes* Alps] On this side of the Alps with regard to Rome, that is, on the south of the Alps

ciselure, sēz'lūr, *n* [Fr, fr *ciseler*, to carve or engrave with a chisel] Carving or chiseling, the art or operation of chasing, chased metal work

cismontane, sis-mon'tān, *a* [L *cis*, on this side, *montanus* fr *mons*, a mountain] Existing on this side of the mountains, specifically, on this side of the Alps, opposed to *Ultramontane*

cissoid, sis'soid, *n* [Gr *kissos*, ivy] A particular variety of curve invented by the Greek geometer Diocles

cist, sist, *n* [L. *cista*, Gr *kistē* CHEST] A prehistoric stone coffin, a grave or place



Cist

of interment, formed of flat stones set on edge, and covered by similar flat stones

cistella, sis-tel'la, *n* [L., a casket, dim of *cista* a box See prec] The capsular shield of some lichens

Cistercian, sis-ter'shi an, *n* [From its original convent, *Cistercium*, or Citeaux, near Dijon] A member of a religious order founded in 1098, an offshoot of the *Benedictines*

cistern, sis'tern *n* [O Fr *cisterne* (Fr *citerne*) fr L *cisterna*, fr *cista*, a chest or box. CHEST] An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water or other liquids a tank high up in a building for supplying water to different taps, a receptacle containing a store of fluid, a natural reservoir

cistus sis'tus, *n* [*Gr Istos*] The rock-rose the name of European plants of various species.

cit, sit, *n* [Contr fr *citizen*] A contemptuous term for a citizen

citable sīt'a-bl, *a* That may be cited or quoted.

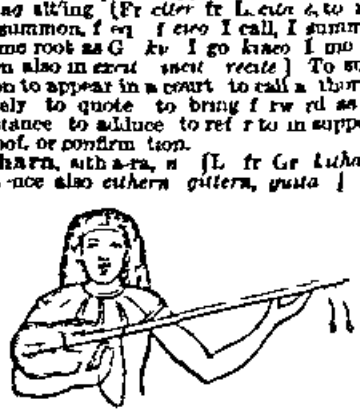
citadel sit'a-del, *n.* [Fr *citadelle*, fr It *cittadella*, dim. of *citta*, a city CITY.] A fortress or castle in or near a city intended for its defence a strong place of arms a strong erection in an iron-clad vessel

citation sī-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *citatio* fr *to* I cite CITE.] Act of citing or bringing forward quotation enumeration mention a summons to appear in court, or before a judge

citatory sīt'a-to-ri, *a.* Having the power or form of citation.

cite sīt, *vt* pret. & pp *cited* sīt'ed ppr *citing* sīt'ing [Fr *citer* fr L. *citare*, to put to summon, freq. of *cieo* I call, I summon (same root as G. *kyō* I go *kineo* I move) seen also in *excite*, *incite*, *recite*.] To summon to appear in a court to call authoritatively to quote to bring forward as an instance to adduce to refer to in support, proof, or confirmation.

cithara, sith'a-ra, *n.* [L. fr Gr *kithara* a whence also *cithern*, *gittern*, *guitar*.] An



Cithara, ancient Egyptian.

ancient stringed instrument resembling the more modern cittern or guitar

cither sith'er *n.* A cithara or cithern

cithern, **citiern** sith'ern, sit'ern, *n.* [CITHARA.] An old instrument of the guitar kind, strung with wire instead of gut

citizen sit'i-zen, *n.* [O E. *citezein*, fr O Fr *citeien*, *citeain*, &c. (Mod. Fr *citoyen*) fr *cité* a city The presence of the *s* in the word is not easily explained.] A native or inhabitant of a city a freeman of a city, an inhabitant who enjoys the full municipal and political privileges of a town or country —*a.* Having the qualities of a citizen town-bred.

citizenize sit'i-zen-īz, *vt.* pret. & pp *citizenized*, sit'i-zen-īzd ppr *citizenizing* sit'i-zen-īz-ing. To make a citizen to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen.

citizenship sit'i-zen-ship, *n.* State of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

citric sit'rik, *a.* [L. *citrus*, citron.] Belonging to citrons, or to lemons or limes.—Citric acid, the acid of lemons, used for making cooling drinks, and as a discharging in calico-printing

citrine sit'rin, *a.* [L. *citrinus*, fr *citrus*, a citron or lemon.] Like a citron or lemon of a lemon colour yellowish or greenish yellow

citron sit'ron, *n.* [Fr *citron*, It. *citrone*, an augmentative fr L. *citrus* the lemon or citron.] The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon the tree itself

city sit'i, *n.* [Fr *cité* fr L. *civitas civitatis*, a city state, fr *civis*, a citizen, whence also *civil civic* CIVIL.] A large town a borough or town corporate, which is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church in the United States any incorporated town governed by a mayor and aldermen, but also used more widely the collective inhabitants of a city

civet siv'et *n.* [Fr *civette* It. *zibetto* fr Ar *zabad*, the substance civet.] A perfume taken from the anal glands of the civet-cats, and yielding a perfume the animal that yields this substance.—*vt.* pret. & pp. *civeted*, sivet-ed ppr *civeting* sivet-ing. To scent with civet to perfume

civet-cat, sivet kat, *n.* A carnivorous animal, native of N. Africa and Asia, from which civet is obtained, the substance being contained in a special gland.

civic, siv'ik, *a.* [L. *civicus*, fr *civis*, a citizen whence also *city civic civis* is generally referred to the same root as Goth. *heis* a house E. *hide*.] Relating to the community or to the policy and government of a city or state municipal having refinement of manners or the manners of a city civilized polished urbane courteous polite complaisant well bred affable political or municipal not criminal lay not ecclesiastical ecumenical, legislative not military intestine not foreign —Civil engineering, that branch of engineering which relates to the forming of roads, bridges, railroads, &c.—Civil law the law of a state city or country more especially the system of law which prevailed in the Roman Empire —Civil list, a yearly sum of money allotted to the sovereign of Britain for the expenses of the royal household, &c.—Civil service that branch of the public service which is non military or those persons collectively who are engaged in it.—Civil war a war between the people of the same state —Civil year the tropical or solar year

civilian si-vil'-an, *n.* One skilled in the civil or Roman law one engaged in civil, not military or clerical, pursuits one who does not belong to the army or navy

civilist, siv'il-ist, *n.* One learned in the civil or Roman law

civility si-vil'i-ti, *n.* [L. *civilitas*, fr *civilis*, pertaining to citizens, civil.] State or character of being civil good breeding politeness urbanity complaisance refinement courtesy polite acts of politeness

civilizable siv'il-īz-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being civilized.

civilization siv'il-īz-ā'shon, *n.* Act of civilizing or the state of being civilized.

civilize siv'il-īz, *vt* pret. & pp *civilized*, siv'il-īzd, ppr *civilizing* siv'il-īz-ing [*Civil* and *-ize* O Fr *civiliser* Fr *civiliser*.] To reclaim from a savage state to introduce order and civic organization among to refine and enlighten to elevate in social life.

civilized siv'il-īzd, *p.a.* Having civilization pertaining to civilization refined cultivated

civilizer siv'il-īz-er *n.* One who or that which civilizes.

civilly siv'il-li, *adv.* In a civil manner with civility politely courteously

civism, siv'izm, *n.* [Fr *civisme* fr L. *civis*, a citizen.] The principles of good citizenship

clachan klach'an, *n.* [Gael., fr *clach*, a stone.] In Scotland, a small village or hamlet.

clack, klak, *n.* [An imitative word; comp. Fr *claquer* a clap or clack D *klikken*, to clap *klak* a crack Icel *klaka* to twitter or chatter E. *lap crack*.] A short abrupt sound continually repeated a clack a kind of small windmill for frightening birds continual or excessive talk —*vi.* pret. & pp *clacked* klakt, ppr *clacking* klak'ing To make a sudden sharp noise, as by the striking together of hard bodies to make an abrupt, monotonous, continued noise to talk incessantly

clack-dish klak'dish, *n.* A dish formerly used by mendicants, with a cover which they clacked to excite notice. [Shak.]



Clack valve.

clacker klak'er, *n.* One who or that which clacks.

clack valve, klak valv *n.* A valve in pumps with a single flap.

clad, klad, pp. of *clothe*.

claim klām, *vt* pret. & pp *claimed* klāmd ppr *claiming* klām'ing [O Fr *clamer* to call, cry out, claim, fr L. *clamare*, to shout (akin to *calare* to summon, Gr *kaleō*, to call), whence also *clamour acclaim acclamation*, *exclaim*, *reclaim*, &c.] To ask or seek to obtain by virtue of authority right or supposed right to challenge as a right, to demand as due —*vi.* To be entitled to a thing to assert claims to put forward claims.—*n.* A demand as of right, or supposed right a demand for something due a title to something in the possession of another a right a title pretension to the claim of a piece of land allotted to a person, especially in a mining region.

claimable klām'a-bl, *a.* That may be claimed demanded as due

claimant klām'ant, *n.* [*Claim* and *-ant*.] One who claims one who demands something as his right

clairvoyance klār'voi'ans, *n.* [Fr *clairvoyance* and *voyant* seeing ppr. of *voir* (L. *videre*) to see.] A power attributed to a person in the mesmeric state by which he discerns objects concealed from sight, tells what is happening at a distance, &c.—**clairvoyant, clairvoyante** klār'voi'ant, *n.* A man or woman who has the power of clairvoyance

clam, klam, *n.* [A. Sax. *clam lom*, fetter band=D *klamme* Dan. *klamme* G *klamme* a clamp, cramp-iron, &c. akin to *clam* (*v*) *clamp climb clammy* &c.] A mechanical device for holding fast a clamp a kind of forceps (in Ill.) a kind of bivalve shell-fish (the shells of which act like clams)

clam klam, *vt* pret. & pp *clammed* klamd ppr *lamming* klam'ing [A Sax. *laeman* to smear (prov E. *clam*) fr *clām* mud, akin to *clam* (*n.*), *clammy*.] To clog or smear with glutinous or viscous matter —*n.* Clammy mess

clamancy klām'an-si klam'an-si *n.* [*Clamant* and *-cy*.] The state of being clamant urgency

clamant klām'ant, klam'ant *a.* [L. *clamans*, *clamantis*, ppr of *clamo* I cry CLAIM.] Crying aloud beseeching pressing urgent

clamber klam'ber *vi* pret. & pp *clambered*, klam'berd ppr *clambering* klam'ber-ing [O E. *clamberen*, *clammeren*, akin to *clam*, to adhere *clamp* and *climb*.] To climb with difficulty or with hands and feet to rise up steeply —*vt* To ascend by climbing to climb with difficulty [Shak.]—*n.* The act of clambering or climbing with difficulty

clamminess, klam'i-nes, *n.* State of being clammy or viscous viscosity stickiness.

clammy klam'i *a.* [Closely kin to clam (*v.* & *n.*) comp. D and Dan. *klam*, clammy moist.] Sticky viscous adhesive soft and sticky glutinous tenacious.

clamorous klam'er-us, *a.* [*Clamour* and *-ous*.] Making a clamour or outcry of the nature of clamour noisy vociferous loud urging claim importunate

clamorously klam'er-us-li, *adv.* In a clamorous manner with loud noise or words

clamorousness klam'er-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being clamorous

clamour clamor klam'er *n.* [O Fr *clamor* (Sp. & It. *clamor* It. *clamore*) fr L. *clamor* fr *clamo* I call or cry out CLAIM.] A loudish out or cry continued vociferation outcry loud and continued noise or complaint continued noise uproar urgent demand.—*vi* pret. & pp *clamoured* klam'erd ppr *clamouring* klam'er-ing. To call or cry out aloud to talk loud to utter loud voices repeatedly to vociferate to make importunate demands.

clamourer klam'er-er *n.* One who clamours.

clamp klamp *n.* [Most closely connected with L.G and D *klamp* Dan. *klampe* G *klampe* a clamp fr root seen in E. *limb*, *clamber*, *clem* (to pinch with hunger) *clew*.] Something that tightens, fastens, binds, or strengthens a piece of timber or iron used to strengthen anything or to fasten work

together; an instrument of wood or metal used by joiners, &c., for holding pieces of timber closely together —v t. pret. & pp *clamped*, klampt, ppr *clamping*, klamp'ing To fasten or strengthen with clamps

clamp, klamp, *n.* [A form of *clump*] A heap of turnips, potatoes, &c., prepared for winter keeping, a pile of bricks for burning

clamp, klamp, *n* [Imitative, comp *clank*, *clink*.] A heavy footstep or tread, a tramp —v.i. pret & pp *clamped*, klampt, ppr *clamping*, klamp'ing To tread heavily [*Thael*.]

clan, klan, *n* [Gael *clann*, a clan.] A race, a family, a tribe, a tribe or collection of families united under a chieftain, a clique, sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.

clandestine, klan-des'tin, *a* [L. *clandestinus*, fr *clam*, hidden, secretly allied to *celo*, *celatum*, I hide.] Secret, hidden, concealed, private, underhand done secretly and wrongfully or unlawfully

clandestinely, klan-des'tin-li, *adv* In a clandestine manner, secretly, privately, by underhand means

clang klang, *t t* or *t* pret. & pp *clanged*, klangd, ppr *clanging*, klang'ing [Imitative of sound, and akin to *clank*, *clink*, *clack*. G *klingen*, to sound, Dan Sw G *klang* D *klank*, a sound comp L. *clangor*, Gr *klanggē*, *clang*, *clangour*, whence the word may have come directly into English.] To make a loud sound, as by striking metallic substances, to ring, to resound, to give out a loud harsh sound or cry —n. A loud sound made by striking together metallic or sonorous bodies, or any like sound, a ringing or resonant sound, clangour; the cry of certain birds

clangorous, klang'ger-us, *a* Making a clangour; having a hard or ringing sound.

clangour, clangor, klang'ger, *n* [L. *clangor*, the sound of a trumpet CLANG] A clang, a sharp hard ringing sound, metallic din

clank, klangk, *n* [Akin to *clink*, *clang* CLANG.] The loud sound made by collision of metallic or other similarly sounding bodies, generally expressing a less resounding sound than *clang* and a deeper and stronger sound than *clink* —v t. pret & pp *clanked*, klangkt, ppr *clanking*, klangk'ing To cause to sound with a clank.— —v i. To sound with or give out a clank.

clannish klan'ish, *a* [*Clan* and *-ish*.] Imbued with the feelings peculiar to clans, blindly devoted to those of one's own clan, set, or locality, and illiberal towards others

clannishly, klan'ish-li, *adv* In a clannish manner

clannishness, klan'ish nes, *n* The state or quality of being clannish

clanship, klan'ship *n* A state of union as in a family or clan, an association under a chieftain

clansman, klanz'man, *n* One belonging to a clan

clap, klap, *t t* pret. & pp *clapped*, klapt, or *clapt*, klapt ppr *clapping* klap'ing [Same as Icel and Sw *klappa* Dan *klappe*, D G and L G *klappen*, to clap to pat, &c., D *klap*, a clap or smack, perhaps imitative of sound.] To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise, to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface to slap, to thrust to drive together to shut hastily (with adv *to*), to apply, set, place or put by a sudden movement.— —v i. To come together suddenly with noise, to clack, to strike the hands together in applause —n A noise made by sudden collision, a bang; a slap, a sudden explosive noise as of thunder, a peal a striking of hands to express approbation

clapboard, klap'bord *n* An overlapping board used alone, with others for covering purposes.

clap-net, klap'net *n* A net for taking larks and other small birds which is made to fold smartly over on itself by the pulling of a string

clapper klap'er, *n* One who or that which claps, the tongue of a bell, a kind of small noisy windmill to scare birds.

clap-sill, klap'sil, *n* The bottom part of the frame on which the lock-gates of docks, &c, shut

claptrap, klap'trap, *n* A trick or device to gain popularity, high-pitched sentiment by which a speaker seeks the applause of an audience bunkum —a Calculated to catch applause, meretricious in sentiment, artful

claque, klak, *n* [Fr, from *claquer*, to clap the hands, to applaud.] A name applied to a set of men who in French theatres are hired to applaud the piece or the actors —

claqueur, klak-er, *n* [Fr.] One hired to publicly applaud a theatrical piece.

clarence, klar'ens, *n* [From the Duke of *Clarence*, afterwards William IV.] A close four-wheeled carriage, with one seat inside and a driver s seat

Clarenceux, Clarencieux, klar'en-sū, *n* [Said to be from the Duke of *Clarence*, son of Edward III., who first held the office.] In Great Britain, the second king-at-arms, inferior only to the Garter

claret, kla'ret, *n* [O Fr *claret*, Fr *clairet*, fr *clair*, L. *clarus*, clear CLEAR.] A species of light French wine of red colour made more especially in the Bordeaux district.——a. Having the colour of claret wine

claret-cup, kla'ret-kup, *n.* A beverage composed of iced claret, a little brandy, and some flavouring ingredient

claret-jug, kla'ret-jug *n* A fancy glass or silver decanter for holding claret

clarification, kla'ri-fi-kā'shon, *n* [L. *clarificatio* CLARIFY.] Act of clarifying or clearing, the clearing or fining of liquid substances by chemical means

clarifier, kla'ri-fi-er, *n* One who or that which clarifies or purifies, a vessel in which liquor is clarified.

clarify kla'ri fi, *t t* pret & pp *clarified*, kla'ri-fid ppr *clarifying* kla'ri fi ing [Fr *clarifier*, fr L *clarificare—clarus*, clear, and *facio*, I make CLEAR.] To make clear, to purify from feculent matter, to defecate to fine —v t. To grow clear or bright, to grow or become clear, pure, or fine

clarion kla'ri-on, *n* [Fr *clairon* L.L *clario*, *clarionis*, fr L. *clarus*, clear, shrill.] A kind of trumpet whose tube is narrower and tone more shrill than that of the common trumpet, a special organ stop, a trumpet sound or similar sound.

clarionet, clarinet, kla'ri-on-et, kla'rin-et, *n* [Fr *clarinette* CLARION.] A wind-instrument of music made of wood, and similar in shape to the oboe

clarity, kla'ri-ti *n.* [L. *claritas*, clearness, fr *clarus*, clear CLEAR.] Clearness whether physical or mental, clearness of mental view of style, &c.

clary, kla'ri, *n* [L L. *sclaria* origin unknown.] A British labiate plant of the sage genus

clash, klash, *v i* pret. & pp *clashed*, klasht ppr *clashing*, klash'ing [An imitative word, comp D *Vletsen*, G *Vlatschen*, Dan *Vlatsche*, to clap also such words as *dash*, *splash*, *smash* *crack*, *crash*, &c.] To make a loud noise by mutual collision, to meet in opposition, to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction, to interfere to conflict to interfere mutually, as statements, plans, &c. —v t. To strike against with sound to strike noisily together —n. A striking together with noise collision, or noisy collision of bodies, opposition contradict on.

clasp, klasp *n.* [By metathesis for O E *clapse* to clasp *clape* a clasp perhaps allied to O E. *clip*, to embrace in the same way as *grasp*, to *grip*, and *gripe*.] An embrace, a hook for fastening a catch a close embrace a throwing of the arms round.——v t pret & pp *clasped* klaspt, ppr *clasping* klas'ping To hold fast, to shut or fasten together with a clasp to catch and hold by twining to surround and cling to, to inclose and hold in the hand, or between the hands; to grasp, to embrace closely, to hug

clasper, klasp'er, *n* One who or that which clasps, a tendril, an appendage for clasping

clasp-knife, klasp'nif, *n* A knife the blade of which folds into the handle

class, klas, *n* [Fr *classe*, fr L. *classis*, a class, a division of the Roman people.] An order or rank of persons or things, a number of persons supposed to have some resemblance or equality in rank, education, property, talents, and the like, a number of students or pupils of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies at the same school a large group of plants or animals formed by the union of several orders —— v t. pret & pp *classed*, klast ppr *classing*, klas'ing To form or arrange in or into a class or classes to arrange in sets or ranks according to some method founded on natural distinctions, to distribute, to classify, to rank.

classable, klas'a-bl, *a* That may be classed or put in classes

class-fellow, klas'fel-ō, *n* One of the same class at school or university

classible klas'i-bl, *a* Capable of being classed, classable

classic, klas'ik, *a* [L. *classicus*, of the highest class or rank, fr *classis*, a class originally pertaining to the first or highest of the classes or political divisions into which the Roman people were anciently divided, hence the use of the word in reference to writers.] Of the first or highest class or rank, standard in literary quality, pertaining to Greek and Roman antiquity, pure in style classical —n An author of the first rank, primarily, a Greek or Roman author of this character, a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined, a literary work of the first class or rank, *the classics*, specifically the literature of ancient Greece and Rome

classical, klas'ik-al, *a* [See prec.] Pertaining to writers of the first rank, being of the first order, more specifically, in literature pertaining to Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation, pertaining to ancient Greece or Rome, relating to localities associated with great ancient or modern authors, or to scenes of great historical events, pure, chaste, correct, or refined (taste style, &c.)

classicalism klas'ik-al izm, *n* [*Classical* and *-ism*.] A classic idiom or style, close adherence to the rules of Greek or Roman art.

classically, klas'ik al li, *adv* In a classical manner

classicism, klas'i-sizm, *n* [*Classic* and *-ism*=Fr *classicisme*.] A classic idiom or style

classicist, klas'i-sist, *n* [*Classic* and *-ist*.] One versed in the classics

classifiable, klas'i fi a bl, *a* Capable of being classified.

classification klas'i fi kā'shon *n* [See next.] Act of classifying or forming into a class or classes, distribution into sets sorts, or ranks, a systematic and scientific arrangement into classes or other divisions

classify klas'i-fi, *v t* pret. & pp *classified*, klas'i-fid, ppr *classifying*, klas'i-fi-ing [From L. *classis* a class, and *-fy*=Fr *classifier*, to classify.] To form into a class or classes, to distribute into classes, to arrange in sets according to some common properties or characters

class-mate, klas'māt, *n* A class-fellow

clatter, klat'er, *v i* pret. & pp *clattered*, klat'erd ppr *clattering* klat'er ing [From the sound. Comp A Sax. *clatrung* a clattering, fr *clatrian*, to clatter D *klateren*, a rattle D and L G *klateren* G *klattern* to rattle.] To make rattling or repeated sharp sounds, as by striking hard and non resonant bodies to utter repeated sharp or rattling sounds by being struck together, to talk fast and idly, —v t. To strike and make a rattling noise, to cause to rattle —n A rattling or confused noise, made by the collision of hard bodies, tumultuous and confused noise, a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds

clause klaz *n* [Fr *clause* fr L.L. *clausa*, f L. *clausula*, a conclusion, a clause, fr *clausus*, shut, fr *claudo clausum*, I close whence *close exclude* &c. CLOSE] A member or subdivision of a period o sentence a distinct part or stipulation of a contract will agreement, &c.

claustral klâs'tral, *a* [L.L. *claustralis* fr L. *claustrum*, an inclosure, a cloister fr *claudo* I shut. CLAUSE] Relating to a cloister cloistered like secluded.

clausular klâz'ū-ler *a* Consisting of or having clauses

clavate clavated claviform klā'vāt klā'āt-ed, klav'i-form, *a* [L. *clavatus* a club] Club-shaped, growing gradually thicker towards the top

clave klāv one of the two preterites of *cleave*

claveein klav'e-in, *n* [Fr *claveein* f It *clavicembalo*—L. *clavis* a key and *cymbalum*, a cymbal.] A harpsichord.

clavichord klav'i-kord, *n* [L. *clavis* a key and *chorda* a string] An old fingered instrument, a precursor of the spinet and harpsichord.

clavicle klav'i-kl, *n* [L. *clavicula*, dim of *clavis* a key but why the collar bone was so called is doubtful.] The collar bone in man o a corresponding bone in other animals in birds the clavicles unite to form the merry thought.

clavicorn klā'i-korn, *n* [L. *clava* a club and *cornu*, a horn] An member of a family of beetles with knobbed antennæ

clavicular klā-vik'ū-ler *a* Pertaining to the clavicle or collar bone

clavier klav'i-er *n* [Fr *clavier*—G and D *klavier* fr L. *clavis* a key] The keyboard of the pianoforte or other instrument whose keys are arranged on the same plan

claw klâ, *n*. [A. Sax *clawu*, *li* a claw—D *klaauw* Icel. *kló* Dan. and Sw *klo* G *klaue*, a claw the verb comes from the noun =A. Sax. *clawia* to claw D *klauwen* G *klauen*, to claw Perh connected with *clue*] The sharp hooked nail of an animal the whole foot of an animal, armed with hooked nails or talons that which resembles the claw of an animal.—*v t* pret. & pp *clawed* klâd, pp *clawing* klâ'ing To scratch, scrape pull, or tear with the nails or talons to scratch or tear in general to tickle

claw back klâ'bak, *n*. One who flatters a sycophant.

clawed klâd, *a* Furnished with claws.

claw hammer klâ'ham-er *n* A hammer furnished with two claws, for convenience of drawing nails out of wood.

clay klā, *n*. [A. Sax *clæg*—Dan. *klæg* L.G *klei*, D *klai*, *klei*, G *klei* clay same root as in *clam*, *lammy* *clover* L. *gluten* (whence E. *glue*) Gr *glischros* any sticky stuff *glia*, glue O Sla *glina*, clay] A tenacious kind of earth, which forms a plastic pasty mixture with water an earth that consists chiefly of silica and alumina earth in general earth as the substance of the human body the body.—*v t* pret. & pp *clayed*, klād ppr *claying* klā'ing To cover smear over or manure with clay to purify and white with clay as sugar

clay-cold klā'kold, *a*. Cold as clay or earth lifeless.

clayey klā'i, *a* Consisting of or bounding with clay partaking of clay like clay

clay-ground klā'ground, *n*. Ground consisting of clay or abounding with it.

clay marl klā'marl, *n*. A whitish, smooth, hairy clay

clay mill klā'mil, *n*. A mill for mixing and tempering clay a pug mill

claymore klā'mōr *n* [Gael. *claidh* a sword, *mor* great.] A large two-edged sword used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders a basket-hilted broadsword.

clay pit klā'pit, *n* A pit where clay is dug

clay-slate klā'slāt, *n* A kind of rock consisting of clay which has been hardened and otherwise changed.

clay-stone klā'stōn, *n* An earthy felstone or felspathic rock of the igneous group

clean klēn *a* [A. Sax. *læne* clean, pure bright and as *adv* cleanly in a clean manner quite = O Sax. *clēni cleini* O Fris. *lene cleine* L.G and D *kleen*, *klein*, clean, neat fine small G *klein*, small, perhaps from the root seen also in *clay* referring to sticky substances such as oil, that might be used to anoint the face and so to make it bright or fresh] Free from dirt or impurity free from any stain mark or pollution free from all obnoxious elements among the Jews, not defiled or polluted chaste innocent guiltless neat well proportioned shapely *let an* limbed not bungling dexterous adroit.—*ad* Quite perfectly wholly entirely fully.—*v t*. pret & pp *leant* klēnd pp *leaning* klē'ning To make clean to purify to remove all foreign or noxious matter from to release

cleaner klē'ner One who or that which cleans

clean handed klēn'hand-ed, *a* Having clean hands free from moral taint or suspicion

clean limbed klēn'limd, *a* Having well proportioned limbs

cleanliness klen'li-nes, *n* State of being cleanly neatness of person or dress purity

cleanly klen'li *a* [A. Sax *le* [illegible] clean bodied, clean in body] Cleaning habits and disposition careful to avoid filth kept free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter neat.—*adv* klēn'li In a clean manner neatly without filth adroitly dexterously

cleanness klēn'nes, *n* State or quality of being clean freedom from dirt, filth, or foreign matter neatness purity innocence

cleansable klen'za-bl, *a*. That may be cleansed.

cleanse klenz *v t* pret & pp *cleansed* klenzd ppr *leansing* klenz'ing [A Sax *læ nsian*, fr *clæne* clean] To make clean or pure to remove filth or foul matter from to free from everything undesirable to free from guilt or crime

cleanser klenz'er *n* One who or that which cleanses.

clear klēr *a* [O Fr *clair* *ler* (Fr *clairi* f L. *clarus* clear (whence also Sp *claro* It *chiaro* D *klaar* G *klar* Dan. and Sw *klar*) akin *claret*, *claret* *clarify* *clarinet*] Bright, shining light, brilliant transparent open unobstructed fair unclouded unobscured luminous uncontaminated, unmixed pure apparent evident manifest conspicuous certain indisputable perspicuous plain lucid distinct distinctly sound brilliant acute cheerful serene quick in discernment prompt acute free free from debt or obligation free from guilt or blame innocent, unspotted acquitted freed exempt free from deductions or charges.—*adv* Clearly clean quite entirely wholly indicating entire separation.—*v t*. pret. & pp *cleared*, klērd ppr *clearing* klē'ring To make clear or bright to fine to purify to clarify to free from impediment or obstruction to free from anything noxious or injurious to cleanse to free from obscurity perplexity or ambiguity to free from imputation of guilt to acquit to make or gain as profit beyond all expenses and charges to prepare waste land for tillage or pasture to leap over or move past without touching to pay the customs on or connected with a cargo or ship to obtain permission to sail for.—*v i*. To become clear to become free from cloud or fog to become fair or serene often with up to exchange cheques and settle balances to leave a port

clearance klēr'ans, *n* [*Clear* and *-ance*] Act of clearing a certificate that a ship or vessel has been cleared at the custom-house

clearer klēr'er *n*. One who or that which clears.

clear headed klēr'hed-ed, *a* Having a clear head or understanding having acute discernment or keen intelligence

clearing klēr'ing *n*. Act of making clear among *bankers*, the act of exchanging drafts on each other's houses and settling the differences among partners always, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways, a piece or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation

clearing house klēr'ing hous, *n* The place where the operation termed *clearing* in banks and railways is carried on

clearing nut klēr'ing nut, *n* A tree of the nux *vomica* genus the seeds of which are said to clear turbid water

clearly klēr'li *ad* In a clear manner plainly evidently fully distinctly obviously explicitly luminously

clearness klēr'nes, *n* State of being clear purity brightness transparency splendour openness plainness distinctness acuteness quick discernment

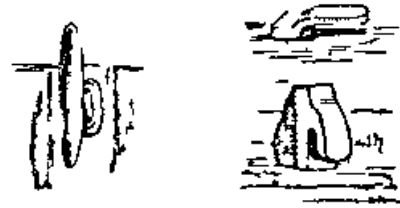
clear sighted klēr'sīt-ed, *a* Seeing with clearness having acuteness of sight discerning, perspicacious

clear sightedness klēr'sīt-ed-nes, *n*. State of being clear-sighted acute discernment

clear starch klēr'stärch, *v t* pret & pp *clear starched* klēr'stärcht ppr *clear starching* klēr'stärch-ing To stiffen with clear or colourless starch.

clear story clere-story klēr'stō-ri *n* [From its being *clear* of the roof of the aisles, or from admitting light directly to the nave] The upper story of a cathedral or other church. See cut under CHURCH

cleat klēt, *n* [Allied to D *kloot* a ball, G *kloss*, a clod, a lump] A short solid



Several forms of Cleat.

piece of wood or metal attached to structures for various purposes a piece of wood or iron used in a ship to fasten ropes upon a wedge

cleavable klē'va-bl *a* That may be cloven or divided.

cleavage klēv'āj *n* [*Cleave* and *-age*] The act or manner of cleaving or splitting the manner in which rocks or mineral substances naturally cleave or split according to their structure

cleave klēv *v i* pret *cleaved* klēvd, and *clave* klāv, pp *cleaved* klēvd ppr *cleaving* klē'ving [A Sax *cleofan*, *cleafan* pret. *clēaf* *clēfon* pp *cleofen* (*cleaved* is therefore historically the correct prt. & pp.)=D and L.G *kleven*, Dan *klöve* G *kleben* to adhere to cleave. Cf *mud lay clam* are akin. CLAY] To stick to adhere to unite aptly to adhere with strong affection.

cleave klēv *v t* pret *clove*, klōv *cleaved* klēvd, or *cleft*, klēft (*clave* is obsol.) pp *cloven* klō'vn *cleaved* klēvd, or *cleft*, klēft ppr *cleaving* klēv'ing [A. Sax. *cleofan*, pret. *clēaf* pp *cleofen* (the historically correct conjugation is therefore *clear* *clave* or *clove* *cloven*) to leave or split=D *kluven* Icel. *klifa* Dan *klöve* G *klieben* Cog with Gr *glyphō* I carve L. *glubo* I peel] To split to rive to part, separate or divide by cutting to sever or cut asunder by a blow to cut to hew.—*v i*. To part asunder or to open to crack to split

cleaver klēv'er *n* One who cleaves that which cleaves a butcher's chopper for cutting up carcasses.

cleavers clivers klē'verz, klī'verz, *n* [From *cleaving* or sticking] *Goose-grass* (*Galium Aparine*) a British plant which sticks to clothes, &c. by its small, hooked bristles.

cleek klēk *n*. [Prov E. *cleek* a hook, O E. *cleach*, *cleche* to catch, to hook akin *clut* &c.] A large hook or crook a hooked club used in playing golf

clef, klef, *n* [Fr *clef*, a key, fr L *clavis*, a key] A character prefixed to a staff in music to determine the degree of elevation to be given to the notes belonging to it as a whole

cleft, kleft pret & pp *of cleave*, to split

cleft, kleft, *n* [Also *cloft*, fr stem of *cleave*, to split = D G and Icel *Ilyft*, Sw and Dan. *Ilyft*] A space or opening made by splitting, a crack, a crevice, a fissure, a cutting or division

cleft-palate, kleft'pal ăt, *n* A malformation in which more or less of the palate is wanting, so as to leave a longitudinal gap in the upper jaw

cleg kleg, *n* [Icel *Ilegan*, Norw *Ilegg* Dan *Ilæg* a cleg] A gadfly a horse-fly, a name applied to various flies which are troublesome from their blood-sucking habits

cleistogamic cleistogamous, klis-to-gam'ik, klis-tog'a mus *a* [Gr *Ileistos* closed, and *gamos*, marriage] *Bot* a term applied to minute, bud like, self fertilizing flowers on plants that have other flowers conspicuously coloured

clem, clam klem klam *t t* and *i* pret. & pp *clemmed, clammed*, klemd, klamd, ppr *clemming, clamming*, klem'ing, klam'ing [D and G *klemmen*, Dan *Ilemme*, Sw *klamma*, to pinch CLAM] To starve or be pinched with hunger

clematis klem'a-tis, *n* [Gr *Ilematis*] The generic name of woody climbing plants, the only British species of which, the common traveller's joy, has clusters of white blossoms

clemency, kle'men si, *n* [L *clementia*, fr *clemens clementis*, merciful CLEMENT] The quality of being clement, mildness or mercifulness shown by a superior to an inferior, gentleness, tenderness, indulgence, lenity, kindness, a readiness to pardon, forgive, or spare

clement, kle'ment, *a* [L *clemens, clementis*, mild, gentle, merciful, connections unknown] Mild or humane in exercising power, gentle, lenient, indulgent, kind, gracious, ready to pardon, forgive, or spare

clemently, kle'ment-li, *adv* In a clement manner, with clemency, mercifully

clench klensh, *t t* pret & pp *clenched*, klensht ppr *clenching*, klensh'ing [A Sax. *clencan* = Sc. *clink*, D and L G *klinken*, Dan *Ilinke*, Sw *klinka*, to clinch, to rivet, akin *clink*] To secure or fasten by a nail, to rivet to establish, settle, or confirm (as an argument) to set firmly together, to double up tightly (the teeth or the hands), to grasp firmly —*n* A catch, a grip, a persistent clutch, a clinch

clencher, klen'sher, *n* One who or that which clenches, a retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy, a clincher

clept, klĕpt, *v t* pret *clepd*, pp *yclept* i klept' [A Sax. *clipian, cleopian*] To call or name [*Shak*]

clepsydra, klep'si-dra *n* [L, fr Gr *Ilepsudra—Ilepto*, I steal, I hide, and *hudor*, water] A name common to devices of various kinds for measuring time by the discharge of water, a water-clock

cleptomania, klep-tō-mā'ni-a, *n* KLEPTOMANIA

clere-story, klēr'stō-ri, *n* CLEAR STORY

clergiable, kler'ji a bl, *a* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy

clergy, kler'ji, *n pl* [O Fr *clergie*, the state of being a clerk or clergyman, fr L *clericus* Gr *klērikos*, clerical a cleric or clerk, fr *klēros* a lot, an allotment the clergy Akin *clerical, clerk*.] The body or order of men set apart to the service of God in the Christian church the ecclesiastics in distinction from the laity *law*, benefit of clergy —**Benefit of clergy**, originally the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge in cases of felony, an immunity latterly extended to any person who could read, though laymen could only claim it once abolished in 1827

clergyman, kler'ji man, *n* A man who belongs to the clergy a man in holy orders, a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer its ordinances

cleric, kle'rik, *a* [See next] Pertaining to the clergy, clerical —*n* A clergyman, an ecclesiastic

clerical, kle'rik al, *a* [L *clericus*, fr Gr *Ilerikos* CLERGY, CLERK.] Belonging to the clergy, befitting the clergy or a clergyman, pertaining to a clerk or writer —**Clerical error**, an error in a document made by carelessness or inadvertence on the part of the writer or transcriber

clericalism, kle'rik al izm *n* [*Clerical* and *ism*] Clerical power or influence, undue influence of the clergy, sacerdotalism

clericism, kle'ri sizm, *n* [*Cleric* and *ism*] Clericalism a system based on clergy

clericity, kle ris'i ti, *n* Clerical quality or character

clerisy, kle'ri si, *n* [L L *clericia*, fr *clericus* CLERK.] A body of learned men the literati

clerk, klark, *n* [A. Sax. *clerc*, a priest, O Fr *clerc*, fr L *clericus*, Gr *Ilerikos* CLERGY] A clergyman, a man in holy orders, formerly also a man of letters, a scholar, the layman who reads the responses in the Anglican Church, one who is employed in keeping records or accounts, an employee who has writing to do, in an office, warehouse, shop &c, in America, an assistant in the shop of a retail dealer

clerkly, klark'li, *a* Pertaining to a clerk or to penmanship, scholarly

clerkship, klark'ship, *n* The office or business of a clerk, scholarship

clever, kle'ver, *a* [Same as Frs *clüver*, Dan *Ilöver, Ilever*, clever, connected with O E *clivre*, a claw, and with *cleave*, to adhere] Possessing skill, talent, or ability in various directions, dexterous, adroit, acute, active, alert, ready, able, expert, ingenious, talented executed with ability, dexterity, skill, and success

cleverish, kle'ver ish *a* Tolerably clever

cleverly, kle'ver li, *adv* In a clever manner

cleverness, kle'ver nes, *n* Quality of being clever, dexterity, adroitness, skill, smartness

clew, klo, klū *n* [See *clue*, which is the commoner spelling in some senses] A ball of thread, the thread that forms a ball, a thread serving for guidance a clue, the lower corner of a square sail —*v t* pret & pp *clewed*, klod, klud, ppr *clewing* klō'ing, klu'ing To truss up (sails) to the yard in order to furling

clew-line, klō'lin, *n* A rope for hauling up the lower corner of a square sail

cliche, klē shā, *n* [Fr, fr *clicher*, to stereotype, fr older *cliquer*, to click, to fasten, make firm.] A stereotype plate, especially one derived from an engraving

click, klik, *v i* pret & pp *clicked* klikt, ppr *clicking* klik'ing [Formed fr the sound comp *clael*, of which *clicl* may be regarded as a weakened form also *cluck, clink clank*, so D *klikken*, Fr *cliquer*, to click] To make a small, sharp noise, or a succession of such sounds, as by a gentle striking —*n* A small sharp sound, a pall or small piece of iron that falls into a notched or ratchet wheel, the cluck of the natives of South Africa, a detent or ratchet, the latch of a door

clicker, klik'er, *n* One who or that which clicks, the compositor who receives the copy and distributes it among the other compositors

client kli'ent *n* [Fr *client*, fr L *cliens, clientis* a client, formerly *cluens* ppr of *cluo, cluco*, I hear; same root as *listen*] Formerly the retainer or dependant of a Roman of distinction, hence a person under the patronage or protection of another; one who consults and employs a counsellor or lawyer one whose interests are represented by a business man

clientage kli'en-tāj, *n* [*Client* and *-age*] The state or condition of being a client, a body of clients

clental, kli'en tal, *a* [*Client* and *-al*] Pertaining to a client or clients

clientele, kli'en tēl, *n* [Fr *clientele*, fr L *clientela* CLIENT] A body of clients or dependants, one's clients collectively

clientship, kli'ent-ship, *n* The condition of a client

cliff, klif, *n* [A Sax *clif*, a rock, a cliff = D *klif* L G *klyf, klef*, Icel *klif*, a cliff, comp also Dan *klippe*, Sw *klippa*, G *klippe* a crag] A precipice, the steep and rugged face of a rocky mass, a steep bank, a high and steep rock a headland.

cliffy, klif'i, *a* Having cliffs, broken, craggy

climacteric, kli mak te'rik, kli mak'te rik, *n* [Gr *klimakterikos*, fr *klimakter*, the step of a ladder, fr *klimax*, a ladder or scale CLIMAX] A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution, the *grand climacteric* being the 63rd year

climate, klī'māt, *n* [Fr *climat*, L *clima, climatis*, fr Gr *klima, klimatos*, a slope, a zone of the earth, a clime fr *klinō*, I bend, referring to the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole Root same as in *climax*, and in E. to *lean*] The condition of a country, tract, or region in respect of atmospheric phenomena, such as temperature of the air, dryness moisture, wind, &c, all those modifications of the atmosphere by which man and animals are affected

climatic, climatical, klī mat'ik, klī mat'ik al, *a* Pertaining to a climate, limited by a climate

climatically, klī mat'ik al li, *adv* In relation to climate

climatize, klī'ma tīz, *t t* pret & pp *climatized*, klī'ma tīzd, ppr *climatizing*, klī matīz ing [*Climate* and *ize*] To accustom to a new climate, as a plant to acclimatize

climatographical, klī'mat-ō-graf'ik al, *a* Belonging to climatography or the study of the variations of climate

climatography, klī mat-og'ra fi, *n* [*Climate* and *-graphy*] A description of climates

climatology, klī mat-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *klima, klimatos* climate, and *logos*, discourse, doctrine] The science of climates or doctrine of climatic conditions

climax, klī'maks *n* [L *climax*, fr Gr *klimax*, a climax, lit a ladder, fr *klino*, I bend, slope, or slant CLIMACTERIC.] A figure of speech or rhetorical device in which the language rises step by step in dignity, importance and force the highest point of anything the culmination, acme

climb klim, *t i* pret & pp *climbed*, klimd, ppr *climbing* klim'ing (*clomb* for pret & pp is now only poetical) [A. Sax. *climban*, pret *clamb, clomb*, pp *clumben* = G L G and D *klimmen*, from same root as *cleave*, to adhere, comp Icel *klifa*, to climb] To creep up by little and little, or step by step, to rise or ascend by clinging, clutching, or holding fast, to mount or ascend with labour and difficulty, to ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibres —*v t* To ascend to mount or ascend with labour, or a slow motion.

climbable, klim'a bl, *a* Capable of being climbed.

climber, klim'er, *n* One who climbs, a plant that creeps and rises on some support, a bird that climbs, one of an order that includes the parrots, woodpeckers, &c., so called from their climbing habits

climbing, klim'ing *p a* Possessing power to climb, clinging to some support while growing, used to climb with

clime, klīm, *n* [L *clima*, fr Gr *klima*, a climate CLIMATE.] A tract or region of the earth a poetical word.

clinch, klinsh *v t* pret. & pp *clinched* klinsht, ppr *clinching* klinsh ing [Same as *clench*] To clench to rivet, to fix by driving quite through and turning back the point, to settle or make conclusive —*n* A hold, a catch what clutches or holds fast, a run

clincher klinsh'er, *n* One who or that which clinches, a kind of nail, a conclusive repartee

clincher built klinsh'er bilt, *a* Same as *Clinker-built*

cling, kling, *v i* pret & pp *clung* klung, ppr *clinging* kling'ing [A Sax *clingan*, to adhere to dry up, wither = Fris *klinga*, *klinga*, to cling Dan *klynge* to grow in clusters, *klynge*, a heap a cluster Sw *klänga* to climb] To hang by twining round to adhere closely to stick to hold fast to support itself by embracing or winding round

clinger kling'er *n* One who or that which clings

clingstone kling'stōn, *a* Said of fruits the stone of which clings to the flesh when ripe

clingy kling'i, *a* Apt to cling adhesive

clinic klin'ik, *a* Same as *Clinical* — *n* One confined to bed by sickness

clinical klin'ik-al, [Gr *klinikos* from *klinē* a bed, from *klinein* to recline Lean] Pertaining to a sick bed — Clinical medicine is the branch in which instruction is imparted to the student in a practical manner at the bedside of the patient — *n* One confined to the bed by sickness

clinically klin'ik-al-i *ad* In a clinical manner by the bedside

clink klingk *v t* pret & pp *clinked* klingkt, ppr *clinking* klingk'ing [An imitative word akin to *clank* and *clack* comp *D klinken* to tinkle Dan *klinke*, Sw *klinka*, to sound, to jingle Icel *klingja*, *G klingen*, to ring to chink comp also *cling*] To cause to ring or jingle to strike so as to make a small sharp sound, or as a succession of such sounds — *v i* To ring to jingle to tinkle to clank — *n* A sharp small sound made by the collision of small sonorous bodies

clinker klingk'er *n* [D *klinker* from ringing a certain sound when struck Clink] A partially vitrified brick a kind of hard brick used for paving a mass of incombustible slag

clinkstone klingk'stōn, *n* [From its sonorousness] A rock of the trachytic group with a slaty structure sometimes used as a building stone

clinometer klin-om'et-ér *n* [Gr *klinō* I bend or incline, and *metron*, measure Climate] An instrument for measuring the dip or inclination of rocks strata

clinometric clinometrical klī-no-met'rik, klī-nō-met'rik-al, *a* Pertaining to a clinometer *clinometric* ascertained by a *clinometer*

clip klip *v t* pret & pp *clipped*, *clipt* klipt ppr *clipping* kliping [Sam as Icel *klippa* to clip to cut the hair Dan *klippe*, Sw *klippa*, LG *klippen*, to clip or shear] To cut off with shears or scissors to trim or make shorter with scissors to diminish (coin) by paring the edge to curtail, to cut short — *n* Act or product of sheep-shearing wool shorn at a single shearing a season's shearing

clip, klip, *v t* pret & pp *clipped*, klipt ppr *clipping* kliping [A Sax *clyppan*, to embrace, O Fris *kleppa*, to embrace Icel *klyppa*, to pinch] To embrace to enfold — *n* A harp or spring holder for letters or papers

clipper klip'er *n* [In sense of ship it is lit on that clips or cuts her way] One who clips a sharp fast-sailing vessel

clipping klip'ing, *n* The act of one who clips a piece separated by clipping a shred a paring

clique klik, *n* [Fr *clique* probably a mere variant of *claque* with a somewhat different sense Claque] A party a coterie a set a cabal

cliquish klik'ish, *a* Relating to a clique or coterie disposed to form cliques

cliquism klik'izm, *n* The principles or system of a clique

clivers. See Cleavers

cloaca, klō-ā'ka, *n* [L a sewer] An underground conduit for drainage a sewer the common excrementory cavity in birds, reptiles, fishes, and lower mammalia

cloacal klō-ā'kal, *a* Pertaining to a cloaca

cloak, klōk, *n* [O and Prov Fr *loque* (= L L *cloca* *cloca* a bell, a kind of horseman's cape of a bell-shape same word as *clock*] A loose outer garment a mantle a cover that which conceals a disguise or pretext — *v t* pret & pp *cloaked*, klōkt ppr *cloaking* klōk'ing To cover with a cloak to hide to conceal to cover to mask to veil

cloak bag klōk'bag *n* A bag for a cloak or other clothes, a case or portmanteau

cloak room klōk'rōm, *n* A room at a place of assembly where ladies' cloaks &c are deposited

clock, klok, *n* [Origin illy a bell — O Fr *cloque* (= Pr *clot* It *ciocca*) bell Sp *clueca* L L *clocca* Ir and Gael *clog* W *cloch*, a bell clock *Clink* is the same word] A machine which measures time by means of hands moving over a dial, motion being given to these by a pendulum and wheels moved by weights or springs and the hours being often struck on a bell O lock, in such phrases as, it is one o'clock is contracted from *of the clock*

clock klok, *n* [Possibly originally applied to a bell shaped ornament] A figure or figured work embroidered on the ankle of a stocking

clock klok, *n* [Origin unknown] A general name for a beetle

clock work klok'wėrk *n* The machinery and movements of a clock mechanism set to go automatically and with regularity

clod klod, *n* [A slightly modified form of *clot*, comp Dan *klode*, a globe or ball, *klods* a block or lump] A mass or lump a hard lump of earth a mass of earth and turf a dull, gross, stupid fellow — *v t* pret & pp *clodded*, klod'ed ppr *clodding* To collect into concretions or a thick mass to clot — *v i* To pelt with clods

cloddish klod'ish, *a* Like a clod clownish, boorish dullish uncouth unruly

cloddy klod'i, *a* Consisting of clods earthy gross

clodhopper klod'hop-er *n* A clown a dolt

clodpoll klod'pōl, *n* [*Poll* = head] A dull stupid fellow a blockhead

cloff klof *n* [Perhaps originally a portion *off* or split *off* from *share*] A deduction or allowance formerly made on the net weight of some kinds of goods

clog, klog *n* [Origin doubtful Comp Sc *clam* a clog, an impediment, *clag* to clog as with something viscous or sticky] A piece of wood fastened to an animal's leg to keep it from straying hindrance encumbrance impediment a sort of shoe with a wooden sole a wooden shoe a pattern — *v t* pret & pp *clogged* klogd ppr *clogging* klog'ing To impede the movements of to encumber restrain, or hamper, to choke up to obstruct to hinder to burden to trammel — *v i* To be loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter to coalesce to unite and adhere

clog almanac klog'al-ma-nak *n* An old kind of almanac made by cutting notches on a clog or block of wood

clog-dance klog'dans, *n* A dance in which the feet, shod with clogs, perform a jig or accompaniment to the music

cloggy klog'i, *a* That clogs or has power to clog viscous adhesive

cloister kloist'er *n* [O Fr *cloistre*, Fr *cloître* fr L *claustrum*, a bolt, lock place fr *claudo* *claudere*, *clausum*, I shut Close] A place inclosed or shut up a place of religious retirement a monastery or nunnery a covered walk in connection with a monastic or collegiate building any arcade or colonnade round an open court — *v t* pret & pp *cloistered*, kloist'erd ppr *cloistering* kloist'ering To shut up or confine in a cloister or monastery to shut up to immure

cloisterer kloist'ér-er *n* One belonging to the cloister

cloister garth kloist'er gärth *n* The court inclosed by a cloister

cloistral kloist'ral, *a* Of or pertaining to a cloister

cloke, klōk. A former spelling of *cloak*

clomb klōm old pret of *climb*

clonic klon'ik, *a* [From Gr *klonos*, any violent, confused motion] Convulsive irregular said of spasms in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract and relax alternately in quick succession

close klōz, *v t* pret & pp *closed* klōzd ppr *closing* klōz'ing [Fr *clos* pp of *clore* to shut up fr L *claudere* *clausum*, to shut seen also in *conclude* *exclude* *include* *seclude* *cloister* *closure* *enclosure*, &c] To bring the parts of together; to shut to make fast by pressing together or by stopping an open place to shut up to block up to end to finish to conclude to compel to bring to a period; to cover to inclose, to encompass — *v i* To come close to each other to unite; to end to terminate or come to a period to engage in close encounter to grapple to accede or come to or come to an agreement. — *n* Conclusion termination end] Pause cessation intermission in a grapple in wrestling

close klōs, *a* [Fr *clos* fr L *lousus* shut Closure *v t*] Shut fast tight made fast, so as to have no opening firm compact dense having no vent without ventilation confined L of pressure causing *lassitude* retired hidden secluded private secret concise brief narrow near *stifling* penurious stingy trusty firmly attached intimate attentive intent fixed intense disposed to keep secrets not communicative strictly adhering to the original with little difference, as between antagonists almost evenly balanced. — *n* [Fr *clos*, a inclosed place] An inclosed place a place surrounded by a fence the precinct of a cathedral. — *adv* Tightly so as to leave no opening in strict confinement in contact, or very near in space or time

close fisted klōs'fist-ed, *a* Miserly covetous niggardly

close handed klōs'hand-ed, *a* Grasping covetous penurious

close hauled klōs'hâld, *a* Sailing as nearly against the wind as possible

closely klōs'li, *adv* In a close manner so as to be close compactly neatly intimately intently rigidly narrowly strictly with strict adherence to an order

closeness, klōs'nes, *n* State or quality of being close

closer klōz'ér *n* One who or that which closes

close stool, klōs'stōl, *n* A chamber utensil with convenience of the seat and lid a night-stool

closet kloz'et, *n* [O Fr *closet* dim of *clos*, an inclosure Closet *n*] A small room a small private apartment any room for privacy a small safe room or *recess* for storing things — *v t* pret & pp *closeted*, kloz'et-ed ppr *closeting* kloz'et-ing To put in a closet to take into a private apartment

close time klōs'tīm, *n* A certain season during which it is unlawful to catch or kill *game* and certain kinds of fish

closing, klōz'ing *p a* Coming at the close end *forming a conclusion concluding*

closure klōz'ūr *n* [From *close* *v* in second sense directly suggested by Fr *clôture* having same meaning] The act of closing the act of bringing a parliamentary debate to an end by special vote or other appointed means

clot klot, *n* [Older form of *clod*, and for many purposes in same sense A Sax *clot*, a mass D *klot*, a ball or globe Sw *klot* a sphere *klots*, a block G *klos*, a clod, a lump *klotz* a block same root as *clew* akin *clod*] A lump or mass formed by cohesion, a mass of soft or fluid matter hardened a coagulated mass as of blood — *v i* pret & pp *clotted*, klot'ed ppr

clotting, klot'ing To form into clots; to become thick, to coagulate

cloth, kloth, *n* [A Sax *cloth*=O Fris *lâth*, *lêth*, L G and D *kleed*, Icel *klæthi*, Dan *klæde*, G *kleid*, cloth CLOTHES] A woven material or fabric, a piece of tissue formed by weaving threads of wool, linen, cotton, silk, &c, used for garments or other purposes, frequently a fabric of wool, in contradistinction to that made of other material, the covering put on a table for meals, especially when made of linen, the clerical profession, as distinguished by the dress

clothe, klōTH, *v t* pret & pp *clothed*, klōTHd, or *clad*, klad, ppr *clothing*, klōTH'ing [A Sax *clathian*, *clæthan*, to clothe fr the noun.] To put clothes or garments on, to cover with dress, to furnish with raiment, to put on, to invest, to cover, to surround, to encompass, to cover or spread over

clothes, klōTHz, *n pl* [A Sax *clathas*, *pl* of *cloth*, cloth, but the pl. of *cloth* is now *cloths* (kinds of cloth), and this word has no sing] Garments for the body, raiment attire, dress, apparel, blankets, &c, put upon a bed.

clothes-horse, klōTHz'hors, *n* A frame to hang clothes on

clothes-moth, klōTHz'moth, *n* A name for several moths whose larvæ are destructive to woollen fabrics furs, &c

cloth-hall, kloth'hal, *n* A hall at the great woollen-cloth marts, where producers and buyers meet periodically

clothier, klōTH'er, *n* A maker or seller of cloths or clothes

clothing, klōTH'ing, *n* Garments in general, clothes, dress, raiment, covering

cloth-yard, kloth'yard, *n* A measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard —Cloth-yard shaft, an arrow a cloth-yard long

clotty, klot'i, *a* Full of clots, or small hard masses

cloud, kloud, *n* [Originally a mass or rounded mass in general A Sax. *clud*, a rock, a hillock the root being that seen in *clod*, so in O D *Ilot*, a clod, and *Ilote*, a cloud] A collection of visible vapour suspended in the air at some height, and assuming the most different and ever varying forms, something similar to this a collection of smoke or dust rising or floating in the air, a dark area of colour in a lighter material, what obscures darkens sullies, threatens, or the like, state of obscurity, gloom, or darkness, a great multitude, a crowd, a collection, a mass —*v t* pret & pp *clouded*, kloud'ed ppr. *clouding*, kloud'ing To overspread with a cloud or clouds, to obscure, to darken, to variegate with colours resembling clouds to give the appearance of sullenness or gloom, to tarnish, to sully —*v i* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds

cloudberry, kloud'be-ri, *n* A plant of the bramble family, with large white flowers and orange-red berries of an agreeable taste

cloud-built, kloud'bilt, *a* Built up of clouds, fanciful imaginary, chimerical

cloud-burst, kloud'berst, *n* A tremendous downpour of rain over a limited area

cloud-capped cloud-capt kloud't apt, *a* Capped with clouds, touching the clouds, lofty [*Shal*]

clouded kloud'ed, *p a* Overcast with clouds, obscured, dimmed, rendered gloomy, having lighter and darker patches of colour

cloudily, kloud'i-li, *adv* In a cloudy manner, with clouds, darkly, obscurely

cloudiness, kloud'i nes, *n* State of being cloudy, obscurity gloom, want of brightness, appearance of gloom or sullenness

cloud-kissing, kloud'kis sing, *a* Touching the clouds, lofty [*Shal*]

cloudless, kloud'les, *a* Being without a cloud unclouded clear bright

cloudlet, kloud'let, *n* [*Cloud* and *-let*] A little cloud

cloudy, kloud'i *a* [*Cloud* and *-y*=A Sax *cludig*, rocky] Overcast or obscured with clouds; consisting of a cloud or clouds, obscure, dark not easily understood, indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill nature, marked with cloud like spots, not bright

clough, kluf, *n* [From (hypoth) A Sax. *cloh*, a clough=Sc. *clevgh*, O H G *Ilah* and akin to G *Ilunge*, a clough] A ravine or valley in a hillside

clout, klout, *n* [A. Sax *clut*, a clout, a patch; Dan. and Norw *Ilud*, Sw *Ilut*, a clout Same root as *clot*, *cleat*, *clod*] A patch of cloth, leather, &c, a rag, a piece of cloth for mean purposes, a blow with the hand, the mark fixed in the centre of a target —*v t* pret & pp *clouted*, klout'ed ppr *clouting*, klout'ing To patch, to mend by sewing on a piece or patch, to cover with a piece of cloth, to join clumsily

clouted, klout'ed, *p a* Covered with clouts, patched, mended clumsily

clove, klōv, one of the two prets of *cleave*, to split

clove, klōv, *n* [O E *clowe*, Fr *clou*, Sp *clavo*, a clove, a nail, fr L *clavus* a nail, fr its resemblance to a nail in shape] The dried spicy flower-bud of an East Indian tree, of the myrtle family, the tree itself (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*)

clove, klōv, *n* [A. Sax *clufu*, akin to *cleofan* to split, to cleave] One of the small bulbs in a compound bulb, as in garlic, a weight for cheese, &c, being about 8 lbs

cloven, klō'vn, pp of *cleave*, to split

cloven-footed, cloven-hoofed, klō'vn-fut-ed, klō'vn-hoft, *a* Having the foot or hoof cleft or divided into two parts, as the ox said also of the devil

clove-pink, klōv'pingk, *n* A species of pink or carnation having an odour resembling that of cloves

clover, klō'ver, *n* [A. Sax *clâfre*=D *Ilaver*, L G *Ilever*, D *klover*, Sw *Ilofter*, akin G *Ilee*, root doubtful A leguminous plant of numerous species bearing three-lobed leaves and heads of small flowers, several species being cultivated for fodder

clovered, klō'verd, *a* Covered with clover

clover-grass, klō'ver gras, *n* Clover

clovery, klō'ver i, *a* Abounding in clover

clown, kloun, *n* [Akin to Icel. *Ilunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow, Fris *Ilonne*, a bumpkin Sw *Ilunn*, a block] An awkward country-fellow, a rustic, a man of course manners, a boor, a lout, a churl, a professional jester, merryman, or buffoon

clownish, kloun'ish, *a* Resembling a clown, coarse, rough, rude, awkward, uncultivated.

clownishly, kloun'ish li, *adv* In a clownish manner

clownishness, kloun'ish-nes, *n* Quality of being clownish

cloy, kloi, *v t* pret & pp *cloyed*, kloid, ppr *cloying* kloi'ing [O Fr *cloyer*, to stop up, equivalent to *clouer* *cloer*, originally to fasten with a nail, fr O Fr *clo*, Fr *clou*, fr L *clavus* a nail (whence *clove*, the spice) *Clog* has influenced the meaning] To satiate, to surfeit, to fill to loathing, to glut.

cloying, kloi'ing, *p a* Such as to cloy, surfeit, or satiate, wearisome with sweetness

club klub, *n* [A Scandinavian word Icel. *klubba*, *Ilumba*, Sw *Ilubba*, Dan *Ilub* a club akin to *clump* The application of the word to cards arose from the Spanish usage, which depicted actual clubs, while our figure comes from the French] A short, heavy, massy stick, of sufficient dimensions for the hand to grasp at one end and thicl ening at the other a cudgel, a bludgeon, a staff with a crooked and heavy head for driving the ball in golf, &c., a card of the suit that is marked with trefoils, *pl* the suit so marked —*v t* pret & pp *clubbed*, klubd, ppr *clubbing* klub'ing To beat with a club, to use by way of club

club, klub *n* [Believed to be from former word, though the transition of meaning is difficult, the meaning is more akin to the allied word *clump*] A certain number of persons who agree to meet each other for certain purposes and on certain conditions, sharing any expense incurred, an association for promoting some common object, literary, scientific, political, social convivial, &c —*v t* pret & pp *clubbed*, klubd, ppr *clubbing*, klub'ing To join and contribute money to a common object, to join or unite together for some common end. —*v t* To add together by a number making contributions to a common fund.

clubbable, klub'a-bl, *a* Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a club, social

clubbist, klub'ist, *n* One who belongs to a club or association

club-foot, klub'fut, *n* A short, distorted foot, generally of congenital origin

club-footed, klub'fut-ed, *a* Having short, crooked, or deformed feet

club-house, klub'hous, *n* A house where a club or select number of individuals meets, each contributing an equal share of the expense

club-law, klub'la, *n* Government by clubs or violence, the law of brute force

club-moss, klub'mos, *n* A moss-like plant that has certain of its parts club-shaped, allied to ferns and mosses, a lycopod

club-room, klub'rom, *n* The apartment in which a club meets

cluck, kluk, *v i* pret & pp *clucked*, klukt, ppr *clucking* kluk'ing [A Sax *cloccian*=D *Ilokken*, Dan *Ilukke*, an imitative word like *cluck*, *click*, &c] To make the noise or utter the cry of the domestic hen when calling chickens —*n* The sound so made or a similar sound

clue, klō, *n* [Same as *clew* A. Sax. *cluwen*, a ball of thread=D *Ilunen*, a clue, O H G *Ilunra*, a ball, cog perhaps with *claw*, and L *globus*, *glomus*, a mass] A ball of thread, a thread serving to guide one in an intricate maze or labyrinth, anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case, fact or circumstance indicating a way to unravel a mystery

clump, klump *n* [Same as D *klomp*, L G Dan Sw and G *Ilump*, a lump, a clod, fr same root as *club*, and probably also as L *globus*, a globe] A lump, a shapeless mass a thick, short piece of wood, or other solid substance, a cluster of trees or shrubs, a close body of persons or things.

clumpy, klump'i *a* Consisting of clumps, shapeless, covered with clumps

clumsily, klum'zi li, *adv* In a clumsy manner

clumsiness, klum'zi nes, *n* Quality of being clumsy

clumsy, klum'zi, *a* [From old *clumsen*, *clomsen*, to benumb or stupefy, allied to Sw *Ilummsen*, benumbed Icel. *Ilumsa*, lockjaw, D *Ileumen*, to be benumbed, the root being same as in *clam* *clem*, &c] Awkward in movements heavy, unwieldy, ungainly, ill made, rude in make, badly executed.

clung, klung, *pret* and *pp* of *cling*

cluster, klus'ter, *n* [A Sax *cluster*, *clyster*, a cluster=L G *Iluster*, a cluster, supposed to be for *clut-ter*, fr same root as *clot*, *clod*, *clout*, *cleat*] A bunch, as of grapes, a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together, a knot, a number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body, or situated near each other a group, a swarm —*v i* pret & pp *clustered*, klus'terd ppr *clustering*, klus'ter ing, To be or to keep close together, to grow in clusters or bunches, to collect together in masses —*v t* To collect into a cluster or close body

clutch, kluch, *v t* pret & pp *clutched*, kluchd ppr *clutching*, kluch'ing [O F *clocher* *cloche*, fr *cloche*, a claw, a softened form of older *cloke*, a claw, Sc *cluik*, *cluke* a claw allied perhaps to *cleek*] To catch or seize hold of, to grasp; to gripe —*n* A grip, a grasp, a seizure, something that grasps or holds fast, a jaw, talon or grasping mercenary hand, hence such phrases as, to fall into a person's *clutches*

clutch kluch, *n* [Also *clotch* a softened form corresponding to Sc *cleek* to bring forth young, Icel *Ilekja*, Dan *klække*, to

hatch] The eggs laid and hatched by a bird at one time

clutter klut'er *n* [A modification of *clatter* but influenced by old o dial. *clotter* fr *clot*] A confused noise bustle disorder —*v i* pret. & pp *cluttered* ppr *cluttering* To clatter to make a bustle or confusion —*v t* To crowd together in disorder to fill with things in confusion

clypeate clypeiform klip'e-āt, klip'ē-form *a* [L. *clypeus* a shield] Shaped like a buckler shield-shaped

clyster klys'ter *n* [Fr *clyste* = *klyze* Gr *klyzō* I wash out, I cleanse] A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, to cleanse the bowels &c.

coach kōch, *n* [Fr *coche* = Sp and Pg *coche* It *cocchio* G *kutsch* D *koets* all fr Hung *kocsi*, (pron. ko-chi) f *Kocs* in Hungary] A vehicle drawn by horses, and designed for the conveyance of passengers more particularly a four wheeled close vehicle of considerable size a private tutor —*v i* pret. & pp *coached* kōcht ppr *coaching* kōch'ing To ride in a coach

coach box kōch'boks, *n* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits

coach-dog kōch'dog, *n* A dog of Dalmatian breed, generally white spotted with black, kept to accompany carriages

coach hire kōch'hīr *n* Money paid for the use of a hired coach

coachman kōch'man, *n* The person who drives a coach.

coachmanship kōch'man-ship *n* Skill in driving coaches.

coach-office kōch'-of-is *n* A booking office for stage-coach passengers and parcels

coach stand kōch stand, *n* A place where coaches stand for hire

coact kō-akt' *v i* [Prefix *co* and *act*] To act together —**coactive** ko-ak'tiv *a.* Acting in concurrence also forcing or compelling compulsory (in this sense fr L. *cogo coactum*, I compel)

coadjutor kō-ad'ju-ter *n* [L. *coadjutor* —prefix *co ad*, to, and *juvo jutum* I help] A fellow helper or assistant one who co-operates with another a colleague the assistant of a bishop or other prelate.

coadjutorship kō-ad'jū-te-ship, *n* The state of being a coadjutor assistance

coadjutrix kō-ad'jū-triks, *n.* A female coadjutor or assistant.

coadunate kō-ad'ū-nāt, *a.* [L. *coadunatus* —prefix *co ad*, to *unus*, one] United or joined together

coagency kō-ā'jen-si, *n.* [Prefix *co* and *agency*] Joint agency

coagent kō-ā'jent, *n.* [Prefix *co* and *agent*] A fellow-agent an assistant or associate in an act.

coagulable kō-ag'ū-la-bl, *a* That may be coagulated capable of being curdled.

coagulant kō-ag'ū-lant, *n.* That which produces coagulation

coagulate kō-ag'ū-lāt, *v t* pret. & pp *coagulated* kō-ag'ū-lāt-ed ppr *agulating* kō-ag'ū-lāt-ing [L. *coagulo coagulat-m*, fr *coagul-m*, rennet—*con* together and *ago* I put drive &c. *Act*] To change from a fluid into a more or less solid mass to curdle, congeal, or clot.—*v i.* To curdle to congeal.

coagulation kō-ag'ū-lā"-hon, *n.* Act of coagulating state of being coagulated the body formed by coagulating

coagulative coagulatory kō-ag'ū-lā-tiv kō-ag'ū-la-to-ri, *a* Causing coagulation.

coagulator kō-ag'ū-lāt-er *n.* That which causes coagulation.

coagulum kō-ag'ū-lum, *n.* [COAGULATE.] A coagulated mass the clot in blood.

coaita kō-ī'ta, *n.* [Native name] A South American monkey about 18 inches in length

coal, kōl, *n* [A.Sax. *d=D kool*, Fris. *koal*, *kole* G. *kohle*, Icel and Sw. *kol* Dan. *kul*, all a coal or glowing ember connections doubtful] A piece of any combustible substance in a state of ignition a piece of wood or other combustible substance partially burned an ember a cinder charcoal a solid, black inflammable substance dug out of the earth and used as fuel, formed from vast masses of vegetable matter deposited in former epochs of the earth's history a lump of this substance —*To haul* (take &c) *over the coals*, to call to a strict or severe account to reprimand.—*To carry coals to Newcastle* to take things where there are already plenty —*To heap coals of fire on one's head*, to benefit in requital of evil.—*v t.* or *i.* pret & pp *coaled* kōld, ppr *coaling* kōling To supply with coals to take in coals

coal bed kōl'bed, *n* A geological formation in which there are one or more strata of coals a stratum or strata of coal

coal black kōl'blak, *a* Black as coal very black

coal brass kōl'bras, *n* Iron pyrites found in coal strata and employed in the arts.

coalesce kō-al-es' *i* pret & pp *coalesced*, kō-al-est' ppr *coalescing* kō-al-es'ing [L. *coalescere* to grow together—prefix *co* and *alesco* I grow up fr *alo* I nourish. ALIMENT] To grow together to join to unite to unite and solder in one body or mass to associate to confederate

coalescence kō-al-es'ens, *n* [See prec.] Act of coalescing state of being coalescent or united union concrete on

coalescent, kō-al-es'ent, *a* [L. *coalescens -entis* ppr of *coalesco* See above] Coalescing joined united.

coal field kōl'feld, *n* An extensive deposit or bed of coal a district where coal abounds

coal fish, kōl'fish, *n* A species of cod, so named from the dark-coloured fin of the fish which soils the fingers like coal

coal-gas kōl'gas, *n* A gas obtained from bituminous coal, and used for lighting houses, streets, &c

coal heaver kōl'hev-er *n* One who is employed in carrying coal, and especially in discharging it from coal-ships

coalition kō-al-i'shon, *n* [L. *coalitio* COALESCE] Act of coalescing a coming together and uniting union of persons, parties, &c into one body or party alliance, confederation combination.

coalitionist, kō-al-i'shon-ist, *n* One who joins or promotes a coalition.

coal master kōl'mas-ter *n* The owner or lessee of a coal field, who works it and disposes of its produce

coal measures, kōl'me zhūrz, *n pl* *Geol* the upper division of the carbonif'rous system, consisting of layers of sandstone beds of clay and coal-seams.

coal mine kōl'min, *n* A mine or pit containing mineral coal.

coal pit, kōl'pit, *n.* A pit where coal is dug

coal plant, kōl'plant, *n* Any of the plants which are found fossil in the coal measures

coal tar kōl'tar *n* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal.

coal trimmer kōl'trim-er *n.* One employed to stow and trim the fuel for the fires of marine engines.

coal whipper kōl'whip-er *n* One who raises coal from the hold of a ship

coal work, kōl'werk, *n* A colliery

coaly kōl'i, *a* Like coal, containing coal.

coaming, kōm'ing *n.* [For *comb* fr *comb*] A raised border or edge round the hatches of ships to keep out water

coarse kōrs, *a* [The same word as *course* a thing of *course* or in *course*, being what is natural, ordinary common] Of ordinary or inferior quality not fine not refined or purified crude rough indelicate indecent gross.

coarse-grained, kōrs'grānd, *a* Coarse in fibre or texture wanting in refinement or delicacy vulgar

coarsely kōrs'li, *adv* In a coarse manner rudely roughly without refinement or delicacy grossly

coarseness, kōrs'nes, *n* Quality or state of being coarse grossness rudeness roughness.

coast, kōst, *n* [O Fr *cost* Fr *côte* rib, hill, shore, coast, fr L. *costa*, a rib, side. The G *küste*, D and Sw *kust* are of same origin] The exterior line, limit, or border of a country the sea-side or sea-shore the country near the sea. —*The coast is clear* a phrase equivalent to danger is over the enemies have gone —*v i.* pret. & pp *coasted*, kōst'ed ppr *coasting* kōst'ing To sail by or near a coast or shore, or in sight of land to sail from port to port in the same country —*v t* To sail by or near to

coaster kōst'er *n* One who or that which coasts a trading vessel which trades from port to port in the same country

coast guard kōst'gard, *n* A body of men designed to guard the coasts of a country

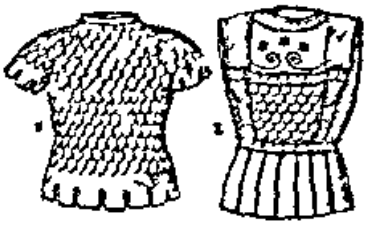
coasting kōst'ing, *p a* Sailing along or near a coast employed in trade along a coast

coast line kōst'lin, *n.* The outline of a shore or coast

coastwards kōst'werdz, *adv* Toward the coast.

coastwise kōst'wīz, *adv* [*Coast* and *wise* manner] By way of or along the coast.

coat kōt, *n* [O Fr *cot* Fr *cotte* a coat, a petticoat, fr L L. *cotta*, a coat, fr O G *lotte ozza* a coarse mantle G *kutte* a cowl, allied to *cot*] An upper or outside garment regularly worn by men and having sleeves and usually also skirts a petticoat habit or vesture, as indicating office hair or fur covering of animals any covering a membrane, tegument, or layer covering a surface that on which ensigns armorial are portrayed.—*Coat of arms*, a representation of armorial insignia on an escutcheon or shield of arms.—*Coat of mail*, armour worn on the



Coats of Mail.—1, Roman. 2, Greek.

upper part of the body and consisting of a net-work of iron or steel rings, or of small overlapping plates of tempered iron —*v t.* pret. & pp *coated* kōt'ed ppr *coating* kōting To cover with a coat or layer to cover or spread over with a layer of any substance.

coat armour kōt'ar'm *n* A coat of arms armorial ensigns.

coatee kōt-e' *n* A little coat a short close coat a coat with short flaps

coati kō-a'ti, *n* [A native Brazilian name] A carnivorous mammal (genus *Nasua*) belonging to the bear family but rather resembling the civets.

coating kōt'ing *n* Any substance spread over for cover or defence, a thin external layer as of paint or varnish cloth for coats.

coax kōks, *v t* pret. & pp. *coaxed* kōkst ppr *coaxing* kōk'sing [From O E. *cokes*, a fool to coax one being thus to make a cokes, or fool, of him perhaps akin to *cockney*] To wheedle to flatter to cajole to appease or persuade by fondling and flattering.

coaxer kōk'ser *n* One who coaxes a wheedler a flatterer

co-axial co-axal, kō-ak'si-al, kō-ak'sal, *a.* Having a common axis.

coaxingly kōk'sing-li, *adv* By coaxing.

cob, kob, *n* [Origin and connections obscure several distinct words may be mixed up under this one form.] A round lump of anything a round knob a bunch or knot a rounded top or head the head of lower or wheat the part that carries the grains of maize a strong pony clay mixed with straw a large round stone

cobalt, kō'balt, *n.* [G *kobalt*, fr *kobold* a goblin, the demon of the mines so called by miners because it was troublesome, and

considered at first of little value] A mineral of grayish colour, and a metal obtained from it, which in the state of oxide yields a permanent blue the blue itself.

cobaltic, kō-balt'ik, *a* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it, resembling cobalt.

cobble, kob'l, *n* [A dim. fr *cob*, a lump] A roundish stone, a stone rounded by the attrition of water, a boulder, a cobstone

cobble, kob'l, *v t* pret & pp *cobbled*, kob'ld ppr *cobbling*, kob'ling [Origin unknown.] To make or mend coarsely, as shoes to botch, to make or do clumsily or unhandily

cobbler, *kob'ler, n One who cobbles, a mender of shoes, a clumsy workman, a cooling beverage, composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and finely pounded ice

cobble-stone, kob'l stōn, *n* A rounded water worn stone such as are used for paving

co-belligerent, kō-bel lij'er-ent, *n* One that carries on war in connection with an other

co-bishop, kō-bish'up, *n* A joint or co-adjutant bishop.

coble, kō'bl, *n* [W *ceubal*, a coble] A flattish bottomed boat, clinchar built, with a square stern

cobra, cobra-de-capello, kob'ra, kob' ra-de-ka pel'lō, *n* [*Pg*, snake of the hood.]



Cobra-de-Capello (*Naja tripudians*)

The hooded or spectacle snake, a venomous reptile found in different hot countries, *especially India.*

coburg, cobourg kō'borg *n* [From *Coburg* in Germany] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side

cobweb, kob'web *n* [O E., also *coppe-web*, lit spider web, A. Sax. *coppe*, a spider, seen in *attor coppe*, Sc *ettercap* a spider] A spider's net or web, something to entangle the weak or unwary, something flimsy, old musty rubbish.

cobwebby, kob'web-i, *a* Covered with cobwebs.

coca kō'ka, *n* [Native name] The dried leaf of a South American plant (*Erythroxylon Coca*) which, being chewed, is said to give great power of enduring fatigue, also the plant itself

cocaine, kō'ka in, *n* The active principle of coca, which has invigorating properties, and is also used as a local anæsthetic

coccolite, kok'o-lit, *n* [Gr *kokkos* a grain and *lithos* stone] A granular variety of the mineral pyroxene

coccolith kok'o-lith *n* [Gr *kokkos* berry, and *lithos*, stone] A name of minute, round, or disk like bodies found in deep-sea dredging

cocculus, kok'ū lus, *n* [Dim. of L. *coccus*, Gr *kokkos* a berry] An Eastern plant — Coccules Indicus (in'di kus), the berry like *fruit of an East Indian climbing shrub* (*Anamirta Cocculus*) having poisonous properties

coccyx kok'siks, *n* [Gr *kokkyx*] The lower extremity of the backbone the rump —**coccygeal** kok-sij'e-al, *a* Of or belonging to the coccyx.

cochin-china koch'in-chi na, *n* and *a* A large variety of the domestic fowl, originally from Cochin China

cochineal ko'chi nēl, *n* [Fr *cochenille* fr Sp *cochinilla* fr *coccum* scarlet a berry to dye scarlet.] A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insect, a native of the warmer climates of America, found on the cochineal fig tree.

cochlea, kok'lē-a, *n* [L., a snail or snail's shell, Gr *kochlias*] A bony structure in the internal ear resembling a snail shell.

cochleariform, kok lē-ā'ri form, *a* [L. *cochlear* a spoon for eating snails See prec] Shaped like a spoon.

cochleate, cochleated, kok'lē-āt, kok' lē-at-ed, *a* [Cochlea] Having a form like the spiral of a snail shell, spiral.

cock, kok, *n* [A. Sax. *coc*, *cocc* comp O Fr *coc*, Fr *coq*, a cock probably like *cuculoo* a word of onomatopoetic origin.] The male of the domestic fowl, the male of other birds, a vane in the shape of a cock, a person or thing having resemblance to a cock in some respect, a strutting chief or leader, a chief man, a spout for drawing off or discharging liquids, with a turning valve to regulate or stop the flow, the style of a dial, the needle of a balance, the hammer or similar part of the lock of a gun, the act of cocking or setting up, or such a position.——*v t.* pret & pp *cocked*, kokt, ppr *cocking*, kok'ing To set erect, to set on the head with an air of pertness or defiance, to set or draw back the cock of (a gun) in order to fire

cock kok, *n* [Dan. *kol*, a heap, a pile, Icel. *kōlfr*, a lump] A small conical pile of hay ——*v t.* pret & pp. *cocked*, kokt ppr *cocking*, kok'ing To make up hay in conical piles

cock, kok, *n* [O Fr *coque*, a kind of boat Sp *coca*, It. *cocca* fr L. *concha* a kind of shell, a vessel.] A small boat [*Shak.*]

cockade, kok ād', *n* [Fr *cocarde* O Fr *coquarde*, fr *coq*, a cock perhaps from resembling a cock's comb] A ribbon or knot of ribbon, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army or navy, sometimes by others.

cockaded, kok ād'ed, *a* Wearing a cockade

cock-a-hoop, kok'a hup, *a* [Fr *coq à huppe*, lit. cock with crest.] Strutting like a cock triumphant

cock-and-bull, kok'and bul, *a* [From some old tale about a cock and a bull comp Fr *coq-a-l'ane* (cock and ass) a cock and bull story] A term applied to idle or silly fictions, stories having no foundation

cockatoo, kok a-tō', *n* [D *kakatoe*, fr Malay *kakatua* from its cry] A name for numerous birds of the parrot kind, chiefly inhabiting Australia and the Indian islands, having movable crests.

cockatrice, kok'a-tris, *n* [O Fr *cocatrix*, Fr *calcatrice*, It. *calcatrice*, fr a L. *calcatrix*, fr *calcare*, to tread, fr *calx*, the heel, lit one that treads on the heels or tracks out, being a translation of the Gr name *ichneumōn* an Egyptian animal. Ichneumon] A fabulous monster said to be hatched from a cock's egg, a basilisk

cock-boat, kok'bōt, *n* [From *cock* a small boat] A small boat

cockchafer, kok'chāf-er, *n* [*Cock*, and *chafer* a beetle, the force of *cock* being doubtful.] The May bug or dorbeetle, an insect destructive to vegetation in both its larval and perfect conditions.

cock-crow, cock-crowing, kok'krō, kok'kro-ing, *n* The time at which cocks crow, early morning

cocked kokt *p a* Set erect, with brim turned up at the side, having the cock drawn back, as a gun —Cocked hat, a hat with the brim turned up so as to give a three-cornered shape

cocker kok'er, *n* One who indulges in cock fighting a dog trained for use against woodcocks and other birds.

cocker, kok'er, *v t* pret. & pp *cockered*, kok'erd, ppr *cockering* kok'er ing [Probably from *cock*, lit. perhaps to make a cock or great person of] To fondle, to indulge to pamper

cockerel kok'er-el, *n* [Dim. of *cock*] A young cock a young man.

cocket, kok'et, *n* [Supposed to be a corruption of *quia quietus* 'by which he is quit', which occurred in the Latin form of the document] A document given by custom house officers to merchants as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.

cock-fight, cock-fighting, kok'fit, kok' fit ing, *n* A match or contest of game-cocks, the practice of making cocks fight

cockle kok'l, *n* [A. Sax *corcel*, tares; connections unknown] A weed that chokes growing corn, the corn-cockle (*Lychnis* or *Agrostemma Githago*)

cockle, kok'l, *n* [Fr *coquille*, a cockle, a shell, a dim. ultimately fr L. *concha*, Gr *Longche*, a mussel or cockle.] A heart shaped mollusc with wrinkled bivalve shells, common on the sandy shores of Britain and used as food a kind of stove or part of a stove or kiln.——*v t.* or *t.* pret. & pp *cockled*, kok'ld, ppr *cockling* kok'ling To contract into wrinkles to shrink

cockle-hat kok'l hat, *n* A hat bearing a cockle-shell, the badge of a pilgrim.

cock-loft, kok'loft, *n* [Origin doubtful.] A small loft or room just under the ridge of a roof the upper room over the garret

cockney, kok'ni, *n* [Originally a petted or cock red child, a child kept long at the breast a darling supposed to be lit. cock's egg the term being given from some humorous notion.] An effeminate citizen, usually a native of London by way of contempt a Londoner ——*a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cockney

cockneydom kok'ni-dum, *n* The region or home of cockneys a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs.

cockneyfy, *kok'ni fi, v t* pret & pp *cockneyfied* kok'ni fid, ppr *cockneyfying*, kok'ni fi ing To make like a cockney

cockneyish, kok'ni ish, *a* Relating to or like cockneys

cockneyism, kok'nē izm, *n* The peculiar dialect, pronunciation, manners, &c, of a cockney

cock-pit, kok'pit, *n* A pit or area where game-cocks fight an apartment in a ship of war where wounds are dressed.

cockroach, kok'rōch, *n* [Sp *cucaracha* a wood louse, a cockroach.] An orthopterous insect (genus *Blatta*) the so-called black beetle, very troublesome in houses.

cock's-comb koks'kōm, *n* The comb of a cock, the cap of a professional fool a name of several plants See Coxcomb

cocksure kok'shōr, *a.* [Perhaps fr. *cock*, a tap secured by a tap from running out] Perfectly secure (*Shak*) †, confidently certain. [*Colloq.*]

cockswain coxswain, kok'swān or kok'sn, *n* [*Cock* a boat, and *swain*] The person who steers a boat, a person who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer



Cocoa-nut Palm (*Cocos nucifera*)

cocktail, kok' tāl, *n A species* of beetle that turns up the hinder part of its body, a half bred horse, a kind of *American* beverage containing spirits

coco cocoa kō' kō *n.* [*Pg coco*, fr *coco* a bugbear, a distorted mask, fr the monkey like face at the base of the nut The spelling *cocoa* is erroneous, and should be discarded owing to confusion with the next word.] A palm to be found in most tropical regions growing on coasts, and producing the coco-nut

cocoa kō'kō, *n* [Corruption of *cacao*,

which see] The seed of the cacao or chocolate tree prepared for making a beverage, or the beverage itself

coco nut cocoa nut kō'ko-nut, *n* The fruit of the cocoa palm, twelve inches long, and covered with a fibrous rind. The kernels yield a valuable

cocoon kō-kōn' *n* [Fr *cocon*, fr *coque* a shell, fr L. *concha*, a shellfish] The silky case in which the silk worm involves itself when still a larva the envelope of other larvae.

cocoonery kō-kōn'e-ri, *n* [*Cocoon* and *-ery*] A building or apartment for silk worms when feeding and forming cocoons

coctile kok'til, *a* [L. *coctilis*, fr *coquo coctus*, I cook, I bake] Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick

coction kok'shon *n* [L. *coctio*, fr *coquo coctus* I cook. COOK] Act of boiling or exposing to heat; liquefaction, digestion.

cod codfish kod, kod'fish, *n* [Origin unknown] A species of fish (*Gadus morrhua*) much used for food, allied to the haddock whiting &c.

cod kod, *n* [A. Sax *cod*, *codd* a small bag=Sc. *cod*, a pillow Icel *koddi* a pillow Sw *kudde* a cushion] A husk or shell, a case containing the seeds of a pistil or a pod, the extremity of a bag net

codded kod'ed, *a* Inclosed in a cod bearing grains.

coddle kod'l, *vt* pret. & pp *coddled* kod'ld pp *coddling* kod'ling [Perhaps fr *caudle* or fr *cod*, a cushion.] To fondle to make delicate by overnursing to cocker or pamper —— *n.* An overindulged, pampered boy

code kōd, *n* [Fr *code* fr L. *codex* the trunk of a tree a tablet, a book] A collection or digest of laws a collection of rules of any kind a system of signals agreed on, or of arbitrary words to be used for brevity

codex kō'deks, *n* pl. **codices** kō'di-sēz (CODEZ) A manuscript volume as of a Greek or Latin classic, or of the Scriptures

codicil kod'i-sil *n* [L. *codicillus* dim. of *codex* CODE] A writing by way of supplement to a will

codicillary kō-di-sil'a-ri, *a* Of the nature of a codicil.

codification kō'di-fi-kā'shon, *n* Act or process of codifying or reducing laws to a code

codifier, kō'di-fi-er *n.* One who codifies

codify kō'di-fi, *vt* pret. & pp *codified* kō'di-fid ppr *codifying* kō'di-fi'ing [*Code* and *fy*=Fr *codifier* to codify] To reduce to a code digest

codlin kod'lin *n* [Abbrev. from fr It *coda* L. *cauda* a tail.] The coarsest part of hemp or flax sorted out by itself

codling codlin kod'ling, kod'lin, *n* [Perhaps fr *cod*, a bag] A variety of cooking apple.

codling, kod'ling *n* [Dim. of *cod* the fish] Any young codfish.

cod liver oil kod'liv'er oil, *n* A medicinal oil obtained from the livers of the common cod, and prescribed especially in consumption

coefficient kō-ef'fi-shent, *a* [Prefix *co* and *efficient*] Jointly efficient co-operating, acting in unison to the same end.—— *n.* That which co-operates, or unites in action with something else *n.* [In mathematics] a number or quantity that multiplies or measures another

coehorn kō'horn *n* [After the Dutch engineer Coehorn who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades.

coelenterate sē-len'ter-āt, *a* [Gr *koilos*, hollow *enteron*, an intestine] Pertaining to a sub-kingdom of animals (the *Coelenterata*), which include the corals, sea-anemones, medusæ, &c.

coeliac, celiac sē'li-ak, *a* [Gr *koiliakos*, fr *koilia* the belly *koilos* hollow] Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen

coemption kō-emp'shon, *n* [L. *emptio* —*emo*, and *emo emptum* I buy] The buying up of the whole supply of a commodity

coenesthesis, sē-nes-thē'sis, *n.* [Gr *koinos*, common, *aisthēsis*, perception] The general sensibility of the human system, as distinguished from the special sensations (sight, smell &c)

cœnobite sē'nō-bīt *n* Same as *cenobite*

coenosarc sē'nō-sark, *n* [Gr *koinos* common *sarx* or *kos* flesh] The common living mass by which adjacent zoophytes are connected with one another

coequal kō-ē'kwal, *a* [Prefix *co* and *equal*] Jointly equal of the same rank dignity or power —— *n* One who is equal to another

coequality kō-ē-kwol'i-ti, *n* The state of being coequal

coequally kō-ē'kwal-li *ad* In a coequal manner with joint equality

coerce kō-ers' *vt* pret. & pp *coerced* kō-erst' ppr *coercing* kō-ers'ing [L *coerceo*—*co* and *arceo* I shut up I inclose, I restrain ARK] To restrain by force especially the force of law or authority to control and restrain to repress to compel.

coercible kō-ers'i-bl, *a* That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.

coercion kō-er'shon *n* Act of coercing restraint check compulsion force

coercive kō-ers'iv *a* That has power to coerce compulsory constraining forcing

coercively kō-ers'i-li *ad* In a coercive manner by constraint.

coessential kō-es-sen'shal, *a* [Prefix *co* and *essential*] Of the same essence

coessentiality kō-es-sen-shi-al'i-ti, *n* The fact of being coessential

coessentially kō-es-sen'shal-li, *ad* In a coessential manner

coetaneous, kō-ē-tā'ne-us *a* [L *coetaneus*—*con* together and *ætas* age] Of the same age with another; contemporary *n* original coeval

coeternal kō-ē-ter'nal, *a* [Prefix *co* and *eternal*] Equally eternal with another

coeternally kō-ē-ter'nal-li, *ad* In a coeternal manner with equal eternity

coeternity, kō-ē-ter'ni-ti, *n* [Prefix *co* and *ternity*] Existence from eternity with another eternal being equal eternity

coeval kō-ē'val, *a* [L. *coævus*—*co* and *ævum*, time age ACE] Of the same duration or age coexistent contemporary contemporaneous —— *n.* One of the same age one who begins to exist at the same time

coexecutor kō-eks-ek'ū-ter *n* [Prefix *co* and *executor*] A joint executor

coexist kō-egz-ist' *vi* pret. & pp *coexisted,* kō-egz-ist'ed ppr *coexisting* kō-egz-ist'ing [Prefix *co* and *exist*] To exist together to live at the same time with another

coexistence kō-egz-ist'ens, *n* [Prefix *co* and *existence*] Existence at the same time with another

coexistent kō-egz-ist'ent, *a* [See prec.] Existing at the same time with another

coextend kō-eks-tend' *vt* pret. & pp *coextended,* kō-eks-tend'ed ppr *coextending* kō-eks-tend'ing [Prefix *co* and *extend*] To extend equally to extend through the same space or duration with another

coextensive kō-eks-ten'siv *a.* [Prefix *co* and *extensive*] Equally extensive.

coextensively kō-eks-ten'siv-li, *adv* In a coextensive manner with equal extent

coffee kof'fi, *n* [D *koffi* older form *koffie* G *kaffee* Dan and Sw *kaffe* Fr *café* fr Turk. *kahoeh*, Ar *qahuah* coffee] A tree and its fruit, or berries, native to Arabia and Abyssinia and highly esteemed as the invigorating beverage made from the seeds (commonly but erroneously called beans) by decoction.

coffee berry kof'fi be-ri, *n* The fruit of the coffee-tree.

coffee-bug kof'fi bug, *n* An insect which lives on the coffee-tree, and is very destructive to coffee plantations

coffee house kof'fe hous, *n* A house where coffee and other refreshments are supplied, a house of entertainment similar to or like an ale

coffee mill kof'fi mil *n* A small mill or machine for grinding coffee.

coffee pot kof'fi pot, *n* A covered pot in which the decoction or infusion of coffee is made or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking

coffee room kof'fi rōm, *n* A public room in an inn or hotel where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments.

coffer kof'er, *n* [Fr *coffre*, O Fr *cofre* a coffer fr L. *cophinus* Gr *kophinos*, a basket The term has also a good sense fr L. *ordo, ordinis* is the same word.] A chest or box for holding gold, silver jewels &c. a strong box for valuables, a sunk part or compartment in a ceiling or an ornamental character a kind of casemate or floating dock —— *vt* pret & pp *coffered,* kof'erd ppr *coffering* kof'er-ing To deposit or lay up in a coffer

cofferdam kof'er-dam, *n* A case of piling water tight, serving as a barrier to exclude water in laying the foundations of piers, bridges &c

coffered kof'erd, *a* Furnished or ornamented with coffers (as *coffered* ceiling)

coffin kof'fin, *n* [O F *cofin* a chest L. *cophinus* a basket COFFER] The chest or box in which a dead human body is inclosed or entombed a mould of paste for roasting pieces of paper cone used by grocers and others a shallow box in which incloses in the manner of a coffin the hollow part of a horse's hoof —— *vt* pret & pp *coffined* kof'find ppr *coffining* kof'fin-ing To put in or inclose in a coffin to inclose

cofounder kō-fown'der *n* [Prefix *co* and *founder*] A joint founder and

cog kog *vt* pret & pp *cogged* kogd, ppr *cogging* kog'ing [Origin unknown] To trick, to deceive to wheedle to falsify now hardly used except in regard to dice *to cog a die* being to load it for the purpose of cheating —— *vi* To cheat to lie to wheedle

cog, kog *n* [Sw *kugge* the cog of a wheel L. connections doubtful] The tooth of a wheel by which it drives another wheel or body or any similar mechanical contrivance —— *vt* pret. & pp *cogged* kogd ppr *cogging* kog'ing To furnish with cogs

cogency kō'jen-si, *n* [From *cogent*] Quality of being cogent power of moving the will or reason force convincing or persuading power conclusiveness

cogent kō'jent, *a* [L. *cogens, cogentis* from *cogo*—*co-n*, together or intens and *ago* I lead or drive AGENT] Having and exerting the power of constraining or compelling forcible powerful in argumentation force irresistible compulsive convincing

cogently kō'jent-li *ad* In a cogent manner, convincingly conclusively

cogitable koj'it-a-bl *a* Capable of being thought capable of being conceived.



Coffee Plant

cogitate koj'it-āt, *vi* pret. & pp *cogitated,* koj'it-āt-ed ppr *cogitating* koj'it-āt-ing. [L. *cogito* *cogitum*—*co* for *con*, together, and *agito* I shake, I agitate. AGITATE] To revolve in the mind to consider to ponder to meditate.

cogitation koj-it-ā'shon *n* Act of thinking much or deeply cogitating or meditation contemplation reflection.

cogitative, ko'jit-āt-iv, *a* [COGITATE] Having the power of thinking or meditating, given to thought or contemplation

cognac, kō'nyak, *n* [Fr] A kind of French brandy, so called from the town of Cognac

cognate, kog'nāt, *a* [L *cognatus*—prefix *co* for *con*, with, and *gnatus*, old form of *natus*, born NATAL] Born or produced of the same stock, family, or kind, sprung from the same source, akin, allied, related in origin, of similar nature —*n* One connected with another by ties of kindred, in *law*, a relation connected by the mother's side, anything related to another by origin or nature

cognation, kog-nā'shon, *n* [L *cognatio*] State or quality of being cognate

cognition, kog-ni'shon *n* [L *cognitio*, fr *cognosco*, *cognitus*—*co* for *con*, and *gnosco*, I know, ancient *form of nosco*, I know KNOW] The art or faculty of knowing, knowledge from personal view or experience, perception, thing known

cognitive, kog'ni-tiv, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to cognition, apprehending by the understanding

cognizable, kog'niz-a-bl or kon', *a* [From *cognize* or *cognizance*] That may be known, perceived, or apprehended, that falls or may fall under notice or observation, that may be noticed, tried, and determined at law

cognizably, kog'niz a bli or kon', *adv* In a cognizable manner

cognizance, kog'niz ans or kon', *n* [O Fr *cognoissance*, *connaissance*, *connissance*, fr *connoistre*, L *cognoscere*, to know COGNITION] Notice or observation, judicial notice or knowledge, trial, or right to try and determine, that by which a person is known, a badge, a crest, a badge worn by a retainer, soldier, &c, to indicate the person or party to which he belongs

cognizant, kog'niz ant or kon', *a* [From *cognize*] Having cognizance or knowledge, aware, having jurisdiction

cognize, **cognise**, kog niz', *v t* pret & pp *cognized*, *cognised*, kog-nizd', ppr *cognizing*, *cognising*, kog-niz'ing [From *cognizance*] To perceive, to become conscious of, to know, to take cognizance of

cognomen, kog-nō'men *n* [L *cognomen* —prefix *co* for *con* and *nomen*, formerly *gnomen*, a name COGNITION] A name joined to another name, the third of the three names that a Roman usually bore, a name added to a family name, a surname

cognominal, kog-no'min al, *a* Pertaining to a cognomen or surname

cognoscible, kog-nos'i-bl, *a* [From L *cognosco* COGNITION] Capable of being known, subject to judicial investigation —**cognoscibility**, kog nos'i-bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being cognoscible

cog-wheel kog'whēl, *n* A wheel with cogs, a toothed wheel working into other mechanism

cohabit, kō-hab'it, *v i* pret & pp *cohabited*, kō-hab'it-ed, ppr *cohabiting* kō-hab'it-ing [L *co* for *con*, and *habito* I dwell whence *habitable*] To dwell or live together, to dwell or live together as husband and wife, though not legally married

cohabitation kō-hab'i ta"shon, *n* Act or state of cohabiting

coheir, kō-ār', *n* [Prefix *co* and *heir*] A joint heir, one who inherits along with another or others

coheiress kō-ā'res, *n* A joint heiress

cohere kō-hēr', *v i* pret & pp *cohered* kō-hērd' ppr *cohering*, kō-hēr'ing [L *cohæreo*—*co* for *con*, and *hæreo* I stick I cleave, as in *adhere* *inherent* HESITATE] To stick, cleave, or hang together, to adhere, to remain in contact as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other, to be suited in connection, to be congruous or consistent

coherence, **coherency**, kō-hēr'ens, kō-hēr'en si, *n* [Fr *cohérence*, L *cohærentia* See next] The state of being coherent, cohesion, harmonious connection, consistency, congruity

coherent, kō-hēr'ent, *a* [Fr *cohérent*, L *cohærens*, *-entis*, ppr of *cohæreo* COHERE] Cohering or sticking together, connected, having a due agreement of parts, hanging well together, consecutive, consistent

coherently, kō-hēr'ent-li, *adv* In a coherent manner

cohesion, kō-hē'zhon, *n* [Fr *cohesion* fr L *cohæreo*, *cohæsum*, I stick, I cleave COHERE] Act of cohering, state of being united by natural attraction, the attraction by which the particles of homogeneous bodies are kept together and form into masses, connection, coherence

cohesive, kō-hē'siv, *a* [See prec] That has the power of cohering or sticking, tending to unite in a mass

cohesively, kō-hē'siv-li, *adv* In a cohesive manner, with cohesion

cohesiveness, kō-hē'siv-nes, *n* Quality of being cohesive

cohibit, kō-hib'it, *v t* [L *cohibeo* *cohibitum*, to restrain, fr *co*, together, and *habeo*, I hold HABIT] To restrain

cohobate, kō'ho-bāt, *v t* pret & pp *cohobated*, kō'ho-bāt-ed ppr *cohobating*, kō'ho-bāt-ing [Fr *cohober*, perhaps of Arabic origin] To redistil or subject to several distillations

cohort, kō'hort, *n* [L *cohors*, *cohortis*, an inclosure, a company of soldiers, fr *co*, and word seen in *hortus*, a garden which is *cog* with *garth*, *garden*] A company of soldiers, among the Romans, being the tenth part of a legion, or say 500 men, a band or body of warriors in general

coif, koif *n* [Fr *coiffe* L L *cofia*, *cufia*, fr M H G *luffe*, *lupfe*, a kind of cap] A kind of caul or cap worn on the head, a lawyer's cap, a kind of close-fitting cap of mail —*v t* pret & pp *coifed* koift ppr *coifing*, koif'ing To cover or dress with a coif

coifed, koift, *a* Wearing a coif, having something similar to a coif

coiffure, kwa fūr, *n* [Fr *coiffure*, fr *coiffer*, to coif COIF] A head-dress, especially the head-dress of a lady

coil, koil, *v t* prct & pp *coiled* koild, ppr *coiling* koil'ing [O Fr *coillir* *cueillir*, to gather, collect *coil*, fr L *colligere*, to collect COLLECT] To gather (a rope, chain, &c) into a series of rings above one another, to twist or wind spirally or into round folds.—*n* A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a rope or other plant body is wound, a convolution

coil, koil, *n* [Origin unknown] Perplexities, tumult *hustle turmoil* [*Shak*]

coin, koin *n* [Formerly spelt also *coign*, *quoin*, fr Fr *coin*, O Fr *coing*, a corner, a wedge, a die for stamping money a coin, L L *cuneus*, a die for stamping money fr L *cuneus*, a *wedge*] *A piece of metal* as gold, silver, copper, &c, legally stamped, and made current as money money in general, current money, that which serves for payment —*v t* pret & pp *coined*, koind ppr *coining*, koin'ing To stamp and convert into money, to mint, to fashion or form by stamping, to make, to invent, to forge, to fabricate

coinage, koin'āj *n* [*Coin* and *-age*= O Fr *coumage*] The act, art or practice of coining, coined money, coins collectively, metallic currency, the act of inventing forming or producing new production, invention fabrication, what is fabricated, a new word made or proposed

coincide kō-in-sīd', *v i* pret and pp *coincided* kō-in-sīd'ed, ppr *coinciding* kō-in-sīd'ing [Fr *coincider*, fr L L *coincidere*, fr L prefix *co* with, and *incido* I fall in—*in* and *cado*, I fall (seen also in *cadence* *accident*, *incident*, &c)] To occupy the same area, to agree in position, to happen at the same point of time, to correspond exactly, to concur to agree (to coincide with a person in an opinion)

coincidence, kō-in'si-dens, *n* [Fr *coincidence* fr *coincident* See next] The act or fact of coinciding concurrence agreement exact correspondence, generally of a circumstance

coincident, kō-in'si-dent, *a* [Fr *coincident*, fr *coincidens*, ppr of *coincidere* COINCIDE] Having coincidence, concurrent, accordant, happening at the same time, exactly corresponding

coincidently, kō-in'si-dent-li, *adv* In a coincident manner, with coincidence

coiner, koin'er, *n* One who coins, a minter, often a maker of base or counterfeit coin, a forger, an inventor

co-inhere, kō in hēr', *v i* [Prefix *co* and *inhere*] To inhere together, to be included or exist together in the same thing

coir, koir, *n* [Malayālam, *kayar*, a cord] Fibre prepared from the husk of coco-nuts, and made into cordage, matting, &c

coition, kō-i'shon *n* [L *coitio*—*co* for *con*, together, and *eo*, *itum*, I go] A coming or meeting together, sexual intercourse, copulation.

cojuror, kō-jūr'er, *n* [Prefix *co*, and *juror*] A fellow-juror, one who swears to another's credibility

coke kōk, *n* [Origin quite unknown] Coal charred and deprived of volatile matter, charcoal derived from coal, not from wood —*v t* pret & pp *coked*, kōkt, ppr *coking*, kōk'ing To convert into coke

col kol, *n* [Fr, fr L *collum*, neck (whence *collar*)] An elevated mountain pass between two higher summits

cola, kō'la *n* [W African.] An African tree (order Sterculiaceæ) yielding seeds or nuts that contain much caffeine and are highly valued as making a refreshing and invigorating beverage

colander, kol'an-der, *n* [From L *colans*, *colantis*, ppr of *colo*, I strain or filter, fr *colum*, a colander] A strainer or sieve used in cookery

colchicum, kol'chi-kum, kol'chi kum, *n* [L, a plant with a poisonous root, fr *Colchus*, the native country of Medea, the famous sorceress] A genus of *liliaceous* plants, the most familiar being the *meadow*-saffron, a medicine obtained from this plant, used especially for gout and rheumatism

colcothar, kol'ko thar, *n* [Probably of *Ar origin*] The brownish-red peroxide of iron, used for polishing glass, &c rouge

cold kōld, *a* [A Sax. *cald*, *ceald*, *a* and *n* =O Sax *kald* L G *kold* D *koud*, Dan *kold*, Icel *kald(r)*, Sw *kall*, Goth *kalds*, G *kalt*, a pp fr root of *cool*, *chill*, which also appears in L *gelu*, frost, *gelidus* gehd congeal] Not warm, not hot, chill, chilly, frigid, indifferent reserved, without heat, passion, ardour, feeling, or affection, stoical, unaffecting, exciting no interest or feeling, spiritless —*In cold blood*, without excitement, emotion or passion —*To give*, show or turn the cold shoulder to treat a person with studied coldness neglect, or contempt —*n* Absence or want of heat, sensation *produced by the escape of heat*, cause of the sensation, coldness, chilliness, an ailment or indisposition occasioned by cold, a catarrh

cold-blast, kōld'blast, *n* A blast of cold air or air at its natural temperature forced through furnaces for smelting iron

cold-blooded, kōld'blud ed, *a* Having cold blood, *having the blood of a temperature a very little higher than that* air or water, without sensibility or feeling

cold-chisel kōld chi zl, *n* A chisel for *cutting* metal in its cold state

cold-cream, kōld'krēm *n* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, variously prepared

cold-hearted, kōld'hart ed, *a* Wanting feeling, indifferent

coldish kōld'ish, *a* Somewhat cold cool

coldly, kōld'li *adv* In a cold manner, without warmth without apparent passion emotion, or feeling, with indifference or negligence, dispassionately

coldness kōld'nes *n* State or quality of being cold want of heat unconcern, frigidity of temper disregard, coyness reserve

colt kōl, *n* [From L *colts*, *multus* a colt-

bage-stalk, a cabbage, whence also Sc *kail kail* Dan. *kål* D *kool* G *kohl* O Fr *choul*, Fr *chou*.] The general name of all sorts of cabbage (genus Brassica) especially rape

coleopterous, ko-le-op'te-rus, *a* [Gr *koleos* a sheath *pteron* a wing] Having wings covered, when not in use, with hard, horny cases or sheaths (elytra) as insects of the beetle tribe, which form the order *Coleoptera*. Hence **coleopter** ko-le-op'ter *n* A beetle

coleorhiza, kol-e-o-rī'za, *n* [Gr *koleos* a sheath, *rhiza*, a root] *Bot* the sheath covering the young radicle of monocotyledonous plants

colesseed kol'sēd, *n* The seed of the winter rape from which oil-cake is prepared for feeding cattle

colewort, kol'wert, *n* [*Cole* and *wort*] A species of cole or cabbage

colibri kol'i-bri, *n* [A Carib word.] A humming bird

colic kol'ik, *n* [L. *colicus* fr Gr *kolikos*, fr *kolon* the colon, *n* lower part of the great intestine] A painful griping affection of the colon or other intestines attended with fever or inflammation

colicked, kol'ikt, *a* Affected with colic griped.

colicky kol'ik-i, *a* Pertaining to colic

collaborate, kol-lab'o-rāt, *v i* pret. & pp *collaborated*, kol-lab'o-rāt-ed, ppr *collaborating* kol-lab'o-rāt-ing [L. *collaboro*, *collaborātum*—*col* for *con*, and *laboro* I work. LABOUR] To work jointly together to co-operate

collaboration, kol-lab'o-rā'shon, *n* [See prec.] The act of collaborating or working together unite labour

collaborator kol-lab'o-rāt-er *n* [COLLABORATE.] One who collaborates an associate in labour particularly literary or scientific. Also in Fr form—**collaborateur** ko-lab-o-ra-ter

collapse kol-laps' *v i* pret. & pp *collapsed* kol-lapst' ppr *collapsing* kol-laps'ing [L. *collabor*, *collapsus*—*col* for *con*, and *labor* I slide or fall (whence *lapse*)] To fall together as the two sides of a vessel to close by falling together hence *fig* to break down to come to nothing to give way entirely in health or spirit —*n*. A falling in or together or a closing by falling together a wasting of the body extreme depression of the bodily energies a sudden and complete failure of any kind, a breakdown

collapsible collapsable kol-laps'i-bl, kol-laps'a-bl, *a* Capable of collapsing or being made to collapse

collar kol'er *n* [L. *collar* Fr *collier* fr *collum*, the neck cog A.Sax. *healsian*, Prov E. *halse* G *hals* the neck] A part of dress that surrounds the neck part of a horse's harness that goes round the neck, a band or ring round a dog's neck a badge worn round the neck by knights something in the form of a collar or resembling it.—*v t* pret. & pp *collared* kol'erd ppr *collaring* kol'er-ing To seize by the collar to put a collar on to roll up and bind with cord (a piece of meat) for keeping for a time

collar beam kol'-bem, *n* A piece of timber extending between two opposite rafters, at some height above their base

collar bone kol'er-bon, *n* The clavicle each of the two bones in man and many quadrupeds joined at one end to the shoulder bone and at the other to the breastbone

collaret kol-er-et' *n* [Dim of *collar*] A small collar of linen fur or the like worn by women.

collarless kol'-les, *a* Not having a collar

collatable kol-lā'ta-bl, *a* Capable of being collated.

collate kol-lāt' *v t* pret & pp *collated*, kol-lāt'ed pp *collating* kol-lāt'ing [L. *collat-us*, *collatus*, fr *confero* to bring together compare—*con*, and *fero* *lat-us*, I bear carry or bri-ng] To bring or lay together and compare by examining, as manuscripts, books, &c to place in a benefice to bestow a benefice on (to *collate* a person to a church) to gather and place in order as the sheets of a book for binding —*v i*. To place in a benefice as by a bishop

collateral kol-lat'er-al, *a* [L.L. *collateralis*, fr *col* for *con* and *latus*, *lateris* a side LATERAL.] Being at the side placed side by side running parallel or together not direct acting indirectly or through side channels accompanying but subordinate auxiliary subsidiary descending from the same stock or ancestor but in another line and not the *on* from the other —*n*. A collateral relation or kinsman.

collaterally kol-lat'er-al-li *adv* In a collateral manner or relation side by side, or by the side and rectly

collation kol-lā'shon, *n* [L. *collatio* COLLATE The sense of repast originated from a custom in monasteries of taking a light meal after reading certain writings, called *collationes*.] Act of collating that which is collated comparison and examination of manuscripts, books &c the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop who has the benefice in his gift a light evening repast in monasteries a repast between full meals a light meal or repast generally

collative kol-lāt'iv *a* [*Collate* and *ive*] Relative to church livings where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.

collator kol-lāt'or *n* One who collates, compares, or bestows

colleague kol'ēg, *n* [Fr *collegue* fr L. *collega* a colleague—*col* for *con* and stem of *lego* *legatum*, I send on a mission (whence *legate*)] A partner or associate in office, employment, &c civil or ecclesiastical one ere used of partners in trade or manufactures a coadjutor

collect, kol-lekt' *v t* pret. & pp *collected*, kol-lekt'ed ppr *collecting* kol-lekt'ing [From L. *colligo* *collectum*—*col* for *con*, together and *lego* I gather which appears also in *elect* *neglect* *select* *lector* &c give also *coil*, *cull* LEGEND] To gather or bring together to gather or bring into one body place, or sum to assemble to muster to amass to gain by observation or information to infer or deduce to bring into united action (as thoughts or energies) to recall into due operation to regain control over —*To collect one's self*, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted state to regain composure —*v i*. To run together to accumulate

collect, kol'ekt, *n* [L.L. *collecta* a brief prayer collecting or summing up ideas or thoughts suggested by special occasion fr L. *collectus*, collected. See prec.] A short comprehensive prayer in the services of the Churches of England and of Rome repeated in connection with the epistle and gospel of the day a short prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion

collectanea, kol-lek-tā'ne-a, *n pl* [L. lit things collected.] Things collected a selection of passages from various authors.

collected kol-lekt'ed, *p a* Gathered together not disconcerted or distracted cool firm self possessed

collectedly kol-lekt'ed-li, *adv* In a collected state or manner coolly with self possession

collectedness kol-lekt'ed-nes, *n* A collected state of the mind, recovery from surprise

collection kol-lek'shon, *n*. [L. *collectio* *collectionis* COLLECT] Act of collecting that which is collected or gathered together a number of pictures or other interesting objects belonging to one person money collected for a charitable religious, or other purpose an assemblage a mass or quantity accumulated act of deducing inference.

collective kol-lek'tiv *a* [L. *collectivus*. COLLECT] Formed by collection or gathering gathered into a mass, sum, or body congregated or aggregated united expressing a number of individuals united, though used in the singular (as *collective* noun) —*n* A noun with a singular form comprehending in its meaning several individuals

collectively kol-lek'tiv-li, *adv* In a collective manner in a mass or body in a collected state unitedly in a state of combination.

collectivism kol-lek'tiv-izm, *n* [*Collective* and *-ism*] The socialistic doctrine that the state or community at large should own or control the land and all means of production for the common benefit of the whole people

collectivist kol-lek'tiv-ist, *n* One who advocates collectivism

collector kol-lek'ter *n* One who collects one who collects customs or taxes in a certain district one who makes a business of collecting objects of interest.

collectorate collectorship kol-lek'ter-āt, kol-lek'ter-ship *n* The office or district of a collector as of customs or taxes.

college kol'lej *n* [Fr *college* Sp *colegio* It. *collegio* fr L. *collegium* a body of colleagues, a guild, a fraternity fr *collega*, a colleague COLLEAGUE.] A society of men invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties or engaged in some common employment or pursuit a corporate body of men a guild or corporation a society of men incorporated for the promotion of learning a seminary of the higher learning established by authority endowed with revenues, and possessing certain rights and privileges an institution of this kind forming part of, or having the functions of a university an institution for students who are acquiring language, philosophy &c. the building occupied for such purposes

collegial kol-lē'ji-al, *a* Pertaining to a college, collegiate

collegian kol-lē'ji-an, *n* [L.L. *collegium* as fr L. *collegium* COLLEGE.] A member of a college a person attending a college a student

collegiate kol-lē'ji-āt, *a* [L.L. *collegiatus*. COLLEGE] Pertaining to a college containing a college instituted after the manner of a college—*Collegiate church*, a church that has no bishop's see though it has a chapter of dean canons, and prebends in Scotland and the United States, a church under the joint pastorate of two or more clergymen.

collet, kol'et, *n* [Fr *collet*, fr *col*, L. *collum*, the neck COLLAR.] A collar or necklace a metallic ring or band round something the part of a ring in which the stone is set, and which surrounds it the setting of a gem or precious stone

collide kol-lid' *v* pret. & pp *collided*, kol-lid'ed pp *colliding* kol-lid'ing [L. *collidere* to strike together—*col* for *con* together and *laedere* to strike LESION] To strike or dash against each other to meet in shock or violent contact to meet in opposition or antagonism.

collie colly kol'i, *n* [Origin doubtful] A variety of dog especially common in Scotland, and much esteemed as a sheep-dog

collier kol'yer *n* [For *coal-ier coal-yer* comp *bowyer lawyer* &c. The original meaning was one who made or dealt in charcoal or other coal.] One who works in a coal mine a miner a ship that carries coals

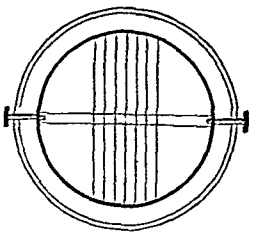
colliery kol'yer-i, *n* A place where colliers work a coal-mine or coal pit.

colligate kol'li-gāt, *v t* pret. & pp *colligated*, kol'li-gāt-ed ppr *colligating* kol'li-gāt-ing [L. *colligo*, *colligat-um*—*col* for *con*, and *ligo* I bind. LEAGUE] To bind or fasten together to connect by way of relationship or similarity

collimate kol'li-māt, *v t* pret. & pp. *collimated*, kol'li-māt-ed ppr *collimating* kol'li-māt-ing [From a fancied L. verb *collimare* really a false reading for *collineare*—*col*, together and *linea* a line] To adjust to the proper line of sight to adjust

telescopes or other optical instruments, so that the optical axes coincide

collimation, kol-li-mā'shon, *n* [A mistake for *collineation* See prec] The act of collimating —Line of collimation, in an astronomical instrument, the straight line



Line of Collimation

which passes through the centre of the object-glass, and intersects at right angles the midmost of the fine wires which are fixed at the focus —Error of collimation, the deviation of the actual line of sight in a telescope from the proper position

collimator, kol-lim'ā-ter, *n* [COLLIMATE] A small telescope used for adjusting the line of collimation

collinear, kol-lin'ē er, *a* [L *col* for *con*, and *linea*, a line] Pertaining to or situated in a corresponding line

collingual, kol ling'gwal, *a* [L *col* for *con*, and *lingua* the tongue] Having the same tongue or language

colliquate, kol'li-kwāt, *v t* or *i* pret & pp *colliquated*, kol'li kwāt-ed, ppr *colliquating*, kol'li kwāt-ing [L *col* for *con*, and *liquo*, *liquatum*, I melt LIQUID] To melt, to dissolve, to make or become liquid.

colliquative, kol-lik'wa-tiv, *a* (See prec] Melting, dissolving, *med* profuse or excessive so as to cause exhaustion said of discharges.

collision, kol li'zhon, *n* [L *collisio*, *collisionis*, fr *collido* COLLIDE] Act of colliding, dashing, or striking together; the meeting and striking together of two or more bodies, as ships or railway trains, state of contrariety and interference, *conflict*, *clashing*, *encounter*

collocate kol'lō-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *collocated*, kol'lō-kāt-ed, ppr *collocating* kol'lō-kāt-ing [L *colloco*, *collocatus*—*col* for *con*, and *loco*, I place or set LOCAL] To set or place in some position to set, to station

collocation, kol-lō-kā'shon, *n* [L *collocatio*] Act of collocating, a setting or placing, disposition in place, the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to *something* else *disposition arrangement*

collocutor, kol lo-kū'ter or kol lok'ū ter, *n* [L. *collocūtor*, fr *col* for *con* and *loqui*, to speak LOQUACIOUS] One of the speakers in a dialogue

collodion kol-lō'di-on, *n* [Gr *kollōdēs*, gluey, fr *kolla*, glue and *eidos*, resemblance] A solution of gun-cotton in ether, used in surgery and photography as forming a thin covering film, or coating

colloid kol'loid, *a* [Gr *kolla*, glue, *eidos*, form] Like glue or jelly said of uncrystallizable liquids and partly amorphous minerals —**colloidal**, kol loi'dal, *a* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of colloids

collop kol'op, *n* [Perhaps lit a piece of meat made tender by beating, comp Sw *kollops*, G *klopps*, meat that has been beaten, D *kloppen* G *klopfen*, to beat.] A slice of meat a piece of flesh a fleshy lump

colloquial, kol lō'kwi al, *a* [L *colloquium*, a colloquy (q v)] Pertaining to colloquy, common conversation, or discourse, pertaining to the familiar language of everyday life

colloquialism kol lō'kwi al izm, *n* [*Colloquial* and *-ism*] A colloquial form of expression.

colloquialist, kol lō'kwi-al ist, *n* [*Colloquial* and *-ist*] A good talker or converser

colloquially, kol-lō'kwi-al-li, *adv* In a colloquial or conversational manner, in colloquial language

colloquist, kol'lō-kwist, *n* A speaker in a dialogue

colloquize, kol'lō-kwīz, *v i* pret & pp *colloquized*, kol'lō-kwīzd, ppr *colloquizing* kol'lō-kwīz-ing [*Colloquy* and *-ize*] To take part in a colloquy or conversation, to converse

colloquy, kol'lō-kwi, *n* [L *colloquium*, a colloquy, a speaking together—*col* for *con*, together, and *loquor*, I speak. LOQUACIOUS] A speaking together, mutual discourse of two or more a conversation, a dialogue

collude, kol-lūd', *v t* pret & pp *colluded*, kol lūd'ed, ppr *colluding*, kol-lūd'ing [L *colludo*—*col* for *con*, and *ludo*, I play, as in *allude*, *delude*, *elude*, &c] To play into the hands of each other, to conspire in a fraud, to act in concert to plot, to connive

collusion, kol-lū'zhon, *n* [L *collusio* COLLUDE] Act of colluding, underhand agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose artifice, fraud by concert

collusive, kol lū'siv, *a* [*Collus-* and *-ive* See prec.] Partaking of collusion, fraudulently concerted between two or more

collusively, kol lū'siv-li, *adv* In a collusive manner, by collusion.

colly, kol'i, *v t* pret & pp *collied*, kol'id ppr *collying*, kol'i ing [A derivative of *coal*] To make foul, to blacken

collyrium, kol lir'i um, *n* [L *collyrium*, fr Gr *kollyrion*] Eye salve, eye wash

colocynth, kol'ō sinth, *n* [Gr *kolokynthis*] A kind of cucumber, the fruit of the wild gourd, indigenous to Asia, the bitter-apple of the shops, a violent purgative medicine derived from it

Cologne-earth, kō-lōn' *n* [From *Cologne*, the German city on the Rhine] A kind of ochre of a deep-brown colour, used in water-colour painting —**Cologne-water**, eau de Cologne

colon, kō'lon, *n* [Gr *kōlon* a limb a member of a sentence] A member or clause of a sentence, a pause less than that of a period, the point (:) used to mark this pause

colon, kō'lon, *n* [Gr *kolon*, the colon] The part of the large intestine that extends from the cæcum to the rectum

colonel, ker'nel, *n* [Formerly also *coronel*, which is the Spanish form and has given the modern pronunciation, Fr *colonel*, O Fr *colonnel*, fr It *colonello*, a colonel, a little column dim of *colonna*, L *columna*, a column the name was originally given to the leading company in a regiment COLUMN] The chief commander of a regiment of troops next in rank to whom is the lieutenant-colonel often an honorary rank

colonelcy, **colonelship**, ker'nel si, ker'nel-ship, *n* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

colonial, ko-lō'ni al, *a* [*Colony* and *al*] Pertaining to a colony —*n.* A person belonging to a colony

colonialism, ko-lō'ni al izm *n* A phrase, idiom, or practice peculiar to a colony

colonist, kol'on ist *n* [*Colony* and *-ist*] An inhabitant of a colony

colonization, kol'on-iz-ā'shon, *n* Act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.

colonize, kol'on iz, *v t* pret & pp *colonized*, kol'on-izd ppr *colonizing*, kol'on izing [*Colony* and *-ize*] To plant or establish a colony in to migrate to and settle in as permanent inhabitants

colonizer, kol on-iz-er *n* One who colonizes, one who establishes colonies

colonnade, kol'on ād, *n* [Fr *colonnade*, It *colonnata*, fr *colonna*, L *columna*, a column] A range of columns placed at regular intervals

colony, kol'o-ni [Fr *colonie*, L *colonia*, a colony, fr *colonus* a farmer a settler fr *colo*, *cultum* I till (hence *cultivate* *culture*)] A body of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country, to cultivate and inhabit it, the country planted or colonized, the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized a number of animals or plants of the same kind living or growing together

colophon, ko'lo-fon, *n* [Gr *kolophōn* a summit, top, finishing touch, comp Gr *koryphē*, top, summit, or L *columen*, a summit] An inscription or device on the last page of a book, before title-pages were used, containing the place or year, or both, of its publication, the printer's name, &c

colophony, ko'lo-fō-ni, *n* [Gr *kolophōnia*] The dark-coloured resin obtained from turpentine so called from Colophon in Ionia, whence it was first brought

coloquintida, kol-o-kwin'ti-da, *n* [It Sp and Pg, fr Gr *kolokynthis*, *kolokynthidos*, colocynth.] The colocynth or bitter-apple

color, kul'er, *n* An old and common American spelling of *colour*

Colorado beetle, kol-o-rā'dō bē'tl, *n* A beetle of North America, which works great havoc among the potato crops

coloration, **coloration**, kul-er-ā'shon, *n* Colouring, the state of being coloured, the tints of an object

colorific, kul er if'ik, *a* [L. *color*, colour, and *facio*, I make] Causing colour, able to give colour or tint to other bodies

colorimeter, kol-ō-rim'et-er, *n* [L *color*, and Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the depth or intensity of colour

colossal, kō-los'al, *a* [*Colossus* and *-al*] Like a colossus, very large, huge, gigantic

colossean, kol-os-ē'an, *a* [L *colosseus*] Colossal

colossus, kō-los'us, *n*, pl. **colossi**, kō-los'sī, or rarely **colossuses**, kō-los'sus-ez [L *colossus*, fr Gr *Kolossos*, a colossus] A statue of a gigantic size, or one very much larger than the natural size, such as in ancient times the famous colossus at Rhodes, hence something huge or vast

colostrum, kō-los'trum, *n* [L.] The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth

colour, **color**, kul'er, *n* [O Fr *color*, Fr *couleur*, fr L *color*, *coloris*, colour, probably from a root meaning to cover, seen in L *celare* to *conceal*, being also the root of *hell*] That which gives bodies different appearances to the eye independently of form, any tint or hue distinguished from white, that which is used for colouring, a pigment, paint, complexion, the red hue or tint of the cheeks, appearance to the mind, false show, pretence, pretext, semblance, *pl* a flag ensign, or standard —**Primary colours**, red, green, and violet (or blue), being the colours of the spectrum from which all the other colours can be produced, in a *looser sense* the colours into which white light is divided by a glass prism —viz red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet —**Persons of colour**, members of the darker varieties of mankind as negroes, mulattoes, &c —*v t* pret & pp *coloured*, kul'erd, ppr *colouring*, kul'er ing To give some kind of colour to, to dye, to *tinge*, to paint, to stain, to give a specious appearance to, to set in a fair light, to palliate, to excuse, to make plausible to exaggerate in representation —*v i* To show colour, to turn red to blush

colourable, **colorable**, kul'er a bl, *a* Designed to cover or conceal, specious, plausible, giving an appearance of right or justice intended to deceive

colourableness kul'er a-bl nes *n* Quality of being colourable, speciousness

colourably, kul'er-a bli, *a* In a colour able manner, speciously, plausibly

colour-blindness, kul'er blind nes, *n* Inability to distinguish colours

coloured, **colored**, kul'erd, *a* Having colour dyed, painted or stained, having some other hue than white or black; having the skin of a darker hue than the white races, having a specious appearance

colouring, **coloring** kul'er ing *n* Act

or art of giving a co our colour a pp ed o na rally br me tints o hues c le y as n a p ture a ef ous ap earan e fai art ficial repres nta n.

colourist kol'ori t *n* [*Colour* and *-ist*] One who colours a painte who excels n g g he proj colours to his designs.

colourless kul e les, *a* Destute o colou rans ar n

colourman ku man, *n* e who pre pares and sells col ours

colour-sergeant kul' -sär jent, *n* A n -commis oned office w o ra ks b ghe han an ordinary sergeant, and who atten is the colours

coloury kul e -i *a* Having much colour ha ng a good colou

colporteur k -por ter' *n* [From F *col orter col*, L. *collum*, th neck, and *p er* L. *porta e*, to carry. Properly a pedlar who carries his goods n s me way suspended from his neck.] A person who tra ls and sells o di ributes tracts and re gious books, a hawker of books.

colt kol *n* [A. Sax *co t*, a young ass, a y ung cam cf mp Sw *ku* ay ung boar a stou b y D *kuld*, brood.] A young male f the horse kind a young fellow re-sem bl ng a cr lt n frolicsomeness, wildness, wan o experience &c.—Col s tooth, one of the first se of tee h n young h rses hence fig a e f you ful y pleasure wan onness.

colter k te *n* Common American spelling o *oul er*

colt ish kolt'ish, *a* Like a co wan on frisky, gay

colt ish ly kol ish-li *ad* In he mann of a co t.

colt s foot költs ut *n* The popular *name of a composite plant whose le es* were once much employed in medicin usalage

colubrine kol u-brin, *a* [L. *col brinus*, f *col er* a serpent.] Relating o serpents cunnin cra y

columba k-lum'ba, *n.* C CMBA

columbarium ko-lum ba n-um, *n* [L., *col mb a*, a pigeon.] A p geon house a sepulchral chamber with niches f urns

columbary kol'um-ba-ri *n* L. *col m- bari m*, *columba* a pigeon.] A do cot a pigeon house

columbine k m- bin *a* L. *co m nus*, f *co mba*, a pigeon.] Like or pertain ng to a p geon of a dove-colour o like the neck f a do e —*n.* A plan of he b cu p f m y ha ng curv petals s pe somewhat lik pi eons, he ne als f r g the wing he f male con an on o I arie- qum n pa om nues

columbium ko-lum'bi-um *n* [From *Co- m bia* a name for America, f *olu bus* a discov re.] A rare metal niobium

columbite ko-lum'bit, *n* Th ore of m um.

columella, kol ú me a, *n* [I dim. of *col m a* a col mn.] A tame *fur* arium parts n plants an an mals s mewha re- sembling a small co u n.

column k'lun *n* [L. *co mna* a co umn f root wh h appears in *col s* a hill, *cu men*, a summ whence *cu mi Col co mode* are derivat es. *I d* is of sam root.] An u nrigh and ion round body w h supports s me s pernicum ent w ght, or may serve simp for ornamen a pilar in lassical architecture, a pilla consist g of base ba t, and capital, supp rting an en tal latura any erect structure resembli g a column a b y troo s drawn up so as t have great de h from fron to rear a pe pendicular section of a page a perpe icula line of figures

columnar ko-um ne *a* [L.L. *col m- naris* see prec.] Formed n or mns having be f rm of co umns like he sha of a col mn.

columnarity k l-um-nar'i-ti, *n* The qual y of being columnar

columned, ko'lumd, *a* Ha ing *col* umns supported on or adorned y col m ns co- lumnar

colure ko- ur' *n* [G *kolouros* dock tailed wi h *gramm* a line, un erstood *ko s*, a inte l, and *u a* a tail, cau se a part is always be neath *eh* rizon. B h w grea rc es su posed to ters t each othe a r h angles in he les e hea ens, o e passing brough he p le a and th h brough he equinoctia po ts of he ecl ti

colza, k za, *n* F *Jan*, O F *co a*, f b *kool caul* li cab age-st l, co *seed kool* cabbag and *La d. see* A ann y f ca a, w ose seeds aff d an much mpl y f burn n.

coma k a, *n* [L. *he hair*.] A tu te ush part n pl nts he n bulous hai lik n rou the nucleus of a comet

coma to e co matous, k ma-tos ko'n a- us, *a* [F *co mas* deep s eep lethargy l rta g to m lethargi

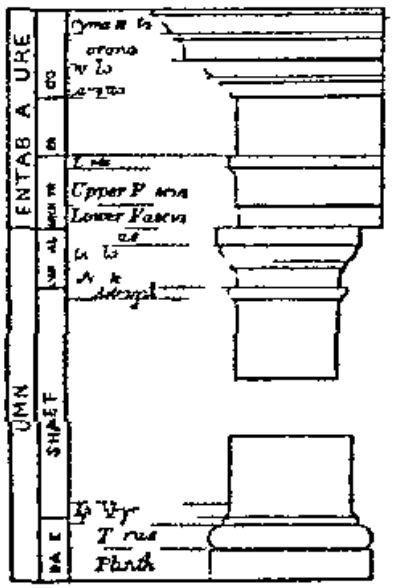
comb k m A. Sax. *comb mb* a comb, a res D *kam* Ice. *ka ib* a comb a crest Dan. and Sw *kam*, a com a cam G *kamm* a comb cog wi h G *jo ghe n* or peg b *ja has tar*.] An n strum n w h tee h separat g cl rans- g and l ad ust ng h wool, or flax be crest a cock a instrumen reseu ng a com somet ng similar to a cock a comb o crest the t p or cs of a wa he ney-com t re & pp *m d k m* j *c b ne* ku ning To se pa te, disentangle leanse and s ost w h a comb

comb k m köm *n* [W *cwm*, a hollow, o A. Sax *comb cumb* a vessel, a v ley.] A narrow val y e ween hi he up er p rtion of a valley

combat k m'bat, *v* pret & pp *comba d* kom bat-ed pp *comba g* kom'bat- g [F *com ba* a combat f *mba re*, to com bat—prefix *com*, and *bat re*, to beat. B T TEP.] To contend w h an opposing f rce o f h to contend to act n opposi m —*v t.* To fight against to oppose to re- sist to contest to contend ag nst —*n.* A fi ng a fight a batt a contest an engagemen a due

combatable k m ba a-bl, *a.* That may be com o ed, disputed, or oposed.

combatant kom'bat-ant, *a.* [Fr *com- ba nt*, ppr of *comba re* see t. MB T] Contending taking part in actual fighting



Column (Tuscan) showing the names of the different parts.

—*n.* One who com ats any person engag d in act e war a person who co ends w th anothe in argumen o controversy

combative kom'bat- v *a* [*Combat* and *-ive*. Disposed o lined to co m at pug nacio s

combativeness k m'bat- nes, *n* The h y he g comba a d pation or l ensi y to figh cr tend.

comb ed kömd, *a* Ha g a comb or cres

comber kom e *n* One wh com s one wh c mbs wool, & a lon crested wa a breaker

combinable k m b n a-bl, *a* Capable of m b g

combination, kom bi nā hon, *n* [F *com- n* L.L *com na t -onis* see n t.] Act f u ning state f being combine um n w or tu re persons or th gs to accomplish some o ect an assem lage un m f particulars n son o num ers, quan ti s, wounds c mm ure hem cal unu n allia ce con eder acy coal ion co up ary a d se fi ng unde garment wom n and chil ren

combine k n, *v* p t & pp *com- n d* kom b nd pr *com n s* kom-b n ng Fr *ombine* f L.L *com b a* to j w and wo to he reh *com* and L *b n* wo and wo, two at a time w ence *b nary &c.*] To un te o n together o h k closely to cause to un te to bring nto un n.—*v T* come into close un n to un te agree o coalesce to league t gether to con ed rat to un te ical y and orm a ew compon l.

combined kom b nd *a* L ted loudly produced by com ination, or by ag nts act- i g together

combinedly kom b ned li, *adv* In a com n d manner un tedly, k y

combiner k m-b n *n* f ne who or that *which combines*.

combing k m ng *n* The act of us ng a co at w ich is removed y c ng.

combustible, kom bus -bl, *a* [F *com- bust bl* f L *combu o combustum*, I com- su me—*comb or com* and I *urn* same root as r *cuera*, to k dle ik wak to rn he root also of *a. Easter a a.*] Th will take fire an burn capable of catching fire inflammable —*n.* A w b- stance asily set on fire or th t readily tak s fire a burns

combustibleness, combustibility k m-bus ti- nes, k m-bus ti-bi -li, *n* Th qual y of being c us ble the capa- bil y of tak ng fire and rn g.

combustion kom bust' yon, *n* [F *bust n* L.L *combus MB STIB N.*] A burn g or consum ng ne operat n of fire on nflamm s bstances hem al comb nation an nflam d su stance and oxyg n, attended w h hea and gh t process or ac n of fire in e rum g a i y Spo taneous combustion, re gu tion f a by a nternal de lopmen o eat wi u h app cation of an external flame

come, kum, *v i* pret *came* kām pp. co k m pp *com* kum ing. [A. Sax. *cuma* O Frs. *kuma* Sax *cuman*, D *komen*, Icel. *k ma*, D n *komme* Sw *komma*, G *kommen* goth. *kw man*, also rom same ro which has he rra of *guem* I *se o* I com G *be ad* I go.] T move hither war t ad ance care from any instance, as opposed to *go* to draw n gh to ap- proach, to arri e to each a certain stage o po nt of progress to happen or f ll ou to appear to rise to appear to acce to rise to spring up to issue or rem t. In *mpe a ve, com* is often used inter jectionally to encourage, excite, o ir ma- nar atte n T com across, to pass across to meet wi h o get or obtain. T come and go to al ernate to appea and disappear —T come abou to ha pen, to result. T come at, to reach, to arrive with- n reach o to gain T come by to pass near to obtain, gain, acquire T com down, to descend, to be h mbled or abased to be reduced e amount. To come down pon, o descend u on to sh w some sever y towards T come home, to come to one s

dwelling; to touch nearly, to touch the feelings, interest, or reason.—To come in, to enter, as into an inclosure or a port, to become fashionable, to be brought into use —To come in for, to get a share of, to get, to obtain —To come into, to acquire by inheritance or bequest —To come off, to escape, to get free, to happen, to take place —To come on, to advance, to progress, to thrive, to improve —To come out, to remove from within, to become public, to be introduced to general society (said of a young lady), to appear after being obscured by clouds, to result from calculation —To come out of to issue forth from, to get clear of —To come out with, to give publicity to, to let out or disclose —To come over, to pass above or across, or from one side to another, to change sides, to befall or happen to —To come round, to come in a circuit, to veer round, to recover, to revive, to regain one's former state of health —To come short, to fail, not to reach, to be inadequate —To come to, to fall or be allotted to, to amount to —To come to one's self, to get back one's consciousness, to recover.—To come to pass to happen —To come true, to be verified.—To come up, to ascend to rise, to spring, to shoot or rise above the earth —To come up to, to attain to, to equal, to amount to —To come up with, to overtake in following or pursuit —Come your ways, come along, come hither —To come, future, in future (time *to come*)

comedian, ko-mē'di-an, *n* [Fr *comedien COMEDY*] *An actor or writer of comedies*, a comic actor or player

comedietta, ko-mē'di-et"ta *n* [It , a dim of *comedia* a comedy] A dramatic composition not so much elaborated as a regular *comedy*

comedo, ko'mē-dō *n* , pl **comedones**, **comedons**, kom-ē-dō'nēz, kom'ē-dons [L , a kind of worm.] A little cylindrical roll that can be squeezed out of hair-glands in the face

comedy, ko'me-di, *n* [L *comœdia* fr Gr *kōmōidia* a comedy, fr *kōmōidos* a comedian, fr *kōmos*, a revel or feast, or *kōmē*, a village, and *ōdē*, a song, fr *aeidein*, to sing] A dramatic composition of a mirthful character, a dramatic representation of the lighter passions and actions of mankind.

comeliness, kum'li nes, *n* The quality of being comely, good looks, agreeable character of face and figure

comely, kum'li, *a* [A Sax. *cymlic cymlic*, fr *cýme*, fine, and *lic*, like *Cýme* has properly no connection with *come*, but corresponds to G *laum*, hardly, scarcely, O G *-um*, weak but the word in form and meaning was influenced by *come, become*] Pleasing in appearance, good-looking, handsome, decent, appropriate, *becoming*

comer, kum'er, *n* One that comes, one who has arrived and is present —All comers, any one that may come, everybody, with out exclusion

comestible, ko-mes'ti-bl, *n* [Fr *comestible*, fr L *comedo, comesum* or *comestum* I eat up—*com*, and *edo* I eat EAT] An eatable, an article of solid food.

comet, kom'et, *n* [L *cometa*, fr Gr *komētēs*, long-haired, a comet, fr *komē*, hair, fr the appearance of the tail] A heavenly body belonging to the solar system, having a nucleus surrounded by a luminous envelope, and often a luminous tail or train

cometary, **cometic**, kom'et-a ri, ko-met'ik, *a* Pertaining to a comet.

comet-finder, kom'et-find-er, *n* A telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to discover comets

comfit, kum'fit, *n* [Fr *confit*, pp of *confire*, to preserve, to make into a sweetmeat, fr L *conficere, confectum*—*con* together, and *facio*, I make] A dry sweetmeat, any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried, a bon bon

comfort, kum'fert, *v t* pret & pp *comforted* kum'fert-ed, ppr *comforting*, kum'fert-ing [O E *comfort*, fr O F *conforter*, to comfort, fr L L *confortare, to strengthen* —prefix *con*, intens , and L *fortis*, brave, whence also *force, fortitude*, &c.] To raise from depression, to soothe when in grief or trouble, to solace, to console, to animate, to enliven, to cheer, to gladden —*n* Relief from affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind, solace, consolation, encouragement, ease, rest, moderate enjoyment a state in which a person has enough for bodily wants and freedom from all care or anxiety, a feeling or state of well-being satisfaction, or content, that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content

comfortable, kum'fert a-bl, *a* Susceptible of comfort, possessing comfort, being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment, that affords or may afford comfort, ease, or enjoyment

comfortably, kum'fert-a-bli, *adv* In a comfortable manner or condition, with comfort

comforter, kum'fert-er, *n* One who comforts a title given to the Holy Spirit, that which gives comfort, a woollen article for tying round the neck in cold weather

comfortless, kum'fert-les, *a* Destitute of comfort, forlorn, wretched, miserable

comfrey, **comfry**, kum'fri, kom'fri, *n* [Fr *conferve*, L *conferva*, fr *conferveo*, I heal, I grow together, fr prefix *con*, and *ferveo*, I boil, from the plant's supposed healing power] A name of several rough herbaceous European and Asiatic plants, one of which, common in Britain, was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary

comic, kom'ik, *a* [L *comicus* Gr *kōmikos* COMEDY] Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy, also, comical.

comical, kom'ik-al, *a* [*Comic* and *-al*] Raising mirth, fitted to excite merriment, diverting, *ludicrous, funny*, queer

comicality, kom-i-kal'i ti, *n* The quality of being comical, ludicrousness, that which is comical or ludicrous

comically, kom'ik-al-li *adv* In a comical manner, laughably, ludicrously

coming, kum'ing, *p a* Future, yet to come, next in the future —*n*. Approach, state of being come, arrival

comique, kom-ēk', *n* [Fr] A comic actor or singer

comitia kō-mi'shi-a, *n pl* [L] Legislative assemblies or meetings among the ancient Romans —**comitial**, kō-mi'shi al, *a* Pertaining to the comitia

comity, ko'mi-ti, *n* [Fr *comité* fr L *comitas* fr *comis*, mild, affable] Affability, suavity of manners, courtesy civility, politeness —Comity of nations (*comitas gentium*), that kind of courtesy by which the laws and institutions of one state or country are recognized by the government of another

comma, *kom'ma*, *n* [*Gr komma*, fr *koptō*, I chop or cut off] A mark of punctuation, thus (,), separating the subordinate clauses of a sentence, or marking the shortest pause in reading, an interval in music, being the difference between a major and a minor tone

command, kom-mand', *v t* pret & pp *commanded*, kom-mand'ed, ppr *commanding*, kom mand'ing [Fr *commander*, fr L prefix *com* (intens), and *mandare* to commit, give in charge, enjoin. MANDATE.] To order with authority to lay injunction upon, to direct, to enjoin authoritatively, to bid, to order, to charge, to govern, to hold in subjection or obedience to exercise military authority over, to lead, as a general to have power and authority over, to overlook or dominate through position to suggest to the eye, to claim, to exact or compel by moral influence, to have at one's disposal and service —*v i* To have or to exercise authority as *commander*, to possess the chief power, to govern —*n* *The right or act of commanding*, supreme power or authority, *control* sway, power, mandate order, message, injunction, charge direction power of overlooking, subjection to the eye, power of defending, controlling, or protecting, a force under *the command of a particular officer.*

commandant, kom-man-dant', *n* [Fr *commandant*, ppr of *commander* See prec.] A commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces

commander, kom-man'der, *n* One who commands, a leader the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it, an officer in the navy, between a lieutenant and captain

commander-in-chief, kom-man'der in-chēf' *n* A supreme military commander the highest staff appointment in the British army

commandership, kom-man'der-ship, *n* The office of a commander

commandery, kom-man'der-i, *n* [Fr *commanderie*] Among certain knights and religious orders, a district under a member called a *commander*, the office of such a member

commanding, kom-mand'ing, *p a* Exercising command having sway or influence governing, overlooking a wide view, tall and dignified.

commandingly, kom-mand'ing-li, *adv* In a commanding manner

commandment, kom mand'ment, *n* A command, a mandate, a precept, a precept of the moral law or decalogue, a law

commemorable, kom-mem'o-ra-bl, *a* Worthy to be commemorated or remembered, memorable

commemorate, kom-mem'o-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *commemorated*, kom-mem'o-rāt-ed, ppr *commemorating*, kom-mem'o-rāt-ing [L *commemoro, commemoratum*—prefix *com*, and *memoro*, I mention, fr *memor* mindful MEMORY] To call to remembrance by a solemn act to celebrate with honour and solemnity, to honour in speech or writing, to praise in words.

commemoration, kom-mem'o-rā"shon *n* [L *commemoratio* See prec] Act of commemorating, act of public celebration, solemn celebration in honour of some person or event

commemorative, kom mem'o-rāt-iv, *a* Tending to commemorate or preserve the remembrance of some person or event

commemorator, kom-mem'or-āt-er, *n* One who commemorates

commence kom mens', *v i* pret & pp *commenced*, kom-menst', ppr *commencing*, kom mens ing [Fr *commencer* (=It *cominciare*, Sp *comenzar*), fr a (hypothetical) L L *cominitiare*—L prefix *com* and *initiare*, to begin fr *initium*, a beginning INITIATE] To begin, to make the first motion, to take the first step, to take rise or origin, to *begin to be* —*v t* To *begin*, to enter upon, to perform the first act of, to originate (Before an infinitive *begin* is considered better English than *commence*)

commencement, kom-mens'ment, *n* [*Commence* and *-ment*=Fr *commencement*] The act of commencing, the initial part or portion, beginning rise origin, first existence, *in certain universities* the day when masters of arts and doctors receive their *degrees*

commend kom-*mend'*, *v t* pret & pp *commended* kom mend'ed, ppr *commending*, kom mend'ing [L *commendare*, to commit, to intrust to commend—prefix *com*, and *mandare*, to commit to, the same word as *command* with a different signification. MANDATE.] *To give into the hands of another*, to intrust or commit to the care or charge of another to recommend, to represent as worthy of notice, regard or kindness to praise, to applaud, to make acceptable or more acceptable, to mention by way of keeping in memory —Commend me to give me by choice or preference a colloquial expression

commendable, kom-mend'a bl *a* That may be commended, worthy of approbation or praise laudable

commendably, kom-mend'a bli *adv* Laudably, in a praiseworthy or commendable manner

commendam kom m en'dam *n* [From L L *dare in commendam*, to give in charge or intrust, L L *commenda*, *s* signifying trust

o depos COMMEND] An ecc es as ica ben fice o li ing ntrusted to a qual fied person to h d ill a prope n umben is provided he h lding o a ben fice and ts enues in this way o ten by a layman a ben fice held by a bishop along with his se

c n mendation kom m n-dā shon, *n* [L. *commenda io*] A of commen ling praise eulogy recommen ia n approval greet ng respects complim nts

comm endator k m m n-dā n [L.L *co menda or*] One who h lds a be fice *in commendam*

comm endatory, kom men ia to ri, *a* [L.L *comm endatorius*] Tha serves com mend p esen ng to fa ourab e no ice o recep n con a ming pra se

comme ier k m m n ie n One who commen ia o praises

commensal kom men sal, *n* [L. *com* with, and *mensa*, tab e] On hat eats a the same table one of wo an mals pl n h are always f und tog th an a mal wh h es on o in ano her wi hou be ng paras tic. **com mensalism** kom men sal izm *n* The sta f being comm nsa

commen urability kom n n su a b i n [Fr *co mensurab il*] The capacity f being comm usurab e, o of having a common measure

comm ensurable k m m n sūr a- l, *a* [L. *com*, togeth a d *m nsura*, measure, fr *m tor mensus*, I measure MEASURE] Having a common measure that may be measu re by he same n mbe o quan y said w o m re numbers o quan tien

comme surably k m m n'e a bli, *ad* In a commensurable manner

co men urate kom men s āt, *a* [L.L. *commensura us* prefix *com*, and *m nsura us* measured. COMMENSURABLE] Having a comm n measure ex ua proport onal having equal measure o exten correspond ng in amount, degree o magn tude adequate

commen urately kom men s āt-*ad* n a commensurate manne correspond g y adeq iately

con men uration kom men sūr ā shon *n* [COMMENSURATE] State of being com n nsurate proportion o proport on in measure a measuring toge her

con n e t k m m n *v* pre & pp *commen ed*, k m men ed pp *commen ing* k m men *ng*. [L. *commentor commentari*, a freq f *commen us* pp of *c mm iscor* I reflect, d vise prefix *com*, wi h, together with and stem *m* seen in *mem i*, to remembe an i in E. *m nd*] To make remarks or observa ions on a book or wri ng or on acti ns, events, or opinion to write explanatory o othe notes to an author' te to make criticisms —*v t.* T furn h with notes to annotate.—*n.* kom ment. L. *commen us* contri ance, commen An e pository o explanatory note annota n explana n h which expla ns or illustrates ma k observa ion criticism an imad rsion.

commentary kom m n-ta-ri, *n.* [L. *com menta um commen arius* a note book, a memoir See prec] A book o comments or annotation a memoir a historica nar rat e a treatise ex lanatory of an her work.

commentation, kom men tā shon *n* The act of one who comments annota n

comm entative kom men ta-ti *a.* Mak ing o containing commen s.

commentator k m-men-tā-t r *n* One who comments on who writes a commen tary or series of annotat ons an exposito an annotator

comm entatorial kom-m n ta-t ri-al, *a.* Rela ng to o characteristic of com mentators.

comm enter kom men-e *n* One who c mments.

commerce kom m rs, *n.* [F *commerce* fr L. *commer ium*, rade, commerce prefix *com*, and *mer merces*, goods, wares, mer chandise 3 MERCHANT] An terchange or mutual exchange of goods, wares, products ons & between nations o ndi duals e h by barte o by p rchase and sale rad raffi d alings nte course commun ca ion nterchang f ll wsh p

con n ercial kom m 'sha *a.* f tain ng to comm rce o rade, m rcan le rad ng proceeding f m rade —Commercial room in hotels, a room se apart m y f h accommoda n of comm rc al ra llers o bu ness men.—Commercial trav e an ag who ra ls about sell ng goods on b half of an emp oyer gen ral y by he a d of samp s of h goods

c mmercially k m m r'shal li, *ad* In a comm rcial mann or ew

con n inatio kom m nā hon *n* [L *comm ia io* prefix *m* and *m n io* a h atening *f m nor m nat* I threaten BEN CE] A rea o hreaten ng a de nuncia n f punishm eng ance recita f God s reatenings n ated da s in a hurch-service

con n inat ry k m mi na t ri *a* Se prec. Threaten ng d nouncing p nish men

con n ingle k m m ng'gl, pre & pp *mm gled*, k m m g'gld pp *comm ngl g* k m m ng g g Pr fix *com*, and *n le*] To m gle or m x t g h o ming m o mass or n ima y to ent ——*v t.* To m x unite togeth as differ e substances

comi inu te kom n n t *v* pr t & pp *comm u k* n mi nūt-ed, pp *com nu n* kom m n ing [L. *m uo comm nu um* I make mall prefix *m* wi h and *m nuo* I lessen f root *m u* as n *nor* less 3 OR] To make small o fine to educe to small part cles o parts o pul erize to triturate

comm inution kom mi-n shon, *n* Act of comminuting or of reducing to a fine powder or o small particles pul erization a tenuat on

comm iserate kom m z'e rāt, *v* pret & pp *commiser d*, kom miz e rāt-ed pp *commiserat ng* k m miz e rāt-ing L. *com miseror commisera us* prefix *com*, and *miseror* I p y MI ERABLE] To fee so row pa n, o regre f an h m distress to p y out f sympathy to compassionate to fee f to condo e h

c mmi eration kom-miz'e shon, *n* Act o commisera ng a sympa het suff ng of pain o sorrow *for he wants, affl o* tions, o dis resses of ano he p y com passion, f llow feeling

commiserati e kom miz e ā tiv *a* Feeling commisera ion compassionate

co mmi erator k m miz'e rā-te *n* One who commiserates or p ti s

con mi arial kom mis-sā ri al, *a* Pe tain ng to a commissary

commi arial k m mis-sā ri at, *n* [From *commissary*] The office or employm n of a commissary he departmen of an army wh h supplies transport, provisions, orage, camp equ page & to he roops h body of officers n he commissary' departmen

c mmi sary k m mis-sa-ri,*n* [F *commis a* L.L *commissarius*, one to wh m a y rust o du y is deleg ted, a commission f L *committo commissum*, I comm C MIT] In a general sense a commis on r one o wh m is commi ed some charge, du y o ffice by a superior a depu y o d gate an officer n rusted wi h he pe f rmance of a bishop s d ties an fficer who has he harge of furnishing provis ns, clothi g &c f r the army

con n issaryship k m mis-sa-ri-sh p *n* The post o office of a commissary

commi ion, k m mi hon *n* [Fr *com mission* fr L. *commissio nis* fr *commit commissum*. COMMIT] The act o comm tting doi g perf rming, o perpetrating the act of in rus g that wh h is com m ed or ntruste rust large a du y office, charge, o piece work intrusted to anyon warran authori y mandate office emp oymen a wri ten document n esting one with an office or au hori y allowance or compensation made to a facto agent, &c f ransact ng business a body f men joined n an office trus or b ir appointmen pos n o business f an agen age cy he all wance made to an agen f ransact ng bu ss. To put into commission, to n rus as n fficer o state to some s ec al o ex raordinary adm nistrator or adm nis rators, he o linary adm is ration being n abeyance T pu a ship into com mission, o equip and man and send on n serv *v t.* pret. & pp *commission d* k m m shond, pp *commissio ng* kom m h n ng To gi e a commiss n to sen i wi h a mandate or au h ri y to ap pe n to depute to au h rize to mpow —Commission ag nt, commission merchant, an ag merc an who b y o sells goods f an h on commiss n pe centage

con i ioned k m mi hond *a.* Fu nis ed wi h a com niss n ha ing a com m asi n in h army na y

cor i ioner k m m shon-e *n* O e wh has a commission o warran from pope au h ri y to perf rm some offi e o ecu e some busi ss an fice ha ng harge f some departm n of he publi service wh h is put into commiss n s steward agen who manag s aff rs on a large estate.

c mmi ioner alty kom m shon h p *n* The office o emp ym n f a commissi n

con n issural k m mis-sūr'al, *a* [See ne I rtaining to a commissure o a j ning

comm i ure k m mis-s *n* [F *com ure* f L. *commissura* a j ing to ge h j n seam—*com* tog th and *m ssum*, I send. COMMIT] A join ng to gether; a j int, seam, o line where parts join he place where wo parts of a body meet a d nite, a sm ure a junct re a ba l or s ructure joining other parts n an an mal bo y

commit k m m *v* pre & pp *com mit d*, kom mi ed pp *comm k m mi ng* L. *commit* I make ove rust, I se to w k do wr ng—*com*, tog her an *m* I send, wh nce also *adm pern dimitto, mission, missi* &c. M SION] To gi in rust o pu into he harge o keeping to pu into he hands o powe of an th to n rust, to cons gn to deposi to send o orde to be sen to prison to do *to enact to perpetrate ref to n* lang nes se f) o to nd to a certain n of con uct by a pre m nary step o decisi n whi h cannot be recalled to compromise to ref to a comm tee for considera n

commitm ent, kom mit ment, *n* The act of comm ng a sending to prison an rd f confining in prison a warra m prisonmen commissi n comm al.

con nitial k m m al, *n* The a e n m ng he anous senses h b

com mittee k m m t *n* [From *com* comp s h w rds as re e, &. A body f persons to wh m any bus ness o d y is comm ed a body of persons a po ed to examine co s o manage any matter Committee the who e house an arrange men by wh h matters are discussed n a particula manner in parliament, h ha be ng occupied by the ha rman of com m tee, and m mbers being allowed o speak more than once on a ques ion

comm itter kom-m *n* One who com m ts one who perpetrates

comm ix, kom m ks' *v* pret. & pp *com mix d* [L. *commisceo commixtus* prefix *com* ogeth and *misceo* I m x M X] *To m x or m ngle together to blend to* m x, as differen substances.

commixture kom m ks t *n* [COMM X] Act o m ng togethe he sta f be ng ming e he mass formed by m ngling d f feren hings compos tion compoun

comm ode kom-m od *n* [Fr f L. *com modus* COMMOD O S] A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies a kind of small sid board, wi h drawers, shel es, &c. a night-stool.

commodious, kom-mō'di us, *a* [Fr *commodieux*, L L *commodiosus*, fr L. *commodus*, convenient, useful—prefix *com*, together, and *modus*, measure, mode MODE] Convenient, serviceable, roomy and convenient, spacious and suitable

commodiously, kom mō'di-us-li, *adv* In a commodious manner, conveniently

commodiousness, kom mō'di-us-nes, *n* State or quality of being commodious, suitableness for its purpose, roominess and other convenient circumstances

commodity, kom-mo'di ti, *n* [Fr *commodite*, convenience, *commodity*, fr L *commoditas*, fitness, convenience, fr *commodus*, convenient COMMODIOUS] Suitableness†, convenience† advantage†, something useful or advantageous to man, any article of commerce, everything movable that is bought and sold, *pl* goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures

commodore, kom'mo-dōr, *n* [Perhaps fr Sp *comendador*, a commander] An officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships, lower in rank than an admiral, a title given to the senior captain when two or more ships of war are cruising in company, the leading ship in a fleet of merchantment

common, kom'on, *a* [Fr *commun*, O Fr *comun*, fr L *communis* common, origin doubtful, perhaps — *com*, together, and *munis*, ready to be of service, obliging] Belonging or pertaining equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely, belonging to all; having no separate owner, general, universal, free to all, public, frequent, popular, usual, customary, ordinary, habitual, of no rank, not noble, vulgar; mean, of little value, not of superior excellence, not scarce, both masculine and feminine as a noun, applicable to each of the objects making a class —Common council, the council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens —Common law, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law —Common measure, a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without leaving a remainder —Common Pleas, formerly one of the three superior courts of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice —Common Prayer, the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels, and contained in the Book of Common Prayer —Common seal, a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of their incorporation —Common sense, sound practical judgment, the natural sagacity or understanding of mankind in general the faculty by which according to some theories we can trust our direct cognitions and thus learn that there is an external world —Common time, musical time or rhythm with two, four, or eight beats to a bar —In common, equally with another or with others, jointly, with like participation ——*n*. An open tract of ground the use of which is not appropriated to an individual but belongs to the public, or to a number in other senses *pl*. the common people, who inherit or possess no honours or titles, the untitled people the lower House of Parliament, food provided at a common table, food or fare in general

commonable, kom'on a-bl *a* Held in common, that may be pastured on common land.

commonage kom'on āj *n* [*Common* and *-age*] The right of pasturing on a common, the joint right of using anything in common with others.

commonalty commonality, kom'on al ti, kom-on al'i ti, *n* [O Fr *comunalte* fr L *communalis* common] The common people, all who are below the rank of nobility; the bulk of mankind.

commoner, kom'on-er *n* One of the common people, one under the degree of nobility, a member of the House of Commons, one who has a joint right in common ground, a student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent for support on the foundation

commonly, kom'on-li, *adv* According to the common rule or practice, usually, generally, ordinarily, frequently, for the most part

commonness, kom'on-nes, *n* State or fact of being common

commonplace, kom'on-plās, *n* [A translation of L *locus communis*, a passage or text of general application, an old rhetorical phrase] A striking passage, a usual or ordinary topic, a well-known or customary remark, a trite saying, a platitude, a memorandum ——*a* Ordinary, common, trite, not new or striking —**commonplace-book**, kom'on-plās-buk, *n* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded, and ranged under general heads

commonweal, kom'on-wēl, *n* A commonwealth, the body politic, a state

commonwealth, kom'on-welth, *n* [In this compound *wealth* means well-being] The public good, prosperity, or happiness, the state, the body politic, whole body of people in a state a form of government, a free state, a republic —The Commonwealth, the form of government which existed in England from the death of Charles I in 1649 to the abdication of Richard Cromwell in 1659

commotion, kom-mō'shon, *n* [L *commotio*, fr *commoveo*, *commotum*—prefix *com*, and *moveo*, *motum*, I move MOVE] A violent motion or agitation, tumult disturbance, tumultuous disorder, a disturbance among people, or a physical disturbance, as of the sea

commove, kom mov', *v t* pret & pp *commoved*, kom mōvd', ppr *commoving* kom-mov'ing [L *commoveo* See prec.] To put in motion, to disturb, to agitate, to unsettle

communal kom'mū-nal, *a* [Fr *communal* L L *communalis*] Pertaining to a commune or to communalism

communalism kom'mū-nal-izm, *n* [*Communal* and *-ism*] The theory of government by semi-independent communes or corporations of towns and districts

communalist, kom'mū-na-list, *n* One who adheres to communalism

commune, kom-mūn', *v i* pret & pp *communed* kom-mūnd' ppr *communing*, kom-mūn'ing [O Fr *comuner*, to share, to make common, fr *comun*, common COMMON] To make a mutual disclosure of thoughts to confer, to talk together to hold intercourse, to meditate ——*n* Converse, communion.

commune, kom'mūn, *n* [Fr *commune*, fr L *communis*, common] A small administrative district in France and in some other countries, the inhabitants of a commune the members of a communal council

communicability kom mū'ni ka-bil'i-ti *n* The quality of being communicable

communicable, kom mū'ni ka-bl, *a* [Fr *communicable*, fr L *communicare*] That may be communicated capable of being imparted from one to another, that may be recounted

communicably, kom mū'ni ka-bli, *adv* In a communicable manner, with communication

communicant, kom mū'ni kant, *n* [L *communicans*, *-antis* ppr of *communicare*] One who communicates, a partaker with others at the Lord's table, one who imparts information

communicate, kom mū'ni kāt *v t* pret. & pp *communicated*, kom-mū'ni kāt-ed, ppr *communicating*, kom mū'ni kāt ing [L *communico communicatum*, to make common to share, to impart, fr *communis* common. COMMON] To cause to be common to others, to impart generally or always something intangible as intelligence news, opinions, or disease, to confer to bestow; to reveal; to disclose, to publish, to give or deliver —*v i*. To share or participate with others, to partake of the Lord's Supper, to have a communication or passage from one to another, to have intercourse, to correspond.

communication, kom-mū'ni-kā"shon, *n* [Fr *communication*, L. *communicatio*, *-onis*] Act of communicating or imparting that which is communicated or imparted, information, intelligence, a letter, message, or despatch received, a passage or means of passing from one place to another

communicative, kom mū'ni-kāt-iv, *a* [*Communicate* and *-ive*] Ready to communicate or impart, inclined to impart or disclose, not reserved, open, free

communicatively, kom mū'ni-kāt-iv li, *adv* In a communicative manner, by communication

communicativeness, kom-mū'ni kā tiv-nes, *n* The quality of being communicative

communicator kom-mū'ni kā ter, *n* One who or that which communicates

communion, kom mūn'yon *n* [Fr *communion*, L. *communio*, *communionis*, participation, fellowship, fr *communis* common COMMON] Common participation in anything, mutual intercourse, interchange of transactions or offices, a state of giving and receiving fellowship, union, agreement, concord, converse, union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline, a body of Christians having one common faith and discipline, celebration or participation of the Lord's Supper, the Lord's Supper

communism kom'mūn izm, *n* [Fr *communisme*, fr *commun*, common.] The theory which upholds the absorption of all proprietary rights in the community, to the exclusion of private ownership, the doctrine of a community of property —**communist**, kom'mūn-ist, *n* One who holds the doctrines of communism —**communistic**, kom-mū-nis'tik, *a* Relating to communists or communism, according to the principles of communism

community, kom-mū'ni ti, *n* [L. *communitas*, fr *communis*, common COMMON] Common possession or enjoyment, mutual participation and enjoyment, the commonwealth, the body politic, the public, society at large, a society or association of persons living under the same laws and regulations

commutability, kom mūt'a-bil'i ti, *n* Quality of being commutable

commutable, kom-mūt'a bl *a* [L *commutabilis* COMMUTE.] That may be commuted or exchanged, or mutually changed, interchangeable, convertible into money

commutation, kom-mū tā'shon *n* [L *commutatio*] Act of commuting or of giving one thing for another, exchange, change the substitution of a less for a greater penalty or punishment, the substitution of one sort of payment for another, or of making a money payment in lieu of some compulsory duty or labour

commutative kom mūt'at-iv, *a* [Fr *commutatif* COMMUTE.] Relative to exchange or interchange, interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another

commutatively, kom mūt at-iv li *adv* In a commutative manner, by way of exchange

commute, kom mūt', *v t* pret & pp *commuted*, kom mūt'ed, ppr *commuting*, kom-mūt'ing [L *commuto* I exchange or interchange—*com*, and *muto*, I change MUTABLE] To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another, to give or receive one thing for another, to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity, to pay in money instead of in kind or in duty to pay in a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments

compact kom pakt', *a* [L *compactus*, pp of *compingo compactum*—*con* and *pango pactus* I fasten or fix] Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies, having the parts or particles close solid dense close brief pithy not diffuse ——*v t*. pret & pp *compacted*, kom pakt'ed; ppr *compacting* kom pakt'ing To thrust,

drive or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; to unite or connect firmly

compact kom-pakt', *n.* [L. *compactum*, a compact or agreement, fr. *compacisco*—prefix *com*, together, and *pactum*, *pactus*, I make a bargain. PACT.] An agreement or bargain made with any one; a mutual agreement; a treaty, contract, bargain, covenant, or settlement

compactly kom-pakt'li, *adv.* In a compact state; closely, densely; with close union of parts; briefly; tersely; neatly

compactness kom-pakt'nes, *n.* State of being compact; close union of parts; closeness; firmness; density

companion kom-pan'yon, *n.* [O. Fr. *compaignon*, *compaignon*, *compain*, *compaing*, Fr. *compagnon*—L. *com*, together, and *panis*, bread, lit. a sharer of one's bread, a messfellow.] A comrade; one who keeps company with another, or one with whom a person frequently associates and converses; a fellow; an associate; a mate; a partner; a person holding the lowest rank in an order of knighthood (as of the Bath).—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *companioned*, pr. par. *companioning*. To be a companion to; to accompany; to put on the same level. [Shak.]

companion kom-pan'yon, *n.* [A corrupt form equivalent to *compony*, fr. It. and L.L. *compana*, provisions, the meaning being originally a store-room. COMPANION.] The framing and sash lights upon the quarter deck of a ship, through which light passes to the cabins below; a raised cover to the cabin stairs of a merchant vessel.—**Companion ladder**, the steps or ladder from the deck to the cabin.

companionable kom-pan'yon-a-bl, *a.* Fitted for being an agreeable companion; sociable; agreeable as a companion

companionably kom-pan'yon-a-bli, *adv.* In a companionable manner

companionless kom-pan'yon-les, *a.* Having no companion

companionship kom-pan'yon-ship, *n.* The state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association

company kum'pa-ni, *n.* [Fr. *compagnie*; O. Fr. *compaignie*, &c. Same origin as *companion*.] The state of being with some one else; companionship; fellowship; any assemblage of persons; a collection of men or animals; guests at a person's house; a number of persons united for carrying on anything jointly, as some trade or business; a firm; the members of a firm whose names do not appear in public; a subdivision of an infantry regiment, commanded by a captain; the crew of a ship, including the officers.—**To bear or keep (a person) company**, to accompany; to go with; to associate with.—**To be good company**, to be an entertaining companion.——*v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *companied*, pr. par. *companying*. To associate or associate with; to frequent the company of

comparable kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *comparabilis*.] That may be compared, worthy of comparison; being of equal regard.

comparably kom'pa-ra-bli, *adv.* By comparison; so as to be compared.

comparative kom-par'a-tiv, *a.* [L. *comparativus*, pertaining to comparison=Fr. *comparatif*, -*ive*. COMPARE.] Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; founded on the comparison of different things, expressing more or less, as distinguished from positive and superlative (of adjectives).

comparatively kom-par'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In or by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself

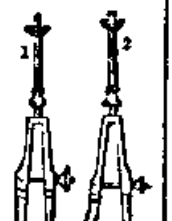
compare kom-pâr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compared*, kom-pârd'; ppr. *comparing*, kom-pâr'ing. [L. *compare*, I put together, unite, match, compare—*com*, together, and *pario*, I get, equal, whence *pair*, *par*.] To set or bring together, and examine the relations between, with a view to ascertain agreement or disagreement, relative proportions, quantities, or qualities; to measure or estimate one by another; to liken; to represent as similar for the purpose of illustration (to, *compare one thing to another*); to inflect in the several degrees of signification.——*v.i.* To hold comparison; to contrast favourably.——*n.* Comparison; appearance; resemblance; room for comparison (rich beyond all *compare*)

comparison kom-par'i-son, *n.* [Fr. *comparaison*, L. *comparationem*, fr. *comparatus*, pp. of *comparare*, COMPARE.] An act of comparing; state of being compared; comparative estimate; relation between things such as admits of their being compared; the formation of an adjective in its several degrees of signification; a similar or illustration by similitude

compart kom-pârt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compartied*, kom-pârt'id; pr. par. *compartiing*, kom-pârt'ing. [Fr. *compartir*.] COMPARTMENT.] To subdivide or form into distinct parts

compartment kom-pârt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *compartiment*, L.L. *compartimentum*, fr. L. *con*, *cum*, with, and *partio*, I divide, share, fr. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] A division or separate part of a general design, as of a building, railway-carriage, picture, plan, or the like

compass kum'pas, *n.* [Fr. *compas*—prefix *com* and *pas*, a pace, a step, fr. L. *passus*.] A going, passing, or moving round; a round, a circuit, a circular course; reach; grasp; extent; the limit or boundary of a space; and the space included; space in enclosure; circumference; moderate bounds; *to fetch a compass*, to go round; *within the compass of*, not beyond the limit or extent of; *the compass of a voice*, the range of notes in a musical instrument; an instrument for directing or ascertaining the course of ships, consisting essentially of a small sensitive magnet or needle suspended so as to have a comparatively complete freedom of motion, and used to indicate the north; an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, distances between two points, &c.; often with the plural designation *compasses* or *a pair of compasses*.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *compassed*; pr. par. *compassing*. To pass, go, or move round; to stretch round; to inclose or encircle; to surround; to environ; to obtain; to attain to; to procure; to accomplish; to purpose; to plot; to contrive.



New Compasses.

1 F. using as dividers, 2 W. with pencil for drawing in circles.

compassable kum'pas-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being compassed

compass-card kum'pas-kârd, *n.* The circular card of the mariner's compass on which are marked the thirty-two points of the compass

compassion kom-pa'shon, *n.* [Fr. *compassion*, fr. L. *compassio -onis*—prefix *com*, with, and *patior*, *passus*, I suffer.] PASSION.] A suffering with; both following suffering, pity, sympathy, commiseration

compassionate kom-pa'shon-at, *a.* [*Compassion* and *-ate*.] Inclined to compassion; ready to pity; sympathizing; tender; tender hearted.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *compassionated*, kom-pa'shon-at-ed; ppr. *compassionating*, kom-pa'shon-at-ing. To have compassion for; to pity; to commiserate

compassionately kom-pa'shon-at-li, *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully

compass-saw kum'pas-sa, *n.* A saw with a narrow blade so that it may be made to cut round in curves.

compatibility kom-pat'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being compatible; consistency; congruity

compatible kom-pat'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *compatible*, L. L. *compatibilis*—L. *com*, together, and *patior*, I suffer.] PASSION.] Capable of coexisting together in the same subject; not incongruous; consistent; suitable; agreeable

compatibly kom-pat'i-bli, *adv.* In a compatible manner; suitably; consistently; congruously

compatriot kom-pâ'tri-ot, *n.* [Prefix *com*, and *patriot*=Fr. *compatriote*, fr. L. *compatriota*.] A fellow patriot; one of the same country and having like interests and feelings

compeer kom-pêr', *n.* [Prefix *com*, and *peer*=O. Fr. *compier*—L. *com*, and *par*, *paris*, equal.] PEER.] One who is like or equal; a companion; an equal; a companion; an associate; a mate

compel kom-pel', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compelled*, kom-peld'; pr. par. *compelling*, kom-pel'ing. [L. *compello*, *compulsum*, I drive together—prefix *com*, and *pello*, I drive; seen also in *pulsion*, *convulsory*, *dispel*, *repel*, &c.] PULSATE.] To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; to force; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate; to enforce; to exact; to command

compellable kom-pel'a-bl, *a.* That may be compelled or constrained

compellation kom-pel-lâ'shon, *n.* [L. *compellatio*, fr. *compellatum*, supine of *compello*, I address.] APPELLATION.] An addressing or accosting; a ceremonious appellation; a name; a title

compeller kom-pel'er, *n.* One who compels or constrains

compend kom'pend, *n.* A compendium.

compendious kom-pen'di-us, *a.* [L. *compendiosus*.] COMPENDIUM.] Of the nature of a compendium; containing facts or ideas briefly; summarizing; comprehensive; concise; not circuitous

compendiously kom-pen'di-us-li, *adv.* In a compendious manner; summarily; briefly; in epitome

compendium kom-pen'di-um, *n.* [L. *compendium*, a saving, shortening, profit, gain, fr. *compendere*—prefix *com*, together, and *pendere*, to weigh.] PENDANT.] A short exposition containing the principal heads or topics of a larger work; a system; an abstract; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome

compensate kom'pen-sât or kom-pen-sât', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compensated*, kom-pen-sât'ed or kom-pen'sât-ed; pr. par. *compensating*, kom-pen-sât'ing or kom-pen'sât-ing. [L. *compensare*, *compensatum*—prefix *com*, together, and *pensare*, frequentative of *pendere*, *pensum*, I weigh, hold, I weigh together, balance, give an equivalent to; to make amends for; to recompense; to remunerate; to requite; to counterbalance; to serve as an equivalent for.——*v.i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent with, *for*.

compensation kom-pen-sâ'shon, *n.* [L. *compensatio*, Fr. *compensation*.] A setting or compensating something given or obtained as an equivalent for service, debt, want, loss, or suffering; recompense; remuneration; indemnification; amends; what makes good a deficiency; counterbalance.—**Compensation balance**, **compensation pendulum**, a balance wheel in a watch, or a pendulum in a clock so constructed as to counteract the tendency of variations of temperature to produce variations in the rate of vibration or oscillation.

compensative kom-pen'sa-tiv, *a.* [*Compensate* and *-ive*.] Making amends or compensation.——*n.* That which compensates; compensation.

compensator kom-pen-sâ'ter, *n.* One who or that which compensates

compensatory kom-pen'sa-to-ri, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends

compete kom-pêt', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *competed*, kom-pêt'ed; pr. par. *competing*, kom-pêt'ing. [L. *competo*, I strive after—prefix *com*, together, and *peto*, I seek.] PETITION.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry; to strive; to contend; to claim to be equal

to come into competition (to compete *with* a person *for* a thing)

competence, competency, kom'pē-tens, kom'pē-ten-si, *n* [Fr *competence*, L *competentia* COMPETENT] State of being competent, suitableness, fitness, sufficiency, legal ability, capacity, or right, such a quantity as is sufficient, property or means sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life without superfluity

competent, kom'pē-tent, *a* [Fr *competent*, fr *competer*, to be sufficient, fr L. *competere*, to be meet or suitable, to be convenient—*com*, together, and *petere*, to seek COMPETE.] Adequate, suitable, or appropriate, sufficient, qualified, having adequate power or right, lawfully or rightfully belonging

competently, kom'pē tent-li, *adv* In a competent manner, sufficiently, adequately, suitably, reasonably

competition, kom pē ti'shon, *n* [L L *competitio*, fr *competo* COMPETE.] Act of competing, mutual contest for the same object, strife for superiority, rivalry, emulation.

competitive, kom-pet'it-iv, *a* Relating to competition, characterized by competition, carried out by competition

competitor, kom-pet'it-er, *n* [Fr *competiteur* COMPETE] One who competes, a rival, an opponent

compilation, kom-pi-lā'shon, *n* [L *compilatio* COMPILE.] Act of compiling, that which is compiled, a literary work made up of parts collected from various authors or sources, a collection or assemblage

compile, kom-pīl', *v t* pret & pp *compiled*, kom-pīld', ppr *compiling*, kom pil'ing [L *compilo*, I plunder, pillage—*com*, together, and *pilo*, I pillage PILLAGE] To collect or gather from various sources, in order to form an aggregate, to draw up or write by collecting parts from different authors, to arrange to compose

compiler, kom pil'er, *n* One who compiles

complacence complacency, kom-plā'sens, kom plā'sen si, *n* [L L *complacentia* COMPLACENT] State of being complacent, a feeling of quiet satisfaction with one's self, gratification satisfaction, complaisance

complacent, kom plā'sent, *a* [L *complacens*, *complacentis*, pleasing, ppr of *complaceo*, I please—*com*, and *placeo*, I please PLEASE] Accompanied with a sense of quiet enjoyment displaying complacency, gratified self-satisfied.

complacently, kom plā'sent-li, *adv* In a complacent manner

complain, kom-plān', *v i* pret & pp *complained* kom plānd', ppr *complaining*, kom plān'ing [Fr *complaindre*, fr L L *complangere*—L *com*, together and *plango*, I beat the breast in sorrow PLAINT] To proclaim express, or manifest grief, sorrow, pain, or distress, to lament, to bewail, to repine, to murmur, to express dissatisfaction, censure, a sense of injury or wrong, to make a formal accusation or a charge, to lodge a complaint (with *of* before the cause)

complainant kom plān'ant, *n* [*Complain* and *-ant*] One who complains, one who urges a suit, a plaintiff, a prosecutor

complainer, kom plān'er, *n* One who complains

complainingly, kom plān'ing li, *adv* In a complaining manner murmuringly

complaint kom-plānt', *n* [Fr *complainte* COMPLAIN] A complaining, expression of grief, regret, pain, censure or resentment, a finding fault, cause or subject of complaining, accusation, charge laid, a malady, illness disease

complaisance, kom'plā zans *n* [Fr *complaisance*, fr *complaisant*, ppr of *complaire*, to please—L *complacere* COMPLACENT] A pleasing deportment desire of pleasing, courtesy, civility, urbanity, politeness

complaisant, kom'plā-zant, *a* [Fr *complaisant* COMPLAISANCE.] Showing complaisance, attentive and pleasing in manners, desirous to please, courteous, affable, civil, obliging, polite

complaisantly, kom'plā zant-li, *adv* In a complaisant manner, with complaisance

complect, kom-plekt', *v t* [L prefix *com*, and *plecto*, I weave] To weave together, to interweave

complement kom'plē-ment, *n* [L *complementum*, that which fills up or completes, fr *compleo*, I complete COMPLETE *Compliment* is the same word taken directly from the French.] That which fills up or completes, completion, what is wanting to complete or fill up, full quantity or number, what is wanted in an arc or angle to make it up to 90°

complemental, kom-plē-men'tal, *a* [*Complement* and *-al*] Forming a complement, supplying a deficiency completing

complementary, kom-plē men'ta ri, *a* [*Complement* and *-ary*] Serving as a complement, completing, supplying a deficiency, complemental — Complementary angles, angles which, taken together, make up a right angle —Complementary colours, colours which together produce white light

complete, kom-plēt', *a* [L *completus*, pp of *compleo*, *completum* I fill up—prefix *con*, intens, and *pleo*, I fill, as in *deplete replete*, *complement*, &c, same root as E *fill*] Having no deficiency, brought to an end or conclusion, finished, perfected, entire, total, absolute, perfect — *v t* pret & pp *completed*, kom-plēt'ed, ppr *completing*, kom-plēt'ing To make complete to finish, to end, to perfect, to accomplish, to perform, to fulfil, to consummate, to effect, to execute, to achieve

completely, kom-plēt'li, *adv* In a complete manner, fully, perfectly, entirely, wholly, totally, utterly, thoroughly quite

completeness, kom-plēt'nes, *n* State of being complete, perfection

completion, kom plē shon, *n* [L *completio*] Act of completing, state of being complete, fulfilment, accomplishment, utmost extent, perfect state

completive kom plē'tiv, *a* [L *completivus*] Completing or tending to complete, making complete

completory, kom-plē'to ri *a* [*Complete* and *-ory*] Fulfilling, accomplishing

complex, kom'pleks, *a* [L *complexus*, pp of *complector*, *complexus*, I fold or twine together, I embrace, or *com*, and *plecto plexus*, I weave or plait—*com*, together, and stem *plec*, *plic* to fold, seen also in *ply apply*, *complicate*, *display*, &c] Consisting of various parts or elements knit or connected together, interwoven, intricate, involved complicated, composite not simple —Complex fraction, one having a mixed number or a fraction for its numerator or denominator or both —Complex sentence one having one or more subordinate clauses —*n* Assemblage of things related as parts of a system

complexion, kom plek'shon *n* [L. *complexio*, *complexionis*, a combination, in L L physical constitution, fr *complecto*—*com* and *plecto* COMPLEX] The colour or hue of the skin, particularly of the face, the colour of the external parts of a body or thing the temperament or natural disposition of the body† general appearance†

complexional kom-plek'shon-al *a* [*Complexion* and *-al*] Depending on or pertaining to complexion

complexioned kom plek'shond *a* Having a complexion or this or that kind, having a certain hue, especially of the skin used in composition

complexity kom plek'si ti, *n* [*Complex* and *-ity*] State of being complex, complexness intricacy

complexly, kom'pleks-li, *adv* In a complex manner, not simply

complexus, kom plek'sus, *n* [L COMPLEX.] A complex structure or system

compliance kom [Hare *n* [*Comply* and *-ence* COMPLY] Act of complying or yielding, submission, concession, assent or consent, obedience performance

compliant, kom-plī'ant, *a* [*Comply* and *-ant*] Ready to comply, yielding, submissive, obliging, complaisant

compliantly, kom-plī'ant-li, *adv* In a compliant or yielding manner

complicacy, kom'pli ka-si, *n* [*Complicate* and *-cy*] A state of being complicated, complex, or intricate

complicate, kom'pli-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *complicated*, kom'pli kāt-ed, ppr *complicating*, kom'pli-kāt-ing [L *complico*, *complicatum*, I fold together—prefix *com*, together, and *plicare* to fold. PLY] To interweave, to fold and twist together, to make complex, to involve, to entangle, to unite or connect mutually or intimately, to make intricate —a Composed of various parts intimately united, complex; involved, intricate

complicated, kom'pli-kāt-ed, *p a* Complicate, entangled involved, intricate

complication, kom-pli-kā'shon, *n.* [L *complicatio*, Fr *complication*] Act of complicating, state of being complicated, that which consists of many things involved or mutually united, entanglement intricacy

complicative, kom'pli-kā-tiv, *a* Tending or adapted to involve or complicate

complice†, kom'plis, *n* [Fr *complice* ACCOMPLICE.] An accomplice [*Shal*]

complicity, kom-plis'i-ti, *n* [Fr *complicite* ACCOMPLICE.] The state or condition of being an accomplice, partnership in crime

complier, kom pli'er, *n* One who complies, yields, or obeys

compliment, kom'pli ment, *n* [Fr *compliment*, a compliment, It *complimento*, fr *complire*, to fill up, to satisfy, L *complere*, to complete same word as *complement*, which formerly was used in this sense COMPLETE] An act or expression of civility, respect, or regard, a piece of delicate flattery, a polite or flattering remark a present or favour bestowed.—*v t* pret & pp *complimented*, kom'pli ment-ed, ppr *complimenting*, kom'pli-ment-ing To pay a compliment to, to address with expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect, to congratulate, to flatter, to praise

complimentary, kom-pli men'ta-ri, *a* Containing compliment, expressing civility, regard, or praise, gratulatory, congratulatory, flattering

complimenter, kom'pli men-ter, *n* One who compliments

compline, kom'plin, *n* [From Fr *complie*, fr L *completæ (horæ)*, 'complete hours', because completing the religious exercises of the day] In the Roman Catholic Church the last service at night, to be recited after sunset

complot, kom'plot, *n* [Prefix *com* and *plot*] A plotting together, a joint plot a plot, a confederacy, a conspiracy —*v t.* and *v i.* pret & pp *complotted*, kom'plot-ed, ppr *complotting* kom'plot-ing To plot together to conspire, to form a plot

comply kom-plī', *v i* pret & pp *complied*, kom-plīd', ppr *complying*, kom plī'ing [From It *complire* fr L *complere*, to fill up, satisfy, complete (whence *complete*, *compliment*), like *supply* fr *supplere*—*com* with, and *plere*, to fill. COMPLETE] The meaning has been affected by *ply* and *pliant*] To act in accordance with the will or wishes of another to yield or assent, to agree to be obsequious, to acquiesce (Used alone or followed by *with*)

component, kom-pō'nent, *a* [L *componens -entis*, ppr of *compono*—*com*, and *pono* I set or place COMPOSE, COMPOUND] Composing constituent forming one of the elements of a compound —*n* A constituent part, as of a compound, an ingredient.

comport kom pōrt', *v i* pret & pp *comported* kom pōrt'ed, ppr *comporting*, kom pōrt'ing [Fr *comporter*, to admit of, allow, endure, fr L *comportare* to bear or carry together—*com* and *porto* I carry PORT (to carry)] To be suitable or compatible,

to agree to sur to accord —— v t. W h th refl ve pronoun, to bea carry one's self to beha to conduct

comportment, k m pôrt'ment, n. COM PORT] Behaviour demeanour deportment

compose kom-pōz' v pret. & pp *com posed,* kom pōzd' ppr *composing* kom pōz' ng [From F *composer* to compose, f prefix *com* and *poser* to place, L. *pausa* (see f OSE) bu ear y identified wi h L. *compono compon m,* I compound whence *com pound*) fr *com,* an l *pono* I place so also *dispose expose pose—p ose* ha ing bus tak n the place of F *pondre* L. *ponere* o place To form by un ng h ngs to ge her to f rm mak up or cons ute o in nt and put ogether in o ler as words, sentences, &c to mak as a discourse writing or p ece of musi o write as an au hor to ea m to q n to ranq nillize o set le o adjust to regulate to se proper orde f prin ing as ypes in a com pos ng-stick

composed kom pozd' *p a* Free from agi ta n ca m sedate qu et tra q il

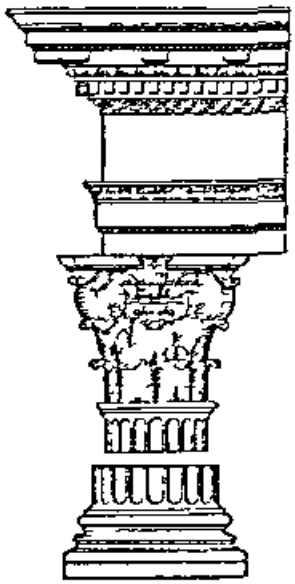
composedly k m pozd'l kom p z'ed li *ad* In a c mposed manner calmly ran quilly sedately

compose dness, kom pōzd nes, k m pōz ed n s, n State of be ing composed calm ness sedateness tranquilli y

composer kom pōz n One wh com poses an au ho especially a musical author

composing stick, kom pō ng-stik n A pri ter's nstrum nt n wh h ypes are arranged n o words and lines.

composite, kom po-z kom po-nt, *a* [L.



Composite Order

compon us, fr *compono c mpos tum* I compound. COMPOSE COMPOUND] Mad up o distinct parts, ments, or const u ents not simple compound applied to an orde of plants whose flowers are arranged n dense heads, consisting of num rous fl rets or small flowers, as he daisy dandelion, marig d, and histle applied to one of he ord rs of classical arch tecture ha g the capital composed of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, an l being riche in de ail han the Corinthian, but less ugh and delicate [Some consider this not a dist net order bu a iety of the Corinthian.]—**Composite carriag** a railway-carriage made up of compartm nts or differen classes, as first, second, and third.—**Composite ship** a sh p having a wooden skin on an iron frame-work.

compositely kom'po-zit-li, *ade* In a composite manner

con po ition k m p zish n n [L. *com pos k comp m n* in meaning ak n part y to *compone* part y to he l *com pos d* COMPOSE] Act of compos g or compound ng ha which is com posed he wh le bo mass, or compound, rmed o differen th gs, parts, ingred en s a m ture a literary musical w k in n on and arrangem t he parts f a dis course wri ng wo k art, &c h act of wri ing f pract ce n F glish a fore n language a jus m agreemen agre m a debtor as to what he can pay h s creditors regula on ord y disposi un on con unction comb at on mu ual agreemen te terms adi n agree m n rece ve o pay part a d n place f h who th part ps d received act f se ing ypes syn hesis, as opposed to analysis.

con positor k m poz' t-e n On wh o mposes now applied on y to on wh sets types and m kes up pages an f rm es

con po ible k m pos a P fi *com,* and *possible* Possibl along with som th ng se

compo t k m pōst, n O F *post* It. *compost* a m x ure f L. *c mpos tum compono compost m* COMPO D A c mpound or m ture mixture o rt hzg substances f manure.

co nposure k m pō hū F m *m po* lik *exposu nelosu* &] A com posi n compound, a se ed com posed frame of mind, calmness ranquilli y

con pound kom pound v pret & pp *compo nded,* k m poun ed ppr *co pounding* k m pound g E *compou e, compone* wi h d added as n *expou d, propound sound,* vulga *drownd* &c fr O Fr *compondre componre* fr L. *componere—com, together and ponere pos tum, to set or put,* whence *position* COMPOSE.] To put, place, o mix together to comb n to form by mixing o m ngling to adjust to arrang to settl to adjust, set e, or pay by agreemen to discharge a d b by paying a part to un e two or more words so as to f rm one —— v i. To agree upon concess on to come to terms to bargain to agree to come to terms by granting som h ng on each side to discharge a debt by pay g a part to agree to pay a debt in a manner differen om tha st pulated or required by law to *compound* wi h a person, and *for* a debt —— a. k m'pound. [Originally pp of *compoune*] Composed of wo or more e ements o ngredients composed of wo o more w rds composed of wo or more divis ns o parts not s mple —**Compound** fracture a fracture in which a bon is broken and there is also a corresponding outside wound.—**Compound interest,** ha nterest which arises rom he principal wi h the interest ad ded.—**Compound quantities,** *arith* quantities wh h consist of more han one denomination as of poun ls, hillings, and pence h nce he operat ons of adding, subtract ng, multiply g, and div di g such quan es are terme *compound a ldition subtraction, mul p ica n,* and *d vis n* Compound time, musical me arising when wo o more measures are joined in one as and —— n. A mass or body composed or f rmed of two or m re ingredients o dif f ren substances he resul f compos n.

con pound kom pound, n O Malay origin.] In the East Indies, th nc osure *in which houses stand.*

compounder k m pound n One who compounds.

comprehend kom-prē hend v pret. & pp *comprehended,* kom prē hen ed ppr *comprehend ng* kom-pre hend ng. [L. *comprehendo compr hensum,* to comprise, seize grasp *com,* together *pre* be ore, and obs *hendo* I catch, as in *apprehend, re prehend comprise apprise,* are akin.] To include within a certain scope to embrace wi h n limits to contain to comprise to nc ude to include by implication o imp y to take into the mind to understand, or grasp by the understanding.

comprehen ler k m rc hen der n. me who comp hen ls

con prel en i ility comprehen i iene n k m-pre hen si bil k m-p e hen si b nes, n The q ali y of he ng com prehensib he capab y of being un k tood.

comprel ensible kom p el en l a. [L *comp hensi* COM Y KND Tha may se n h nded capa be g understood inte gi le conce va le by the m nd.

comp rel en ibly kom prc hen si li, *d* W h re comp hensi n

comprehen ion k m p hen hon n L *mp hensio* F *compr hens n*] Act qual y o com pr nding, in l din com ris g understanding power of co m pre n ling m ntal pow ca ac y to und rstand pow of he mind to s ze hold a d contain ideas understa ding

comprehen ive kom re h n'si a [L. *mpr hensivus* COMPREHEND Ha ing h qual y f comprehending, embrac g comprising mu h, or including a great xte capacious extensi w compendious ha ing he pow to com rehen understand.

comprel ensively kom prē hen s i, *ad* In a comprehensi e manner with grea e pe

c n prel ensiveness, kom pre hen si nes, n Qual y of being comprehensi e

compress, kom pres v pre & pp *compr ssed,* k m pres , pp *compr ss q* k m pres ng Fr m O F *compresse* f L. *com pressa* to compress, freq of *comprimere compr ssum,* to compress—prefix *com* and *prem pressus* I press. PRESS] T press or squeeze togethe by f rce to com nse o f rce into a smaller compass or space to crowd to press to squeeze —— n k m pres. A sof mass used n surgery and so con rd ed as to make a due pressure upon any part.

con pres ed k m rest *p a* Pressed or squeezed togeth fla tened, hav ng he op posite sides flat lengthwise

con pres ibility k m pres' bil'i-ti, n The qual y of e ng compressi le he qua h y being capable f compression into a small space or compass.

con pres ible kom pres'i bl, a. [*Compr ss* an *bl*] C pable of being compressed, forced, or dri n into a narrower compass.

compres ion kom pre'shon, n [F *com pression,* L. *mpressi -onis*] Act of com press g state of being compressed con densation.

compre sive kom pres'i *a* [*C mpress* and *e*] Having power to compress

con pressor k m pres n [L.] One who or ha which compresses.

compre ure k m-pres' n. [*C mpress* and *-ure* Th ac of compression pressure together

comprise kom-priz' v pret. & pp *comprised,* kom priz'd ppr *c mprising* kom priz'i g. [Fr *compris* pp of *comprendre* fr L. *compr hendere* COMPREHEND] To comprehend o include wi hin itself to em brace to contain to pc one.

compromi e kom pro-miz, n [Fr *compromis,* a compromise, originally a m utual promise to f to arbitration, *compro mett re* L. *compromittere—com* and *promit tere, promissum,* I promise PROMISE.] An am ca e agreem to settle differences by mutual concessions mu ua concess on a comb na ion of rival systems, princip es, &c n which som hing of each is sacrificed to make th combinat on possible what results from su h an agreemen —— v t. pret. & pp *compromised,* kom pro-mizd ppr *compromising* k m pro-miz-ing. T adjust o settle by mutual concess ons to in olve to put o hazard to pledge by some act or declara ion to expose to serious consequences by some act or declaration which cannot be re called to endanger the interests of o ten *rel*

compromiser kom pro-miz er n One who compromises.

comptroller, kon trōl'er, *n* [Anerroneous but official spelling] A controller, an officer who examines the accounts of collectors of public money

comptrollership, kon-trōl'er-ship, *n* The office of comptroller

compulsion, kom-pul'shon, *n* [L. *compulsio, -onis*, fr *compello, compulsum* COMPEL] Act of compelling, driving, or forcing a driving or urging by force, physical or moral, state of being compelled, force, forcible constraint

compulsive, kom pul'siv, *a* [*Compulsion* and *-ive*] Exercising compulsion having power to compel, compulsory, constraining

compulsively kom pul'siv li, *adv* By compulsion, by force

compulsory, kom pul'so ri, *a* [*Compulsion* and *-ory*] Having the power or quality of compelling, constraining, coercive, enforced, due to compulsion, obligatory

compunction kom pungk'shon, *n* [L *compunctio*, fr *compungo—com* and *pungo, punctum*, I prick. PUNGENT] A pricking by the stings of conscience, remorse contrition, slight regret for a small offence, regret combined with some pity

compunctious, kom pungk'shus, *a* [See prec] Implying or feeling compunction, pricking the conscience, giving pain for offences committed.

compurgation, kom per gā'shon, *n* [L *compurgatio*, fr *compurgo—com*, and *purgo purgatum*, I purge PURGE] The act or practice of justifying a man by the oath of others, an ancient mode of trial in England, *in which the accused got witnesses to testify* to his innocence

compurgator kom per'gāt-er, *n* [COMPURGATION] One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of an other

computable, kom pūt'a bl, *a* Capable of being computed

computation, kom pū tā'shon, *n* [L *computatio*] Act or process of computing, numbering, reckoning, or estimating, reckoning, calculation estimate

compute, kom pūt', *v t* pret & pp *computed*, kom-pūt'ed, ppr *computing*, kom pūt'ing [Fr *computer*, L. *computare*, to calculate—*com*, together, and *puto*, I reckon, settle, clear up (from same root as *purus*, pure), whence also *dispute impute* To *count* is really the same as this word] To determine or estimate by calculation, to reckon, to calculate, to estimate, to rate

computer, kom pūt'er *n* One who computes, a reckoner, a calculator

comrade, kom'rad, *n* [O E. *camarade, camerade*, fr Sp *camarada*, Fr *camarade, camerade*, one who occupies the same chamber, fr L. *camera*, a chamber CHAMBER] A companion that belongs to the same chamber, tent, or cabin, a mate or companion, a close associate

comradery, kom rad'ri, *n* Comradeship, fellowship

comradeship, kom'rad ship, *n* State of being a comrade or comrades

con, kon, *v t* pret & pp *conned* kond ppr *conning*, kon'ing [A form of *can*] To learn, to study, to make one's self master of, to fix in the mind or commit to memory to peruse carefully, to direct the steering of (a ship) —To con thanks, to offer thanks, to acknowledge that thanks are deserved.

con, kon *adv* and *n* [Abbrev fr L. *contra*, against] Against, or an argument against, in the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against, the *pros* and *cons* of a question

connacre, ko-nā'ker, *n* [For *corn-acre*] In Ireland the custom of sub letting land in small portions for a single crop, the rent being paid in money or in labour

concatenate, kon-kat'ē nāt *v t* pret. & pp *concatenated* kon kat'ē nāt-ed, ppr *concat'enating*, kon kat'ē nāt-ing [L. *concateno, concatenatum—con*, and *catena*, a chain. CHAIN] To link together, to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other

concatenation, kon-kat'ē-nā'shon, *n* [L *concatenatio*] The state of being concatenated or linked together, a series of things united, a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other

concave, kon'kāv, *a* [Fr *concave*, fr L *concavus*, hollow—*con*, and *cavus*, hollow CAVE.] Hollow, as the inner surface of a



Concave or Plano-concave Lens. Concavo-convex Lens. Convexo-convex Lens

bowl or sphere opposed to *convex* presenting a hollow or incurvation towards some direction expressed or understood, incurved, vaulted, arched —— n. A hollow, a cavity, an arch or vault

concavely, kon'kāv li, *adv* So as to be concave in a concave manner

concavity, kon kav'i ti, *n* [L *concavitas*] The state of being concave, a concave surface or hollow, hollowness, a hollow, a cavity

concavo-concave, kon kā'vō-kon kāv, *a* Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens

concavo-convex, kon kā'vō-kon veks, *a* Concave on one side and convex on the other

conceal, kon sēl', *v t* pret & pp *concealed*, kon sēld', ppr *concealing*, kon sēl'ing [O Fr *conceler*, to conceal, fr L. *concelare* —prefix *con*, and *celare*, to hide, same root as in *hell, hole, hull*, &c] To hide, to withdraw from observation to keep close or secret, to secrete, to forbear to disclose, to withhold from utterance

concealable, kon sēl'a bl, *a* That may be concealed, hid, or kept close

concealer, kon-sēl'er, *n* One who conceals

concealment, kon sēl'ment, *n* Act of concealing or state of being concealed, secrecy, privacy, shelter from observation, cover from sight, a hiding place

concede, kon sēd', *v t* pret & pp *conceded*, kon-sēd'ed, ppr *conceding*, kon-sēd'ing [L. *concedo, concessum*, to yield, grant—prefix *con*, together, and *cedo*, I yield. CEDE] To admit as true, just, or proper, to grant, to let pass undisputed, to yield, give up, or surrender, to allow —— v i. To make concession

conceder, kon-sēd'er, *n* One who concedes

conceit kon sēt' *n* [O E *conceipt* O Fr *concept*, fr L. *conceptus*, a conception, fr *concipio* I conceive—*con*, and *capio*, I take, comp *deceit, receipt*] Conception, opinion notion, or belief, personal opinion, ill grounded opinion, thought, fancy imagination, fantastical notion, whim, pleasant fancy, quaint or humorous fancy, favourable or self flattering opinion, a lofty or vain conception of one's own person or accomplishments, vanity, self-conceit — Out of conceit with, not now having a favourable opinion of, no longer pleased with

conceited, kon sēt'ed *a* Having conceit entertaining a flat'ering opinion of one's self, vain egotistical

conceitedly, kon sēt'ed li, *adv* In a conceited manner

conceitedness kon-sēt'ed nes *n* State or quality of being conceited conce t vanity

conceivability, conceivableness kon sēv'a bil'i ti, kon-sēv'a bl nes, *n* The quality of being conceivable.

conceivable, kon sēv'a bl *a* That may be conceived, that may be imagined or thought capable of being framed in the mind, that may be understood or believed

conceivably, kon sēv'a bli *adv* In a conceivable or intelligible manner, as may be imagined or thought possible, possibly

conceive, kon sēv', *v t* pret & pp *conceived*, kon sēvd', ppr *conceiving*, kon sēv'ing [O Fr *conceever, conceever*, Fr *concevoir*, to conceive, fr L *concipere*, to conceive—*con*, and *capio*, I take CAPABLE] To form in the womb, to become pregnant with, to take into the mind, to form a full idea of in the mind, to devise, to realize mentally, to comprehend, to apprehend, to imagine, to understand, to believe, to think, to suppose —— v i To become pregnant, to have or form an idea, to think.

concentrate, kon sen'trāt or kon', *v t* pret & pp *concentrated*, kon sen'trāt-ed, ppr *concentrating*, kon sen'trāt-ing [Fr *concentrer*, to concentre, concentrate, fr L *con*, together, and *centrum*, centre] To force or cause to move to a common centre to bring together to cause to converge or meet at one point, to bring to bear on one object to direct towards one object in chemical manipulations, to reduce to a state of great strength and purity —— v i. To approach or meet in a common point or centre

concentrated, kon sen'trāt ed, *p a* Brought to a point or centre, reduced to smaller bulk but greater strength

concentration, kon sen trā shon, *n* Act of concentrating, state of being concentrated the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water

concentrative kon sen'tra tiv, *a* Tending to concentrate

concentrativeness, kon-sen'tra tiv nes, *n* The faculty of concentrating one's mental powers upon any particular object

concentre, kon sen'ter, *v t* pret & pp *concentred*, kon-sen'trd, ppr *concentring* kon sen'tr ing [Fr *concentrer* L prefix *con*, and *centrum*, a centre] To come or tend to a centre or point, or to meet in a common centre —— v t To concentrate

concentric, concentrical, kon-sen'trik kon sen'trik al, *a* [L *con*, together, and *centrum*, a centre] Having a common centre, described round the same point as a centre

concentrically, kon sen'trik al li, *adv* In a concentric manner

concept, kon'sept, *n* [L *conceptum*, what is conceived, fr *concipio* CONCEIVE] *Philos* an object conceived by the mind, a general notion or idea of a class of objects

conceptacle, kon sep'ta kl, *n* [Fr *conceptacle*, L *conceptaculum* CONCEIVE] That in which anything is contained, a receptacle

conception, kon sep'shon, *n* [L *conceptio*, fr *concipio* CONCEIVE] Act of conceiving, state of being conceived, thing conceived a becoming pregnant image in the mind, idea, notion, thought, mental faculty by which ideas are originated in the mind, the forming of a general notion, idea or concept.

conceptual, kon sep'tū al, *a* [L *conceptus*, a conceiving, and *-al*=Fr *conceptuel*] Pertaining to conception or to concepts.

conceptualism, kon-sep'tū al izm, *n* The doctrine of the conceptualists

conceptualist kon-sep'tū al ist, *n* [*Conceptual* and *ist*] One who holds the doctrine that the mind has the power of giving independent existence to general conceptions, such as *triangle, horse*

concern kon sern', *v t* pret. & pp *concerned*, kon sernd', ppr *concerning*, kon-sern'ing [Fr *concerner*, to concern, fr L.L *concernere* to mix as in a sieve—*con*, together, and *cerno*, I sift, akin to Gr *krinō* I separate Akin *decree, discreet, secret*, &c. CRITIC] To relate or belong to to affect the interest of to touch nearly, to awaken interest or feeling in, to engage by feeling or sentiment, to make anxious or uneasy, *ref* to take or have an interest in, occupy or busy one's self —— n That which relates or belongs to one business, affair, interest; importance moment; consequence, care, regard solicitude anxiety, disturbed state of feeling an establishment, such as a manufacturing or commercial establishment.

concerned, kon-sernd *p a* Interested solicitous, anxious troubled in mind.
concerning kon-ser'ning *prep* [Present part of the verb used as a prep comp *regarding touching accord ng to &c*] Pertaining to regarding having relation to respect ng
concernment, kon-sern ment *n* A thing in which one is concerned or interested concern affair partic pation solicitude
concert, k n-sert *v t* pret & *p p concerted*, kon-sert ed ppr *oncerting* kon-sert ng [Fr *concerter* f It *concertare*, to concert, to contrive to sing or play in c ncert, f L *concertare*, t c ntend, debate dispute —*con*, and *certo e to o ntend*.] To *frame*, contri e or arrange by mutual communicat on of opin ons or propositions to plan, settle, or adjust to devise.
concert kon sert *n* [Fr *concert* fr It *concerto* concert, harm ny Scc j rec] Agreement in a design or plan un on or accord ance in a scheme co-operation harmony the performance of a company of players or sing rs a mus cal entertainm nt at which a number of vocalists or instrumentalists, or both perform.
concerted kon-sert ed, *p a* [See above] Mutually c ntri ed or planned done in concert arranged for performance by a company of musicians sung or played in parts
concertina kon ser tc na, *n* [From *concert*] A musical instrument h ld between the hands, an i composed of a bellows, with two faces or en ia, in wh ch are the keys f r admitting air to the metallic reeds producing the soun ls
concerto kon-chär'tō *n* [It. CONCERT] A m sical composition written for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra.
concession kon-se shon, *n* [L *concessio* fr *concedo* CONCEDE.] Act of conceding act of granting or yielding the th ng yielded a grant
concessionaire k n-se-shon-är' *n* [Fr] A person who has obtained a concession of land or some privilege
concessive kon-ses v *a* [L. *concessus* see above] Implying or expressing concession
conch kongk *n* [L *concha* fr Gr *kongchē* a shell akin to Skr *çankha* a shell.] A marine shell, especially a large spiral shell of a trumpet shape an i which may be blown like a trumpet the external portion of the ear
conchiferous, kong kif er-us, *a* [L *concha*, a shell, and *fero* I bear] Producing or having shells.
conchoid kong'koid, *n* [Gr *kongchē* shell, and *eidos* f rm.] Th name of a special kind of curve —**conchoidal** kong koi dal, *a* Having convex elevations and concave depressions like shells.
conchologist, kong kol o-jist, *n* One versed in conchology
conchology kong kol o-ji, *n* [Gr *kogchē* a shell, and *logos* doctrine.] The doctrine or sci nce of m llusc us shells, and the an mals that inhabit them
conciliable kon-sil i-a-bl, *a* Capable of be ng conciliated.
conciliar kon-sil'i-er *a* [L. *concil um*, a council.] Pertaining to a council, especially an ecclesiastical council.
conciliate kon-sil i-at, *v t* pret. & pp *conciliated*, kon-sil i-at-ed ppr *conciliating*, kon-sil i-at-ing [L. *conciliatus* pp of *conciliare* to unite in thought or feeling fr *concilium* plan, council. COUNCIL.] To bring to entertain a friendly feeling to gain or win over to friendship to win, as the favour affections, or consent to propitiate to pacify to how to be compatible
conciliation kon-sil i-ā shon *n* Act of conciliating act of winning or gaining as esteem favour or affection
conciliator kon-sil i-āt-er *n* One who conciliates or reconciles
conciliatory kon-sil -a-to-ri, *a* Tending to conciliate friendly pacific
concinnity kon-sin'i-ti, *n* [L. *concinnitas*, fr *concinnus* well adjusted.] Harmony congruity beauty elegance or neatness in literary style
concise kon-sis' *a* [L. *concisus* cut off concise fr *concido* I cut up—*con* an i *cædo* I cut (also seen in *incise precise* &c.)] Comprehending much in few words brief and compreh ns e short brief abridged using as few words as possible
concisely kon-sis'li, *adv* In concise manner briefly in few words comprehensively
conciseness kon-sis nes, *n* Quality f being concise brevity in speaking or writing
concision kon-si zhon, *n* [L. *concisio*] A cutting off conciseness b evity
conclamation kon kla-mā shon, *n* [L *conclamatio* fr *con clamo* — *m* and *clamo* I call out CLAIM] An outcry or h ut of many together a clamorous outcry
conclave kon klāv *n* [L. *conclave* a private room, a closet that may be locked—*con* an i *clavis* a key] A private apartment at the room in which the cardinals at Rome are locked up in privacy f r th election of a pope the assembly of cardinals thus shut up a private meeting a close assembly —**conclavist** kon klāv-ist, *n*. An attend nt whom a card nal takes with h m into the conclave for choosing a pope
conclude kon klōd *v t* pret & pp *concluded*, kon-klōd ed *pp concluding* kon-klōd ing [L. *concludo* I shut up close conclude—prefix *con* an i *claudo* I hut whence also *clause close &c* CLAUSE] To shut up or in loset to bring to an end or conclusion t finish to win it up to infer or deduce by reasoning to make a final judgment on to decide to settle or arrange finally (*to conclude* an agreement, a peace —*v i*. To come to a conclusion to end to infer as a consequence to determine to settle opinion on to form a final judgment
concluding kon-klōd ing, *p a*. Final ending closing.
conclusion, kon klō zhon *n*. [L *conclusio* f *concludo* CONCLUDE] Act of concluding that which is concluded determinat n final decision final result end close last part inference deduction consequence *logic* the inf rence of a syllogism as drawn from the premises
conclusive kon-klō'si *a* [Fr *conclusif*] That concludes or determin s decisive final ending debate convincing
conclusively kon-klō si *a*. *adv* In a conclusive manner decisively with final determination
conclusiveness, kon klō si nes, *n* Quality of being conclusive or decisive
concoct kon kokt *v t* pret & pp *concocted*, kon kokt ed, ppr *concocting* kon kokting [L. *concoquo concoctum* — *con*, and *coquo*, I cook I boil. COOK.] To digest or digest by the stomach to bring to perfection to devise to plot to plan
concocter kon-kok ter *n* One who concocts.
concoction kon-kok shon, *n* [L. *concoctio*] Act of concocting act or process of digesting, planning or plotting a preparation or mixture made from various ingredients.
concomitance concomitancy kon-kom i tans, kon kom i tan-si, *n*. The state of being concomitant a being together or in connection with another thing
concomitant kon kom i tant, *a* [L. prefix *con* together and *comitans*, ppr of *comitor* I accompany fr *comes*, a companion (whence the title *count* [*county*])] Accompanying conjoined with concurrent attending said of things, circumstances, &c —*n*. That which is concomitant a thing that accompanies another or is collaterally connected a connected or accompanying circumstance an accompaniment.
concomitantly kon kom i-tant-li, *adv* So as to be concomitant in company with others concurrently unitedly
concord, kon'kord or kong'kord, *n*. [Fr *concorde* fr L. *concordia*, fr *concors*, *concordis*, of one mind or heart—*con*, and *cor cordis* the heart. CORDIAL] Union of hearts or minds unison in feelings, sentiments, opinions, &c. agreement, peace, unity harmony between persons or things harmony of sounds agreement of words in construction
concordance kon kor dans, *n* [Fr *concordance* L *concordantia* fr *concordare* to agree CONCORD] State or quality of being concordant agreement accordance a dictionary or index of all the principal words of a work with the book chapter verse or other passage in which each occurs
concordant, kon kor'dant, *a* [Fr *concordant* f L *concordans* ppr of *concordare* CONCORDANCE] Agreeing together united agreeable correspondent harmonious.
concordantly kon-kor'dant-li, *adv* In a concordant manner
concordat, kon kor'dat, *n* [Fr *concordat*, f L *concordatum*, something agreed on. CONCORD] An agreement made by a sovereign or government with the pope relative to ecclesiastical matters
concourse kon'kōrs or kong'k rs, *n*. [Fr *concours*, fr L *concursus*, fr *concurrere* to concur—*con*, and *curro* I run. CONCUR, CURRENT] A moving flowing or running together confluence a meeting an assembly of men a throng or crowd an assemblage of things
concreate k kre āt, *v t* pret. & pp *concreated*, kon kre āt-ed ppr *concreating* kon kre-āt-ing [Prefix *con*, and *create*] To create with or at the same time
concremation k n kre mā shon, *n*. [L. *concrematio*—prefix *con*, together and *cremo*, to burn] A burning up or together cremation
concrescence kon-kres'ens, *n* [L. *concrescentia* — *con*, and *cresco* I grow] A growing together coalescence
concrete kon'krēt, *a* [L. *concretus* fr *concresco* I grow together—*con*, and *cresco* I grow seen also in *decrease increase, crescent* &c] Formed by union of separate particles in a mass, united in a solid form coagulated congealed existing in a subject n t abstract —*n*. A mass formed by concretion a hard mass formed by mixing cement, lime sand, pebbles, &c together a term or word which includes both the quality and the subject in which it exists —*v t*. kon-krēt pret. & pp. *concreted*, kon krēt ed ppr *concreting* kon-krēt ing. *To unite into a mass* to coagulate congeal, or clot to become solid lost added or fixed.—*v t*. *To form into a mass* by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.
concretely kon krēt li, *adv* In a concrete manner
concreteness kon-krēt nes, *n*. State of being concrete
concretion kon-krē shon, *n* Act or process of concreting state of being concreted a mass concreted a clot a lump a calculus or solid substance formed in animal bodies.
concretionary kon krē shon a ri, *a* Pertaining to or made up of concretions.
concubinage, kon-kū bin-āj *n*. [*concubine* and *-age*] The state or practice of having a concubine or companions the state of being a concubine the living together of a man and woman without being married.
concubinary, concubinal kon-kū'bi-na-ri, kon kū bi nal, *a*. Relating to concubinage living in concubinage
concubine kong'kū bīn, *n* [L. *concubina* a concubine, fr *concubo*—*con*, and *cubo* I lie] A woman who lives or cohabits with a man, but who is not his wife a kept mistress a female paramour
concupiscence kon-kū pis-ens, *n*. [L.L. *concupiscentia* f *concupisco*, I lust—prefix *con*, an i *cupio* I desire CUPIDITY] A lustful desire or longing lust—**concupiscent** kon-kū pi-sent, *a*. Desirous of unlawful pleasure lustful lascivious
concur kon ker *v i*, pret. & pp *con-*

curred, kon-kerd', ppr *concurring*, kon-ker'ing [L. *concurro*, I run together—*con*, and *curro*, I run, seen also in *course*, *current*, *incur*, *recur*, &c CURRENT] To run together, to join or unite, as in one action or opinion, to agree, to unite, to combine, to coincide, to acquiesce, to assent

concurrence, kon-ku'rens, *n* Act or state of concurring, a meeting or coming together, conjunction, coincidence, agreement, combination, co-operation joint action, assent, consent

concurrent, kon-ku'rent, *a* [L. *concurrens*, ppr of *concurro* CONCUR.] Concurring uniting, acting in conjunction, agreeing in the same act, co-operating, associated, coincident, united, accordant —*n* That which concurs, joint or contributary cause

concurrently, kon-ku'rent-li, *adv* So as to be concurrent with concurrence unitedly

concuss, kon kus', *v t* pret & pp *concussed*, kon-kust', ppr *concussing*, kon kus'ing [L *concutio*, *concussum*, I shake, and as a law term I extort—*con*, together, and *quatio*, *quassum* (in composition *cutio*, *cussum*), I shake QUASH] To shake or agitate, to force by threats to do something, to intimidate, to coerce

concussion, kon ku'shon *n* [L *concussio*, *-onis*, fr *concutio*, *concussum*—*con*, and *quatio*, I shake CONCUSS] Act of shaking violently by the stroke or impulse of another body, a violent shock from explosive force, a shock, an injury to the brain or other organs from a fall, blow, &c.

concussive, kon kus'iv, *a* Pertaining to concussion

condemn, kon-dem', *v t* pret & pp *condemned*, kon-demd', ppr *condemning*, kon-dem'ing [O Fr *condemner* (Mod. Fr *condamner*), fr L *condemnare*, to condemn —prefix *con*, and *damnare*, to condemn, whence *damn*] To think or judge to be wrong or guilty, to declare or pronounce to be wrong or guilty, to censure, to blame, to reprehend, to reprove, to sentence to punishment to utter sentence against judicially, to declare to be forfeited, to pronounce to be unfit or useless, to reject—Condemned cell or ward in *prisons*, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is detained till his execution

condemnable, kon-dem'na bl *a* That may be condemned, blamable culpable

condemnation, kon-dem-na'shon *n* [L *condemnatio*] Act of condemning, state of being condemned, sentence of punishment, blame censure cause of blame

condemnatory, kon-dem'na-to-ri, *a* Condemning, expressing condemnation or censure

condemner, kon dem'er, *n* One who condemns

condensability, kon-den'sa-bil"i-ti, *n* Quality of being condensable

condensable, kon-dens'a bl, *a* Capable of being condensed

condensation, kon-den-sā'shon, *a* [L *condensatio*, fr *condenso condensatum* CONDENSE] Act of condensing, state of being condensed, compression, the act of reducing a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid form

condense, kon-dens', *v t* pret & pp *condensed*, kon-denst', ppr *condensing*, kon-dens'ing [L *condenso*—prefix *con*, intens, and *denso*, I make thick or dense, fr *densus*, thick, close DENSE] To make very dense close, or compact, to cause the particles of to approach or to unite more closely, to reduce into a smaller compass or bulk, to reduce from a gaseous state to that of a liquid or solid, to compress into few words to bring into small compass.—*v i* To become dense or compact, to approach or unite more closely, to grow thick to change from the vaporous to the liquid state—Condensed milk, milk preserved by evaporating part of its moisture, and packing in air tight cans

condenser, kon-dens'er, *n* One who or that which condenses a syringe by which air may be compressed, a vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form by coldness, in steam-engines, a chamber or structure in which the steam is condensed by cold water after leaving the cylinder

condescend, kon-dē-send', *v i* pret. & pp *condescended*, kon-dē-send'ed ppr *condescending*, kon-dē-send'ing [Fr *condescendre*, to condescend, fr L *con*, and *descendo*, I descend. DESCEND] To descend or come down figuratively to the level of another, to descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity, to be gracious or complaisant to an inferior, to act in a patronizing way, to stoop, to deign

condescending, kon-dē-send'ing, *a* Given to condescend, marked by condescension, stooping to be gracious to an inferior, patronizing

condescendingly, kon-dē-send'ing-li, *adv* In a condescending manner, with condescension courteously

condescension, kon-dē-sen'shon, *n* Act of condescending voluntary descent from superiority, affability on the part of a superior, courtesy, complaisance

condign, kon-din', *a* [L *condignus*, well worthy—*con*, intens, and *dignus*, worthy DIGNITY] Well deserved corresponding to wrong done merited, suitable now always applied to punishment or something equivalent—**condignly**, kon-din'li, *adv* In a condign manner

condiment, kon'di-ment, *n* [L *condimentum*, fr *condio*, *conditum* I make savoury, fr *con*, together, and *do*, I put] Seasoning, sauce, relish to meat or other food

condition, kon-di'shon, *n* [Formerly *condicion*, fr Fr *condicion*, L *condicio*, *-onis* (often wrongly spelt *conditio*), an agreement, stipulation—prefix *con*, and *dicere*, to declare DICTION] That which must be done, happen, exist or be present in order to something else being done, existing, or happening a stipulation or provision, state in which things are, case a particular mode of being, external circumstances situation position, station, rank predicament, temper, temperament —*v t* pret & pp *conditioned*, kon-di'shond ppr *conditioning*, kon-di'shon ing To form the condition or essential accompaniment of, to regulate or determine, to stipulate, to arrange

conditional, kon-di'shon al, *a* [L *condicionalis*] Depending on a condition or conditions, made with limitations, not absolute made or granted on certain terms

conditionality, kon-di'sho nal"i-ti *n* The quality of being conditional or limited, limitation by certain terms

conditionally, kon-di'shon al li, *adv* In a conditional manner, with certain conditions or limitations, on particular terms or stipulations, not absolutely or positively

conditioned, kon-di'shond, *a* Having a certain condition, state, or qualities, subject to conditions, *metaph* placed or cognized under conditions or relations.

condolatory, kon-dōl'a-to-ri, *a* Expressing condolence

condole, kon-dōl', *v i* pret & pp *condoled*, kon-dōld' ppr *condoling*, kon-dōl'ing [L *condoleo*, I grieve with—*con* with, and L *doleo*, I grieve, akin *doleful*, *dolour*] To grieve or lament with another or others to express sympathy when another is in trouble, to sympathize followed by *with*.

condolement kon-dōl'ment, *n* Act of condoling, condolence sympathetic grief

condolence kon-dōl'ens, *n* [CONDOLE] Act of condoling, grief expressed for the sorrows of another, expression of sympathy commiseration.

condonation kon-dō nā'shon *n* [L *condonatio*] The act of condoning *law* conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offence committed by the other part,

condone, kon-dōn', *v t* pret & pp *condoned*, kon-dōnd', ppr *condoning*, kon-dōn'ing [L *condonare*, to pardon, to forgive —*con* intens, and *donare* to give, fr *donum*, a gift DONATION] To pardon, forgive, or overlook (never with a personal object), *law*, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of a violation of the marriage vow

condor, kon'dor, *n* [Sp, fr Peruv *cuntur*] A South American bird (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*) of the vulture tribe, found most commonly in the Andes at great heights

conduce, kon-dūs', *v i* pret & pp *conduced*, kon-dūst', ppr *conducing*, kon-dūs'ing [L *conducere*, to conduce—*con*, and *duco*, I lead, *conduct* is from the same verb DUKE] To combine with other things in bringing about or tending to bring about a result, to lead, to tend, to contribute, to subserve followed by *to*

conducive, kon-dūs'iv, *a* [*Conduce* and *-ive*] Having a tendency to conduce, promote or further followed by *to*—**conduciveness** kon-dūs'iv nes, *n* The quality of being conducive

conduct, kon'dukt, *n* [L.L *conductus*, guidance, protection, fr L *conductus*, pp of *conduco*, *conductum*, I conduct or bring together *Conduit* is practically the same word under another form. CONDUCE] The act of guiding or commanding, mode of carrying on or conducting, mode of handling or wielding guidance, guidance of one's self, personal behaviour, manner of life, demeanour, convoy, escort —*v t* kon-dukt', pret & pp *conducted*, kon-dukt'ed, ppr *conducting* kon-dukt'ing [L. *conduco*, *conductum*] To accompany as a leader or guide, to lead, bring along, or guide, to guard on the way, to escort, to manage, to direct, to regulate, to behave (reflexive usage), to convey, to afford a passage to, to carry, transmit, or propagate, as heat, electricity, &c, to lead or direct as musical conductor —*v i* To carry, transmit, or propagate heat, electricity sound, &c, to act as musical conductor

conductible, kon-duk'ti-bl *a* That may be conducted or conveyed, conductive

conduction, kon-duk'shon, *n* The act of conducting, transmission by a conductor property by which certain bodies transmit heat or electricity through their substance

conductive, kon-duk'tiv, *a* Having the physical property of conducting

conductor, kon-duk'ter, *n* One who conducts, a leader, a guide, a commander, a director, a manager, the director of a chorus or orchestra, the person who attends to the passengers in an omnibus, a tramway car, or the like, a body that transmits heat, electricity, or force in any of its forms, a lightning-rod.

conductress, kon-duk'tres, *n* A female who conducts, leads, or directs, a directress

conduit, kon'dit or kun'dit, *n* [Formerly *condit*, *cundit*, &c, fr *Fr conduit*, fr L.L *conductus*, a conduit. CONDUCT] A channel or pipe to convey water, &c., or to drain off filth a channel or passage literally or figuratively

condyle kon'dil, *n* [L *condylus* Gr *kondulos* a knuckle, a joint.] A protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation or joint with another bone

cone, kōn, *n* [Fr *cône*, L *conus*, fr Gr. *kônos*, a cone fr root seen in E *hone*, Skr *ço*, to sharpen.] A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and rising regularly while it tapers to a point or vertex, anything resembling a cone, the fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, *fir* &c



Cone

coney kō'nē, *n* See CONY

confabulate, kon fab'ū lāt, *v i* pret & pp *confabulated* kon fab'ū lāt-ed, ppr *confabulating* kon fab'ū lāt-ing [L *confabulor*, *confabulatus*—*con* and *fabulor* I talk fr *fabula*, a tale FABLE] To talk familiarly together, to chat to prattle often, shortened colloquially to **confab** kon fab'

confabulation, kon-fab'ū-lā'shon, *n* [L *confabulatio* CONFABULATE] A talking familiarly together, familiar talk easy unrestrained conversation often colloquially *confab*

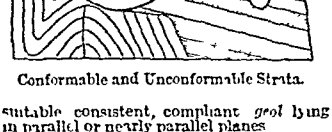
confabulator kon-fab'ū-lā-tor, *n* One engaged in familiar talk or conversation.
confabulatory kon-fab'ū-lā-to-ri, *a* Belonging to familiar talk.
confect, kon-fekt', *v* pret. & pp *confected*, kon-fek'ted; ppr *confecting* kon-fek'ting [L. *confectio*, *confectum*, I prepare—*con*, and *facio* I make. CONFIT.] To compound, mix, put together; to make into sweetmeats or preserves. *n* A confit.
confection kon-fek'shon, *n* [L. *confectio* CONFECT.] The act of confecting; a mixture for medicinal purposes; a sweetmeat; a preserve; a confit.
confectionary kon-fek'shon-a-ri, *a* [*Confection* and *-ary*.] Pertaining to confections or the nature of confections. *n* A place where sweetmeats are made or sold; a confectionery.
confectioner kon-fek'shon-er, *n* [CONFECTION.] One whose occupation is to make or to sell sweetmeats, candies, pastry, &c.
confectionery kon-fek'shon-e-ri, *n* [*confection* and *-ery*.] Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner; confections.
confederacy kon-fed'e-ra-si, *n* [*Confederate* and *-cy*.] A league; combination, or treaty; any alliance; a confederation; the persons or parties united by a league. CONFEDERATE.
confederate kon-fed'e-rāt, *a* [L.L. *confœderatus* L. *con*, and *fœdus foederis* a treaty. FEDERAL.] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy. —*n*. One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an accomplice. —*v i*. pret. & pp *confederated*; ppr *confederating* kon-fed'e-rāt-ing. To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant. —*v t*. To unite in a league; to ally.
confederation kon-fed'e-rā'shon, *n* [L.L. *confœderatio* CONFEDERATE.] A confederacy; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states.
confederative, kon-fed'e-rā-tiv, *a* [*Confederate* and *-ive*.] Of or belonging to a confederation or confederates.
confer kon-fėr', *v* pret. & pp *conferred*, kon-fėrd'; ppr *conferring* kon-fėr'ing. [L. *conferro* I bring together; compare, bestow, consult, &c. *con*, together and *ferro* I bring as in *defer*, *refer*, *infer*, &c. *Fero* is cognate with *bear*.] To talk discourse, or converse together especially to talk on or discuss some important question; to consult together, to counsel or advise together. —*v t*. To give or bestow; to grant to; to present with or upon.
conferee kon-fėr'-ē, *n* [*Confer* and *-ee*.] One on whom something is conferred.
conference kon'fėr-ens, *n*. [Fr *conférence*.] The act of conferring or consulting together; a formal or serious discourse between two or more; a meeting for consultation, discussion, the adjustment of differences, &c.; a meeting of the representatives of different countries in regard to some matter of mutual importance; best word.
conferential kon-fėr-en'shal, *a* Pertaining to conference or a conference.
conferrable kon-fėr'a-bl, *a*. Capable of being conferred or bestowed.
conferrer kon-fėr'er, *n*. One who confers.
conferva, kon-fėr'va, *n* pl **confervæ** kon-fėr'vē. [L.] A name for various aquatic plants of a very low type belonging to the algæ.
confervoid, kon-fėr'void, *a*. Partaking of the character of the confervæ.



Conferva *Clavisphora* with *a*, Branched filamen magnified.

confess kon-fes', *v t* pret. & pp. *confessed*, kon-est; ppr *confessing* kon-es'ing. [Fr *confesser* L.L. *confessare*, fr L. *confessus* I confess—*con*, and *fateor* I confess, a low utterance of *fari*, to speak; see FATE] or as *fatuus* foolish, gaping.] To own, acknowledge, or allow as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt; to admit as something hateful against one's self; to disclose to; to disclose or reveal; to relate; to a priest upon which a word or absolution in his sense sometimes *refers* to hear or receive the confession of; to declare; to be; to and admit; to declare; to believe; to deny; to concede. *v i*. To make confession; to disclose one's sins to a priest.
confessed kon-fes'ed, *p a* Admitted; avowed; evident; made manifest or open; in true character.
confessedly kon-fes'ed-li, *adv* By confession or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably; admittedly.
confession kon-fe'shon, *n* Act of confessing; that which is confessed; statement of one who confesses; acknowledgment of guilt, failure, &c; avowal; disclosure of sins or faults to a priest; a formulary of articles of faith; a Confession of Faith, a formulary which comprises the articles of faith that a person, a church, &c accepts as true.
confessional kon-fe'shon-al, *n* [Fr *confessional* L.L. *confessionale*.] A compartment box or cell in which a priest sits to hear confessions, having an opening through which the penitent, kneeling without, makes confession. *a*. Pertaining to confession. —**confessionalist** kon-fesh'on-al-ist, *n* A priest who sits in the confessional; a confessor.
confessionary kon-fe'shon-a-ri, *a*. Pertaining to auricular confession.
confessor kon-fes'or, *n*. [L. *confessor*.] One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins; one who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion and adhering to it in the face of persecution, but does not suffer martyrdom; a priest who hears confessions, and has power to grant absolution.
confessorship kon-fes'or-ship, *n* The office or position of a confessor.
confest, kon-fest', *pp* or *a* for *confessed*.
confidant kon'fi-dant, *n m*, **confidante** kon'fi-dant, *n f* [O Fr *confidant*, *confidante* a form of *confident* CONFIDE.] One in whom another confides; one in trusted with secrets; a confidential friend or bosom friend.
confide kon-fīd', *v* pret. & pp *confided*; ppr *confiding* kon-fīd'ing [L. *confido* I have trust or reliance; *con*, intens. and *fido* I trust. FAITH.] To trust wholly; to rely or depend; to have a firm faith; to repose the mind firmly without any doubt; *to be even with assurance followed by* —. *v t*. To intrust; to commit; to be charge of with a belief in the integrity or honesty of the person intrusted to; *confide a thing or a person*.
confidence kon'fi-dens, *n* [L. *confidentia*, f *confidens*, *confide* to ppr of *confido* CONFIDE.] A firm trust or reliance; assurance of mind; firm belief in the integrity, stability or veracity of another; honor; integrity; reality of a fact; self reliance; boldness; courage; ground of trust; assurance or security; security; excessive boldness; assurance; assured intimacy; a private or confidential communication; a secret.
confident kon'fi-dent, *a* [L. *confidens*, *confidentis*. CONFIDENCE.] Having confidence; having full belief; trusting; relying on one's self; fully assured; positive; dogmatical, without suspicion; having an excess of assurance. *n*. One intrusted with secrets; a confidant.
confidential kon-fi-den'shal, *a* Enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs; trusty; private; secret.
confidentially kon-fi-den'shal-li, *adv* In a confidential manner; in relation to confidence; in reliance on secrecy.
confidently kon'fi-dent-li, *adv* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; positively.
confiding kon-fī'ing, *a*. Ready to confide; reposing confidence; full of credulous.
confidingly kon-fīd'ing-li, *adv* In a confiding manner; trustfully.
confidingness, *kon-fīd'ing-nes n*. Confiding disposition or quality; trust.
configuration kon-fig'ū-rā'shon, *n* [L. *configuro* to *figuro*, *configuro* CONFIGURE.] External form, figure, or shape; assuming from disposition and shape of parts; external aspect or appearance; shape; form; conformation; contour.
configure kon-fig'ūr, *v t* pret. & pp *configured*, kon-fig'ūrd; ppr *configuring* kon-fig'ūr-ing. [L. *configuro*—*con* and *figuro* I form, *figura* a figure. FIGURE.] To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape.
confinable kon-fīn'a-bl, *a* That may be confined.
confine kon'fin, *n* [L. *confinis*, bordering; *ad* and *finis* end, border, limit. FINAL.] A bordering; boundary; frontier; part of a territory which is at or near the end or extremity; generally used in plural.
confine kon-fīn', *v* pret. & pp *confined*, kon-find'; pp *confining* kon-fīn'ing [Fr *confiner* to confine; It. *confinare* to bound, limit, confine. L. *confinis*, border. CONFINE, *n*.] To restrain within limits; to imprison; to immure; to deprive of free access to; to keep in; to restrain voluntarily in some action or practice; to *confine* one's self to a subject. To be confined, to be in childbed.—**confined** kon-find', *p a* Restrained within limits; limited; circumscribed; narrow in scope.
confinement kon-fīn'ment, *n*. Act of confining; state of being confined; restraint within limits; imprisonment; restriction; the lying in of a woman; childbirth.
confirm kon-fėrm', *v* pret. and pp *confirmed*, kon-fėrmd'; pp *confirming* kon-fėr'ming [L. *confirmo*—*con*, and *firmus* I make firm, *firmus* FIRM.] To make firm or more firm; to fix more firmly; to settle or establish; to make certain by additional evidence; to corroborate; to put past doubt; to ratify; to strengthen in resolution; purpose or opinion; to give firmness; to confirmation; to *confirm* a title. **confirmable** kon-fėrm'a-bl, *a* That may be confirmed, established, ratified, &c.
confirmation kon-fėr-mā'shon, *n* Act of confirming; that which confirms; additional evidence; proof; confirmatory testimony; assurance; ratification; the laying on of a bishop's hands in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges; a rite of the Greek and English churches.
confirmative kon-fėr'ma-tiv, *a* Tending to confirm or establish; confirmatory.
confirmatory kon-fėr'ma-to-ri *a* That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force, assurance, or evidence.
confirmed kon-fėrmd' *p a* Fixed or established in certain habits, a state of health &c. (a *confirmed* drunkard or invalid.)
confirmee kon-fėr-mē' *n* [*firm* and *-ee*.] A person who receives the rite of confirmation.
confirmer kon-fėrm'er *n*. One who or that which confirms.
confiscable, *kon fis'ka-bl*, *a*. That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture.
confiscate kon-fis-kāt, kon-fis'kāt, *v* pret. & pp *confiscated*, kon-fis-kāt-ed, kon-fis'kāt-ed; ppr *confiscating* kon-fis-kāt-ing, kon-fis'kāt-ing. [L. *confisco confiscatus*—*con*, and *fiscus* a public treasury whence *fiscal*.] To lay up in a public treasury; to seize as forfeited to the public treasury or to the government or state; to appropriate to public use by way of penalty; to appropriate under legal authority.
confiscation, kon-fis-kā'shon, *n*. Act of confiscating.
confiscator kon-fis-kāt-er kon-fis'kāt-er *n*. One who confiscates.

confiscatory, kon-fis'ka-to-ri, *a* Pertaining or tending to confiscation
conflagrate, kon'fla-grāt, *v t* and *i* [See next] To blaze, to burn up
conflagration, kon fla gra'shon, *n* [L *conflagratio, -onis*, fr *conflagrare, conflagratum—con*, and *flagrare*, to flame, blaze, or burn FLAGRANT] A great fire a great burning, as of many houses, a forest, or other great mass of things
conflate, kon flāt', *v t* pret & pp *conflated*, kon flāt'ed ppr *conflating*, kon flāt'ing [L *conflo, conflatum*, to collect, to accomplish—*con*, together and *flo*, I blow, same root as *E blow*] To bring together, to combine, bring about
conflict, kon'flikt, *n* [L *conflictus*, a conflict fr *confligere*, to strike together, clash, conflict, fight—*con*, and *fligere*, to dash, seen also in *afflict, inflict*] A contest, a fighting a combat, struggle, a striving to overcome, strife, clashing of views or statements, antagonism —*v i* kon flikt', pret & pp *conflicted*, kon flikt'ed, ppr *conflicting*, kon flikt'ing To meet in opposition or hostility, to fight, to strive and struggle, to be in opposition, to be contrary or antagonistic —**conflicting**, kon flikt'ing, *p a* Being in opposition, contrary, contradictory, clashing
confliction, kon flik'shon, *n* Act of conflicting or clashing
confluence, kon'flu ens *n* [L *confluentia*, fr *confluo*, I flow together, ppr *confluens—con*, and *fluo*, I flow FLUENT] A flowing together, the meeting or junction, or place of junction, of two or more streams or rivers, a meeting, a concourse, a collection, a crowd
confluent, kon'flu-ent, *a* [L *confluens, confluentis*, ppr of *confluo* CONFLUENCE.] Flowing together, meeting in their course as two streams, running together and spreading, running into each other, united. —Confluent small-pox, small pox in which the pustules run together or unite —*n* A tributary stream, a stream of much the same size as the one it joins, an affluent
conflux, kon'fluks, *n* [L *confluxio*, fr *confluo, confluxum* CONFLUENCE] A flowing together, a confluence, a concourse, a collection a crowd
conform kon form', *v t* pret & pp *conformed*, kon formd', ppr *conforming*, kon-form'ing [Fr *conformer*, L *conformare—con*, and *formo*, I form, fr *forma*, form FORM] To cause to be of the same form or character, to make like in external appearance, to make suitable, to make to be in uniformity, to bring into harmony or correspondence, to adapt, to submit often *refl* —*v i* To act in compliance, to comply, to obey, to comply with the usages of the Established Church followed by *to*
conformable, kon for'ma bl, *a* [See prec] In harmony or conformity correspondent, harmonious, adapted, agreeable,



Conformable and Unconformable Strata.

suitable consistent, compliant *geol* lying in parallel or nearly parallel planes
conformably, kon for'ma bli, *adv* So as to be conformable suitably, agreeably
conformation, kon for mā'shon, *n* [L *conformatio*, fr *conformo* CONFORM] The act of conforming, the manner in which a body is formed, form, structure, particular make or construction, configuration
conformer, kon-for'mer, *n* One who conforms, a conformist
conformist, kon for'mist, *n* One who conforms one who complies with the worship of the Church of England or other church
conformity, kon for'mi ti, *n* [Fr *conformite* CONFORM] Correspondence in form or manner, agreement, congruity, likeness, correspondence, resemblance, compliance, compliance with the usages or principles of the English Church
confound, kon found', *v t* pret & pp *confounded*, kon found'ed, ppr *confounding*, kon found'ing [Fr *confondre*, fr L *con fundere, confusum—con*, together and *fundo fusum*, I pour out, whence *fuse, confuse, re fuse*, &c FUSE] To mingle confusedly together, to confuse, to mistake one for another, to make a mistake between, to throw into consternation, to abash, to astound to dismay, to amaze, to stupefy, to destroy, overthrow, or bring to nought
confounded, kon foun'ded, *p a* Excessive, odious, detestable, reprehensible [Colloq]
confoundedly, kon foun'ded li *adv* Shamefully, odiously, detestably [Colloq]
confounder, kon found'er, *n* One who confounds
confraternity, kon fra ter'ni ti, *n* [Fr *confraternite—L con*, and *fraternitas*, a fraternity] A brotherhood, a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession.
confrere, kon frār, *n* [Fr, fr L *con*, together, and *frater*, a brother] One of the same society, a fellow member, a colleague
confront, kon frunt', *v t* pret & pp *confronted*, kon frunt'ed, ppr *confronting*, kon frunt'ing [Fr *confronter*=It *confrontare*, Sp and Pg *confrontar—L con*, and *frons, frontis*, front FRONT] To stand face to face with, to face, to meet in hostility or defiance, to oppose, to set face to face, to bring into the presence of, to set together for comparison, to compare
confrontation, kon frun tā'shon, *n* Act of confronting, a standing or setting face to face
Confucian, kon fū'shi an *a* and *n* Pertaining to or a follower of Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher —**Confucianism**, kon fū'shi-an izm *n* The doctrines or system of morality taught by Confucius
confuse, kon fūz', *v t* pret & pp *confused*, kon fūzd', ppr *confusing*, kon fūz'ing [L *confusus*, fr *confundo* CONFOUND] To mix up without order or clearness, to throw together indiscriminately to throw into disorder, to jumble together, to mistake the one for the other, to perplex or derange the ideas of, to abash, to disconcert, to embarrass
confused, kon fūzd', *p a* Forming a disorderly mixture, not clearly arranged or distinguished, disordered, perplexed, embarrassed disconcerted.
confusedly, kon fū'zed li, *adv* In a confused manner, in a disorderly condition, with perplexity or embarrassment
confusion kon fū'zhon, *n* [Fr *confusion*, L *confusio*] State of being confused, an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling, disorder, tumult, disturbance, perturbation of mind, agitation embarrassment, perplexity
confutable, kon fūt'a-bl, *a* That may be confuted
confutation, kon fū tā'shon, *n* Act of confuting disproving, or proving to be false or invalid, refutation, overthrow
confute, kon fūt', *v t* pret & pp *confuted*, kon-fūt'ed, ppr *confuting*, kon-fūt'ing [Fr *confuter*, L *confutare*, to confute—prefix *con*, and verbal stem seen also in *refute*, by some supposed to be allied to *fundo*, I pour, by others to be from a root meaning to shake (Skr *dhu*), seen also in *futilis*, futile] To prove to be false, weak, wrong, or fallacious, to convict or convince of error, to prove to hold an erroneous opinion, to disprove, to overthrow, to refute
congé, kon'jē, Fr *pron* kōn zhā, *n* [Fr, leave, permission to depart, dismissal fr L *commeatus* leave of absence, fr *commeo commeatum*, I go or come—*com*, and *meo*, I go] Leave to depart, dismissal, leave-taking, a bow or a courtesy —**Congé d'élire** (leave to elect), the sovereign's license to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop, the person to be chosen being recommended by the crown The form **congee** (kon'jē) is also used, and sometimes as a verb, to take leave, to make a congé or bow —pret & pp *congeed*, kon'jēd, ppr *congeeing*, kon'jē-ing
congeal, kon jēl', *v t* pret & pp *congealed*, kon jēld', ppr *congealing*, kon-jēl'ing [O Fr *congeler*, L *congelare—con*, together, and *gelare*, to freeze, fr *gelu* cold, whence also *gelid, jelly*, the root being that of *cold*] To freeze, to turn into ice, to turn by cooling from a fluid to a solid state, to bind or fix as with cold, to coagulate, to check the flow of, to make (the blood) run cold —*v i* To pass from a fluid to a solid state by cold to freeze, to coagulate
congealable, kon jē'la bl, *a* That may be congealed
congee See CONGÉ
congelation, kon jēl ā'shon, *n* [L *congelatio* CONGEAL.] Act or process of congealing, state of being congealed, a change from a fluid to a solid state, coagulation; mass congealed, a concretion
congener, kon'je ner, *n* [L *congener—con*, and *genus, generis*, origin, race, kind. GENUS] One of the same origin or kind, a thing of the same genus, kind, or nature
congeneric, congenerous, kon je ne'rik kon jen'e rus, *a* Being a congener, or of the same genus, kind, or nature, allied in origin or character
congenial, kon jē'ni al, *a* [L *con*, and *genialis*, fr *genius*, disposition GENIAL, GENIUS] Of similar taste and inclination, of like disposition, kindred, sympathetic, agreeable to the nature or disposition, adapted, suited.—**congeniality**, kon-jē'ni al'i ti, *n* State or quality of being congenial, natural affinity, suitableness
congenital, kon-jen'i tal, *a* [L *congenitus—con*, together, and *genitus*, born, fr root *gen* to produce GENUS] Pertaining to an individual from his birth, born with, hereditary
conger, kong'ger, *n* [L *conger*, the conger-eel] The common sea-eel, an eel reaching the length of 10 feet and much used as food
congeries, kon jē'ri-ēz, *n* [L, fr *congero*, I bring together—*con*, and *gero*, I bear, carry, or bring CONGEST] A heap pile, or mass a collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate
congest, kon jest' *v t* and *i* [L *congero, congestum—con*, and *gero*, I bear GESTATION] To heap together† to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in, to accumulate to excess —**congested**, kon jes'ted, *p a* *Med* containing an unnatural accumulation of blood, affected with congestion
congestion, kon jest'yon, *n* [L *congestio* CONGEST] Undue fulness of blood vessels in an organ, stagnation of the blood causing disorder of functions —**congestive**, kon-jes'tiv, *a* Indicating or pertaining to congestion
conglobate, kon'glōb-āt, *a* [L *conglobatus—con*, and *globo globatus* fr *globus*, a ball or globe GLOBE.] Formed or gathered into a ball or globe —*v t*, and *i* pret & pp *conglobated* kon glōb'āt-ed, ppr *conglobating* kon glōb āt ing To gather, collect, or form into a ball or hard round substance
conglobation kon glōb-ā'shon, *n* Act of conglobating or forming into a ball, a round body
conglobe, kon glōb', *v t* and *i* pret. & pp *conglobed*, kon glōbd', ppr *conglobing*, kon-glōb'ing To conglobate
conglomerate kon glom'er āt, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *conglomerated*, kon glom'er āt-ed, ppr *conglomerating* kon glom er-āt-ing [L *conglomero, conglomeratum*, fr *con*, and *glomus, glomeris*, a ball or clew CLUE. GLOFF.] To gather into a ball or round body, to collect into a round mass —*a.* Gathered into a ball or mass, clustered, crowded, formed of rounded fragments of rock broken

down and again cemented together ——n. A rock composed of rounded pebbles cemented together gravel solidified by cement into a rock pudding-stone

conglomeration kon glom er ā shon, n Act of conglomerating state of being conglomerated collection accumulation what is conglomerated a mixed mass a mixture

conglutinate kon-glū tin-āt, v t pret & pp *conglutinated*, kon-glu tin āt-ed, ppr *conglutinating* kon-glu t n āt-ing [L *conglutino conglutinatum*, fr *con* and *glutino* *glutinum* glue GLUE] To glue together to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance to heal by uniting

conglutination kon-glū t nā shon n The act of conglutinating union coalescence

conglutinative kon glū tin āt-iv a Having the power of conglutinating or uniting by conglutination

congou, congo kong'gō kong'gō n A species of black tea from China.

congratulant kon-grat ū lant, a Congratulating expressing pleasure in another's good fortune

congratulate kon-grat'u lāt, v t pret & pp *congratulated*, kon-grat ū lāt-ed, ppr *congratulating* kon-grat'u lāt-ing [L *congratulor congratulatus*, fr *con*, and *gratulor* I congratulate, fr *gratus* grateful, pleasing GRACE] To wish joy to to express our sympathy to in good fortune or happiness to compliment upon an event deemed happy to felicitate also *refl* to have a lively sense of one's own good fortune to consider one's self lucky

congratulation kon-grat ū lā shon, n Act of congratulating, an expressed wish of sympathetic joy at the happiness or good fortune of another felicitation

congratulator kon-grat u lāt-er n One who offers congratulations.

congratulatory kon-grat u la-to-ri, a. Containing or expressing congratulation.

congregate kong'gre-gāt, t pret. & pp *congregated*, kong'gre gāt-ed ppr *congregating* kong'gre gāt ing [L *congrego congregatus*, f *con*, together and *grex gregis* a flock or herd L. GREGARIOUS] To assemble or collect together as a flock or herd to collect into an assemblage to gather or bring into one place ——v i. To come together in a body or assembly to assemble to meet in a crowd.

congregation kong-grē-gā shon, n. Act of congregating or assembling a collection an assemblage an assembly met for divine worship a company

congregational kong gre-gā shon-al, a. [*Congregation* and *-al*] Pertaining to a congregation, or to the Congregationalists.

Congregationalism, kong-gre gā shon-al izm, n [*Congregational* and *ism*.] The system of the Congregationalists.

Congregationalist kong gre-gā shon-al-ist, n. [See prec.] One who adheres to the system in which each separate congregation or church forms an independent body as regard its worship, discipline, and government an Independent.

congress, kong'gres, n [L. *congressus*, a meeting, fr *congredior congressum*, I come together—*con*, and *gradior* I go, fr *gradus*, a step, whence *grad degre* &c.] A meeting or coming together a concourse or assembly a meeting of sovereigns or ambassadors delegates, &c. for the settlement of affairs *between different nations* the legislature of the United States, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives.

congressional, kon-gre'shon-al, a Pertaining to a congress, or to the congress of the United States.

congreve kong'grēv n [From Sir W Congreve, 1772 1828.] A kind of lucifer match.—**Congreve rocket,** an iron rocket for use in war

congruence congruency kong'gru ens, kong'gru-en-si, n [L. *congruentia*, fr *congruere*, to suit, coincide, agree—prefix *con*, and obsol. *grus* supposed to be akin to *gravis*, heavy] Accordance, correspondence agreement fitness suitableness of one thing to another consistency

congruent, kong'gru-ent, a [CONGRUENCE] Suitable fit agreeing harmonious correspondent

congruity kon-gru'i-ti, n [Fr *congruité*, L *congruitas*, fr *congruus* CONGRUENCE.] State of being congruous accordance harmony agreeableness suitableness fitness pertinence consistency coherence

congruous kong'gru us, a [L *congruus* CONGRUENCE.] Accordant consistent suitable consistent rational coherent.

congruously kong'gru-us-li *ad* In a congruous manner suitably pertinently agreeably consistently

conic kon ik a [Fr *konikos* fr *konos* a cone CONE] Having the form of a cone conical pertaining to the conic sections —**Conic sections,** the figures formed by the outlines of the cut surfaces when a cone is cut by a plane namely the parabola, ellipse and hyperbola the branch of geometry dealing with these curves

conical kon ik-al, a [CONIC] Having the form of a cone cone-shaped

conically kon ik-al li, *ad* With a conical form in the form of a cone

conicity kō-nis' ti n [*Conic* and *ity*] The property of being conical.

conics, kon iks n That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections. See CONIC

conifer kon i fer n [CONIFEROUS] A coniferous tree or plant.

coniferous kon-if'e us, a [L. *conifer coniferus—cones*, a cone, and *fero* I bear or produce] Bearing cones or seed vessels of a conical figure as the pine, fir &c. belonging to the botanical order or family which includes the pines, firs, and their allies

coniform kōn form a In form of a cone conical.

conirostral kōn-i ros tral, a [From L. *conus* a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak] Having a thick conical beak, as crows and finches.

conjecturable kon-jek tur a-bl a That may be conjectured or guessed.

conjectural kon-jek tur-al, a [L. *conjectura*] Depending on conjecture done or said by guess.

conjecturally kon-jek tur-al li, *ad* In a conjectural way by conjecture without proof or evidence by guess.

conjecture kon jek'tur n. [Fr *conjecture* L. *conjectura* a conjecture, lit a throwing or putting of things together fr *conjicio conjectum*, I throw together—*con*, and *jacio* I throw as in *abject reject* &c. JET] An opinion formed on insufficient or presumptive evidence a guess supposition opinion without proof surmise —— v t. pret. & pp *conjectured*, kon-jek'turd ppr *conjecturing* kon jek'tur i ng To judge by guess to guess to surmise to suppose or imagine.——v i. To form conjectures.

conjoin kon join v t pret & pp *conjoined* kon joind' ppr *conjoining* kon join'ing [Prefix *con*, and *join*=Fr *conjoindre* fr L. *conjungere*] To join closely together to unite in close connection to associate or connect

conjoint kon joint a [Fr *conjoint* pp of *conjoindre* to conjoin. CONJOIN] United connected associated.

conjointly kon-joint'li, *ad* In a conjoint manner jointly unitedly in union together

conjugal kon ju-gal, a [L. *conjugalis*—*con*, together and *jugum* a yoke, fr *jug* root of *jungo* I join, seen also in E. *yoke*] Pertaining to the marriage bond or union by marriage belonging to marriage matrimonial connubial

conjugality k n jo-gal'i-ti, n Conjugal state of condition.

conjugally kon ju gal li, *ad* In a conjugal manner, matrimonially connubially

conjugate kon ju-gāt, v t pret. & pp *conjugated*, kon'ju-gāt-ed ppr *conjugating* kon ju-gāt ing [L. *conjugo conjugatus* I couple or yoke together—prefix *con*, and *jugum*, a yoke, a bond. CONJUGAL.] To join together to inflect (a verb) through its several forms.—— a. Joined in pairs, as leaves coupled joined in a reciprocal relation, kindred in origin and meaning.—— n. What is conjugate a word of kindred meaning and origin with another

conjugation kon ju gā shon n [L. *conjugatio*] The act of conjugating the inflection of verbs a class of verbs conjugated in the same way

conjugational kon-ju gā shon-al, a. Of or belonging to conjugation.

conjunct, kon jungkt' a [L. *conjunctus* pp of *conjungo conjunctum—con* and *jungo* I join CONJOIN] Conjoined united concurrent

conjunction kon jungk shon, n [L. *conjunctio*, fr *conjungo conjunctus* CONJUNCT] Act of joining together state of being joined or united union connection association a word used to join sentences, parts of sentences and words.

conjunctional kon jungk'shon-al, a Belonging or relating to conjunct on or a conjunct on ——**conjunctionally** kon-jungk'shon-al-li, *ad* In a conjunctional manner

conjunctive kon-jungk'tiv a. [L. *conjunctivus* CONJUNCT] Uniting connective connecting together serving to unite —**Conjunctive mood,** the mood which follows a conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency the subjunctive

conjunctively kon jungk'tiv li, *adv* In a conjunctive manner in conjunction.

conjunctly kon-jungkt'li, *adv* In a conjunct manner in union jointly together

conjuncture kon jungk'tur n [Fr *conjoncture*—L. *con*, and *junctura*, a joining fr *jungo, junctus*, I join CONJUNCT] A combination of important events, affairs, circumstances a critical time a crisis.

conjuration, kon-jū rā ti n, n. The act of conjuring or imploring with solemnity adjuration, an incantation a spell.

conjure kon jur' v t pret & pp *conjured*, kun jurd pp *conjuring* kun-jur ing [The same word as above, but now different in accent and meaning] To summon by invocations and enchantments to effect by magic or enchantment to bring about by practising the arts of a conjurer to cause to appear as if by magic.—— v i. To practise the arts of a conjurer

conjurer conjuror kun'jer-ėr n An enchanter one who practises legerdemain a juggler

conjury kun je n The act or art of a conjurer magic legerdemain.

connascent, kon-nas'ent, a. [L. prefix *co* together and *nasci*, to be born See nat.] Born or growing together

connate kon nāt, a. [L. prefix *con* together and *natus*, born, fr *nasci*, to be born. NATAL.] Born with another being of the same birth in body united in origin growing from the same base or growing together at the base.



Connate Leaves.

connatural kon-na tūr al, a. [Prefix *con* and *natural*.] Of the same nature with another connected by nature innate congenital.

connature kon nā tur n [Prefix *con* and *nature*] Likeness in nature identity or similarity of character

connect, kon-nekt' v t pret. & pp *connected* kon-nekt'ed ppr *connecting* kon-nekt'i ng [L. *connecto—con*, and *necto nexum*, I bind, tie, or fasten seen also in *annex*] To knit, fasten, tie, or link together to conjoin to unite to combine

to join, to associate —v i To join, unite, or cohere together, to have a close relation

connectedly, kon-nekt'ed-li, *adv* In a connected manner

connection, connexion, kon nek'shon, *n* [L *connexio, connexionis*, fr *connecto, connexum*, to connect CONNECT] Act of connecting state of being connected, that which connects, union, junction, association, affinity union by something physical or by relation of any kind, relationship by blood or marriage, but especially by marriage, a person connected by this relationship, circle of persons with whom any one is connected or brought into contact.—In this connection in connection with what is now under consideration

connective, kon nek'tiv, *a* Having the power of connecting tending to connect —*n* A word that connects other words and sentences, a conjunction, something which connects.

connector kon nek'ter, *n* One who or that which connects

connexion, kon-nek'shon, *n* See CONNECTION

conning, kon'ing, *n* The act of one who cons —Conning tower, a house for a pilot on board a large vessel

connivance, connivence, kon nīv'ans, kon nīv'ens, *n* [Fr *connivence*, L L *conniventia* CONNIVE] Act of winking or conniving at, voluntary blindness to an act, pretended ignorance

connive kon-nīv', v i pret & pp *connived*, kon-nīvd' ppr *conniving*, kon-nīv'ing [L *connīveo—con*, and *nīveo*, I wink] To close the eyes, to wink, to forbear to see, to overlook a fault or evil, and permit it to be done out of sympathy with the doer followed by *at*

connivence. See CONNIVANCE.

conniver, kon-nīv'er, *n* One who connives.

connoisseur, kon'i-sūr, kon ā-ser, *n* [O Fr *connoisseur*, Mod Fr *connaisseur*, fr *connoître, connaître*, L *cognoscere*, to know COGNIZANCE.] A critical judge of any art or matter of taste, particularly of painting and sculpture —**connoisseurship**, kon'i-sūr-ship, *n* The skill of a connoisseur

connotation, kon-ō-tā'shon, *n*. [CONNOTE] That which constitutes the meaning of a word, what is expressed in addition to the primary signification

connotative, kon-nō'tā-tiv, *a*. Connoting, pertaining to connotation

connote, kon nōt', v t pret & pp *connoted*, kon-nōt'ed ppr *connoting* kon-nōt'ing [L *con* together, and *noto, notatum*, I mark. NOTE] To include in the meaning, to signify along with a primary meaning, to imply

connubial, kon nū'bi al, *a* [L *connubialis*, fr *connubium* marriage—prefix *con*, and *nubo*, I marry NUPTIAL.] Pertaining to marriage nuptial conjugal matrimonial

connubiality, kon nū'bi-al"i-ti, *n* The state of being connubial, anything pertaining to the state of husband and wife

connubially, kon nū'bi al li *adv* In a connubial manner as man and wife

conoid, kōn'oid, *n* [Gr *kōnoeidēs*, fr *kōnos*, a cone, and *eidos* form] A body or figure resembling a cone, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis

conoid conoidal, kōn'oid, kō-noid'al, *a* Resembling a cone pertaining to a conoid.

conquer, kong'ker, v t pret. & pp *conquered*, kong'kerd, ppr *conquering*, kong'ker-ing [O Fr *conquerre, conquerrer*, Mod. Fr *conquerir*, fr L *conquærere, conquirere* to seek for procure—*con*, and *quæro*, I seek (whence *quest* and *query*)] To gain, acquire or take by force, to reduce by physical force till resistance is no longer made, to vanquish, to subdue, to overcome, to surmount.—v i. To overcome, to gain the victory

conquerable, kong'ker-a-bl *a* That may be conquered, overcome, or subdued

conquering kong'ker ing, *p a* Victorious, giving victory

conqueror, kong'ker-er, *n* One who conquers, a victor, one who proves superior in a game or other trial of personal prowess

conquest, kong'kwest, *n* [O Fr *conqueste*, now *conquête*, a conquering, O Fr *conquest*, now *conquêt*, what is conquered or obtained, both fr L *conquisitus*, pp of *conquiro* CONQUEP] Act of conquering that which is conquered, possession gained by force, a gaining or regaining by effort or struggle, victory, subjugation subjection

consanguineous, kon san gwin'ē us, *a* [L *consanguineus*—prefix *con*, together, and *sanguis, sanguinis* blood SANGUINE] Of the same blood, related by birth, descended from the same parent or ancestor

consanguinity, kon-san-gwin'i-ti, *n* [Fr *consanguinité*, L *consanguinitas* See above] Relationship by blood, relationship by descent from a common ancestor, kindred, relationship

conscience, kon'shens, *n* [Fr *conscience*, fr L *conscientia*, consciousness, conscience fr *conscio*, I know, I am privy or conscious —*con*, with, and *scio*, I know SCIENCE.] Internal knowledge or judgment of right and wrong, the moral sense, or sense of right and wrong the faculty within us by which our actions are tried and judged, morality —A bad or evil conscience, a reproving or condemning conscience —A good conscience, an approving conscience —In all conscience, to be reasonable, to keep within the bounds of moderation a form of asseveration —To have the conscience, to have the boldness or effrontery — Conscience clause, a clause or article in an act or law which specially relieves persons having conscientious scruples about doing something

conscientious kon-shi-en'shus *a* [Fr *consciencieux*, L L *conscientiosus*] Governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, regulated by conscience, scrupulous, just, exact.

conscientiously, kon-shi-en'shus-li, *adv* In a conscientious manner, with a strict regard to right and wrong

conscientiousness, kon-shi-en'shus nes, *n* Quality of being conscientious

conscionable, kon'shon-a-bl, *a* [For *conscience-able*] Governed by conscience, according to conscience, reasonable just

conscious, kon'shus, *a* [L *conscius* knowing in one's self, conscious, fr prefix *con*, and *scio*, I know SCIENCE] Knowing in one's own mind, having direct knowledge having such a knowledge as is conveyed by immediate sensation or perception having one's mental faculties active, aware sensible concerned with one's own personality, self-conscious, known to one's self (*conscious* guilt)

consciously, kon'shus-li, *adv* In a conscious manner

consciousness, kon'shus-nes, *n* State of being conscious, knowledge or perception of what passes in one's own mind direct or immediate knowledge, internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence

conscript, kon'skript, *a* [L *conscriptus* pp of *conscribo conscriptum—con* and *scribo*, I write SCRIBE] Registered, enrolled.—*n* [=Fr *conscrit*] One compulsorily enrolled to serve in the military or naval service

conscription, kon-skrip'shon, *n* [L *conscriptio* CONSCRIPT] A compulsory enrolment of individuals for military or naval service —**conscriptional**, kon-skrip'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to a conscription

consecrate kon'sē krāt, v t pret & pp *consecrated* kon'sē krāt-ed, ppr *consecrating* kon'sē-krāt-ing [L *consecro consecratus—con*, and *sacro*, I make sacred. I dedicate fr *sacer*, sacred. SACRED] To make or declare to be sacred, to appropriate to sacred uses, to set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service of God, to give sacramental character to, to ordain to the episcopal office to render venerable to hallow or sanctify —a Sacred, consecrated, devoted, dedicated.

consecration, kon-sē krā'shon, *n* Act of consecrating, the setting apart of a church or graveyard ordination of a bishop, dedication, appropriation.

consecrator, kon'sē krāt-er, *n* One who consecrates

consecution, kon sē-kū'shon, *n* [L *consecutio, -onis—con*, and *sequor, secutus*, I follow SEQUENCE] A following or sequence, train of consequences or deductions succession, sequence

consecutive, kon-sek'ū-tiv, *a* [Fr *consécutif* CONSECUTION] Succeeding one another in a regular order, successive, without interruption, following logically, continuous

consecutively, kon-sek'ū tiv-li, *adv* In a consecutive manner continuously

consensual, kon-sen'shū-al *a* [CONSENSUS] Formed or existing by mere consent, excited or caused by sensation or sympathy and not by conscious volition

consensus, kon-sen'sus, *n* [L *consensus*, agreement, accord, sympathy CONSENT] Unanimity agreement, concord.

consent, kon-sent', v i pret & pp *consented*, kon-sent'ed, ppr *consenting*, kon-sent'ing [Fr *consentir* (Sp and Pg *consentir*, It *consentire*), fr L *consentire*, to agree—*con*, with, and *sentio, sensum*, I feel, perceive, think, akin *sense, sentiment*, &c] To be of the same mind, to agree or accord, to yield, to accede, to acquiesce to assent, to comply —*n*. [Fr *consente*, fr the verb] An agreement or yielding to what is proposed, assent, acquiescence, concurrence, compliance *law*, intelligent and responsible concurrence

consentaneous, kon-sen-tā'nē-us, *a* [L *consentaneus* CONSENT] Accordant concurrent, simultaneously —**consentaneously**, kon-sen-tā'nē-us-li, *adv* Concurrently, simultaneously

consentience, kon-sen'shi-ens, *n* The state of being consentient.

consentient, kon-sen'shi-ent, *a* [L *consentiens, -entis* CONSENT] Consenting, agreeing, accordant, unanimous.

consequence, kon'sē kwens, *n* [L *consequentia* CONSEQUENT] That which follows as a result an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause a result or issue, inference deduction logical result, influence weight, moment, avail importance, distinction —In consequence of, as the effect of, by reason of, through

consequent, kon'sē-kwent, *a* [L *consequens, consequentis*, ppr of *consequor*, I follow on or attend. CONSECUTION] Following, as the natural effect following by necessary inference or rational deduction —*n*. That which follows a cause, effect, result, inference

consequential kon sē-kwen'shal, *a* Following as the effect or consequence, produced by the connection of effects with causes, assuming the air of a person of consequence, self-important, pompous

consequentially kon-sē kwen'shal li, *adv* In a consequential manner by consequence, not immediately, eventually, with assumed importance, pompously

consequentialness, kon sē kwen'shal nes *n* The quality of being consequential

consequently, kon'sē kwent li, *adv* By consequence, in consequence of something, accordingly therefore

conservable, kon ser'va bl *a*. That may be conserved.

conservancy, kon ser'van si, *n* [Conserve and *-ancy*] Conservation, preservation, official supervision or caretaking

conservation, kon ser vā'shon, *n* [L *conservatio*] Act of conserving preserving guarding, or protecting preservation, the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state —Conservation of energy, the principle that energy or force is indestructible the sum of all the energy in the universe being constant

conservatism kon-ser'va-tizm, *n*. The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives

conservative kon ser'va-tiv, *a* [Fr *conservatif*, L L *conservativus* CONSERVE] Pre-

servative having power to preserve in a safe o ent re state or from loss, waste, or injury adhering to exist ng institutions oppose l to radical or democrati changes in the civil or ecclesiast cal institut ons of a country —n. One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury or radical chan,e one opposed to political changes of a radical, democratic, or extreme k nd in the state or gov rnment a Tory written with a cap ital in polit cal sense.

conservatoire kon-sär va-twär' n [Fr f It. *conservatorio* CONSERVATORY] A publ c establishment for prom ating the study of music

conservator kon'ser vāt-er n [L CON SERVE] A conserve or preserver one appointed to conserve or watch over anything a custodi n a guardian.

conservatory kon-ser'va-to-ri, n [F con *servatoi* fr L.L. *conservatorium* f L *conservator* CONSERVE] A kin l of greenhouse a greenhouse into which tender plants are put when in bloom

conserve kon-serv' v t pret. & pp *con served* kon-servd ppr *conserv ng* k n serv' ng [Fr *conserver* fr L. *conserva* to keep or preserve—*con* and *serva e*, to keep SERVE] To keep in a safe or sound state to preser e to defend, to candy or pickle for preservat on.——n. kon'serv [Fr *conserve* f *conserver*] That wh ch is conserved or preserved, particula ly fruits, by means of igar &c a preserve—**conserver** kon serv'e n One who conserves

consider ko -sid er v t pret. & pp *con sid ed* kon-sid erd ppr *considering* kon sid er ing [Fr *considerer* fr L. *considera* to v ew attentively consi der originally (like *contemplor* wh nce *cont mplate*) a augural term—*con*, together and *sid ra, sidera*, a constellation SIDEREAL] To fix the mind on in careful e am ation to reflect or meditate on carefully to weigh to ponder to revol e in the m nd to medi tat on to have respect or regard to to respect or regard to take into view or account to j idge to be to reckon (*to consider a man wise*) ——v i. To think serio usly maturely or carefully to deliber te to reflect to ponder

considerable kon-sid r-a-bl a [Fr *con sidérable* L.L. *co nsiderabilis*] Worthy of cons leration or regard deserv ng of no tice of some distinction important valuable worthy of cons d rat on on account of amount or size moderately large more than a little

considerably kon-s d er a-bli, *ad* In a consderabl degree in a degree not trifl ng or unimportant.

c nsiderate kon-si l er āt, a. [L. *con sideratus*, considered, cautious, consi lerate fr *c nsidro* C NSIDER] G ven to consideration mindful of others careful thoughtful pru l nt deliberate

consi lerately kon-sid er āt-li, *adv* In a consi lerate manner

considerateness, kon-sid er āt-nes, n. The tat or quality of bei ng cons derate.

consideration kon sid'er ā shon, n [L. *consideratio* fr CON SIDER.] Act of con si lering mental view regard notice sympathetic regard serious del beration medi tat on importance a moderate degree of importance moti e of action ground of con l uct an equi alent compensation or rem ineration.—In consid ration of, in iew of tak ng into account in respect or regard of in return for

consi lering k n-si der-ing, *prep* [A ppr used as a prep like *accord ng* not *withst d ng* &c.] Taking into account or consideration making allowance for

consign k n-sin v t pret & pp *consigned* kon- n l ppr *consign ng* k n-sin ing. [Fr *consigner* L. *consignare*—prefix *con*, and *signare* to mark, f *signum*, a sign, seal, or mark SIGN] To deli er over to another by a formal agreement to transf r to give i trust to commit as a charge or trust t intrust to gi grant, or deli er to commit to deposit.

consignation kon-sig nā shon, n The act f con igning c nsignment.

consignee kon-si-n n [*Consign* and *-e*] The person to whom goods or other thi gs are consigned for sale or superintendence.

consigner consignor kon-si ner kon si nor n The person who consigns.

consignment, kon-sin ment, n Act of consigning the thing consigned th act of sending off goods to an ager t for sale

consilience kon-sil i-ens, n [L. *con*, together and *salire* to leap SALIENT] Coincidence concurrence

consist kon-sist v i pret. & pp *consist i* kon-sist ed ppr *consist ng* kon-sist g [L *consisto—con*, and *sisto* I cause to sta d, fr *sto* I stand. STATE] To be n a fix d or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union to be comprised or contained with *in* to be composed o made up with *of* to coexist to be compat ble to agree to be consistent or harmonious with *with*.

consistence con sistency kon si tens, kon-sis'ten-si n [Fr *consist ance* CON SIST] An in l finite degree of dens ty o viscos ty some firmness, coh rence sol idity agreement or harmony of parts agreement o harmo y with on self with itself, congruity harmony accorda cy

consistent kon-sis tent a [L. *consistens -entis*, ppr of *consisto* CONSIST] Hav g certain substance or firmness not flu l not contradictory compatible congruous n accordance with previous acts or professions consonant conformable

consistently kon sis tent-li, *adv* In a consister t ma ner in agreement with other acts or profess ons

consistorial kon-sis-to ri al, a Pertain ing or relating to a cons story

consistory kon sis-to-ri or kon sis to-ri n [L. *consistorium* lit a place fo stan ling tog ther a place of assembly a council. CONSIST] A spiritual or eccles ast cal court the court of a diocesan bishop an assembly of prelates the college of cardinals at Rome a solemn assembly a council of ministers an l eld rs.

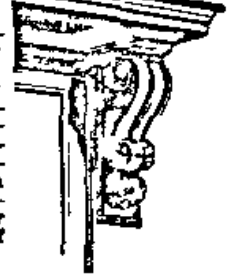
consociate kon-sō shi āt, v t pret & pp *consociat d* kon-sō shi āt-ed ppr *consoci t ing* kon-sō shi āt-ing [L. *consocio consociatus—con* and *socius* a companion, SOCIAL] To unite or join tog the , to associate together to cement or hold in close union. ——v i. To associate to join in f llowship

consociation kon-sō si ā shon n. Act of consociating association f llowship all ance union of churches or relig us bod es

consolable kon-sol a-bl, a That may be consoled or comforted.

consolation kon-so-lā shon, n [L. *consolatio* fr *consolor, consolatus* I console. CONSOLE] A consoling or soothing solace alleviation of misery or distress of mind s mething that helps to mitigate grief, annoy ance, r disapp intment whath lps to cheer what g es c mf rt in distress or depression.

consolatory kon-sol a-to-ri, a [L. *consolatori*] T nding to give solace conso Lt n comfort r freshing to the mind assuaging grief an n wan e, or disappointment


Consol supporting Cornice

console kon-sōl t pret & pp *consoled* kon-sō l ppr *c nsol ng*. [Fr *consoler* L. *consolari, consolare* to consol —*con* and *solor* I comfort, I solace SOLACE] To cheer in distress or depression to comf rt or soothe when in grief or trouble to soothe to solace.

console kon sōl, n [Fr *console*, fr L. *consolida* to consol idate] A bracket, often in the form of the letter S, employed to support a cornice, &c.

consoler kon-sol er n One who or that which consoles

console table kon sol tā bl, n A table whose leaf or slab is supported by a bracket or console at either end.

consolidant, kon-s l id ant, a Tending to consolidate or make firm.——n. A medicin to unite the parts of wounded flesh.

consolidate kon-sol'id āt, v t pret. & pp *consolidated* kon-sol id-at-ed ppr *consolidating* kon-sol d āt-ing [L. *consolido consolidatus—con*, and *solidus* sol l. SOLID] To make solid or firm to press togeth r th parts of so as to form a compact mass to m ke dense and firm to un te into one, to compact to combine to establish on a firm basis.—**Consolidated Fund**, a Briti h fund form ed by the union of several separate funds, and now rece vi g the product of various taxes while liable for the interest of the national debt and other charges ——v i. To grow firm and hard, to unite and become s l l.

consolidation kon-sol i-dā shon, n A st of consol lating state of being cor solidated solidifica on.

consolidator kon-sol i-dāt-er n One who or that wh ch consolidates

consols kon solz, n *pl* [Contr for *consolidat d annu ties.*] A portion of the public debt of Great Britain.

consonance kon so-nans n [Fr *conso nance* fr L *consona tia*. CONSONANT] The state of being consonant concord har mony agreement c nsisten y

cons nant k n so-nant, a [L. *consonans co sonantis*, ppr of *consonare* to sound together—*con* and *sona e*, to sound SOUND] In agreement or harmony accordant harmoni us consistent con gruous agreeing with *with* (sometimes *to*) ——n. A lette alw ys sounded along with a vowel.

consonantal kon-so-nant al a Relating to or partaking of the nature of a consonant.

consort, kon'sort, n. [L. *consors, consortis*, sharing a partner a c ll ague—*con*, and *sors sortis* lot. SORT] A companion a partner an intimate associate a wife or husband a spouse s l ip keeping company with anoth r—Qu e consort, th wife of a k ng, as distinguish l from a *queen regnant*, who rules alone and a *queen dowager* the wi low of a king ——v i. kon-sort pret & pp *consort d*, kon-sort ed ppr *consort ng* kon-sort ing To unite in company to keep company , to associate, to accord or har monize foll wed by *with*

consortship kon sort-ship n The state or position of being a consort.

conspectus, kon-spek'tus, n [L. *conspectus*, a view a survey fr *conspicio* I view CONSPICUOUS] A comprehensive view of a subject an abstract or ketch.

conspicuous, kon sp k'ū us, a [L. *con spicuus* fr *conspicio—con* and *spec o*, I see. SPECIES] Standing clearly in view obvious or prominent to the eye easy to be seen ma ifest clearly perceived or understood, striking eminent distinguished, ill ustrious prominent celebrated.—Conspicuous by absence h ailing to surprise or comment by not being present as would have been expected.

conspicuously kon-spik ū us-li, adv In a conspicuous manner in a manne to be clearly seen prominently eminently remarkably

conspicuousness, kon-spik'ū us-nes, n. State of being conspi uous.

conspiracy kon-spi'ra-si n [L. *conspiratio -onis*, f *conspiro conspiratum*. CONSPIRE.] A secret combination of men for an evil purpose the act of those who conspire a plot a treasonable or sed tious combi nation a general tendency of two or more agents or causes to one e nt.

conspirator kon-spi ra-tèr n [L.L. *conspirdtor* F *conspi ateur*] One who conspires one who engages in a plot or conspiracy

conspiratress, kon spi ra-tres, n. A female conspirator

conspire, kon-spīr', *v i* pret & pp *conspired* kon-spīrd', ppr *conspiring*, kon-spīr'-ing [Fr *conspirer*, L *conspirare*, lit to breathe together, to agree, to combine, to plot—*con*, and *spiro*, I breathe, I blow SPIRIT] To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a crime, to plot, to confederate, to combine for some evil purpose, to hatch treason, sedition, or rebellion, to concur, conduce, or tend to one end —— *v t* To plot, to plan, to devise, to contrive, to concur to produce

conspirer, kon spī'rer, *n* One who conspires

constable kun'sta-bl or kon', *n* [O Fr *conestable* (Mod Fr *connetable*), fr L *comes stabuli*, count of the stable, as in the case of *marshal*, an officer of the stables came latterly to have a very high rank] An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies, the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or to a great baron, now usually a peace officer, a policeman

constableship, kun'sta-bl-ship or kon', *n* The office of a constable

constabulary, kon stab'ū-la-ri *a* Pertaining to constables, consisting of constables —— *n* The body of constables in a city, district, or county

constancy, kon'stan-si, *n* [L *constantia* CONSTANT] The state or quality of being constant, uniformity, fixity, immutability, unalterable continuance, fixedness, steadiness, steadfastness, persevering resolution, faithfulness, fidelity, lasting affection

constant, kon'stant, *a* [L *constans, constantis*, ppr of *constare*, to stand together, to stand firm—*con*, and *stare* to stand STATE] Standing firm, steadfast, unvaried, unchanging, unalterable immutable, invariable perpetual, incessant continual, assiduous resolute, unshaken determined, firm in affection or duty, faithful, loyal —— *n* That which remains unchanged or invariable, a quantity which remains the same throughout a problem

constantly, kon'stant-li, *adv* In a constant manner firmly, steadily, invariably continually, incessantly always

constellate kon'stel-lāt, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *constellated*, kon'stel-āt-ed ppr *constellating* kon'stel āt-ing To unite into a constellation or brilliant cluster

constellation, kon stel lā'shon, *n* [L L *constellatio* a group of stars—*con*, together, and L *stella*, a star STAR] A group of fixed stars to which a definite name is given, an assemblage of splendours or excellences.

consternate, kon'ster-nāt, *v t* pret & pp *consternated* kon'ster-nāt-ed, ppr *consternating*, kon'ster nāt-ing. [L *consterno consternatum* to strike with dismay—*con* and *sterno* I throw down STRATUM] To fill with consternation amazement or dismay

consternation, kon-ster nā'shon, *n* [L *consternatio* CONSTERNATE] A state of dismay or agitation of mind that incapacitates a person for consultation and action, horror, terror, dismay, amazement, astonishment

constipate kon'sti pāt, *v t* pret & pp *constipated* kon'sti pāt-ed, ppr *constipating* kon'sti-pāt-ing [L *constipare constipatum* to crowd together—*con*, together, and *stipare*, to crowd to cram *Costive is of same origin*] To stop and prevent the faeces from passing, to make costive or affect with constipation

constipation, kon sti pā'shon *n* [See prec.] A state of the bowels in which the irregular evacuations are very hard and expelled with difficulty, costiveness

constituency, kon stit'ū-en si, *n* [*Constituent* and *-cy*] The body of constituents who appoint or elect persons to any office or employment

constituent kon-stit'ū-ent, *a* [L *constituens, -entis* ppr of *constituo*, to constitute—*con* and *statuo* I set STATUE STATUTE.] Forming or existing as an essential component or ingredient, composing or making as an essential part, component, having the power of constituting, electing, or appointing —— *n* One who constitutes, appoints, or elects another, one who elects or assists in electing another as his representative, an essential or elementary part, a component, an element or ingredient

constitute, kon'sti-tūt, *v t* pret & pp *constituted*, kon'sti-tūt-ed ppr *constituting*, kon'sti-tūt-ing [L *constituo, constitūtum* —*con*, and *statuo*, I set CONSTITUENT] To set up, fix, settle, establish, or confirm, to ordain, to give being or formal existence to, *to form or compose*, *to make up*, to form or compose the essentials of, to appoint, depute, or elect, to make and empower

constituter, kon'sti tūt-er, *n* One who constitutes or appoints

constitution, kon-sti-tū'shon, *n* [Fr *constitution*, L *constitutio*] Act of constituting, the particular frame or physical character of the human body, the frame or temper of mind, affections, or passions, the established form of government in a state, a system of fundamental laws, rules, principles and ordinances for the government of a state, nation, community, or society, a particular law, ordinance or regulation.

constitutional, kon-sti-tū'shon al, *a* Pertaining to a constitution bred or adherent in the human constitution, consistent with or authorized by the civil or political constitution, based on a settled constitution ——*n*. A walk taken for health and exercise

constitutionalism, kon sti tū'shon al izm, *n* The theory or principle of constitutional rule or authority constitutional principles, adherence to a constitution

constitutionalist, constitutionist, kon sti tū'shon al ist, kon sti-tū'shon ist *n* An adherent to the constitution of government, an upholder of the constitution of his country

constitutionality, kon-sti-tū'shon-al"i-ti, *n* The state of being constitutional.

constitutionally, kon-sti tū'shon al li, *adv* In a constitutional manner in consistency with a national constitution in accordance with the constitution of mind or body, naturally

constitutive, kon'sti tūt-iv, *a* That constitutes, *going to form* or make up, constituent or component, having power to enact, establish, or create, instituting

constitutively, kon'sti tūt-iv-li, *adv* In a constitutive manner

constrain, kon strān', *v t* pret & pp *constrained*, kon-strānd', ppr *constraining*, kon strān'ing [O Fr *constraindre, constreindre*, Fr *contraindre*, fr L *constringere* to bind together—*con*, and *stringere*, to strain STRAIN] To urge by force compulsion, or necessity, to compel, to oblige, to necessitate, to impel, to press, to restrain, check repress confine, bind

constrainable, kon strān'a-bl, *a* That may be constrained liable to constraint or restraint

constrained kon strānd' *a* With a certain constraint or want of freedom, with a feeling of something checking, forced, not natural.

constrainedly, kon strān'ed li *adv* In a constrained manner, with constraint, by compulsion

constrainer, kon strān'er, *n* One who constrains

constraint kon strānt', *n* [O Fr *constreinte* fr *constreindre* CONSTRAIN] A constraining, compulsion, *force necessity*, a state in which the feelings are checked or kept in or natural impulses hindered, reserve embarrassment, confinement, restraint

constrict, kon strikt' *v t* pret & pp *constricted* kon-strikt'ed ppr *constricting* kon strikt'ing [L *constringo constrictus* CONSTRAIN] To draw together, to contract or enclose to shrink, to make narrow said of canals, &c, of the body

constriction, kon strik'shon, *n* [L *constrictio*] Act of constricting, or state of being constricted, a drawing together or contraction, as by some spasm

constrictive, kon-strik'tiv, *a* Tending to contract or compress

constrictor, kon strik'ter, *n* [L *constrictor*, fr *constringo* CONSTRAIN] That which constricts, draws together, or contracts, a *muscle* that closes an orifice, a large serpent which crushes its prey in its folds

constringe, kon-strinj', *v t* pret & pp *constringed*, kon-strinjd' ppr *constringing*, kon strinj'ing [CONSTRAIN] To strain into a narrow compass, to constrict

constringent, kon-strin'jent, *a* Having the quality of constringing or causing constriction

construct, kon strukt', *v t* pret & pp *constructed*, kon strukt'ed, ppr *constructing*, kon strukt'ing [L *construo, constructum*, to construct, heap together, build—*con*, and *struo*, I pile up I build. STRUCTURE] To put together the parts of in their proper place and order, to build, to erect, to rear, to devise and compose, to make, to form, to draw geometrically

constructer, kon struk'ter, *n* One who constructs or frames

construction, kon-struk'shon, *n* [L *constructio* CONSTRUCT] Act of constructing, mode of constructing or building, structure or thing constructed, conformation, arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, syntactical arrangement, sense, meaning, interpretation, explanation *the manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry*

constructional, kon-struk'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to construction, deduced from construction or interpretation

constructive, kon-struk'tiv, *a* [*Construct* and *-ive*] Relating to construction, having ability to construct created or deduced by construction or mode of interpretation, not *directly expressed but inferred*

constructively, kon-struk'tiv-li, *adv* In a constructive manner, by way of construction or interpretation, by fair inference

constructiveness, kon struk'tiv-nes, *n* State of being constructive

constructor, kon-struk'ter, *n* One who constructs or frames, an overseer of building

construe, kon'stro or kon strō', *v t* pret & pp *construed*, kon'strōd or kon strōd', ppr *construing*, kon'strō-ing or kon stro'ing [L *construo*, to construct, to construct sentences CONSTRUCT] To arrange words so as to discover the sense of a sentence, to analyse grammatically as applied to a foreign language, to translate, to interpret, to explain.

consubsist, kon sub-sist', *v i* pret & pp *consubsisted*, kon-sub-sist'ed, ppr *consubsisting*, kon sub-sist'ing [Prefix *con*, and *subsist*] To subsist together

consubstantial kon-sub-stan'shal, *a* [L *consubstantialis—con*, and *substantia*, substance] Having the same substance or essence, co-essential, of the same kind or nature

consubstantiality kon-sub-stan'shal"i-ti, *n* Quality of being consubstantial, participation of the same nature

consubstantially, kon sub-stan'shal li, *adv* In a consubstantial manner

consubstantiate, kon sub-stan'shi āt *v t* pret & pp *consubstantiated*, kon-sub-stan'shi-āt-ed, ppr *consubstantiating* kon-sub-stan'shi-āt-ing [L *con*, and *substantia*, substance] To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united

consubstantiation, kon sub-stan'shi-a"shon, *n* The doctrine of the union or presence of the body and blood of Christ in the sacramental elements imparation

consuetude, kon'swē tūd *n* [L *consuetudo* custom CUSTOM] Custom, usage

consuetudinary, kon-swē-tū'di na ri *a* [L *consuetudinarius*] According to consuetude, customary, derived by immemorial custom from remote and guilty —— *n* A monastic ritual of customary devotions

consul kon sul, *n* [L *consul*, a consul

one of he wo chief magistrates n ancien Rome, pe haps akin n origin to *consult counsel*] One of the two h f magistrates of the ancien Rome republ the t tle g en to he three supreme magis rates of the Fren h republic a ter the disso n of the Directory in 1 9 a person commissioned by a g ernin n o country to resi le in a foreign country and protect he interests, especially the commercial interests, of his own country

consular kon -l-e a. [L. *consula* is. See prec Pertain ng to a consul

con ulate, kon sul-át, n [L. *consulatus*] The office or jurisd tion of a consu he residence of a consul consula g v rn ent

con ulship k n sul-e p n Th ffice of a consul, or the term of his office

consult, kon-sul v i pret. & pp *consulted*, kon sult ed p *consu ing* k n-sul ng [L. *consul* , freq nta f *consulo consultum*, I tak counsel akin to *counse*] To seek the o nion or *advice* f another to d berate in common y con fer to consi le wi h de bera on f llowed by *with* —— v t T ask advice or counsel of to ref to f nf rma ion to rega l, or ha e reg rd o n judging or acting to *consult* na saf y

consultation k n-sul tā sh n, n [L. *consultatio*] Act of consul ng mutual delibera n a meeting f deli era on he meeting of medica men to consult about he case o a sick person

consultative kon-sul at-i a. Ha ing the pri ilege of consulting o delibe ing deliberati often opposed to *executive*.

consulter kon-sult n One who consults.

co sulting, kon sul ing a In the practice of giving advice making he giving of ad ice s business itself consulta ons.

consultive k n sul a Determined *by consulta ion deliberate*

consumable, kon-sūm a-bl, *d* That may be consumed, destroyed roasted, or dissipated.

consume kon-sūm v pret. & pp. *consumed*, kon sūmd ppr *consum ng* kon-sūm ing. [L. *consumo* I take wholly or comp ete y—*con*, intens and *sumo* I take, seen also in *assume, presume* re ume, &c. Assume. To destroy by causing disappearance of componen parts to reduce o noth ng to waste to burn up to spend to swall w up to squand o exhaust to dis pate *to waste away slow y to bring to ruin.*—— v i. To waste away slow y to be exhausted.

consumedly kon-sum e li, *ad* [The ve b *consum* was form rly used interjec on lly like *o fraud* o *h ng* h nce his wr rd.] Grea y hugely deucedly [Co loq]

consum er kon-s m n One who o tha which consumes, spends, wastes, o destroys one who uses as dist nguished from on who produces commodi ies

con u ing, kon-sum ng, p a. That destroy burning up, wasting

con u mit ate kon sūm-á v pret. & pp *consu m d* kon sūm mā ed ppr *consummat ng* k n sum mā ting [L. *consummo consummatus*, to mak up complete fi ish—*con* and *summa*, sum. §] To fi ish to compl te to perfect to bring or carry to the h ma pos or d gree —— a. kon-s m it or kon ompl perfect carried to he utmost ten or d gree thorough.

con ummately kon-sum at-li, *a e* In a consummate manner completely perfectly

consum mation kon-sum-á shon n. [L. *consummatio*] Act of consummat ng completion end, termination perfec ion of any w k, process, or s heme.

con ummati e kon sum-á or kon-sūm at- a. Pertaining to consummation consummating final.

consumpti kon sumpt' n. Consumption a thing consumed.

con umption kon-sum shon, n [L. *consumptio consumo, consumptus*, Co SUME.] Act of consuming the using up of materia as food or otherwise a gradual wasting away of the body parti ula y brough a diseased sta e of the lungs, he use o x penditure of the products of industry or of all th ngs ha ng an exchangea le va ue quanti y *consumed*.

c su tive k n sum a Pertaining to co sump ion affected with o ncined to consump on or pulmoni disease —— n. A pers n affected w h consum ion.

con un ptively k n sum tiv li, *ad* In a con ump ve m nne.

contabescence kon a-bes ns, n (From L. con mt us. and tabes a wast g A roj by consum n a shri ki u condi n of the a h rs certain pla ts.

contabescent k n ta-bes ent, *a* sm. *away a ljbied*

contact k n'takt, n. [L. *con ac us, p con ngo con ac m* I touch *con.* and *g tactum* su h. T T TANGE T A touching toge h uch one uni n *unctare* bod es state be g s near as touch **contactual** kon-tak tū-al, a. P rtaining to contac implying contact.

contagion k n tā *n*, n I *contagio—on* and *n* I touch Co T T Con munication of a disease by contact, direct or indirect poisonous mana no ahala n communicating disease to ano her pe son infection that which communicates or ropagates evil o mischief pestilential influence

contagious k n-ā us, a [L.L. *con a-gi us*] Containing g nerating contag on catching infecti us caug or commun cated by approach or contact c ntain ng evil tha may be propagated spreading rom ne to an the or exci ing like affec ions in o hers

contagiously kon-tā j us-li, *ad* In a contag ous manne by contagion.

contagiousne s, kon-tā jus-nes, n Qua li y o being contag ous

contagium k n tā j um, n. [L. *con a-gi m.* Const v] Th which carries the nfection s men in diseases from one person to *another*

contain kon-tān v pre & pp *conta ned* kon tand pr *conta ng* k n-tān ng F *en* L. *con nere—con*, and *teneo*, I hold, seen also in *a e reta n, enant*, &c. TEN BLE] To be able to hold to ha e capaci y f to ha e n to hold o com prehend to be equal to by measure to nclu e wi hin certain limits o comprise to mbrace to enclose to restrain T contain one s self, to res rain one s feelings o pre ent them show ng the mse es.

containab e kon tān a-bl, a Tha may be contained o comprised.

containant, con ainer k n tā nant, k n-ān n One who, o ha which contains.

contam inate k n tam n-a-bl, a Capable f being contaminated.

c ntam inate k n tam n āt, v pret. & pp *con m nated*, kon tam n āt-e ppr *con m n ting* k n-tam'in a-ting [L. *contam con m na tum*, fr *con amen*, contact contamina *on*, *con* for *ontagimen*, f *con* and stem *tango I* atch. Co TACT] T spo corrupt, or poll te to corrupt be mi y or el ence of to d file to sul y to tain to ot to pate

con tam ination k n-tam in-ā shon, n Act o contaminating or p llu ing some ng ha con tam nates llu n d filement ta

contam inative kon tam n ā a. Adapted to contamin te.

contan o kon tang'g, n [A fanciful word. A su n of mo ey pa d to a selle of stock for accommodating a buyer by pu ing off h m o payment.

contemn k m-tem v t pret. & pp. *contemned*, kon-temd ppr *contemn ng* kon-tem ing [L. *con emno con emp m* I despise o scorn—*con*, and *emno*, I sh k, I scorn, I despise] To despise to rea w h contempt to scorn to disdain to spurn to disregard as worthless.

contemner kon tem n. One who contemns a despi er a scorner

contem plate k n tem plā o kon m plāt, v t. pret. & pp. *con mplated*, kon tem plā-ted or k n tem plāt-ed p *co templa ng*, kon'tom plā ing or k n-tem'plating [L. *con mplor contem la us*, I mark out *templum*, I wa ten y con mplate—*con* and *temp m*, th space marked out by h augurs that within which he omens should be seen d. TEM LE] To wo cons de with con nued a tention to pond n muse n to meditate o to nte d to des n to p rpose —— v i. To th nk studiously to s dy to muse to medita

contem plation k n tem plā sh n, n [L. *con empla* Act f co templating medita n study con nued attention of the mind to a part cular su ject a looking forward o hedo ng or happening of something xpecta ion.

contem plative k n tem plat- a [*Con plat* and] Given to con mplation fi ct e houghtful medita e ha ing pow ho ugh o meditation.

c ntem platively k n tem pla li, *ad* In a contem lative manner thoughtfully

contem plativeness kon tem pla t nes, n b te being contempla

c ntem plator k n m plāt-e o kon n. One who contemplates.

contem poraneity kon-tem'pō-ra-nē n. State of being contemporaneous contemporariness.

c ntemporaneous, kon m pō rā nē us, a [L. *c tem poraneus—con* an *em pus e poris*, n TEMPORAL.] Living bei g a the same ime

con em poraneou ly kon-tem pō-rā n us-l *ad* So as to be contemporaneous s o during the same me wi h some o the event.

contemporaneou ne s. kon tem po-rā ne us-nes, n Th state of bei g on temporary or of the same im

c ntem porariness kon tem pō ra ri-nes, n bta e o be ng contemporary

contem porary k n tem po-ra-ri, a. [L. *con*, and *empus, emporis* me. TEM PORAL.] L ng exis ing, o occurring at he same ime xisting or occurring toget h in time of persons and h ngs —— n One who li es a he same me with anot r a person of he same age as another

contempt, kon-tem n. L. *contemptus*, contem t, fr *con em no* CONTEMN] The feeling that causes us to consider and reat something as mean de an worthless state of being despised disdain, disregard scorn diso edience to he rules, orders, &c. *of a court*

contem ptibility kon tem ti-bil'i i, n. Qual y f e g e o emptible

contemp tible k n tem ti-bl, a. [L.L. *c ntempt s*] Worthy of contempt despicable mean base worthless p ti ful po rty

contemptibleness k n-tem ti-bl nes, n The state or qual y of e g con mpt ible baseness eanness il ness.

contemp tibly kon tem ti-bli *a* In a contempt ible manne meanly a s an ner deserving contem t.

contemptuous kon tem tū us, a. [*Con tem t* and *-ous* Man esting or e pressing con mpt or disdain scornful a t to de spise harden haughty disdainful.

contem ptuously kon-tem tū-us-li, *a* In a contemptuous manner with scorn or disdain

contemptuousness kon-tem'tū us-nes n. Qua y of being con emptuous scornfulness haugh ness.

contend k n-tend v i. pret. & pp. *con nded* kon-ten ded pp *con ending* kon tem ing [L. *contendo* I stri contend—*con*, intens and *tendo*, I stretch, whence *F tend, ten d, ntend, pretend* root also in *tender*] To strive k struggle or str e in opposition to struggle to w to dispute to wrangle h argue we say to *con end wi h* or *against* an opponent *for* a thing.

contender, kon-tend'er, *n* One who contends, a champion

content, kon-tent', *a* [Fr *content*, satisfied, contented, fr L *contentus*, contained, limited, content, fr *continco*, I contain—*con*, and *teneo*, I hold. CONTAIN] Contented, having a mind at peace, easy in mind, satisfied, pleased or gratified with what one has. —*v t* pret & pp *contented* kon-tent'ed, ppr *contenting*, kon-tent'ing [Fr *contenter*, to content, L L *contentare*] To make content or contented, to satisfy the mind of, to appease, to make easy in any situation, to please or gratify —Content, and not content, words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the House of Lords, answering to the *ay* and *no* used in the House of Commons —*n* State of being contented, contentment

content, kon tent' or kon'tent, *n* [From L *contentum*, something contained, fr *continere*, to contain See above] That which is contained, the thing or things contained within a vessel, a writing, a book, &c in these senses *pl*, capacity, area, space occupied or taken up in these senses *sing*

contented, kon-tent'ed, *p a* [From verb *content*] Being content or not desiring anything more than what one has satisfied with one's circumstances, easy in mind, not complaining or demanding more

contentedly, kon-tent'ed li, *adv* In a contented manner, quietly, without concern

contentedness kon-tent'ed-nes, *n* State of being contented.

contention, kon-ten'shon, *n* [L *contentio* CONTEND] Act of contending, strife a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury, struggle, contest, controversy, quarrel, conflict, dissension, debate, competition, emulation

contentious, kon-ten'shus, *a* [L *contentiosus*] Given to contention, apt or disposed to contend, quarrelsome, provoking contention, relating to contention

contentiously, kon ten'shus-li, *adv* In a contentious manner

contentiousness, kon-ten'shus-nes, *n* Quality or state of being contentious, proneness to contest, quarrelsomeness

contentment, kon-tent'ment, *n* [Fr *contentement* CONTENT] State of being contented, a resting or satisfaction of mind without *disquiet*, acquiescence in one's present condition or circumstances content

conterminous, conterminal kon ter'min-us, kon-ter'min-al, *a* [L *conterminus* —*con*, and *terminus*, a bound or boundary TERM] Having the same bounds or limits terminating at a common point, touching at the boundary, contiguous

contest kon test', *v t* pret & pp *contested* kon-test'ed, ppr *contesting*, kon-test'ing [Fr *contester*, to call to witness to contest, &c., fr L *contestari* to call to witness, to call witnesses—*con*, and *testari*, to bear witness, fr *testis*, a witness TESTAMENT] To make a subject of contention or dispute to debate to call in question to dispute, to strive for, to struggle to obtain —*v i* To strive to contend, to vie, to emulate —*n* kon'test Struggle for victory, superiority or in defence, conflict, combat, encounter, dispute debate, controversy competition strife

contestable kon-test'a bl *a* That may be contested, disputed, or debated, disputable controvertible

contestant, kon-tes'tant, *n* [*Contest* and *-ant*] One who contests

contestation kon tes-ta'shon, *n* Act of contesting contention

context kon'tekst *n* [L *contextus* fr *contexo*, I weave together—*con* and *texo*, I weave TEXT] The parts of a book or other writing which immediately precede or follow a sentence or passage quoted, and throw light upon the meaning of this

contextual, kon-teks'tūal, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to the context

contexture kon-teks'tūr, *n* [Fr *contexture*, fr L *con*, together and *texura*, a weaving TEXTURE] A weaving together the interweaving of several parts into one body, disposition of parts, structure produced by constituent parts, texture

conticent, kon'ti sent, *a* [L *conticens, conticentis*, ppr of *conticeo—con*, together, and *taceo*, I am silent TACIT] Silent, hushed, quiet said of a number of persons

contiguity, kon-ti-gū'i-ti, *n* [See next] State of being contiguous, position so as to touch, nearness, proximity

contiguous, kon tig'ū-us, *a* [L *contiguus —con*, and stem of *tango*, I touch CONTACT] Touching one another in contact close together neighbouring, bordering or adjoining, adjacent near

contiguously, kon-tig'ū-us-li, *adv* In a contiguous manner or position, so as to touch, without intervening space

contiguousness, kon-tig'ū us-nes, *n* State of being contiguous, contiguity

continence, continency, kon'ti nens, kon'ti-nen-si, *n* [L *continentia*, fr *continens, continentis*, ppr of *continco* I contain —*con*, and *teneo*, I hold. CONTAIN] Restraint of the desires and passions, especially of the passion for sexual enjoyment, forbearance in sexual enjoyments, chastity, temperance

continent, kon'ti nent, *a* [Fr *continent*, fr L *continens* CONTINENCE] Refraining from sexual commerce, chaste, moderate or temperate

continent, kon'ti-nent, *n* [L *continens, continentis*, a continent or mainland, lit land holding together, ppr of *continco—con*, together, and *teneo* I hold CONTAIN] An arbitrary term applied to a connected tract of land of great extent one of the great divisions of the land on the globe

continental, kon ti nent'al, *a* Pertaining or relating to a continent, particularly to the continent of Europe —*n* A native or inhabitant of a continent Also **continentalist**, kon-ti-nent'al ist

continentalism, kon ti nent'al izm, *n* Some practice or expression characteristic of continentals

continently, kon'ti nent-li, *adv* In a continent manner, chastely, moderately, temperately

contingence, kon-tin'jens, *n* State of being contingent contingency

contingency, kon-tin'jen-si *n* [L *contingent* and *-cy* See next] The quality of being contingent, the possibility of happening or coming to pass, fortuitousness chance something that may happen a possible occurrence a fortuitous event a juncture or conjuncture

contingent, kon-tin'jent, *a* [L *contingens, contingentis*, ppr of *contingere*, to befall, to happen, to come in contact—*con* together, and *tango*, I touch CONTACT] Happening, falling, or coming by chance, possibly occurring liable to happen, uncertain, depending upon an uncertainty, or on the happening of something else fortuitous, incidental —*n* A thing that is contingent a quota a quota or suitable proportion of troops furnished for some joint enterprise

contingently, kon-tin'jent-li *adv* In a contingent manner, accidentally, without design or foresight dependently

continuable, kon tin'ū a bl, *a* That may be continued

continual kon tin'ū-al, *a* [Fr *continuel*, fr L *continuus* CONTINUE] Proceeding without interruption or cessation not intermitting, constant, perpetual, incessant, uninterrupted, frequently recurring, often repeated.

continually, kon-tin'ū-al li, *adv* In a continual manner, constantly, perpetually, always, very often, in repeated succession.

continuance kon tin'ū-ans *n* [O Fr *continuance continuence*, fr *continuer*, to continue, CONTINUE] State or time of continuing permanence in one state, a state of going on or lasting, duration, perseverance, *constancy, stay, continuation*

continuation kon tin'ū ā'shon *n* [L *continuatio* fr *continuo, continuatus* CONTINUE] Act of continuing or prolonging extension or carrying on to a further point, the portion continued or extended, an addition, extension, or prolongation, continuance, protraction, abiding

continuative, kon-tin'ū-āt-iv, *a* Tending to continue, extend, prolong, or persist —*n* What is continuative

continuator, kon-tin'ū-āt-er, *n* One who continues, especially one who carries forward anything begun by another

continue, kon-tin'ū, *v i* pret & pp *continued*, kon tin'ūd, ppr *continuing*, kon-tin'ū ing [Fr *continuer*, fr L *continuare*, to continue, carry on, keep on, fr *continuus*, unbroken, continuous, fr *continere*, to hang together—*con*, and *teneo*, I hold. CONTAIN] To remain in a state or place, to abide for any time indefinitely, to last, to endure to be permanent, to persevere, to be steadfast or constant —*v t* To carry farther to go on with, to keep up, to add to the dimensions of, to prolong, to extend in space or duration, to persevere or persist in, to suffer or cause to remain as before.

continued, kon tin'ūd, *p a* Continual, uninterrupted, unceasing, constant, continuous —Continued fraction, one whose denominator is an integer with a fraction, which latter fraction has for its denominator an integer with a fraction, and so on

continuedly, kon-tin'ūd li, *adv* In a continued manner, without interruption without ceasing

continuer, kon-tin'ū-er, *n* One who continues

continuity, kon-ti nū'i-ti, *n* [L *continuitas*, fr *continuus* CONTINUOUS] State of being continuous connection uninterrupted, cohesion, close union of parts, unbroken texture

continuous, kon-tin'ū us, *a* [L *continuus*, continuous, lit hanging together, fr *continere*, to hang together, to contain CONTAIN] Joined together without intervening space or time, proceeding without interruption or apparent interruption, uninterrupted, unbroken, connected, continued.

continuously, kon tin'ū us li, *adv* In a continuous manner, without interruption, *uninterruptedly*

continuousness, kon-tin'ū-us-nes, *n* State or quality of being continuous

contort, kon-tōrt', *v t* pret & pp *contorted*, kon tōrt'ed, ppr *contorting*, kon-tōrt'ing [L *contorquco, contortum*, I twist —*con*, intens, and *torqueo, tortum*, I twist whence also *torture, torment, extort*, &c] To twist together to writhe, to draw or pull awry, to bend or curve in irregular forms

contorted, kon-tōrt'ed, *p a* Twisted in irregular directions, having an appearance as if twisted.

contortion kon tōr'shon, *n* [L *contortio* CONTORT] The act of contorting, a twisting or writhing, a twist of the body, wry motion, distortion

contortionist, kon-tōr'shon ist, *n* An acrobat who practises contortions of the body

contour, kon-tōr', *n* [Fr *contour*, fr *contourner*, to turn—*con* and *tour*, a turn revolution turner's lathe fr L *tornus*, Gr *tornos*, a lathe, hence also Fr *tourner* E. *turn*] The line that bounds a solid body the outline, the line that bounds, defines, or terminates a figure, the periphery considered as distinct from the object.

contraband kon'tra-band, *n* [=p *contrabando*, It *contrabbando*, smuggling smuggled goods—*contra*, against, and *bando* a public edict a ban. BAN] Illegal or prohibited traffic, smuggling, articles prohibited to be imported or exported.—*a* Contrary to proclamation law, or treaty, forbidden to be exported or imported, prohibited smuggled illegitimate.

contrabandism, kon'tra-band izm, *n* Trafficking in contraband goods smuggling

contrabandist, kon'tri band ist, *n* One who deals in contraband goods, a smuggler

contrabasso, kon tra-bas'sō, *n* [It.] The largest of the violin species of instruments, the double bass.

contract kon trakt *v t* pret & pp *contracted* kon trakt ed ppr *contracting* kon trakt ing [Fr *contracter* fr *contractus* pp of L. *contrahere* *contractum*—*con* together and *trahere* I draw whence also *tract* treat, *trace* train &c TRACT] To draw together or closer to draw into a smaller compass to cause to shrink to shorten, to shorten by omission of a letter or syllable to narrow to abridge to lessen to reduce to agree upon to enter upon (a marriage) to betroth to bring on, get, or acquire to incur —*To contract one's self out*, to get out of an obligation by special arrangement —*v i* To shrink up to become less in bulk to become shorter or narrower to bargain to make a mutual agreement to enter upon a covenant —*n* kon trakt An agreement or covenant which binds the parties to a performance a bargain a compact bethement a bond the writing which contains stipulations or terms of a bargain

contracted kon trakt ed, *p a* Narrow in scope or ideas limited an

contractedly kon-trakt d li, *adv* In a contracted manner

contractedness kon trakt ed nes *n* State of being contracted narrowness meanness

contractibility kon trak ta bil i ti *n* Capability of being contracted] *quality of* suffering contraction

contractible kon trak ti bl, *a* Capable of contraction

contractile kon trak til, *a* Tending to contract having the power of contracting as living fibres

contractility kon-trak til'i-ti, *n* Quality of being contractile inherent property by which bodies contract or shrink

contraction *kon trak shon, n* [*L. contractio*] Act of contracting state of being contracted a shrinking a shortening an abbreviation in writing the shortening of a word by the omission of one or more letters or syllables

contractor kon-trakt er *n* One who contracts one of the parties to a bargain one who contracts to perform any work or service or to furnish supplies, at a certain *price or rate*

contradict kon tra-dikt *v t* pret & pp *contradicted* kon tra-dikt ed, ppr *contradicting* [*L. contradico, contradictum—contra* against, and *dico* I speak whence *diction*, &c. DICTION] To assert to be the contrary to assert not to be so to deny the truth of a statement uttered by to deny to gainsay to oppose to be contrary to to run counter to

contradictable kon tra-dik ta bl, *a* Capable of being contradicted deniable disputable

contradicter, kon tra-dik'ter *n* One who contradicts or denies

contradiction kon tra-dik shon, *n* [L. *contradictio*] Act of contradicting an assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed denial a contrary assertion inconsistency with itself incongruity *a contrariety repugnancy*

contradictious kon tra-dik shus, *a* Apt to contradict given to dispute or cavil contradictory

contradictiously kon-tra-dik shus-li, *adv* In a contradictious manner or spirit.

contradictive, kon-tra-dik'tiv *a* Contradictory inconsistent.

contradictorily kon tra-dik to-ri li, *adv* In a contradictory manner in a manner *inconsistent with itself*

contradictoriness, kon tra-dik to-ri-nes, *n* The state or character of being contradictory contrariety in assertion or effect

contradictory kon-tra-dik'to-ri, *a* Implying contradiction affirming the contrary implying a denial of what has been asserted inconsistent opposite contrary given to contradict.—*n* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms *contrariety inconsistency*

contradistinction kon tra dis t gk'shon, *n* [*Contra* and *distinction*] Distinction by opposite qualities a setting or *bringing into contrast or opposition*

contradistinctive kon'tra-dis-tingkt iv *a* [*Contra* and *distinctive*] Having the quality of or characterized by contradistinction opposite in qualities

contradistinguish kon tra dis t ng' gwish, *v t* pret & pp *contradistinguished* kon tra dis ting gwisht ppr *contradistinguishing* kon tra dis ting gwi h ing [*Contra* and *distinguish*] To distinguish not merely by different but by opposite qualities to show or declare the opposite qualities of

contraindicate kon tra-in di kāt *v t* or *i* pret & pp *contraindicated*, kon tra-in di kāt-ed ppr *contraindicating* kon tra-in di kāt-ing [*Contra* and *indicate*] To indicate suggest or point to something contrary or opposite

contraindication kon tra n di kā shon, *n* What contraindicates

contrajerva, kon tra-yer'va, *n* CONTRAYERVA.

contralto kon tral tō *n* [It] The highest voice of a male adult, or the lowest of a woman or a boy usually applied to that of a woman the person who sings with this voice —*a* Pertaining to or possessed of the quality of contralto

contraposition *kon tra-po-zi shon n* [*Contra* and *position*] A placing over against opposite position

contrapuntal kon tra-punt al, *a* [It. *contrapunto=L. interpoint*] Pertaining to counterpoint —**contrapuntist**, kon tra-punt ist *n* One skilled in counterpoint.

contrariant kon-trā ri ant, *a* [Fr *contrariant* fr L.L. *contrariare*, to contradict CONTRARY] Contrary repugnant antagonistic

contrariety kon tra-ri e-ti, *n* [L. *contrarietas* fr *contrarius* contrary CONTRARY] State or quality of being contrary opposition disagreement repugnance inconsistency

contrarily kon tra-ri li, *adv* In a contrary or opposite manner on the other hand in opposite ways

contrariness kon tra ri n s, *n* State of being contrary *contrariety opposition.*

contrarious kon trā ri us, *a* [O Fr *contrarios, contrarious*, L.L. *contrariosus* fr L. *contrarius* contrary] Perverse vexatious a tagonistic.

contrariwise kon tra-n wīz, *adv* [*Contrary* and *wise* manner] On the contrary oppositely on the other hand

contrary k n tra-ri, *a* [O Fr *contrari* fr L. *contrarius* contrary fr *contra* against] Opposite adverse opposing repugnant hostile discordant contradictory inconsistent perverse —*adv* In an opposite or contrary manner in opposition in antagonism.—*n* A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities a proposition contrary to another or a fact contrary to what is alleged.—*On the contrary* on the other hand quite oppositely —*To the contrary* to an opposite purpose or fact

contrast *kon trast v t* pret. & pp *contrasted* kon trast ed ppr *contrasting* [Fr *contraste* =Sp *contraster*, It. *contrastare* fr L. *contra* against, and *stare* I stand. STATE, STAND] To set or place in opposition, to show the difference or dissimilarity between, to place in opposition so as to set off or heighten the effect of one or the other to exhibit the difference between to compare so as to show unlikeness.—*v i* To stand in contrast or opposition to followed by *with* —*n* kon trast The viewing or considering of things together to exhibit the superior excellence of one to more advantage exhibition of differences comparison to show opposite qualities a thing or person strikingly different from another

contra tenor kon tra-ten-er *n* In music a middle part between the tenor and treble counter-tenor

contrate wheel, kon trāt-wh'l, *n* [L. *contra*, against, contrary] A wheel having the teeth projecting perpendicularly to the *plane of the wheel*,

contravallation kon tra-val lā shon *n* [Fr *contrevallation*—L. *contra* against, and *vallum* a rampart.] A chain of redoubts and bastworks raised by besiegers about a fortress to prevent sorties of the garrison

contravene kon tra-ven *v t* pret. & pp *contravened* kon-tra-vend ppr *contravening* kon tra-ve ning [Fr *contrevenir* fr L. *contra* against, and *venio* I come VENTURE] To oppose to set aside to transgress or act so as to violate to be in conflict with.

contravener kon tra-ven er *n* One who contravenes

contravention kon tra-ven shon, *n* The act of contravening or transgressing transgression violation infringement.

contrayerva kon-tra-yer'va *n* [Sp *contrayerba—contra* and *yerba* an herb (L. *herba*)] lit a counter herb an antidote] A bitterish root from an American plant used as a stimulant and tonic

contre temps k n tr tan, *n* [Fr —L. *contra* against, *tempus*, time] An unexpected and untoward accident an embarrassing conjuncture a hitch

contributable kon-trib'ut-a-bl, *a* Capable of being contributed.

contribute *kon trib ūt, v t* pret. & pp. *contributed* kon trib ut-ed ppr *contributing* kon trib' it-ing [L. *contribuo contributum*, I contribute bring together—*con*, together and *tribuo* I give grant, assign. TRIBUTE] To give or grant in common with others to give to a common stock, or for a common purpose to pay as a share to impart as a portion or share —*v i* To give a part to lend a portion of power aid, or influence to have a share in any act or effect to conduce, promote forward. with *t*

contribution, kon tri bū shon, *n* [Fr *contribution*, L. *contributio -onis*.] Act of contributing that which is contributed that which is given to a common stock or purpose a tax payment, or impost enacted to keep an army in the field an imposition a charitable collection aid given to a common purpose an article or writing sent to a literary *work or periodical*.

contributive kon-trib'ut-iv *a* [*Contribute* and *-ive*] Tending to contribute contributory, lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.

contributor kon-trib'ut-er *n* One who contributes one who gives aid to a common purpose or common fund one of the writers to a periodical or other literary work.

contributory kon-trib'ū-to-ri, *a* Contributing *to the same stock or purpose* promoting the same end bringing assistance to some joint design.—*n* A contributor

contrite kon trit, *a* [L. *contritus* pp of *contero contritum*, I break or bruise—*con*, and *tero* I bruise TRITE] Broken-hearted for sin deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God penitent humble repentant —*n* A contrite person a penitent.

contritely *kon'trit-li, adv* In a *contrite* manner with penitence

contriteness **contrition** kon trit nes, kon-tri shon, *n* [L. *contritio* CONTRITE] Grief of heart for sin sincere penitence

contrivable kon triv'a-bl, *a* Capable of being contrived, invented or devised.

contrivance kon-triv'ans, *n* [*Contrive* and *-ance*] Act of contriving thing contrived a mechanical device *for effecting* some purpose *plan scheme invention* machination artifice

contrive kon triv' *v t* pret. & pp. *contrived* kon-trivd ppr *contriving* kon-triv' ing [Formerly *contreve contreve* or *trover* O Fr *controver—con*, and *trover* Mod. Fr *trouver* to find said to be fr L. *turbare*, to stir up, disturb TURBID] To invent to devise to plan to concert to plot to scheme.—*v i* To form or design to plan to scheme.

contriver kon triv'er *n* *One who contrives* one who plans or devises a schemer

control, kon-trol *n* [Fr *contrôle* lit a

counter-roll, O Fr *contrerole*, fr *contre*, against, and *rôle*, a roll, a list, control is thus to check by a counter-roll. ROLL] Restraining power or influence, restraint, check, power, superintendence, authority, government, command.——v t pret & pp *controlled*, kon-trōld', ppr *controlling*, kon-trōl'ing [Fr *contrôler*, to control, O Fr *contrerroller*] To exercise restraint, power, or authority over, to restrain, to curb, to govern, to direct, to regulate, to sway

controllable, kon trōl'a-bl, *a* That may be controlled, checked, or restrained, sub *ject to command*.

controller, kon-trōl'er, *n* One who controls, one who controls or checks expenditure, an officer who examines or checks the accounts of collectors of public moneys a comptroller

controllership, kon-trōl'er ship, *n* The office of a controller, comptrollership

controlment, kon trōl'ment, *n* Power or act of controlling, control, restraint

controversial, kon trō-ver'shal, *a* [*Controversy* and *-al*] Relating to controversy or disputes polemical disputatious

controversialist, kon-trō-ver'shal-ist, *n* One who carries on a controversy, a disputant

controversially, kon-trō-ver'shal li, *adv* In a controversial manner

controversy, kon'trō-ver si, *n* [L *controversia*, fr *controversus*, disputed CONTROVERT] Opposition in debate or dispute, a disputation or discussion between parties, particularly in writing, a dispute, a debate, disputation, litigation.

controvert, kon'trō-vert, *v t* pret & pp *controverted*, kon'trō-vert-ed, ppr *controverting*, kon'trō-vert-ing [From L *contro*, against, and *verto*, *versus*, I turn. VERSE] To dispute or oppose by reasoning, to contend against in words or writings, to deny, and attempt to disprove or confute

controverter, controvertist, kon'trō-vert-er, kon'trō-vert-ist, *n* One who controverts, a controversial writer

controvertible, kon trō vert'i bl, *a* That may be controverted, disputable, admitting difference of opinion

controvertibly, kon trō-vert'i-bli, *adv* In a controvertible manner

contumacious, kon-tū-mā'shus, *a* [L *contumax*, *contumācis*, obstinate, contumacious—*con*, and *tumeo*, I swell, seen also in *tumid*, *tumult*, *contumely*] Opposing rightful authority, stubborn, obstinate perverse, inflexible, headstrong, wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court

contumaciously, kon-tū-mā'shus-li, *adv* In a contumacious manner, obstinately, stubbornly, perversely

contumaciousness, kon tū mā'shus nes, *n* Quality of being contumacious obstinacy, stubbornness, contumacy

contumacy, kon'tū ma-si, *n* [L *contumacia*, fr *contumax* CONTUMACIOUS] Contumacious conduct, unyielding resistance to rightful authority, stubbornness obstinacy, perverseness, wilful disregard of any lawful authority, as of a court

contumelious, kon tū mē'li-us, *a* [L *contumeliosus*, fr *contumelia* CONTUMELY] Using, expressing, or containing contumely, insolent, rude and sarcastic, haughtily contemptuous, proudly rude

contumeliously, kon tū mē'li us li, *adv* In a contumelious manner, insolently

contumely, kon tū'me-li *n* [L *contumelia—con*, and *tum* root of *tumeo* I swell. CONTUMACIOUS] Haughtiness and contempt in language or behaviour, contemptuousness, haughty insolence, contemptuous language

contuse, kon tūz', *v t* pret. & pp *contused* kon tūzd', ppr *contusing* kon tūz'ing [L *contundo*, *contusum—con*, and *tundo* I beat, same root as Skr *tud*, to beat] To injure by a blow or by pressure, without breaking the skin or substance, to bruise

contusion kon tū'zhon *n* [L *contusio -onis* CONTUSE.] A severe bruise on the body, injury to part of the body without breaking of the skin, as by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

conundrum, kō-nun'drum, *n* [Etymol quite uncertain It appeared about 1600, and formerly meant whim, crotchet, pun] A sort of riddle, in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, the answer often involving a pun

convalesce, kon-va-les', *v i* pret & pp *convalesced*, kon-va-lest', ppr *convalescing*, kon-va-les'ing [L *convalescere*, to recover health, an inceptive from *con*, and *valēre*, to be strong VALID] To recover health after sickness

convalescence, convalescency, kon-va-les'ens, kon va-les'en si, *n* [L *convalescentia* See prec] The state of one who is convalescent, the gradual recovery of health and strength after disease

convalescent, kon-va-les'ent *a* [L *convalescens*, *-entis*, ppr of *convalescere* CONVALESCE] Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility ——n One recovering his health after sickness

convalescently, kon-va-les'ent-li, *adv* In a convalescent manner

convection, kon vek'shon, *n* [L *convectio* fr *conveho*, *convectus—con*, and *veho*, I carry VEHICLE] A carrying or conveying mode of transmitting heat or electricity by the motion of particles in the heated or electrified body —**convective**, kon vek'tiv, *a* Resulting from or caused by convection —**convectively**, kon-vek'tiv-li *adv* In a convective manner, by means of convection

convenable, kon-vēn'a-bl *a* That may be convened or assembled

convenance, kon-ve nans, *n* [Fr, lit agreement, convenience CONVENE.] Propriety, a polite or conventional usage of society

convene, kon-vēn', *v t* pret & pp *convened*, kon vēnd', ppr *convening*, kon-vēn'ing [Fr *convenir*, fr L *convenire—con*, and *venio*, *ventum*, I come seen also in *intervene*, *advent*, *event*, *revenue*, &c VENTURE.] To come together, to meet, to assemble, to associate ——v t To cause to assemble, to call together, to convoke, to summon to meet or appear

convener, kon-vēn'er *n* One who convenes or calls an assembly together

convenience, convenicncy, kon-vē'niens, kon-vē'ni en si, *n* [L *convenientia*, a meeting together, accord, harmony, fitness, suitableness, fr *convenio*, I convene CONVENE.] The state or quality of being convenient, freedom from giving or causing trouble, ease, comfort, that which gives ease or comfort, suitable opportunity, an appliance or utensil

convenient, kon vē'ni-ent, *a* [L *conveniens conlentis*, ppr of *convenio* CONVENE] Adapted to give ease or comfort or save trouble, giving certain facilities or accommodation, suitable opportune, at hand or readily available easy of use, handy

conveniently, kon-vē ni-ent li, *adv* In a convenient manner or situation, suitably, opportunely, with ease, without trouble or difficulty readily

convent, kon'vent, *n* [O Fr *couvent*, Mod. Fr *couvent*, fr L *conventus*, a meeting—*con*, together, and *venio*, *ventum*, I come CONVENE.] A community devoted to religion, and living together under certain rules or discipline, a body of monks or nuns the building or buildings occupied by them, an abbey, a monastery, a nunnery

conventicle, kon ven'ti-kl, *n* [L *conventiculum*, dim of *conventus*, an assembly or meeting CONVENT] An assembly or meeting especially a secret meeting a meeting of dissenters for religious worship or the place where they meet an illegal religious assembly, a secret meeting for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters

conventicler, kon ven'ti kler, *n* One who supports or frequents conventicles

convention kon-ven'shon, *n* [L *conventio*, fr *convenio* CONVENE] Act of coming together, a meeting union, coalition, an assembly for civil, political, or ecclesiastical purposes, a special agreement or contract between two countries or parties, an agreement previous to a definitive treaty, tacit or informal agreement as to customs or usages, recognized custom or method, an arbitrary practice of social life

conventional, kon-ven'shon al, *a* [L *conventionalis*] Formed by convention or agreement, tacitly understood, arising out of custom or tacit agreement, resting on mere usage

conventionalism kon-ven'shon al-izm, *n* [*Conventional* and *-ism*] That which is conventional, arbitrary regulation or custom, a conventional phrase, form, or ceremony, anything depending on conventional rules and precepts —**conventionalist**, kon-ven'shon-al-ist, *n* One who adheres to conventions

conventionality kon-ven'shon al''i-ti, *n* The character of being conventional, what is conventional or supported by mere usage

conventionalize kon ven'shon al-iz, *v t* —pret & pp *conventionalized*, kon ven'shonal izd, ppr *conventionalizing*, kon-ven'shon-al-iz ing To render conventional to bring under the influence of conventional rules

conventionally, kon-ven'shon al-li, *adv* In a conventional manner

conventionary, kon-ven'shon-a-ri, *a* [*Convention* and *-ary*] Acting under contract or convention, settled by stipulation

conventionist kon-ven'shon-ist, *n* One who enters into a convention

conventual, kon ven'tū al, *a* [Fr *conventuel* CONVENT] Belonging to a convent, monastic —— n. One who lives in a convent, a monk or nun

converge, kon verj', *v i* pret & pp *converged*, kon verjd', ppr *converging*, kon-verj'ing [L L *convergere*, to incline together, to converge—L *con*, together, and *vergo*, I bend, turn, or incline VERGE] To tend to one and the same point or object, to incline and approach nearer together in position, to approach in character

convergence, convergency kon verj'ens, kon verj'en si, *n* The quality of converging or being convergent, tendency to one point or object

convergent, kon-verj'ent, *a* Converging; tending, to one point or object, approaching each other, continually approximating to a certain limit

conversable, kon-vers'a bl, *a* [Fr *conversable* CONVERSE] Disposed to converse, communicative, sociable, free in discourse

conversableness, kon vers'a-bl nes, *n* The quality of being conversable, disposition or readiness to converse sociability

conversably, kon vers'a-bli, *adv* In a conversable manner

conversant, kon'ver sant, *a* [Fr *conversant*, fr L *conversans*, *-antis*, ppr of *conversor*, I converse *CONVERSE.*] Having intercourse or familiarity, acquainted by familiar use or study, having an intimate or thorough knowledge, versed proficient, occupied, concerned, or engaged

conversantly, kon'ver-sant-li, *adv* In a conversant or familiar manner

conversation, kon ver-sā'shon, *n* [Fr *conversation*, L *conversatio*, intercourse fr *conversari* CONVERSE.] Intercourse, manners, behaviour, or deportment, especially as respects morals, familiar discourse interchange of ideas, easy talk chat a colloquy or speaking between persons, sexual intercourse

conversational, kon ver-sā'shon al, *a* Pertaining to conversation

conversationalist, conversationist kon ver-sā'shon-al ist, kon ver-sā'shon ist, *n* One who excels in conversation

conversazione, kon ver-sā'tsi-ō''nā, *n* [It] A social meeting for promoting literary, scientific, or artistic matters, a gathering at which learned topics are elucidated by specimens and illustrations

converse kon v rs' *v i* I et. & pp *conversed* kon rst pr *co versing* k n vėrs ng [F *converser* to con erse li dw ll Sp *conversar*, I and L.L. *conversare*, f L. *conversari*, h e n a place, keep company have n ercourse—*e s*, and *ver sari* verse to move about, dw ll, rema n in a place frequ nt, fr *vert* to urn VERSE.] To have ntercourse to d nte course an l be n mate y acquainted to a k fam liarly to con ey h ughts reciprocally to discourse to speak talk to com m —*n.* k n vers Conversa on a mu la discourse o talk, any a ntance by fre ent o n tomary i tercourse com munion fam liar y

converse kon rs, *a* [L. *conversus*, rn d round i, pp *converto conversum*, I urn round—*o* n, and *verto versum*, I turn. Co VERT] Turned so as *o* be tra sposed o n erted pr he opposite re rse or co trary way —*n.* So nethi g f rm ng a con trapart what is con rary o opposite a s temen o propos on pro duced by nversion or interchs ge o rms

conversely k n rs- *ad* In a con rse m nner w h n ersion of order pr he con rse way

co version kon- r' hon, *n.* Fr *con ve sion*, L. *conversio* Co VERT] T *a* of con ert ng h act of turning or hang g from one s ate o another *c* ange of op n ons or conduct a hange f heart, succeeded by a ref rma on of l f hange from one side or party to n h or from one re g on to an he o from ea heniam to Chris ian y nterchange of terms n ogi

convert k n rt *v* pret. & pp. *converted*, kon ert ed ppr *con rt* kon- rt ing. [F *con vert* Sp *convert* It. *conve* f L. *con ertere*, co rt rn round—*con*, and *vert* I turn as in *re rt d vert* &c. VERSE.] To hange urn to another substance or form to han from one state to another to hange o urn from one rel gion to another o from heathen m o Christian y or from ne party or sect to an her to turn rom a bad fe to a good, re igio s, an ho y o turn from one use d stinat on to another t nterchang con ers —*v i.* T rn or se hanges o un o s han g —*n.* kon rt. A person w turns from one opin on o prac ce to another one who is turned from sin h ness a person wh renounces one creed, religious system, or party and embraces another

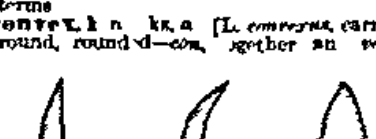
converter kon- ėrt ėr *n* One who or hat which converts an iron retort used n he Bessemer process o steel m k ng.

convertibility convertibleness, kon- rt bil kon- rt + nes, *n.* The con i ion or quali y of being con ert le the capa il y of bei g converted.

convert le k n rt i bl, *a.* [Fr *con vert* L.L. *convertibilis* CONVERT] Th t may be con erted tra nmut ngea le hat may be used he one for he other

convertibly kon ėrt- *a* In a con ert le manne w th *in* rchs ge of terms

convex, k n ks, *a* [L. *convexus*, carried round, rounded—*con*, gether an *vehere*



vexus or Flat-convex. Convexo-concave. Convexo-convex.

vectum, I carry whence also *vehi*] Pro ing or swelling on he exter r surface b a spherical or round f rm opposed to *con ca* —*n.* A con ex part

convexity kon- ks'i-ti, *n* L. *convexitas* CONVEX] State of be ng con ex the ex r surface o a con x body roundness.

convexly kon veks- *i, ad* In a con ex f rm.

convexness, kon ks-nes, *n* Con x y

convex-concave k n- ks kon-kāv *a* Con x on one s de and conca e on h o h as a ns —**convexo-convex,** kon-veks o-k n- ks, *a* Con x on both sides as of a lens —**convexo-plane** kon ek plān *a* Con ex on the ne side and p ane on the other

convey kon vā *v* pret. & pp *conveyed* kon-vād pp *conveying* kon ā ng O F *conveier con oy* f L.L. *conviare* to con y to con oy L. *con*, with and *via*, a way whence also *voyage deviate devious obvious* &c. *con oy* is another f rm of he same word.] To carry hea remove or transport to ransmi *t* be h means f duct ng d h to mpart o com mun cate

conveyible k n ā a-bl, *a* This may be co yed ra rried

con eyal k ā a *n* [*Conveya l-a* Th act on ying.

conveyance k n ā ans, *n* -*ane*] Act of con eying a means f con eying a carriage or h rn porta on transmissi n rem val ra sf ene as gnmen a deed wh h co ya, ass gn a, ransf rs property

conveyancer k n- ā ans-e *n* One prov A lawy wh draws deeds or con ces by wh h pro perty is transf rred.

conveyancing, k n ā ans- g *n.* From *conveya ce* T act prac e drawi g *deeds, cases, &c f con* ng o ransfer ring he tl roperty

conveyer k n- ā *n.* One who or that wh h con eys.

convict k n vikt *v* pre & pp *convicted*, k n- k ed p *convic ng* k n- k ing. [From L. *con ic*, pp of *convinco—vin*, a d n co, I vanq h, I con er CONVINCE] T pro e he ruth of a harge against o prove, find, *le* ern n o decide to be guil y w h *of* be re he off nce —*n.* kon vikt. A person proved o f und guilty of a crim alleged against him a pe son undergoi g penal servi ud

co viction k n vik h n *n.* L. *convictio* see prec.] Act f con ng o con cting state o being convicted o con icted act of findi g a person g ilt y by a lega tribuna s rong belief n ground of satisfactory evi ence set e be fo persuas n state of be ng sensi e of wro g-doing

convince kon- ns' *v* pret & pp *convinced*, kon nst ppr *convincing* kon-ns ng L. *convincere* to conqu con act, show or demonstrate—*con*, ntens and *vincо* I conqu VICTOR.] T persuade by argumen t sa isfy th mun l f by e idence o proof to f rce to ac knowledge or assen to con ct

convincible kon vins'i bl, *a.* Capa e of convict n.

convincing, kon vins'ing *p a.* Pro ucing conviction compel ing assen lea g no doubt—**convincingly** kon vins' g *ad* In a con ncing mann

convivial k n-viv' al, *a.* (*L conv ia lis, fr convivium*, a feast—*con*, and *vivo* I l e whence *victuals*, *v ctual* &c.] Relating to a social entertainmen or feast festi e festa jovial social.

convivialist k, kon viv'i-al-ist *n* [*Co vivial* and *-ist*] A person of convi ia hab ts

conviviality kon-s viz-al'i-ti *n* [*Co vivial* and *-ty*] Convi ial dispos on or practice the good-humour o mirth n dulged a an en ertainment.

convivially kon- viz'al li, *ad* In a spirit of convivial y n a convivial manfesti ly

con ocate kon vo-kāt, *v t.* pret. & pp *convocated*, kon kāt-ed ppr *convocating* kon vō-kāt-ing L. *convoco, convocatus*, to convok CONVOKE.] To con ke.

con ocation, kon- o-kā hon, *n.* [L. *convocatio*, see prec. Act of con oking or calling an assembly an assembly particula y o rny or heads of a uni ers y a con en n a di a synod a congress a counc —**convocational** kon vō kā shon al, *a* Rela ng to a con oca n.

convoke k ōk' *v t.* pret & pp *convoked*, kon- k ppr *convoking* kon-ok ng. [Fr *convoquer* f L. *co voc re* to con oke o ca to, her—*con* og her and *voco* I ca VAL, VOICE To call to g h to ummon to meet to assemble f y summons o con ne

convolute *con olute* kon olūt *l t*, kon ō- t-ed, *a.* L. *convol tus* pp f *con vo* Co LVE. I ting f on self o one part on another presen ng u ns.

convolution kon- ō- u shon, *n* [*I con v u io -onis* Co VE TE] Act of roll ng w n g togeth on *s* he sta e la g r le toge her a wind g r wrat ing a twisted o t rt ous part of some hing a con or spiral

co l e kon vo v' pret. & pp *convolved*, k n pp *convo g* k n ing L. *conv o convo vi, m*, I roll up, rol un l r togethe —*con* and *volvo*, I roll. V RE 1 roll o wind together o on *s* to roll one part on another t co up.

e volvuli eous kon- la h n, *a* Rela ng to the convo u or al p nts.

convoy kon v' *v t.* pret. & pt *convoyed*, k n vo pp *convoy g* k n ing [Fr *co voyer—co* and *voie* L. *via*, way C VEY] To accompany or a tem on he way for protec n de ence her by sea o land to a en to escort.—*n.* kon A protect ng f orce accompanying al pe or pro erty on he way from place to p ace h by sea or lan ha which is conducted by s h a f rce

con ul e kon ulz' *v* pre & pp *convulse* kon-vuls ppr *convulsing* k vuls ing [L. *convulsus*, f of *con vul re* I con lse—*con* and *ve* I p ck l ll T con act y a th muscles to affect by rregula pasms to shake to ag tate to d st b to pu into comm tion

convulsible kon vul si bl, *a* Capa e f be ng convulse subject to convuls on.

convulsion k n vul shon, *n* L. *con vulsio* The act of convu g a o ent n un ary con raction of h n us s, wi h alternate rela at ons a y vio nt or ir regula mot olen agita on of body, con motion dis urbance l n action of phys ca forces.

co vul io al convulsionary kon-vul h n-al, *k n* vul n-e-ri *a* I ertain ng o convuls n of the na ure of convul s n

cony lsive, kon vulz' *a* [*Convu se* and *ve*] I artaking of the nature f con ul ion tending to convulse spasm l ang g

convulsively kon vz' *ad* In a convul manner with convul n.

cony coney k ni, *n* [O F *con g* cun *y*, f F *conil*, *n a*, f L. *cu iculus*, a rabb t said to e a w rd of Iberian or Span h origin.] A ra bi , a rab i -like mal f mos n Syri and Pal stin be laman T a simp ton

cony wool k n wul, *n.* The fu of rab a, use n be h manu actures

coo k *v i* pret. & pp *cooed*, *kid* ppr *coo w*, *kōing* From the sound. To *coy* or mak a low sound, as *y* geon or doves to u a similar sound to act in a loving manner

cooee cooie, k'ē *n.* [In ative] The cry or cal h Australian abo rigines.

cook kuk *v* pret. & pp *cooked*, kukt ppr *cook ng* kuk ng [A. hax. *ole* a cook *bor* rowed L. *coquus*, L.L. *cocus*, a cook similarly D and Dan. *kok* G *koch*, a cook I *k ken*, Dan. *koge* G *kochen*, to cook f L. *coquo*, I cook eng G *pep* I cook bk *pack*, to cook.] T prepare as ictuals or the table by fire or hea to dress or prepare

as food for eating, to prepare to concoct, to tamper with, to garble, to falsify —n. One who prepares victuals for the table, one whose occupation is to prepare food.

cookery, kŭk'e-ri, *n* [*Cook* and *-ery*] The business of a cook, the art or practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table

cool, kol, *a* [A. Sax. *cól*=G *kuhl*, cool, Icel *kul*, D *koel*, a cold blast, same root as in *chill*, *cold*, L. *gelu*, frost, *gelidus*, *gelid*, *congelal* COLD] Moderately cold, of a temperature between hot and cold, not ardent, warm, fond, or passionate, calm, dispassionate, self-possessed, frigid, indifferent deliberate, deliberately impudent or selfish, producing coolness —n. A moderate degree or state of cold, moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold —v t pret & pp *cooled*, kold, ppr *cooling*, kōl'ing [From the adj =A. Sax *cólian*, to become cool] To make cool, to allay the heat of, to reduce the temperature of, to moderate or allay, as excitement, passion, &c, to calm or appease, to abate, as zeal or affection, to damp, to assuage to render indifferent —v i To grow cool or cold to become less hot, to lose heat or warmth, to lose ardour, zeal, affection, &c

cooler, kōl'er, *n* One who or that which cools, anything which abates heat or excitement, a vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled

cool-headed, kōl'hed-ed, *a* Having a temper not easily excited, free from passion.

coolie ko'li, *n* [An Indian word] An East Indian porter or carrier, an emigrant labourer from India, China, and other eastern countries

coolish kol'ish, *a* Somewhat cool.

coolly, kol'li, *adv* In a cool or indifferent manner, without excessive heat or cold, without passion or ardour, calmly dispassionately, deliberately, with calm or quiet assurance

coolness, kōl'nes, *n* State of being cool moderate degree of cold, indifference, want of ardour, zeal, affection, &c calm or quiet assurance

cool-tankard kol'tang kerd, *n* An old English cooling beverage

coomb, comb, kom, *n* [A Sax *cumb*, a liquid measure = Dan and G *humme*, a bowl, a basin D *lom*, a trough, a chest] A dry measure of 4 bushels or half a quarter

coomb, kom, *n* A valley See COMB

coon, kon, *n* An American abbreviation of *Raccoon*

coop, kōp, *n* [From (supposed) A Sax *cype* akin to D *kuip*, Fris *cype*, perhaps fr L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, &c, whence *cup*] A box for confining poultry, a pen for small animals, a barrel or cask —v t. pret & pp *cooped* kopt, ppr *cooping*, kop'ing To put in a coop, to confine in a coop, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass, to imprison

cooper, kō'per, *n* [Equivalent to *coop-er*, one who makes coops, but directly fr the LG or D, comp D *kuyper*, *kuiper*, Fris *kuper*, fr L. *cupa*, cask] One who makes barrels, tubs, and casks of various kinds —v t and i pret & pp *coopered*, kō'perd ppr *coopering*, kō'per ing To do the work of a cooper

cooperage, kō'per āj, *n* [*Cooper* and *-age*] The work of a cooper workshop of a cooper

co-operant, kō-op'er-ant, *a* Co-operating, working together, labouring to the same end

co-operate, kō-op'er-āt, v i pret & pp *co-operated*, kō-op'er-āt-ed, ppr *co-operating*, kō-op'er-āt-ing [Prefix *co*, and *operate*=L. *cooperor*, *cooperatus*—*con*, and *operor operatus*, I work, I operate, fr *opus*, work OPERATE] To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end, to use mutual efforts to promote the same object, to concur in producing the same effect

co-operation, kō-op'er ā'shon, *n* [L. *cooperatio* See prec.] Act of co-operating concurrent effort or labour, the union of small capitalists for purposes of purchase, production, or distribution of goods for their joint benefit

co-operative, kō-op'er-āt-iv, *a* [See prec.] Operating jointly to the same end.—*Co-operative society*, a society formed to provide the members with goods at wholesale prices or at prime cost and cost of management, or to carry on a business, the profits and losses of which the members share —*Co-operative store*, the shop in which a co-operative society sells its goods

co-operator, kō-op'er āt-er, *n* One who co-operates, a member of a co-operative society

coopery, ko per i *n* The trade of a cooper a cooper's workshop

co-opt, kō-opt', *v t* [L *coopto—co*, and *opto*, I choose OPTATIVE.] To elect into a body by the votes of its members

co-ordinate, kō-or'di-nāt *a* [L *co* and *ordinatus*, ordered, arranged, fr *ordo*, order ORDER] Holding the same order, rank, or degree, equal, not subordinate —v t pret & pp *co-ordinated*, kō-or'di nāt-ed, ppr *co-ordinating*, kō-or'di-nāt-ing To make co-ordinate, to arrange in due and relative order to harmonize —n What is co-ordinate, a straight line which, with another or others, determines the position of a point or points under consideration

co-ordinately, kō-or'di nāt-li, *adv* In a co-ordinate manner, in like order or rank, in equal degree, without subordination

co-ordinateness, kō-or'di-nāt-nes, *n* The state of being co-ordinate

co-ordination, kō-or'di nā''shon, *n* The state of being co-ordinate, or the act of making co-ordinate.

co-ordinative, kō-or'di-nā-tiv, *a* Causing or indicating co-ordination.

coot, kot, *n* [Same as D *koet*, a coot connections unknown.] A British wading bird of the rail family, with a black body, about 15 inches in length

copaiba, copaiva kō-pā'ba, kō pā'va *n* [Sp & Pg] A liquid resinous juice or balsam used in medicine

copal, kō-pal', *n* [Sp *copal* Mex *copalli* a name of resins] The hard juice of certain trees which when diluted forms a transparent varnish.

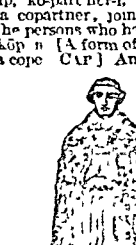
coparcenary, kō-par'sen a ri, *n* [See next] Partnership in inheritance, joint heirship

coparcener, kō-par'sen-er *n* [Prefix *co*, and *parcener*, a partaker, ultimately fr L *pars*, a part] One who has an equal portion of the inheritance of an ancestor with others a coheir

copartner, kō-part'ner, *n* [Prefix *co*, and *partner*] A joint-partner with others in some business, an associate, a sharer

copartnership copartnery, kō-part'-ner-ship, kō-part'ner-i, *n* The state of being a copartner, joint concern in business, the persons who have a joint concern

cope kōp *n* [A form of *cape*, a hood, L.L *capa*, a cope CAP] An ecclesiastical vest-



Priest wearing Cope

ment resembling a long cloak worn in sacred ministrations, the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, the arch over a door, &c —v t. pret & pp *coped*, kōpt, ppr *coping*, kōp'ing To cover, as with a cope

cope, kōp, v t pret & pp *coped*, kōpt, ppr *coping*, kōp'ing [O Fr *coper*, *couper*, *colper*, to strike=Fr *couper*, to cut, fr L.L *colpus*, *colapus*, a blow, L. *colaphus* Gr *kolaphos*, a blow, Fr *coup* *Coppice* is of same origin] To strive or contend on equal terms or with equal strength, to match, to oppose with success, to contend, to strive or struggle to encounter followed by *with*

copeck kō'pek, *n* A Russian coin, the hundredth part of a silver rouble, or about a third of a penny sterling

coped, kōpt *a* Covered with a cope

Copernican, kō-per'ni kan, *a* Pertaining to Copernicus, or to his astronomical system, which is the one now generally received.

cope-stone, kōp'stōn, *n* A head or top stone, as on a wall or roof, hence, what finishes off

copier, copyist, kop'i-er, kop'i-ist, *n* One who copies, a transcriber, an imitator, a plagiary

coping, kōp'ing, *n* [From *cope*, roof] The covering course of a wall, parapet, buttresses, &c

copious, kō'pi us, *a* [L *copiosus*, abundant, fr *copia*, abundance, fr *co*, *con*, with, and *ops*, power, might wealth] Abundant, ample, plentiful, rich exuberant full, overflowing, abounding in words or images, diffuse, not barren

copiously, kō'pi us-li, *adv* In a copious manner, abundantly, plentifully, in large quantities, fully, amply, diffusely

copiousness, kō'pi us-nes, *n* State of being copious, exuberance, diffusiveness of style

copper, kop'er, *n* [A. Sax *coper*, *copor*= D *koper*, Icel *kopar*, Sw *koppar*, G *kupfer*, L.L *cuprum*, fr L *cuprum* (*æs*), Cyprian brass, copper, fr *Cyprus*, whence the Romans got their best copper] A ductile and malleable metal of a pale red colour tinged with yellow, used for many purposes of importance, a vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler, a copper coin —v t. pret. & pp *coppered*, kop'erd, ppr *coppering*, kop'er ing To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper —pl The cast-iron apparatus used on board ship for cooking —a. Consisting of or resembling copper

copperas, kop'er as, *n* [Formerly *coperose*, L.L *coperosa*, *cuprosa* *cuporosa*, probably fr *cuprosus*, coppery, fr *cuprum*, copper] Green vitriol or sulphate of iron

copper-bottomed, kop'er bot-omd, *a* Having a bottom sheathed with copper applied to ships

copper-fastened, kop'er fas-nd, *a* Fastened with copper bolts, as the planking of a vessel.

copper-head, kop'er hed, *n* [From its colour] A poisonous American serpent

coppering kop'er ing, *n* The act of covering with copper, or the covering itself

copperish kop'er-ish, *a* Like copper, or partaking of it, coppery

copperplate, kop'er plāt, *n* A plate of polished copper on which designs are engraved a print or impression from a copperplate

coppersmith kop'er-smith, *n* One who works in copper

coppery, kop'er i, *a* Mixed with copper, made of copper, like copper in taste, smell, or colour

coppice, copse, kop'is kops, *n* [O Fr *coupeis*, *colpeis*, wood newly cut, fr L.L *colpare*, to cut (Mod. Fr *couper*), fr L.L *colpus*, L *colaphus*, Gr *kolaphos* a blow *Copse*, is of same origin] A wood or thicket of small trees and shrubs cut down at certain times, a wood consisting of underwood, shrubs, or brushwood

copra kop'ra, *n* [An East Indian word] The dried kernel of the coco nut, from which the oil has yet to be expressed

coprolite, kop'ro-lit, *n* [Gr *kopros* dung and *lithos*, a stone] The petrified dung of extinct animals, found chiefly in the lias

and coal measures.—**coprolitic** kop-ro-l k, *a* Composed of p tes resembling coprolites contain ng coprolites
coprology k p-ro o-i, *n* G *kopro* d ng *logos*, d scourse] Literary treatment of base o filthy topics.
coprophagous k p rof a gus *a* [G *kopros*, dung, and *phdjo* I ea] Feeding upon dung filth a term part cula ly applied to certain sect
cop e, k ps, *n* See COPPICE. *v t*, pret & pp *copsed*, kopst pp *copsn g* kops ng T rea as copse-wood o cop e
cop se-wood kops'wj d, *n*. Wood rea ed as coppice and l cu down a certain pen d
copsy kop'si, *a* [*opse* and *y* Ha ing copses
Copt, kopt, *n* [Probab y a modifi rm o G *aigyptos* E ypt n] A descendan of he anci n Egyptia race and usually profess ng Christian y —**Coptic** k p' k, *a* P rtaining o h Copts *n*. Th language of he Copts.
copula, k p'ū la, *n* L *co* n and root *p* to oin, whence *apt ouple* s f om *his*] The word wh h unites he su ject and predicate of a propos ion, part of he b ta h a link a connection a connect ng piece
copulate, kop ū lāt, *v i* pret. & pp *copulated*, kop'ū lāt-ed pp *copulat* k p u lāt-ing. [L. *copulo copulatus* Copt A. To come toge h as differen se es.
copulation kop-ū lā sh n, *n* [L. *copulatio*] The act of copula ing conj ion
copulative k p'u lāt- *a* [L. *copulatus* COPULATE.] That unites o couples said of a conjunct on that connects w rds or clauses.—*n*. A copula re conjunction.
copulatively kop'u lā- ll, *adv* In a copula e mann r
copulatory k p'ū lā-to-ri, *a* Relating o copulation unc ing
copy kop'i, *n*. Fr *copie* f L. *copia*, plen y opportun y permission, whence pe miss on to reproduce a copy COPIOUS] An im tation of any kin a ranscrip of an origina a book printed according to he original a sing book or se of w mes, as one ou of o h rs conta ing the same ma ter h im tat on o lik ness anyfigure p cture, des gn, & an archetype a pattern or example f im tation that which is to be mitated wn n o printed matte gi n to a printer to be put in ype —*v t*. pret & pp *copied*, kop' l ppr *copying* kop'i ng To imitate or make a likeness o to write, pri t, ngra or make according to an original to form according to a model o fo low or imitate n manners or e
copy book, kop'i buk *n* A bo k in which copies are wri ten or printed f learn rs to mitate
copyer copyist, kop i-e kop'i ist, *n*. One who cop es o transcribes an imitator
copyhold kop'i-hold, *n* *A estate for* wh h the tenan has nothing to show ex cept the rolls made by the steward of the lord s court land h n copyhold.
copyholder kop' hold-e *n* One who is possessed of land n copyho l.
copying pre kop ing pres, *n* A machine f producing duplicates of letters and other manuscripts
copyist, kop'i-ist, *n* [*Copy* and *-ist*.] An im tator a transcriber
copyright, kop rit, *n*. The exclus righ to print or produce gi en by law for a lim ted number of years to the au ho of a book pain ng, sculpture musical composition, design, photograph, or similar product on, or bus assignee —*a*. Relating to or protected by he law of copyright.—*v t*, pret. & pp *copyrighted*, kop i-rit-ed ppr *copyrighting* k p' rit-ing. To secure by copyright, as a book.
coquet, kō-ket' *v i*, pret. & pp *coquetted*, ko-ket ed ppr *coquetting* kō-k ing [Fr *coqueter* to strut as a cock among hens, f *coquet*, one who struts k a cock, a beau, fr *coq* a cock. COCK.] To trifle or practise deceit in love to endeavour to attract notice and adm ra on, from motives of va y —*v t*. To act the love f m vani y
coquetry kō'k t-ri, *n*. [F *coquet* te] The arts *of a coquette affecta n of amorous* ad ances ntl ng in ove
coquette ko-ke *n* [F *coquet* m of *coq rt*, a beau. See COQUET] A ain, ntling gir or w man, who ndea ours to a rac admiration and ac ances n love from a desire to gra y an y a flirt
coquetti] kō-ke ish, *a*. I rta n ng to a coquette o coquetry haracterized by coquetry practising coque ry
coquetti hly k k ish li, *adv* In a coquet h mar n
coquilla nut kō-kwil'la-nut, *n* Th see of one of the coco nut palms, extensi ly used in nnery
cor k *n*. H b] A H brew measure of capac y con ai ng abou l bush ls
coracle k a-kl, *n* W *corwg* sk n to l an l Gae *cu ach*, a boat An a cient



Fisherman w h Coracle

form of boat made by covering a wick fram with ea her or ll-cl h, stud usc in \ ales an l Ireland.
coracoid, kor'a-k d, *a*. [F *coracoïde*, fr *korax korakos*, a crow and *eidos* rese n lance Shaped ke a crow's beak —**Coracoid p ocess**, a small sharp process of he scapula in mammals **Coracoid bone** a bone c nnecting the sh n de joint and sternum in birds
co-radi ate kō-rad kāt, *a*. [L prefix co and *a radius*, a root.] Belonging to he same root.
coral ko'ral *n*. [Fr *coral* o *cor ll*, f L. *coral m* o *corall m*, G *koral ion* red coral. A hard calcareous substance found n he ocean, secre ed by marine po ype for h common support and habitation, and exh ting re and othe co ors a piece of coral used as a hil s toy he n mpreg nated eggs in the l ks —*a*. *Made f* coral resembling coral red like coral.
coralliaceous ko-ra-li hus, *a* Like coral, or partak ng f te qual es
coralliferous, ko-ral-if us, *a* From *coral*, and L. *fero* I bear or produce] Produci g or contai ing coral.
coralliform, k ral'i- rm, *a*. In he f rm o or esemb ng co al.
coralline ko ra in *a*. [L. *corall nus*] Consisting of coral like co a contain g cora —*n*. One of the coral polypes o other zoophytes a sea-weed wi h calcareous ronds an ora re red co our
corallite ko'ral t, *n*. [C *oral* and *t*] A m neral substance o etri act on n he form of coral the calcareous substance secreted by a sing po yp
corallioid coralloidal k ral-oid, ko-ral-oid al, *a* From *coral*, and *eidos* Having the form of coral branching like coral
coral rag, ko'ral rag, *n* A variety f oolitic limestone con ain ng petrified corals.
coral reef, ko'ra rf *n*. One of those reef or islands of coral which are produced by the opera ion of species of po yps.
coral tree ko ral trē, *n*. A genus of plants (*Erythrina* of se eral spec es, na es of Africa an l America
coral wood ko'ra w d, *n* *A ha l* Am rican wood of a beautiful red o coral co ur
corbeille kor bā-ye *n*. [F f L. *corbicula* dim of *corbis* a bask] An ornamenta ask f fru or fl w rs.
corbel kor'bel, *n* O Fr *corbel*, n w *corbe* n, f L *corvus* a ra n, f having ori ginally a beak k f rm] A piece ting ou pro ecting from he face o a wall to support some su erincumben ject a *cracket*. *v t*, pret. & pp *corbe l k* or beld pp *corbe ng* k r'be ng To su pport a corbe or corbels to pro ide with corbe
corbel table k r'be ta bl, *n* An arc



Corbe tab e

tectural arra gemen wh ch requires the support of num rous corbels
corble kor'b *n* [Fr *corbin*, a ra en, fr L. *corvus* a ra en or crow] A ra n a carrion-crow Scotch]—**Co bie-st ps**, step l k pro ect ons on h si ping edg aga
corcle corcle, k r'k l, k kl, *n* [L. *corculum*, dim o *cor* he heart.] The h art of a seed, o ru m nt o a fu ure plant.
cord kōrd, *n*. F *corde*, fr L. *chordā*, G *horde* a ring o gut, he ring f a yre *Chord* is th same word.] A stri g or s all rope composed of se eral strands wisted together a ro pe a ba d a sin w *some* ng resembl ng a corr th wh ch h olds, *restrains, o draws corder ith* a *pile of* wood 8 feet l ng 4 fee h gh, and 4 eet broad (pro ably as bei g measure wi h a cord —*v t*. pre & pp *cordel*, kord ed yp *cord ng* k rd ng To bind wi h a co or rope to asten with cords.
cordage k rd ā *n* [F *cordag* CORD] Co ds o ro pes co ect ve y the ropes used in he rigging of a ship.
cordate, cordated k r'dāt, k r'lā-ted, *a* L. *cor cord* he heart] HEART] l a ing he f rm of a eart heart-shaped.
cordately kōr'dāt- *a* In a cordate f rm
corded kōr ed, *a* Bound o fastened with cords furnished w h cor ia n ne f rm of cords f rrowed as by cor
cordelier kōr -l n F f O Fr *cordele* d m of *cor* the girdle cord worn by he order] A Franciscan fria so named from he knotted cord worn by such *friars as a girdle*
cordial kor'di-al, *a*. [Fr *cord* L L. *cordialis* L. *cor cordis* he eart an root as L. *heart*] I earty proceeding rom the h art h artf si cere warm and friend y reviving t se sy rits heering gora ng —*n* A medicine or beverage wh ch ncreases strength raises *se* spirits an aroma ic sweetened spiri mployed as a beverag anyth ng hat comf rts, gladdens, and ex ra es.
cordiality, k r-di-al ti, *n* [F *cordialité* See prec.] Th sta e or q lab y of be g cordia heart ness sincerl y sincere kindness gen al sincerity warm h of heart.
cordially k r'di-al-li *adv* In a cordial manner heartily sincere y with real af fection warm y
cordiform, k r'di form, *a* [L *cor cordis*, the heart, an *forma* f rm.]] eart-sha ed.
cordillera, k yā ra, p f L. *chorda*, a string CORD] A ridge or hain of mounta s h mous ain range of he Andes in Sc h Am rica.
cordite k dit, *n* [f rom *cord* g made in *cord* k f rms.] A m k less exp sive substance for use in ordnance

cordon, kōr'don, *n* [Fr *cordon*, fr *corde*, a cord.] A line or series of military posts for inclosing, guarding, or cutting off communication, a row of projecting stones in a structure, a ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of an order

cordovan, kōr'dō-van, *a* Belonging to Cordova, made at Cordova, or of leather made there —*n.* Spanish leather, goat-skin tanned and dressed.

corduroy, kōr-de-roi', *n* [Fr *corde du roi*, lit cord of the king, a name of English invention] A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface

cordwain, *kōrd'wān, n [O Fr cordouan*, Sp *cordoban*, fr *Cordova* or *Cordoba* in Spain, where it was largely manufactured.] Spanish leather

cordwainer, kōrd'wān-er, *n* [Fr *cordouanier* CORDWAIN] A worker in Spanish leather, a shoemaker

core, kōr, *n* [Probably fr O Fr *cor, coer*, fr L *cor*, the heart, whence *cordial*] The heart or inner part of a thing, particularly, the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds, the internal mould, which forms a hollow in the casting of metals, the interior part of a column the bar of an electro-magnet round which a coil of insulated wire is wound, the deepest or most essential part of anything —*v t* pret & pp *cored*, kōrd, ppr *coring*, kōr'ing To remove the core of

coregent, kō-rē'jent, *n* [Prefix *co*, and *regent*] A joint regent or ruler

corelative, kō-rel'a-tiv See CORRELATIVE

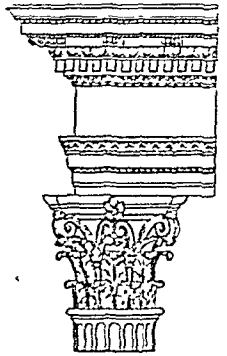
coreless, kōr'les, *a* Wanting a core, without pith, weak

co-respondent, kō-rē-spon'dent, *n* [Prefix *co*, and *respondent*] A joint-respondent, or one opposed, along with another or others, to the plaintiff, a man charged with adultery, and made a party to a suit for dissolution of marriage

corf, kōrf, *n*, pl **korves** kōrvz [Same as *D* and *LG Korf*, Icel *Korf(r)*, G *Korb*, a basket, probably fr L *corbis*, a basket] A large basket used in mines, a kind of basket or cage in which fish are kept alive in the water

coriaceous, kō-ri-ā'shus, *a* [L *coriaceus*, fr *corium*, leather] Consisting of leather or resembling leather, leathery, tough

coriander, ko-ri-an'der, *n* [L *coriandrum*, Gr *koriannon*] A plant of the carrot family which produces aromatic seeds, used in liqueurs, cookery, and medicine



Corinthian Order

orinthian, ko-rin'thi an *a* Pertaining o Corinth, name of an order in architecture, distinguished by fluted columns and capitals ornamented with acanthus leaves —*n* An inhabitant of Corinth, a gay, fast, or spirited fellow, a gentleman who does the work in sailing his own or a friend's yacht, a gentleman who rides his own horse in a race, *pl* two epistles written by St Paul to the church of Corinth.

corium, kō'ri um, *n* [L, leather] Leathern body-armour worn by the Roman soldiers, the innermost layer of the skin in mammals, the true skin

cork, kōrk, *n* [Same as G Dan and Sw *Lord*, Sp *corcho*, fr L *cortex, corticis* bark] *The outer bark of a species of oak, of which* stopples for bottles and casks are made, the tree itself, a stopple made of cork —*v t* pret & pp *corked*, kōrkt, ppr *corking*, kōrk'ing To stop with a cork, to confine or make fast with a cork

cork-cutter, kōrk'kut-er, *n* One whose trade is to make corks

corked, kōrkt, *a* *Stopped or fitted with* cork or a cork, having acquired the taste of cork, from a bad cork being used as stopper, blackened with burnt cork

corking-pin, kōrk'ing-pin, *n* [Probably not connected with *cork*, but origin doubtful] A pin of a large size formerly used

cork-jacket, kōrk'jak et, *n* A kind of jacket padded with cork, designed to buoy up a person who cannot swim

cork-leg, kōrk'leg, *n* An artificial leg in the formation of which cork is used.

corkscrew kōrk'skrō, *n* A screw to draw corks from bottles —*v t* To direct or work along in a spiral, to wriggle forward

corky, kōr'ki, *a* Consisting of cork, resembling cork

corm, kōrm, *n* [Gr *kormos*, a stem] A bulb-like part of a plant, consisting of the dilated base of the stem, as in the crocus, a solid bulb

cormogen, cormophyte, kōr mo-jen, kōr'mo-fit, *n* [Gr *kormos*, stem, root *gen* to produce, *phyton*, plant.] A name for plants with regular stem and root

cormorant, kōr'mō-rant, *n* [Fr *cormoran* fr L *corvus marinus*, sea raven The *t* was added as in *peasant, tyrant*, &c] A large sea-bird of the pelican family extremely voracious, a greedy fellow, a glutton

corn, kōrn, *n* [A Sax *corn*, a word found throughout the Teutonic languages=O Fris *Iorn*, D *Ioren* Icel. Sw Dan and G *Iorn*, Goth *kaurn*, of same root as L *granum* a seed, whence *grain, granary*, &c. *Allied words*] A grain, a seed the seeds of plants which grow in ears and which are made into bread, as the seeds of wheat, rye barley, and oats, grain, especially in England, wheat, in America, maize in this sense no plural, the plants while they are growing or in sheaf —*v t* pret & pp *corned*, kōrnd ppr *corning*, kōrn'ing To preserve with salt in grains, as meat, to form into small grains, to granulate

corn, kōrn, *n* [O Fr *corn*, a corn, fr L *cornu*, a horn HORN] A hard horny excrescence on a toe or foot

corn-beetle kōrn'bē-tl, *n* A minute beetle the larva of which is often very destructive to wheat

corn-cockle, kōrn'kok l *n* The common name of a British plant with purple flowers, a frequent weed among grain crops

corn-crake, kōrn'krāk, *n* The crake or landrail, noted for its strange harsh cry

cornea, kōr'nē-a, *n* [From L *corneus* horny, fr *cornu* a horn] The horny, transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye through which the rays of light pass

corned kōrnd, *a* Cured by salting, salted bearing grains, granulated.

cornel, kōr'nel, *n* [G *kornel*, fr L *cornus*, the cornel tree, fr *cornu* a horn CORN (2)] Dog wood, a tree whose wood is hard, resembling horn and which yields fruit resembling cherries.

cornelian kor nē'li an Same as *Carnelian*

corneous kōr'nē us, *a* [L *corneus* fr *cornu*, a horn CORN (2)] Horny, consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn, hard

corner, kōr'ner, *n* [O Fr *cornere, corniere*, fr L *cornu*, a horn CORN (2)] A projecting extremity, the place where two lines or surfaces meet, the outer or inner angle of a building, &c, inner angle of a room, &c, a secret, remote, or retired place, a confined or narrow place a nook —*v t* pret & pp *cornered*, kōr'nerd, ppr *cornering*, kōr'ner-ing To drive into a position of difficulty

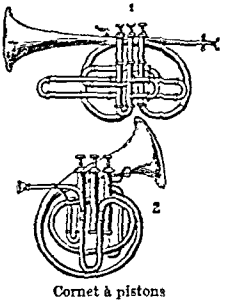
cornered, kōr'nerd, *a* Having corners

corner-stone, kōr'ner-stōn, *n* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them, the principal stone, that upon which any system is founded

cornerwise, kōr'ner-wīz, *adv* [*Corner*, and *wise*, manner] Diagonally, with the corner in front, not parallel.

cornet, kōr'net, *n* [Fr *cornet*, a musical horn, something in the form of a horn, and *cornette*, a kind of standard with points or *horns, an officer bearing the standard*, both dim forms fr L *cornu* a horn] A sort of trumpet shaped like a horn, a cornet-à pistons, a piece of paper twisted up for wrapping small articles in, formerly an officer of a troop or cavalry who bore the standard.

cornet-à-pistons, *kor'net-a-pis'tonz, n* [Fr, cornet with pistons] A brass or silver



Cornet à pistons

1 Ordinary Shape 2, Circular shape

wind instrument, capable of producing the notes of the chromatic scale, a cornopean *Cornet-a-piston* is also a form in use

cornetcy, kōr'net-si, *n* The commission or rank of a cornet

cornetist, kōr'net-ist, *n* One who plays upon a cornet

corn-exchange, kōrn'eks-chānj, *n* A place where grain is sold or bartered and samples shown and examined.

corn-factor, kōrn'fak ter, *n* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent

corn-flag, kōrn'flag, *n* A popular name of the plants of the genus Gladiolus

corn-flour kōrn'flour, *n* The finely-ground meal of Indian corn

corn-flower, kōrn'flou er *n* A name for various plants growing among corn, as the blue-bottle

cornice, kōr'nis *n* [O Fr *cornice*, Fr *corniche*, fr L *cornix, cornicis* a crow] Any moulded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed, the upper great division of an entablature, uppermost moulding of a pedestal, room &c.

corniculate kor nik'ū lāt *a* [L *corniculatus*, fr *corniculum* dim of *cornu*, a horn] Horned, shaped like a horn

cornigerous kor nij'er us, *a* [L *corniger* —*cornu* horn and *gero* I bear] Bearing horns horned.

Cornish kōrn'ish, *a* Pertaining to Cornwall —*n.* The language of Cornwall

corn-laws kōrn'lāz, *n pl* Legislative enactments and restrictions relating to the exportation and importation of grain

corn-marigold kōrn'ma ri-gōld, *n* A kind of chrysanthemum common in cornfields.

corn mill k rn m l, *n* A m ll for grind ing corn a grist-mill.

cornopean kor nō'pē an, *n* [From L. *cornu*, a horn.] A name for the corn t-à-pistons.

corn pipe k rn pip *n* A p pe made by sh ng the joint of a green s k of corn

corn poppy corn rose kōrn pop i, k rōz, *n* The common red po py a cou lescous weed n corn fi lds

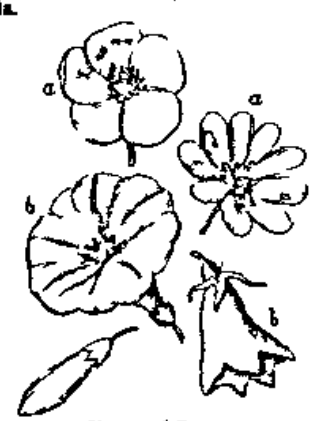
corn rent, kōrn rent, *n* A rent paid in corn instead of money

cornucopia, kor nū kō'p -a, *n* [L. *cornu copiæ* horn of pl nty] The representation of a horn filled wi h fruit, fl wers, and grain, and used as a symbol of plen y and peace

cornute l. ko nūt ed, *a* [L. *cornu* s horned, f *cornu*, a horn.] Horned having horns.

corny kōr'ni, *a* Producing corn conta n ing corn tas ng of corn or malt

corolla, ko-ro 'la, *n* [L. *coro la*, dim of *corona*, a crown.] The part of a flow made he ca yx, surrounding the parts of fruct ficat on, an l composed of one or more petals.



Form of Coro a.

a a M y petaled polypeta C ro as. bb E ng e-peta ed mono etalou Coro las.

corollaceous ko-rol à shus *a.* [*Corolla* and *-aceous*] I erta n ng to or of the nature of a coro a.

corollary ko rol la-ri, ko-rol a-ri, *n* [L. *corollarium*, a corollary a gratu y what is pa d fo a garland, f *olla*, a garland, dim of *coro a*, a crown] G om. som h ng added to a propos on dem strated an nfe ence f m a preceding propos on hence, a con lus on or consequence drawn from premises something addi ional or super num rary

corolliferal corolliferous, ko-ro 'l fe ral, ko-ro l fe rus, *a* [*Corol a*, and *fe Aoris*, a flower] Perta ni g to one of the great subdivis on of v genous plants, ha ng petals un ted an l stamens a tac ed to the corolla.

corolline ko-ro 'lin, *a.* [*Corolla* and *-ine.*] Of o bel nging to a corolla.

corona, ko-ro na, *n.* [L. **coronæ** ko-rō' ne [L. a crown, garlan l, &c. w nes crown] Si mething rese bl ng o l kened to a crown a halo o um nous circ around one of the hea en y bodies a l minous appearance observed d ring total ec pses of the sun the lower member or drip of a lassical corn ce havi g a broad ertica face he circumf rence or margin of a ra. ated comp se of w r s a circul han r

coronach ko'rō-nach, *n.* [Gael. an l l] A dirge a lamenta ion for the dead among the Hig land rs and Irish.

coronal ko'rō-nal, *a* [L. *coronalis*, pe taining to a crown. Coro wā] Be onging to the crown or top of the head.—*n.* A crown, wrea h, or garl nd.

coronary ko'rō-na-ri *a.* [L. *coronarius*, fr *corona*, a crown Cr wn] Relating to a crown, or something k ned to a crown encircling something h a crown.

coronation ko-ro-nā shon *n.* [From L. *corona* , to crown, fr *corona* a crown. Crown] Act or s mnity of crowning a sovereign the pomp a tending on a coronation

coroner ko'rō-n *n* [From O F *corune coron e*, *corone* F *couronne*, a crown, f L. *corona*, a crown. Crown] An officer whose chief d y is to preside over a court of n u ry n a case of sudden or vi lent d a h

coronet, ko'ro-n t *n* [O Fr *coronet* a



Coronet of a Duke Do of a Marquis.

d m f L. *corona*, a rown Crown] An nf rio crown worn by prin s and n b men m re ess ornate accord g to rank an ornamental head dress som h ng t t surmounts he lower part of the pastern of a horse

coronet l ko ō-net-ed, *a* Wearing or en ed to w a a cr on

coronuliform ko-rō'n f rm *a* [L. *rona* and *f rm*] Havi g he form f a crown.

coronoid l ko-ro-o l, *a* G *kor* ē a row and *eidos* form] P rtem ng the beak of a crow app ed in a nt. to one or two processes p j ct ng parts.

corozo-nut ko-rō' , n. The f ry nu , th seed of a tropical Am rican pa m, used for small art es of turnery

corporal kor' o-ral, *n* [Fr *c poral*, It *c porale* f *capo* head, f *apu* he head, nfluenced by Fr *corps*, I *corp* L. *corpus* body body of troops] T e lowest officer of a company of inf ntry n sh ps of war a pet y office who attends to po ce ma ters

corporal kor'po-ral, *a* [L. *corporal s* f *corp us corporis* the body] Bel nging or rela ng to he body material corporeal. **Corporal punishment,** p nishment nfl cted on th body especi lly by fl gel g —*n.* A c th f r he consecrated elements n the eu harist

corporality kor po-ral ti, *n* The state of be ng *corporal* corpora on confratern y

corporally kor'po-ral h *ad* Bodily in or w h the body

corporal ship kor'po-ral-sh p *n.* A cor poral s office o er mmand

corporate kor'po-rāt, *a* [L. *corpora s* formed into a body f *corpus corporis*, a body Cor ERSE] Un ted in a body or com mun ty formed into a legal body and em powered to act in gal processes as an in dividual un ted bel ngi g to a corpora on.

corporately kor'po-rāt-li *ad* In a cor porate capaci y

corporateness, k r'po-rāt-nes, *n.* The stat of a body corporate

corporation ko po-rā shon *n.* [L. *cor pora io* fr *orpus*, a body Cor ERSE.] A body corporate, f rmed and authorized by law to act as a single person a sol y en powered o ransact bus ness as an in dual the body or bo y from of a man

corporeal kor po re al, *a* [L. *corporeus*, f *corpus corporis* a bo y C RPSE] Ha ing a body consis g of a m erial y m rial opposed to j rid ical or mo material consist ng of material objects ta gi as property

corporealism kor po re-al-izm, *n* [*Cor por a* a d -*ism.*] The princip es of a cor poreal material sm.

corporealist kor po rē al-ist, *n* [*Cor poreal* and *-ist*] A materi st.

corporeality, kor-p re-al i, *n* [*Cor poreal* and *-i y*] St te of being corporeal.

corporeally kor y re al i, *ad* In a corp real manne in a bo dy form or manner

corporeity kor pō-rē'i i, *n.* [L. *corporeus* and *-ity*] The state of ha ng a body or of being embod ed material y

corpse saint kor'pō-zant, *n* [It. *corpo sa o* L. *corpus sanct m* ho y body] A bal of e ectric light often observed n dark tempestuous nights about a sh p a rigging St. Elmo s light.

corps kō *n.* pl. **corps** kōrz [Fr, fr L. *corpus* a body See nex] A body of troops any di ision of an army

corpse korps, *n* [ame as *corse* O Fr F *corps* a body fr L. *corpus* a body Th word *corps* keeps t e Fren f pronuncia n in En lish, hough rea y same word as his. *Corporal, corpo a corpulence* & are f m a origin] The dead body of a h ma be ng a corse a carcass remains.

corpse-candle k rps'kan-di, *n* A local name for he will-o the-wisp

corpse-gate k rps gā , *n* A cov red ga e way at the en rance to church yards a lich gate

corpulence corpulency kor'pū lens, k r'pū n-si, *n* [L *corpulen ia*] The state of be ng corpul nt, gr ssness of flesh ess of body excessive fatness.

corpulent kor'pū lent, *a* [Fr *corpu ent* L *corpu en s* f *corpus corpori* a body Corse] I aving a gross o fl shy body very fat larg bo ky *m* lus y

corpulently kor'pū l nt-li, *adv* In a corpulent manner

corpus k r'pus, *n* pl **corpora**, k r'po-ra. [L.] A bo y a collected wh a material s bstance In *a at* a name f r certa n anal bodies of various kin ls

corpuscle kor s-l, *n* [L. *corp sculum* di of *corpus* Corse.] A m nute parti e o phy cal a om a m nute an m l ee

corpuscular k m'kū le o [See prec.] I rtaining to corpuscles or mal part s, s posed to be the const tu n materials of l large bod es —*Corpuscular theory* a ory wh h s pposes l g t to consist of min te particles em ted y m n bod es thr] g hrough space wi h in m nse rapid y till th y reach the ey

corpuscularity kor pus'kū la ri i, *n* S ate f being corpuscular

corruscation ko rus kā shon *n* [L. *cor f con* tog h and *rad us* a ray] A con ject on of rays in one point

corral kor ral *n* Sp f *corro* a circle] A pen or n low re fo rses or cat le an n closure formed of wagons by enlarg ts a strong tackade or inclosu e for cap turing wi d e hants n Ceylon —*v t.* pre & pp *corral d*, kor raid] pr *corrall ng* k ral g To form in o a corral to form a corral or nclosure by means of

correct ko-rek *a.* [L. *correct* f *or rige corre um*, to make s raig t, p right *cor for com*, and *rego* I s rig I r GEVT I r HT] Be right or made stra ght co rma le t a jus standard free f m faults or error righ accura e precise exact regular, pun tual.—*v t.* pret & pp *corrected*, ko-rek ed ppr *corr ng* ko-rekt'ing To mak correct or rig to bring to the stan dard of truth justice o proprie y to remove faults or errors from to set righ to amend o rect y, to re cla m to reform to supervise to chastise t pun h to comm erract r r ate.

correctible correctible ko- k ta-bl, ko-rek bl, *a.* Capa le of being corrected.

correction ko-rek shun *n.* [F rrec on L. *correct -pass* f *corrigo* (a RECT] Act of correct g state of bei g corrected removal of faults o errors some th ng written to po nt out an error or so s n ed for w at is w ng am n lment y nishment direc line chast e ner ani mal ri n counteractum of w at is in en evilent or hurt ul House f correction, a house where disorde y pers ns are confined a bridewell.

correctional ko-rek shon-al, *a.* Tending or pertain ng to correction.

corrective ko-rek *a.* [*Correct* and *-ive*] I aving the pow to correct tending to rect fy —*n.* Th wh h corrects or has the pow r of correcting restriction.

correctly, ko-rekt'li, *adv* In a correct manner, exactly, accurately, in accordance with a standard or copy, without fault or error

correctness, ko-rekt'nes, *n* State of being correct, freedom from faults or errors, accuracy, exactness, justness, regularity, precision

corrector, ko-rekt'er, *n* One who or that which corrects or amends faults

correctory, ko-rek'to-ri, *a* Containing or making correction —*n.* A corrective

correlatable, kor-ē-lā'ta-bl, *a* Capable of being correlated, assignable to correlation

correlate, kor'ē lāt, *n* [L. *cor* for *com*, and *relatus*, related. RELATE.] One who or that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son —*v i* pret & pp *correlated*, kor'ē-lāt-ed, ppr *correlating*, kor'ē-lāt-ing To have a mutual or reciprocal relation, to be reciprocally related —*v t* To place in mutual or reciprocal relation, to determine the relations between

correlation, ko-rē-lā'shon, *n* [CORRELATE.] Reciprocal relation, state of being correlative

correlative, ko-rel'at-iv, *a.* [L *con*, and *relativus*, relative RELATIVE.] Having a mutual or reciprocal relation, thus father and son, husband and wife, are correlative terms, reciprocal —*n.* One who or that which stands in reciprocal relation, as father and son, darkness and light, the antecedent to a pronoun

correlatively, ko-rel'at-iv-li, *adv* In a correlative relation

correlativeness, ko-rel'at-iv-nes, *n* The state of being correlative

correspond, ko-rē-spond', *v i* pret. & pp *corresponded*, ko-rē spond'ed, ppr *corresponding*, ko-rē-spond'ing [Fr *correspondre* —L *cor* for *com*, and *respondēre*, to answer RESPOND.] To answer one to another, to be congruous to have a due relation, to be adapted or proportioned to, to suit, to agree, to fit, to answer, to communicate by letters, to hold intercourse by sending and receiving letters

correspondence, ko-rē-spond'ens, *n* [*Correspond* and *-ence*.] Act or state of corresponding, fitness, congruity, analogy, mutual adaptation of one thing or part to another, intercourse by interchange of letters, the letters interchanged, friendly intercourse, reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities

correspondency, ko-rē-spond'en-si, *n* Correspondence, in sense of relation, congruity, adaptation, friendly intercourse

correspondent, ko-rē spond'ent, *a* [*Correspond* and *-ent*.] Answering or corresponding, suitable, fit, congruous, agreeable answerable, adapted.— *n.* One who corresponds, one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages, a person who sends regular communications to a newspaper from a distance

correspondently, ko-rē-spond'ent-li, *adv* In a corresponding manner

corresponding, ko-rē-spond'ing *p a* Answering, agreeing suiting, or in harmony, like in measure or degree

correspondingly ko-rē-spond'ing-li *adv* In a corresponding manner

corresponsive, ko-rē spon'siv, *a* [*Cor* for *con*, and *responsive*.] Answerable adapted. [*Shal*.]

corridor, ko'ri-dōr, *n* [Fr *corridor*, It *corridore*, Sp *corredor*, lit a running place, fr L *curro* I run. CURRENT.] A passage in a building leading to a number of chambers at some distance from each other, a gallery or passage round a quadrangle or court.

corrie, ko'ri, *n* [Gael.] A steep hollow in a hill

corrigenda, ko-ri jen'da, *n pl* [L *corrigendum* pl. *corrigenda*, fr *corrigere*, to correct.] Things to be corrected

corrigible, ko'ri ji bl, *a* [Fr *corrigible*, fr L. *corrigo*, I correct CORRECT.] That may be corrected, set right, or amended, that may be reformed, punishable

corrival, ko ri'val, *n* [Prefix *cor* for *com*, and *rival*.] A fellow-rival, a competitor

corroborant, ko-rob'ō-rant, *a* [L *corroborans*, *-antis*, ppr of *corroboro* CORROBORATE.] Strengthening, having the power or quality of giving strength or vigour —*n.* A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak, a tonic

corroborate, ko-rob'ō-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *corroborated*, ko-rob'ō-rāt-ed, ppr *corroborating*, ko-rob'ō-rāt-ing [L *corroboro*, *corroboratum*, I strengthen—prefix *cor* for *com*, intens, and *roboro*, I strengthen, fr *robur*, strength ROBUST.] To strengthen, especially to strengthen or confirm an opinion or statement, to make more certain, to add assurance to to support

corroboration ko-rob'o-rā''shon *n* The act of corroborating, confirmation, that which corroborates.

corroborative, ko-rob'o rāt-iv, *a* Having the power of corroborating, tending to confirm —*n.* A medicine that strengthens, a corroborant

corroborator, ko-rob'o rāt-er, *n* One who corroborates

corroboratory, ko-rob'o-ra-to-ri, *a* Corroborative

corrode, ko-rōd', *v t* pret & pp *corroded*, ko-rōd'ed, ppr *corroding*, ko-rōd'ing [L *corrodere*, *to gnaw or eat away—cor* for *com* and *rodo*, I gnaw whence also *rodent*, *erode* RODENT.] To eat or wear away by degrees to consume by slow degrees, to prey upon to waste away, to envenom or embitter, to poison blight, canker

corrodent, ko rō'dent, *a* [*Corrode* and *-ent*.] Having the power of corroding —*n* Any substance or medicine that corrodes

corrodibility, ko rōd'i-bil''i ti, *n* Quality of being corrodible

corrodible, ko-rōd'i-bl, *a* That may be corroded.

corrosion, ko rō'zhon, *n* [From *corrodo*, *corrosum* I corrode CORRODE.] Action of corroding or of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, state of being corroded, eaten, or worn away, the act of cankering, fretting, vexing envenoming, or blighting

corrosive ko-rō'siv, *a* [Fr *corrosif* CORRODE.] Having the power of corroding, or of gradually eating wearing, consuming or impairing, having the quality of fretting or vexing corroding consuming, vexing, envenoming blighting —*Corrosive sublimate*, a compound of chlorine and mercury, an acrid poison and a powerful antiseptic —*n.* That which has the quality of corroding, or of eating or wearing away gradually, that which has the power of fretting or causing care or grief

corrosively, ko-rōs'iv li, *adv* In a corrosive manner

corrosiveness, ko-rō'siv-nes, *n* The quality of being corrosive

corrugate ko'rū-gāt *v t* pret & pp *corrugated*, ko'rū-gāt-ed ppr *corrugating*, ko'rū gāt-ing [L. *corrugo*, *corrugatum*—prefix *cor* for *com con*, and *rugo*, I wrinkle, fr *ruga*, a wrinkle (whence *rugose*).] To wrinkle to draw or contract into folds or furrows —*a* Wrinkled, showing wrinkles, folds or furrows

corrugated, ko'rū-gāt-ed, *a* [See prec.] Wrinkled, furrowed or ridged, having prominent ridges and grooves —*Corrugated iron* common sheet iron or 'galvanized' iron, bent into a series of regular grooves and ridges, and much used for roofing &c

corrugation, ko-rū-gā'shon, *n* The act of corrugating, a wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles

corrugator, ko'rū gāt-er, *n* One who or that which corrugates, the small muscle situated on each side of the forehead, which knits the brows

corrupt ko-rupt', *v t* pret. & pp *corrupted* ko-rup'ed, ppr *corrupting* ko-rup'ing [L *corrumpo*, *corruptum* I break in pieces destroy, seduce, bribe &c —*cor for com*, intens, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, I break whence also *rupture*, *abrupt*, *disrupt*, &c.] To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state, to vitiate or deprave, to defile or pollute, to taint, to contaminate, to pervert to debase to adulterate, to bribe, to falsify, to infect with errors, to render impure by alterations or innovations —*v i* To become putrid to putrefy, to rot, to become vitiated, to lose purity —*a.* [L *corruptus*.] Changed from a sound to a putrid state, putrefied, tainted, vitiated, depraved, impure, changed to a worse state, infected with errors or mistakes

corrupter, ko-rupt'er, *n* One who or that which corrupts, one who vitiates or taints

corruptibility, ko-rupt'i-bil''i ti, *n* The state of being corruptible, possibility of being corrupted.

corruptible, ko-rupt'i bl, *a* [Fr *corruptible*, L. *corruptibilis*.] That may be corrupted that may become putrid, subject to decay and destruction, debasement, depravation, &c

corruptibleness, ko-rupt'i bl-nes, *n* Susceptibility of corruption corruptibility

corruptibly, ko-rupt'i-bli *adv* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

corruption, ko-rup'shon, *n* [Fr *corruption*, L *corruptio*, *-onis* COPIUPT.] Act or process of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid, putrefaction, putrid matter, pus, perversion or deterioration of moral principles, loss of purity or integrity, debasement pollution, defilement, contamination, depravity, taint of blood, bribetaking, bribery —*Corruption of blood*, *law*, an immediate consequence of attainder, by which a person was formerly disabled from holding, inheriting, or transmitting lands

corruptionist, ko-rup'shon ist, *n* A defender of political corruption

corruptive, ko rupt'iv, *a* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating

corruptless ko-rupt'les, *a* Not susceptible of corruption or decay

corruptly, ko-rupt'li, *adv* In a corrupt manner with corruption, viciously, impurely, by bribery

corruptness, ko-rupt'nes, *n* State or quality of being corrupt, corruption

corruptor, ko-rup'tér, *n* One who corrupts

corsage, kor'sāj, or -sazh, *n* [Fr.] A bodice

corsair, kor'sār, *n* [Fr *corsaire* It *corsare*, fr *corsa*, a course, a cruise, fr L *cursus*, a course COURSE.] A pirate, a sea robber; a piratical vessel.

corse kōrs, *n* [Formerly *core* fr O Fr *cors*, fr L *corpus* a body CORPSE.] A corpse a poetical word.

corselet corslet kors'let, *n* [Fr *corselet*, a dim of *cors* body COISE.] A cuirass or armour to cover the body a garment for the body, that part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached the thorax.

corseleted, kors'let ed, *a* Wearing a corselet

corset, kor'set, *n* [Fr *corset*, dim of *cors*, body CORSE.] An article of dress laced closely round the body, a boddice, stays —*v t.* pret & pp *corseted*, kor'set ed ppr *corseting*, kor'set-ing To inclose in a corset

corsned kor'sned, *n* [A. Sax *cornaed*, fr *cor*, stem of *coren* cl oven pp of *cēowan* to choose and *aced* a mouthful, a bit.] Anciently, a piece of bread to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence, if the person were guilty, the bread, it was believed, would produce convulsions and find no passage, if he were innocent it would cause no harm

cortège, kor'tāzh *n* [Fr *cortege*, It *corteggio*, fr *corte*, a court COURT.] A train of attendants

cortes, kor'tes *n pl* [Sp pl of *corte* court.] The Spanish and the Portuguese legislative assembly

cortex kor'teks *n* [L *cortex corticis*, bark.] The bark or rind the outer covering, as of a tree, a membrane covering or enveloping some part of the body

cortical, kor'ti al *a* [CORTEX.] Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling bark or

rind belonging to the external covering external.

corticate corticated kor'ti-kāt, kor'ti-kā-ted, *a* [L. *corticatus* CORTEX.] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree.

corticose corticous kor'ti-kōz, kor'ti-kus, *a* [L. *corticosus* fr *cortex corticis* bark.] *Barky, full of bark.*

corundum ko-run'dum, *n* [A name belonging to India.] A mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of nearly pure alumina, and sometimes called adamantine spar: the amethyst, ruby sapphire topaz, and emery are considered as varieties.

coruscant, ko-rus'kant, *a* [L. *coruscans* pp of *coruscо* CORUSCATE.] Coruscating *flashing glittering by flashes.*

coruscate ko'rus-kāt *v i* pret. & pp *coruscated*, ko'rus-kāt-ed ppr *coruscating* ko'rus-kāt-ing [L. *coruscо -āre, -āvi -ātus* to flash.] To flash intermittently to lighten to glitter to gleam to sparkle.

coruscation ko-rus-kā'shon, *n* [L. *coruscatio*.] The act of coruscating a glittering or flashing a quick vibration of light a flash a sudden burst of light intellectual brilliancy.

corve korv *n* Same as *Corb*.

corvée kor-ā', *n* [Fr *corvee* LL. *corrogata* —L. prefix *cor* for *con*, intens. and *rogare*, to ask, being labour demanded or requisitioned.] Forced labour exacted by a feudal lord or a government.

corvette kor-vet' *n* [Fr *corvett* Sp *corbeta*, Pg *corveta* fr L. *corbis* a ship of burden, fr *corbus* a basket.] A flush-decked vessel, ship-rigged, but without a quarter deck, and having only one tier of guns.

corvine kor'vin, *a* [L. *corvinus*, fr *corvus*, a crow.] Pertaining to the crow.

Corybant, kor'i-bant, *n* pl **Corybants** or **Corybantes**, kor-i-ban'tēz [L. *Corybas, Corybantis* fr Gr *Korybas Korybantos*.] A priest of Cybele who celebrated the mysteries *with mad dances* —**corybantic** *kor-i-ban'tik, a* Madly agitated like the Corybantes.

corymb kor'imb *n* [L. *corymbus*, fr Gr *korymbos* head, top cluster of flowers or fruit.] A form of inflorescence in which the flowers or blossoms form a mass with a convex or level top —



Corymb

corymbiferous kō-rim-bif'e-rus, *a* [L. *corymbus*, and *fero* I bear.] Producing corymbs bearing fruit in clusters.—**corymbose corymbous** kor-rim'bōs, kō-rim'bus, *a*. Relating to or like a corymb.

coryphæus ko-ri-fē'us, *n* pl **coryphæi** fē'i. [L., fr Gr *koryphaios*, standing at the head, fr *koryphē* the top the head.] The leader of the ancient chorus the chief of a company of dancers the head of a party or sect.

coryphée ko-re-fā, *n*. [Fr See prec.] A ballet-dancer.

coryza, ko-ri'za, *n* [Gr.] A cold in the head.

cossack ko-sak' *n* [Lit. a Cossack not known why so named.] A bon bon forming a cracker.

cosh kŏsh *v t* pret. & pp *cosh'd*, kŏshd ppr *cosh'ing* kŏsh'ing [COSEY.] To make or keep one self cosy to snuggle.

cosecant, kō-sē'kant, *n* [Prefix *co* and *secant*.] The secant of the complement of an arc or angle.

cosen, cosenage Obs. COZEN, COZENAGE.

cosey cosy kō'zi, *a* [Perhaps fr Gael. *cosagach*, snug sheltered, *cos*, a hollow or recess.] Well sheltered snug comfortable genial. Written also *Cosie Cozie, Cozy* —*n*. A padded covering put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.—**cosily** kō'zi-li, *ad* In a cosey snug, or comfortable manner.

cosher kosh'er *v t* pret. & pp *cosherred*, kosh'erd, ppr *cosherring* kosh'ering [I count a feast.] *To levy exactions in the shape of feasts and lodgings, as formerly Irish landlords did on their tenants* —*v t*. To treat with dainties or delicacies to fondle to pet. [Colloq.]

co-signitary kō-sig'ni-ta-ri, *n* [Prefix *co* and *signatary*.] One who signs a document along with an other or others.

cosine kō'sin, *n* [Prefix *co* and *sine*.] The sine of the complement of an arc or angle.

cosmetic koz-met'ik, *a* [Gr *kosmetikos* fr *kosmeo* I adorn, fr *kosmos* order ornament, the world.] Adorning or beautifying improving beauty particularly the beauty of the skin.—*n*. Any external application that helps to beautify and improve the complexion.

cosmic cosmical koz'mik, koz'mik-al, *a* [Gr *kosmikos* fr *kosmos*, the world or universe.] Relating to the world or to the whole frame of the universe rising or setting with the sun harmonious orderly.

cosmically koz'mik-al-li, *adv* In a cosmical manner at the same time as the sun at rising or setting said of a star.

cosmism koz'mizm, *n* [*Cosmos* and *ism*.] The system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution.

cosmogonal, koz-mog'on-al, *a* Relating to cosmogony.

cosmogonist, koz-mog'on-ist, *n* [*Cosmogony* and *-ist*.] One versed in cosmogony one who deals with the origin of the universe.

cosmogony koz-mog'on-i, *n*. [Gr *kosmogonia—kosmos* world, and *-gonia, gonē* generation.] The origin or creation of the world or universe the doctrine of the origin or formation of the universe.

cosmographer koz-mog'ra-fer *n*. One versed in cosmography one who describes the world or universe.

cosmographic koz-mō-graf'ik, *a* Pertaining to cosmography.

cosmographically, koz-mō-graf'ik-al-li, *ad* In a cosmographic manner.

cosmography koz-mog'ra-fi *n*. [Gr *kosmographia—kosmos* the world, and *graphō* I describe.] A description of the world or universe the science which treats of the construction of the universe.

cosmological koz-mo-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to cosmology.

cosmologist koz-mol'o-jist, *n* One versed in cosmology.

cosmology koz-mol'o-ji *n* [Gr *kosmologia—kosmos* the world, and *logos* doctrine.] The science of the world or universe or a theory relating to the structure of the universe and the laws which underlie it cosmogony.

cosmoplastic koz-mō-plas'tik, *a*. [Gr *kosmos*, the world, and *plastikos* forming, plastic.] World forming pertaining to the formation of the world.

cosmopolitan cosmopolite koz-mō-pol'i-tan, koz-mo-pol'o-lit, *n* [Gr *kosmos* the world, and *politēs*, a citizen fr *polis*, a city.] A citizen of the world one who is at home in every place —*a*. Free from local provincial or national prejudices or attachments at home all over the world common to all *the world—cosmopolitanism* **cosmopolitism**, koz-mo-pol'i-tan-izm, koz-mop'o-lit-izm, *n* The state of being a cosmopolitan disregard of local or national prejudices attachments or peculiarities.

cosmopolitical koz'mō-pō-lit'i-kal, *a* Belonging to or like a cosmopolite —**cosmopolitism** COSMOPOLITANISM.

cosmorama, koz-mo-rā'ma, *n* [Gr *kosmos* the world, and *horama*, a view fr *horaō* I see.] A view or exhibition of the world or parts of it an exhibition, through a lens or lenses, of drawings or paintings of cities, buildings, landscapes, &c.

cosmoramic koz-mo-ram'ik, *a*. Pertaining to a cosmorama.

cosmos, koz'mos, *n*. [Gr *kosmos*, order ornament, and hence the universe as an orderly and beautiful system.] The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and harmony combined in the universe order or harmony as opposed to *chaos*.

Cossack kos'ak *n*. [Pus *kosak*, Turk. *kazak* a robber.] One of a warlike people inhabiting the steppes in the south of Russia.

cosset kos'et, *n*. [Origin doubtful. Comp old Icel. *kossa*, Icel. *kossa* a *kiss*.] A pet a spoilt child a pet-lamb a lamb brought up *by* hand.

cost, kost, *v t* pret. & pp *cost* ppr *costing* kost'ing [O Fr *coster* cost or price fr *coster couster* (Mod. Fr *co ter*), to cost, fr L. *constare* to cost, to stand to a person at so much—prefix *con*, and *stare* to stand. The word passed into the other Teutonic tongues and also into Celtic and Slavonic. STATE.] *To be bought for, to be had at* the price of to require to be laid out, given bestowed, or employed to require to be borne or suffered often with two objects, the personal being strictly speaking in the latter and the other used adverbially —*n*. That which is paid or charged for anything the price value or equivalent of anything purchased charge expenditure of any kind loss pain, *suffering* great expense, *pl* expenses of a lawsuit.

costal, kos'tal, *a* [L. *costa* a side or rib.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs.

costard kos'tard, *n* [From Fr *cost* L. *costa*, a rib, being originally an apple marked with ribs.] An apple Hence: Moronly for the head. [*Shak.*]

costate costated kost'āt, kost'āt-ed, [L. *costa*, a rib.] Ribbed having ribs or the appearance of ribs.

coster co termonger kos'ter, kos'ter-mung-ger *n* [Originally *cost-d-monger* a seller of apples.] A hawker who sells fruit or eatables.

cost free kost *fē*, *a* Free of cost or charge.

costive kos'tiv *a*. [O Fr *costivé* fr L. *constipatus* CONSTIPATE.] Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state having the bowels bound constipated.—**costively** kos'tiv-li, *ad* With costiveness.—**costiveness** kos'tiv-nes, *n*. State of being costive constipation.

costless, kost'les *a* Without cost costing nothing.

costliness, kost'li-nes, *n* State of being costly expensiveness great cost or expense sumptuousness.

costly kost'li, *a* Involving great cost of a high price expensive valuable precious dear sumptuous.

costmary kost'ma-ri, *n* [Cr *kostos*, L. *costus costum*, an aromat plant, and *Mary* the Virgin.] A perennial composite plant, a native of the south of Europe, cultivated *for the agreeable fragrance of the leaves*.

costrel kos'trel, *n*. [O Fr *costerel* origin doubtful.] A vessel holding drink for labourers a vessel for holding wine a large bottle with ears.

costume kos-tum' or kos'tum, *n*. [Fr *costum* fr It. *costume* custom, fashion habit, manner same word as *custom* (q.v.)] An established mode of dress, particularly that which is appropriate to a given age place or class of people a dress of a particular style garb attire outward appearance depending on dress or equipment a woman's dress or gown.—**costumed** kos'tumd, *a*. Wearing a costume dressed.

costumier kos-tu'mi-er *n* One who prepares costumes one who deals in costumes.

co-surety kō-shūr'ti, *n*. A joint surety one who is surety with another.

cosy kō'zi, *a* Same as *Cosey*.

cot, kot, *n*. [A Sax *cot cott* a cot, chamber=Icel. LG and D *kot* a cot, *Cot kote* a hut. *Cot* is a form of the same word. From this comes *cottage*.] A small house a hut or cottage.

cot kot, *n* [An Anglo-Indian term Hind. *khāt*, a bedstead or hammock.] A portable bedstead a small bed or crib for a child to sleep in a sort of bed frame suspended from the beams of a ship.

co-tangent, kō-tan'jent, *n* [Prefix *co,* and *tangent.*] The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle

cote, kōt, *n* [Cot] A shelter or habitation for animals (as a dove-*cote*), a sheepfold, a cottage or hut.

cotemporaneous cotemporary, kō-tem po-rā"nē us, kō-tem'po-ra ri Contemporaneous, Contemporary

co-tenant, kō-ten'ant, *n* [Prefix *co,* and *tenant*] A tenant in common.

coterie, kō'te rē, *n* [Fr *coterie,* a coterie, formerly a company of villagers holding under one lord, fr L L *cotarius, coterius* a *cottar, fr cota,* a *cottage* Cot] A circle of familiar friends who meet for social or literary intercourse, an exclusive society, a clique

coterminous, kō-ter'mi nus, *a* Conterminous

cothurnate, kō-ther'nāt, *a* [See next] Buskined, tragical, solemn and elevated.

cothurnus, cothurn, kō-ther'nus, kō thern *n* [L *cothurnus*] A buskin, a kind of high laced shoe, such as was anciently worn by tragic actors, hence, *fig* tragedy

cotidal, kō-tid'al, *a* [Prefix *co,* and *tidal,* fr *tide*] Marking an equality of tides

cotillion, kō til'yon, *n.* [Fr *cotillon,* lit a petticoat, fr *cotte,* a petticoat] A brisk dance, a dance for a number of persons, with many steps and figures, a tune which regulates the dance, a kind of quadrille

cotquean, kot'kwēn, *n* [Lit the *quean* or woman of a *cot* or hut] A coarse vulgar woman, a man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women

co-trustee, kō-trus-tē' *n* A joint trustee

cottage, kot'āj, *n* [O Fr *cotage,* L L *cotagium,* a rural tenement, fr *cota,* a cot Cot] A cot a small habitation, a small country or suburban house

cottager, kot'tāj-er, *n* One who lives in a cottage

cottar, cotter, kot'er, *n* [From *cot,* a hut or small house = L L *cotarius,* fr *cota,* a cot] A villein, a Scottish peasant occupying a house attached to a farm, or occupying a house on another person's land, a cottier

cottier, kot'i er, *n* [O Fr *cotier, cottier,* L L *cotarius* Cottar] A villein a cottager, a peasant occupying a small holding and cultivating it by his own labour

cottierism, kot'i-ér izm, *n* [*Cottier* and *-ism*] The system of holding a cottage with a small portion of land directly from a proprietor, the tenancy being annual Called also *Cottier-tenure*

cotton, kot'n, *n* [*Fr cotom, It cotone,* Sp *coton,* fr Ar *qotn,* cotton] A soft downy substance resembling fine wool, growing in the pods of several species of plants belonging to the mallow family (the fig below shows the cotton plant grown in N America), cloth made of cotton —*a* Pertaining to cotton, made of cotton, consisting of cotton

cotton, kot'n, *v i* pret & pp *cottoned,* kot'nd ppr *cottoning,* kot'n ing [Perhaps fr prec, though transition of meaning not clear] To agree, to become friendly, to *acquire a strong* liking



Cotton Plant (*Gossypium barbadense*)

cottonade, kot'n ād, *n* [Fr *cotonnade*] A cotton fabric of inferior quality

cotton-gin, kot'n jin, *n* A machine to separate the seeds from raw cotton

cotton-grass, kot'n-gras, *n* The popular name of a genus of plants, so called from their white cottony spikes

cotton-plant, kot'n plant, *n.* A shrub of various species, indigenous to both the Old and the New World, which contains numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton

cotton-press, kot'n pres, *n* A machine for pressing cotton into bales

cotton-seed, kot'n-sēd, *n* The seed of the cotton plant, yielding an oil, and used for feeding cattle

cotton-spinner, kot'n-spin-er, *n* A person who spins cotton or employs those who spin it

cotton-thistle, kot'n this-l, *n* A kind of thistle (*Onopordum Acanthium*) covered with a cottony down

cotton-tree, kot'n trē, *n* A name of trees yielding a downy or cottony substance

cotton-wood, kot'n wud, *n* A tree of the poplar kind.

cotton-wool, kot'n wul, *n* Cotton in the raw state

cottony, kot'n i, *a* Soft like cotton, downy, nappy, covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton

cotyle, kot'i lē, *n* [Gr *kotylē,* a hollow] The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another

cotyledon, kot-i lē'don, *n* [Gr *kotyledōn,* fr *kotyle,* a cup or hollow vessel] A cup-shaped cavity, the seed leaf, or first leaf or leaves, of the embryo plant —**cotyledonal,** kot-i lē'do-nal, *a* Belonging to a cotyledon, resembling a cotyledon —**cotyledonary,** kot i lē'do-na-ri, *a* Having or pertaining to a cotyledon —**cotyledonous,** kot-i lē'do-nus, *a* Pertaining to cotyledons, having a seed leaf

cotyliform, kō-til'i form, *a* [*Cotyle* and *form*] Having the form of a cotyle, cup-shaped.—**cotyloid,** kot'i loid, *a* [*Cotyle* and *-oid*] Cup-shaped, cotyliform.

couch, kouch, *v i* pret & pp *couched,* kouch't ppr *couching,* kouch'ing [Fr *coucher,* O Fr *colcher,* Pr *colcar,* It *coleare,* fr L *collocare,* to lay, to place—*col* for *con,* and *locare,* to place, fr *locus* a place Local] To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose to recline, to lie or crouch with body close to the ground, as a beast, to lie in a lair, to stoop, to bend down to lower in reverence to lie close and concealed, to bend the body or back, to lie or be outspread —*v t.* To lay down, to place upon a bed or floor, to hide or lay close, to comprise, to express in language with in, to express in obscure terms that imply what is to be understood with *under*, to fix a spear in the rest to depress a cataract in the eye —*n. [Fr couche*] A bed, a place for rest or sleep, a seat of repose, a place for rest and ease a layer of steeped barley spread out to allow it to germinate for malting, the malting floor

couchant, kouch'ant, *a* [Fr *couchant,* ppr of *coucher,* to lie. Couch] Lying down, squatting

couchee, kō-shā, *n* [Fr *couch r,* to lie Couch] An evening reception held by some great personage

coucher, kouch'er, *n* One who couches.

couch-grass, kouch'gras, *n* [A corruption of *quitch* or *quick. grass*] A species of grass which infests arable land.

cougar, kō'gär *n* [Native name modified] A quadruped of the cat kind, 7 or 8 feet in length one of the most destructive of all the animals of America Called also *Puma* and *Red Tiger*

cough kof, *n* [Imitative of the sound, like D *huch,* a cough, G *Leichen Luchen* to pant, cough] A violent convulsive effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter, a violent, sometimes involuntary and sonorous, expulsion of air from the lungs, an ailment causing repeated coughing —*v t.* pret. & pp. *coughed* kof't, ppr *coughing* kof'ing To make a violent effort with noise to expel the air from the lungs, and throw off any vitiating or offensive matter —*v t.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise to expectorate —To cough down to put down an unpopular or too long by speaker by simulated coughs

cougher, kof'er, *n.* One that coughs

could, kud, *pret* of **can** [O E *cuide,* A Sax *cuthe,* pret. of *cunnan,* to be able. See Can The *l* has been improperly introduced through the influence of *would* and *should*] Was able, capable, or susceptible

coulée, kō-lā, *n* [Fr., fr *couler,* to flow, L *colare,* to strain.] A stream of lava, whether flowing or consolidated.

coulisse, kō-lēs, *n* [Fr] One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre, or the space included between the *side scenes*

coulomb, kō-lom', *n* [From *Coulomb,* a French physicist] The unit of quantity in measurements of current electricity

coulter, colter kōl'ter, *n* [O Fr *coltre, coultre, Fr coutre,* Sc. *cooter,* fr L *culter,* a coulter, a knife] The upright iron blade of a plough that cuts the earth in advance of the share

coumarine, kō'ma rēn, *n* [Fr *coumarine, fr coumarou,* a tree of Guiana] An aromatic vegetable principle obtained from the Tonka bean.

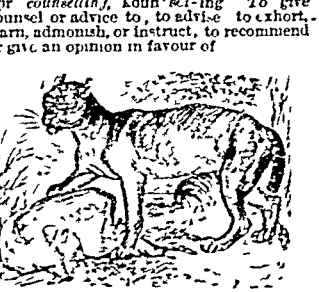
council, koun'sil, *n* [Fr *concile,* O Fr *cuncile,* a council or assembly of ecclesiastics, fr L *concilium,* a council, an assembly—*con,* and *calo,* I call, akin to Gr *kaleō,* I call. *Con ciliate, reconcile,* are akin, and *counsel* is allied in meaning Counsel.] An assembly of men met for consultation, deliberation, and advice, a body of men specially designated to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate in the administration of the government, the administrative body at the head of a corporate town, city, or county, a body assisting in carrying on the affairs of an *institution*, an assembly of ecclesiastics convened for regulating *matters of doctrine and discipline*, an assembly, a diet, a convention, a convocation —Council of war, an assembly of officers of high rank called to consult with a leader or commander on matters of *supreme importance*

council-board, koun'sil Lörd, *n* The table round which a council holds consultation, the council itself

councillor, koun'sil-er, *n* [*Council* and *-or, formerly this and counsellor were indistinguishable*] The member of a council.

council-man koun'sil man, *n* A member of a city common council

counsel, koun'sel, *n* [Fr *conseil, cunseil,* fr L *consilium* counsel, advice, deliberation a council, fr *consulo,* I consult Consult This word and *council* have always been mixed up together] Deliberation consultation, advice, direction, interchange *of opinions, design, plan, or purpose, the* secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes, a counsellor or counsellors collectively, who plead causes the barristers engaged in a case, a barrister, an advocate —*Queen's (king's) counsel,* barristers appointed counsel to the crown on the nomination of the lord-chancellor, and taking precedence over ordinary barristers —*v t.* pret & pp *counselled,* koun'seld ppr *counselling,* koun'sel-ing To give counsel or advice to, to advise to exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct, to recommend or give an opinion in favour of



Cougar (*Felis concolor*)

counsellable koun'sel a l, *a* That may be counselled, willing to receive counsel

counsellor, koun'sel-er *n* [*Counsel* and

-or COUNCILLOR.] Any person who gives counsel or advice, an adviser; one authorized to give counsel or advice; a person whose profession is to give legal advice and to plead causes in courts; a barrister.

counsellorship koun'sel-or-ship, *n.* The office of a counsellor.

count, koun't, *v.* pret. & pp. *counted*, koun'ted; ppr. *counting*, koun'ting. [Fr. *conter*, to tell or relate, *compter*, to count or compute; fr. L. *computare*, to compute (COMPUTE).] To number one by one; to enumerate; to compute; to reckon; to calculate; to tell; to estimate; to esteem; to account; to consider; to judge. To count out the House of Commons, to number the members present and bring the sitting to an end if they are less than forty.—*v.i.* To reckon, to reckon numerically; to depend; to rely (with on or upon); to swell the number to be added or reckoned.—*n.* Reckoning; the act of numbering; number; a particular charge in an indictment or narration in pleading.

count, koun't, *n.* [Fr. *comte*, O.Fr. *cuens*, *conte*, It. *conte*, Sp. *conde*, fr. L. *comes*, *comitis*, a companion, afterwards a companion of a sovereign, a peer; a title similar to *earl* (*q.v.*), cum, together. *Count* is from this word.] A title of nobility, equivalent to the English earl, and whose domain is a *county*.

countable koun'ta-bl, *a.* That may be counted; numbered.

countenance koun'ten-ans, *n.* [Fr. *contenance*, demeanour, way of acting or holding one's self, fr. L. *continentia*, in sense of behaviour, manner—*continens*, *tenens*, holding. CONTAIN, *Continent*, is the same word. The human face; he who's form of the face, or system of features; visage; air, look, aspect; appearance or expression of the face; favour; good-will; kindness; support; aid; encouragement. In countenance, in favour or esteem; out of countenance, free from shame or dismay; not disconcerted.—*Out of countenance*, disconcerted; abashed; disconcerted; not bold or assured.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *countenanced*, koun'ten-anst; ppr. *countenancing*, koun'ten-ans-ing. To favour; to sanction; to aid; to support; to encourage; to abet; to vindicate; by any means.

countenancer koun'en-an-ser, *n.* One who countenances, favours, or supports.

counter koun'ter, *n.* In part directly from the L. *computare*, *computator*, a piece or table for counting.] One who or that which counts; a registering apparatus used to keep an account or reckoning as in games; an imitation piece of money used in games; a table in a shop on which goods are laid for examination and sale.

counter koun'ter, *adv.* [Fr. *contre*, fr. L. *contra*—*com*, and *ra*, denoting direction as in *tra*, *extra*, *ultra*.] This word is used as a prefix in a great many words.] Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; in resistance; contrariwise.—*a.* Adverse; opposite; opposing; antagonist; etc.—*n.* The counter-tenor; in music, the part of a horse which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *countered*, koun'terd; ppr. *countering*, koun'te-ring. To meet in opposition; to act in opposition to.

counteract koun-ter-akt', *v.* pret. & pp. *counteracted*, koun-ter-akt'ed; ppr. *counteracting*, koun-ter-akt'ing. [*Counter* and *act*.] To act in opposition to; to cause to have an effect to hinder; to withstand; to defeat; to frustrate; to prevent.

counteraction koun'ter-ak'shon, *n.* The act of one who or that which counteracts; action in opposition; hindrance; resistance.

counteractive koun-ter-akt'iv, *a.* Tending to counteract.—*n.* One who or that which counteracts.

counteragent koun'ter-ā'jent, *n.* Any thing which counteracts; opposition; an opposing agent.

counter-approach koun'ter-a-proch', *n.* Works thrown up by the besieged to hinder the approach of the besiegers.

counter attraction koun'ter-at-trak'shon, *n.* Opposite attraction.

counter attractive koun'ter-a-trak'tiv, *a.* Acting in an opposite way.

counterbalance koun'ter-bal'ans, *v.* pres. & pp. *counterbalancing*, koun'ter-bal'ans-ing; pp. *counterbalanced*, koun'ter-bal'anst; ppr. *counterbalancing*, koun'ter-bal'ans-ing. [Prefix *counter* and *balance*.] To weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect.—*n.* Equal weight, power or agency acting in opposition to; a weight counterpoise; a power sufficient to counteract.

counterchange koun'ter-chānj', *n.* [Prefix *counter* and *change*.] Exchange; reciprocation.—[*Shak.*]—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterchanged*, koun'ter-chānjd'; ppr. *counterchanging*, koun'ter-chān'jing. To give and receive to alternate.

counterembarge koun'ter-ärj', [Prefix *counter* and *embargo*.] An opposite charge.

counterembarm koun'ter-ärm', *n.* [Prefix *counter* and *embarm*.] An opposing charm; that which has the power of diminishing or opposing the effect of a charm.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterembarmed*, koun'ter-ärmd'; ppr. *counterembarming*, koun'ter-ärm'ing. To harm away or destroy the effect of.

countercheck, koun'ter-chek', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countercheckt*, koun'ter-chekt'; ppr. *counterchecking*, koun'ter-chek'ing. Prefix *counter* and *check*.] To oppose or stop by some obstacle to check.—*n.* Check; stop; check that controls another check.

counter-current, koun'ter-ku'rent, *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

counter-evidence koun'ter-ev'i-dens, *n.* Evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

counterfeit, koun'ter-fit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterfeited*, koun'ter-fit-ed; ppr. *counterfeiting*, koun'ter-fit'ing. [F. *contrefait*, made to correspond, pp. of *contrefaire*—*contre*, against, and *faire*, to make, L. *contra* and *facere*. COUNTER, FACT.] To copy or imitate without authority or right; and with a view to deceive or defraud; to forge; to counterfeit; to imitate; to forge; to sham or pretend.—*v.i.* To feign; to dissemble.—*a.* Made in imitation of something else with a view to deceive; forged; fictitious; false; spurious.—*n.* A counterfeit copy or imitation; anything counterfeited or passed off as an original; something spurious; a forgery.

counterfeiter koun'ter-fit-er, *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger.

counterfoil koun'ter-foil, *n.* [*Counter* and *foil*, fr. L. *folium*, a leaf.] A portion of a document containing particulars, such as a bank cheque or draft, which is retained by the person giving it, other part.

counterforce koun'ter-förs, *n.* An opposing or counteracting force.

counter irritant koun'ter-i-rit-ant, *n.* An irritant substance employed to relieve another irritation or inflammation, as mustard, croton-oil, Spanish-flies.

counter irritation koun'ter-i-rit-ā'shon, *n.* The production of an artificial irritation.

counterman koun'ter-man', *n.* [Prefix *counter* and *man*.] One who serves behind a counter.

countermand koun'ter-mand', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countermanded*, koun'ter-mand'ed; ppr. *countermanding*, koun'ter-mand'ing. [F. *contremander*—*contre*, fr. L. *contra*, against, and *mander*, L. *mandare*, to command.] To revoke; to annul; to countermand; to order or direct in opposition to an order before given; to stop or prohibit by a contrary order.—*n.* koun'ter-mand. A contrary order; revocation of an order or command by another order.

countermarch, koun'ter-märch', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *countermarched*, koun'ter-märcht'; ppr. *countermarching*, koun'ter-mär'ch-ing. [Prefix *counter* and *march*.] To march back.—*n.* A marching back; a returning; a change of measures.

countermark, koun'ter-märk', *n.* [Prefix *counter* and *mark*.] An additional mark made for greater security or more sure identification; the mark of the London Goldsmiths' Company to show that the metal is standard; a second mark or stamp on a coin or medal.—*v.t.* koun-ter-märk' pp. & pp. *countermarked*, koun'ter-märkt'; ppr. *countermarking*, koun'ter-mär'king. To add a countermark to.

countermine koun'ter-min', *n.* [Prefix *counter* and *mine*=Fr. *contremine*.] A mine or trench formed to defeat the purpose of one made by an enemy; an opposing scheme or plot; a stratagem or counterplot.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *countermined*, koun'ter-mind; ppr. *countermining*, koun'ter-min-ing. [Fr. *contreminer*.] To defeat or frustrate by a countermine; to counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

counter motion koun'ter-mō'shon, *n.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

counter move, **counter movement**, koun'ter-mōv, koun'ter-mōv'ment, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

counterpane, koun'ter-pān, *n.* [From obs. *counterpoint*, O.Fr. *contrepoinct*, corrupted from O.Fr. *cuite-pointe*, *cuite-pointe*, L.L. *culcita puncta*, lit. stitched quilt. QUILT, JOINT.] A bed-cover; a quilt.

counterpart, koun'ter-pärt, *n.* [Prefix *counter* and *part*.] The correspondent part; the part that answers to another; a copy; a complement; a duplicate of an indenture; one of two copy of a lease or other deed; a thing or person exactly resembling another; a duplicate; the thing that supplements another thing or completes it.

counterplot, koun'ter-plot', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterplotted*, koun'ter-plot'ed; ppr. *counterplotting*, koun'ter-plot'ing. [Prefix *counter* and *plot*.] To attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.—*v.i.* To plot against in order to defeat another plot; to battle or decide by an opposite plot.—*n.* koun'ter-plot. A plot or artifice intended to frustrate another.

counterpoint koun'ter-point', *n.* [Prefix *counter* and *point* (Fr. *contrepoint*).] *contrappunto*, so named because marked by points or pricks placed over or against the original notes.] The art, in music, of adding to a given melody or tune one or more melodies, the relations being strictly limited by rules often useful, but improperly as equivalent to *harmony*.

counterpoise koun'ter-poiz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterpoised*, koun'ter-poizd; ppr. *counterpoising* koun'ter-poiz-ing. [Prefix *counter* and *poise*, Fr. *contrepoids*, O.Fr. *contrepeis*, *contrepois*, a counterpoise, *contrepeser*, to counterbalance, fr. L. *contra* and *pensum*, weight. POISE.] To weigh against another; to counterbalance; to act against with equal power or effect to balance.—*n.* State of being in equilibrium by being balanced by another weight or force; weight which balances another weight; opposite force; equivalence of power or force.

counter-poison koun'ter-poi-zn, *n.* [Prefix *counter* and *poison*.] Any poison that destroys the effects of another antidote.

counter-pressure koun'ter-pre-shūr, *n.* Opposing pressure, as force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.

counter proof koun'ter-prōf, *n.* An impression yielded by a newly printed proof of an engraved plate, by passing the proof again through the press with a fresh sheet of paper on which the ink is thrown off.

counter revolution koun'ter-rev-ō-lū'shon, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one and restoring a former state of things.

counterscarp koun'ter-skärp', *n.* [F. *contrescarpe*—*contre*, opposite, and *escarpe*, a scarp—which see.] The slope of the ditch nearest the enemy and opposite the scarp; the face of the ditch sloping down from the covered way. See INTRENCHMENT.

counterseal koun'ter-sēl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countersealed*, koun'ter-sēld; ppr. *countersealing*, koun'ter-sē'ling. [Prefix *counter* and *seal*.] To affix a seal over against or beside another seal.

countersign koun'ter-sīn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countersigned*, koun'ter-sīnd'; ppr. *countersigning*, koun'ter-sī'ning. [Prefix *counter* and *sign*.] To sign in addition to another signature, as a secretary's signature to that of a principal; to sign, as a military password.—*n.* koun'ter-sīn. A military password.

signing, koun ter sīn'ing [Prefix *counter*, and *sign*] To sign with an additional signature; to confirm or ratify —n. koun'ter-sin A sign exchanged between guards, a military watchword, a pass-word, a special sign or mark for security

counter-signal, koun'ter sig nal, *n* A signal to answer or correspond to another

counter-signature, koun'ter sig na tūr, *n* [Prefix *counter*, and *signature*] The name of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing, a signature added for security

countersink, koun ter singk', *v t* pret & pp *countersunk*, koun ter sungk', ppr *countersinking*, koun ter singk'ing [Prefix *counter*, and *sink*] To form a cavity in the upper part of a hole in wood, metal, &c, for the reception of something, as the head of a screw or bolt, to sink below or even with the surface —n. koun'ter sing-k. A drill for countersinking, the cavity made by countersinking

counter-stroke, koun'ter strōk, *n* A contrary stroke, a stroke returned.

counter-tenor, koun' ter ten-er, *n* In *music*, same as *Alto* or *Contralto*

countervail, koun ter vāl', *v t* pret & pp *countervailed*, koun ter vāld' ppr *countervailing*, koun ter vāl'ing [Fr *contrevaloir*, *contrevaleir*, L *contra*, against, and *valere*, to be of force, to have strength VALID, AVAIL.] To be of avail, or to have force against, to act against with equal force or power, to equal, to act with equivalent effect against anything, to counterbalance, to compensate —n. koun'ter vāl. Equivalent weight, strength, or value power or value sufficient to obviate any effect, compensation, requital

counterweigh, koun ter wā', *v t* pret & pp *counterweighed*, koun ter-wād' ppr *counterweighing*, koun ter wā'ing [Prefix *counter*, and *weigh*] To weigh against, to counterbalance

counterweight, koun'ter-wāt, *n* A weight in the opposite scale

counterwork, koun ter werk', *v t* pret & pp *counterworked*, koun ter werkt' ppr *counterworking*, koun-ter werk'ing [Prefix *counter*, and *work*] To work in opposition to, to counteract

countess kount'es, *n* [O Fr *cuntesse contesse*, Fr *comtesse*, L L *comitissa*, fem of *comes*, *comitis*, a count COUNT] The consort of an earl or count a lady with rank equivalent to a count or earl

countless, kount'les, *a* That cannot be counted, not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable innumerable

countrefort, koun'ter fort *n* [Fr *contre fort=counter* and *fort*] A projecting piece of masonry, a mountain spur

countrified, kun'tri fid, *a* [*Country* and *fy*] Having the airs or manner of a rustic

country, kun'tri, *n* [Fr *contree*, fr L L *contrata*, country, fr L *contra*, against, opposite, *countri* being thus literally the land opposite or before us (so G *gegend*, region, fr *geg n*, against) Akin *counter*, adv, *encounter*] A large tract of land, a region a territory a kingdom or state, the land of one's birth one's native land region in which one resides —The country, the rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns, the inhabitants of a region, the people, the public, the parliamentary electors of a state, or the constituencies of a state, collectively —a Pertaining to the country, rural rustic.

country-dance, kun'tri-dans, *n* [From *country* and *dance*, erroneously said to be fr Fr *contre-danse*] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines

countryman, kun'tri man *n* One born in the same country with another, one who dwells in the country opposed to *citizen*, a rustic, a farmer or husbandman

country-side, kun tri sīd, *n* The side of a country, a region or tract of country, or the people inhabiting such.

countrywoman, kun'tri wu man, *n* A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town, a woman born in the same country, a female inhabitant or native of a region.

countship, kount'ship, *n* The office, dignity, or domain of a count

county, koun'ti, *n* [O Fr *cunté*, *conté*, Fr *comte*, fr L *comitatus*, fr *comes*, *comitis*, a count] Originally the district or territory of a count or earl an earldom, a particular portion of a state or kingdom separated for certain purposes in the administration of justice or other purposes, a shire, the people of a county, a count or earl! —a Pertaining to a county —County council, an elected body in Britain for administering certain affairs of the county —County court, the court of a county a local court in England for the settlement of civil actions, especially actions for debt —County town, that town where the various courts of a county are held

coup, ko, *n* [Fr, O Fr *colp*, L L *colpus colapus*, fr Gr *kolaphos*, a blow, a buffet] A French term for stroke or blow, used in various connections to convey the idea of promptness, force, or violence

coupé, ko-pā, *n* [Fr] The front or back compartment of a French diligence, the front compartment of a railway-carriage seated on one side only, a four wheeled carriage carrying two inside, with a seat for the driver outside

couple, kup'l, *n* [Fr *couple*, fr L *copula*, a band or tie—*co* for *com*, and root *ap*, to join. APT] A band or leash to unite two animals, two of the same species or kind connected or considered together, a pair, a brace, a man and his wife a male and a female betrothed or united in affection, two equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions, one of the pairs of plates of two metals which compose an electric battery one of a pair of opposite rafters in a roof, united at the top where they meet —v t. pret. & pp *coupled*, ku'pld, ppr *coupling*, ku'pl ing [Fr *coupler*, L *copulare* See the noun] To join or unite together in a pair, to connect, to conjoin, to chain, fasten, or tie together, to join in wedlock, to marry —v i To join in embraces, to copulate

coupler, kup'ler *n* One who or that which couples, the mechanism by which two of the ranks of keys, or keys and pedals, of an organ are connected together

couplet, kup'let *n* [Fr *couplet*, dim of *couple*] Two verses or lines of poetry the one following the other, a pair two lines that rhyme

coupling, kup'ling *n* The act of one who couples that which couples or connects a hook, chain, or other contrivance forming a connection

coupon ko'pon *n* [Fr fr *couper*, to cut] An interest certificate attached to a bond and cut off or detached and given up when a payment is made, one of a series of tickets which guarantee the holder to obtain a certain value or service for each at different successive periods

coupure, ko-pur' *n* [Fr, fr *couper*, to cut] An intrenchment made by persons besieged to protract the defence, a passage cut to facilitate sallies

courage, kur'ej, *n* [Fr *courage*, O Fr *corag* through (hypothetical) L L *coratiticum*, fr L *cor*, *cordis*, the heart, whence also *cordial* &c HEART] Originally disposition inclination &c. now that quality of mind which enables men dauntlessly to meet dangers, and attempt to repel them bravery, intrepidity, boldness dauntlessness, active fortitude, hardihood, daring

courageous kur rā'jus, *a* [Fr *courageux*, O Fr *corageus corajus*] Having courage, bold to encounter difficulties and dangers, brave, daring, valiant, heroic, intrepid, fearless adventurous

courageously, ku-rā'jus li, *adv* In a courageous manner, with courage, bravely, boldly, stoutly

courageousness, ku rā'jus-nes, *n* Quality of being courageous courage

courier, ku'ri-er, *n* [Fr *courrier*, fr L *currere*, to run. COURSE.] A messenger sent express for conveying letters or despatches, an attendant on a party travelling abroad who makes all arrangements at hotels and on the journey

course, kōrs, *n* [Fr *cours*, *course*, a course, a race, direction, way &c., fr L *cursus*, L L also *cursa* a course, a running, fr L *curro*, *cursum*, I run (whence also *current*, *incur*, *recur*, &c) CURRENT] A running, a race, flight, way, a passing or passage, progress forward within prescribed or uniform limits, journey, voyage, career, route, passage or progress from place to place, a flowing, a moving or motion forward, track or line of motion direction in which motion is made, point of compass on which a ship sails, ground on which a race is run, continuous or gradual advance, progress of anything, manner, way, or method of life, series of actions, line of conduct, order of succession, series methodical series, sequence of discourses, lectures, &c, range or series of subjects taught in a university, college, &c, a continuous range or layer of stones in masonry, part of a meal served at table at one time, one of the sails that hang from a ship's lowest yards —*Of course*, by consequence, in regular or natural order, naturally, without special direction or provision —v t pret. & pp *coursed*, kōrst, ppr *coursing*, kōrs'ing To hunt, to pursue, to chase, to hunt (hares) with greyhounds, to drive with speed, to run through or over —v i To run, to move with speed, to run or move about

courser, kōrs'er, *n* One who courses, a swift horse, a war horse (especially in poetic usage), a swift footed cream-coloured bird of the plover tribe

coursing kors'ing *n* The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares with greyhounds

court, kōrt, *n* [O Fr *cort*, *court* (Fr *cour*), fr L *cors*, *cortis*, contracted fr *cohors*, *cohortis*, a yard a *court*—*co* for *con*, and *hor*, a root seen in *hortus*, a garden, cog with *gar* in *garden*, *garth*] An area or space inclosed before or behind a house, a place shut in by the wings or parts of a building or by different houses, an inclosed area, a yard, a place forming a kind of recess from a public street the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince, all the surroundings of a sovereign in his pomp, the family and retinue of a sovereign, the judge or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, the hall chamber or place where judges assemble, a seat of justice, any judicial body, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, the sitting of a judicial assembly attention directed to a person in power to gain favour, civility, flattery adulation —Court leet, a court held in a hundred, lordship or manor, for petty delinquencies —v t pret & pp *courted*, kōrt'ed ppr *courting*, *kort'ing* To pay court to, to endeavour to please by civilities and address, to solicit for marriage, to woo, to attempt to gain by address, to flatter, to solicit, to seek. —v i. To pay one's addresses, to woo

court-baron, kōrt'ba ron, *n* A baron's court a court incident to a manor

court-day, kōrt'dā, *n* A day in which a court sits to administer justice

court-dress, kōrt'dres, *n* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee

courteous kōrt'yus, *a* [Fr *courtois*, O Fr *corteis*, *curteis*=*court* and L term =*ensis*, pertaining to] Exhibiting the polished manners of a court, polite well bred, civil obliging, complaisant, affable, conciliating respectful

courteously, kōrt yus-li, *adv* In a courteous manner

courteousness kōrt'yus-nes, *n* Quality of being courteous

courter, kōrt'er, *n* One who courts, one who solicits in marriage a wooer

courtesan courtezan kōr'te-zan, *n* [Fr *courtisane*, fr It *cortigiana* fr *corte* a court lit. a woman connected with the

court. COURT] A loose woman a prostitute

courtesy kŏrt'e-si, n [Fr *courtoisie* O Fr *cortesie curtesie* COURTEOUS *Courtesy* is a form of this word] Courteous demeanour or behaviour politeness or elegance of manners urbanity civility complaisance condescending affability or polite kindness courteousness good breeding act of civility *respect, or* kindness a favour *grace* conferred favour in contradistinction to right —**Courtesy title**, a title assumed or popularly accorded and to which the individual has no valid claim, as the title marquis to the eldest son of a duke, viscount to the eldest son of an earl, &c.

courthand, kŏrt'hand, n The old manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

courthouse kort'hous, n A house in which established courts are held.

courtier kort'i-er n (*Court* and *ier*] A man who attends or frequents a sovereign or prince's court one who courts or solicits favours a person of courtly manners a refined flatterer

courtliness, k rt'li nes, n Quality of being courtly elegance of manners grace of mien civility complaisance with dignity

courtling, kort'l ng, n [*Court* and *-l ng*] A hanger-on or fawner at a court a courtier

courtly kŏrt'li, a Relating to a court elegant polite with dignity flattering courteous.

court martial kŏrt-mär'shal, n. pl. **courts-martial** A court consisting of military or naval officers for the trial of offences of a military or naval character

court plaster, kort plas-ter n Sticking plaster made of black silk.

court roll kŏrt rŏl, n The record of a court of justice

courtship kŏrt ship n The act of paying court to a woman in view of marriage wooing

court sword kort sord, n A slight dress sword worn at levees

court yard kort yard, n A court or inclosure round a house or adjacent to it a yard inclosed by buildings

cousin, kuz'n n [Fr *cousin* fr LL *cosinus* for L *consobrinus*, a cousin by the mother's side—*con* and *sobrinus*, akin to *soror* a sister] The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt a kinsman or blood relation a title given by a monarch to a nobleman.

cousin-german kuz n jer man, n A first or full cousin.

cousinhood kuz'n hŏd, n The state of being cousins the individuals connected with a family regarded collectively

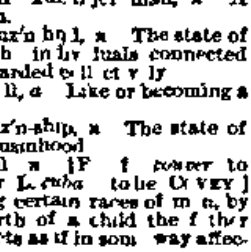
cousinly kuz'n li, a Like or becoming a cousin.

cousinship kuz'n-ship, n The state of being cousins cousinhood

couvade kö-väd' n [F f *couver* to brood, to hatch, fr L *cubo* to lie Covey] A custom among certain races of men, by which at the birth of a child the father takes to bed or acts as if in some way affected physically

cove kōv n [A Sax *cofa*, a chamber allied to LG *koven*, G *koben*, a pen or house for animals Icel. *kofi*, Sw *kofva* a hut.] A small inlet, creek, or bay a sheltered recess in the seashore, a concave moulding the concavity of an arch— *t*, pret. & pp *coved* kōvd ppr *coving* kōv'ing To arch over

cove kō [A Gypsy word] A man a fellow



Part of a Coved Ceiling.

coved, kōvd, p a Formed with a cove or arch.—**Coved ceiling**, one that joins the wall by a concave curve

covenant kuv'e-nant n. [O Fr *covenant* for *convenant* fr *convenir* L *convenire*, to agree—*con* and *venio* I come CONVENE] A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons to do or not to do some act or thing a contract compact bargain a bond of union a writing containing the terms of an agreement or contract —v i pret & pp *covenanted*, kuv'e-nant-ed ppr *covenanting* kuv'e nant ing To enter into a covenant or form agreement to bind oneself by contract to agree contract, bargain, stipulate — v t. To grant or promise by covenant [O T]

covenantee ku e nan tē' n The person to whom a covenant is made

covenanter kuv'e nant-er n One who makes a covenant one of those who joined in the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland in 1643 and in particular those who fought and suffered for adhering to their own form of worship (usually with capital letter)

covenantor kuv e nan tor' n The person who makes a covenant and subjects himself to the penalty of its breach.

cover kuv'er *t* pret & pp *covered* ku e d ppr *covering* kuv'er ing [O Fr *covrir couvrir* Fr *couvrir* fr L *cooperire—con*, intens and *operio* to cover fr *ob* around.] To conceal so as to hide or conceal to conceal by some intervening object to screen to conceal to disguise to cloak to secrete to shelter to protect to defend to hold to clothe to wrap up to envelop, to brood on to be sufficient for to include or comprehend to be equal to or co-extensive with.— n. Anything which is laid, set, or spread over another thing anything which hides or conceals a screen disguise shelter defence protection concealment and protection retreat as *of* a fox or hare shrubbery, woods, underbrush, &c which shelter and conceal game the articles laid at table for the use of one person (in this sense directly fr Fr *couvert*)

covered way kuverd wā, n *Fort.* the level space of ground between the top of the counterscarp or outer slope of the main ditch and the glacis.

coverer kuv'er-er n One who or that which covers.

covering, kuv'er ing, n Act of one who covers that which covers anything spread or laid over something else, whether for security or concealment an envelope wrapper case lid cover clothing dress bed-clothes.

coverlet kuv'er let, n [O Fr *covrel t* F *couvrelit* a bed-cover—*covrir couvrir* to cover, and *lit* L *lectus*, a bed. COVER, LITTER.] The upper covering of a bed.

coverlid kuv'e lid, n A coverlet.

covert, kuv' rt, a. [O F *covert* Fr *couvert* pp of *covrir couvrir*, to cover COVER.] Kept secret or concealed hot open (*covert* fraud or secrecy) private insidious. — n. A place which covers and delivers a shelter a defence a thicket a shady place, or a hiding place *pl* feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wing or tail of birds.

covertly kuv ert li, *ad* In a covert manner secretly insidiously

coverture kuv e tūr n [*Covert* and *-ure* =O Fr *covert r* F *couvert* COVER.] Covering shelter defence, the legal state and condition of a married woman who is considered under the protection of her husband.

covert way Same as *Covered way*

covet ku t, v t pret & pp *coveted*, k v et-ed ppr. *coveting* ku et-ing [O Fr *coveiter convoiter* (Fr *convoiter*)=Fr *cubita* It. *cubitare* fr L *cupiditas cupid latus*, whence E. *cupidity*] To desire earnestly to obtain to long for (in a good sense) to desire inordinately unreasonably or unlawfully to thirst, lust, or hanker after to desire eagerly to obtain that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess to desire to obtain by unlawful means.— v i. To have a covetous or inordinate desire.

covetable kuv'et-a-bl, a That may be coveted.

coveter kuv'et-er n One who covets.

covetingly kuv et-ing li, *adv* With eager desire to possess.

covetous kuv'et-us, a [O Fr *covetus, covetos* Fr *convoiteux* fr L. *cupiditosus*, fr *cupiditas* COVET] Very desirous after something eager to obtain something that is another's inordinately desirous excessively eager to obtain and possess *avaricious greedy eager for gain marked by* cupidity

covetously kuv'et-us-li *adv* In a covetous manner greedily eagerly avariciously

covetousness kuv'et-us-nes, n Quality of being covetous, cupidity greediness.

covey kuv'i, n [O Fr *covee* Fr *couvee*, a brood, fr *covver cover* to sit on or brood, fr L *cubare* to lie down see also in v *cubat*] A brood or hatch of birds a small flock or a number of birds together a brood of partridges or grouse a company a set.

covin covine kuv in, n [O Fr *covine* fr L *convenire* CONVENANT] *Law* a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person deceitful contrivance —**covinous** kuv'i nus, a Deceitful collusive fraudulent

cow kou, n pl. **cows** kouz old pl **kine** kīn [A Sax *cu*, pl *cy*=O Fris. *ku*, LG *koe* D *koe* G *kuh*, Dan. *ko* Icel. *ku* the same root appears in Skr *go* nom *gaus*, a cow an ox G *kuss* L. *bos* an ox (whence *bovine*) *Kine* is a double plural. the *en* form as in *oxen* being added to the older form.] The female of the bull, or of bovine animals generally suitable to man on account of her milk, flesh, hide &c

cow kou, v t pret & pp *cowed* koud ppr *cowing* kou ing. [Same as Dan *kue* Icel. *kuga* to depress, subdue, keep under] To sink the spirits or courage of to oppress with habitual timidity to discourage to dishearten to overawe

coward, kou erd, n [O Fr *cor* tail, and term *-ard*=Fr *couard* It. *codardo* fr L. *cauda* a tail, the name being originally applied to the timid hare from its short tail.] A person who wants courage to meet danger a timid or pusillanimous man a poltroon a craven a dastard.—a. Destitute of courage dastardly timid base

cowardice kou erd is, n. [O Fr *couardise* COWARD] The quality marking a coward want of courage to face danger timidity pusillanimity fear of exposing one's person to danger

cowardliness kou erd li-nes, n. Quality of being cowardly want of courage timidity cowardice

cowardly kou erd li, a Belonging to or like a coward want ing courage to face danger pusillanimous dastardly craven timid faint-hearted timorous mean base —*adv* In the manner of a coward meanly basely

cow bane kou'ban n A kind of hemlock water hemlock highly poisonous, sometimes fatal to cattle

cow berry kou'be-ri, n Red whortleberry

cow boy kou'boi, n A boy who takes charge of cows a man who, in the United States, has to look after cattle on a large stock farm and does this work on horseback

cow bunting, cow troopial kou bu t-ing kou trō-pi al, An American bird belonging to the starling tribe, remarkable for dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds

cow-calf kou'kaf n A female calf

cow-catcher kou'kach er n. A strong frame in front of locomotives for removing obstructions from the rails.

cow-chervil cow parsley kou cher vil, kou pärs-li, n Popular names of several perennial herbs of the carrot family

cowdie-pine kou di-pin n Same as *Coarse pine*

cower kou er v i pret & pp *cowered*, kou' rd ppr *cowering* kou e-ing [same word as Sc *cour* to squat Icel. *kura*, Dan. *kure*, Sw *kura*, to doze, to rest G *kauern*,

to cower] To crouch, to squat, to sink by bending the knees to shrink through fear

cowfeeder, kou'fēd-er, *n* One who keeps cows, a dairyman

cowhage, cow-itch, kou'āj, kou'ich, *n* [Hind. *kwanch*, cowhage] The short hairs of the pods of a plant, administered as a vermifuge

cow-heel, kou'hēl, *n* The foot of a cow or ox cooked so as to form a jelly

cowherd, kou'herd, *n* One who tends cows

cowhide, kou'hīd, *n* The hide of a cow, made or to be made into leather, a strong whip made of leather — *v t* pret & pp *cowhided*, kou'hīd-ed ppr *cowhiding*, kou'hīd ing To flog with a leather whip

cowl, koul, *n* [A Sax. *cugle, cugele, cuhle*, a cowl, fr L *cuculla*, a monk's cowl, fr L *cucullus*, a hood] A monk's hood or garment with a hood a cover for a chimney which turns with the wind, a wire cap covering the top of an engine funnel.

cowl, koul, *n* [O Fr *cuvel*, dim. of *cuve*, a tub, fr L *cupa* CUP] A vessel to be carried on a pole betwixt two persons, for the conveyance of water — **cowl-staff**, koul'staf, *n* A stick for carrying such a vessel

cowled, kould, *a* Wearing a cowl, hooded, in shape of a hood

co-worker, kō-werk'er, *n* One who works with another a co-operator

cow-parsnip, kou'par snip *n* A plant of the carrot family, sometimes used for fattening hogs

cow-pox, kou'poks *n* The vaccine disease which appears on the teats of the cow, the fluid or virus of which is capable of communicating the disease to the human subject, and thus securing more or less immunity from small pox

cowrie-pine kauri-pine, kou'ri *n* [Native name] A tree of New Zealand, yielding gum-damar, damar resin, or kauri-gum, and valuable timber

cowry, kou'ri *n* [Hind *kauri*] A small univalve shell used for coin in parts of Africa and Southern Asia.

cowslip, kou'slip, *n* [A Sax *cuslyppe*, fr *cu* cow, and *slyppe*, dung] A species of primrose growing in moist places in Britain and furnishing various beverages when treated in certain ways

cow-tree, kou'trē, *n* The name of various South American trees which, when pierced, yield a rich milky fluid

coxcomb, koks'kōm *n* [That is *cock's comb*] The comb resembling that of a cock which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps, also, the cap itself the top of the head, a fop, a vain, showy fellow, a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments

coxcombical, coxcomical, koks-kom'i kal, *a* Like or indicating a coxcomb, conceited foppish — **coxcombically, coxcomically**, koks kom'i-kal li, *adv* After the manner of a coxcomb, foppishly

coxcombry, koks'kōm ri, *n* The manners of a coxcomb, foppishness

coxswain See *Cockswain*

coy, koi, *a* [O Fr *coi, coy, coit*, fr L *quietus* quiet QUIET] Shrinking from familiarity, shy, reserved, distant, backward, modest bashful

coyly, koi'li, *adv* In a coy manner, with reserve, with disinclination to familiarity

coyness, koi'nes *n* Quality of being coy, shyness, modesty, bashfulness

coyote, koi-ōt' or koi-ō'te, *n* [Sp *coyote*, Mex. *coyotl*] The American prairie wolf

coypou coypu, koi'pō *n* The native name of a South American beaver-like mammal valued for its fur

coz, koz, *n* A familiar contraction of *cousin*

cozen kuz'n, *v t* prt & pp *cozened* kuz'nd, ppr *cozening* kuz'n ing [Probably a form of *cousin*, Fr *cousiner*, to sponge upon people (under pretext of relationship) fr *cousin* a cousin] To cheat, to defraud, to deceive, to beguile — *v i* To cheat, to act deceitfully

cozenage, kuz'n-āj, *n* [*Cozen* and *-age*] The practice of cozening, trickery, fraud, deceit, artifice, the practice of cheating.

cozener, kuz'n-er, *n* One who cozens, cheats, or defrauds

cozy, cozily Same as *Cosey, Cosily*

crab krab, *n* [A Sax. *crabba*=D *krab, krabbe*, Icel. *krabbi*, Sw *krabba*, G *krabbe*, and *krebs* (whence *crayfish*) a crab akin to L G *krabben*, to scratch] A popular name for all the ten-footed, short-tailed crustaceans, having strong claws or pincers, and several species being highly esteemed as food, Cancer, a sign in the zodiac, a name given to various machines, as a kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, &c

crab, krab, *n* [Origin doubtful, perhaps fr *crab*, the animal, in allusion to its pinching or astringent juice] A small wild, very sour apple, the tree producing the fruit, a sour-tempered, peevish, morose person

crab-apple, krab'ap-l *n* A wild apple

crabbed, krab'ed, *a* [From *crab*, the animal, fr its peculiar walk, and habit of clutching things, so Frs *krabbig* fr *krabbe*, a crab The meaning has no doubt been influenced also by the *crab*-apple] Perverse and disagreeable in disposition ill tempered, peevish morose, cynical, difficult, perplexing uninviting

crabbedly, krab'ed-li, *adv* In a crabbed manner, peevishly crossly, morosely

crabbedness, krab'ed-nes, *n* Quality of being crabbed.

crab-oil, krab'oil, *n* [*Crab* here is a corruption of *carap*, the native name] Carap-oil —**crab-wood**, krab'wud, *n* The tree that yields crab-oil or carap-oil

crab-stick, krab'stik, *n* A walking stick made of the wood of the crab tree

crab-tree, krab'trē, *n* The tree that bears crabs, the wild apple tree

crack, krak, *n* [An imitative word, A. Sax. *cracian*, to crack, G *krachen* D and L G *braken*, to crack, D *kraal, kraal* a crack Fr *crac*, a crack, *craquer*, to crack, Gael *fnac*, a crack, as of a whip, &c] The sharp abrupt noise which is made when a hard brittle body partially bursts, rends or breaks, or when hard bodies come into collision, &c, a sounding blow, a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly or with vehemence, a violent report, a chink or fissure, a narrow breach, a crevice a partial separation of the parts of a substance, an instant, a trice, a free familiar conversation — *v t* pret & pp *cracked*, krakt ppr *cracking* krak'ing To break so as to produce a sharp abrupt sound, to break partially to produce a sharp abrupt sound to snap, to throw out or utter with smartness, to make crazy to boast of to drink the contents of (a bottle) — *v i* To break with a sharp sound to give out a sharp sound to burst partially to split, to open in chinks, to utter a loud or sharp sudden sound.

crack-brained, krak'brānd, *a* Having the intellect impaired, crazy, deranged, mad.

cracked, krakt, *p a* Burst partially having cracks or fissures but not in pieces, impaired, crazy

cracker, krak'er, *n* One who or that which cracks, a small firework made of gunpowder confined so as to explode with a series of sharp cracks, a hard biscuit

crackle, krak'l, *v i* pret & pp *crackled* krak'ld ppr *crackling* krak'ling [Dim of *crack*] To make slight cracks, to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated to decrepitate — *n* A small crack a kind of chinaware that has the appearance of small cracks.

crackling krak'ling *n* The act or noise of the verb to crackle, the browned skin of roasted pork a kind of cake used for dogs food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting

cracknel krak'nel, *n* [Comp Fr *craquelin, fr craquer*, to crack] A hard brittle cake or biscuit

cracovienne, kra kō'vi-en", *n* [Fr, lit. *cracovian*, belonging to *Cracow*] A kind of light Polish dance, the music for the dance

cradle, krā'dl *n* [A. Sax. *cradol*; origin doubtful comp G *kratze*, a cradle, a basket, and perhaps to *crate*] A small cot or bed in which infants are rocked, the place where anyone is nurtured, something resembling a cradle in construction or use, a case or frame to support, strengthen, or hold or keep together, a rocking machine in which gold is washed from the earth, &c containing it a vessel or basket attached to a line or lines between a wrecked ship and the shore for bringing off the crew or passengers — *v t* pret & pp *cradled*, krā'dld, ppr *cradling*, krā'dling To lay in a cradle, to rock in a cradle, to nurse in infancy to apply a cradle to — *v i* To lie or lodge in a cradle

craft, kraft *n* [A.Sax. *craeft*, craft strength, power, skill, art=G Sw and Dan *kraft*, Icel. *kraptr* (=*kraft*), D *kracht*, power, faculty root doubtful] Ability, dexterity cunning art or skill, artifice, guile manual art, trade, the members of a trade collectively, a vessel or ship, a number of ships, used collectively

craftily, kraf'ti li *adv* In a crafty manner artfully, cunningly

craftiness, kraf'ti-nes, *n* Quality of being crafty, artfulness, dexterity, cunning, artifice stratagem

craftless, kraft'les, *a* Free from craft, guile, or cunning

craftsman, krafts'man *n* An artificer, a mechanic, one skilled in a manual occupation

craftsmanship, krafts'man ship, *n* The skilled work of a craftsman

crafty, kraf'ti *a* [*Craft* and *-y*=A Sax *cræftig*] Having craft, skilful in devising and pursuing a scheme, cunning, artful, wily, sly, deceitful, subtle

crag, krag, *n* [A Celtic word = Ir and Gael. *creag*, W *craig* a rock, also *carreg*, Ir *carrec*, whence *Carrick* in place-names] A steep rugged rock, a rough broken rock, or point of a rock, a cliff, shelly deposits in Norfolk and Suffolk, usually of gravel and sand, of the older pliocene period

cragged, krag'ed, *a* Full of crags or broken rocks, craggy, rough, rugged.

cragginess, krag'i-nes, *n* The state of being craggy

craggy, krag'i, *a* [*Crag* and *-y*] Full of crags, abounding with broken rocks, rugged with projecting points of rocks

cragsman kragz'man, *n* One who is dexterous in climbing or descending rocks one who takes sea fowls or their eggs from crags

crake, krāk, *n* [Imitative of the bird's cry, like *croak, creak*, comp L *crex*, Gr *krex*, a landrail, Icel. *krāka*, to croak, &c] The corn-crake or landrail, so named from its cry, also a name of several allied birds.

cram kram, *v t* pret. & pp *crammed*, kramd, ppr *cramming*, kram'ing [A. Sax. *crammian* to cram, fr *crimman*, to insert, akin O H G *krimman* to press, Icel *kremja* to squeeze, Dan. *framme*, to crush, Sw *krama*, to press akin *cramp, crimp*] To drive, push, press, or ram down, to thrust in by force to press or drive particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another, to stuff, to crowd, to fill to superfluity, to fill with food beyond satiety to stuff the memory with crude facts in order to pass an examination, to coach — *v i* To stuff to eat greedily or beyond satiety to prepare for an examination by stuffing the memory with crude facts — *n* Information got up hurriedly for an examination or other special purpose, a lie

crambo, kram'bō *n* [From L *crambe repetita* cabbage repeated, hence any disagreeable repetition] A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme, rhyme especially used in contempt —Dumb crambo a game in which a word has to be discovered from players acting in dumb-show

crammer, kram'er, *n* One who crams or stuffs one who crams in study.

cramp kramp *n* [Same as D *kramp* Dan *krampe*, Sw *krampa* G *krampf* *krampe* cramp a cramp-iron f root seen in *cram*, *crimp* *cramb* *crampe*, &c.] A spasmodic and painful contraction of a l mb or some muscle spasm restraint piece of iron bent a the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber stones, &c. a cramp-iron a portable kind of iron screw press f close y compressing the j ints of a timber framework.——*v t* pret. & pp *cramped* krampt pp *cramping* kramp'ing To pain or affect with spasms to constrain to confine to restrain to hinder from action or expansion to hold with a cramp cramp-iron.——*a* Difficult to understand knotty crabbed.

cramped krampt, *p a* Affected with cramp or spasm confined restrained.

cramp-iron kramp'i-ern, *n* A piece of iron bent at each end, and let into the *ppe surface of wo pieces of ston when* th ir perpendicular faces are joined together

crampon kram pon, *n* [Fr *crampon* ak n to *cramp*] An iron fastened to the foot to render walking or climbing easy on slippery ground.

cran kran, *n* [Gael. *crann*] A measure of capacity for fresh herrings as taken out of the net containing about 750 herrings.

cranage krā näj *n* [*Crane* and *-age*] The rights of using a crane at a wharf, &c th sum paid for the use of a crane

cranberry kran'be-ri, *n* [That is, *cran berry* perhaps because the berries are eaten by cranes] The berry produced by several species of small shrubs (genus Vaccinium) growing wild in Europe and North America the shrub producing this berry

cranch kranch. See CRUNCH

crane krān, *n* [A Sax. *cran*, a crane; cog. D *kraan* G *krahn* *kran* *ich*, Icel. *rani*, Dan. *ra* with for *kr* W *garan* G *germ* *ne*, L. *grus*, he bird, also the lifting apparatus root doubtful] A long gratory bird with long legs, a long neck, a long beak, and powerful wings a machine used for raising and removing great weights, the most common form consisting of a vertical shaft, with a projecting arm or jib at the outer end of which is a fixed pulley for the lifting chain a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask a iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fireplace for supporting a pot or kettle ——*v t* pret. & pp *craned*, krānd ppr *craning* krān ing



Crowned Crane (*Balearica pavonina*).

To stretch out one's neck like a crane to look before one leaps to pull up at a dangerous jump

crane-fly krān'fli *n* An insect having very long legs and spreading wings the daddy long-legs is a well known species.

crane's-bill, krānz'bil, *n* The popular name given to the species of geranium, from the long slender beak of the fruit.

cranial, krā ni al, *a* Relating to the cranium or skull.

cranist krā ni-o jist, *n* One versed in cranology

craniology krā-ni-ol o-j *n* [Gr *kranion*, skull, and *logos*, discourse] The knowledge of the cranium or skull phrenology

craniometer krā ni om et er *n* [Gr *kranion*, skull, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring skulls.

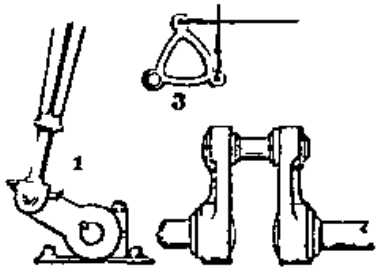
craniometry krā ni om e tri, *n* [See prec.] The art of measuring skulls

cranioscopist, krā-ni-os'ko-pist *n* One skilled in cranioscopy a phrenologist

cranioscopy krā ni os ko pi, *n* [Gr *kranion* skull, and *skopein* to view] An examination of the skull with a view of discovering the characters phrenology

cranium, krā ni um *n* [L.L *cranium* from Gr *kranion* the skull] The skull of an animal assemblage of bones which enclose the brain

crank krangk, *n* [Allied to *cringe* *crick* D *krik* *kink*, something bending a curve, *krink* *link*, to bend D and G *krank* sick Swed. *krank* ill.] Liable to be overset, as a ship wants steadiness in a shaky or crazy condition loose disjointed



1. Single Crank. 2. Double Crank. 3. Bell Crank.

crankily krangk'i-li *ad* In a cranky manner

crankle krangk'l, *v i* pret. & pp *crankled*, krangk'ld, pr *an ng* krangk'ling To bend or twist to crinkle.——*n* A bend, twist, or turn.

crankness, kra k nes, *n* Quality of being crank liability to be overset, as a ship

cranky kran k'i, *a* [Akin to *crank* *n*] Liable to be upset full of crotchets who must not be depended upon unsteady crazy

crannie kran i, *n* Having cranies having gaping rents, holes, or fissures.

crannog kran og, *n* [*for* Gael *crann*, a tree] A lake-dwelling, in Ireland and Scotland, especially one formed with wood supported by piles.

cranny kran i, *n* [Perhaps fr Fr *cran* a notch, fr L. *crena*, a notch comp *krinan* a rent.] Any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink as in a wall or other substance a small hole ——*v t* pret. & pp. *crannied*, kran id ppr *cranning* kran'i-ing To become inserted with or penetrated by crannies or clefts to enter by crannies. [*Rare*]

crape krāp, *n* [Fr *crêpe* for O Fr *crespe* f L. *crispus*, crisp CRISP] A thin, transparent stuff of a crisp texture, usually black made of raw silk and much used in mourning ——*v t* pret. & pp *craped*, krāpt ppr *craping* krāp ing To curl to frizz to crimp

crapulence krap'ū lens, *n* [L. *crapulentus*, intoxicated, f *crapula*, intoxication, f Gr *kra pale* a drunken headache] Drunkenness the sickness occasioned by intemperance **crapulent** **crapulous**, kra ū lent, krap'ū us, *a* Drunken addicted to intemperance connected or associated with drunkenness.

crash krash, *v* pret. & pp *crashed* krasht pp *crashing* krash ing [Formed from the sound comp *crack* *clash* *dash* &c.] To make a loud, clattering multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.——*v t* To break into pieces with tumult and violence ——*n* The loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once the collision of a commercial undertaking bankruptcy

crash krash, *n* [Comp L. *crassus* thick.] A coarse kind of linen cloth, mostly used for towels

crasis, krā sis, *n* [Gr *krasis* f *kerannumi*, I mix] The mixture of bodily constituents hence temperament constitution course or flow of words into one long vowel

crass kras, *a* [L. *crassus* thick] Gross thick coarse applied to a person

crassament **-ment**, kras'a-ment, *n* [L. *crassamentum* f *crassus*, thick gross] The thick red part of the blood clot.

crassness **crassitude**, kras nes, kras'i tūd, *n* [L. *crassitudo* f *crassus* CRASS] The state of being crass coarseness dullness stupidity

crate krāt, *n* [L. *crates* wicker work, hurdle comp D *krat* basket, L. *cradis*] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker work used for the transportation of china, crockery &c

crater krā'ter *n* [L. *crater* a bowl or basin, f Gr *krater* a mixing cup, fr *kerannumi*, I mix] An ancient cup or bowl in which wine was mixed with water the circular cavity or mouth of a volcano

crateriform krā ter form, *a* Having the form of a crater shaped like a goblet.

crauneh, krānch, *v* pret. & pp *crauned*, kranch ppr *craunching* kränch'ing [Imitative, same as *crunch* *scranch*, D *schransen*, to eat greedily CRUNCH] To crush or bruise with the teeth to crunch.

cravat, kra-va *n* [Fr *cravat* a Croat, and hence a cravat, because this piece of dress was adopted in the seventeenth century from the Croats who entered the French service] A kind of neckcloth worn by men.

cravatted kra- ed, *a* Wearing a cravat

crave krā v pret & pp *craved*, krāvd ppr *craving* krā ing. [A Sax *crafian*, to ask Icel *krefja* Sw *kräfva*, Dan *kræve* to crave, to ask.] To ask with earnestness or importunity to ask, beg imprecate to ask submissively to beseech to entreat to wish to long for to desire strongly to call for as a gratification.——*v i* To beg ask, beseech or implore to long or hanker eagerly with *for* —— Strong desire

craven krā vn, *n* [Perhaps a Fr *cravanter* to fall to overthrow f a L.L. *crepanta* fr L *crepare*, to break sound *crepitare* to crepitate] Ancient a recreant a coward a weak hearted, spiritless fellow ——*a* Cowardly base

craver krā e *n* One who craves or begs.

craving krāving, *n* Vehement or importunate desire a longing a morbid demand of appetite **cravingly** krāving li *ad* In a craving manner

craw kra, *n* [Akin to Dan *kro* D *kraag* *kragen*, the throat craw] The crop or first stomach of fowls the stomach in a general sense

crawfish kra fish, *n* See CRAYFISH

crawl kral, *v i* pret. & pp *crawled*, krald, pp *crawling* kra ing [Same origin as Sw *krafla* a an *krafla*, Icel. *krafla*, Dan. *kravle* Swed *krafla* to crawl. The word is a freq and the root is prob a dy hat of crab] To creep to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body as a worm, the ground, as a worm to move slowly on the hands and knees to move or walk weakly slowly or morosely to advance slowly and servilely to insinuate one's self to behave meanly or

despicably —— n. The act of crawling, slow creeping motion

crawler, kral'er, *n* One who or that which crawls, a creeper, a reptile, a mean cringing fellow

crawlingly, kral'ing-li, *adv* In a crawling manner

crayfish, **crawfish**, krā'fish, kra'fish, *n* [A curious corruption of *comparatively* modern origin, formerly *crevise*, *crevys*, fr O Fr *crevice*, fr O H G *krebiz*, G *krebs*= crab CRAB] A crustacean found in streams and resembling the lobster, but smaller, also the spiny lobster, a sea crustacean

crayon, krā'on, *n* [Fr *crayon*, fr *craie*, L *creta*, chalk, whence *cretaceous*] A pencil of coloured clay, chalk, or charcoal, used in drawing upon paper, a composition pencil for drawing upon lithographic stones —— *v t* pret & pp *crayoned*, krā'ond ppr *crayoning*, krā'on-ing To sketch with a crayon, hence, to sketch roughly

craze, krāz, *v t* pret & pp *crazed*, krāzd, ppr *crazing*, krāz'ing [Same as Sw *krasa*, to crush, break, Dan *krase*, to crackle, fr sound of crushing Akin *crush*, *crash*, &c] To break, to crack, to weaken, to shatter, *to break or impair the natural force or* energy of, to crack the brain of, to impair the intellect of —— *v i* To become crazy or insane, to become shattered to break down. —— *n.* An inordinate desire, a passion, a mania or furore

crazed, krāzd, *p a* Broken down, impaired, decrepit, crazy

crazily, krā'zi-li *adv* In a crazy manner

craziness, krā'zi nes, *n* State of being crazy, imbecility or weakness of intellect, derangement

crazy, krā'zi, *a* [From *craze*, the verb] Decrepit, weak, feeble, weakened or disordered in intellect, deranged.

creak, krēk, *v i* pret & pp *creaked*, krēkt, ppr *creaking*, krēk'ing [Imitative of a more acute and prolonged sound than *crack*, comp also *crake*, *croak*, Fr *criquer*, to creak, W *crecian*, *to scream*] *To make a sharp*, harsh, grating sound of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances —— *v t.* To cause to make a harsh protracted noise —— *n* A sharp, harsh, grating sound.

cream, krēm, *n* [Fr *creme*, cream O Fr *creme*, *cresme* cream The same word as *chrism* (q v)] That part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface, the richer part of milk, which rises and forms a scum on the surface, the best part of a thing, a sweetmeat prepared from cream —Cream of tartar, a sub-tance obtained from the tartar or argol that forms on the inside of wine casks, often used medicinally —— *v t* pret & pp *creamed*, krēmd, ppr *creaming* krēm'ing To skim, to take cream from by skimming to take off the best part of a thing, to mix with cream, to add cream to —— *v i* To gather cream, to gather a covering on the surface, to mantle

cream-cake krēm'kāk, *n* A cake filled with custard made of eggs cream, &c.

cream-cheese, krēm'chēz, *n* A cheese made with milk not skimmed and to which a certain quantity of cream is added.

creamery, krē'mer i, *n* [*Cream* and *-ery*] An establishment to which farmers send their milk to be made into butter and cheese

cream-faced krēm'fāst, *a* Having a white face, pale having a coward look.

creaminess, krē'mi nes, *n* The state of being creamy

cream-laid krēm'lād *a* A term applied to laid paper of a cream colour

cream-wove, krēm'wōv, *a* Applied to wove paper of a cream-colour

creamy, krēm'i, *a* Full of cream like cream, having the nature of cream, luscious

crease, krēs, *n* [Origin and connections unknown] A line or mark made by folding, or doubling anything, a hollow streak like a groove —— *v t* pret & pp *creased*, krēst ppr *creasing*, krēs'ing To make a crease, or mark in a thing by compressing, folding, or doubling, the name given to certain lines marking boundaries near the wickets in the game of cricket

creese, krēs, *n* [Malay] A Malay dagger, a creese

creasote, **creosote**, krē'a-sōt, krē'ō-sōt *n* [Gr *kreas*, flesh, and *sōtēr*, preserver] An oily liquid obtained from wood-tar, it is a powerful antiseptic

creasy, krē'si, *a* *Full of creases*, characterized by creases.

creatable, krē-āt'a-bl, *a* That may be created.

create, krē-āt', *v t* pret & pp *created*, krē-āt'ed, ppr *creating*, krē āt'ing [L *creo*, *creatum*, I create, same root as Skr *kri*, to make] To bring into being from nothing, to cause to be or to exist, to originate, to shape and organize, to cause to be the occasion of, to beget, to generate, to bring about, to invest with a new character, to constitute or appoint

creatic, krē-at'ik, *a* [Gr *kreas*, *kreatos*, flesh] Relating to flesh or animal food.

creation, krē ā'shon, *n* [Fr *création*, fr L *creatio* fr *creo*, I create] Act of creating, especially the act of bringing this world into existence act of making by new combinations, *the aggregate* of created things, act of investing with a new character, the conferring of a title, dignity, or office, act of producing, created things collectively, the world, the universe

creational, krē-ā'shon al, *a* Pertaining to creation

creative, krē-āt'iv, *a* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation

creator, krē āt'er, *n* [O Fr *creator creatour*, fr L *creator* CREATE] The being or person that creates, a maker, a producer, distinctively the Supreme Being who made all things, that which creates, produces, or causes

creator-ship krē-āt'er ship, *n* The state or condition of a creator

creatress, krē-ā'tres, *n* She who creates, produces, or constitutes

creature, krē'tūr, *n* [O Fr *creature*, fr L *creatura*, thing created, fr *creo*, I create CREATE] Something created, especially a created being, an animal of any kind, a living being, a human being (in contempt, tenderness or pity) that which is produced, formed, or imagined, a person who owes his rise and fortune to another, a dependant, a mere tool —— *a.* Of or belonging to the body

crèche, krāsh, *n* [Fr *crèche*=Pr *crepia*, *crepcha* fr *O H G krippa*, a crib CRIB] An institution where, for a small payment children are fed and taken care of during the day, a public nursery for children

credence, krē'dens, *n* [Fr *credence*, L L *credentia*, belief fr L *credens*, *credentis*, ppr of *credo*, I believe CREED] The act of believing or giving credit belief, credit, trust a small table by the side of the altar or communion table on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated called also *Credence-table*

credendum, krē-den'dum, *n* , pl **credenda** krē-den'da [L] A thing to be believed an *article of faith*

credent, krē'dent, *a* [CREDENCE.] Believing, confiding

credential, krē-den'shal, *n* [From L L *credentia* belief fr L *credens*, *credentis* CREDENCE] That which gives a title to credit the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed *pl* writings testimonials, or letters showing that one is entitled to credit or is invested with authority the documents given to an ambassador when sent to a foreign court

credibility, kred i-bil'i ti *n* [Fr *credibilité*] State or quality of being credible, credibleness

credible kred'i bl *a* [L *credibilis* fr *credo* I believe wl ence also *credence credit* &c. CREED] Worthy of credit or of belief having a claim to be accepted as *true*

credibleness kred'i bl nes, *n* State or quality of being credible

credibly, kred'i bli *adv* In a credible manner, so as to command belief

credit, kred'it, *n* [Fr *crédit*, It *credito*, belief, trust, fr L *credo creditus*, I believe CREDIBLE, CREED] Reliance on testimony, belief, faith trust, confidence, honour; reputation, what brings some honour or estimation, good opinion, esteem, reputed integrity, confidence, reliance, trust in commerce, transfer of goods, property, &c, in confidence of future payment reputation for pecuniary means or commercial stability, the side of an account in which payment is entered opposed to *debit*, the time given for payment of goods sold on trust; a sum that a person can get from a bank, a document entitling a person to money —To do credit to, to be source of some honour to — Letter of credit, an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a specified person to receive money from their agents at another place —— *v t* pret & pp *credited*, kred'it-ed, ppr *crediting* kred'it-ing To believe, to confide in the truth of, to trust to *sell or lend to*, in *confidence of future* payment, to procure credit or honour to, to enter upon the credit side of an account, to set to the credit of, to attribute

creditability, **creditableness**, kred'-it-a-bil'i ti, kred'it-a-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being creditable

creditable, kred'it-a-bl, *a* That brings credit or good opinion, such as to do a person credit, estimable, honourable

creditably kred'it-a-bli, *adv* In a creditable manner reputably, with credit

creditor, kred'it-er, *n* [L] One who credits, or gives credit, in commerce, one *to* whom a sum of money or other thing is due, one who has a just claim for money correlative to *debtor*

credo, krē'dō, *n* [L. *credo*, I believe CREED] A creed or formula of belief

credulity, kre-dū'li-ti, *n* [Fr *crédulité* L *credulitas* CREDULOUS] Quality of being credulous, a disposition to believe on slight evidence

credulous kred'ū-lus *a* [L *credulus* fr *credo*, I believe CREED] *Apt to believe* without sufficient evidence, unsuspecting, easily deceived

credulously, kred'ū lus-li, *adv* In a credulous manner, with credulity

credulousness, kred'ū lus-nes, *n* *Quality* of being credulous credulity

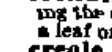
creed, krēd, *n* [A. Sax. *creda*, a creed, fr L *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Latin version of the apostles' creed, L *credo is it 'I put the heart to'*, fr *cor*, *cordis*, the heart (see HEART), and *do*, I put, similarly Skr *crad-dhā*, believe From the Latin come also *credence*, *credit*, *credible*, *grant*, *recreant*] A brief and authoritative summary of the articles of Christian faith, a statement or profession of fundamental points of belief a system of principles of any kind which are believed or professed, a confession of faith, a belief

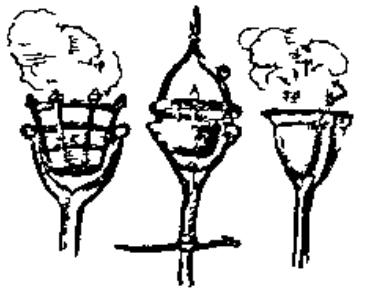
creek, krēk, *n* [Same as D *kreek kreek*, a creek, a bay, akin to Sw *krik*, a bend, a nook, Icel *krika*, a crack, a corner akin to *crook*] A small inlet, bay, or cove a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river, a small harbour in Britain one under the jurisdiction of a larger port, a brook or small river. in this sense American and colonial.

creeky, krēk'i *a* Containing creeks full of creeks, winding

creel, krēl, *n* [Comp Ir *criol*, a chest, Gael *craidhleag*, a creel perhaps same root as *cradle*] An osier basket or pannier, a fish basket for carrying on the back.

creep, krēp, *v i* pret. & pp *crept*, krept, ppr *creeping*, krēp'ing [A Sax *creopan* pret *creáp*, pp *creopen*=D *kruipen*, Icel *krjupa*, Sw *krupa* Dan *krybe*, to creep or crawl, akin *cripple cramp* In conjunction originally a *strong verb*] *To move* as a worm, insect, or reptile, to crawl to move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth as a plant to grow along to move slowly feebly or timorously, to move slowly and insensibly, as time to move secretly to steal in to move forward unheard and unseen, to be servile, to fawn,

to feel as if something were crawling over one to shiver
creeper krēp'er *n* One who or that which creeps a creeping plant a small bird (genus *Certhia*) that resembles the woodpeckers in habits a kind of grapnel or drag
creephole krep'hōl, *n* *A hole to hide in a subterfuge an excuse*
creese krēs, *n* [A Javanese word.] A Malay dagger having a wavy edge Written also *Crease Kreese Kris* &c.
cremate kre-māt' *v t* pret & pp *cremated*, kre-māt'ed ppr *cremating* [L. *cremo crematum* I burn] To burn to dispose of (a human body) by burning instead of interring
cremation kre-mā'shon, *n* [L *crematio* fr *cremo* I burn. See prec] The act of cremating the burning of a dead body instead of burial.
cremationist, kre-mā'shon-ist, *n* One who favours the practice of cremation
cremator kre-māt'er *n* One who cremates a furnace for cremating dead bodies
crematory kre'ma-to-ri, *a* Connected with or employed in cremation — *n* A place or establishment for cremation also called a **crematorium** kre'ma-tō'ri-um.
Cremona, kre-mō'na, *n* A general name given to the violins made at Cremona in North Italy
cremor krē'mor *n* [L.] A creamy liquor or substance resembling cream.
crenate, crenated krē'nāt, krē'nāt-ed, *a* [L *crenatus* fr *crena* a notch] Notched indented scolloped applied to a leaf having its margin cut into even and rounded notches or scallops.—**crenation** krē-nā'shon, *n* *A crenate form or part* —**crenature** krē'na-tūr *n* A tooth of a crenate leaf, or any other part that is crenate.
crenellate kren'el-lāt, *v t* pret & pp *crenellated*, kren'el-lāt-ed ppr *crenellating* kren'el-lāt-ing [CRENELLE] To furnish with crenelles, embrasures, or similar openings, to embattle —**crenellation** kren-el-lā'shon, *n* The act of crenellating a crenelle or indentation.
crenelle, kre-nel', *n* [O Fr *crenel* fr L *crena*, a notch.] An embrasure in an embattled parapet or breastwork to fire through an indentation a notch.
crenulate kren'ū-lāt, *a* [See prec.] Having the edge cut into very small scallops, as a leaf or a shell.
creole, krē'ōl, *n* [Fr *créole* Sp *criollo* said to be of Negro origin.] A native of the West Indies or Spanish America, but not of indigenous blood sometimes restricted to descendants of Europeans.
creophagous krē-of'a-gus, *a* [Gr *kreas*, flesh, and *phagein*, to eat.] Flesh-eating carnivorous.
creosote krē'o-sōt, *n* See CREASOTE.
crêpe krāp *n* [F.] Crape
crepitant, krep'i-tant, *a* [L. *crepitans, -antis* ppr of *crepito* See next.] Crepitating or making a crackling noise crackling.
crepitate krep'i-tāt, *v i* pret. & pp *crepitated*, krep'i-tāt-ed ppr *crepitating* krep'i-tāt-ing [L. *crepitare crepitatus* freq fr *crepare*, to crack or crackle Akin *creak decrepit*] To crackle, to burst with a small, sharp, abrupt sound rapidly repeated, as salt in fire
crepitation krep-i-tā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] *The act of crepitating a sharp crackling* sound or rattle as of dried twigs or salt thrown on the fire, or such as is produced by the lungs in pneumonia.
crept, krept, *pret* and pp of *creep*
crepuscular krē-pus'kū-lēr *a* [L. *crepusculum*, twilight, fr *creper* dusky dark] Pertaining to twilight glimmering appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise, *as certain insects.*
crescendo kre-shen'dō [It., fr L. *cresco* I increase] A term in music, whose sign,  is placed over a passage to direct the notes to be gradually swelled.
crescent, kres'ent, *n* [L. *crescens, crescentis* ppr of *cresco* I grow (akin to *creo*, I create) seen also in *increase decrease accrue, concrete* &c.] The new moon in her state of increase, showing a curving rim anything resembling the figure or shape of the new moon a figure or likeness of the new moon, as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard the standard itself and figuratively the Turkish power a range of buildings in the form of a crescent
crescented, kres'ent-ed, *a* Adorned with a crescent
crescentic, kre-sen'tik, *a.* Crescent-shaped.
cress kres, *n* [A Sax. *cresse cerse*=D *kers*, G *kresse* Sw *krasse* fr root seen in O H G *krezzan* to creep] A creeping plant] The name of various plants, mostly cruciferous, in use as a salad, such as watercress, common in streams garden cress a dwarf cultivated species Indian cress, whose fruits are made into pickles
cresset, kres'et, *n* [O Fr *cresset* or *usset* akin to L. *crusc* G *kruse* a jar] A fire-



Various forms of Cressets.

pan or lamp fixed on the top of a pole a kind of iron basket for holding burning matter a large lamp formerly hung in churches
cressy, kres'i, *a* Abounding in cresses.
crest, krest, *n.* [O Fr *creste* Fr *crête* = Pr It. and Sp *cresta*, fr L. *crista*, a crest, a plume on the head origin doubtful] A tuft or plume on the head of certain birds any tuft or ornament worn on the head the plume of feathers or other material on the top of the ancient helmet the helmet itself the top the summit foamy top of a wave a lofty mien pride spirit the rising part of a horse's neck, or of that of another animal in her the ornament of the helmet a figure placed upon a wreath coronet, or cap above both helmet and shield.—*v t.* pret & pp *crested*, krest'ed ppr *cresting* krest'ing To furnish with a crest to serve as a crest for to adorn with a plume or crest.
crested krest'ed, *a* Adorned with a crest or plume having a crest
crestfallen krest'fal-en, *a* With drooping or lowered crest dejected sunk bowed down dispirited spiritless.
crestless, krest'les, *a* Without a crest not of an eminent family of low birth
cretaceous krē-tā'shus, *a* [L. *cretaceus* fr *creta*, chalk] Chalky having the qualities of chalk like chalk abounding with chalk.—Cretaceous group in geol the upper strata of the secondary series of rocks, superincumbent on the oolite system containing immense chalk beds.
cretin krē'tin, *n.* [Fr *crétin*?] A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps.
cretinism, krē'tin-izm, *n.* The state of a cretin a disease resembling rickets, but accompanied with idiocy
crétonne krē-ton' *n* [Fr said to be from *Creton*, a village in Normandy] A cotton cloth printed with pictorial and other patterns in colours
kreutzer kroit'sēr *n* KREUTZER.
crevasse kri-vas' [Fr *crevasse* a form = E. *crevice* CREVICE] A fissure or rent generally applied to a fissure across a glacier *and in the United States to a breach* in the embankment of a river
crevice krev'is, *n* [Fr *crevasse* O Fr *crevace, fr cr ver* L. *crepare* to crack to chink, to break akin *craven crepitate decrepit*] A crack a cleft a fissure a cranny
crew krō *n* [From O Icel. *kru* a swarm or for old *accrue*, number added, company ACCRUE.] A company of people a collected mixed assembly a company in contempt a band a gang the company of seamen or sailors belonging to any vessel or who man a ship or boat.
crew krō *pret of crow* See CROW
crewel krō'el, *n* [Perhaps fr *crul* a form of *curl*=D *krul* a curl.] A kind of fine worsted or thread of silk or wool, used in embroidery and fancy work
crib krib *n* [A Sax *crib crybb*=O Fris *cribb* D *krib* Dan *krybbe* Icel. and Sw *krubba*, G *krippe* a crib probably akin to *corf*] A small habitation or cottage a manger a rack for fodder a stall for oxen a small frame or bed for a child to sleep in a framework round a shaft sunk in the earth a small theft, or the thing stolen a literal translation for a classic a thor for the use of students in the game of cribbage a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player —*v t* pret & pp *cribbed* krib'd ppr *cribbing* krib'ing. To shut up or confine in a narrow habitation to cage to pilfer or purloin
cribbage krib'āj *n* [From *crib* and *-age* See prec.] A game at cards played with the whole pack by two three or four persons.
cribble krib'l, *n* [Fr *crible* fr L. *cribellum*, dim fr *cribrum* a sieve] A coarse sieve or screen coarse flour or meal
cribrate cribrose, krī'brāt, krī'brōs *a* [L. *cribrum* a sieve] Perforated like a sieve —**cribriform** krī'bri-form *a* Resembling a sieve or little pierced with holes.
crick krik, *n* [Akin to *crook*] A local spasm or cramp a stiffness of the neck
cricket krik'et, *n* [O Fr *criquet* from its sharp creaking sound comp D *krick* a cricket, *kricken*, to chirp Akin *nak creak*] An insect noted for the chirping or creaking sound produced by the friction of the bases of its wing-cases against each other
cricket krik'et, *n* [Origin doubtful.] A small wooden stool a footstool.
cricket krik'et *n* [Perhaps same as Fr *criquet* formerly a kind of game also a stick used in a ball game, a word of German origin.] An open-air game played generally by two parties or sides of eleven each, with bats ball, and wickets.—*v t.* pret & pp *cricketed* krik'et-ed ppr *cricketing* krik'et-ing To play at cricket.
cricketer krik'et-er *n* One who plays at cricket.
cricoid krī'koid, *a.* [Gr *krikos* a ring, and *eidos* appearance.] Ring like applied to a round ring like cartilage of the larynx.
cried krīd, pret & pp *of cry*
crier cryer krī'er *n* One who cries one who makes proclamation an officer whose duty it is to proclaim the orders or commands of a court.
crime krīm, *n* [Fr *crime* fr L. *crimen*, an accusation, a crime allied to *cerno*, I sift, *cribrum*, a sieve Gr *krino* I separate judge common same root is seen in *critic, certain criticise, discriminate* &c.] A breach of law human or divine a serious violation of public law a public wrong as treason, murder robbery theft, arson, &c any great *wickedness iniquity a great fault* a heavy offence, a grievous wrong vice
crimeful krīm'ful, *a* Criminal wicked.
crimeless, krīm'les, *a* Free from crime innocent.
criminal krim'in-al, *a.* [Fr *criminel*, L. *crimen nalis* fr *crimen crimi* (L. CRIME] Guilty of a crime culpable wicked infamous abandoned atrocious partaking of a crime involving a crime relating to crimes opposed to *civil.* — Criminal conversation, formerly in English law adultery — *n* A person who has committed a crime a malefactor a culprit a transgressor a convict a felon
criminalist krim'in-al-ist, *n.* An authority in criminal law

criminality, krim-in-al'i-ti, *n* [*Criminal* and *-ity*=Fr *criminalite*] The quality of being criminal a violation of law, guiltiness, the quality of being guilty of a crime

criminally, krim'in-al-li, *adv* In a criminal manner, wickedly, in a wrong or iniquitous manner

criminate, krim'in-āt, *v t* pret & pp *criminated*, krim'in āt-ed, ppr *criminating* krim'in-āt-ing [L *crimino*, or *criminor*, *criminatus*, fr *crimen* CRIME.] To accuse, to charge with a crime, to allege to be guilty of a crime, offence, or wrong, to involve *in* a crime *or its consequences*

crimination krim-in-ā'shon, *n* [L *criminatio*] Act of criminating, accusation, charge

criminative, criminatory, krim'in-āt-iv, krim'in-a-to-ri, *a* Relating to or involving crimination or accusation

criminous, krim'in-us, *a* [Fr *criminеux*, L *criminosus*, fr *crimen*, *criminis* CRIME] Criminal, guilty of crime

crimp, krimp, *v t* pret & pp *crimped*, krimpt, ppr *crimping*, krimp'ing [In some of its senses a lighter form of *cramp*, comp D *krimpen*, Dan *krympe*, G *krimpen*, to shrink, akin *crumple*, *cramp* The noun may be of different origin] To curl or crisp, to flute or make regular ridges on, to make parallel plaits or folds in, to frill, to *crimple* to *pinch* and *hold*, to *seize*, to decoy for service in the army or navy, to gash the flesh of a live fish with a knife —— *n* One who decoys another into the naval or military service, one who decoys sailors by treating, giving goods on credit, &c, and induces them to engage with a shipmaster whom it is the crimp's interest to serve

crimp, krimp, *a* [Probably allied to *crumb*, *crump*, *crumple*, *or* to the verb *crimp*] Easily crumbled, friable brittle

crimper, krimp'er, *n* One who or that which crimps, a name of various machines,

crimping, krimp'ing, *n* The act of one who crimps

crimple, krimp'l, *v t* pret & pp *crimpled*, krimp'ld ppr *crimpling*, krimp'ling [Dim. of *crimp*] To contract or draw together, *to shrink*, to cause to shrink, to curl

crimson, krim'zn *n* [O Sp *cremesin*, O It *cremesino*, O Fr *cramoisin*, fr L L *carmesinus*, *kermesinus*, fr Ar *kermez qirmiz*, the kermes insect which yields the dye, akin *carmine*] A deep red colour, a red tinged with blue also a red colour in general —— *a* Of a beautiful deep red —— *v t.* pret & pp *crimsoned* krim'znd ppr *crimsoning*, krim'zn ing To dye of a deep red colour, to make red —— *v i.* To become of a deep red colour, to be tinged with red, to blush

crinal, kri'nal, *a* [L *crinis*, hair] Belonging to hair

cringe krinj, *v i* pret & pp *cringed*, krinjd ppr *cringing* krinj'ing [A Sax *cringan*, *crincan* to cringe, shrink succumb, fr root *of crank*, *crinkle*, &c] To bend or crouch servilely, to bend to bow, to behave with servility, to fawn, to make court by mean compliances —— *n.* A bow, servile civility

cringeling, krinj'ling *n* [*Cringe* and suffix *-ling*] One who cringes meanly

cringer krinj'er, *n* One who cringes or bows and flatters with servility

cringle, kring'gl, *n* [Same as L G *Kringel* dim of *Kring*, a ring comp D *Kring Krinkel*, a curl, bend, ring, Icel *Kringla* an orb, fr *Kringr*, a circle Akin *cranl crinkle*, &c.] A withe for fastening a gate, an iron ring or a short rope worked into the bolt rope of a sail so as to form a ring or eye, &c



Cringle

crinite krin'it, *a* [L *crinitus*, hairy, fr *crinis*, hair] Having the appearance of hair, or a tuft of hair

crinkle, kring'kl *v i* pret & pp *crinkled* kring'kld ppr *crinkling* kring'kling [Same as D *krinkelen* to bend or wind, allied to *cringle*, *cranl le*, and *cranl*. which see] To turn or wind to bend, to wrinkle, to run in and out in little or short bends or turns —— *v t* To form with short turns or wrinkles, to mould into inequalities —— *n.* A winding or turn, a wrinkle, sinuosity

crinoid, kri'noid, *n* [Gr *krinon* a lily, and *eidos*, form] A lily star or sea-lily, one of an order of flower-like echinoderms, most of which are fossil —**crinoid crinoidal**, kri'noid, kri'noi-dal, *a* Containing or consisting of the fossil remains of crinoids

crinoline, krin'o-lin, *n* [Fr *crinoline*, fr *crin*, *horse-hair* L *crinis*, hair, and *lin*, flax, L *linum*, thread.] A fabric of horse-hair and linen thread, an article of female attire, consisting of a skirt stiffened in some way, as by horse-hair, hoops, &c a netting to protect a ship from collision

crio-sphinx, kri'o-sfingks, *n* [Gr *Krios*,



Crio-sphinx

a ram, and *sphinx*] A sphinx having the *head of a ram*

cripple, krip'l, *n* [A Sax *cryppel*, *crypel* =O Fris *Ireppel*, G *krueppel*, Icel *kryppil*, a cripple, D *Ireupel*, lame fr stem of *creep* or cog with Gr *grypos*, crooked.] One who halts or limps, a lame person, one who has lost, or never enjoyed, the use of his limbs —— *v t* pret & pp *crippled*, krip'ld, ppr *crippling*, krip'ling To lame, to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet to disable, to impair, to render ineffective or inoperative

crisis, kri'sis, *n*, pl **crises**, kri'sēz. [L *crisis*, fr Gr *krisis*, decision, discrimination, crisis fr *krinō*, I separate, I decide, I judge CRIME] The change of a disease which indicates its result whether recovery or death, a decisive stage or point of time when an affair has reached its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change, time when any thing is at its height turning point, juncture, conjuncture

crisp krisp, *a* [A Sax *crisp*, fr L *crispus* curled crisp, *crispare*, to crisp, to crimp, of same origin are Fr *crêpe*, E *crape*] Easily broken or crumbled, brittle, friable, possessing a certain degree of firmness and freshness *fresh*, *brisk*, *effervescing* or *foaming*, sparkling —— *v t* pret & pp *crisped*, krispt, ppr *crisping*, krisp'ing To curl, to contract or form into ringlets to wrinkle or curl into little undulations to ripple —— *v i.* To form little curls or undulations to curl

crispate, kris'pāt, *a* Having a crisped appearance

crispation, kris-pā'shon, *n* A crisping or curling a wrinkling or contraction, a minute undulation

crisper krisp'er, *n* One who or that which crisps or curls an instrument for frizing or crisping cloth

crispin, kris'pin, *n* A colloquial name for a shoemaker, from *Crispin* or *Crispinus*, the patron saint of the craft

crisply, krisp'li *adv* With crispness, in a crisp manner

crispness krisp'nes, *n* A state of being *crisped* or *curled*, *also brittleness*

crispy, krisp'i, *a* Crisp, curled, formed into ringlets, brittle

criss-cross, kris'kros, *a* [Reduplication of *cross*] Arranged in or marked by crossing lines —— *v t.* To *mark with crossing* lines or something similar

cristate kris'tāt *a* [L *cristatus* fr *crista* a crest CREST] Having an appendage like a crest or tuft crested, tufted

criterion kri-tē-ri-un, *n* pl **criteria** kri tē'ri a [Gr *kritērion*, a means of judging, standard, test, fr *kritēs*, a judge, fr *krinō*, I judge, akin *critic*, *crisis* CRIME.] The mark or standard by which a correct judgment or estimate can be formed, a measure, a test, a rule, a principle

critic, krit'ik, *n* [L *criticus*, fr Gr *kritikos*, critical, fr *kritēs*, a judge fr *krinō* I judge CRIME] A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works, a judge of merit or excellence in the fine arts generally, a connoisseur, a judge, a writer who passes judgments on matters of literature and art, a reviewer, a careful observer, a close or severe examiner or judge —— a Critical, relating to criticism

critical, krit'ik al, *a* [L. *criticus*, fr Gr *kritikos* CRITIC] Relating to or containing criticism, belonging to the art of a critic, nicely exact, nicely judicious, discriminating, inclined to find fault, captious, censorious, relating to a crisis, momentous, pertaining to the turning point of a disease

critically, krit'ik al li, *adv* In a critical manner with nice discernment or scrutiny, at the crisis, at the exact time, in a critical situation, place or condition

criticaster, krit'i kas ter, *n* [From *critic* and suffix *-aster*] A small or inferior critic

criticism, krit'i-sizm, *n* [*Critic* and *-ism*] Act or art of criticizing, critical examination, critical exhibition of the merits and defects of a literary work, or a work of art, a critical essay critique, censure

criticizable, krit'i-siz-a-bl, *a* Capable of *being criticized*

criticize, krit'i-siz, *v i* pret & pp *criticized*, krit'i'sizd ppr *criticizing*, krit'i-siz ing [*Critic* and *-ize*] To judge critically, estimating beauties and defects, to pick out faults, to utter censure —— *v t.* To examine or judge critically, to notice beauties and blemishes or faults in, to pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame, to animadvert upon Also written *Criticise*

criticizer krit'i-siz-er, *n* One who criticizes, a critic

critique, kri-tēk', *n* [Fr CRITIC] A written estimate of the merits of a literary *or artistic performance a criticism*, *a review*

crizzel, crizzle, kriz'l, *n* [*Origin* doubtful] A roughness on the surface of glass *which dulls its transparency*

croak, krōk, *v i* pret & pp *croaked*, krōkt, ppr *croaking*, krōk'ing [Imitative of sound, *like M H G frochzen*, *G krächzen*, *Fr croasser*, L. *crocare*, *crocitare*, Gr *krōzein*, to croak] To make a low hoarse noise in the throat, *as a frog*, *a raven*, *a crow*, to caw, to make a low harsh sound, to foretode evil without much cause, to grumble, to murmur, to speak with a low hollow voice —— *v t* To utter in a low hollow voice to murmur out to announce or herald by croaking —— *n* *The low harsh sound* uttered by a frog or a raven, or *a like sound*

croaker krōk'er *n* One who croaks, murmurs, or grumbles one who complains unreasonably an alarmist

croaking, croaky, krōk'ing, krōk'i, *a* Uttering a croak, given to croak or grumble, foreboding evil, grumbling

crochet krō'shā, *n* [Fr, dim fr *croche*, *croc*, a *hook*, a *word of Germanic origin* CROOK] A species of knitting performed by means of a small hook the material being fancy worsted, cotton or silk —— *v t.* pret & pp *crochеted* krō'shād, ppr *crocheting* krō shā-ing To knit *in this style*.

crocidolite, krō-sid o-lit *n* [Gr *krokis krokidos* nap of cloth *lithos* stone] A fibrous quartz brought from Cape Colony, and made into trinkets &c.

crock, krok, *n* [A Sax *crocc*, *crocca* a pot or pitcher, akin to D *kruik*, Icel *krukka*, Dan *krukke*, G *krug* an earthen vessel, a pitcher There are also similar Celtic words] An earthen vessel, a pot or pitcher, the soot or smut from pots, kettles, &c.

crockery krok'e ri, *n* [From *crock'er*, an old name for a potter, fr *crock* a pot.] Earthenware, vessels formed of clay glazed and baked.

crocket, krok'et, *n* [Akin to *croquet*, *cro-*

chet or to *crook*] An architectural ornament placed on the angles of the inclined sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, &c. one of the terminal snags on a stag's horn

crocodile krok'ō-dil, *n.* [L. *crocodilus*, fr. Gr. *krokodeilos* supposed to be from *krokē*, saffron, yellow and *deirē*, neck.] A large aquatic reptile of the lizard kind, sometimes reaching the length of 30 feet, the best-known species haunt the Nile.—*n.* Of or pertaining to or like a crocodile.—**Crocodile tears**, false or affected tears in allusion to the old fiction that crocodiles shed tears over their victims.—**crocodilian**, krok-o-dil'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the crocodile or the same family of reptiles.—*n.* A reptile of the order (*Crocodilia*) which includes the true crocodile, the alligator, the gavial, &c.

crocus, krō'kus, *n.* [L. *crocus*, fr. Gr. *krokos*, saffron, also the *crocus*.] A genus of bulbous plants of the iris family, some of which flower in spring and others in autumn; saffron, the long orange-reddish stigmas of an autumnal species dried; the name also of a pale or deep yellow polishing powder made with oxide of iron.

croft, kroft, *n.* [A. Sax. *croft*, a field.—D. *kroft*, a hillock, O.D. *krocht*, a field, further connection unknown.] A little field adjoining a dwelling-house; a small piece of ground inclosed; a little farm or holding worked by the occupier

crofter krof'tėr, *n.* One who occupies a croft—a name especially given to tenants of small holdings in the Highlands of Scotland, who often have a right to a piece of pasture in common.

cromlech krom'lek, *n.* [W. *cromlech*, *crom*, bending, concave, and *llech*, a flat



Cromlech at Lanyon, Cornwall.

stone; Ir. and Gael. *cromleac*.] An ancient structure (probably a sepulchral monument) consisting of two or more large stones set on end, supporting another large stone in a horizontal position.

cromorna, krō-mor'na, *n.* [From G. *krummhorn*, lit. crooked horn.] A stop or set of pipes in an organ with a tone like that of a clarionet.

crone, krōn, *n.* [F. *crone*, only *crone* from D. *kroonje*, a hussy, a slut, lit. a *carrion*. CARRION.] A term (usually contemptuous) for an old woman.

crony krō'ni, *n.* [Origin unknown; the word first appears after 1660.] An intimate companion, a familiar friend.

crook, krōk, *n.* [same as Icel. *krókr*, Sw. *krok*, Dan. *krog*, a hook or crook; D. *kruk*, a crutch, or np. W. *crwg*, Gael. *cromas*, a crook, a hook. Akin *crochet*, *crotchet*, perhaps *crutch*, *crouch*.] Any bend, turn, or curve; a bent part or appendage of something; a bent or curving instrument; a shepherd's staff curving at the end; the staff of a bishop or abbot, in the form of a shepherd's staff; a pastoral staff; a small curved tube applied to a trumpet horn, &c., to change its key.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *crooked*, krōkt; ppr. *crooking*, krōk'i-ng. To bend; to curve; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook on.—*v.i.* To bend or be bent; to curve; to wind.

crook backed krōk'bakt, *a.* Having a round back or shoulders; hump-backed.

crooked, krōk'ed, *a.* Bent from a straight line; not straight; curved; winding; wry or deformed; deviating from the path of rectitude; deceitful; perverse; dishonest; froward.

crookedly krōk'ed-li, *adv.* In a crooked or perverse manner.

crookedness, krōk'ed-nes, *n.* State of being crooked; perverseness; deceit; depravity; deformity

crook shouldered krōk'shōl'dėrd, *a.* Having bent shoulders

croon krōn, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *crooned*, krōnd; ppr. *crooning*, krōn'i-ng. [Imitative of sound, like D. *kreunen*, to groan, to lament. The word has been adopted into English from the Scotch.] To sing in a low humming tone; to hum; to utter a low continued plaintive sound.

crop, krop, *n.* [A. Sax. *crop*, top, bunch, craw; Sw. *kopp*, a bunch; D. and LG. *kroppe*, G. *kropf*, a bill; Icel. *kroppr*, a bunch; Sw. *kopp*, the body. Dan. *kop*, a swelling, lock of hair, throat; akin *cop*, *coppice*, which has entered English fr. the French, though of Germanic origin. A crop in sense of yield, produce was originally the heads or tops cut off.] The rounded object, first so much of a bird the craw that which is cut or gathered from a field, the produce obtained from a single field or in a single season; the corn or fruits of the earth collected; harvest; corn and other cultivated plants while growing; the yield of something during one season; what arises as a result; the act of cutting or clipping off as hair; a short whip without a lash, used by riders.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *cropped*, kropt; ppr. *cropping*, krop'i-ng. To cut off the top of; to shear; to cut the edges of; to cut off short; to nip; to eat or browse; to cut off prematurely; to gather before it fall; to cultivate or take crops from; to cut; to crop up, to appear on the surface; to appear incidentally and undesignedly; to come to light.

crop-eared krop'ērd, *a.* Having the ears cropped; *a cut-eared rat*.

crop full krop'ful, *a.* Having a full crop or belly satiated.

cropper krop'ėr, *n.* A kind of pigeon with a large crop; a fall as from a horse; a failure.

croppy krop'i, *n.* A person who wears his hair closely cropped; specifically an Irish rebel of the time of 1798.

crop-sick krop'sik, *a.* Sick after excess in eating or drinking

croquet krō-kā', *n.* [Probably fr. Fr. *croquet*, a dialect form of *crochet*, a dim. of *croche*, *croc*, a hook or crook.] An open-air game played by two or more persons with mallets, balls, pegs or stakes, and a series of iron hoops or arches.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *croqueted*, krō-kād', ppr. *croqueting*, krō-kā'ing. In croquet, to strike a ball away by placing one's own beside it and hitting the latter



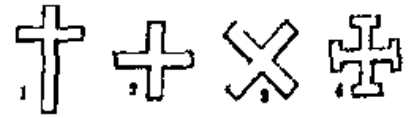
Archbishop's Crozier

crore krōr, *n.* In the East Indies, ten millions (a *crore* of rupees)

crozier or crozier krō'zhi-ėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *crocier* or *croisier*, M.L. *crocearius*, properly one who carried the bishop's pastoral staff, fr. L.L. *crocia*, the staff itself, fr. O.Fr. *croce*, a hook, akin to *crook*.] Properly a bishop's crook or pastoral staff; also applied to an archbishop's staff with a cross on the top

crozierred krō'zhi-ėrd, *a.* Bearing a crozier

cross, kros, *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross used as a gibbet, through O.Fr. *croiz*, or Norse *kross*=Fr. *croix*, O.Fr. *crois*, Sp. *cruz*, It. *croce*. L. *crux* is perhaps of Iberian origin, the punishment of the cross being practised among them.] An instrument on which malefactors were recently put to death, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely, such as that on which Christ suffered; the symbol of the Christian religion; the religion itself; an ornament in the form of a cross; a monument shaped like a cross or with a cross upon it, anciently set in market-places; any figure, mark or sign in this form; many such being known by distinctive names; anything that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hindrance, vexation, misfortune or opposition; a mixing of breeds; a hybrid.—*a.* Transverse, passing from side to side; falling athwart; adverse, thwarting; untoward



1. Latin Cross. 2. Greek Cross. 3. St. Andrew's Cross. 4. Jerusalem Cross.

perverse; intractable; peevish; fretful; perplexing; made or provided by the opposite party.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *crossed*, krost; ppr. *crossing*, kros'ing. To draw or run a line or lay a body across; to erase by marking crosses on or over; to cancel; to mark the sign of the cross upon; to pass or extend from side to side of; to pass or move over; to thwart, obstruct, hinder, embarrass; to contradict; to cause to interbreed; to mix the breed of.—*v.i.* To lie or be athwart; to move or pass across; to thwart one's purpose, design, &c.; to stand in one's way

cross action kros'ak'shon, *n.* A case in which the defendant in an action brings another action against the plaintiff arising out of the same transaction.

crossbill kros'bil, *n.* A bird belonging to the finch family, the mandibles of whose bill cross each other at the points

cross-bones kros'bōnz, *n. pl.* A symbol of death, consisting of two human thigh or arm bones placed crosswise, generally in conjunction with a skull

crossbow kros'bō, *n.* A weapon for shooting, formerly by fixing a bow crosswise on a stock.



Crossbow

cross bred kros'bred, *a.* A term applied to an animal produced from a male and female of different breeds.—**cross breed**, kros'brēd, *n.* A breed produced from the male and female of different breeds.—**cross breeding** kros'brēd'ing, *n.* The system of breeding animals from individuals of two different strains or varieties

cross cut kros'kut, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crosscut*; kros'kut'ting; ppr. *crosscutting*, kros'kut'i-ng. To cut across.—*Crosscut saw*, a saw adapted for cutting timber across the grain.

cross ier, kros'i-ėr, *n.* A kind of large battledore used in the game of lacrosse

crossed krost, *a.* Marked with a cross or crosses, or with lines drawn across in the form of a cross.—*Crossed cheque*, a cheque having two parallel lines drawn across it between which may be written the name of a banking firm or the words and Co., such marks being made as an additional security that the sum shall be paid to the proper party

cross-examination kros'eg-zam-in-ā'shon, *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party by the opposite party or his counsel

cross-examine kros'eg-zam'in, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cross-examined* kros'eg-zam'ind, ppr. *cross-examining* kros'eg-zam'in-ing. To examine (a witness) further upon matters of fact or evidence already given to test

evidence by examining a witness by the opposite party or his counsel

cross-eye, kros'ī, *n* That sort of squint by which both eyes turn towards the nose

cross-fertilization, kros'fer-til-ī-zā-shon, *n* The fertilization of the ovules of one plant by the pollen of another; the fecundation of a plant effected by the agency of insects, the action of the wind, water, &c

cross-fire, kros'fīr, *n* A firing from two or more parts of a military work, so that the lines of fire cross each other

cross-gartered, kros'gar-terd, *a* Having the garters crossed on the leg [*Shak.*]

cross-grained, kros'grānd, *a* Having the grain or fibres across or irregular, perverse, untractable, crabbed

cross-hatching kros'hach-ing, *n* Engraved lines which cross each other regularly to increase the depth of shadow

cross-head, kros'hed, *n* A beam or rod stretching across the end of the piston of a steam-engine, and moving between parallel guides

crossing, kros'ing, *n* Act of one who or that which crosses, a path across a place where streets, roads, &c, intersect, a place where passengers cross

cross-legged, kros'legd, *a* Having the legs across

crosslet, kros'let, *n* A small cross

crossly, kros'li *adv* In a cross manner, adversely, peevishly, fretfully

crossness, kros'nes, *n* State or quality of being cross, peevishness, fretfulness, ill humour, perverseness

cross-purpose, kros'per-pus, *n* A contrary purpose, a misunderstanding by those whose object is similar, *pl* a sort of conversational game, consisting in the mixing up of questions and answers

cross-question, kros'kwes-tyon, *v t* pret & pp *cross-questioned*, kros'kwes-tyond, ppr *cross-questioning*, kros'kwes-tyon-ing To cross-examine

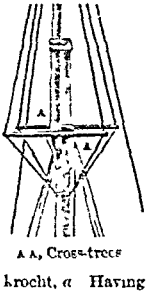
cross-reference, kros'ref-er-ens, *n* A reference from one part of a book to another

cross-road, kros'rōd, *n* A road which crosses the country, or which crosses other roads, a by-road.

cross-staff, kros'staf *n* A surveying instrument, consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle, divided into four equal parts or quadrants used for taking off-sets

cross-stone, kros'stōn *n* A name of more than one mineral, having crystals forming a sort of cross

cross-trees, kros'trēz, *n pl* Horizontal pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to sustain the tops and extend the shrouds



A A, Cross-trees

crossway, kros'wā, *n* A cross-road, an obscure path intersecting the main road, a by-way

crosswise, kros'wīz, *adv* In the form of a cross, transversely, intersecting

crotch, kroch, *n* [A form of *crutch*] A fork or forking, the parting of two legs or branches, a stake or pole with a forked top serving as a support.—**crotched**, krocht, *a* Having a crotch forked

crotchet, kroch'et, *n* [Fr *crochet*, dim of *croche*, *croc*, a hook CROCHET, CROOK.] The name of certain hooked implements, appliances, or appendages, a note in music, half the length of a minim, written thus ♩ or ♩, a peculiar turn of the mind, a whim or fancy, a perverse conceit a bracket in printing, a sentence or passage distinguished from the rest.

crotcheted, kroch'et-ed, *a* Marked with crotchets, ornamented with crockets.

crotchteer, kroch-e-tēr', *n* [*Crotchet* and *-eer*] One given to some favourite theory, whim hobby, project, or crotchet

crotchetiness, kroch'e-ti-nes, *n* The state of being crotchety

crotchety, kroch'et-i *a* [*Crotchet* and *-y*] Having crotchets in the brain, marked by crotchets or peculiarities, whimsical

croton, krō'ton *n* [Gr *krotōn*, the castor-oil plant] An East Indian shrub from the seeds of which is extracted an oil of dangerous purgative properties and which, when applied externally, acts as an irritant and suppurative

crouch, krouch, *v i* pret & pp *crouched* krouch, ppr *crouching*, krouch'ing [Perhaps fr O Fr *crochir*, to become crooked, fr *croche*, *croc*, a hook CROCHET] To bend low down, to stoop low, to lie close to the ground, as an animal, to bend servilely to stoop meanly, to fawn —— *v t* To bend or cause to bend lowly

croup, krop *n* [A word imitative of the hoarse cough characteristic of the disease, comp such words as *croal*, *crow*, Sc *roup*, *roop*, hoarseness, &c] A disease of the windpipe in children, accompanied by a short barking cough and difficulty of breathing

croup, krōp, *n* [Fr *croupe*, the rump, croup, O Fr *crope*, *crupe* a word of Germanic origin. CROP CRUPPER] The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse, the place behind the saddle

croupier, krū'pē-er, *n* [Fr *croupier*, fr *croupe*, the rump or hinder part CROUP] One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming table one who at a public dinner party sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman

crow, krō, *n* [A Sax. *crāwe* a crow, *crawan*, to crow or croak, imitative of the cry, like G *krahe*, a crow, *krahen*, to crow Goth *krut*, a croaking, L *crocio* Gr *krazō* I croak Comp *crale*, *croal*] The general name of birds of the genus Corvus including the raven, rook, jackdaw, carrion crow, hooded crow, &c, the sound which a cock utters, an iron bar with a sort of beak at one end, a crow-bar —**As the crow flies** in a direction straight forward —**To have a crow to pluck with one** to have some fault to find with one to have a disagreeable matter to settle with him —— *v i* pret *crew*, kro, but *crowed* krōd, when said of persons, pp *crowed*, krōd, ppr *crowing*, krō'ing To cry as a cock to cry or make a noise as a cock in joy, gaiety, or defiance, to boast in triumph to vaunt, to vapour, to swagger, to utter a sound expressive of pleasure, as a child

crow-bar, krō'bār, *n* A bar of iron with a bent and sometimes forked end, used as a lever

crow-berry, krō'be-ri *n* The jet-black berry of a small evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and north of England

crowd kroud *n* [The noun is from the verb A Sax *crudan*, pret *creād* to press whence *crodu* *a crod*, a press or throng, akin O D *cruden* to press, to push, L G *truden*, to oppress] A number of persons or things collected, or closely pressed together, a throng a promiscuous medley a great multitude a concourse, a swarm a mob, the populace the vulgar —— *v t* pret & pp *crowded*, krould'ed, ppr *crowding* krould'ing To thrust, urge, press or drive together to fill by pressing numbers together without order to fill to excess to encumber by multitudes —— *v i* To press in numbers to press, to throng, to swarm or be numerous

crowded, krould'ed, *p a* Filled by a promiscuous multitude formed of a number gathered closely together

crow-flower, krō'flou-er *n* A name of the buttercup and other plants

crow-foot, krō'fut *n* A complex of small cords spreading out from a long block, used on shipboard to suspend the awnings, &c., a popular name for the species of buttercups.

crown n, kroun, *n* [O E. *coroune*, *corune*, fr O Fr *corune*, Mod. Fr *couronne*, a crown, fr L *corona* a crown a garland or wreath fr Gr *chorōnos*, fr *choros* a chorus, lit a wreath worn by dancers.] An ornament for the head in the form of a wreath or garland a diadem or ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes as a badge of regal authority and dignity, regal power; royalty, the sovereign, dignity, honour; honorary distinction, reward, glory, ornament, perfection, completion, accomplishment, highest or most perfect state, acme the top part of anything, especially the head, *the summit or vertex*, the portion of a tooth which appears above the gum, the end of the shank of an anchor from which the arms proceed; a coin anciently stamped with a crown (the English crown being a silver piece, value 5*s*) —— *v t* pret & pp *crowned*, kround, ppr *crowning*, krouning To invest with a crown or regal ornament, to invest with regal dignity and power to cover as with a crown, to cover the top of, to honour to dignify, to adorn, to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on to reward, to recompense, to terminate or finish, to end happily or successfully; to complete to perfect.

crowned kround, *p a* Invested with a crown surmounted with a crown, surmounted or covered on the top

crown-glass, kroun'glas, *n* The finest sort of common window glass

crowning, kroun'ing, *p a* Forming the crown or summit, serving to crown or complete highest finishing perfecting final.

crownless, kroun'les, *a* Destitute of a crown

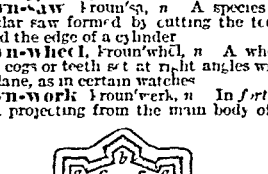
crownlet, kroun'let *n* A small crown

crown-prince, kroun'prins, *n* The prince who is apparently successor to the crown

crown-saw kroun'sa, *n* A species of circular saw formed by cutting the teeth round the edge of a cylinder

crown-wheel, kroun'whēl, *n* A wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as in certain watches

crown-work kroun'werk, *n* In *fort* a work projecting from the main body of a



Crown work.

fortress consisting of two demi bastions (*a a*) at the extremities and an entire bastion (*b*) in the middle with curtains (*c c*)

crow-quill, krō'kwil *n* The quill or large feather of the crow used in fine writing

crow's-bill krō'bil, *n* A kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds

crow's-feet, krōz'fēt *n pl* The wrinkles under and around the eyes which are the effects of age

crow's-foot, krōz'fut, *n* A caltrop (which see)

crow's-nest krōz'nest *n* A barrel or box fitted up on the mast of an Arctic vessel for the shelter of the look-out man

crozier See CROSIER.

crucial, krō'shi-al, *a* [Fr *crucial*, fr L *crux*, *crucis*, a cross] Lit having a cross severe or trying as if belonging to the cross, forming a searching or thorough test, decisive

crucible krō'si-bl *n* [L L *crucibulum* Of doubtful origin] A melting pot used by chemists and others made of earth, black lead, platinum, &c, and capable of enduring extreme heat, as *coke or* scorching test

crucifer, krū'si-fer, *n* [L. *crux crucis*, a

cross, and *fero*, I bear] A plant with six stamens, and the parts of the flower in the form of a cross.—**cruciferous**, krō-sif'er-us, *a* Having four petals in the form of a cross, as flowers or plants of the order called Cruciferæ.

crucifer krō'si-fi-er *n* A person who crucifies.

crucify, krō'si-fīs, *n* [L. *crucifixus*, fixed to the cross, crucified—*crux crucis*, a cross, and *figo* I fix. CROSS, FIX] A cross with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.

crucifixion krō-si-fik'shon, [CRUCIFIX] The act of fastening to the cross or of crucifying the mode of putting to death by nailing to a cross the death of Christ.

cruciform, krō'si-form, *a* [L. *crux crucis*, a cross, and *forma* form] Cross-shaped having parts disposed in the form of a cross.

crucify, krō'si-fī, *vt* pret. & pp. *crucified*, krō'si-fīd; ppr *crucifying* krō'si-fī-ing [Fr *crucifier* Fr. and Sp. *crucificar* to crucify fr. L. *crux, crucis*, a cross, and terminat. *o ficare* used instead of L. *crucifigere* to crucify. CRUCIFIX] To nail to a cross to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross to subdue or mortify (*crucify the flesh*) to excite torment.

crucigerous krō-sij'er-us, *a* [L. *crux* cross and *gero* I bear] Bearing a cross.

crude krōd, *a* [L. *crudus*, raw unripe, rough cruel akin to *cruditas* cruel, *cruor* blood W. *crau* Ir. *cru*, *cr* blood fr. same root as E. *raw*. RAW] Raw not cooked unripe immature in its natural state not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process not well digested, not brought to perfection or clearly thought out not well formed, arranged, or prepared intellectually.

crudely krōd'li, *adv* In a crude manner without due preparation without maturity or thoroughness.

crudeness krōd'nes, *n* State or quality of being crude crudity.

crudity krōd'i-ti, [L. *cruditas*] State of being crude rawness unripeness something in a crude state.

cruel krō'el, *a* [Fr *cruel* fr. L. *crudelis* cruel. CRUDE] Unmerciful unfeeling hard hearted unrelenting inhuman barbarous ferocious brutal tormenting severe fighting.

cruelly krō'el-li, *adv* In a cruel manner with cruelty inhumanly painfully extremely.

cruelty krō'el-ti, *n* [O Fr *cruelté*, *crualté* Fr *cruauté*, fr. L. *crudelitas -tatis*] Quality of being cruel inhumanity savageness barbarity brutality ferocity intense of unnecessary pain or distress a cruel act barbarous treatment.

cruet, krō'et, *n* [From O Fr *crue* crue a pot a word of Germanic origin comp. G. *krug* a pitcher. CROCK.] A jar or small glass bottle for holding vinegar oil, &c.

cruet stand krō'et-stand, *n* A frame, often of silver for holding cruets at table.

cruise krōz, *i* pret. & pp. *cruised*, krōzd ppr. *cruising* krōz'ing [same as D. *kruisen* to cross, to cruise fr. *kruis*, a cross also = Sp. & Pg. *crusar* to cruise a word of similar origin. CROSS.] To sail hither and thither to rove on the sea in search of an enemy's ships for capture or for protecting commerce, for pleasure, or any other purpose. *to cruise for, upon*, *r* ——*n* A voyage made in various courses a sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or for pleasure.

cruiser krō'er A person or a ship that cruises, specifically a swift armed vessel designed to protect the ships going of the country to which it belongs, or destroy the enemy's shipping, or for plunder.

cruisie krō'zi, *n* [Akin to *cruse*] A simple form of lamp formerly used in Scotland, having an open reservoir for the oil in which a wick was laid.

cruive krūv *n* [Comp. Gael. *cro* a hovel, a wattled fold] A sty a sort of hedge formed by stakes on tidal river or the seabeach for catching fish. [Scotch.]

crumb crum krum, *n* [A. Sax. *cruma* = D. *kruim*, LG. *kome* Dan. *krumme* G. *krum* a crumb perhaps from root of *cram*. The *b* does not properly belong to the word (comp. in this respect *thumb* fr. *mb*) but is now nearly always inserted.] A small fragment, but particle, or piece usually a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off the soft part of bread as opposed to the crust. ——*vt* pret. & pp. *crumbed*, krumd; ppr. *crumbing* krum'ing To break into small pieces with the fingers to cover (meat, &c.) with bread crumbs.

crumb-brush krum'brush *n* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.

crumb-cloth krum'kloth, *n* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments and keep the carpet clean.

crumble krum'bl, *t* pret. & pp. *crumbled* krum'bld; ppr. *crumbling* [A dim. form from *crumb* like D. *kruimelen* LG. *krömeln*, G. *krumeln* to crumble.] To break into small fragments or crumbs to pulverize——*i.* To fall, break, or part into small pieces or fragments to fall into ruin to decay, to perish; to become feeble.

crumbly krum'bli, *a* Apt to crumble brittle friable.

crumby crummy krum'i, *a* Full of crumbs soft like the crumb of bread, as opposed to the crust.

crump krump [A Sax. *crump crumb* bent, crooked allied to G. *krumm* crooked, and to *crimp crimpen*.] Crooked bowed bent.

crump krump [From the sound.] To make a crunching noise as in eating or on hard snow.

crumpet krum'pet, *n* [Allied to *crimp* brittle.] A sort of muffin or tea-cake very light and spongy.

crumple krump'l, *vt* pret. & pp. *crumpled*, krum'pld; ppr. *crumpling* krump'ling [A dim. form closely allied to *crump* (a) *crimp cramp*.] To draw or contract, or press into wrinkles, creases, or folds to rumple——*vi.* To contract to shrink to shrivel.

crumpled krump'ld, *p.a* [CRUMPLE] Creased wrinkled shrivelled bent specially or curled (as an animal's horns).

crunch krunsh, *vt* pret. & pp. *crunched*, krunsht; ppr. *crunching* krunsh'ing [A form of *cranch*, *cranch* CRATCH.] To crush between the teeth to chew with violence and noise to crunch.

crupper krup'e *n* [F. *croupière* O. Fr. *croupier* from *croupe* the croup or buttocks. CROUP.] A strap of leather buckled to a saddle and passing under a horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from sliding forward the buttocks.

crural krō'ral, *a.* [L. *cruralis*, fr. *crus cruris*, a leg fr. a root meaning hard, as in *crust*.] Belonging to the leg shaped like a leg or root.

crusade krō-sād' *n* [Fr. *croisade* Pr. *cruzada*, Sp. *cruzada*, ult. mat. ly fr. L. *crux, crucis*, a cross. CROSS.] A military expedition undertaken by Christians under the banner of the cross, undertaken by Christians in the twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the power of infidels or Mohammedans a romantic or enthusiastic enterprise——*vi.* pret. & pp. *crusaded*, krō-sā'ded ppr. *crusading* krō-sād'ing To engage in crusade to support or oppose any cause with zeal.

crusader krō-sād'er *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

crusado krō-sā'dō *n* [Pg. *cruzado* so named because marked with a cross. CRUSADE.] A Portuguese coin of the value of 2*s* 4*d*.

cruse krōs or krōz, *n* [Icel. *krus*, Dan. *krus*, D. *kroes*, prob. imitative akin *cresset crucible*.] A small cup a bottle or cruet.

cruset krō'set, *n* [Fr. *creuset* akin to *cruse*] A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.

crush krush, *vt* pret. & pp. *crushed*, krusht; ppr. *crushing* krush'ing [O. F. *cruisir* *croissir* to crack or crush, fr. the Teutonic comp. Dan. *krydse* Sw. *krysta* Icel. *kreista*, to squeeze Goth. *kriustan*, to gnash] To press or squeeze between two hard bodies to squeeze out of the natural shape to break or bruise to pound to comminute or break down to small pieces to overwhelm and beat down by power to subdue to overpower to prostrate to oppress——*vi.* To be pressed, bruised, or squeezed.——*n.* A violent pressing or squeezing the act or effect of anything that crushes violent pressure caused by a crowd a crowding or being crowded together.

crusher krush'er *n.* One who or that which crushes.

crush hat krush'hat *n* A soft hat which may be carried under the arm with out having its shape destroyed an opera-hat.

crushing krush'ing *p.a* Overwhelming overpowering oppressing.

crush room krush'rōm *n* A room in a theatre opera-house &c. in which the audience may promenade at intervals.

crust krust, *n* [O. Fr. *nust* Mod. Fr. *croûte* fr. L. *crusta* crust rind shell, &c. fr. root meaning hard, seen in Gr. *krystallos* (E. *crystal*) *krypos* frost A. Sax. *hrust* earth] The hard outer coat, covering or case of anything and particularly of the hard outer part of a loaf a piece of hard bread as distinguished from what is soft from what ripens, collected on the sides of bottles, &c.—Crust of the earth, the external portion so far as accessible to our inspection and observation——*vt.* pret. & pp. *crusted* ppr. *crusting* To cover with a crust or with a hard case or coat to incrust——*vi.* To gather or contract into a hard covering.

Crustacea, krus-tā'shē-a, *n pl* [Mod. L. *crustaceus*, from their crusty covering or shell. CRUST.] An important division of animals, comprising crabs, lobsters, crayfish shrimps, &c. having generally jointed skeleton or shell in many pieces.

crustacean krus-tā'shan, *n* and *a* One of or pertaining to the crustacea.

crustaceology krus-tā-shi-ol'o-ji, *n* [*Crustacea* and *-ology*] That branch of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals.

crustaceous krus-tā'shus, *a* [*Crust* and suffix *-aceous*] Having a crust or shell shelly belonging to the Crustacea.

crustation krus-tā'shon, *n* [*Crust* and *-ation*] An adherent crust incrustation.

crustily krus'ti-li, *ad* In a crusty manner peevishly harshly morosely.

crustiness, krus'ti-nes, *n* The quality of being crusty harshness snappishness peevishness, moroseness, surliness.

crusty krus'ti, *a* [*Crust* and *-y* In sense of short-tempered it refers to the brittleness of crust. Comp. *short* and *curt* in a similar sense] Having a crust like crust pertaining to a hard covering hard snappish surly peevish.

crust, krut, *n* [Perhaps Fr. *croûte* crust.] The rough shaggy part of oak bark.

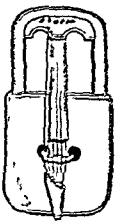
crutch kruch, *n* [A. Sax. *cryce crice* a staff a crutch=D. *kruk* LG. *krukke* G. *krucke* Icel. *krykja*, Dan. *krykke* Sw. *krycka*, a crutch same root as in *crook*] A staff with a cross-piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder to support the lame in walking something resembling a crutch a support of various kinds a contrivance of a forked shape——*vt.* pret. & pp. *crutched*, kruchd; ppr. *crutching* kruch'ing To support on crutches to prop or sustain with manifold helps.

crutched kruchd, *a* Furnished with a crutch or something like the head of a crutch.

crutched kruchd, *a* [From old *crouch* a cross, fr. L. *crux crucis* a cross.] Crossed marked with a cross.—**crutched Friars**, an order of friars founded at Bologna in 1169 so named from their adopting the cross as their special symbol.

crux, kruks, *n.* [L. *crux* a cross. CROSS.] Anything that puzzles greatly or torments with the difficulty of finding an explanation.

crwth, krŭth, *n* [W] A kind of violin with six strings, formerly much used in Wales.


Crwth.

cry, krī, *v t* pret & pp *cried*, krīd, ppr *crying*, krī'ing [Fr *crier*, to cry, fr L *quiritare*, to cry, scream, wail, lament (whence It *gridare*, O Sp *cridar*, Sp *gritar*), fr *queror*, to complain (whence *querulous*), or fr *Quiris*, *Quiritis*, a Roman citizen, 'to demand the rights of a citizen'] To utter a loud voice or sound, to utter the loud shrill sounds of weeping, lamentation, distress, surprise, fear, joy, entreaty, &c, to vociferate, to shriek, to scream, to bawl or squall, to clamour, to shed tears, to weep —To cry out, to exclaim, to vociferate, to utter a loud voice —To cry out against, to complain loudly against, to blame or censure —I cry you mercy, I beg pardon —*v t* To proclaim, to shout, to utter loudly and publicly for giving notice, to advertise or sell by outcry —To cry down, to decry, to dispraise, to condemn —To cry up, to praise, to applaud, to extol —*n* The loud voice of man or beast, articulate or inarticulate, a loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping or lamentation, a shriek or scream, outcry exclamation, lamentation, importunate call, a political catchword or measure proposed.

cryer See CRIER

crying, krī'ing, *p a* Calling for vengeance, punishment, or redress, notorious, urgent, clamant

cryolite, krī'o-līt, *n* [Gr *kryos*, cold, and *lithos*, stone—ice-stone] A mineral, being a fluoride of sodium and aluminium, found in Greenland and elsewhere, of importance as a source of aluminium

cryophorus, krī-of o-rus, *n* [Gr *kryos*, frost, and *pherō*, I bear] An instrument for showing the diminution of temperature in water by evaporation

crypt, kript, *n* [Fr *crypte*, L *crypta*, fr Gr *krypte* a vault, *kryptos*, hidden, fr *krypto*, I hide, same root as *roof* Akin *grotto*] A subterranean vault or cell, especially one constructed for burying purposes a subterranean chapel, or a place set apart for monumental purposes in a cathedral —**cryptal**, krip'tal, *a* Pertaining to or connected with a crypt.

cryptic, cryptical krip'tik, krip'tik-al, *a* [Gr *kryptikos*, fr *kryptos*, hidden CRYPT] Hidden, secret, occult

cryptobranchiate, krip-tō-brang'ki-āt, *a* [Gr *kryptos*, concealed, and *branchia*, gills] In zoology, having concealed gills, destitute of distinct gills

cryptogam, krip'tō-gam, *n* [Gr *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage] One of those numerous plants which do not bear true flowers, such as lichens, mosses, ferns, horse tails, lycopods, &c.—**cryptogamic cryptogamous**, krip-tō-gam'ik krip-tog'a-mus, *a* Pertaining to cryptogams —**cryptogamy**, krip-tog'a mi, *n* Concealed fructification as in cryptogams

cryptogram krip'tō-gram, *n* [Gr *kryptos*, hidden, and *gramma*, letter, writing] Something written in secret characters

cryptograph, krip'tō-graf, *n* [Gr *kryptos*, concealed, and *graphō*, I write] Something written in secret characters or cipher —**cryptographer**, krip-tog'ra-fer, *n* One who writes in cryptographic characters —**cryptographic, cryptographical**, krip-tō-graf'ik, krip-tō-graf'i kal, *a* Written in secret characters or in cipher, pertaining to cryptography —**cryptography**, krip-tog'ra fi, *n* Act or art of writing in secret characters also, secret characters or cipher

cryptology, krip tol'o-ji *n* [Gr *kryptos*, secret, and *logos*, discourse] Secret or enigmatical language

cryptonym, krip'tō nim, *n* [Gr *kryptos*, concealed, and *onoma*, a name] A private or secret name

crystal, kris'tal, *n* [L *crystallus*, fr Gr *krystallos*, ice, rock-crystal, fr *krystainein*, to freeze, fr *kryos*, cold, frost, ice CRUST] Pure transparent quartz, rock-crystal, what resembles this, a species of glass more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass, articles, collectively, made of this material, a mineral body which has assumed the form of a regular solid, bounded by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces —a Consisting of crystal, or like crystal, clear, transparent, lucid, pellucid.

crystalline, kris'tal-līn, *a* [L *crystallinus*, Gr *krystallinos*] Consisting of or resembling crystal, pure, clear, transparent, pellucid.—Crystalline lens, a lens-shaped pellucid body situated in the anterior part of the eye

crystallizable, kris'tal-lz-a-bl, *a* That may be crystallized.

crystallization, kris'tal-lz-ā''shon, *n* Act or process of crystallizing, the mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing, congelation into crystals.—Water of crystallization, the water which unites chemically with many salts during the process of crystallizing

crystallize, kris'tal-lz, *v t* pret & pp *crystallized*, kris'tal-lzd, ppr *crystallizing*, kris'tal-lz-ing [*Crystal* and *-ize*, Fr *crystalliser*] To form into crystals, to cause to form crystals —*v i* To be converted into a crystal or crystals, to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid

crystallogenesis, crystallogeny kris-tal'o-jen''e-sis, kris-ta-loj'e-ni, *n* [*Crystal*, and Gr *genesis*, root *gen*, to produce] The origin of crystals

crystallographer, kris-ta-log'ra-fer *n* One who treats of crystallography, crystals or the manner of their formation

crystallographic, crystallographical kris'tal-ō-graf''ik, kris'tal-ō-graf''i kal *a* Pertaining to crystallography

crystallography, kris-tal-og'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *krystallos*, crystal and *graphō*, I describe] The doctrine or science of crystallization

crystalloid, kris'tal-oid, *a* [*Crystal* and *-oid*] Resembling a crystal, crystalline —*n* A body which has the power, when in solution, of passing through membranes opposed to *colloid*

crystallomancy, kris'tal-ō-man si, *n* [Gr *krystallos* crystal, and *manteia*, divination] A mode of divining by means of a crystal globe, &c

ctenoid, ten'oid, *a* [Gr *ktenes ktenos*, a comb, and *eidos*, form] Comb-shaped having the posterior edge with teeth said of the scales of fishes, having scales of this kind

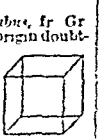
ctenophora, ten-of ō-ra *n pl* [Gr *ktenes, ktenos*, a comb, and *pherō*, I bear] A name of marine animals resembling the jelly fish

cub, kub, *n* [Etymol. unknown] The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox, a young boy or youth (in contempt) —*v t* pret. & pp *cubbed* kubd ppr *cubbing*, kub'bing To bring forth a cub or cubs

cubage, kūb'āj, *n* [*Cube* and *-age*] Cubic or solid content.

cubature kū'ba-tūr, *n* [Fr *cubature* CUBE] The finding of a cube equal to a solid body the finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body

cube kūb, *n* [Fr *cube*, L *cubus*, fr Gr *kubos*, a cube a die for playing, origin doubtful] A solid square body, a regular solid body, with six equal square sides, the product obtained by multiplying a number by itself, and that product again by the number, as 64 the cube of 4 otherwise called the *third power* —Cube root, the number or quantity which multiplied into itself, and then into the product produces the cube (thus 4 is the cube root of 64) —*v t* pret. & pp *cubed*, ppr *cubing*, kūb'ing To raise to the cube or third power


Cube

cubeb, kū'beb, *n* [Ar *kabâban*] The small spicy berry of a kind of pepper, a native of Java and other East India Isles

cubhood, kub'hud, *n* The state or period of being a cub

cubic, cubical, kūb'ik kūb'ik al, *a* [L *cubicus*] Relating to or having the form or properties of a cube, that may be or is contained within a cube

cubically, kūb'ik-al li, *adv* In a cubical manner or form

cubicalness, kūb'ik al-nes, *n* The state or quality of being cubical

cubicle, kū'bi-kl, *n* [L *cubiculum*, a bedchamber, fr *cubare*, to lie INCUBATE] A sleeping place, a compartment in a dormitory for one bed.—**cubicular**, kū bik'ū ler, *a* Belonging to a bed-chamber

cubiform, kūb'i form, *a* Having the form of a cube

cubit, kū'bit, *n* [L *cubitus*, *cubitum*, the elbow, a cubit, fr *root of cubare*, to lie or recline *cog*, Gr *kypto*, I bend, E *hip*, *hoop*, *hump*] The forearm, the ulna one of the two bones of the forearm, the length of the arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, used as a measure of length, usually taken at 18 inches —**cubital** kū'bit-al, *a* Of the length of a cubit, pertaining to the cubit or forearm

cuboid, cuboidal kūb'oid, kūb-oid'al, *a* [Gr *kubos* cube, and *eidos*, form] Resembling a cube, nearly in the shape of a cube

cucking-stool kuk'ing-stol, *n* [Icel *kuka* to case one's self, *kukr*, dung] A chair in which an offender was placed, to be hooted at, pelted, or ducked by the mob

cuckold, kuk'old, *n* [Formerly *cukevcld*, *col cvcold*, &c, fr O Fr *cucu*, a cuckoo (fr the cry) and term *-ald* indepreciative sense Lit one who is *cucl oord*, fr the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds] A man whose wife is false to his bed, the husband of an adulteress —*v t* pret & pp *cucl oldcd*, kuk'old-ed, ppr *cuckolding*, kuk'old-ing To make a cuckold of

cuckoldly, kuk'old-li *a* Having the qualities of a cuckold. [*Shak*]

cuckoldom kuk'old um, *n* [*Cucl old* and *-dom*] State of a cuckold

cuckoldry, kuk'old ri, *n* [*Cucl old* and *-ry*] The making of other men cuckolds, the state of being made a cuckold.

cuckoo kuk'ō, *n* [Fr *coucou*, fr L *cucūlus* like G *kukul*, D *koel oel*, Gr *kokkux* Skr *kokila* names derived from its cry] A well-known migratory bird, reaching Britain in April, and named from the sound of its note, being famous for its habit of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, the name of many allied birds of various countries

cuckoo-spit kuk'o-spit, *n* A froth found on plants in summer, being a secretion formed by the larva of a small insect called frog fly

cuculiate, cucullated, kū kul'āt kū-kul'āt-ed, *a* [L *cucullatus* fr *cucullus* a hood or cowl.] Hooded cowled, having the shape or resemblance of a hood

cucumber, kū kum'ber, *n* [From *O Fr cocombre*, *coucombre*, *Fr concombre*, fr L *cucumis cucumeris*, the cucumber] An annual plant of the gourd family prized as an esculent in an unripe state used in pickles under the name of gherkins

cucurbit, kū ker'bit, *n* [Fr *cucurbite*, fr L *cucurbita* the gourd] A chemical vessel used in distillation originally shaped like a gourd, a vessel of this shape for holding liquors

cucurbitaceous kū-ker'bi-tā''shus, *a* [See prec] Resembling a gourd.

cucurbital, kū ker'bi tal *a* Pertaining to the gourd or cucumber family of plants

cud kud, *n* [A. bax. ct lu *cuadu*, the cud origin and connections d-ut tful] The food which, going into the first stomach of ruminating animals, is afterwards brought up and chewed, a quid —To chew the cud (*f g*) to ponder, to reflect, to ruminate

ĕ, French *eu*, ch, *chain*, ch, Sc. *loch*, g, *go*, j *job*, n, French *ton*, ng *sing*, TH *then*, th, *thin*, v, *veig* wh *whig* zh *azure*

cudbear kud'bār *n* [From D *Cuthbert* Gordon.] A purple or violet coloured powder used in dyeing, prepared from various species of lichens

cuddle kud'l, *vt.* pret. & pp *cuddled* kud'ld; pp *cuddling* (rignum dormiens) pp *cuddling* kud'ling [perh. double form of *cull*] To lie close and snug; to fondle; to embrace to fondle —*vt* To hug; to embrace to fondle —*n.* A hug; an embrace

cuddy kud'i, *n* [It is perhaps a word of Eastern Indian origin.] A room or cabin towards the stern and under the poop-deck of some ships

cuddy kud'i, *n* [Perhaps an abbrev. of *Cuthbert*; like *n. Ed*; also a name for the ass.] An ass; a donkey

cudgel kuj'l, *n* [A.Sax. *cycgel*; *kicg* a cud, log; origin and connections unknown.] A short thick stick; a club. To take up the cudgels, to take part boldly forth in defence of some person or cause. —*vt* pret. & pp *cudgelled* kuj'eld; pp *cudgelling* kuj'el-ing To beat with a cudgel; to beat in general.

cudgeller kuj'el-er *n* One who cudgels.

cudweed kud'wēd, *n* [So called because given as a medicine to a sick child not knowing the cudgel properly.] A composite plant of the genus Gnaphalium.

cue kū *n* [Perhaps from *Q*, the first letter of L. *quando* when, which was marked on actors' copies of plays to show when they were to enter and speak.] The last words of a speech, which a player who is to answer catches, and regards as an intimation to begin; a catch-word; a hint; an intimation; a short direction to the part which any man is to play in his turn; humour, humour or temper of mind.

cue kū, *n.* [Fr *queue* a cue, a queue; from L. *cauda* a tail.] A long pole of hair hanging down a pig-tail, the straight tapering rod used in playing billiards. —*vt* pret. & pp *cued* kūd; pp *cueing* kū'ing. To tie into a cue or tail, as the hair

cuff kuf *n* [Akin to Sw *kaffa* Hamburg dialect, *kiffen* to cuff.] A blow with the hand; a slap. —*vt* pret. & pp *cuffed* kuft; ppr *cuffing* kuf'ing. To beat; to strike with the fist or with the open wings, as a fowl. —*vi* To fight; to scuffle

cuff kuf, *n* [Perhaps from F *coiffe* It. *cuffia*, a coif] extended to mean a covering for the hand. Cotgr.] The part of a sleeve turned or folded back from the hand; a band or something else covering the place of such a fold.

cuirass kwi-ras', *n* [Fr *cuirasse* from L. *coriacea* (*tegmina*) leathern, from *corium*, skin, leather.] The cuirass was originally made of leather.] A piece of defensive armour covering the body from neck to waist; a breastplate

cuirassier, kwi-ras-sēr' *n* [Fr *cuirassier*] A soldier armed with a cuirass or breastplate

cuir bouilli kwir-bö-lye, *n* [Fr. lit. boiled leather.] Leather softened by boiling then impressed with ornaments.

cuish **cuisse** kwis, *n* [Fr *cuisse* from L. *coxa* the hip.] Defensive armour for the thigh; a thigh-piece

cuisine kwē-zēn' *n.* [Fr from L. *coquina* (*ars*) *coquus* a kitchen, from *coquere* to cook. Cotgr.] A kitchen; the cooking department; manner or style of cooking; *cookery*

cuisch, cuitch, kulch, *n* [Etym. doubtful.] Undistinguished refuse old shells, &c. from getting at Scottish coal beds or oysters.

Culdee kul-dē' *n* [Ir *Cèle dé* servant of God.] One of an ancient order of hermits, recluses, or monks who formerly lived in Scotland and Ireland

cul-de-sac kul'de-sak' *n* [Fr lit the bottom of a bag.] A passage that has no thoroughfare; a blind alley; any natural sac or bag, or similar vessel, open only at one end.

cullilawan, kul'li-a-wan, *n.* The name of a bark, the produce of a tree of the Moluccas, useful in indigestion, diarrhœa, &c.

culinary kū'lin-a-ri, *a.* [L. *culinarius*, from *culina* a kitchen] Belonging to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens.

cull kul, *v* pret. & pp *culled* kuld; ppr *culling* kul'ing [O Fr *coillir*, *cueillir*, *cueillier*, L. *colligere* to collect, to gather together, to select from *com* and *legere* to gather. Cotgr. L.] To pick out; to separate or choose from others; to select from many; to collect; to gather

cullender kul'en-der *n* A colander

culler kul'er *n* One who culls or chooses; purchaser; buyer

cullet kul'et, *n* [Also *cullet* from Fr L. *collum* neck from waste pieces called neck; formerly in glass-working, fresh materials

cullion kul'yun *n* [Fr *couillon* testicle; from L. *culleus* a leathern sack, a bag.] A base wretch; a beggarly scoundrel; a mean scoundrel; a rascally wretch; a base fellow; a scurvy knave

cullis kul'is *n* [Fr *coulis* from L. *colare* to strain, to filter, to make clear, to purify; akin to *colum* a sieve, a strainer] A kind of broth; a strong broth

cullis kul'is *n* [Fr *coulisse* a groove from *couler* to run.] A groove in a roof

cully kul'i *n* [Said to be of Gypsy origin.] A (person who is easily imposed on; a dupe; a trick. —*vt* pret. & pp *cullied* kul'id; ppr *cullying* kul'i-ing To deceive; to trick; to impose on

culm kūm *n* [L. *culmus* stalk, straw, haulm, reed.] The stalk of corn and grasses, the raw or dry stalks of corn and grasses.



culm kulm, *n* [Perhaps akin to *coal*] An hracite; shale; an impure shaly kind of coal.

culmen kul'men, *n* [See CULMINATE.] Top; summit; highest point.

culmiferous kul-mif'ér-us, *a* [L. *culmus* stalk and *ferre* to bear] Bearing culms or stalks

culminate kul'mi-nāt, *vi* pret & pp *culminated*, kul'mi-nāt-ed; ppr *culminating* kul'mi-nā-ting [L. *culmen* top, summit, from *culmus* stalk.] To form or be in the meridian; to be at the highest culminating point of a star; as a planet to reach the highest point, as of rank, power &c.; to be at the summit, or equivalent

culmination kul-mi-nā'shon *n* Act of culminating; the transit of a heavenly body over the meridian; the highest point of a star's altitude for the day; highest point in the upward progress of any person or thing; height; consummation.

culpability kulp-a-bil'i-ti, *n* State of being culpable; blamableness; culpableness; guiltiness.

culpable kulp'a-bl, *a.* [L. *culpabilis* from L. *culpa* fault, to blame from *culpa* a fault. Akin *culprit*.] Blamable; flagrantly guilty; wrong; criminal; immoral; sinful.

culpableness, kulp'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being culpable; culpability; guiltiness.

culpably kulp'a-bli, *ad* In a culpable manner; blamably; in a faulty manner

culpatory kulp'a-to-ri, *a.* [CULPABLE] Inculpatory; reprehensory

culprit kul'prit, *n* [Said to have arisen from the colloca on of cu an abbreviation of *culpabilis*, and O Fr *prest* ready in legal records, hese words ind cating that the *proper person was ready* to prove another guilty. Or from *culpa* fault, Law La n *culpatus* one accused, f L. *culpo* I blame accuse.] A person arraigned in court for a crimi o convicted of a crime; a criminal; a guilty party; an offender

cult kult *n* [Fr *culte* L *cultus*, worship, from *colo cultum* I till, worship; akin to *cultus* agriculture & *colonus* husbandman, from same root.] Homage worship; a system of religious belief and worship; a religion and ceremonies employed in worship; a subject of devotion; loyalty

cultch. See CUTCH

culter kul'ter *n* [L.] A coulter

cultivable **cultivatable** kul'ti-va-bl, kul'i-vāt-a-bl, *a* Capable of being tilled or cultivated.

cultivate kul'ti-vāt, *vt* pret & pp *cultivated*, kul'ti-vāt-ed; ppr *cultivating* kul'ti-vāt-ing [L. *cultivatus*, pp of *cultivare*, from *cultus* tilled, from *colere* to till, pp *cultum*. CULT.] To till; to prepare for crops; to raise or produce by tilling; to labour; to manage and improve in husbandry; to improve by care, labour, instruction, or study; to refine and improve by labour; to improvement of; to civilize or enlighten; to endeavour to make better; to cherish; to foster; to accelerate; to civilize; to give study, labour or care to; to try to conciliate

cultivation kul-ti-vā'shon, *n* Art or practice of cultivating; husbandry, tillage; study, care and practice directed to improvement; culture; refinement; civilization; advancement

cultivator kul'ti-vāt-er *n* One who cultivates; a farmer; a kind of harrow for loosening the earth; a grubber, scarifier

cultrate **cultrated** kul'trāt, kul'trāt-ed, *a* [L. *cultratus*, from *culter* a knife] Shaped like a coulter; sharp as a pruning knife

cultrirostral kul-tri-ros'tral, *a* [L. *culter* a knife, *rostrum* a beak] Having a beak like a coulter; serrirostral, serrirostrous, &c.

cultural kul'tūr-al, *a* Capable of being cultured; refined.

cultural kul'tūr-al, *a* Pertaining to cultivation; cultivational

culture kul'tūr *n* [L. *cultura*, from *colere* to till, pp *cultum*. CULT.] Act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the rearing and propagation of certain animals, as oysters, microbes, &c.; the application of labour or other means of improvement; the result of such efforts; enlightenment; civilization, refinement. —*vt* pret. & pp *cultured* kul'tūrd; ppr *culturing* kul'tūr-ing To cultivate

cultured kul'tūrd, *p.a.* Cultivated; having refined intellect; trained and disciplined; having culture and taste in literature; refined.

cultus kul'tus, *n* [L.] Cult or religious system.

culver kul'vér *n* [A. Sax. *culfre*] A pigeon; a wood pigeon.

culverin, kul'vér-in, *n* [Fr *couleuvrine* from L. *coluber* a serpent.] A long slender piece of ordnance formerly in use designed to carry a ball to a great distance

culvert, kul'vert, *n.* [Origin unknown.] An arched drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railway, canal, &c. for the passage of water

culvertail kul'vér-tāl, *n* [CULVER.] A dove-tail joint

cumber kum'ber *vt* pret. & pp *cumbered*, kum'berd; ppr *cumbering* kum'ber-ing [O Fr *combrer* (Fr L. *combrus*, a mass, from L. *cumulus* a heap (whence also *cumulus*, a cloud), by insertion of *b* comp. *umbra* and change of *l* to *r*.] To encumber; to overload to check, stop or retard by a load or weight; to embarrass; to entangle; to busy; to distract, as with cares; to cause unnecessary trouble. —*n.* Hindrance; burden; encumbrance; embarrassment

cumberless, kum'ber-les *a.* Free from care; distress, or encumbrance

cumbersome kum'ber-sum, *a* [*Cumber* and *-some*.] Troublesome; encumbering; unwieldy; unmanageable

cumbrance kum'brans, *n* [*Cumber* and *-ance*.] Encumbrance; hindrance

Cumbrian kum'bri-an, *a* Of or pertaining to Cumberland; applied to the lowest slaty and partly fossiliferous beds in Cumberland; Westmoreland.

cumbrous kum'brus, *a* [*Cumber* and *-ous*.] Burdensome; troublesome; oppressive; vexatious; rendering action difficult or the same unwieldy

cumbrously kum'brus-li, *adv* In a cumbrous manner

cumfrey *n.* COMFREY

cumin, cummin, kum'in, *n* [L *cumīnum*, fr Gr *Luminon*, a word of Semitic origin] An annual umbelliferous plant found wild in Egypt and Syria, whose seeds possess stimulating and carminative properties

cummer-bund, kamar-band, kum'er-bund, *n* [Hind. *kamar*, the waist, and *bandhna*, to tie] A girdle or waistband worn in Hindustan

cumshaw, kum'sha, *n* [Chinese] In China, a present or bonus

cumulate, kū'mū-lāt, *v t* pret. & pp *cumulated*, kū-mū lāt-ed, ppr *cumulating*, kū'mū-lāt-ing [L *cumulo, cumulatus*, I heap up, fr *cumulus*, a heap, seen also in *accumulate*, akin *cumber* CUMULUS] To form a heap, to heap together, to accumulate

cumulation, kū-mū lā'shon, *n* [See prec] A heaping up, a heap, accumulation

cumulative, kū'mū-lāt-iv, *a* [*Cumulate* and *-ive* See above] Forming a mass, that augments by addition, increasing in force, weight, or effect by successive additions.—**Cumulative vote**, in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number of votes as there are persons to be elected, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them as he pleases

cumulus, kū'mū-lus, *n*, pl. **cumuli,** kū'mū-lī [L *cumulus*, a heap, fr a root meaning to arch or bend, being that of *cubit* (q v) Hence *cumulate, accumulate*] A species of cloud which assumes the form of dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a flattish base

cuneal, kū'nē-al, *a* [L *cuneus*, a wedge, whence *coin*] Having the form of a wedge

cuneate, cuneated, kū'nē āt kū'nē-āt-ed, *a* [See prec] Wedge shaped, as a leaf, cuneiform



Cuneate Leaf

cuneiform, kū-nē'i-form, *a* [L *cuneus* a wedge, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a wedge, wedge-shaped, the epithet applied to the arrow-headed characters on old Babylonian and Persian inscriptions See illustration under ARROW-HEADED

cunning, kun'ing, *a* [Really the ppr of *can*, formerly to know, now to be able, fr A Sax *cunnan*, Icel. *kunna* Goth *kunnan*, to know, akin *ken, know* CAN] Artful, crafty, astute, wily, subtle, designing, deceitful, full of stratagems —— *n* [A verbal noun corresponding to *can*] Faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose deceitfulness or deceit, fraudulent skill or dexterity, craft or craftiness, subtlety, artifice

cunningly, kun'ing li, *adv* In a cunning manner, craftily, skilfully

cup, kup, *n* [A Sax *cuppe*, a cup, fr L.L *cuppa*, a cup, fr L *cupa*, a tub, cask or vat, &c., akin to Gr *kypellon*, a cup, Skr *kūpa*, a pit *Coop, cupola, cosy*, &c, are of like origin] A small vessel to drink out of, a chalice, an ornamental vessel given as a prize anything hollow, like a cup, a glass vessel used in cupping; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain, a draught.—*In one's cups*, intoxicated, tipsy —— *v t* pret & pp *cupped*, kupt, ppr *cupping*, kup'ing To apply a cupping glass to procure a discharge of blood

cup-bearer, kup'bār-er, *n* An attendant at a feast who conveys the liquors

cupboard, ku'berd, *n* [*Cup* and *board*] A piece of furniture in a room, with shelves to receive cups plates, dishes, and the like.

cupel, kū'pel, *n* [L.L *cupella*, dim fr *cupa* a tub, cask CUP] A small cup or vessel used in refining precious metals.—*v t* pret & pp *cupelled* kū'peld, ppr *cupelling*, kū'pel ing To refine or assay in a cupel.

cupellation, kū pel lā'shon, *n* [See prec.] The process of refining gold or silver in a cupel

cupful, kup'ful, *n*. As much as a cup holds.

cupid, kū'pid, *n* [L. *Cupido*, fr *cupido*, desire, fr *cupio*, I desire, whence *covet*] The god of love, love, a figure representing the god.

cupidity, kū-pid'i-ti, *n* [L *cupiditas*, fr *cupidus*, desirous, fr *cupio*, I long for, I desire, whence *covet*] An eager desire to possess, inordinate or unlawful desire, avarice, covetousness

cupola, kū'po-la, *n* [It *cupola*, dim of L *cupa*, a cup CUP] A spherical vault on the top of an edifice, a dome, the round top of any structure, as of a furnace, the furnace itself

cupping, kup'ing, *n* The operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass

cupping-glass, kup'ing-glas, *n* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin after scarification, for drawing blood

cupreous, kū'prē-us, *a* [L *cupreus*, fr *cuprum*, copper CUPPER] Coppery, consisting of or resembling copper

cupric, cuprous, kū'prik, kū'prus, *a* [See prec] Of or belonging to copper

cupriferous, kū-prif'er-us, *a* [L *cuprum*, copper, *fero*, I bear] Producing or affording copper

cuprite, kū'prīt, *n* [L *cuprum* copper] The red oxide of copper, red copper ore

cupula, cupule, kū'pū la, kū'pūl *n* [From L *cupa* CUP] In *bot* a form of involucrum, forming a kind of cup

cupuliferous, kū pū-lif'er us, *a* Bearing cupules, as the plant family that includes the oak, hazel, beech, &c.

cur, ker, *n* [Same as Sw *kurre*, D *korre*, a dog, akin to Icel. *kurra*, to grumble or mutter, Sw *kurra*, to grumble, to snarl, imitative of growling] A degenerate or mongrel dog, a worthless or contemptible man, a hound

curability, kūr a-bil'i-ti, *n* State of being curable

curable, kūr'a-bl, *a* That may be healed or cured, admitting a remedy

curaçoa, curaçao, ko-ra-sō'a, ko-ra sa'o, *n* A liqueur or cordial flavoured with orange-peel, &c, so named from the island of Curiçao, where it was first made

curacy, curateship, kū'ra si, kū'rāt-ship *n* The office or employment of a curate

curari curara ku'ra-rē, ku'ra ri *n* A deadly poison obtained from a South American tree of the *Nux vomica* family

curassow, kū ras'ō, *n* [Said to be from the island *Curaçao*] The name given to several birds found in the warmer parts of America, and easily domesticated.

curate, kū'rāt, *n* [L.L *curātus*, one in trusted with the cure of souls, fr L *cura*, care CURE] One to whom the cure of souls is committed a clergyman hired to perform the duties of a rector, vicar, or incumbent, a paid assistant to a priest.

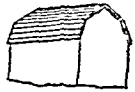
curative, kū'rat-iv, *a* Relating to the cure of diseases, tending to cure

curator, kū-rā'ter, *n* [L *curātor*, fr *curo, curatum*, I take care of, fr *cura* care CURE] One who has superintendence of a museum, library, or the like, a custodian or keeper, an official in some universities, a guardian.—**curatorship,** kū rā'ter-ship, *n* The office of a curator —**curatrix,** kū rā'triks, *n* A female superintendent or guardian

curb, kerb, *v t* pret. & pp *curbed*, kerbd ppr *curbing*, kerb'ing [Fr *courber*, to bend or crook, *courbe*, bent, *crooked courbe*, a curve, a curb, fr L *curvus*, curved, same root as L *circus*, a circle, Gr *kurtos*, crooked] To bend the will, or to the will of, to control, to restrain to check to hold back to confine, to guide or restrain with a curb, as a horse, to strengthen by a curb stone —— *n* [Fr *courbe*] That which bends or keeps in check restraint, check hindrance part of a bridle which serves to guide, restrain, or manage a horse the edge-stone of a road walk or pavement, a curb-stone

curbable kerb'a-bl, *a*. Capable of being curbed or restrained.

curb-roof, kerb'rōf *n* A roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters on each side, the under set being less inclined than the upper, a mansard-roof



Curb-roof

curb-stone, kerb'stōn, *n* The outer edge of a foot-pavement, a kerb-stone

curculio ker kū'li-o, *n* [L *curculio*] A weevil.

curd, kerd, *n* [Origin unknown comp Ir *cruth*, curdled milk, Gael, *gruth*, curds, W *crwd*, a round lump] Milk in a coagulated state, the thickened or coagulated part of milk or other liquid.—*v t.* pret & pp *curded*, kerd'ed, ppr *curding*, kerd'ing To cause to coagulate, to turn to curd, to curdle, to congeal.—*v i* To become curdled or coagulated, to become curd.

curdiness, kerd'i nes, *n* State of being curdy

curdle, kerd'l, *v i* pret & pp *curdled*, kerd'ld, ppr *curdling* kerd'ling [A freq fr *curd*] To change into curds, as milk, to coagulate, to run slow with terror, to freeze —*v t* To change into curds, to cause to thicken, coagulate, or concrete, to congeal

curdy, kerd'i, *a* [*Curd* and *-y*] Like curd, full of curd, coagulated.

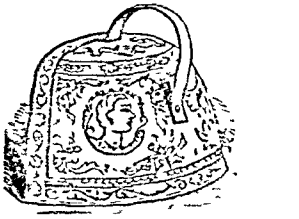
cure, kūr, *n* [Fr *cure*, care, cure, spiritual charge, fr L *cura*, care, heed, attention, &c., root doubtful not connected with *care*] A spiritual charge care of the spiritual *welfare of people, the employment or office* of a curate, restoration to health from disease or wounds, a remedy, a restorative that which cures or heals, method of medical treatment.—*v t.* pret & pp *cured* kūrd, ppr *curing*, kūr'ing [Fr *curer*, fr L *curare*, fr *cura*, care] To heal, to restore to health or to soundness, to remove or destroy, as a disease, to remedy, to prepare for preservation, to pickle, to salt.—*v i.* To effect a cure

curé, kū-rā, *n* [Fr] A curate, a parson

cureless, kūr'les *a* That cannot be cured or healed incurable

curer, kūr'er *n* One who or that which cures, a physician one who preserves provisions as beef, fish, and the like, by means of salt, or in any other manner

curfew, ker'fū, *n* [Fr *couvre feu*, lit cover fire—*couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire



Curfew for a fire.

COVER, FUEL] Formerly, the ringing of a bell in the evening, as a signal to the inhabitants to put out their fires and retire to rest an evening bell, an old metallic utensil for covering a fire

curia, kū'ri a, *n* [L the senate-house, *the senate*.] The Roman see in its temporal aspect, including the pope, cardinals, &c.

curio kū'ri-ō *n*, pl. **curios** kū'ri-ōz. [Abbrev of *curiosity*] A curiosity, an interesting and curious article

curiosity, kū ri-os'i ti *n* [Fr *curiosité*, L *curiositas* CURIOUS] Quality or feeling of being curious, a strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown, a disposition to scrutinize or to pry inquisitiveness a thing unusual and interesting, an interesting spectacle, a rarity

curious, kū'ri-us, *a* [Fr *curieux* fr L *curiosus*, fr *cura*, care CURE] Formerly

desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown solicitous to see or to know inquisitive addicted to research or inquiry prying careful, wrought with care and art or with nice finish singular rare strange unusual odd or strange

curiously kū'ri-us-li *ad* In a curious manner inquisitively attentively in a singular manner unusually

curl kerl, *v t* pret and pp *curled*, kerld ppr *curling* kerl'ing [Akin to D and Fris. *krullen* D n. *krolle* G *krollen*, to curl, fr D *krul* LG *krulle* G *krolle* a curl Fris *krull* C *krull*, curly root doubtful.] To form into ringlets to crisp as the hair to twist to raise in waves or undulations, to ripple —*v i* To take a bent, twisted, winding or coiled form to coil, as a serpent to shrink into ringlets, to rise in waves or undulations to ripple to writhe to twist itself to play at the game called curling —*n* A ringlet of hair or anything of a like form a waving sinuosity flexure a winding a twist

curled kerld, *a* Formed into curls or ringlets adorned with curls or ringlets crisped twisted curly

curler kerl'er *n* One who or that which curls one who engages in the amusement of curling

curlew kerl'ū *n* [O Fr *corlieu* imitative of the cry of the bird Fr *cou lis*] A bird allied to the snipe and woodcock frequenting moors and also the sea-side

curliness kerl'i-nes, *n* A state of being curly

curling, kerl'ing *n* [The name is probably from the twisting movement given to the stones in playing.] A winter amusement on the ice (especially in Scotland) in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a peculiar form from one mark to another called the tee.

curling irons, curling tongs kerl'ing-ī-ernz, kerl'ing-tongz, *n* An instrument for curling the hair

curling-stone kerl'ing-ston *n* A stone shaped somewhat like a cheese with a handle in the upper side used in the game of curling

curly kerl'i, *a* Having curls tending to curl full of ripples

curly headed kerl'i-hed-ed, *a* Having curling hair

curmudgeon ker-muj'on, *n* [Probably from *cur* dog the rest of the word being unknown.] An avaricious churlish fellow a miser a niggard a churl.

currant ku'rant, *n* [From *Corinth*, whence the small grapes or raisins originally called by this name were brought.] A small kind of dried grape, brought chiefly from Greece the name of several shrubs of the gooseberry family (genus *Ribes*) and of their fruits, as the red currant, white currant, and black currant

currant jelly ku'rant-jel-li, *n* Jelly made of the juice of currants.

currant wine ku'rant-wīn, *n* Wine made from the juice of currants.

currency ku'ren-si, *n.* [See CURRENT.] The state of being current passing from person to person or hand to hand circulation circulating medium the aggregate of coin, notes, bills, &c in circulation in a country a passing from mouth to mouth by speech general reception general esteem prevalence vogue —Metallic currency the gold, silver copper or other coin, in circulation in any country —Paper currency bank notes or other substitute for coin.

current, ku'rent, *a.* [L. *currens* *-entis* ppr of *curro* I run seen also in *concur* I *re occur recur course, cursive discourse* &c, COURSE.] Running flowing current, passing from person to person or from hand to hand, circulating common, general, or fashionable popular established by common estimation generally received, now passing present in its course —*n.* A running, flowing or passing a stream a body of water or a moving in a certain direction tide course or progress in a certain direction main course progression continuation successive course connected series

currently ku'rent-li, *adv* In a current manner smoothly readily generally popularly with general acceptance

curricle ku'ri-kl, *n* [L *curriculum* a course a chariot, dim fr *curro* I run. CURRENT.] A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses

curriculum ku-rik'u-lum *n* [L a course career CURRICLE.] A course of study in a university academy school or the like

currier ku'ri-er *n* [Partly fr the verb *curry*, partly fr O Fr *rier* fr L *coriarius*, fr *corium*, hide leather.] One who curries a man who dresses leather after it is tanned.

currish ker'ish *a* Like a cur brutal snappish snarling churlish

curry ku'ri, *n* [Of Ind an origin.] A kind of sauce or mixture much used in India containing cayenne-pepper turmeric ginger and other strong spices a dish of fish, fowl &c cooked with curry —*v t* pret & pp *curried* ku'rid ppr *currying* ku'ri-ing To flavour with curry

curry, ku'ri, *v t* pret & pp *curried*, ku'rid ppr *currying* ku'ri-ing To dress leather after it is tanned to rub and clean (a horse) with a comb, to beat or thrash —To curry favour to seek favour by officiousness, kindness, flattery caresses, and the like the phrase being corrupted from *to curry favel* from *favel*, an old name for a horse= beaten or coloured.

curry-comb ku'ri-kōm, *n* A comb for rubbing and cleaning horses used also as a verb

curry powder ku'ri pou'der *n* A condiment used for making curry

curse kers, *v t* pret. & pp *cursed* or *curst* kerst pp *cursing* kers'ing [A Sax *cursian*, fr *curs* a curse—a word of doubtful connections.] To utter a wish of evil against to imprecate evil upon to call for mischief or injury to fall upon to execrate to bring evil to or upon, to blast to blight to harass or torment with calamities. —*v i.* To utter imprecations or curses to swear profanely to blaspheme —*n.* The expression of a wish of evil to another an imprecation or denunciation of evil malediction execration anathema that which brings evil or severe affliction torment vexation a great affliction

cursed kers'ed, *a* Deserving a curse under a curse, execrable hateful detestable abominable

cursedly kers'ed-li, *adv* In a cursed manner in a manner to be cursed or detested most annoyingly confoundedly

cursedness, kers'ed-nes *n.* The state of being cursed

curser kers'er *n* One who curses

cursing kers'ing *n* The uttering of a curse execration malediction blasphemy

cursive ker'sīv, *a.* [L.L. *cursivus*, L. *cursus*, a running. COURSE CURRENT.] Running rapid, flowing said of handwriting

Cursores ker-sō'rez, *n pl* [L. *cursor* a runner fr *curro* I run. CURRENT.] The runners, an order of birds, such as the ostrich and some others

cursorial ker-sō'ri-al, *a* Adapted for running of or pertaining to the Cursores.

cursorily ker'so-ri-li, *ad* In a cursory or hasty manner slightly hastily

cursoriness ker'so-ri-nes, *n* The state of being cursory

cursory ker'so-ri, *a.* [L. *cursorius* fr *cursor*, a runner fr *curro* I run. CURRENT.] Running or with a rapid glance hasty superficial careless hurried.

curst, kerst, *a.* [A form of *cursed* but used generally in distinctive sense.] Cursed having a violent temper snarling peevish froward.—**cursily** kerst'li, *ad* In a curst or ill tempered manner —**curstness**, kerst'nes, *n* The character of being curst.

curt kert, *a* [L. *curtus* short, docked, a participial form from same root as Gr *keirō* I cut CURTAIL.] Short concise brief and abrupt short and somewhat rude snappish.

curtail, ker-tāl' *v t* pret & pp *curtailed*, ker-tāld' ppr *curtailing* ker-tāl'ing [Properly *curtal* fr O Fr *curtald*, *cortald*, docked, or with tail cut short, an animal with docked tail, fr L. *curtus* short (Fr *court*) and Teut suffix *-ald* *-alt* The term was affected by the word *tail* or by Fr *tailler* to cut.] To cut short to shorten to cut off the end or a part of to abridge to diminish to contract to cut off

curtailer ker-tāl'er *n* One who curtails

curtailment, ker-tāl'ment *n* The act of curtailing

curtain ker'ten *n* [Fr *courtine* L.L. *cortina*, a little court, a curtain probably fr L *cohors*, *ortis* *cohor* *cohortis*, an inclosure a court COURT.] A cloth hanging round a bed, at a window or elsewhere which may be moved or drawn aside at pleasure a screen in a theatre which when drawn up allows the stage and what is on it to be seen what resembles a curtain part of a rampart between the flanks of two bastions —*v t* pret & pp *curtained* ker'tend ppr *curtaining* ker'ten-ing To inclose with curtains to furnish with curtains.

curtain lecture ker'ten lek'tūr, *n* Lecture given in bed by a wife to her husband.

curtal ker'tal, *n* [CURTAIL.] A horse docked with a docked tail something cut short or docked. [*Shak.*]—*a* Short abridged, brief

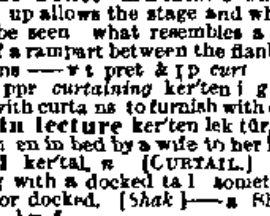
curtal ax ker'tal-aks, *n* [Originally the same word as *cutlass* but influenced by *curtal* and *ax*.] A kind of weapon formerly used.

curtly kert'li *ad* In a curt manner shortly briefly

curtness kert'nes, *n* The quality of being curt.

curtsy curtsey kert'si, *n* [A modification of *courtesy*.] A gesture of respect by a female consisting in a bending of the knees and sinking of the body —— *v i* pret & pp *curtsied*, *curtseyed*, kert'sid, ppr *curtsying* *curtseying* kert'si-ing To drop or make a curtsy

curule ku'rūl, *a* [L *curūlis*.] Applied to an ancient Roman chair of state some-



Curule Chair from drawing found in Pompeii.

thing like a camp-stool, which belonged to certain magistrates hence, jurisdiction to sit in such a chair holding a high civil office

curvature ker'va-tūr *n* [L. *curvatura*, fr *curvo*, to curve.] A curving the flexure or bending of a line

curve kerv *a* [L. *curvus*, curved, crooked, hence Fr *courbe* E. *curb*.] Curved bending forming part of a circle or conic section —*n.* A bending without angles a bend or flexure such that no part forms a straight line a line which may be cut by a straight line in more points than one a line which changes its direction at every point.—*v t* pret & pp *curved*, kervd ppr *curving* ker'ving To bend so as to form a curve to crook

curved kervd, *p.a.* Forming a curve regularly inflected.

curvet, ker'vet, *n* [It. *corretta*, fr L. *currus* a bend or curve.] A leap of a horse, in which he raises his fore-legs together and also his hind legs before his fore legs reach the ground, an artificial leap a gambol —*v i.* pret. & pp *curvetted*, ker'vet-ed, ppr *curvetting* ker'vet-ing To leap to bound to leap and frisk

curvilinear, curvilineal, kerv-i lin'ē-er, kerv-i-lin'ē-al, *a* [L *curvus*, curved, and *linea*, a line] Consisting of curved lines, bounded by curved lines

curvirostral, kerv-i-ros'tral, *a* [L *curvus*, curved, and *rostrum*, a bill or beak.] Having a crooked beak.

curvity, kerv'i-ti, *n* [L *curvitas*] The state of being curved, curvature, a bending in a regular form, crookedness

cuscus, kus'kus, *n* [Native name] An Australian marsupial living in trees

cushat, kush'at, *n* [A. Sax. *cuscute cusceote*, origin doubtful.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

cushion, kush'on, *n* [Fr *coussin*, It *cuscino*, fr a hypothetical *culcitinum* dim of L. *culcita*, a cushion, a quilt] A pillow for a seat, a soft pad placed on a chair, sofa, &c, a stuffed bag, something resembling a pillow ——*v t* pret & pp *cushioned* kush'ond, ppr *cushioning*, kush'on-ing To seat on a cushion, to furnish with cushions

cushioned, kush'ond, *p a* Furnished with cushions, padded.

cushiony, kush'on-i, *a* Having the appearance of a cushion, cushion-shaped and soft

cusp, kusp, *n* [L *cuspis*, a point] A point or sharp projection, the point or horn of the moon or other luminary a point formed by the meeting of two curves, a prominence on a molar tooth

cuspidate, cuspidated, cuspidal, kus'pi-dāt, kus'pi dāt-ed, kus'pi-dal, *a* [L *cuspidatus*, fr *cuspis*, a point, a cusp] Having a cusp or cusps, like a cusp, terminating in a cusp or bristly point

cuspidor kus'pi-dor, *n* [Pg, fr *cuspir*, to spit] A spittoon [American.]

custard, kus'terd, *n* [Probably a corruption of old *crustade*, a kind of stew served up in a raised *crust* CRUST] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

custard-apple, kus'terd-ap-l, *n* [From the yellowish pulp] The large, dark-brown, rounded fruit of a West Indian tree, or the tree itself (*Anona reticulata*)

custodial, kus-tō'di-al *a* [*Custody* and *-al*] Relating to custody or guardianship

custodian, kus tō'di an, *n* [*Custody* and *-an*] One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, some public building &c, a custodier

custodier kus-tō'di-er, *n* One who has something in custody, a keeper, a guardian, one who has the care of anything

custody, kus'to-di, *n* [L *custodia*, fr *custos custōdis*, a watchman or keeper cog with E. *hoard*] A standing by, a watching, a keeping, a guarding, guardianship, care, watch, imprisonment, defence security

custom, kus'tum, *n* [O Fr *custume*, Mod Fr *coutume*, fr L *consuetudo, consuetudinis*, custom—*con*, with, and *suco, suetum*, I am wont or accustomed *Costume* is the same word] A frequent repetition of the same act habit, way, long-established practice or usage, established mode habitual practice, manner, fashion, a buying of goods practice of frequenting a shop and purchasing or giving orders, a tax or impost on goods, exported or imported, *pl* the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported.

customable, kus'tum a-bl, *a* Subject to the payment of the duties called customs

customarily, kus tum a-ri li, *adv* In a customary manner ordinarily, commonly

customariness, kus'tum-a-ri nes *n* State of being customary, frequency, commonness.

customary, kus'tum-a ri, *a* [L. L. *custumarius*] According to custom habitual, usual, common, ordinary; accustomed, holding or held by custom

customer, kus'tum er, *n* [From *custom*] One who is in the habit of purchasing at a shop, place of sale &c., one who buys goods or wares an accustomed buyer or employer ——*a.* Applied to goods made to special order, as opposed to ready made articles

custom-house, kus'tum hous, *n* The house where customs are paid, or secured to be paid, the establishment by means of which the customs are collected

custos, kus'tos, *n* [L.] A keeper —*Custos rotulorum*, the chief civil officer of an English county, who is the keeper of the records or rolls of the session

cut, kut, *v t* pret & pp *cut*, kut, ppr *cutting*, kut'ing [This word first appears about the end of the 12th century, and its only connections seem to be found in Swedish dialects] To separate the parts of by an edged instrument, to make a gash, incision, or notch in, to divide or sever into pieces by an edged instrument, to hew, to sever and cause to fall, to fell, as wood, to mow or reap as corn, to sever and remove, as the nails or hair, to fashion by carving, to carve, as meat, to wound the feelings of, to affect deeply, to intersect, to cross, to castrate, to divide, as cards, to refuse to recognize ——*v i.* To make an incision or incisions, to do the work of an edge-tool, to be severed by a cutting instrument to use a cutting instrument or edge-tool, to pass straight and rapidly to divide a pack of cards, to determine the deal or for any other purpose ——*n.* Gashed carved, intersected, pierced, deeply affected ——*n.* The action of an edged instrument a stroke or blow, as with an axe or sword, or with a whip, an incision, a gash a notch, a wound, the longitudinal opening made by an edged instrument, a severe remark a sarcasm, a channel a passage, a canal, a part cut off, a small piece or shred, a piece to serve in drawing lots, a near passage or way by which an angle is cut off an engraving made on wood, an engraved picture, act of dividing a pack of cards manner in which a thing is cut form, shape, fashion, refusal to recognize a person —**To cut down**, to cause to fall by severing, to prostrate by the blow of a sword or other weapon to take down by cutting the rope in which a person is hanged, to retrench, to curtail.—**To cut off**, to sever from rest to bring to an untimely end, to interrupt, to stop (communication), to intercept —**To cut out**, to remove by cutting, to excise, to shape or form by, or as by, cutting to take the preference or precedence of to seize and carry off from an enemy's harbour to supplant —**To cut short**, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption, to shorten, to abridge —**To cut up**, to cut in pieces, to criticise severely; to censure, to wound the feelings deeply —**To cut off with a shilling**, to bequeath one's natural heir only a shilling, as a proof that disinheritance was designed.—**To cut capers**, to frisk about —**To cut a dash or figure**, to make a display —**To cut a joke**, to joke, to jest —**To cut the teeth**, to have the teeth pierce the gums — **Cut and dry**, or cut and dried, prepared for use a metaphor from hewn timber or from herbs kept in a dry state —**Cut glass**, glass having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing

cutaneous, kū-tā'nē-us, *a* [From L. *cutis*, the skin, same root as E. *hide*] Belonging to the skin, existing on or affecting the skin

cut-away, kut'a-wi, *n* A coat, the skirts of which are rounded or cut away: used also adjectively

cutch kuch *n* [Malay, *kachu*] Same as catechu or gambier

cute, kūt, *a* [An abbrev of *acute*] Acute, clever sharp [Collog]

cuticle kū'ti kl *n* [L. *cuticula*, dim of *cutis*, the skin (q v)] The thin external coat of the skin, which rises in a blister the epidermis or scarf-skin, any thin pellucid membrane covering something a vesicular membrane in plants.—**cuticular,** kū tik'ū lėr, *a* Pertaining to the cuticle

cutis kū'tis *n* [L *cutis*, the skin cog with E. *hide* (skin)] The dense resisting skin which forms the general envelope of the body below the cuticle, the dermis or true skin

cutlass kut'las, *n* [Fr *coutelas*, fr O Fr *coutel* (Fr *couteau*), a knife, fr L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife COULTER] A broad, curving sword, a hanger, used by seamen, &c.

cutler, kut'ler *n* [Fr *coutelier*, fr O Fr *coutel*, a knife, fr L. *cultellus* CUTLASS] One who makes, sells, or sharpens knives and other cutting instruments

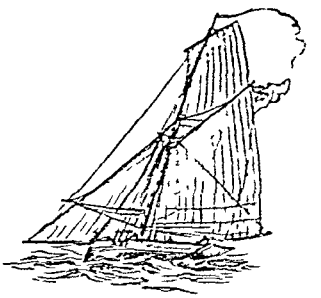
cutlery, kut'le-ri, *n* The business of a cutler, knives and other edged instruments collectively

cutlet, kut'let, *n* [Fr *côtelette*, O Fr *costelette*, dim. of *coste*, Fr *côte* fr L *costa* a rib COAST] A small piece of meat for cooking, generally a part of a rib with meat attached.

cut-off, kut'of, *n* That which cuts off or shortens, a contrivance for economizing steam by regulating its admission to the cylinder

cutpurse, kut'pers, *n* One who cuts purses in order to steal them or their contents, a thief, a pickpocket

cutter, kut'er, *n* One who or that which cuts, an implement or part of a machine



Cutter

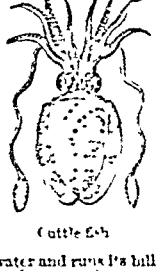
for cutting, one who cuts out cloth for garments a boat used by ships of war a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit closely resembling a sloop

cut-throat, kut'thrōt, *n* One who cuts throats, a murderer, an assassin

cutting, kut'ing *p a* Serving to cut, wounding the feelings, sharp, severe, pungent, satirical.——*n.* The act of one who or that which cuts a piece cut off, an incision an excavation made through earth or rock, in making a road, canal, &c, a twig or scion cut off for the purpose of grafting or planting it

cuttingly, kut'ing li, *adv* In a cutting manner, severely, sarcastically

cuttle, cuttle-fish, kut'l, kut'l fish, *n* [A Sax. *cudele*, a cuttle-fish, G *Duttel-fisch*] A two-gilled cephalopodous mollusc having the body inclosed in a sac, eight arms covered with suckers, and a sac from which it ejects a black ink-like fluid (sepia) so as to darken the water and conceal it



Cuttle fish

cuttle-bone kut'l-bōn *n* The internal calcareous plate of the cuttle-fish

cutwater, kut'wa-ter *n* The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water a sea bird which skims the water and runs its bill along the surface (*Rhynchops nigra*)

cyanean, si a'nē-an, *a* [Gr *kyaneos* fr *kyanos*, a dark blue substance] Having a dark blue or an azure colour.—**cyanic,** si an'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to the colour blue or azure containing cyanogen.—**cyanide,** si'an i d *n* [Gr *kyanos*, and *idos*] A combination of cyanogen with a metallic base.—**Cyanide of potassium**, a poisonous sub-

stance used in photography and electrotyping.—**cyanogen**, sī-an'ō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, and root *gen*, to produce.] A gas of a strong and peculiar odour and highly poisonous.—**cyanosis** sī-a-nō'sis, *n.* A disease in which the skin has a blue tint arising from imperfect circulation of the blood.

cyathiform sī-ath'i-form, *a.* [Gr. *kyathos* a cup.] In the form of a cup or drinking glass a little widened at the top.

cycad sī'kad, *n.* [Of Greek origin.] One of a nat. order of plants resembling palms, inhabiting tropical regions.—**cycadaceous**, sī-ka-dā'shus, *a.* Belonging to the cycads.

cyclamen sik'la-men *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos* a circle, from the round-shaped root-stock.] A European genus of low-growing herbaceous plants of the primrose family with fleshy root-stocks and very handsome flowers.

cycle sī'kl, *n.* [Fr. *cycle*, L. *cyclus*, fr. Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.] A circle or orbit in the heavens; a circle or round of years; a period of time in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed; a long period of years; an aggregation or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character; a series or set of things; a whorl of leaves; a bicycle, tricycle, or conveyance of the same kind.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *cycled* sī'kld, pp. *cycling* sī'kling. To recur in a cycle or cycles; to travel by or use a bicycle, tricycle, or similar conveyance.

cyclic, cyclical sī'klik, sī'klik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle; moving in a cycle or circle; recurring in a cycle; connected with a cycle or series of legends or traditions.—**Cyclic poets**, Greek poets who wrote on matters and personages connected with the Trojan war.

cyclist, sīk'list, *n.* [*Cycle* and *-ist*.] One who uses a cycle.

cycloid, sī'kloid, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos* a circle and *eidos* form.] A geometrical curve generated by a point in the circumference of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane.—*a.* Having a circular form, as fishes.

cycloidal, sī-kloid'al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid.

cyclometer sī-klom'et-er *n.* [Gr. *kyklos* a circle and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring circles, or for giving the distance travelled by a cycle.

cyclone sī'klōn, *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos* a circle.] A circular or rotatory storm; a rotatory system of winds revolving round a calm centre, and at the same time advancing.—**cyclonic**, sī-klon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone.

cyclop sī'klop *n.* A Cyclops.

cyclopædia, cyclopedia, sī-klō-pē'di-a, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos* a circle, and *paideia*, learning.] A work, generally a kind of dictionary containing definitions or accounts of the principal subjects in one or all branches of science, art, or learning; an encyclopedia.

cyclopædic, cyclopedic sī-klō-pē'dik, *a.* Belonging to a cyclopedia.

cyclopean sī-klō'pe-an *a.* [From Gr. *kyklops*, a Cyclops (q.v.).] Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; vast; a term applied to a primitive style of building distinguished by the immense size of the stones.

cyclopic, sī-klop'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; massive.

Cyclops sī'klops *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* pl. also **Cyclopes**, sī-klō'pēz. [Gr. *kyklops* a Cyclops, pl. *kyklopes*—*kyklos* a circle and *ōps*, an eye.] A race of giants in Greek fable who had but one circular eye in the middle of the forehead.

cyclostomous, sī-klos'to-mus, *a.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *stoma*, a mouth. Having a circular mouth.

cyder sī'der. See CIDER.

cygnet sig'net, *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *cygne* fr. L. *cygnus* a swan.] A young swan.

cylinder, sil'in-der, *n.* [Gr. *kylindros*, fr. *kylindō* I roll.] A body shaped like a roller; an elongated, round, solid body of uniform diameter throughout; the chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston.

cylindric, cylindrical si-lin'drik, si-lin'drik-al, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder or partaking of its properties.

cylindrically si-lin'drik-al-li *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

cylindriform, si-lin'dri-form, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder.

cylindroid, si'lin-droid, *n.* [Gr. *kylindros*, and *eidos*, form.] A solid body resembling a cylinder but having the bases or ends elliptical.

cyma sī'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kyma* a wave, fr. *kyō* I swell.] A moulding of a cornice, forming a double curve concave joined to convex; an ogee moulding.

cymar si-mär' *n.* [Fr. *simarre*.] A slight covering for a woman; also a bishop's chimere.

cymbal sim'bal, *n.* [L. *cymbalum*, Gr. *kymbalon*, fr. *kymbe*, a cavity or hollow.] A basin-shaped musical instrument of brass or bronze, used in pairs and struck together producing a sharp ringing sound.

cymbalist, sim'ba-list, *n.* One who plays the cymbals.

cyme sīm, *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, a sprout.] CYMA.] An inflorescence in which the flowers are in racemes, corymbs, or umbels, the successive central flowers expanding first.

cymophane sī'mō-fān *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, and *phaino* I show.] A siliceous gem of a yellowish-green colour; the same as chrysoberyl.

cymose cymous, sī'mōs, sī'mus, *a.* Containing a cyme, in the form of a cyme.

Cymric kim'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the Cymry (kim'ri) or Welsh, Welsh.—*n.* The language of the Cymry or ancient Britons; Welsh.

cynanche sī-nang'ke, *n.* [Gr. *kynangchē*—*kyon*, *kynos*, a dog, and *anagchō* I suffocate.] An ailment of the throat; quinsy.

cynegetic, sī-ne-jet'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kynēgetikos*—*kyon*, *kynos*, a dog, and *hēgeomai*, I lead.] Pertaining to hunting with dogs.

cynic sin'ik, *n.* [L. *cynicus* Gr. *kynikos* doglike, currish, fr. Gr. *kyon*, *kynos* a dog.] One of a sect of ancient Greek philosophers who professed contempt of riches, arts, science, and amusement; a man of currish temper; a surly or snarling man; a sneering fault-finder; a misanthrope.—**cynic, cynical**, sin'i-kal, *a.* Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; surly; sneering; captious.

cynically sin'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a cynical, sneering, captious, or morose manner.

cynicism, sin'i-sizm *n.* [*Cynic* and *-ism*.] The practice of a cynic; a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life.

cynophilist sī-nof'i-list, *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos* a dog and *philos* loving.] A lover of dogs.

cynosure sī'nō-zhūr *n.* [Gr. *kynosoura*, lit. dog's tail—*kyon*, *kynos*, a dog, and *oura* tail.] An old name of the constellation of the Little Bear containing the north star in the tail, and thus attracting much attention to itself; anything to which attention is strongly directed; a centre of attraction or interest.

cyperaceous sī-per-ā'shus, *a.* [Gr. *kyperos*, an aromatic plant.] Belonging to the sedge family of plants.

cypher sī'fer *n.* Same as *Cipher*.

cypress, sī'pres, *n.* [Fr. *cypres*, fr. L. *cypressus cupressus*, fr. Gr. *kyparissos*, cypress.] A coniferous tree valued for its wood and cultivated as an ornamental evergreen, the emblem of mourning.

Cyprian sip'ri-an *a.* Belonging to the island of Cyprus; also, from its worship of Venus in Cyprus, lewd.—*n.* A native of Cyprus; a lewd woman; a strumpet.

cyprus cypress sī'prus, *n.* [From *Cyprus*.] A thin transparent black stuff; a kind of crape. [*Shak.*]

Cyrenaic, sī-re-nā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Cyrené, a Greek colony on the north coast of Africa, or to the school of Epicurean philosophers founded there by Aristippus. Also used as a noun.

Cyrillic si-ril'ik, *a.* [From *St. Cyril* its reputed inventor.] Applied to an alphabet adopted by all the Slavonic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church.

cyst, sist, *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder.] A closed sac or bag of vegetable or animal nature; a bladder-like body; a vesicle.—**cystic** sis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to a cyst or contained in a cyst.—**cystiform**, sis'ti-form, *a.* In the form of a cyst.

cystitis sis-tī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, bladder and *itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the bladder.

cystotomy, sis-tot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *kystis* bladder and *tomē* a cutting.] The act or operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a calculus.

Cytherean sith-e-rē'an *a.* [From *Cythera* now Cerigo, where Venus was specially worshipped.] Pertaining to Venus.

cytoblast, sī'tō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *kytos* a cavity and *blastos* a germ.] The nucleus, cellule, or centre from which the organic cell is developed.

cytogenesis, cytogeny sī-tō-jen'e-sis, sī-toj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *kytos* a cell, and *genesis* origin.] The development of cells in animal and vegetable structures.

czar tsär or zär *n.* [Russian, a form of *Cæsar*.] A title of the Emperor of Russia.

czarevitch, tsä're-vich, *n.* [Russ. lit. son of the czar.] The eldest son of the Czar of Russia; more correctly *Cesarevitch* (tsä-za-rä'vich).

czarevna, tsä-rev'na or zä-rev'na, *n.* The wife of the czarevitch; more correctly *Cesarevna*.

czarina, tsä-re'na or zä-re'na. A title of the Empress of Russia.

Czech chech, *n.* [Bohemian name.] A Bohemian; the language of the Czechs or Bohemians, a Slavonic tongue allied to the Russian and Polish.

D

D in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third consonant, representing a dental sound; as a numeral, equivalent to 500; in music the second note of the natural scale.

dab, dab, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dabbed*, dabd. ppr. *dabbing*, dab'ing. [Allied to O.D. *dabben*, to dabble, probably also to *dub*. *Dabble* is a derivative.] To strike lightly and quickly with some soft or moist substance.—*n.* A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance; a small lump or mass of something soft or moist; a name of flat-fishes, especially of a kind of flounder.

dabber dab'er *n.* One who or that which dabs or is used to dab; an instrument used by printers, etchers, stereotypers, &c.

dabble dab'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dabbled*, dab'ld; ppr. *dabbling* dab'ling. [A dim. and freq. from *dab*.] To wet; to moisten; to spatter; to sprinkle.—*v.i.* To play in water; to dip frequently and slightly; to do anything in a slight or superficial manner; to occupy one's self slightly; to study in the way of an amateur.

dabbler, dab'ler, *n* One who dabbles in water or mud; a superficial meddler

dabchick, dab'chik, *n* [*Dab*, equivalent to *dip*, and *chick*, from its habit of dipping or diving below the water] The little grebe, a small swimming bird of the diver family

da capo, dä kä'pō [It, lit from the head or beginning] In *music* a direction to repeat from the beginning of a passage or section

dace, dās, *n* [Formerly *darse*, *darce*, fr O Fr *dars*, a dace, a dart, being probably so called from its swiftness DART] A small river fish, of a bright silvery colour, resembling the roach

dachshund daks'hunt, *n* [G 'badger dog'—*dachs*, badger, *hund*, dog=E *hound*] A long bodied, short-legged dog, with short hair black, with yellow extremities

dacoit, dacoity DAKOIT, DAKOITY

dacryoma, dak-ri-ō'ma, *n* [Gr *dakry* a tear] The stoppage of one or both of the tear passages to the nose, thus causing the tears to overflow on the cheek

dactyl dak'til, *n* [Gr *daktylos*, a finger, a dactyl] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short, or the first accented and the others not

dactylic, dak til'ik, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of dactyls —*n* A verse consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls

dactylioglyph dak til'i-ō-glif *n* [Gr *daktylios*, a finger ring *glypho*, I engrave] An engraver of gems for rings, &c —**dactylioglyphy**, dak til'i-og"li-fi, *n* [See prec.] The engraving of precious stones for rings, &c.

dactylology, dak til'i-ol"o-ji, *n* [Gr *daktylos*, a ring, and *logos*, doctrine] Knowledge relating to the history and qualities of finger rings

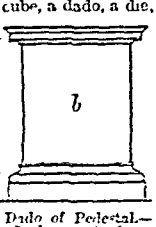
dactylology, dak til-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *daktylos*, a finger, and *logos*, discourse] The art or art of conversing by means of the fingers, the language of the deaf and dumb

dactylorhiza, dak'ti lō-rī"za, *n* [Gr *daktylos*, a finger, and *rhiza*, a root] A disease of the bulbs of turnips, finger and toe

dad, daddy, dad, dad'i, *n* [Apparently a natural utterance of childhood. Comp W *tad*, Skr *tata*, Hind. *dada*, Gyps *dad*, *dáda* L *tata*, Gr *tata*, Lapp *dadda*—father] A childish or pet name for father

daddy-long-legs, dad i long'legz, *n* A name given to species of the crane fly

dado, dā'dō *n* [It., a cube, a dado, a die, same word as *die*, *n*] That part of a pedestal which is between the base and the surbase (see fig), the finishing of the lower part of the walls in rooms, made somewhat to represent a continuous base, and frequently formed by a *lining* of wood *b*, painting or by wall-paper of special design



Dado of Pedestal.—b, Dado *a*, Surbase *c*, Base

dædal dædalian, dē'dal, dē-dā'li an *a* [From L. *Dædalus* Gr *Daidālos*, an ingenious artist of ancient fable] Formed with art showing artistic skill, ingenious, many, intricate

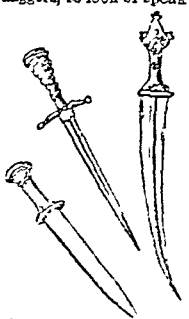
demon dē'mon A demon—which see.

daff, daf, *vt* pret & pp *daffed* dafd, ppr *daffing* daf'fing [A form of *doff*] To toss aside to put off [*Shak*]

daffodil daf'fō-dil *n* [O E *affodille* fr O Fr *asphodile*, fr Gr *asphodelos* ASPHODEL] The popular name of a British plant of the amaryllis family with yellow bell shaped flowers called also *Daffodil nodding*, *Daffodilly*, *Daffodilly*

dag dag *n* [Fr *dague* akin *dagger*] A kind of old pistol or hand gun

dagger, dag'er *n* [Probably of Celtic origin, comp W *dagr*, Ir *daigear*, Armor *dager*, *dag*, a dagger or jon and, Gael *dagas* a dagger, a pistol, Fr *dague*, a dagger] A short sharp-pointed sword, a dirk; a stiletto a pomard, a mark of reference in printing in the form of a dagger, thus † —**At daggers drawn**, on hostile terms, at war —**To look or speak daggers**, to look or speak fiercely


Various forms of Daggers

daggle, dag l, *vt* pret & pp *daggled*, dag'ld, ppr *daggling*, dag'ling [A freq form of the obs verb *dag*, to bedew fr Icel *doog*, Sw *dagg*, dew, akin *dew*] To trail in mud or wet grass, to dirty, as the lower end of a garment, to draggle

daggle-tail dag'l tal, *n* A slattern

dagoba dag'o-ba *n* An oriental structure of Buddhist origin, circular in form, and sometimes rising to a great height, built to contain relics.

daguerreotype, da-ger'ō-tīp, *n* [From *Daguerre* of Paris, the inventor] A photograph fixed on a metallic plate

dahabieh, da-ha-bē'a, *n* [Egyptian name] A kind of traveller's boat in use on the Nile having one or two masts with a long yard supporting a triangular sail

dahlia, da'li a *n* [From *Dahl* a Swedish botanist] A genus of American composite plants consisting of tuberous-rooted herbs, well known as florists plants

daily, dā'li *a* [*Day* and *-ly* A Sax. *dæglic*, fr *dæg* a day] Happening or being every day done day by day, bestowed or enjoyed every day, diurnal —*adv* Every day, day by day

daimio, dī'mi-ō *n* [Japanese] The title of a class of feudal lords who, until 1871, exercised great authority in Japan

daintily dān'ti li, *adv* In a dainty manner; nicely delicately, deliciously

daintiness dān'ti nes, *n* State or quality of being dainty

dainty, dān'ti, *n* [From O Fr *daintie*, *daintie*, dignity, worth, pleasantness, an agreeable thing same word as *dignity* (q v)] Something nice and delicate to the taste that which is exquisitely delicious, a delicacy —*a* Toothsome, delicious, as food of acute sensibility nice in selecting what is tender and good, delicate, squeamish, nice elegant, pretty and slight, effeminately beautiful.

dairy dā'ri *n* [Equivalent to *deury dey* and *-ry* fr O E *dey* a dairymaid=Sw *deja* a dairymaid, Icel *deiga* a maid servant a dairymaid, akin *-dy* in *lady*] The place room, or house where milk is converted into butter or cheese also the shop where milk butter &c., are sold.—*a* Pertaining to the keeping of cows managing of milk, and making of butter and cheese

dairy-farm dā'ri farm, *n* A farm devoted to the keeping of cows and the sale of dairy produce

dairying dā'ri ing, *n* The business of conducting a dairy

dairy-maid dā'ri mād, *n* A female servant whose business is connected with a dairy and the work belonging thereto

dairyman, dā'ri man, *n* One who keeps a dairy farm or a dairy

dais dā'is *n* [O Fr *deis* *deis* a dining-table, a dais, fr L *discus*, a dish a quoit *Disc*, *desk*, are the same word. DISC] The high table at the upper end of an ancient dining-hall where the chief personages sat, the raised floor on which the table stood, the chief seat at the high table, often with a canopy, a canopy

daisied, dā zid, *a* Full of daisies, adorned with daisies

daisy, dā'zi, *n* [A Sax *dæges-ége*, lit day's eye, because it opens and closes its flower with the daylight DAY, EYE] A well known composite plant, bearing a white flower with a tinge of red and a yellow centre, also the name of several other plants having a somewhat similar blossom

dak, dak, *n* DAWK.

dakoit da koit', *n* An East Indian name for robbers who plunder in bands, but seldom take life —**dakoity** da-koi'ti, *n* The system of robbing in bands

dale, dāl *n* [A Sax *dæl*, a dale=Fris *del*, *deel*, D Dan Sw Goth *dal*, Icel *dal(r)*, G *thal*, a valley, the word occurs also in the Slav tongues, fr root meaning to be low or deep Akin *dell*, *den*] A vale or valley, a low place between hills.


Dalmatic (twelfth century)

dalesman, dālz'man, *n* One living in a dale or valley

dalliance, dal'yans, *n* [*Dally* and *-ance*] A dallying, toying, fondling, delaying.

dally, dal'i *vt* pret & pp *dallied*, dal'id, ppr *dallying*, dal'i ing [Etym obscure, perhaps akin to *dull*, *doll*] To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures, to toy to trifle to delay to linger, to loiter, to frolic —**dallier**, dal'i er *n* One who dallies

dalmatic, dal mat'ik, *n* The ecclesiastical vestment used by deacons at mass, and worn also by bishops under the chasuble, so called as coming originally from Dalmatia

dal segno, dal sān'yō [It. from the sign] In *music*, a direction to go back to the sign 𝄋 and repeat from thence to the close

dam, dam, *n* [A form of *dame*] A female parent used now only of quadrupeds, unless in contempt.

dam, dam *n* [Same word as Dan Fris LG and D *dam* (as in Amsterdam Rotterdam &c), O G *tam* G *damm*, Sw *damm*, whence corresponding verbs root doubtful perhaps same as in Gr *thēmōn* a heap] A bank, mound of earth wall or other structure, built across a current of water to raise its level for the purpose of driving mill wheels or for other purposes the area of water thus confined, something similar to a dam.—*vt* pret & pp *dammed*, ppr *damming*, *damming* To obstruct by a dam to confine by constructing a dam, to confine or restrain as if by a dam

damage, dam'āj *n* [O Fr *damage*, *damnagium* fr L *damnum* loss injury DAMN] Any hurt, injury or harm to person, property, character, or reputation, the value in money of what is injured, harmed, or lost money equivalent for injury sustained, compensation in this sense commonly in pl —*vt* pre & pp *damaged* dam'ājd, ppr *damaging*, *damaging* To injure, to impair to lessen the soundness, goodness or value of —*vi* To become injured or impaired in soundness or value

damageable dam'āj-a-bl *a* That may be damaged easily ill of damage

daman dā man, *s* [A Syrian word.] A rabbit like an mal the hyrax or coney of Scripture

damar dam'ăr *n.* Same as *Dammar*

damascene dam as-en *v* [L. *damascenus, fr Damascus*] A kin l of plum a damson. —*v t.* pret & pp *d mascened* dam as-end ppr *damascening* dam as-en-ing To damask to damaskeen

damask dam ask, *a.* Of or belonging to *Damascus* of the colour of the rose so called pink or rosy —*s.* A fab ric of various materials, especially silk an l linen, or namented with raised figures of flowers, &c. a pink colour like that of the damask-rose —*v t.* pret. & pp *damasked* dam askt ppr *damasking* dam ask ing To form or impri t the figures of flowers upon, as upon cloth to variegate, to diversify to adorn with figures, as steel work.

damaskeen dam as-ken, *v t* pret & pp *damaskeened*, dam as-kend *ppr damaskeening* dam as-ken-ing [Fr *damasquiner fr damasquí* made of Damask DAMASK.] To ornament (particula ly iron and steel) with designs produce l by inlaying with another metal, as gold, silver &c., by etching, and the like to damask.

damask plum dam ask plum *n.* A small plum, the damson.

damask rose dam ask rōz, *s* A pink species of rose, a nati e of Damascus

damassin dam as-sin, *s* [Fr *damasser* to damask DAMASK.] A kind of damask, with gold and silver fi wers woven in.

dame dām *s* [Fr *dame fr* L. *domina*, a mistress, fem. of *dom us*, a lord, whence *dom nat dom num, damsel*, &c. p haps same root as E. *tame*] A lady of ra k the wife of a knight or baronet a wom n of mature years.

dammar dam'ăr *s* A gum or resin pro d ced by coniferous trees of the Asiatic islands and New Zealand, kauri-gum being a var ty

damn dam, *v t* pret. & pp *damned* damd ppr *damning* dam ng. [Fr *damner, fr* L. *dam are* to condemn, fr *dam um*, damage a fine, penalty (whence *damage c s dm*) fr root *da*, as in *dare*, to give.] To consign or sen l to punishment in a future state to send to hell to censure severely to condemn to condemn by hissing in a theatre or criticism in the press to curse or use oaths to —*s.* A profane oath a curse or execration.

damnable, dam na-bl, *a* Th t may be damned o con demned deserving damnat n odious detestable pernicious.

damnableness, dam na-bl nes, *s* The state or quality of being damnabl

damnably dam na-bli, *adv* In a dam nable manner odiously detestably

damnation dam-nā bon, *s.* [L. *damnatio* DAMN] Condemnation sentence to punishment in the future state the state in which su h punishment is undergone penalty inflicted for sin.

damnatory dam na-to-ri, *a* Containing condemnation condemnatory

damned damd, *p a* Sentenced to punishment in a future state hateful, detestable abomin ble

damnify dam'n fī, *v t* pret. & pp *damnified* dam ni-fīd ppr *d m fying* dam ni fī-ing. [O Fr *d m ifier fr* L. *damn facere fr dam num*, injury *g*—*dam um*, injury and *facio* I mak] To cause loss or damage to

damning, dam ing or dam n ng *p a* That condemns or exposes to damnation calling for damnation or condemnation (a *damning* sin or *damning* proof)

damp damp *s.* [Same word as D L.G., and Dan. *damp* G *dampf* steam, apour f g, smok akin to G *dumpf* d ll, *d mpf n*, to smoke, D *dompig* moist] Moist air humidity m isture fog a noxious exhalat on issuing from th earth, and deleterious or fatal to nimal life, such as exists in m nes dejection or depression of spirits a discouragement. —*a.* Moist, humid being m, a state between dry and wet.—*v t.* pret. & pp *d mped*, dampt ppr *damping* damp ing To make damp to moisten to make humid or moderately wet, to chill, deaden, depress to dispirit to deject to restrain, discourage check.

dampen, dam pen, *v t* and *i.* pret. & pp *dampened*, dam pend, ppr *dampening* dam pen ing To make or become damp or mo st

damper dam per *s* One who or that which damps an iron plate sliding across a flu of a furnace &c to check or regulate the draught f air a piece of mechanism in a piano which checks vibration of the strings a cake made of flour and water without fermentat on (a col l nial word)

dampish damp'ish, *a.* Moderately damp or m ist

dampishly damp ish li, *adv* In a dampish manner

dampishness damp'ish nes, *s* State of being damp sh.

dampness damp'nes, *s* State of being damp moisture fogginess moistness moderate h midity

damsel dam zel, *s* [Formerly *damisele damosel, damoisel*, &c. fr Fr *demoiselle* O Fr *damoisele damisele* fr L.L. *domi i-cella*, a young woman dim. of L *domina, domna*, a mistress. DAME.] A young un married woman a girl a virgin

damson dam zn *s* [Contracted fr *damascene*.] A small black, dark blush, purple, or yellow plum

dan dan, *s* [O Fr *dan, d ns* a master fr L. *dominus*. DAME.] An old t tl of honour equivalent to *master sir don* (Dan Chaucer)

dance dans, *v i.* pret & pp *danced* danst ppr *dancing* dans ing. [Fr *d nser* to dance =It *da z a e*, Sp *danzar* D *dansen* L.G *danzen*, G *tanzen* to dance f O H G *d n-son*, to draw, same root as E. *thin*.] To leap or mov with measured steps, r gulate l by a tune, sung or play l to leap and frisk about to move nimbly or up and down to move with sh rt, abrupt, rapid, mov ments —*v t.* To make to dance to dandle —*To dance attendance* to be assiduous i attentions and officious c rtesies. —*s.* A leaping or stepping w th motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune a tune by which danc ng is regulated.

dancer dans r *s.* One who practises dancing or is skilful in the performance

dancing girl dans ing-gerl, *s* A girl who da ces professionally as in Egypt or India.

dancing master dans ing mas-ter *s.* One who teaches da ci g

dandelion dan di-li-u *s.* [Fr *dent de lion*, lit tooth of h n.] A well known composite plant bearing a bright-y llow flower and ha ing a tapering milky perennial root of aperient and tonic properties, so named from th tooth-lik jags of its lea es.

dandify dan di fī, *v t* pret. & pp *d nd fied*, dan di-fīd ppr *dandifying* dan di-fī-ing [*Dandy* and *fy*] To make o form like a dandy

dandiprat dan di prat, *s* [Origin doubtful] A little conceited f llow an urch n

dandle dan'dl, *v t* pret & pp *da dled*, dan dld ppr *dandling* dan dl ing [All ed probably to G *tand*, prattle fri lity *t ndeln*, to trifle to dandle comp also It. *dondolare*, to swing to shake or toss to and fro fr *dondola*, a toy a plaything] To shak or j lt on the knee as an infant to fondle to treat as a chi l to pet, play or trifle with

dandruff dan druf *s* [Origin unknown.] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

dandy dan di, *s* [Probably f Fr *dandin*, a n nny a noodle, and perhaps allied to *d ndi* It *dondola*, a toy a plaything] One who dresses himself howdy or extravagantly a fop, a coxcomb.

dandyish, dan dī-ish, *a* Like a dandy

dandyism dan di izm *s.* The manners n l dress of a dandy

Dane dān, *s.* A nati e or inhabitant of Denmark

danger dān jer *s* [Formerly control, power fr Fr *danger* O Fr *danger dongier* a feudal term for right of own rship fr L.L. *dominarium* feudal power fr L. *d minus*, a lord akin *dom nion dame damsel* &c] Exposure to injury loss or destruction peril jeopardy risk, hazard insecurity loss, pain or other evil

dangerous dān jer-us, *a.* Full of danger or risk perilous hazardous causing risk of harm unsafe insecure

dangerously dān jer us li, *adv* In a dang rous manner with dang r hazard ously peril usly

dangerousness, dān j r us-nes, *s.* The state or quality f being dangerous.

danger signal dān jer-sig nal, *s* A sig nal used on railways to indi ate that there is some danger to an advanci g train.

dangle, dang'gl, *v i* pret. & pp *dangl d*, dang'gld ppr *da gl ng* dang'gling [All ed to Dan. *dangl*, to dangle Ban *d ngle* Sw and Icel *dingla*, to swi g] To hang lose, flowing, shaking or waving to hang s l sw ng to hang on any one to f llow off ciously or har g about a person —*v t* To carry suspended loosely to cause to swing

dangler dang'gle *s.* One who dangles a man who hangs about women.

Danish dān ish, *a* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark —*s* The language of the Danes akin to Icelan lic, Norwegia a d Swedish.

dank dangk *a* [Nasal zed f rm allied to *daggl* and Sw *dagg* dew] Damp m ist hum l.

danseuse dān-sēz *s* [Fr] A f male tage-dancer

dap dap *v t* pret & pp *dapped* dapt ppr *d pping* lap ng [Onomatopoetic] To dr p or let fall the bait gently into the water a angling word.

dapper dap'e *a* [Same word as D *dapper* Sw and Dan *tapper*, G *tapfer*, bra e akin to Slav *dobru*, good, handsome] Little nd activ neat h ly nimble

dapple dap'l, *s* [Comp Icel. *depill*, a spot pe h ps k n to *d p de p*] A spot on of the spots by wh h an an m l is m ked —*a.* M ked with spots spotted.—*v t.* pret. & pp *dappled* dap'ld, pp *dappling* lap'ling To spot to vari gate with spots.

dapple bay dap'l-bā, *a* Of a bay colour variegated by spots of a differ nt shade

dappled dap'ld, *p a.* Spotted variegated with spots.

dapple-gray dap'l grā, *a* Of a gray colour variegated by spots of a different shade

dare dār *v i* pret. *d d* or *durst*, dārd, derst pp. *d ed*, dār l ppr *daring* dā'ring [A. Sax *ic d r* I dare *he dear* he dare *we d rran*, we dare *ic d rst* I d rst *d rran* to dare=Goth. *daursan* O H G *turran*, to dare cog. Gr *tharsein*, *tharrein*, to dare Skr *dhṛsh*, to be co urageous] To have boldness, bravery o courage, to be ready to face or d fy danger to be b ld enough not to be afraid, to venture to be ad enturous —*v t.* To challeng to provoke to d fy to bra e to vent re on

dare dār *v t* pret. & pp *da d* dār l pp *dari g* dā'ring [P haps ak n to *daze dazzl* by interchang of *z* and *r* comp *froz frozen*] To stupefy by sud den terro to daze

dare dār *s* [See DACE.] A small fish the dace

dare-devil dār'de vil, *s* A desperado one who fears noth ng, and will attempt anyth g

daric da rik *s.* [From the Persian k ng *D rius*] An ancient Persian gold co in

daring, dā'ring *p a.* Bold courageous intrepid fearless bra e.—*s.* Courag hard hood intrepidity b ldness audacity

daringly dār ing li, *adv* In a daring manner boldly, co urageously fearlessly

dark dārk *a* [A. Sax. *deorc*, dark (*a*) not found in the other Teut. languages comp. Gael. and I *dorch*, dark, black] Destitute of light obscure, dim clouded gloomy dismal black or blackish dusky opaque disheartening involved in obscurity secrecy or mystery hidden, concealed secret mysterious unenlightened ignorant keep-

ing designs in concealment, atrocious, wicked, sinister ——n Darkness, obscurity, absence of light, secrecy a state unknown, a state of ignorance (Usually with *the*)

dark-browed, dark'broud, *a* Stern of aspect, frowning

darken, dark'n, *v t* pret & pp *darkened* dark'nd ppr *darkening*, dark'n-ing [*Dark* and *-en*] To make dark, to deprive of light, to obscure, to cloud, to dim, to make black, gloomy dim, dusky, or obscure, to deprive of bodily or mental vision to render ignorant or stupid to perplex to make less clear or intelligible, to sully, to taint —To darken one's door, to enter one s house —— v i. To grow dark or darker

darkish, dark'ish, *a* Somewhat dark, dusky

darkle, dar'kl *v i* pret & pp *darkled*, dar'kld, ppr *darkling*, dark'ling [Formed from *darkling*] To appear darkly or obscurely, to become dark

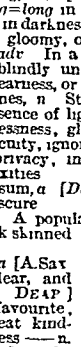
darkling, dark'ling, *adv* [*Dark*, and term *-ling*, as in *flatling*=*long* in *headlong*] In the dark, at night, in darkness ——a. Blacklooking, lowering, gloomy, obscure

darkly, dark'li, *adv* In a dark manner, obscurely, dimly, blindly uncertainly, with imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge

darkness, dark'nes, *n* State or quality of being dark, absence of light, obscurity, blackness, cheerlessness, gloom want of clearness or perspicuity, ignorance concealment, secrecy, privacy, infernal gloom calamities, perplexities

darksome, dark'sum, *a* [*Dark* and *-some*] Dark, gloomy, obscure

darky, dar'ki, *n* A popular name for a negro or other dark skinned person



Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*)

darling, dar'ling *a* [A Sax *deórling*—*déore*, dear, and dim. term. *-ling* DEAR] Dearly beloved, favourite, regarded with great kindness and tenderness ——n. One much beloved, a favourite

darn, darn, *v t* pret & pp *darned*, d arnd ppr *darning* darn'ing [Origin unknown, not connected with Armor *darn*, a piece, a fragment, a patch, O Fr *darne*, a slice a broad thin piece] To mend by imitating the texture of the stuff with thread and a needle, to sew together with thread.—— n. A place mended by darning

darnel, dar'nel, *n* [O Fr *darnelle*, same root as D *door*, G *thor*, a fool, Lth *durnas*, foolish, mad, from its narcotic properties] A troublesome grass in cornfields, the seeds of which, when ground among corn, are said to be narcotic and stupefying

darner, dar'ner *n* One who darns

dart, dart, *n* [From O Fr *dart*, Mod. Fr *dard*, a dart, which itself is of Germanic origin=Sw *dart*, A.Sax. *daroth*, O H G *tart*, a dart, javelin, &c] A pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand, a short lance, anything which pierces and wounds, a sudden or rapid rush, leap, bound, spring or flight ——v t. pret & pp *darted*, dart'ed, ppr *darting*, dart'ing To throw (a pointed instrument) with a sudden thrust, to throw suddenly or rapidly, to shoot ——v i. To fly or shoot, as a dart, to fly rapidly, to start suddenly and run

darter, dart'er *n* One who darts, a bird of the pelican tribe that darts into the water after fish.

darire dar'tr *n* [Fr] A name for herpes or other skin diseases

Darwinian dar win'i an, *a* [*Darwin* and *-ian*] Of or pertaining to the teaching of Charles Darwin, the naturalist ——n. A believer in Darwinism.—**Darwinism** dar'win-izm, *n* [*Darwin* and *ism*] The doctrine as to the origin and modifications of the species of animals and plants taught by Darwin, which maintains that there is a natural tendency to variation in organic beings, and that from a few forms (perhaps even one) sprang all existing species genera orders, &c, of animals and plants, the fittest for their particular surroundings surviving and others dying out and becoming extinct

dash, dash, *v t* pret & pp *dashed* dasht, ppr *dashing*, dash'ing [A Scandinavian word=Dan *dask*, to slap, *dask*, a slap, Sw *dasla*, to beat, connections doubtful, perhaps imitative of sound, comp *crash*, *smash*, &c] To knock or cause to strike suddenly or violently to throw, hurl, or cast, to sprinkle, to mix slightly, to form or sketch out hastily, to obliterate, to frustrate to daunt, to abash, to confuse —— v i. To rush with violence, to strike or be hurled —— n. A violent striking together of two bodies, collision, slight quantity infused admixture, a rushing or onset, a capacity for prompt action, vigour in attack, blustering or ostentatious parade, a mark in writing or printing (—), noting a break, pause, or stop in the sentence

dash, dash, *adv* An expression of the sound of water dashed.

dash-board, dash'bōrd, *n* A board or leathern apron on the fore part of a vehicle to prevent mud, &c, from being thrown upon the occupants by the heels of the horses

dasher, dash'er, *n* One who or that which dashes, the float of a paddle wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like

dashing, dash'ing, *a* Having dash, impetuous, spirited, showy, brilliant

dash-pot, dash'pot, *a* A cylinder partly filled with water or other fluid, and having a loosely fitted piston working in it

dash-wheel dash'whēl, *n* A wheel revolving in a receptacle, used for washing woven goods

dastard das'terd, *n* [From a Scandinavian word=Icel. *dœstr* exhausted (akin to *dasa*), the suffix being *-ard*] A coward a poltroon, one who meanly shrinks from danger ——a. Cowardly meanly shrinking from danger —**dastardliness** das'terd-li-nes, *n* Cowardliness —**dastardly**, das'terd-li, *a* Like or appropriate to a dastard, cowardly, meanly timid, base —**dastardy**, das'terd-i, *n* Cowardliness, mean timorousness

dasymeter, da-sim et-er, *n* [Gr *dasys*, dense, *metron*, measure] An instrument for testing the density of a gas

dasyure, da'si-ūr, *n* [Gr *dasys*, hairy, and *oura*, a tail.] The brush-tailed opossum, a carnivorous marsupial found in Australia

data See DATUM

date, dāt, *n* [Fr *date*, fr L *datum* given used in a Roman letter as 'given (at such a place and such a time) is in certain of our formal or official documents *Datum* is the neut of the pp of L *dare*, *datum*, to give whence also *dative*, *die* (*n*) the root being *in donum* a gift, *donation*, *condone*, &c.] That addition to a writing which specifies the year month, and day when it was given or executed, the time when any event happened or is to happen the number which marks the time when anyone has lived or anything has been done, era age epoch ——v t. pret & pp *dated* dāt'ed, ppr *dating*, dāt'ing To write down the date on to append the date to, to note or fix the time of —— v.i. To reckon time, to begin at a certain date or time to have origin

date, dāt, *n* [O Fr *date*, Fr *datte*, fr L *dactylus*, Gr *daktylos* a finger, a date DACTYL.] The fruit of the date palm consisting of a soft fleshy drupe inclosing a hard seed or stone, much used as food in North Africa and Western Asia

dateless, dāt'les, *a* Having no date, undated, so old as to be beyond date, having no fixed limit, eternal

date-palm, **date-tree** dāt'pām, dāt'trē *n* A palm having a stem rising to the height of 50 or 60 feet, the female plant bearing a bunch of from 150 to 200 dates

date-plum, dāt'plum, *n* The name of several trees of the ebony family with more or less edible fruits

date-sugar dāt'shug-er, *n* Sugar from the fruit of the date palm

dative, dāt'iv, *a* [L *dativus*, fr *do*, *datum*, I give DATE (1)] In grammar, a term applied to the case which usually follows verbs that express giving or the doing of something to or for —— n. The dative case

datum, dā'tum, *n*, pl. **data**, dā'ta. [L See DATE (1)] Something given or admitted, some fact, proposition, quantity, or condition granted or known from which other facts propositions, &c are to be deduced.

daturine, dat'ū-rin *n* [From *Datūra Stramonium*, the botanic name of the plant A poisonous alkaloid found in the thornapple

daub, dab, *v t* pret & pp *daubed* dabd, ppr *daubing*, dab'ing [O Fr *dauber*, to plaster, fr L. *dealbare*, to whitewash—*de*, intens., and *albus* white ALBUM] To smear, to cover with mud, slime or other soft substance, to paint coarsely to lay on gaudily or ostentatiously, to flatter grossly ——n. Coarse painting, a viscous adhesive application a smear

dauber, dab'er, *n* One who daubs, a coarse painter, a low and gross flatterer

dauby, dab'i, *a* [*Daub* and *-y*] Viscous, glutinous, slimy, adhesive

daughter, da'ter, *n* [A. Sax. *dóhtor*=D *dochter* Dan *dotter*, Icel. *dóttir* G *tochter*, Gr *thygatēr*, Per *doktarah* Skr *duhitri* Lith *dukte*, Ir *dear*—daughter Usually taken as from a root meaning to milk] A female child of any age, a female descendant, a daughter-in law, a term of kindness or compassion given to a woman by a person who is entitled to respect or esteem, the female offspring of an animal or plant

daughter-in-law, da'ter-in-la, *n* A son's wife.

daughterly, da'ter-li, *a* Becoming a daughter, dutiful.

dauk dak, *n* Same as *Dawk*.

daunt, dant, *v t* pret & pp *daunted*, dant'ed, ppr *daunting*, dant'ing [O Fr *danter*, *donter*, Fr *dompter*, to tame fr L *domitare*, a freq of *domo*, I tame, fr root of *dominus*, a lord DAME] To repress or subdue the courage of, to terrify, to intimidate, to dispirit, to discourage, to dishearten, to damp, to depress.

daunter, dant'er *n* One who daunts

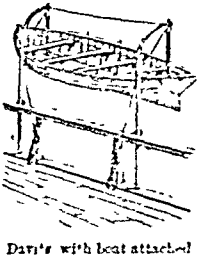
dauntless, dant'les, *a* Undaunted, bold, fearless intrepid.

dauntlessly, dant'les-li, *adv* In a dauntless manner, boldly, fearlessly

dauntlessness dant'les-nes *n* State or quality of being dauntless, fearlessness, intrepidity

dauphin, da'fin, *n* [Fr *dauphin* the title originally of the lords of *Dauphiny* and afterwards attached to the French crown along with this province fr L *delphinus*, a dolphin the crest of the lords of Dauphiny] The eldest son of the king of France prior to the revolution of 1830 —**dauphiness** da'fin es, *n* The wife of the dauphin

davit, da'vit, *n* [O Fr *daviot*, origin un



Davits with boat attached

known.] One of a pair of projecting pieces of timber or iron standing out over a ship's

side or stern, having tackles and pulleys to hoist or lower a boat by

Davy lamp dā'vi-lamp, *n.* A lamp invented by Sir Humphry *Davy* to protect the miners from explosions of fire-damp

daw da, *n.* [Perhaps from the cry.] A bird of the crow kind; a jackdaw

dawdle da'dl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dawdled*, da'dld; ppr. *dawdling* da'dling. [Akin probably to *doudy* a slattern.] To waste time to trifle, to saunter.—*v.t.* To waste by trifling.—**dawdler** da'dler, *n.* One who lawdles; a trifler

dawk, dak, *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters or travellers in palanquins

dawn dan, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dawned*, dand; ppr. *dawning* dan'ing. [Formerly *dawe* fr. A. Sax. *dagian*, to dawn, fr. *dæg* day. DAY.] To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; to begin to show intellectual light or knowledge; to glimmer obscurely; to begin to open or appear.—*n.* The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; beginning; rise; first appearance; first beams (the *dawn* of civilization, &c.).

dawning, dan'ing, *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning; beginning

day dā, *n.* [A. Sax. *dæg*=D. L.G. Dan. and Sw. *dag*; Icel. *dagr*; Goth. *dags*, G. *tag*; not connected with L. *dies*, a day; but cog. with Lith. *dagys*, harvest; fr. a root meaning to burn. Hence *dawn*.] The time between the rising and setting of the sun; the period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; light or sunshine; time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time with reference to the existence of a person or thing; the contest of a day; battle or day of combat; an appointed or fixed time; anniversary; the same day of the month in any future year.—*Day's journey*, an indefinite measure of distance frequently mentioned in Scripture; the average distance one can travel on a day; say from 12 miles or more on foot, to 20 or over on horseback.

day bed, dā'bed, *n.* A bed used for rest during the day; a couch; a sofa. [*Shak.*]

day book, dā'buk, *n.* A book in which are recorded the debits and credits of the day

day break, dā'brāk, The break of day; the dawn, or first appearance of light in the morning

day-dream dā'drēm, *n.* A reverie to the wandering senses; a reverie.—**day-dreamer** dā'drē-mer, *n.* One who indulges in day dreams.

dayfly dā'fli, *n.* The popular name of those insects which, in the perfect form, exist only from a few hours to a few days

day labour dā'lā-bur, *n.* Labour hired or performed by the day; stated or fixed labour.—**day labourer** dā'lā-bur-er, *n.* One who works by the day

daylight dā'līt, *n.* The light of the day; the light of the sun.

day lily dā'li-li, *n.* A lily distinguished for the beauty and short duration of its flowers.

daylong, dā'long, *a.* Lasting all day

day-school dā'skōl, *n.* A school taught during the day at which the scholars are not boarded.

daysman dāz'man, *n.* [Lit. one who appoints a day for hearing a cause.] An umpire or arbiter; a mediator

dayspring, dā'spring, *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day

day-star dā'stär, *n.* The star that ushers in the day; the morning-star; Lucifer

daytime dā'tīm, *n.* The time of daylight.

daywork, dā'werk, *n.* Work done or imposed by the day

daze dāz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dazed*, dāzd, ppr. *dazing* dāz'ing. [The same word as Icel. *dasa*, to become dull; Dan. *dase*, Sw. *dasa*, to be idle; O.D. *dwaes*, to be foolish; known perhaps also *dizzy*. *Dazzle* is a derivative.] To stupefy; to stun; to benumb; to daze

dazzle daz'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dazzled*, daz'ld; ppr. *dazzling* daz'ling. [Freq. of *daze*.] To overpower with a bright or intense light to dim or blind by a glare of light, or with show or display of any kind; to confound or overpower by splendour or brilliancy.—*v.i.* To be overpoweringly bright or brilliant; to be overpowered or dimmed by light (as the eyes).—*n.* A dazzling light; glitter

dazzler daz'ler, *n.* One who or that which dazzles.

dazzling, daz'ling, *p.a.* So bright as to dazzle; resplendently brilliant.—**dazzlingly** daz'ling-li, *adv.* In a dazzling manner

deacon dē'kon, *n.* [L. *diaconus*, fr. Gr. *diakonos* a servant or attendant; a late Christian deacon.] In the Roman and Anglican churches a person in the lowest degree of holy orders; in Presbyterian churches one who attends to the secular interests of the church among Congregationalists, Baptists, and others, one who looks after the spiritual as well as temporal concerns of the congregation; in Scotland, the treasurer of an incorporated trade.

deaconess dē'kon-es, *n.* A female deacon; in the primitive church a minister of an order; a body of women attached to some modern church

deaconhood dē'kon-hud, *n.* The state or office of a deacon; deacons collectively

deaconship, **deaconry** dē'kon-ship, dē'kon-ri, *n.* The office of a deacon.

dead ded, *a.* [A. Sax. *dēad*=D. *dood*, Dan. *død*, Icel. *dauthr*, Goth. *dauths*, G. *todt* or *todt*, dead. It is a participial form fr. the verbal root of *die*, and is thus nearly equivalent to *died*. DIE, DEATH.] Deprived of or destitute of life; deceased; defunct; resembling or suggesting death; deep or sound; perfectly still; motionless; unvarying or unbroken by apertures or projections; dull; gloomy; still; deep; obscure; not lively; frigid; lifeless; cold; not animated; tasteless; vapid; spiritless; not lively or brisk; utter; thorough, or complete; unerring (a *dead* shot); no longer spoken or in common use by a people (a *dead* language); having no gloss, warmth, or brightness.—*The dead (sing.)* the time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; the midst of winter or of night; those who are dead; the deceased; the departed.—*adv.* To a degree approaching death; to the last degree; thoroughly; completely (*dead* tired, *dead*-drunk)

dead beat, ded'bēt, *a.* In clocks and watches, name of a kind of escapement.

dead born ded'born, *a.* Still born

dead-drunk, ded-drungk, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self

deaden, ded'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deadened*, ded'nd; ppr. *deadening* ded'n-ing. [*Dead* and *-en*.] To deprive of a portion of vigour, force or sensation; to destroy the acuteness, pungency, spirit, or brilliancy of; to abate vigour or action in; to blunt; to retard; to make rapid or spiritless; to give a dead or dull appearance to; to darken; to dim.

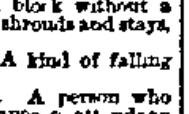
dead-eye ded'ī, *n.* A block without a pulley used to extend the shrouds and stays, &c. in ships

dead fall, ded'fal, *n.* A kind of falling trap for animals.

deadhead, ded'hed, *n.* A person who travels by a public conveyance, or attends an entertainment, without paying. [American.]

dead heat, ded'hēt, *n.* A race in which the runners come all to the winning-post at the same time so that no one is the winner

dead house ded'hous, *n.* An apartment in a hospital, workhouse, or other institution where dead bodies are kept for a time.



Dead-light.

dead letter ded'let-er, *n.* A letter which for some reason cannot be delivered, and is then sent to the *dead-letter office* at headquarters to be opened and returned to the sender; anything, as a law treaty &c., which has ceased to be acted on.

dead light, ded'līt, *n.* A kind of shutter in ships for a cabin window

deadliness, ded'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being deadly

dead lock, ded'lok, *n.* Such a state of affairs as renders action or progress impossible, complete obstruction or standstill.

deadly, ded'li, *a.* [*Dead* and *-ly*=A. Sax. *dēadlīc*.] Causing or that may cause, death; mortal; fatal; murderous; implacable.—*adv.* In a deadly manner; mortally

dead march ded'märch, *n.* A piece of solemn military music played at the interment of the dead.

dead meat, ded'mēt, *n.* The flesh of animals ready for the market.

deadness ded'nes, *n.* State of being dead, lifeless; want of animation or liveliness; frigidity; apidness; tarrenness; indifference

dead nettle ded'net-l, *n.* A labiate plant, so called because it has no stinging power though resembling the nettle

dead pay ded'pā, *n.* The continued pay of soldiers and sailors actually dead, but which dishonest officers charge and appropriate

dead reckoning, ded'rek-on-ing, *n.* The calculation of a ship's place at sea from the distance run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, rectified by allowances for drift, leeway &c.

dead set, ded'set, *n.* The fixed position of a dog in pointing game; a determined effort or attempt; a joint attack.

dead weight, ded'wāt, *n.* A burdensome weight; a heavy or oppressive burden.

dead work, ded'werk, *n.* Work in itself unprofitable, but preparing the way for profitable work, as in opening a mine

deaf def, *a.* [A. Sax. *dēaf*=O. Sax. *dōf*, D. *doof*, Dan. *døv*, Sw. *döf*, Icel. *daufr*, Goth. *dáubs*, G. *taub*, deaf. Probably of same root as *Dumb*, G. *dumm* stupid, Gr. *typhlos* blind, from an Indo-European root *dhabh* dull or dumb.] Deprived of or wanting the sense of hearing; not perceiving sound; not listening; not regarding; not moved, persuaded, or convinced; rejecting; unconcerned; stupid.

deafen def'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deafened*, def'nd; ppr. *deafening*, def'n-ing. [*Deaf* and *-en*.] To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to stun; to render incapable of perceiving sound distinctly; to render impervious to sound.

deafening, def'n-ing, *n.* Matter used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like

deafly def'li, *adv.* In a deaf manner; without sense of sounds; obscurely heard

deaf mute def'mūt, *n.* A deaf and dumb person.

deafness, def'nes, *n.* State of being deaf; want of ability or will to hear; unwillingness to hear and regard.

deal dēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *dæl*, a portion, a share=D. *deel* a portion, a board or plank; Dan. *deel*, Sw. *del*, Goth. *dails*, G. *theil* (*teil*) a part, a share. *Dole* is akin. Many forms occur in the Aryan tongues all from a root meaning to divide.] A portion or part; an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent, generally implying that the amount is considerable; the distribution or distribution of playing cards when beginning a game.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *dealt*, delt, ppr. *dealing* dēl'ing. [A. Sax. *dælan*=D. *delen*, Dan. *dele*, Sw. *dela*, Icel. *deila*, G. *theilen*, Goth. *dailjan*—all from the corresponding noun.] To divide; to portion out; to separate; to distribute; to scatter; to mete; to throw or give out in succession; to distribute the cards of a pack to the players.—*v.i.* To share or participate; to traffic; to trade; to negotiate; to act, intervene, or negotiate between man and man; to behave well or ill; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others; to distribute cards

deal dēl, *n.* [Same as D. *deel*, L.G. *dēl*, G. *diele*, Icel. *thilja*, A. Sax. *thel*, a board, a plank; prob. Skr. *tala*, level surface, L. *tellus* earth.] A board or plank of fir or some considerable length and at least 7 inches wide; fir or pine timber

dealer, dēl'er, *n* One who deals, a trader, a merchant, one who distributes cards.

deal-fish, dēl'fish [From *deal* in the sense of board] A name for a fish of the northern seas with an extremely compressed body

dealing, dēl'ing, *n* Conduct, behaviour, intercourse, trafhc

deambulatory, dē-am'bū-la-to-ri, *n* [L *deambulatorium*, fr L *deambulare*, to walk about—*de*, and *ambulare*, to walk, amble] A covered place to walk in, a covered gallery, a cloister

dean, dēn, *n* [O Fr *dean*, *deien*, Mod Fr *doyen*, fr L *decānus* one set over ten persons, fr *decem*, ten DECIMAL] An ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the canons or prebendaries, an officer in a university or college —**Dean of guild**, in Scotland, the magistrate in a city or burgh whose duty is to take care that all buildings are in accordance with the regulations

deanery, dēn'e-ri, *n* [*Dean* and *-ery*] The house of a dean, the revenue, office, or jurisdiction of a dean

deanship, dēn'ship, *n* The office of a dean.

dear, dēr, *a* [A Sax. *deóre*, *dýre*, dear, beloved, high-priced = O D *dier*, Mod. D *duur*, Icel *dyrr*, Dan and Sw *dyr*, G *theuer*, dear, beloved, high priced, &c, of unknown root] Bearing a high price in comparison with the usual price or real value, more costly than usual, high-priced opposite to *cheap*, characterized by high prices resulting from scarcity, valuable, expensive, of a high price, of a high value in estimation, beloved —*n* A darling, a word denoting tender affection or endearment —*adv* Dearly, tenderly, at a dear rate

dear-bought, dēr'bąt, *a* Purchased at a high price

dearly, dēr'li, *adv* In a dear manner, at a high price, with great fondness, tenderly

dearness, dēr'nes, *n* State of being dear, nearness to the heart or affections, preciousness, scarcity, high price

dearth, derth, *n* [From *dear*, the termination being that of abstract nouns, comp *warm-th*, *heal-th*, *streng-th*, *slo(w)-th*, &c] Scarcity, which makes food dear, want, need, famine, barrenness, sterility

deary, dē'ri, *n* A familiar word of endearment

deaspirate, dē as'pi-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *deaspirated*, dē as'pi-rāt-ed, ppr *deaspirating*, dē-as'pi-rāt-ing [Prefix *de*, from, and *aspirate*] To deprive of the aspirate, to pronounce without an aspirate

death, deth, *n* [A. Sax *death*, fr the root of *die*, with the *-th* of abstract nouns = Goth *dauthus*, L G and D *dood* Sw and Dan *dod*, G *tod*—death DEAD, DIE] That state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, extinction of *life*, *mortality*, decease, demise, cause of death, a skeleton, as the symbol of mortality, murder, capital punishment, state of being under the power of sin or its consequences, damnation

death-agony, deth'ag-o-ni *n* The agony or struggle which immediately precedes death

death-bed, deth'bed, *n* The bed on which a person dies, or to which he is confined in his last sickness

death-bell, deth'bel, *n* The bell that announces death, the passing bell

death-blow, deth'blō, *n* A blow causing death, a mortal blow, anything which extinguishes hope or blights one's prospects

death-fire, deth'fir, *n* A luminous appearance or flame, as the *ignis fatuus*, supposed to presage death

deathful, deth'fūl, *a* Causing death, full of slaughter, murderous, destructive

deathless deth'les, *a* Immortal, not subject to death, destruction, or extinction

deathlike, deth'lik, *a* Resembling death, gloomy, still, calm, quiet, peaceful, motionless

deathly, deth'li, *a* Deadly, fatal, mortal

death-rate, deth'rāt, *n* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, &c

death-rattle, deth'rat-l, *n* A peculiar rattling in the throat of a dying person

death's-door, *deths'dōr*, *n* A near approach to death, the gates of death

death's-head, deths'hed, *n* The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure representing one —Death's head moth, the largest insect found in Britain, having markings upon the back of the thorax very closely resembling a skull or death's head

death's-man, deths'man, *n* An executioner, a hangman

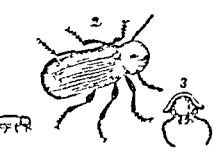
death-stroke, deth'strōk, *n* The stroke of death, a death blow

death-struggle, deth'strug l, *n* Death-agony

death-token, deth'tō-kn, *n* That which indicates approaching death

death-warrant, deth'wo rant, *n* An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal

death-watch, deth'woch, *n* A small beetle, whose ticking, which is really the



Death watch Beetle (*Anobium tessellatum*)
1 Natural size 2 Magnified 3 Head as seen from underneath

call of the male for its mate, has been superstitiously supposed to prognosticate death

debacle, de bā'kl, *n* [Fr *débâcle*, fr *débâcler*, to break up—*dc* (= L *dis*), priv, and *bâcler*, to bar, fr L *baculus*, a bar, a staff] A sudden breaking up of ice in a river, a sudden outbreak of water, hurling before it stones and other debris, a confused rout, a stampede, a crash in social or political world

debar, dē-bar', *v t* pret & pp *debarred*, dē-bard', ppr *debarring*, dē bar'ing [Prefix *de*, and *bar*] To bar or cut off from entrance, to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment, to prevent, to exclude, to deprive

debark, dē-bark', *v t* pret & pp *debarked*, dē-barkt', ppr *debarking*, dē barl'ing [Fr *débarquer*—prefix *di*, *de*, and *barque*, a vessel BARK] To land from a ship or boat to disembark —**debarkation**, dē bark-ā'shon, *n* Act of disembarking

debarment, dē bir'ment, *n* The act of debarring

debase, dē bās', *v t* pret & pp *debased*, dē-bāst', ppr *debasing*, dē bās ing [Prefix *de*, and *base*, low, mean, vile] To bring low, to lower, to sink, to cast down, to reduce to depress to abase, to degrade, to adulterate, to vitiate

debased, dē-bāst', *p a* Reduced in value purity, fineness, or quality, adulterated, degraded, despicable, vile

debasement, dē-bās'ment, *n* Act of debasing, state of being debased, degradation, abasement, adulteration

debaser dē-bā'ser, *n* One who or that which debases

debasing, dē bās'ing, *p a* Degrading, lowering, tending to debase or *degrade*

debatable, dē-bāt'a-bl, *a* That may be debated, disputable

debate, dē-bāt', *n* [Fr *débat*, a debate, fr the verb *débattre*, contend, debate, O Fr *debatre*, debate, fight, lit beat down—L *de*, down, and *battuere*, to beat BATTER] An argument or reasoning between persons of different opinions, contention in words or arguments, contest, disputation, contention, discussion, dispute, controversy, quarrel —*v t* pret & pp *debated*, dē-bāt'ed, ppr *debating*, dē-bāt'ing To contend for in words or arguments, to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute, to discuss, to argue, to contest —*v i* To deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind, to consider with one's self —**Debating society**, a society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking

debater, dē-bāt'er, *n* One who debates, a disputant

debauch, dē-bąch', *v t* pret & pp *debauched*, dē-bącht', ppr *debauching*, dē-bąch'ing [O Fr *desbaucher*, Fr *débaucher*—*de*, *des*, away, and *bauche*, a workshop, a task, the original meaning would therefore be to draw one away from his work or duty] To corrupt or vitiate, to pollute, to debile, to pervert *to* mislead —*v i* To riot, to revel —*n* [Fr *débauche*, fr the verb] Excess or a fit of excess in eating or drinking, intemperance, drunkenness, lewdness

debauched, dē bącht', *p a* Vitiated in *morals or purity of character*, given to debauchery, profligate

debauchee, deb-o-shē', *n* [Fr *débauché*, pp of *débaucher*, to debauch] One addicted to debauchery, a libertine, a rake

debaucher, dē bąch'er, *n* One who debauches or corrupts others

debauchery, dē bąch'e-ri, *n* [*Debauch* and *-ery*] Excess in the pleasures of the table, gluttony, intemperance, habitual lewdness

debauchment, dē-bąch'ment, *n* The act of debauching

debenture, dē ben'tūr, *n* [Fr *debenture*, fr L *debentur*, there are owing (certain things), a word used in old acknowledgments of debt This word is the third pers pl pres indic of *debeor*, pass of *debeo*, I owe Akin *debit*, *debt*] A deed or document charging certain property with the repayment of money lent, and with interest on the sum lent, a certificate of drawback of customs duties on the exportation of certain goods —**debentured**, dē ben'tūrd, *a* Entitled to drawback or debenture, secured by debenture

debile, deb'il *a* [L *debilis*, feeble DEBILITATE] Weak or feeble

debilitate, dē-bil'i-tāt, *v t* pret & pp *debilitated*, dē-bil'i tāt-ed ppr *debilitating*, dē bil'i-tāt-ing [Fr *debiliter*, fr L *debilitare*, *debilitatum*, fr *debilis*, weak—*de*, away, and *habilis*, fit, apt, suitable, able ABLE] To make faint or languid, to weaken, to enfeeble, to enervate

debilitating, dē bil'i tāt-ing, *p a* Tending to debilitate, weakening, enfeebling, impairing strength

debilitation, dē-bil'i tā'shon, *n* The act of debilitating or weakening

debility, dē bil'i-ti, *n* [Fr *débilité*, L *debilitas* DEBILITATE] Languor of the body, weakness, feebleness

debit, deb'it, *n* [L *debitum*, something owed, fr *debeo*, I owe—*de*, from and *habeo*, I have DEBT] That which is entered in an account as a debt, a recorded item of debt, that part of an account in which is entered what a person owes to another —**Debit side**, the left-hand page of a ledger or an account —*v t* pret & pp *debited*, deb'it-ed, ppr *debiting*, deb'it-ing To charge with debt, to enter an account on the debtor side of a book or ledger

déblai, dā-blā', *n* [Fr, fr L *de* from, *ablatum*, taken away—*ab*, away, and *latum*, carried] In *fort* the earth excavated from the ditch to form the parapet

debonair, de-bō-nār', *a* [Fr *debonnaire* —*de*, from, *bon*, good, and *aire* (L *area*), place, extraction] Characterized by courtesy, affability, or gentleness, gracious, kind, affable, courteous winning, accomplished —**debonairly**, deb-ō-nār'li, *adv* In a debonair manner

debouch, de-bōsh', *v i* pret & pp *debouched* de-bosht', ppr *debouching*, de-bōsh'ing [Fr *déboucher*—*de*, from, and *bouche*, mouth, fr L *bucca*, the cheek] To issue or march out of a narrow or confined place, as troops —**débouchure**, dā bō'shūr, *n* [Fr See prec.] The mouth of a river or channel

debris, de-brē', *n sing* or *pl* [Fr, fr *dé*, L *dis*, asunder, apart, and *briser*, to break.]

Fragments rubbish ru ns n geo ogy he fragments of rock and othe s bstances piled up

le t d t, *n* [O Fr *det e, deb* now *d te* f L. *debita*, things d e neu pl. of *debi us* pp of *d heo* I owe—*de* and *habeo* I h e HABIT DEBIT] Tha which is due from one person to another that wh h one pe son is bo nd to pay o perform to ano her due obliga ion liabili y trespass gu ilt crime

lebtor det n. [L. *d bitor* f *debeo* I owe DEBT] The person who owes m n y goods, o services on who is ind bted o n *de t n btor ists of an account* tha n which d b s are charg d.

début, dā-bū *n* [Fr *d bu* f *d* a d *buter* to a m s a mark, *but* a mark to shoo at, a m purpose] En rance upon anything firs appearance before he p b l c, as of an act r or pub speak

débutant dā b tā *fem* **débuta te** dā bu tan *n* [Fr] One who makes a d bu to firs appearance before h p

decachord d k a-kord, *n* [G *deka*, ten, and *chord* a string] A musica strument, among the Gre ks of ten s rings

decad d k ad, *n* [DECADE] A gro p o sum f ten a decad

decadal, d k ad al, *a* P rtam ng to a decade co sis ng of ens

decadence decadency d kā dens, d kā den-si or d k a- *n* [Fr *décadence* f L.L. *decadentia* f L. *d* down and *cadere* *cadentia*, pas of *cado* I fall. CADENCE] A fa ng into a low state decay

decadent d kā den or d k a- *a* In d cadence decay ng deteriora ing

decagon dek a-g n, *n*. [G *d ka* and *g nia*, an angle] A figure having ten ang es and ten sides—**decagonal** d k g'o-nal, *a*. Of o belonging to a decagon,

decagrant decengramme dek'a-gram dā-ka-gram, *n* F *déca gramme* G *d ka*, ten and F *gramme*] A French weigh o 0 grammes, equal to 5 644 drams Avoird pois.

decagyn d k'a- n *n* [G *dek a*, ten, and *gyne* a female] A plan ha ng ten pi ls.

decagynian, decagynous d k a-jin an, de-kaj i-nus, *a* Havi g ten pis a.

decahedral, dek-a-he dral, *a* Having ten sides.

decahedron d k-a-h dron, *n* [G *deka*, ten, and *hed a* a sid] A solid figure o body havi g ten sides.

decalcification de ka fi kā hon, *n* [See next.] The removal of calcareous matte as from bones.

decalcify de kal si fi, *v t* pre & pp *de calcified* de-ka si fid ppr *de alcifyi g* de kal si fi-ing. [L. *de*, pri and *calx*, *ca cis*, me, cha k] To deprive of lime, as bones o thei harden ng matter

decalitre dā-ka-le-tr [Fr fr G *deka*, ten, and Fr] A Fren h meas e of capaci y contain g 10 litres, o 6 0 27 cubi nches, o about ¼ mperial gallons.

decalogist, de-kal o-jist, *n*. One who ex pla ns he decalogu

decalogue d k a- og, *n* [F *déca ogue* f L.L. *deca ogus*, fr G *dekalogos*—*deka*, en, an *logos* word, discourse] The ten commandments o precepts gi n by God to Moses.

décamètre dā-ka-mā-tr *n* [F f G *deka*, ten, and *met on*, measure] A French measure o length consisting of 10 me res, and equal to 393 7 En glish inches or 3 ft 8 feet.

decamp d kamp *v i*. pret. & pp *de camped*, d kampt ppr *decamping* dē-kamp'ing [F *d camper*—prefix *de* from, and *camp*] To remove or depart from a camp o camping ground to march off to d part to take one self off secretly

decampment, dē-kamp'ment, *n* Act of decamp g departure from a camp a marching off

decanal d k an al, *a* [L *decanus* a dean. DEAN] P rta ng to a dean o deanery

decandrian decandrous dek an'dri an, d k an drus, *a* [G *deka*, ten, and *andro* a male] *B* ha g ten s m ns

decangular dek ang'gu *a* [G *d ka* ten, and *angula*] Ha g ten ang es

decant, de kan *v* pre & pp *d anted* d kan ed pp *d cant* d kan g Fr *d nter* to d cant, f *de* from, and F *can* a rum an e ge h to p ur out by can ng o tu ng CANT an ang] To pour off g n y m a esse to po f m one vesse to anoth **decanta tion** kan ā sh *n* Act of d ca liq ors o for rece ng decanted q rs a glass esse or bo used f h ling wine o oth liquors one wh decants

decapitate d k p t-āt, pret & pp *dec pita d* de kap' tā g [L L *d capita d* t m L *de*, from, and *capu* the h ad. CAPITAL.] To ru off he head of to be head.

decapitation d kap' ā shon *n* Act of decap ta ng or behead ng

decapod d k a-pod, *n* [G *d ka* ten and *pous*, *podo* a foo] An an mal ha g ten feet, as cra s and lobs rs a l g ten feet he onging to h decapods **decapodal decapodous** de-kap o-dal, de-ka o-dus, *a*. Be onging to he orde of decapods having ten fee

decarbonization decarburization de kär'bo-n zā shon, d kär'bū n-zā shon, *n* Th process d d priving f ca on

decarbonize decarburize d kär'bon-iz, d kär'b r v pret & pp *deca bonized de arburized* de-kär'bon izd, d kär'bu rized ppr *deca bon ng d bu ng* d kär'bon iz-i g de kär'b iz-ng [P fix d from and *a bon*] To depri e of ca bon.

decastyle dek a-s fl, *a* [G *d ka*, en and *stylos* a pilla a co mn] Ha ing o consist ng f ten co umns.

decasyllable dek a-s la k, G *deka*, ten, and *syllabē* a syllab e] Having ten sy lab es

decay de kā *v i* pre & pp *d cayed* dē kā d, pp *d caying* de-kā g [O F *d caer decal* fr L *de* d wn and *cadere* to fal seen also in *cadence hance earua n id n* &c.] To pass gradually from a sound, pros perous, o perfect state to a less perfect sta e or toward destru on to become weake to dec ne to w ste to mi h to w the to ade to fail.—*n* The state o p ocess of decaying gradual oss of strength, health, wea th, rank e ce noe o perfect on corrup on pu re act n

decease d -ses' *n* [F *décès* f L. *d cessus*, departure—*de* from, a d *do cessum* I go CEDE] Departure from his death —*v i*. pret & pp *deceased* d -sē pp *lec asing* de-ses'ing. To depart from h s l e, to die—**deceased** de-sest' *p* Departed from hf dead. o ten used as a no n wi h *the*

deceit de-sē t, *n* [O F *deceit d epi* L. *deceptus* dece t, a dece ing f *decipi decept m*, I decei e, I take down—*d* down and *capio* I tak CAP BLE] Th qua y o act of deceiving gu lefulness deception fraud artifice gu le duplic y art cunn ng wi raud chea

deceitful, de-sē f l, *a*. G en to decei e full of decei tending to mislead, decei e, or insnare fraudu n fallacious d ustve false, hypocri ical hollow

deceitfully de-sē fu li, *ad* In a deceitful manner

deceitfulness, de-sē'ful-nes, *n*. Qu ali y of be g decei ul disposition o tendency to in slead or decei

deceivable d -sē'v-bl, *a*. Capable of being mislead or decei ed exposed to impos ure.

deceivableness, de-sē'v-bl nes, *n*. Lia bili y to be dece ed.

deceive de-sē' v pret. & pp *deceived*, d sē d pp *de ēiv g* d -sē'v ing [O Fr *ceiver de ver* f L. *decipe* to decei e. DECEIT] To mis lead he m nd of, especi y n en ona y to cause to be eve whs is false o d believe what s true to impose on to ad nto erro to begu le to d ud to frustrate disappo nt h pes, &c

deceiver d -sē n One who decei es a ches an imposto

December d -sem'be *n* [L. fr *decem*, te s be ng he ten h mon h am g he ea ly Romans, who began the year n M rch.] The w h and las mon h n the yea

Decemberly d -sem'b li, *a* Lesem b ng Decembe ch y gloomy, chee less.

decemvir de sem v *n* pl. **decemvirs** o **lecemvirs** de-sem i-i, de sem verz L *decemvi decem ri—decem* ten and *vir*, a man] One of ten magistrates who had bso u e a h ri y ancien Rome from B C 449 o 44 —**decemviral**, de sem al, *a* I erta ng to he decem virs —**decemvirate** d -sem ât, *n* [L *d em ra*] The office or term of office of he decem rs The decem rs co lect y

decency de sen-si, *n* [Fr *decence* fr L. *decent* f *decens* decent, becom ng DECENT] The state or qual y of be ng decen propri y n act ons o discourse decorum] per formal y modes y

decennial, dē-sen n al, *a* [L. *d cenn um* a period of ten y ars—*decem* n, and *a nus* a yea] Continu ng f ten years consisting of ten years happen ng every ten y ars

decent d sent, *a* [Fr *d cen* fr L. *de cens d cen is*, f the impers v b *dece t* s seem y comm y or becom ng ak n to G *d kei* I seem ak n *decorat decorum* Becom g seem y fi su a e come y n t gan y ostentati us decorous p pe modest respectab passable moderate

decently de sent- *ad* I a decent or becom ng manne t erab y passa y fa rly

decentralization d sen tral i-zā sh n The act of decentra ng

decentralize dē-sen ra z, *v* pre & pp *decentra ized*, d sen tra izd p *de cent aliz ng* dē-sen ra ng Prefix *de* and *cen al e*] To s read from a cen re o rem e f m d rec connect on or depen dence on a cen ral a hori y

deception, d -se on *n* [F *déception*, L. *de ep o* DECEIVE] Act of dece ng o mis ading state of be ng decei ed or m sl dece , dup ci y g le frau mpos on do ble-dea ng d s on.

deceptive d -sep , *a* [F *decep if* f L. *decep us*, pp of *d per* DE E VE] Tend ng to deoc e misleading dece ful false de us e allacious

deceptively d sep t v li, *adv* In a ceep e manne so as o d cei e

deceptiveness de-sep nes, *n* The quali y of be ng decepti e tendency or aptness to dece e.

decern de sern *v* a i pret. & pp *de cerne* , d sernd pp *decern ng* dē-sern ng. L. *de cerno d cret m* I decree—prefix *de* a d *cerno* D ERN] *Scots law* to ad udge to decree to pass judgm n

dechristianize d kris' y n-iz, *v t* pr t. & pp *d hrist a i ed*, d kris yan-izd pp *d h istia izing* dē kris' yan iz-ing [Prefix *d* a d *hristia ize*] To turn from Christ an y to banish Christ an be f and princ ep es from.

decidable, de-sīd a-bl, *a* That may be decided.

decide de-sīd *v* pret & pp *decided* dē sī ed ppr *de d ing* dē-sī ing [F *d cider* fr L. *d cid re*—*de*, off or away and *cædo* I c seen also in *concise, precise, excision, casion*, &c] To determine to se le to fix the event of, to reso e to conclude to end.—*v i*. T determine to form a defin te op nion to come to a conclus on to pronounce a judgment.

decided de-sīd ed, *p a* W ll marked bear unequi ocal unmistaka le reso u e determined f ee from hesitation or wa ering.

decidedly de-sīd ed-li, *ad* In a decided

or determined manner, clearly, indisputably

decider, dē-sīd'er, *n* One who decides

deciduа, dē-sid'ū a, *n* [For *deciduа membrana*, the membrane that falls off DECIDUOUS] A membrane of the uterus, in man and certain animals, which is discharged after parturition —**deciduate**, dē-sid'ū-āt, *a* Applied to those mammals which throw off a deciduа after parturition

deciduous, dē sid'ū us, *a* [L *deciduus fr decidere, to fall—de*, down, and *cadō*, I fall CADENCE] Not perennial or permanent, having leaves that fall in autumn

décigramme, dā si gram, *n* [Fr] A French weight of one-tenth of a gramme

décilitre, dā si-lē tr, *n* [Fr] A French measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a litre

decillion, dē sil'yon, *n* [L *decem*, ten, and *million without the m*] *In English* notation a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed, in French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power

decimal, de'si-mal *a* [L *decimus*, tenth, fr *decem*, ten, a word cog with G *deka*, Skr. *daçan*, ten, and with E *ten* TEN] Tenth, numbered or reckoned by ten, increasing or diminishing by tens —*Decimal fraction*, a fraction whose denominator is 10, or some number produced by the continued multiplication of 10, its value being indicated by a *decimal point* without writing down the denominator, thus $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{3}{1000}$, are written 7, ·003 —*Decimal system*, a system of weights, measures, and moneys based on multiples of 10, the metric system —*n* A tenth

decimalize, de'si mal-īz, *v t* To reduce to the decimal system

decimally, de si mal li, *adv* In a decimal manner, by tens, by means of decimals

decimate, de'si-māt, *v t* pret & pp *decimated*, de'si-māt-ed, ppr *decimating*, de'si-māt-ing [L *decimo, decimatus*, fr *decem*, ten DECIMAL] To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of, to take or select a tenth part of *to tithe, to* destroy a large indefinite number of

decimation, de-si mā'shon, *n* Act of decimating, a tithing, a selection of every tenth by lot, the destruction of a large but indefinite number of people

decimator, de'si māt er, *n* One who or that which decimates

décimetre dā-si-mā tr, *n* [Fr —L *decimus*, tenth, Gr *metron*, measure] A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3 9371 inches

decipher, dē-sī'fer, *v t* pret & pp *deciphered*, dē-sī'ferd, ppr *deciphering*, dē sī'fer-ing [Prefix *de*, from and *cipher*=Fr *dechiffrer*, to decipher CIPHER] To explain what is written in ciphers, to read what is written in obscure or badly formed characters, to discover or explain the meaning of, to unravel, to interpret

decipherable, dē-sī'fer a-bl, *a* That may be deciphered or explained.

decipherer, dē-sī'fer er, *n* One who deciphers

decipherment, dē sī'fer-ment, *n* Act of deciphering

decision, dē-si'zhon *n* [Fr *decision* L *decisio, -onis* DECIDE] The act of deciding, determination of a difference, doubt, or event, final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion, conclusion, firmness and stability of purpose, firmness of character, prompt action, fixed determination

decisive, dē-sī'siv, *a* [L *decisus*, and -ive =Fr *décisif* DECIDE] Having the power or quality of deciding or determining, final conclusive, convincing, absolute, marked by prompt determination

decisively, dē sī'siv-li, *adv* In a decisive manner

decisiveness dē-sī'siv nes, *n* Quality or state of being decisive, decision of character

deck, dek, *v t* pret & pp *decked*, dekt, ppr *decking*, dek'ing [Of Low German origin. Same word as L G and D *dekken*, Dan *dække*, G *decken*, to cover with the corresponding nouns, D *dek*, L G *decke*, Dan *dæk*, a cover, a ship's deck, G *decke*, a cover, *deck*, a deck, closely akin to A.Sax. *thecean*, E *thatch* (Sc *thack*), the root being that of L *tego* I cover THATCH] To clothe, to dress elegantly, to array to adorn to embellish to ornament, to decorate, to furnish with a deck, as a vessel —*n*. The platform or floor which extends from side to side of a ship and is formed of planking, and supported by the beams, large vessels having upper, main and lower decks

deck, dek *n* [Origin unknown] A pack of cards, the part remaining after the others are dealt out

deck-cargo, **deck-load**, dek'kar-gō, dek'lōd, *n* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel

decker, dek'er, *n* One who or that which decks or adorns, a ship having decks, as, a three-*decker*

deck-hand, dek'hand, *n* One whose duties are confined to the deck of a vessel, he being unfit for the work of a seaman properly so called.

declaim, dē-klām', *v t* pret & pp *declaimed*, dē-klāmd' ppr *declaiming*, dē-klām'ing [Fr *declamer*, fr L *declamare to declaim—*prefix *de*, intens, and *clamo*, I call, I cry out CLAIM] To speak a set oration in public, to make a formal speech or oration, to harangue to inveigh to hold forth, to speak or write merely for display

declaimant, dē klā'mant, *n* [*Declaim* and *-ant*] A declaimer

declaimer, dē klām'er, *n* One who declaims, a speaker in public for rhetorical display, one who attempts to convince by a harangue, an inveigher

declamation, dek la-mā'shon, *n* [L *declamatio*] The art or act of declaiming, a harangue, a set speech made in public, a showy rhetorical oration

declamatory dē-klam'a-to-ri, *a* [L *declamatorius*] Relating to the practice of declaiming, treated in the manner of a rhetorician, appealing to the passions, rhetorical, without solid sense or argument

declarable, dē-klār'a-bl, *a* That may be declared or proved.

declaration, dek la-rā'shon, *n* [L *declaratio*] Act of declaring, that which is declared, a proclamation, affirmation, an nunciation, an explicit and open statement, a solemn affirmation or affidavit, an affirmation

declarative, dē-kla'ra-tiv, *a* [Fr *declaratif*, L *declarativus*] Making declaration, explanatory, making show or manifestation, making proclamation or publication, declaratory

declarator, dē-kla'ra-ter, *n* [DECLARE] *Scots law*, a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact (as the existence of a marriage) declared judicially

declaratory, dē kla'ra-to-ri, *a* [Fr *declaratoire*] Making declaration, clear manifestation or exhibition, expressive

declare, dē-klār', *v t pret & pp declared*, dē klārd', ppr *declaring*, dē-klār'ing [Fr *declarer*, fr L *declaro declarare*, to declare, —*de* intens, and *claro*, I make clear, fr *clarus*, clear CLEAR] To show clearly, plainly, openly, and manifestly, to make known by words, to tell explicitly, to manifest or communicate plainly, to publish, to proclaim, to announce, to assert, to affirm, to pronounce, to testify, to utter, to reveal.—To declare one's self, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinions, to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses —*v i*. To make a declaration, to proclaim or announce clearly some purpose or resolution —To declare off, to refuse to co-operate in any undertaking, to break off from one's party engagements &c

declared, dē-klārd', *p a* Made known by declaration told explicitly, avowed, openly professed (a *declared* enemy)

declaredly dē-klā'red li, *adv* Avowedly, explicitly

declarer, dē-klā'rer, *n* One who declares

declension, dē klen'shon, *n* [Fr *déclinaison*, L *declinatio, -onis*, fr *declinare*, to decline In the grammatical sense it refers to the leaning away or differing of the other cases from the nominative, so, *case* is lit a falling DECLINE] *The act or state of* declining, a decline, a falling or declining toward a worse state, a tendency toward a less degree of excellence or perfection refusal, non-acceptance, the inflection or change of the terminations of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns to form the oblique cases, the act of declining a word

declinable, dē klīn'a-bl, *a* That may be declined, changing its termination in the oblique cases

declinal, dē-klī'nal, *a* [*Decline* and *-al*] Bending downwards, declining, in *geol* applied to the slope of strata from an axis

declinate, declinous, dek'li nāt, dē klī'nus, *a* [From *decline*] Bending or bent downward applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower

declination, dek-li-nā'shon, *n* [L *declinatio* DECLINE] A bending downwards, decline, descent, decay, deterioration, deviation from a straight line, deviation from rectitude, declension, angular distance of a heavenly body north or south from the equator, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place, declination of the compass or magnetic declination.—**declinator** dek'li-nā-ter, *n* An instrument used in ascertaining declination.

declinatory, dē klī'na-to-ri, *a* [DECLINE] Of or pertaining to declination, intimating declinature or refusal.

declinature, dē-klī'na-tūr, *n* [*Decline* and *-ture*] The act of declining or refusing, a refusal.

decline, dē klīn', *v i* pret & pp *declined*, dē-klīnd', ppr *declining*, dē-klīn'ing [Fr *decliner*, L *declinare*, to bend down or aside —*de*, down, and a hypothetical *clino*=Gr *klinō*, I bend. Root seen in L *clivus*, sloping (*declivity, acclivity*), and also in E. to *lean*] To lean or bend aside or downwards, to lean or deviate from a right line or from rectitude, to swerve, to fall, to fail, to decay, to sink, to droop, to diminish, to refuse not to comply —*v t*. To bend downward, to shun or avoid, to refuse, to reject, not to accept or comply with, to inflect, to change the termination of a noun, &c, for forming the oblique cases —*n* A falling off, a tendency to a worse state, diminution or decay, deterioration, a gradual decay of health or vigour, consumption

declining, dē-klīn'ing, *p a* Leaning or bending downwards, sinking, decaying, tending to a worse state, drooping, coming to an end

declinometer, dek-li nom'et-er, *n* [*Decline*, and Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations

declivity, dē-kli'vi ti, *n* [L *declivitas*, a declivity, fr *declivis*, sloping downwards—*de*, down and *clivus*, sloping, fr same root as *clino*, I bend or incline DECLINE.] Inclination downward, a downward slope a gradual descent, the opposite of *acclivity*

declivous, dē kli'vus *a* [See prec.] Gradually descending, not precipitous, sloping

decoct, dē-kokt', *v t* pret & pp *decocted*, dē-kokt'ed, ppr, *decocting*, dē kokt'ing [L *decoquo, decoctum—de*, down, and *coquo*, I boil. COOK] To prepare by boiling, to digest by heat

decoction, dē-kok'shon, *n* [L *decoctio, -onis*, fr *decoquo* DECOCT] The act of boiling a substance in water for extracting its virtues, the water in which a substance has been thus boiled.

decollate, dē-kol'lāt, *v t* pret & pp *decollated*, dē-kol'lāt-ed, ppr *decollating*, dē kol'lāt-ing [L *decollo, decollatum*, I behead—*de* from, and *collum*, the neck (whence *collar*)] To behead, to decapitate

decollation, dē-kol lā'shon, *n* [L *decollatio* (see prec.)] Act of beheading

decolorant, d kule ant, *n.* [See next.] A substance wh h remo es co our or bleaches.

decolorate, dĕ-kŭl er-āt, *v.t.* pret & pp *de lor ed* d kule āt-ed pr *decolorat-ing* dē kul er āt-ng [L. *decolor* d *color* us —*de* from and *lor* co ou] To lpri of co or —**decoloration** k er ā shun, *n.* [L *decolorat* see pre] The remova f colour

decolorization dē ku erā zā hun [See next.] The process of depri ing of colour

decolorize d kul er īz *v* pret & pp *decolor ze* d kule īzd, pr *d colori-* de ku e iz ing [L. *de* from *colo* o lou and *ize*] To de ri f olou

decolour d kule et & pp d oured, d kulerd ppr *decolou* k e ing [Prefix *de* and *m* T de pri e of co our, o ecol rize

decomplex d kom ks, *a* [Pr fi de in ens nd *mp*] Made up of com x co nst ents

decomposable d kom pō za-bl, a- pa e of be gd com sed.

decompose de k m poz' *v* pret & p *decom sed*, d k po d ppr *decompo sing* dē-k m-pō' ng [F *decom oser* dē f m and *com oser* to ompose C *mpone*] T separate he cons nt parts r lementary particles of re ee e in o origina men s —*v.i.* To become res ed nto m ntary particles to decay rot, or pu-trefy

decomposite dē kom po-zit *a* [P fix de intens and *compos*] Compounded a secon me decompoun

decomposition dē kom po- shon, *n.* Act or process of dec mpos g eso n analy is dis ntegrat on ecay p esence the state o process of becom ng r ten putrefact on.

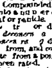
decompound dē kom-pound *a* [Prefix d intens, and *mpou d*] Compounded a second tim bo divide into a nu b er of com ound divisions, as a eaf or panicle.

deconcentrate ko tr or de kon' e and pret & pp *deconcen a t*, k kon-sen trāted, p *deconcen ra* d de k n-sen rā ing. [P efix *d* from, and *con-cen a*] To pread t scatte from a poin or cen re, or after being *oncen* rated.

deconsecrate d kon se-krāt, pret & pp *deconsecra d* e k n se-krā-ted ppr *deconsecrat ng* de k n se krāt-ng [Pr fi de pri and *consecr*] T depri e o sacred character or of be true con erred by consecra ion t unconsecra o secu larize —**deconsecration** de-k n se krā shon, *n.* The act of deconsecrating

decorate lek-ō-rāt, pret & pp *d co ra e* d k rāt-e pr *d cor* d kō-rāt g. [L. *decor* *decora us* *decus* *decoris* come ness grace ll ed to *d ce* is seemly becoming *Decent*] To ad rn o ornament o beau ify to deck to em-bellish.

decorated dek'ō-rāt-ed, *p. a.* Adorned bea fied embe ished. —**Decorated style**, he most perfect of the styles of arch ecture, disti guished by he ow g or wavy li es of he tracery especial y of he wind ws, and general y the ri ness of its orna-mentation.



Window Decorated style.

decoration, dek-ō-rā shon, *n.* [L *d* or *ion* L L *decorat* -*onis*] Act of decorating tha wh h adorns ornam n e bellishment ba e or meda such as ar estowe f r d st g ished services.

decorative dek ō-rā iv *a* [*Decorat* and -*ive*] ertaining to decora ion suited to embe sh.

decorativeness, dek'ō-rāt-iv nes, *n.* Qua y of being decora

decorator dek-ō-rā-ter, *n.* One who de-cora es or embellishes one whose business s to decorate the interior of buildings by pa nting, &c.

decorous dē-kō'rus, *a.* [L d *rus* be-com ng seem y f *decor* *decoris* seem ness, elegance ak n to *d us* *de ris* grace le gance DECORATE] S uta e to e m place and oc asion seem y becom ng pr per beha ng with stri prop y

decorously d k rus-li *adv* In a de corous m com g n anner

decorticate d k r' kāt *v* pret. & pp *de r ic* d kor' kāt-ed ppr *deco i-ca ng* de k r' kāt ng [L *de rtico de orticat m d* f m n *cortex cort cis* b rk] T strip ff o k f m to pee to usk t tak ff h exterr r coat f

decortication k r' i-kā shon, *n.* Act f deco rt ca ng pp g ff a k h k

decorum d k rum, *n.* n u f *de-cus* *decor* *dec is* I go *ro s*] Pro-pr y speech behavi r se mliness decen y le *ecorum* g f ormal y

decoy d k n. [Prope y *duck-coy*, be g a prov cia w rd n eaning a decoy [uck] f D k *k*] a cage an appara s f *a en* ra p ng wate f wl. *Coy-duck* is he na ie gi n t b d uck hat decoys others] A n osure for ca ch ng ducks or oth wild fowls, being a structure of n t-w k covering n piece of water a fowl, or he keness f one emp yed to en ce other f w to a net o w n range of sh ot ny th g n ended to lead n o snare any u e or al urement hat decei es and misleads into e l, dan ger or the power of an enemy —*v.t.* pret & pp *decoy d*, d koi ppr *de-coyi* d ko ng To lead o in e by ri ice into a snare w th a view to catch to en ap by any means which decei e to allure at-tract, or en ice

decoy-duck, k d k, *n.* A duck or other b rd employed to draw others into a net or a nation to be taken a person em-ployed to decoy other persons

decrease d kres' *v* pret & pp *decreased*, d krest ppr *decreasi g* de k sing [F *decr ss* L *decrescer* to decrease—*d* down, and *cresc* I grow, seen also n *incr ase* *crescent* *accru*] To be d min ished gradually n e tent, bulk, qua ti y or amount, o in strength, qual y ellence to d minish to subside — *v.t.* To cause to become less o lessen to mak smaller to dimini h grad ally o by small deduct ons —*n.* A growing or becom g less gra ua dim nu-tion decay the wa f h moon.

decreasingly de kres ng li, *adv* In a decreasi g ma er

decree d kre *n* [F *décret* L *decr m*, f *d erno decr um* *l* judge —*de* and *cern* I ju also seen *con ern*, *d scern*, *secret* &c. CF SE] An ordi ance an edict, an or r ex law pro d rom ced pur pose ju cial deci on o d term nat n of a liti gated cause, judgment or award. Decre nisi, n ecree n s the order ma e by an Eng sh d orce court after satis actory proof is gi n n su port of a pe on f *or d ss* ion of marriag re ma ns condi ional for a least s x m nths, a ter wh h, u less sufficien cause is shown, is made a *ab ol e* and the d so ut m takes effect. —*v.t.* pret. & pp *d cre d* de kre *decreeing* de-k ng *I o a*, judge to ordain to enact to order to esta o to award to appoint fix to d term n j cial y to constitute by edict —*v.i.* To mak an edic to a point by edict —**de-creeable** d krē a-bl, *a* That may be decreed. **decreer** de kre e *n.* *h* e who decrees.

decreet d krēt, *n.* In *Sc s law*, a decree

decrement dek're ment, *n.* [L.L *d cre-ment m* *f* *decr sco* DE RE E] De crease he quan y lost by grad ua m u t m or wast In m th e s ial part y whi h a vari le q anti y becomes less and less.

decrepit dē kre t, *a* [F *d re pit* L *decrepitus*, br kends wn, worn out—*de* fr m, and *crepo* to mak a noise hence origi-nally noiseless akin *crepitate* *crevice* *dis-crepan*] Broken down wi h age wasted or w rn by the firm ti s of ag being n the last stage of decay

decrepitate dē-krep' tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp *de repita* d, de-krep' tāt-ed ppr *decrepi-at n* de krep t-āt-ing [L *de* intens, and *c epita e*, *crepi a us* frequent. fr *cr pa* *e epit um* to crack See prec] To roast or ca cine in a strong heat, w h a con nual crack ng of he substance —*v.t.* To crack when roas ng

decrepitation, dē krep n shon, *n.* Act of decrepi ta ng the separati n of parts wi h a crack g noise

decrepitude **decrepitness** dē-krep it dē kr p' t-nes, *n.* State of be ng de-crep t e b ok n, crazy state of the body produce by ecay and h infirm ies f age

decrescendo dā-kre-shen'dō [*I* t] decreasing] In *music* a term wh h de-notes he gradu weak n ng of the sound.

decrescent de kres'ent, *a* [L *decr scens* -*en is* pr of *decresco* DECREASE] G ow g less decreas ng becom ng less by gradual m nu n

decretal dē-krē al, *a* [L *d cretalis* fr *d cretum* a decree DECREE] Appertain-ing to a decree contain g a decree —*n.* An au horita e er or decree a decree of he pope a c llect on of the pope s de-crees

decretist dē kr t'ist, *n.* [L *d cretum* de-cree and -*ist*] One who st dies o professes a knowledge of the decr tals

decretive dē k t *a* Hav ng the force of a decree mak g a decree dispos ng

decretory de'k -to-ri, *a* [L *decretorius* f *dec* m a decree] Established by a decree judicial def e

decrial dē k l al, *n.* [*D ry* and -*al*] The act of decrying a crying down.

decrier d kr' ē *n.* One w o decries.

decrustation de-krus-tā shon, *n.* [Prefix *de* f om, a d *crust*] The removal of a crust

decry de kri *v* pret & pp *cried*, de krī ppr *decrying* d krī ng. [F *decrier* O F *d scrie des* (=L *dis* and *crier* to cry] To cry down to censure as faulty mp oper or unnecessary to rai or clamour aga to depreciate to tra u e

decuman **decumane** dē'kū man, dek ū-mān, *a.* [L. *decuma* *us* f *d cimus* ten h, f *em*, ten.] Tenth and from the o l notion f ev ry tenth wave bei g a ge, larg mmense S *n* ms used su stanti ely f r the te h or largest wa e

decumbence **decumbency** dē-kum' be s, d k um ben-si, *n.* The state of bei g lecum

decumbent, d k m'bent, *a* [From L *d cumbens* -*bentis* pr of *decumbo* I e own—*d* down, and *cumbo* for *cubo* I lie] Ly ng d wn recu en pros rate.

decumbently dē kum'be t-li *ad* In a decum ent posture

decuple de'kū p *a* [L.L. *decuplus* f L *de em*, *en* a term *u* *us* in *amplus* ample] Ten ld conta ning ten times as ma y —*n.* A nu ber ten t mes repeated. —*v.t.* pret & pp *d cu d*, de'kū pl], ppr *d cupi n* de'kū pl-ing T make tenf ld.

decurion dē kū ri-on *n.* [L *decurio*, -*onis* f *d em*, n] An *o* in the Roman army who commanded a *decuria*, th t is, a bo y of ten s ld ers.

decurrency dē-kur'en-si *n.* The state of being decurrent the prolongation of a leaf below the place of nsertio on he stem.

decurrent dē-kur'rent, *a* [L *d current-*, *ntis*, p *r* of *decurro* *d cu sum*—*de*, dow a *l curro* I run] In *bot* a *y* ied to a sess le leaf having its base xten led downw rd al ng the stem **decurrently** dē-kur' rent-li, *ad* In a decurrent manner

decussate le-kus'āt, *v.t.* and i, pret & pp *d cussa d* kus'āt-ed ppr *decuss* *g* de kus'ā [L *decusso* to d vide crosswise n t e f rm f a x f *decussis* h num ber wh h the Roma represented by X] To *ntersect* n the f rm of a cross, thus x o *ntersect* to cross as l nes rays of ligh t, les es, or n rves he body —**decussate** **decussated**, de kus'āt, dē kus āt-ed, *a.*

Crossed, intersected, arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at right angles —**decussately**, dē-kus'āt-li, *adv* In a decussate manner —**decussation**, dē kus'ā'shon, *n* The act of decussating or state of being decussate, the crossing of two lines, rays, or nerves, which meet in a point and then proceed and diverge



Decussate Leaves

dedal, dedalian, dē'dal dē dā'li an, *a* Same as *Dædal*

dedicate, ded'i-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *dedicated*, ded'i-kāt-ed, ppr *dedicating*, ded'i-kāt-ing [L. *dedico, dedicatum—de*, intens., and *dico, dicare*, I devote dedicate, akin *abdicate, diction, predict*, &c DICTION] To set apart and consecrate to a sacred purpose, to devote to a sacred use, to appropriate, to give up wholly, to devote (often refl), to apportion, to allot to inscribe or address to a patron or friend

dedicatee, ded'i-kā-tē", *n* One to whom a thing is dedicated

dedication, ded-i kā'shon, *n* Act of dedicating, consecration act of devoting or giving to some person, use, or thing, inscription or address, as to a patron or friend —Dedication day, dedication feast, an annual festival commemorating the consecration of a church

dedicator, ded'i-kāt-er, *n* One who dedicates

dedicatory, dedicatorial, ded'i ka-to-ri, ded'i-ka-tō"ri-al, *a* Serving to dedicate, serving as a dedication

deduce, dē-dūs', *v t* pret & pp *deduced*, dē dūst', ppr *deducing*, dē-dūs'ing [L *deduco*, I lead or draw away, bring down, derive—*de*, from, and *duco*, I lead DUKE] To draw or bring, to trace, to gather from premises, to infer from what precedes, to infer, to derive

deducibility, deducibleness, dē-dū'si bil"i ti, dē-dū'si-bl nes, *n* The quality of being deducible

deducible, dē-dūs'i bl, *a* That may be deduced or inferred, inferable

deduct, dē-dukt', *v t* pret & pp *deducted*, dē-dukt'ed, ppr *deducting*, dē-dukt'ing [L *deduco, deductum* DEDUCE] To subtract, to separate or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating

deduction, dē-duk'shon, *n* [L. *deductio* The noun answers both to *deduce* and *deduct*] Act of deducing or of deducting, that which is drawn from premises, an inference, what is deducted sum or amount taken from another, abatement, discount

deductive, dē-duk'tiv, *a* Pertaining to deduction or inference, deducible, that is or may be deduced from premises —Deductive reasoning, the process of deriving consequences from admitted or established premises

deductively, dē-duk'tiv li, *adv* In a deductive manner, by deduction

deed, dēd, *n* [A. Sax. *daed*, a deed, a thing done, fr *dōn*, to do=Icel *ddd*, D and Dan *daad*, Goth *deds*, G *that*, a deed. DO] That which is done, acted, or effected an act or action, exploit, achievement, feat, illustrious act, reality a written agreement or contract, particularly, an instrument conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee —**deedful**, dēd'ful, *a* Characterized or marked by deeds or exploits —**deedless**, dēd'les, *a* Without deeds or actions, inactive, indolent

deem, dēm, *v t* pret & pp *deemed*, dēmd, ppr *deeming*, dēm'ing [A Sax. *deman*, to deem, to judge, fr *dōm*, doom, judgment (same word as term *-dom*)=Icel *dæma*, Sw *domma*, Dan *domme*, Goth (*ga*)*domjan*, to judge, fr root of *do* DOOM] To judge to be so or so, to think, to consider, to suppose —*v i* To judge, to think, to be of opinion, to estimate, to think or suppose

deemster, dēm'ster, *n* [*Deem* and *-ster*] The name of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief-justices of the island

deep, dēp *a* [A Sax *dēop*=O Sax. *diop*, D *diep*, Dan *dub*, Sw *djup*, Icel *djupr*, Goth *diups*, G *tief*, deep, fr root of *dip, dub, dub* DIP, DIVE] Extending or being far below the surface or upper part, descending far downward, profound, low in situation, entering a great way, far from the outer part, not superficial, not obvious, not easily fathomed, seen through, or penetrated, sagacious, penetrating, artful, insidious, designing concealing artifice, grave in sound, very still or solemn, thick, black, still, sunk, sunk low dark, strongly coloured, unintelligible, heart-felt, affecting greatly, absorbed, swallowed up —*n* That which is deep, the sea, the abyss of waters, the ocean, any abyss

deepen, dēp'n, *v t* pret & pp *deepened* dēp'nd, ppr *deepening*, dēp'n-ing [*Deep* with *-en*] To make deep or deeper, to sink lower, to darken, to increase, to make more intense, to make more sad, grave or gloomy —*v i* To become more deep in all its senses

deep-laid, dēp'lād, *a* Formed with profound skill or artifice

deeply, dēp'li *adv* In a deep manner, at or to a great depth, profoundly

deep-mouthed, dēp'mouthd, *a* Having a deep, sonorous voice, as in a hound

deepness, dēp'nes, *n* State or quality of being deep, depth

deep-sea dēp'sē, *a* Relating or belonging to the deeper parts of the ocean.

deer, dēr, *n sing* and *pl* [A. Sax *deór*, any wild animal, a deer=Goth *dius* D *dier*, Dan *dyr*, Icel *dyr*, Sw *djur*, G *thier*, a beast, especially a wild beast Supposed to be a noun fr A. Sax. *deór*, bold, connected with *O H G tiorlih*, wild Not connected with Gr *thēr*, a wild beast] A wild animal in general, a name of many ruminant quadrupeds, having solid branching horns which they shed every year, as the stag, the fallow-deer, the roebuck, the reindeer, &c

deer-hair, dēr'hār, *n* A kind of rushy plant

deer-hound, dēr'hound, *n* A hound for hunting deer, a stag-hound

deer-mouse, dēr'mous, *n* An American rodent animal allied to the mice and the jerboas of the Old World.

deer-stalker, dēr'stak-er, *n* One who stalks deer

deer-stalking, dēr'stak'ing, *n* The hunting of deer (especially the red deer) on foot by hiding and stealing within shot of them unawares

deface, dē fās', *v t* pret & pp *defaced*, dē-fāst', ppr *defacing*, dē-fās'ing [O Fr *defacier, desfacier*—prefix *dis*, and *facies*, a face] To destroy or mar the surface of a thing, to injure the beauty of, to disfigure, to deform, to destroy, spoil, or mar, to erase or obliterate

defacement, dē fās'ment, *n* The act of defacing, injury to the surface or beauty of a thing, obliteration, that which mars or disfigures

defacer, dē-fā'ser, *n* One who defaces.

defalcate dē fal'kāt, *v t* pret & pp *defalcated*, dē-fal'kāt-ed, ppr *defalcating*, dē-fal'kāt-ing [Fr *défalquer*, fr LL. *defalcare, dejalcatum*, to cut off with a sickle, hence to deduct—L *de*, down, away, and *falx, falcis*, a sickle] To take away or deduct

defalcation, dē fal-kā'shon, *n* [Fr *defalcation* See prec.] A deduction or abatement, a deficit in funds intrusted to the care of some one, a fraudulent abstraction of money by a person who has the charge or control of it —**defalcator**, def'al kāt-er, *n* One who is guilty of defalcation or embezzlement

defamation, de-fa-mā'shon, *n* [DEFAME] Act of defaming, the uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation, slander calumny

defamatorily, dē-fam'a-to-ri li, *adv* In a defamatory manner

defamatory, dē-fam'a-to-ri, *a* Containing defamation, calumnious, slanderous, false and injurious to reputation

defame, dē fām', *v t* pret & pp *defamed*, dē fāmd', ppr *defaming*, dē-fām'ing [Fr *diffamer*, fr L *diffamare*, to spread a report, defame—*dif* for *dis*, asunder, abroad, and *fama*, a report (whence *fame*)] To accuse or blame falsely and maliciously to calumniate, to slander, to libel, to revile, to asperse

defamer, dē-fām'er, *n* One who defames, a slanderer, a calumniator

default, dē-falt', *n* [O Fr *default*, Fr *défaut* fr *defaillir—de*, and *faillir*, to fail —which see] A failing or failure, an omission of that which ought to be done, neglect to do what duty or law requires, fault, offence, in *law*, a failure to appear in court when summoned ——*v i* pret & pp *defaulted* dē falt'ed, ppr *defaulting*, dē falt'ing To fail in fulfilling or satisfying, an engagement, claim, contract, or agreement ——*v t* To give judgment against on account of failing to appear and answer

defaulter, dē-falt'er, *n* One who makes default, one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care, a delinquent, one who fails to meet his claims or fulfil his engagements

defeasance, dē-fē'zans, *n* [O Fr *defeasance* fr *defaire, desfaire*, Fr *defaire*, to undo—L *de*, and *facio*, I make DEFEAT] A rendering null, the preventing of the operation of an instrument —**defeasible**, dē-fē'zi-bl, *a* That may be abrogated or annulled.

defeat, dē fēt', *n* [Fr *défaite*, fr *defaire*, to undo—*de*, and *faire*, fr L *de* or *dis*, and *facere*, to do Akin *defect, deficient*] Frustration, a rendering null and void, prevention of success, overthrow, loss of battle ——*v t* pret & pp *defeated*, dē-fēt'ed, ppr *defeating*, dē fēt'ing To frustrate, to foil, to disappoint, to render null and void, to overthrow in battle, to overcome, to vanquish, to conquer, to rout, to discomfit

defecate de'fē-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *defecated*, de'fē-kāt-ed, ppr *defecating*, de'fē-kāt-ing [L *defæco, defæcatus—de* from, and *fæx, fæcis*, lees, dregs FÆCES] To clear from lees, dregs, or impurities, to refine, to purify, to clarify —*a* Purged from lees, defecated.—**defecation**, de-fē kā'shon, *n* Act of defecating or separating from lees or dregs, purification

defect, dē-fekt', *n* [L *defectus*, a failure, defect, fr *deficère, defectum*, to fail, to be wanting—*de*, priv, and *facio*, I make *Defeat* is a doublet of this FACT] Want or absence of something necessary or useful toward perfection, a falling short in moral conduct or in judgment, a blemish, imperfection, fault, failing, error, mistake, flaw, deformity

defection, dē-fek'shon, *n* [Fr *défection*, L. *defectio*, fr *deficio* DEFECT] The act of abandoning a person or cause, a falling away, apostasy, desertion; revolt from duty or allegiance, backsliding

defective, dē-fek'tiv, *a* [Fr *défectif*, L L. *defectivus*, fr L *defectus* DEFECT] Having a defect, wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in anything necessary, imperfect, deficient, incomplete, insufficient, inadequate, faulty, blamable, in *grammar*, wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation

defectively, dē fek'tiv li, *adv* In a defective manner, imperfectly

defectiveness, dē-fek'tiv-nes, *n* The state of being defective, faultiness

defence, dē fens', *n* [Fr *défense*, fr L L *defensa*, defence, fr L *defendo, defensum*, I defend—*de*, down, off, and *fendo*, I strike a verb used only in this and in *offendo*, I offend, akin *fence, fend, fender* DEFEND] The act of defending, upholding, or maintaining, anything that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury, a guarding against danger, something employed to ward off danger or injury; guard, protection, se-

curity fortification vindication justification apology plea the method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken skill in fencing

defenceless, de-fens'les, *a* Being without defence unarmed unprotected, unguarded weak unable to oppose unsheltered.

defencelessly de-fens'les-li, *ad* In an unprotected manner

defencelessness de-fens'les-nes, *n* State of being defenceless.

defend dē-fend' *v t* pret & pp *defended* ppr *defending* de-fend'ing [L. *defendo—de* and obsol. *fendo* I strike DEFENCE] To guard to fortify to protect or support against attacks danger or injury to ward off an attack upon to protect by opposition or resistance to support to justify to vindicate to uphold to maintain uninjured by force or by argument (rights and privileges) in *law* to come forward as *the defendant*.—*v i* To make defence to oppose

defendable de-fend'a-bl, *a* That may be defended.

defendant, de-fend'ant, *n* [*Defendant* and *-ant=*O Fr *defendant* defending] A defender in *law* the party opposed person that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge

defendee de-fen-dē', *n* One who is defended opposed to *defender*

defender dē-fend'er *n* One who defends one who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates a protector supporter opposer champion in *Scots law* a defendant in a suit.—**Defender of the Faith**, a title peculiar to the sovereigns of England, first conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther

defense, *n* An Anglicised spelling of *Defence*

defensibility dē-fens-i-bil'i-ti, *n* Capable of being defended, defensibleness

defensible dē-fens'i-bl, *a* That may be defended, vindicated, maintained, or justified.

defensive dē-fens'iv *a* [Fr *défensif* fr L. *defensus* pp of *defendo* DEFEND] That serves to defend adapted for defence carried on in resisting attack or aggression in a state or posture to defend.—*n* That which defends state or posture of defence.—**To be on the defensive** to stand on the defensive, to be or stand in a posture of defence or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

defensively dē-fens'i-li, *adv* In a defensive manner on the defensive in defence.

defensory dē-fens'o-ri, *n* [L L. *defensorium*] Defending to defend defense

defer dē-fer' *v t* pret & pp *deferred*, deferred pp *deferring* deferring [O F *deferer* fr L. *differre* to delay put off scatter—*dis*, from, and *ferre* I carry cog with E. to bear *Differ* is really the same word] To put off to a future time to delay to postpone to adjourn

defer de-fer' *v i* pret. & pp *deferred* deferred ppr *deferring* deferring [F *déférer* fr L. *deferre* to carry down, hand over refer—*de* down, and *ferre* I carry See prec.] To yield to another's opinion to submit in opinion to submit or give way courteously to from respect (to *do* to a friend)

deference de'fer-ens, [F *déférence* fr L. *deferens, -entis*, ppr of *deferre* See prec.] A yielding in opinion submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another regard respect, submission.

deferent, de'fer-ent, *a.* [See prec.] Carrying off or away as ducts or canals in the human body

deferential de-fer-en'shal, *a* Expressing or implying deference respectful

deferentially de-fer-en'shal-li, *ad* In a deferential manner with deference

deferment, dē-fer'ment, *n* The act of deferring postponement or delay

deferrer dē-fer' *n* One who defers or delays one who defers in regard to opinion

defervescence defervescency dē-fer-ves'ens, dē-fer-ves'en-si, *n.* [L. *defervesco*, I cool down—*de* pri and *fervesco* I boil] Abatement of heat abatement of fever or fe rish symptoms

defiance dē-fī'a-ns, *n* [*Defy* and *-ance* DEFY] Act of defying daring or challenging a challenge to fight or to meet in any contest invitation to combat contempt of opposition or danger a contemptuous daring braving of resistance.—**To bid defiance to** to set at defiance to defy to brave

defiant, dē-fī'ant, *a* Characterized by defiance, boldness, arrogance

defiantly dē-fī'ant-li *ad* In a defiant manner daringly insolently

defiantness dē-fī'ant-nes *n* The state or quality of being defiant defiance

defibrination dē-fī'bri-nā'shon, *n* Act or process of defibrinizing

defibrinize defibrinate dē-fī'brin-īz, dē-fī'brin-āt, *v t* pret. & pp *defibrinized, defibrinated* dē-fī'brin-īzd, dē-fī'brin-āt-ed pp *defibrinizing defibrinating* dē-fī'brin-īz-ing dē-fī'brin-āt-ing To deprive of fibrin to remove fibrin from fresh blood by whipping it with rods

deficiency deficience dē-fish'en-si dē-fish'ens *n* [L *deficiens, deficientis* See next] The state of being deficient a failing or falling short want, either total or partial defect absence something less than is necessary

deficient dē-fish'ent, *a* [L *deficiens deficientis*, ppr of *deficere* to fail, lack, want. DEFECT] Wanting defective imperfect failing short failing not sufficient to adequate not having full sufficient supply

deficiently dē-fish'ent-li, *adv* In a deficient manner

deficit de'fi-sit, *n* [L. there is wanting, 3d sing pres t ind of *deficio* DEFICIENT] A failing short of a requisite sum or amount a deficiency (a *deficit* in revenue) a shortage

defier defyer dē-fī'er *n* One who defies on whose acts or words betokens naught

defilade de-fī-lād', *v t* pret. & pp *defiladed* de-fī-lād'ed ppr *defilading* de-fī-lād'ing [Fr *défiler* from *file* to march] *Fort* to surround by defenses so as to protect the interior when in danger of being commanded by another enemy guns

defile dē-fīl' *v i* pret. & pp *defiled* dē-fīld', ppr *defiling* dē-fīl'ing [*de* and *file* a line or thread. FILE (thread)] To march off in a line, or file by file to file off—*v t* *Fort* to defilade—*n.* [Fr *défilé*, a defile a pass, pp of *défiler*] A narrow passage or way in which troops may march only in a line or file, or with a narrow front a long narrow pass, as between hills, &c

defile dē-fīl' *v t* pret & pp *defiled* dē-fīld' ppr *defiling* dē-fīl'ing [A. Sax. *fylan*, to make foul, fr *ful* foul. FOIL] To make foul, filthy or unclean to pollute to contaminate to corrupt to stain to sully to dirty to tarnish to violate the chastity of to debauch

defilement dē-fīl'ment *n.* Act of defiling or state of being defiled uncleanness impurity pollution by sin

defiler dē-fīl'er *n.* One who or that which defiles

definable dē-fīn'a-bl, *a* That may be defined capable of having its limits or signification expressed with precision—**definably** dē-fīn'a-bli, *ad* In a definable manner

define dē-fīn' *v t* pret & pp *defined* dē-fīnd' ppr *defining* dē-fīn'ing [F *définir* fr L. *definire—de* and *finis* to limit, *finis*, end, limit, boundary whence also *final, finish, finite* &c.] To determine or describe the limits of to determine with precision to mark the limit of to express precisely to ascertain and explain clearly and exactly as the signification of a word or term to explain or describe by properties and circumstances.—*v i* To give a definition

defined dē-fīnd' *p a* Having the limits marked clearly marked out as to form having its outlines clear

definer dē-fīn'er *n.* One who defines.

definite, def'i-nit, *a* [L. *definitus* pp of *definire* to define DEFINE] Having fixed or marked limits bounded with precision terminate certain precise exact clear fixed and settled with precision.

definitely def'i-nit-li, *adv* In a definite manner precisely

definiteness def'i-nit-nes, *n* State or character of being definite

definition de-fi-nish'on, *n* [Fr *définition* L. *definitio -onis* fr *definio* DEFINE] The act of defining a brief and precise description of a thing by its properties an explanation of the meaning of a word or term the quality or power in a telescope or other optical instrument of showing distinctly the outlines of figures of any object.

definitional de-fi-nish'on-al, *a* Of or belonging to a definition.

definitive dē-fin'it-iv *a* [Fr *définitif* L. *definitivus* fr *definitus*, pp of *definio* DEFINE] Limiting determinate positive, express conclusive final concluding and settling.—*n.* A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a noun as a article or demonstrative pronoun.

definitively dē-fin'it-iv-li, *ad* In a definitive manner positively conclusively unconditionally.—**definitiveness definitude** dē-fin'i-ti-nes, dē-fin'i-tūd, *n.* Definiteness exactitude precision

deflagrate def'la-grāt, *v t* pret & pp *deflagrated* def'la-grāt-ed, ppr *deflagrating* def'la-grāt-ing [L. *deflagro deflagratum* to burn up or consume—*de* intens and *flagro flagrat m*, to burn FLAGRANT] To set fire to to burn or consume rapidly.—*v i.* To burn with a sudden and violent combustion

deflagration def-la-grā'shon, *n* [Fr *déflagration* See prec.] A sudden and violent combustion destruction by fire the process of oxidizing substances by means of nitre with rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark—**deflagrator** def'la-grā'ter *n* An instrument producing a powerful combustion

deflect dē-flekt' *v i* pret & pp *deflected* deflekt'ed ppr *deflecting* deflekt'ing [L. *deflecto—de* down away and *flecto* I bend FLEXIBLE] To turn away or aside to deviate from a true course or right line to swerve.—*v t* To cause to turn aside to turn or bend from a right line or regular course

deflected deflexed dē-flekt'ed, dē-flekst' and *a* [DEFLECT] Turned aside bending downward archwise

deflection deflexion deflexure dē-flek'shon dē-flek'sur *n* [DEFLECT] Deviation a turning from a true line or the regular course

deflective dē-flekt'iv, *a* [*Deflect* and *-ive*] Causing deflection or deviation.

deflector dē-flekt'ėr *n* [DEFLECT] A diaphragm in a lamp stove &c by means of which air and gas are mingled and made to burn completely

deflorate le-flo'rāt *a* [L.L. *defloratus* DEFLOWER] In bot having shed the pollen on their flowers

defloration de-flō-rā'shon *n* [Fr *défloration* DEFLOWER.] Act of deflowering rape

deflower deflour dē-flou'er dē-flour' *v t* pret. & pp *deflowered deflowered* dē-flou'erd, defloured ppr *deflowering deflouring* dē-flou'ring, dē-flour'ing [Fr *défleurer* fr L.L. *deflorare* to deflower to deprive of flowers—L. *de* from, and *flos, floris*, a flower whence *flower* flour.] To strip of flowers, or of bloom and beauty to deprive of virginity to violate to ravish, seduce

deflowerer deflourer dē-flou'er-er dē-flour'er *n* One who deflowers.

defluxion dē-fluk'shon *n* [L *defluxio defluxionis*, fr *defluo defluxum* I flow down—*de* and *fluo* I flow FLUENT] A discharge of fluid matter from a mucous membrane a from the nose in catarrh.

defoliate defoliated dē-fō'li-āt, dē-fō'li-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *de* pri and *folium*, a leaf] Deprived of leaves

defoliation, dē-fō'li ā"shon, *n* [See prec] The fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves

deforce, dē fōrs' *v t* pret & pp *deforced*, dē fōrst', ppr *deforcing*, dē fōrs'ing [O Fr *deforcer—de* (for L *dis*) and *force*] *Law*, to keep out of lawful possession of an estate, to resist (an officer of the law) in the execution of official duty —**deforcement**, dē-fōrs'ment, *n* The act of deforcing —**deforciation**, dē fōr'si-ā"shon, *n* Seizure of goods for the satisfaction of debt

deform, dē fōrm', *v t* pret & pp *deformed*, dē-fōrmd', ppr *deforming*, dē-fōrm'ing [Fr *déformer*, to deform, fr L *deformare*, to deform—*de*, away, and *forma*, form] To mar or injure the form of, to disfigure, to render ugly or displeasing, to disfigure the moral beauty of, to dishonour

deformation, dē-for mā'shon, *n* The act of deforming a disfiguring or defacing

deformed, dē fōrmd', *a* [DEFORM] Not of the natural form, disfigured, distorted, misshapen

deformedly, dē-fōr'med-li, *adv* In an ugly or deformed manner

deformedness, dē fōr'med nes, *n* The state or character of being deformed.

deformer, dē-fōr'mer, *n* One who deforms

deformity, dē-fōr'mi-ti, *n* [L *deformitas*, *-tatis* fr *deformis*, deformed. DEFORM] The state of being deformed, some deformed or misshapen part of the body, a malformation, distortion, defect, disfigurement, gross deviation from beauty, grace, or propriety

defraud, dē-frad', *v t* pret. & pp *defrauded*, dē frad'ed, ppr *defrauding*, dē-frad'ing [Fr *defrauder*, fr L *defraudare*, to defraud —*de*, and *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud (q v)] To deprive of something by deception, artifice, or trick, to deprive of something or withhold something from wrongfully, to cheat to keep out of just rights with *of* before the thing —**defraudation**, **defraudment**, dē fra-dā'shon dē-frad'ment, *n* The act of defrauding —**defrauder**, dē frā'der, *n* One who defrauds

defray dē frā' *v t* pret & pp *defrayed*, dē-frād', ppr *defraying* dē-frā'ing [Fr *defrayer—de*, and *frais*, expense, fr L L *fractus or fractum*, expense, compensation, fr L *frango*, *fractum*, I break, whence *fraction*, *fragile*, &c , or, Fr *frais* represents L L *fredum*, a fine, a composition, fr O G *fridu* =G *friede*, A Sax *fridhu*, peace] To discharge or pay, as the expenses of anything, to pay, to discharge, to bear —**defrayal**, **defrayment**, dē-frā'al dē-frā'ment *n* The act of defraying —**defrayer**, dē-frā'er, *n* One who defrays or pays expenses

deft, deft, *a* [A Sax *(ge)dæft*, gentle, suitable, fit, fr *(ge)dafan*, to become, to befit=Goth *gadaban*, to befit] Dexterous, clever, apt —**deftly**, deft'li, *adv* In a deft manner, aptly, neatly dexterously —**deftness**, deft'nes, *n* The quality of being deft, dexterity

defunct, dē-fungkt', *a* [L *defunctus*, having finished, discharged, or performed, fr *defungor*, I perform—*de*, intens , and *jungor*, I perform, I engage in anything I execute FUNCTION] Having finished the course of life dead, deceased.——*n* A dead person, one deceased, or persons deceased

defy, dē-fī', *v t* pret & pp *defied*, dē fīd', ppr *defying*, dē fī'ing [Fr *defier*, O Fr *desfier*, lit to renounce faith or allegiance, fr L L *disfidare*, to renounce faith, defy—L *dis*, apart, and *fides*, faith FAITH *Diffident* is closely akin] To provoke to combat or strife by appealing to the courage of another, to dare, to challenge, to brave with contempt of opposition, to set at nought, to despise

degeneracy, dē-jen'e-ra-si, *n* [*Degenerate* and *-cy*] State of being degenerate, a growing worse or inferior, a decline in good qualities, a departure from the virtue of ancestors, decay of virtue or goodness, meanness

degenerate dē jen'e rāt *v i* pret & pp *degenerated* dē-jen'e rāt-ed, ppr *degenerating*, dē-jen'e-rāt ing [L *degenerare*, *degeneratum*, to become unlike one's race, fr *degener*, ignoble, base—*de*, from, and *genus*, *generis*, race, stock, descent GENUS] To fall off from the qualities proper to the race or kind, to become of a lower type, physically or morally, to become worse, to decay in good qualities, to pass from a good to a bad or worse state ——*a* Having fallen from primitive or natural excellence, having declined in physical or moral worth, low, base, mean, corrupt

degenerately dē-jen'e rāt-li, *adv* In a degenerate manner, unworthily

degenerateness, dē-jen'e-rāt-nes, *n* State of being degenerate, degeneracy

degeneration, dē-jen'e rā"shon, *n* Act of degenerating, a degenerate state, degeneracy, deterioration

deglutition, dē glū-ti'shon, *n* [Fr *deglutition*, L L *deglutitio*, *-onis*, fr L *deglutio*, I swallow—*de*, down, and *glutio*, I swallow GLUT] Act or power of swallowing —**deglutitory**, dē glū'ti tō-ri, *a* Serving for deglutition

degradation, de-gra-dā'shon *n* [Fr *degradation* DEGRADE] Act of degrading, state of being degraded, a reducing in rank, office, or dignity, removal or dismission from office, debasement, disgrace, dishonour, baseness, a gradual wasting away, as in the strata of rocks

degrade, dē-grād', *v t* pret & pp *degraded*, dē-grād'ed, ppr *degrading*, dē-grād'ing [Fr *degrader*, L L *degradare*—L *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step or degree GRADE] To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree to deprive of office or dignity to strip of honours, to reduce in estimation, to lower, to humble, to debase, to depose, to dishonour or disgrace —*v i* To degenerate, to become lower in character

degraded, dē-grād'ed, *p a* Sunk to an abject or vile state, exhibiting degradation, debased, low

degrading, dē grād'ing, *p a* Serving to degrade, dishonouring, disgracing the character causing degradation —**degradingly**, dē-grād'ing-li, *adv* In a degrading manner

degree, dē-grē', *n* [Fr *degre*, fr L *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step DEGRADE] A step or single movement towards some end a step or stage in progress, promotion, or advancement step in relationship, rank, order, class, quality, dignity, relative position attained, rank, station, measure, amount, proportion, or extent, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle, an interval of musical sound, marked by a line on the scale, a division, space, or interval marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as a thermometer or barometer a mark of distinction or honour conferred by universities on students and men eminent for learning — A degree of latitude, the 360th part of any meridian on the earth's surface, a degree of longitude the same part of any given parallel of latitude —By degrees, step by step, gradually, by moderate advances —To a degree, to an extreme, exceedingly —Forbidden degrees, degrees of family relationship within which persons are forbidden to marry — Degrees of comparison, comparative steps in the signification of adjectives and adverbs expressed by terminations or separate words

dehisce, dē-his', *v i* pret & pp *dehisced*, dē hist', ppr *dehiscing*, dē his'ing [L *dehiscere*, to gape—*de*, intens , and *hiscere* to gape] To open, as the seed-vessels of plants, along certain joinings or sutures —**dehiscence**, dē his'ens, *n* The opening of capsules in plants and of the cells of anthers, for emitting pollen &c —**dehiscent**, dē his'ent, *a* [L *dehiscens*, *dehiscentis*] Opening, as the capsule of a plant

dehort dē hort', *v t* pret. & pp *dehorted*, dē-hort'ed, ppr *dehorting*, dē-hort'ing [L *dehortor—de* from and *hortor* I advise as in *exhort*] To dissuade, to exhort against —**dehortation**, dē hor-tā'shon, *n* Dissuasion —**dehortative**, dē hor'ta-tiv, *a* Dissuasive, dehortatory —**dehortatory**, dē hor'ta to ri, *a* Dissuading, belonging to dissuasion ——*n* A dissuasive argument or reason

dehumanize, dē-hū'man-īz, *v t* pret & pp *dehumanized*, dē-hū'man īzd, ppr *dehumanizing*, dē-hū'man-īz ing [Prefix *de*, and *humanize*] To deprive of the character of humanity, to deprive of tenderness or softness of feeling

dehydration, dē-hī-drā'shon, *n* [Prefix *de*, and Gr *hydōr*, water] In *chemistry*, the process of freeing a compound from the water contained in it

deicide dē'i sīd *n* [L *deus*, a god, and *cædo*, I kill.] The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Saviour, one concerned in that act

deictic, dīk'tik, *a* [Gr *deiktikos*, serving to show, fr *deiknymi*, I show] Direct, by direct argument applied to reasoning — **deictically**, dīk'ti kal li, *adv* Directly

deific, dē if'ik *a* [DEIFY] Making a god, making divine

deification, dē'if-ik ā"shon, *n* Act of deifying

deiform, dē'i form, *a* [L *deus*, a god, and *forma*, *form*] Of a godlike form like a god.

deify, dē'i fi, *v t* pret & pp *deified* dē'i-fid ppr *deifying*, dē'i fi ing [Fr *deifier* fr L *deus* a god, and *-ficare*, to make, fr *facere*, to make] To make into a god, to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity, to enroll among deities, to treat as if a deity or god, to extol and adore as an object of supreme regard, to elevate spiritually

deign dān, *v i* pret & pp *deigned*, dānd, ppr *deigning*, dān'ing [Fr *daigner*, fr L *dignare*, to think worthy, fr *dignus*, worthy, whence *dignity*, *-daign* in *disdain*, &c] To vouchsafe, to condescend.——*v t* To condescend to give

deinornis, deinosaur, deinotherium DINORNIS, DINOSAUR, &c.

deiparous, dē-ip'a-rus, *a* [L *deus*, a god, and *pario*, I bring forth] Bearing or bringing forth a god applied to the Virgin Mary

deism, dē'izm *n* [Fr *deisme*, fr L *Deus*, God, and *-ism*] The doctrine or creed of a deist

deist, dē'ist, *n* [Fr *deiste*, fr L *Deus*, God, and *-ist* DEITY] One who acknowledges the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion, a freethinker, basing his belief on the light of nature and reason —**deistic**, **deistical**, dē-ist'ik, dē-ist'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to deism or to deists —**deistically**, dē ist'ik-al li, *adv* In a deistical manner

deity dē'i ti, *n* , pl **deities**, dē'i tiz [Fr *déité*, L L *deitas* fr L *deus*, a god, akin to Gr *Zeus* (genit *Dios*), the supreme divinity, L *Diespiter*, *Jupiter* and *dies*, a day, Skr *deva*, a god, W *Duw*, God, Gael and Ir *dia*, god, *Tiw* the A Sax god whose name appears in *Tuesday* all fr a root implying brightness] Godhead divinity the Supreme Being, God, a fabulous god or goddess, a divinity

deject, dē-jekt', *v t* pret. & pp *dejected*, dē-jekt'ed, ppr *dejecting*, dē-jekt'ing [O Fr *dejecter*, fr L *dejicio*, *dejectum*, I cast down —*de*, down and *jacio*, I throw, seen also in *abject*, *eject*, *jet*, *jut*, &c] To cast down, as with grief, to depress, to sadden, to dispirit dishearten, discourage

dejected, dē jekt'ed, *p a* Cast down; downcast showing grief, melancholy, sad.

dejectedly, dē-jekt'ed-li *adv* In a dejected manner, sadly gloomily

dejectedness, dē jekt'ed nes, *n* State of being cast down dejection

dejection, dē jek'shon, *n* [Fr *dejection* L *dejectio*, *-onis* DEJECT] The state of being downcast depression, melancholy, lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune

déjeuner, dā-zhū nā, *n* [Fr , fr *de*, priv , and *jeûner*, L *dis*, and *jejunare*, to fast. JEJUNE] Breakfast, the morning meal, luncheon

delaine, dē lān', *n*. [Fr *de*, of, and *laine*, L *lana*, wool] A muslin made originally of wool generally now of cotton and wool, and used chiefly as a printing cloth

delate *d* lā *v t* p *t* & pp *del* t, d
lā ppr *de ng* d lā ing [Fro L
d l us p p of d *f ro—de* a l *latus*, carried,
born] To bea a h rge aga ns to o use
to form aga nst—**delation** d a shon
s Accusa ion act of charging with a crim
n offe ma n aga nst.

delay d lā *v t* pret & pp *delayed* de
lād,] *d a s* d ing [F *d*
to delay It d a Fr *delai* I *dis*
y L *dilatu* p t off—*d* apart,
and *l a re* pp *of fer* I carry] To p t
the m of to ng or occ ling w h to
d fer, to put off to pos pone h m to
y nl to d a n to stop to pr ng to
procras na to ro ract —*v i* T nge
m s w y to stop f a ne s A
de rring o u ng ff a g ring stay
s p p rcras na on h ndrance

delayer le a h wh lays

delecre lere d kre s [F] A
guara which an *ag n fac or go s*
fu pri p regard n p rchasers

delectable le k [l, a L *delect d*
us f ct o d ght D RT] De
lgh fu h h y pleas ng h hat g es grea
] y pleas —**delectably** le k a
l e In a d lerta n e d light-
fu y **delectation**, de k ā sh
[F *dé t ion* L *delectatio*] A giving f
p easure or l ligh

delegate d gā pret & pp *tele*
g d -gā ed ppr *dele g*
gat-m L *tl n d le at s* a l *b*
I son as a bassad LE ATE] To send
w h now to tra sact n ess, ss a pre
se a o d pu te to rust, comm t, n
d to no h r's care nd manage ment
—n A perso se t a comm n ated by
anothe to act as h s represe a s re-
presenta a de ty a *comm ission* a
abs tu e.

delegation d gā hon n Act of d le
ga g pers s & dc gated a c mm ssion
deputation

delete *d v* pre & pp *d ted* de-
ed pr *le ng* de h g L *d e,*
d um l d te—*d* a l root of *m,*
dea h] To blo ou to efface to erase

leleterio s, de te ri us, *a* [
terius f d er a destroy fr *d leath r,*
o hurt, to *jure*] Hurt ul noxious in-
j rious destruct pose ous pern c ous.

delet on de hon s [L *de* to] Th
act ng an erasure a passage d leted.

lelf lelft de f, d ft, [*l* m *l ft, n*]
and, a cen re of he man factu]
Earthenware cov red with wh te glaz g n
m at on of h aware orcelain g.azed
earth nware dishes o rti ly

Delian an *a* of or perta n g to
D or a sm ll sla in he Æ an Sea, the
*de*thplace f Ap

deliberate d h rāt, *v i.* pre & pp
de ber d, d h rāt-ed, pl *d ber at*
i g dē lib-e-rāt- g. [L *d l bero d ber*
at —*d* and *l* w gt I ca se o
sw g fr *ra*, a bal nce L BRATE.] T
we gh w ll h resul of action to cons der
the reasons for and against a measure to
ponder to reflect to cr nsid what is best
or preferabl o consol to de ate —*v t.*
To balance w ll in the m nd to w gh to
cons —*a.* Slow in determ n ng ca ti
ous circumspect coo discreet w ll-
se sed or considered not hasty

deliberately d lib rāt- *adv* In a
herate ma ner sl w y cau tously

delil eraleness de lib rāt-nes, *s.* The
state o q a y of being de erate.

deliberation dē lib rā shon, *s* [Fr
de ber on, L *de ber tio* I ELIBER TE.]
Act f d liberat ng th ough ul consi ra-
tion circumspect on ca tu pru lence
discussi n and e mination of he reasons
f r and aga st a measure th act or habit
of do ang thing coolly or wi hou hurry o
e citement.

deliberative de lib rāt-iv *a.* [F *dé*
ra f] erta n ng to d lberation proceed
g or acting by d lberation ha ing a
rig t or power o de erat or discuss.

delicacy de li-ka-si, *s.* [*Delicate* and *-cy*]
The qu y f be g d cate da n nes
finen ss of te ure si s hness sof ness
ten rness n ce y n ute acen racy s f
ness f manners sen pulousn ss n e pe
cep ion f beau y a d f m y fined
as ten ro se o w akn ss f con tu
ion ma ess a n l rn se a l xury a
da n y

delicate de li kāt [Fr *délicat* L *d ca*
us f d e de h f *d ātis* a ue—
d f m an *lace* draw g n ly kn *d*
ugl le icatus de] l as ng to h
taste sense n c da n y th ce x
fin s sm oo h a curate n ce n
f rma, eas ly rt injured s n m n
ute ha m e u h-d w h ca n ce y
to w n s f n s h to touch
ten ff n te n a te u e
bar h p f b e n soun ro ust

delicately l kā *ad* l a da cate
ma n r fin ly d nt x rious y

Jellcateness d l kā *es s* state o
q a y f be ng de cate cacy

lelicious i] shus, *a* [F *délicieux* f L
d ciosus fr *de ciæ* d ligh DE ATE]
H g y p asing to h taste most sweet
grateful] to the senses afford g s
p asu re h rm g exqu te gl
en ra ng **delicio sly** de s us-li,
ad l a d rious man —**delicio s-**
ness le h hus-nes, s Qua y f be ng
r us.

deligl f d lit, *v* pret & pp *d ted* de
es] p *d h g* d g [L *de ut*
fr O F *d de er e t* L *delecta* t
d ght, fr *de ere* l allure DE GATE The
spell ng n h word has been accommodated
o h f such words as *l ht mugh sligh*
&c.] T ffect wi h great easure to ease
h ghly o gi e o ffor i h gh sa ast sfa
j y to —*v* To ha e or tak gr a p easure
to be grea y l eased o ced f wed
by *l* —*n.* [from the ve b] That which
yields grea p easure or fills wi h h g y
pleas ng emotio s h gh d gree of p easure
or sa isfact on of m nd rap re charm joy
gra fi a ion as isfac ion

delighted de ed, *p a* Experienci g
gh o njoyed charmed.

deli l iedly dē- ted- *adv* In a de-
g ed m ner wi h d gh

d lighlful d fut, *a* Aff rd ng d gh
h gh y p easing affon ng grea easure and
sa isfa ion arm g gra fy g exq te

leligi tfully de fu *adv* In a de-
gh m nn charm ng y e s y

lelightfulness de ltf l nes, *s* Qua y
f he g gh ful.

delight le dē ltles, *a* Aff rding no
pl reo d gh hver ss

lelightson e sum [*D* h an
-som] De ugh ful.—**delighl tso e nenss**
lt sum nes, *s* De h ulness.

delimit d m t, *v* r & pp *de m ed*
lt-ed pr d *de m g*
[Pref and *mit*] To mo k or settle
cisely th n of

delin iation d n-i-ā shon *n* The
act of de ineating he fi g of lim ts or
bo ndaries

delineate dē n -āt, *v t* pret & pp *d*
ated de hn ā-at-ed pr *d ating* de
n ā-at-ing [L *d ne d l neat m—*
wn and *d*, a ne L *e.*] To draw
the l es wh h exhibi s he form f to ma k
ou wi h lines to mak a drawi g of to
pa n to depict, to portray to design to
ket h to describe

delineation d lin-ē-ā shon, *n* [Fr *de-*
nea ion, L *delinea io*] Act of de ineatin
outline k tch design descripti n

delineator de in-ē-at-e *n.* One wh o de-
lines, *n.*

delinquency de-l n'kwen-si, *n* [L L *d*
quentia, fr L *d linquens*, ppr of *de nquo*
—*d* away and l *nquo* I lea fr root seen
in G *leipo*, I lea e. I z l] A fau ure or
omission of d uty a fault a mis eed an of
fence a crime.

delinquent. dē-l n'kwent, *n.* [L *d n-*
quens, -quentis, ppr *d del nquo* See prec]
One who fails to perf rm his du y one who
commits a fault or crim an offen der a

rim nal a transgressor —*a.* Leav ng or
neg ect g duty

delitescence le l kwes' *v i* pret & pp *de*
quesco de kwest p r *d cesc ng* d
kwes ng [L *de quiesco* to m to dis-
se e—*de* aw y and *lāpi sco* incep of
lāpio to be flu l or qu L LIQU D] To
m gradually an i become liquid by a rart
g and a morb ng mo st e f om the si
as certa n sa ts, acids, and alk s.—**deli**
lt escer ce, de li kwes ens, *n* [*D quesc*
au -em] Act r p esss f li l q escing.

lelliquescent d kwes ent, *a.* [*D*
q en ia pp f *liqu sco*] That
l uesces ; fy g in th a

lelil quium d kwi-um *n* [I s fl w
g l wn *de* down and *liquo* to bo
[in DE IQUESCE] A m l ng o dis-
se n in the ai or in a mo st j ace s
i u l tate s woon or fain s m ng or
n a n mood of m nd.

lelirio l d r' ant, *a* [*D ri m*, and
-an] Ca ng, or tending to cau se delir um

delirifacie nt d lir' fā sh -ent, *a* [L.
de rium and *facien f ientis* pres part. of
fio or to mak] Caus ng d rium

lelirious dē lir s, *a* [From *de ri m*
q] Affe ted w h d lirium disordered
n te ect crazy ght-heade l ravi g
frenzied nes s —**deliriously** de ri
us- *ad* In a d rious ma
lelirionsl ess de ri us-nes *n* The state
o e ng de rious d rium

deliri m d ri um *n* [L *d ri m, fr de*
rus ra ing mad, f *de ira* to draw the
f rrow awry n j ough ng to d v ate from a
stra ght hence to e crazy to rave—*de*
fro and *a* a furrow] A temporary dis-
or lered tate of th m ta facul es occu
ring during dlin ss a wan ering of th m d
co nected wi h fe dise d of h
te lect vi nt excitem nt gre t en us
asm rapture D lirium tr m ns me
n ffect on of the bra n wh h arises from
nordinate and pr *ttracted* use of ardent
rits.

delitescence delitescency d l t es
ens, d te en-si, *n* [L *d escens*, pp
of *de sco* I h d *te*, and *la sco* f
a o l i e h l LATENT] The s e of
be g concea ed, latent, o not act e o
man fest.—**delitescent** l de tes nt, *a*
Co nealed laten

deliver de li e, *v t* pret & pp *d i er d,*
l ppr *del vers g* d ing [F
d rrer f L.L *d ber* to set free—I
de from l *erar* to free f *liber* free
w ence also *eral, l erate, very berty*
LIBERAL.] To free as from dang bon-
dage restraint, &c to disburden a wom n
of a ch ld to gi forth n words r n
action to release to liberate to rescue
to sa e to extricate to give, offer or
presen to urren le to res gn to com-
m t to yi h up to transf to cede to
pron nce, to u

leliverable de liv'er a-bl, *a.* Capa le of
be ng d vered.

deliveran e l -ans, *n* [*Del ver*
an l-ance f d vran] De lease, as f om
capti y sla ery oppression, or any re-
st a nt l bera ion rans e redemption
esca e de ry deci ion judgm n au hori
ta e y pronou ced.

deliverer le liv' -é *n* One wh de-
ers or rescues a sa iour

delivery d l, *n* pl. **leliveries**
d v' r-z. [*D ve* and *-y*] Act of de-
h ering releasi rescue, as from la ery,
restraint, opp ession, danger the act f
hand ng over or ransferri g s rrende a
gi ir g up a gi ng or passing from one t
ano h the d stributi n of letters u ter
ance pron nciati n or mann of speak ng
h birth.

dell del, *n* [Ak n to *d le* and sam as
D *d l*, a dal DALE.] A small nart w
ey a gi n s n ne

Delphian Delphic de fi n del fik, *a.*
Le la g to *D phi*, a town n Greece si
to th celebrated oracle of that y ace hence
oracular inspired

delta, de ta, *n.* The Greek letter A, answer

ing to the English D, a tract of alluvial or other land, resembling in form the Greek Δ, between the diverging mouths of a river, such as the Nile —**deltaic** del-tā'ik *a* Relating to or like a delta —**deltoid**, del'toid, *a* [Gr *delta*, and *-oid*] Resembling the Greek *delta*, triangular, expressing the shape of a leaf: applied to a muscle of the shoulder

deludable, dē-lūd'a-bl, *a* Liable to be deluded or imposed on

delude dē lūd', *v t* pret & pp *deluded*, dē-lūd'ed, ppr *deluding* dē-lūd'ing [L *deludo, delusum—de*, and *ludo*, I play, fr *ludus*, sport, whence also *ludicrous, elude illusion*, &c] To cause to entertain foolish or erroneous notions to impose on, to deceive, to beguile, to lead astray, to cheat, to circumvent often refl (to *delude one s self* with vain hopes)

deluder, dē-lūd'er, *n* One who deludes, a deceiver, an impostor

deluge, del'ūj, *n* [Fr *deluge*, fr L *diluvium*, a flood, a deluge—*di* for *dis*, asunder, away, and *luo=lavo*, I wash, akin *lave, ablution*, &c] A flood, an inundation, specifically, the great flood in the days of Noah, a sweeping or overwhelming calamity —*v t* pret & pp *deluged*, del'ūjd, ppr *deluging*, del'ūj ing To inundate, to drown, to overwhelm as with a great wide-spread calamity

delusion, dē-lū'zhon, *n* [L *delusio, -onis*, fr *deludo, delusum* DELUDE.] Act of deluding, a misleading of the mind, a false belief, illusion, fallacy, error, the state of being deluded or misled

delusive, dē-lū'siv, *a* [L *deludo, delusum* See prec] Apt to delude or deceive, tending to mislead the mind deceptive, beguiling

delusively, dē-lū'siv li, *adv* In a delusive manner

delusiveness, dē lū'siv nes, *n* Quality of being delusive, tendency to deceive

delusory, dē lū'so-ri, *a* [L *delusor*, a deluder, fr *deludo* DELUDE] Apt to delude or deceive, delusive, deceptive

delve, delv, *v t* pret & pp *delved*, delvd, ppr *delving*, delv'ing [A Sax *delfan=D delven*, O Fris *delva* to dig, seen also in O Sax. *bidelbhan*, O H G *bitelban*, to bury] To dig to labour with a spade

delver, delv'er, *n* One who delves

demagnetization, dē mag'net-i zā"shon, *n* The act or process of demagnetizing

demagnetize, dē mag'net-īz, *v t* pret & pp *demagnetized*, dē mag'net-īzd ppr *demagnetizing*, dē mag'net-īz ing [Prefix *de*, and *magnetize*] To deprive of magnetic polarity, or free from mesmeric influence

demagogic, demagogical, dem a-gō'ik, dem-a-gō'ik-al, *a* Relating to or like a demagogue, factious

demagogism, demagogueism, dem'a gog izm, *n* The practices and principles of a demagogue

demagogue, dem'a gog, *n* [Gr *dēmagōgos—dēmos*, the people, and *agōgos*, a leader, fr *agō*, I lead. AGT] A leader of the people, a person who sways the people by his oratory, un unprincipled factious orator, one who acquires influence with the populace by pandering to their prejudices or playing on their ignorance

demain See DEMESNE

demand, dē mand', *v t* pret & pp *demanded*, dē mand'ed, ppr *demanding*, dē-mand'ing [Fr *demander*, to demand, to ask, fr L *demandare*, in its late sense of to demand—*de*, away, and *mandare*, to intrust, being thus the opposite of *mandare*, lit to put *into one s hand*, fr *manus*, the hand, and *dare*, to give, whence *mandate*] To claim or seek as due by right, to ask by authority, to require, to call for, to seek, *to exact*, to question, to interrogate, to necessitate —*v t* To make a demand, to inquire, to ask —*n* An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right, or supposed right, an asking with authority, a challenging as due, the asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale that which is or may be claimed as due, debt, the calling for in order to purchase, the desire to purchase or possess along with ability to pay —**In demand**, in request, much sought after —**On demand** on being claimed, on presentation (a bill payable *on demand*)

demandable, dē-mand'a-bl, *a* That may be demanded, claimed, or required

demandant dē-mand'ant, *n* [*Demand* and *-ant*] One who demands, the plaintiff in a real action, any plaintiff

demander, dē mand'er, *n* One who demands

demarcation, dē-mär-kā'shon, *n* [Fr *demarcation—de*, down, and *marquer*, to mark MARK] Act of marking off, or of ascertaining and setting a limit, a limit or bound ascertained and fixed, separation, distinction

deme, dēm *n* [Gr *dēmos*] A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece, a township

demean, dē-mēn', *v t* pret & pp *demeaned*, dē mēnd', ppr *demeaning*, dē-mēn'ing [Fr *démener*, formerly to behave—*de*, intens, and *mener*, to lead, to manage, fr L *minare*, to drive with threats, fr *mina* a threat, whence also *menace minatory*] To behave, to carry, to conduct used refl From confusion with the adj *mean* the word is sometimes used in sense of to lower or degrade (one's self)

demeanour, dē-mēn'er, *n* [*Demean* and *-our*, as in *behaviour*] Manner of conducting or behaving one's self, behaviour, carriage, deportment, conduct

dement, dē ment', *v t* [L *dementare*, to dement See next] To drive insane or crazy

demented, dē-ment'ed, *p a* [L *demens dementis*, out of one's mind—*de*, out of and *mens*, the mind. MENTAL] Insane, crazy, infatuated.

dementia dē-men'shi a, *n* [L See prec] A form of insanity in which unconnected and imperfectly defined ideas chase each other rapidly through the mind

demerit, dē-me'rit, *n* [Fr *démerite—de*, neg, and *merite*, merit MERIT] The opposite or absence of *merit*, that which deserves punishment or blame, vice or crime

demesmerize dē-mez'mer-īz, *v t* pret & pp *demesmerized*, dē mez'mer-īzd ppr *demesmerizing*, dē-mez'mer-īz ing [Prefix *de*, priv and *mesmerize*] To relieve from mesmeric influence

demesne, demain, de-mān' (the former sometimes de-mēn'), *n* [O Fr *demaine, domaine* fr L *dominus*, a lord, akin *dame, damsel, dominate*, &c] An estate in land, the land adjacent to a manor house or mansion kept in the proprietor's own hands, a domain or region

demi-bastion, dem'i-bas-ti-on, *n* A bastion that has only one face and one flank.

demi-cadence, dem'i-kā-dens *n* An imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key-note

demi-devil, dem'i-de-vil, *n* Half a devil, a being partaking of the diabolic nature

demi-god, dem'i god, *n* Half a god, an inferior deity, one partaking of the divine nature

demijohn, dem'i-jon, *n* [Of uncertain origin, by some traced ultimately to *Damaghan*, a town in Khorassan once famous for its glass-works Others derive it through It *dammana*, fr a L *dimidiana*, fr *dimidium*, half, as lit *a half-measure*] A large glass vessel or bottle inclosed in wicker-work

demi-lance, dem'i-lans, *n* A half lance or pike

demi-lune, dem'i-lūn, *n* [Fr *demilune —demi*, half, and L *luna*, the moon] *Fort* an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion

demi-monde, dem'i-mond, *n* [Fr *demi-monde—demi*, half, and *monde*, the world, society] Those women that live as ladies of wealth, but whose character is equivocal, courtesans

demi-quaver, dem'i kwā-ver, *n* A note in music of half the length of the quaver

demirep, dem'i-rep, *n* [From *demi*, half, and *reputation*] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspicious chastity

demisable, dē-mīz'a bl, *a* That may be demised

demise, dē mīz', *n* [Lit a laying aside, fr Fr *demis, démise*, pp of *demettre*, to lay aside—L. *dis*, apart, and *mittere*, to send] The death of any distinguished individual, decease, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will —*v t* pret & pp *demised*, dē-mīzd', ppr *demising*, dē mīz'ing To transfer or convey, to lease, to bequeath, to grant by will

demi-semi-quaver, dem'i-se-mi-kwā-ver, *n* A note in music equal to half a semi-quaver

demission, dē-mi'shon, *n* [Fr *demission*, L *dimissio, -onis* See next] The act of demitting, a laying down office, resignation, transference

demit, dē mit', *v t* pret. & pp *demitted*, dē-mit'ed, ppr *demitting*, dē mit'ing [Fr *démettre, fr L. dimittere* dismiss, *let go—dis*, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION] To lay down formally, as an office, to resign, to relinquish, to transfer

demiurge, demiurgus, dē'mi erj, dē-mi er-gus, *n* [Gr *dēmiourgos* fr *dēmios*, public, *dēmos*, the people, and *ergon*, a work] A maker or framer, the Creator, the name given by the Gnostics to the creator of the world of sense —**demiurgic, demiurgical**, dē-mi-er'jik, dē mi er'ji-kal, *a* Pertaining to a demiurge or to creative power

demi-volt, dem'i-volt, *n* [Fr *demivolte —demi*, and *volte*, a leap VAULT (leap)] A kind of leap or curvet of a horse

demi-wolf, dem'i-wulf, *n* A cross between a dog and a wolf

demobilisation, dē-mō'bi-li-zā"shon, *n* The act of demobilising

demobilise dē mō'bil īz, *v t* pret & pp *demobilised*, dē-mō'bil īzd, ppr *demobilising*, dē-mō'bil-īz-ing [Fr *demobiliser—de* and *mobiliser*, to mobilise] To disarm and dismiss (troops) home, to disband.

democracy, dē-mok'ra-si, *n* [Gr *dēmokratia—dēmos*, people, and *kratos*, strength power] That form of government in which the sovereignty of the state is vested in and exercised by the people at large, the populace regarded as rulers

democrat, democratist, dem'ō-krat, dem'ō-krat-ist, *n* [Fr *démocrate* See prec] One who adheres to democracy or a government by the people

democratic, democratical, dem-ō-krat'ik, dem-ō krat'ik al, *a* [Fr *democratique* Gr *dēmokratikos*] Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy

democratically, dem-ō-krat'ik-al li, *adv* In a democratical manner

democratize, dē mok'ra-tīz, *v t* pret & pp *democratized*, dē-mok'ra-tīzd, ppr *democratizing*, dē-mok'ra-tīz-ing [*Democratic* and *-ize*] To render democratic.

demogorgon, dē-mō-gor'gon, *n* [Gr *daimōn*, a demon, and *gorgos*, terrible] A terrifying and mysterious divinity in classical or ancient mythology

demographic, dē mō-graf'ik, *a* Pertaining to demography

demography, *dē-mog'ra-fi*, *n* [Gr *dēmos*, people, and *graphō*, I write] The description of communities in regard to their social relations and institutions, especially as compared with other communities

demoiselle, dem wa-zel', *n* [Fr DAMSEL] A young lady, a damsel a bird, the Numidian crane, so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form

demolish, dē-mol'ish, *v t* pret & pp *demolished*, dē-mol'isht, ppr *demolishing*, dē-mol'ish ing [Fr *demolir, demolissant*, fr L *demoliri*, to demolish—*de*, priv and *molior*, I build, fr *moles*, mass, whence *molecule*] To throw, cast, or pull down, to destroy, raze, dismantle, ruin, to destroy, to overthrow

demolisher, dē-mol'ish-er, *n* One who demolishes

demolition, dē-mō-li'shon, *n* [Fr *démo-*

l tion L. *demolitio* DEMOLISH.] Act of demolishing ruin destruction.

demon, de'mon, *n.* [L. *dæmon* fr. Gr. *daimōn*, a spirit, evil or good, fr. a root meaning to know or fr. a root meaning to divide or distribute or fr. a root meaning to burn] A spirit or immaterial being, holding a middle place between man and the celestial deities of the pagans; an evil spirit; a devil; an infuriated or fiend-like man.

demonetization dē-mon-e-tī-zā'shon, *n.* The act of demonetizing.

demonetize dē-mon'e-tīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demonetized*, dē-mon'e-tīzd; pp. *demonetizing*, dē-mon'e-tīz-ing [L. *de* priv. and *moneta* money] MONEY.] To deprive of standard value, as money; to withdraw from circulation.

demoniac, demoniacal, demonian dē-mō'ni-ak, dē-mō-ni'ak-al, dē-mō'ni-an. Pertaining to demons or evil spirits; influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits; extremely wicked or cruel.—**demoniac** dē-mō'ni-ak, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon.—**demoniacally** dē-mō-ni'ak-al-li, *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.—**demoniacism**, dē-mō'ni-a-sizm. A demoniacal state or demoniacal practices.

demonic dē-mon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a demon; demoniac.

demonism dē'mon-izm, *n.* [*Demon* and *-ism*.] The belief in demons.

demonist, dē'mon-ist, *n.* [*Demon* and *-ist*.] A worshipper of or believer in demons.

demonize dē'mon-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demonized*, dē'mon-īzd; pp. *demonizing*, dē'mon-īz-ing [*Demon* and *-ize*.] To fill with the spirit of a demon; to render demoniacal.

demonolatry dē-mo-nol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *daimōn* a demon, and *latreia*, service worship.] The worship of demons or of evil spirits.

demonologic, demonological dē'mon-o-loj'ik, dē'mon-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to demonology.

demonologist, dē'mon-ol'o-jist, *n.* A writer on demonology.

demonology dē'mon-ol'o-ji, *n.* [*Demon* and *-ology*, Gr. *daimōn*, a demon, and *logos*, a discourse.] Knowledge of, or a treatise on, evil spirits.

demonstrable dē-mon'stra-bl, *a.* [L.L. *demonstrabilis*. DEMONSTRATE.] That may be demonstrated or proved beyond doubt; contradiction; capable of being known by certain evidence.

demonstrableness, demonstrability dē-mon'stra-bl-nes, dē-mon'stra-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being demonstrable.

demonstrably dē-mon'stra-bli, *adv.* In a demonstrable manner so as to preclude doubt beyond the possibility of contradiction.

demonstrate dē'mon-strāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demonstrated*, dē'mon-strāt-ed; pp. *demonstrating*, dē'mon-strāt-ing &c. [L. *demonstratus*, *demonstrare*—*de* and *monstrare*, to show to point out, from *monstrum*, a portent, a monster.] To show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to show clearly; to make evident; to exhibit the parts of which dissected, as of a dead body.

demonstration dē-mon-strā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *demonstration*, L. *demonstratio*.] The act or process of demonstrating; exhibition; manifestation; proof; a proof by mathematical reasoning; the exhibition of parts dissected for the study of anatomy; the massing of troops at a certain point, often with intent to deceive the enemy; a public gathering to exhibit sympathy with some person or cause.

demonstrative dē-mon'strat-iv, [L. *demonstrativus*. DEMONSTRATE.] Serving to demonstrate showing or proving by certain evidence; invincibly conclusive; characterized by or given to the showing or exhibition of any feeling outwardly; expressive of feelings or emotions.—Demonstrative pronoun, one that clearly indicates the object to which it refers, as *this* man, *that* book.

demonstratively dē-mon'strāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a demonstrative manner; by demonstration; with complete proof; with the energetic outward exhibition of feeling.

demonstrativeness dē-mon'strāt-iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being demonstrative.

demonstrator dē'mon-strāt-er, *n.* One who demonstrates; one who exhibits the parts of a dead body as when dissected.

demoralization dē-mo-ral-iz-ā'shon, *n.* Act of demoralizing; state of being demoralized.

demoralize dē-mo'ral-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demoralized*, dē-mo'ral-īzd; pp. *demoralizing*, dē-mo'ral-īz-ing [Fr. *démoraliser*—*dé* and *moraliser*=Fr. *démoraliser*.] To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles in; to deprave; to deprive of courage, self reliance; to render distrustful and hopeless.

demoralizing dē-mo'ral-īz-ing, *p.a.* Tending to demoralize or destroy moral principles.

demos dē'mos, *n.* [Gr. *dēmos*, the people.] The people at large; the populace; the democracy.

demotic dē-mot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *dēmotikos*, fr. *dēmos*, the people.] Pertaining to the people; applied to the alphabet used by the people of ancient Egypt, as distinguished from that of the priestly caste, the *hieratic*.

demulcent, dē-mul'sent, *a.* [L. *demulcens*—*demulcēre*, *demulc-ō*—*de* intens. and *mulc-o*, I stroke, I touch lightly, I soothe.] Softening, mollifying, lenient.—*n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation.

demur dē-mer', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *demurred*, dē-merd'; ppr. *demurring*, dē-mer'ing. [O. Fr. *demurer*, *demeurer* &c. Fr. *demeurer* to delay, fr. L. *demorari*, to delay—*de*, intens. and *morari* to delay fr. *mora*, delay.] To hesitate; to have doubts or to state scruples or difficulties; to object; especially to take exceptions to objections in law to stop at any point in the pleadings.—*n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision; exception taken, objection stated.

demure dē-mūr', *a.* [From Fr. *demeure* of manners, having manners, fr. L. *mores* manners, whence *mos*, *moris*, &c.] Making a show of gravity or decorousness consciously grave; affected; precise.

demurely dē-mūr'li, *adv.* In a demure manner with affected modesty.

demureness, dē-mūr'nes, *n.* Character of being demure; gravity of countenance real or affected; priestly.

demurrable dē-mur'a-bl, *a.* That may be demurred to.

demurrage dē-mur'āj, *n.* [*Demur* and *-age*.] The time during which a vessel is detained beyond that originally stipulated, in loading or unloading the compensation which the freighter has to pay; such delay; applied also to detention of railway wagons, &c. the charge made by the Bank of England for the exchange of notes or coin into bullion.

demurrer dē-mur'er, *n.* [In second meaning fr. O. Fr. *demurer* an end; a noun.] One who demurs; in *law* a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point an issue on matter of law.

demy dē-mī', *n.* [Fr. *demi* half, fr. L. *dimidius*, half—*di* and *medius* middle.] A particular size of paper generally 22½ × 17½ inches, formerly called foolscap, now equivalent to *scholar* in other colleges.

den den, *n.* [A. Sax. *denn*, a cave; living place.] D. *denne*, a cave; akin A. Sax. *denu*, E. *dene* a valley.] A cave; hollow place in the earth; a pit, or subterranean recess, used for concealment, shelter protection, or security; a dell; a ravine (mostly Scotch); any place likened to a den; a low haunt.

denarius, *n.* [L. See next.] An ancient Roman silver coin latterly equivalent to about 7½*d.* English money.

denary dē'na-ri, *a.* [L. *denarius*, fr. *deni* ten by ten.] Containing ten; proceeding by tens.—*n.* The number ten.

denationalization dē-na'shon-al-ī-zā'shon, *n.* The act of denationalizing.

denationalize dē-na'sh-on-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denationalized*; ppr. *denationalizing* [Prefix *de* and *nationalize*.] To divest of national character or rights.

denaturalize dē-na'tūr-al-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denaturalized*; ppr. *denaturalizing* [Prefix *de* and *naturalize*.] To render unnatural; to alienate from nature; to deprive of natural rights; to divest of nationality; to deprive of natural character or qualities; to render unnatural to alienate from nature to deprive of natural rights or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

dendriform den'dri-form, *a.* [Gr. *dendron* a tree.] Having the form or appearance of a tree.—**dendrite**, den'drīt, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree and *-ite*.] A stone or mineral on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses.—**dendritic, dendritical** den-drit'ik, den-drit'i-kal, *a.* Resembling a tree; tree-like; marked by figures resembling shrubs, moss &c.—**dendroid, dendroidal** den'droid, den-droid'al, *a.* [Gr. *dendron* a tree, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a tree or shrub.—**dendrolite** den'dro-līt, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, and *lithos*, stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub; plant or part of a plant.—**dendrologist**, den-drol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in dendrology.—**dendrology** den-drol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *dendron* and *logos*, discourse.] The natural history of trees.

dene dēn, *n.* [A. Sax. *denu*. DEN.] A dell or valley; often used as an ending of place names.

dengue deng'ga, *n.* [Sp.] A febrile epidemic disease of the East and West Indies.

deniable dē-nī'a-bl, *a.* That may be denied or contradicted.

denial, dē-nī'al, *n.* [*Deny* and *-al*, as in *trial* &c.] Act of denying negation; contradiction; a affirmation to the contrary, an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true; refusal to grant, a rejection or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning.

denier dē-nī'er, *n.* One who denies or contradicts.

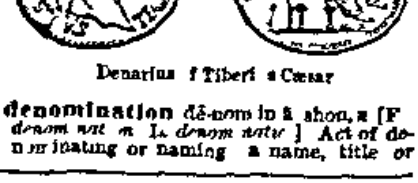
denier den'i-er, *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *denarius* (which see).] An old French copper coin, the twelfth part of a sou.

denization den-i-zā'shon, *n.* Act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

denizen den'i-zn, *n.* [O. Fr. *deinzein* one living within a city fr. *deins* dens, Fr. *dans*, in, with *n*, a contr. of L. *intus* from within and thus opposed to *foris* *n.*] In England, an alien who is made a subject by royal letters-patent; a stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country.—*v.t.* pr. t. & pp. *denizened* den'i-znd; ppr. *denizening* den'i-zn-ing. To make a denizen of; to naturalize; to endow.—**denizenship** den'i-zn-ship, *n.* State of being a denizen.

denominable dē-nom'in-a-bl, *a.* That may be denominated or named.

denominate dē-nom'in-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denominated*, dē-nom'in-āt-ed; ppr. *denominating* dē-nom'in-āt-ing [L. *denomino*, *denominat*—*de* intens. and *nomino* to name, fr. *nomen*, a name. NOMINATE.] To give a name or epithet to; to name; to call; to style; to designate.



Denarius of Tiberius Cæsar.

denomination dē-nom-in-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *dénomination*, L. *denominatio*.] Act of denominating or naming; a name, title or

appellation, a society or collection of individuals called by the same name, a class, a religious sect

denominational, dē nom'i-nā"shon al, *a* Pertaining to a denomination or denominations

denominationalism, dē-nom'in-ā"-shon al izm, *n* A denominational or class spirit, devotion to a denomination, the system of religious sects having each their own schools

denominationally, dē-nom'in ā"shon-al li, *adv* By denominations or sects

denominative, dē-nom'in āt-iv, *a* [*Denominate* and *-ive*] That denominates or gives a name that confers a distinct appellation ——*n*. That which has the character of a denomination, a verb formed from a noun or an adjective —**denominatively**, dē-nom'in-āt-iv-li, *adv* By denomination

denominator, dē-nom'in āt-er, *n* One who or that which denominates that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions which shows into how many equal parts the integer is divided

denotable, dē-nōt'a-bl, *a* That may be denoted or marked

denotation, dē-nō-tā'shon *n* [*L denotatio*] The act of denoting or marking off, what any word or sign denotes

denotative, dē nō'ta-tiv, *a* Having power *to denote*

denote, dē nōt', *v t* pret & pp *denoted*, dē-nōt'ed, ppr *denoting*, dē nōt'ing [L *denoto*, I mark, I point out, I denote —*de*, intens, and *noto*, I mark, fr *nota*, a mark NOTE] To signify by some mark or sign, to indicate, express, show, betoken, or imply

dénouement, dā nō'man, *n* [Fr, fr *denouer—de*, away, and *nouer*, to tie, fr L *nodus*, a knot NODE] The winding up or catastrophe of a plot in a novel or drama, the solution of any mystery, the issue, as of any course of conduct, the event

denounce dē-nouns', *v t* pret & pp *denounced*, dē-nounst', ppr *denouncing*, dē-nouns'ing [Fr *denoncer*, fr L *denuntiare —de*, and *nuntiare*, to declare, fr *nuntius*, a messenger, seen also in *announce*, *pronounce*, *renounce*, &c NUNCIO] To declare or utter, as a threat, to make a threat or menace, to accuse publicly to inform *against*, *to stigmatize*, *to* brand

denouncement, dē nouns'ment, *n* Act of denouncing, denunciation

denouncer, dē-nouns'er, *n* One who *denounces*

dense, dens, *a* [Fr *dense*, fr L *densus*, thick, allied to Gr *dasys*, thick, shaggy, bushy] Thick, close, compact, having its constituent parts closely united, crowded

densely, dens'li, *adv* In a dense manner, compactly

denseness, dens'nes, *n* State of being dense, density

densimeter, den-sim'e-ter, *n* [L *densus*, dense, and Gr *metron*, a measure] An instrument for ascertaining specific gravities

density, dens'i-ti *n* [Fr *densite*, fr L *densitas* DENSE] The quality of being dense, close, or compact, closeness of constituent parts, compactness

dent, dent *n* [A form of *dint*] A mark made by a blow, especially, a hollow or depression made on the surface of a solid body ——*v t* pret & pp *dented*, dent'ed, ppr *denting*, dent'ing To make a dent on or in

dent, dent, *n* [Fr *dent*, a tooth, fr L *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth TOOTH] A projection or something resembling a tooth

dental, den'tal, *a* [Fr *dental*, L *dentalis*, dental fr *dens dentis*, a tooth, a word cog with E *tooth*] Pertaining to the teeth, formed or pronounced by the teeth and the tip of the tongue ——*n* A dental letter or sound as *d*, *t*, *th* —Dental formula, a formula for showing briefly the number and kinds of teeth of an animal

dentate, **dentated**, den'tāt, den'tāt-ed, *a* [L *dentatus*, fr *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth See prec] Toothed, notched, having points like teeth, as a leaf

dentately, den'tāt-li, *adv* In a dentate manner —**denticle**, *den'ti* kl, *n* [L *denticulus*, dim of *dens*, a tooth A small tooth or projecting point —**denticulate**, **denticulated**, den tik'ū lāt, den tik'ū-lāt-ed, *a* [L *denticulatus* See prec] Having small teeth, as a leaf, calyx, or seed —**denticulately**, den tik'ū lāt-li, *adv* In a denticulate manner —**denticulation**, den-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n* State of being denticulate, a small tooth, a denticle

dentiform, den'ti form, *a* [L *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a tooth

dentifrice, den'ti fris, *n* [Fr *dentifrice*, fr L *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth (whence *dental*), and *frico*, I rub (whence *friction*)] A powder or other substance to be used in rubbing or cleaning the teeth

dentigerous, den tij'er us, *a* [L *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and *gero*, I carry] Bearing or carrying teeth

dentil, den'til *n* [A dim fr L *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth DENTAL] The name of the little cubes or square blocks often cut for ornament on Greek cornices

dentine, den'tin, *n* [Fr *dentine*, fr L *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth DENTAL] The ivory tissue lying below the enamel and constituting the body of the tooth

dentirostral, den-ti ros'tral, *a* [L *dens dentis*, a tooth, and *rostrum*, a beak or bill] Having a tooth-like process on each side of the upper mandible said of various birds, such as the shrikes

dentist, den'tist *n* [Fr *dentiste*, fr L *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth DENTAL] One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair or replace them when decayed

dentistry, den'tist-ri, *n* [*Dentist* and *-ry*] The art or profession of a dentist

dentition, den ti'shon, *n* [L *dentitio*, fr *dentire*, to cut teeth, fr *dens*, a tooth DENTAL] The cutting of teeth in infancy, the time of the teeth growing, the system of teeth peculiar to an animal

denudation, dē-nū dā'shon, *n* The act of denuding or making bare, the carrying away, by the action of water, of a portion of soil by which the underlying rocks are laid bare

denude, dē-nūd', *v t* pret & pp *denuded*, dē-nūd'ed, ppr *denuding*, dē-nūd'ing [L *denudare*, to denude or strip bare—*de*, away, and *nudus*, naked NUDE] To strip off all covering from, to make bare or naked, to divest, to lay bare to uncover

denunciate, dē nun'shi āt, *v t* pret & pp *denunciated*, dē nun'shi āt-ed, ppr *denunciating*, dē nun'shi-āt-ing [L *denuncio*, *denunciatum* DENOUNCE] To denounce, to threaten

denunciation dē nun'shi ā"shon, *n* [L *denunciatio* DENOUNCE] Act of denouncing, proclamation of a threat, a public menace *arraignment*

denunciator, dē-nun'shi āt-er, *n* One who denounces or publicly threatens

denunciatory, **denunciative**, dē-nun'shi a-to ri, dē nun'shi ā-tiv, *a* Characterized by denunciation, ready to denounce

deny dē ni', *v t* pret & pp *denied*, dē nīd', ppr *denying*, dē-ni'ing [Fr *dénier* = It *denegare*, Sp and Pg *denegar*, fr L *denegare—de*, intens, and *negare*, to say no, fr *nec*, nor NEGATION] To declare not to be true, to contradict, to gainsay, to disavow, to disclaim, to renounce, to abjure, to refuse to grant, to withhold, to disown, to refuse or neglect to acknowledge, not to confess, to reject, not to afford or yield.—**To deny one's self**, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires —**To deny one's self something**, to abstain from it although desiring it ——*v i* To answer in the negative, to refuse, not to comply

denyingly, dē ni'ing li, *adv* In a manner indicating denial

deobstruct, dē-ob-strukt', *v t* pret & pp *deobstructed*, dē-ob-strukt'ed, ppr *deobstructing*, dē-ob-strukt'ing [Prefix *de*, and *obstruct*] To remove obstructions or impediments from, to clear from anything that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body

deobstruent, dē-ob'strū-ent, *a* [L *deobstruens*, *-entis*, ppr of *deobstruo—de*, and *obstruo*, I obstruct] Having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body ——*n* Any medicine which has this effect an aperient

deodand, dē'ō-dand, *n* [L *Deo dandus*, to be given to God] Formerly an article which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a person, and for that reason forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses

deodar, dē'ō-dar, *n* [Skr *deradāru*, that is, divine tree] A kind of Indian cedar yielding valuable timber

deodorization, dē-ō'der-i-zā"shon, *n* *The act or process of deodorizing*

deodorize, dē-ō'der-īz, *v t* pret & pp *deodorized*, dē-ō'der-īzd, ppr *deodorizing*, dē-ō'der-īz ing [Prefix *de*, *odour*, and *-ize*] To deprive of fetid odour or smell

deodorizer, deodorant, dē-ō'der-ī zer, dē-ō'der-ant *n* That which deodorizes, a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorine, chloride of lime, &c

deontological, dē'on-to-lo"jik-al, *a* Relating to deontology

deontologist, dē on-tol'o-jist, *n* One versed in deontology

deontology, dē on-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *deon*, *deontos*, that which is binding or right, duty, and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of duty, ethics

deoxidate, dē-ok'sid āt, *v t* pret & pp *deoxidated*, dē-ok'sid-āt-ed, ppr *deoxidating* dē-ok'sid āt-ing [Prefix *de*, and *oxidate* To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide —**deoxidation**, dē-ok'si-dā"shon, *n* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide —**deoxidize**, dē-ok'sid-īz, *v t* pret & pp *deoxidized*, dē-ok'sid-īzd, ppr *deoxidizing*, dē-ok'sid-īz ing To deoxidate

depart, dē-part', *v i* pret & pp *departed*, dē part'ed, ppr *departing*, dē-part'ing [Fr *departir*, divide, part, separate—L *dis*, and *partiri*, to divide, to distribute PART] To leave, to go away, to go elsewhere, to leave or desist, as from a practice, to forsake abandon, deviate, not to adhere to or follow (commonly with *from*) to leave the world, to die —**departed**, dē-part'ed, *p a* Gone, vanished, dead, with the definite article, used as a noun for a dead person or persons

department dē part'ment, *n* [Fr *departement*, fr *departir* DEPART] A separate branch of business or sphere of action a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person, a distinct branch, as of science, &c, a division of territory, as in France, a district into which a country is formed for governmental or other purposes

departmental, dē-part'ment-al, *a* Pertaining to a department, division, district, branch

departure, dē part'ūr, *n* [*Depart* and *-ure*] Act of departing or of going away, a moving from or leaving a place, withdrawal, relinquishment, deviation, abandonment, exit death, decease

depasture dē pas'tūr, *v t* pret & pp *depastured* dē pas'tūrd, ppr *depasturing*, dē-pas'tūr ing [Prefix *de*, and *pasture* PASTURE] To feed upon, to eat up, to consume ——*v i*. To feed, to graze

depauperate, dē pa'per āt *v t* pret & pp *depauperated*, dē-pa'per-āt ed, ppr *depauperating*, dē-pa'per-at-ing [L *depaupero*, *depauperatus—de* intens, and *pauper*, poor PAUPER] To impoverish, to deprive of fertility or richness

depauperize, dē pa'per-īz, *v t* pret & pp *depauperized*, dē pa'per-īzd, ppr *depauperizing*, dē pa'per-īz ing [Prefix *de* priv, and *pauperize*] To raise from a condition of pauperism, to free from paupers or pauperism

depend, dē pend', *v i* pret & pp *depended*,

dē-pen'ded ppr *depend'ng* d pend'ng [Fr *d pendre* to hang down to depend, fr L. *dependēre* to hang down—*de* down, and *pendēre* to hang seen also in *pendant pendul m, pendulous impend*, &c. PENDANT] To be sustained by being fixed or attached to something above to hang down to be related to anything in regard to existence operation or effects to be contingent on to confide to rest or rely solely to act with confidence to trust to confide to have full confidence to trust or rely (Generally followed by *on* or *upon*)

dependable dē-pen'da-bl, *a* Capable of being depended on trustworthy

dependance [See DEPENDENCE]

dependant dependent de-pend'nt, d pend'nt, *n* [Fr *dependant* L *dependens -ntis* ppr of *dependēre*. DEPEND.] One who depends on another one who is at the disposal of another one who is sustained by or who relies on another a retainer a servant. (The spelling with *-ant* is the more common in the case of the noun with *-ent* in the case of the adj So *dependence* is better than *dependance*)

dependence dependance d pend'ens, d pendans, *n* [DEPENDENT] A state of being dependent connection and support mutual connection interrelation a state of relying on another a state of being subject to the operation of some cause reliance confidence trust

dependency d pend'en-s *n* [*Dependence* q v] The state of being dependent that which is dependent a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion

dependent, dependant de-pend'ent, de-pend'ant *a* [DEPENDANT (*n*)] Hanging down bordinate subject to another control or power at the disposal of some person not able to exist or sustain itself alone relying solely on another contingent. —*n.* One who depends on another one who is at the disposal of another a dependant

dependently dependantly de-pend'ent-li, de-pend'ant-li, *ad* In a dependent manner

depender de-pend'er *n* One who depends a dependant.

dephlegmate dē-flĕg'māt, *vt* pret & pp *dephlegmated* d de-flĕg'māt-ed ppr *dephlegmating* de-flĕg'māt-ing [Fr fix *de* from and Gr *phlegma*, phlegm] To clear spirit or acids (aqueous matter to rectify

phlogisticate dē-flo-j t kāt, *vt* pret. & pp *dephlogisticated*, d flo-ju ti-kāt-ed ppr *dephlogisticating* d flo-ju ti-kāt-ing [Prefix *de* from, and *phlogiston*] An obsolete chemical term meaning to deprive of phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability

dephosphorize de f s'f r iz, *vt* pret. & pp *dephosphorized*, d fos'fo rizd, ppr *dephosphorizing* de f s'f r iz-i g [Prefix *de*, and *phosphorus*] To deprive of free from phosphorus

depict, le pikt *vt* pret. & pp *depicted*, le t kt-ed ppr *depicting* d p k t ng [L. *depingo, depict m—de*, and *pingo* I paint. PICTURE.] To form a likeness of in colours to represent in words to delineate to paint to portray to describe

depicture de-p k tu *t.* pret. & pp. *depictured*, d p k t rd ppr *depicturing* de p k t r ng To depict to picture

depilate dep'i-lāt, *vt* pret & pp *depilated*, l pi-lāt-ed ppr *depilating* (L *depil depilatum—de* pr and *pilus*, the hair PILE) To strip of hair to remove the hair from —**depilation** dep'i-lā-shon, *n* (L *dep latio*) The removal of hair —**depilatory** d p'il a-to-ri, *a.* [L. *depilatorius*, see prec] Having the power to remove hair from the skin. —*n.* Any application which is used to remove hair without injuring the skin.

deplete de pl t, *vt* pret & pp *depleted*, de-plēt-ed ppr *depleting* de-plē-ting [L. *deplco, depletum*, I empty out—*de* pri and *plco*, I fill, as in *complet* &c. PLENTY] To empty reduce or exhaust by draining away

depletion d pl shon *n* [See prec] The act of depleting in m d the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by bloodletting

depletive d plē-tiv *a* [*Depletion* and *-ive*] Tending to deplete producing depletion —*n.* That which depletes any medical agent of depletion —**depletory** de pl to-ri, *a* [*Deplete* and *-ory*] Calculated to deplete

deplorable lē-pl r'a-bl, *a* To be deplored lamented lamentable sad grievous miserable pitiable wretched

deplorableness deplorability l pl r'a-bl nes, d plo r'a-bil i-ti State of being deplorable

deplorably l pl r'a-bli *adv* In a deplorable manner lamentably wretchedly

deplore d plor' *vt* pret & pp *deplored*, de plord ppr *deploring* d plor'ing (L *deploro—de* intens and *ploro* I wail, I tear flow (same root as *pluo* I pour) and) seen also in *explore implore*] To feel or express deep and poignant grief for to bewail lament mourn, or bemoan.

deplorer dē plōr'e *n* One who deplores.

deploy de plē' *vt* pret & pp *deployed*, l pl i ppr *deploying* d plol ing (O Fr *deployer* Fr *déployer—de, de* (to L *dis*) and *ployer* (as in *employ*) equivalent to *plier* to fold, fr L. *plico*, to fold. *Display* is another form of this word. ILY) To open out to extend with a longer front, as a body of troops —*vi.* To open out, to form a more extended front to line —**deployment**, de plo ment, *n* The act of deploying

deplume d pl m *vt* pret & pp *deplumed*, de plūmd' ppr *depluming* [Fr *deplumer* L L. *deplumo—de* priv and *pluma*, a feather PLUME] To strip of feathers to deprive of plumage

depolarization d pō'lar iz-ā shon, *n* A act of depolarizing the restoring of a ray of polarized light to its former state

depolarize le pō'lar l *vt* pret. & pp *depolarized*, d pō'lar izd, ppr *depolarizing* d pō'lar iz-ing. [Prefix *de* priv and *polarize*] To deprive of polarity

depone de pon *vi.* pret & pp *deponed* d pond ppr *deponing* d pō'ning [L. *depono—de* down, and *pono ponitum*, I place POSITION] To give testimony to depose chiefly a Scots law term.

deponent, le p n ent *a.* [L. *deponens -entis*, ppr of *depono* See prec] Laying down.—*n. Gr* one who gives testimony under oath a deponent verb —Deponent verb, in Latin *gr m* a verb which has a passive termination with an active signification.

depopulate de-po'pu lāt, *vt* pret. & pp *depopulated*, l po'pū-lāt-ed ppr *depopulating* de-po'pū lāt-ing [L. *depopulari, depopulatus*, to depopulate—*de* pri and *populus*, the people] To deprive of inhabitants to destroy the inhabitants of

depopulation de-po'pū lā hon *n* Act or process of depopulating a stripping of a decrease of population.

depopulator de po pū lāt er *n.* One who or that which depopulates

deport, de-port' *t* pret & pp *deported*, dē-port'ed ppr *deporting* de-p rt'i g [Fr *deporter* to banish O Fr *se deporter* to amuse one self fr L. *deportare* to bear (oh—*de*, down away and *porto* I, to carry as in *comport export, import, report* &c PORTER) To transport or carry away to convey from one country to another to remove to banish —**deportation** de-p rt ā shon, *n* [L. *deportatio* see prec] A removal from one country to another or to a distant place exile banishment

deportment de-port'ment, *n* [Fr *de portement*, l EPORT] A person's carriage bearing, or behaviour conduct demeanor or manner of acting in relation to the duties of life.

deposable de-pōz'a-bl *a* That may be deposed or deprived of office

depose dē-pōz' *vt* pret & pp *deposed*, de-pōzd', pp *deposing* d pōz'ing [Fr *déposer* O Fr *deposer* in form fr *de* and *poser* to place but with the senses of L. *depono deposuum—de*, and *pono* I lay or put. COMPOSE.] To remove from a throne or other high station to divest of office to dethrone to degrade to reduce or bring down.—*vi.* To lay down testimony to bear witness to give testimony in writing according to the form of law

deposer de-pōz'er *n* One who deposes.

deposit de-poz'it, *vt* pret. & pp *deposited*, d poz'it-ed ppr *depositing* d poz'i-ting. (O Fr *depositer* L. L. *depositare* fr L *depono deposuum* DEPOSE) To lay down to place or put to lay in a place for preservation to lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose to intrust to commit as a pledge to carry and lodge in a place as matter conveyed by a stream —*n* That which is laid or set down any matter laid or thrown down or lodged as sediment carried by water an accumulation of mud, gravel, stones, &c lodged by the agency of water anything intrusted to the care of another a pledge a thing given as security or for preservation.

depositary d poz'it-a-ri *n* [*Deposit* and *-ary=L tarius*] A person with whom anything deposited or lodged in trust one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping or to be used for the benefit of the owner a trustee (Not a guardian

deposition d poz-i h n *n* [L *depositio* DEPOSIT DEPOSE] The act of depositing the act of laying or placing the act of conveying and lodging in some position as sediment the attested written testimony of a witness declaration the act of dethroning a king or removing a person from an office or station

depositor de-poz'it- *n* One who makes a deposit one who lodges money in a bank

depository L. de-poz'it-o-ri, *n* [*Deposit* and *-ory* L. L *depositorium*] A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping

deposit receipt de-poz'it-sēt *n* An acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker and intended to be final

depot dep'ō or de-pō *n* [Fr *dépôt* O Fr *d post*, fr L. *depositum*, a deposit. DEPOSIT] A place of deposit a depository a building for receiving goods for storage or sale the head-quarters of a regiment a railway-station (America)

depravation de-pra- ā shon *n.* [L. *depravatio*] Act of depraving or corrupting state of being made bad or worse deterioration degeneracy vitiation

deprave d prāv' *vt* pret & pp *depraved*, de prāvd ppr *depraving* d prā ving. [L. *deprayo—de* and *pravus* crooked, distorted. PRAVITY] To make bad or worse to impair the good qualities of to corrupt to vitiate

depraved d prāvd' p a (See prec) Given to evil courses corrupted immoral profligate abandoned vitiated perverted.

depravedly de-prā ed li, *ad* In a depraved manner

depravedness de-prāv'ed-nes, *n* State of being depraved vitiated state

depraver de-prāv'er *n* One who deprave.

depravity de-pra'i-ti, *n.* [*Deprave* and *-ity* as if fr O adj *depravus*] State of being depraved vitiated state corruption of moral principles wickedness vice profligacy

deprecate dep'rē-kāt, *vt* pret. & pp *deprecated*, dep'rē kāt-ed ppr *deprecating*, dep'rē kāt- g [L. *deprecor—de* priv and *precor* I pray against, I ward off by prayer—*de* off and *precor* I pray. PRAY] To pray for deliverance from or for the prevention of to plead against to express disapprobation of or regret for

deprecatingly dep'rē kāt ing li *adv* In a deprecating manner

deprecation dep-rē-kā hon, *n* [L. *deprecatio, fr d precatus, deprecatus* See above] Act of deprecating a praying that an evil

may be removed or prevented, protest, disapproval, condemnation.

deprecator, de'prē-kā ter, *n* One who deprecates

deprecatory, deprecative, de'prē-kā-to-ri, de'prē-kāt-iv, *a* [L.L *deprecatorius,* and *deprecativus,* fr *deprecor.* DEPRECATE.] That serves to deprecate, tending to remove or avert evil by prayer, containing protest or entreaty

depreciate, dē prē'shi āt *v t* pret & pp *depreciated,* dē prē'shi āt-ed, ppr *depreciating,* dē prē'shi āt-ing [L.L. *depreciare,* for L. *depretiare, depretiatum,* to lower the price of, undervalue—*de,* down, and *pretium,* price PRICE] To bring down the price or value of, to reduce in value, to disparage to decry, to underrate, to belittle, to traduce —— *v i.* To fall in value, to become of less worth.

depreciation, dē-prē'shi-ā"shon, *n* Act of depreciating, the falling of value, the act of decrying or speaking in disparagement, the state of being undervalued.

depreciative, depreciatory, dē prē'shi-āt-iv, dē prē'shi ā to ri, *a* Tending to depreciate or undervalue

depredate de'prē-dāt, *v t* pret & pp *depredated* de'prē-dāt-ed, ppr *depredating,* de'prē-dāt-ing [L. *deprædor, deprædatus,* I pillage—*de,* intens , and *prædor,* I plunder, fr *præda,* prey PREY] To plunder, to ravage to waste, to spoil.

depredation, de-prē-dā'shon, *n* [L L *deprædatio* See prec] Act of plundering, a robbing, a pillaging, a taking away by any act of violence

depredator, de'prē-dāt-er, *n* [L.L *deprædator* See prec] One who plunders or pillages, a spoiler, a waster

depredatory, de'prē-dā-to-ri, *a* [*Depredate* and *-ory*] Plundering, spoiling, consisting in pillaging

depress, dē-pres', *v t* pret & pp *depressed,* dē-prest', ppr *depressing,* dē pres'ing [O Fr *depresser, fr* L *depressus,* pp of *deprimo depressum—de,* down, and *premo,* I press PRESS.] To press, weigh, or cause to sink down, to press to a lower state or position, to let fall to bring down, to sink to lower, to abase, to cast down to deject, to humble, to lower in value

depressed, dē-prest', *p a* In low spirits; suffering from depression, dejected, dispirited sad, flattened in shape, flattened as regards the under and upper surfaces

depressingly dē-pres'ing li, *adv* In a depressing manner

depression, dē pre'shon, *n* [Fr *depression,* L. *depressio* DEPPESS] Act of depressing or state of being depressed a low state, a hollow, a sinking or sunk portion of a surface, a sinking of the spirits, a state of sadness, melancholy, dejection, a low state of strength; a sinking of strength, a state of debility, a state of dulness or inactivity a period of commercial dulness, an operation for cataract couching

depressive, dē-pres'iv, *a* [*Depress* and *-ive*] Able or tending to depress or cast down.

depressor, dē pres'er *n* One who or that which depresses, in *anatomy* a muscle which draws down the part to which it is attached

deprivation de-pri-vā'shon *n* [L.L *deprivatio* DEPRIVE] Act of depriving, a taking away, state of being deprived, loss, want, bereavement, deposition of a clergyman the act of divesting a clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity

deprive, dē priv', *v t* pret & pp *deprived,* dē-privd', ppr *depriving,* dē priv'ing [O Fr *depriver,* L L. *deprivare,* to deprive—L *de,* away, and *privo,* I deprive fr *privus,* one's own, private PRIVATE.] To take from, to dispossess, to despoil to hinder from possessing or enjoying, to divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office

depriver, dē-priv'er, *n* One who or that which deprives or bereaves

deprivement, dē-priv'ment, *n* The state of losing or being deprived

depth, depth, *n* [From *deep,* comp *width, breadth, length,* &c DEEP] The distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward, the measure from the anterior to the posterior part, deepness in a vertical direction *opposed to height* a deep place, an abyss, a gulf, the darkest or stillest part, as of the night the inner part, abstruseness, obscurity, unsearchableness infinity, profoundness, intensity (*depth* of despair), extent of penetration or of the capacity of penetrating —Out of, or beyond, one's depth, in water so deep as to cause danger of drowning

depurate, de'pūr-āt, *v t* pret & pp *depurated,* de'pūr-āt-ed, ppr *depurating,* de'pūr-āt-ing [L L *depuro, depuratum,* I purify,—L *de,* intens , and *puro, puratum* I purify, fr *purus,* pure PURE.] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence, to purify, to clarify

depuration, de pūr ā'shon *n* [See prec] Act of depurating or purifying, the cleansing of a wound from impure matter

depurator, de'pūr ā ter, *n* One who or that which depurates

depuratory, de'pūr-a-to-ri *a* [*Depurate* and *-ory*=Fr *dépuratoire*] Purifying, or tending to purify, as the blood.

deputation, de-pū tā'shon, *n* [Fr *deputation* DEPUTE] Act of deputing, or of sending as a deputy, the person or persons sent to act or transact business for another

depute, dē-pūt', *v t* pret & pp *deputed,* dē-pūt'ed, ppr *deputing,* dē pūt'ing [Fr *deputer,* fr L. *deputare,* to prune off, consider, judge, and latterly also to destine, allot—*de,* and *putare,* to prune, set in order, reckon, as in *compute, dispute, impute* &c same root as L *purus,* pure (q v)] To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act for the sender, to assign or transfer to a deputy

deputy, de'pū-ti, *n* [Fr *depute,* lit one who is deputed, pp of *deputer* to depute DEPUTE] A person appointed or elected to act for another, a substitute, a representative, a delegate an agent

deracinate, dē ras'i nāt, *v t* pret & pp *deracinated, dē-ras'i-nāt-ed, ppr deracinating* dē-ras'i nāt-ing [Fr *déraciner—de,* from, and *racine,* a root fr L *radix,* a root RADICAL] To pluck up by the roots, to extirpate

derange, dē-rānj', *v t* pret & pp *deranged,* dē rānjd', ppr *deranging* dē rānj'ing [Fr *d ranger—de,* and *ranger* to set in order, fr *rang,* rank. RANGE] To disturb the regular order of, to throw into confusion or disorder, to disturb, to disarrange to unsettle, to displace to discompose, to disconcert, to disorder the mind of

deranged, dē-rānjd', *p a* Disordered in mind, insane, distracted

derangement, dē-rānj'ment, *n* The act of deranging a putting out of order, disorder confusion disorder of the intellect or reason, insanity

derelict, de're likt, *a* [L *derelictus,* left behind, abandoned pp of *derelinquo,* I forsake utterly—*de,* intens , *re,* behind, and *linquo,* I leave, seen in *relinquish relict,* &c RELIC] Left, abandoned, especially abandoned at sea, neglectful or unmindful of duty —— *n.* Anything forsaken or left, especially a vessel abandoned and left floating about at sea

dereliction, de-re-lik'shon *n* [L *derelictio* DEPELICT] Act of leaving or forsaking, or state of being forsaken, abandonment relinquishment desertion, neglect, want of faithfulness

deride dē-rīd', *v t* pret & pp *derided* dē-rīd'ed, ppr *deriding* dē-rīd'ing [O Fr *derider,* fr L *deridere—de* intens , and *ridere* to laugh RIDICULE.] To laugh at in contempt or scorn, to turn to ridicule or make sport of, to treat with scorn by laughter to ridicule to mock to scoff at, to jeer

derider, dē-rīd'er, *n* One who derides, a mocker; a scoffer

deridingly, dē-rīd'ing-li, *adv* By way of derision or mockery

derision, dē ri'zhon, *n* [L *derisio,* fr *derideo, derisus* DERIDE.] Act of deriding or laughing at in contempt, contempt manifested by laughter, scorn, mockery, ridicule

derisive, dē-rīs'iv, *a* [See prec] Containing derision, mocking, ridiculing

derisively, dē rīs'iv li, *adv.* With derision, with mockery or contempt

derivable, dē-rīv'a-bl, *a* That may be derived, that may be drawn or received, as from a source or origin or from ancestors, deducible

derivably dē-rīv'a-bli, *adv* By derivation

derivation de-ri vā'shon, *n* [Fr *derivation,* L *derivatio* DERIVE] Act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original, deduction, descent, etymology

derivational, de-ri vā'shon-al, *a* Relating to derivation

derivative, dē-riv'at-iv, *a* [L *derivativus,* derivative DERIVE] Derived taken or having proceeded from another, secondary in origin —— *n.* That which is derived, a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it a chord in music not fundamental.

derivatively dē-riv'at-iv li, *adv* In a derivative manner, by derivation

derive, dē-rīv' *v t* pret & pp *derived,* dē-rīvd' ppr *deriving* dē rīv'ing [L *derivare,* to divert a stream from its channel, to derive—*de,* from, and *rivus,* a stream whence also *rivulet, rival* RIVAL] To receive from a source by a regular channel to draw or receive as from a source or origin, to deduce or draw, as from a root or primitive word, to trace the etymology of —— *v i.* To come or proceed from

deriver, dē-rīv'er, *n* One who derives.

derma, dermis derm der'ma, der'mis, derm, *n* [Gr *derma,* skin fr *derō,* I flay, cog with E. to *tear* (q v)] The true skin, or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf-skin, integument.—**dermal** der'mal, *a* Pertaining to skin consisting of skin, cutaneous —**dermatic,** der-mat'ik, *a* Pertaining to the skin —**dermatography,** der-ma tog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *derma, dermatos* and *graphō* I write] The anatomical description of the skin —**dermatoid,** der'ma-toid, *a* Resembling skin, skin like —**dermatologist,** der-ma-tol'o-jist, *n* One versed in dermatology —**dermatology,** der ma-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *derma dermatos* and *logos* discourse] The branch of science which treats of the skin and its diseases.—**dermatophyte,** der'ma-tō-fit, *n* [Gr *derma dermatos,* and *phyton,* a plant] A parasitic plant infesting the skin —**dermic,** der'mik, *a* Relating to the skin —**dermoid,** der'moid, *a* [Gr *derma eidos,* form.] Resembling skin —**dermo-skeleton,** der'mō-skel-e-ton *n* The hard leathery horny, shelly, or bony outer integument of animals

derogate de'rō-gāt, *v t* pret & pp *derogated* de'rō-gāt-ed, ppr *derogating,* de'rō-gāt-ing [L *derogare, derogatum,* to repeal part of a law, to modify, to detract—*de,* priv , and *rogo,* I ask, I propose ROGATION] To detract from to disparage, to take away —— *v i* To detract, to have the effect of lowering or diminishing, as in reputation to lessen by taking away a part with *from*

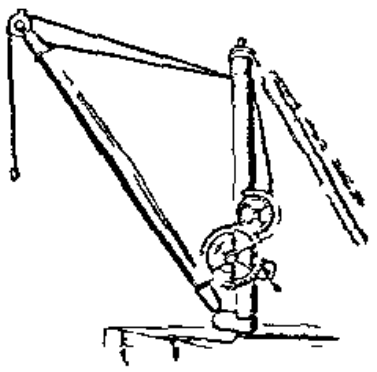
derogation, de-rō-gā'shon, *n* [L *derogatio*] Act of derogating, a diminishing of value, reputation, or estimation, detraction disparagement.

derogatoriness, dē rog'a-to-ri nes, *n* The quality of being derogatory

derogatory, dē-rog'a-to-ri, *a* [L.L *derogatorius* DEPOGATE] Having the effect of derogating or detracting, tending to lessen in estimation or repute, that lessens the extent, effect or value

derrick, de'rik, *n* [The name of a London hangman of the 17th century applied first

to the gallows, and hence to a contrivance resembling it] An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, somewhat of the nature of a crane generally having a beam with pulleys



Derrick-crane

supported on a strong upright post.—Derrick crane a crane that can be readily adjusted to various positions.

derringer der'in-jer *n* [After the inventor an American gunsmith] A short-barrelled pistol of large calibre.

dervish, dervis, der'vish, der'vis, *n.* [Turk. *dervish*, Ar and Pers *darvish* poor indigent, a dervish] A Mohammedan priest



Dervish.

or monk who professes extreme poverty and leads an austere life. The woodcut shows the usual dress of the dervish.

descant, des'kant, *n.* [O Fr *descant, deschant*, fr L.L. *discantus*—L. *dis* apart, and *cantus*, singing, a song CHANT] A discourse, discussion, or disputation in music, an addition of a part or parts to a subject or melody, adapting or setting with various modulations.—*v.i.* des-kant' pret. & pp *descanted*, des-kant'ing [O Fr *descanter* L.L. *discantare* to sing to descant.] To discourse, comment, or animadvert freely: to add a part or variation to a melody.—**descanter** des-kant'er, *n.* One who descants.

descend, de-send' *v.i.* pret. & pp *descended*, de-send'ed; ppr *descending* de-send'ing [F *descendre* fr L. *descendere* to descend, come, or go down, sink, &c.—*de*, down, and *scando I climb*, SCAN] To move or pass from a higher to a lower place: to move or come or go downward: to rush, come, or fall suddenly or violently: to invade, as an enemy: to proceed from a source or original: to be derived: to pass from one heir to another: to pass from general to particular considerations: to degrade oneself to stoop.—*v.t.* To walk more, or pass downward, on, or along: to pass from the top to the bottom of.

descendable de-send'a-bl, *a.* [*Descend* and *-able*] Capable of descending by inheritance: descendible.

descendant, de-send'ant, *n.* [Fr *descendant* a descendant, descending, ppr of *descendre* DESCEND] Any person descending or proceeding from an ancestor in any degree: offspring: issue.

descendent, de-send'ent, *a.* [L. *descendens, -entis*, ppr of *descendere* DESCEND] Descending: falling: sinking: proceeding from an original: ancestor.

descender de-sen'der *n.* One who descends.

descendibility de-send'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being descendible: capability of being transmitted from ancestors.

descendible de-send'i-bl, *a.* [*Descend* and *-ible*] That may be descended: passed down: that may descend from an ancestor to an heir.

descending, de-send'ing, *p.a.* Moving downward: bent or turned downwards: gradually decreasing.—**Descending series,** *a mathematical series in which each term is* less than that preceding it.

descension de-sen'shon, *n.* [L. *descensio*] Act of descending: going downward: descent: declension: gradation.

descensional de-sen'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to descension or to descent.

descent de-sent' *n.* [Fr *descent* fr *descendre*, to descend. DESCEND] Act of descending or passing from a higher to a lower place: inclination downward: declivity: slope: progress downward: fall from a higher to a lower state or station: a landing from a ship: in astronomy, a passing from an ancestor to an heir: a proceeding from an original or progenitor: right: tract or lineage: pedigree: a single degree in the scale of genealogy: distance from the common ancestor: descendants: a rank in the scale of subordination.

describable de-skrib'a-bl, *a.* That may be described.

describe de-skrib' *v.t.* pret. & pp *described*, de-skribd'; ppr *describing* de-skrib'ing [L. *describo* I write down, I delineate—*de* down, and *scribo* I write, as in *ascribe* (*ascend* &c. akin *scribe scripture* SCRIBE] To delineate or mark the form or figure of: to trace out: to form or trace by motion: to show or represent in words: to set forth, define, depict, or portray in words: to recount: to narrate: to represent on paper or other material.

describer de-skrib'er *n.* One who describes.

descrier de-skri'er *n.* One who descries.

description, de-skrip'shon *n.* [L. *descriptio -onis*, f *descript-* pp of *describo* I describe DESCRIBE] Act of describing, delineating, or representing anything: the act of representing a thing by words: an account of the properties or appearance of something: statement intended to depict: some account: relation: the combination of qualities which constitute a class, species, or individual: hence, class, species, sort: kind.

descriptive de-skrip'tiv *a.* [F *descriptif* f L.L. *descriptivus*, fr L. *descriptus*, pp of *describo*] Containing description: having the quality of representing.

descriptively de-skrip'tiv-li *adv.* In a descriptive manner.

descriptiveness, de-skrip'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being descriptive.

descry de-skri' *v.t.* pret. & pp *descried* de-skrid' ppr *descrying* de-skri'ing [Originally to proclaim or announce: O Fr *descrier* to decry to make an outcry on discovering some thing. *Decry* is nother form of the same word. See DECRY] To espy: to discover or get a sight of from a distance: to see: to behold: to discern.

desecrate de'se-krāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp *desecrated*, de'se-krāt-ed ppr *desecrating* de'se-krāt-ing. [From L. *de* from, away and *sacer* sacred, being thus the opposite of *consecrate* SACRED] To divert from a sacred purpose: to divest of a sacred character: to profane: to outrage the sacred character of.

desecrater desecrator de'se-krāt-er *n.* One who desecrates.

desecration de-se-krā'shon *n.* Act of desecrating: profanation.

desert, de'zert *a.* [Fr *desert* desert, waste, a desert, fr L. *desertus*, deserted, waste, *desertum*, a desert, pp of *desero desert* *m.* I forsake—*de* priv and *sero serum* I unite, I join together fr root seen in *series* (q.v.)] Lying waste: uninhabited: wild: untilled: waste: uncultivated: pertaining to a wild mess.—*n.* An uncultivated and uninhabited tract of land: a region in its natural state: a wilderness: a solitude: particularly a vast sandy plain or rocky expanse without vegetation.

desert de-zert' *v.t.* pret. & pp *deserted*, de-zert'ed; pp *desert* *g* de-zert'ing [Fr *desérter* to desert, f L.L. *deserto* to desert f L. *desertus* deserted, pp of *desero desertum* See prec.] To quit with a view not to return to: to forsake, leave or abandon in violation of duty to relinquish: to quit.—*v.i.* To run away: to quit a service without permission.

desert, de-zert' *n.* [O Fr *desert* merit, fr *deserv-*, to deserve DESERVE] The quality of deserving either reward or punishment: merit or demerit: what is deserved on account of good or evil done: reward or punishment merited, due return.

deserter de-zert'er *n.* One who deserts: particularly a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission.

desertion de-zer'shon, *n.* [Fr *desertion*, L.L. *desertio* DESERT *v.*] Act of deserting: the act of quitting with an intention not to return: state of being forsaken or deserted.

deserve de-zerv' *v.t.* pret. & pp *deserved* de-zervd'; ppr *deserving* de-zerv'ing [O Fr *deservir*, *desservir* f L. *deservio* I serve diligently—*de* intens and *servio* I serve SERVE.] To merit: to merit by qualities, labour or services: to be worthy of: with thee of good or evil.—*v.i.* To merit: to be worthy of or deserving.

deservedly de-zerv'ed-li, *adv.* According to desert, whether of good or evil: justly: rightly.

deserver de-zerv'er *n.* One who deserves or merits: used generally in a good sense.

deserving, de-zerv'ing, *p.a.* Worthy of reward or praise: meritorious.—*n.* Act of meriting: desert: merit.

deservingly de-zerv'ing-li, *adv.* Meritoriously, with just desert.

deshabille *dez-a-bel' n.* [Fr *deshabille* —*des* = prefix *dis* and *habiller* to dress akin *habit* *liment*] The state of being in undress or of not being properly or fully dressed.

desiccant desiccative des'i-kant or de-sik'a-kant, de-sik'a-tiv *a.* [See prec.] Drying.—*n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore.

desiccate des'i-kāt or de-sik'āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp *desiccated* des'i-kāt-ed or -sik'āt-ed; ppr *desiccating* des'i-kāt-ing or -sik'āt-ing. [L. *desiccare* to dry up—*de* intens. and *siccare*, to dry fr *siccus* dry] To exhaust of moisture: to exhale or remove moisture from.

desiccation des-i-kā'shon, *n.* [DESICCATE.] Act of making dry: the state of being dried: the withdrawal of moisture.

desiccator des'i-kā-ter *n.* One who or that which desiccates: an apparatus for drying goods or articles.

desiderate de-sid'er-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp *desiderated*, de-sid'er-āt-ed; ppr *desiderating* de-sid'er-āt-ing [L. *desidero desideratum*, I long for: I feel the want of—prefix *de*, and the same word as in *consider* DESIRE] To desire: to require: to want: to miss.

desiderative de-sid'er-āt-iv *a.* [*Desiderate* and *-ive*] Having or implying desire: expressing or denoting desire.—*n.* A verb formed from another verb and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb.

desideratum, de-sid'er-ā'tum *n.* pl. **desiderata,** de-sid'er-ā'ta. [L. Desid-

ERATE] That which is not possessed, but which is desirable, something much wanted

design, dē zīn', *v t* pret. & pp *designed*, dē-zīnd', ppr *designing*, dē zīn'ing [Fr *designer*, fr L *designare*, to mark out, point out, contrive, design—*de*, and *signare*, to seal or stamp, fr *signum*, a sign SIGN] To delineate by drawing the outline of a form or figure, to form an outline or representation of in the mind, to form in idea, *to form a plan, purpose, or intention of*, to establish, form, or set apart for some end, to plan, to purpose, to intend, to propose, to project, to mean —*v i* To intend, to purpose —*n.* *A plan or representation* of a thing by an outline, first idea represented by lines, as in painting or architecture, a sketch, a drawing, a tracing, a plan drawn out in the mind, purpose, intention, aim, project, contrivance

designate, de'sig nāt, *v t* pret & pp *designated*, de'sig-nāt-ed, ppr *designating*, de'sig-nāt-ing [L *designo*, *designatus* DESIGN] To mark or indicate by visible lines, description, or something known and determinate, to point out, to distinguish *from others by indication, to name*, to denominate, to style, to characterize, to describe, to appoint, to assign, to allot

designation, dē sig nā shon, *n* [L *designatio*] Act of designating, pointing out, or indicating, a selecting and appointing, appointment, assignment, nomination, distinctive appellation

designative, designatory, de'sig-nā tiv, de'sig-na-to-ri, *a* Serving to designate or indicate

designator, de'sig-nā-ter, *n* [L *designator*] One who designates or points out

designedly, dē-zīn'ed-li, *adv* By design, purposely, intentionally

designer, dē-zīn'er, *n* One who designs, especially one who designs figures and patterns, a contriver, a plotter

designing, dē zīn'ing, *a* Forming artful or insidious designs, artful, intriguing, deceitful, treacherous

desirability, desirableness dē zīr'a-bil'i-ti, dē-zīr'a-bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being desirable

desirable, dē-zīr'a-bl, *a* [Fr *desirable*= L *desiderabilis*, fr *desidero* DESIRE] Worthy of desire, that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness, pleasing, agreeable

desirably, dē-zīr'a-bli, *adv* In a desirable manner

desire, dē-zīr', *n* [Fr *desir*, desire, *desirer*, to desire, fr L *desiderare*, *desideratum*, to desire (*desiderate* being thus the same word) —prefix *de* and *sidero*, as in *considero* CONSIDER] A passion excited by the love of an object from which pleasure is expected, eagerness to obtain or to enjoy, aspiration, longing, a prayer or request to obtain, the object of desire, love, lust —*v t* pret & pp *desired*, dē zīrd', ppr *desiring*, dē-zīr'ing To wish for the possession or enjoyment of to hanker after, to covet, to express a wish for, to ask, to request, to solicit, to petition —*v i* To be in a state of desire or anxiety

desirer, dē-zīr'er, *n* One who desires

desirous, dē-zīr'us, *a* [*Desire* and *-ous*] Full of desire, wishing to obtain, coveting solicitous to possess and enjoy, eager, covetous

desist, dē zist', *v i* pret & pp *desisted* dē-zist'ed, *desisting*, dē zist'ing [Fr *desister*, fr L *desistere*, to desist—*de*, away from, and *sisto*, I stand, as in *assist*, *consist*, *persist* &c, the root being that of *stand* STAND] To cease to act or proceed, to stop, to forbear, to leave off, to discontinue followed by *from*

desk, desk, *n* [Probably fr It *desco*, a table, a round table (through the French), *desco* being fr L *discus*, Gr *diskos*, a disc, a quoit, *dais*, *dish*, *disk* are forms of the same word DISH] A table with a sloping top to write or read upon, a frame or case to be placed on a table for the same purpose, a lectern, a pulpit

desman, des'man, *n* [Said to be a Tartar word] The European musk rat

desmology, des mol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *desmos*, a ligament (fr *deō*, I bind), and *logos*, discourse] That branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments and sinews

desolate, de'sō-lāt, *v t* pret & pp *desolated*, de'sō-lāt-ed, ppr *desolating*, de'sō-lāt-ing [L *desolo*, *desolatum*, I leave alone, I forsake—*de*, intens, and *solo*, I lay waste I make lonely, fr *solus*, alone SOLE, *a*] To deprive of inhabitants, to make desert, to lay waste, to ruin, to ravage —*a.* [L. *desolatus*, pp of *desolo* See above] Destitute *or deprived of inhabitants waste, laid waste*, in a ruinous condition, neglected, destroyed, afflicted deserted, forlorn lonely

desolately, de'sō-lāt-li, *adv* In a desolate manner

desolateness, de'sō-lāt-nes, *n* State of being desolate

desolater, desolator, de'sō-lā ter, *n* One who or that which desolates

desolation, de-sō-lā'shon, *n* [Fr *desolation* L L *desolatio* DESOLATE] Act of desolating, destruction or expulsion of inhabitants, waste, ruin, destruction, devastation, a desolate state or place, melancholy, gloom, sadness

despair, dē-spār', *i t* pret & pp *despaired*, dē-spārd', ppr *despairing*, dē spār'ing [O Fr *desperer* (now *desespérer*), fr L *despēro*, *desperatum*—*de*, priv, and *spero*, I hope, fr *spes*, hope, desire *Desperate* is of same origin and *prosper* is from same root, which is also that of *speed*] To give up all hope or expectation followed by *of*, to be hopeless or sunk in utter want of hope, to despond. —*n.* [From the verb] A hopeless state, hopelessness, desperation, despondency, that which causes despair, the *object* of which there is no hope, loss of hope in the mercy of God

despairer, dē spār'er, *n* One who despairs

despairing, dē-spār'ing, *p a* Giving up all hope or expectation, prone to despair, indulging in despair, showing despair

despairingly, dē spār'ing-li, *adv* In a despairing manner

despatch, dispatch des pach', dis-pach', *v t* pret & pp *despatched dispatched*, des pacht', dis-pacht', ppr *despatching*, *dispatching*, des-pach'ing, dis-pach'ing [O Fr *despeecher*, Fr *dépêcher*, to despatch, to expedite, fr (hypothetical) L L *dispedicare* (corresponding to *impedicare*)—L *dis*, apart, and *pedica*, a snare, fr *pes*, *pedis*, the foot (cog with *foot*)] To send away in haste, as a messenger, letters, &c, to expedite, to hasten, to accelerate, to send out of the world, to put to death, to execute speedily, *to perform quickly*, to conclude, to finish —*n.* The act of despatching, the act of sending off, message or communication on public business, sent with expedition, a message sent by special messenger, speedy performance, execution or transaction of business with due diligence, expedition, due diligence

despatcher, dispatcher, des-pach'er, dis-pach'er, *n* One who despatches

desperado, des-pe rā'dō *n* pl. **desperadoes** (or **-does**), des-pe rā'dōz. [O Sp *desperado*, fr L *desperatus*, desperate See next] A desperate fellow a reckless ruffian, one regardless of safety and ready for crime

desperate, des'pe-rāt, *a* [L *desperatus*, pp of *despēro*, I despair DESPAIR] Without hope, despairing reduced to extremity and reckless of consequences, without care of safety, reckless, rash, headlong, frantic, despaired of, beyond hope, past cure

desperately, des'pe-rāt-li, *adv* In a desperate manner, recklessly violently, madly

desperation, des-pe rā'shon *n* [L *desperatio* DESPERATE] The state of being desperate, a giving up of hope despair, fury, rage, disregard of safety or danger, violence

despicable, des'pik-a-bl, *a* [L L *despicabilis*, fr L *despicor*, *despicatus*, I despise, fr *despicio*, *I look down upon*, I despise DESPISE] Deserving to be despised, deserving contempt and reprobation, vile and contemptible, worthless, low, base

despicableness, des'pik a bl nes, *n* The quality or state of being despicable

despicably, des'pik a-bli, *adv* In a despicable manner basely, vilely, contemptibly

despisable, dē-spīz'a-bl, *a* That may be despised, despicable, contemptible

despise, dē spīz', *i t* pret & pp *despised*, dē-spīzd', ppr *despising*, dē-spīz'ing [O Fr *despiser*, fr *despis*, *despiz*, pp of *despire*, to despise, fr L *despicere*, to despise—*de*, down, and *specio*, I look SPECIES Akin *despicable*, *despite*] To hold in contempt, to have the lowest opinion of, to contemn, to scorn, to disdain

despiser, dē-spīz'er, *n* One who despises, a contemner, a scorner

despisingly, dē-spīz'ing li, *adv* With contempt

despite de spīt', *n* [O Fr *despit*, Mod Fr *dépit*, fr L *despectus* a *looking-down* upon, a despising, fr *despicio*, I despise DESPISE *Hence the shorter form spite*] Extreme malice, active malignity, angry hatred spite, defiance with contempt, or triumph over opposition, an act of malice or contempt —*v t* pret & pp *despited*, de-spīt'ed, ppr *despiting*, de-spīt'ing To despise, to offend, to spite —*prep* In spite of notwithstanding

despiteful, de-spīt'ful, *a* Full of spite or despite, malicious, malignant

despitefully, de-spīt'fu-li, *adv* With despite, maliciously, contemptuously

despitefulness, de-spīt'fūl nes, *n* Quality of being despiteful, malice malignity

despoil, dē-spoil', *v t* pret & pp *despoiled*, dē spoild', ppr *despoiling*, dē-spoil'ing [O Fr *despoiller* (Mod. Fr *dépouiller*), fr L *despoliare*, to rob, plunder—*de*, intens, and *spolio*, I spoil SPOIL] *To take from* by force, to strip, to deprive, to rob, to bereave, to rifle (*to despoil a person of a thing*)

despoiler, dē spoil'er, *n* One who despoils, a plunderer

despoliation, dē-spō'li ā''shon, *n* The act of despoiling, a stripping

despond, dē spond', *v i* pret & pp *desponded*, dē spond'ed, ppr *desponding*, dē-spond'ing [L *despondeo*, I promise in marriage, I *promise* basely, I give up, I lose courage, I despond—*de*, away, and *spondeo*, *sponsum*, I promise solemnly, whence *sponsor*, *spouse*, *respond*] To be quite cast down, to be utterly depressed or dejected in mind, to lose all heart, hope, or resolution

despondence, despondency, dē-spond'ens, dē-spond'en-si, *n* [See next] The state or quality of being despondent

despondent, dē-spond'ent, *a* [L *despondens*, *-entis*, ppr of *despondeo* DESPOND] Desponding, losing courage at the loss of hope sinking into dejection, depressed and inactive in despair

despondently, despondingly, dē-spond'ent-li, dē-spond'ing li, *adv* In a despondent manner, without hope

desponder, de spond'er, *n* One who desponds

despot, des'pot, *n* [Gr *despotēs*, a ruler, a master, a despot, fr a prefix *des*, and a word equivalent to Gr *posis*, Lith and Skr *patis*, lord, husband, akin to L *potis*, able, *potestas*, power POTENT] A monarch who rules without any control from men, constitution, or laws, a tyrant, one who enforces his will regardless of the interests or feelings of others

despotic, despotical, des-pot'ik, des-pot'ik al, *a* [Gr *despotikos* DESPOT] Belonging to a despot, absolute in power, independent of control from men, constitution, or laws, arbitrary, tyrannical

despotically, des-pot'ik-al li, *adv* In a despotic manner, arbitrarily

despotism, des'pot-izm, *n* [*Despot* and *-ism*=Fr *despotisme.*] The rule of a despot absolute power, authority *unlimited* and

uncontrolled an arbitrary government absolute sultan autocracy tyranny

desquamate de-skwā'māt, *v.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *desquamated*; de-skwā'māt-ed; ppr. *desquamating*; de-skwā'māt-ing. [L. *desquamo*, *desquamatum*—*de*, away and *squama*, a scale.] To come off in scales; to peel off.

desquamation des-kwa-mā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] A scaling off; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.—**desquamative** de-skwam'a-tiv, *a.* Relating to desquamation.

dessert de-zert', *n.* [F. *dessert*, from *desservir*, to clear the table—*de*, L. *dis*, and *servir*, to serve; SERVE.] That which is served at the close of a dinner, as sweetmeats or fruits.—**dessert spoon**, a large spoon.

A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon used for dessert.

destinate des'tin-āt, *v.* pret. & pp. *destinated*; des'tin-āt-ed; ppr. *destinating*; des'tin-āt-ing. [L. *destinatus*, pp. of *destinare*, to destine; DESTINE.] To destine.

destination des-tin-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *destinatio*.] Act of destining; appointment; the purpose for which a thing is intended; appointed end or ultimate design; predetermined object or use; end; purpose; predetermined end or goal of a journey.

destine des'tin, *v.* pret. & pp. *destined*; des'tin-ed; ppr. *destining*; des'tin-ing. [Fr. *destiner*, L. *destinare*, to place down, to make firm or secure, to destine or intend; *de* and a root *stan*, a stronger form of *sta*, root of *sto*, to stand, L. *stare*, being of the same root.] To set or appoint to a use, purpose, state or place; to design; to make; to devote; to doom; to ordain; to fix unalterably; as by a divine decree; to appoint unalterably.

destinist, des'tin-ist, *n.* [*Destiny* and *-ist*.] A believer in destiny.

destiny des'tin-i, *n.* [F. *destinée*, fr. L. *destinatus*, pp. of *destinare*; DESTINE.] A destined or appointed fate or lot; a state or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate; doom; fortune; invincible necessity; fate; a necessary or fixed order of things established by a divine decree; the Fates.

destitute, des'ti-tūt, *a.* [L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituo*, *destitutum*, to set down, put away, leave, forsake—*de*, down, and *statuo*, to set, from *stare*, to stand; STATE, STATUE, &c.] Not having or possessing; wanting; needy; in abject poverty; comfortless; friendless; forlorn.

destitution des-ti-tū'shon, *n.* [L. *destitutio*. See prec.] State of being destitute; a state of utter want; a state in which some thing is wanted or not possessed; poverty; indigence.

destroy, de-stroi', *v.* pret. & pp. *destroyed*; de-stroid'; ppr. *destroying*; de-stroi'ing. [O. Fr. *destruire*, now *détruire*, from L. *destruere*, to destroy or pull down—*de*, down, and *struere*, to pile, build; STRUCTURE.] To pull down; to demolish; to consume; to raze; to ruin; to overthrow; to subvert; to lay waste; to throw down; to destroy; to annihilate; to bring to nought; to put an end to.

destroyable, de-stroi'a-bl, *a.* That may be destroyed.

destroyer de-stroi'er, *n.* One who or that which destroys.

destructibility, de-struk-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being destructible.

destructible, de-struk'ti-bl, *a.* [Fr. *destructible*, L.L. *destructus*, for L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*; DESTROY.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

destruction, de-struk'shon, *n.* [L. *destructio*; DESTROY.] Act of destroying; a pulling down; ruin, by whatever means; demolition; subversion; overthrow; destruction; slaughter; cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.

destructionist, de-struk'shon-ist, *n.* One in favour of destruction.

destructive de-struk'tiv, *a.* [Fr. *destructif*, L.L. *destructivus*.] Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying or tending to destroy; mortally fatal; ruinous; pernicious; mischievous; Destructive distillation, in chemistry, the decomposition of organic matter through the agency of high temperatures, by which the constituents are separated or evolved in new forms.

destructively de-struk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a destructive manner; with destruction; ruinously.

destructiveness de-struk'tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being destructive.

desuetude des'wē-tūd, *n.* [L. *desuetudo*, from *desuetus*, pp. of *desuesco*, I become used or accustomed, from *de* and *suesco*, I am used, a word which has also formed an element in *mos*, *moris*, custom, fashion.] The state of being no longer practised; disuse; discontinuance of practice; custom, fashion.

desulphurize desulphurate de-sul'fū-rīz, de-sul'fū-rāt, *v.* pret. & pp. *desulphurized*, *desulphurated*; de-sul'fū-rīzd, de-sul'fū-rāt-ed; ppr. *desulphurizing*, *desulphurating*; de-sul'fū-rīz-ing, de-sul'fū-rāt-ing. [*De* prep. and *sulphur*.] To deprive of sulphur.

desultorily des'ul-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.

desultoriness, des'ul-to-ri-nes, *n.* The character of being desultory.

desultory des'ul-to-ri, *a.* [L. *desultorius*, pertaining to a *desultor* or rider in the circus, from *desilio*, *desultum*, I leap down, down, and *salio*, I leap; SALIENT.] Moving by leaps; passing from one thing or subject to another without order or natural connection; unconnected; rambling; methodless; cursory; hasty; unconnected.

desynonymize -nim-īz, *v.* pret. & pp. *desynonymized*; -nim-īzd; ppr. *desynonymizing*; -nim-īz-ing. [*De* prep. and *synonymize*.] To give a turn of meaning to so as to prevent from being synonymous with another word; to use with kindred but not the same meanings.

detach de-tach', *v.* pret. & pp. *detached*; de-tacht'; ppr. *detaching*; de-tach'ing. [Fr. *détacher*—*de*, prep. and the verb, also in *attach*, from the root of the Eng. noun *tack*, TACK, ATTACH.] To take off; to separate; to free; to gag; to part from; to disjoin; to withdraw; to draw off; to separate and send away as a part of a military force, or of a fleet.

detachable de-tach'a-bl, *a.* That may be detached.

detachment, de-tach'ment, *n.* Act of detaching; a body of troops; a number of ships, selected or taken from the main army or fleet, and employed on some special service; expedition.

detail, de-tāl', *v.* pret. & pp. *detailed*; de-tāld'; ppr. *detailing*; de-tāl'ing. [Fr. *détailler*, to cut in pieces—*de*, and *tailler*, L. *taliare*, to cut, from *talea*, a rod, twig, whence *tally*; TALLY, TAILOR. To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; to particularize; to specify; to relate minutely; as, a distinct army in military affairs, to a post, to a particular service.—*n.* detail or detāl. An individual fact, circumstance or portion; an item; a particular; a minute account; a narration; a report of particulars.

detailed, de-tāld', *p.a.* [See *v.*] Particularized; minutely recited; exact; particular.

detailer de-tā'er, *n.* One who details.

detain de-tān', *v.* pret. & pp. *detained*; de-tānd'; ppr. *detaining*; de-tān'ing. [Fr. *détenir*, L. *detinere*, to detain, from *de* and *teneo*, I hold, as in *contain*, *retain*, *sustain*, &c.; see also *main*, *manure*, TENANT.] To keep back or from; to keep with; to withhold; to stop; to arrest; to check; to retard; to delay; to prevent; to hold in custody.

detainer de-tān'er, *n.* One who detains; a holding or keeping possession of that which belongs to another.

detainment de-tān'ment, *n.* Act of detaining or detention.

detect de-tekt', *v.* pret. & pp. *detected*; de-tek'ted; ppr. *detecting*; de-tek'ting. [L. *detectus*, pp. of *detego*, I uncover, expose—*de*, from, and *tego*, I cover; DEAL.] To find out or expose; to bring to light something hidden or unobserved.

detectable de-tek'ta-bl, *a.* That may be detected.

detection de-tek'shon, *n.* Act of detecting; discovery of anything before hidden or unknown.

detective de-tek'tiv, *a.* [*Detect* and *-ive*.] Employed in detecting; employed in detecting crime.—*n.* A person employed in detecting crime; a police officer whose special duty is to detect and apprehend criminals; also a private person who is engaged to inquire into cases of fraud, &c.

detector detecter de-tek'er, *n.* One who or that which detects or brings to light; a finder; a discoverer.

detent de-tent', *n.* [L. *detentus*, a keeping back; DETAIN.] A pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a lock watch, tumbler, clock or the like; a catch; a pawl.

detention de-ten'shon, *n.* [From L. *detinere*, *detentum*; DETAIN.] Act of detaining; a wrongful withholding of what belongs to another; restraint; delay from necessary or accidental circumstances.

deter de-ter', *v.* pret. & pp. *deterred*, *deterred*; de-terd' ppr. *deterring*; de-ter'ring. [L. *deterrere*, to frighten from, to prevent, from *de*, from, and *terreo*, I frighten; TERROR.] To lock, bar or prevent by fear; to withhold; to restrain, warn, or discourage from.

deterge de-terj', *v.* pret. & pp. *deterged*; de-terjd' ppr. *deterging*; de-ter'jing. [L. *detergeo*, *tersum*, I wipe away—*de*, from, and *tergeo* or *tergo*, *tersum*, I wipe; TERSE.] To cleanse; to purge away from; to wipe off and carry off matter from.

detergence detergency de-ter'jens, de-ter'jen-si, *n.* The act or quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.—**detergent** de-ter'jent, *a.* [L. *detergens*, *-entis*, pp. of *detergeo*; DETERGE.] Cleansing; purging.—*n.* That which cleanses or purges away.

deteriorate de-tē'ri-ō-rāt, *v.* pret. & pp. *deteriorated*; de-tē'ri-ō-rāt-ed; ppr. *deteriorating*; de-tē'ri-ō-rāt-ing. [Fr. *déteriorer*, from L. *deterior*, worse, compar. of an obsolete adj. *deterus*, from *de*, in a downward direction, and *versus*, from.] To grow worse; to become impaired in quality; to degenerate.—*v.t.* To make worse; to reduce in quality; to depreciate.

deterioration de-tē'ri-ō-rā'shon, *n.* The state or process of deteriorating or growing worse.

determent, dē-ter'ment, *n.* Act of deterring; that which deters.

determinability de-ter'mi-na-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being determinable.

determinable de-ter'mi-na-bl, *a.* That may be determined or decided.

determinant de-ter'mi-nant, *a.* [L. *determinans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *determino*; DETERMINE.] Serving to determine; determinative.—*n.* That which determines or causes; that which is the sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws.

determinate, dē-ter'mi-nāt, *a.* [L. *determinatus*, pp. of *determino*; DETERMINE.] Limited; fixed; definite; established; settled; positive; decisive; resolved on; resolute.

determinately de-ter'mi-nāt-li, *adv.* In a determinate manner; definitely; with exactness; resolutely.

determinateness de-ter'mi-nāt-nes, *n.* The state of being determinate.

determination de-ter'mi-nā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *détermination*, L. *determinationem*; DETERMINE.] Act of determining; decision of a question; resolution; decision; conclusion; purpose; resolution; resolve; firmness; judgment

award, strong direction to a given point, end an ending, in *chem* the ascertainment of the exact proportion of any substance in a compound body, in *med* afflux, tendency of blood to flow to any part more copiously than is normal

determinative, dē-ter'mĭn ā-tĭv, *a* [Fr *determinatif*] That determines or makes a limitation, that uncontrollably directs to a certain end, limiting, that limits or bounds, that is employed in determining

determinator, dē ter'mĭn ā ter, *n* One who determines

determine, dē-ter'mĭn, *v t* pret & pp *determined*, dē-ter'mĭnd, ppr *determining*, dē-ter'mĭn ing [Fr *déterminer*, L *determinare*, to bound, to limit—*de*, intens, and *terminare*, fr *terminus* a bound or limit TERM, TERMINATE] To bound, to limit, to end, to fix permanently to settle, to adjust to conclude, to decide, to end and fix to settle ultimately, to fix on, to establish, to give a direction to, to influence, to resolve on, to purpose, to design, to cause to come to a conclusion, to terminate, to bring to an end.—v i To come to a decision, to resolve, to conclude, to come to an end, to terminate

determined, dē ter'mĭnd, *a* Having determination or firm resolution, having a firm or fixed purpose, resolute, unflinching

determinedly, dē-ter'mĭnd lĭ, *adv* In a determined manner

determiner, dē-ter'mĭn er, *n* One who decides or determines

determinism dē ter'mĭn ĭzm, *n* [*Determine* and *-ism*] A system of philosophy which holds that the will is not free, but is invincibly determined by motives

determinist, dē ter'mĭn ĭst, *n* One who supports or favours determinism

deterrent, dē ter'ent, *a* [L *deterrens*, *-entis*, ppr of *deterrĕre* DETER] Having the power or tendency to deter —n That which deters

detersion dē ter'shon, *n* [From L *detersus*, wiped off, pp of *detergeo* DETERGE] Act of cleansing, as a sore

detersive, dē-ters ĭv, *a* [Fr *detersif*, fr L *detersus* See prec] Cleansing, having power to cleanse from offending matter —n A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers or carrying off foul matter

detest, dē-test', *v t* pret & pp *detested*, dē-test'ed, ppr *detesting*, dē-test'ing [Fr *détester*, fr L *detestari*, to invoke a deity in cursing, imprecate, abominate, detest—*de*, intens, and *testor*, I call to witness, fr *testis*, a witness, so *attest*, *contest*, *protest*, akin also *testify*, *testament*] To abhor, to loathe, to abominate

detestable, dē tes'ta-bl, *a* [L *detestabilis*] Deserving to be detested, extremely hateful, abominable, odious, execrable, abhorred

detestableness dē-tes'ta-bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being detestable, extreme hatefulness

detestably, dē-tes'ta-blĭ, *adv* In a detestable manner, abominably, odiously

detestation, dē-tes ta'shon, *n* [Fr *detestation*, L *detestatio* DETEST] Extreme hatred, abhorrence, loathing

detester, dē-tes'ter, *n* One who detests

dethrone, dē-thrōn', *v t* pret & pp *dethroned*, dē thrōnd', ppr *dethroning*, dē-thrōn'ing [Prefix *de*, priv, and *throne*] To remove or drive from a throne, to depose, to divest of royal authority and dignity, or of supreme power

dethronement, dē-thrōn'ment, *n* The act of dethroning, removal from a throne, deposition

dethroner, dē-thrōn'er, *n* One who dethrones

detonate, de'tō-nāt, *v t* pret & pp *detonated*, de'tō-nāt-ed, ppr *detonating*, de'tō-nāting [L *detonare*, *detonatum*—*de*, intens, and *tŏnare*, to thunder=Fr *détoner* THUNDER.] To explode or cause to explode, to cause to burn with a sudden report —v i. To explode, to burn with a sudden report

detonating, de'tō-nāt-ing, *a* Easily made to detonate or explode, exploding, explosive

detonation, de-tō-nā'shon, *n* [Fr *detonation* DETONATE.] An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies

detonator, de'tō nāt-er, *n* That which detonates

detonization, de'tō-nī zā''shon, *n* The act of exploding

detonize, de'tō-nīz, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *detonized*, de'tō-nīzd, ppr *detonizing*, de'tō-nīz-ing To detonate to explode

detour, de-tor', *n* [Fr *detour*—prefix *de*, and *tour*=L *turn*] A roundabout or circuitous way, a going round about

detract, dē-trakt', *v t* pret & pp *detracted*, dē trakt'ed, ppr *detracting*, dē-trakt'ing [L *detracto—de* from, and *tracto*, I draw fr *traho*, *tractum*, I draw whence *tract*, *trace*, &c TRACT] To take away, to withdraw, to disparage —v i. To take away a part, especially to take away reputation, to derogate followed by *from*

detracter, dē-trak'ter, *n* One who detracts, a detractor

detraction, dē-trak'shon, *n* [Fr *detraction* L *detractio* DETRACT] Act of detracting, or taking something from the reputation or worth of another, depreciation, slander, defamation, derogation

detractive, dē trak'tĭv, *a* [*Detract* and *-ive*] Having the quality or tendency to detract

detractor, dē-trak'ter, *n* [L *detractor* DETRACT] One who detracts, a slanderer, a defamer, a muscle that draws the part to which it is attached away from some other part

detractory, dē-trak'to-rĭ, *a* [*Detract* and *-ory*] Containing detraction, depreciatory

detrain, dē-trān', *v t* pret & pp *detrained*, dē trānd', ppr *detraining*, dē-trān'ing [Prefix *de*, from, and *train*] To remove from a railway train and especially of bodies of men (to *detrain* troops) —v i To quit a railway train

detriment, de'trĭ ment, *n* [L *detrimentum*, fr *detero*, *detritum*, I rub off or down, I wear—*de*, down, and *tero*, I rub, whence *trite*] A certain degree of loss, damage, injury, prejudice hurt mischief, harm

detrimental, de-trĭ ment'al, *a* Causing detriment, loss, or damage injurious, hurtful

detrimentally, de trĭ ment' al lĭ, *adv* In a detrimental manner, with loss or damage

detrital, dē trīt'al, *a* [*Detritus* and *-al*] Pertaining to or consisting of detritus

detrition, dē-trĭ'shon, *n* [L L *detritio*, fr L *detero*, *detritum* DETRIMENT] A rubbing or wearing off

detritus, dē trīt'us, *n* [L *detritus*, fr *detero*, *detritum* DETRIMENT] A mass of matter worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions, disintegrated materials of rocks

detrude, dē trod' *v t* pret & pp *detruded*, dē-trōd'ed, ppr *detruding*, dē trod'ing [L *detrudo—de*, down, and *trudo*, I thrust (as in *intrude*, *obtrude*, *abstruse*) THRUST] To thrust down, to push down with force

detruncate, dē trung'kāt, *v t* pret & pp *detruncated*, dē trung'kāt-ed ppr *detruncating*, dē-trung'kāt-ing [L *detrunco*, *detruncatus—de*, and *trunco*, I cut shorter, fr *truncus*, cut short TRUNK] To cut off, to lop, to shorten by cutting

detruncation, dē-trung-kā'shon, *n* [L *detruncatio* See prec] Act of cutting or lopping off

detrusion, dē tro'zhon, *n* [From L *detrusus*, pp of *detrudo* DETRUDE] Act of thrusting or driving down

deuce, dūs, *n* [Fr *deux*, two, fr L *duos*, two] A card with two spots, a die with two spots.

deuce, dūs, *n* [Probably from L G *duus*, G *daus*, used similarly, this again being perhaps fr the *deuce* in dice playing as a very disappointing throw See prec.] The devil, perdition, used only in exclamatory or interjectional phrases —**deuced**, dū'sed or dūst, *a* and *adv* Devilish excessive, confounded —**deucedly**, dū'sed lĭ, *adv* Confoundedly

deuterogamist, dū-ter-og'a-mist, *n* [See next] One who marries the second time

deuterogamy, dū ter-og'a mĭ, *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *gamos*, marriage] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife

Deuteronomy, dū ter-on'o-mĭ, *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *nomos*, law] The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses, the fifth book of the Pentateuch

deuteropathy, dū ter-op'a thĭ, *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *pathos*, suffering] A secondary disease or sympathetic affection of one part with another

deuteroscopy, dū ter-os'ko pĭ, *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, *skopeō*, I see] Second sight

deutoplasm, dū'tō plazm, *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *plasma*, thing formed] That portion of the yolk of ova which furnishes nourishment for the embryo

devastate, de'vas-tāt, *v t* pret & pp *devastated*, de'vas tāt-ed, ppr *devastating* de'vas-tāt-ing [L *devasto*, *devastatus*, I lay waste—*de*, intens, and *vasto*, I waste WASTE] To lay waste to ravage, to desolate, to destroy

devastation, de-vas-tā'shon, *n* [Fr *dévastation*, L *devastatio*] Act of devastating, state of being devastated, desolation, ravage, havoc, destruction

devastator, de-vas tāt'er, *n* One who or that which devastates

develop, dē-vel'up *v t* pret & pp *developed*, dē-vel'upt, ppr *developing*, dē-vel'up-ing [Fr *développer*, O Fr *desveloper*—prefix *des*, L *dis*, apart, and a verb which some suppose to be of Teutonic origin and equivalent to O E *wlappe*, E *wrap*, similarly *envelop*] To unfold, to uncover, to disclose something concealed, to lay open part by part, to exhibit in all its ramifications, to make to pass through a process of natural evolution —v i To be unfolded, to become manifest in all its parts, to grow or expand by a natural process, to be evolved, to proceed or come forth naturally from some vivifying source

developable, dē vel'up-a-bl, *a* Capable of developing or of being developed

developer, dē-vel'up-er, *n* One who or that which develops or unfolds

development, dē-vel'up-ment, *n* [*Develop* and *-ment*=Fr *développement*] The act or process of developing, an unfolding, the unravelling of a plot, a gradual growth or advance through progressive changes, the organic changes which take place in animal and vegetable bodies, from their embryo state until they arrive at maturity, the progress made by plants and animals in the course of ages from a lower to a higher stage of organization in *photography*, the process by which the image on the plate is made visible

developmental dē vel'up-men tal, *a* Pertaining to development, formed or characterized by development

devest, dē vest', *v t* See DIVEST

deviate, dē'vĭ āt, *v i* pret & pp *deviated*, dē'vĭ āt-ed, ppr *deviating*, dē'vĭ āt-ing [L *devio*, *deviatum—de*, from, and *via* a way, seen also in *viaduct*, *obvious*, &c VOYAGE] To turn aside from the common or right way, course, or line, to stray from the path of duty, to wander, to swerve, to stray, to digress, to vary, to err —v i To cause to deviate

deviation, dē vĭ ā'shon, *n* [Fr *déviation*, L L *deviatio*] The act of deviating, a turning aside from the right way, course, or line, variation from a common or established rule, wandering from the path of duty — Deviation of the compass, the deviation of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian caused by the near presence of iron

device, dē vīs', *n* [Formerly *devise*, fr Fr *devise*, a device, motto, plan, division, difference, fr L *divisus*, divided, pp of *divido*, *divisum*, I divide DIVIDE, DEVISE] That

which is devised, formed, or invented a contrivance design, scheme or project stratagem shift an emblem or figure born to distinguish an individual or a party



Device of Henry VII (Westminster Abbey)

devil, de'vl, *n.* [A. Sax. *deofl* fr. L. *diabolus* Gr *diabolos*, the accuser *f. diaballō* I accuse—*dia* through, and *ballō* I throw See also Fr *diable*, Sp. *diablo* It. *diavolo* D. *duivel*, G. *teufel*.] An evil spirit or being the evil one represented in Scripture as the tradducer father of lies, tempter &c. Satan a very wicked, cruel, or hateful person a fiendish man a person in contempt or pity (with some epithet) a term of roguish marsupial animal of Tasmania a printer's errand boy a name for various machines or appliances a machine for cutting or tearing up rags a dish, as a broil with some meat on it, grilled and seasoned with pepper—The devil, a phrase used as an expletive and in various colloquial expressions being equivalent to ruin the deuce.—Devil's advocate R. Cath. Ch. a person appointed to raise doubts against the claims of a candidate for canonization.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *devilled*, de'vild; ppr. *devilling* de'vling. To pepper or season excessively and brutally, to tease or cut up by an instrument called a devil.

devil fish, de'vil-fish, *n.* The name given to several fishes, as the angler and a large kind of ray

devilish, de'vil-ish, *a.* [*Devil* and *-ish*.] Partaking of the qualities of the devil very evil and mischievous pertaining to the devil diabolical infernal wicked excessive.—**devilishly**, de'vil-ish-li, *ad.* In a devilish manner, diabolically wickedly.—**devilishness**, de'vil-ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being devilish.

devil may-care, de'vil mā-kār', *a.* Reckless careless

deviliment, de-vil'ment, *n.* [*Devil* and *-ment*.] Roguery mischief prank

deviltry, de'vil-tri, *n.* [*Devil* and *-ry*.] Extreme wickedness wicked mischief

devil's-bit, de'vlz-bit, *n.* A common British composite plant allied to the teasel, having a fleshy root, which is, as it were, eaten or bitten off abruptly

devil's-dust, de'vlz-dust, *n.* The name given to a cheap made by the machine called the *devil* of old woollen materials shoddy

devilship, de'vil-ship *n.* The character of a devil.

devious, dē'vi-us, *a.* [L. *devius*—*de* from, and *via* way *Devite.*] Out of the common way or track full with circuitous or winding paths erring going astray wandering rambling.—**deviously**, dē'vi-us-li, *ad.* In a devious manner.—**deviousness**, dē'vi-us-nes, *n.* The character or state of being devious.

devisable, de-viz'a-bl, *a.* That may be devised or given by will.

devise, de-viz', *vt.* pret. & pp. *devised*, de-vizd' ppr. *devising* de-viz'ing. [O. F. *deviser* to devise, to invent dispose arrange f. L. *divisus*, divided. Device.] To form in the mind to imagine to contrive to invent to plan to scheme to give or bequeath by will.—*vi.* To consider to contrive to lay a plan to form a scheme.—*n.* Act of bequeathing by will a will or testament a share of estate bequeathed.

devisee, dev-i-zē' *n.* The person to whom a devise is made.

deviser, de-viz'er *n.* One who devises, contrives, or invents a contriver an inventor

devisor, de-viz' *n.* One who bequeaths, devises, or gives by will.

devitalize, dē-vi'tal-iz, *vt.* pret. & pp. *devitalized*, dē-vi'tal-izd ppr. *devitalizing* dē-vi'tal-iz-ing. [Prefix *de* priv. and *vitalize*.] To deprive of vitality to take away life from

devitrification, dē-vi-tri-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of devitrifying the process or state of being devitrified or made no longer like glass

devitrify, dē-vi'tri-fi, *vt.* pret. & pp. *devitrified*, dē-vi'tri-fid pp. *devitrifying*, dē-vi'tri-fi-ing. [Prefix *de*, priv. and *vitrify*.] To deprive of the character or appearance of glass, to make no longer vitreous.

devoid, dē-void' *a.* [Prefix *de*, out from and *void*.] Destitute not possessing free from with *of* before the thing absent

devoir, de-vwar' *n.* [Fr. *devoir* duty an infinitive used as a noun, fr. L. *debere* to owe. Debt.] Service or duty an act of civility or respect respectful notice due to another

devolution, dē-vō-lū'shon, *n.* [L. L. *devolutio* fr. L. *devolvo devolutum* Devolve.] Act of rolling down transference from one person to another a passing or falling upon a successor the handing over of power or duty from one authority to another

devolve, dē-volv' *vt.* pret. & pp. *devolved* dē-volvd', ppr. *devolving* dē-volv'ing. [L. *devolvo*—*de*, down, and *volvo* I roll seen also in *revolve convolve volume volubile &c.* Volubly.] To roll down to transfer or hand over to debase over as from one possessor to a successor.—*vi.* To pass from one to another to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor

devolvement, dē-volv'ment, *n.* Act of devolving

Devonian, dē-vō'ni-an *a.* Pertaining to Devonshire in England in *geol.* a term applied to a great portion of the palæozoic strata of North and South Devon, and is sometimes used as synonymous with old red sandstone

devonport, dev'on-pōrt, *n.* [From *Devonport* as a personal name.] A sort of small generally ornamental, writing table fitted up with drawers and other conveniences.

devote, dē-vōt' *vt.* pret. & pp. *devoted* dē-vōt'ed ppr. *devoting* dē-vōt'ing. [L. *devoveo*, pp. of *devovo devotum* I vow something to a deity I devote—*de*, intens. and *voveo* I vow Vow Vote.] To appropriate by vow to set apart by a solemn act to dedicate to consecrate to give up wholly to resign to destine to doom to addict (one's self) to apply closely to to consign.

devoted, dē-vōt'ed, *p.a.* Strongly attached or given up to a person or cause ardent zealous enthusiastic

devotedly, dē-vōt'ed-li, *ad.* In a devoted manner with strong attachment

devotedness, dē-vōt'ed-nes *n.* State of being devoted.

devotee, dev-ō-tē' *n.* [*Devote* and suffix *-ee*.] One who is wholly devoted particularly one given wholly to religion one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies a votary

devotement, dē-vōt'ment, *n.* The act of devoting.

devoter, dē-vōt'er *n.* One that devotes

devotion, dē-vō'shon *n.* [Fr. *devotion*, L. *devotio* Devote.] The act of devoting or state of being devoted a yielding up of the heart and affections to God in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation deepness external worship performance of religious duties or exercises prayer and yet love or affection attachment devoted attention ardour earnestness.

devotional, dē-vō'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion used in devotion or religious exercises suited to devotion.

devotionally, dē-vō'shon-al-li, *ad.* In a devotional manner towards heaven

devour, dē-vour' *vt.* pret. & pp. *devoured*, dē-vourd', ppr. *devouring*, dē-vour'ing. [Fr. *dévorer* L. *devoro*—*de*, intens. and *voro* I eat greedily whence *voracious* Voracious.] To eat up to eat with greediness or ravenously to consume with rapidity to waste to destroy to swallow in or absorb to look on with keen delight.—*vi.* To act as a devourer to consume

devourable, dē-vour'a-bl, *a.* Capable of or fit for being devoured.

devourer, dē-vour'er, *n.* One who devours

devout, dē-vout' *a.* [Fr. *dévot* devout, fr. L. *devotus* pp. of *devoveo* Devote.] Yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises pious expressing devotion or piety religious earnest solemn.

devoutly, dē-vout'li, *adv.* In a devout manner piously earnestly

devoutness, dē-vout'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being devout.

dew, dū, *n.* [A. Sax. *deaw*=D. *dauw* O. Fr. *daw* Dan. *dug* Icel. *dögg* Sw. *dagg* G. *thau*—dew from root seen in Skr. *dha* to trickle.] Moisture from the atmosphere condensed and deposited in small drops on the surface of cold bodies, as leaves, grass &c. wetness damp.—*vt.* pret. & pp. *dewed*, dud, ppr. *dewing* du'ing. To wet with dew to moisten to damp

dew berry, dū'be-ri *n.* A species of bramble, the fruit of which is black, and has an agreeable acid taste

dew-claw, dū'kla, *n.* The uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not touching the ground.

dewdrop, dū'drop *n.* A drop or spangle of dew

dewfall, dū'fal, *n.* The falling of dew or the time when dew begins to fall.

dewiness, dū'i-nes, *n.* State of being dewy

dewlap, dū'lap *n.* [*Dew* and *lap* in sense of flap loose piece.] The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen cows and other animal

dewlapped, **dewlapt**, dū'lapt *a.* Furnished with a dewlap or similar pendulous bag

dew point, dū'point *n.* The temperature at which dew begins to form.

dewy, dū'i, *a.* [*Dew* and *y*=A.Sax. *dewig*.] Of or pertaining to dew like dew moist with, or as with, dew accompanied with dew abounding in dew falling gently or refreshing like dew

dexter, deks'ter *a.* [L. *dexter* right, on the right side a compar. form like *dexterus*, fr. *dexos*, right=Skr. *daksha*, on the right hand cog. Goth. *taihswa* right hand, Gael. *deas* right.] Pertaining to or situated on the right hand right, as opposed to left

dexterity, deks-te'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *dextérité* L. *dexteritas* fr. *dexter* See prec.] Right-handedness, that readiness in performing an action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quickness of motion readiness in action expertness cleverness skill address tact facility aptitude prompt ease in contriving or devising expedients

dexterous, deks'ter-us, *a.* [*Dexterity* and *-ous*.] Characterized by dexterity skilful and active in manual employment adroit expert skilful clever ready apt prompt in contrivance done with dexterity Sometimes written **dextrous**, deks'trus

dexterously, deks'ter-us-li, *adv.* In a dexterous manner with dexterity skilfully adroitly promptly

dexterousness, deks'ter-us-nes, *n.* Dexterity adroitness.

dextral, deks'tral, *a.* [*Dexter* and *-al*.] Relating to the right hand right, as opposed to left.

dextrine, deks'trin, *n.* [L. *dexter* right, from right-handed polarization.] A gummy matter prepared from starch and used in medicine and the arts, remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand.

dextro-gyrate, deks-trō-jī'rāt, *a.* [*Dexter* and *gyrate*.] Causing to turn towards the right hand as, a *dextro-gyrate* crystal.

dextrorse, **dextrorsal**, deks-trors', deks-trors'al, *a.* [L. *dextrorsum*, towards the right side—*dexter* right, and *versum*, for *versus*, turned.] Turned towards the right, rising from left to right, as a spiral line helix, or climbing plant.

dextrose, deks' tros, *n* [See above] A name for grape sugar, from its solution rotating the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right

dey, dā, *n* [Turk *dâi*, an uncle] The title of the old rulers of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli under the Sultan of Turkey

dhole, dōl, *n* The Cingalese name for the wild dog of India

dhow, dou, *n* An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, employed in mercantile trading, and also in carrying slaves

dhurra, dur'ra, *n* [Ar] A kind of millet largely cultivated in Africa and elsewhere

diabase, dī'a bās, *n* [*Dia* for *di*, double, and *base*] A kind of basaltic rock

diabetes dī a bē'tēz, *n* [Gr *diabetes*, fr *diabainō*, I pass through—*dia*, through, and *bainō*, I go or pass] A disease characterized by an excessive and morbid discharge of urine, especially of urine containing sugar —this being a dangerous form of the disease

diabetic diabetical, dī a bet'ik, dī a bet'ik al, *a* Pertaining to diabetes

diablerie, dı ab'ler ı, *n* [Fr *diablerie*, fr *diable*, devil] Devilry, mischief, wickedness sorcery witchcraft

diabolic, diabolical, dī a bol'ik, dī a bol'ik al, *a* [L *diabolicus*, Gr *diabolikos*, fr *diabolos*, the devil (q v)] Devilish, pertaining to the devil, extremely malicious, impious, atrocious

diabolically, dī-a bol'ik al ı, *adv* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly

diabolicalness, dī a-bol'ik al nes, *n* The state or quality of being diabolical

diabolism, dī ab'ol izm, *n* The actions of the devil, possession by the devil

diabrosis, dı a brō'sis, *n* [Gr , corrosion —*dia*, intens , and *bibrōsk o*, I eat] The action of corrosive substances on flesh

diacaustic, dī a kas'tik, *a* [Gr prefix *dia*, through, and E *caustic*] Belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction ——*n* A diacaustic curve, in *medicine*, cautery by a burning glass

diachylon, diachylum, dī ak'ī lon, dī ak'ī lum, *n* [Gr *dia*, through, and *chylos* juice] A plaster formerly made with juices of herbs, now made of olive-oil and finely pounded litharge

diaconal, dī ak'on al, *a* [From L *diaconus*, Gr *diakonos*, a deacon DEACON] Pertaining to a deacon —**diaconate**, dı ak'on āt, *n* [Fr *diaconat*] The office of a deacon, a body of deacons

diacoustic, dı a-kous'tik, *a* [Gr *dia* through, and *akouō* I hear] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds —**diacoustics**, dı-a-kous'tiks, *n* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds

diacritical, diacritic, dī a krit'ik al dī a-krit'ik, *a* [Gr *diakritikos*, fr *diakrinō* —*dia*, through, and *krinō*, I separate CRITIC] That separates or distinguishes, distinctive —Diacritical mark, a mark used in some languages to distinguish letters which are similar in form

diactinic, dī ak tin'ik, *a* [Gr *dia*, through, and *aktis, aktinos*, a ray] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun

diadelph dī'a-delf, *n* [Gr *di*, twice and *adelphos*, a brother] A plant the stamens of which are united into two bundles or sets by their filaments —**diadelphous**, dī a-del'fus, *a* Having the stamens united in two bundles

diadem dī'a-dem, *n* [Gr *diadema*, fr *diadeo* I bind round—*dia*, through, and *deō*, I bind] A head band or fillet formerly worn as a badge of royalty, any mark or badge of royalty worn on the head, a crown a coronet —**diademed**, dī'a-demd, *a* Adorned with a diadem crowned.

diæresis, dī-ē're-sis *n* [Gr *diairesis*, fr *diaireo*, I divide] Separation of one syllable into two, a mark which signifies such a division as in naïf, aerial

diaglyph dī a glif, *n* [Gr *dia*, through, and *glyphō*, I carve] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface, an intaglio

—diaglyphic, dī a-glif'ik, *a* Pertaining to, or of the nature of a diaglyph

diagnose, dī ag nōs', *t t* pret & pp *diagnosed*, dī-ag nōst', ppr *diagnosing*, dī-ag nōs'ing [See next] To discriminate or ascertain from symptoms the true nature of, to subject to diagnosis —**diagnosis**, dı ag nō'sis, *n* , pl **diagnoses** dī ag nō'sēz [Gr *diagnōsis—dia*, through, and *gignōskō*, I know GNOSTIC] Scientific discrimination of any kind, specifically, the discrimination of diseases by their distinctive marks or symptoms

diagnostic, dı-ag nos'tik, *a* [Gr *diagnōstikos* See prec] Pertaining to diagnosis, characteristic, indicating the nature of a disease ——*n* A sign or symptom by which a disease is diagnosed.—**diagnostics**, dī ag nos'tiks, *n* The department of medicine which treats of the diagnosis of diseases, symptomatology

diagonal, dī ag'on al, *a* [L *diagonalis*, fr Gr *diagōnios—dia*, through, and *gōnia*, an angle] Extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts, similarly dividing any figure, lying in an angular or oblique direction ——*n* A straight line drawn between opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure —**diagonally**, dī-ag'on-al ı, *adv* In a diagonal direction

diagram, dī'a-gram, *n* [Gr *diagramma*, fr *diagraphō*, I draw or describe—*dia*, through, and *graphō*, I write or delineate] A figure or drawing for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any definite figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c., any illustrative figure drawn in outline —**diagrammatic**, dī'a-gram mat''ik, *a* Pertaining or partaking of the nature of a diagram —**diagrammatically**, dī'a gram mat''i kal ı, *adv* After the manner of a diagram

diaheliotropic, dī a-hē''ı-o-trop''ik, *a* [Gr *dia* through *helios* the sun, and *trope*, a turning] Turning transversely to the light as the stem or other organs of a plant —**diaheliotropism**, dı a hē''ı ot''ro-pizm, *n* The peculiarity of being diaheliotropic.

dial, dī'al, *n* [L L *dialis*, daily fr L *dies*, a day, whence also *diary, diurnal, journal*, &c. L *dies* is cog with Skr *dyaus*, sky] An instrument for showing the hour of the day from a shadow thrown upon a surface, the face of a watch, clock, or other time keeper any somewhat similar plate or face on which a pointer or index moves —*v t* pret. & pp *dialled*, dī'ald, ppr *dialling*, dī' al ing To measure with or as with, a dial

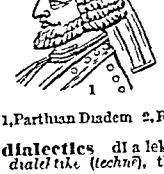
dialect, dī'a lekt *n* [Fr *dialecte*, L *dialectus*, fr Gr *dialektos* talk, language, dialect—*dia* through, between and *legō*, I speak] The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province or to a limited region or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the whole people, language, tongue manner of speaking

dialectal, dī a lek'tal, *a* [*Dialect* and *al*] Pertaining to a dialect

dialectic, dialectical dı a-lek'tik, dı a lek'tik al, *a* [Gr *dialektikos* DIALECTICS, DIALECT] Relating to dialectics pertaining to a dialect or dialects

dialectically, dı a lek'tik al ı, *adv* In dialectical manner

dialectician, dī'a lek tı''shan, *n* One skilled in dialectics, a logician, a reasoner



1 2

1, Parthian Diadem 2, Roman Jewelled Diadem

dialectics dī a lek'tiks, *n sing* [Gr *dialektike* (*technē*), the art of discussing, fr *dialektos*, discussion disputation, dialect DIALECT] The art of reasoning or disputing, that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning, the art of using forms of reasoning so as to make fallacies pass for truth, word fence Also **dialectic** in same sense

dialectology, dī'a lek tol''o-jı, *n* [*Dialect* and *-ology*] That branch of philology which examines the nature and relations of dialects

dialist, dī'al ist, *n* [*Dial* and *ist*] A constructor of dials one skilled in dialling

diallage, dī'a lāj, *n* [Fr *diallage*, fr Gr *diallage*, an interchange, difference] A greenish mineral, a variety of pyroxene

dialling, dī'al ling, *n* The science which explains the principles of measuring time by dials, the art of constructing dials

dialogical dialogistic, dialogistical, dī a loj'ı kal dī al'o-jis''tik, dī al'o-jis'-tik al, *a* [From *dialogue*] Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a dialogue, having the form of a dialogue

dialogically, dialogistically, dī a loj'ik al ı, dī al'o-jis''tik al ı, *adv* In the manner of a dialogue

dialogism, dı al'o-jizm, *n* [*Dialogue* and *ism*] Dialogue in the third person, oblique or indirect narrative —**dialogist**, dī al'o-jist, *n* A speaker in a dialogue, a writer of dialogues

dialogize dī al'o-jīz, *v t* pret & pp *dialogized*, dī al'o jizd, ppr *dialogizing*, dī al'o jiz ing To discourse in dialogue

dialogue, dī'a log, *n* [Fr *dialogue*, fr L *dialogus* fr Gr *dialogos*, dialogue, fr *dialegomai*, I converse—*dia*, and *legō*, I speak.] A conversation between two or more persons, a formal conversation, as in a drama, a composition in which two or more persons converse

dial-plate, dī'al plāt, *n* The plate or face of a dial, clock, or watch

dialyse, dialyze, dī al īz, *v t* pret & pp *dialysed, dialyzed*, dī'al īzd, ppr *dialysing, dialyzing*, dī'al ız ing To treat by dialysis

dialyser dialyzer, dī'a lī zer, *n* [DIALYSIS] The parchment, paper, or septum, stretched over a ring, used in the operation of dialysis

dialysis, dī-al'ı sis, *n* [Gr *dialysis*, a separation—*dia*, apart, and *lyo*, I dissolve] Separation of parts, the act or process of separating the crystalloid elements of a body from the colloid, in *writing* or *printing*, same as *Diæresis* —**dialytic**, dī a-lit'ik, *a* Pertaining to dialysis

diamagnetic, dı a mag net''ik, *a* [Prefix *dia*, through, and *magnetic*] Applied to a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism and freely suspended, point east and west —**diamagnetism** dı a mag'net izm, *n* The characteristic phenomena of diamagnetic bodies

diamesogamous, dı a-me sog''a mus, *a* [Gr *dia*, through, *mesos* middle, and *gamos*, marriage] In *bot* requiring an intermediate agent to produce fertilization

diameter, dī am'et-er, *n* [Gr *diametros —dia*, through, and *metron* measure] A straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts, a straight line passing through the centre of a sphere, from one side to the other, the distance through the centre of any object, thickness

diametric, diametrical, diametral, dī a met'rik, dī a met'ı kal dī a *met'ral*, *a* Of or pertaining to a diameter

diametrically, diametrally, dī-a-met'rik al ı, dī a met'ral ll, *adv* In a diametrical direction, directly

diamond, dī'a-mond, *n* [Fr *diamant*, fr L *adamas adamantos*, fr Gr *adamas, adamantos* ADAMANT] A gem of the most valuable kind, consisting of pure carbon and remarkable for its hardness and clear transparency, though sometimes coloured, a small diamond fixed to a handle and used for cutting glass, a very small printing type, a four sided figure, otherwise

called a *knave*, one of a set of playing cards marked with one or more such figures in red.—*n.* Resembling a diamond (*n.* a weaving of diamonds set with a diamond pattern).

diamond drill, *n.* a mineral drill, a tool for boring extremely hard substances, as stone, consisting of a metal ball armed at the boring extremity with one or more small diamonds, by the rotation of which, as it travels, rocks, gems, &c. are speedily perforated.

diamonded *adj.* Furnished with diamonds: marked with lozenges or squares.

diander *adj.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.] A plant having two stamens.—**diandrous** *adj.* Having two stamens.

dianoetic *adj.* [Gr. *dianoetikos*, from *dia*, through, and *noeo*, I revolve in the mind, from *nous*, mind.] Capable of thought, thinking, intellectual.

diapason *n.* [Gr. *dia pason*, through all (tones or notes).] An old Greek term for the octave, the entire compass of a series or an instrument, a rule or scale by which the pipes of organs, &c. are correctly adjusted, name of certain stops in the organ.

diapedesis *n.* [Gr. *diapēdēsis*, from *diapēdaō*, through, *pēdaō*, I leap.] The passing of blood corpuscles through the walls of the vessels without rupture of tissue.

diaper *n.* [Fr. *diapré*, pp. of *diaprer*, to variegate with different colours, from L.L. *diasprus*, a kind of precious cloth=It. *diaspro*, jasper, from L. *jaspis*, jasper. *Diaper* and *jasper* are thus doublets. JASPER.] A linen or cotton cloth woven with a pattern of flowers or figures constantly repeated, a somewhat simple pattern either of sculpture in low relief, or of painting or gilding used to ornament a flat surface.—*v.t.* pres. & pp. *diapered*, *diaperer*, ppr. *diapering*. To ornament variously with figures (to flower).—*v.i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

diaphaneity *n.* [Fr. *diaphanéité*. See next.] Transparency, pellucidness.

diaphanous, *adj.* [Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent, from *dia*, through, and *phainō*, I show.] Having power to transmit rays of light, allowing light to pass through, pellucid, transparent, clear.—**diaphanously** *adv.* In a diaphanous manner, transparently.—**diaphonics** *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds, diacoustics.

diaphoresis *n.* [Gr. *diaphorēsis*, perspiration.—*dia*, through, and *phoreō*, I carry.] A greater degree of perspiration than is natural.

diaphoretic *adj.* [Gr. *diaphorētikos*, promoting perspiration, from *diaphoréō*, perspire.] Having the power to increase perspiration, sweating.—*n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration, a sudorific.—**diaphoretically** *adv.* In a diaphoretic manner.

diaphragm, *n.* [Gr. *diaphragma*, a partition, the diaphragm.—*dia*, through, and *phassō*, I fence.] The midriff, a muscle separating the heart, &c. of the thorax from the abdomen, a partition of various kinds, a septum, a circular ring used in optical instruments, a calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain mollusc shells.—**diaphragmatic** *adj.* Pertaining to the diaphragm.—**diaphragmatitis**, *n.* Inflammation of the diaphragm.

diarchy *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *archē*, rule.] A term of government in which the supreme power is entrusted to two persons.

diarian *adj.* Pertaining to a diary, daily.

diarist, *n.* [*Diary* and *-ist*.] One who keeps a diary.

diarrhœa, *n.* [Gr. *diarrhoia*—*dia*, through, and *rhoō*, I flow.] An ailment consisting in a morbidly frequent action of the intestines.—**diarrhœtic** *adj.* Producing or pertaining to diarrhœa.

diarthrosis *n.* [Gr. *diarthrōsis*, from *dia*, through, asunder, and *arthroō*, I joint.] A joint in which the bones revolve freely in every direction, as in the shoulder joint.

diary *n.* [L. *diarium*, a journal, a diary, from *dies*, a day, whence also *Ital. diurnal*, *journal*.] A book in which daily events or transactions are noted, a journal.

diaskeuast, *n.* [Gr. *diaskeuastēs*, a reviser.] A reviser, one who goes over a work and alters it.

diastase *n.* [Gr. *diastasis*, separation—*dia*, asunder, and root *sta*, I stand.] A substance existing in barley oats & after germination.

diastema, *n.* [Gr. *diastēma*, an interval. See next.] The natural interval between some of the series of teeth in animals.

diastole *n.* [Gr. *diastolē*, from *diastellō*, *dia*, apart, and *stellō*, I set, I place.] The contraction of a syllable which is naturally short, a dilatation of the heart, arteries and arteries opposed to *systole*.

diastolic *adj.* Pertaining to or produced by the diastole.

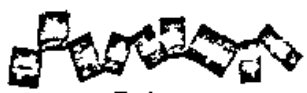
diathermal, diathermic, diathermous *adj.* [*n.* *diathermia*, from *dia*, through, and *thermē*, heat.] Term applied to radiant heat.

diathermanous *adj.* [*n.* *diathermasia*, from *dia*, through, and *thermainō*, I heat.] Having the property of transmitting radiant heat, permeable to heat.

diathesis *n.* [Gr. arrangement, disposition.] Particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad, predisposition to certain diseases rather than to others.

diathetic *adj.* Pertaining to diathesis, constitutional.

diatom *n.* [Gr. *diatomos*, through, and *temnō*, I cut.] One of a natural order of microscopic vegetable organisms with siliceous coverings.



Diatoms.

diatomaceous, *adj.* Pertaining to diatoms, consisting or made up of the siliceous coverings of diatoms.

diatomic, *adj.* [Gr. *diatomos*, connected chains.] One of a natural order of microscopic vegetable organisms with siliceous coverings.

diatomiferous, *adj.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *atomos*, an atom.] Consisting of two atoms.

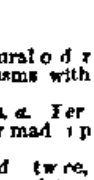
diatomite *n.* [*D. tom*, a lake.] A name for certain earthy deposits, consisting of the minute siliceous parts of diatoms, forming a fine powder as I used in making dynamite, polishing &c.

diatonic *adj.* [Gr. *diatonikos*—*dia*, through, and *tonos*, tone.] In music applied to the major or minor scales, or to chords, intervals, and melodic progressions belonging to one scale.—**diatonically** *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

diatribe *n.* [Gr. *diatribē*, a discussion, amusement, passing of time—*dia*, through, and *tribō*, I rub.] A continued dissertation, a lengthy invective, a harangue in which a person inveighs against some thing or some body.—**diatribist**, *n.* The author of a diatribe.

dibber *n.* [See next.] A dibble.

dibble *n.* [From *dib*, a form of *dip*, the term here having the force of *-er*.] A pointed instrument used in gardening to make holes for planting seeds, &.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *dibbled*, *dibbling*. To plant with a dibble, or to make holes for planting seeds, &c.



Dibble.

dibbler *n.* One who dibbles.

dibranchiate *adj.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *branchia*, gills.] Having two gills.—*n.* A member of an order of cephalopods in which the branchiæ are two in number.

diocast, *n.* [Gr. *dikastēs*, from *dikē*, justice.] An officer of ancient Athens, answering nearly to the modern juryman.

diocastery *n.* [Gr. *dikastērion*, from *dikastēs*, a court of justice in which dicasts used to sit.

dice *n.* *pl.* of *die* for gaming.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *diced*, dist. ppr. *dicing* or *dicing*. To play with dice.

dice box, *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

diced *adj.* Ornamented with square or lozenge-shaped figures.

dicephalous *adj.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *kephalē*, a head. CEPHALIC.] Having two heads on one body.

dicer *n.* A player at dice.

dicing *n.* The practice of playing at dice.

dichlamydeous *adj.* [Gr. *dis*, double, *chlamys*, a garment.] Having both a calyx and a corolla.

dichogamous *adj.* Exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

dichogamy *n.* [Gr. *dicha*, in two parts, and *gamos*, marriage.] A provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self fertilization the stamens and pistils not being matured at the same time.

dichotomous *adj.* [Gr. *dichotomos*, from *dicha*, doubly, by pairs, and *temnō*, I cut.] In botany regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.—**dichotomously** *adv.* In a dichotomous manner.—**dichotomy** *n.* A mode of branching by constant forking.



Dichotomous Branching (*Valerianella dentata*)

dichroic *adj.* Characterized by dichroism.

dichroism *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *chroa*, colour.] A property possessed by several crystallized bodies of appearing under two distinct colours according to the direction in which light is transmitted through them.

dichromatic *adj.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *chrōma*, colour.] Having or presenting two colours.

dichroscope *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, *chroa*, colour, and *skopeō*, I see.] An instrument for the test of the dichroism of crystals.—**dichroscopic** *adj.* Pertaining to the dichroscope.

dickens, *n.* [Probably a fanciful euphemism for *devil*.] Devil: deuce: used in interrogations only.

dicker *n.* [LG. and Sw. *dekker*, Ger. *decker*, ten hides, from L.L. *decra*, *decena*, from L. *decem*, ten.] The number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins.

dicky, dicky *n.* [Origin doubtful.] An article of dress like the front of a dress-shirt, an inner worn instead of a cravat.—*n.* The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not.

dicky bird *n.* A pet name for a little bird.

diclinic *adj.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *klinō*, I incline.] Applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined.

diclinous, *adj.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *klinē*, a bed.] In botany having the stamens in one flower and the pistil in another.

dicotyledon *n.* [Gr. *dis*, two, and *kotylē*, a hollow.] In botany characterized by having two cotyledons or seed-lobes, which are always opposite to each other.—

dicotyledonous, dī'kot-il-ē"don us, *a* Having two seed-leaves or cotyledons

dictate, dik'tāt, *v t* pret & pp *dictated*, dik'tāt-ed, ppr *dictating*, dik'tāt-ing [L *dicto*, *dictatum*, freq fr *dico*, *dictum*, I speak. DICTION] To declare, enounce, or deliver with authority, as an order command or direction, to prescribe, to direct, to tell or instruct what to say or to write, to utter, so that another may write out, to direct by impulse on the mind, to instigate —*n* An order delivered, a command, an injunction, an authoritative precept or maxim, a suggestion, an impulse

dictation, dik tā'shon, *n* Act of dictating, the act or practice of speaking or reading that another may write down what is spoken

dictator, dik'tāt-er, *n* [L, a supreme magistrate appointed on special occasions with unlimited power DICTATE] A person who is invested with absolute authority, a supreme leader or guide, one who assumes imperious ways —**dictatorial**, dik'ta-tō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a dictator, absolute, imperious dogmatical, overbearing —**dictatorially**, dik ta-tō'ri al li, *adv* In a dictatorial manner —**dictatorship dictature**, dik tāt'er-ship, dik-tā'tūr, *n* The office of a dictator —**dictatory**, dik'ta-tori, *a* Dictatorial —**dictatress**, **dictatrix**, dik-tā'tres, dik tā'triks, *n* A female dictator

diction, dik'shon, *n* [L *dictio*, *dictionis*, a saying, speech, expression, diction, fr *dicere*, *dictum*, to speak, allied to *dicare*, *dicatum*, to declare, same root as Gr *deiknūmi*, I show, Sans *diç*, to show, Goth *(ga)teihan*, to notify, E *teach*, *token* Many E words are ultimately from same source as this, as *addict*, *edict*, *predict*, *verdict*, *dictate*, *indite*, *abdicate*, *predicate*, &c] A person's choice or selection of words in speaking or writing general mode of expressing one's self style, phraseology

dictionary, dik'shon-a-ri, *n* [Fr *dictionnaire*, fr L L *dictionarium*, fr L *dictio* a saying, a word See prec] A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with their meanings, and often their etymologies &c, a lexicon a work which communicates information on an entire subject or branch of a subject, under entries or heads arranged alphabetically —*a* Pertaining to contained in, or given by a dictionary or dictionaries

dictum dik'tum, *n*, pl **dicta**, dik'ta [L DICTION] An authoritative saying or positive assertion

did, did, *pret* of *do*

didactic, **didactical**, di-dak'tik, di-dak'tik-al, *a* [Gr *didaktikos*, fr *didaskō*, I teach, fr same root as L *doceo*, I teach (whence *docile*), and *disco*, I learn] Adapted to teach, instructive, preceptive, containing doctrines, precepts, principles or rules —**didactically**, di-dak'tik al li, *adv* In a didactic manner —**didactics**, di dak'tiks, *n pl* The art or science of teaching

didactylous, **didactyle**, dī-dak'ti lus, dī-dak'til, *a* [Gr prefix *di* and *daktylos*, the finger] Having two toes or two fingers

didapper, did'a-per, *n* [For *dive-dapper* (*Shak*), fr *dive*, and *dap=dip* DARCHICK] The dabchick or little grebe

diddle, did'l, *v t* [Perhaps fr A Sax *dyderian*, to deceive or delude, originally perhaps by rapid movements or sleight of hand] To cheat or trick, especially in money matters (slang), to dandle (provincial)

Didelphia, dī-del'fi a, *n pl* [Gr *di*, double, and *delphys*, womb] One of the three subclasses of Mammalia, being animals that have the young born in an immature state, and carried in a pouch, the marsupials, as the kangaroos, opossums, &c —**didelphian**, **didelphic**, dī-del'fi-an, dī-del'fik, *a* Pertaining to the Didelphia

didunculus, dī-dung'kū-lus, *n* [Dim fr *didus*, the generic name of the dodo] The nearest living ally of the dodo, the toothbilled pigeon of Samoa.

didymium, dī dim'i-um, *n* [Gr *didymos*, double, twin, being regarded as twin with another element] A rare metallic substance discovered in 1841 in the oxide of cerium.

didymous, did'i mus *a* [See prec] In *bot* twin, growing double

didynamous, di-din'a-mus, *a* [Gr *di*, double, and *dynamis*, *power fr the two* larger stamens appearing to dominneer over the shorter.] Having four stamens disposed in pairs one pair longer than the other

die, dī, *v i* pret & pp *died*, dīd, ppr *dying*, dī'ing [Not an A Sax word, but borrowed fr the Scand =Icel *deyja*, Dan *doe*, Sw *dö*, O Sax *doian*, O Fris *dea* to die, A Sax. *dead*, *dead*, is a kind of participial *form death*, *death*, *an abstract noun*.] To cease to live, to be deprived of life, either animal or vegetable to perish, to expire, to faint, to sink gradually, to languish, to come to an end, to come to nothing to cease, to vanish, to be lost, to become gradually less distinct or perceptible to the sight or hearing generally followed by *away* —To die game, to die while keeping up courage to the last (like a *game-cock*) —To die hard, to die with a struggle, to struggle against death —To die off, to die in numbers. —To die out, to become extinct gradually

die, dī, *n*, pl **dice**, dīs, in first sense, in the others **dies**, dīz [Fr *de* O Fr *det*, pl *dets*, *dez*=It. *dado*, Sp *dado*, fr L *datum* lit something given, hence what is given or got in a game, fr *datus*, pp of *dare*, to give, whence *date*, *datum*, &c] A small cube marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming, any cube body, the cubical part or dado of a pedestal, a stamp used in coining money, an implement or contrivance for turning out things of a regular shape

dielectric, dī-ē-lek'trik, *n* [Gr *dia*, through and E *electric*] Any medium through or across which electric induction takes place between two conductors

dieresis dī ē're sis, *n* Same as *Diæresis*

die-sinker, dī'singk er, *n* An engraver of dies —**die-sinking** dī'singk-ing, *n* The process of engraving dies

diet, dī'et, *n* [Fr *diète*, It *dieta* L L *dæta*, *dieta*, fr Gr *diaita*, way of living, diet—*dia*, through, and *aomai*, I take] A person's regular food or victuals manner of living as regards food and drink, food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease allowance of provisions —*v t* pret & pp *dieted*, dī'et-ed, ppr *dieting*, dī'et-ing To furnish diet or provisions for, to prescribe a particular diet for —*v i* To eat according to rules prescribed to eat, to feed.

diet, dī'et, *n* [Fr *diète*, fr L L *dieta*, the space of a day, fr L *dies*, a day, whence also *dial*, *diary*, &c DIAL] A meeting as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, ecclesiastical, or other purposes, a session, the legislative or administrative assemblies in the German Empire, Austria, &c

dietarian, dī-e-tā'ri an, *n* [See next] One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet, a dietetist

dietary, dī'et-a-ri, *a* [*Diet* and *-ary*] Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.—*n* A system or course of diet, allowance of food

dieter, dī'et-er, *n* One who diets, one who prescribes rules for eating

dietetic, **dietetical**, dī-et-et'ik, dī-et-et'ik al, *a* [Gr *diaitētikos*, pertaining to diet, fr *diaita*, diet DIET (I)] Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating diet —**dietetically**, dī-et-et'ik-al li, *adv* In a dietetical manner —**dietetics**, dī-et-et'iks *n* Principles for regulating the diet, that department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet —**dietist**, **dietetist**, dī'et-ist, dī-et-et'ist, *n* One skilled in diet

differ, dif'er, *v i* pret & pp *differed*, dif'erd, ppr *differing*, dif'er ing [Fr *differer*, to differ, fr L *differre*—prefix *dis*, for *dis*, and *fero* I bear I carry, seen also in *confer*, *offer*, *refer*, *suffer*, in'er, &c., root also in *fertile* (q v)] To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various in nature, condition, form, or qualities, not to accord, to disagree, to vary to dissent, not to accord, to be of another opinion (we *differ with* or *from* a person), to dispute; to contend, to be at variance, to quarrel

difference, dif'er-ens, *n* [Fr *difference*, L *differentia*, fr *differens*, *-entis*, ppr of *differo* DIFFER] State of differing or being different, unlike, or distinct, the state or condition in virtue of which things differ from each other, dissimilarity diversity unlikeness, disparity the quality, point, or feature which *distinguishes one thing from* another, distinction, contention, dispute, debate controversy, quarrel, contest ground of controversy, point in dispute a logical distinction remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted —*v t* pret & pp *differenced*, dif'er-enst, ppr *differencing* dif'er-ens-ing To cause a difference or distinction, to distinguish, to discriminate

different, dif'er-ent, *a* [Fr *different*, L *differens* See prec] Distinct, separate, not the same, various or contrary of various or contrary natures forms, or qualities, unlike, dissimilar followed by *from* (or *to*)

differentia, dif-ēr-en'shi a, *n* [L *differentia*, difference] *Logic*, the characteristic attribute of a species, specific difference

differential, dif-er-en'shal, *a* [Fr *différentiel*] Creating a difference, distinguishing discriminating, in *mathematics*, an epithet applied to an *infinitely small quantity* by which two *variable quantities* differ, pertaining to mathematical processes in which such quantities are employed —Differential calculus, a branch of the higher mathematics which deals largely *with the infinitely small differences* of variable and mutually dependent quantities —Differential *duties* in *commerce*, duties which are not levied equally upon goods, as when a *heavier duty* is laid on certain commodities from one country than on the same commodities from another country —*n* In *mathematics*, an infinitesimal difference between two *states* of a variable quantity

differentiate, dif-er en'shi āt, *v t* pret & pp *differentiated*, dif-er-en'shi-āt-ed, ppr *differentiating*, dif-er-en'shi āt-ing [L *differentia* difference DIFFERENCE] To form a feature of difference in or between, to mark or distinguish by a difference, to set aside for a definite or specific purpose, *math* to obtain the differential of —*v i* *To acquire a distinct and separate character*

differentiation, dif er-en'shi ā"shon, *n* The act of differentiating the formation or appearance of differences in animal or vegetable organs, the formation of different parts, organs, &c., through a process of evolution or development

differently, dif'er-ent-li, *adv* In a different manner, variously

difficult dif'fi-kult, *a* [An adjective developed fr the noun *difficulty* The older word for difficult was *difficile*, fr L *difficilis* DIFFICULTY] Not easy to be made done, borne, &c, hard arduous, laborious, painful, perplexed, *hard to do or to practise*, hard to be pleased, unaccommodating, unyielding, hard to understand

difficultly, dif'fi kult-li, *adv* With difficulty, hardly

difficulty, dif'fi kul-ti *n* [Fr *difficulté*, fr L *difficultas*, a difficulty, for *difficilitas*, fr *difficilis*, difficult, hard to do—*dif* for *dis*, apart, and *facilis*, easy (fr *facio*, I do), whence *facile*, *facility*] Hardness to be done or accomplished, the state of anything which renders its performance laborious or perplexing opposed to *easiness* or *facility*, that which is hard to be performed or surmounted, obstacle to belief or understanding, impediment, obstruction, embarrassment, perplexity, exigency, trouble, trial, objection, cavil, an embroilment, a falling out, a controversy, a quarrel.

diffidence, dif'fi-dens, *n* [L *diffidentia*, want of confidence, fr *diffidens*, *-dentis* ppr of *diffido*, I distrust—*dis*, priv., and *fido* I trust. FAITH] Mistrust, distrust, want

of or nfi lence in on s self a doubt respecting some personal qualificat on, modest reserve excessive modesty bashfulness t m idity

diffident, dif fi-d nt, a [L. *diffid diffidentis*, ppr of *diffido* See prec] Distru tfull distrusting, want ng confi lence or trust in one s self distrustful or doubtful of one s own power qualifications, or competency hesitating excessively modest bashful backwa d.

diffi tently dif fi-dent-li *ad* In diffi dent manner with distrust of self m d estly bashfully

diffluent, dif flu-ent, a [L. *i ffluens d f fluent* ppr of *diffl o—dis* asun l r an l *flo* I fl w] Flowing or falling away on all sides

difform dif f rm, a [Fr *d fform* f L. *d f f r dis*, an l *f rma* shape] Irregula n f rm n t uniform an g ral us dissimilar

diff rmity dif for'm ti, n Irregularity of form w nt of un formity

diffract, dif frakt' v t pret & pp *d ffracted*, dif frakt'e l ppr *d ffract g* dif frakt ng [L. *d ffri g- d ffractum*—prefix *d f dis*, and *f ango* I break FRACTURE] To break to be d from a tra ght line to deflect —**diffraction** dif frak hon, n In *optics*, th peculiar modifications wh ch l ght undergoes wh n t passes by th edge of an opaque body l flections —**diffractive** dif frak't v a Caus ng diffraction

diffuse dif fūz' t pret & pp *d ffus l* dif fuzd ppr *d ffusing* dif fuz ing [F *d ffus*, diffuse (adj) *d ffuser* to diffuse fr L. *d ff ndo d ffusus—d ff dis* an l *fundo f sum*, I pour out. FUSE] To pou out and spread, as a fluid to cause to flow and spread to spread to circulate to send out or extend in all directions to disperse to publish to proclaim —a. dif f s' Wid ly spread dispersed usi g too many words to xpress meaning wanting concisen ess and due condensat n cop ous prolix erbose expansi e in *bot* spreading widely horizontally and irregularly

diffusely dif fūs'li, *ad* In a diffuse man ner, copiously with too many words fully

diffuseness dif fūs'nes, n. Quality of being diffuse lack of concisen ess want of due concentration in th use of words.

diffuser dif fu ze r On who or that wh h diffuses.

diffusibility diffusibleness dif fū zi bil-i-ti, dif fū'zi bl-nes The qual ty of bei g d ffusibl

diffu ible dif fūz'i-bl, a That may be d ff sed that may flow be spread in all d rections that m y be dispersed

diffusion d ffū zhon n. [F *d ffusi n*, L. *d ffusio* DIFFUSE] Act of d ffusi g a spreading or scatter g state of bei g diffused or scattered dispers on spread propagation dissemination.

diffusive dif fūs'i *a* [*D ffuse* and ive] Ha ng the quality of diffus g spread ng, o dispers g, exte ded spread wi l ly ex ten e, wi l ly reachi g using many w ds.

diffusively d f fus'i li *ad* In a dif fusi manner e tensi ly widely

diffusiveness d f fus' v-nes, n. The char acter f be ng diffusi e o diffuse

dig, dig, v t pret. & pp *digged* ligd, *or dug*, d g ppr *digging* dig'ing [Form ly *dogre, dikra, dikea*, apparently by an abnormal change fr A. bak. *dīkan*, to mak a d t h, fr *d e*, a ditch. See DIKE and DITCH] To open an l break or turn up w th a spade *or other sharp instrument* o e nerally to raise from the earth by digging —v i. To work with a spade r other similar instrument.

digamma, di-gam ma, n. [G lit *double gamma*—*di*, double, nd *gamma*, the letter gamma (=E. *g* hard) because in form it resembled two gammas, the one set above the other somewhat lik our F] A letter which once belonged to the alphabet of the Greeks, and appears to ha e had the f rce of *v f*

digastric di-gas'trik, a. [G di, double, nd *gaster* the belly] Having a double belly r parts like bell es —Digastric muscle a do ble muscle that pulls the l wer j w downw is d backwards

digenesis, di-jen e-sis, [Gr di double, nd *g sis*] In *z l y dogy* generati n by two n xles, sexual an l asexual parthenogenesis

digest, di jest' *v t* pret & pp *dige t d* di jest ed ppr *dig sti g* di jest ing [L. *digero, d jest m* I distribut d g ose digest food —*d* fo *dis* asunder and *gero g stum* I bear also sp *ingest suggest g st* &c GESTATION] To arrange n d r p per heads or t tles t dispose in due m th l to arrange m thodically in th mind to think out to separate or dissolve n the stomach to ass milat by means of the organs concerned n nutrit n to s fte and prepar by a heated liquid to bear with patience or with a effort to b ook to put up with —— i. To u dergo digest n as food —— n. di jest [L. L. *digestum*, I t. what is digested or arranged.] A collection of Roman laws, digested o arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian a y orderly or systematic summary

digester di jest er n One who or that which digests that which assists the digestion of food a close vessel in wh h bones o other substances may be subjected to heat in wat r or other liquid, especially to a higher degree of heat th n could be attained in an open vessel

digestibility l jest'i bil'i ti, n Quality of be ng digestible.

digestible, di jest'i bl, *a.* Capabl of being d gested.

digestibleness di jest' bl nes, n Quality f being digest bl

digestion di jest yon, n [Fr *digestion* L *d jestio* DIGEST] Act of digesting the process of dissolving aliment in the stomach, and preparing t f absorpt on into th system the operation of gently heating a substance w th som solvent the treatm nt of substances by a digester

digestive di jest i *a* [*Digest* and *-ive*= Fr *d jest f*] Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach —n Any medi cine which increases the tone of th stomach nd aids digestion a stomach c

diggable dig'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being dig ed.

digger dig'er n One who digs an instrument f digging

digging ligging n. The act of o e who d gs *pl* a word applied to various localities wh re g l is obtained by exca ation

dight dit, *v t* pret & pp *dight* dit or *d jhted*, dit ed ppr *dight g* dit ng [A. Sa *dihtan*, to order arrange or dispose, fr L. *dict* to write, prescribe dictate DICTATE] To put in order to dress to array [N w only poet]

digit, di jit n [L. *d jit* a finger ak n Gr *daktyl s* fing r f mot *d k* to j t out, as in G *deikny mi*, I how L. *d o* I say] A finger som times used scientifically to s gnify toe, when speaking of animals th measure of a finger's breadth, th three f ourths of an inch th twelfth part of the d ameter of the sun or m on a y integer under 10 (so called from counting on the fingers)

digital di jit-al, *a* [L. *digitalis*] Pertain ing to the fingers or d gits —n One of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.

digitalin di ji-ta-lin, n. [*Digitalis* and *-in*] A trong poison and drug obtained from d gital n.

digitalis, di ji-tā'lis, n [From L. *digitus* a finger, suggested by the popular name foxglove. DIGIT] A g nus of plants one species of which, the f xglove, is a common wild flower in Britain

digitate digitated d j t-at, di j t-at-ed, a. [L. *d gitatus* DIGIT] Branch ng into d visions like fingers, as a leaf

digitately di ji-tāt-li, *ad* In a digitate manner

digitation di-ji-tā hon, n [Fr] A di vision into finger like processes

digitiform di ji ti-form *a* Formed like fing rs

digitigrade di jit i grād, a [L. *digitus*, a fing r r toe, a digit and *g adior* I walk DIGIT GRADE] Walking on the toes an



Digitigrade Foot.—Hind-leg of Lion.

e Sol *f f.ot. f* Toes.

ep thet bi fly applied to certain carnivorous a mals as the lion cat dog &c opposed to *plantigrade* —— n. An animal that walks o its toes

dimidiorium di ji-di'ri um, n [*Digit* and th term *-orium*] A small portable instrument for giving strength and fl x bility to the fingers fo piano playing a d mb pian

dignified d g ni fid, *p a* Marked with d gnity stately stately or lofty in mien or deportment gra e

dignify, d g'ni fi, *v t* pret. & pp *dignified*, d g n fid ppr *dignifying* lig'ni fi ing [Fr *dignifier* f L.L. *dig ufica* L. *dignus*, worthy and *facio* I make] To in est with h nour or dignity, to exalt in rank or office to honour to make illustrious s to adorn

dignitary dig'n ta-ri, n [Fr *dign t re* f L. *d gnitas* dig ity] On who holds an ex lted ra k or office an ecclesiastic who holds a high r rank or has some pre-eminence ove m e priests and canons.

dignity dig'n ti, n [Fr *dignit* fr L. *dignitas* d gnity honour ment, worth ness, fr *dignus* worthy same root as *dico* I say Gr *deknymi*, I show *D jn dai ty digit* are of same origin] Nobl ness or lev tion of m nd honourable p lace or rank degree of excell nce elevation of aspect or of d portm nt grandeur of mien an ele ated office ad ancem nt pref rment or the rank attached to it one who h lds high rank.

digraph di graf n [Gr *di*, doubl and *g aph* I write] A u on of two vowels or of two consonants, representi g a single sound of the voice (as *ea* in head)

digress di gres' *v i* prct & pp *digressed* d -gress' pp *dior as ng* d gres'ing, or di gres, &c [L. *digredior dig ressus* I step apart—prefix *dis* apart, and *gradior* I step (GRADE.] To d part f om th main subject, design, or tenor of a discourse argument, w n rati n to de iate to turn as l

digression di-gre'si on o di n [Fr *digr ssion*, L. *digr ssio -onis*] Act of digressing a departure from the ma n subject in l r co sideration the part or passag f a discourse argument, o narration which leviates from th main subject, tenor or design

digressional digressive di-gre' hon-al, di-gres a I rt ini g to or con isting i d gress on

digressively di-gres'iv li, *adv* In a digressi man r ty way of digression.

digyn di j n n [for prefix *d* twice a d *gyn* a femal] A plant ha ing two pistils.

digynian digynous, di jin'i n, di j n us, a Having two p stils

dihedral di he dral, *a* [Gr *di*, double and *hedra*, a nd a base] Having two sides or plane faces, as a crystal.

dihedron di-h dron, n A figure with two plane des o surfaces.

dijudicate di-jū di kāt, *v t.* pret. & pp *d judicat d* di-jū di-kāt-ed, ppr *d judicating* di-jū di-kāt-ing [L. *d judico d judicatum*, I judg between—prefix *d* for *dis*, apart, and *judico* I judge. JUDGE] To j d determine or decide

dijudication dĭ jū'dĭ kā"shon, *n* The act of adjudicating

dike, dyke, dīk, *n* [A Sax. *dic*, a dike, a ditch, a trench, a bank=O Frīs *dīk*, D *dyk*, a dam or dike, Icel *dīk*, a ditch, Sw *dike*, Dan *dige*, a bank of earth, a ditch, G *teich*, a pond The meanings ditch and bank arise from the fact that the ditch is excavated and the bank formed by the same operation. *Ditch* is a softened form of this] A ditch or channel for water, a barrier of earth, stones, or other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated, a low wall forming a fence, a vein of igneous rock which has intruded in a melted state into rents or fissures of other rocks —— v t pret & pret *dīked*, dīkt ppr *dīking*, dīk'ing To surround with a dike, to secure by a bank, to drain by one or more dikes or ditches —**diked,** dīkt, *p a* Protected or secured by a dike

dilacerate, dĭ la'se rāt, *v t* pret & pp *dilacerated*, dĭ la'se rāt-ed, ppr *dilacerating*, dĭ la'se rāt-ing [L *dilacero, dilaceratus—dis*, apart, and *lacero*, I tear or rend. LACERATE] To tear or rend asunder to tear in pieces, to separate by force —**dilaceration,** dĭ la'se rā"shon, *n* Act of dilacerating, a tearing or rending

dilapidate, dĭ lap'ĭ-dāt, *v t* pret & pp *dilapidated*, dĭ lap'ĭ-dāt-ed, ppr *dilapidating*, dĭ lap'ĭ-dāt-ing [L *dilapido, dilapidatum*, I destroy or squander—prefix *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *lapis, lapidis*, a stone LAPIDARY] To make ruinous to suffer to go to ruin by neglect, to waste to squander —— v i To go to ruin, to fall by decay

dilapidated, dĭ lap'ĭ-dāt-ed, *p a* In a ruinous condition, suffered to go to ruin, showing dilapidation

dilapidation, dĭ lap'ĭ-dā"shon, *n* [Fr *dilapidation*, L L *dilapidatio*] State of being dilapidated, decay, ruin, destruction, demolition, in the English Church, the ruining or suffering to go to decay of any building in possession of an incumbent

dilapidator, dĭ lap'ĭ-dāt-er, *n* One who dilapidates

dilatability, dĭ lāt'a-bil"ĭ tĭ, *n* [Fr *dilatabilite*] Quality of being dilatable

dilatable, dĭ lāt'a-bl, *a* [*Dilate* and *-able*=Fr *dilatable*] Capable of being dilated, capable of expansion, possessing elasticity, elastic.

dilatation, dilation, dĭl at ā'shon, dī-lā'shon, *n* [Fr *dilatation*, L L *dilatatio*] Act of dilating or expanding expansion, a spreading or extending in all directions, the state of being expanded or distended

dilate, dī lāt', *v t* pret & pp *dilated*, dĭ lāt'ed, ppr *dilating*, dĭ lāt'ing [Fr *dilater*, fr L *dilatare* to make wider, fr *dilatus*, spread out—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *latus*, spread, carried, used as pp of *fero*, I carry DELAY] To expand or swell out, especially by filling to distend, to enlarge or extend in all directions, to relate at large —— v i To expand, swell, or extend in all directions, to speak largely and copiously, to dwell on in narration to descant with *on* or *upon* —

dilater, dĭ lāt'er, *n* One who or that which dilates, a muscle that dilates —**dilative,** dĭ lāt'ĭv, *a* Tending to dilate —**dilator,** dĭ lāt'er, *n* A muscle that dilates, a surgical implement for dilating openings

dilatorily, dĭ'la to-rĭ lĭ, *adv* In a dilatory manner with delay, tardily

dilatoriness, dĭ'la to-rĭ nes, *n* Quality of being dilatory, slowness in proceeding, tardiness

dilatory, dĭ'la to-rĭ, *a* [Fr *dilatoire*, fr L L *dilatorius* delaying, tending to delay, fr *dilator*, a delayer fr *differo, dilatum* DELAY, DILATE] Marked with or given to procrastination or delay, making delay or resulting in delay, tardy, given to procrastination, sluggish, intended or tending to cause delay

dilemma, dĭ lem'ma *n* [L L *dilemma* Gr *dilemma*, a double proposition, a dilemma—prefix *di* for *dis*, double, and *lēmma*, an assumption, a proposition, fr *lambanō*, I take] An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, each of which is equally conclusive against him, a difficult or doubtful choice, a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue

dilettante dĭl-e tan'ta *n* , pl **dilettanti,** dĭl-e tan'tē [It , fr *dilettare*, L *delectare*, to delight DELIGHT] An amateur or trifler in art one who pursues an art desultorily and for amusement —**dilettantism,** dĭl-e tan'tĭzm, *n* [*Dilettante* and *-ism*] The characteristics of a dilettante

diligence, dĭl'ĭ jens, *n* [Fr *diligence* L *diligentia*, carefulness, diligence fr *diligens -entis* ppr of *diligo* DILIGENT] The quality of being diligent, steady application in business of any kind, industry assiduity, constant exertion or effort, steady perseverance in performing or executing, watchful attention, constancy heed, heedfulness, attention, *Scots law*, a kind of warrant, and also a process by which per *sons or effects* are attached

diligence, dē lē zhaus *n* [Fr —a special application of the above word] A kind of four-wheeled stage coach.

diligent, dĭ'lĭ jent, *a* [Fr *diligent*, L *diligens, diligentis* careful, attentive, diligent, ppr of *diligo*, I love or esteem highly — *di* for *dis*, intens, and *lego*, I choose (as in *elect, select*, &c)] Steady in application to business, constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken, assiduous, attentive, sedulous, industrious, persevering, steadily applied, prosecuted with care and constant effort

diligently, dĭ'lĭ jent-lĭ, *adv* In a diligent manner

dill, dĭl, *n* [A Sax *dile*=D *dille*, G *dill*, Dan *dill, dild* Sw *dill*, old G *tilli*, etymol unknown] An annual umbelliferous plant, the seeds of which are moderately pungent and aromatic, and are used as a carminative and otherwise

dilly-dally dĭl'ĭ-dal ĭ, *v i* pret & pp *dilly-dallied*, dĭl'ĭ-dal ĭd, ppr *dilly-dallying* dĭl'ĭ-dal ĭ ing [A reduplication of *dally*] To loiter, to delay, to trifle

dilucidate, dĭ lū'sĭ-dāt, *v t* pret & pp *dilucidated*, dĭ lū'sĭ dāt-ed ppr *dilucidating*, dĭ lū'sĭ-dāt-ing [L *dilucidus* clear—*di* for *dis*, and *lucidus*, shining] To make clear, to elucidate

diluent, dĭl'ū-ent, *a* [L *diluens*, ppr of *diluo* DILUTE] Diluting, making liquid or more fluid, attenuating weakening the strength of by mixture with water —— n That which dilutes, a substance which increases the proportion of fluid in the blood

dilute, dĭ lūt', *v t* pret & pp *diluted* dĭ lūt'ed, ppr *diluting*, dĭ lūt'ing, or dĭ- [From L *diluo, dilutum*, I dissolve, dilute, wash away—prefix *di* for *dis*, apart, and *luo*, I wash, as in *ablution*, &c. DELUGE] To render liquid or more liquid, to make thin or more fluid, to weaken by an admixture of water —— v i To become attenuated or diluted.—— a. Thin, attenuated, reduced in strength by admixture

dilution, dĭ lū'shon, *n* [Fr *dilution*] Act of diluting, or of making thin, weak, or more liquid

diluvial, diluvian, dĭ lū'vĭ al, dĭ lū'vĭ-an *a* [L *diluvialis*, fr *diluvium*, a flood, a deluge, fr *diluo*, I wash away DILUTE, DELUGE.] Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days —Diluvial formation, a name of superficial deposits of gravel, clay, sand, &c , conveyed to their present sites by any unusual or extraordinary rush of water —**diluvialist** dĭ lū'vĭ al ist, *n* One who explains geological phenomena by the Noachian deluge

diluvium, diluvion, dĭ lū'vĭ-um, dĭ lū'vĭ-on *n* [L *diluvium*, a deluge See prec.] A deluge or inundation, a deposit of superficial loam, sand gravel, pebbles, &c , caused by the extraordinary action of water

dim, dim, *a* [A. Sax *dim, dimm*, dark, obscure=O Frīs *dim*, Icel. *dimm(r)*, dim, comp Sw *dimma*, a fog or mist other connections doubtful] Not seeing clearly not clearly seen obscure dusky, mysterious, vague indistinct, dull of apprehension, sullied, tarnished —— v t pret & pp *dimmed*, dimd, ppr *dimming*, dim'ing To make dim, to cloud, to impair the powers of vision, to obscure to render dull to tarnish or sully

dime, dīm, *n* [Fr *dime*, a tenth a tithe, O Fr *disme*, fr L *decimus*, tenth fr *decem*, ten DECIMAL] A silver coin of the United States, value ten cents, the tenth of a dollar, or about 5*d*

dimension, dĭ men'shon, *n* [Fr *dimension*, L. *dimensio dimensionis* fr *dimetior dimensus*, I measure—*dis*, and *metior, mensus*, I measure—which see] Extension in a single direction, as length breadth, and thickness or depth, the measure or compass of a thing, its size, extent, capacity (usually in pl) —**dimensional,** dĭ men'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to extension or dimension —**dimensioned,** dĭ men'shond, *a* Having dimensions

dimerous, dim'er us, *a* [Gr *di*, twice, and *meros*, part] Having its parts in pairs

dimeter, dim'e-ter, *a* [Gr *dimetros—di*, twice, and *metron*, a measure] Having two poetical measures —— n A verse of two measures

dimidiate, dĭ mid'ĭ āt, *a* [L *dimidiatus*, fr *dimidium*, half—*dis*, asunder, and *medius*, the middle MID] Divided into two equal parts, halved, having one side or half very different from the other

diminish, dĭ min'ish, *v t* pret & pp *diminished*, dĭ min'isht, ppr *diminishing*, dĭ min'ish ing [Prefix *di*, intens, and *minish* =O Fr *demenuiser*, to diminish MINISH, MINUTE] To make smaller or less to lessen opposed to *increase* and *augment*, to abate to reduce, to impair, to degrade —— v i. To become or appear less or smaller, to lessen, decrease

diminishable, dĭ min'ish a-bl, *a* Capable of being diminished

diminisher, dĭ min'ish-er, *n* One who or that which diminishes

diminuendo, dĭ min'ū-en"dō [It] A direction in music to lessen the sound from loud to soft, marked thus >

diminution, dĭ min ū'shon, *n* [Fr *diminution*, fr L *deminutio*, fr *deminuo, deminutum* I lessen—*de*, from, and *minuo*, I lessen. MINUTE] Act of diminishing or lessening, a making smaller, state of becoming or appearing less, decrease, abatement, decay, deduction, discredit, degradation

diminutive, dĭ min'ūt-ĭv, *a* [Fr *diminutif* See prec] Small, little narrow, contracted —— n A word formed from another word to express a little thing of the kind.

diminutively, dĭ min'ūt-ĭv lĭ, *adv* In a diminutive manner

diminutiveness, dĭ min'ūt-ĭv nes, *n* State of being diminutive, smallness, littleness, insignificance

dimissory dĭ mis'so rĭ, *a* [L L *dimissorius*, fr L *dimissus*, ppr of *dimitto* DISMISS] Sending away dismissing to an other jurisdiction, granting leave to depart

dimity, dĭ'mĭ tĭ, *n* [Sp *dimite*, It. *dimito* L.L. *dimitum*, fr Gr *dimitos*, dimity—*di*, double and *mitos*, a thread] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom by raised stripes or fancy figures usually undyed.

dimly, dim'lĭ, *adv* In a dim or obscure manner with imperfect sight, not brightly or clearly with a faint light

dimmish, dim'ish, *a* Somewhat dim, obscure

dimness dim'nes, *a* State of being dim

dimorphism, dĭ mor'fizm, *n* [Gr *di*, double, and *morphē*, form] The existence of a thing in two forms, the property shown by some mineral bodies of crystallizing in two distinct forms not derivable from each other, the condition when analogous organs of plants of the same species appear under two very dissimilar forms, difference of form between animals of the same species

dimorphous, di-mor'fus, *a* [See prec.] Characterized by dimorphism; assuming two forms.

dimple dim'pl, *n* [Prob dial a diminutive from common root with *dip* or *deep*; comp G *dumpel*, *tumpel*, a pool.] A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face; a slight indentation on any surface.—*v t* pret & pp *dimpled*, dim'pld; ppr *dimpling* dim'pling To form dimples; to sink into depressions; to ripple; to mark with dimples.

dimpled, dim'pld, *a* Set with dimples, or what resembles such.

dimply dim'pli, *a* Full of dimples or small depressions.

dimyarian dimyary dim-i-ā'ri-an, dim-i-a-ri, *n* [Gr *di*, double, and *myon*, a muscle.] A bivalve mollusk which closes its shell by means of two special muscles.

din din, *n* [A Sax *dyn*, *dynn*; a word common to the Teutonic languages; Icel *dynr* (); Sw *dån*, Sw *ljud*, literally a resounding; Dan *duun* or *tordön*; L.L. *dinnus*; L *de* intensive (as in *devoto*); a contracted form of L. *de* and *omen*, *omin*, a noise or omen; L.L. *dinnio*, *dinnire*; Gr *dinē*, a whirling round.] Dance, Sw *ljud*, literally the root as Skr *dhvan*, to sound.] Noise; a loud sound particularly a rattling, clattering, or ringing; a loud long continued.—*v t* pret & pp *dinned*, din'd; ppr *dinning* din'ing. To stun with confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

dine, din, *v i* pret & pp *dined* pp *dining* [F *dîner*; O F *disner*; L.L. *disnare*; L *de* intensive, and *jejunare*, to fast, from L *jejunus*, hungry.] To eat the chief meal of the day; to take dinner.—*To dine out*, to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence.—*v t* To give a dinner to.

diner-out din'er-out' *n* One who is in the habit of dining from home; one who frequents and accepts many invitations to dinner.

dinette di-net' *n* [A dim. from *dinner*.] A sort of preliminary dinner; a luncheon.

ding, ding, *t* pret. *dinged* dung, or *dang*, *dinged*; ppr *dinging* ding'ing [A Sax and Sw *dänga*, Dan *dænge*, to knock, to beat.] To strike; to drive; to thrust or dash with violence.

ding-long ding'ing (Imitative of sound.) The sound of bells or any similar continuous sound.

dinghy dingey ding'gi, *n* [Bengali *dingā*.] An East Indian boat varying in size in different localities; a small boat used by a ship.

dinginess, din'ji-nes, *n* Quality of being dingy; a dusky hue.

dingle ding'gl, *n* [Apparently a form of O E. *dimble*, a dell or dingle, a dark skin to *dimple*.] A narrow dale; valley between hills; a small secluded and embowered alley.

dingo, ding'gō, *n* [Native Australian name.] The wild Australian dog, of a wolfish appearance and ferocity.

dingy din'ji, *a* [Equivalent to *dingy* from *dung*.] Of a dusky colour; soiled.

dining room din'ing-rōm *n* A room to dine in; a place for public dining.

dinner di'ner *n* [Fr *dîner* from *dîner* to dine, Diez.] A meal taken about the middle of the day; the principal meal of the day; eaten between noon and evening, or at least sometime before going to bed.

dinner-hour din'ner-our *n* The hour at which dinner is taken; the hour fixed for dining.

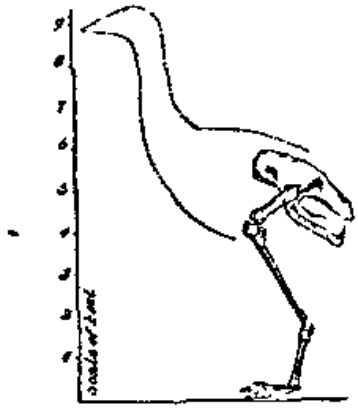
dinnerless, din'er-les, *a* Having no dinner.

dinner table din'er-tā-bl, *n* A table at which dinner is taken.

dinner time, din'er-tim, *n* The usual time of dining.

dinocera di-nos'e-ra, *n* [Gr *deinos*, terrible, *keras*, horn.] A fossil animal as large as an elephant, and with three pairs of horns.

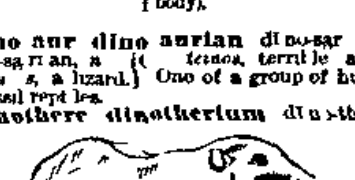
dinornis, di-nor'nis, *n* [Gr *deinos*, terrible and *ornis* a bird.] An extinct running bird of gigantic size which formerly inhabited New Zealand, called by the natives *moa*.



Dinornis (relative dimensions of bones and outline of body).

dinosaur dinosaurian di'no-sar, di-no-sa'ri-an, *n* [Gr *deinos*, terrible and *sauros*, a lizard.] One of a group of huge fossil reptiles.

dinotherе dinotherium di-nō'thē-re, di-nō-thē'ri-um, *n* [Gr *deinos*, terrible, and *therion*, a beast.] A gigantic extinct mammal allied to the elephant, with two tusks curving downwards. [These and preceding words are also spelled *Dyn-*.]



Dinotherium restored.

dint, dint, *n* [A Sax *dynt* a blow; O F. and Sw *dint* (=I.) *dint* a stroke, perhaps akin to *dand* and *dang*; formed from the sound of a blow. *Dint* is the same word.] The mark or impression made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure; a dent; power exerted.—*By dint of*, by the force or power of; by means of.—*v t* pret & pp *dinted*; ppr *denting* To make a mark on as a substance by a blow or by pressure; to dent.

diocesan di-os'e-san, *a* [L.L. *diocesanus*, from *diœcesis*, a diocese, see next.] Pertaining to a diocese.—*n* A bishop or incumbent in possession of a diocese and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

diocese di'o-sēs *n* [Fr *diocèse* L. *diœcesis*, from Gr *dioikēsis*, a diocese—*dia*, through, and *oikeō*, *oikēsis*, residence from *oikos*, a house; *oikeō* to govern.] The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a state subject to the authority of a bishop.

diodon di'o-don *n* [Gr *di* twice, and *odous odontos*, a tooth.] A name of certain fishes having each jaw appearing as a single bony piece.

dioecious, dioecian di-ē'shus, di-ē'shi-an, *a* [Gr *di*, two and *oikos*, a house.] Having stamens on one plant and pistils on another; opposed to *monœcious*.

Dionysiac Dionysian di-ō-nizi'ak, di-ō-niz'i-an *a* [Fr *Dionysiaque*; Gr Greek name of Bacchus.] Pertaining to Bacchus or Bacchic revels.

diopside di-op'sid, *n* [Gr *dia*, through, and *opsis*, a view from being sometimes transparent.] A variety of augite of a greenish or yellowish colour.

dioptase di-op'tās, *n* [Gr *dia*, through, and *optasia*, a view.] Emerald copper ore, a translucent mineral of a beautiful green.

dioptric dioptrical di-op'trik, di-op'trik-al, *a* [Gr *dioptrikos* from *dioptra*, an optical instrument—*dia*, through, and the root *op* to see; OPTICS.] Relating to light that passes through instruments or substances pertaining to refraction.

dioptrics di-op'triks *n* [See prec.] That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through mediums, as air water or glass and especially through lenses.

dioramа, di-o-ra'ma *n* [Gr *dia* through, and *horaō* a view from *horaō* I see.] A contrivance for giving a high degree of optical illusion to scenes viewed through a large aperture, the light and shade being produced by coloured screens.—**dioramic** di-ō-ram'ik *a* Relating to a diorama.

diorite di'o-rit, *n* [Gr *dia* through and *horos* boundary the stone being formed of distinct portions] A tough crystalline trap-rock of a whitish colour speckled with black or green and black.

dioxide di-ok'sid, *n* [Prefix *di*, double, and *oxide*.] An oxide consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen.

dip dip *v t* pret & pp *dipped* (ipt, or dipt; ppr *dipping* (ip'ing [A Sax *dippan*, *dyppan*, *dyppian*, *dyppigan*; Sw *doppa*, *doppa i vatten*, to dip=Icel. *dypa*, *dypta*; Dan *dyppe*, *dyppe i vand*; Sw *dopa*, Dan *dæbe*, Gr *tephein* to dip to baptize; akin to *deep* and *dive*.] To plunge immerse or submerge in water or other liquid; to put into a fluid and withdraw to lift with a ladle or other vessel; to baptize by immersion.—*v i* To dive into a liquid and quickly emerge; to engage in something in a desultory way; to take a concern slightly to read passages here and there; to choose by chance; to thrust a hand; to incline or slope.—*n* Act of dipping or immersing; a liquid a plunge a bath; a candle made by dipping the wick in tallow; inclination



Geological Dip *d d* Direction or angle of dip

or slope; in *geol* the downward inclination of strata.

dipetalous di-pet'al-us, *a* [Gr *di*, double and *petalon* a leaf or petal.] Two-petaled having two flower leaves or petals.

diphtheria, dif-the'ri-a, *n* [Gr *diphthera*, a membrane.] An epidemic or malignant disease of the throat, which is accompanied by the formation of a false membrane.

diphtheritic dif-the-rit'ik, *a* Connected with, relating to or formed by diphtheria.

diphthong, dif'thong or dip' *n* [Gr *diphthongos*—*di*, double, and *phthongos* sound.] A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable.

diphthongal dif-thong'gal or dip- *a* Belonging to a diphthong consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

diphthongally dif-thong'gal-li or dip- *adv* In a diphthongal manner.

diphthongation diphthongization dif-thong-gā'shon or dip- dif-thong-gi-zā'shon or dip- *n* The formation of a diphthong the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong.

diphthongize dif'thong-gīz or dip- *v t* pret & pp *diphthongized* dif'thong-gīzd or dip- pp *diphthongizing* dif'thong-gīz-ing or dip- To form into a diphthong.

diphyceræ diphycerai, dif'i-sē'rē, di-fi-ser'kī, *a* [Gr *diphyes*, of a double nature, and *kerkos* a tail.] Applied to those fishes whose tail is of symmetrical form.

diphyllous, di-fil'us, *a* [Gr *di*, twice, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Having two leaves.

diphyodont, dif'i-o-dont, *n*. [Gr *di* twice, *phyō* I produce and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

One of that group of the mammalia which possess two successive sets of teeth

diplex, dī'pleks, *a* [Modification of *duplex*] Said of a mode of sending two messages at once over a telegraph wire in same direction

diploe dip'lō-ē, *n* [Gr *diploos*, double] The soft substance or porous part existing between the plates of the skull

diploma, di plō'ma *n* [L. *diploma*, Gr *diploma* a paper folded double, a license, fr *diploo* I double or fold, fr *diploos*, *double* DOUBLE] A letter or writing conferring some power, authority privilege, or honour, as that given to university graduates

diplomacy, di plō'ma si, *n* [Fr *diplomatie*, fr *diploma*] The art, practice, or science of conducting negotiations, and making treaties between nations, customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadors, envoys, &c, skill or dexterity in securing advantages.

diplomat, **diplomate**, dip'lō-mat, dip lō'māt, *n* [Fr *diplomate*] A diplomatist

diplomatic, **diplomatical** dip-lō-mat' ik, dip-lō mat'i kal, *a* Pertaining to diplomacy, or to the management of any negotiations skilful in gaining one's ends by tact and cleverness, conferred by diploma, relating to diplomatics

diplomatically, dip-lo-mat'ik al li, *adv* In a diplomatic manner

diplomatics dip-lo mat'iks, *n* The science of deciphering ancient writings as *diplomas*, charters, &c, and of ascertaining their authenticity, date, &c, paleography

diplomatist, di plō'mat ist, *n* One skilled in diplomacy, a diplomat

diplomatize di plo'ma tiz, *v t* pret & pp *diplomatized*, di plo'ma tizd ppr *diplomatizing*, di plo'ma tiz ing To practise diplomacy

diplopia, **diplopy**, di plō'pi a dip'lo-pi, *n* [Gr *diploos*, double, and *ops*, the eye] A disease of the eye in which the patient sees an object double or even triple

dipnoi, dip'noi, *n pl* [Gr *di* for *dis*, twice, and *pnoe*, breath.] An order of fishes that breathe by gills and lungs, as the singular mudfishes (*Lepidosiren*)

dipolar, di pō'ler, *a* [Prefix *di* double, and *polar*] Having two poles, doubly polar, as certain crystals

dipper dip'er, *n* One who or that which *dips*, a ladle a bird the water-ousel

diprismatic, di priz mat'ik *a* [Prefix *di*, *twice*, *and prismatic*] *Doubly prismatic*

diprotodon dī prō-to-don, *n* [Gr *di* twice, *prōtos*, first, and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth] An extinct gigantic marsupial mammal *found in Australia*

dipsomania dip-sō-mā'ni a, *n* [Gr *dipsa* thirst, and *mania*, madness] That morbid condition to which habitual drunkards reduce themselves, and in which they manifest an uncontrollable craving for stimulants — **dipsomaniac**, dip-so-mā'ni ak, *n* A victim of dipsomania — **dipsomaniacal**, dip-sō-ma'ni-a kal, *a* Pertaining to dipsomania

dipteral, **dipterous** dip'ter al, dip'ter us, *a* [Gr *di* double, and *pteron* a wing] Having two wings only belonging to an order of insects called *Diptera*, a temple with a double row of columns on each flank —*n.* A dipteral temple

diptych dip'tik *n* [Gr *diptuchos* — *di*, double, and *ptyche*, a fold] Anciently, a list consisting of two leaves folded, a design as a painting or carved work on two folding compartments or tablets

dire, dir, *a* [L. *dirus* terrible origin and connections doubtful] Dreadful dismal, terrible, gloomy, destructive, evil in a great degree

direct, di rekt', *a* [L. *directus*, fr *dirigo directum*, I set in a straight line, I direct — *di* for *dis* intens., and *rego rectum*, I make straight REGENT, RIGHT] Straight, right opposite to *crooked circuitous*, *winding*, *oblique*, *astron* appearing to move from west to east opposed to *retrograde* in the line of father and son opposed to *collateral*, leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course, not circuitous, open, not ambiguous or doubtful, plain, express, not ambiguous — *v t.* pret & pp *directed*, di rekt'ed ppr *directing*, di rekt'ing To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or object, to point, to show the right road or course, to cause to proceed in a particular manner, to manage, to conduct, to lead, to guide, to dispose, to regulate, to order, to prescribe, to point out, to instruct, to inscribe — *v i* To act as a guide, to point out a course

direction, di rek'shon, *n* [Fr *direction*, L *directio*, the act of directing or of making straight DIRECT] Act of directing aim at a certain point, a pointing toward in a straight line or course, the line in which a body moves by impulse course a straight line or course, line in which anything is observed, course with respect to other objects act of guiding, guidance, management, superintendence administration, adjustment, instruction in what manner to proceed, a putting into the right path or course a guide, a clue, prescription, order, command, the address on a letter, a body or board of directors

directive, di rekt iv, *a* [*Direct* and *ive*] *Having the power of direction*, *informing*, instructing showing the way

directly, di rekt'li *adv* In a direct manner, in a straight line or course, without delay, immediately promptly, instantly, expressly, without circumlocution or ambiguity

directness, di rekt'nes, *n* State or quality of being direct

director, di rek'ter, *n* [Fr *directeur*, L *director*, fr *dirigo directum* DIRECT] One who or that which directs, one who superintends governs, or manages one who prescribes to others by virtue of authority, an instructor, a counsellor, one of a body appointed to govern the affairs of a company

directorate, di rek'ter āt, *n* [*Director* and *ate* = Fr *directorat*] The office of a director, a body of directors.

directorial, di rek to'ri al, *a* Pertaining to directors or direction, containing direction or command.

directorship, di rek'ter ship, *n* The condition or office of director

directory, di rek'to-ri *a* [*Direct* and *-ory* = Fr *directoire*, L L. *directorius*] Containing directions, enjoining, instructing — *n A rule to direct*, *a book containing directions* for public worship or religious services, a book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a place, with their places of abode, a board of directors

directress, di rek'tres, *n* [*Director* and *ess*] A female who governs or directs

directrix, di rek'triks, *n* A directress, *qvom* a straight line of importance in the doctrine of conic sections

direful, dir'ful, *a* Dire, dreadful, terrible calamitous.

direfully, dir'ful li *adv* In a direful manner dreadfully, terribly, wofully

direfulness, dir'ful nes *n* The state or quality of being direful

dirge, derj, *n* [A contraction of L *dirige* ('direct', imperative of *dirigere* to direct) the first word in a psalm or hymn formerly sung at funerals DIRECT] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning

dirk, derk, *n* [Sc. *durl*, Ir and Gael *duirc*, a dirk, a dagger] A kind of dagger or poniard a weapon formerly much used in the Highlands of Scotland. — *v t* pret & pp *dirked*, derkt, ppr *derking*, derk'ing To poniard, to stab

dirt dert, *n* [By transposition of letters fr Icel *drit*, dirt, excrement, whence *drita* = Sc *drite*, A.Sax (*ge*)*dritan*, to go to stool.] Any foul or filthy substance, excrement, earth, mud mire dust, whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean, a gold miner's name for the material put into his cradle to be washed — *v t* pret & pp. *dirted* dert'ed, ppr *dirting*, dert'ing To make foul or filthy, to soil, to defile

dirt-bed, dert'bed, *n* In *geol* a layer of mould with the remains of trees and plants, found especially in working Portland freestone

dirtily dert'i li, *adv* In a dirty manner, foully, filthily, meanly, sordidly

dirtiness, dert'i nes, *n* State of being dirty

dirt-pie, dert'pī, *n* Clay moulded by children in the form of a pie

dirty, dert'i, *a* [*Dirt* and *y*] Covered or soiled with dirt, foul, nasty, filthy, not clean, not pure, turbid, mean base, low, despicable, slecty, rainy, squally, as the weather — *v t* pret & pp *dirtied* dert'id, ppr *dirtying*, dert'i ing To make dirty or foul to soil, to tarnish, to sully

disability dis a-bil i ti, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *ability*] Want of ability, incapacity, inability, incompetence, want of legal qualification

disable, dis-ā'bl, *v t* pret & pp *disabled*, dis-ā'bld, ppr *disabling* dis-ā'bling [Prefix *dis*, priv and *able*] To render unable, to deprive of competent physical or mental strength or power to injure so as to render unfit for service to deprive of adequate means instruments or resources to weaken, to unfit, to deprive of legal qualifications, to incapacitate

disabuse, dis-a-būz', *v t* pret & pp *disabused*, dis-a-būzd, ppr *disabusing*, dis-a buz'ing [Prefix *dis* and *abuse* = Fr *desabuser* — *des* for *dis*, and *abuser*, to abuse] To free from erroneous notions, to set right

disaccustom, dis-ak kus'tum, *v t* pret & pp *disaccustomed*, dis ak kus'tumd, ppr *disaccustoming*, dis-ak kus'tum ing [Prefix *dis*, and *accustom*] To destroy the force of habit in by disuse, to render unaccustomed

disadvantage, dis-ad van'tāj *n* [Prefix *dis* priv, and *advantage* = Fr *desavantage*] Want of advantage, that which prevents success or renders it difficult a state not favourable to successful operation, any unfavourable state, detriment, injury, hurt, loss, damage. — *v t* pret & pp *disadvantaged*, dis ad van'tājd, ppr *disadvantaging* dis-ad van'tāj ing To deprive of advantage, to injure in interest, to prejudice

disadvantageous, dis-ad'van tāj us, *a* Not advantageous unfavourable to success or prosperity, prejudicial

disadvantageously, dis-ad'van tāj"us-li, *adv* In a disadvantageous manner

disadvantageousness, *dis-ad'van tāj"us-nes*, *n*

disaffect, dis-af fekt', *v t* pret & pp *disaffected*, dis-af fekt'ed, ppr *disaffecting* dis-af fekt'ing [Prefix *dis*, priv, and *affect*] To alienate the affections of, to make less friendly or faithful to a person, party, or cause to make discontented or unfriendly

disaffected, dis-af fekt'ed, *p a* Having the affections alienated, indisposed to favour or support, unfriendly, hostile to the governing power

disaffection, dis-af fek'shon, *n* The state of being disaffected, alienation of affection, attachment, or good will, enmity on the part of those under rule or government, dislike, ill will, disloyalty, hostility

disaffirm dis-af ferm', *v t* pret. & pp *disaffirmed*, dis-af fermd', ppr *disaffirming* dis-af ferm'ing [Prefix *dis*, neg, and *affirm*] To deny, to contradict, to annul as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal

disafforest *dis-af fo'rest*, *v t* pret. & pp *disafforested*, dis-af fo'rest-ed, ppr *disafforesting* di-af fo'rest-ing [Prefix *dis* and *afforest*] To strip of the privileges of forest laws, to reduce from the privileges of a forest to common ground

disaggregate, dis ag'grē gāt, *v t* pret & pp *disaggregated*, dis-ag'grē gāt-ed, ppr *disaggregating*, dis-ag'grē-gat-ing [Prefix *dis*, and *aggregate*] To separate or break up into component parts

disaggregation, dis-ag'grē gā"shon, *n* [See prec] Act or operation of separating into component parts

disagree, dis-a-grē, *v i* pret & pp *dis-*

agreed, dis-a-greed ppr *disagreeing* dis-a-gre'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *agree*.] Not to agree; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same or not exactly similar; to be of a different opinion; to differ; not to accord or harmonize; to dissent; to be unfriendly; to quarrel; to be unsuitable or unfitted.

disagreeable dis-a-gre'a-bl, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *agreeable*. See prec.] Not agreeable; the reverse of agreeable; unpleasant; offensive; displeasing; obnoxious; repugnant.

disagreeableness dis-a-gre'a-bl-nes, *n* State or quality of being disagreeable.

disagreeably dis-a-gre'a-bli, *ad* In a disagreeable manner; unpleasantly; offensively.

disagreement, dis-a-gre'ment, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *agreement* or *disagreeable* and *-ment*.] State of disagreeing; want of agreement; difference; unsuitableness; diversity; dissimilitude; discrepancy; variance; dissension; discord; a quarrel.

disallow dis-al-lou' *vt* pret. & pp *disallowed*, dis-al-loud', ppr *disallowing* dis-al-lou'ing. [Prefix *dis* and *allow*.] To refuse to allow; sanction, or permit; not to grant; not to authorize; to refuse assent to; to disapprove of; to prohibit; to reject.

disallowable dis-al-lou'a-bl, *a* Not allowable; not to be permitted.

disallowance dis-al-lou'ans, *n* [Dis*allow* and *-ance*.] Act of disallowing; refusal to allow; sanction, or permit; disapprobation; prohibition; rejection.

disanimate dis-an'i-māt, *vt* pr. & pp *disanimated*, dis-an'i-māt-ed, ppr *disanimating*, dis-an'i-māt-ing. [Prefix *dis* and *animate*.] To discourage; to dishearten.

disannex dis-an-neks' *vt* pret. & pp *disannexed*, dis-an-nekst', ppr *disannexing* dis-an-nek'ing. [Prefix *dis* and *annex*.] To separate after having been annexed; to disunite, disjoin, or dissever.

disannul dis-an-nul' *vt* pret. & pp *disannulled*, dis-an-nuld', ppr *disannulling* dis-an'nul-ing. [Prefix *dis*, intens. and *annul*.] To annul; to make void; to deprive of authority or force.—**disannulment** dis-an-nul'ment, *n.* [See prec.] Annulment.

disapparel dis-a-par'el, *vt* pret. & pp *disapparelled*, dis-a-par'eld, ppr *disapparelling* dis-a-par'el-ing. To disrobe; to strip of raiment.

disappear dis-a-pēr' *vi.* pret. & pp *disappeared*, dis-a-pērd', ppr *disappearing* dis-a-pēr'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *appear*.] To cease to appear or to be perceived; to vanish or recede from the sight or view; to become invisible; to withdraw from observation; to cease, or seem to cease, to be; to exist.

disappearance, dis-a-pēr'ans, *n* [*Disappear* and *-ance*.] Act of disappearing; removal from sight.

disappoint, dis-a-point' *vt* pret. & pp *disappointed*, dis-a-point'ed, ppr *disappointing* dis-a-point'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *appoint*=Fr *desappointer* originally to remove from an appointment or office.] To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to hinder from the possession or joyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped, or expected; to frustrate; to balk.

disappointed dis-a-point'ed, *p a.* Having suffered disappointment; balked; defeated in hopes or desires; soured in life; mortified.

disappointedly dis-a-point'ed-li, *adv* With a feeling of disappointment.

disappointment, dis-a-point'ment, *n* State of being disappointed; or act of disappointing; defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, or intention; failure of design or plan; vexation; mortification.

disapprobation dis-ap'pro-bā'shon, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *approbation*.] The reverse of approbation; disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.

disappropriate dis-ap-prō'pri-āt, *vt* pret. & pp *disappropriated*, dis-ap-prō'pri-āt-ed, ppr *disappropriating* dis-ap-prō'pri-āt-ing. [Prefix *dis* and *appropriate*.] To deprive of appropriated property; to withdraw from an appropriate use.

disapproval, dis-ap-prō'val, *n* [*Disapprove* and *-al*.] The act of disapproving; disapprobation; dislike.

disapprove dis-ap-prō' *vt* pret. & pp *disapproved*, dis-ap-prōvd' ppr *disapproving* dis-ap-prō'ving. [Prefix *dis* and *approve*=Fr *desapprouver*.] To censure as wrong; to regard with dislike or disapprobation; to eject; to condemn.

disapprovingly dis-ap-prō'ving-li, *ad* In a disapproving manner.

disarm dis-ärm' *vt* pret. & pp *disarmed*, dis-ärmd' ppr *disarming* dis-ärm'ing. [Prefix *dis* and *arm*=Fr *désarmer*.] To take from one arms or weapons; to deprive of the means of attack or defence; to render harmless.—*vi* To lay down arms; to disband armed forces.

disarmament dis-ärm'a-ment, *n* [Fr *désarmement*.] DISARM.] Act of disarming.

disarrange dis-a-rānj' *vt* pret. & pp *disarranged*, dis-a-rānjd' ppr *disarranging* dis-a-rānj'ing. [Fr prefix *dis* and *arrange*.] To put out of due arrangement or order; to unsettle; to disturb the order or due arrangement of.—**disarrangement**, dis-a-rānj'ment, *n* Act of disarranging; or of disturbing order or method; disorder.

disarray dis-a-rā' *vt* pret. & pp *disarrayed*, dis-a-rād' ppr *disarraying* dis-a-rā'ing. [Prefix *dis* and *array*.] To undress; to divest of clothes; to throw into disorder.—*n.* Disorder; confusion; loss of regular order; disordered dress.

disassociate dis-as-sō'shi-āt, *vt* pret. & pp *disassociated*, dis-as-sō'shi-āt-ed, pp *disassociating* dis-as-sō'shi-āt-ing. [Prefix *dis* and *associate*.] To disjoin; to cause to treat as apart and distinct; to disunite; to disconnect, as things associated.

disaster diz-as'ter [F *désastre*—prefix *dis*, and *astre* L. *astrum* Gr. *astron*, a star; a word of astrological origin. Compare the adj. *disastrous* with *ill-starred*.] ILL STAR.] Any unfortunate event, especially a great and sudden misfortune; mishap; calamity; catastrophe; reverse.

disastrous, diz-as'trus, *a.* Occasioning or accompanied by disaster; calamitous; threatening disaster or a fatal result; gloomy; dismal.—**disastrously** diz-as'trus-li, *adv* In a disastrous manner.

disavouch dis-a-vouch' *vt* pret. & pp *disavouched*, dis-a-voucht' ppr *disavouching* dis-a-vouch'ing. [Prefix *dis* and *avouch*.] To disavow; to retract; to deny.

disavow dis-a-vou' *vt* pret. & pp *disavowed*, dis-a-voud' ppr *disavowing* dis-a-ou'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *avow*.] To deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; to disclaim; to repudiate; to reject; to dissent from.—**disavowal**, dis-a-ou'al, *n* [*Disavow* and *-al*.] The act of disavowing; denial; repudiation.—**disavower** dis-a-ou'er *n* One who disavows.

disband dis-band' *vt* pret. & pp *disbanded* dis-ban'ded ppr *disbanding* dis-band'ing. [Prefix *dis* and *band*.] To dismiss from military service, as troops; to break up, as a band or body of men; to disperse.—*vi.* To retire from military service; to break up; to disperse; to dissolve connection.

disbandment dis-band'ment, *n* Act of disbanding.

disbar, dis-bär' *vt* pret. & pp *disbarred* dis-bard' ppr *disbarring* dis-bär'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *bar*, the *bar* of a court.] To expel from; to remove from being a member of the bar; to remove from the list of barristers.

disbelief dis-be-lēf' *n* [Prefix *dis* and *belief*.] The reverse of belief; refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief; distrust; unbelief; scepticism.

disbelieve dis-be-lēv' *vt* pret. & pp *disbelieved* dis-be-lēvd' ppr *disbelieving* dis-be-lēv'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *believe*.] Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit.—*vi* To deny the truth of any position; to refuse to believe.

disbeliever dis-be-lē'er *n* One who disbelieves or refuses belief; an unbeliever.

disbud dis-bud' *vt* pret. & pp *disbudded*, dis-bud'ed pr *disbudding* dis-bud'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *bud*.] To deprive of buds or shoots.

disburden dis-ber'dn, *vt* pret. & pp *disburdened* dis-ber'dnd ppr *disburdening* dis-ber'dn-ing. [Prefix *dis* and *burden*.] To remove a burden from; to throw off; to disencumber; to free; to relieve.

disburse dis-bers' *vt* pret. and pp *disbursed* dis-berst' ppr *disbursing* dis-bers'ing. [O Fr *desbourser* Fr *débourser*—prefix *dis* and L.L. *bursa* a purse. BOURSE, PURSE.] To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; to expend.

disbursement, dis-bers'ment, *n.* [*Disburse* and *-ment*.] Act of disbursing or of paying out the money or sum paid out.

disbursor dis-ber'ser *n* One who disburses.

disburthen dis-ber'THen. A different orthography of *disburden*.

disc disk *n* [L. *discus* a quoit, from Gr. *diskos* a quoit, a dish, a dish &c. DISH, DESK.] A kind of ancient quoit; any flat circular plate or surface; the face of the sun, moon, or a planet as it appears to us, *the whole surface*; a leaf; the central part of a composite flower surrounded by what is called the ray.



Flower of Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*)

discage dis-kāj' *vt* pret. & pp *discaged*, dis-kājd' ppr *discaging* dis-kāj'ing. To let out of a cage. [Tenn.]

discal dis'kal *a* [*Disc* and *-al*.] Pertaining to a disc; like a disc.

discard dis-kärd' *vt* pret. & pp *discarded*, dis-kärd'ed ppr *discarding* dis-kär'ding. [Prefix *dis*, and *card*.] To throw out of the hand such cards as are of the time useless; to dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off; to discharge; to put away from one's mind.

discern dis-sern' or diz-zern' *vt* pret. & pp *discerned*, dis-sernd' diz-zernd' ppr *discerning* dis-sern'ing, diz-zern'ing. [Fr *discerner* fr. L. *discernere* to discern, *distinguish*, *discriminate*—prefix *dis*, and *cerno* I separate or distinguish, akin to Gr. *krino* I judge (whence *critic*) Skr. *kri* to separate. *Discreet*, *discern*, &c. are of like origin. CRIME.] To perceive or note as being different; to discriminate by the eye or the intellect; to distinguish or mark as being distinct; to discover by the eye to see; to perceive; to descry; to gain knowledge of.—*vi.* To see or understand differences; to make distinction; to have clearness of mental sight.

discerner dis-ser'er *n* One who discerns or who observes and judges a clear sighted observer.

discernible dis-sern'i-bl, *a.* That may be discerned, discovered, or understood; perceptible; distinguishable.

discernibly dis-sern'i-bli, *ad* In a manner to be discerned, seen, or discovered readily.

discerning dis-sern'ing, *p a* Having power to discern; capable of discriminating; knowing, and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute.

discerningly dis-sern'ing-li, *adv* In a discerning manner; with discernment; acutely; with judgment.

discernment, dis-sern'ment, *n* Act of discerning; the power or faculty of discerning or distinguishing; judgment; acuteness; discrimination; penetration; sagacity.

discharge dis-chärj' *vt* pret. & pp. *discharged*, dis-chärjd' ppr *discharging* dis-chär'jing. [Prefix *dis* and *charge*=O Fr *descharger* Fr *décharger*.] To remove the cargo or contents of; to disburden; to unload; to let go the charge of; to let fly or go;

as a missile to shoot, to fire off, to emit or let run out to give vent to, to express, to pay, to clear off by payment; to free from an obligation, duty, or labour, to clear from an accusation or crime, to acquit, to absolve, to put away, to remove or dismiss from an office or employment, to pay off and cease to employ, to perform or execute, to carry on or fulfil to set at liberty, to release, in *dyeing*, to free from dye or colour —— v i To get rid of or let out a charge or contents —— n Act of discharging, an unloading, as of a ship, the act of firing off, emission, a flowing or issuing out, the removal of a charge from an electrical jar, battery, &c., matter emitted, dismissal from office or service, writing which evidences the dismissal, release from obligation, debt, or penalty, an acquittance, absolution from a crime or accusation ransom, liberation, price paid for deliverance, performance, execution, as of an office or duty, liberation, release from confinement, exemption escape, payment, as of a debt, a written acknowledgment of payment, a substance used in calico-printing to remove colour

discharger, dis-charj'er, *n* One who or that which discharges

dischurch, dis-cherch', *v t* pret & pp *dischurched*, dis-chercht', ppr *dischurching*, dis-cherch'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *church*] To deprive of the rank of a church

disciple, dis-si'pl, *n* [L *discipulus*, fr *disco*, I learn, fr the root *dic*, seen in *dico*, I say or declare DICTION] A learner, a scholar, one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another, an adherent to the doctrines of another, a pupil, a follower, an adherent a partisan.

discipleship, dis-si'pl-ship, *n* The state or position of a disciple

disciplinable, dis'si plin a-bl, *a* Capable of discipline, that may be subjected to discipline

disciplinarian, dis'si plin-ā''ri an, *a* [L L *disciplinarius*] Pertaining to discipline —— n One who enforces discipline or adherence to stated rules a martinet

disciplinary, dis'si plin a-ri, *a* [Fr *disciplinaire*, fr L L *disciplinarius*, fr L *disciplina*, discipline] Pertaining to discipline, or government by strict rules, intended for discipline or training

discipline, dis'si-plin, *n* [Fr *discipline*, fr L *disciplina*, instruction, training, fr *discipulus*, a disciple (which see)] Education, training, method of government, order, rule, subjection to laws, rules, orders, precepts, or regulations, the training to act in accordance with rules, drill, method of regulating principles and practice, punishment inflicted by way of correction and training, punishment, chastisement, correction, execution of ecclesiastical laws —— v t pret & pp *disciplined*, dis'si-plind, ppr *disciplining*, dis'si-plin ing To subject to discipline, to train, to train up in good order, method, regularity, good conduct, and habits to drill, to correct, to chastise, to punish

disclaim, dis-klām', *v t* pret & pp *disclaimed*, dis-klāmd' ppr *disclaiming*, dis-klām'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *claim*] To deny all claim to; to reject as not belonging to one s self, to reject any union or connection with, to disown, to disavow, to renounce

disclaimer, dis-klām'er, *n* A person who disclaims, a formal disavowal, renunciation, relinquishment

disclose, dis-klōz', *v t* pret & pp *disclosed*, dis klōzd', ppr *disclosing*, dis-klōz'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *close*] To uncover or lay open to view, to open, to unveil, to let be seen or known, to reveal to divulge

disclosure, dis-klō'zhūr, *n* [*Disclose* and *-ure*] Act of disclosing, an uncovering and opening to view, act of revealing or making known, utterance of what was secret, that which is disclosed or made known

discoid, discoidal disk'oid, disk-oid'al, *a* [Gr *disl oeidēs—disl os*, a disc, and *eidos*, form] Having the form of a disc

discoloration, *dis* kul'er-ā''shon, *n* Act of discolouring, alteration of colour, a discoloured spot or marking

discolour, dis kul'er, *v t* pret & pp *discoloured*, dis-kul'erd ppr *discolouring*, dis-kul'er-ing [Prefix *dis*, and *colour*, Fr *descolorer*] To alter the hue or colour of, to stain to tinge

discomfit, dis-kom'fit, *v t* pret & pp *discomfited*, dis kom'fit-ed ppr *discomfiting*, dis-kom'fit-ing [O Fr *desconfit*, pp of *disconfire*, Fr *déconfire deconfit—L dis*, priv, and *conficere*, to achieve COMFIT] To rout, to defeat to scatter in fight, to cause to flee, to vanquish — n Rout, dispersion, defeat, overthrow

discomfiture dis-kom'fit-ūr, *n* [O Fr *desconfiture* DISCOMFIT] Rout, defeat in battle, dispersion, overthrow, frustration, disappointment

discomfort, dis-kum'fert *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *comfort*] Want of comfort uneasiness, disturbance of peace, pain, annoyance, inquietude —— v t pret & pp *discomforted*, dis-kum'fert-ed ppr *discomforting*, dis-kum'fert ing To deprive of comfort, to disturb the peace or happiness of to make uneasy, to pain, to grieve, to sadden, to deject

discomfortable, dis kum'fert-a-bl, *a* Causing discomfort

discommend, dis-kom mend', *v t* pret & pp *discommended*, dis kom mend'ed ppr *discommending*, dis kom-mend'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *commend*] To blame, to censure, to mention with disapprobation

discommodity, dis-kom mod'i-ti, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *commodity*] Inconvenience, disadvantage, trouble, cause of harm

discommon, dis-kom'mon, *v t* pret & pp *discommoned*, dis-kom'mond, ppr *discommoning*, dis-kom'mon-ing [Prefix *dis* and *common*] To deprive of the right of common, to make to be no longer common land to appropriate to one's self, to deprive of the privileges of a place

discompose, dis kom pōz', *v t* pret & pp *discomposed*, dis-kom-pōzd', ppr *discomposing*, dis kom pōz'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *compose*] To deprive of composure, to disturb, to disconcert, to agitate, to ruffle, to vex, to put out

discomposure, *dis*-kom pō'zhur, *n* [*Discompose* and *-ure*] State of being discomposed, disorder, agitation, disturbance, perturbation

disconcert, dis-kon-sert', *v t* pret & pp *disconcerted*, dis-kon-sert'ed, ppr *disconcerting*, dis kon sert'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *concert*] To defeat that which has been concerted, to break or interrupt what has been arranged to unsettle the mind of to disturb, to confuse, to discompose, to ruffle, to defeat, to frustrate

disconnect, dis-kon-nekt', *v t* pret & pp *disconnected*, dis-kon-nekt'ed, ppr *disconnecting*, dis-kon nekt'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *connect*] To separate, as things connected together, to sever the connection between, to separate, to disunite, to disjoin

disconnection, dis-kon nek'shon, *n* Act of disconnecting or separating, or state of being disunited, separation want of union

disconsolate, dis-kon'sō-lāt, *a* [Prefix *dis*, priv, and L *consolatus*, consoled, fr *consolor*, I console CONSOLE] Destitute of consolation, sorrowful, hopeless, sad, dejected, melancholy, saddening, gloomy, cheerless

disconsolately, dis-kon'sō-lāt-li, *adv* In a disconsolate manner, without comfort

discontent, dis-kon-tent', *n* [Prefix *dis*, priv, and *content*] Want of content, uneasiness or inquietude of mind, dissatisfaction —— v t pret & pp *discontented*, dis-kon-tent'ed, ppr *discontenting*, dis-kon-tent'ing To dissatisfy

discontented, dis-kon tent'ed, *a* [Prefix *dis*, priv, and *contented*] Not contented, dissatisfied, not pleased with one's circumstances, given to grumble

discontentedly, dis-kon tent'ed-li, *adv* In a discontented manner or mood

discontentedness, dis-kon-tent'ed-nes, *n* State of being discontented, dissatisfaction.

discontentment, dis kon tent'ment, *n* State of being discontented or uneasy in mind, uneasiness, inquietude, discontent

discontinuance, dis-kon tin'ū-ans, *n* [*Discontinue* and *-ance*] The act of discontinuing, a breaking off, cessation, intermission

discontinuation, dis-kon-tin'ū ā''shon *n* Act of discontinuing, discontinuance

discontinue dis-kon-tin'ū, *v t* pret & pp *discontinued* dis kon-tin'ūd, ppr *discontinuing*, dis-kon tin'ū ing [Prefix *dis*, and *continue*=Fr *discontinuer*] Not to continue, to leave off, to cause to cease, to stop to put an end to to break off to interrupt, to cease to take or receive —— v i. To cease

discontinuity, dis-kon'tin ū''i ti, *n* [Fr *discontinuité*] The state of being discontinuous

discontinuous dis-kon tin'ū-us, *a* [Prefix *dis*, priv, and *continuous*] Not continuous, broken off, interrupted

Discophora, dis-kof'o-ra, *n pl* [Gr *diskos*, a disc, and *phero*, I carry] A group of animals, popularly known as sea-jellies jelly-fishes, or sea-nettles

discord, *dis'kord*, *n* [Fr *discorde*, discord, dissension, fr L *discordia*, disagreement fr *discors*, *discordis*, discordant—*dis*, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart, as in *concord*, *accord*, *cordial* CORDIAL] Want of concord or agreement, opposition of opinions a state of variance or disunion, disagreement, variance difference opposition, dissension, contention, strife, disagreement of sounds, dissonance the opposite of concord.

discordance, **discordancy**, *dis*-kord'ans, dis-kord'an-si, *n* [Fr *discordance* DISCORDANT] The state of being discordant, want of concord disagreement, opposition, inconsistency, discord

discordant, dis-kord'ant, *a* [Fr *discordant*, fr L *discordans*, *-antis*, ppr of *discordare*, to disagree DISCORD] Wanting concord or agreement, in a state of opposition, being at variance, disagreeing, incongruous, contradictory, repugnant contrary, not in unison, dissonant, inharmonious, harsh, jarring

discordantly, dis kord'ant-li, *adv* In a discordant manner

discount, dis'kount, *n* [=*dis*, apart, and *count*, to reckon, O Fr *descompte*, discount, *descompter*, *disconter*, to compute or reckon off, fr L *dis*, apart, and *computare*, to reckon COUNT, COMPUTE.] A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment, an allowance or deduction, according to the rate of interest, for money advanced before it is due, an allowance on a debt not yet due in consideration of immediate payment, a deduction from the customary price, the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending, the sum deducted or refunded, the act of discounting —At a discount, below par or normal value, hence, in low esteem, in disfavour —— v t. dis-kount', pret & pp *discounted*, dis-kount'ed, ppr *discounting*, dis-kount'ing To lend or advance the amount of (a bill or similar document), deducting a certain rate per cent from the principal, to deduct something or make an allowance on because of supposed exaggeration, to leave out of account or disregard, to estimate or take into account beforehand, to enjoy or suffer by anticipation —— v i. To lend, or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan

discountable, dis-kount'a-bl, *a* That may be discounted.

discountenance, dis-koun'ten ans, *v t* pret & pp *discountenanced*, dis-koun'tenanst, ppr *discountenancing*, dis-koun'tenans ing [Prefix *dis*, and *countenance*] To put out of countenance †, to get one's countenance against, to discourage, check, restrain, by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment

discountenancer, dis-koun'ten-an ser, *n* One who discountenances

discounter dis'kount-er *n* One who discounts bills and other financial documents, especially one who makes a practice of this.

discourage dis-ku'rāj *vt* pret & pp *discouraged* dis-ku'rājd ppr *discouraging* dis-ku'rāj-ing [Prefix *dis* and *courage* = O Fr *descouragier* Fr *décourager*] To lessen or extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to deprive of confidence; to deter from anything; to attempt to repress or prevent by putting out difficulties; to obstacles to dispirit; to depress; to dissuade.

discouragement dis-ku'rāj-ment *n* [O Fr *descouragement* Fr *découragement*] The act of discouraging; that which deters, or tends to deter from an undertaking; terror from the prosecution of anything.

discourager dis-ku'rāj-er *n* One who or that which discourages.

discouraging dis-ku'rāj-ing *ppa* Tending to discourage; deterring; disheartening.

discouragingly dis-ku'rāj-ing-li *adv* In a discouraging manner.

discourse dis'kōrs *n* [From F *discours* Discourse fr L. *discursus* a running about; latterly also a discourse = a conversation fr *discurro* I ramble or run about—prefix *dis* and *curro*, I run. CURRENT] A running over a subject in speech, hence a talking together; discussing; conversation; talk; speech or a speech; a treatise; a dissertation; a homily, sermon, or other production.——*vt* pret & pp *discoursed* dis-kōrst ppr *discoursing*, dis-kōrs'ing To talk to; converse to communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to hold forth; to expatiate; to converse.——*vt* To treat of; to talk over; to utter or give forth.

discourser dis-kōr'ser *n* One who discourses.

discourteous, dis-kōr'te-us, *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *courteous*] Uncourteous; rude.—**discourteously** dis-kōr'te-us-li *adv* In a discourteous or uncivil manner.—**discourteousness** dis-kōr'te-us-nes, *n* Incivility; discourtesy.

discourtesy dis-kōr'te-si, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *courtesy*] Want of courtesy; incivility; rudeness of behaviour or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.

discous, dis'kus, *a* [From L. *discus* a disc. DISC] Resembling a discus or disk; broad and low and round.

discover dis-kuv'er *vt* pret. & pp *discovered*, dis-kuv'erd, ppr *discovering* dis-kuv'er-ing [Prefix *dis*, and *cover*=O Fr *descovrir descovrer* Mod. Fr *découvrir* to uncover=L. *dis*, and *cooperire* to cover] To lay open to view; to disclose or reveal to manifest, exhibit, or let appear; to espy; to have the first sight of; to find out, as something hidden or not known before; to ascertain; to detect.

discoverable, dis-kuv'er-a-bl, *a* That may be discovered; seen.

discoverer dis-kuv'er-er *n* One who discovers; one who first sees; explorer; one who finds out or first learns.

discovery dis-kuv'er-i, *n* [Dis'cover and -y. A verbal noun = *discoverure*] Act of discovering; disclosure; manifestation; making known; act of finding something hidden; act of finding out or coming to the knowledge of; act of espying first; that which is discovered; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known.

discredit, dis-kred'it, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *credit*=Fr *discrédit* fr *discréditer decredit-er* CREDIT CREED] Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; want of belief; trust, or confidence; disesteem; disrepute; dishonour; disbelief; distrust.——*vt* pret. & pp. *discredited*, dis-kred'it-ed ppr *discrediting* dis-kred'it-ing To give no credit or belief to; to disbelieve; to distrust; to deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honourable; to bring some degree of disgrace or disrepute to; to deprive of credibility.

discreditable, dis-kred'it-a-bl, *a.* Tending to discredit; injurious to one's reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

discreditably dis-kred'it-a-bli, *adv* In a discreditable manner.

discreet dis-krēt', *a* [Fr *discret*, fr L. *discretus* pp of *discerno* I discern—*dis* and *cerno* I separate. DISCRETE *Discreet* is another form of the same] Wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; prudent in conduct; heedful; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

discreetly dis-krēt'li *adv* In a discreet manner; with discretion; prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

discreetness dis-krēt'nes, *n* Quality of being discreet; discretion.

discrepance discrepancy dis-krep'ans, dis-krep'an-si, *n* [L *discrepantia* fr *discrepans discrepantis* ppr of *discrepare* DISCREPANT] A difference or inconsistency between facts, stories, theories, &c. Incongruance; divergence; disagreement; contrariety.

discrepant dis-krep'ant, *a* [L *discrepans discrepantis* ppr of *discrepare* to differ; *dis* and *crepo* to sound—to fix *dis* apart, *crepo* to sound, make a noise, creak, whence *crepito* *discrepito* *discrepo*] Differing; disagreeing; not consistent or in harmony; at variance; inconsistent.

discrete dis'krēt, *a* [L *discretus* DISCREET] Separate; distinct; disjunct from others; termed of distinct parts or disjunctive—A discrete quantity, quant'ity not continued in its parts, as any number since a number consists of units.

discretion dis-kre'shon, *n* [Fr *discrétion*, fr L. L. *discretio*, power of distinguishing; DISCREET] Quality of being discreet; prudence, or knowledge and prudence; true discernment united with caution; discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection; sound judgment; circumspection; wariness; caution; capacity for wise management; exercise of judgment and prudence; liberty or power of acting according to one's own judgment.

discretional, dis-kre'shon-al, *a.* Discretionary.

discretionarily discretionally dis-kre'shon-a-ri-li, dis-kre'shon-al-li, *adv* At discretion; according to discretion.

discretionary, dis-kre'shon-a-ri, *a.* [*Discretion* and *-ary*] Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment.

discretive dis-kret'iv *a* [DISCRETE] Disjunctive; implying opposition or distinction; separate; distinct.—**discretively** dis-kret'i-li, *adv* In a discretive manner.

discriminate dis-krim'in-at, *t* pret & pp *discriminated* dis-krim'in-āt-ed ppr *discriminating* dis-krim'in-āt-ing [L. *discrimino discriminatum*, I distinguish fr *discrimen*, difference—*dis* asunder and the root seen in *cernere* accusat. *cerno* I sift or separate DISCERN DISCRETE CRIME] To distinguish from other things by observing differences; to distinguish; to observe the difference between; to select from others; to distinguish by some mark or mark.——*vi* To make a difference or distinction; to observe or note a difference; to distinguish.——*a.* Having the difference marked; distinct; distinguishing or discriminating.

discriminately dis-krim'in-āt-li, *adv* In a discriminate manner; distinctly; with distinct discretion.

discriminating, dis-krim'in-āt-ing, *ppa* Serving to discriminate; distinguishing; distinctive; able to make nice distinctions.

discrimination dis-krim-in-ā'shon, *n* The act or faculty of discriminating or distinguishing; discernment; penetration; acuteness; judgment; state of being discriminate; distinction; mark of distinction.

discriminative dis-krim'in-āt-iv *a* That discriminates or distinguishes.

discriminatively dis-krim'in-āt-iv-li, *adv* With discrimination or distinction.

discriminator dis-krim'in-āt-er *n* One who discriminates.

discrown dis-kroun' *vt* pret & pp *discrowned* dis-kround' ppr *discrowning* dis-kroun'ing [Prefix *dis*, priv and *crown*] To deprive of a crown.

discursive dis-ker'siv *a* [Fr *discursif* fr L. *discursus* DISCOURSE] Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.—**discursively** dis-ker'siv-li, *adv* In a discursive manner.—**discursiveness**, dis-ker'siv-nes, *n.* The property of being discursive.

discus dis'kus, *n* [L. fr G *diskos* whence also *disc dish &c*] Among the Greeks and Romans a round, flat piece of iron, copper or stone to be thrown in play; a quoit.

discuss dis-kus' *vt* pret & pp. *discussed* dis-kust' ppr *discussing* dis-kus'ing [L. *discutio discussum*, I scatter dissipate—*dis* asunder and *quatio* I shake, as in *concussion percussion* QUASH] To drive away; dissipate; resolve (a tumour &c a medical use); to agitate, debate on; to investigate by argument; to sift; to examine by disputation; to intimate; to reason on; to make trial of by eating or drinking; to consume (colloq.)

discussable dis-kus'a-bl, *a* Capable of being discussed; to be debated.

discusser dis-kus'er *n* One who discusses.

discussion dis-ku'shon, *n* [Fr *discussion*, L. *discussio* DISCUSS] Act of discussing or sifting; debate; inquisition on the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the examining of a subject by argument; dispersion or resolution of tumours or coagulated matter.

discussive dis-kus'iv *a* [Discuss and *-ive*] Having the power to discuss, resolve or disperse tumours or coagulated matter.

disentient dis-ā'shent *a* [L. *dissentiens, -entis*, ppr of *dissentio* DISSENT.] Dissenting or dissenting; not assenting.——*n.* A medicine or applicant which disperses or promotes morbid matter.

disdain dis-dān' *vt* pret & pp *disdained*, dis-dānd' ppr *disdaining* dis-dān'ing [O Fr *desdaign-* Fr *dédaigner* It *disdegnare*, fr L. *dis*, priv and *dignor* I deem worthy; deign fr *dignus* worthy DIGNITY] To think or deem unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice; care, regard, esteem or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn.——*n* [O Fr *desdaign*, *desdain* fr the verb] A feeling of contempt mingled with indignation; looking upon anything as beneath one; contempt; scorn; haughtiness; pride.

disdainful, dis-dān'ful, *a.* Full of disdain; expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant.

disdainfully dis-dā'ful-i *adv* In a disdainful manner; contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

disdainfulness dis-dān'ful-nes, *n* Quality of being disdainful; contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

disease diz-ēz', *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *ease*=O Fr *desaise* Fr *désaise* It *disagio* FAME.] Want of ease; uneasiness; any deviation from health in function or structure; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed; distemper; ailment; malady; disorder; illness; infirmity; any morbid state which is contrary to moral, mental, social, political, &c corrupt state of morals, political or civil; disorder.——*vt* pret & pp *diseased*, diz-ēzd' ppr *diseasing* diz-ēz'ing To afflict with disease; to infect; to disorder; to derange.

diseased diz-ēzd' *p a* Affected with disease; having the vital functions deranged; disordered; distempered; sick.

diseasedness, diz-ēz'ed-nes, *n.* State of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

disembark dis-em-bārk' *vt*, pret. & pp *disembarked*, dis-em-bārkt' ppr *disembarking* dis-em-bārk'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *embark*=Fr *disembarquer*—*des* for *dis*, and

embarquer, to embark] To remove from a bark or vessel to the land, to land, to put on shore —v i. To go out of a ship to the land, to land, to go ashore

disembarkation, disembarkment, dis-em'bark ā"shon dis-em-bark'ment, *n* Act of disembarking

disembarrass, dis-em ba'ras, *v t* pret & pp *disembarrassed*, dis-em ba'rast, ppr *disembarrassing* dis-em ba'ras-ing [Prefix *dis*, and *embarrass*] To free from embarrassment or perplexity, to set free, to clear, to extricate

disembellish, dis-em bel'ish, *v t* pret & pp *disembellished*, dis-em bel ish t ppr *disembellishing* dis-em bel'ish ing [Prefix *dis*, and *embellish*] To deprive of embellishment

disembitter, dis-em-bit'er, *v t* pret & pp *disembittered*, dis-em bit'ērd ppr *disembittering*, dis-em bit'er ing [Prefix *dis*, and *embitter*] To free from bitterness, to render sweet or pleasant

disembody, dis-em bo'di, *v t* pret & pp *disembodied*, dis-em bo'did, ppr *disembodying*, dis-em bo'di ing [Prefix *dis*, and *em body*] To divest of body, to free from connection with the human body (a *disembodied* spirit=a ghost), to discharge from military array, to disband (troops)

disembogue, dis-em bōg', *v t* pret & pp *disembogued* dis-em bōgd', ppr *disemboguing*, dis-em bōg'ing [Formerly *disemboque*, fr Sp *desembocar*, to disembogue, to enter by the mouth—prefix *des*, L *dis*, *em*, L *in*, and *boca*, mouth (Fr *bouche*), fr L *bucca*, cheek.] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream, to discharge into the ocean, a river, or a lake —v i. To flow out at the mouth, as a river

disembogument, dis-em bōg'ment, *n* The act of disemboguing, discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake

disembosom, dis-em bo'zum, *v t* pret. & pp *disembosomed*, dis-em bo'zumd ppr *disembosoming*, dis-em-bo'zum ing [Prefix *dis*, and *embosom*.] To separate from the bosom

disembowel, dis-em bou'el, *v t* pret & pp *disembowelled*, dis-em bou'eld ppr *disembowelling* dis-em bou'el ing [Prefix *dis* and *embowel*] To take out the bowels of, to eviscerate, to gut

disembowelment, dis-em bou'el ment, *n* The act of disembowelling, evisceration

disembroil, dis-em-broil', *v t* pret & pp *disembroiled*, dis-em broild', ppr *disembroiling*, dis-em broil'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *embroil*] To free from broil, to disentangle, to free from perplexity or confusion

disenable, dis-en ā'bl, *v t* pret & pp *disenabled*, dis-en ā'bld, ppr *disenabling*, dis-en ā'bl ing [Prefix *dis*, and *enable*] To disable

disenchant, dis-en-chant', *v t* pret. & pp *disenchanted*, dis-en-chant'ed, ppr *disenchanting*, dis-en-chant'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *enchant*] To free from enchantment, to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

disenchanter, dis-en-chant'er, *n* One who or that which disenchants

disenchantment, dis-en-chant'ment, *n* Act of disenchanting

disenchantress, dis-en-chant'res, *n* A female who disenchants

disencumber, dis-en kum'ber, *v t* pret & pp *disencumbered*, dis-en kum'bērd ppr *disencumbering*, dis-en kum'ber ing [Prefix *dis*, and *encumber*] To free from encumbrance, to deliver from clogs and impediments, to disburden, to free from any obstruction. —**disencumbrance**, dis-en-kum'brans, *n*. The act of disencumbering

disendow, dis-en-dou', *v t* pret. & pp *dis endowed*, dis-en-doud'; ppr *disendowing*, dis-en-dou'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *endow*] To deprive of an endowment or endowments, as a church or other institution

disendowment dis-en-dou'ment, *n* The act of disendowing

disengage, dis-en gāj', *t t* pret. & pp *disengaged*, dis-en gājd' ppr *disengaging*, dis-en gāj'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *engage*] To free from engagement; to separate or set free from union or attachment, to detach, to disunite to set free to release, to extricate, to clear; to disentangle, to set free from any obligation, attachment, or pursuit, to withdraw, to wean

disengaged, dis-en-gājd', *p a* Being at leisure, not particularly occupied, not having the attention confined to a particular object —**disengagedness**, dis-en gāj'ed nes, *n* Quality or state of being disengaged

disengagement dis-en gāj'ment, *n* The act or process of disengaging or state of being disengaged, a setting free separation extrication, *freedom from occupation*, vacancy, leisure

disennoble dis-en nō'bl, *v t*. pret & pp *disennobled*, dis-en nō'bld, ppr *disennobling*, dis-en nō'bling [Prefix *dis*, and *ennoble*] To deprive of that which ennobles, to deprive of title

disenroll, dis-en rōl', *v t* pret & pp *dis enrolled*, dis-en rōld', ppr *disenrolling*, dis-en rōl'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *enroll*] To erase from a roll or list

disenslave, dis-en-slāv', *t t* pret & pp *dis enslaved*, dis-en slāvd', ppr *disenslaving*, dis en slav'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *enslave*] To free from slavery or bondage

disentail, dis-en tāl', *t t* pret & pp *dis entailed*, dis-en tāld' ppr *disentailing*, dis-en tal ing [Prefix *dis*, and *entail*] To free from being entailed, to break the entail of —n. The act or operation of disentailing, or breaking the entail of an estate

disentangle, dis-en tang'gl, *t t* pret & pp *disentangled*, dis-en tang'gld ppr *dis entangling*, dis-en tang'gl-ing. [Prefix *dis* and *entangle*] To free from entanglement to set free from impediments or difficulties, *to unravel, unfold, or untwist* to extricate, to disembarrass, to clear, to disengage

disentanglement, dis-en tang'gl ment, n. Act of disentangling

disenthrall, dis-en thral', *v t* pret & pp *disenthralled* dis-en thrāld' ppr *disenthralling*, dis-en thral'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *enthrall*] To free from the state of a thrall, to liberate from slavery, bondage or oppression. —**disenthralment** dis-en thral'ment, *n* Act of disenthralling, emancipation

disenthrone, dis-en thrōn', *v t* pret. & pp *disenthroned*, dis-en thrōnd' ppr *disenthroning*, dis-en thrōn'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *enthrone*.] To remove from a throne to dethrone, to depose from sovereign authority

disentitle, dis-en ti'tl, *t t* pret & pp *dis entitled*, dis-en ti'tld, ppr *disentitling* disen ti'tl ing [Prefix *dis*, and *entitle*] To deprive of title

disentomb, dis-en tom', *v t* pret & pp *disentombed*, dis-en tomd , ppr *disentombing*, dis-en tom'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *entomb*] To take out of a tomb, to disinter

disentrance, dis-en trans' *v t* pret & pp *disentranced*, dis-en transt', ppr *disentrancing*, dis-en trans'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *entrance*] To free or awaken from a trance or from deep sleep, to arouse from a reverie

disestablish, dis-es-tab'lish, *t t* pret & pp *disestablished*, dis-es-tab'lisht ppr *disestablishing*, dis-es tab'lish ing [Prefix *dis* and *establish*] To cause to cease to be established, to withdraw (a church) from its connection with the state

disestablishment, dis-es tab'lish ment, *n* The act of disestablishing, the act of withdrawing a church from its connection with the state.

disesteem, *dis-es-tēm', n* [Prefix *dis*, and *esteem*] Want of esteem, slight dislike, disregard —v t. pret. & pp *disesteemed*, dis-es-tēmd', ppr *disesteeming*, dis-es-tēm'ing Not to esteem to dislike in a moderate degree, to slight

disestimation dis-es'ti mā"shon, *n* Disesteem, bad repute.

disfavour, disfavor dis-fā'vėr, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *favour*] Want of favour a feeling of some dislike or slight displeasure, unfavourable regard, disesteem —v t. pret & pp *disfavoured, disfavored* dis-fā'verd, ppr *disfavouring, disfavoring*, dis-fā'ver ing *To withhold favour from*, to discountenance.

disfeature, dis-fē tūr, *t t* pret & pp *disfeatured*, dis-fē'tūrd, ppr *disfeaturing*, dis-fē'tūr ing [Prefix *dis* and *feature*] To deprive of features, to disfigure

disfiguration, dis-fi'gūr ā"shon. *n* Act of disfiguring state of being disfigured some degree of deformity

disfigure, dis fi'gūr, *t t* pret & pp *disfigured*, dis-fi'gurd, ppr *disfiguring*, dis n'gūr ing [Prefix *dis*, and *figure*] To mar or spoil the external figure of, to deform, to deface, to impair so as to render less perfect and beautiful, to impair the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of

disfigurement, dis-fi'gūr ment, *n* The act of disfiguring, or that which disfigures, change of external form to the worse, defacement blemish.

disfigurer, dis fig'ūr-er, *n* One who disfigures

disforest, dis-for'est *v t* [Prefix *dis*, and *forest*] Same as disafforest

disfranchise, dis-fran'chīz, *v t* pret & pp *disfranchised* dis-fran'chīzd ppr *disfranchising*, dis-fran'chiz-ing [Prefix *dis*, and *franchise*] To deprive of a franchise, to deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, to deprive of the right of voting in elections, &c.—**disfranchisement**, dis-fran'chiz ment *n* Act of disfranchising

disfurnish, dis fer'nish, *v t* pret & pp *disfurnished* dis-fer'nisht, ppr *disfurnishing* dis fer'nish ing [Prefix *dis*, and *furnish*] To deprive of what serves to furnish or equip, to deprive of furniture

disgorge, dis-gōrj', *t t* pret & pp *disgorged*, dis-gōrjd', ppr *disgorging*, dis-gōrj'ing [O Fr *desgorger*, to vomit, to spue out, Fr *degorger*—prefix *dis*, from and *gorge* the throat GORGE] To eject or discharge from the gorge or throat, or from the stomach or mouth, to vomit to belch to throw out or discharge violently, to yield up or give back what had been seized or obtained wrongfully, to relinquish to surrender

disgorgement, dis gōrj'ment, *n* Act of disgorging, a vomiting

disgorger, dis-gōr'er, *n* One who or that which disgorges

disgrace dis-gras', *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *grace*=O Fr *disgrace*, L. *dis*, and *gratia* favour] State of being deprived of grace or favour, state of ignominy, a cause of shame reproach, discredit, dishonour, shame, infamy —v t. pret & pp *disgraced*, dis-grāst', ppr *disgracing*, dis-grās'ing To bring disgrace on, to bring to shame to degrade, to debase, to dishonour, to defame, to humiliate, to humble

disgraceful, dis grās'ful, *a* Entailing disgrace, shameful, infamous, dishonourable, causing shame, sinking reputation

disgracefully, dis grās ful li *adv* In a disgraceful manner, shamefully

disgracefulness, dis gras'ful nes, *n* Quality of being disgraceful, shamefulness.

disgracer, dis-grās'er, *n* One who disgraces

disguise, dis-gīz', *t t* pret. & pp *disguised*, dis gizd', ppr *disguising*, dis-giz'in. [=*dis* and *guise* O Fr *desguiser*, to counterfeit or put a false appearance or gloss on, Fr *deguiser*—prefix *des* for *dis*, and *guise* way, fancy, manner GUISE] To conceal the ordinary guise or appearance of by an unusual habit or mask, to hide by a counterfeit appearance, to cloak by a false show, false language, or an artificial manner, to alter the form of and cause to exhibit an unusual appearance to change in manners or behaviour by spirituous liquor, to intoxicate —n A dress intended to conceal the identity of the person who wears it, a false appearance, a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance, intended to deceive

disguisedly, dis-giz'ed li, *adv* With disguise, so as to be concealed.

disguisement, dis-giz'ment, *n* The act of disguising disguise

disguiser, dis-giz'er, *n* One who disguises

disgust, dis-gust', *n* [O Fr *desgoust*, Fr

dis-gŭst, fr. L. *dis-* [pfx.] and *gustus*, taste (GUST.)] Distaste; disrelish; a version of the palate; nausea; loathing; an unpleasant sensation in the mind excited by something offensive; repugnance; strong dislike.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *disgusted* dis-gust-ed; ppr. *disgusting* dis-gust-ing. [O. Fr. *desgouster* Fr. *degoûter*.] To cause distaste; disrelish, dislike, or loathing in; to excite aversion in the stomach of; to offend the taste of; to displease; to offend the mind or moral taste of; to excite to loathing or repugnance.

disgustful dis-gust-ful, *a.* Exciting disgust; nauseous; exciting aversion.

disgustfulness, dis-gust-ful-nes, *n.* State of being disgustful.

disgusting dis-gust-ing, *p.a.* Producing or causing disgust; nauseous; loathsome; nasty.—**disgustingly** dis-gust-ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to give disgust.

dish dish, *n.* [A. Sax. *disc*, a dish; a plate; Icel. *D. dusch*, *G. tusch*, O. Fr. *tasse*, a table; L. *discus*, discus, quoit, plate, &c.; Fr. *disque*, a quoit, a dish, for *diskos*; Gr. *diskos*, to throw. Hence *dredge* (2) and *desk*.] A broad, round open vessel, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at table; something in shape of a dish; the meat or provisions served in a dish; any particular kind of food served at table.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *dished*, dusht; ppr. *dishing*. To put in a dish; to make (a wheel) hollow or concave; to ruin the centre.

dishabille dis-a-bel, *n.* See DESHABILLE.

dish cloth, dish clout, dish kloth, dish-klout, *n.* A cloth used for washing and wiping dishes.

dishearten dis-härt-n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disheartened* dis-härt-nd; ppr. *disheartening*, dis-härt-n-ing. [Prefix *dis-* and *heart*.] To deprive of heart or courage; to discourage; to dispirit; to daunt; to depress.

dishevel di-shev-el, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dishevelled*, di-shev-eld; ppr. *dishevelling*, di-shev-el-ing. [O. F. *descheveler* Fr. *décheveler* to put the hair out of order—*des-* for *dis-* pref., and O. Fr. *hevel* for *chevel*, hair fr. L. *pilus* the hair of the head (whence *capillary*).] To put out of order or spread loosely as the hair; to suffer to hang in disheveled untidiness and without confinement. (Not often used but in the passive participle.)

dishing, di-shing, *a.* [DISH, *v.t.*] Concave in the centre as a pair of wheels having the holloW form of a dish.

dishonest, dis-on-est, *a.* [Prefix *dis-* and *honest*.] Void of honesty; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, or defraud; proceeding from fraud or marked by its faithless fraudulent knavish perfidious.

dishonestly dis-on-est-li, *adv.* In a dishonest manner.

dishonesty dis-on-est-i, [Prefix *dis-* and *honesty*.] The opposite of honesty; the state or quality of being dishonest; want of honesty; probity or integrity.

dishonour, dishonor dis-on-er, *n.* [Prefix *dis-* and A. Sax. *onor*.] The opposite of honour; whatever reputation disgrace; ignominy; shame; opprobrium.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *dishonoured, dishonored*; ppr. *dishonouring, dishonoring*; dis-on-er-ing. To deprive of honour; to bring dishonour or shame on; to disgrace; to treat with indignity; to violate the chastity of; to debauch; to pollute; to refuse or decline to accept or pay as a draft or bill of exchange.

dishonourable, dishonorable dis-on-er-a-bl, *a.* Marked or stamped by dishonour; destitute of honour; base; vile; staining the character and lessening reputation.

dishonourableness, dis-on-er-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being dishonourable.

dishonourably dis-on-er-a-bli, *adv.* In a dishonourable manner.

dishorse dis-hors', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dishorsed*, dis-horst; ppr. *dishorsing* dis-hors'-ing. [Pref. *dis-*, and *horse*.] To dismount from horseback. [Rare.]

disillusionize, dis-il-lu-shon-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disillusionized*, dis-il-lu-shon-izd; ppr. *disillusionizing*, dis-il-lu-shon-iz-ing. [Prefix *dis-* and *illusionize*.] To free from illusion; to disenchant.

disincination dis-in-kli-nā-shon, *n.* Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire or affection; unwillingness; disinclination; repugnance; slight aversion.

disincline dis-in-klīn, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disinclined*; ppr. *disinclining*. [Prefix *dis-* and *incline*.] To take away inclination from; to excite dislike or slight aversion in; to make disaffected.

disincorporate dis-in-kor-po-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disincorporated*; ppr. *disincorporating*, dis-in-kor-po-rāt-ing. [Prefix *dis-* and *incorporate*.] To disincorporate.—**disincorporation** dis-in-kor-po-rā-shon, *n.* The act of disincorporating.

disinfect dis-in-fekt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disinfected*, dis-in-fekt-ed; ppr. *disinfecting*, dis-in-fekt-ing. [Prefix *dis-* and *infect*.] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter; to destroy the disease germs in or about.

disinfectant, dis-in-fekt-ant, *n.* [*Disinfect* and *-ant*.] That which disinfects; an agent for removing the causes of infection; as chlorine, a substance that destroys disease germs or poisons.

disinfection, dis-in-fek-shon, *n.* The act of disinfecting.

disingenuous dis-in-jen-u-us, *a.* [Prefix *dis-* and *ingenuous*.] Not ingenuous; not open; frank and candid; manly; artful; crafty; sly; cunning.

disingenuously dis-in-jen-u-us-li, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; artfully.

disingenuousness dis-in-jen-u-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being disingenuous.

disinherit, dis-in-he'rit, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disinherited*, dis-in-he'rit-ed; ppr. *disinheriting* dis-in-he'rit-ing. [Prefix *dis-* and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir from coming into possession of any property or right.

disinheritance dis-in-he'rit-ans, *n.* [*Disinherit* and *-ance*.] Act of disinheriting.

disinhume dis-in-hūm, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disinhumed* dis-in-hūmd; ppr. *disinhuming*, dis-in-hūm-ing. [Prefix *dis-*, and *inhume*.] To disinter.

disintegrable dis-in-te-gra-bl, *a.* That may be disintegrated.

disintegrate dis-in-te-grāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disintegrated* dis-in-te-grāt-ed; ppr. *disintegrating* dis-in-te-grāt-ing. [Prefix *dis-*, and L. *integer* entire, whole (INTEGRAL).] To separate as the integral parts of a body by mechanical division; to reduce to powder or to small fragments.—**disintegration** dis-in-te-grā-shon, *n.* Act of disintegrating; breaking up the integral parts of a substance; the gradual wearing down of rocks by atmospheric influence.

disinter dis-in-ter', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disinterred*, dis-in-terd; ppr. *disinterring* dis-in-ter'-ing. [Prefix *dis-* and *inter*.] To take out of a grave or out of the earth; to bring from obscurity into view.

disinterested dis-in-ter-est-ed, *a.* [Prefix *dis-* and *disinterested*.] Not interested; free from self interest; having no personal interest; not influenced; unbiased; candid; impartial; unselfish.

disinterestedly dis-in-ter-est-ed-li, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

disinterestedness, dis-in-ter-est-ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being disinterested; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; indifference.

disinterment, dis-in-ter'm-nt, *n.* Act of disinterring; taking out of the earth.

disinthrall, disinthralment, dis-in-thral, dis-in-thral-ment. DISENTHRALL.

disinvestiture dis-in-vest-i-tūr, *n.* [Prefix *dis-*, and *investiture*.] Act of depriving of investiture.

disjoin dis-join, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disjoined*, dis-joind; ppr. *disjoining* dis-join-ing. [Prefix *dis-* and *join* = O. Fr. *desjoindre* Fr. *déjoindre*.] To separate what has been joined; to part asunder; to disunite; to sever; to detach.—*v.i.* To be separated; to part.

disjoint dis-joint, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disjointed*, dis-joint-ed; ppr. *disjointing* dis-joint-ing. [Prefix *dis-* and *joint*.] To separate as parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to dislocate; to separate at joints; to break the natural order and relations of; to make incoherent.

disjointed dis-joint-ed, *p.a.* Unconnected; incoherent; out of joint; out of order; ill joined together.

disjointedness dis-joint-ed-nes, *n.* State of being disjointed.

disjunct dis-jungkt, *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungo*—*dis-* and *jungo* *junct-um*, I join.] Disjoined; separated.

disjunction dis-jungk-shon, *n.* [L. *disjunctio*, fr. *disjungo* DISJUNCT.] Act of disjoining; disunion; separation.

disjunctive dis-jungk-tiv, *a.* [From L. *disjunctus* DISJUNCT.] Serving to disjoin or separate; separating; disjoining; uniting words or sentences in construction; having the sense.—*n.* A word that disjoins as *or nor neither*.

disjunctively dis-jungk-tiv-li, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.

disk disk. See DISC.

dislike dis-lik, *n.* [Prefix *dis-* and *like*.] A feeling the opposite of liking; distaste; a moderate degree of hatred; disapprobation; indisposition; aversion; antipathy; repugnance.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *disliked*, dis-likt; ppr. *disliking* dis-lik-ing. To feel (dislike for) to disapprove; to regard with aversion or displeasure; to feel ill will to; to regard with some disgust as *food*.

dislink dis-lingk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dislinked*, dis-lingkt; ppr. *dislinking* dis-lingk-ing. [Pr. fix *dis-* and *link*.] To unlink; to disjoin; to separate. [Tenn.]

dislocate dis-lō-kāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dislocated*, dis-lō-kāt-ed; ppr. *dislocating* dis-lō-kāt-ing. [Pr. fix *dis-* and L. *locare* to place, fr. *locus* a place. LOCATE.] To put out of its proper place; to displace; to put out of joint; to remove (a bone) from its socket-cavity or place of articulation.

dislocation dis-lo-kā-shon, *n.* [DISLOCATE.] Act of dislocating or moving from its proper place; act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; displacement; luxation; the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied.

dislodge dis-loj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dislodged* dis-lojd; ppr. *dislodging* dis-loj-ing. [Prefix *dis-* and *lodge*.] To remove or drive from the fixed position or place occupied; to drive from the place where it naturally rests or remains; to drive from a place of rest, retirement, hiding or defence or from any station occupied.—*v.i.* To go from a place of rest.—**dislodgement** dis-loj-ment, *n.* Act of dislodging.

disloyal dis-loi-al, *a.* [Prefix *dis-* and *loyal* = O. Fr. *desloyal* Fr. *déloyal*.] Void of loyalty; not true to allegiance or false to a sovereign; faithless; perfidious; treacherous.

disloyally dis-loi-al-li, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.

disloyalty dis-loi-al-ti, [O. Fr. *desloyauté* Fr. *déloyauté*.] The character of being disloyal; want of loyalty; violation of allegiance or duty to a prince or sovereign authority; want of fidelity in love.

dismal diz-mal, *a.* [From L. *dies malus*, an evil day—*dies*, day and *malus*, evil. According to a superstition of the middle ages there were a certain number of unlucky days—*dies mali*—occurring throughout the year and it was from these that this word arose, the *dismal* and the *dismal* days being the earliest expressions in which it appears.] Dark, gloomy or cheerless to look at; depressing; dreary; doleful; dis-

ful calamitous, sorrowful, melancholy, unfortunate

dismally, diz'mal li, *adv* In a dismal manner, gloomily, dolefully, sorrowfully, uncomfortably

dismalness, diz'mal nes, *n* The state of being dismal, gloominess horror

dismantle, dis-man'tl, *v t* pret & pp *dismantled*, dis-man'tld ppr *dismantling*, dis-man'tl-ing [Prefix *dis* and *mantle*—O Fr *desmanteler*, *desmanteller*, lit. to deprive of cloak or mantle, hence to knock down a wall, to dismantle] To deprive of dress† to strip, to divest, to deprive or strip, as of apparatus or furniture to unrig, as a ship, to deprive or strip as of military equipment or defences, to deprive of outworks or forts, to break down

dismask, dis-mask', *v t* pret & pp *dismasked*, dis-maskt' ppr *dismasking*, dis mask'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *mask*] To strip off a mask from, to uncover, to remove that which conceals

dismast, dis-mast' *v t* pret & pp *dismasted*, dis-mast'ed, ppr *dismasting*, dis mast' ing [Prefix *dis*, and *mast*] To deprive of a mast or masts, to break and carry away the masts from.

dismastment dis-mast'ment, *n* Act of dismasting the state of being dismasted

dismay, dis-mā', *v t* pret & pp *dismayed*, dis-mād', ppr *dismaying*, dis-mā'ing [Same word as Sp *desmayar*, to dismay, to depress, to discourage, Pg *desmaiar*, to astonish, to fall into a swoon, but no doubt directly from the Fr (though Fr *desmayer*, *dismayer*, is not found, but *esmayer*), from prefix *dis*, and O H G *magan*, to be able (=E *may*)] To deprive entirely of strength or firmness of mind, to produce fright or terror in, to terrify, to frighten, to appal, to daunt, to dishearten, to dispirit to depress —*n* A complete giving way of boldness or spirit, loss of courage together with consternation, a yielding to fear fright, terror

dismember, dis-mem'ber, *v t* pret & pp *dismembered*, dis-mem'berd ppr *dismembering*, dis-mem'ber ing [Prefix *dis*, and *member*=O Fr *desmembrer*, Fr *démembrer*] To sever limb from limb, to separate as a part from the main body, to mutilate to sever and distribute the parts of to divide into separate portions (a kingdom &c)

dismemberment, dis-mem'ber-ment, *n* The act of dismembering

dismiss, dis-mis', *v t* pret & pp *dismissed*, dis-mist', ppr *dismissing*, dis-mis'ing [Prefix *dis* and L. *missus*, sent away, pp of *mitto*, I send (as in *admit*, *commit*, *permit*, &c) MISSION] To send away, to permit to depart to discard to discharge, to remove from office, service or employment

dismissal, dis-mis'al, *n* [*Dismiss*, and *-al* as in *retrial* &c] The act of dismissing, dismission, discharge

dismission, dis-mi'shon, *n* [From *dismiss*] Act of dismissing or sending away, leave to depart, removal from office or employment, discharge

dismissory, dis-mis'o-ri, *a* Dismissing, sending away, giving leave to go away

dismount, dis-mount', *v t* pret & pp *dismounted*, dis-mount'ed, ppr *dismounting*, dis-mount'ing [Prefix *dis* and *mount*] To descend or alight from a horse, to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast, to descend from an elevation —*v t* To cause to descend, to throw or remove from a horse, to unhorse to throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages or fixed positions

disnaturalize, dis na'tūr-al iz, *v t* pret & pp *disnaturalized*, dis-na'tūr al-izd ppr *disnaturalizing*, dis-na'tūr-al iz-ing [Prefix *dis*, and *naturalize*] To deprive of naturalization, to make alien, to deprive of the privileges of birth

disnature, dis-nā'tūr, *v t* pret & pp *disnatured*, dis nā'tūrd, ppr *disnaturing*, dis-nā'tūr ing [Prefix *dis*, and *nature*] To change the nature of, to give an unnatural character to

disobedience, dis-ō-bē'di-ens, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *obedience*, O Fr *désobedience*] The character or act of being disobedient, neglect or refusal to obey, violation of a command or prohibition

disobedient dis-ō-bē'di-ent, *a* [Prefix *dis*, and *obedient*, O Fr *desobedient*] Neglecting or refusing to obey, omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited, refractory not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority

disobediently, dis-ō-bē'di ent-li, *adv* In a disobedient manner

disobey, dis-ō-bā', *v t* pret & pp *disobeyed* dis-ō-bād', ppr *disobeying*, dis-ō-bā' ing [Prefix *dis*, and *obey*, Fr *désobeir*] To neglect or refuse to obey to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid, to transgress or violate an order or injunction — v i To refuse obedience, to disregard orders

disoblige, dis-ō-blij' *v t* pret & pp *disobliged*, dis-ō-blijd ppr *disobliging*, dis-ō-blij'ing [Prefix *dis* and *oblige*, Fr *desobliger*] To fail to oblige or do a friendly service to to be unaccommodating to —**disobligement**, dis-ō blij'ment, *n* Act of disobliging

disobliging, dis-ō-blij'ing, *p a* Not obliging, not disposed to gratify the wishes of another, not disposed to render slight services or favours, unaccommodating

disobligingly, dis-ō-blij'ing li, *adv* In a disobliging manner

disomatous di-sō'ma tus, *a* [Gr *di* for *dis*, twice, and *soma* body] Two-bodied, consisting of two bodies united.

disorder, dis-or'der, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *order*, Fr *desordre*] Want of order or regular disposition confusion, derangement, turbulence, tumult disturbance, indisposition malady, disease — v t. pret & pp *disordered*, dis-or'derd ppr *disordering*, dis-or'der-ing To put out of order or throw into disorder, to break the order of to disturb, as any regular disposition or arrangement of things, to put out of method, to throw into confusion, to disarrange to derange, to confuse, to ruffle, to discompose, to produce sickness or indisposition, to disturb as regards the reason or judgment, to craze

disordered dis-or'derd, *p a* Deranged, crazed, having the mental faculties unhinged.

disorderliness dis-or'der li nes, *n* State of being disorderly

disorderly, dis-or'der-li, *a* Being without proper order or disposition, acting without regularity irregular, confused tumultuous, turbulent unruly, lawless, contrary to law or good order — adv † In a disorderly manner

disorganization, dis-or'gan iz ā''shon, *n* Act of disorganizing, state of being disorganized.

disorganize dis-or'gan-īz, *v t* pret & pp *disorganized* dis-or'gan īzd ppr *disorganizing*, dis-or'gan-īz ing [Prefix *dis*, and *organize*] To destroy organic structure or connected system in to dissolve the regular system or union of parts in, to throw into confusion or disorder (a government society, &c) —**disorganizer**, dis-or'gan-īz er, *n* One who disorganizes

disown, dis-ōn' *v t* pret & pp *disowned*, dis-ōnd', ppr *disowning*, dis-ōn'ing [Prefix *dis* and *own*] To refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one's self, not to allow or admit as belonging to or proceeding from one s self to disavow, to disclaim, to deny, to renounce, to repudiate (a child, a book) —**disownment**, dis-ōn'ment, *n* Act of disowning

disparage, dis-pa'rāj, *v t* pret & pp *disparaged* dis-pa'rājd, ppr *disparaging* dis-pa'rij ing [O Fr *desparager*, to offer to a woman, or impose on her as husband, a man not her equal in point of rank or condition to impose unworthy conditions, disparage—prefix *des* for *dis*, and *parage*, equality fr L *par*, equal (with suffix *-age*), whence also *peer*, *pair*] To injure or dishonour by a comparison with something of less value or excellence, to treat with detraction or in a depreciatory manner; to depreciate, to undervalue, to detract or derogate from to decry, to lower in estimation, to discredit

disparagement, dis-pa'rāj-ment, *n* [O Fr *désparagement* DISPAPAGE.] The act of disparaging, injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence diminution of value or excellence, what lowers in value or esteem, indignity derogation, detraction, dishonour, degradation, disgrace

disparager, dis-pa'rāj-er, *n* One who disparages

disparagingly, dis-pa'rij-ing-li, *adv* In a manner to disparage or dishonour

disparate, dis'pa-rāt *a* [Fr *disparate*, L *disparatus*, pp of *disparo*, I part, separate—*dis*, asunder and *par*, equal DISPARAGE.] Unequal unlike dissimilar — *n* One of two or more things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other

disparity, dis-pa'ri-ti, *n* [Fr *disparite* fr L *dispar*, unequal—*dis*, and *par*, equal DISPARAGE.] Inequality, difference in degree in age, rank, condition, or excellence, dissimilitude, disproportion

dispark dis-park', *v t* pret & pp *disparked*, dis parkt', ppr *disparking*, dis-park'ing [Prefix *dis* and *park*] To cause to be no longer a park, to throw open to ordinary uses

disparl dis-part', *v t* pret & pp *disparted*, dis-part'ed, ppr *disparting*, dis-part'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *part*, O Fr *despartir*, Fr *départir* fr L *disparture*, to separate divide] To part asunder, to divide to separate to sever — v t. To separate to open, to divide into pieces —*n* dis'part. The difference between the semi diameter of a piece of ordnance of old type at the ring round the mouth and at the breech ring

dispassion, dis-pa'shon, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *passion*] Want of or freedom from passion, an undisturbed state of the mind, apathy —**dispassionate**, dis-pa'shon āt, *a* Free from passion, not dictated by passion, not proceeding from temper or bias, calm, cool, impartial.—**dispassionately** dis-pa'shon-āt-li, *adv* In a dispassionate manner, without passion, calmly, coolly

dispatch, dis-pach' See DESPATCH

dispauper, dis-pa'per, *v t* pret & pp *dispaupered*, dis-pa'perd, ppr *dispapering*, dis-pa'per-ing [Prefix *dis*, and *pauper*] To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support

dispauperize, dis-pa'per-īz, *v t* pret & pp *dispauperized*, dis-pa'per īzd ppr *dispauperizing*, dis-pa'per-īz-ing [Prefix *dis* and *pauperize*] To free from the state of pauperism to free from paupers

dispeace, dis-pēs', *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *peace*] Want of peace or quiet, dissension, quarrelling

dispel dis-pel', *v t* pret. & pp *dispelled*, dis-peld' ppr *dispelling*, dis-pel'ing [L. *dispello*, I dispel, drive apart—*dis*, and *pello*, *pulsum*, I drive, as in *compel*, *repel* &c PULSE] To drive apart in different directions to scatter by driving or force, to dissipate, to disperse to drive away, to banish. — v i. To fly different ways, to be dispersed to disappear, as clouds

dispeller, dis-pel'er, *n* One who or that which dispels

dispensable dis pens'a-bl, *a* That may be dispensed with

dispensary, dis-pens'a-ri *n* [Fr *dispensaire*, a dispensary, fr L.L *dispensa*, provisions, a larder DISPENSE] A house, place, or shop, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis, a shop or place in which medicines are compounded.

dispensation, dis-pens-ā'shon, *n* [L. *dispensatio*, *-onis*, management, stewardship, fr *dispenso*, *dispensatum*, I manage, arrange, dispense DISPENSE.] Act of dispensing, distribution or dealing out the distribution of good and evil in the divine

government system established by God settling the relations of man towards Him as regards religion and morality good or evil dealt out by providence the granting of a license, or the license itself to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded exemption that which is dispensed or bestowed.

dispensatory dis-pens'a-to-ri, *a.* [Fr *dispensatoire* L.L. *dispensatorius*, fr L. *dispensator* one who dispenses. DISPENSE.] Having power to grant dispensations pertaining to dispensing —— *n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines.

dispense dis-pens' *vt* pret & pp *dispensed*, dis-penst' ppr *dispensing* dis-pens'ing [Fr *dispenser* fr L. *dispensare* to weigh out or pay manage, act as a steward, fr *dispendo* *dispensum*, I weigh out *dis* distrib and *pendo* I weigh, whence *pension*, *pense* *expend* PENDANT] To dispense or pay out to deal or divide out in parts or portions to distribute to administer to apply as laws to particular cases to distribute as justice to allow to give leave to do or not to do to exempt to excuse to grant dispensation to ——*vi.* To bargain for or grant, or receive a dispensation to compound.—**To dispense with**, to permit the neglect or omission of as a ceremony an oath, and the like to give up or do without, as services, attendance, articles of dress, &c.

dispenser dis-pens'e *n* One who dispenses one who distributes one who administers.

dispensing, dis-pens'ing *p.a* Granting dispensation granting license to omit what is required by law or to do what the law forbids.

depeople dis-pe'pl, *vt* pret & pp *dispeopled* dis-pe'pld, ppr *dispeopling* dis-pe'pling [Dis and people] To depopulate to empty of inhabitants as by destruction, exhaustion or other means.—**dispeopler** dis-pe'pler *n.* One who or that which dispeoples.

dispermous, di sperm us, *a* [Cr *di*, double, and *sperma*, seed.] Two-seeded, as certain plants containing two seeds only

dispersal, dis-per'sal, *n* [*Disperse* and *-al*] The act of dispersing dispersion.

disperse dis-pers' *vt* pret & pp *dispersed*, dis-perst' pr *dispersing* dis-pers'ing [Fr *disperser* fr L. *dispersus*, pp of *dispergo*—*dis* for *dis*, distrib and *spargo* I scatter whence also *sprinkle* & SPARSE.] To scatter about or on all sides to drive asunder to cause to separate into different parts to dissipate to dispel to spread, to diffuse to distribute to deal out.——*vi.* To scatter or be scattered to separate or move apart to go or move into different parts, to vanish as fog or vapours.

dispersedly dis-pers'ed-li, *adv* In a dispersed manner separately

disperser dis-pers'er *n* One who disperses.

dispersion dis-per'shon, *n.s* [Fr *dispersion*, L.L *dispersio* a scattering, f *dispersus*, scattered. DISPERSE.] Act of dispersing or scattering state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts diffusion dissipation *optics* the separation of the different coloured rays of a beam of light by means of a prism *med* the removal of inflammation

dispersive dis-pers' *a.* [*Disperse* and *-ive*] Tending to disperse or dissipate having the power to disperse

dispirit, dis-pir'it, *vt* pret & pp. *dispirited*, dis-pir'it-ed ppr *dispiriting* dis-pir'it-ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *spirit*] To depress of manly courage to impress with discouragement or fear to dishearten to discourage to damp to depress, to cast down, to daunt to dismate

dispirited dis-pir'it-ed, *p.a.* Discouraged, depressed in spirits dejected pusillanimous, wanting energy tame

dispiritedly dis-pir'it-ed-li, *adv* In a dispirited manner hopelessly

dispiriting dis-pir'it-ing, *p.a.* Disheartening dejecting intimidating

displace dis-plas' *vt* pr t & pp *displaced*, dis-plast' ppr *displacing* dis-plas'ing. [Prefix *dis* and *place*—O Fr *displacer* Fr *déplacer*] To put out of the usual or proper place to move from its place to remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity to disarrange to dismiss to discard to take the place of

displaceable dis-plas'a-bl, *a* Capable of being displaced or removed.

displacement, dis-plas'ment, *n.* [*Displace* and *-ment*=Fr *déplacement*] Act of displacing the act of removing from the usual proper place removal subduction the quantity of water displaced by a body floating at rest as a ship

displant, dis-plant' *vt* pret & pp *displanted*, dis-plant'ed ppr *displanting* dis-plant'ing [Prefix *dis* and *plant*] To pluck up from the spot where planted to drive away or remove from the usual place of residence as a nation, to strip of inhabitants as a country.—**displantation** dis-plan-ta'shon *n* The act of displanting.

display dis-pla' *vt* pret & pp *displayed* dis-plad', ppr *displaying* dis-pla'ing. [O Fr *despleier* *desployer* Fr *déployer*—*de* equal to L. *dis* priv and *ployer* *plier* to fold (*plica*, a fold) as in *employ* *employ* akin *plait* &c. PLY] To unfold, lay open spread wide to spread before the eyes or mind, to make manifest to exhibit to show to set to view ostentatiously to show off to parade ——*vi.* To make a show to talk without restraint to make a great show of words.——*n.* An opening or unfolding manifestation an exhibition of anything to the view or to the intellects show parade pomp exhibition

displayer dis-pla'er *n.* One who or that which displays

displease dis-plez' *vt* pret & pp *displeased*, dis-plezd' ppr *displeasing* dis-plez'ing [Prefix *dis*, as I *please*=O F *desplaire* F *déplaire*.] To make angry to offend, especially in no great degree to disgust by to provoke to to irritate to disgust, to be disagreeable to to raise aversion in ——*vi.* To happen to raise a reaction

displeased, dis-plezd' *pa* Not well pleased off minded moved (to be *displeased with* a person)—**displeasedly** dis-plez'ed-li *adv* In a displeased manner

displeaser dis-plez'er *n* One who displeases.

displeasing, dis-plez'ing *p.a* Giving offence to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste disgusting disagreeable

displeasure dis-plezh'ur *n.* [*Displease* and *-ure*] The feeling of one who is displeased dissatisfaction disapprobation anger hatred to resentment.

displode dis-plod' *vt* & *i* pret & pp *disploded* dis-plod'ed ppr *ploding* dis-plo'ding [L. *displodo*—*dis* asunder and *plaudo*, I clap, beat.] To burst with a loud noise to explode [*Mil.*]

displume dis-plum' *vt* pret & pp *displumed*, dis-plumd' ppr *displuming* dis-plu'ming [Prefix *dis*, and *plume*] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers to strip of badges of honour

dispondee dis-pon'de *n* [Cr *di* twice and *spondee*] A double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

dispone dis-pon' *vt.* pret. & pp *disponed* dis-pond' [Fr *disponer* Sc *dispone*] L. *disponere*, I dispose—*dis*, and *ponere*, I place] Scots law to make over or convey (property) to another in legal form.

deport, dis-port' *n* [O F *deport* Fr *déport* property an ornament resorted to in order to divert the thoughts—prefix *dis*, and L. *portare* to carry (whence *export*, &c) *sport* is an alliance of *disport*] Sport pastime diversion amusement in prime ——*vt* pret & pp *disported*, dis-port'ed, ppr *disporting* dis-port'ing. To sport to play to wanton to move lightly and without restraint, to move gaily

disposable dis-poz'a-bl, *a* [*Dispose* and *-able*] Suitable to disposal not previously engaged or employed free to be used or employed or using

disposal dis-poz'al *n* [*Dispose* and *-al*] Act or power of disposing a setting or arranging disposition arrangement management control power or right of employing or using

dispose dis-poz' *vt* pret & pp *disposed*, dis-pozd' ppr *disposing* dis-poz'ing [Fr *disposer* to dispose arrange fr prefix *dis*, and *poser* to place (L *ponere*) but influenced by L *disponere* disposuum—*dis*, and *ponere* place COMPOSE] To arrange place out, or distribute to set in a particular order to apply to a particular end for a purpose to set the mind of in a particular frame to incline.——*vi* To regulate determine, or settle.—**To dispose of**, to part with to sell to put into another's keeping to bestow to do with make use of use, or apply (one's self one's time &c.) to put away or get rid of.

disposed dis-pozd' *pa* Inclined, minded, in a certain condition of health.

disposer dis-poz'er *n* One who disposes.

disposition dis-po-zi'shon, *n* [Fr *disposition* L. *dispositio* -*onis*, fr *dispono*, *dispositum*, I arrange] Act of disposing or state of being disposed disposal, manner in which things are arranged arrangement distribution order natural fitness or tendency temper or natural constitution of the mind frame of mind predisposition inclination power ity

dispossess dis-poz-zes' *vt* pret. & pp *dispossessed*, dis-poz-zest' ppr *dispossessing*, dis-poz'zes-ing [Prefix *dis*, and *possess*.] To put out of the actual occupancy of a thing with *of* before the thing taken away

dispossession dis-poz-zesh'on *n.* Act of dispossessing or putting out of possession

disposure dis-po-zhur *n* Disposal management distribution allotment.

dispraise dis-praz' *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *praise*] The opposite of praise blame censure ——*vt* pret. & pp *dispraised* dis-prazd' ppr *dispraising* dis-praz'ing To blame to censure to mention with disapprobation

disproof dis-prōf' *n* [From *disprove*] Confutation refutation a proving to be false or erroneous.

disproportion dis-pro-por'shon, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *proportion*.] Want of proportion of one thing to another or between the parts of a thing want of symmetry want of proper quantity disparity inequality unsuitableness ——*vt* pret & pp *disproportioned* dis-pro-por'shond ppr *disproportioning* dis-pro-por'shon-ing To violate proportion or symmetry in to mismatch to join unfitly

disproportionable dis-pro-por'shon-a-bl, *a* Disproportional disproportionate

disproportional dis-pro-por'shon-al, *a* Showing disproportion not having due proportion to something else not having proportion or symmetry of parts unsuitable in quantity inequal inadequate

disproportionally dis-pro-por'shon-al-li *adv* Without proportion disproportionately

disproportionate dis-pro-por'shon-at *a* Not duly proportional disproportional asymmetrical unsuitable to something else inadequate value inadequate

disproportionately dis-pro-por'shon-at-li, *adv* In a disproportionate degree unsuitably inadequately

disproval dis-prō'val, *n.* Act of disproving disproof

disprove dis-prōv' *vt* pret & pp *disproved*, dis-prōvd' pp *disproving* dis-prōv'ing [Prefix *dis* and *prove*=O F *desprouver*] To prove to be false or erroneous to refute to confute to show to be not well founded or genuine

disputable dis-pūt'a-bl or dis'pūt-a-bl, *a.* [F *disputable* fr L *disputabilis*, f L *disputare* to dispute.] That may be disputed liable to be called in question, controverted,

or contested, of doubtful certainty, controvertible

disputant, dis'pūt-ant, *n* [L *disputans, -antis*, ppr of *disputare* DISPUTE.] One who disputes, one who argues in opposition to another a controvertist.

disputation, dis-pūt ā'shon, *n* [Fr *disputation*, L *disputatio, -onis* DISPUTE.] Act of disputing, controversy in words, debate, dispute, an exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other on some question proposed.

disputatious, dis-put ā'shus, *a* Inclined to disputation, apt to cavil or controvert

disputative, dis pūt'at iv, *a* Disposed to dispute, disputatious

dispute, dis-pūt', *v t* pret & pp *disputed*, dis-pūt'ed, ppr *disputing*, dis-put'ing [Fr *disputer*, fr L *disputare*, to compute, to weigh examine, investigate, discuss—*dis*, asunder, apart, and *puto*, I clean prune clear up, reckon COMPUTE.] To contend in argument to reason or argue in opposition, to debate, to altercate, to strive or contend in opposition to a competitor —*v t* To attempt to prove to be false, unfounded, or erroneous, to attempt to overthrow by reasoning to controvert, to call in question to impugn, to contest to strive or contend for; to strive to maintain —*n* Strife or contest in words or by arguments debate difference of opinion vigorously maintained, controversy in words a wordy war, contention, strife

disputer, dis-put'er, *n* One who disputes or who is given to disputes a controvertist

disqualification, dis-kwol'i fi kā' shon *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *qualification*] Act of disqualifying, that which disqualifies, disability

disqualify, dis kwol'i fi, *v t* pret & pp *disqualified*, dis kwol'i fid ppr *disqualifying*, dis-kwol i fi ing [Prefix *dis*, and *qualify*] To divest of qualifications, to make unfit, to disable, to incapacitate

disquiet dis-kwi'et, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *quiet*] Want of quiet, uneasiness, want of tranquility, anxiety —*v t* pret & pp *disquieted*, dis-kwī'et-ed ppr *disquieting*, dis-kwī et ing To deprive of quiet, to disturb, to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquility, to make uneasy or restless

disquieting, dis kwi et ing, *p a* Tending to disturb the mind

disquietude, dis-kwī'et-ūd, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *quietude*] Want of quiet or tranquility, uneasiness anxiety

disquisition, dis kwi zi'shon *n* [Fr *disquisition*, fr L *disquisitio, -onis*, investigation, inquiry, fr *disquiro disquisitum* I investigate—*dis*, distrib , and *quæro, quæsitum*, I ask, whence *query, question, inquire*, &c QUEST] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject by arguments or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth, a treatise, essay, or dissertation —**disquisitional, disquisitory**, dis-kwi zi shon al, dis-kwī'zi to-ri, *a* Relating to disquisition.

disregard, dis-re gard', *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *regard*] A withholding of regard, neglect, omission of notice, slight —*v t* pret & pp *disregarded* dis rē gard'ed, ppr *disregarding*, dis-rē gard'ing Not to regard, to omit to take notice of, to neglect to observe, to slight as unworthy of regard or notice

disregardful, dis-rē gard ful *a* Showing disregard neglectful, negligent heedless,

disrelish dis-rel'ish, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *relish*] Distaste dislike of the palate, some degree of disgust aversion.—*v t* pret & pp *disrelished* dis-rel'isht, ppr *disrelishing*, dis-rel'ish ing To dislike the taste of, to dislike, to feel some disgust at

disrepair, dis rē-pār', *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *repair*] A state of being not in repair or good condition

disreputable, dis-re'pūt-a bl, *a* [Prefix *dis*, and *reputable*] Not reputable, not in good repute, disgracing reputation, tending to impair one's good name, discreditable, low, mean.

disreputably, dis-re'pūt-a-bli, *adv* In a disreputable manner

disrepute, dis-rē-pūt', *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *repute*] Loss or want of reputation, disesteem, discredit, dishonour, disgrace

disrespect, dis-rē-spekt', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *respect*] Want of respect or reverence, disesteem incivility, irreverence, rudeness —*v t* pret & pp *disrespected*, dis rē spekt'ed, ppr *disrespecting*, dis-rē-spekt'ing To show disrespect to

disrespectable, dis rē spekt'a bl *a* [Prefix *dis*, and *respectable*] Not respectable, *unworthy of respect*

disrespectful, dis rē spekt'ful *a* Showing disrespect, irreverent, uncivil discourteous, unpolite rude

disrespectfully, dis-rē-spekt'ful li, *adv* In a disrespectful manner, rudely, irreverently, uncivilly

disrobe, dis-rōb', *v t* pret. & pp *disrobed*, dis robd', ppr *disrobing* dis-rōb'ing [Prefix *dis* and *robe*] To divest of a robe to divest of garments to strip of covering, to divest of any surrounding appendage

disroot dis-rot' *v t* pret & pp *disrooted*, dis-rot'ed ppr *disrooting* dis-rot'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *root*] To tear up by the roots, to tear from a foundation

disrupt, dis rupt', *v t* pret & pp *disrupted*, dis rupt'ed, ppr *disrupting*, dis-rupt'ing [L *disruptus* (*dirruptus*) pp of *disrumpo* (*dirumpo*), I break or burst asunder—*dis*, asunder, and *rumpo* I burst, whence *rupture* &c. RUPTURE.] To tear or rive apart to burst or rend asunder, to separate, to sever

disruption, dis-rup shon *n* Act of disrupting or rending asunder; act of bursting and separating breach rent break up — The Disruption, the rupture which took place in the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, resulting in the foundation of the Free Church

disruptive, dis rupt'iv, *a* Causing or *tending to cause, disruption*, produced by or following on disruption

diss, dis dis *n* A grass growing in Algeria, and used in the manufacture of paper

dissatisfaction dis-sa'tis-fak' shon *n* [Prefix *dis* and *satisfaction*] State of being dissatisfied want of satisfaction discontent, discontentment, uneasiness from disappointed wishes and expectations

dissatisfactory, dis-sa'tis-fak''to-ri, *a* Not satisfactory causing dissatisfaction or discontent, displeasing

dissatisfied dis-sa'tis-fid, *p a* Not satisfied, showing dissatisfaction, discontented, offended

dissatisfy, dis sa'tis-fi, *v t* pret & pp *dissatisfied*, dis-sa'tis-fid, ppr *dissatisfying*, dis-sa'tis-fi ing [Prefix *dis*, and *satisfy*] To fail to satisfy, to render discontented, to displease, to excite uneasiness in by frustrating wishes or expectations

dissect, dis sekt', *v t* pret & pp *dissected*, dis sekt'ed ppr *dissecting* dis-sekt'ing [L *dissecco, dissectum—dis* asunder, and *seco, sectum*, I cut, whence *section, segment, intersect*, &c SECT] To cut up, to cut up systematically, as an animal or plant, for the purpose of examining the structure or condition of its several part. *to anatomize*, to divide and examine minutely or carefully to analyse critically, to describe with minute detail

dissectible, dis sekt'i bl, *a* That may be dissected.

dissecting, dis-sekt'ing *p a* Used in dis section.

dissection, dis-sek'shon *n* Act of dissecting or cutting up anatomically, act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination.

dissector, dis-sekt'er, *n* One who dissects, an anatomist

disseize, dis sēz', *v t* pret. & pp *disseized*, dis sēzd', ppr *disseizing*, dis-sē'zing [Prefix *dis*, neg, and *seize* = Fr *dessaisir*, to dispossess. SEIZE] In *law*, to deprive of seizin or possession, to dispossess wrongfully of lands or tenements —**disseizin**, dis-sē'zin, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *seizin*, possession] In *law*, the act of disseizing — **disseizor**, dis-sē'zor, *n* One who disseizes or puts another out of possession wrongfully

dissemble, dis-sem'bl, *v t* pret & pp *dissembled*, dis-sem'bld, ppr *dissembling* dis-sem'blin. [Partly fr O Fr *dissembler*, to differ not to be like, partly fr *dissimuler*, to feign to disguise fr L *dissimulare*, to dis-emble or dis imulate, both fr prefix *dis*, and *simulo* like SIMILAR.] To hide under a false appearance or assumed manner, to *conceal* or disguise by a false outward show, to hide by false pretences (to *dissemble* love hate, opinions, &c) —*v i* To assume a *false appearance* to be hypocritical to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretence

dissembler, dis sem'bler, *n* One who dissembles

disseminate, dis-se'min āt, *v t* pret & pp *disseminated* dis se'min at-ed ppr *dis seminating* dis-se'min āt ing [L *dissemino, disseminatum* I scatter seed, fr prefix *dis*, and *semino* I sow, fr *semen, seminis* seed. SEMINARY] To scatter for growth and propagation, as seed to spread abroad among people, to cause to reach as many persons as possible (religious doctrines knowledge, &c), to diffuse to propagate, to circulate

dissemination, dis se'min ā"shon, *n* [Fr *dissemination*, L *disseminatio*] Act of disseminating or spreading abroad, propagation, diffusion

disseminator, dis-se'm,in āt-er, *n* One who disseminates

dissension dis-sen'shon, *n* [L *dissensio* DISSENT.] Difference or disagreement in opinion, contrariety of sentiment or feeling, breach of friendship and union, contention, discord, strife, quarrel

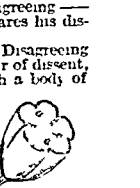
dissent dis sent', *v i* pret & pp *dissented*, dis-sent'ed, ppr *dissenting*, dis-sent'ing [Fr *dissentir*, fr L *dissentire*, to differ in opinion, *dis* ent. think otherwise—prefix *dis*, and *sentio*, I think, as in *consent, resent*, &c SENSE, SENTIMENT] To differ in sentiment or opinion to disagree in opinion, to think in a different or contrary manner, to differ or separate from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government —*n* Difference of opinion or sentiment, disagreement declaration of disagreement in opinion a differing or separation from an established church

dissenter, dis-sent'er *n* One who dissents one who separates from the service and worship of an established church.

dissenterism dis-sen'ter izm, *n* The spirit or the principles of dissent or dissenters

dissentient, dis-sen'shi-ent, *a* [L *dissentiens, dissentientis* ppr of *dissentire*, to dissent.] Declaring dissent, disagreeing — *n* One who disagrees and declares his dissent

dissenting dis-sent'ing *p a* Disagreeing in opinion having the character of dissent, belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters (a *dissenting* chapel)



dissepiment, dis sep'i ment, *n* [L *dissepimentum—dis*, asunder and *sepio* I inclose fr *sepes* a hedge] A partition in certain hollow parts of animals and plants, one of the partitions in the seed-vessel of some plants

a a, Dissepiments

dissertation, dis-ser tā'shon, *n.* [Fr *dissertation*, L. *dissertatio*, fr *disserto*, I discuss or discourse, a freq of *disero*, I argue, discuss, lit set out in due order—*dis*, asunder, and *sero* I join fr root of *series*] A formal discourse intended to illustrate a subject, an essay, treatise, or dissertation

dissertational, dis ser tā'shon al, *a* Relating to dissertations, disquisitional

dissertator, dis ser tāt-er, *n* One who writes a dissertation

disserve, dis-serv', *v t* pret & pp *disserved*,

dis-serv'l ppr *disserving* dis-serv'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *serve*.] To do an ill service or bad office to; to injure; to hurt; harm.

disservice dis-ser'vis, n. An ill-service; an injury; harm; mischief.

disserver dis-serv'er, v.t. pret. & pp. *disserved*, dis-serv'd; ppr. *disserving*. [Prefix *dis* and *serve*=O. Fr. *desservir*.] To part; to two; to divide; asunder; to separate; to disunite.

disseverance dis-sev'er-ans, n. Act of disseverance; separation.

dissidence dis'si-dens, n. [From *dissident*.] Disagreement; dissent; discord; variety.

dissident dis'si-dent, a. [L. *dissidens*, *dissidentis*, ppr. of *dissideo*, I disagree—*lit.* to sit asunder; and *sedeo*, I sit; seen also in *sedentary*, *session*, *sedentary session*, &c. STDATE.] Dissenting; specifically, dissenting from an established church.—n. One who separates or dissents; a dissenter; one who separates from the established religion.

dissilience dis-sil'i-ens, n. [From L. *dissiliens*, *dissilientis*, ppr. of *dissilio*, I leap apart—prefix *dis*, and *salio*, I leap.] Act of leaping or starting asunder.

dissilient, dis-sil'i-ent, a. [See prec.] Leaping or bursting asunder; starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force.

dissimilar dis-sim'i-ler, a. [Prefix *dis*, and *similis*=F. *dissimilaire*.] Unlike; other in nature; heterogeneous; external; foreign; not similar; heterogeneous.

dissimilarity dis-sim-i-lar'i-ti, n. The state or fact of being dissimilar; unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

dissimilarly dis-sim'i-lar-li, adv. In a dissimilar manner.

dissimilation dis-sim-i-la'shon, n. [DISSIMILAR.] The act of rendering dissimilar or different; *phil.* the change of a sound to another and different sound when other words two similar sounds would come together or very near to each other.

dissimilitude dis-si-mil'i-tud, n. [Prefix *dis* and *similitude*=F. *dissimilitude*—prefix *dis*, and *similis*, like.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

dissimulation dis-sim-u-la'shon, n. [From *dissimulate*, *dissimulated*, *dissimulating*. [L. *dissimulatio*, *dissimulationis*—prefix *dis*, and *simulo*, same as SIMILAR.] F. *dissimulation*.] *to make pretence to feign.*—v.t. To cause to appear different.

dissimulation dis-sim-u-la'shon, n. [From *dissimulate*, *dissimulated*, *dissimulating*. [L. *dissimulatio*, *dissimulationis*—prefix *dis*, and *simulo*, same as SIMILAR.] F. *dissimulation*.] Act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

dissimulator dis-sim'u-lat-er, n. One who dissimulates or dissembles.

dissipate dis'si-pat, v.t. pret. & pp. *dissipated*, dis'si-pat-ed; ppr. *dissipating*, dis'si-pat-ing. [L. *dissipo*, *dissipatum*—*dis*, asunder, and the rare *sipo*, *supo*, I throw.] To scatter; disperse; drive away; to scatter in wasteful extravagance; to scatter as the attention or energies; to spend; to expend; to squander; to waste.—v.i. To scatter; disperse, or separate; to parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish.

dissipated dis'si-pat-ed, p.a. Given to dissipation or loose behaviour; dissolute; devoted to pleasure and ease.

dissipation dis-si-pa'shon, n. [Fr. *dissipation*. L. *dissipatio*.] Act of dissipating or scattering; dispersion; act of squandering; wasting; waste; that which arises from any subject a dissipated irregular course of life; dissolute conduct.

dissociate dis-so'shi-at, v.t. pret. & pp. *dissociated*, dis-so'shi-at-ed; pr. *dissociating*, dis-so'shi-at-ing. [L. *dissocio*, *dissociatus*—prefix *dis*, and *socio*, I join; fr. *socius*, a companion. SOCIAL.] To separate as from society; fellowship, or company; to separate; to disunite; to part.

dissociation, dis-so-shi-a'shon, n. [L. *dissociatio*.] Act of dissociating; a state of separation; dissunion; *chem.* the decomposition of a compound substance into its primary elements.

dissolubility dis-sol-u-bil'i-ti, n. State of being dissoluble.

dissoluble dis'sol-u-bl, a. [Fr. *dissoluble*; fr. L. *dissolubilis*, f. *dissolvo*, I dissolve. DISSOLVE.] Capable of being dissolved; having its parts or particles separable; susceptible of decomposition or decay.

dissolute dis'so-lut, a. [L. *dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvo*. DISSOLVE.] Loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice and dissipation; addicted to pleasure and unrestrained indulgence; luxurious; debauched.

dissolutely dis'so-lut-li, adv. In a dissolute manner.

dissoluteness dis'so-lut-nes, n. State or quality of being dissolute; unrestrained indulgence in sensual pleasure; dissipation.

dissolution dis-so-lu'shon, n. [Fr. *dissolution*, fr. L. *dissolutio*, *onis*, fr. *dissolvo*. DISSOLVE.] Act of dissolving; act of freeing or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a liquefaction; the resolution of a body into its constituent elements; decomposition; separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; destruction; breaking up; final assembly with parting; evolution; last hour.

dissolvable diz-zol'va-bl, a. That may be dissolved, melted, or converted into a fluid.

dissolve diz-zolv', v.t. pret. & pp. *dissolved*, diz-zolvd'; ppr. *dissolving*, diz-zol'ving. [L. *dissolvo*, I break up, I separate—*dis*, asunder, and *solvo*, *solutum*, I loose; set free; whence also *solute*, *soluble*, *solution*, *absolve*, &c. SOLVE.] To melt, especially by the use of heat; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state; to unite; to keep separate or loosen; to detect; any connected system or body; to put an end to (parliament, a government); to break or make no longer binding (an alliance &c.); to destroy the power of or render ineffectual (a spell or enchantment); to destroy or consume; to cause to vanish.—v.i. To be melted or converted from a solid to a fluid state; to lose strength and firmness; to melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid; to languish; to crumble; to waste away; to perish; to be decomposed; to come to an end by a separation of parts; to break up; to be dismissed, as a meeting.—Dissolving views, views painted on glass slides which by means of magic lanterns, can be made to appear and vanish at pleasure, one fading as another is brought on.

dissolvent, diz-zol'vent, a. [L. *dissolvens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *dissolvo*. DISSOLVE.] Having power to melt or dissolve.—n. That which has the power of dissolving or melting; *also* SOLVENT.

dissolver diz-zolv'er, n. One who or that which dissolves.

dissonance dis'so-nans, n. [F. *dissonance*; fr. L. *dissonantia*, fr. *dissonans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *dissono*. DISSONANT.] Disagreement in sound; discord; a mixture or union of harsh, unharmonious sounds, grating on the ear; disagreement.

dissonant dis'so-nant, a. [Fr. *dissonant*, fr. L. *dissonans*, *-antis*, ppr. of *dissono*, I disagree in sound—prefix *dis*, and *sono*, I sound.] Discordant in sound; harsh jarring; unharmonious; incongruous.

dissuade dis-swajd', v.t. pret. & pp. *dissuaded*, dis-swa'ded; ppr. *dissuading*. [F. *dissuader*; fr. L. *dissuadere*—*dis*, and *suadeo*, I advise or exhort. SUASION.] To advise or exhort against something; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure by reason; importunity or offering motives to turn from a purpose by argument; the opposite of *persuade*.

dissuasion dis-swa'zhon, n. [Fr. *dissuasion*, L. *dissuasio*, fr. *dissuasus*, pp. of *dissuadeo*. *See* prec.] Act of dissuading; advice or exhortation in opposition to something; dehortation.

dissuasive dis-swa'siv, a. [See prec.] Tending to dissuade or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory.—n. That which dissuades or tends to dissuade; reason, argument, or motive that deters.

dissuasively dis-swa'siv-li, adv. In a way to dissuade.

dissyllable, dis-sil'lab'l, a. Pertaining to a disyllable; consisting of two syllables only.

disyllabism dis-sil'ab-izm, n. The character of being disyllabic.

disyllable dis'sil-lab, n. [From Gr. *dis*, double, and *syllabe*, a syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only.

disymmetry dis-sim'met-ri, n. [Prefix *dis* and *symmetry*.] Want of symmetry.

distaff dis'taf, n. [A. Sax. *distaf*; that is, *dise*- or *dise staff*—*dise*-, O.E. *dise*, to put the flax on the distaff, *disen*, to deck, to bedize; allied to I.G. *disse*, the flax on the distaff; *disse*, *wisse*, oakum.] The staff to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

distain dis-tan', v.t. pret. & pp. *distained*, dis-tand'; ppr. *distaining*, dis-ta'ning. [O. Fr. *destein*, *deteindre*, Fr. *déteindre*, to cause to lose colour—*de*, for L. *dis*, privative, fr. L. *tingere*, to stain, whence *tinctus*, *tinct*, *taint*, *tint*, is in fact an abbreviation of this.] To stain; to discolour; to sully; defile; tarnish.

distal dis'tal, a. [From *distant*, formed on the type of *centre*.] Applied to the end of a bone, limb or organ in plants and animals farthest removed from the point of attachment; *opp.* to *insertion*.—*distally*, dis'tal-li, *adv.* Towards the distal end; towards the extremity.

distance dis'tans, n. [Fr. *distance*, fr. L. *distantia*, distance, remoteness, lit. a standing apart, f. *distans*, *distantis*, ppr. of *disto*, I stand apart—*dis*, apart, and *sto*, I stand. STATE, *to WAIT*, &c.] Remoteness in place or time; extent of space or interval between two objects or things; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between things; interval, space or length of time; ideal space or separation, as between things that differ from each other; remoteness which respect requires; hence respect; reserve; coldness, remoteness in succession or relation; the interval between two notes in music.—v.t. pret. & pp. *distanced*, dis'tanst; ppr. *distancing*, dis'tans-ing. To leave behind in a race; to leave a great distance behind; to outdo; to excel greatly.

distant distant, a. [Fr. *distant*, fr. L. *distans*, *distantis*, ppr. of *disto*, I stand apart. DISTANCE.] Standing apart or at a distance; remote (in place, time, or latitude); proper or consanguinity &c.; not close or near; far-off; implying haughtiness, coolness of affection, indifference, or disrespect; cool; shy.

distantly distant-li, adv. In a distant manner; remotely; at a distance; with reserve or coldness.

distaste dis-tast', n. [Prefix *dis* and *taste*.] A check of the taste due to a food or drink; a greater or less degree of relish; aversion of mind; dislike.—v.t. pret. & pp. *distasted*; ppr. *distasting*. To displease; to dislike; to loath; to offend; to disgust.

distasteful dis-tast'ful, a. Causing distaste; unpleasant to the taste; nauseous; offensive; displeasing; unsatisfactory.

distastefully dis-tast'ful-li, *adv.* In a distasteful manner.

distastefulness dis-tast'ful-nes, n. Quality of being distasteful; disagreeableness; dislike.

distemper dis-tem'per, n. [Prefix *dis* and *temper*, in the sense of mixture or proportion of bodily fluids or humours.] Any morbid state of an animal body; or of any part of it; disorder; disease; sickness; malady; a disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder; bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite.—v.t. pret. & pp. *distempered*, dis-tem'perd; ppr. *distempering*, dis-tem'per-ing. To change the due temper

or mixture of †, to disease, to disorder, to derange the functions of the body or mind, to disturb, to ruffle, to deprive of temper or moderation

distemper, dis tem'per, *n* [It *distemperare*, to dissolve or mix with liquid—prefix *dis*, and *temperare* to temper] A kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with size, and chiefly used for scene-painting and interior decoration also called *tempera*, a pigment used in this style of painting

distemperature, dis-tem'per ā tūr, *n* [From *distemper*, a disorder] Tumult, outrageousness, perturbation of mind, confusion, loss of regularity, disorder

distempered, dis-tem'perd, *p a* Diseased in body or disordered in mind, disturbed, ruffled, intemperate, prejudiced or perverted, biassed.

distend, dis-tend', *v t* pret & pp *distended*, dis-tend'ed, ppr *distending*, dis-tend'ing [L *distendo—dis*, asunder, and *tendo*, I stretch or stretch out, I tend, as in *extend*, *contend* TENT, TEND] To stretch or swell out by force acting from within, to dilate, to extend, to expand, to swell, to spread apart, to widen.—v i To become inflated or distended, to swell to dilate

distensibility, dis-tens'i-bil"i ti, *n* The quality or capacity of being distensible

distensible, dis-tens'i-bl, *a* Capable of being distended or dilated.

distensive, dis tens'iv, *a* That distends or may be distended

distention, dis-ten'shon *n* [Fr *distension*, fr L *distentio* DISTEND] Act of distending, state of being distended, inflation, dilatation, expansion

distich, dis'tik, *n* [Gr *distichos—di*, twice, double, and *stichos*, a row, a line, a verse] A couplet, a couple of poetic lines an epigram of two verses.

distichous, dis'tik-us, *a* [See prec.] Having two rows, or disposed in two rows

distill, dis-til', *v t* pret. & pp *distilled*, dis-tild'; ppr *distilling*, dis-til'ing [Fr *distiller*, fr L *destillare*, to trickle down, to distil—*de*, down, and *stillare*, to drop, fr *stilla*, a drop *Still (n)* is an abbreviation of this] To drop or drip down, to fall in drops, to drip, to trickle down, to flow gently or in a small stream, to use a still to practise distillation —v t To let fall in drops, to throw down in drops, to extract by heat, to separate, as spirit or essential oils, from liquor, by heat or evaporation, to extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation, to extract, as the pure part of a fluid.

distillable, dis-til'a-bl, *a* Capable of being distilled fit for distillation

distillate, dis-til'āt *n* [*Distil* and *-ate*] A fluid distilled, and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus

distillation dis-til ā'shon, *n* [Fr *distillation*] Act of distilling the operation of extracting spirit from a substance (especially a fermented liquor) by evaporation and condensation

distillatory, dis til'a-to-ri, *a* [Fr *distillatoire*] Belonging to distillation, used for distilling —n. An apparatus used in distillation, a still

distiller, dis-til'er, *n* One who distils, one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation

distillery, dis-til'e-ri, *n* [Fr *distillerie*] The building and works where distilling is carried on

distinct, dis-tingkt', *a* [L *distinctus* pp of *distinguo* DISTINGUISH] Separated or distinguished by some mark, note, or character, not the same in number or kind, separate in place having well marked characteristics, standing clearly or boldly out, well-defined, clear, plain, obvious, unmistakable

distinction, dis tingk'shon, *n* [Fr *distinction*, L *distinctio, -onis* DISTINGUISH] The act of distinguishing, that which distinguishes or marks as different, difference, elevation of rank in society, honourable estimation, superiority, rank eminence, note, that which confers or marks eminence or superiority, a title or honour

distinctive, dis-tingkt'iv, *a* [Fr *distinctif*, L *distinctivus* DISTINCT] That makes distinct, that marks distinction or difference, having the power to distinguish and discern

distinctively, dis-tingkt'iv-li, *adv* In a distinctive manner, with distinction, plainly

distinctly, dis tingkt'li, *adv* In a distinct manner, clearly, plainly, obviously

distinctness dis tingkt'nes, *n* Quality or state of being distinct, plainness, clearness, precision

distinguish, dis-ting'gwish, *v t* pret & pp *distinguished*, dis-ting'gwisht, ppr *distinguishing*, dis-ting'gwish-ing [Fr *distinguer*, fr L *distinguère*, to mark off distinguish—*dis*, and *stinguere*, lit to prick, fr the root *stig*, as in Gr *stizō*, I mark with a pointed instrument, I prick. STING] To mark or set apart as different or separate from others, to perceive or recognize the individuality of, to indicate by something characteristic, to point or mark out by some peculiarity, to separate or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference, to discern critically, to discriminate, to perceive, to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference, to make eminent or known, to signalize, to honour —v i. To make a distinction, to find or show the difference

distinguishable dis-ting'gwish a-bl *a* Capable of being distinguished or recognized, that may be separated, known, or made known, worthy of note or special regard

distinguishably, dis-ting'gwish-a-bli, *adv* So as to be distinguished

distinguished, dis-ting'gwisht, *p a* Separated from others by being superior or extraordinary in some respect, marked, noted, conspicuous, celebrated, eminent, illustrious

distinguishing, dis-ting'gwish ing *p a* Constituting difference or distinction, peculiar characteristic

distinguishingly *dis-ting'gwish-ing li, adv* In a distinguishing manner

distort dis-tôrt', *v t* pret & pp *distorted*, dis-tôrt'ed, ppr *distorting*, dis tôrt'ing [L *distorqueo, distortus—dis*, asunder and *torqueo*, I twist TORTURE] To twist or turn out of natural or regular shape to force or put out of the true bent or direction, to bias, to turn aside from the true meaning, to wrest, to pervert.

distorted, dis-tôrt'ed, *p a* Twisted out of natural or regular shape, shaped abnormally, malformed, misshapen

distortion, dis-tôr'shon, *n* [Fr *distorsion*, fr L *distortio*] Act of distorting a twisting or writhing motion, state of being distorted in shape, an unnatural direction of parts crookedness, *deformity* a perversion of the true meaning of words

distortive, dis-tôrt'iv, *a* Causing distortion

distract dis-trakt', *v t* pret & pp *distracted*, dis-trakt'ed, ppr *distracting*, dis-trakt'ing [L *distraho, distractum*, I pull asunder, I perplex—*dis*, asunder *and traho* I draw, whence *tractable, trace*, &c TRACE] To draw or pull asunder or apart †, to divert from any point or object toward another point, or toward various other objects to draw toward different objects, to perplex, confound, harass, to disorder the reason of, to render raving or furious

distracted dis trakt'ed, *p a* Disordered in intellect deranged, crazy frantic insane

distractedly, dis-trakt'ed li *adv* In a distracted manner, madly, *furiously, wildly*

distractedness, dis-trakt'ed-nes, *n* A state of being distracted *madness*

distracting, dis-trakt'ing, *p a* Causing distraction, perplexing *harassing*

distraction, dis-trak'shon, *n* [Fr *distraction*, L *distractio*] Act of distracting or state of being distracted, perplexity, derangement of the intellect, frenzy, frantic state, violent perturbation or agony of mind, as from pain or grief, anything giving the mind a new and less onerous occupation, a diversion

distrain, dis-trān', *v t* pret & pp *distrained*, dis-trānd', ppr *distraining*, dis-trān'ing [O Fr *destraindre*, fr L *distringere*, to draw apart, bind molest, later to exact a pledge—*dis*, asunder, and *stringere*, to strain (as in *constrain, restrain*) STRAIN Akin *distress, district*] To seize or take possession of specifically to seize, as goods and chattels, for debt —v i To make seizure of goods for debt

distrainable dis-trān'a-bl, *a* Capable of being or liable to be destrained.—**distrainer, distrainor,** dis-trān'er, *n* One who seizes goods for debt —**distraint,** dis trānt', *n* A distress or distraining

distrait, dis-trā, *a* [Fr *distrait* ir L *distractus* DISTRACT] Abstracted, absent-minded, inattentive

distraught, dis trat', *a* [Old pp of *distract*] Distracted, perplexed

distress, dis-tres' *n* [O Fr *destresse, destrece* (Mod. Fr *détresse*) oppression fr *destrecer*, to oppress, fr a hypothetical L L *destrictiare*, fr L *districtus*, pp of *distringo* I draw apart, hinder, molest DISTRAIN] Extreme pain, anguish of body or mind suffering, agony, misery, affliction, as of a nation, calamity, adversity, a state of danger or destitution *law*, the act of distraining the seizure of any personal chattel as a pledge for the payment of rent or debt, or the satisfaction of a claim —v t pret & pp *distressed*, dis-trest', ppr *distressing*, dis-tres'ing To afflict with pain, anguish, or calamity, to make miserable, to pain, to grieve, to trouble, to harass to perplex

distressed, dis-trest', *p a* Suffering distress, afflicted, harassed, oppressed with calamity or misfortune

distressful, dis-tres'ful, *a* Full of distress or trouble, inflicting or bringing distress, indicating distress, proceeding from pain or anguish, calamitous

distressfully, dis-tres'ful li, *adv* In a distressful or painful manner

distressing, *dis-tres'ing, p a* Very afflicting, affecting with severe pain, grievous

distressingly, dis-tres'ing li, *adv* In a distressing manner, with great pain

distributable, dis-tri'būt-a-bl, *a* That may be distributed

distribute, dis-tri'būt, *v t* pret & pp *distributed*, dis-tri'būt-ed, ppr *distributing*, dis tri'būt-ing [L *distribuo, distributum—dis*, apart, and *tribuo*, I give TRIBUTE] To divide among two or more, to give or bestow in parts or portions, to apportion, to deal out, to assign, to allot, to administer, as justice, to dispense, to divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species, to class, to classify to give in charity

distributer, dis-tri'būt-er, *n* One who distributes, divides, or deals out in parts, a dispenser

distribution, dis tri-bū'shon, *n* [Fr *distribution*, L *distributio*] Act of distributing, a dealing out in parts or portions; allotment, apportionment, dispensation, act of separating into distinct parts or classes division and disposition of the parts of anything, *printing*, the separating of the types and arranging of them in their proper places in the case, the manner of being distributed or spread over the earth

distributive, dis-tri'būt-iv, *a* [Fr *distributif*] That distributes, that divides and assigns in portions expressing separation or division, *gram* denoting the persons or things that make a number taken separately and singly —n. A word that divides or distributes, as *each, every, either, neither*

distributively, dis-tri'būt-iv-li, *adv* In a distributive manner, singly, not collectively

district dis'trikt *n* [Fr *district*, a district, L L *districtus*, a district subject to one jurisdiction or within which the lord might distrain, fr L *districtus*, pp of *distringo* DISTRAIN] A limited extent of

country a circuit within which a certain authority may be exercised, and to which it is restricted a territory with ing v nlines a portion of territory within ery distinction a tract a region a country

distrust dis-trust' *v t* pret & pp *distrusted*, dis-trust'ed ppr *distrusting* dis-trust'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *trust*.] To have no trust or confidence in to doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity firmness, or sincerity of not to confide in or rely on to doubt to suspect not to be real, true, sincere, or firm.——*n.* Want of trust, confidence, faith, or reliance doubt or suspicion discredit loss of confidence on the part of others

distrustful dis-trust'ful, *a.* Apt to distrust suspicious not confident diffident

distrustfully dis-trust'ful-li, *adv* In a distrustful manner

distrustfulness dis-trust'ful-nes, *n* State of being distrustful want of confidence

disturb dis-terb' *v t* pret & pp *disturbed*, dis-terbd' ppr *disturbing* dis-ter'bing [O Fr *destourber* Low L *disturbare* to throw into disorder from *dis*, asunder and *turbo* I confuse, fr *turba*, a crowd, tumult, whence also *perturbo* to put into bad confusion TURBID] To excite from a state of rest or tranquillity to throw into disorder to disorder to disarrange to put into confusion to disquiet to agitate to discompose to molest to trouble to hinder to stop to ruffle to mar

disturbance dis-ter'bans, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *-ance*] Intrusion of being disturbed a stirring excitement any disquiet or interruption of peace interruption of settled state of things tumult brawl disorder commotion agitation excitement of passion perturbation interruption of a right.

disturber dis-ter'ber *n* One who or that which disturbs.

disunion dis-ū'yon, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *union*] A severing or breaking up of union separation disjunction rupture breach of concord contention dissension.

disunite dis-ū-nīt' *v t* pret. & pp *disunited*, dis-ū-nīt'ed, pp *disuniting* dis-ū-nīt'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *unite*] To break up or destroy the unity of, to separate to disjoin to part.——*v i.* To part to fall asunder to become separate.

disusage dis-ūz'āj *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *usage*] A desisting from usage neglect of use exercise or practice

disuse dis-ūs' *n.* [Prefix *dis*, and *use* (*n.*).] Cessation of use, practice, exercise cessation of custom desuetude.

disuse dis-ūz' *v t* pret. & pp. *disused*, disūzd' ppr *disusing* dis-ūz'ing. [Fr *dis*, and *use* verb.] To cease to use employ or make use of to neglect or omit to practise to disaccustom.

disyoke dis-yōk' *v t.* pret. & pp *disyoked*, disyōkt' pp *disyoking* dis-yōk'ing. [Prefix *dis*, and *yoke*.] To unyoke to free from a yoke or trammel.

ditch dich, *n* [A softened form of *dike* trump *harch* and *hedge*, &c.], both being formerly applied to the embankment as well as to the ditch. DIKE, DIT.] A trench in the earth made by digging a trench for draining wet land a trench to guard inclosures a fosse or moat any long channel of water in the ground.——*v t.* pret. & pp *ditched*, dicht' ppr *ditching* dich'ing. To dig a ditch or ditches in to drain by a ditch to surround or inclose with a ditch.

ditcher dich'er *n* One who digs ditches.

ditheism dith'ē-izm, *n* [Gr *dis*, twice, and *theos* a god. THEIST] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, the one good and the other evil dualism manichæism——**ditheist** dith'ē-ist, *n* One who believes in ditheism——**ditheistic** dith'ē-is'tik, **ditheistical** dith-ē-is'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to ditheism

dithyramb, dithyrambus dith'i-ramb, dith-i-ram'bus, *n.* [L. *dithyrambus*, fr Gr *dithyrambos*. Etymol. unknown.] An ancient hymn or ode in honour of Bacchus, full of poetic fire a song in honour of other gods, composed in an elevated or wildly enthusiastic style hence, any poem of impetuous and irregular character

dithyramtic dith-ram'tik *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a dithyramb.——*n.* A dithyramb

ditone di'ton, *n.* [Gr *di*, two and *tonos* tone To E.] An interval in music comprehending two tones.

dittany dit'a-ni, *n* [L. *dictamnum*, *dictamnus*, fr Gr *diktamnon*, *diktamnos*, fr growing in Mount *Dicte* in Crete.] A plant of the Mediterranean region, with large white or rose-coloured flowers, and having glands containing a fragrant volatile oil

ditto dit'ō [It *detto* what has been said, fr L *dictum* a thing said DICTUM.] A word used in bills, accounts, &c to save writing again the same as above or aforesaid often contracted into *Do*

ditty dit'i, *n* [O Fr *ditie* a story poem, &c., fr L. *dictatus*, pp of *dictare*, to dictate. DICTATE.] A song a sonnet a little poem to be sung the words of a tune.

diuretic dī-ū-ret'ik *a.* [Fr *diurétique*, fr Gr *diouretikos* fr *dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine.] Having the power to excite the secretion of urine tending to produce discharges of urine.——*n.* A medicine that has this effect

diurnal dī-ern'al, *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, fr *diurnus*, daily fr *dies*, a day whence also *dial*, *diary* &c. *Journal* with same word. DIAL.] Relating to day or the daytime daily happening every day performed in a day, or in twenty-four hours just now.——*n.* A day book a journal in the Roman Catholic Church, a book containing the office of each day

diurnally dī-ern'al-li *adv* In a diurnal manner daily every day

divagation dī-va-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *divagor*, *divagari* I wand about—*di* for *dis*, asunder and *vagor* I wander VAGATE] Going astray deviation digression

divan di-an' *n.* [Ar and Per *diwan*] Among the Turks and other orientals, a council of justice a council or council-chamber a state or reception room a kind of coffee-house a cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room a collection of poems by one author

divaricate dī-va'ri-kāt *v i* pret. & pp *divaricated*, dī-va'ri-kāt-ed, ppr *divaricating* dī-va'ri-kāt-ing [L. *divarico*, *divaricatus*, to spread apart—*dis*, apart, and *rico* I straddle, fr *varus*, with feet spread apart, fr *varus*, straddling bowlegged.] To spread asunder to branch off to fork to part into two branches——*a.* Branching forked.—**divarication** dī-va'ri-kā'shon, *n* A parting into two branches a forking a crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.

dive dīv *v i* pret. & pp *dived*, dīvd ppr *diving* dīv'ing. [A. Sax. *dīfan* to dive (also *dūfan* = Icel *dūfa*, to dip, to drive akin *deep* *dip*.] To descend or plunge into water head foremost to go under water for the purpose of executing some work to dart down from a height or elevated post to go deep into any subject to plunge into any business or conduction——*n.* An act of diving a plunge into water

diver dīv'er *n* One who dives a person employed in work under water by the bell of a special dress and apparatus a bird which dives, one of a family of marine swimming birds preying upon fish, which they pursue under water

diverge dī-verj' *v i* pret & pp *diverged* dī-verjd' pp *divergent* dī-ver'jing [L. L. *divergo* for L. *dis*, apart, and *I verge* I incline. VERGE.] To proceed from a point in different directions to deviate from a given course or line opposed to *converge* to differ to vary

divergence dī-ver'jens, *n* [Fr *divergence* DIVERGE.] Act of diverging a receding from each other, a going further part.

divergency dī-ver'jen-si, *n.* same as *divergence*.

divergent dī-ver'jent, *a* [Fr *divergent* DIVERGE.] Diverging departing or receding from each other as lines or rays which proceed from the same point.

divers dī'verz, *a* [Fr *divers* fr L. *diversus* diverse turned away fr *dis* asunder and *verso* *versum* I turn. VERSE. The same word as *diverse* used in a slightly different way] Different various several sundry more than one but not a great number

diverse dī-vers' or dī'vers, *a.* [L. *diversus*, see prec.] Different differing unlike not the same, various multiform.

diversely dī-vers'li, *adv* In a diverse manner variously

diversifiable dī-ver'si-fī-a-bl, *a* Capable of being diversified or varied.

diversification dī-ver'si-fi-kā'shon, *n.* Act of diversifying variation variegation variety of form change alteration.

diversified, dī-ver'si-fīd, *p a* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects variegated.

diversify dī-ver'si-fī, *v t* pret. & pp *diversified*, dī-ver'si-fīd pp *diversifying* dī-ver'si-fī-ing [Fr *diversifier* to diversify fr L.L. *diversificare*, fr L. *diversus*, different, and *facio* I make] To make diverse in form or qualities to give variety to to variegate to give diversity to

diversion dī-ver'shon, *n* [Fr *diversion*, L.L. *diversionem* fr L. *diversus* DIVERSE] Act of diverting or turning aside from a way course that which diverts that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study and thus relaxes and amuses amusement entertainment pastime sport play act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made

diversity dī-ver'si-ti, *n* [Fr *diversité* fr L. *diversitas*, fr *diversus* DIVERSE] State of being diverse contrariety difference unlikeness variety

divert, dī-vert' *v t* pr. t. & pp *diverted*, dī-ver'ted ppr *diverting* dī-ver'ting [Fr *divertir* fr L. *divertere* to turn aside—*dis*, apart, and *verto* I turn DIVERS.] To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application to turn aside to change in direction to turn as the mind from business or study to please to amuse to entertain

diverting dī-ver'ting *p a* Causing diversion or amusement amusing entertaining comical.—**divertingly** dī-ver'ting-li *adv* In a diverting manner

divertisement dī-ver'tēs-mān, *n* [Fr *divertir* to divert.] A short entertainment between the acts of long theatrical pieces

divest dī-vest' *v t* pret & pp *divested* dī-ves'ted ppr *divesting* dī-ves'ting [O Fr *devestir* fr L. *devestire* to undress—*de* priv and *vestio* I clothe fr *vestis*, a garment, whence also *vest* *vestry* VEST] To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage to dispossess of *to* *vest* to deprive or strip of anything that covers, surrounds, or attends with *of* before the thing removed.

dividable dī-vīd'a-bl, *a.* That may be divided or parted.

divide dī-vīd', *v t* pret & pp. *divided* dī-vīd'ed ppr *dividing* dī-vī'ding L. *dividere* *divisum*, fr *dis*—*dis*, apart asunder and *root* of *vidua*, deprived, bereaved, *vas*, a widow Widow] To part asunder to separate, to part or separate, as an entire thing to part, as a thing into two or more pieces to sever to sunder to cause to be separate to keep apart to interpose a barrier between to distribute share, allot, deal out to give in parts or shares to apportion, as dividends, profits, &c. to disunite in opinion or interest to make discordant to set at variance to separate into two parts for giving votes.——*v i.* To part to open to cleave to separate to be of different opinion to vote by the division of a legislative house into parties.

dividend dī'vi-dend, [L. *dividendum* what is to be divided.] A sum or number which is to be divided into equal parts

a part or share, particularly the profit or gain made by a joint-stock company and which falls to be divided among the shareholders according to the stock of each, the sum that falls to the share of each, a part or share divided to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt, the interest due to any holder of a share in the public debt.

divider, di-vīd'er, *n* One who or that which divides, a distributor, *pl* a pair of small compasses

divi-divi, div'i-div'i, *n* [Native name] A tropical American tree and its pods, the latter containing much tannic acid, and used by tanners and dyers

dividual, di-vid'ū-al, *a* [L *dividuus* DIVIDE] Shared with others, divisible

divination, di-vin-ā'shon, *n* [L *divinatio*] Act of divining; a foretelling future events or discovering things secret or obscure, by magical means, conjectural presage, presentiment

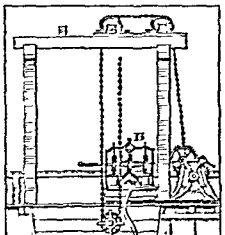
divine, di-vīn', *a* [Fr *divin*, fr L *divinus*, fr *divus*, a deity, same root as *deus* DEITY] Of or belonging to God or the Deity, pertaining to a heathen deity or to false gods, excellent in the highest degree, apparently above what is human, godlike, heavenly holy, sacred, spiritual, relating to divinity or theology —*n* One versed in divinity, a theologian, a minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman.—*v t* pret & pp *divined*, di-vīnd', ppr *divining*, di-vīn'ing [L *divino*, I foretell, I predict, fr *divinus*, divinely inspired, prophetic] To foretell, to know or declare beforehand, to predict, to presage, to conjecture, to guess.—*v i* To use or practise divination, to utter or have presages or forebodings, to guess or conjecture

divinely, di-vīn'li, *adv* In a divine manner, by the agency or influence of God, excellently, in the supreme degree

divineness, di-vīn'nes, *n* The state or quality of being divine

diviner, di-vīn'er, *n* One who divines, one who professes divination, a soothsayer

diving-bell, div'ing bel, *n* A machine or apparatus, originally bell-shaped, by means



A, Diving bell B, Air pump

of which persons may descend below the surface of the water, and remain for some time, so as to execute various operations.

diving-dress div'ing-dres, *n* A waterproof dress used by professional divers, and constructed in various ways

divining-rod, di-vīn'ing rod, *n* A rod, usually of hazel, which, if carried by certain persons, points downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over a spot where water or treasure is to be found

divinity, di-vin'i-ti *n* [Fr *divinité*, L *divinitas*, fr *divinus*, divine DIVINE] The state of being divine, divineness, deity, godhead God, the Supreme Being, a celestial being, one of the deities belonging to a polytheistic religion, supernatural power or virtue awe inspiring character or influence, sacredness, the science of divine things, theology

divisibility di-viz'i bil'i-ti, *n* [Fr *divisibilité*] Quality of being divisible, the property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of being separated into minute parts

divisible, di-viz'i bl, *a* [L *divisibilis*, fr *divido divisum*, I divide—which see] Capable of division, that may be divided or disunited separable

divisibly, di-viz'i bli, *adv* In a divisible manner

division di-vi'zhon, *n* [Fr *division* L *divisio*, fr *divido, divisum*, I divide DIVIDE] Act of dividing or separating into parts, state of being divided, that which divides, separates, or keeps apart, separation, partition, the part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary, a portion a section, a separate body of men, a part or distinct portion, a divided state, disunion, discord, dissension variance, difference, the separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote, in *arith* the dividing of a number or quantity into any part assigned, or the rule by which this is effected

divisional, di-vizh'on-al, *a* Pertaining to division, marking or making division, belonging to a division or district

divisive, di-vīz'iv *a* Forming division or distribution, creating division or discord.

divisor, di viz'or, *n* [L *divisor* a divider] In *arith* the number by which the dividend is divided

divorce, di vōrs', *n* [Fr *divorce*, fr L *divortium*, a separation, a divorce, fr *divorto*, same as *diverto*, I turn away DIVERT] A legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, the separation by law of husband and wife, disunion of things closely united, separation, parting asunder —*v t* pret & pp *divorced* di-vōrst', ppr *divorcing*, di-vōrs'ing [Fr *divorcer*, fr the noun] To dissolve the marriage contract between, to separate from the condition of husband or wife, to procure or pass a sentence of divorce against, to put away, to separate or disunite things closely connected, to force asunder, to take away

divorceable, di-vōr'sa bl, *a* Capable of being divorced

divorcee, di-vōr sē', *n* A person divorced

divorcement, di vōrs ment, *n* The act of divorcing

divorcer, di vōr'ser, *n* The person or cause that produces divorce

divorcive, di vōr'siv, *a* Having power to divorce

divulge, di-vulj', *v t* pret & pp *divulged*, di vuljd', ppr *divulging*, di vulj'ing [Fr *divulguer*, fr L *divulgare*, to spread among the people—*di* for *dis*, distrib, and *vulgus*, the common people, whence also *vulgar* VULGAR] To spread among people, to make public, to tell or make known something before private or secret, to disclose, to reveal, to spread abroad

divulsion, di vul'shon, *n* [L *divulsio -onis*, fr *divello, divulsum*, I pluck or pull asunder—*di* for *dis* asunder, and *vello*, I pull. CONVULSION] A pulling, tearing, or rending asunder, or separating

divulsive, di vul'siv, *a* [See prec] That pulls asunder that rends

dizen diz'n *v t* pret. & pp *dizened*, diz'nd ppr *dizening*, diz'n-ing [From obsolete *dize, dyse*, the first part of *distaff* Hence *bedizen*] To dress, to deck to bedizen

dizzily diz'i li, *adv* In a dizzy manner

dizziness diz'i nes *n* State of being dizzy, giddiness, vertigo

dizzy, diz'i, *a* [A Sax. *dysig*, foolish, akin to L G *dusig, dösig*, O D *duyzich*, Mod. D *duizelig*, dizzy, Dan *dosig*, drowsy Allied are *daze, dazzle, doze*] Having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall, giddy, vertiginous causing giddiness —*v t* pret & pp *dizzied*, diz'id, ppr *dizzying*, diz'i-ing To make dizzy or giddy, to confuse

djereed, djerid, je-rēd', *n* [Ar *jerid*] A blunt javelin used in oriental military sports.

do, do, *v t* or *auxiliary* pret. *did*, did, pp *done*, dun, ppr *doing*, do'ing When transitive the present tense singular is *I do* thou *doest* or *dost* (do'est, dust), he *does* or *doth* (duz, duth), when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *dost* [A Sax *dōn*, to do, *dō*, I do=D *doen*, G *thun* to do, co. L do in *abdo*, I put away, *condo*, I put together, Skr *dhā*, to place From same stem are *deed, deem, doom*] To perform, execute, carry into effect, to bring about, produce, effect, to give confer, or pay (as honour, reverence, &c.), to transact, to finish or complete, to prepare, to cook —To do away, to remove to put away, to annul, to put an end to —To do into, to translate or render (in another language) —To do over, to perform again, to repeat to put a coating, as of paint, upon.—To do up, to put up, as a parcel, to tie up, to pack.—To do with, to dispose of, to employ, to deal with.——*v i* [In this usage *do* is partly fr A. Sax *dugan*, to avail, be worth=Icel. *duga*, Dan *due*, D *deugen*, Goth *dugan*, G *taugen*, to be worth, but the senses are intermingled.] To act or behave in any manner, well or ill, to fare, to be in a state with regard to sickness or health, to succeed, to accomplish a purpose, to serve an end, to suffice, to find means, to shift —To do for to suit, to answer in place of, to be sufficient for —To do without, to shift without, to dispense with —To have done, to have made an end, to have finished.—To have done with, to have finished with, to cease to have part or interest in or connection with.—*Do* is often used for a verb to save repetition —As an auxiliary it is used most commonly in forming negative and interrogative sentences. It is also used to express emphasis, as, I *do* love her In the imperative it expresses an urgent request or command (as, *do* come, help me, *do*) —The past participle has some colloquial or special uses, as, *done!* an exclamation expressing agreement to a proposal, that is, it is agreed, or I accept done up, ruined in any manner, completely exhausted, very tired or fatigued.

doab, dō'ab, *n* [Hind., lit 'two rivers'] In India, a tract of country between two rivers

docile, dō'sil, *a* [L *docilis* fr *doceo*, I teach DOCTRINE] Easily taught, teachable, ready to learn, easily managed, tractable, pliant yielding

docility, dō-si-li-ti, *n* [Fr *docilité*, fr L *docilitas*, fr *doceo*, I teach DOCILE] The quality of being docile, teachableness, readiness to learn, aptness to be taught

docimastic, dō-si mas'tik, *a* [Gr *dokimastikos* See next] Belonging to examination, assaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of ores or metals

docimasy, dō'si-ma-si, *n* [Gr *dokimasia*, fr *dokimaō*, I try, examine, fr *dokimos*, proved, tested.] The art or practice of assaying ores or metals, metallurgy

dock, dok, *n* [A. Sax *docce*=O D *dolle* Dan *dolle*, G *docke*] The common name of various species of perennial herbs, most of them troublesome weeds with erect stems and broad leaves

dock, dok, *n* [Same as Icel *dock(r)* a short tail, G *docke* a thick short piece Irish *dol*, a small bundle, bunch.] The tail of a beast cut short, the stump of a tail —*v t* pret & pp *docked*, dokt, ppr *docking*, dok'ing To cut or lop off, as the end of a thing, to curtail to cut short, to shorten, to deduct from

dock, dok, *n* [Same as D *dok*, whence Dan. *dok*, *dokke*, G *dock*, Sw *dock a*, a dock, of doubtful origin, comp Flem. *docke* a kind of cage, perhaps from L *doga* a kind of vessel, fr Gr *dochē*, receptacle, fr *dechomai*, I receive] An inclosed area on the

side of a harbour or the bank of a river for the reception of ships, the entrance of which is generally closed by gates: the place where a criminal stands in court.—Dry or graving dock, a dock from which the water may be excluded, thus allowing the bottom of a vessel to be inspected and repaired.—Wet dock, a dock in which there is always water, the water being kept at about a uniform level by means of gates so that vessels are always kept afloat.—Floating dock, a structure which serves as a graving dock being sunk beneath a vessel and raised with it when the water is pumped out of the tank round its sides.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *docked* dokt; ppr. *docking*. To place in a dock.—**dockage** dok'āj, *n.* Money paid for the use of a dock.

docket dok'et, *n.* [A diminutive of *dock*, in general sense of something curtailed or short.] A summary of a larger writing; a note containing the heads of a writing; a list of cases in a court of law; a ticket or tachel to goods giving some particulars of instructions.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *docketed*; ppr. *docketing*. To attach a docket to; to make an abstract of and write it down; to enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back; to mark with a docket.

dock warrant dok'wo-rant, *n.* A certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused at a dock.

dockyard dok'yärd, *n.* Any dock or place of storage near a dock for containing naval stores, timber &c.

doctor, dok'ter *n.* [L. from *docere*, *doctum*, to teach=Fr. *docteur*. Doctrine.] A teacher; one who has passed all the degrees of a university faculty and is empowered to teach the subjects connected with it; a person who has received the degree of this name from a university, being thus a *doctor* of divinity, laws, medicine, &c.; a learned man; a man licensed to practise medicine; a physician.

doctoral dok'ter-al, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

doctorate dok'ter-āt, *n.* [*Doctoral* and *-ate* = F. *doctorat*.] The degree of a doctor.

doctoress, **doctress**, dok'ter-es, dok'tres, *n.* A female physician.

doctorship dok'ter-ship, *n.* The degree or rank of doctor; doctorate.

doctrinaire dok'tri-nār', *n.* [Fr. from L. *doctrina*, doctrine: the name was originally given to certain French politicians after the restoration of 1815.] One who theorises or advocates important changes in political or social matters without sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist.

doctrinal dok'tri-nal, *a.* Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine, or something taught.

doctrinally dok'tri-nal-li, *adv.* In a doctrinal manner; in the form of doctrine.

doctrinarian dok'tri-nā'ri-an, *n.* A doctrinaire.

doctrine, dok'trin, *n.* [F. *doctrine* fr. L. *doctrina*, instruction, learning, fr. *doctor*, I teach, whence *docet*, *docile*, *documentum*, &c.] Teaching; instruction; whatever is taught as a principle or opinion, or set of opinions, in any science whatever; a lesson laid down as true by an instructor or master; a dogma; one or more of the truths of the gospel.

document, dok'ū-ment, *n.* [F. *document*, L. *documentum*, a lesson, a proof, example, &c. from *doceo*, I teach. Doctrine.] Written instruction, evidence or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, or information; the establishment of facts.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *documented*, dok'ū-ment-ed; ppr. *documenting*. To furnish with documents, proofs, or necessary papers.—**documentary**, **documental**, dok'ū-men'ta-ri, dok'ū-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to documents or written evidence; consisting in documents.

dodder dod'er, *n.* [Same as Dan. *d. Dw. dodre*, *t. dodder* doddar of unknown derivation.] The name of certain slender twining leafless parasitic plants, species of which are found on nettles, vetches, furze, flax &c.—**doddered** dod'erd, *a.* Overgrown with dodder.

dodecagon dō-dek'a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *dodeka* twelve and *gonia* an angle.] A regular figure or polygon having twelve equal angles and sides.

dodecahedral dō-dek'a-hē'dral, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron.

dodecahedron dō-dek'a-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *dodeka* twelve and *hedra* a side.] A regular solid, having twelve equal pentagonal sides or faces.

dodecandrous dō-de-kan'drus, *a.* [Gr. *dodeka* twelve, *aner*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* Having twelve stamens.

dodecasyllable dō-dek'a-sil'la-bl, *n.* [Gr. *dodeka* twelve and *syllabe*.] A word of twelve syllables.

dodge doj, *v.i.* & *t.* pret. & pp. *dodged* dojd; ppr. *dodging* doj'ing. [Etym. uncertain; perhaps connected with *duck* to stoop or bend down the head, G. *ducken* to bow to stoop.] To start suddenly aside; to move a person's footsteps, but so as to escape observation; to play fast and loose to quibble.—*v.t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape from by starting aside; to baffle by shifts and pretexts.—*n.* A trick; an artifice; an evasion.—**dodger** doj'er, *n.* One who dodges or evades.

dodo dō'dō, *n.* [Pg. *doudo* silly.] An extinct bird of Mauritius having a massive, clumsy body, short tail, short strong legs, and wings useless for flight.

doe dō, *n.* [A. Sax. *dā*, Dan. *daa*, a doe connected on one hand with A. Sax. *dāma*, a fallow-deer on the other.] A female deer; the female of the fallow-deer.

doer dō'er, *n.* One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent.

doeskin dō'kin, *n.* The skin of a doe; a compact twilled woollen cloth with a napped pile.

doff dof, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *doffed*, dofft; ppr. *doffing*, dof'ing. [From *do* and *off*, the opposite of *don*—*do* and *on*.] To put off as dress; to put to; to thrust away; to get rid of; to lay aside.

dog log, *n.* [A. Sax. *docga*, *dogga*; a dog; Sax. D. *dog*; Sw. *dogg*; O. *doge* which are all supposed to be from the Ebrish word. *Hound* [A. Sax. *hund*] was originally the common English word for dog. Hound.] A well known domestic animal of many varieties, closely allied to the wolf and the fox, noted for its sagacity, acute senses, and great attachment to man; a term of contempt given to a man; a mean, worthless fellow; a gay young man; a name applied to several tools, articles, &c. generally iron ones, as, an andiron; a fire-*dog*. *Dog* is used in composition for animals, as, *dog*-fox, *dog*-otter &c. as also to denote meanness, degeneracy or worthlessness, as, *dog* Latin, *dog* rose.—To go to the dogs, to throw away as useless.—To go to the dogs, to go to ruin; ruin one's life.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *dogged* logd; ppr. *dogging*. To follow in a slavishly or indefatigably; to follow close to; to worry with importunity.

dogal dō'gal, *a.* Relating to a doge.

dogate dō'gāt, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge.

dog-cart log'kärt, *n.* A carriage with a box for sporting dogs; also, a sort of double-seated gig, the occupants of the second sitting back to back.

dog-cheap, dog'chēp, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat or offal; very cheap.

dog-day dog'dā, *n.* One of the days when Sirius, or the Dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

doge dōj, *n.* [It. *doge* fr. L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader. Duke.] The chief magistrate in Venice when it was a republic.

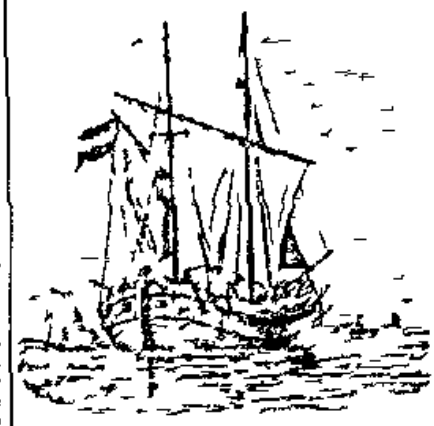
dog-eared dog'ērd, *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down from careless handling (a *dog-ear* a turn).

dogfish dog'fish, *n.* A name for several species of sharks.

dogged dog'ed, *a.* Like a dog in pertinacity or obstinacy; determined; pertinacious.

doggedly dog'ed-li, *adv.* In a dogged manner; with obstinate resolution.

doggedness dog'ed-nes, *n.* Quality of being dogged.



Dutch Dogg

dogger dog'er, *n.* [D.] A two-masted Dutch sailing boat.

doggerel dog'e-rel, *n.* [Possibly fr. *dog*.] A loose irregular kind of rhyme or rather a mean or poor poetry; wretched verse.

doggish dog'ish, *a.* Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; currish.

dog-grass dog'gras, *n.* A kind of coarse grass supposed to be eaten by dogs.

dog hole dog'hōl, *n.* A hole fit only for a dog; a wretched abode.

dog Latin dog'lat-in, *n.* Barbarous Latin.

dogma dog'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dogma* that which seems true an opinion, fr. *dokeo* to think, seem, appear, right.] A settled opinion or belief; a principle; maxim or tenet; a doctrinal point, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy.

dogmatic, **dogmatical** dog-mat'ik, dog-mat'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *dogmatique*, Gr. *dogmatikos*.] Pertaining to dogmas; having the character of a dogma; assertory; disposed to assert with authority or with overbearing and arrogance; asserted with authority, positively, consistent, dictatorial, arrogant or boastful; given to assertion.

dogmatically dog-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a dogmatic manner; positively; arrogantly.

dogmatics dog-mat'iks, *n.* [A plural used as a sing. Dogmatic.] Doctrinal theology; the essential doctrines of Christianity.

dogmatism dog'mat-izm, *n.* [Fr. *dogmatisme*.] The act of one who dogmatises; positiveness in assertion; arrogant assertion; arrogance in opinion.

dogmatist, log'mat-ist, *n.* [Fr. *dogmatiste*.] One who dogmatizes or is dogmatic; a dogmatic asserter; an arrogant advocate of principles.

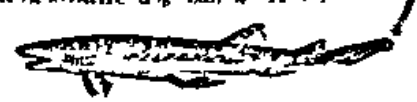
dogmatize dog'mat-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dogmatized* dog'mat-īzd; ppr. *dogmatizing* dog'mat-īz-ing. [Fr. *dogmatiser*, Gr. *dogmatizein*. Dogma.] To lay down an opinion or opinion with full confidence or belief; to teach with bold authority; to advance principles with arrogance.

dogmatizer dog'mat-īz-er *n.* One who dogmatizes.

dog parsley log'pär-sli, *n.* A British umbelliferous weed having a nauseous smell, and being a virulent poison for food-animals.

dog rose, dog'rōz, *n.* The wild briar or rose that bears hips.

dog's-bane dogz'bān *n.* A N. American



Small-spotted Dogfish (*Scyllium canicula*).

plant (*Apocynum*) with an intensely bitter root, used instead of ipecacuanha.

dog's-ear, dogz'ēr, *n* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like the ear of a dog —*v t* pret. & pp *dog's-eared* dogz'-ērd, ppr *dog's-earing*, dogz'ēr-ing To turn down in dog's-ears

dog-sick, dog'sik, *a* Sick as a dog that has eaten till compelled to vomit

dogskin, dog'skin, *n* Leather from a dog's skin, a kind of leather from sheepskins

dog-sleep, dog'slēp *n.* Pretended sleep, like that of a watch-dog

dog-star, dog'star *n* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun give name to the dog-days

dog-tooth, dog'toth, *n*, pl **dog-teeth**, dog'tēth A sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the fore teeth and grinders, a canine tooth, an eye-tooth

dog-trot, dog'trot, *n* A gentle trot, like that of a dog

dog-watch, dog'woch, *n* Among seamen the name of the two watches of two hours each instead of four (between 4 and 8 p m)

dogwood, dog'wud, *n* A name of several trees or shrubs, one of them common in England, with small cream-white flowers in dense roundish clusters CORNEL

doily, doi'li, *n* [Said to be so called after the first maker] A small ornamental mat used at table to put glasses on during dessert

doings, dō'ingz, *n pl* Things done, transactions, actions, good or bad, behaviour, conduct, stir, bustle

doit, doit, *n* [D *duit*, L G and G *deut* origin unknown] Formerly a small Dutch



Doit, from British Museum

copper coin worth about half a farthing, any small piece of money, a trifle

dolabra, do-lā'bra, *n* [L, fr *dolo*, I chip I hew] A variety of celt or ancient hatchet —**dolabriform**, dō-lab'ri-form *a* Having the form of an axe or hatchet

doldrums, dol'drumz, *n pl* [Perhaps connected with *dolt*] Low spirits the dumps *naut* the parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds

dole, dōl', *n* [A Sax *dāl*, *gedal*, a division Same as *deal*, part, portion DEAL.] That which is dealt out or distributed, share or portion, that which is given in charity, gratuity —*v t* pret & pp *doled*, dōld, ppr *doling*, dōl'ing To give out in doles, to deal out, to distribute, especially to deal out niggardly or in small quantities

dole, dōl, *n* [O Fr *dole*, Fr *deuil*, mourning (=Sp *duelo*, It *duolo*, Pr *dol*), fr O Fr *dolour* fr L *dolere*, to grieve, akin *dolour*, *condole*] Grief sorrow

doleful, dōl'ful, *a* [See prec] Full of dolour, pain grief, sorrow, &c, expressing grief, producing sorrow, piteous, sorrowful, woful, sad gloomy, dismal

dolefully, dōl'ful li, *adv* In a doleful manner sorrowfully dismally sadly

dolefulness, dōl'ful nes, *n* State or quality of being doleful, sorrow, melancholy

dolent, dōl'ent, *a* [L *dolens*, *-entis*, ppr of *doleo*, I grieve DOLE (grief)] Grieving, mournful

dolerite dol'er-īt *n* [Gr *doleros*, deceptive because not easily identified] A variety of trap-rock

dolesome, dōl'sum, *a* [*Dole* and *some*] Doleful, gloomy dismal, sorrowful.

dolichocephalic, dolichocephalous, dol'i kō-se-fal'ik dol i kō sef'a-lus, *a* [Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *kephalē* the head] A term used of skulls in which the diameter from side to side is small in proportion to the diameter from front to back.—**dolichocephalism**, dol'i kō-sef'a-lizm, *n* The condition of being dolichocephalic

doll dol, *n* [Of doubtful origin, perhaps for *Doll*, contr for *Dorothy*] A puppet in the human form for the amusement of children a woman more remarkable for good looks than intelligence

dollar dol'er, *n* [L G, O D, Dan, and Sw *daller*, fr G *thaler*, fr *thal*, a dale, because first coined in Joachim's *Thal*, in Bohemia. DALE.] A name of certain European coins formerly current, a coin or monetary unit of Canada and the United States of the value of 100 cents or about 4*s* 2*d* sterling, a silver coin of the same general value current in Mexico, Singapore, &c.

dolman, dol'man *n* [Fr *dolman*, *doliman*, fr Turk *dōlāmān*] A long outer Turkish robe, a lady's garment somewhat of the nature of a wide jacket

dolmen, dol'men, *n* [Armor *dolmen*



Constantine Dolmen, Cornwall

Gael *tolmen*—*dol*, *tol*, a table, and *men* a stone] A rude ancient structure consisting of one large unhewn stone resting on two or more others placed erect, a cromlech

dolomite dol'o-mīt, *n* [After the French geologist *Dolomieu*] A granular, crystalline, or schistose rock, a compound of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime

dolorous dō'ler-us, *a* [Fr *douloureux* DOLOUR] Full of dolour, sorrowful, doleful dismal expressing pain or grief

dolorously, dō'ler-us-li, *adv* In a dolorous manner, sorrowfully

dolour, dolor, dō'ler, *n* [O Fr *doleur* Fr *douleur*, fr L *dolor*, *doloris* grief pain, fr *doleo*, I grieve Akin *dole*, *doleful* DOLF] Grief sorrow lamentation

dolphin dol'fin *n* [O Fr *daulphin*, Mod Fr *dauphin*, a dolphin the dauphin, fr L *delphinus*, fr Gr *delphis*, *delphinos*, a dolphin] A small species of whale remarkable for tumbling and gamboling in the water, a fish about 5 feet long celebrated for its changes of colour when dying

dolt, dōlt *n* [Probably connected with E *dull*, A Sax *dol*, dull, stupid, *dwelan*, to err, to be stupid. DULL] A heavy, stupid fellow a blockhead, a thick-skull —**doltish** dōlt'ish, *a* Dull in intellect, stupid, blockish

domain, dō mān', *n* [Fr *domaine*, fr L.L. *domanium* a form of L *dominium*, ownership, property, fr *dominus*, a lord DAME] The territory over which dominion is exercised territory governed, landed estate, the land or grounds about a mansion-house, a demesne a sphere of action —**domanial** dō-mā'ni-al, *a* Relating to domains or landed estates

dome, dōm, *n* [Fr *dôme*, a dome, fr Eccles L *doma*, a house, fr Gr *dōma* a house, fr *demō*, I build DOMESTIC] The hemispherical roof of a building a large cupola, a roof rising up in the form of an inverted cup something resembling a dome —**domed**, dōmd. *a* Furnished with a dome or domes

domestic, dō-mes'tik, *a* [L *domesticus*, fr *domus*, a house fr root seen in Gr *demō*, I build, and in E *timber* akin *domicile*, *dome*] Belonging to the house or home pertaining to one's place of residence and family, remaining much at home, living in retirement, tame, not wild, pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country, not foreign made in one's own house nation, or country —Domestic economy, the economical management of all household affairs, the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner —*n* One who lives *in the family* of another and is paid for service, a household servant

domestically, dō mes'tik-al li, *adv* In relation to domestic affairs

domesticate, dō-mes'tik āt, *v t* pret & pp *domesticated* dō-mes'tik āt ed ppr *domesticating*, dō-mes'tik-āt-ing [Fr *domestiquer*, L L *domesticare*, fr *domesticus* DOMESTIC] To make domestic, to accustom to remain much at home, to make familiar, as if at home, to tame

domestication, dō-mes'tik-ā"shon, *n* Act of domesticating, or state of being domesticated, act of taming or reclaiming

domesticity, dō-mes-tis'i ti, *n* State of being domestic

domical, dōm'ik al *a* [From DOME.] Relating to or shaped like a dome.

domicile, do'mi-sīl, *n* [Fr *domicile*, fr L *domicilium*, an abode, fr *domus*, a house DOMESTIC] A habitation, a dwelling-house, an abode, a place of permanent residence, the place where a person has his home or family residence —*v t.* pret & pp *domiciled*, do'mi sīld, ppr *domiciling*, do'mi sīling To establish in a residence, to furnish with a residence, to domiciliate

domiciliary, do-mi si'li-a ri, *a* [Fr *domiciliaire*] Pertaining to a domicile or abode —Domiciliary visit a visit to a private dwelling for some purpose connected with the administration of the laws

domiciliate do-mi si'li āt, *v t* pret & pp *domiciliated*, do-mi si'li āt-ed ppr *domiciliating*, do-mi-si'li āt-ing [Fr *domicilier*] To establish in a domicile or fixed residence, to domicile —**domiciliation**, do-mi si'li-ā"shon, *n* Permanent residence, inhabitancy

dominant, dom'in-ant, *a* [L *dominans*, *-antis*, ppr of *dominor*, I rule, fr *dominus*, lord, master DAME.] Being lord or master, governing, ruling, predominant, ascendant —*n Mus* the fifth tone of the diatonic scale thus G is the dominant of the scale of C, and D the dominant of the scale of G

dominate, dom'in-āt, *v t* pret and pp *dominated*, dom'in-āt-ed, ppr *dominating*, dom'in āt-ing [L *dominor*, *dominatus* fr *dominus*, a lord DAME.] To be lord or master over, to rule, to govern to predominate over —*v i* To predominate

domination dom in-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *domination*=L *dominatio* DOMINATE.] Rule, dominion, the exercise of power in ruling, government, arbitrary authority tyranny

dominator, dom'in ā ter, *n* One that dominates, a ruler

domineer dom in-ēr', *v i* pret & pp *domineered*, dom in ērd', ppr *domineering*, dom in-ēr'ing [From O D *domineren*, to feast (like a lord), fr Fr *dominer*, L *dominari*, to rule, be master DOMINATE] To govern tyrannically, to rule with insolence or arbitrary sway, to bluster, to hector followed by *over*

domineering, dom in-ēr'ing *p a* Given to domineer, overbearing, arrogant, dictatorial, insolent.

dominical, dō-min'ik al *a* [Fr *dominical* connected with Sunday or the Lord's-day, fr L *dominicus* (*dies dominica*, Sunday) pertaining to a lord or master, fr *dominus*, lord. DOMINATE] Marking the Lord's-day or Sunday, relating to our Lord. —Dominical letter, one of the seven letters, A B, C D E, F, G, used in almanacs &c., to mark the Sundays throughout the year

Dominican, dō-min'ik-an, *n* A member of a religious order instituted in 1216 at Toulouse by Dominic de Guzman (afterwards St Dominic) called also *Black friar*, from the colour of the dress

dominie, dom'i-ni, *n* [From L *domine*

vocative case of *dominus*, a lord or master] A schoolmaster; a pedagogue.

dominion dō-min'yon, *n.* [O.Fr. *dominion*, L. *dominium*, fr. *dominus*, a lord. DOMAIN.] Lordship; sovereign or supreme authority; sovereignty; control; rule; sway; government; ascendency; district governed, or under the authority of a prince or state; territory; domain; realm.

domino dom'i-nō, *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *dominus*, lord: the name originally applied to a hooded cloak, and the game is said to have been named from the black undersurface of the pieces.] A masquerade dress, consisting of a cloak or mantle with a hood and wide sleeves; a half mask formerly worn by ladies; a person wearing a domino; *pl.* (**dominoes**) a game played with flat, oblong pieces of ivory or bone dotted somewhat after the manner of dice.

don, don, *n.* [Sp. *don*, fr. L. *dominus*, a lord. DAME.] A Spanish title corresponding to Eng. Mr.; a Spanish gentleman; a fellow; a person holding high office in an English college (*colloq.*).

don, dun, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *donned*; ppr. *donning*. [For *on do*; comp. *doff*.] To do on; to put on; to invest with.

donate dō'nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *donated*; ppr. *donating*. [L. *donare*, *donatum*, fr. *donum*, a gift. See next.] To give; to grant; to bestow as a benefaction.

donation dō-nā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *donation*, L. *donatio*, fr. *dono*, I give, I present, fr. *donum*, a gift, fr. *do*, I give, whence *dare*, *datum*, &c.] Act of presenting, giving, bestowing; that which is given or bestowed; a gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.

donative, don'a-tiv, *n.* [Fr. *donatif*; L.L. *donativum*, fr. *donare*, to give. DONATION.] A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a reward; a benefice given by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary; —*a.* Vested or vesting by donation.

donee dō-nē', *n.* The person to whom a gift or grant is given, as opposed to *donor*.

donjon don'jon, *n.* [For *dongeon*, *donjon* being for L. *dominio* for *dominio*. DUNGEON.] The principal tower of a



Donjon or Keep (A), Tower of London.

castle, usually situated in the innermost court and into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity; also called the *keep*.

donkey dong'ki, *n.* [Lit. a little *dun* animal, fr. *dun*, and diminutive termination *key*, *kin*, *ken*; see *monkey*.] A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

donkey-engine dong'ki-en'jin, *n.* A small steam-engine used to perform some subsidiary operation, as to load or unload cargo on board ships.

donna, don'na, *n.* [It., fr. L. *domina*, a lady or mistress. DAME.] A lady; as, *prima donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, &c.

donnish, don'ish, *a.* Like a don; belonging to a university *don*.

donor dō'nor, *n.* [O.Fr. *donor*, Fr. *donneur*, fr. L. *donator*, fr. *donare*, to give. DONATION.] One who presents, gives, or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a giver.

dooly dō'li, *n.* [Hindustani.] A kind of light palanquin or litter used in India.

doom dōm, *n.* [A.Sax. *dōm*, judgment, sentence, decree = O.Sax. O.Fris. *dom*, Goth. *doms*, Sw. and Dan. *dom*, Icel. *dómr*, doom, judgment; the same word as the suffix *-dom* in *kingdom*, &c., and derived probably from verb *to do*. Akin *deem*.] A judgment or judicial sentence; passing of sentence; the final judgment; the state to which one is doomed; destined fate; fortune; generally evil and ruinous issue; ruin; destruction; —Crack of doom, dissolution of nature; —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *doomed*; ppr. *dooming*. To condemn; to punish; to pronounce sentence or judgment upon; to ordain as a penalty; to decree; to destine.

doomed dōmd, *p.a.* Having the doom or fate settled; destined to speedy destruction.

doomsday dōmz'dā, *n.* [From *doom's day*, A.Sax. *tōwes dæg*, day of judgment.] The day of the final doom or judgment; the judgment-day. Doomsday Book, a book compiled by order of William the Conqueror and containing a survey and particulars of all the lands in England.

doomsman dōmz'man, *n.* A judge; an umpire.

door dōr, *n.* [A.Sax. *duru*, *dor*, a door; O.Sax. *du*, *do*; L.G. *door*; D. *deur*, Sw. *dörr*, Dan. *dör*, Icel. *dyr*, Goth. *daur*; Gr. *thura*, I. *foris*, Ir. *dorus*. The root is doubtful.] An opening or passage into a house or other building, or into any room or apartment by which persons enter; the frame of boards or other material that shuts such an opening and usually turns on hinges; means of approach or access; entrance; passage; —To lie or be at one's door (*fig.*), to be imputable or chargeable to one; —Out of doors, out of the house; in the open air; abroad; —In doors, within the house; at home.

doorkeeper dōr'kēp-ėr, *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

door nail dōr'nāl, *n.* The nail on which, in ancient doors, the knocker struck.

door plate dōr'plāt, *n.* A plate upon a door bearing the name of the resident.

door post dōr'pōst, *n.* The post or upright piece at the side of a door.

doorstep, dōr'step, *n.* The stone at the threshold.

doorway dōr'wā, *n.* The passage or door; the entrance to a building.

dor, **dorr** dor, *n.* [A.Sax. *dora*, a drone or wild bee.] A common British beetle of a stout form and black colour often heard droning through the air in summer evenings.

dor-hawk dor'hak, *n.* The night-jar or common British goatsuck.

Dorian dō'ri-an, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to Doris in Greece or to the Greek race which had its first residence there; —*n.* A Greek of Doris, or of the race traced to that locality; latterly occupying Sparta and other regions.

Doric dor'ik, *a.* [L. *Doricus*, Gr. *Dorikos*, fr. *Doris*, a locality in Northern Greece.] Pertaining to Doris or the Dorians in Greece; denoting one of the orders in architecture; —the earliest and plainest of the Grecian orders, characterized by fine proportions, no base, and the fluting few, large, and not deep; the capital of simple character; —*n.* The language of the Dorians, a Greek dialect characterized by broadness and hardness; hence, a dialect with similar characteristics, as the Scottish.

dormancy dor'man-si, *n.* State of being dormant; quiescence; sleep; obscurity.

dormant, dor'mant, *a.* [Fr. *dormant*, ppr. of *dormir*, to sleep, fr. L. *dormire*, to sleep; same root as G. *dorfhund*.] Sleeping; sunk in the winter sleep; torpid; inanimate; as, certain animals at rest; not in action; neglected; not used; suspended; inactive; not in exercise.—Dormant partner, a partner who takes no active part in a commercial concern.

dormer, **dormer window** dor'mer, dor'mer win-dō, *n.* [O.Fr. *dormeor*, *dormoir*, fr. L. *dormitorium*, a dormitory or sleeping



Dormer window.

place. DORMITORY.] A window placed through a sloping roof, the frame being placed vertically.

dormitive dor'mit-iv, *a.* [Fr. *dormitif*, see below.] Causing sleep; somniferous.

dormitory dor'mi-to-ri, *n.* [L. *dormitorium*, fr. *dormio*, I sleep. DORMANT.] A place; building, or room to sleep in; a room in which a number of persons are accustomed to sleep.

dormouse dor'mous, *n.* pl. **dormice** dor'mīs. [From E. *dorm*, to sleep, Fr. *dormir*, and *mouse*; it the sleeping mouse. DORMANT MOUSE.] A small rodent which passes the winter in a lethargic or torpid state.

dorr dor, *n.* DOR.

dorsal dor'sal, *a.* [L.L. *dorsalis*, fr. L. *dorsum*, the back.] Pertaining to the back.

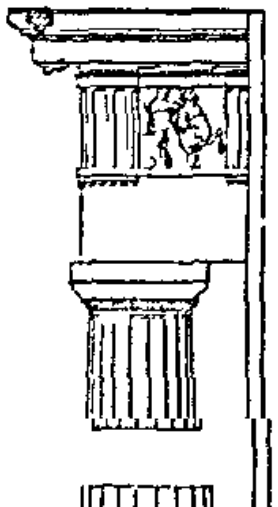
dorse dors, *n.* [L.G. and O.D. *dorsch*, the same; a form equivalent to the Scandinavian *torsk*.] A small variety of the codfish.

dory dō'ri, *n.* [For *dore*, golden yellow gilt, from its colour; pp. of *dorer*, to gild, L.L. *deaurare*, fr. L. *de*, and *aurum*, gold.] A European fish of a yellow colour having a compressed body and a curious protrusible mouth.

dory dō'ri, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of small boat.

dosage dō'sāj, *n.* [*Dose* and *-age*.] The act or method of dosing.

dose dōs, *n.* [Fr. *dose*, fr. Gr. *dosis*, lit. a giving, fr. *didomi*, I give; same root as *donation*.] The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time; something given to be swallowed; something nauseous that one is obliged to take as



Grecian Doric Order.

much as a man can swallow ——v t pret & pp *dosed*, dōst, ppr *dosing*, dōs'ing [Fr *doser*] To give in doses, to give medicine or physic to, to physic, to give anything nauseous to, to ply with (to *dose* with flattery)

dossil, dos'il, *n* [O Fr *dosil, dousil*, a spigot, L L *ducticulus*, fr L *duco*, I lead or conduct] *Surg* a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form

dost, dust See Do

dot, dot, *n* [A Sax *dott*, a spot, head of a boil=D *dot*, a small bundle, Frs *dot, dotte*, a clump, L G *dutte*, a plug, *dott*, the yolk of an egg, Scot *dottle*, a small round mass, is a dim] A small point or spot as made with a pen or other instrument, a speck ——v t pret & pp *dotted*, dot'ed, ppr *dotting*, dot'ing To mark with a dot or dots, to mark or diversify with small detached objects —— v i To make dots or spots.

dotage, dōt'āj, *n* [From *dote* and *-age*] A doting, feebleness or imbecility of mind, particularly in old age, childishness of old age, excessive fondness

dotal, dōt'al, *a* [Fr *dotal*, fr L *dotalis*, fr *dos, dotis*, a dower, fr root of *do, dare*, to give DOWER] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion, constituting dower or comprised in it

dotard, dōt'erd, *n* [From *dote*, with suffix *-ard*] One who dotes, a man whose intellect is impaired by age one in his second childhood, one foolishly fond.

dotation, dō-tā'shon, *n* [Fr *dotation*, L L *dotatio, dotare*, to endow, fr *dos, dotis*, a dower DOTAL.] Act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman, endowment, establishment of funds for support, as of an hospital or eleemosynary institution

dote, dōt, v i pret & pp. *doted*, dōt'ed, ppr *doting*, dōt'ing [The same word as O D *doten* to dote, akin to D *dut*, a nap, *dutten*, to take a nap, Icel. *dotta*, to nod with sleep] To have the intellect impaired by age, to be silly or insane, to entertain excessive fondness

doter, dōt'er, *n* One who dotes, one who is silly or foolishly fond.

doting, dōt'ing, *p a* Given to dote, having the mind impaired or enfeebled by age, excessively or foolishly fond.—**dotingly,** dōt'ing-li *adv* In a doting manner

dotterel, dotterel, dot'ter-el, dot'trel, *n* [From *dote*, from the bird's supposed stupidity] A species of plover, breeding in high latitudes in Asia and Europe, and visiting Britain, a booby, a dupe a gull

double, dub'l, *a* [Fr *double*, fr L *duplus*, double—*duo*, two, and term *-plus*, fr root of *pleo*, I fill, *plenus*, full FULL] Forming a pair, consisting of two in a set together, composed of two corresponding parts, twofold, twice as much, of extra size, strength, or quality, having many more petals than the regular number, deceitful, acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret —— v t pret & pp *doubled*, du'bld, ppr *doubling*, du'bling [Fr *doubler*] To make double or twofold, to put one part over another of to fold, as paper, to increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity, or length, to contain twice as much as, to sail or proceed round (a cape, point, &c) —— v i To increase or grow to twice as much, to turn back or wind in running as a hare, to play tricks, to use sleights ——n. Twice as much, twice the number, sum, or quantity, a turn in running to escape pursuers, a trick, a shift, a fold, a duplicate or counterpart, a wraith or apparition

double-acting, du'bl akt-ing *p* and *a* *Mach* acting or applying power in two directions, producing a double result

double-barrelled, du'bl-ba-reld, *a* Having two barrels as a gun

double-bass, du'bl bās, *n* The lowest-toned instrument of music of the violin class

double-breasted, du'bl-brest-ed, *a* Applied to a waistcoat or coat, either side of which may be made to lap over the other and button.

double-dealer, du'bl-dēl-er, *n* One who practises double-dealing

double-dealing, du'bl dēl-ing, *n* Deceitful practice, duplicity, dissimulation

double-dyed, du'bl-dīd, *p* and *a* Twice dyed, thorough, complete, utter (a *double-dyed* villain)

double-edged, du'bl-ejd, *a* Having two edges, *fig* applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it

double-entry, du'bl-en tri, *n* A mode of book-keeping in which every transaction is entered twice—on the Dr side of one account and the Cr side of another account —to guard against error

double-faced, du'bl fāst, *a* Showing two faces, deceitful, hypocritical

double-first, du'bl ferst, *n* In Oxford University, one who gains the highest place both in classics and mathematics, the honour itself

double-hearted, du'bl hārt-ed, *a* False-hearted deceitful treacherous

double-lock, du'bl lok, v t To lock with two bolts, to fasten with double security

double-minded, du'bl mīnd-ed, *a* Wavering, unstable

doubleness, du'bl nes, *n* State of being doubled or double, duplicity

double-quick, du'bl kwik, *n* *Mil* the quickest step next to the run —— a Pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick, very quick or rapid

doubler, du'bler, *n* One who or that which doubles

double-star, du'bl-stār, *n* A star which usually appears single, but in the telescope is resolved into two stars

doublet, du'blet, *n* [Fr *doublet*, a dim fr *double*] A close-fitting body garment formerly worn by men, one of a pair, a simple form of microscope formed by a combination of two plano-convex lenses, one of two (or more) words really the same but different in form (as *ant* and *emmet*)



Doublet, time of Elizabeth

double-tongued, du'bl tungd, *a* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times, deceitful

doubling du'bling, *n* Act of making double, a fold, a plait, a lining

doubloon, *dub loon'*, *n* [Fr *doublon*, fr Sp *doblon* so called because originally *double* the value of the pistole] A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish American States, value about 21*s* sterling

doubly, du'bli, *adv* In twice the quantity to twice the degree

doubt, dout, v t pret & pp *doubted*, dout'ed ppr *doubting*, dout'ing [O E *doute*, fr O Fr *douter, doubter*, fr L *dubitare* to doubt, fr same stem as *dubius*, doubtful, fr *duo* two, comp A Sax. *tvéo*, doubt, D *twijfel*, G *zweifel*, doubt, similarly connected with *tivo* Aku *dubious, dual*, &c] To waver in opinion or judgment, to be uncertain, to be in suspense to be undetermined, to fluctuate, to hesitate, to question, to suspect —— v t To hold in doubt, to hold questionable, to deem uncertain, to question to withhold assent from, to hesitate to believe, to fear, to suspect, to distrust to withhold confidence from —— n. [O Fr *doubte, Fr doute*, fr the verb] A wavering in opinion or judgment, a being uncertain, a fluctuation of mind, a being uncertain, a fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety uncertainty of mind, suspense unsettled state of opinion uncertainty of condition, suspicion apprehension; difficulty objected or put forward

doubtable, dout'a-bl, *a* That may be doubted

doubter, dout'er *n* One who doubts

doubtful, dout'ful, *a* Full of doubt or doubts, dubious, not settled in opinion, wavering, hesitating, not clear in meaning, uncertain, equivocal, obscure, ambiguous, admitting of doubt, of uncertain issue, suspicious, precarious, hazardous, not confident not without fear, indicating doubt

doubtfully, dout'ful-li, *adv* In a doubtful manner, dubiously

doubtfulness, dout'ful-nes, *n* The state or quality of being doubtful

doubtless, dout'les, *adv* Without doubt or question unquestionably

doubtlessly, dout'les-li, *adv* Unquestionably doubtless

douceur, dō-ser', *n* [Fr , a gift, a present, fr L L *dulcor*, sweetness, fr L *dulcis*, sweet DULCET] A present or *gift*, a bribe, a gratuity

douche, dōsh, *n* [Fr , fr L *duco, ductus*, to lead, to conduct DUCT] A kind of bath consisting in a jet or current of water directed with considerable force on some part of the body

dough, dō *n* [A Sax *dág, dah*=D and L G *deeg*, Icel and Dan *deig*, Goth *daigs*, G *teig*, dough, akin Goth *deigan*, to mould, to form, same root as L *fingo*, to form or mould (whence *fragn, figure*, &c), Gr *teichos*, a wall.] A mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked, paste of bread.

dough-nut, dō nut, *n* A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and cooked in lard.

doughtily, dou'ti-li, *adv* In a doughty manner

doughtiness, dou'ti nes, *n* Quality of being doughty, valour, bravery

doughty dou'ti, *a* [A Sax *dohtig*, valiant, strong, good (=Dan *dygtig*, Sw *dugtig*, G *tuchtig*, fr *dugan*, to be able to be good for, to be of force or power=Scot *dow*, to be able, to avail, to profit, akin G *tugend*, virtue, *taugen*, to be of worth or value Do (v i.)] Noble, stout, brave, valiant

doughy, dō'i, *a* [*Dough* and *-y*] Like dough, soft, yielding to pressure, pale

douse, dowse, dous, v t pret & pp *doused, dowsed* doust, ppr *dousing, dowsing*, dous'ing [Origin doubtful, comp Sw *dunsa*, to plump, D *doesen*, to strike] To thrust or plunge into water to immerse, to dip, to drench —— v i. To fall or be plunged suddenly into water

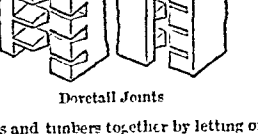
dout, dout v t pret & pp *douted*, dout'ed, ppr *douting* dout'ing [Contr for *do out* Comp *doff, don*] To put out, to quench, to extinguish [*Shal*]

dove, duv, *n* [A. Sax *dufa, dufe*, fr *dufan*, to dive, to dip, probably from its habit of ducking the head or from its manner of flight=D *duif*, L G *dufe*, Icel *dufa*, Dan *due*, Sc *doo*, G *taube*] A pigeon, some varieties being distinguished by an additional term prefixed, as *ring-dove, turtle-dove*, &c , a word of endearment

dove-cot dove-cote, duv'kot, duv'kōt, *n* A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed a *house for doves*

dovelet dovekling, duv'let, duv'ling, *n* A young or small dove

dovetail, duv tāl, *n* A mode of fastening



Dovetail Joints

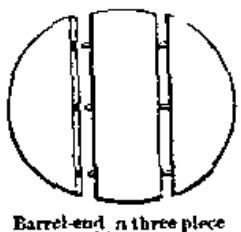
boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed ——v t pret

& pp *dov tailed*, duv'tăld. ppr *dovtailing*, duv'tăl ing *Carp* to unite by th above meth od *fig* to fit or adjust exactly and firmly

dowager dou a-jer *n* [O F *douager* fr *douag* dower fr *douer* to e dow DOWER.] A name given to the w idow of a person of t tl to d ti guish her from the w fe of her husband s her bearing the same title

dowdy dou di, *n*. [Ak n to O E *do d lor l* d ill, lng ish, perhaps E *d vdle* L G *dodel* to le slow Prov E *da* a sluggar l.] An awkward, ill-dressed, n l gant wom n.——*a*. Awkward ill-dressed uliga looki g

dowel dou l, *n* [Pr *fou ll* a groo r socket, fr L L *ductile* a gutte fr L *duco* I lead, whence *duct* cond it &] A pin of wood or s on used in join ing tog ther pieces of timbe or for connect g the joints of boards, the ends of the felloes of wheels, &c.——*v t* pret. & pp *dowelled* dou eld, ppr *dowell ng* dou el ing To fasten by means of dowels.



Barrel-end n three piece joined by dow ls.

dower dou r *n* [Fr *doua e*, fr L L *d ta xm*, f L *d to dotat m* I endow fr *d s*, *dotis* a dower fr *o t* of *do* I gi e whence also *d t l dowager endow* DOTATION] That with which o e is endowed that portion f the pr perty of a man which his widow e joys during her l f th property wh h a woman br gs to her husba l n marri ge dowry —**dowered** dou erd, *a* Furnished with dower or a port on —**dowerless** dou er les, *a* Destitute of d w

dowlas dou las, *n* [Perhaps fr *Doullens*, in France] A kind of coarse h mp cloth

dowle dow] doul, *n* [O F *do lle*, *doille* soft, f L *ductilis*, ductil fr *duco* I lead. DOWEL.] One of the filaments of a feather a fibre of down down.

down doun, *n* [Sam w rd as Icel *d n* Dan. *d n*, Sw and Dan *dun*, L G *dûne* (whence G *daune*) down root doubtful] The fi soft warm covering of b ds under th feath rs pr per the under pl mage of birds fi e hair as on th fac the pubescence of pla ts the papillæ or little feathery crown o certain seeds of pla ts

down doun, *n*. [A Sax *dun* a hill = L G *d ne* Fris. *d ne* D *d in*, a dun O H G *dûn*, *d ina* promontory Sw dial. *l n*, a hill also W I an l Gael. *d n*, a h ll, h ll lock the word being perhaps riginally Celtic cog G *thûn* Alleon th hearth, a heap of sa d, also E *ton* Th adv *down* is from th] A hill o rising ground a low rounded grassy hill a dune or sand hill a tract of naked, hilly lan l, used f r pasturing sheep

down doun, *ad* [Sh rt for *adown*, f A. Sax. *ad ne f d ne—af* from a d *d n*, a hill. Down a h ll.] In a descending direction tending from a h her to a lower place from the m tropolis f a country or from the main terminus of a railway to the subordinate station n th groun l o at the bottom below the horizon as the sun in the direction from a highe to a l wer condition into disrepute or disgrace into affect n into less bulk and d consist nce at length e tended r pp strate on the ground, or on any flat surface pa l or handed over in ready money ——*prep* Along in descent from a higher to a low r place o toward the mouth of ——*a*. Downcast dejected. **downcast**, doun'kast, *a*. Cast downward directed to the ground dejected

down-come doun'k m, *n* A tumbling or falling down a sudden or heavy fall hence, ruin destruction.

down-draught doun draft, *n* A draught or current of air down a chimney sh aft of a mine &c

downfall doun'fal, *n* A falling down loss of wealth or high position fall ru n destruct on overth ow

down hearted doun'härt-ed, *a* Dejected in sp rits, downcast.

downhill doun'h l, *a* Descending sl ping d wnwards figurati ely easy ——*adv* Down a hill or slope

downiness doun i nes, *n* State of being downy

down line doun'lin *n* The line of a railway l ad g from the capital, or other important centre to the provinces.

downlooked doun'l kt, *a* Having a d wncast countenance dejected gloomy

downpour, doun pōr *n* A pouring down spe tally a he vy or cont nu us shower

downright doun rit *ad* Right down straight down perpe dicularly in plain terms completely utte ly ——*a*. Directly to the po t plain open artless blunt mer sheer utter

down sitting doun s t-ing *n* The act of sitt ng down

down stairs doun stärz, *a* or *ad* Descending the stairs pertaining or relat ng to th low r fl t of a h use

downthrow doun thrō *n* A throw ng d wn g f a fall or a nki g of strata below the level of the surrounding beds opposed to *phea al* or *upthrow*

down train doun trān *n* A railway train proceeding f m th ch f terminus.

downtrodden doun trod n *p a* Trodden d wn trampled d ow opp essed h ld in s bject on

downward downwards doun w rd, doun wer lz *adv* (*Down*, ad and *-ward -wa ds* th latter a g n t] From a h gh r place to a lower in a descen ing course in a course or direct on from a head, spring origin, o source In a course of l n al descent from n an estor co lere l as a head in the course of falli g or descending from ele ation or distinction **downward** *a* Movi g or extend g from a h gher to a lower place slop ng down decl ous descen ling from a head, origin or source tending to a lower c ndition or state

downy doun i, *a* [*Down* and *-y*] Covered with, pertaining to or resembling down covered with pubescence or s ft hairs, as a plant soft calm soothi g as sleep

dowry dou n, *n* [See DOWER.] Dower the money goods, or estate which a wom n brings to h husba l in marriage the port n given with a wife a gift an endowment.

doxological d ks o loj ik-al, *a* Pertain ng to d loxology

doxology doks-ol o-ji *n* [Gr *dox logia*, a praising fr *dox d jos* gi g praise or glory—Gr *doxa*, pin on, ho ou glory and *l j* wo l.] A short hymn in pra se of the Almighty a particular f rm of gi ing glory to God.

doxy d ks *n* [Comp L G *dikke* Fris. *dok*, *d kke* C *dock* Sw *docka* a doll, a pl yth ng] An old low term for a sw etheart or mistress.

doze doz, *t* pret & pp *d zed*, do l ppr *doz ng* loz'ing. [Ak n to Dan. *dose* to dose *d* drowsiness Icel. *dusa*, to doze G *dusela*, *dosela* to doze Pro G *dusen*, to slumber allied to *dusey* and to *da e*] To slumber to sleep lightly to l ve in a state of drowsiness to be d ll or half asleep ——*v t*. To pass or spend in drowsiness.——*n*. A slight sleep a slumber

dozen, du zn, *n* [Fr *douzaine* f *douze* twelv w th suffix *-a ne*, fr L *d odecim—duo* two and *de em*, ten. Two, TEN] A collection f twel things regarded as forming an aggregate an ind h ite or ind d number comprising more or less than twel e.

dozer do zer *n*. One that dozes or slumbers

dozy d zi, *a* Drowsy inclined to sleep leepy slu gish.

drab drab, *n*. [A Celtic word Ir *d b* Aog a slut, dregs, f *d b* a spot, a stain Gael. *d ba h* dirty sl enly *drabag* a drab akin to *d aff*] A low sluttish, dirty woman a strumpet a pr stitute

drab drab, *n* [Fr *drap* L L. *droppus*, cloth fr a Teut root se n in L. *trapp ngs*, horse furniture, akin *d pe draper*] A thick woollen loth of a dun or dull brown colour a dull brownish yellow or l our ——*a*. Be ng of a d ll brown or pale-brown colour like the cloth so called.

drachm dram, *n* [See next] Same as *Drachma Dram*

drachma, drak ma, *n* [L fr Gr *drach me* a drachma, fr *drassomai* to grasp with the hand. *Dram* is the same w d.] An ancient Grecian silver coin a m l rn Greek silver coin value one franc a weight among the G r eks of about dwt 7 grains troy —**drachm** dram *n* A dram of three scruples

draconic draconian drā kon'ik drā kō i an, *a* Relating to *Draco* the Athenian lawgi e hence (applied to law) ex trem ly severe sanguinary

draff draf *n* [Sam as Icel *draf* D *dref*, also *drab* Dan *d av* dregs, hog s-wash allied perhaps to *d b* a slut. DRAB] Refuse lees dregs the wash given to swin or grains to cows waste matter

draffy draf i, *a* Consisting of or like draff waste worthless

draft, draft, *n* [A form of *d aught* No v ry strict l ne can be drawn betwee the two f rms and the mean gs attached to them but the meanings here giv n are those that commonly bel ng to th spelling and s metimes ly with th form *d a ght* DRAUGHT] A drawing away or selection of men or things for a pecial purpose a body of men drawn from a la g r body an ord r directing the payment of money an ord r authorizing a man to draw a certain um of mon y the first sketch or outlines of any wr t ng s writing roughly drawn out and intended to rece e mod fications s r alterations if necessary a drawing, delineat n, or sketch in outline ——*v t* pret & pp *draft d*, draft ed pp *drafting* drafting To make a draft of to compose and write the first outl nes of to deline te in outline to draw from a larger body to select.

draftsman drafts man &c See *Draughtsman*, &c

drag, drag *v t* pret & pp *dragged* drag l pp *d agging* drag l g [Probably directly fr the Scand. or L G and not fr A. Sax. *d agan* to draw or drag, which normally gi es *draw* th s being hower r another f rm f the same word. Comp Icel *draga*, to trail or drag Sw *draga* to drag with a grapn l L G *dragg* a grapn l, *D angl* is a dun and *dr wl dray d edge* are akin to DRAW] To draw to pull to haul to draw along the groun l by main force to draw along slowly or heavily to draw an any th ng burd nsome to draw in pain or with difficulty to search (a ri er pon l, &c) with a net, hooke l instrument, &c f drowned persons, &c ——*v i*. To be drawn along to hang so as to trail on the ground to n ow slowly to mo e on lingeringly or with effort.——*n*. Som thing to be drawn along the ground a net drawn al ng th bottom of the water a particular kind of harrow a low cart a grap l or instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water a mach ne f dredging docks, clearing rivers, &c a long coach or carriage n covered, and grated round the s des a contri ance for retarding or stopping the rotat n of a wheel or wheels of a carriage n descend ng hills, slopes, &c. whatever served to r ta l progress a person or thi g that is an obstacl to progress or prosperity

draggle drag'l, *v t* pret. & pp *draggled* drag'l ppr *d aggling* drag'li g. [Dim f *d ag* or as same thi k, a form of *drabble*] To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass to drabble ——*v i*. To become wet or dirty by being drawn on mud or wet grass

draggle-tail, drag'l-tal, *n* A slut.

draggle-tailed, drag'l tāld, *a* Untidy, sluttish

drag-net, drag'net, *n* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish

dragoman, drag'ō-man, *n*, pl. **dragomans**, drag'ō-manz. [Fr *dragoman*, Sp *dragoman*, ultimately fr Ar *tarjumān* an interpreter, fr *tarjama*, to interpret, Chal. *targem*, to interpret, akin *targum*] An interpreter and travellers' guide or agent, an interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate a term in general use in the Levant

dragon, dra'gon, *n* [Fr *dragon* fr L *draco*, *draconis*, fr Gr *drakōn*, fr root *drak* or *derk*, as in *derkomai*, I see, Skr *darç*, to see, so called from its fiery eyes Akin *dragoon*] A fabulous animal, a sort of winged monster with crested head and enormous claws, often regarded as an embodiment of watchfulness, a fierce, violent person, male or female, a spiteful, watchful woman, a short species of carbine formerly carried by dragoons, a kind of lizard with wing-like appendages on each side

dragonet, dra'gon-et, *n* A little dragon, a small fish of the goby family

dragon-fly, dra'gon flī, *n* The name of certain large neuropterous insects that prey upon other insects

dragonish, dra'gon ish, *a* In the form of a dragon, dragon-like

dragon's-blood, dra'gonz blud, *n* The red inspissated juice of certain tropical plants, used for colouring varnishes, staining marble, &c.

dragon-tree, dra'gon trē, *n* An evergreen tree of the Canary Islands, one of the plants that produce dragon's-blood.

dragoon, dra-gon', *n* [Fr *dragon*, a dragoon, fr *dragon*, the carbine carried by the original dragoons, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked.] Originally a soldier serving both on foot and horseback, now a heavy cavalry soldier —*v t* pret & pp *dragooned* dra-gond', ppr *dragooning*, dra-gōn'ing [Fr *dragonner*] To abandon to the rage of dragoons or soldiers, to harass, to compel to submit by violent measures to force

drain, drān, *v t* pret. & pp *drained*, drānd, ppr *draining*, drān'ing [From A Sax *drehnian*, *dreahnian*, *drehnigean* to strain, a word based on *dragan*, *draw*] To draw off, to filter, to cause to pass through some porous substance, to empty or clear off liquor by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly, to make dry, to exhaust of water by making channels to carry it off, to draw off gradually, to deprive by drawing off gradually (to *drain* a country *of* men) —*v i* To flow off gradually, to be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping —*n.* The act of draining or drawing off, gradual or continuous outflow or withdrawal, a channel through which water or other liquid flows off, a covered trench or ditch to convey water from wet land, a water-course, a sewer, a sink.

drainable, drān'a-bl, *a* Capable of being drained

drainage, drān'āj, *n* [*Drain* and *-age*] A draining, a gradual flowing off of any liquid, the mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers, the act or art of draining, the system of drains, that which flows out of drains

drainer, drān'er, *n* One who or that which drains one who constructs channels for draining land, a utensil on which articles are placed to drain.

drain-tile, drān'tīl, *n* A hollow tile employed in the formation of drains

drain-trap, drān'trap *n* A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, but to allow the passage of water into them

drake, drāk, *n* [Contr from a form *endrace endral e* (Icel *andri* a O H G *antrecho*, *antricho*, G *enterich*, a drake), a hypothetical masculine of A Sax *ened*, a duck, the termination being akin to that in *bishopric*, and to A Sax *rice*, mighty, E *rich* A Sax. *ened* is cog with L *anas*, *anatis*, a duck.] The male of ducks

dram dram, *n* [Contracted fr L *drachma* (q v)] A weight that forms the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains apothecaries' measure, the sixteenth part of an ounce avoirdupois, as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once

drama, dra'ma, *n* [Gr *drāma*, fr *draō*, I do, I act, I accomplish] A representation of an act or actions by players on a stage, a plot or series of events represented on the stage, a poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action, dramatic literature a series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest

dramatic, dramatical, dra-mat'ik, dra-mat'ik-al, *a* [Fr *dramatique*, Gr *dramatikos*] Pertaining to the drama, represented by action, appropriate to or in the form of a drama, theatrical, characterized by the force and fidelity appropriate to the drama

dramatically, dra-mat'ik-al li, *adv* In a dramatic manner, vividly and strikingly

dramatist, dra'mat-ist, *n* [Fr *dramatiste* —*drama* and *-ist*] The author of a dramatic composition, a writer of plays

dramatize, dra'mat-īz, *v t* pret & pp *dramatized*, dra'mat-īzd, ppr *dramatizing*, dra'mat-īz ing [*Drama* and *-ize*=Fr *dramatiser*] To compose in the form of the drama, or to give to a composition the form of a play

dramaturgic, dram-a ter'jik, *a* Pertaining to dramaturgy, theatrical hence unreal.

dramaturgy, dram'a-ter-ji, *n* [Gr *dramatourgia*, dramatic composition—*drama*, *dramatos*, drama, and *ergon* work.] The science which treats of the rules of composing dramas and representing them on the stage, dramatic representation

dram-shop, dram'shop, *n* A shop where spirits are sold in small quantities

drank, drangk, *pret* of *drink*

drape, drāp, *v t* pret & pp *draped*, drāpt, ppr *draping*, drāp'ing [Fr *draper*, to drape, fr *drap*, cloth DRAB] To cover or invest with clothing or cloth, to dispose drapery about for use or ornament

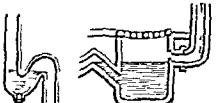
draper drāp'er, *n* [Fr *drapier*, fr *drap*, cloth. DRAPE.] One who sells cloth, a dealer in cloth or fabrics for clothing

draperied, drāp'e-rid, *a* Furnished with drapery

drapery, drāp'e-ri, *n* [Fr *draperie*, fr *drap*, cloth See above] The occupation of a draper, fabrics of wool or linen the clothes or hangings with which any object is draped or hung, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures, &c, in sculpture and painting

drastic, dras'tik *a* [Fr *drastique*, Gr *drastikos*, fr *draō*, I do, I act DRAMA] Acting with strength or violence, powerful, vigorous, thorough, efficacious —*n.* A strong purgative

draught, draft, *n* [From A Sax *dragan*, to draw=D and Dan *dragt*, G *tracht* See DRAFT, DRAW] The act of drawing, the capacity of being drawn, the act of drinking, the quantity of liquor drunk at once, the act of delineating, or that which is delineated, a representation by lines a draft or first sketch, that which is taken by sweeping with a net the depth of water



Draw traps shown in section

necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden, a current of air moving through an inclosed or confined space, as through a room or up a chimney, *pl* a game resembling chess played on a board divided into sixty-four checkered squares —On draught, drawn or to be had directly from the cask, as ale, porter, &c —*v t* pret & pp *draughted*, draft'ed, ppr *draughting*, draft'ing To draw out, to sketch roughly, to draft —*a* Used for drawing, drawn from the barrel or other receptacle in which it is kept (*draught* ale)

draught-bar, draft'bar, *n* A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses for draught purposes, a swing tree or swingle-tree

draught-board, draft'bōrd, *n* A checkered board for playing draughts

draughtsman, drafts'man, *n* A man who draws plans or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings

draughtsmanship, drafts'man ship, *n* The office or work of a draughtsman.

draughty, draf'ti, *a* Of or pertaining to draughts of air, exposed to draughts

drave drāv, old and poetical pret of *drive*

Dravidian, dra-vid'i an, *a* Pertaining to Dravida, the name of an old province of India, applied to a distinct family of tongues spoken in South India, Ceylon, &c

draw, drą, *v t* pret *drew*, drō pp *drawn*, drąn, ppr *drawing*, dra'ing [A Sax *dragan*, to draw, drag, &c =Icel & Sw *draga* Dan *drage*, to draw or drag, O Sax *dragen*, O Fris *draga*, D *dragen*, Goth *dragan* G *tragen*, to bear or carry Kindred words are *drag*, *draggle*, *drain*, *draft*, *draught*, *dredge*, &c L *traho*, I draw, is unconnected (=*trane-vcho*)] To pull along, to haul, to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved, to pull towards one, or at the fore-end, to pull more closely together or apart (to *draw* a curtain), to pull out, to unsheathe, to bring by compulsion to cause to come, to pull up or out, to raise from any depth, to suck, to inhale, to take into the lungs, to attract, to cause to move or tend toward itself, to cause to turn toward itself, to take out, to let out, as a liquid, to extract, to obtain, to get, to fetch, to produce, to receive, procure, or take, to receive from customers or patrons, or from a bank, to extort, to force out (groans, tears), to lead, as a motive, to lengthen to stretch, to extend in length, to represent by lines upon a surface, to delineate, to form a picture of, to describe, to represent by words or in fancy, to deduce to infer, to derive, to allure, to entice, to persuade, to win, to gain, to compose or write according to a given form, to draft, to require a certain depth of water for floating, to inhale, to bend (a bow), to eviscerate to finish, as a game, battle, &c, so as neither party can claim the victory —*To draw in*, to contract, to pull back —*To draw off*, to draw away, to withdraw, to abstract (the mind) —*To draw on*, to allure, to entice —*To draw out*, to pull out to *lengthen*, to *extend*, to *compose* or *form* in writing, to cause to issue forth, to elicit, to call forth —*To draw up* to raise, to lift, to form in order of battle, to array, to compose in due form, as a writing, to form in writing —*v i* To pull to exert strength in drawing to act as a weight, to shrink to contract, to move, to advance, to be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course, to unsheathe a sword, to use or practise the art of delineating figures, to make a draft or written demand for payment of money —*To draw back*, to retire, to withdraw —*To draw near* or nigh, to approach, to come near —*To draw off*, to retire, to retreat —*To draw up* to form themselves in regular order (as troops), to stop a horse by pulling the reins. —*n.* Act of drawing, the lot or chance drawn, a drawn game

drawable, dra'a bl, *a* That may be drawn

drawback, dra'bak, *n* What detracts from profit or pleasure, a disadvantage, discouragement, *duties on goods* paid back or remitted when they are exported

drawbridge, dra'bri, *n* A bridge which may be raised up, let down, or drawn aside, to admit or hinder communication.

drawee dra-e n The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn
drawer dra er n. One who or that which draws one who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money a sliding box *in a desk, cabinet, table &c* which is drawn out at pleasure *pl* an undergarment made to draw over the limbs and lower part of the body
drawing dra ing n Act of one who draws, a representation of objects by lines and shades delineation.
drawing board dra ing bord, n A board on which paper is stretched for drawing on or for painting in water-colours, &c.
drawing master dra g mas-ter n One who teaches the art of drawing
drawing paper dra ing pā per n. A large sized variety of stout paper used for *making drawings on*
drawing room, dra ing rōm n. [Shortened *fr withdrawing room*] A room appropriated for the reception of company the formal reception of company at a court or by persons of high station.
drawl, dral, v i pret. & pp *drawled* dradl ppr *drawling* dral ing [A lim. or freq form of *draw* (v.).] To speak with slow prolonged utterance —v t. To utter in a slow lengthened tone to while away in an indolent manner —n. A lengthened utterance of the vowels.
drawlingly dral ing li, *adv* In a drawling manner
draw well, dra wel, n A deep well from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole
dray dā n [From an obs form of *draw* comp A. Sax *dræge dræge-et* a drawnet Sw *dragg*, a dray or sledge DRAW.] A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse
drayage drā āj n. The use of a dray hire for the use of a dray
dray horse dā hors, n A horse used in a dray
drayman drā man, n A man who attends a dray
dread dred, v t pret. & pp *dread ed*, dred ed ppr *dread ing* dred ing. [A. Sax. *draedan*, to dread, seen in the compounds *on-dradan a-dradan fel-dradan* to dread of unknown root.] To fear in a great degree.—v i. To be in great fear —n. Fear mingled with respect fear of great danger or instruction awe affright terror cause of fear the person or thing dreaded.—a. Exciting great fear or apprehension terrific frightful awful venerable in the highest degree.
dreadful dred ful a. Full of dread in a great fear awful fearful frightful terrible
dreadfully dred ful li *adv* In a dreadful manner terribly in a manner to be dreaded.
dreadfulness n. dred ful nes, n Quality of being dreadful
dreadless dred les a. Free from fear or dread, undaunted intrepid.
dreadnought dred nat, n A person that fears nothing a thing with which a long pile, used for warm clothing or to keep off rain a garment made of such cloth
dream, dr m, n [same word as L. *(i)* and D *droom*, Icel. *draumr*, Dan. & Sw *dröm*, G *traum*, a dream perh pat a root meaning to deceive, seen in G *trügen*, to *deceive* A. Sax *dream* corresponds in form to a word meaning *melody joy* and may be a sub rudis word.] The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep a matter which has only an imaginary reality a vain fancy a wild scheme or conceit an unfounded supposition —v i pret. *dreamed* dremt, *rarely dremt* ppr *dreaming* dr m ing. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep to think to imagine to think fondly —v t. To see in a dream to spend idly or vainly to waste or while away
dreamer drem er n One who dreams a *fanciful man* a visionary one who forms or entertains vain schemes.
dreamily dr mi li, *adv* In a dreamy manner
dreaminess drem i nes, n State of being dreamy
dreamland dr m land, n The land of dreams the region of fancy or imagination the region of reverie
dreamless drem les a Free from dreams.
dreamlessly drem les-li *adv* In a dreamless manner
dreamt dremt, pp from *dream*
dreamy dr mi, a Full of dreams relating to dreams giving rise to dreams dreamlike visionary unreal.
drear dr r a (A shortened form of *dreary*.) Dreary dismal gloomy with solitude [Poet.]
drearily dre ri li, *adv* In a dreary manner gloomily dismally
dreariness d e ri nes n The state or quality of being dreary dismalness gloominess solitude
dreary dre ri, a [A Sax *dreorig* bloody sad, sorrowful, from *dréor* blood, *to dreósan* (pt. *dréas* pp *dróren*) to fall, with common change of *s* into *r*, akin to G *trauren* sad, *trauern* to mourn.] Dismal gloomy waste and desolate distressing oppressively monotonous
dredge drej n [Ultimately from verb equivalent to *d* perhaps directly from O Fr *drege* a net for oysters, from the Dutch.] A net or drag for taking oysters, &c a dredging machine —v t pret & pp *dredged* dredjd ppr *dredging* dre jing To take catch, gather with a dredge to deepen with a dredging machine
dredge drej v t pret. & pp dredged dredjd ppr *dredging* dre jing [O Fr *dragée* a dragée sugarplum or sweetmeat, &c but probably from *tragemata*, dried fruits, sweetmeats.] To sprinkle to powder to sprinkle flour on meat while roasting
dredger drej e n One who uses a dredge a utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting a dredging machine
dredging machine dredging vessel drej ing ma-shēn drej ing ves-el, n A machine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c
dreggy dreg i, a [*Dreg dregs*, and *y*] Containing dregs or lees consisting of dregs foul muddy feculent
dregs dregz n *pl* [Icel. *dregg* Sw *dragg* dregs, lees probably connected with *drag* —th dregs being what remains after the liquor is drawn off.] The sediment of liquors lees grounds feculence waste or worthless matter [used sometimes refuse thrown away and despicable part.
drench dreush, v t pret. & pp *drenched* dreusht ppr *drenching* dr nsh ing [A. Sax. *drencan*, *I cause to drink*, from *drincan* Sw *dranka* G *trenken* DRINK.] To wet thoroughly to soak to steep to saturate with drink to purge violently —n A draught a large portion of liquid medicine given to an animal by pouring down the throat.
dress, dres, v t pret. & pp *dressed* drest, o *dressing* dres ing [From *dresser* to make right, prepare from L. *directus* directed to make straight, from L. *dirigere* to make straight. DIRECT.] To make straight or upright to straighten (as to put to adjust to a right line to put to rights to put in good order to fit or educate to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments, to prepare to put in the condition desired to make smooth or fit to curry rub and comb to put clothes on to attire to apparel, to clothe to array to trim to deck to adorn to embellish.—v i. To arrange in line to put on fine clothes to pay particular regard to dress or raiment —n. Apparel raiment clothing cloth a vestment a garment to attire a suit of clothes a lady's gown.
dress circle dres ser kl, n A portion of a theatre, concert-room, &c set apart for spectators in evening dress.
dress-coat, dres kōt, n. A coat with narrow pointed tails, being the coat in which gentlemen go to full-dress parties, operas, &c
dresser dres er n [In last sense directly from *dresser* a sideboard or dresser.] One who dresses a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use a kind of low cupboard for dishes and cooking utensils
dressing, dres ing n Act of one who dresses that which is used as an application to a wound or sore manure spread over land the stuffing of *fowls, pies &c*, any matter for a salad gum starch and other articles used in finishing silk, linen, and other fabrics a moulding round a door, window &c
dressing-case dres ing kās n A box containing articles necessary for the toilet
dressing gown dres ing goun n A gown or wrapping coat worn by a person while dressing, in the study &c
dressing room dres ing r m, n An apartment appropriated for dressing the person
dressing table dres ing tā bl, n A table provided with conveniences for the toilet a toilet table
dressmaker dres māk-er n. A maker of ladies' dresses
dressy dres i, a Showy in dress wearing rich or showy dresses.
drest, drest, *pp of dress*, for *dressed*
drew drō *pret fr draw*
driblet drib'l, v i pret & pp *dribbled* drib bl ppr *dribbling* drib bling [A dim and freq *fr drop* as if properly *dripple*.] To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops to trickle slowly —v t To throw down in drops.
driblet, drib blet, drib'let, [From *dribble*.] A very small drop a small sum as one of a series
drier dri er, n One who or that which dries a machine for drying articles
drift drift, n [From *drive* A Sax *drif* n = Icel. *drift*, a snow drift, Dan. *d ft* Sw *drift* impulse, drove, D *drift* troop, course See DRIVE, and as to form of word compare *rift* *brave shrift thrive, thrift.*] That which is driven by wind or water a number of things driven together a heap of any matter driven together, a driving a force impelling or urging forward impulse overbearing power or influence course (of anything) tendency aim or design purpose a passage cut between shafts in mines leeway mine by a vessel velocity of a current at sea the distance which a vessel drives through water current when lying to or hove-to during a gale of earth and rocks which have been conveyed by icebergs and glaciers supposed to have been transported by water while submerged into a state of pressure or thrust, as of an anchor an instrument of steel used to enlarge holes in metal —v t & pp *drift ed*, drift ed, ppr *drifting* drift ing To move along like anything driven, to accumulate in heaps by the force of wind to be driven from to seam, to float or be driven along by a current of water, to be carried by the force of the wind or tide —v t. To drive into heaps —a. Drifted by wind or current as in *drift ice*)
driftless drift les, a Without drift or aim purposeless aimless
drift net drift net, n A large kind of net used in fishing for pilchard, herring mackerel, &c
drift weed drift wēd, n Same as *Gulf weed*
drift wood drift wud, n Wood drifted or floated by water
drifty drif ti, a Driving or characterized by drifts especially of snow
drill dril, v t pret & pp *drilled*, drild ppr *drilling* dril ing [From D *drillen* to bore to turn round by drill as borers Lit *drillen*, to bore, also to tire (shame) *drillen*, to bore] Dan. *drille* bore drill auger, Sw *trilla* furrow D *drel* Lit and Sw *drill*, Dan. *dril*, a drill (from the verb) All same root as *thrill, trill* to *twirl* (In the agricultural sense, however

perhaps of different root]] To pierce or perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument, *to bore and make by* turning an instrument, to teach soldiers their proper movements and exercises, such as turning to the right, left, &c , to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts, to sow in rows, drills, or furrows, to make drills or furrows in ——v i To sow in drills, to flow gently, to muster for exercise ——n A pointed instrument used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances act of training soldiers to their duty, a row of seeds deposited, or the trench or channel in which they are deposited, *an implement for sowing* in drills

drill, drilling, dril, dril'ing, *n* [G *drillich*, fr *drei*, three, a fabric in which the *threads* are *divided* in a *threefold* way THPFE] A kind of coarse linen or cotton cloth

drill-harrow, dril'ha-rō, *n* A small harrow employed in drill-husbandry

drill-master, dril'mas-ter, *n* One who teaches drill, one who teaches drill as a branch of gymnastics

drill-plough, dril'plou, *n* A plough for sowing grain in drills

drill-sergeant, dril'sar-jent, *n* A sergeant who drills soldiers

drily, dri'li Same as *Dryly*

drink, dringk, *v t* pret *dranl*, drangk, pp *drunk*, drungk, or *drunl en*, drungk'n, the latter commonly used adjectively, ppr *drinl ing*, drungk'ing [A.Sax *drincan* (pret *dranc*, pp *druncen*) = O Sax *drinl an*, O Frs *drinl a*, D *drinl en*, Icel *drekka*, Dan *drikke*, Sw *dricla*, G *trinl en*, Goth *drigl an*, to drink Hence *drench* and *drown*] To quench one's thirst, to swallow liquor for quenching thirst or other purpose, to take spirituous liquors to excess, to be a habitual drunkard, to be entertained with liquors ——v t To swallow, as liquids, to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach, to suck, absorb, imbibe, to take in through the senses to inhale —To drink down, to take away thought or consideration of (care, &c) *by drinking* —To drink off, to drink the whole at a draught —To drink the health, or to the health of, to drink while expressing good wishes for to signify good-will to by drinking, to pledge ——n Liquor to be swallowed, any fluid to be taken into the stomach, beverage, potion —In drink, drunk, tipsy

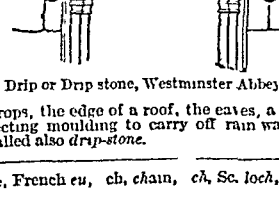
drinkable, dringk'a-bl, *a* That may be drunk, fit or suitable for drink, potable

drinker, dringk'er, *n* One who drinks, one who drinks spirituous liquors to excess, a drunkard, a tippler

drinking-fountain, dringk'ing-fountān, *n* A public fountain for supplying water to quench thirst

drink-offering, dringk'of fer-ing, *n* A Jewish offering of wine, &c

drip, drip, *v i* pret & pp *dripped*, dript, ppr *dripping*, drip'ing [A Sax. *drypan*, *dreópan*, to drip, to drop=Dan *dryppe*, Icel *drupa*, D *druipen*, G *triefen*, to drip or drop Akin *drop*, *dribble* DROP] To fall in drops, to have any liquid falling from it in drops ——v t To let fall in drops ——n A falling in drops, or that which falls in



Drip or Drop stone, Westminster Abbey

drops, the edge of a roof, the eaves, a projecting moulding to carry off rain water called also *drip-stone*.

dripping, drip'ing, *n* A falling in drops, the fat which falls from meat in roasting

drive, driv, *v t* pret *drove*, drōv, formerly *drave*, drāv, pp *driven*, driv'n, ppr *driving*, driv'ing [A. Sax. *drifan*, to drive, in various senses trans and intrans = O Frs *driva*, Goth *dreiban*, D *drijven*, Icel *drifa*, Dan *drive*, G *treiben*, *to drive, to urge or hurry on* *Drift* and *drove* are derivatives] To impel or urge forward by force, to force or move by physical means, to compel or force along, to impel, to hurry on, to chase to hunt, to pursue, to impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to *direct their course, to guide or regulate the* course of the carriage drawn by them, to convey in a carriage, to impel to greater speed, to compel, to hurry on inconsiderately, to impel by the influence of passion, to urge, to press, to impel by moral influence, to carry on, prosecute, engage in to keep in motion ——v i To be forced or impelled along, to rush and press with violence, to pass in a carriage, to aim or tend to press toward a point, to aim a blow, to strike with force —To let drive, to aim a blow to strike ——n A journey or airing in a vehicle, a course on which carriages are driven, a road prepared for driving, a strong or sweeping blow or impulsion

drivel, driv'el, *v i* pret & pp *drivelled*, driveld, ppr *drivelling*, driv'el ing [O E *drivelen*, *dravelen*, akin probably to *drab* or *draff*, or to *dribble*] To slaver, to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard, to be weak or foolish, to dote ——n Slaver saliva flowing from the mouth, silly unmeaning talk, senseless twaddle

driveller, driv'el-er, *n* One who drivels, a poor foolish person, an idiot, a dotard.

driver, driv'er, *n* One who or that which drives, the person who drives a carriage or who conducts a team, a large fore and-aft quadrilateral sail on a mizzen mast, the main wheel by which others are driven, a *driving wheel*, a *kind of golf club*

driving-shaft, driv'ing shaft, *n* A shaft from a driving-wheel communicating motion to a machine —**driving-wheel**, driv'ing-whēl, *n* A wheel that communicates motion to another or to others, the large wheel in a locomotive engine

drizzle, driz'l, *v i* pret & pp *drizzled*, driz'ld, ppr *drizzling*, driz'ling [A dim fr A Sax *dreósan*, Goth *driusan*, to fall, like Prov G *driesein*, to drizzle, akin *dross*, *dreary*] To fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles to rain in small drops ——v t To shed in small drops or particles ——n A small or fine rain —**drizzly**, driz'li *a* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow

droit, droit, *n* [Fr , fr L *directus*, direct] Right, law, justice, a fiscal charge or duty —Droits of admiralty, perquisites attached to the office of admiral, or lord high admiral, of England

droll, drōl, *a* [Same word as Fr *drôle*, odd, D *drol*, a droll or merry andrew, *drollig*, droll, G *drollig*, a thick, short person, a droll, not connected with Icel. and Sw *troll*, a kind of imp or hobgoblin] Comical, farcical, queer, odd, facetious, merry, laughable, ludicrous ——n A jester, a buffoon, a farce, something exhibited to raise *mirth or sport*.

drollery, drōl'e-ri, *n* [Fr *drôlerie* DROLL] The quality of being droll, the tricks of a droll, *something done to raise mirth*, buffoonery, comical stories, gestures, manners, or tales adapted to raise mirth

dromedary, drum'e-da-ri, *n* [O Fr *dromedaire*, Fr *dromadaire*, fr L L. *dromedarius*, a dromedary, formed fr Gr *dromas*, *dromados*, running, fr stem of *dramein*, to run.] A swift breed of camel, usually the Arabian camel, with one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two humps.

dromond, drom'ond, *n* [Gr *dromōn* fr *dramein*, to run] A kind of fast-sailing ship of war formerly in use

drone, drōn, *n* [A. Sax. *dran*, the drone-bee=L G and Dan *drone*, Sw *dron*, *drönje*, Ger *drohne*, probably from the sound it makes, comp *humble-bee*, G *hummel*, and the verb *hum*] The male or non-working bee, an idler, one who earns nothing by industry, a humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming, one of the large tubes of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note

drone, drōn, *v i* pret & pp *droned*, drōnd, ppr *droning*, drōn'ing [Same as L G *dronen*, G *drohnen*, Dan. *drone*, Sw *drona*, to drone, akin Goth *drunjus*, a sound, and probably Gr *thrinos*, a dirge, Skr *dhran*, *sound*] To give forth a low, heavy, dull sound, to hum, to snore, to make use of a dull monotonous tone ——v t To read or speak in a dull, monotonous manner

dronish, drōn'ish, *a* Idle, sluggish, lazy, indolent inactive slow

droop, drop, *v i* pret & pp *drooped*, drōpt, ppr *drooping*, drop'ing [From Icel *drupa*, to droop akin to *dryupa* and A Sax *dreópan*, to drop, also *to drip, drop*] To sink or hang down, to lean downwards, as a body that is weak or languishing, to languish or pine from grief or other cause, to fail or sink, to decline, to faint, to grow weak, to be dispirited ——v t. To let sink or hang down ——n. The act of drooping or of falling or hanging down, a drooping position or state —**droopingly**, drop'ing li, *adv* In a drooping manner

drop, drop, *n* [A Sax. *dropa*, a drop = O Sax *dropo*, Icel *dropi*, Sw *droppe*, D *drop*, G *tropfen*, a drop akin *dribble*, *drip*, *droop*] A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form which falls, or hangs as if about to fall, a small portion of water falling in rain, something hanging in form of a drop, an earring, a glass pendant of a chandelier, &c , a very small quantity of liquor; the part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped, also the distance which *he has to fall*, *the curtain which conceals* the stage of a theatre from the audience, *pl* a liquid medicine, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops ——v t. pret. & pp *dropped*, dropt, ppr *dropping*, drop'ing [A Sax *dropian*, to drop, fr the noun=D *droppen*, G *tropfen* Allied verbs are D *druipen*, Icel *drupa*, G *trieben*, to drop or drip] To pour or let fall in drops, to let fall, lower, or let down, to let go, dismiss, lay aside, break off from, to quit, leave, *omit*, to utter slightly, briefly, or casually, to rend in an off-hand informal manner (*drop me a few lines*) ——v i. To fall in small globules or drops as a liquid, to let drops fall, to discharge itself in drops, to fall, to descend suddenly or abruptly, to die, or to die suddenly, to come to an end; to be allowed to cease, to be neglected and come to nothing, to come unexpectedly, to fall lower with in or *into*

drop-hammer, drop-press, drop'-ham-er, drop'pres, *n* A machine worked by the foot, consisting of a weight raised vertically by a cord and pulley, and allowed to drop suddenly on an anvil used for embossing punching, &c

droplet, drop'let, *n* A little drop

dropper, drop'er, *n* One who or that which drops

dropping drop'ing, *n* The act of one who or that which drops, a falling in drops; that which drops, *pl* the dung of animals

drop-scene, drop'sēn, *n* A scenic picture, suspended by pulleys, which descends or drops in front of the stage in theatres

dropsical, drop'sik-al, *a* [*Dropsy* and *-ic-al*] Diseased with dropsy, inclined to the dropsy, partaking of the nature of dropsy

dropsied, drop'sid, *a* Diseased with dropsy

dropsy, drop'si, *n* [Formerly *hydropsy* (the *hy* being now omitted), fr Fr *hydropisie*, Gr *hydropiasis*, *hydrōps*, dropsy, fr *hudōr*, water] An unnatural collection of water in any cavity of the body, or in some tissue, a disease in succulent plants from an excess of water

dropwort drp w rt, n A plant, a species of Sp raea o mead w sweet wi h fine y-cu lea es

dro ky dro'ki, n [Rus d *ozhk*] A k nd gh for w e e d pen carriag use n Russia and Prussia in Germany app o te to a cab

drosometer d som et-r n [*d so* dew and *m ron* measure An nstrumen f ascertaining he quanti y of d w de posited ou a body

dross 1 *s n* [A. Sax. *d s d s f dreosan*, to f ll L G *dros*, D *d oes d os en* G *dressen*, Icel. *ros*, ru h *ris drush* drig skin *druss d rary* DRIZ ZY Th scum o ex rane us ma te of metals h own off in the p ocess f m tihg waste ma te refuse

dross iness, dro'si nes, n A state f be ng dross f ul ess rust npuri y

dross y dros i, a L k dross perta g to dross f ull of dr ss u mpu e

drou ht, drou n Con A. Sax *dru ub drugoth* an a stract oun hk *w rmth b ea h, &* fr *dru* rm of *dry*, dry D *d oogt* fr *droog* dry F w rd is equivalen *o dry h* he term nal A having been chang d to as n *height* wh till rema s in the rm *d h* DRY Dryness o he wea h ong n nuance of dry wea h wan f ra ans ness an li y dryness f he roa a d mos h hirs wa dri k scarce lack

droughtiness, drou nes, n A state f being drough y dryness of he w a h wan of ra n.

drou hty drou i, *a* Characterized by drough wa ng rain h rs y dry

drouth, drou h n Form f *d ought*] D ough an h y dryn ss *f* h hroa n l m uth thirs wa f drink.

drouthy drou hi, *a* Drough y thirsty especial y f strong drink.

drove drov *pret.* of *drive*

drove drō [A. Sax *d d/ fr dri* to dri e—wh h see] A llec o catt dri en a numbe f nimals dri n n a body o mov ng f rward a crowd of peop e n motion a flock.

drover drov *n* On who drives cattle sheep to market.

drown droun, *v* pret. & pp *drowned*, *crotad* pp *d own* droun ng [From A. Sax. *druncnian*, o bk n wate to be drunk, f *drunccn*, pp of *dri an*, to drink comp Dan *druk* o drown. DR K, DRE CH To depri e of lif by immersion n wate o other flui to suspend animation by submersion to ov rwhe m n water to ov rfl w to d uge to inundate, as he earth to p nge and lose n anythi g to *d own* gri f; to o erwhe to o erpow to *d own* one s ce) —*v i.* To be suffocated in water o other fluid, to perish in *water*

drowse drouz, *v i.* pret. & pp. *drowsed*, drouzd pp *d owsing* drouz ng [A. Sa *drusna*, *drusian*, to be al w to la guish allied to *dreósan*, to fall, to droop D *droozen*, to d ze, to slumbe Ak n to *drusa*, *drizzle dre ry* DREARY] To nod n a sn bc to sleep imperfectly or unsoundly to dr to slumber to be heavy wi h a ey ness o look heavy —*v t.* To make heavy with leep to make dull o stupid.

drowsily drou zi li, *ad* In a drowsy manner sleepily s uggi hly lazi y

drow ine s, drou zi-nes, The state of being drow sleepiness sluggishness.

drowsy drou zi, *a.* [*Drowse* and *y* f] Inclined to drowse or sle heavy with s eepiness lethargic comatose, dull uggish stupid disp sing to sleep] h g

drub drub pre & pp *drubbed* n d Ppr *drubb y* drub ng [f dutch fo origin comp Prov F *d ub* Icel. and Sw *drub a* to beat A. Sax. *dre an*, an L.G *drepen* Icel. d epa, to slay G *reffen*, to h] To bea *or* strike w h a stick to thrash to cudgel.—*n.* A blow with a stick or cud el a thump a knock.

drub ing, drub ing, *n.* A cudgelling a sound beat ng.

drudge druj *v i.* pre & pp *drud d*, druj pp *drud ing* druj ng So ned form f h *drug drag* to work labori ously origin loub f l. Pr haps ak n to *d ed e d ag* Comp It *druga* a s a e] To do laborious w k to work ha d to labour n mean offi es to labou w h to and fa igu n wh labo rs wi h tool and fat gue ne who labours and n serv e mploymen as men al.

drudgery dru ri *n* *D w e an -ery*] Hard labour *to la m* w k gn b tod hard w k n serv ocqu a one

drudgingly druj' g *ad* W h he labour and a ty f a drud g labori y

drug drug *n* [F P Sp Pg I *droga* a dru all f D *droog* dry he sam w rd as A Sa *dry* dry he a ien med es he fi h bs DRY] Any substan e, ge a an mal, m n ral, *use n hr ca nipon n o pre* ba a o med n medicinal *sara* n ng or medi tha es n han o e sale b an art of s ow sa in ny dem nd n mark i. pre & pp *drugge* drugd ppr *dru n g* drug g To prescribe o adm nis dru s o med n s —*v t.* To fix w h ugs o in ro ce som narcotic nt w h he design f rendering h person who dri k h mix ture nsensi to d me to excess with drugs or m dicin to nder nsensib with a narco in g

drugget drug n [Fr *d oguet* I *d g* Sp a Pg *w* origin un kn wn. A oarse woollen loth or f ted stuff used as a co eri g and p otect n for carpets f r y pplied to other fabrics

druggist drug n *D* a *ist* k *d gaist* n wh deals in drugs one who makes up and d spenses medi es

Druid l, dru l, *n* and Gael. *draoi* a sorcere a Dru i W *dryddd* a Dru d. Usually bu unwarran a y con ecture w h *dras* an oak] A riest o mun to of gion wh superintend d h affairs of re gio s d m ral y a performed he fice of j dg amo g h a ci n Ce tic na ons. Druidical a, the nam popu larly gi en large upright stones of un kn wn history found in v rious oca es and sometimes f rming circ es **Druidic ldr u ji'dik** dru k dru k al, *a.* Per ta n ng to h Druids **Druidism** n dru -izm, n The sy tem f gion, philosophy and instruct n taugh b th Dru ls o hen doctrines, rites, a ceremo es.

drum drum, *n* [Proba y lik *d one* a wor d of imita e origin Dan *rumle*, G *rommel*, a drum. Dan. *dram* a booming sound Goth *ru us* son nd.] An instru m of music common y in he form of a h llow cylinder cov red a he ads w h v llum, he en is being beaten wi h st ks to produce h soun s m h ng resem bli g a drum in shape, &c e y pan m or barre of the ea a roun l box con ning hgs a tea be *re* q nner a k -drum a nam orm ri y gi en to a fash ona le an crowded even ng party, a *storm-drum* —*v i.* pret & pp *drum med*, drum pp *drum ng* drun ng To beat a drum o beat w h h fi g rs, as w h dru -stick to beat wi h a rapid success n of strokes —*t.* T perf rm on a drum to expe wi h bea of drum to summ on by beat of drum n to d n.—*To drum p*, to assemble or ca to ge he by beat o drum.

drum-head drum'hed, *n* The head of a drum h p part of a capstan **Drumhead court-martial**, a court-martial cal ed suddenly on the fi ld.

Drum major dru m ma-jer *n* The chief first drumm of a reg nent.

Drummer drum er *n* One whose office is to bea the drum in m tary ex rcises and marc ing one wh drums.

Drum ti k, drum stik *n* The lck wh which a drum is beaten what resem bles a drum-stick, as he upper j n of he leg of a turkey

drunk, drungk, *a* [From *drunken*.] Over come w th a coholi l quor in bria d t pey ntox cated.

Drunkard drungk ard, *n* [*Drunk* and *-ard*] One ad ic ted to strong drink, a pe s n who habi ual y o freq n y is drunk.

Drunken drungk n, *a* Th ole f rm f th pp *dru k* DR NK] 1 tox cated in bri tod gi en to drunk nness tem pera e n drink g procec ng rom ntox ca done o an g n drunk nness

Drunkenness drungk en nes, *n* State of be g dru ken ntoxica n bna- on uebri y

Drupe drōp, *n* [*Drup* and *-ace -aceæ*] *P* oducing *drupes pertai ng o* drupes, o consisting of drupes

Drupe drōp *n* [*L drup* L. *upa* a wo l f Greek origin.] *B* a stone fru su h as the herry o p m a fru n wh h he oute part is fleshy while he nner f rms a tone wi h a kerne

Drupe drōb, *n* *L drupa*] A ca y in s m ral ha ing ts nter surface s udded wi h ry sis

dry dri, *a* mp *d ye d er* dri supe l. *dry st, dri est* [A Sax *dry drige d ie* Dry L G *dreu* D *droog* rocken dry ak n ice *dru y* dry wood. There bin A. Sax ts *dry n, dragon* to *ry drugian* o ecom ry *Dro gh* and *drug* are de ri a es] Des ute of mo ure f ee from water o w ess arid not m no ra ny free f m ra n or mis free from jui e, sap o a ueous ma te not green wi u tears n t gi ng m lk h ney barren] june unembe ished, un te es g ac e sarrast harsh fright cold. Dry goods cl ths, st ffs, silks, laces, ri bons, &c n dia nction from groceries.

Dry steam, supe heated s eam Dry stone walls, walls buil of stone wi hout morta

Dry win s hose n wh h no swee ness is perceptible —*v t.* pret. & pp. *dried* dri] p *dry ng* dri ng To m ke dry to f ee from water o from mois ure of any k nd, and y any m ans o desicca e to depri e of na ural juice, sap, or green ess to se h o parch wi h hirs to depri e of wate y dra n ng to drain to e haust —*v i.* To grow dry to lose n ure to become free from m sture or fu ce to e aporate wh lly to be xha ed.

Dryad dr ad, *n* [*L dryas dry dos f dry* an oak a tree] A f male de y or nymph of he woods a nym h supposed to pres over woods

Dryer drier dri n. One who o tha which dries tha which exhausts of mois ture o greenness.

dryly drily dri'li, *ad* In a dry manner w hou m is ure coldly in a c ld, as *Cas- lic* ma ner sarcast cally barren y w hout embellishmen wi hou anythi g to nli en nrich *nterlain*

Dryness, dri nes, *n* State o quall y of be ng dry ari di y aridness barrenness j ui eness caus ci y

dry nurse dri n rs, *n* A nurse who a tends and feeds a h wi hou h breas one wh sta ds to another n a similia re lat onsh p to h f a dry n rse

Dry point, dr point, *n* A sharp etchi g needl used to cu fi e lines in cop e wi h out he plate be ng co ered wi h etching ground or he nes n by acl.

dry rot dr t, *n* A w ll-known disease



Dry rot Fungus (Merul us lacrymans

affect ng timber occasioned by various species f fungi, the mycell m of which penetrates the mber destroying t.

drysalter, drī'salt-er, *n* Originally a dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c., but now a dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical products, &c —**drysaltery**, drī'salt-er-i, *n* The articles kept by a drysalter, the business of a drysalter

dry-shod, drī'shod, *adv* Without wetting the feet

dual, dū'al, *a* [L *dualis*, fr *duo* two, akin *duel*, *double*, *doubt*, *dubious*, &c.] Expressing the number two, existing as two, consisting of two, twofold, a term applied to a special form of a noun or verb used in some languages when two persons or things are spoken of —*n*. *Gram* that number which is used when two persons or things are spoken of

dualism, dū'al-izm, *n* [*Dual* and *-ism*] A twofold division, a system founded on a double basis, or based in belief of two fundamental existences, the belief in two antagonistic supernatural beings, the one good, the other evil, the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of spirit and matter as distinct entities.

dualist, dū'al-ist, *n* One who holds the doctrine of dualism

dualistic, dū al ist'ik, *a* Pertaining to dualism, characterized by duality

duality, dū-al'i ti, *n* [*Dual* and *-ity*] The state of being dual or twofold, twoness

duan, dū'an, *n* [Gael and Ir] A division of a poem, a canto, a poem, a song

dub, dub, *v t* pret & pp *dubbed*, dubd, ppr *dubbing*, dub'ing [A. Sax *dubban*, to dub knight=Icel *dubba*, to dub, to arm, to dress, both probably borrowed from O Fr *douber*, *adouber*, to equip, to arm, which itself is supposed to be of Germanic origin, comp Fris *dubba*, to beat, Sw *dubba*, to strike] To strike with a sword and make a knight, to give the accolade to, to entitle, to speak of as, to make smooth of surface, to smoothe with an adze, to rub with grease, as leather when being curried to dress or trim

dubiety, dū bī'e-ti, *n* [L *dubietas*, fr *dubius*, doubtful See next] Doubtfulness, a feeling of doubt

dubious, dū'bi us, *a* [L *dubius*, doubtful, moving alternately in two opposite directions, fr root of *duo*, two DOUBT] Wavering or fluctuating in opinion, doubting, doubtful, unsettled undetermined not clear; not plain, ambiguous, equivocal, uncertain, precarious

dubiously, dū'bi-us-li, *adv* In a dubious manner, doubtfully, uncertainly

dubiousness, dū'bi us-nes, *n* The state of being dubious doubtfulness, dubiety

dubitate, dū'bi-tāt, *v i* pret & pp *dubitated*, dū'bi-tāt-ed, ppr *dubitating*, dū'bi-tāt-ing [L *dubito*, fr *dubius*, doubtful. DUBIOUS] To hesitate

dubitation, dū-bi-tā'shon, *n* [L *dubitatio*] The act of doubting or hesitating, doubt

ducal, dūk'al, *a* [Fr *ducal*, L L *ducalis*, pertaining to a leader, fr *dux*, *ducis*, a leader DUKE.] Pertaining to a duke

ducally, dūk'al-li, *adv* In a ducal manner, after the manner of a duke

ducat, duk'at, *n* [Fr *ducat*, It *ducato*, fr L L *ducatus*, a duchy (the particular duchy originating the name being uncertain), fr L *dux* DUKE] A coin formerly common in several European states, either of silver or gold, average value of the former 3*s* to 4*s*, and of the latter about 9*s* 4*d*

ducatoon duk-a ton', *n* [Fr *ducaton*, fr *ducat*] A silver coin once common on the Continent, of different values.

duchess, duch'es, *n* [Fr *duchesse*, fr *duc*, a duke] The consort or widow of a duke, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy

duchy, duch'i, *n* [Fr *duché*=It *ducato*, fr L L *ducatus*, a duchy, fr L *dux ducis*, a leader, a duke DUKE.] A dukedom, the territory or dominions of a duke

duck, duk, *v t* pret & pp *ducked*, dukt, ppr *ducking*, duk'ing [Akin to D *duiken*, to bend the head, duck, dive, Dan *dukke*, to dive, LG *duiken*, Sw *dyka*, G *tauchen* to dip, to dive] To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw, to bow, stoop, or nod in order to avoid a blow or the like —*v i* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw, to dip, to plunge (the head) in water or other liquid to drop the head suddenly, to bow, to cringe —*n*. [From the verb to *duck*] A name of various water fowls akin to swans and geese but having broader bills and a more waddling gait from their legs being placed further back, a term of endearment, an inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water —*To make ducks and drakes*, to throw a flat stone piece of slate, &c., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly, hence, *to make ducks and drakes of one's money*, to squander it in a foolish manner

duck duk, *n* [Same word as D *doek*, Sw *duk*, Dan *dug*, Icel *dukr*, G *tuch*, cloth.] A species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, &c

duck-bill, duck-mole, duk'bil, duk'mōl, *n* A remarkable Australian animal with jaws which resemble the bill of a duck. ORNITHORHYNCHUS

duck-billed, duk'bild, *a* Having a bill like a duck

ducker, duk'er, *n* One who ducks, a plunger, a diver, a cringer, a fawner

ducking-stool, duk'ing stol, *n* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water by way of punishment

duckling, duk'ling, *n* [*Duck* and *-ling*] A young duck

duck-mole See DUCK BILL

duck-weed, duk'wēd, *n* The popular name of several plants growing in ditches and shallow water, and floating on the surface, serving for food for ducks and geese

duct, dukt, *n* [L *ductus*, a leading, conducting, fr *duco*, *ductum*, I lead. DUKE.] Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed, especially in the internal structure of animals and plants

ductile, duk'til, *a* [Fr *ductile*, fr L *ductilis* fr *duco*, *ductus* DUCT] That may be drawn out, easy to be led or drawn, docile, tractable, complying yielding, flexible, pliable, that may be drawn out into wire or threads, as a metal

ductilely, duk'til-li, *adv* In a ductile manner

ductileness, duk'til nes, *n* Quality of being ductile, ductility

ductility, duk-til'i ti, *n* [Fr *ductilité*] Property of being ductile, the property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing without breaking, obsequiousness, ready compliance

dude, dūd, *n* [A colloq term of recent introduction and unknown derivation, whether a product of England or America is uncertain.] A dandy of the first water, a brainless exquisite

dudgeon, du'jon, *n* [Origin unknown] A small dagger, or the handle of a dagger

dudgeon, du'jon *n* [Probably fr W *dygen*, anger, grudge, *dygn*, severe, hard, painful] Inward anger or resentment, sullenness, ill will, discord

due, dū, *a* [O Fr *deu* Fr *dû*, pp of *devoir*, to owe, fr L *debere*, *debitum*, to owe DEBT] Owed, owing, that ought to be paid or done to another, proper, fit, appropriate, suitable, becoming, seasonable, exact; that ought to have arrived or to be present by the time specified, owing origin or existence, attributable, to be attributed or assigned as causing —*adv* Directly, exactly (*due* east) —*n*. That which is owed or owing, that which law, justice, office, rank, station, rules of decorum, &c, require to be given, paid, or done toll, tribute or fee right, just title

duel, dū'el, *n* [Fr *duel*, fr It *duello*, fr L *duellum*, old form of *bellum* war, fr *duo*, two, whence *dual*, &c. Two] A premeditated combat between two persons, for the stated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel, a single combat, a fight between two fortresses, two encamped armies, and the like, any contention or contest —*v i* pret & pp *duelled*, dū'eld, ppr *duelling*, dū'el-ing To engage in a duel

duelling, dū'el ing, *n* Act or practice of fighting in duels or single combat

duellist, dū'el ist, *n* [*Duel* and *-ist*] One who fights duels one who maintains the propriety of duelling

duello, dū-el'lō, *n* [It] A duel the art or practice of duelling or the code of laws which regulate it [*Shak*]

duenna do-en'na, *n* [Sp *duenna*, *dueña*, a form of *doña*, fem of *don* fr L *domina*, a mistress DOMINATE] The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain, an elderly woman who is kept to guard a younger, a governess.

duet, duetto, dū'et, dū-et'tō, *n* [It *duetto* fr L *duo*, two] A piece of music composed for two performers, vocal or instrumental

duffel, duffle duf'el, duf'l, *n* [From *Duffel*, a Belgian manufacturing town] A kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap frieze

duffer, duf'er, *n* [Origin unknown] A useless character, a stupid person, a fogey colloq word.

dug, dug, *n* [Akin to Sw *dagga*, Dan *dægge*, to suckle, fr root seen in Skr *duh*, to milk, *daughter* also being from this root] The pap or nipple now applied only to a cow or other beast, unless in contempt

dug, dug, *pret* and *pp* of *dig*

dugong, dū gong', *n* [Of Malayan origin] An herbivorous animal of the Indian seas, allied to the manatee or sea-cow

duke, dūk, *n* [Fr *duc*, fr L *dux*, *ducis*, a leader, fr *duco*, I lead (seen also in *duct*, *ducat*, *ductile*, *conduct*, *adduce*, *introduce*, *reduce*, *seduce*, *produce*, *educate*, *conduit*, *viaduct*, &c), cog A. Sax. *toga*, a leader, E. *tug* and *tow*] A leader†, a chief†, one of the highest order of nobility, a title of honour or nobility next below the princes, in some European countries a sovereign prince

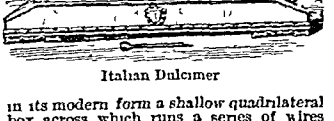
dukedom, dūk'dum *n* [*Duke* and *-dom*] The jurisdiction or possessions of a duke, the title or quality of a duke

dulcamara, dul ka-mā'ra, *n* [L *dulcis*, sweet and *amarus*, bitter Lit bitter-sweet] A common British hedge plant, the bitter-sweet or woody nightshade

dulcet, dul'set, *a* [O Fr *doucet*, fr L *dulcis*, sweet] Sweet to the taste, sweet to the ear, melodious, harmonious

dulcify, dul'si-fī, *v t* pret & pp *dulcified*, dul'si fid, ppr *dulcifying*, dul'si-fī ing [Fr *dulcifier*, fr L *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio* I make] To sweeten, to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony, to render more agreeable to the taste

dulcimer, dul'si mer, *n* [Sp *dulcemele*, fr L *dulcis*, sweet, and Gr *melos*, a tune, air, strain, song] *An instrument of music*,



Italian Dulcimer

in its modern form a shallow quadrilateral box across which runs a series of wires played on by being struck by two cork-headed hammers

dull, dul, *a* [A. Sax. *dol dwol*, erring, dull, fr *dwelan*, to be torpid or dull, akin Goth *dvals* foolish Icel. *dul*, foolishness, D *dol*, LG *dull*, G *toll*, mad.] Stupid, dol'ish, blockish, slow of understanding, heavy, sluggish, without life or spirit, slow of motion, slow of hearing or seeing, slow to learn or comprehend, unready, awkward, sleepy, drowsy, sad, melancholy, not pleasing or delightful, not exhilarating, cheer-

less not bright or clear clouded tarnished not bri kly burnin dim *obscure not* vivid blunt of tuse, cloudy o ercast not enlightening o t h ely r an mated.——*v t* pret. & pp *dulled* duld ppr *dull ng* dul ing To make dull to stupefy to blunt, as edge-tools to make sad or melancholy to make insensible or slow to perceive, as the intellect to damp to render lifeless, as the attention to make heavy or slow f motion to sully to tarnish or cloud.——*v i.* To become dull o blunt to become stupid

dullard, dul erd, *n* [*Dull* and *-ard.*] Dullish stupid.——*n.* A stupid person a blockhead, a dunce a dolt.

dull brained dul brand, *a* Stupid hi tush, *of* dull intellect

dullish, dul ish, *a* Somewhat dull somewhat stupid t reason

dull-sighted dul sit-ed, *a* Having imperfect sight purblind

dull witted dul wit-ed, *a* Having dull intellect heavy

dully dul'li, *adv* In a dull manner stupidly sluggishly without life or spirit

dulness dullness, dul es State or quality of being dull stupidity sluggishness of comprehension want of quickness of perception heaviness drowsiness sleepiness, *sorrowfulness dismalness* want of brightness or vividness

dulse, duls, *n* [Gael. *duileasg* Ir *duileasg* dulse] A kind of edible sea-weed having a reddish brown or purple frond, found at low water adhering to rocks

duly dū'li, *adv* [From *due*] In a due manner, or proper manner properly fitly in a suitable or becoming manner regularly at the proper time.

dumb dum, *a* [A. Sax. *dumb* = Goth. *dumbs* LG *dum*, D *dom*, Icel. *dumbr* Sw. *dum* Dan. *dum*, G *dumm.* dumt tupid called to mind, and perhaps Goth. *daubs* deaf] Mute silent not speaking speechless destitute of the power of speech unable to utter articulate sounds not accompanied with speech effected by signs (*dumb show*)

dumb-bell, dum'bel, *n* One of a pair of weights consisting of two iron balls with a short piece for grasping between them, swung to exercise.

dumbly dum'li, *adv* In a dumb manner mutely silently without words or speech

dumbness, dum'nes, *n* State of being dumb

dumb-waiter dum'wā'ter *n.* A table or framework used in serving up dishes at meals.

dumfound dumfoond dum found', *v t* pret. & pp. *dumfounded, dumfoonded*, dum found-ed ppr *dumfounding, dumfoonding* (from *dumb* and *found* as in *confound*) To strike dumb to confuse. (*Colloq.*)

dummy dum'i, *n.* [Ppr *dumbying*—*dumb* and *-y*] One who is dumb the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist a sham article made to imitate a real one.—Double dummy whist with only two players, each having *both* hands exposed.

dump dump, *n* [Allied to *damp* Dut. *dump* dull G *dumpf* dull in sound vaporation, *dampf* steam, vapour compare *dumps*, melancholy with *vapours*, in the sense of nervousness or depression.] A dull, gloomy state of the mind melancholy a sad lamentable tune or air *pl* low spirits melancholy gloom.

dumps, dumps *n.* [Connected with Scandinavian words meaning to fall suddenly or heavily probably from the sound of a heavy body falling] A thud a limp or clumsy piece a clumsy leaden medal or counter in America, a place where rubbish is shot.

dumpish, dump'ish, *a.* [Like prec.] Melancholy depressed in spirits.

dumpling, d mpling, *n* [*Dump* a lump, and *-ling*] A kind of pudding or mass of paste in cookery, a cover of paste inclosing an apple and boiled, called *bake-dumpling.*

dumpy, d mpy, *a.* [*Dump* and *-y*] Short and thick.

dun dun *a.* [A. Sax. *dunn*, perhaps from the Celtic compare W *dwn*, Gael. *donn* dun] Of a dark dull colour of a colour partaking of a brown and black of a dull brown colour swarthy

dun, dun, *v t* pret & pp *dunned* dund ppr *dunning* dun'ing [A form of *din*] To clamour for payment of a debt from to urge for payment to urge importunately for anything —*n.* An importunate creditor who urges for payment an urgent request o demand for payment

dunce duns, *n* [From *Duns Scotus* the leader of the schoolmen in the 13th century who were violently opposed to classical learning] An ignoramus a pupil too stupid to learn a dunsman a dolt a thick-skull

duncery dun'ser i *n* Dullness stupidity

dunder dun'der *n* [*West Indian*] The lees or dregs of the juice of the sugar-cane used for distilling rum

dune dūn *n* [A. Sax. *dun.* Down (hill)] A sand hill on the sea-coast.

dung dung, *n* [A Sax. *dung*=O Fris. *dwng* Sw *dynga* Dan *dynge* a heap connections doubtful] The excrement of animals a animal excrement mixed with straw &c and used as manure —*v t.* pret & pp dung'd, dung'i ppr *dunging dunging* To manure with dung to manure in a bath of cow-dung and warm water as called in connection with the printing —*v i* To void excrement.

dungeon dun jon, *n* [Same as *donjon* (*q v*)] A strong tower in the middle of a castle a *dark* prison a deep dark place of confinement.

dung fork dung ork, *n* A fork with three prongs, used to lift dung

dunghill dung'hil, *n* A heap or collection of dung a mean or vile abode. —*a* Sprung from the dunghill mean low base

dunniewassal dunniewassal du ni wa'sal, *n.* [Gael. *duine uasal* for *duine* a man, and *uasal* noble] A gentleman of secondary rank among the Scotch Highlanders a cadet of a family of rank

dunlin dun'lin, *n.* [From *dun* the colour with diminutive nat n *ling*] A species of sandpiper about 8 inches in length, occurring also on the shores of Britain.

dunnage dun'aj *n* [Origin doubtful] Branches or brushwood, &c laid on the bottom of a ship as a support for cargo loose articles wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady

dunner dun'er *n.* One who dins.

dunnish dun'ish, *a* Inclined to a dun colour somewhat dun.

duo dū'o *n* [L. two] A duet

duodecimal, dū-o-des'i mal, *a* [L. *duodecim*, twelve] Proceeding in computation by twelves twelfth.——*n pl.* A system of arithmetic the base of which is twelve a method of ascertaining the number of square feet and inches in a rectangular surface whose sides are given in feet and inches.

duodecimo dū-o-des'i-mō *a.* [L. *duodecimo* twelfth] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet often written *12mo* —*n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

duodenary dū-o-den'a-ri, *a.* [L. *duodenarius* See prec.] Relating to the number twelve twelfth increasing by twelves

duodenum dū-o-de'num, *n.* [From L. *duodeni*, twelve each, because its length is about *twelve* fingers' breadth] The first portion of the small intestines the twelve-inch intestine.

dupability dū pa-bil'i ti, *n* Liability to be duped gullibility

dupable dū'pa bl, *a* Liable to be, or capable of being duped

dupe dūp, *n* [Fr *dupe* a name for the hoopoe and, from the bird being regarded as stupid, applied to a stupid person. Compare *gull, booby pigeon.*] A person who is cheated or deceived, or easily led astray by his credulity.——*v t.* pret. & pp. *duped*, lupt ppr *duping*, dūp ing. [Fr *duper* from *dupe*] To make a dupe of to cheat to trick to mislead by imposing on one's credulity

duper dū per *n* One who dupes a cheat.

dupery dū per i *n.* The art or practice of duping

duple dū pl *a.* [L. *duplus* double (*q v*)] Double.——*v t* pret & pp *dupled* du pld ppr *duplng* du pling To double.

duplex du plks *a* [L. See next.] Double two fold.

duplicate du pli kāt, *a* [L. *duplicatus* pp of *duplico* I double, from *duplex* double —*duo*, two and *plico* I fold. DUAL PLY] Double two fold.——*n.* A double or second copy a other corresponding to the first, or a second thing of the same kind a copy a transcript.——*v t.* pret & pp *duplicated* dū pli kāt-ed ppr *duplicating* du pli kāt ing. To double, to fold.

duplication du pli kā shon *n* [L. *duplicatio* See prec.] Act of duplicating or doubling a doubling a fold the multiplication of a number by 2.—Duplication of the cube a problem to determining the side of a cube which shall be exactly the double of another cube in solid contents of a given cube

duplicative du pli-kā tiv *a* Having the quality of duplicating or doubling.

duplicature du pli kā tūr *n* A doubling a fold.

duplicity du pli si ti *n* [Fr *duplicité*, L. L. *duplicitas*, from L *duplex duplicis*, double DUPLICATE] A being double doubleness double dealing deceitfulness of heart speech act of dissembling one's real opinions, with a *design to mislead* double-dealing dissimulation deceit guile deception.

durability dūr-a-bil'i ti, *n* Quality of being durable durableness

durable, dūr'a-bl, *a* [Fr *durable* from L. *durabilis* from *duro* I last, from *durus*, hard, whence *durance, endurance, endure, &c.*] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being without perishing or wearing out permanent lasting firm stable constant

durableness dūr'a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being durable durability permanence

durably dūr'a-bli *adv* In a durable manner with long continuance

dura mater dū'ra-mā-ter *n* [L lit. hard mother called *mother* as protecting the brain.] The outer membrane of the brain.

duramen dū ra'men, *n* [L. *duramen*, hard tissue, from *durus*, hard.] The central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of a tree

durance dū'rans, *n* [Apparently shortened from *endurance* or from the harshness of imprisonment compare *duress*] Imprisonment restraint of the person custody

duration, dū-rā'shon, *n* [L. L. *duratio* DURABLE.] Continuance in time length of existence indefinitely power of continuance permanency

durbar, der'bā *n* [Hind. and Per *darbar* —*Per dar* door and *bar*, court assembly] An audience room in India a state levee or audience held by the governor general of India, or by a native prince an official entertainment



dure dūr'es, *n* [O Fr *dure* hardship constraint, from L. *durities* harshness, hardness, from *durus* hard, whence *durable* &c.] Constraint imprisonment restraint of liberty

durian durion dū'ri an, dū'ri-on, *n.* [The Malay name] A tree and fruit of the Malayan Archipelago. Durian (*Durio zibethinus*).

during, dur'ing, *prep* [Ppr of *to dure* to last or continue, compare *concerning, mid-*

withstanding DURABLE] For the time of the continuance of, throughout the course of

durmast, der'mast, *n* [Etym unknown] A highly valued species of oak, closely allied to the common oak.

durra, dur'a, *n* [Ar] A species of grain much cultivated in Africa, Asia, and south of Europe, Indian millet, Guinea corn.

durst, derst, pret of *dare*

dusk, dusk, *a* [Probably akin to Sw *dusk*, dull weather, *duska* Dan *dusle*, to drizzle, and to E. *darl*] Tending to darkness, or moderately dark, tending to a dark or black colour, moderately black ——n. A tending to darkness, a middle degree between light and darkness, twilight, tendency to a black colour, darkness of colour —— v t. and i pret. & pp *dusked*, duskt, ppr *dusking*, dusk'ing To make or become dusky, or somewhat dark

duskily, dusk'i-li, *adv* In a dusky manner, with partial darkness

duskiness, dusk'i-nes, *n* State or quality of being dusky

duskish, dusk'ish, *a* Moderately dusky, partially obscure slightly dark or black

dusky, dusk'i, *a* [*Dusk* and *-y*] Dusk partially dark, tending to darkness or blackness, dark-coloured, dim, not bright

dust, dust, *n* [A Sax *dust*, dust, same word as Icel Fris and L.D and G *dust*, D *duist*, dust, akin to Sw Dan. and G *dunst*, vapour] Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind, powder, fine earth, anything finely pulverized, earth or earthy matter as symbolic of mortality, the body when it has mouldered in the grave, a low condition, gold-dust, hence, money (colloq) —To throw dust in one s eyes, to mislead, to blind as to the true character of something.——v t pret & pp *dusted*, dust'ed, ppr *dusting*, dust'ing To free from dust, to brush wipe, or sweep away dust from, to sprinkle as with dust

dust-ball, dust'bal, *n* A disease in horses, in which a hard ball is formed in the intestinal canal

dust-brand, dust'brand, *n* Smut, a disease of cereals

dust-cart, dust'kart, *n* A cart for conveying dust and refuse from the streets.

duster, dust'er, *n* One who or that which dusts, a light overcoat, a sieve

dust-man, *dust'man, n One whose employment* is to remove dust, &c , in towns

dusty, dust'i, *a* [*Dust* and *-y*=A Sax *dystig*] Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust, like dust, of the colour of dust

Dutch, duch, *a* [*D duitsch* Dutch=G *deutsch*, German, Germanic, O H.G *diutisc*, fr *diot*, A Sax *theod*, Goth *thiuda*, people *Low Dutch* means Dutch or Low German (*Plattdeutsch*), as opposed to *High Dutch* (*Hochdeutsch*) or German proper] Pertaining to Holland or to its inhabitants ——n pl. The people of Holland, *sing* the language spoken in Holland.—Dutch auction, an auction at which the auctioneer comes down from the starting price till he meets with a bidder —Dutch clover, white clover, a valuable pasture plant —Dutch gold, Dutch metal, an alloy of copper and zinc —Dutch leaf, false gold-leaf —Dutch oven, a tin hanging screen for cooking before a fire

duteous, dū'tē us *a* [*Duty*, and *-ous*, comp *beauteous*] Pertaining to duty obedient, dutiful.—**duteously,** dū'tē-us-li, *adv* In a duteous manner

dutiable, dū'ti a-bl, *a* Subject to the imposition of duty or customs

dutiful, dū'ti ful, *a* Regularly performing the duties or obligations required toward natural or legal superiors, obedient, submissive to superiors, reverential, respectful, expressive of respect or a sense of duty, required by duty

dutifully, dū'ti ful-li, *adv* In a dutiful manner

dutifulness, dū'ti-ful-nes, *n* Quality of being dutiful, obedience, submission to just authority

duty, dū'ti, *n* [From *due*, with suffix *-ty* DUE] That which a person is bound by any kind of obligation, to perform, obligation, obedience, submission; act of reverence or respect any business, service, or office, particularly the business of a soldier on active service, military or naval service, tax, toll, impost or customs, the work done by a steam-engine

duumvir, dų-um'ver, *n* [L —*duo*, two *vir*, man] One of two Roman magistrates holding office jointly —**duumvirate,** dų um'ver āt, *n* Position of a duumvir

dux duks, *n* [L, a leader a chief DUKE.] The head or chief pupil of a class or division in a school

dwale, dwāl, *n* [A Sax *dwala*, *dvola*, error, fr *dwellan*, to err, to be torpid or dull DULL] The deadly nightshade, which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties

dwarf, dwarf, *n* [A Sax *dveorg*, *dweorh*, the guttural having changed to *f* as in *laugh* and in L G *dwarf*=D *dwerg*, Icel. *dvergr*, Dan and Sw *dverg*, G *zwerg*, a dwarf] An animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind, a man or woman that never grows beyond two or three feet in height —— v t. pret & pp *dwarfed*, dwarft ppr *dwarfing*, dwarf'ing To hinder from growing to the natural size, to treat so as to keep from full development, to stunt, to make or keep small, to cause to look small or insignificant by comparison ——a Being below the common size, stunted, dwarfish.

dwarfish, dwarf ish, *a* Like a dwarf, diminutive very small, petty

dwarfishly, dwarf'ish li, *adv* In a dwarfish manner, like a dwarf

dwarfishness, dwarf'ish nes, *n* State or quality of being dwarfish

dwell, dwel, v i pret *dwelled*, dweld, usually contracted into *dvelt*, dwelt, ppr *dwelling*, dwel'ing [A Sax, *dvellan* to deceive, mislead, prevent, hinder, also *dvelian*, to mislead, to remain=Icel *dvelja*, to hinder, to delay to tarry, Dan *dvæle*, to loiter, delay, dwell akin *dull* The transition of sense seems to have been from error and wandering to loitering and dwelling] To delay or linger, to live in a place, to have a habitation, to reside, to sojourn, to stay, to be fixed in attention, to hang upon with fondness, to continue long

dweller, dwel'er *n* One who dwells, an inhabitant, a resident

dwelling, dwel'ing *n* A habitation or place of residence, abode, domicile

dwelling-house, dwel'ing hous, *n* A house intended to be occupied as a residence, and not for business or other purposes

dwindle, dwin'dl, v i pret & pp *dwindled*, dwin'dld ppr *dwindling*, dwin'dling [Freq from O E and Sc *dwine*=A Sax. *dvinan*, to pine, waste away=D *dwynen*, Icel. *dvina*, Dan *tvine*, to pine] To diminish gradually, to become small and insignificant, to shrink, to degenerate, to sink, to fall away

dyad, dī'ad, *n* [Gr *dyas*, *dyados*, fr *dyo*, two] Two units treated as one, a pair, a couple

dye, dī v t pret & pp *dyed*, dīd, ppr *dyeing*, dī'ing [A Sax *deagan*, *dedgian*, fr *deág*, dye colour, perhaps akin to *drec*] To stain, to tinge to colour, to give a new and permanent colour to applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth ——n. A colouring liquid or matter colour, tinge

dye-house, dī'hous, *n* A building in which dyeing is carried on

dyer, dī'er, *n* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like

dyer's-weed, dī'erz-wēd, *n* A British plant of the same genus as mignonette, affording a beautiful yellow dye

dye-stuff, dī'stuf, *n* Material used in dyeing

dye-wood, dī'wųd, *n* A general name for any wood from which dye is extracted

dye-work, dī'werk, *n* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on

dying, dī'ing *a* Mortal, destined to death, given, uttered, or manifested, just before death, pertaining to death, drawing to a close fading away —— n. The act of expiring, death

dyingly, dī'ing li, *adv* In a dying manner

dyke, dīk, See DIKE.

dynamic, dynamical dī-nam'ik, dī-nam'ik-al, *a* [Gr *dynamikos*, fr *dynamis*, power force, fr *dynasthai*, to be able] Pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics

dynamically, dī nam'ik-al li, *adv* In a dynamical manner

dynamics, dī-nam'iks, *n sing* or *pl* The science which investigates the action of force, now usually divided into *Statics* and *Kinetics*, the former dealing with forces such as compel rest or prevent change of motion, the latter with forces that cause motion or change of motion (this being formerly the meaning of the word)

dynamitard, dynamiter, din'a-mīt-ard, din'a-mit-er, *n* [*Dynamite* and *-ard*, *-er*] One who uses *dynamite* for destroying public buildings or other criminal purposes

dynamite, din'a-mīt, *n* [Gr *dynamis*, force, and term *-ite*] An explosive substance consisting of some powdery matter *impregnated with nitro-glycerine*, and having a disruptive force estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder

dynamo, dynamo-machine, dī'na-mō, dī'na-mō-ma shēn, *n* [Short for *dynamo-electric machine*] A machine for producing an electric current by means of mechanical power, that is for converting energy from a mechanical into an electrical form by the use of electro-magnets

dynamo-electric, dī-nam'ō-ē-lek'trik, *a* [Gr *dynamis*, force, and *electric*] Producing force by means of electricity

dynamometer, din a-mom'e-ter, *n* [Gr *dynamis*, force, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of men, animals, machines, the strength of materials, &c

dynastic, dī-nas'tik, *a* Relating to a dynasty

dynasty, dī'nas-ti, *n* [Gr *dynasteia*, fr *dynastēs*, a lord or chief, fr *dynasthai*, to be able strong, or powerful] A race or succession of rulers of the same line or family, who govern a particular country

dyne, dīn, *n* [Gr *dynamis*, power] In *physics*, a unit of force, a force which, acting on a gramme for one second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second

dyscrasia, dyscrasy, dis krā'si a, dis'krā si, *n* [Gr *dysi-krasia—dys*, evil, and *krasis*, habit] *Med* a bad habit of body

dysenteric, dis-en-te'rik, *a* Pertaining to dysentery

dysentery, dis'en-te-ri, *n* [L and Gr *dysenteria*—Gr *dys*, bad, and *enteron*, intestines, fr *entos* within, inside] A disorder of the intestines, a flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus, accompanied with griping of the bowels.

dyslogistic, dis-lō-jis'tik, *a* [Formed on the model of *eulogistic*, *dys* signifying ill, and the word meaning the opposite of *eulogistic*] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium, *censorious, opprobrious*

dyslogy, dis'lo-ji, *n* [See prec] Dispraise, opposite of *eulogy*

dysmenorrhœa, dis'men-o-rē'a, *n* [Gr *dys* difficult, *mēn* month, *rheō*, I flow] Difficult or painful menstruation

dyspepsia dyspepsy, dis-pep'si a, dis-pep'si, *n* [Gr *dyspepsia—dus*, ill, and *peptō*, *pepsō*, I digest (same root as L *coquo*, *cook*)] Bad digestion, indigestion or difficulty of digestion —**dyspeptic,** dis-pep'tik *a* Afflicted with dyspepsia, pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsia —— n. A person afflicted with bad digestion

dyspnœa, disp-nē'a, *n* [Gr *dyspnoia—dys*, ill, and *pneō*, I breathe] *Med* difficulty of breathing

dysuria, dysury, dis-ū'ri a, dis'ū ri, *n* [Gr *dysouria—dys* and *ouron*, urine (q v)] Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat —**dysuric,** dis ū'rik, *a* Pertaining to dysuria

dziggetai, dzig'ge-tī, *n* The wild ass of Central Asia, a fine swift animal

E

E, th second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet, occurring more frequently than any other letter. In music the third note or degree of the natural diatonic scale.

each, ech, *a.* and *pron.* [O E. *ælc, ælch, elc, ilc*; A. Sax. *æle, ælc*, from *æ* = *ay* ever and *ge* like, similar to D. and L.G. *ik*, G. *jeglich*. Comp. *such* and *which*.] Every one of any number separately considered or treated; every one of two or more considered individually. With *other*, is used reciprocally.

eager ē'gėr, *a.* [O.E. *egre*, O. Fr. *aigre, aigre*, Fr. *aigre*, eager, sharp, biting, from L. *acer*, sharp, from root which appears in *acu-ere*, *acid*, *acrid*, &c.] Sharp; biting; sour; acid; keenly ardent; excited by a den desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; keen; impetuous; vehement; earnest; intense.

eagerly ē'gėr-li, *adv.* In an eager manner; with great ardour; ardently; earnestly; warmly; impetuously.

eagerness ē'gėr-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being eager; ardent desire to do, pursue, or obtain anything; zeal; vehemence; earnestness; fervour; ardour.

eagle, ē'gl, *n.* [O. Fr. *egle, aigle*, F. *aigle*, from L. *aquila*, an eagle, from *aquilus*, dark-coloured, swarthy.] A common name for large birds of prey with a hooked beak, strong claws (talons), and



Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetus*).

great powers of flight and vision; a military standard having the figure of an eagle; a gold coin of the United States of value of ten dollars, or about forty-two shillings sterling; a reading-desk in churches in the form of an eagle with expanded wings.

eagle-eyed ē'gl-īd, *a.* sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute physical or mental sight.

eagle-owl ē'gl-oul, *n.* A horned owl little more than in size to the golden eagle.

eaglet, ē'glet, *n.* [F. *aiglette*, dim. of *aigle*, Eagle.] A small or young eagle.

eagle-wood, ē'gl-wud, *n.* A high-priced fragrant wood, much esteemed by Asiatics for burning as incense.

eagre, eager ē'gėr, ē'gėr, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A tidal wave moving up a river or estuary at spring tide, as in the Severn, Solway, &c.; a bore.

ealdorman Alderman.

eaning ēn'ing, *n.* [A. Sax. *ed, æn*, to bring forth, and *-ing* dim. term.] A lamb just brought forth. *Hak.*]

ear ēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *eá*, the ear, O. Fris. *âre*, O. Sax. *âra*, *â*, D. *oor*, Ice. *eyra*, Dan. *øre*, Sw. *öra*, G. *ohr*, O.H.G. *ôra*, Goth. *auso*, cog. with Lith. *ausis*, L. *auris*, for *ausis*, the ear. L. *audio*, I hear (whence *audit*, *audience*, &c.) is from same root.] The organ of hearing; the organ by which sound is perceived, both the external and internal part being often understood by the term, though the external ear alone is frequently implied; the power of discriminating sounds and judging of harmony; especially, power of nice perception from the differences of musical sounds; a favourable hearing; attention; heed; regard; anything resembling an ear or ears; a projecting part from the side of anything; a handle of a cup, pitcher, &c. *All ear*, all attention. *To set by the ears*, to make strife between; to cause to quarrel. *Up to the ears, over head and ears*, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed.

ear ēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *ed, æhher*, Goth. *ahs*, an ear of corn; D. *aar*, G. *ähre*, O.G. *ahir, ehir*, Goth. *ahs*, probably from same root as *acus*.] A spike, as of corn; that part of cereal plants which bears the flowers and seeds; as, *wheat ears*. pret. & pp. *eared*, ppr. *earing*. To shoot as an ear; to form ears as corn.

ear ēr, *v.* pret. & pp. *eared*, ppr. *earing*. [A. Sax. *erian*, to plough; O. Fris. *era*, O. D. *eren*, Ice. *erja*, G. *ähren*, from *ar*, *ahr*, a plough; cog. with Lat. *aro*, Gr. *aroo*, I plough. Arable.] To plough or till. (O.T.)

earing ēr'ing, *n.* A ploughing of land; tilling. (O.T.)

ear ache ēr'āk, *n.* Pain in the ear.

ear-cockle ēr'kok'l, *n.* A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of a worm.

ear-drop ēr'drop, *n.* An ornamental pendant for the ear.

ear-drum, ēr'drum, *n.* The tympanum or membrane of the ear.

eared ērd, *a.* Having ears; generally in compound words.

ear hole ēr'hōl, *n.* The aperture or opening of the external ear.

earl, ėrl, *n.* [A. Sax. *eorl*, a nobleman, a man of rank; O. Sax. *erl*, a warrior; O. Icel. *arl*, Ice. Sw. and Dan. *jarl*, origin doubtful.] A British title of nobility next below that of marquis and next above a viscount.

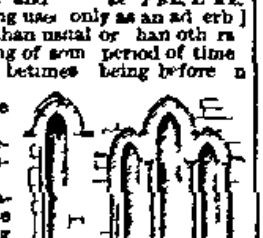
earldom ėrl'dum, *n.* [*Earl* and *-dom*.] The domain, title, or dignity of an earl.

earless, ēr'les, *a.* Destitute of ears; disinclined to hear or listen; not having the sense of hearing.

earliness, ėr'li-nes, *n.* State of being early; state of advance or forwardness.

earl marshal ėrl mär'shal, *n.* An officer of state in Great Britain who takes cognizance of all matters relating to honour, pedigree, and military solemnities.

early ėr'li, *ad.* [A. Sax. *ær lice*, adv. from *ær*, *ere*, and *lic*, Like. Formed from *ær*, *ere*, and *lic*, Like. The word was long used only as an adverb.] Soon; sooner than usual or than others; near the beginning of some period of time; in good season; betimes; before noon; before the usual time; at the beginning of the day; in good season; before the usual time; at an early stage. *Early English architecture*, that phase of Gothic into which the Norman passed, showing as a most distinct feature acutely pointed arches, long, narrow lancet-shaped windows without mullions, and a peculiar projecting ornament in the



Windows.—Early English style.

hollows of the mouldings called the dog-tooth ornament. Called also the *First Pointed* or *Lancet style*.

ear mark ēr'märk, *n.* A mark on the ear by which sheep, pigs, &c. are distinguished; any mark that serves to distinguish. —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *eared*, *ear marking*. To distinguish by putting an ear mark on.

earn ėrn, *v.* pret. & pp. *earned*, ern; pp. *earning*. [A. Sax. *earnian*, to earn, to reap the fruit of one's labours, connected with O.D. *erne*, G. *ernte*, harvest; A. Sax. *m*, a serf, a labourer.] To merit or deserve by labour or by any performance; to gain by labour, service, or work done; to deserve and receive as compensation.

earnest ėrn'est, *a.* [A. Sax. *eornost*, earnestness, seriousness, vehemence; *eornest* (adj.), earnest, serious; O. Fris. L.G. D. and G. *ernst*, earnestness, seriousness; not doubtful. Ardent; having a longing desire; warmly engaged; excited; eager; zealous; warm; springing from or connected with a great desire; not in jest; serious.—*n.* Seriousness; earnest; a real event, as opposed to jesting or a good appearance.

earnestly ėrn'est-li, *adv.* In an earnest manner; warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly.

earnest money ėrn'est-mun-i, *n.* Money paid as earnest, to bind a bargain or ratify and prove a sale; a part paid down; a deposit; hand, as a pledge and security for the whole; as a token of more to come; anything which gives assurance, promise or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits; token.

earnestly ėrn'est-li, *adv.* In an earnest manner; warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly.

earnest money ėrn'est-mun-i, *n.* Money paid as earnest, to bind a bargain or ratify and prove a sale.

earnestness, ėrn'est-nes, *n.* Quality of being earnest; ardour; zeal; fervour; importunity; fixed desire; seriousness.

earning ėrn'ing, *n.* [A. Sax. *earnung*, from *earnian*, Earn.] The giving of labour for reward; compensation generally in money; that which is gained; earned; that which is gained or merited by labour, services, or performance; wages; reward.

ear pick ēr'pik, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.

ear piercing, ēr'pėrs-ing, *a.* Piercing the ear; sharp; shrill; sound.

ear ring ēr'ring, *n.* A jewel or ornament worn in the ear; a pendant.

ear shell ēr'shel, *n.* The (a genus of mollusca having a small spiral shell like an ear; the distance at which words may be heard.

earth ėrth, *n.* [A. Sax. *eorthe*, ground, land, world; O. Sax. *erthu*, *ertha*, *ertha*, Icel. *jörth*, Sw. and Dan. *jord*, Goth. *airtha*, G. *erde*, allied to H.G. *ero*, earth, G. *ra*, Sk. *urvi*, earth, and perhaps to L. *aro*, I plough.] The part which we can compose the mass of the globe; but more particularly the particles which form the fine mould on the surface of the globe; the globe which we inhabit; the world, as opposed to other scenes of existence; the inhabitants of the globe; dry land, opposed to the sea; the ground; the hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself; the surface of the earth in which the name *A* certain substances, such as magnesia, &c.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *earthed*, rthd; ppr. *earthing*. To hide in the earth; to cover with earth or mould.—*v.i.* To retire under ground; to burrow.

earth born ėrth'born, *a.* Born of the earth; earthly; produced by earthly things of low birth.

earth-bound erth'bound, *a* Fastened by the pressure of the earth, firmly fixed in the earth

earth-closet, erth'klo-zet, *n* A night-stool or convenience of the same kind, in which the fæces are received in a quantity of earth

earthen, erth'en, *a* Made of earth, made of clay

earthenware, erth'en-wār, *n* Ware made of clay, crockery, pottery

earth-flax, erth'flaks, *n* Asbestos a fibrous, flexile, elastic mineral substance

earth-hog earth-pig, erth'hog, erth'pig, *n* The aardvark.

earthiness, erth'i-nes, *n* Quality of being earthy, or of containing earth, grossness

earthliness, erth'li-nes, *n* The state or quality of being earthly

earthling, erth'ling, *n* [*Earth* and *-ling*] An inhabitant of the earth, a mortal, a frail creature, a worldling

earthly, erth'li, *a* [*Earth* and *-ly*] Pertaining to the earth, or to this world, belonging to our present state, gross, vile, opposed to spiritual, sordid mean, base worldly, sensual, corporeal, not mental, of anything on earth, possible conceivable

earthly-minded, erth'li-mīnd-ed, *a* Having a mind devoted to earthly things

earthly-mindedness, erth'li-mīnd-ednes, *n* Extreme devotedness to earthly objects

earth-nut, erth'nut, *n* An umbelliferous plant of Britain, producing a brown tuber or nut about the size of a chestnut, of which swine are fond, also a name given to the ground nut

earth-plate, erth'plāt, *n* In *telegraphy*, a buried plate of metal connected with the battery or line wire by means of which the earth itself is made to complete the circuit

earthquake erth'kwāk, *n* [*Earth* and *quake*] A quaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth, sometimes a slight tremor, at other times a violent shaking or convulsion in which vast chasms open, swallowing up sometimes whole cities

earth-shine, erth'shīn, *n* The faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun, due to the illumination of that portion by the light which the earth reflects on her

earth-tremor, erth'trē-mor, *n* A slight shaking of part of the earth's surface that may be noted by special instruments, cause unknown

earthward, erth'werd, *adv* Toward the earth

earth-wolf, erth'wulf, *n* The aardwolf

earthwork, erth'werk, *n* A rampart or other fortification built up or earth

earthworm, erth'werm *n* The common worm found in the soil, having a long body divided into a great number of rings, and destitute of legs visible appendages and organs of sight, a mean sordid wretch

earthy, erth'i, *a* [*Earth* and *-y*] Consisting of earth resembling earth, partaking of earth relating to earth, gross, not refined

ear-trumpet ēr'trum pet, *n* An instrument, in the form of a tube, used to aid in hearing

ear-wax, ēr'waks, *n* A thick viscous substance secreted by the glands of the ear, cerumen

earwig ēr'wig, *n* [A. Sax. *edrwicga—edre*, the ear and *wicga* a kind of beetle, an earwig comp G *ohrwurm*, 'ear worm'] A well known insect, which has been erroneously supposed to get into the human head through the ear

ear-witness ēr'wit-nes, *n* One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing

ease, ēz, *n* [From Fr *aise*, ease O Fr *aise ayse, aize*=Pr *aise* It *agio* O It. *asio* origin doubtful, perhaps fr Armor *éaz* ease, facility, or Goth *azets*, easy, light.] Freedom from toil, pain, disturbance, excitement, or annoyance, freedom from mental pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind, freedom from difficulty or great labour, freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement, as, *ease* of style, freedom from constraint or formality, unaffectedness —v t. pret & pp *eased*, ēzd, ppr *easing*, ēz'ing To give ease or rest to, to free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance, to relieve, to free from anxiety, care, or disturbance to tranquillize, to calm, to assuage to remove a burden from, either of body or mind, to mitigate, to alleviate to appease, to release pressure gently, to shift a little

easeful ēz'fūl, *a* Giving ease [Poet]

easel, ē'zel, *n* [*G esel*, an ass, a wooden horse or stand. Ass] The wooden frame on which painters place pictures while at work upon them

easement, ēz'ment, *n* [*Ease* and *-ment*= O Fr *aisement*] That which gives ease, relief, or assistance, convenience, accommodation privilege, any privilege which one proprietor has of another, by charter or prescription, as a right of way

easily, ēzi-li, *adv* In an easy manner, with ease

easiness, ēzi-nes, *n* State or quality of being easy

east, ēst, *n* [A. Sax *east, edstan*, as an *adv* =D and L G *oost*, Sw Dan and G *ost*, Icel *austr*, of cog origin with L. *aurora* (anc *ausosa*) Lith *auszra*, the red of morning, Skr *vshas*, the dawn, fr a root *us*, to burn, as in L *urere*, to burn] One of the four cardinal points, being the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth, that point of the horizon lying on the right hand when one's face is turned towards the north pole the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, the oriental countries —a Toward or in the direction of the rising sun, opposite from west —adv In an easterly direction eastwards

Easter, ēs'ter, *n* [A Sax *Eastre*, Easter, fr A. Sax. *Eastre, Eóstre*, O H.G *Ostarâ*, a goddess of light or spring, in honour of whom a festival was celebrated, connected with *east*] A movable festival of the Christian church, observed in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection, and occurring in March or April, on the first Sunday after Good Friday

easterling, ēst'er-ling, *n* An old name for a native of some country lying eastward of Britain, a Baltic trader

easterly, ēst'er-li, *a* Coming from the eastward, as wind, situated or looking toward the east —adv On the east, in the direction of east

eastern ēst'ern, *a* [A. Sax. *easterne*] Belonging to, being or dwelling in the east, situated toward the east, on the east part, going towards or in an easterly direction, oriental

Eastertide, ēst'er-tīd, *n* [*Easter*, and *tide*, time] The time at which Easter is celebrated

easting, ēst'ing, *n* The distance made good or gained by a ship to the eastward.

eastward, ēst'werd, *adv* [*East* and *-ward* =A. Sax. *edstweard eastweard*] Toward the east, in the direction of east from some point or place —a. Facing, pointing, or having its direction towards the east

easy, ēz'i, *a* [From *ease*] Being at ease or rest, having ease, free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance, tranquil secure free from anxiety, care, or the like, not difficult smooth not uneven, not rough, gentle, moderate, yielding with little or no resistance, complying, credulous ready, not unwilling, contented, satisfied, giving ease, not straitened for money, affluent, not constrained not stiff or formal, not harsh, not heavy or burdensome

easy-chair, ēzi-chār, *n* An arm-chair padded for resting or reposing in, a chair for reclining in

eat, ēt, v t pret *eat*, et, or *ate* āt, pp *eaten*, ēt'n, or *eat*, et, ppr *eating* ēt'ing [A. Sax. *etan* (pret. *æt*, pp. *eten*)=D and L.G *eten*, Icel. *eta*, Sw *äta*, Dan *æde*, Goth *itan*, G *essen*, fr root seen also in L *edo*, Gr *edō*, Skr *ad*, eat] To masticate or chew and swallow, as food, to wear away, to gnaw, to corrode, to waste or absorb gradually, to consume —To eat one's words, to retract one's assertions —v i. To take food, to feed, to take a meal, to taste or relish, to corrode

eatable, ēt'a-bl, *a* That may be eaten, fit to be eaten, proper for food —n Anything that may be eaten, that which is fit for food, that which is used as food.

eatage, ē'tāj, *n* Same as *Eddish*

eater, ēt'er, *n* One who eats, that which eats or corrodes, a corrosive

eating, ēt'ing, *n* The act of chewing and swallowing food, what is eaten

eating-house, ēt'ing hous, *n* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

eau, ō, *n* (Fr, fr L *aqua*, water] A word used with some other words to designate several spirituous waters, particularly perfumes —**eau de Cologne**, ō de ko-lōn, *n* A perfumed spirit, originally invented at *Cologne* —**eau de vie**, ō de vē, *n* [Lit water of life] The French name for brandy

eaves, ēvz, *n pl* [A Sax. *efese, yfese* (sing), the eave, the edge, whence *efesian*, to shave, to trim, same word as Goth. *ubizwa*, O H G *obasa, obisa*, a portico, a hall, fr root of *over* Like *riches* it is a sing converted by usage into a pl.] That part of the roof of a building which overhangs the walls, and casts off the water that falls on the roof

eavesdrop, ēvz'drop, v i pret & pp *eavesdropped*, ēvz'dropt, ppr *eavesdropping*, ēvz'drop-ing To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors, to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others —n. The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house

eavesdropper, ēvz'drop-er, *n* [See prec] One who eavesdrops, one who tries to hear private conversation

ebb, eb, *n* [A. Sax *ebba*, ebb, whence *ebbian*, to ebb=D *eb, ebbe*, L G G and Dan *ebbe*, Sw *ebb*, allied to E *even* G *aben*, to fall off, to sink. EVENING] The reflux of the tide, the return of tide-water toward the sea opposed to *flood* or *flow*, decline decay, a falling from a better to a worse state —v i. pret & pp *ebbed*, ebd, ppr *ebbing*, eb'ing To flow back, as the water of a tide toward the ocean, to return or fall back from a better to a worse state, to decay, to decrease, to sink, to decline

ebb-tide, eb'tīd, *n* The reflux of tide-water; the returning tide

Eblis eb'lēs, *n* In *Mohammedan myth* an evil spirit or devil, the chief of the fallen angels or wicked jinns.

ebon, eb'on, *a* [EBONY] Consisting of ebony, like ebony, black.

ebonite, eb'o-nīt, *n* Same as *Vulcanite*

ebonize, eb'o-nīz, v t pret. & pp *ebonized*, eb'on izd, ppr *ebonizing*, eb'on-iz ing To make black or like ebony, to tinge with the colour of ebony

ebony, eb'on-i, *n* [From L *ebenus*, Gr *ebēnos, ebenē*, ebony, probably a word of oriental origin] A hard, heavy, and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss

éboulement, ā-bōl-man, *n* [Fr, fr *ebouler*, to tumble down] The crumbling of the wall of a fortification, a sudden rock-fall and earth slip

ebracteate, ē brak'tē-āt, *a.* [L *e*, priv, and *bractea*, a thin plate] *Bot* without bracts.

ebriety, ē-brī'e-ti, *n* [L *ebrietas*, fr *ebrius*, drunken, intoxicated.] Drunkenness, intoxication by spirituous liquors

ebullient, ē bul'yent *a* [L *ebulliens, -entis*, ppr of *ebullio* EBULLITION] Boiling over as a liquor over enthusiastic over demonstrative —**ebullience, ebulliency**, ē-bul'yens, ē bul'yen-si, *n* A boiling over, a bursting forth overflow

ebullition, ē-bul-li'shon *n* [Fr *ebullition*, fr L.L. *ebullitio*, fr *ebullio—e*, ex and *bullio*, I boil. BOIL.] The operation of

boiling, the agitation of a liquor in boiling; a burst, as of passion or of rib wing outbreak.

ebur'neal e-bûr'ne-an, *a* [L. *eburneus* of ivory] Like ivory

ebur'nine ĕb'ûr-nin, *a* [L. *eburnus* of ivory] Made of ivory

ecarté ā-kär-tā', *n* [Fr. lit discarded, from *écarter* to discard—*é*, out, and *carte* card. A game of cards for two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six being excluded

ecaudate kâ-dā'-at, *a* [L. *pref* a, and *cauda* a tail] Without a tail; tailless

ecbatic, ek-bat'-ik, *a* [Gr. *ekbasis* event—*ek*, out, *bainein* to go] Denoting a result

ecblastic ek-blas'-tik, *a* [Gr. *ekblastein* to germinate—*ek*, out, *blastein* to bud] Germinating; developing

ecbole ek'-bō-lē, *n* [Gr. *ekbolē* a throwing out—*ek*, out, *ballein* to throw] A digression; a parenthesis

eccentric ek-sen'-rik, *a* [Fr. *excentrique*—L.L. *excentricus*—Gr. *ek* out, *kentron* a centre] Deviating from a centre; not having the same centre as the circle or sphere; deviating from the usual manner; irregular; odd; strange; whimsical.—*n.* A circle not concentric with another circle; a contrivance for changing circular into reciprocating motion, consisting of a circular disc attached to a revolving shaft

eccentrical ek-sen'-rik-al, *a* Eccentric; anomalous; irregular

eccentrically ek-sen'-rik-al-li, *adv* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner

eccentricity ek-sen-ris'-i-ti, *n* [Fr. *excentricité*. ECCENTRIC.] State or quality of being eccentric; the having a centre different from that of another circle; the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun; departure of a planet from the regular course; whimsicality; irregularity; oddness; whimsicality

ecclesiast ek-klē'-zi-ast, *n.* [Gr. *ekklēsiastēs*, a preacher

Ecclesiastes, ek-klē-zi-as'-tēz, *n* [Gr. *ekklēsiastēs* a preacher. ECCLESIASTIC] A canonical book of the Old Testament.

ecclesiastic ek-klē-zi-as'-tik, *n* An ecclesiastical.—*a* Pertaining to the church; ministerial; sacerdotal; priestly; clerical

ecclesiastical ek-klē-zi-as'-tik-al, *a* [*Ecclesiastic* and *-al*] Strongly adherent to the rites and forms of the church; ecclesiastical observances, privileges, &c

ecclesiologist ek-klē-zi-ol'-o-jist, *n* One versed in ecclesiology

ecclesiology ek-klē-zi-ol'-o-ji, *n* [Gr. *ekklēsia*, church, and *logos* discourse.] The science or doctrine of church building and decoration.

eccoprotic ek-ko-prot'-ik, *n* [Gr. *ek* out, from, and *kopros*, dung] A medicine which purges gently and carries off

eccoprotic ek-ko-prot'-ik, *a* Having the quality of carrying off

eccrisis ek-krī'-sis, *n* [Gr. *ekkrisis*, a straining off—*ek* out of and *krinein* to separate] The act of casting an outer crust or integument, as in the case of serpents, &c.

echelon esh'-e-lon, *n* [Fr. *échelon* a ladder—L. *scala* a ladder. SCALE] The position of an army in parallel lines, each line being at the distance of the preceding one

echidna, ki-dna, *n* [Gr. an adder, a fabulous monster] A burrowing mammal of Australasia somewhat resembling the hedgehog, but having a long slender muzzle with a small aperture at the extremity, rough white prickles intermixed with long hair, and otherwise called the porcupine ant-eater

echinate echi'nated ek'-i-nāt, -nā-ted, *a* [L. *echinatus*—Gr. *echinos* a hedgehog] Set with prickles prickly like a hedgehog, having sharp points

echinite ek'-i-nīt, *n* [Gr. *echinos* a hedgehog] A fossil sea-urchin.

echinoderm ek'-i-no-derm, *n* [Gr. *echinos* a hedgehog and *derma* skin] An animal of the class *Echinoderma*

Echinoderma ek-i-no-der'-ma, *n pl* [Gr. *echinos* a hedgehog, and *derma* skin] A class of marine invertebrate animals characterized by having the sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers

echinodermatous ek-i-no-der'-ma-tus, *a* Belonging to the *Echinoderma*

echinoid ek'-i-noid, *a* [Gr. *echinos* a hedgehog, and *eidos* form] Resembling a sea-urchin.—*n.* The genus of the sea-urchin, or of certain species of them; an egg-shaped body



Echinus

echo ek'-ō, *n* pl. **echoes** ek'-ōz, [L. *echo*, Gr. *ēchō* a sound, an echo] A sound reflected or repeated from a solid body at a distance; a sound returned; repercussion of sound; repetition; words, sentiments, &c repeated in derision; a person who slavishly follows another in his opinions.—*v t.* To reverberate or send back, as sound; to repeat with assent; to adopt as one's own sentiments or opinion

echoist ek'-ō-ist, *n* One who echoes

echometer ek-om'-e-ter, *n* [Gr. *ēchō* sound, and *metron* a measure] An instrument for measuring the duration of sounds

echometry ek-om'-e-tri, *n* The measuring of the duration of sounds

echometric ek-o-met'-rik, *a* Pertaining to echometry

echometrical ek-o-met'-rik-al, *a* Echometric

echometrically ek-o-met'-rik-al-li, *adv* By echometry

echoscope ek'-ō-skōp, *n* [Gr. *ēchō* sound, and *skopein* to see] An instrument for measuring the duration of sounds

echoscopic ek-ō-skop'-ik, *a* Pertaining to the echoscope

echoscopy ek-os'-ko-pi, *n* The use of the echoscope

echo-song ek'-ō-song, *n* A song in which the last words of each line are repeated

echo-wise ek'-ō-wīz, *adv* In the manner of an echo

eclair ek-lār', *n* [Fr. *éclair* lightning] A kind of cake

eclaircissement ā-klār-sis-mäṅ, *n* [Fr. *éclaircissement*—*éclaircir* to clear—L. *ex*, and *clarus* clear] The clearing up of a point, mystery or difficulty; explanation

eclampsia eclampsy ek-lamp'-si-a, ek-lamp'-si [Gr. *ekplēxis*—*ek*, out, and *lampein* to shine] A flashing out of light; the eyes convulsed; motion convulsions or leprosy

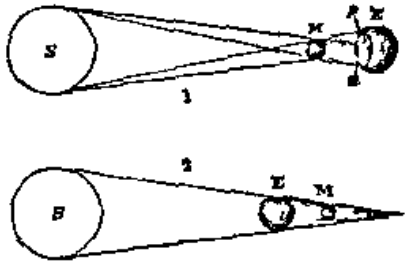
éclat ā-klä', *n* [F. *éclat* a splinter, brightness, applause, from *O.H.G. skleizan*, to split, akin E. *slit*] A burst of applause; acclamation; approbation; renown; splendour; brilliancy of success; glory

eclectic ek-lek'-tik, *a* [Gr. *eklektikos*—*eklegein* to select—*ek* out, *legein* to choose] Proceeding by selection; choosing from different systems what seems true or plausible; applied to certain philosophers of ancient times who selected from the tenets of various schools what they thought sound and good.—*n.* One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, religion, art, &c

eclectically ek-lek'-tik-al-li, *adv* In an eclectic manner; by way of choosing or selecting

eclecticism ek-lek'-ti-sizm, *n* The doctrine or practice of an eclectic

eclipse ē-klips', *n* [L. *pelis*, a veil, from *ek* out, *lepein* to peel] An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the interposition of some other body between it and the eye or between it and the luminous body; obscuration; darkness; extinction of glory.—*v t* pret & *pp* **eclipsed** To cause an eclipse of; to obscure; to cause to darken; to throw into the shade; to cloud the glory of; to outshine; to excel.—*v i.* To suffer an eclipse



No. 1. Full eclipse. 2. Partial eclipse. S. Sun. M. Moon. E. Earth. *a* Umbra or total eclipse. *b* Penumbra, or partial eclipse.

ecliptic ē-klip'-tik, *n* [L.L. *ecliptica*, the ecliptic—Gr. *ekleiptikos*. ECLIPSE.] The path which the sun owing to the annual revolution of the earth, appears to describe among the fixed stars; a great circle in the heavens concurrent with the plane of the earth's orbit and extending within the plane of the celestial eclipse.—*a.* Pertaining to or describing by the ecliptic; pertaining to an eclipse

eclogue klog *n* [L. *Ecloga*—Gr. *Eklogē* a select piece—*eklegein* to select. Originally applied to Virgil's pastoral poems on account of their being selected. ECLECTIC.] A pastoral poem in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other

economic economical ē-kon-om'-ik, ek-on-om'-ik-al, *a* [Fr. *économique*—Gr. *oikonomikos*. ECONOMY.] Pertaining to economy; managing pecuniary concerns with frugality; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant; frugal; saving; thrifty; careful; taking to the science of economics; political economy

economically ē-kon-om'-ik-al-li, *adv* In an economic manner; with economy; frugally

economics ē-kon-om'-iks, *n* [ECONOMIC] The science of the use applied to the wealth of nations; political economy

economist, ē-kon'-om-ist, *n* [*Economy* and *-ist*. *Économiste*] One who practises economy; one who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who is versed in economics or political science; a political economist

economization ē-kon-om-i-zā'-shon, *n.* The act or practice of economizing

economize ē-kon'-om-īz, *v i* pret & *pp* **economized** ē-kon'-om-īzd, ppr **economizing** ē-kon'-om-īz-ing [*Economy* and *-ize*] To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money; to thrive by means of economy with frugality.—*v t.* To use with prudence and economy

economy ē-kon'-o-mi, *n* [Fr. *économie*—L. *oeconomia*—Gr. *oikonomia* domestic management, administration—*oikos*, a house, and *nomos*, law, rule, from *nemein* to deal out, to distribute] The management or regulation, or an government of a household; the management of pecuniary concerns of the existence of money; frugality; careful use of money; a system of rules, regulations, and directions, and of the regulated operations of nature in the general

tion, nutrition, and preservation of animals or plants, distribution or due order of things, judicious and frugal management of public affairs, system of management, general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government —Domestic economy, political economy, See the adjs

ecostate, ē kos'tāt, *a* [L. *e*, priv, and *costa*, a rib] A term applied to leaves that have no central rib

écraseur, ā kra zer, *n* [Fr fr *ecraser*, to crush to pieces.] A surgical instrument for removing tumours or malignant growths

ecstasied, ek'sta sid, *p a* Filled with ecstasy, enraptured, ravished, transported, delighted.

ecstasy, ek'sta-si, *n*, pl **ecstasies**, ek' sta-siz. [O Fr *extasie* Fr *extase* fr Gr *ekstasis*, a standing aside, distraction—*ek*, out, and *stasis* a standing, fr *histanai*, to stand same root as *stand* Comp 'to be beside one's self'] A state in which the mind is carried away, as it were, from the body a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object, a kind of trance excessive joy, rapture, transport, a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind, enthusiasm, excessive elevation and absorption of mind, extreme delight

ecstatic, ecstatical, ek stat'ik, ek stat' ik al, *a* [Fr *extatique*, fr Gr *extatikos* ECSTASY] Causing or pertaining to ecstasy, entrancing, rapturous, transporting, ravishing, delightful beyond measure

ecstatically, ek-stat'ik-al li, *adv* In an ecstatic manner

ecthlipsis, ek thlip'sis, *n* [Gr *ek thlipsis* a squeezing out—*ek*, out, and *thlibō*, I press] In Latin prosody, the elision of the final syllable of a word ending in *m*, when the next word begins with a vowel

ectoblast, ek'tō-blast, *n* [Gr *ektos*, out side, and *blastos*, bud, germ] The membrane composing the walls of a cell.

ectoparasite, ek-tō par'a sīt, *n* [Gr *ektos*, outside, and *parasite*] A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals.

ectopia, ek tō'pi a, *n* [Gr *ek*, out *topos*, place] A displacement of internal parts of the body

ectoplasm, ek'tō-plazm, *n* [Gr *ektos*, outside, and *plasma* PLASMA.] In *biology*, the exterior portion of a cell, matter forming a cell wall.

ectozoa, ek'to-zō-a, *n pl* [Gr *ektos*, out side, *zoon*, a living being] Parasites (as lice, &c) which infest the external parts of other animals.

ectypal, ek ti'pal, *a* [ECTYPE] Taken from the original, imitated.

ectype, ek'tīp, *n* [Gr *ek typos* worked in relief—*ek*, out, and *typos* type] A reproduction of or very close resemblance to an original opposed to *prototype* or *archetype*

ecumenic, ecumenical, ek ū men'ik, ek ū men'i kal, *a* [L *ecumenicus*, Gr *oikoumenikos*, pertaining to the whole world, universal, fr *oikoumenē* (*gē*, earth), the inhabited world, fr *oikoumenos*, inhabited, fr *oikos*, house] General, universal an epithet applied to ecclesiastical councils regarded as representing the whole Christian Church, or the Roman Catholic Church

eczema ek'ze ma, *n* [Gr *ekzema*, fr *ekzein*, to boil out—*ek*, out and *zein*, to boil] A disease of the skin characterized by minute vesicles which burst and discharge a thin acrid fluid, often giving rise to excoriation one form is popularly known as grocers' itch

eczematous ek zem'a tus, *a* Pertaining to or produced by eczema

edacious ē-dā'shus, *a* [L *edax, edacis*, fr *edo* I eat EAT] Voracious gluttonous, eating, given to eating, greedy —**edaciously**, ē-dā'shus-li *adv* In an edacious manner—**edacity**, ē-das'i ti, *n* [L *edacitas*] Voracity, gluttony, greediness

eddish, ed'ish, *n* [A. Sax *edisc* an inclosed pasture, probably from *ed*, a prefix signifying again *mere*] The pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping

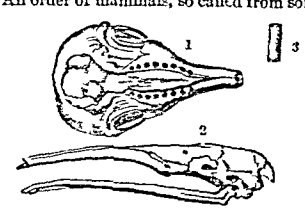
eddy, ed'i, *n* [Connected with Icel *vhda*, an eddy, fr prefix *vh*=Goth *id*, A. Sax. *ed*, again, back] A vortex or whirlpool, a current of water or air with a circular direction or rotary movement —— a. Whirling, moving circularly —— v.t. pret & pp *eddied*, ed'id, ppr *eddying*, ed i ing To move circularly, or as an eddy

edelweiss, ā'dl vīs *n* [G, fr *edel*, noble, *weiss* white] A plant inhabiting the Alps, and having a specially woolly foliage, now cultivated in Britain and elsewhere

edema See ŒDEMA.

Eden ē'den, *n* [Heb *eden*, delight, pleasure] The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God hence, a delightful region or residence —**Edenic**, ē-den'ik, *a* Pertaining to Eden, blissful

Edentata, ē-den'ta, *n pl* [See next] An order of mammals, so called from some



Edentata.

1,3 Skull and Teeth of *Chlamyophorus truncatus* 2 Skull of Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*)

of the genera being absolutely toothless, while the remainder have teeth of a rudimentary structure, as sloths, armadillos, ant-eaters, &c

edentate, ē-dent'āt, *a* [L *edentatus*—*e*, out, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth (q v)] Destitute or deprived of teeth, or of the front teeth, as certain animals ——*n.* An animal belonging to the order Edentata

edentulous, ē-den'tū lus, *a* [See prec.] Without teeth toothless

edge, ej, *n* [A. Sax *ecg* edge = O Sax *eggia*, D *egge*, Icel. and Sw *egg* G *ecke*, edge, corner, fr an Indo-European root *ak*, seen in L. *acies*, an edge, *acus*, a needle, *acuo* I sharpen, akin *acid acute eager* ACID] The thin cutting side of an instrument an abrupt border or margin, the brink, the border or part adjacent to a line of division, the part nearest some limit, sharpness of mind or appetite keenness, intenseness of desire, fitness for action or operation, sharpness, acrimony —To set the teeth on edge to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.—— v t pret & pp *edged*, ejd, ppr *edging* ej ing To bring to an edge to furnish with an edge, to sharpen, to border, to fringe, to furnish with an ornamental border, to exasperate, to embitter to egg on to move forward, to move by little and little, to push slowly ——v i. To move sideways or edgeways, to move gradually, to advance or retire gradually.

edge-bone, ej'bōn, *n* AITCH BONE

edged, ejd, *a* Having an edge, sharp, keen, bordered, fringed.

edgeless, ej'les, *a* Not having a sharp edge, blunt

edge-tool ej'tol, *n* An instrument having a sharp or cutting edge, something dangerous to deal or sport with

edgeways, edgewise, ej'wāz, ej'wīz, *adv* With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point in the direction of the edge, sideways, with the edge foremost

edging ej'ing *n* That which forms the edge or border, or is added as trimming to a garment, a border, a fringe trimming, a row of plants round a flower bed.

edgy, ej'i *a* Having an edge or edges, sharp, keen.

edibility, edibleness, ed i bil'i ti, ed'i-bl nes, *n* The quality of being edible

edible, ed'i bl, *a* [L L *edibilis*, fr L *edo*, I eat EAT] Eatable, fit to be eaten as food, esculent

edict, ē'dikt, *n* [L *edictum*, fr *edico* I utter aloud or proclaim—*e*, out, and *dico, dictum*, I speak. DICTION.] An order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience, a decree proclamation, manifesto —**edictal**, ē-dikt'al, *a* Pertaining to an edict

edification, ed'i fi kā'shon *n* [L *ædificatio*, fr *ædificare* EDIFY] The act of edifying or building up, improvement and progress of the mind in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness intellectual advantage or profit, instruction

edifice, ed'i fis, *n* [Fr *édifice*, fr L *ædificium*, a building fr *ædis*, a house, and *facio*, I make EDIFY] A building, a structure, a fabric but appropriately, a large or splendid building

edificial, ed i fi'shal, *a* Pertaining to edifices or to structure

edify, ed'i fi, v t pret & pp *edified* ed'i fīd, ppr *edifying*, ed'i fi ing [Fr *édifier*, fr L *ædificare—ædis, æde*s, a building and *fiare*, to make, fr *facere*, to make *Ædis* is cog with Gr *aith'ō*, I burn fr *aed*, fire, A. Sax *ad*, funeral pyre, as a building in which fire is kept up] To build up, in a moral sense, to instruct and improve in knowledge, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, or in faith and holiness, to inform improve, or instruct generally, to give useful information to

edifying, ed'i-fi-ing, *p a* Tending to edify, instructing, improving, adapted to instruct.

edifyingly, ed'i fi ing li, *adv* In an edifying manner

edile, ē'dil, *n* Same as *Ædile*

edit, ed'it, *v t* pret & pp *edited*, ed'it-ed ppr *editing*, ed'it-ing [L *edo, editum*, I give forth, I publish—*e*, forth, and *do, dare*, I give, whence *date, dative*] To superintend the publication of, to prepare as a book or paper, for publication, to conduct, to manage, as regards literary contents or matter to publish

edition ē-di'shon, *n* [Fr *edition*, fr L *editio*, lit a giving out, fr *edo, editum* EDIT] A literary work as bearing a special stamp or form when first published or subsequently, one of the forms in which a work may be brought out, a work as characterized by editorial labours, the whole number of copies of a work published at once

editor, ed'it-er, *n* [L *editor*, Fr *editeur* EDIT] One who edits, a person who superintends, revises, corrects, and prepares a book, newspaper, or magazine for publication

editorial, ed i tō'ri al, *a* [*Editor* and *al*] Pertaining to or written by an editor ——*n.* An article from an editor in a newspaper, a leading article

editorially, ed i tō'ri al li, *adv* In an editorial manner in the manner of an editor

editorship, ed it-er-ship, *n* The business of an editor, the care and superintendence of a publication

editress ed'it res *n* A female editor

educable, ed'u ka bl, *a* Capable of being educated.

educate, ed'ū kāt, v t pret & pp *educated*, ed'ū kāt-ed, ppr *educating* ed ū kāt ing [L *educo, educatum*, I bring up, rear, nourish educate, fr *educo, eductum*, I lead forth, I bring up a child—*e*, out, and *duco*, I lead. DUKE] To inform and enlighten the understanding of, to cultivate and train the mental powers of, to qualify for the business and duties of life, to teach to instruct, to train, to discipline, to inform and enlighten, to develop or cultivate some special faculty or aptitude (to *educate* the ear)

education, ed ū kā'shon, *n* [Fr *education*, L. *educatio*] The act of educating, teaching or training, the art of developing and cultivating the physical, intellectual, æsthetic, and moral faculties, formation of

manners and improvement of the mind, especially in youth instruction and discipline tuition learning schooling
educational ed-ū-kā'shon-al, *a* Certaining to education derived from education
educationally ed-ū-kā'shon-al-i, *adv* By means of education by way of instruction with regard to education
educationist, educationalist ed-ū-kā'shon-ist, ed-ū-kā'shon-al-ist, *n* One who is versed in or promotes education
educative ed'ū-kāt-iv, *a* [*Educate* and] Tending or having the power to educate impart or give education
educator ed'ū-kāt-er, *n* [L.] One who or that which educates
educe, e-dūs', *vt* pret & pp *educed*, ppr *educing* e-dūs'ing [L *educo*, *educ-* *tum*—*e*, out, and *duco*, *duct-um*, lead EDUCATE.] To lead forth to draw out to extract to elicit—**educible** e-dūs'i-bl, *a* That may be educed.
educt, e-dukt', *n* [L *ed-uctum* EDUCE.] Extracted matter a substance brought to light by separation, analysis or decomposition anything educed an inference—**eduction**, e-duk'shon, *n* [L *eductio*.] Act of drawing out or bringing to view
eduction pipe, e-duk'shon pīp, *n* [See prec.] The pipe by which the exhaust steam is led from the cylinder of a steam-engine to the condenser or the atmosphere
edulcorate e-dul'kō-rāt, *t* pret & pp *dulcor-ted*, e-dul'kō-rāt-ed ppr *dulcorating* e-dul'kō-rāt-ing [L *e* out, and *dulcor*, *dulcor-tum*, to sweeten fr *dulcor* sweetness, *dulcis*, sweet] To free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing—**edulcoration**, e-dul'kō-rā'shon *n* The act of edulcorating—**edulcorative** e-dul'kō-rā-tiv *a* Having the quality of sweetening or removing acidity
eel, el, *n* [A.S. *æl*=Dan. D & HG *aal*, Icel *áll* an eel both of connect ons unknown] A fish characterized by its slimy serpent-like body some species being marine some fresh water and many considered excellent food.
eel basket eel buck, ēl'bas-ket ēl'buk, *n* A kind of basket set in a river having a sort of funnel-shaped entrance converging inwards to a point, so that eels can easily force their way in but cannot escape
eel pout, ēl pout, *n* [A. Sax. *æle-pūta*] A name for the burbot and the blenny two fresh-water fish somewhat resembling the eel in appearance
eel-spear, ēl'spēr, *n* A forked instrument used for catching eels
e'en, ēn A contraction for *even*
e'er, ār Contracted for *ever*
eerie, ēr'i, *a* [A. Sax. *earg*, timid] Calculated to inspire fear especially superstitious fear lonely wild superstitiously affected by fear—**eeriness** ēr'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being eerie.
effable ef'a-bl, *a* [L. *effabilis*—*effor* ex out, and *for*, to speak. FABLE.] That may be spoken utterable
effface ef-fās', *vt* pret & pp *effaced*, ppr *effacing* ef-fās'ing [Fr *effacer* to face [L. *ef* for *ex* out, and *face* face FACE.] To remove from the face or surface of anything so as to render it unlegible or not distinguishable to destroy or render illegible to blot out to erase to obliterate to expunge to cancel to destroy as any impression on the mind, to wear away
effaceable ef-fās'a-bl, *a* Capable of being effaced.
effacement ef-fās'ment *n* Act of effacing state of being effaced.
effect, ef-fekt', *n* [O Fr *effet* Mod. Fr *effet* fr L. *factus*, an effect, a doing, accomplishment, fr *effio*, *fect-um*, to accomplish—*ef* for *ex*, and *facio* I do FACT.] That which is produced by an operating agent or cause the result of the action of a cause or agent result consequence event consequence intended, force validity purport, import, tenor or general intent completion perfection reality not mere appearance fact striking appearance the impression produced by a work of art, musical composition natural scenery or the like as a whole before its details are examined plural goods in movables personal estate—*t* pr *t* and ppr *effecting*, pret & pp *effected* ppr *fecting* fekting To produce as a cause or agent to cause to be to bring to pass to accomplish to fulfil to achieve to complete to execute
effecter effector ef-fekt'er *n* One who effects produces, causes, or brings about
effectible ef-fekt'i-bl *a* That may be effected practicable feasible
effective ef-fekt'iv *a* [*Effect* and *-ive* =Fr *effectif* L. *fectivus*.] Having the power to effect cause or produce producing effect efficacious efficient effectual operative active serviceable fit for duty or service especially military or naval.
effectively ef-fekt'iv-li *adv* In an effective manner with due effect powerfully completely
effectiveness ef-fekt'iv-nes *n* Quality of being effective
effectless ef-fekt'les *a* Without effect without advantage useless
effector ef-fekt'er *n* See EFFECTER
effectual, ef-fek'tū-al, *a* [Fr *effectuel* L.L *effectualis* fr L *effectus* effect] Producing an effect, especially the effect desired or intended having adequate power or force to produce the effectual.
effectually ef-fek'tū-al-i *adv* In an effectual manner with effect efficaciously thoroughly
effectuate ef-fek'tū-āt *vt* pret & pp *effectuated* ef-fek'tū-āt-ed ppr *effectuating* ef-fek'tū-āt-ing [Fr *effectuer* L.L *effectuo*, *effectuatus* L. *fectus* effect] To carry into effect to bring to pass to achieve to accomplish to fulfil.—**effectuation** ef-fek'tū-ā'shon *n.* Act of effectuating
effeminacy ef-fem'in-a-si *n* [*Effeminate* and *-cy*] The state or character of being effeminate
effeminate ef-fem'in-āt, *a* [L. *effeminatus*, pp of *effemino* *effeminatum* to make womanish—*ef* for *ex* and *femina*, a woman. FEMININE] Having the qualities of a woman or the female sex instead of those of a man soft or delicate in an unmanly degree womanish unmanly resembling the practices or qualities of the *femina sexus*, voluptuous—*vt* pret & pp *effeminated* ef-fem'in-āt-ed ppr *effeminating* ef-fem'in-āt-ing [L. *effeminatus*] To make womanish to unman to weaken—*vi* To grow womanish or weak to melt into weakness
effeminately ef-fem'in-āt-li *adv* In an effeminate manner womanishly weakly softly
effeminateness ef-fem'in-āt-nes *n* State or quality of being effeminate effeminacy
effendi ef-fen'di, *n.* [Turk *efendim*.] A title of respect frequently attached to the official title of certain Turkish *dignitaries*
efferent, ef'fer-ent, *a* [L. *ferens* *-entis* ppr of *fero* I carry out—*ef* for *ex* out, and *fero* I carry] *Physiol* conveying outward or discharging—*n* A vessel or nerve which conveys outward and discharging a lak
effervesce ef-fer-es', *vi* pret. & pp *effervesced*, ef-fer-vest' ppr *effervescing* ef-fer-ves'ing [L. *effervesco*—*ef* for *ex* out, and *fervesco* I begin boiling *fervo* to be hot. FERVENT.] To bubble as a thin or spumy like and foam as fermenting liquors any fluid when some part of it escapes in a gaseous form to exhibit signs of excitement, or feelings which cannot be suppressed.
effervescence ef-fer-ves'ens, *n.* [Fr *effervescence* fr L. *fervescens -entis* ppr of *effervesco* See prec.] Act of effervescing a kind of natural ebullition a strong excitement or manifestation of feeling flow of animal spirits
effervescent, ef-fer-ves'ent, *a* [L. *fervescens* See prec.] Boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas
effervescible ef-fer-ves'i-bl, *a* Having the quality of effervescing
effete ef-fēt', *a* [L. *effetus* exhausted, worn out by bearing—*ex* and *fetus* fruitful, pregnant FŒTUS.] Having the energies worn out or exhausted having the vigour lost or dissipated barren
efficacious ef-fi-kā'shus, *a* [L. *efficax* *-acis* fr *effio* EFFECT.] Effectual productive of effects producing the effect intended having power adequate to the purpose intended powerful.
efficaciously ef-fi-kā'shus-li *adv* In an efficacious manner effectually in such a manner as to produce the effect desired
efficaciousness ef-fi-kā'shus-nes *n* Quality of being efficacious
efficacy ef-fi-ka-si, *n* [L. *efficacia*, fr *efficax* *efficacis* EFFICACIOUS.] The quality of being efficacious power to produce effects production of the effect intended effect-ness efficiency virtue force energy
efficiency ef-fish'en-si, *n* [L. *efficientia* fr L. *ficiens -entis* ppr of *efficio* I effect—*ef* ex and *facio* I make EFFECT.] The state or character of being efficient effectual agency power of producing the effect intended.
efficient ef-fish'ent, *a* [L. *efficiens -entis* See prec.] Causing effects causing any thing to be what it is competent capable qualified for duty—*n* One who is competent to perform the duties of a service
efficiently ef-fish'ent-li, *adv* In an efficient manner with effect effectively
effigy ef-fi-ji, *n* [Fr *effigie* fr L. *effigies*, an image or likeness, fr *effingo* ex out, and *fingo* the stem of *figo* I make form fashion. FEIGN.] The image or likeness or representation of a person any substance fashioned into the shape of a person portrait likeness figure in sculpture or painting—To burn in effigy to make a figure resembling a person and burn it in order to show indignation or contempt for the person.
efflorese ef-flo-res', *vi* pret. & pp *effloresced*, ef-flo-rest' ppr *efflorescing* ef-flo-res'ing [L. *florescere*—*ef* for *ex* out, and *florescere* inceptive of *florere*, to flower to flourish fr *flos floris* a flower—which see] To blow or blossom forth to bloom to flourish to break out into florid or excessive ornamentation to become covered with a white crust or light crystallization from chemical change to show a powdery substance on the surface
efflorescence ef-flo-res'ens *n* [Fr *efflorescence* See next] The act or process of efflorescing the act of blooming or flourishing the time of flowering a redness of the skin eruption mealy powder or minute crystal forming on a surface
efflorescent ef-flo-res'ent, *a* [L. *florescens -entis* ppr of *florasco* EFFLORESCE] Showing efflorescence in crystals or covered with efflorescence liable to efflorese
effluence ef-flu-ens, *n* [Fr *fluence* fr L. *effluens fluentis* pp of *effluo*—*ef* for *ex*, and *fluo* I flow FLUENT.] A flowing out that which flows or issues from any body or substance
effluent ef-flu-ent, *a* [L. *fluens* See prec *Affluent influent*, are similar forms.] Flowing out—*n* A stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake
effluvial ef-flū'vi-al *a* Pertaining to effluvia containing effluvia.
effluvium ef-flū'-um *n* pl **effluvia**, -flū'vi-a. [L. *effluvium*, fr *effluo* to flow out. EFFLUENCE.] Something flowing out in a subtle or minute form a disagreeable odour or smell, a noisome exhalation.
efflux ef-fluks, *n.* [From L. *effluxus* EFFLUENCY.] Act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream effusion outflow emanation
efluxion ef-fluk'shon *n* [See prec.] Act of flowing out, that which flows out effluvium emanation
effodient, ef-fō'di-ent, *a* [L. *fodiens*, *effodientis*, ppr of *effodio*, I dig out—*ef* ex out, and *fodio* I dig] Digging accustomed to dig

effoliation, ef-fō'li-ā''shon, *n* [L *ef* for *ex*, out, and *folium*, a leaf] Deprivation of a plant of its leaves

effort, ef'fŏrt, *n* [Fr *effort*, prefix *ef* for *ex*, out, and *fort*, strong, L *fortis* FORT] An exertion of strength or power, strenuous exertion to accomplish an object, endeavour, exertion, struggle, attempt

effortless, ef'fert-les, *a* Making no effort.

effrontery, ef-frun'te-ri, *n* [Fr *effronterie*, fr L *effrons*, *effrontis*, barefaced, shameless —*ef* for *ex*, and *frons*, the forehead. FRONT] Audacious impudence, shameless boldness, assurance, brazenness

effulge, ef fulj', *v i* pret & pp *effulged*, ef-fuljd', ppr *effulging*, ef-fulj'ing [L *effulgeo* —*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fulgeo*, I shine] To send forth a flood of light, to shine with splendour

effulgence, ef-ful'jens, *n* [See next] A flood of light, great lustre or brightness, splendour

effulgent, ef-ful'jent, *a* [L *effulgens*, *-entis*, ppr of *effulgeo*, I shine forth EFFULGE] Sending out a flood of light, shining, gleaming, bright, splendid.

effulgently, ef-ful'jent-li, *adv* With effulgence

effuse, ef-fūz', *v t* pret & pp *effused*, ef-fūzd', ppr *effusing*, ef fūz'ing [L *effusus*, pp of *effundo*, *effusum*, I pour out—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fundo*, *fusum*, I pour FUSE] To pour out, as a fluid, to spill, to shed —*v i* To emanate, to come forth —*a.* ef-fūs' Poured out, loosely spreading

effusion ef-fū'zhon, *n* [Fr *effusion*, L *effusio* EFFUSE] Act of pouring out, as a liquid, that which is poured out, in *pathol* the escape of any fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part, cordiality of manner, overflowing or demonstrative kindness

effusive, ef-fūs'iv, *a* [*Effuse* and *-ive*] Pouring out, that pours forth largely showing overflowing kindness or cordiality of manner —**effusively**, ef-fūs'iv-li, *adv* In an effusive manner, with overflowing cordiality —**effusiveness**, ef-fūs'iv-nes, *n* State of being effusive

efreet, ef'rēt, *n* AFRIT

eft, eft, *n* [O E *evete*, *evete*, A Sax *efete*, an eft or newt *Newt* is fr the form *evete*, the *n* of the art *an* having adhered to the noun] A newt

egad e-gad', *exclam* [Probably a euphemistic corruption of 'by God'] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise

egence, ē'jens, *n* [L *egens*, ppr of *ego*, I suffer want] The state of suffering from the need of something

egest, ē-jest', *v t* pret & pp *egested*, ē-jest'ed, ppr *egesting*, ē-jest'ing [L *egero*, *egestum*, I carry or bear out—*e*, out, and *gero*, I carry] To cast or throw out, to void excrement

egesta, ē-jes'ta, *n pl* [Neut pl of *egestus*, pp of *egero* EGEST] Excrementitious or waste matters passed from the body

egestion, ē jest'yon, *n* The act of voiding excrement or waste matters from the body

egg, eg, *n* [Directly fr the Scandinavian= Icel *egg*, Dan *æg*, Sw *ägg* The A. Sax. form *æg* became *ey*, *ay* in later times, and corresponds to O Sax D and G *ei*, an egg Probably allied in origin to L *ovum*, Gr *ōon*, Ir *ugh*, Gael *ubh*, an egg] A roundish body covered with a shell or membrane, formed in a special organ of many female animals besides birds, and in which the development of the young animals takes place, an ovum, something resembling an egg

egg, eg, *v t* pret & pp *egged*, egd, ppr *egging*, eg'ing [Icel. *eggja*, to egg EDGE.] To incite or urge on, to stimulate, to instigate to provoke

egg-apple, eg'ap-l, *n* The fruit of the egg-plant

egg-bird eg'berd, *n* A species of tern, the eggs of which are of commercial importance in the West Indies

egg-cup, eg'kup, *n* A cup used to hold an egg at table

egger, **eggler**, eg'er, eg'ler, *n* A collector of or dealer in eggs

eggery, eg'er-i, *n* A nest of eggs, a place where eggs are deposited, as those of seabirds.

egg-flip, eg'flip, *n* A drink made of warmed beer, flavoured with a little sugar, spirit, spices, and eggs beaten with it

egg-glass, eg'glas, *n* A sand-glass for regulating the boiling of eggs

egg-nog, eg'nog, *n* [*Nog* is a name for ale in some parts of England.] A drink made with eggs and beer, cider, or the like

egg-plant, eg'plant, *n* A plant of the potato family, with white egg-shaped fruits

egg-shell, eg'shel, *n* The shell or outside covering of an egg, anything very brittle, easily broken, or destroyed

egg-slice, eg'slīs, *n* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan

egg-spoon, eg'spōn, *n* A small spoon for eating eggs with.

egis, ē'jis, *n* Same as *Ægis*

eglandulose, **eglandulous**, ē-glan'dū-lōs, ē glan'dū-lus, *a* [L *e*, out, and *glandulosus*, glandulous] Destitute of glands

eglantine, eg'lan tīn, *n* [Fr *églantine*, O Fr *aiglent*, fr a form *aculentus*, prickly, fr L *aculeus* a spine, a prickle, *acus*, a needle ACID] An old and poetical name for the sweet-brier or wild rose

ego, e'gō, or ē', *n* [L *ego*, I] I one's self, self, the conscious thinking subject, the subject, as opposed to the *non-ego*, the not-self, the object

egoism e'gō-izm, or ē', *n* [Fr *egoïsme*, fr L *ego*, I] The doctrine which refers the elements of all knowledge to the phenomena of personal existence subjective idealism, a passionate love of self, egotism, selfishness

egoist, e'gō-ist, or ē', *n* [Fr *égoïste*, an egotist] An egotist, a selfish person, one holding the doctrine of egoism

egoistic, **egoistical**, e gō-is'tik, e gō-is'ti-kal, or ē', *a* Pertaining to egoism, addicted to or manifesting egoism, egotistic

egoistically, e-gō-is'ti-kal-li, *adv* In an egoistic manner

egotheism, e-gō-thē'izm, *n* [Gr *egō*, I, and *theos*, a god] The deification of self, self-worship

egotism, eg'ot-izm, or ē', *n* [From L *ego*, I, and *-ism*, with inserted *t*] The practice of too frequently using the word *I*, an exaggerated love of self, leading one to refer all things to one's self, and to judge of everything by its relation to one's interests or importance, self-exaltation, self-commendation self-conceit

egotist, eg'ot-ist, or ē', *n* [See prec] One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing, one who speaks much of himself or magnifies his own achievements

egotistic, **egotistical**, eg ot-is'tik, eg-ot-is'tik-al, or ē-, *a* Addicted to egotism, conceited, vain, self-important, containing egotism

egotistically, eg-ot-is'tik al li, *adv* In an egotistic manner

egotize, eg'ot-īz, or ē', *v i* pret & pp *egotized* eg'ot-īzd, ppr *egotizing*, eg'ot-īz-ing To show egotism, to talk or write much of one's self

egregious, e-grē'jus, *a* [L *egregius*, lit out of the common flock or herd—*e*, out and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock (whence *gregarious*) GREGARIOUS] Extraordinary remarkable singular monstrous

egregiously, e-grē'jus li, *adv* In an egregious manner, greatly, enormously, shamefully

egress, ē'gres, *n* [L *egressus*, fr *egredior* —*e*, out, and *gradior*, I go, I step GRADE.] Act of going or issuing out the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place the passing of an inferior planet from the disc of the sun in a transit, an exit an outlet.—*v i* ē-gres', pret & pp *egressed*, ē grest', ppr *egressing*, ē-gres'ing To go out, to depart to leave—**egression**, ē-gre'shon, *n* [L *egressio*] Act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement. —**egressor**, ē gres'er, *n* One who goes out

egret eg'ret or ē'gret, *n* [Fr *aigrette*, a dim fr an old form *aigre*, fr O H G *heigro*, a heron=Sw *hager*, Icel *hegri*, a heron *Heron* has the same origin] A name of some species of herons, the small white heron, a plume of herons' feathers or of feathers, diamonds, &c, an aigret, the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle

Egyptian, ē-jip'shan, *a* [From *Egypt*, and *-ian* = L *Ægyptius*] Pertaining to Egypt —*n.* A native of Egypt, an old designation for a gypsy —**Egyptological**, ē-jip'to-loj''i-kal, *a* Pertaining to Egyptology —**Egyptologist**, ē-jip-tol'o-jist, *n* One well acquainted with the antiquities of Egypt — **Egyptology**, ē-jip tol'o-ji, *n* [*Egypt* and *-ology*] The science which treats of the ancient language, history, &c, of Egypt

eh, *eh*, *exclam* Denoting inquiry or slight surprise

eider, **eider-duck**, Ï'der, Ï'der-duk, *n* [G *eider*, Sw *eider*, Dan. *eder*, Icel. *æthar*] A species of duck of the northern regions, about twice the size of the common duck, the down of which is much valued from its warmth lightness, and elasticity

eider-down, Ï'der-doun, *n* Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck

eidograph, Ï'do-graf, *n* [Gr *eidos*, form, and *graphō*, I write] An instrument to copy drawings or designs, reduced or enlarged in proportions within certain limits

eidoloclast, Ï-dŏ'lo-klast, *n* IDOLOCLAST

eight, āt, *a* [A Sax *ahta*, *eahta*=O Fris *achta*, *acht* O Sax. *ahto*, G and D *acht*, Icel. *átta*, Sw *otta*, Dan *otte*, Goth *ahtau*, cog L *octo* Gr *oktō*, Ir and Gael *ochd*, Skr *ashtau*] One of the cardinal numeral adjectives, one more than seven and less than nine —*n* The number composed of seven and one, the symbol representing this number

eight-day, āt'dā, *a* That goes for eight days (an *eight-day* clock)

eighteen, āt'ēn, *a* and *n* [Equivalent to *eight* and *ten*, A. Sax. *eahtatyne*, *ehtatyne*, D *achttien*, G *achtzehn*] Eight and ten united, the symbol representing this sum

eighteenmo āt'ēn mō, *n* [From *eighteen* and last syllable of L *decimo*, tenth] Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves written often 18*mo*

eighteenth āt'ēnth, *a* and *n* [*Eighteen* and *-th*, as in *fourth*] Next in order after the seventeenth, one of eighteen parts into which anything is divided

eightfold, āt'fōld, *a* [*Eight* and *-fold*] Eight times the number or quantity

eighth, ātth, *a* and *n* [A Sax *eahtotha*] Next after the seventh, the ordinal of eight, an octave

eighthly, ātth'li, *adv* In the eighth place

eightieth, āt'i-eth, *a* and *n* [*Eighty* and *-th*] The eighth-tenth, next in order to the seventy ninth

eighty, āt'i, *a* and *n* [*Eight* and *-ty*, as in *twenty*, *thirty*, &c =A. Sax. *-tig*, implying ten] Eight times ten fourscore

eikon, Ï'kŏn, *n* [Gr] A likeness, an image an icon.

eirenicon, Ï rĭ'ni kon, *n* [Gr *eirēnikos*, making for peace, fr *eirēnē*, peace] A proposal for the making of peace or getting rid of dissensions

eisteddfod, is-teTH vōd', *n* [W] A meeting of bards and minstrels in Wales a periodical Welsh festival for the recitation of poems and performances on the harp

either, ē'THer or Ï'THer (the former is more in accordance with analogy), *a* or *pron* [A. Sax *aegther*, contracted from *aeghwæther*, compounded of *d=aye*, always, ever, the augment *ge*, and *hwæther*, whether EACH, WHETHER] One or the other, one of two, each; both, separately considered —*conj* or *adv* Used *disjunctively* as correlative to and preceding *or* (*either* the one *or* the other)

ejaculate, ē jak'ū lāt, *v t* pret & pp *ejaculated*, ē-jak'ū lāt-ed, ppr *ejaculating* ē-jak'-

u-lāt-ing [L. *ejaculor ejaculatus—e*, out, and *jaculor* I dart, fr *jaculum*, a dart, fr *jacio*, I throw or cast, as in *ject*, *reject* &c. *Jact*.] To throw out, as an exclamation; to utter suddenly and briefly; to dart; to utter as a short prayer.

ejaculation. e-jak-ū-lā-shon, *n.* [See prec.] The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation; the exclamation uttered; a prayer consisting of a few words.—**ejaculatory** e-jak-u-la-to-ri, *a.* Of the nature of an ejaculation.

eject, ē-jekt' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ejected* e-jekt-ed, ppr. *ject-ing* e-jekt-ing. [L. *jacio ejectum—e*, out, and *jacio*, to throw: cast. EJACULATE.] To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out; to discharge; to force from; to turn out of; to dispossess of land or estate; to drive away; to expel.

ejection, ē-jek'shon, *n.* [L. *ejectio*.] An act of ejecting or casting out; expulsion; dismission from office.

ejectment, ē-jekt'ment, *n.* The act or process of ejecting; a dispossessing; in *law*, the removal of a person from the wrongful possession of land or tenements.

ejector ē-jekt'or, *n.* One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

eke ēk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eked* ēkt, ppr. *eking* ēk-ing. [A. Sax. *ecan*, an increase: an eke; *ecan*, to increase; to eke.—Icel. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*, to increase; cog. with L. *augeo* (whence *augment*); Gr. *auxo* to increase.] To add to; to supply what is wanted to; to enlarge by addition; to lengthen; to prolong.—*n.* Something added to another; an addition.—*adv.* [A. Sax. *eac*; D. *ook*; Sw. *och*; Dan. *og*; G. *auch*, and.] Also; likewise; in addition.

elaborate, e-lab'o-rāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *laborated*, e-lab'o-rāt-ed, ppr. *laborating* e-lab'o-rāt-ing. [L. *elaboro elaboratus—e*, out, and *laboro*, fr. *labor* labour. LABOUR.] To produce with labour to improve or refine by successive operations.—*a.* [L. *laboratus*.] Wrought with labour; finished with great diligence; executed with exactness; laboured; studied; highly wrought.

elaborately ē-lab'o-rāt-li, *ad.* In an elaborate manner.

elaborateness e-lab'o-rāt-nes, *n.* Quality of being elaborate.

elaboration e-lab'o-rā-shon, *n.* [Fr. *elaboration*, L.L. *elaboratio*.] Act of elaborating; improvement or refinement by successive operations; in *physiology* the process performed by the living organs in animals and plants by which something is produced.

elaborative ē-lab'o-rāt-iv, *a.* [*Elaborate* and *-ive*.] Serving or tending to elaborate.

elaborator ē-lab'o-rāt-or, *n.* One who or that which elaborates.

élan ā-lan, *n.* [F.] Ardour inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; unhesitating dash.

eland, ē'land, *n.* [D. *land*, an elk.] An African species of antelopes; a name sometimes given to the moose.

elapse e-laps' *v.i.* pret. & pp. *elapsed*, e-lapst, ppr. *lapsing* e-laps'-ing. [L. *labor lapsus—e* out, and *labor lapsus* I fall, slip, or slide. LAPSE.] To slip or glide away; to pass away silently as time.

elapsion ē-lap'shon, *n.* The act of elapsing; lapse.

elasmobranchiate ē-laz'mō-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *lasmos* a plate, and *branchia* gills.] Of or belonging to an order of fishes including the sharks, dog fishes, rays, &c.

elastic e-las'tik, *a.* [Fr. *élastique*, L.L. *elasticus*, fr. Gr. *elastos*, beaten out, extendable fr. *elauno* I drive, I beat out.] Having the power of returning to or recovering the form from which it is bent, extended, depressed, or distorted; rebounding; flying back: used figuratively to denote the power or quality of recovering from depression or dejection.

elastically ē-las'tik-al-li, *ad.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.

elasticity e-las-tis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *elasticité*.] State or property of being elastic.

elate e-lāt', *a.* [L. *latus* pp. of *effero elatum—e* out, and *latus*, borne: carried.] Elevated in mind; flushed, as with success; puffed up; haughty; swelling.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *elated*, e-lāt-ed; ppr. *elating* e-lāt-ing. To exalt; to raise or lift up, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud.

elated ē-lāt-ed, *p.a.* Elevated in mind or spirits; puffed up; elate.

elatedly e-lāt-ed-li, *adv.* In an elated manner; with elation.

elater ē-la-ter [ē as in *fate*; a as in *fat*] *n.* A driver. [Not in use.] A name of the filament in certain flowers; in botanical scale mosses, name of various small leaf-like bodies.

elaterium ē-la-te'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *elaterion*, fr. *elauno* I drive, purgative, fr. *elater* a driver, fr. *elauno* I drive.] A substance obtained from the fruit of the squirting cucumber, serving as a drastic purge and as a most rapid dropsy.

elation ē-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *elatio*. FLATE.] The state of being elated; exultation of mind; elevation of spirits; feeling of joy or satisfaction; buoyancy.

elbow el'bō, *n.* [A. Sax. *elboga*, *elbuga*, fr. *el* or *eln* a forearm, an ell; *boga*, a bow; D. *elleboog*; G. *ellenbogen*; Icel. *alnbogi*; Goth. *bogs*, all fr. Teut. *bug*, I bow.] The outer angle made by the bent joint of the arm; anything somewhat resembling an elbow.—Out at elbows, having holes in the elbows of one's clothes; shabbily dressed.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *elbowed* el'bōd; ppr. *elbowing* el'bō-ing. To push with the elbow; to push or drive as through a crowd; to crush aside.—*v.i.* To form an elbow; to project; to push one's way.

elbow-chair el'bō-chār, *n.* An arm-chair.

elbow-grease el'bō-grēs, *n.* A colloquial expression for energetic and continuous hard labour as rubbing, scouring &c.

elbow room el'bō-rōm, *n.* Freedom from confinement, room for motion or action.

eld eld, *n.* [A. Sax. *ld* old age; *ealdian*, *ealdan*, old. OLD.] Old age; decrepitude; old time; former ages. [Poet.]

elder eld'er, *a.* [A. Sax. *yldra*, *eldra*, *ealdra*, the compar. degree of *eald*, old. OLD.] Older in point of years; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else; prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission; pertaining to earlier times; earlier.—*n.* One who is older than another or others; an ancestor; a person advanced in life, and who on account of his age, experience and wisdom, is selected for office; an office bearer in the Presbyterian Church who has an equal vote with the minister in all church courts.

elder eld'er, *n.* [A. Sax. *ellorn*, *ellarn*; the *d* has been inserted; latest mes=D. *vlierne*, the *d* in *elder* perhaps akin to *alder*.] A small tree having pungent pith and beard; a dark purple or red berries, which are used for making a kind of wine.

elder berry eld'er-ber-i, *n.* The fruit of the elder.

elderly ld'er-li, *a.* [*Elder* and *-ly*.] Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.

eldership ld'er-ship, *n.* State of being elder; seniority; the office of an elder in the Presbyterian Church; order of elders.

elder wine el'der flower wine el'der-win, el'der-flou-er-win, *n.* A wine made of elder berries.

eldest el'dest, *a.* [A. Sax. *eldesta* or *yldesta*, of *eald*, *ealdi*, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others.

El Dorado el-do-rā'dō, *n.* [Sp. the golden—*el*, the, and *dorado* gilt [L. *deauratus*, of *aurum*, gold].] A fabulous region in the interior of South America, supposed to be rich beyond all others, especially in gold; any region rich in gold or treasure.

elecampane el-kam-pān'' *n.* [Fr. *énula-campane*; L.L. *enula campana*, fr. L. *a*, locampane, and (probably) *campus*, a field.] A British perennial composite plant which grows in most meadows, formerly regarded as an ingredient in a coarse candy.

elect, e-lekt' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elected* e-lekt-ed, ppr. *electing* e-lek'ting. [L. *eligo electum—e* out, and *lego lectum*, I pick, choose: as in *collect*, *select* &c. *legend*, *lecture* &c. to be nearly also akin. LEGEND.] To pick, select, or choose out; to select for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to manifest preference for by vote or designation; to choose or determine in favour of.—*a.* [L. *electus*.] Picked out; chosen; taken by preference from among two or more; chosen as the object of mercy; chosen; selected, or designated to enter on but not yet in office; predestinated in the divine counsels.—*n.* *sing.* or *pl.* One or several chosen or set apart, those especially favoured by God.

election e-lek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *élection*, L. *electio*. ELECT.] Act of electing or choosing; act of selecting one or more from others; act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment by any manifestation of preference, as by vote, uplifted hand, or a voice; ballot; voluntary preference; choice; liberty to act or not; power of choosing or selecting; doctrine of predestination; predetermination.

electioneer ē-lek'shon-ēr' *v.i.* pret. & pp. *electioneered* e-lek'shon-ērd, ppr. *electioneering* e-lek'shon-ēr'ing. [*Election* and *-eer*.] To work for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.—**electioneering,** e-lek'shon-ēr'ing, *n.* The arts or practices used for securing the election of a candidate to office.

elective, e-lek'tiv, *a.* [*Elect* and *-ive*. Fr. *électif*.] Dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; exercising the power of choice.

electively e-lek'tiv-li, *ad.* In an elective manner; by election or choice.

elector ē-lek'tor, *n.* [L. *elector*, Fr. *électeur*.] One who elects or has the right of electing a person who has the right of voting for any functionary; a member of a representative body forming a title of certain German princes who formerly elected the emperor.

electoral ē-lek'tor-al, *a.* [*Elector* and *-al*.] Relating to electors or electors consisting of electors.

electorate ē-lek'tor-āt, *n.* [*Elector* and *-ate*.] A body of electors.

electorship e-lek'tor-ship, *n.* The office of an elector.

electric electrical, ē-lek'trik, ē-lek'tri-kal, *a.* [Fr. *électrique* fr. L. *electrum*, fr. *elektron* amber: from the fact that the earliest electric phenomenon observed was the attraction of amber for light substances when rubbed. In compounds *electro* appears as the first element corresponding to the word.] Containing electricity or capable of exhibiting it; pertaining to electricity; derived from or produced by electricity; conveying electricity; communicating a shock by electricity; full of fire, spirit, or passion; and capable of communicating it to others.—Electric alarm, an electric apparatus for giving a signal in case of fire or otherwise.—Electric battery, a number of electric jars connected with each other for obtaining a powerful discharge of electricity.—Electric clock, a clock in which the moving power is the action of a current of electricity or one in which electricity is only used for controlling or governing the motion.—Electric condenser, an instrument by which small quantities of electricity may be accumulated and rendered apparent; an accumulator.—Electric eel, a fish resembling the eel, which is capable of giving electric shocks.—Electric jar, a glass jar partly coated both outside and inside with tin foil; a Leyden jar.—Electric lamp, the contrivance by which the electric light is produced.—Electric light, a brilliant light, the result of heat produced by the force of electricity.—Electric machine, a machine for generating

electricity, constructed in various ways the one shown generates the electricity by the friction of the glass plate against cushions covered with an amalgam of mercury, zinc,

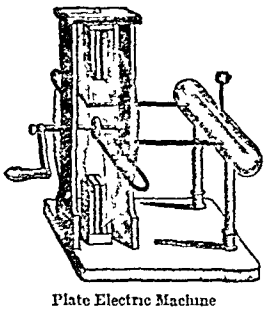


Plate Electric Machine

and tin, positive electricity passing off to the insulated prime conductor at the side —**Electric railway**, a railway on which electricity is the motor —**Electric spark**, one of the forms in which accumulated electricity discharges itself —**Electric storm**, a violent disturbance in the conditions of the earth's electricity

electrically, ē-lek'tri kal-li, *adv* In an electric manner, in the manner of electricity or by means of it.

electrician, ē-lek-trish'an, *n* One who studies electricity, one versed in the science of electricity.

electricity, ē-lek-tris'i-ti, *n* [*Electric* and *-ity*] A name for the cause or agent underlying certain phenomena called *electric*, and formerly spoken of as a fluid, the force that manifests itself in lightning and in many other phenomena, the science which deals with these phenomena

electricute, ē-lek'tri kūt, *v t* [*Electric* and the *-cute* of *execute*] To put to death by electricity ELECTROCUTE

electrifiable, ē-lek'tri-fi-a-bl, *a* Capable of being electrified.

electrification, ē lek'tri fi-kā"shon, *n* The act of electrifying, or state of being electrified.

electrify, ē lek'tri-fī, *v t* pret & pp *electrified*, ē lek'tri-fīd ppr *electrifying* ē-lek'tri-fī-ing [*Electric* and *-fy*] To communicate electricity to, to charge with electricity, to affect by electricity, to give an electric shock to, to surprise with some sudden and brilliant effect, to thrill.—*v i* To become electric.

electro ē lek'trō, *n* A contraction for *electrotype* [Also used as the first element in a number of compounds See ELECTRIC]

electro-ballistic, ē lek'trō-bal lis"tik, *a* Applied to an instrument for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight

electro-biologist, ē-lek'trō bī-ol"o-jist, *n* One versed in electro biology

electro-biology, ē-lek 'trō bī-ol"o-ji, *n* That branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms, also mesmerism or animal magnetism, or a phase of this

electro-chemistry, ē lek'trō kem"ist-ri *n* That branch of science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes

electrocute ē-lek'trō-kūt *v t* pret. & pp *electrocuted* ē-lek'trō-kūt-ed, ppr *electrocuting*, ē lek'trō-kūt-ing [*Electro* and the *-cute* of *execute*] To execute or put to death by electricity [Of recent and American origin]—**electrocution**, ē-lek-trō-kū'shon *n* The act or process of putting to death by electricity

electro-dynamic, ē-lek'trō-di nam"ik, *a* Pertaining to electro-dynamics.

electro-dynamics, ē-lek'trō-di nam"iks, *n* The science which treats of mechanical actions exerted on one another by electric currents

electro-dynamometer, ē-lek'trō-di-na-mom"e ter, *n* An instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action.

electrogild, ē lek'trō-gild, *v t* pret. & pp *electrogilded*, *electrogilt*, ē-lek'trō-gild-ed, ē-lek'trō-gilt, ppr *electrogilding*, ē-lek'trō-gild ing To gild by means of the electric current.

electro-kinetic, ē lek'trō-ki net"ik, *a* Of or pertaining to electro-kinetics or electricity in motion

electro-kinetics, ē-lek'trō-ki net"iks, *n* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents in motion

electrolyse, ē-lek'tro-līz, *v t* pret & pp *electrolysed*, ē lek'trō-līzd, ppr *electrolysing*, ē-lek'trō-līz-ing [*From electrolysis*] To subject to electrolysis to decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism —**electrolysis** ē-lek-trol'i sis, *n* [*Electro* and Gr *lysis*, a loosing, solution, fr *lyō*, I *loose*] The resolution of compound bodies into their elements, or groups of elements, by a current of electricity —**electrolyte**, ē-lek'tro-līt, *n* A compound which is decomposable by an electric current —**electrolytic, electrolytical**, ē-lek'tro-lit"ik, ēlek'tro-lit"i-kal, *a* Pertaining to electrolysis

electro-magnet, ē lek'trō-mag"net, *n* A bar of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by a current of electricity passing through a wire coiled round it —**electro-magnetic**, ē-lek'trō-mag-net"ik, *a* Pertaining to magnetism occasioned by electricity

electro-metallurgy, ē-lek'trō-me tal"er-ji, *n* The art of depositing metals from solutions upon surfaces by the agency of electric currents

electrometer, ē-lek trom'e-ter, *n* [*Electro*, and Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring electricity —**electrometric, electrometrical**, ē lek'trō-met"rik, ē-lek'trō-met"ri-kal, *a* Pertaining to the measurement of electricity —**electrometry**, ē-lek trom'et-ri, *n* That branch of electric science which treats of the measurement of electricity

electromotive, ē-lek-trō-mō'tiv, *a* Producing mechanical effects by means of electricity —**electromotor**, ē-lek'trō-mō-ter, *n* Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, an engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effect

electro-negative, ē-lek trō-neg'a-tiv *a* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified

electrophorus, ē-lek trof'o-rus, *n* [*Electro* and Gr *phoros*, bearing] A simple instrument for collecting electricity

electro-physiology, ē-lek trō-phiz-i-ol"o-ji, *n* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies

electroplate, ē-lek'trō-plāt, *v t* pret & pp *electroplated*, ē-lek 'trō-plāt-ed, ppr *electroplating*, ē lek'trō-plāt-ing To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal by means of electric currents —*n* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electro-plating

electro-positive ē lek-trō-poz'i tiv, *a* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified

electroscope, ē lek'trō-skōp, *n* [*Electro* and Gr *skopeō*, I see] An instrument for detecting the existence of free electricity

electrotype ē lek 'trō-tīp, *n* The art of producing copies of types wood-cuts medals, &c by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original, a copy thus produced —*v t* pret & pp *electrotyped* ē lek'trō-tīpt, ppr *electrotyping*, ē-lek'trō-tīp ing To stereotype or take copies of by electrotype —**electrotypic**, ē lek'trō-tip"ik, *a* Pertaining to, or effected by means of electrotype

electuary, ē-lek'tū-a-ri, *n* [LL *electuarium*, a word of doubtful origin] A mixture composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup

eleemosynary, el-ē-mos'i na-ri, *a* [LL *eleemosynarius*, fr Gr *eleēmosynē*, alms ALMS] Given in charity or alms, given or appropriated to support the poor, relating to charitable donations, founded for the purpose of dispensing some gratuity or benefit —*n* One who subsists on charity

elegance, el'ē-gans, *n* [Fr *élégance*, fr L *elegantia*, elegance See next] The quality of being elegant, beauty resulting from perfect propriety, refinement, an elegant characteristic or feature —**elegancy**, el'ē gan-si, *n* Elegance

elegant, el'ē-gant, *a* [Fr *élégant*, fr L *elegans*, *elegantis*, elegant, equivalent to *eligens*, ppr of *eligo*—*e*, out, and *lego*, I pick, I choose ELECT] Having beauty or a pleasing effect resulting from grace, refinement, or polish, pleasing to good taste, graceful, refined, having the words or style polished and appropriate, giving expression to thought with propriety and grace, having grace of form or delicacy of colour, free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect, showing fine harmony or symmetry

elegantly, el'ē gant-li, *adv* In an elegant manner

elegiac, el-ē-jī'ak, *a* [Fr *elegiaque*, L L *elegiacus*, fr Gr *elegeiakos*, elegiac, fr *elegeia*, *elegeion*, an *elegy*] Belonging to elegy, plaintive, expressing sorrow or lamentation used in elegies, said especially of a style of Greek and Latin verse composed of couplets consisting of alternate hexameter and pentameter lines —*n* Elegiac verse

elegiast, elegist, e lē'ji ast, el'ē-jist, *n* A writer of elegies

elegize, el'ē-jīz, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *elegized*, el'ē-jīzd, ppr *elegizing*, el'ē-jīz ing [*Elegy* and *-ize*] To write or compose elegies, to celebrate or lament in an elegy, to bewail

elegy, el'ē ji, *n* [Fr *elegie* fr L *elegia*, fr Gr *elegeia*, fr *elegos*, *elegeion* a lament or mournful song] A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song, a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation, a poetical composition in elegiac verse

element, el'ē ment, *n* [Fr *élément*, fr L *elementum*, an element, generally in pl, first principles, elements, or rudiments Ktym unknown] One of the simplest constituent principles or parts, of which anything consists a fundamental or ultimate part or principle, an ingredient, one of the simple substances which hitherto have resisted resolution by chemical analysis, one of the four constituents of the material world according to an old and still popular classification—fire, air, earth, water (hence such expressions as 'war of the elements' for a storm), the proper state or sphere of anything, the state of things suited to one's temper or habits, *pl* the first rules or principles of an art or science, rudiments data employed in a calculation, the bread and wine used in the Lord's supper

elemental, el-ē-ment'al, *a* [*Element* and *al*] Pertaining to or produced by elements arising from or pertaining to first principles, pertaining to the four elements

elementally, el-ē-ment'al li *adv* In an elemental manner, according to elements

elementarily, elementariness el'ē-men-tar"i-ti, el-ē men'ta-ri-nes, *n* The state of being elementary

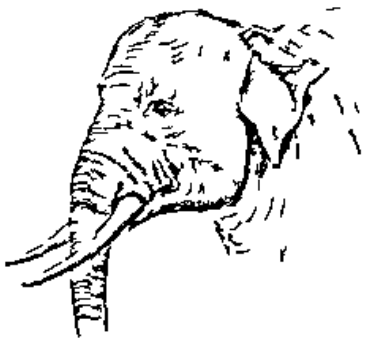
elementary, el-ē ment'ar i, *a* [Fr *elementaire*, fr L *elementarius* belonging to elements or first principles] Having the character of an element or primary substance primary, simple, uncompounded, teaching or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments, elemental —**Elementary analysis**, the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body —**Elementary school**, a school for teaching the first rudiments of education

elemi, el'e-mi, *n* [Fr *élémi*, It and Sp *elemi* origin unknown] The resinous exud-

ation from various trees, used in plasters, ointments, and anodynes.

elench, elenchus e-lengk' e-leng'kus, n. [Gr *elenchos fr elenchō* I confute, refute.] A syllogism by which the adversary is forced to contradict himself a sophism.—**elenchical** e-leng'kik-al, a. Pertaining to an elench.

elephant, el'e-fant, n. [F *éléphant* L. *elephantus* and *ephus elephantis*, f. G. *elephas elephantos* an elephant probably fr. Heb. *eleph* an ox.] The name of two



Head of Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*). (The African elephant has much larger ears.)

species of huge quadrupeds, one inhabiting India, the other Africa, and both remarkable for having their nose prolonged into a long proboscis or trunk with the nostrils at the extremity and for their large tusks a large size for writing or drawing paper.

elephantiasis el-e-fan-tī'a-sis, n. [Gr. fr. *elephas*, elephant.] A skin disease in which the limbs have a slight resemblance to those of the elephant.

elephantine el-e-fan'tīn, a. [*Elephant* and *-ine*.] Pertaining to the elephant; huge, large, and lumpy.

elephantoid el-e-fan-toid, a. [*Elephant* and *-oid*.] Having the form of an elephant.

Eleusinian el-ū-sin'i-an, a. Relating to *Eleusis* in Greece as, *Eleusinian mysteries* or festivals, the mysteries and festivals of Demeter (*Ceres*) celebrated there.

eleutheromania, e-lū-ther-o-mā'ni-a, n. [Gr. *eleutheros*, free, and *mania* madness.] A mania for freedom.—**eleutheromaniac** el-ū-ther-o-mā'ni-ak, n. A fanatic on the subject of freedom.

elevate el'e-vāt, v.t. pret. & pp. *elevated*, el'e-vāt-ed; ppr. *elevating*, el'e-vāt-ing. [L. *elevo*, *levatum*, f. *levis*, light in weight, whence *levity*, *lever*, *levy*, &c.] Levity.] To lift up; to raise; to raise from a low or deep place to a higher; to raise to higher state or station; to exalt; to advance; to promote; to improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; to elate; to beer; to animate; to make louder; to render more acute; to swell. To render somewhat tipsy (colloq.).

elevation el-ē-vā'shon, n. [*Elevation*, L. *levatio*.] Act of levating; state of being elevated; exaltation; dignity; exaltation of mind, character, or style; height; altitude; a levated place or station; elevated ground, a rising ground; a hill or mountain; a geometrical representation of a building in vertical section as opposed to *ground-plan*.

elevator el'e-vāt-er, n. [L. *elevator*.] One who or that which levates or raises; a mechanical contrivance for raising passengers or goods from a lower place to a higher; a hoist; a large grain store with special apparatus for raising the grain to it.

elevatory el'e-vā-tor-i, a. Tending to or having power to elevate.

eleven e-lev'n, n. [A. Sax. *endleofan*, *endlufon* = Icel. *ellifu*, Dan. *elleve*, D. & G. *elf*, Goth. *ainlif* compounded of two elements, the first meaning one, the second being probably orig. with L. *linquo* I leave.] Ten and one added.—a. The sum of ten and one; a symbol representing eleven units; the number of players forming a side in cricket, football, &c.

eleventh ē-lev'nth, a. [*Eleven* and *th* = A. Sax. *endlyfta endleofta*.] Next in order to the tenth; one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided.

elf elf, n. pl. **elves** elvz. [A. Sax. *elf elf*—L.G. *alf* Dan. *alf* Icel. *álfr*, O.H.G. *alp* an elf. Perhaps of same origin as L. *albus*, white, and the name *Alp*.] A kind of inferior spiritual being formerly believed in as a fairy, a goblin, a mischievous person, a pet name for a child.

elf arrow, elf bolt elf'a-rō, elf'bōlt, n. Names of the ancient flint arrow heads still often found. Also called *Elf-dart*.

elfin elf'in, a. [*Elf* and *in* the term being of doubtful origin.] Relating or pertaining to elves or dwarfs.—n. A little elf; a little urchin.

elfish elf'ish, a. Resembling, pertaining to, or suggestive of elves.

elf land elf'land, n. The region of the elves; fairyland.

elf lock, elf'lok, n. A knot of hair twisted as if the work of fairies.

elicit e-lis'it, v.t. pret. & pp. *elicited*, e-lis'it-ed; ppr. *eliciting*, e-lis'it-ing. [L. *elicio*—*elicitus*—*e* out, and *lacio* I entice. I draw, whence *laqueus* a noose.] To draw out by reasoning, discussion, examination, or the like; to bring to light; to educe; to deduce.

elide, e-lid', v.t. pret. & pp. *elided*, e-lid'ed; ppr. *eliding* ē-lid'ing. [L. *lido*—*e* out, and *laedo* I strike or dash.] Legion.] To strike out; to cut off or suppress (a syllable).

eligibility el-i-ji-bil'i-ti, n. [F. *éligibilité*.] Quality or state of being eligible; worthiness or fitness to be elected.

eligible el'i-ji-bl, a. [Fr. *éligible* fr. L. *eligo*—*e* out, and *lego* I choose.] Elect.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; suitable; proper; legally qualified.

eligibly el'i-ji-bli, ad. In an eligible manner; suitably.

eliminable e-lim'in-a-bl, a. That may be eliminated.

eliminate e-lim'in-āt, v.t. pret. & pp. *eliminated*, e-lim'in-āt-ed; ppr. *eliminating* e-lim'in-āt-ing. [L. *elimino*—*limen*—*e* out, and *limen* threshold.] Limit.] To discharge or throw off; to take out or separate as not being an element of value or necessary; to set aside as unimportant; to lead out of consideration; to cause to disappear from an equation.

elimination e-lim-in-ā'shon, n. Act of eliminating.

elliquation ē-li-kwā'shon, n. [L. *eliquo*, *liquatum*—*e* out, and *liquo* I melt. Liquid.] An operation of the separation of silver from copper by means of lead.

elision e-li'zhon, n. [F. *élision*. L. *elisio*. Elide.] The act of eliding; the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable.

elite ā-lēt', n. pl. [Fr. *élite* f. *élire*, to choose to elect. Elect.] A choice or select body; the flower; the best.

elixate ē-lik'sāt, v.t. pret. & pp. *lixated* e-lik'sāt-ed; ppr. *lixating* e-lik'sāt-ing. [L. *elixo*, *lixatum*—*e* and *lixivia*.] To boil; to seethe; to extract by boiling.

elixir e-lik'ser. [Fr. *lixir* fr. Sp. *elixir* fr. Ar. *el-iksir* the philosopher's stone fr. *el* the, and Gr. *xeros*, dry.] A liquor sought for by the alchemist for transmuting metals into gold or for prolonging life; quintessence; a cordial; a tincture or medicinal preparation.

Elizabethan e-liz'a-beth-an, a. Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times.—Elizabethan architecture, the architectural style of the times of Elizabeth and James I. when the debased Gothic and Italian were combined, characterized by large windows, tall and highly decorated chimneys, and much strap ornament.

elk, elk, n. [Same as A. Sax. *elch* Icel. *elgr* O.H.G. *elah*, now *elg*; akin to L. *alces*, an elk.] The largest existing species of the deer family, found in Europe and Asia, but chiefly in North America, where it is called the *Moose*.

ell el, n. [A. Sax. *eln*, an ell = D. *ell* *elle* G. *elle*, O.H.G. *elina*, Sw. *aln*, Icel. *alin* Goth. *aleina* cog. with L. *ulna*, Gr. *olenē* the forearm, and hence a measure of length. Comp. *cubit*.] A measure of different lengths in different countries, the English ell being 45 inches, the Flemish ell 27 inches, 37·2, and the French 54.

ellagic, el-laj'ik, a. [From Fr. *galle* gall, reversed.] Pertaining to or derived from gall nuts.

ellipse el-lips', n. [Fr. *ellipse* G. *ellipsis*, an ellipse, lit. a coming short, the cutting plane coming short of the base of the cone.] *ellipsis*.] I leave out, come short—*en*, out, and *leipo* I leave.] In *geometry* an oval figure produced when any cone is cut by a plane which passes through it not parallel to nor cutting the base; a closed curve in which the distances of any point from two points called the *foci* have always the same sum.

ellipsis, el-lips'is, n. pl. **ellipses** el-lips'ēz. [Gr. *leipsis*. Ellipse.] A figure of syntax by which one or more words are omitted in *printing* the marks, thus —— or ..... or ..... denoting the omission or suppression of letters or words.

ellipsograph elliptograph el-lip'so-graf, el-lip'to-graf, n. An instrument for describing ellipses mechanically.

ellipsoid el-lip'soid, n. [*Ellipse* and *-oid*.] A solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.—**ellipsoidal** el-lip-soi'dal, a. Pertaining to an ellipsoid.

elliptic, elliptical el-lip'tik, el-lip'tik-al, a. [Gr. *elleiptikos*. Ellipse.] Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse; pertaining to an ellipsis; having a part omitted.

elliptically el-lip'tik-al-li, ad. In an elliptical manner; according to an ellipse; to an ellipsis; with a part omitted.

ellipticity el-lip-tis'i-ti, n. Quality of being elliptic; amount of divergence from a circle.

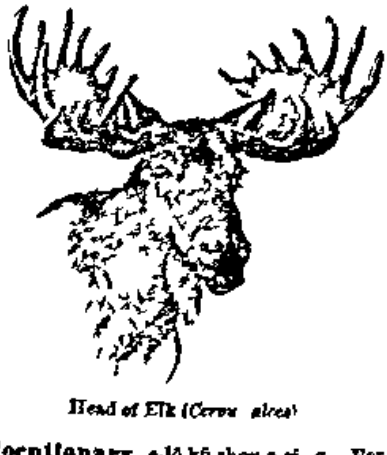
elm elm, n. [A. Sax. *elm* an elm = D. *olm*, Icel. *álmr* Dan. *ælm alm*, cog. L. *ulmus*. Ir. *lem*, W. *llwm*, an elm.] A well known tree found in Europe and America, several species of which are valuable for their timber.

elmen elm'n, a. Made of elm.

Elmo's fire el'mōz-fīr, n. [After Saint *Elmo* whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] A popular name for a meteoric appearance seen playing about the masts of a ship.

elmy el'mi, a. Abounding with elms.

elocution e-lō-ku'shon, n. [Fr. *elocution* L. *locutio*, *-onis*, f. *loquor*, *locutus* I speak out—*e* out, and *loquor*, I speak. Locution.] The art of delivering a discourse impressively in public; management of the voice and gesture in speaking; oral expression; pronunciation; delivery.



Head of Elk (*Cervus alces*).

elocutionary e-lō-kū'shon-a-ri, a. Pertaining to elocution.

elocutionist, lō-kū'shon-ist, n. [*Elocu-*

tion and *ist*] One who is versed in elocution, a teacher of elocution

éloge, ā lōzh, *n* [Fr, fr L *elogium*, a funeral oration] A funeral oration, a panegyric on the dead, a discourse pronounced in public in honour of an illustrious person recently deceased

elogy, elogium, el'ō-ji, ē lō'ji um, *n* [ELOGE.] A panegyric, an éloge

Elohim ē lō'him, *n* One of the Hebrew names of God.—**Elohist,** ē lō'hist, *n* The supposed writer of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to the *Jehovist*.—**Elohistic,** ē lō-his'tik, *a* A term applied to passages in Scripture in which the Almighty is always spoken of as *Elohim*

elongate, ē long'gāt, *v t* pret & pp *elongated*, e long'gāt-ed, ppr *elongating*, ē long'gāt ing [L L *elongo, elongatum*—L *e*, out, and *longus*, long] To lengthen, to extend, to stretch out so as to be longer ——*v i* To recede apparently from the sun said of a planet in its orbit.——*a* Lengthened, long and slender

elongation, ē long gā'shon, *n* [Fr *élongation* ELONGATE] The act of elongating or lengthening, state of being extended, what forms an extension or continuation, the distance of a planet from the sun as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth.

elope, ē lōp', *v i* pret & pp *eloped*, ē lōpt', *eloping*, ē lōp'ing [Equivalent to 'leap away or off', suggested by *llope*, an old pp of *leap* Comp D *ontloopen*, G *entlaufen*, to run away LEAP] To run away, to escape privately, to run away with a lover or paramour said especially of a woman

elopement, ē lōp'ment, *n* Act of eloping, the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover

eloquence, el'ō-kwens, *n* [Fr *éloquence* fr L *eloquentia*, eloquence ETOQUENT] The quality or faculty of being eloquent the art of expressing thoughts in such language and in such a way as to produce conviction or persuasion, oratory, the power of expressing strong emotions with fluency and force

eloquent, el'ō-kwent, *a* [Fr *eloquent*, L *eloquens, eloquentis*, eloquent, ppr of *eloquor, elocutus*, I speak out—*e*, out, and *loquor*, I speak LOQUACIOUS] Having eloquence, having the power of fluent, elegant, or forcible speech, characterized by eloquence, exciting emotion or interest (*eloquent* looks)

eloquently, el'ō-kwent-li, *adv* With eloquence, in an eloquent manner

else, els, *a* or *adv* [A Sax. *elles*, else other wise an adverbial genitive=O Frs and O H G *elles*, akin to O H G *eli, ali*, Goth *alis*, L *alius* (see ALIEN), Gr *allos*, another] Other, besides in addition, as in, who *else*? nothing or nobody *else*, nowhere *else*—— conj Otherwise, in the other case, if the fact were different, as, he was ill, *else* he would have come

elsewhere, els'whār, *adv* In any other place in some other place

eltchi, elt'shē, *n* An ambassador or envoy, a Persian or Turkish name

elucidate, ē lū'sid āt, *v t* pret. & pp *elucidated*, ē lū'sid āt-ed, ppr *elucidating*, ē lū'sid āt-ing [L L *elucido, elucidatum*—L *e*, out, and *lucidus*, clear, bright, fr *luz, lucis*, light. LUCID] To make clear, bright, or manifest, to free from obscurity, to illustrate to clear up to explain.

elucidation, ē lū'sid ā"shon, *n* [Fr *élucidation* L L *elucidatio*] Act of elucidating, explanation illustration, exposition

elucidative, ē lū'sid āt-iv, *a* [*Elucidate* and *ive*] Tending to elucidate, making clear explanatory

elucidator, ē lū'sid āt-er, *n* One who explains or elucidates, an expositor

elude, ē lūd', *v t* pret & pp *eluded* ē lūd'ed, ppr *eluding*, ē lūd'ing [Fr *eluder*, fr L *eludere elusum*—*e*, out and *ludo*, I play, as in *allude, collude, delude*, &c LUDICROUS] To avoid by artifice stratagem, wiles deceit, or dexterity, to baffle, to foil, to evade, to escape

eludible, ē lūd'i bl, *a* That may be eluded or escaped.

elusion, ē lū'zhon, *n* [L L *elusio* ELUDE] Act of eluding, an escape by artifice or deception, evasion

elusive, ē lū'siv, *a* [L *elusus*, and *ive* ELUDE] Practising elusion, using arts to escape, evasive delusive

elusoriness, ē lū'so-ri nes, *n* The state of being elusory

elusory, ē lū'so-ri, *a* [L L *elusorius*] Tending to elude or deceive, evasive, fraudulent, fallacious

elul, el'ul, *n* [Heb] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year corresponding nearly to our August

elutriate, ē lū'tri āt, *v t* pret & pp *elutriated*, e lū'tri āt-ed ppr *elutriating*, ē lū' tri āt ing [L *elutrio, elutriatum*, fr *eluo, elutum*, I wash off—*e*, out, and *luo lutum*, I wash, as in *dilute*, &c LAVE] To purify by washing, to cleanse, as ores, by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor from the substance washed

elutriation, ē lū'tri ā"shon, *n* The operation of elutriating

elvan, el'van, *n* [Cornish] A kind of rock in Cornwall, often forming dikes in other rocks a granitic and felspar porphyritic rock

elvish, elv'ish *a* Pertaining to elves or fairies, mischievous, elfish —**elvishly,** elv'ish li, *adv* In an elvish manner

elysian, ē li'zhi an, *a* [L *elysius*, Gr *elysios*] Pertaining to Elysium or the seat of delight, exceedingly delightful

Elysium, ē li'zhi um, *n* [L *Elysium*, fr Gr *elysion pedion*, the Elysian field, also later *elysion*, probably fr *elysios*, coming fr root of *elthein*, to come or go] A place assigned, in ancient mythology, to happy souls after death, the seat of happiness to come, any delightful place

elytron, elytrum, el'i tron, el'i trum *n*, pl **elytra,** el'i tra [Gr, a cover, sheath, fr *elyō* I roll round] The wing sheath which forms the superior wing in beetles serving to cover and protect the true wing

Elzevir, el'ze-vēr, *a* Belonging to the *Elzevir* family applied to editions of the classics, &c, published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1595 to 1680, also applied to a variety of type consisting of tall thin letters

em em, *n* [From the name of the letter *m*] In *print* the unit of measurement, being a type whose breadth is equal to its depth

emaciate, ē mā'shi āt, *v t* pret & pp *emaciated*, ē mā'shi āt-ed ppr *emaciating*, ē mā'shi āt-ing [L *emacio, emaciatum*—*e*, out, and *macies*, leanness, fr *macer*, lean, meagre MEAGRE] To become lean, to lose flesh gradually —— *v t* To cause to lose flesh gradually, to reduce to leanness —— *a* Thin, wasted.—**emaciated,** ē mā'shi āt-ed, *p a* Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh thin, lean

emaciation, ē-mā'shi ā"shon, *n* Act of emaciating, state of being reduced to lean ness leanness

emanant, em'a-nant, *a* Emanating, issuing, or flowing from something else

emanate em'a-nāt, *v i* pret & pp *emanated*, em'a nāt-ed, ppr *emanating*, em'anāt-ing [L *emāno, emanatum*—*e*, out, and *mano*, I flow] To flow out, to issue from a source, to arise, to issue, to spring

emanation, em a-nā'shon, *n* [Fr *emanation*, L L *emanatio*] Act of emanating that which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body, efflux, effluvium

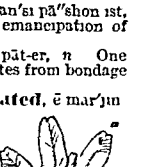
emancipate, ē man'si pāt, *v t* pret & pp *emancipated*, ē man'si pāt-ed, ppr *emancipating*, ē man'si-pāt-ing [L *emancipo, emancipatum*—*e*, out, and *mancipum* a formal purchase among the Romans, by taking a thing or its symbol in the hand fr *manus*, the hand, and *capio*, I take MANAGE, CAPABLE] To set free from servitude or slavery, to liberate to restore from bondage to freedom, to free from bondage or restraint of any kind, to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence

emancipation, ē man'si pā"shon, *n* [Fr *emancipation*, L *emancipatio*] Act of emancipating, deliverance from bondage or slavery, liberation, freedom, release, enfranchisement

emancipationist, ē man'si pā"shon ist, *n* An advocate for the emancipation of slaves

emancipator, ē-man'si pāt-er, *n* One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint

emarginate, emarginated, ē mar'jin āt, ē-mar'jin āt-ed, *a* [L *emarginatus*, fr *e*, priv , and *margo, marginis*, an edge or margin] Having the margin or extremity taken away, having a blunt or obtuse notch in the margin notched at the blunt apex applied most commonly to a leaf, petal, &c



Emarginate Leaves of Box (*Buxus sempervirens*).

emargination ē mar jin nā"shon, *n* The condition of being emarginate, a blunt notch in the extremity or margin

emasculate, ē mas'kū lāt, *v t* pret & pp *emasculated*, ē mas'kū lāt-ed, ppr *emasculating*, ē mas'kū lāt-ing [L L *emasculo, emasculatum*—*e*, out, away, and *masculus* male, dim of *mas*, a male MASCULINE] To castrate, to geld, to deprive of virility, to weaken, to render effeminate, to expurgate by removing course passages from (a book) —**emasculation,** ē-mas'kū-lā"shon, *n* Act of emasculating, the state of being emasculated, castration, effeminacy —**emasculatory,** ē mas'kū-la to-ri, *a* Serving to emasculate

embalm, em bam', *v t* pret & pp *embalmed*, em bamd', ppr *embalming*, em bām'ing [Fr *embaumer—en*, in, and *baume* balm, balsam BALM] To preserve a dead body by taking out the intestines, and filling their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction, to preserve with care and affection, to cherish tenderly *the memory of*

embalmer em bam'er, *n* One who embalms bodies for preservation

embank, em bangk', *v t* pret & pp *embanked*, em bangkt', ppr *embanking*, em bangk ing [Prefix *em*, and *bank*] To inclose with a bank, to defend with a bank, mound or dike

embankment, em bangk'ment, *n* Act of embanking, a mound or bank raised for protecting against inundation, or for other purposes, as for the passage of a railway over a hollow

embargo, em bar'gō *n* [Fr *embargo* fr Sp *embargo*, an embargo, embarrassment, lit what serves as a bar—prefix *em* for *in*, and L L *barra*, a bar, akin *embarras*] A restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing for a limited time, a prohibition of ships to leave a port, a restraint or hindrance imposed on anything ——*v t* pret. & pp *embargoed*, em bar'god, ppr *embargoing*, em bar'gō-ing To put an embargo on, to subject to an embargo

embark, em bark', *v t* pret & pp *embarked* em bārkt', ppr *embarking* em bārk'ing [Fr *embarquer*, fr prefix *em*, in and *barque*, a bark BARQUE.] To put on board or cause to enter a ship or boat, to engage to put to risk or venture, to enter on any affair ——*v i* To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel, to engage in any business, to take a share in any affair, to enlist

embarkation, em bārk ā'shon, *n* Act of embarking, that which is embarked.

embarrass, em ba'ras, *v t* pret & pp *embarrassed*, em ba'rast, ppr *embarrassing*, em ba'ras-ing [Fr *embarrasser*, to embarrass, *embarras*, embarrassment—prefix *em*, in and *barre*, L L *barra*, a bar, akin *embargo* BAR] To derange, confuse, or entangle (affairs, business, &c), to involve in pecuniary or other difficulties, to entangle, to confuse or disconcert, to abash

embarrassed em-ba-rast, *p.a.* Entangled ed n a confused state confused disconcerted unable to pay

embarrassment, em-ba-ras-m nt, *s* Act of mbarrass ng the sta of be ng embarrassed perpl y entanglemen pecun ary trouble confusion of mind abash m nt.

embassador em-bas'sa-dor *s* An am bassador [This spell ng is not now used, though *embassy* and no *ambassy* is the co rect rm]

embassy m'bas-si, *s* [A form of E. a i Fr *ambassade* AMBASSADOR. The miss n harge, mployment of an ambassador or env y an important n essage a ga n the official residence of an a bassador

embattle em-ba'tl, *v* pret & pp *em-bat'tled* m-ba'tl ppr *em-ba'tl-ing* m-ba ing [Prefi *em* and *battle* T arrat o dr of bat to array roops f ial to furnish w h a n nts v To e ranged n b f ba le **embattled** em-bat'tld, *p a* Furnish w h ba tlements ed like a ba tle en

embay m-bā pre & pp. *mbay'd*, m-b pp *em y'n* m-bā'ing [fix *em* and *bay*] T n ose n a bay or nlet to landlock to mclose be w n apes promontories **embayment** m á ment, *s.* A port on of he sea wed n by capes o promontories.

embed m-bed *v* pret & pp *embe'ded*, em bed'ed pp *m-bed'd* m-be ng [Prefix *em*, a d *bed* T lay n as n a be to y in surr ou g m te

embellish, m-be'lish, *v* pret. & pp *em-be'lished* m-be'lish ppr *embellishing* m-be'lis-hing F *em-* i *em-* llissant prefix *n*, a *le* beau ful, L. *be us*, pr y beautiful. BEAUTY BE U BELLE.] To make beau ul o make graceful or gan to adorn to deck to decorate to ornamen to beau y

embellishment em-be'lish-ment, *s* [Fr *embellissement* Act of mbellish ng o adorn ng or state of be ng embellished hat which embellishes anything tha adds bea y legance ornamen decoratio adornment.

ember m'be *s* [A. Sa *æmerge* Dan *immer* Ice *myrja*, embers etymol. unkn wn] A small li e coal, glowing piece of wood, &c used h fly in he pl ral f e cinders he smouldering remains of a fire

ember-days em'ber-dāz, *s pl.* A. Sax *ymbren-daga* pl o *ymb-ryn-dæg* fr *ymbrene*, *ymbr n*, *embrene*, he circle or course of he year f y he, o *embe* round, and *ryn* *ren*, o run.] Days re urn ng certa n seasons, be ng a Wednesday Fri day and Sa urday n he fou seasons of the yea appo ed n h Church of England n Roman h o le Church asting ar abst nence

ember-tide m'be -tīd, *s.* The seas n a which mber-days occu

ember week, m'ber w k, *s* A week in wh h mber-days occu

ember-goose em'be -gōs, *s.* [N *ember gaas*, *ænder* ymol. uncertain.] A swimming b rd, kn wn also as the grea northern di

embezzle em-bez'l, *v t.* pret. & pp *embezzled* em-be 'ld, pr *embezzl* em-bez'ling [Fr fi *m* an obsol *besiler* waste make aw y w h, fr F *bem* ser to destroy origi doubtful.] To appropriate mon y or y one own use wha is ntrusted to on s are an i managemen to app y to one pri a s use by a breach of rust, as a clerk or servan misappropri te.

embezzlement m- -l ment, Act of embezz ng, or o frau len y appropriating to one own use he money or goods intrusted to one care and managemen t.

embezzler m-bez'le *s.* One who embezzles.

embitter em-bit'er *v* pret. & pp *embittered*, em-bi er ppr *embittering* embi er ng Prefix *em*, and *bitter*] T make bitter or more bi er t render dist ressingly to ren more vi n o m lgnan , to ex aspera e —**embitterer** e t em bit er m t, *s* The act of emb ttering.

emblaze em-blāz' *v* pre & pp. *em blazed*, m blazd pp *em' a- ng* m blāz ing [Prefix *m*, and *blaz*] To set n a blaze to kindle to adorn wi h gli tering embellish m n s to blazon

emblazon, em-blā zn, *v t* pret & pp *em-b zned* em a zned ppr *emblazon ng* emblā n g [Pr fi *m*, and *blazon*] To ad rn w h figures of h ra dry of ensigns arm ria d ct represen on a shield to set ff wi h orn men s to celebrate in landatory erms o s ng j ra ses f

emblazoner m blā zn *s* A blazone on wh mblazons a rah

emblazonment m blā zn-ment, *s* The act of mblazon g tha wh h is em blazoned.

emblazonry em- á zn-ri, *s* The act or art of em lazo n g armory h rald de cora ion on sh lds, stan ards, &

emblem em m, *s* [F *em lem* f L *mblema* inlaid work ornamentati n f *em lema* n ert m, fr *embal* I pu n—*em* n and *ba* I row or cast A k n l of m l w rk or mosai t a picture figure or oth wo k f art, represen ng one t ing to he eye and sugges ng ano h to he understanding a m bolic figure an allus re p cture s symbo sys de ce

emblematic **emblematical** em-ble-ma k, em ble-ma k-al, *a.* F *emblematique*] Pertain ng to o comprising an em m o ym ic figure symbol c.

emblematically m blem a k al h *a* In an em l m a manner n the ma n of em ma.

emblements m-bl ma-bl, An n ven y o l ma

embolden em-bōl dn, *v t* pret & pp *emboldened* m-bōl dnd ppr *emboldening* m-bōl dn ng [Prefix *em* and *bold*] To make bold to encourage to animate

embolism em'bō-lizm, *s* [F *embolisme* L *embolismus* Gr *embolismos*, fr *embal* I throw or cast] The interca tion or insertion of days, m n hs, or years in an account of me to per e regular inequal ted e th o correct n of a bissextile: by a k of fibrine —**embolismal** **embolismic** em'bō-liz'mal, em-bō-liz'mik, *a* Pertaining to an embo ism inter calated inserted.

embonpoint, ah bo pwa *s* [F, fr *en*, m. *bon*, good, and *point* condi ion] Plumpness fleshiness roundity of figure stoutness.

embosom m bō zum, *v t* pret. & pp *m zomed*, em-bo zumd ppr *mbosoming*, em bō zum ng [Prefix *em*, and *bosom*] To take into or hold in the bosom to admit to be heart or affection to cherish to inclose to surround.

emboss, em-bos' *v t.* pret. & pp. *embossed*, em bost pp *embossing* em bos' ng [Prefix *em*, and *boss*=O Fr *embosser*] To raise o f rm bosses o pro uberances on to fashion n rel vo or raised work to represent in worked figures —**embossment**, em-bos ment, *s* The act of embossing figures in rellevo raised work.

embouchure ah bō shū *s* [Fr *fr* fix *em* and *bouche* mou h] A mouth of a ins he mou h-hole of a wind instrument of m us he shap ng of he l ps to he mou h-piece.

embowel em bou l, *v t* pret. & pp. *embowelled* em bou' l ppr *embowelling* em-bou' l- g [Prefix *m* and *bowel*] To take out the bow ls or en rails of to e iscerate o n bed to bury —**embowelling**, em-bou l-ment, *s.* Act of embow lling e ise ion.

embower em-bou e i. pret & pp. *embowered* em bou d pp *embowering* em bou e ing [Prefix and *bower*] To lodge or rest in a bower —*v t* T in lose in o cov wi h a bower to she ter w th es o sh ade

embrace em-brās' *v* pret & pp. *embraced* em brāst pp *embracing* em-brās' i g [O F *embracer* Fr *embrasser* fr L *in*, n, and *brach ium*, the arm.] BRACE] To tak asp or n lose wi h n th arm to press to he boso n token of affection to hug to lasp to me t wate eager y or ardently to lay h ld on t comprehend o compruse to ener pass to en rcle to inc ud to con tain, t rece e t adm to accept.—*v i* To j n in a em race —*s.* Inclosure or clasp with he arms pressure to the bosom w th the arms a hug a lasp con uga endearment —**embracement**, em-brās'm nt, *s.* A clasp n he arms a hug embrace.

embracer em-brā'sər *s* From O F *embracere* *embracor* one who antigates, li one who acts on fi f *embra er* *embraser* to set on fire pref *m* in, and *b ase* b coals. BRAZE] In *law* on who a tempts to influence a jury corruptly and illegally **embracery** embrā'se i, *s.* In *law* an attem t to influence a jury corrupt y to one s d by promises, entrea s, m ney o the ke.

embrasure m brā zhū *s* [F *embrasure* pref *em*, and *braser* to slope to skew] An open ng in a wal or parapet



Em rasures. a a, Merlons

through w h cann n are pointed and fired he len or even lle of an embra ment o en rgemen d he a erture of a door or window o the inside f h wa

embreathe em'br kā *v* pret & pp *em reathed* em'brē kā-ted ppr *em breathing* em'brē kā- ng [L.L. *in roro embreare* f *in* and *cuchs*, *cuchs* or *spiraculum*, fr *emb* ho I ment—*en* and *breche* I wet, I steep] T moisten and rub, as a diseased part of the body wi h a liquid substance

embrocation em-brō-kā shon *s.* [F BROCATE] Act of moisten ng and ru bi g a diseased part w h a cloth or sponge d ppe n w e l substance he liqu l wi h wh h an affected part is washed o rub ed.

embroider em-bron der *v* pret & pp. *embroidered*, em-bro d rd ppr *embroidering* em-bro ing [Prefix *em* and *broider*] To adorn with ornamental needlework or figures, often raised above the surface

embroidery, em broi'der i, *n* [*Embroider* and *y*] Embroidered work work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin, into various figures, variegated needlework, variegation or diversity of figures and colours

embroil, em broil', *v t* pret & pp *em broilèd*, em broild'; ppr *embroiling*, embroil'ing [Prefix *em*, and *broil* = O Fr *embroillir*, Mod. Fr *embrouiller* BROIL.] To intermix in confusion, to involve in troubles or contentions, to entangle, to entangle in a quarrel or disturbance, to disturb, to disorder, to trouble ——*v i* To be in commotion, to become disturbed

embroilment, em broil'ment, *n* The act of embroiling, a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion, disturbance

embrown, em broun', *v t* pret & pp *embrowned*, em brownd', ppr *embrowning*, embroun'ing [Prefix *em*, and *brown*] To make brown, to imbrown

embrue, *em* bro' IMBRUE

embryo, em'bri-ō, *n* , pl **embryos**, em' bri-ōz [Gr *embryon*, an embryo—*en* and *bryein*, to be full of anything, to swell] The first rudiments of an animal in the womb before the several members are distinctly formed, the rudimentary plant engendered within the seed the beginning or first state of anything while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition ——a Pertaining to or being in its first rudiments or undeveloped state

embryogeny, em bri oj'e ni, *n* [Gr *em bryon*, an embryo, and root *gen*, to produce] The formation and development of embryos, that department of science that treats of such formation and development

embryologic, embryological em'bri ō-loj''ik, em'bri-ō-loj''ik al, *a* Of or belonging to embryology

embryology, em bri-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *em bryon*, and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of the development of embryos

embryon em'bri-on, *n* [More correct but rather uncommon form of *embryo*] An embryo

embryonal, embryonic, em'bri-on al, em bri-on'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to an embryo or the embryo stage Also **embryonary**, em'bri-o-na-ri, and **embryotic**, em bri-ot'ik

embryotomy, em bri-ot'o-mi *n* [Gr *embryon* and *tome*, a cutting] The division of the fœtus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery

emend ē mend', *v t* pret & pp *emended*, ē mend'ed ppr *emending*, ē mend'ing [Fr *émender*, L *emendare*, to correct—*e*, priv, and *menda*, a spot or blemish *Amend* and *mend* are virtually the same as this] To remove faults or blemishes from to amend, especially by criticism of the text, to improve the reading of

emendation, ē mend ā'shon, *n* [L *emendatio* EMEND] Act of emending, a correcting what is erroneous or faulty, as in a book, text, or writing, an alteration for the better, correction of an error or fault

emendator, ē mend'āt-er, *n* [L] One who emends, one who corrects or improves

emendatory, ē mend'a-to-ri, *a* [L L *emendatorius*] Contributing to emendation

emerald, e'me-rald, *n* [Fr *émeraude*, O Fr *esmeraude*, Sp *esmeralda*, It *smeraldo*, fr L *smaragdus*, fr Gr *smaragdos*, an emerald or similar stone] A precious stone of a pale yellowish, bluish or lively green colour, and akin to the beryl a printing type in size between minion and nonpareil ——a Of a bright green, like emerald, printed with a size of type known as emerald. —Emerald green, a durable pigment of a vivid light-green colour, prepared from the arseniate of copper

emerge ē-merj', *v i* pret. & pp *emerged*, ē merjd' ppr *emerging*, ē-merj'ing [Fr *émerger*, fr L *emergĕre*—*e*, out, and *mergo* I plunge MERGE.] To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance, to issue, to reappear after being eclipsed, to rise out of a state of depression or obscurity, to rise into view or notice, to present itself, to crop up

emergence, ē merj'ens, *n* [Fr *émergence*] The act of emerging, the act of rising after being submerged, an issuing forth from some state or condition

emergency, ē merj'en si, *n* [Longer form of *emergence* EMERGENT] The act of emerging, sudden occasion, unexpected casualty unforeseen occurrence, any event or combination of circumstances calling for immediate action pressing necessity

emergent, ē-merj'ent, *a* [Fr *emergent*, fr L *emergens -entis*, ppr of *emergere*, to emerge] Emerging out of a fluid or anything that covers or surrounds, issuing or proceeding from, rising out of a depressed state or from obscurity, coming suddenly, sudden, casual, unexpected, urgent, pressing

emergently ē merj'ent-li, *adv* In an emergent manner

emeritus ē me'ri tus, *a* [L, having served out his time—*e*, out, and *mereor meritus*, I merit, earn serve MERIT] Discharged from the performance of public duty with honour on account of infirmity, age, or long service as, a professor *emeritus* Sometimes used as a noun

emerodst, ē'me rodz, *n pl* [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*] Hemorrhoids piles.

emersion ē mer'shon *n* [From L *emergo*, *emersum* EMERGE] Act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation.

emery, em'e ri, *n* [Fr *émeri*, *emeril*, fr It *smeriglio*, fr Gr *smyris*, *smiris*, *smiris*, emery, used by lapidaries as polishing powder, fr *smaō*, I rub] A variety of corundum, distinguished for its extreme hardness and used in cutting gems, and for polishing steel, marble, &c —Emery cloth, emery paper, cloth or paper which has been first covered with a thin coating of glue and then dusted with emery powder, used for polishing

emetic, ē-met'ik, *a* [Fr *émétique*, L *emeticus*, fr Gr *emetikos*, fr *emeō*, I vomit, akin to L *vomo*, I vomit VOMIT] Inducing to vomit, causing vomiting ——n A medicine that provokes vomiting

emetically, ē met'i kal li, *adv* In the manner of an emetic, in such a manner as to excite vomiting

emeu, emew, ē'mū, *n* EMU

émeute, ā met', *n* [Fr *émeute*, fr L *emotus* —*e*, intens, and *moveo*, *motum*, I move] A seditious commotion, a riot, a tumult, an outbreak

emigrant, em'i grant, *a* [Fr *emigrant*, fr L *emigrans*, *-antis*, ppr of *emigro* EMIGRATE] Emigrating, pertaining to emigration or emigrants.——n. One who emigrates

emigrate, em'i grāt, *v i* pret & pp *emigrated*, em'i grāt-ed, ppr *emigrating*, em'i grāt ing [L *emigro*, *emigratus*—*e*, out, and *migro*, I remove from one place to another MIGRATE.] To quit one country state, or region, and settle in another, to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence

emigration, em i grā'shon, *n* [Fr *émigration*, L L *emigratio*] Act of emigrating a removal of inhabitants *from* one country or state to another for the purpose of residence, a body of emigrants

emigrational, em i grā'shon al, *a* Relating to emigration

emigrationist, em i grā'shon-ist, *n* An advocate for, or promoter of, emigration

émigre, ā mē-grā, *n* [Fr] One of the French nobles who became refugees during the revolution which commenced in 1789

eminence, em'in-ens, *n* [Fr *éminence*, L *eminentia*, fr *eminens eminentis* EMINENT] A rising ground, a hill of moderate elevation, elevation height, highest part, summit top a conspicuous place or position, exaltation, high rank, distinction, celebrity, fame, a title of honour given to cardinals and others.

eminent, em'in-ent, *a* [Fr *eminent*, fr L *eminens, eminentis*, prominent eminent, ppr of *eminere*, to stand out, excel—*e*, out, and *minere*, to jut, to project.] Rising up or above others, high, lofty elevated, exalted exalted in rank, high in office, dignified, distinguished conspicuous, prominent, famous, illustrious

eminently, em'in-ent li, *adv* In an eminent manner or position

emir, e mēr', *n* [Ar *amir*, a commander, fr *amara*, Heb *amar*, to command.] The title given by Mohammedans to all independent chiefs to the heads of certain departments, and to all the real or supposed descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatimah *Emeer*, *Ameer*, are forms of the same word.

emissary, em'is-sa-ri, *n* [Fr *émissaire*, fr L *emissarius*, fr *emitto*, *emissum*, I send out EMIT] A person sent on a mission, a person sent on a private message or business, a secret agent, a *spy*, an outlet or channel from a lake

emission, ē mi'shon, *n* [Fr *emission* L. *emissio*, fr *emitto* EMIT] Act of emitting or sending or throwing out, that which is sent out or issued or emitted.

emissive, ē mis'iv, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to emission, sending out emitting

emissory, ē mis'o-ri, *a* [EMIT] Sending or conveying out; excretory

emit, ē mit', *v t* pret & pp *emitted*, ē mit'ed, ppr *emitting*, ē-mit'ing [L *emitto*, *emissum*, I send out, let out—*e*, out, and *mitto*, *missum*, I send, whence *mission*, *missile*, *missive*, *message*, &c MISSION] To throw or give out, to let fly, to discharge, to vent to issue forth or allow to emanate

emmenagogue, em mē'na-gog *n* [Gr *emmena*, the *menses*—*em*, in, *men*, *menos*, month, and *agōgos*, drawing forth, fr *agō* I lead.] A medicine taken to promote the menstrual discharge —**emmenagogic**, em mē'na goj''ik, *a* Pertaining to an emmenagogue

emmensite, em'men-zīt, *n* [From *Emmens* the inventor] A powerful explosive recently introduced for use in torpedoes, &c

emmet, em'met, *n* [See ANT] An ant or pismire

emmetropia em me-trō'pi a, *n* [From Gr *en*, in, *metron*, measure, and *ōps*, the eye] The state of the eye being normal as regards the focal length

emollescence, em-ol les'ens, *n* [L *e*, and *mollesco*, I grow soft, fr *mollis*, soft] That degree of softness in a body beginning to melt which alters its shape, the first stage of fusibility

emollient, ē mol'li-ent *a* [L *emolliens*, *emollientis*, ppr of *emollire*, to soften—*e*, out, and *mollire*, to soften, fr *mollis*, soft, whence *mollify*] Softening; making supple, relaxing solid parts ——n. A medicine or substance which softens, soothes, or allays irritation, and alleviates inflammatory soreness, swelling, and pain

emolument ē-mol'ū ment, *n* [L *emolumentum*, exertion, effort advantage gained, profit—*e*, out, and *molīri*, to exert one's self, fr *moles* a shapeless, heavy mass, whence *mole* (pier) and *molecule*, akin also *demolish*] The profit arising from office or employment, compensation for services, remuneration, salary, income, profit, advantage or gain in general.

emotion, ē mō'shon, *n* [L *emotio*, fr *emoveo*, *emotus*—*e*, out, and *moveo* I move MOTION] A moving of the mind or soul, any agitation of mind, as in grief, joy, pleasure, pain; feeling, one of the three fundamental properties of the human mind, the other two being *volition* and *intellect*

emotional, ē mō'shon al, *a* Pertaining to or characterized by emotion; liable to emotion

emotionalism, ē mō'shon al izm, *n* The character of being emotional, tendency to emotional excitement

empale, em pāl', *v t* pret & pp *empaled*, em pāld', ppr *empaling* em pāl'ing [Fr *empaler*, fr L L *impalare*—L *in*, and *palus*, a stake, whence *pale* (stake), *paling*]

To put to death by fi ing on a stake to impale

empannel em pan nel, *v t* To impannel (which see)

emperor em per-er *n* [F *mpereur fr* L. *mperat r* an emperor a comma l in ch ef, *f mpero* I comman l—*n* and *pa* I pr pare furnish. PARE] The so reign or supr me monarch of an empir a title of d gn ty superior to th t f king

empery em pe-ri, *n.* Empire power [i oet]

emphasis em fa-sis, *n* [Gr *phasis* a sett ng forth, *fr emphaino* I indicate—*em,* in, and *phn mi* I h w (when e *ph nome non*)] A stress or force of voice la d n a word or clause of a sentence in ord to en force a meaning a distinct e t ton ti n gi en to one or more wor ls in reading and speaking in ord r to draw attention to th value n the sente e impressiv ness strong significance v vidness.

emphasize em fa-siz *v t* pret & p p *emphasized,* em fa siz-d pp emphasi ing em fa-siz-ing [From *emphasis*] To place emphasis o to mak emphat cal.

emphatic emphatical, em f t k, em f t k-al, *a* [F *mphatique* Gr *emphatikos*] Characterized by emphasis e pressive fo cibl earnest strong energetic xpressed in strong terms.

emphatically em fat k al li, *ad* In an emphatic mann r with emphasis stro gly forc t ly

emphysema, em fi-se ma, *n* [Gr *emph j sema, f emphysao* I infl te— n, and *phyaō* I blow] Any white shin g elastic indolent tumour of th integume ts, caused by the introduct n of air into the cellula tissue

empire em pir *n* [F *empire f* L. *imperium,* comman l, power dom n n, sovereign power empire. fr *mpero* I command. EMPEROR.] Supreme power in governi g mperial powe sov reignty supremacy th territory region, or cou tries under the jurisd ction and domin n of an emperor supreme control go ern ng influence sw y rule any region, land or water over wh h d minion is extended.

empiric, m pi rik *n* [L. *er piricus,* fr G *empeirikos,* experienced—*en* in, and *peira* a trial.] One who relies only on ex perience nd observat on, as opposed to theory based on scientific conclusions a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education a ignora t pretender to medical skill a quack a bar latan.

empirical em-pi rik-al, *a.* [*Empiric* and *-al.*] P rtaining to experiments or experience based on or deri ed from experience depending altogether upon the observ t on of phenomena f llow g or relying upo e perience o observ ti n without due regard to sc ce and theory

empirically em pi rik-al li, *ad* In an empirical manner

empiricism, m pi ri-sizm, *n* [*Empiric* and *-ism.*] Th quality or method of bei g mpirical the m thods or practice of an empiric the practice of med c without a medical education quackery the doctrine that knowledge is solely deri ed from ex peri nce.

employ em ploi *v t* pret. & pp *employed,* em-ploid ppr *employing* em ploi g [F *employer fr* L. *implico* to enfold, in] engage—*n,* and *plico* to fol l seem alar in *deploy displ y* PLY] To occupy the tim , attention, and labour of to engage to occupy to m k busy to keep at w rk to n gross to make use of to use to e gage as an agent, instrument, o means to engage in one service to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business to apply or devote to an object.—*n.* Business employment occupation, engagement t.

employable em-ploi a-bl, *a.* Capable of being employed.

employee em-ploi-ē, *n.* [The English form of the Fr *employé* pp one who is employed, especially a clerk.] One who works for an employer or master a person working for salary or wag s.

employer em-ploi er *n* On who employs one who uses one who keeps men in service

employment em ploi ment *n* Act of employing o using the state of being employed that which engages the head or hands business vocation occupation avocation e gagement agency office trade profession post function.

empoison em poi zn *v t* pret. & pp *empoisoned* em-poi zn d ppr *empoisoning* em poi zn ing [Fr *mpoisonner*—p fix *em* and *poison*] To poison to taint with poison o enom to render noxious to embitter to destroy all pleasure in

emporium em po ri um *n* pl **emporia, emporiums** em pō ri-a, em po ri umz. [L. f Gr *emporion* an emporium or mart, f *emporos* a me chant—*en* in and *poro* a way of same root s A S *fa a* to go E *f*] A place which is a cent e of commerce r to which sellers and buyers resort a commercial centre, a warehouse or sh p

empower em pou er *v t* pret & pp *empowered* em pou rd ppr *empowering* em pou ring [Prefix *em* and *power*] To gi e legal o mral power or authority to to com f a th rity upo to authorize to commission to nable to g e power o authority f any purpose to warrant to license

empress em pres *n* [Formerly *emperesse* fr O F *emperesse* the fem correspon li g to *empereur* an emperor = Mod. Fr *impératrice* f L *imperātrix*] The consort or pouse of an emperor a w man invested with imperial power o sovereignty

empressement, ang pras-mäṅ, *n* [Fr] Eagerness cordiality

emprise emprize em-prīz' *n* [O Fr *emprise*—prefix *em,* and *prise* a taking f *prendre,* to tak] An undertaking an ent rprise adventure. [Poet]

emptier emt-er *n* One who or that wh h empties.

emptiness m ti nes, *n* The tate of being empty vacuity worthlessness va ity

empty em ti, *a.* [A. Sax *aem tig aemig mtig* empty at leisure, idle hence *aemtu n, pe-aemtigan,* to be at leisure, to be vacant f *aemetta aemta,* quiet, leisure The *p* has been i serted f r euph ny] Containing nothi g or noth ng but air not filled, void devoid dest tute of force or effect, o of sense or sincerity w nting substance or solidity wanti g reality unsubstantial unsatisfactory u supplied, u burdened having nothi g to carry hungry vacant of head d nut te of sense knowledge or judgment ignorant ——*v t.* pret. & pp *mptied,* em ti d pp *emptying* em ti ing To make empty oid, or destitute to depri e of the contents to pou out the contents of.——*v i.* T become empty to pour out o discharg its contents——*n.* An empty packing-case or the like

empurple m-per'pl, *v t* pret. & pp *empurpled,* em per'pld pp *empurpling* m per'pl ing [Pref *em* an l *purpl*] To tinge or d of a purple colour to discolour with purple

empyema, em pi-e ma, *n* [Gr *empyema* fr *en,* in, and *pyon,* pus] A collection of pus in some cavity of th body

empyreal em-pi re al of m-p -al, *a* [L.L. *empyreus,* f G *empyr* prepared by fire, fiery scorched—*en,* in, and *pyr* fire FIRE.] Formed of pure fire o light refined beyon l aerial substance pertaining to the highest region of hea en.—**empyrean** em-pi re n, em pi re-an *n.* [L.L. *empyreum* (*cl m,* hea en, un l retood)] Th highest heaven, where th pure eleme t of fire was by the ancients supposed to subsist.

empyreuma, em-pi-rū ma, *n* [Gr *mpyeuma* a coal to keep a fire in, fr *empyreuō,* I set on fire—*en* in, and *pyr pyre* fire.] The odour of an mal or eg tal l substances when slightly burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation —**empyreumatic, empyreumatical** m pi rū mat ik, em pi rū mat ik al, *a* Pertaining to or having the taste r smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances

emu emeu ē mu *n* [Probably of native Australian origin] A large bird, closely



Emu (*Dromæus Novæ Hollandiæ*)

allied to the ostrich and the cassowary but differing from the former in having three toes, found in Australia.

emulate m ū lāt *v t* pret & pp *mulated* em u lāt-ed ppr *emulating* em u lāt-ing [L. *emulāri, æmulatus,* to make one s self a rival, f *æmulus* that strives earnestly striving as a rival. EMULOUS.] To strive to equal o excel in qualities or actions to imitate with a view to equal or excel to rival to vie with

emulation em ū lā sh n, *n.* [Fr *émulation,* L. *æmulatio*] Act of emulating desire of superiority effort to equal or excel competition rivalry envy jealousy o rali ciousness rivalry

emulative em ū lāt-iv *a* [*Emulate* and] Inclined to emulation rivalling disposed to compete tion

emulatively em u lāt-iv li, *adv* In an emulat manner

emulator em u lāt-er *n* [L. *æmulator* Fr *émulateur*] One who emulates a rival a competitor

emulatory em ū la-to-ri, *a.* Arising out of emulation in heating emulation.

emulgent, ē mul jent, *a* [L. *emulgens -gentis* pr of *emulgeo*—*e* out, and *mulg o* I milk. MILK.] Milking or draining out said of certain arteries.

emulous e mu lus, *a* [L. *æmulus* Etym d ubtful] Desirous or eager to emulate or to imitate equal, or excel another desirous of like excellence with another rivalling engaged in competition —**emulously** m ūs-li *ad* In an emulous manner

emulsify e mul si-fi, *v t* pret & pp *mulsified,* e mul si fid ppr *emulsifying* e mul si fi-ing [L. *emulsus* and *fy* EMULSION] To make or form into an emulsion —Also **emulsionize** ē mul shon īz, in same sense

emulsion ē mul shon, *n* [Fr *émulsion,* fr L. *emulsus,* pp of *emulgeo* EMULGENT] A soft liquid remedy resembling milk any milk like mixture

emulsive e mul-si *a* [See prec] Milk like softening producing yielding a milk like substance

emunctory ē mungk to-ri, *n* [From L. *emungo em nctum*— , out and *mn go* I blow my nose cog. with G *mysen* in same sense, and akin to *mucus*] Any organ of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter an excretory duct.

enable en-ā'bl, *v t* pret & pp *enabled* en-ā'bld ppr *enabling* en ā'bl ing [Prefix *en* (mak) and *able*] To make able to furnish with sufficient power or ability to empower to strengthen to authorize.

enact en-akt' *v t* pret & pp *enacted* en akt-ed, ppr *enacting* en-akt-ing. [Prefix *en,* and *act*] To establish by law to pass as a law to institute to decree to order to act to represent in action.

enactive, en-akt'iv, *a* Having power to enact or establish as a law

enactment, en akt'ment, *n* [*Enact* and *ment*] The act of enacting, the passing of a bill into a law a decree, an act

enactor, en-akt'er, *n* One who enacts or passes a law

enallage, en-al'la-jē, *n* [Gr *enallagē*, change, fr *enallassō—en* in, and *allassō*, I make *other* than it is, I change, fr *allos*=L *alius*, another ALIENATE] A change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice of the same word for another as, 'We, the king'

enamel, en-am'el, *n* [Prefix *en*, in and old *amel*, *ammel*, *amule*, enamel, fr O Fr *esmal*, *esmail*, Mod. Fr *email*, enamel, fr L L *smaltum*, fr O H G *smeltan*, G *schmelzen* to smelt SMELT] A substance of the nature of glass, used as an ornamental coating for various articles that which is enamelled, a smooth glossy surface of various colours, resembling enamel the smooth hard substance which covers the visible part of a tooth —*v t* pret & pp *enamelled*, en-am'eld, ppr *enamelling*, en am'el-ing To lay enamel on, to paint in enamel, to form a glossy surface like enamel to variegate or adorn with different colours —*v i* To practise the art of enamelling

enameller, enamellist, en am'el-er, en-am'el-ist, *n* One who enamels

enamour, en am'er, *v t* pret & pp *enamoured*, *en* am'erd, ppr *enamouring*, en-am'er-ing [O Fr *enamourer—en*, in and *amour*, L *amor*, love AMOUR] To inflame or inspire with love, to charm, to captivate, to fill with delight

enantiosis, ē nan'ti-ō"sis *n* [Gr, contradiction, fr *enantios*, opposite —*en*, in, *anti*, opposite] A figure of speech by which what is meant to be conveyed in the affirmative is stated in the negative, and *vice versâ*

enarthrosis, en ar-thrō'sis, *n* [Gr *enarthrōsis—en* in, and *arthron*, a joint] A ball-and socket joint

encage, en-kāj', *v t* pret & pp *encaged*, en-kājd', ppr *encaging*, en kāj'ing [Prefix *en*, in, and *cage*] To put into a cage, to shut up or confine in a cage to coop up

encamp, en-kamp', *v i* pret & pp *encamped*, en-kampt', ppr *encamping*, en-kamp'ing [Prefix *en*, in, and *camp*] To take up position in a camp, to make a camp —*v t* To form into or place in a camp

encampment, en-kamp'ment, *n* [See prec] Act of encamping, the place where an army or company is encamped, a camp

encaustic, en kas'tik *a* [Gr *en*, and *I austō*, burning caustic, fr *I kaiō*, *I ausō*, I burn CAUSTIC] Pertaining to the art of enamelling and to painting in colours that are fixed by burning —Encaustic painting, a kind of painting in which, by heating or burning the colours are rendered permanent in all their original splendour —Encaustic tiles, decorated tiles of baked pottery, used in ornamental pavements, to cover parts of walls, &c

encave, en-kāv', *v t* pret & pp *encaved*, en-kāvd', ppr *encaving*, en kāv'ing To put into a cave to hide in a cave or recess

enceinte, an-sant, *n* [Fr, pp of *enceindre*, fr L *incingere*, to gird in—*in*, and *cingere*, to gird. CINCTURE] The wall or rampart which surrounds a fortress, the area thus surrounded

enceinte, an-sant, *a* [Fr L *in*, not, and *cinctus*, pp of *cingo*, I gird. See prec] Pregnant, with child.

encenia, en-sē'ni-a, *n pl* [Gr *en*, in, *I anos*, new] A feast commemorative of a foundation or consecration, a commemorative ceremonial

encephalic, en-sē-fal'ik, *a* Belonging to the encephelon or brain

encephalitis en-sef'a-lī"tis, *n* [*Encephalon* and *-itis*] Inflammation of the brain

encephaloid, en sef'a-loid, *a* [*Encephalon* and *-oid*] Resembling the matter of the brain

encephalon, en-sef'a-lon, *n* [Gr *enI ephalos*, within the head—*en*, in, and *I ephalē*, the head.] The contents of the skull, the brain —**encephalous**, en sef'a-lus, *a* In *zool* possessing a distinct head opposed to *acephalous*

enchain, en-chān', *v t* pret & pp *enchained*, en-chānd', ppr *enchaining*, en-chān'ing [Prefix *en*, and *chain*] To fasten with a chain, to bind or hold in chains, to hold in bondage, to enslave, to enthral, to hold fast, to restrain to confine

enchainment, en-chān'ment, *n* Act of enchaining or state of being enchained, concatenation

enchant, en-chant' *v t* pret & pp *enchanted*, en-chant'ed, ppr *enchanting*, en-chant'ing [Fr *enchanter*, fr L *incantare* to enchant, bewitch, utter magic words over—*in* in, and *canto* I sing freq fr *cano*, I sing CHANT] To practise sorcery or witchcraft on anything, to subdue by charms or spells, to charm to captivate, to fascinate to enrapture, to bewitch

enchanted, en-chant'ed, *p a* Affected by sorcery, fascinated, delighted beyond measure

enchanter, en-chant'er, *n* One who enchants, a sorcerer or magician, one who charms or delights

enchanting, en-chant'ing, *p a* Charming, delighting, ravishing

enchantingly, en-chant'ing-li, *adv* In an enchanting manner, in a manner to delight or charm

enchantment, en-chant'ment, *n* [*Enchant* and *-ment=*Fr *enchantement*] Act of enchanting, the use of magic arts, spells, or charms, an incantation, magic, spell, sorcery witchery, witchcraft, irresistible influence, overpowering influence of delight, fascination

enchantress, en-chant'res, *n* A female enchanter, a sorceress

enchase, en-chās' *v t* pret & pp *enchased*, en-chāst', ppr *enchasing* en-chās'ing [Fr *enchâsser—en*, and *châsse*, a frame, fr L *capsa* a repository, a chest, box, or case CASE (box)] To encase or inclose in a border or rim, to surround with an ornamental setting, as a gem with gold, to adorn by embossed work to beautify by some design or figure in low relief

enchorial enchoric, en-kō'ri-al en-kor'ik, *a* [Gr *enchōrios*, in or of the country—*en*, in, and *chōra*, a country] Belonging to or used in a country, native, indigenous, demotic (which see)

encircle, en-ser'kl, *v t* pret & pp *encircled*, en-ser'kld, ppr *encircling*, en-ser'kling [Prefix *en* and *circle*] To inclose or surround with a circle, to encompass, to inclose, to surround, to environ, to embrace

enclasp, en-klasp', *v t* pret & pp *enclasped*, en-klaspt', ppr *enclasping*, en-klasp'ing [Prefix *en*, and *clasp*] To clasp to inclose, to embrace, to fasten with a clasp

enclave, an-klav, *n* [Fr —*en*, in, and L *clavus*, a key] A place or country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power

enclitic, enclitical, en-klit'ik, en-klit'ik-al, *a* [Gr *engl itilos—en*, in, and *I linō*, I bend. DECLINE, INCLINE] Said of a particle or word so closely united to the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it, throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable —*n* An enclitic word.—**enclitically**, en-klit'ik al-li, *adv* In an enclitic manner

enclose, en-klōz', *v t* pret & pp *enclosed*, en-klōzd', ppr *enclosing*, en-klōz'ing [Prefix *en*, and *close*] To inclose

enclosure, en klō'zhūr, *n* Inclosure

encomiast, en-kō'mi ast *n* [Gr *engl ōmiastēs fr engl ōmiazō*, I praise, I laud, fr *engkōmion*, an encomium (q v)] One who praises another, a panegyrist, one who writes encomiums

encomiastic, encomiastical, en kō'mi ast'ik, en kō'mi-ast'ik al, *a* [Gr *engI ōmiastI os*] Containing encomium or praise, bestowing praise, laudatory

encomiastically, en kō'mi-ast"ik al li, *adv* In an encomiastic manner

encomium, en-kō'mi um, *n*, pl **encomiums**, en kō'mi-umz [L *encomium*, fr Gr *engl ōmion*, a laudatory ode, an encomium—*en*, in, and *I ōmos*, a revel, a procession in honour COMEDY] A high commendation, panegyric, eulogy, praise

encompass, en kum'pas, *t t* pret. & pp *encompassed*, en kum'past, ppr *encompassing*, en kum'pas-ing [Prefix *en* and *compass*] To encircle to surround, to environ, to shut in and confine, to hem in, to go or sail round.—**encompassment**, en-kum'-pas-ment, *n* The act of encompassing

encore, an kōr, *adv* [Fr, fr L (*in*) *hanc horam* (to) this hour] Again, once more used by auditors and spectators in calling for a repetition of a particular performance, song or the like —*v t* pret & pp *encored*, an kōrd', ppr *encoring*, an kōr'ing To call for a repetition of, to call upon to repeat.

encounter en-koun'ter, *n* [Fr *encontre*, an encounter, fr O Fr *encontrer*, to encounter—*en*, and *contre*, L *contra*, against] A meeting in opposition or in contest a conflict, a fight, a battle, a combat, attack, assault, onset, a meeting, sudden or accidental meeting of two or more, controversy, debate —*v t* pret & pp *encountered*, en-koun'terd, ppr *encountering*, en koun'ter-ing To meet face to face, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly, to meet in opposition or in contest, to engage with in battle, to resist, to strive against, to come upon or light upon, to meet with —*v i* To meet face to face, to meet unexpectedly, to rush together in combat, to conflict, to meet in opposition or debate

encourage, en-ku'rāj, *v t* pret. & pp *encouraged*, en ku'rājd, ppr *encouraging*, en-ku'rāj-ing [Fr *encourager—*prefix *en*, and *courage*] To give courage to, to give confidence of success to, to increase the confidence of, to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind, to embolden to animate, to incite, to stimulate to cheer, to inspirit, to support, to countenance

encouragement, en-ku'rāj-ment, *n* [*Encourage* and *-ment=*Fr *encouragement*] Act of encouraging, incitement, incentive that which encourages, favour countenance

encourager, en ku'rāj-er, *n* One who encourages

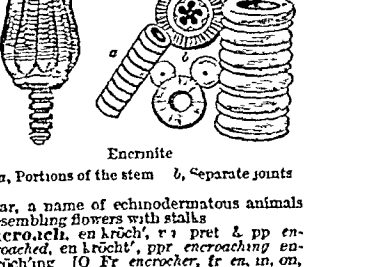
encouraging en-ku'rāj-ing *p a* Furnishing ground to hope for success

encouragingly, en-ku'rāj-ing li, *adv* In an encouraging manner

encrimson, en-krim'zn, *v t* pret. & pp *encrimsoned*, en-krim'znd, ppr *encrimsoning*, en krim'zn-ing [Prefix *en*, and *crimson*] To cover with a crimson colour

encrinal, encrinic, en krī'nal, en-krin'ik, *a* Relating to or containing encrinites —Also **encrinital**, en krī ni'tal, and **encrinitic**, en krī nit'ik.

encrinite en'krin-īt, *n* [Gr *en*, in, and *I rinon*, a lily] A crinoid, stone-lily, or lily-



Encrinite

a a, Portions of the stem *b*, Separate joints

star, a name of echinodermatous animals resembling flowers with stalks

encroach, en krōch', *v i* pret & pp *encroached*, en krōcht', ppr *encroaching* en-krōch'ing [O Fr *encrocher*, fr *en*, in, *on*, and *croc*, a hook, E *crook*] To trespass or intrude upon the rights and possessions of

another to make inroad to pass the proper bounds to intrude to infringe to trench upon to invade followed by *on* or *upon*.

encroacher en kroch e *n* One who encroaches.

encroachment, en kroch ment, *n* [*Encroach* and *ment*.] Act of encroaching unlawful intrusion advance to the possessions rights or jurisdiction of another by silent means rather than by open violence that which is taken by encroaching.

encrust, en krust *v t* pret & pp *encrusted* ppr *encrusting* en krust ing. [Prefix *en*, and *rust*.] To cover with a crust.

encumber en kum'ber *v* pret & pp *encumbered* en-kum'berd ppr *encumbering* en-kum'be ring [Prefix *en* and *cumber* O Fr *encombrer*.] To impede hinder or oppress with a load burden, or any thing inconvenient to load to charge to embarrass to load with debts or legal claims.

encumbrance en kum brans, *n* [*Encumber* and *-ance* or O F *encombrance* from *encombrer* to load.] That which encumbers burden load clog impediment hindrance embarrassment legal claim liability as mortgage dependence on others of a family

encumbrancer en-kum bran-ser *n* One who holds an encumbrance on an estate

encyclic encyclical en-sik'lik en-sik'kal *a* [G *enkyklios* from *en*, in, and *kyklos* a circle.] Sent to many persons places intended for many or for a whole order of men circular used often as a substantive in both forms, and generally applied to a letter on some important occasion sent by the pope to the bishops.

encyclopædia, encyclopedia. en-sik'lo-pe'di-a *n.* [F *encyclopédie* from Gr *en*, in, *kyklos*, a circle and *paideia*, instruction from *pais, paidos*, a child, a boy.] A collection of articles on one or more branches of knowledge, usually arranged in alphabetical order a cyclopædia.

encyclopædic, encyclopedic en-sik'lo-pe'dik, *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopædia universal as regards knowledge and information.

encyclopædism encyclopedism, en-sik'lo-pe-dizm, *n* The making of encyclopædias the possession of a wide range of information on extensive learning.

encyclopædist, encyclopedist, en-sik'lo-pe-dist, *n* [from *encyclopédiste*.] The compiler of an encyclopædia or one who assists in such compilation a person whose knowledge is of a very wide range

encyst n-sist *v t* pret & pp *encysted*, en-sist'ed pp *encysting* en-sist'ing [Prefix *en* and *sac*.] To inclose in a cyst, vesicle, or sac. — **encystation encystment,** en-sis-tā'shon, en-sist'ment, *n.* The process of becoming encysted.

end end, *n* [A Sax *ende* D *eind* *einde* O Frisic *enda, anda* Sax *ent* Ic Icel. *endi* Sw *ände* Dan *ende* G *ende*, O G *enti*, Goth. *andeis* prob with *ana* on, boundary H *anti, enti*, forehead with *and*, as in *answer*.] The extreme point of a line or of anything that has more length than breadth either extremity of such a thing the extreme part close or conclusion, ultimate or final state or condition, point beyond which no progress can be made termination extremity utmost bound final determination conclusion close of life death cessation ultimate result conclusion even though ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views purpose intended scope aim drift. End *n*, with the end *following* — To have at an end ends, to be *then* roughly acquainted with and master of

On end, rest going on end in erruptly To make both ends meet, to keep one expenditure within one's income, or at least to keep them equal. — *v t* pret. & pp *ended*, ppr *ending* ending To come to an end or to be all made join to be finished to terminate, to close to conclude to cease to come to a close. — *v t.* To bring to an end or termination to finish, to terminate to conclude to close to destroy to put to death.

endamage, en-dam'āj, *v t* pret. & pp *endamaged* en-am'ājd pp *endamaging* en-dam'āj ing [prefix *en*, and *damage*.] To bring loss or damage upon or to to harm to injure to prejudice

endanger en-dān'je *v t* pret. & pp *endangered*, en-dān'jerd pp *endangering* en-dān'jer ing [Prefix *en*, and *danger*.] To put or bring into danger or peril to put in hazard to expose to loss or injury

endear n-der' *v* pre & pp *endeared* en-derd' [*endear ing* en-der' ing [Prefix *en*, and *dear*.] To make dear or precious to make more to be loved.

endearing, en-der'ing *p a* Moving dear or more be loved exciting affection affectionate

endearment, en-der'ment, *n* The act of pleasing tender affection or caress (in the sense usually plural)

endeavour endeavor en-dev'er *n* [*En* and *devoir* duty from such expressions as *se mettre en devoir* to try to do to set about *devoir* who owe *due* duty is from L. *debere* to owe to be under obligation whence *debt*.] An exertion of physical strength or of the intellectual powers toward what is attempted of an object or the accomplishment of a purpose effort a attempt exertion essay aim. — *v.i* pret & pp *endeavoured endeavored* en-dev'erd, ppr *endeavouring endeavoring* en-dev'er ing To aim at the accomplishment of to try to attempt to strive to labour to struggle to essay to aim. — *v t.* To try to effect to strive after often governing an infinitive

endecagon n-dek'a-gon, *n* [G *hendeka* eleven, and *gonia*, an angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

endelechie en-dek'ik, *a.* [G *endelechia* from *endelechys* Idly play — *en* and *dekesthai*, I show.] Displaying exhibiting in the Platonic philosophy an endelechie dialogue is one which exhibits a specimen of skill.

endemic endemical, en-dem'ik, en-dem'ik-al, *a* [Fr *endemique* from G *endemios* a and *demos* people.] Peculiar to a people or region, as a disease — *n.* A disease of an endemic nature — **endemically** en-dem'ik-al-li, *ad* In an endemic manner — **endemicity** en-dem-is'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being endemic.

ender end'er *n.* One who ends or finishes

endermatic endermic en-der-mat'ik, en-der'mik, *a.* [G *en* and *derma*, skin.] Applied effected by rubbing into the skin, especially after hecuticle has been removed.

ending, end'ing, *n.* The act of putting or coming to an end termination conclusion the terminating syllable or letters of a word.

endive en'div *n* [Fr *endive* from L. *intybus* probably fr A *hindabeh*.] A composite plant allied to chicory used as a salad garden succory

endless, end'les, *a* Without end having no end or conclusion eternal everlasting terminable infinite unlimited incessant perpetual unbroken uninterrupted continual perpetually recurring seemingly without end without object fruitless. Endless screw a screw on a revolving shaft the thread of which gears into a wheel with teeth.

endlessly end'les-li, *ad* In an endless manner continually

endlessness, end'les-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being endless.

endlong, end'long, *ad* [A Sax *end-lang*, = D *endlang* G *endlang* A Lown (prep.)] With the end forward lengthwise.

endocardiac n-dō-kär'di-ak, *a.* Relating to the endocardium.

endocarditis, en-do-kär-dī'tis, *n* [*Endocardium* and *-itis*.] An inflammatory disease of the internal parts of the heart.

endocardium en-do-kär'di-um, *n.* [Gr *endon*, within, and *kardia* the heart.] A membrane which lines the interior of the heart.

endocarp, en'dō-karp, *n* [G *endon*, within, *karpos*, fruit.] The inner layer of the pericarp of fruits when its texture differs from the outer layer as the stone of a plum or the flesh of an orange

endogamous en-dog'a-mus *a* Pertaining to practising, or characterized by endogamy

endogamy en-dog'a-mi, *n.* [G *endon*, within, *gamos* marriage.] A custom among some savage peoples of marrying within their own tribe

endoger en-lō-jer, *n* [*endon*, within, *genos* to produce.] A plant the stem of which grows by additions developed from



Endogen

1 Sheath with stem and Palm e Portion of stem natural size showing ends of the bundles of woody fibre, c Remains of leaf stalks, f Branched woody fibre, 2, Endogenous Leaf showing its parallel veins.

the inside, and in which there is no distinction into bark, wood, and pith, the leaves also being commonly parallel veined, as in the grasses, lilies, and palms.

endogen us en-doj'e-nus *a* Pertaining to endogens growing developing originating from within

endogenously en-doj'e-nus-li, *ad* In a manner being nourished internally

endolymph, en'dō-limf, *n.* [G *endon*, within, *lymphē*.] A limpid fluid in the labyrinth of the ear

endomorph en'dō-morf, *n* [G *endon*, within, *morphē* form.] A mineral inclosed in a crystal of another mineral.

endoparasite en-do-par'a-sit, *n.* [G *endon* within, and E *parasite*.] A parasite living on the internal organs of an animal, as opposed to an ectoparasite

endophlæum n-dō-flē'um *n* [Gr *endon* within, *phloios* bark.] The inner layer of bark containing woody tissue lying next to the wood.

endophyllous en-do-fil'lus, *a.* [Gr *endon*, within, *phyllon*, a leaf.] Applied to the young leaves of monocotyledonous, from their being formed within a sheath.

endoplasm, en'dō-plazm, *n* [G *endon* within, and *plasma*. PLASM.] Internal matter face Internal portion of protoplasm. — **endoplast** en'do-plast *n* The nucleus of a cell.

endopleura, en-do-plū'ra, *n* [G *endon* within *pleura*, the side.] In botany the innermost skin of a seed-coat.

endorhizal endorhizous, en-dō-rī'zal, en-do-rī'zus, *a* [G *endon*, within, and *rhiza*, root.] In botany having the radicle protected in its early stage by a sheath as in endogenous plants.

endorsable en-dōr'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being endorsed

endorse en-dōrs' *v t* pret & pp *endorsed*, en-dōrst' pp *endorsing*, en-dōrs'ing [Prefix *en*, and L. *dorsum* a back.] To write something on the back of as on a name on the back of bill to assign by writing one's name on it on back to secure or guarantee by subscription to sanction, ratify or approve

endorsement, en-dōrs'ment, *n* [*Endorse* and *ment*.] The act of endorsing a note or deed of the contents of any paper on its back the signature of the holder of a cheque

or bill of exchange written on its back, ratification, sanction or approval

endorser, en-dor'ser, *n* One who endorses.

endoskeleton, en'dō skel-ē-ton, *n* [Gr *endon*, within and *skeleton*] The internal bony structure of man and other animals, in contradistinction to *exoskeleton*

endosmometer, en-dos-mom'e-ter, *n* An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.

endosmosis, endosmose, en-dos mō'sis, en'dos-mōs, *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *osmos*, *impulsion*, fr *ōthéō*, I push] The transmission of fluids or gases through porous partitions, from the exterior to the interior

endosmotic, endosmosmic, en dos-mot'ik, en dos-mos'mik, *a* Pertaining to endosmosis.

endosperm, en'dō-sperm, *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *sperma*, seed.] *Bot* the albuminous tissue which surrounds the embryo in many seeds, and serves to nourish it when germinating called also *Albumen* or *Perisperm*

endospermic, en-dō-sper'mik, *a* Belonging to or containing endosperm.

endosteum, en-dos'tē um, *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *osteon*, bone] The lining membrane of the marrow cavity of a bone

endostitis, en-dos-ti'tis, *n* Inflammation of the endosteum.

endostome, en'dō-stōm *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *stoma*, the mouth] The passage through the inner integument of a seed or ovule

endow, en-dou', *v t* pret. & pp *endowed*, en-doud', ppr *endowing* en-dou ing [O Fr *endouer*—prefix *en*, and Fr *douer*, to endow, fr L *dos*, *dotis*, a dowry, from root seen in L. *do*, Gr *didōmi*, I give DOWER] To settle a dower on, to settle any permanent provision or fund on to enrich or furnish, as with any gift, quality, or faculty to indue

endower, en-dou'er, *n* One who endows

endowment en-dou'ment, *n* [*Endow* and *-ment*] Act of endowing, that which is bestowed or settled, property fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object, any quality with which one is endowed, gift of nature, natural capacity

endue, en-du', *v t* pret & pp *endued*, en-dūd', ppr *enduing*, en-dū'ing [From L. *induo*, I put on. INDUE] To invest, to clothe, to indue, to endow

endurable, en-dūr'a-bl, *a* That can be endured that can be borne or suffered

endurableness, en-dur'a bl nes *n* State of being endurable

endurably, en-dūr'a bli, *adv* In an endurable manner, so as to be endured.

endurance, en-dūr'ans, *n* [*Endure* and *-ance*] State of enduring, continuance, duration, a suffering or bearing up against hardships, ability to endure or suffer what is distressing or unpleasant, sufferance, patience, resignation, fortitude

endure, en-dur', *v t* pret & pp *endured*, en-dūrd', ppr *enduring*, en-dur'ing [Fr *endurer*, fr L *indurare*, to make hard or harder—*in*, intens and *durare* to harden, fr *durus*, hard DURABLE] To continue in the same state without perishing to last, to continue, to remain, to abide to suffer without resistance or without yielding, to bear, to submit —— *v t.* To support without breaking or yielding to sustain to bear; to bear, as hardships to bear with patience, to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure to undergo, to support, to suffer, to tolerate

enduring, en-dūr'ing, *p a* Lasting long, permanent

enduringly, en-dur'ing li, *adv* Lastingly, for all time

endwise, end'wīz, *adv* [From *end*, and *wise*, manner] In an upright position, with the end forward.

enema, en'e-ma, *n* [Gr *enēma*, fr *eniēmi*, I send in—*en*, in and *hiemi*, I send] A liquid or gaseous form of medicine thrown into the rectum, a clyster

enemy, en'e mi, *n* [O Fr *enemi*, Fr *ennemi*, an enemy, fr. L. *inimicus*, an enemy —*in*, priv, and *amicus*, a friend AMICABLE.] One who is unfriendly, one who is hostile to another; a foe, an adversary, an opponent, an antagonist, one who hates or dislikes, a hostile army or force, the devil

energetic, energetical, en-er jet'ik, en er jet'ik al, *a* [Gr *energetikos*, doing, active ENERGY] Acting with or manifesting energy, operating with force, vigour, and effect, forcible, powerful, efficacious, potent, active, operative vigorous

energetically, en er jet'ik al li, *adv* In an energetic manner, with energy, with force and vigour

energic, energical, e ner'jik, e-ner'ji kal, *a* [Fr *energique*, energetic, fr Gr *energos*, active LNERGY] Exhibiting energy or force, producing directly a certain physical effect.

energize, en'er jīz, *v i* pret & pp *energized*, en'er jīzd, ppr *energizing*, en'er jīz ing [*Energy* and *-ize*] To act with energy, to operate with vigour to act in producing an effect —— *v t* To give energy or strength or force to to give active vigour to

energy, en'er ji, *n* [Fr *energie* energy, L L *energia*, fr Gr *energeia*, energy, fr *energos*, active, working—*en* in, and *ergon*, work, a word cog with E *work*] Internal or inherent power to operate or act the power of operating whether exerted or not, power exerted, vigorous operation vigorous power in action, effectual operation, force, power, vigour, spirit life efficiency, efficacy, potency, strength of expression, life, spirit emphasis, capability for performing work, the action of a power to move a machine

enervate, en'er vāt or ē ner'vat, *v t* pret & pp *enervated*, en'er vāt-ed, ē ner'vāt-ed, ppr *enervating*, en'er vāt ing, ē ner'vāt ing [L. *enervo*, *enervatus*—*e*, out, and *nervus* a nerve, or rather sinew NERVE] To deprive of vigour, strength, or force to unnerve, to weaken, to enfeeble, to debilitate —a ē ner'vāt Without strength or force, weakened, debilitated

enervation, en-er vā'shon, *n* The act of enervating, the state of being enervated, effeminacy

enfeeble, en fē'bl, *v t* pret & pp *enfeebled*, en fē'bld, ppr *enfeebling*, en fē'bling [Prefix *en*, and *feeble*] To make feeble, to reduce the strength or force of, to weaken, to debilitate to enervate

enfeeblement, en fē bl ment, *n* The act of enfeebling or weakening, the state of being enfeebled

enfeebler, en fē'bler, *n* One who or that which makes feeble or weakens

enfeoff, en fef', *v t* pret & pp *enfeoffed*, en feft', ppr *enfeoffing*, en fef'ing [O Fr *enfeffer*, *enfeofer*—prefix *en*, in, and L L *feoffare* to confer a fief on one FIEF] To give a fief to, to invest with the fee of an estate to give lands or tenements to in fee

enfeoffment, en fef ment, *n* [*Enfeoff* and *ment*] Act of enfeoffing, the instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed, the property or estate thus given

enfilade, en fi lād', *v t* pret & pp *enfiladed*, en fi lād'ed ppr *enfilading* en fi lad'ing [Fr *enfilade*, a raking fire, *enfiler*, to range with shot, to thread—*en*, in, and *fil* a row a rank, fr *fil*, a thread, L. *filum*, a thread FILE (line)] To rake or sweep with shot through the whole length of, as through a work or line of troops to fire in the flank of a line —— *n.* A firing in such a manner, the line of fire

enfold, en fold', *v t* pret & pp *enfolded*, en fold ed, ppr *enfolding* en-fold'ing To infold.

enforce, en fōrs', *v t* pret. & pp *enforced*, en fōrst', ppr *enforcing*, en fōrs'ing [Prefix *en*, and *force*=Fr *enforcer*, O Fr *en forcier*, L L. *infortiare*, to strengthen—*in*, in, and *fortis*, strong FORCE] To give force or strength to, to urge with energy, to impress on the mind to compel, to constrain to put in force or in execution, to cause to take effect.

enforceable, enforcible, en fōrs'a-bl, en fōr'si bl, *a* Capable of being enforced.

enforcement, en fōrs'ment, *n* Act of enforcing, compulsion, that which urges compels, or constrains a giving of force or effect to, a putting in execution, as law

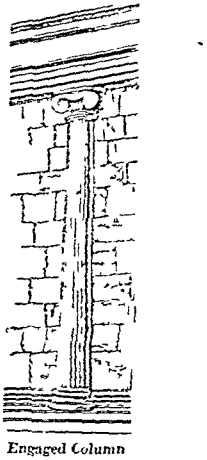
enforest, en fo'rest, *v t* pret & pp *enforested*, en fo'rest-ed, ppr *enforesting*, en-fo're-st-ing [Prefix *en*, and *forest*] To turn into or lay under forest.

enfranchise, en fran'chīz, *v t* pret. & pp *enfranchised*, en fran'chizd ppr *enfranchising*, en fran'chīz ing [O Fr *enfranchir*, *enfranchissant*, to set free—prefix *en* and *franc*, free FRANK, FRANCHISE] To set free to liberate from bondage or slavery to admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen, to endow with the franchise or right of voting, for a member of parliament

enfranchisement, en fran'chiz ment, *n* [*Enfranchise* and *ment*] Act of enfranchising or the state of being enfranchised.

engage, en-gāj', *v t* pret & pp *engaged*, en gājd', ppr *engaging*, en gāj'ing [Fr *en gager*—prefix *en*, in, and *gager*, fr *gage*, a pledge GAGE.] To bind by pledge or contract, to pledge generally with reflective pron, to pawn, stake, or pledge, to enlist, to bring into a party to bespeak, as for service or the like to win and attach, to attract and fix, to win, to allure, to occupy to employ assiduously, to attack in contest, to encounter —— *v i* To promise or pledge one's word, to bind one's self, to embark in any business, to take a concern in, to begin to fight, to attack in conflict

engaged, en gājd', *p a* Pledged, promised, affianced, earnestly employed. — Engaged column, a column attached to a wall so that part of it is concealed.



Engaged Column

engagement, en gāj'ment *n* Act of engaging, obligation by agreement or contract, the act of betrothing or state of being betrothed, contract, promise, adherence to a party or cause, employment of one's time and attention, avocation, occupation, an affair of business, an appointment the conflict of armies or fleets, battle, fight contest, a general action

engaging, en-gāj'ing, *p a* Winning, attractive, tending to draw the attention or the affections pleasing

engagingly, en gāj'ing li, *adv* In an engaging manner

engender, en jen'der, *v t* pret. & pp *engendered* en jen'derd, ppr *engendering*, en jen'der ing [Fr *engendrer*, fr L *ingenerare*—*in* and *generare*, to beget, generate, fr *genus*, *generis*, birth descent, origin GENUS] To generate, to procreate, to beget, to breed *to produce*, *to cause*, to bring forth, to occasion, excite or stir up —— *v i.* To be caused or produced to meet in sexual embrace

engine, en'jin, *n* [Fr *engin*, a machine, a tool, ingenuity fr L *ingenium*, disposition, ability, invention, latterly an engine or machine—*in* and root *gen* to produce, as in *genius* INGENIOUS] Any instrument in some degree complicated, a tool instrument, or appliance by which any effect is produced, any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing an intended effect, a machine, a machine for applying steam to drive machinery, to propel vessels, railway trains, &c a steam-engine —— *v t.* pret. & pp *engined*, en'jind ppr *engining*, en'jin ing To furnish with an engine or engines

engine-driver, en'jin-drīv'er, *n.* One who drives or manages an engine, especially a locomotive engine

engineer en-ji-ēr' *n.* [*Engine* and *-eer*, formed on type of *charioteer musketeer* &c.] Originally one who managed military engines of artillery now one who manages a steam engine or constructs steam-engines and steam machinery a person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering either civil or military ——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *engineered* en-ji-nērd ppr. *engineering* en-ji-nēr'ing To direct or superintend the making of in the capacity of engineer to perform the office of an engineer in respect of.

engineering en-ji-nēr'ing *n.* The art of constructing and using engines so much so, the art of executing great works required for the operations of war and peace—*civil engineering* embracing the making of roads, railways, bridges, canals, docks, &c. *military engineering* the construction of fortifications or works for defence and attack *mechanical engineering* deals with machinery

engineman en-jin-man, *n.* A man who manages a steam-engine

engine turning, e-jin-tėrn'ing *n.* A method of turning used for ornamental work such as the net-work of curved lines on the backs of watches

engird en-gėrd' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engirded, engirt* en-gėrt' ppr. *engirding,* en-gėrd'-ing [Prefix *en,* and *gird*.] To gird round to surround to encircle to encompass

engiscope en-ji-skōp' *n.* [Gr. *engys* near and *skopeō* I view.] A kind of reflecting microscope

English ing'glish, *a.* [A.Sax. *Englisc* from the *Engle* or *Angles* a North German tribe who settled in Britain giving to the south part of it the name of *Engla-land* or *England*.] Belonging to England or to its inhabitants.——*n.* The language of England one of the Low German group of languages, now spoken by the people of Britain and the descendants of nations of that country as the Americans, Canadian and Australian colonists, &c. as a collective noun the people of England a size of type between great-prime and pica.—— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *Englished,* ing'glisht ppr. *English-ing* ing'glish-ing To translate into the English language to represent or render in English.

Englishman ing'glish-man, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of England.

Englishry, ing'glish-ri, *n.* A population of English descent the persons of English descent in Ireland.

engorge en-gorj' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engorged,* en-gorjd' ppr. *engorging* en-gor'-jing [Fr. *engorger*—prefix *en* and *gorge* the throat.] To swallow to gorge

engorged, en-gorjd' *p.a. Med.* filled to excess with blood congested.

engorgement en-gor'-jment, *n.* The act of gorging *med.* congestion

engraft en-graft' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engrafted,* en-graft'-ed ppr. *engrafting* en-graft'-ing To ingraft.

engrail en-grāl' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engrailed,* en-grāld' ppr. *engrailing* [Fr. *engreler* to engrail, to spot as with hail—*en* and *grêle* for *gresle,* hail.] To notch to indent to jag at the edges.—**engrailed** en-grāld' *a.* Having an indented outline indented by curves with the points outwards.



Engrailed.

engrailment, en-grāl'-ment, *n.* An engrailed formation the ring of dots round the edge of a medal.

engrain en-grān' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engrained,* en-grānd' ppr. *engraining* en-grān'-ing. [Prefix *en,* and *grain* —which see.] To dye with grain or kermes to dye deep to paint in imitation of the grain of wood to grain.

engrainer en-grān'-er *n.* One who engrains or paints articles in imitation of wood.

engrave en-grāv' *v.t.* pret. *engraved,* en-grāvd' pp. *engraved,* en-grāv'-en or *engraven* en-grāv'-n ppr. *engraving* en-grāv'-ing. [Prefix *en* and *grave*—which see.] To cut figures, letters, or devices on by means of sunk or incised lines and often by means of a burin or graver to picture or represent by incisions to imprint to impress deeply *to inlay, as in the memory*

engraver en-grāv'-er *n.* One who engraves a cutter of letters, figures or devices on stone metal or wood.

engraving -grāv'-ing *n.* Act of one who engraves art of producing figures or designs on the surface of metal plates or blocks of wood, by incisions for the purpose of being subsequently printed on paper an engraved plate a print an impression from an engraved plat

engross en-grōs' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engrossed* en-grōst' ppr. *engrossing* en-grōs'-ing [Fr. *en* and *gros* big from Russ.] To seize occupy or take up the whole of (*engrossing* new tickets or attention) to swallow up absorb occupy engage to buy up in large quantities so as to be able to make a demand, and sell again at a high price to write a fair correct copy in large distinct legible characters to take or assume in undue quantities or degrees ——*v.i.* To be employed in engrossing or making fair copies of writing

engrosser en-grōs'-er *n.* One who engrosses or who buys up large quantities of goods, intending in this way to raise the price a monopolist

engrossment en-grōs'-ment, *n.* Act of engrossing or state of being engrossed exhibitant acquisition a copy of a written instrument in a large fair hand.

engulf en-gulf' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engulfed* en-gulft' pp. *gulfing* en-gulf-ing [Prefix *en* and *gulf*.] To ingulf to swallow up

engyscope en-ji-skop Same as *Engiscope*

enhance, en-hans' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enhanced* en-hanst' ppr. *enhancing* en-hans'-ing [O.Fr. *enhaucer enhaucer* the form being a corrupted from the origin probably being *en,* in, on, and *haut,* high, fr. L. *altus,* high (whence *altitude*) Comp. *hower* Fr. *exausser* to advance enhance, fr. *exaut en* ex, forward, fr. L. *in,* in, to *aut* before] To raise to a higher point to heighten (price pleasure difficulty beauty evil, or other non-physical object) to increase to aggravate ——*v.i.* To increase to grow larger

enhancement, en-hans'-ment, *n.* Act of enhancing rise increase augmentation aggravation

enhancer en-hans'-er *n.* One who or that which enhances

enharmonic enharmonical en-här-mon'-ik en-här-mon'-kal, *a.* [Fr. *enharmonique* Gr. *en-harmonikos,* in harmony—*en* in, and *harmonia, harmony.*] Pertaining to a musical scale or instrument of perfect intonation which recognizes intervals less than semi-tones.

enharmonically en-här-mon'-i-kal-li, *ad.* In the enharmonic style or system with perfect intonation

enhydrous en-hi'-drus, *a.* [Gr. *en-hydros—en* in, *hydor* water.] Having water within containing water or other fluid.

enigma, en-ig'-ma, *n.* [L. *aenigma,* from Gr. *ainigma, from ainissomai* I speak darkly from *ainos,* a tale a story.] A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language an obscure question or riddle something containing a hidden meaning which is proposed to be guessed anything inexplicable to an observer a person whose conduct or disposition is inexplicable

enigmatic enigmatical en-ig-mat'-ik, en-ig-mat'-ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *enigmatique* from L.L. *aenigmaticus.*] Relating to or containing an enigma of a riddle obscure darkly expressed ambiguous.

enigmatically en-ig-mat'-ik-al-li, *adv.* In a enigmatic manner

enigmatist en-ig'-mat-ist, *n.* [Gr. *ainigmatistes.*] A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles.

enjoin, en-join' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enjoined,* en-joind' ppr. *enjoining* en-join'-ing [Fr. *enjoindre* from L. *injungere,* to enjoin or charge—*in,* and *jungere,* to join Jorn.] To order or direct with urgency to admonish or instruct with authority to command to prescribe

enjoinment, *en-join'-ment n.* The act of enjoining

enjoy en-joi' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enjoyed* en-joid' ppr. *enjoying* en-joi'-ing [O.Fr. *enjoier* to receive with joy—prefix *en* and *joie*=L. *joy* Joy.] To have or feel gladness, joy pleasure or delight in to feel or perceive with pleasure to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of to have possess, and use with satisfaction, or as a good or desirable thing —*To enjoy one's self,* to experience delight from the pleasures in which one partakes to be happy

enjoyable en-joi'-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed capable of yielding enjoyment

enjoyer en-joi'-er One who enjoys

enjoyment en-joi'-ment, *n.* [*Enjoy* and *-ment.*] State of enjoying pleasure gratification satisfaction in the possession of what is good or desirable happiness that which gives pleasure or satisfaction cause of joy gratification delight.

enkindle en-kin'-dl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enkindled* en-kin'-dld ppr. *enkindling* en-kin'-dling [Prefix *en* and *kindle*.] To kindle to set on fire to inflame to excite to rouse into action.——*v.i.* To take fire.

enlace en-lās' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enlaced,* en-lāst' ppr. *enlacing* en-lās'-ing [Prefix *en* and *lace*.] To fasten with or as with a lace to lace to encircle

enlacement, en-lās'-ment, *n.* Act of enlacing state of being enlaced an encircling

enlarge en-lārj' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enlarged* en-lārjd' ppr. *enlarging* en-lārj'-ing [Prefix *en,* and *large*=O.F. *enlarge* or *largir*.] To make larger large, to extend in limits to increase to magnify to augment to extend to set at large to set free to give freedom to ——*v.i.* To grow large or large to expand, to dilate to speak or write at length or in detail to be diffuse to expatiate

enlarged en-lārjd' *p.a.* Not narrow or confined broad comprehensive liberal *(enlarged views)*

enlargement, en-lārj'-ment, *n.* Act of enlarging state of being enlarged dilatation expansion extension augmentation increase release from confinement liberation an expatiating something added on an added tion.

enlarger en-lārj'-er *n.* One who or that which enlarges

enlighten en-lit'-n *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enlightened,* en-lit'-nd ppr. *enlightening* en-lit'-n-ing [Prefix *en* and *light* to make light, *to illumine*.] *To make light or clear* to shed light on to enable to see more clearly to give clearer views or perceptions to instruct to enable to see or comprehend.

enlightened en-lit'-nd, *p.a.* Illuminated instructed furnished with clear views, well-informed unprejudiced free from big try or narrowness of view

enlightener en-lit'-n-er, *n.* One who or that which enlightens or illuminates.

enlightenment en-lit'-n-ment, *n.* [*Enlighten* and *-ment*.] Act of enlightening state of being enlightened or instructed.

enlist en-list' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enlisted* en-list'-ed, ppr. *enlisting* en-list'-ing [Prefix *en,* and *list*.] To enrol or enter on a list to engage in public service especially military service, by entering the name of in a register to unite firmly to a cause to employ in advancing some object of interest to engage the services of ——*v.i.* To engage voluntarily in public service, especially military service to enter heartily into a cause, as one devoted to its interests.

enlistment, en-list'-ment, *n.* [*Enlist* and *-ment*.] Act of enlisting voluntary engagement to serve as a soldier or sailor

enliven en-liv'-en, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enlivened, enlivened* ppr. *enlivening* en-liv'-en-ing

[Prefix *en*, and *life* (pl. *lives*), comp *alive=on life*] To give life to, to make alive, to animate, to give vivacity, *spirit*, or sprightliness to, to exhilarate, to cheer, to inspirit, to gladden, to invigorate

enlivener, en liv'en-er, *n* One who or that which enlivens or animates

enlivenment, en liv'en ment, *n* The act of enlivening

enmity, en'mi ti, *n* [Fr *inimitie*, O Fr *enemitie, enemistie*, corresponding to a L form *inimicitas*, fr *inimicus*, unfriendly—*in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend. ENEMY, AMICABLE.] Quality or state of being an enemy, the opposite of friendship, unfriendly disposition, hostility, animosity, ill will, a state of opposition.

ennéagon, en'nē a-gon, *n* [Gr *ennea*, nine, and *gōnia*, an angle] In *geom* a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles

enneagynous, en nē aj'i nus, *a* [Gr *ennea*, nine, *gynē*, female] Having nine pistils or styles said of a flower or plant

enneahedral, en'nē a-hē'dral, *a* [Gr *ennea*, nine, *hedra* seat or base] Having nine sides —**enneahedron**, en'ne a-hē'dron, *n* A solid having nine sides

enneander, en nē an'der, *n* [Gr *ennea*, nine, *aner, andros*, a male.] A plant having nine stamens and hermaphrodite flowers



Enneander —Flower of *Butomus umbellatus*

ennoble, en nō'bl, *v t* pret & pp *ennobled*, en nō'bld, ppr *ennobling*, en nō'bling [Fr *ennoblir—en*, and *noble*, noble] To make noble, to raise to nobility, to elevate in degree qualities, or excellence to dignify to exalt

ennoblement, en nō'bl ment, *n* [*Ennoble*, and *ment*] The act of ennobling, the state of being ennobled, exaltation, elevation

ennui, an nwē *n* [Fr *ennui*, O Fr *anui*, annoy, like O Venet *inodio*, fr L *in odio*, in hate in disgust ODIUM, ANNOY] Languor of mind from lack of occupation, want of interest, dulness of spirit, weariness, listlessness, tedium —**ennuyé** an nwē yā, *a* [Fr] Affected with ennui, bored, sated with pleasure ——*n* One affected with ennui

enormity, ē nor'mi ti, *n* [Fr *enormité*, L *enormitas*, fr *enormis* ENORMOUS] The state or quality of being enormous immoderate, or excessive, depravity wickedness, atrocious crime, flagitious villainy, atrociousness, an atrocity

enormous, ē nor'mus, *a* [L *enormis—e*, out, and *norma*, a rule, Fr *énorme* NORMAL] Great beyond the common measure, excessive, immoderate, exceeding in bulk or height the common measure huge, vast, prodigious outrageous, heinous, flagitious

enormously, ē nor'mus-li, *adv* In an enormous manner or degree, excessively, beyond measure

enough, ē nuf', *a* [O E *inoh, enoir*, A Sax. *genōh, genōg*=O Sax *ginog*, O Frs *enoch*, D *genoeg*, Icel. *gnógr* (Sw *nog*, Dan *nok*), Goth *ganohs* G *genug*, enough, akin to A Sax *geneah*, it suffices, fr root seen in L *nactus*, obtained *Enough* usually follows the word with which it is connected] That satisfies desire or gives content that may answer the purpose, that is adequate to the wants, meeting reasonable expectations ——*adv* Sufficiently, in a quantity or degree that satisfies, fully, quite, tolerably ——*n* A sufficiency, a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire or is adequate to the wants, that which is equal to the powers or abilities.

enounce, ē nouns', *v t* pret & pp *enounced*, ē nounst' ppr *enouncing*, ē nouns'ing [Fr *enoncer*, L. *enunciare—e*, out, and *nuncio*, I declare, as in *announce, denounce, renounce*] To declare, to enunciate, to state, as a proposition or argument

enouncement, ē nouns'ment, *n* Act of enouncing, enunciation, distinct statement

enow, ē nou' An old form of *enough*

enquire, en kwīr' See INQUIRE

enrage, en rāj', *v t* pret & pp *enraged*, en rājd', ppr *enraging*, en rāj'ing [Fr. *enrager—en* and *rage*] To excite rage in, to make furious, to irritate, to incense, to inflame, to exasperate

enrapture, en rap'tūr, *v t* pret & pp *enraptured*, en rap'tūrd, ppr *enrapturing*, en rap'tūr ing [Prefix *en*, and *rapture*] To transport with rapture, to delight beyond measure

enrich, en rich', *v t* pret & pp *enriched*, en richt', ppr *enriching*, en rich'ing [Fr *enrichir*—prefix *en*, and *riche*, rich.] To make rich, wealthy, or opulent to fertilize, to make productive or fruitful to supply with an abundance of anything desirable, to ornament or embellish, to adorn

enrichment, en rich'ment, *n* Act of enriching, something that enriches or adorns.

enring, en ring', *v t* pret. & pp *enringed*, en ringd', ppr *enringing*, en ring'ing [Prefix *en*, and *ring*] To form a circle about, to encircle, to inclose

enrobe, en rōb', *v t* pret. & pp *enrobed* en rōbd', ppr *enrobing*, en rōb'ing [Prefix *en* and *robe*] To clothe with attire, to attire, to invest.

enrockment, en-rok'ment, *n* [Prefix *en*, *rock*, and *ment*] A mass of large stones thrown in at random to form the bases of piers, quays, breakwaters, &c

enroll, enrol, en rol', *v t* pret & pp *enrolled*, en rōld', ppr *enrolling*, en rol'ing [Prefix *en*, and *roll*=O Fr *enroller*, Fr *en rôler*] To write in a roll or register to insert or enter in a list or catalogue, to record, to insert in records, to leave in writing

enroller, en rōl'er, *n* One who enrolls or registers

enrolment, en rōl'ment, *n* Act of enrolling a register, a record.

ens, *enz*, *n*, pl **entia**, en'shi a [L L *ens*, being or thing, neuter of ppr of verb *esse*, to be, whence *essence*] Entity, being, existence, an actually existing thing

ensample, en sam'pl, *n* [O Fr *ensample*, for *essample*, L *exemplum* EXAMPLE.] An example, a pattern or model for imitation

ensanguine, en sang'gwin, *v t* pret & pp *ensanguined*, en sang'gwind, ppr *ensanguining*, en sang'gwin ing [Prefix *en*, and L *sanguis, sanguinis*, blood.] To stain or cover with blood, to smear with gore

ensconse, en-skons', *v t* pret & pp *ensconced*, en skonst', ppr *ensconcing*, en skons'ing [Prefix *en*, and *sconce*] To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort, to protect, to hide securely, to take shelter behind something, to hide with the reflexive pronoun

ensemble, an san bl, *n* [Fr, fr L *insimul*, at the same time—*in*, and *simul*, together] All the parts of anything considered only in relation to the whole, the general effect of a whole work of art, as a picture, piece of music, drama, &c

enshrine, en shrin', *v t* pret and pp *en shrined*, en shrind', ppr *enshrining* en shrin'ing [Prefix *en*, and *shrine*] To inclose in a shrine or chest, to deposit for safe-keeping in a cabinet, to cherish

enshroud en shroud', *v t* pret & pp *enshrouded*, en shroud'ed, ppr *enshrouding*, en shroud'ing [Prefix *en*, and *shroud*] To cover with a shroud, to clothe, to envelop with anything

ensiform en'si form, *a* [L *ensiformis—ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form] Having the shape of a sword sword shaped said of leaves of plants, of a cartilage of the breastbone, &c

ensign, en'sīn, *n* [Fr *enseigne*, a sign, an ensign, fr L *insigne*, a sign, a badge—*in* and *signum*, a mark, a sign. SIGN, SIGNAL.] A distinguishing sign, a mark or badge of distinction, rank, or office; any mark or note of distinction, the flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or a vessel, the colours, any signal to assemble or to give notice, in the British navy, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the union in the upper corner, next the staff, formerly a commissioned officer of lowest rank in a British regiment of infantry, the equivalent rank now being that of second lieutenant the lowest commissioned officer in the U S navy

ensign-bearer, en'sīn bār er, *n* One who carries the flag, an ensign

ensigncy, ensignship, en'sīn si, en'sīn ship, *n* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign

ensilage, en'sil āj, *n* [Fr *ensilage*, fr *ensiler*, Sp *ensilar*, to store grain in an underground receptacle, fr *en*, in, and *silo* fr L *sirus*, Gr *siros*, a pit] A mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, &c, by burying in pits or silos dug or built, the substance stored being pressed down with heavy weights and undergoing a slight fermentation, the substance thus treated

ensile, en sīl', *v t* pret & pp *ensiled*, en sīld', ppr *ensiling*, en sīl'ing [Fr *ensiler*, Sp *ensilar* See prec] To store by the process of ensilage, to preserve in a silo

ensky, en-skī', *v t* pret & pp *ensi'ed*, en skīd', ppr *ensi'ying*, en-skī'ing To place in heaven or among the gods. [*Shak*]

enslave, en-slāv', *v t* pret & pp *enslaved*, en slāvd', ppr *enslaving*, en-slāv'ing [Prefix *en*, and *slave*] To reduce to slavery or bondage, to master or overpower, as the passions

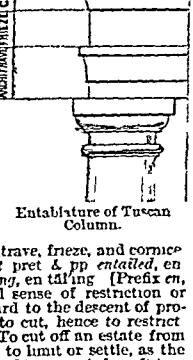
enslavement, en slāv'ment, *n* Act of enslaving, slavery bondage, servitude

enslaver, en sla'ver, *n* One who or that which enslaves a female charmer

ensnare, en snār', *v t* pret & pp *ensnared*, en snārd' ppr *ensnaring*, en snār'ing [Prefix *en*, and *snare*] To take in a snare, to entrap, to insnare

ensue, en sū', *v i* pret & pp *ensued*, en sūd', ppr *ensuing*, en-sū'ing [Prefix *en*, and *sue*=O Fr *ensuir*, fr L *insequor*, I follow upon—*in*, and *sequor*, I follow SEQUENCE] To follow as a consequence, to follow in a train of events or course of time, to succeed, to come after

ensure en shōr', *v t* pret. & pp *ensured*, en shōrd', ppr *ensuring*, en shor'ing [Prefix *en*, and *sure*] To make sure or secure, to make certain to turn out, arise, or follow



Entablature of Tuscan Column.

entablature, en tab'la-tur, *n* [O Fr *entablature*—prefix *en*, in, and *table*, L *tabula*, a board, plank TABLE.] In classical arch that part of a structure which lies upon the capitals of columns comprehending the architrave, frieze, and cornice

entail en tāl', *v t* pret & pp *entailed*, en tāld', ppr *entailing*, en tāl'ing [Prefix *en*, and *tail*, in legal sense of restriction or limitation in regard to the descent of property, fr *tailler*, to cut, hence to restrict TAIL, TAILOR] To cut off an estate from the heirs general, to limit or settle, as the descent of lands and tenements by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, to fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants, to transmit in an unalterable course, to devolve as a consequence or of necessity ——*n* In *law* the act of entailing, an estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs, rule of descent settled for an estate, transmission in some settled or unavoidable way

entailer en-tāl'ẽr *n.* One who entails or executes an entail.

entailment, en-tāl'ment, *n.* Act of entailing; state of being entailed.

entangle en-tang'gl, *v.* pret. & pp. *entangled,* en-tang'gld; pp. *entangling* [Prefix *en-,* and *tangle.*] To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered, to involve; to cause to be complicated, or intricate; to involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to puzzle; to hamper.

entanglement, en-tang'gl-ment, *n.* [*Entangle* and *-ment.*] Act of entangling; state of being entangled, a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.

entasis, en'ta-sis, *n.* [Gr. *entasis,* a stretching —*en-,* and *teino* I stretch.] In Greek architecture, a most imperceptible swelling of the lower part of the shaft of a column.

entelechy en-tel'e-ki, *n.* [L. *entelechia,* from Gr. *en entelecheia.*] A philosophical term for actuality as opposed to potentiality; realization.

entellus en-tel'lus, *n.* [Fr. *entelle,* fr. Gr. *entellein* I command.] An East Indian species of monkey; the sacred monkey of the Hindus.

entente cordiale an-tãt' kor-di-ãl', *n.* [F. cordial understanding. Cordial understanding; friendly disposition and relations existing between one government and another.

enter en'tẽr, *v.* pret. & pp. *entered,* entered; pp. *entering,* entering. [Fr. *entrer,* to enter, fr. L. *intrare,* to enter, fr. *inter* within, from *in,* in.] To go into; to come into; to move or pass, as to a place, in any manner whatever; to penetrate; to advance into; to begin, as business, employment, or service; to engage in; to admit or introduce; to set down in writing; to set record; to book or register; to enroll; to inscribe; to report (a ship) at the custom house on arriving in port, by delivering a manifest; in law, to go upon and take possession of, to place in regular form before a court. —*v. i.* To go or come in; to make entrance. To enter into, to get into the inside or interior of; to penetrate; to engage in; to deal with or treat by way of discussion, argument, and the like; to be an ingredient in; to form a constituent part in. To enter on or upon, to begin; to commence; to treat or deal with; to discuss or talk of; to examine.

enteralgy enteralgia, en-tẽr-al'j, en-tẽr-al'ja, [Gr. *enteron,* texture, *algos,* pain.] Intestinal neuralgia.

enteric en-ter'ik, *a.* Gr. *en* in, *enteron,* intestine.] Belonging to the intestines. Enteric fever, same as *Typhoid Fever.*

enteritis en-tẽr-ī'tis, *n.* Gr. *enteron* intestines, and *itis.*] Inflammation of the intestines.

enterocele en-tẽr'ō-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *enterokēle,* —*enteron,* intestine and *kēle,* tumour.] A hernial tumour; any situation, whose contents are intestines.

enterolite enterolith, en-tẽr'ō-līt, *n.* [Gr. *enteron,* intestine, and *lithos,* a stone.] An intestinal concretion or calculus.

enteropathy en-tẽr-op'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *enteron,* intestine, and *pathos,* disease.] Disease of the intestines.

enterotomy en-tẽr-ot'o-mi, *n.* Gr. *enteron,* intestine and *tome,* a cutting.] Dissection or dividing of the intestines; incision of the bowels.

enterprise en'tẽr-prīz, *n.* [F. *entreprendre,* pp. *entrepris, enterprise*—*en-,* between, and *prendre,* to take, to lay hold of; L. *prehendere* as in *apprehend, comprehend.* APPREHEND.] That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed; particularly, a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking; undertaking; adventure; attempt; an enterprising spirit; hardihood.—*v. t.* pret. & pp. *enterprised,* en'tẽr-prīzd; pp. *enterprising* en'tẽr-prīz-ing. To undertake; to venture; to begin and attempt to perform.

enterprising en'tẽr-prīz-ing, *p.a.* Having a disposition to engage in enterprises; adventurous; given to undesirable acts; prompt to attempt great or untried schemes.

enterprisingly en'tẽr-prīz-ing-li, *adv.* In an enterprising manner.

entertain en-tẽr-tān', *v.* pret. & pp. *entertained,* en-tẽr-tānd'; ppr. *entertaining* en-tẽr-tān-ing. [Fr. *entretenir,* to maintain, keep up entertainment, converse with, fr. L. *inter* between and *tenere* to hold, as in *contain, detain, retain,* &c. TENANT.] To receive, as a guest; to treat hospitably; to treat at table; to feed; to lodge; to preserve or cherish in the mind; to hold in mind; to receive or admit, with favour; to consider and decide. —*v. i.* To give entertainments; to receive company.

entertainer en-tẽr-tān'ẽr, *n.* One who entertains.

entertaining, en-tẽr-tān-ing, *p.a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting.

entertainment, en-tẽr-tān'ment, *n.* [Fr. *entretenement* and *ment* Fr. *entretenemen.*] Act of entertaining; hospitable reception; treat; a banquet; a repast; a feast; that which entertains; amusement; diversion; recreation; pastime; an exhibition or performance given to amuse; reception or admission into the mind.

enthrall enthral, en-thrąl', *v.* pret. & pp. *enthralled* en-thrąld'; ppr. *enthralling* en-thrąl-ing. [Prefix *en-,* and *thrall.*] To reduce to the condition of a thrall or bondsman; to enslave.

enthralment en-thrąl'ment, *n.* The act of enthralling, or state of being enthralled; anything that enthralls.

enthrone en-thrōn', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enthroned,* en-thrōnd'; ppr. *enthroning* en-thrōn-ing. [Prefix *en* and *throne.*] To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty; to exalt to an elevated place or seat; to invest with sovereign authority; to induct; to install as a bishop into a vacant see.

enthronement en-thrōn'ment, *n.* Act of enthroning, or state of being enthroned.

enthronization en-thrōn-ī-zā'shon, *n.* The act of enthroning; the placing of a bishop on his throne in his cathedral.

enthronize en-thrōn'īz or en-thrōn'īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enthronized* en-thrōn'īzd or en-thrōn'īzd; ppr. *enthronizing* en-thrōn'īz-ing. [Prefix *en,* *throne* and *-ize* Gr. *enthronizein,* to enthrone.] To enthrone.

enthusiasm. en-thū'zi-azm, *n.* [Gr. *enthousiasmos,* from *enthousiazein,* to inspire, from *entheos,* inspired, divine—*en,* in, and *theos,* god; whence *heathen.*] An ecstasy of mind, as supposed divine or spiritual influence; complete possession of the human by any subject; ardent zeal in pursuit of an object; predominance of the emotional over the intellectual powers; elevation of fancy; exaltation of fear.

enthusiast, en-thū'zi-ast, *n.* [Fr. *enthousiaste* Gr. *enthousiastes.* See preceding.] One who is possessed of enthusiasm; a visionary; a person of ardent zeal; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or pursuit of an object; one of excited fancy; a highly imaginative person.

enthusiastic enthusiastical en-thū-zi-as'tik, en-thū-zi-as'tik-al, *a.* Gr. *enthousiastikos.*] Full of or characterized by enthusiasm; one who is highly excited in the pursuit of an object; warm; ardent; zealous; devoted; visionary.

enthusiastically en-thū-zi-as'tik-al-li, *ad.* In an enthusiastic manner; with enthusiasm.

enthymeme en'thi-mēm, *n.* [Gr. *enthymema*—*en,* and *thymos,* mind.] In logic, an argument consisting of only two premises or propositions, a third proposition remaining to complete the syllogism being suppressed or kept in mind.

entice, en-tīs', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enticed,* en-tīst'; ppr. *enticing* en-tīs-ing. [O. Fr. *enticier entiser* (=Mod. Fr. *attiser*), fr. L. *ad* and *titio* a firebrand.] To draw on by exciting hope or desire; to allure; a tract, in order to lead astray; to induce to evil.

enticeable, en-tīs'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being enticed.

enticement, en-tīs'ment, *n.* [*Entice* and *-ment* = O. Fr. *enticement.*] Act or means of enticing; act or practice of tempting to evil; blandishment; allurement; instigation; temptation; will.

enticer en-tīs'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which entices.

enticing, en-tīs'ing, *p.a.* Having the quality of enticing; alluring; harming; fascinating.

enticingly en-tīs'ing-li, *ad.* In an enticing manner.

entire, en-tīr', *a.* [Fr. *entier,* fr. L. *integer* entire, whole, unharmed; whence *integrare,* to renew, restore, and *tangere* to touch; TACT.] Whole, unbroken; complete in its parts; not participated with others; full; undivided; complete; sincere; hearty; wholly devoted; faithful; in full strength. Entire horse, a stallion.

entirely en-tīr'li, *adv.* Wholly; completely; fully; altogether.

entireness en-tīr'nes, *n.* State or quality of being entire; completeness; totality.

entirety en-tīr'e-ti, *n.* The state of being entire or whole; completeness.

entitle en-tī'tl, *v.* pret. & pp. *entitled,* en-tī'tld; ppr. *entitling* en-tī'tling. [Fr. *intituler* and L. *in* and *titulus* a title—which see.] To give a name or title to; to designate; to denominate; to style; to characterize; to give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive; to qualify.

entity en'ti-ti, *n.* [From *ens,* pres. participle of L. *esse* to be. Ens.] Being; essence; existence; a real being, or something of being; an existing; existence.

entomb en-tōm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entombed* en-tōmd'; ppr. *entombing* en-tōm-ing. [Prefix *en-* and *tomb.*] To deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter.

entombment, en-tōm'ment, *n.* [*Entomb* and *ment.*] The act of entombing; burial.

entomic entomical en-tom'ik, en-tom'ik-al, *a.* Relating to insects.

entomoid, en'to-moid, *a.* [*Entomon* insect, and *-oid.*] Like an insect.

entomological en-tom-o-loj'ik, en-tom-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* [From *entomology.*] Pertaining to entomology.

entomologically, en-tom-o-loj'ik-al-li, *ad.* In an entomological manner.

entomologist en-tom-o-lo-jist, *n.* [Fr. *entomologiste.*] One versed in entomology.

entomology en-to-mo-o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *entomon,* an insect, from *entomos* cut in—*en* and *mne* I cut; the thorax being almost divided from the abdomen.] That branch of zoology which treats of the structure, habits, and classification of insects.

entomophagous, en-to-mof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *entomon,* insect, and *phagein* to eat.] Insectivorous; eating insects.

entomophilous, en-to-mof'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *entomon,* insect, and *philein* to love or fond.] Applied to flowers whose pollen is conveyed from the anther to the stigma by the agency of insects.

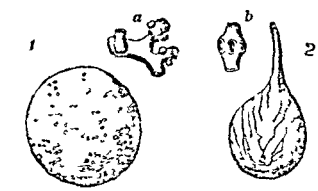
Entomostraca, en-to-mos'tra-ka, *n. pl.* [Gr. *entomon,* insect, and *ostrakon* a shell.] A division of the crustaceous animals containing animals of very different forms, as barnacles, water fleas, &c.

entonic en-ton'ik, *a.* [Gr. *entonos* strained —*en* and *teino* I stretch.] Strained; intense; as regards physiological action.

entoperipheral, en-to-pe-rif'e-ral, *a.* [Gr. *entos* within and F. *peripheral.*] Within the periphery or external surface.

entophyte en-to-fīt, *n.* [*En* or within, and *phyton,* a plant.] A plant growing within the interior of animal or vegetable structures. **entophytic** en-to-fit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to entophytes.

entozoal, entozoic, en-to-zō'al, en-to-zō'-ik, *a* Pertaining to the Entozoa
entozoologist, en'to-zō-ol''o-jist, *n* A student of entozoology
entozoology, en'to-zō-ol''o-ji, *n* That branch of zoology which treats of the Entozoa
entozoon, en to-zō'on, *n*, pl. **entozoa,** en to-zō'a [Gr *entos*, within, and *zōon*, an

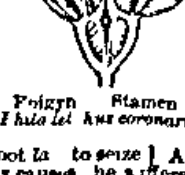


Entozoa magnified.

1, *Cœnurus cerebralis* (producing the staggers in sheep) *a*, Heads (shown on the surface) separately 2, *Cysticercus cellulosæ* (causing the measles in pigs) *b*, Head.

animal.] An intestinal worm, an animal living in some part of another animal
entr'acte, an trakt, *n* [Fr *entre*, between, and *acte*, act] The interval between the acts of a drama a short musical entertainment performed during such interval
entrail, en'trāl, *n* [Fr *entrailles*, fr L L *intralia*, the entrails, internal parts, fr *inter*, between, among INTERIOR] One of the intestines generally in *pl*, the internal parts of animals, the bowels, the viscera, the intestines
entrain, en trān', *v t* pret & pp *entrained*, en-trānd', ppr *entraining* en-trān'ing [Prefix *en*, in, and *train*] To put on board a railway train, opposed to *detrain* —— v i. To take places in a railway train.
entrance, en'trans, *n* [O Fr *entrance*, fr *entrant*, entering, ppr of *entrer*, to enter ENTER] Act of entering into a place, power of entering, admission the door, gate, passage, or avenue by which a place may be entered, commencement, initiation, beginning, act of taking possession
entrance, en trans', *v t* pret & pp *entranced*, en transt', ppr *entrancing*, entrans'ing [Prefix *en*, and *trance*] To put in a trance, to put in an ecstasy, to ravish with delight or wonder, to enrapture, to transport
entrancement, en-trans'ment, *n* The act of entrancing or state of being entranced, a state of trance or ecstasy
entrant, en'trant, *n* [Fr *entrant*, ppr of *entrer*, to enter (q v)] One who enters, one who begins a new course of life, one becoming a member for the first time of any association or body.
entrap en-trap', *v t* pret & pp *entrapped*, en-trapt', ppr *entrapping*, en trap'ing [Prefix *en*, and *trap*] To catch as in a trap, to insnare, to inveigle, to decoy
entreat, en-trēt', *v t* pret & pp *entreated*, en trēt'ed ppr *entreating*, en trēt'ing [Prefix *en* and *treat*=O Fr *entraiter*, to treat of] To beg earnestly, to petition or pray with urgency to beseech, to solicit, to supplicate, to importune, to implore —— v i. To make an earnest petition or request, to supplicate to pray
entreatable, en-trēt'a bl *a* Capable of being entreated or influenced by entreaty
entreater, en trēt'er, *n* One that entreats
entreatingly, en trēt'ing li, *adv* In an entreating manner
entreaty, en trēt'i, *n* [*Entreat* and *-y*] Urgent prayer, earnest petition, pressing solicitation, supplication
entrée, an-trā, *n* [Fr ENTRY] Entry, freedom of access, a made-dish served in the first course at table.
entremets, an tr mā, *n*. [Fr —*entre*, between, and *mets*, a dish] A side-dish or minor dish at table, as an omelet, a jelly, &c
entrench, entrenchment, en-trensh', en trensh'ment, *n* Same as *Intrench, Intrenchment*
entrepôt, an-tr pō, *n* [Fr, fr L *inter*, between, *positum*, placed] A warehouse for the depositing of goods, an emporium or centre for the distribution of merchandise
entresol, en'ter sol or an t'-sol, *n* [Fr —*entre*, between, and *sol*, soil, ground.] A low story between the ground story and one of greater height above
entrochal, en'tro-kal, *a* [See next] Belonging to or consisting of entrochite
entrochite, en'tro-kīt, *n* [Gr *en*, in, and *trochos* a wheel.] A term applied to the wheel like joints of encrinites.
entropium, en trō'pi-um, *n* [Gr *entropia* —*en*, in, *trepō* I turn] An ailment consisting in the turning in of the edge of the eyelid.
entrust, en-trust', *v t* INTRUST
entry, en'tri, *n* pl **entries,** en'triz. [Fr *entrée*=Pr *intrada*, It *intrata*, L L *intrata* entry, fr L *intrare*, to enter ENTER] Act of entering way, path or passage in or into, entrance, ingress inlet the passage by which persons enter a house or other building in *law*, act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate the giving an account of a ship's cargo or exhibition of her papers act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book
entry-money, en'tri mu-ni, *n* Money paid for entry, money paid when a person becomes a member of a society, or that he may be allowed to take part in a competition.
entwine, en twin', *v t* pret & pp *entwined*, en-twind', ppr *entwining* en twin'ing [Prefix *en* and *twine*] To twine, to twist round, to intwine —— v i. To become twisted or twined. — **entwinement,** en twin'ment, *n* A twining or twisting round or together
entwist, en-twist', *v t* pret & pp *entwisted*, en-twist'ed, ppr *entwisting*, en-twist'ing [Prefix *en*, and *twist*] To twist or wreathe round.
enucleate, ē-nū'klē-āt, *v t* pret. & pp *enucleated*, ē-nū'klē-āt-ed ppr *enucleating* ē-nū'klē-āt-ing [L *enucleo enucleatum*—*e*, priv, and *nucleus*, a kernel] To make manifest or plain, to disentangle to solve —**enucleation,** ē-nū'klē ā'shon, *n* The act of enucleating, explanation
enumerate, ē nū'me-rāt, *v t* pret. & pp *enumerated*, ē nū'me-rāt-ed ppr *enumerating*, ē-nū'me rāt-ing [L *enumero, enumeratum*—*e*, out, and *numero*, I number, fr *numerus*, number—which see] To count or tell, number by number, to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately, to count to recount
enumeration, ē nū'me-rā''shon *n* [Fr *enumeration*, L *enumeratio*] Act of enumerating, an account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article recapitulation, a summing up
enumerator, ē-nū'me-rā ter, *n* One who enumerates, one who helps to take a census or counts votes
enunciable, ē-nun'shi-a-bl, *a* Capable of being enunciated or expressed
enunciate, ē-nun'shi-āt, *v t* pret & pp *enunciated*, ē-nun'shi-āt-ed, ppr *enunciating*, ē nun'shi-āt-ing [L *enuncio, enunciatum*—*e*, out, and *nuncio* I tell, I declare fr *nuncius*, a messenger NUNCIO] To utter as words or syllables, to pronounce to declare, to assert to proclaim, to state —— v i. To utter words or syllables
enunciation, ē-nun'shi-ā''shon, *n* [L *enunciatio*] Act of enunciating, expression, manner of uttering articulate sounds, that which is enunciated declaration, open proclamation statement.
enunciative, ē-nun'shi ā tiv, *a* [*Enunciate* and *-ive*] Pertaining to enunciation, declarative
enunciator, ē-nun'shi-āt-er, *n* [L L *enunciator*] One who enunciates
enunciatory, ē nun'shi a-to-ri, *a* Containing enunciation declarative
enuresis, *en ū rē'sis, n* [Gr *en*, in, and *ouron*, urine.] Involuntary discharge of urine
envelop, en vel'op, *v t.* pret & pp *enveloped*, en-vel'opt, ppr *enveloping*, en-vel'oping [O Fr *enveloper*, Fr *envelopper*, It *involluppare*, to envelop—prefix *en*, in, and perhaps a Germanic verb (unrecorded) equivalent to E *wrap*, an old form of which is *wlap* so also *develop*] To cover by wrapping or folding to inwrap, to infold, to surround entirely, to cover on all sides, to lie around and conceal
envelope, en'vel-ōp *n* [Fr *enveloppe* ENVELOP] That which infolds or inwraps, a wrapper, a cover, a covering for a letter, parcel &c. an investing integument, an outward covering or case, in *botany*, one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils.
envelopment, en vel'up-ment, *n* The act of enveloping, that which envelops
envenom, en ven'om, *v t* pret & pp *envenomed* en-ven'omd, ppr *envenomming*, en-ven'om-ing [Prefix *en*, and *venom*=Fr *envenimer*] To impregnate with venom to poison, to taint with bitterness or malice to exasperate
enviable en'vi-a-bl, *a* [Fr *enviable* ENVY] Worthy of envy, exciting or capable of exciting envy
enviably, en'vi-a-bli, *adv* In an enviable manner
envier, en'vi-er, *n* One who envies
envious, en'vi us, *a* [Fr *envieux*, fr L *invidiosus*, fr *invidia*, envy (q v) *Invidious* is the same word] Feeling or harbouring envy, uneasiness, or mortification at the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another, *tinctured with envy*, excited or directed by envy
enviously, en'vi us li, *adv* In an envious manner, with envy
environ, en-vī'ron, *v t* pret. & pp *environed*, en-vī'rond ppr *environing*, en-vī'ron-ing [Fr *environner*, to surround, fr *environ* around—*en*, and O Fr *vironner*, to veer, to environ *viron*, a turn, fr *virer*, to veer VEER] To surround to encompass to encircle, to hem in, to envelop, to besiege, to inclose to invest
environment en-vī'ron-ment, *n* [*Environ* and *-ment*=Fr *environnement*] Act of environing or surrounding, state of being environed, that which environs, surroundings conditions under which one lives.
environs en'vi rons, *n pl* [Fr See the verb] The parts or places which surround another place or he in its neighbourhood on different sides, neighbourhood, vicinity
envisage, en viz'āj, *v t* pret & pp *envisaged*, en viz'ājd, ppr *envisaging* en viz'-āj-ing [Fr *envisager*—*en*, in, and *visage*, face] To look in the face of, to face, to perceive or apprehend directly or by intuition —**envisagement,** en viz'āj ment, *n* The act of envisaging
envoy, en voi, *n* [Fr *envoyé*, one who is sent fr *envoyer*, to send—*en*, and *voie*, L *via*, a way, as in *convoy, voyage*, &c WAY] One despatched upon an errand or mission, a messenger, a person next in rank to an ambassador, deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business with a foreign prince or government, a diplomatic agent sent on a special occasion —**envoyship,** en'voi-ship *n* The office of an envoy
envy, en'vi *n* [Fr *envie*, fr L *invidia*, envy, odium, jealousy, hatred, fr *invidus*, envious fr *invidēre*, to envy—in against, and *vidēre*, to look. VISION] Pain, uneasiness mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, a feeling that makes a person begrudge another his good fortune, malice object of envy ——v t pret. & pp *envied*, en'vid, ppr *envying*, en'vi ing [Fr *envier*, fr the noun] To feel envy towards or on account of, to begrudge, to regard with malice on account of having what one wishes often with two objects (to *envy* a person his wealth) —— v i. To be affected with envy, to have envious feelings
enwrap, en rap', *v t* pret. & pp *enwrapped*,

en-rapt pp *enwrapped* g en rap ng [P e- fix *en* and *wrap*] To en p to nwrap
enzootic, en zō-ot k a [*en* amo g and *zoon,* an an mal.] Lim ed to the ani- mals of a dis rict specifically applied to d seases —n. A disease es ricted to the *an mals of* a d ri t.
Eocene ē ō-sen, *a* and *n* [G *ēo* the dawn, and *kainos* recen] A term applied to he series of strata a he base of he tertiary f rma ons, a h dawn, as t were of ecen mes.
Eolian eolic See ÆOLIAN
eolipile ē-o- pīl, *n* [L. *Æ us,* th de y of he w ls and *pila* a ball] A holl w ball of m al, wi h a pec slen neck, used f exi b g he elast c powe of ste m
eon ēon *n* a *m* age dura n eterm y] A l g indefin e s ace f tim a grea cy e f y ars an a an ra n Plat n ph losophy a rtu a rib perfec on xis ng hrough u tern y a sort of di ine be ngs belie ed m by h Gnostics
eozoic ē-ō-zō ik, *a* G *ēo* dawn, and *zoe* lif] P rta ning o the o des f ms h f us rocks
epacris ep a-kris, *n* [G *ep* on *ak* on t p—all hing to th flowers] A g n s f shrubby flow ring p anta all ed to h h a ha an mos y Aus ral an
epact e pakt, *n* [G epak b ought in —*ep* upon a d *agō* I ear Da s f rming he excess of he so ov he una y a the moon's age t th en f h year ha is, the numbe of days by wh h he last new moon has preceded he beginn g of h y ar
eparch p ärk *n* [C *epa hos epi,* upon, an i *archē,* dom nion.] In Greece, he go rno of a di tri n o pa hy—**epar ty** e ′ti k *n* [*epa kia*] The terri ory ru le he j risdict f an eparch.
epaule e-pal *n* [F *paule* the sh ulder O F *espa* f L. *spa ula pathula,* a broad, fl t th ng, d m o *spathē* a broad b ad all ed to *spade*] Th shou le of a bas ion o th ang e nd by e face and flank **epaulement,** e-pal m t, [Fr *epaul m* *Fort* a mass of earth, &c. protect g a body of troops a ne trem y of th li e, or f rm ng a wi g or should of a ba tery a kin of parap
epaulet epaulette e pa-et, *n* [Fr *paulet* f *pa le* h h ul r Ep U R.] A sh ulde kn t or p ece an ornam ntal badge worn on he sh ld by mil tary m n o na al fli ers—**epaulette** e pa-et-ed, *a* Furn hed with paul
epencephalon p-en-se a-lon *n* [G *e,* on, an *ak phalon* he brain] The h n most f h d ons f the brain
epenthesis e-pen he-s s, *n* [G *pi,* on, *en* a *hem* to pu] The n sert on of a le ter or llable n he m ddle of a word—**epenthetic** p-en h k *a* In serted in the middl of a word.
epergne e-pārn *n.* Apparently f F *pa gne* bri t, eco omy bu h w should have got h nan e is liffi u say] An ornamental sta le piece f tl e ce re of a ta
epexegesis, e-pek se-j sis, *n* [G *epi,* and *exegeisai* Exe ES] An xplana ion or interpreta n of s mething immediate y preced g a ad ed exp lana on.—**epexegetical,** e-pek se j kal, *a.* Explana- tory e egetical.
ephah ē fä, *n.* [H b] A H brew measure o capac y conta g accord ng to est m te 8 6o-6 gall ns accord g to othe 4 4-5b.
ephemera, e-fem e-ra, *n.* [**ephemeræ** ne- *ephemerum* las ng a day hort-li ed—*epi* on, an *hēm ra,* a day] The day fly or May-fly a fly th t li es one day nly a hort- ed xect.
ephemeral e-f m e-ral, *a.* [See prec] Continu g o sting one day on y be- ginning nd en i g in a day short-lived fleeting **ephemerality** e- m e-ra ti, *n.* The state being eph meral that which is ephemeral.
ephemeridian e-fem e-ri i an, *a* [See ne] Re a g to an phem ris
ephemeris e f m e-ris *n* pl **ephemerides** e-fe-me ri-dēz *phēme ra—epi* on and *hē a* a day] A journal or ac- coun of da y transact ns a diary an *as ronom ca alp anac* a co ecture name f reviews, magazines, and all k nds of peri d al l ra ure **ephemerist** e m e ris *n* e who keeps an ep emeris.
ephemeron f m e ron *n* C *hem ron* EP EMERA Anyth ng eph emral
Ephesian e-f zh n, *a* I erta g to Ephesus in Asia Min o *n* the w rsh p of Artem s D a a h re —*n.* An e or inhab an f Eph us
ephod e′fod, *n* [Heb f *had,* o g d n, to pu on] A ves m w rn by he J wish gh priest o e he second un e, and co sis g of two ma n eces, on co- ering th ack he o h he breas and pe part of the ody
Ephor e o n [G *phor*] A name of certain magistrates am ng he ancien Spar ta s
epic i k *a* [Fr *épique* f L *epicus, pikos* f *pos,* a w l, a song an ep] Composed na ynarr sy o poe ry pertain ng to such a s y narra e hero n. A narra poem of e ted ha acter describ g of n h xi ts of heroes
epicalyx ep- kā′liks *n* [G epi, upon, an i *alyx*] *B* an oute calyx form ed h of sepals bracts
epicarp p kärp *n* [G *p* upon and *karpos,* frui] The ou skin o ru ts
epicene ep′-se-n, *a. n epikoi s—epi* o and *ko* comm n] A term app ec to n n ha ha e m y o e f rm of gen le to indica an mals o bo h sexes a.
epiclinal p- k n l, *a* [G *epi* upon and *k ne* a bed] In *b* placed upon he disc or receptacle of a fl w
epicure ep kū *n* [A te *E icurus,* a Greek h sop wh ta ught th p as and pain are he h good a d chi f e L] A man devoted to sensual enj ym nts on who indulg s n he xur es of be ta a o uptuary a se ual
epicurean ep-i-kū-r an *a* L. *Epicu- eus*] Pertaining o L curus o o an p cure uxurious gi n to xury —*n.* A f owe o Epicurus one gi n to the ux uries of the tab e a epicure
epicureanism ep′ kū re a-izm *n* [*Epicurean* and *-ism.*] Th doctrines f e icur eans a tachm n to uxurious habits
epicurism ep′ k izm *n* [*Epicure* an i sm F *epicurisme*] The doctrines o prac t ces of u epicure
epicycle e-pi-sī kl, *n* [G epi, on an i *kyk s,* a c rcl CYCLE] In ld astrono- my a l tl circ s whose cen re moves round n h circu re ce of a gre circle
epicycloid ep- sī kloid, *n* [G *epi,* on an i *kyklos* a ircle] A curve ge rat by th m m t of a po in tl e ci cu n ence of a c rcle moving alo g the con x or co ca e side f noth circ **epicycloidal** p′ s klo dal, *a.* P rta ng o he ep cycloid, or having ts propert es
epideictic epideictical ep- dīk k, ep-i-dīk kal, *a* G *epideiktikos—epi* on and *d kny ,* I how] Serv g to d sp ay o show off having a h torical o decla na- tory h ract demonstrati e
epidemic epidemical ep i dem ik, ep-i-dem k-al, G *epidēm s—epi* on, an i *dēmos,* be people DEMOCRACY] C mmon to or affect g a who e comm ny or a grea num e of peop e, as a d sease gene- ra g nera y p eva l g preval nt. **epidemic** e-p-dem k, *n.* A d sease wh a tacks ma y peo e at the same period d n the same co ry—**epidemically** ep dem ik a li, *ad* In an epidemic manner
epidemiological ep-i-d m-o-loj′ kal, *a* P rta n ng to epidemiology
epidemiology ep-id mi-ol o-ji *n* [Gr *epidēmios,* j demic, a l *logos* doctrine F EPIDÉMIE] Th d ctrine of o me hod of in estiga ing e idemic diseases
epidermal epidermic ep- d mal, ep- d rmik *a* Rela ng to the p d m a.
epidermis epiderm ep′i-der mis, ep′i d rm *n* [*epi derma*—*epi,* and *derma,* th skin] The cuti or scarf kin of he body a h n m mbrane coveri g h ri sk n of anima s the exteri coating f he leaf o stem of a p ant
epidictic, epidictical ep-i-d k′t k p d k k l, *a* Same as **epideictic** DEI TIC
epilate ep- d t, *n* [*pilate* f C *pi o* e an above an *d li m* I gi e the enlarg m n of the ase n cert n f rms] A m n ral of a green o gray ch a m mbc of h ga n fai y
epilepsy epilepsies ep- [us *a* [*s* upo n, a dpe psia e arth] Grow g on o se to he earth
epileptic ep- gas rik *a* [C *epi* a g st ts y] I ta n ng to *t* e u e a an rio part of he a d n n **epileptiform** ep- gas tri um *n* The u ser art of th abd men
epilepsy e ep j n *a* [G *epi,* upon, a *gen* to p od ce] I g f rm d e origina ng on he s rface of he earth.
epilegenesis ep- j n e-sis, *n* [G *epi* upon, an i *g esis,* gen ra n] The b log cal th y tha ga e ollies i parts are f rod ce y s added v tal acti y and no m y dev pe] from y e-e ist g od **epigenetic** ep jo-ne k *a* I rta n ng to o f rod d by p g nesi
epigee ep-j nus *a* n *b* g w ng u h surface f a y rt
epiglottis ep- g t k *a* Of or perta g to he g
epiglottis ep- g t′is, *n* [G *piglo is —epi* upon, a d *glo is,* h mo th of he windpipe GLOTTIS] The cartilage p te a t root he tongue th co rs he g like a h during ea t o sw lowing
epigram ep′ gram *n* [F *pigramm* L. *pigr ma* f G *pigra ma—epi* u n an i *gramma,* a writi g f *graph* I write GRAPH c] An inscri n ot a hort poem, usually keen y sa irical, he last ne of wh h generally conta ns h sting o po allusion also an n ere ting h ug repre- sented happ y in a f w wo ds, w he re o prose a som ed o an hetical saying
epigrammatic epigrammatical ep′ i-gram ma k, ep′ gram ma k al, *a* [F *épigram ma tique* G *ep mmat ko*] Rela ng to aracterize l y o produci g ep grams like an epigram po nted an h cal.
epigrammatically ep i gram mat′ik a li, *ad* In an ep gramma manner terse y poi tedly
epigrammatist ep gram mat ist, *n* [Fr *gramma ist*] One who compose epigrams, or der n brev
epigrammatize ep gram m t iz *v* I ret & pp *pigr ma tized* e gram mat- tizd ppr *pigrammatizing* ep- gram mat- iz-ing [G *pigrammatiz*] To resent o express by ep grams.
epigraph ep′ gra *n* [C *pigr phē epi* on an *g a hō* I write An h scrip- i n a quota o a m to places at he commencem n of a wo k o e f ts separate divi n —**epigraphic** ep- graf′ k *a.* I rta n ng to e graphs **epigraphist** ep- gra′fist, e g′ a-fi, *n* Tha ra h of k wled e wh d als w th nscri ons
epigynous e-p i n s, *a* [G *epi,* upon, and *gynē* f male] In *bot* growing o a ear g o grow u on the top f the ovary



Epigynous Stamens of *pe* —*epi* u m. *Hala lei kus coronarius.* nd *lambanō* lep- *somai,* I seize f root *la* to seize] A d s- ase wh h su ds n y causes he s ffere to fal *to the gro nd the f ng knees* a

disease characterized by spasms or convulsions and loss of sense

epileptic, ep-ı-lep'tık, *a* [Fr *épileptique*, Gr *epilēptikos*] Pertaining to epilepsy, affected with epilepsy —— n. One affected with epilepsy, a medicine for the cure of epilepsy

epileptoid, ep-ı lep'toid, *a* Of or pertaining to epilepsy resembling epilepsy

epilogic, epilogical, ep-ı loj'ık, ep-ı-loj'-ı-kal, *a* Relating to or like an epilogue Also **epilogistic**, e-pil'o-jıs''tik

epilogize, ep'ı lo-jīz, *v t* pret & pp *epilogized*, ep'ı lo-jīzd, ppr *epilogizing*, ep'ı lo-jīz ing [*Epilogue* and *-ize*] To produce or utter an epilogue

epilogue, ep'ı-log, *n* [Fr *epilogue*, fr L *epilogus*, Gr *epilogos*, conclusion—*epi*, on and *legō* I speak.] A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors in a drama after the conclusion of the play

epiloguize, ep'ı lo-gīz, *v t* pret & pp *epilogunized* ep'ı-lo-gīzd ppr *epiloguizing*, ep'ı-lo-gīz-ing Same as EPILOGIZE.

epinasty, ep'ı nas-tı *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, *nastos*, pressed.] In *bot* a bending downwards of an organ owing to the more rapid growth of its upper than its under surface

epiperipheral, ep'ı-pe-rif''e-ral, *a* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *peripheral*] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface

epipetalous, ep-ı pet'a-lus, *a* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *petalon*, a leaf.] Inserted in or growing on a petal.

epiphany, e pif'a-nı, *n* [Gr *epiphaneia*, fr *epiphanēs*, appearing—*epi*, on, and *phainō*, I show PHENOMENON] An appearance or manifestation, a church festival celebrated on the 6th day of January, in commemoration of the manifestation of the newly-born Saviour to the wise men of the East, and so to the Gentiles generally

epiphlœum ep-ı-flē'um, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *phloios*, bark.] The layer of bark immediately below the epidermis

epiphragm, ep'ı-fram, *n* [Gr *epiphragma* a lid—*epi*, on, *phrassein*, to fence in.] A lid-like organ in animals or plants the disc or plate with which certain molluscs close the aperture of their shell

epiphyllous, ep-ı fil'us, *a* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *phyllon*, a leaf] Inserted or growing upon a leaf

epiphysis, e-pif'ı-sıs, *n* [Gr *epiphysis*—*epi*, upon, and *physis*, growth] Any portion of a bone separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage which becomes converted into bone by age

epiphyte, ep'ı-fīt, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *phyton*, a plant] A plant growing upon another plant, but not deriving its nourishment from it, an air plant —**epiphytic, epiphytical**, ep-ı fit'ık, ep-ı-fit'ık al *a* Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte Also **epiphytal**, ep-ı fi'tal

epiploic, ep-ı-plō'ık, *a* Pertaining to the epiploon or omentum

epiploon, e-pip'lō-on, *n* [Gr *epiploon*—*epi* upon, and *pleō*, I swim] The caul or omentum a membranous expansion which floats upon the intestines

epirhizous, ep-ı rī'zus, *a* [Gr *epi* upon, and *rhiza*, a root.] Growing on a root

episcopacy, ē-pis'kō-pa-sı, *n* [*Episcopate*, *episcopal*, and *-cy -acy*] That form of ecclesiastical government in which bishops are established as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters, episcopal rank, the collective body of bishops

episcopal, ē-pis'kō pal *a* [L.L *episcopalis*, fr *episcopus*, a bishop, Gr *episkopos* BISHOP] Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates, characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops

episcopalian, ē pis'kō-pā''lı an *a* [*Episcopal* and *-ian*] Pertaining to bishops, or government by bishops, episcopal.—— n. One who belongs to an episcopal church, or favours episcopacy

episcopalianism, ē-pis'kō-pā''lı-an ızm *n* [*Episcopalian* and *-ism*] The system of episcopal government, or government of the Church by bishops

episcopally, ē-pis'kō-pal-lı, *adv* In an episcopal manner by episcopal authority

episcopate, ē-pis'kō-pāt, *n* [Fr *episcopat*, L.L. *episcopatus*, fr *episcopus*, a bishop EPISCOPAL] A bishopric, the office and dignity of a bishop, the collective body of bishops

episode, ep'ı-sōd, *n* [Gr *epeisodion—epi* on, and *eisodos*, an entrance—*eis*, in and *hodos*, a way] A separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in a poem, romance, &c, an incident or action connected with a series of incidents or actions —**episodic, episodical episodial**, ep-ı-sōd'ık, ep-ı sōd'ı-kal, ep-ı-sōd'ı-al, *a* [Gr *epeisodios*] Pertaining to an episode, contained in an episode or digression —**episodically** ep-ı-sōd'ık al-lı, *adv* In an episodic manner, by way of episode

epispastic, ep-ı spas'tık, *a* [Gr *epispaō*, I draw] In *med* drawing, blistering —— n. A vesicatory a blister

episperm, ep'ı sperm, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *sperma*, a seed] The outer integument of a seed

epistaxis, ep-ı-stak'sıs, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *staxis*, a dropping] Bleeding from the nose

epistemology, e-pis'tē-mol''o-jı *n* [Gr *epistēmē*, knowledge, and *logos*, discourse] That department of metaphysics which investigates and explains the doctrine or theory of knowing

epistle, ē-pis'l, *n* [L *epistola*, fr Gr *epistolē*, fr *epistellō*, I send to—*epi*, to, and *stellō*, I send] A writing sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person, a letter, applied particularly to the letters of the apostles or of the ancients

epistler, ē pis'ler *n* A writer of epistles one who reads the epistle in a church service

epistolary ē-pis'tō-la-rı, *a* [L.L. *epistolaris* EPISTLE] Pertaining to epistles or letters, suitable to letters and correspondence, contained in or consisting of letters

epistolic, epistolical, ē-pis-tol'ık ē-pis-tol'ık-al, *a* [Gr *epistolikos*] Epistolary

epistolist, ē-pis'to-list, *n* A writer of letters or epistles

epistolize, ē pis'to-līz, *v t* pret & pp *epistolized*, ē-pis'to-līzd, ppr *epistolizing*, ē-pis'-to-līz ing To write epistles or letters

epitaph, ep'ı-taf, *n* [Fr *epitaphe* fr L. *epitaphium*, *epitaphius* Gr *epitaphios*—Gr *epi*, upon, and *taphos*, *taphē*, a grave, a tomb, fr root *taph*, to bury] That which is written or inscribed on a tomb, an inscription on a monument in honour or memory of the dead, or a composition which might be so used.—**epitaphic, epitaphian**, ep-ı taf'ık, ep-ı-taf'ı an, *a* [Gr *epitaphios*] Pertaining to an epitaph, of the nature or serving as an epitaph —**epitaphist**, ep'ı-taf-ist, *n* [*Epitaph* and *-ist*] A writer of epitaphs

epithalamic, ep'ı-tha-lam''ık, *a* Pertaining to an epithalamium

epithalamium, ep'ı-tha-lā''mı-um, *n* (pl *in s or a*) [L. *epithalamium*, fr Gr *epithalamion*, the bridal song—*epi*, on, and *thalamos*, a bride-chamber] A nuptial song or poem in praise of a bride and bridegroom, a poem in honour of a newly married pair

epithelial ep-ı thē'lı-al, *a* Pertaining to the epithelium.

epithelioma, ep'ı-thē-lı-ō''ma, *n* [EPITHELIUM] Cancer of the skin

epithelium ep-ı thē'lı um, *n* [Gr *epi* upon, and *thēlē*, the nipple] A thin and delicate kind of cuticle like that which covers the nipple the thin cellular layer which lines the internal cavities and canals of the body as the mouth, nose, &c., any similar layer

epithet, ep'ı thet *n* [Gr *epitheton* neut of *epithetos*, added—*epi*, upon, and *tithēmi*, I place] Any word or name implying a quality attached to a person or thing —**epithetic, epithetical** ep-ı thet'ık, ep-ı-thet'ık al, *a* [Gr *epithetikos*] Pertaining to an epithet, containing or consisting of epithets, abounding with epithets

epitome, e-pit'o-mı *n* [Gr *epitomē*, an abridgment—*epi*, on, and *temnō*, I cut TOMB] A brief summary or abstract of any book or writing, an abridgment a summary, anything which represents another or others in a condensed form.

epitomist, epitomizer, e pit'o-mist, e-pit'o-mi zer *n* One who epitomizes, the writer of an epitome Also **epitomator**, ē-pit'o-māt-er

epitomize, e-pit'om ız, *v t* pret & pp *epitomized*, e-pit'om ızd, ppr *epitomizing*, e-pit'om ız-ing [*Epitome* and *-ize*] To make an epitome of, to abstract, to reduce into smaller compass, to condense

epizoon, ep-ı-zō'on, *n pl* **epizoa**, ep-ı-zō'a [Gr *epi*, upon and *zōon*, animal] A term applied to those parasitic animals which live on or in the skin of other animals Also **epizoan**, ep-ı zō'an —**epizootic**, ep'ı zō-ot''ık, *a* and *n* Applied to diseases prevalent among the lower animals

epoch, ē'pok, *n* [L *epocha*, an epoch, fr Gr *epochē*, retention, delay, a halting, an epoch, fr *epechō* I hold back—*epi*, upon, and *echō*, I hold.] A fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered, any fixed time or period, a memorable term of years, period, era date, age

epochal ē'po-kal, *a* Belonging to an epoch, of the nature of an epoch

epode, ep'ōd, *n* [Gr *epōdē—epi*, upon and *ōdē*, a song an ode] The third part of the ode, the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode a lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one —**epodic**, e pōd'ık, *a* [Gr *epōdikos*] Pertaining to or resembling an epode

eponym, ep'o-nim *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *onoma*, a name] A name of a place or people derived from that of a person, a name of a personage called into existence to account for the name of a country or people, as *Italus*, *Romulus*, for *Italy*, *Rome* —**eponymic, eponymous** ep-o-nim'ık e-pon'ı mus, *a* Of or relating to or connected with an eponym

epopee, e-po-pē', *n* [Fr *epopee*, fr Gr *epopoiia—epos*, a word, an epic poem and *poiō*, I make] An epic poem, the subject of an epic poem

epos, ep'os, *n* [Gr] An epic poem or its subject an epopee epic poetry

éprouvette, ā pro vet, *n* [Fr, fr *éprouver*, to try, assay, prove] An instrument for ascertaining the explosive force of gunpowder

Epsom-salt, ep'sum-salt *n* [From *Epsom* in the neighbourhood of London] The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic

epulotic, ep-ū lot'ık, *a* [Gr *epoulōtikos—fr epi* upon, and *oulē*, a scar] Healing, cicatrizing

epyornis See ÆPYORNIS

equability, equableness ē-kwa-bil'ı tı, ē'kwa-bl nes, *n* [L *æquabilitas*] State or quality of being equable

equable, ē'kwa-bl, *a* [L *æqualis*, fr *æquo* I make equal, fr *æquus*, equal EQUAL] Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness, uniform in action or intensity not varying, steady, even

equably, ē'kwa bli *adv* In an equable or uniform manner

equal, ē'kwal, *a* [L. *æqualis*, equal, level fr *æquus*, equal favourable, fair (seen also in *equity*, *adequate*, *iniquity* &c.), same root as Skr *eka*, one, the same] The same in extent, magnitude, measure, degree, weight, number, rank, &c the same in qualities, equable, uniform, being in just proportion, proportionate, commensurate, adequate; impartial, fair, just, equitable, being on the same terms —— n. One not inferior or superior to another, having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.—— v t. pret. & pp *equalled*, ē'kwald ppr *equalling*, ē'kwal ing To make equal to, to make like; to equalize,

to rise to the same state, rank, or estimation; to become equal.

equality ē-kwŏl'i-ti, *n*. [L. *aequalitas*, equality.] State or quality of being equal; likeness; uniformity; similarity; evenness; levelness; same state; evenness of course.

equalization ē-kwal-i-zā'shun, *n*. Act of equalizing or state of being equalized.

equalize ē'kwal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equalized*, ppr. *equalizing*. [Equal + *ize*.] To make equal; to make alike; to make even or uniform; to reduce to a level.

equally ē'kwal-li, *adv*. In an equal manner; in the same degree; with equal shares; proportionately; impartially.

equalness ē'kwal-nes, *n*. Equality; a state of being equal.

equanimity ē-kwa-nim'i-ti, *n*. [L. *aequanimitas*, *aequus*, equal, and *animus*, mind.] Evenness of mind; steadiness of temper; calmness; firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed; steadfastness even in trying circumstances.

equanimous ē-kwan'i-mus, *a*. [EQUANIMITY.] Of an even mind; possessing equanimity.

equanimously ē-kwan'i-mus-li, *adv*. In an even manner.

equate ē-kwāt', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equated*, ppr. *equating*. [L. *aequo*, *aequatum*, to make equal, from *aequus*, equal.] To make equal; to reduce to an average; to make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison.

equation ē-kwā'shon, *n*. [L. *aequatio*. EQUATE.] The act of equating; a statement or expression asserting the equality of two quantities; equality between ... denoted by the sign = (equal to) between them; an equation; ... any method ... to be taken to account ... order to give a ... Equation of time, the difference between mean and apparent time, or the difference between the time shown by the sun on a dial and that given by a clock. Personal equation, in astronomical observation, the quantity of time by which a person is in the habit of noting a phenomenon wrongly; hence, personal liability to error in other matters.

equator ē-kwā'tėr, *n*. [L.L. *aequator*, lit. that which makes equal, from *aequo*, to make equal.] The great circle of our globe which divides it into two hemispheres, northern and southern, and every point of which is 90° from the poles which are its extremities, the axis of the sphere being also the axis of the earth; also the equinoctial or celestial equator, or a circle in which the plane of the earth's equator ...

equatorial ē-kwa-tō'ri-al, *a*. [*Equatorial* ... from *quator* ...] Pertaining to the equator. — *n*. An astronomical instrument, with a telescope so fixed that when a celestial object is once within the field of view it continues so while above the horizon.

equatorially ē-kwa-tō'ri-al-li, *adv*. In an equatorial manner; in a line with the equator.

equerry, **equery** ek'we-ri or ē-kwer'i, *n*. [F. *écurie*, a stable, so that the word means really stable man; L.L. *scuria*, a stable, from O.H.G. *skiura*, a barn, G. *scheuer*, a barn, shed. The form of the word has been influenced by L. *equus*, a horse.] An officer of princes or nobles who has the care of their horses. In England, certain officers of the royal household in the department of the master of the horse.

equestrian ē-kwes'tri-an, *a*. [L. *equestris*, equestrian, from *eques*, a horseman, *equus*, a horse; cog. with Sans. *açva*, Gr. *hippos*, a horse. Lith. *aszwa*, a mare, A.Sax. *eoh*, *ehoh*, *ehu*, a horse.] Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performing with horses; being on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; celebrated by horse races, as games; pertaining to the class or rank of knights in ancient Rome. — *n*. A rider on horseback; one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus. — **equestrianism** ē-kwes'tri-an-izm, *n*. The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship.

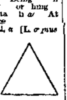
equestrienne ē-kwes'tri-en, *n*. [Spurious French form, intended to correspond with *equestrian*.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

equiangular ē-kwi-ang'gū-lėr, *a*. [L. *aequus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle.] Consisting of or having equal angles.

equidifferent ē-kwi-dif'ėr-ent, *a*. [L. *aequus*, equal, and *differens*, differing.] Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

equidistant ē-kwi-dis'tant, *a*. [L. *aequus*, equal, and *distans*, distant.] Being at an equal distance from some point or thing. At the same ... equally distant.

equilateral ē-kwi-lat'ėr-al, *a*. [L. *aequus*, equal, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having all the sides equal.



Equilateral Triangle.

equilibrate ē-kwi-lī'brāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equilibrated*, ppr. *equilibrating*. [L. *aequus*, equal, and *libra*, a balance.] To balance equally two scales, sides, or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

equilibration ē-kwi-li-brā'shon, *n*. [See EQUILIBRIUM.] The state of being equally balanced.

equilibrist ē-kwil'i-brist, *n*. [Fr. *équilibriste*, from L. *equilibrium*.] One who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer.

equilibrium ē-kwi-li-bri-um, *n*. [L. *aequilibrium*, even balance, equilibrium, from *aequilibris*, evenly balanced — *aequus*, equal, and *libra*, a balance.] Equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces; equipoise; balance of power; ... just ... balance; a poise ... doubtful ...

equimultiple ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl, *a*. [L. *aequus*, equal, and *multiplex*, multiple.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity. — *n*. Any number or quantity multiplied by the same number or quantity as another.

equine ē'kwīn, *a*. [L. *equinus*, from *equus*, a horse. EQUESTRIAN.] Pertaining to a horse; having the characters of the horse kind.

equinoctial ē-kwi-nok'shal, *a*. [L. *aequinoctialis*, from *aequinoctium*. EQUINOX.] Pertaining to the equinoxes, or to the time when the equinoxes occur; designating an equal ... pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator. Equinoctial points, the two points of the heavens at which the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other. — *n*. The celestial equator: so named because when the sun is on it, the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

equinox ē'kwi-noks, *n*. [L. *aequinoctium* — *aequus*, equal, and *nox*, *noctis*, night. EQUAL, NOCTURNAL.] The time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, making the day and the night everywhere of equal length: the vernal equinox being about the 21st of March, and the autumnal equinox about the 23d of September; also applied to the equinoctial points, the first point of Aries and of Libra.

equip ē-kwip', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equipped*, ppr. *equipping*. [F. *équiper*, O.F. *esquiper*, to equip or fit out a ship, from Icel. *skipa*, to arrange, skip, a ship.] To fit out or furnish; to furnish with men, artillery, and munition of war as a ship; to furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service; to dress; to array.

equipage ek'wi-pāj, *n*. [F. *équipage*, *équiper*, to equip, and *-ag*.] An equipment; things with which a ship, army, military man, an army or a body of troops is fitted out for service; retinue; a carriage of state and horses attending on ... accoutrements; habiliments.

equipment ē-kwip'ment, *n*. [Fr. *équipement*.] Act of equipping, or anything that is used in equipping; habiliments which make up apparatus necessaries for an expedition or for a voyage necessary adjuncts ...

equipoise ē'kwi-poiz, *n*. [From *equi-*, L. *aequus*, equal, and *poise*.] Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends ... balanced.

equipollence, **equipollency** ē-kwi-pol'lens, ē-kwi-pol'len-si, *n*. [F. *équipollence*, L. *aequus*, equal, and *pollens*, powerful. See next.] Equality of power or force; ... equivalence between two or more propositions.

equipollent ē-kwi-pol'lent, *a*. [Fr. *équipollent*, L. *aequus*, equal, and *pollens*, *pollentis*, ppr. of *polleo*, to be strong, ... powerful; proposed to be of same root as L. *plenus*, full, E. *full*.] Having equal power or strength, or force; equivalent; having equal signification.

equiponderance ē-kwi-pon'dėr-ans, *n*. [L. *aequus*, equal, and *pondus*. See EQUIPONDERATE.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

equiponderant ē-kwi-pon'dėr-ant, *a*. ... Being of the same weight.

equiponderate ē-kwi-pon'dėr-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *equiponderated*, ppr. *equiponderating*. [L.L. *aequiponderare* — L. *aequus*, equal, and *pondus*, a pound, from *pendo*, to weigh. [POUND.] To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing; to balance.

equisetum ek-wi-sē'tum, *n*. [L. *equisetum*, *equisaetum* — *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle.] The name of cryptogamous plants, popularly known as horse-tails, growing in marshy places. — **equisetaceous** ek-wi-sē-tā'shus, *a*. Pertaining to the order of equisetums.

equitable ek'wi-ta-bl, *a*. [F. *équitable*, L. *aequus*, equal, equity.] Fair, just, equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; just; upright; impartial.

equitableness ek'wi-ta-bl-nes, *n*. Quality of being equitable or just; equity.

equitably ek'wi-ta-bli, *adv*. In an equitable manner; justly; impartially.

equitant ek'wi-tant, *a*. [L. *equitans*, ppr. of *equito*, I ride, from *eques*, *equitis*, a horseman, from *equus*, a horse.] ... lapping as leaves ... — **equitation** ek-wi-tā'shon, *n*. The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

equity ek'wi-ti, *n*. [F. *équité*, L. *aequitas*, from *aequus*, equal, fair, just. EQUAL.] The giving or disposition to give to each man his due, or what is right and just; impartial distribution of justice; impartiality; fairness; uprightness; in law, a system of supplementary law founded upon precedents and established principles, as here ... interpreted by the judges.

equivalence ē-kwiv'a-lens, *n*. [F. *équivalence*. EQUIVALENT.] State of being equal in value; equal power or force; equality of value, or worth. — **equivalency** ē-kwiv'a-len-si, *n*. Same as *Equivalence*.

equivalent ē-kwiv'a-lent, *a*. [F. *équivalent*, L. *aequus*, equal, and *valens*, *valentis*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be strong, to be able, to be worth (seen also in *avail*, *prevail*, *value*, VALOR, etc.).] Equal in force, power or effect; equal in value, ... excellence, worth or weight; of the same import or meaning; tantamount; virtually the same; ... the same in relative position or function. — *n*. A thing equivalent ... that is equivalent; something given as a fair exchange; compensation; something having the same ... which expresses the proportion ... expressing the weight

of any substance which combines with another substance to make a definite compound.—**equivalently**, ē-kwiv'a-lənt-li, *adv* In an equivalent manner

equivalve, ē'kwi-valv, *a* [L *æquus*, equal, and *valva*, a valve] Having the valves or shells equal in size and form, as certain bivalve shell fish

equivocal, ē-kwiv'ō-kal, *a* [L *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, *vocis*, voice, word] EQUAL, VOCAL] Being of doubtful signification, capable of a double interpretation, ambiguous dubious, unsatisfactory, deserving to be suspected capable of being ascribed to different motives, doubtful questionable

equivocally, ē-kwiv'ō-kal-li *adv* In an equivocal manner, ambiguously, in terms susceptible of different senses

equivocalness, ē-kwiv'ō-kal-nes, *n* State of being equivocal

equivocate, ē-kwiv'ō-kāt, *v i* pret & pp *equivocated*, ē-kwiv'ō-kāt-ed, ppr *equivocating*, ē-kwiv'ō-kāt-ing [*Equivocal* and *-ate* = Fr *equivoquer*, It. *equivocare*] To speak ambiguously, to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead, to prevaricate, to shuffle, to quibble, to evade——*v t* To render capable of a double interpretation

equivocation, ē-kwiv'ō-kā"shon, *n* [Fr *équivocation*, L L *æquivocatio*] Act of equivocating, ambiguity of speech, quibble prevarication, shuffling evasion

equivocator ē-kwiv'ō-kāt-er, *n* [L L *æquivocator*] One who equivocates

equivocatory, ē-kwiv'ō-kā-to-ri, *a* [See prec] Savouring of equivocation, partaking of equivocation

equivoke, equivoque ē'kwi-vōk, *n* [Fr *équivoque*, L L *æquivocus*, equivocal (q v)] An ambiguous term, equivocation

era, ē'ra, *n* [L L *æra*, a date an item of an account, fr L *æra*, counters, pl of *æs*, brass, coin] A fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted, as, the Christian *era*, a series of years proceeding or reckoned from a fixed point an epoch a historical period, a date an age

eradicable ē-rad'i-ka-bl, *a* That may be eradicated

eradicate, ē-rad'i-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *eradicated*, ē-rad'i-kāt-ed, ppr *eradicating* ē-rad'i-kāt-ing [L *eradico*, *eradicatum*—*e*, out, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root RADICAL] To pull up the roots of, or by the roots to root out to destroy, as anything that grows to destroy thoroughly, to extirpate to exterminate

eradication, ē-rad'i-kā"shon, *n* [L L *eradicatio*] Act of eradicating or plucking up by the roots, state of being plucked up by the roots, extirpation, excision, total destruction

eradicative, ē-rad'i-kāt-iv, *a* Serving to eradicate, uproot extirpate, or destroy

eradicator, ē-rad'i-kāt-er, *n* One who or that which eradicates

erase ē-rāz', *v t* pret & pp *erased*, ē-rāst', ppr *erasing*, ē-rās'ing [From L *erado erasum* I erase or scrape out—*e*, out, and *rado*, *rasum*, I scrape, I scratch RAZE] To rub scratch, or scrape out to efface, to obliterate, to expunge, to blot out, to destroy, as from the memory, to raze

erasement, ē-rāz'ment, *n* [*Erase* and *-ment*] Act of erasing, a rubbing out, obliteration, destruction

eraser, ē-rāz'er, *n* One who erases, an appliance used to erase writing, &c

erasion, ē-rā'zhon, *n* Act of erasing obliteration

Erastian ē-ras'ti-an, *n* A follower of Thomas Erastus, a German writer of the sixteenth century, who maintained that the church is dependent on the state for its government and discipline——*a* Relating to the Erastians or their principles—**Erastianism**, ē-ras'ti an-izm, *n* The principles of the Erastians, the doctrine that an established church should be under the complete control of the state

erasure, ē-rā'zhūr, *n* [*Erase* and *-ure*] Act of erasing; a scratching out, obliteration, place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

erbium, er'bi um, *n* [From *Ytterby* in Sweden] A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and other rare elements, in some minerals.

ere, ār, *adv conj* and *prep* [A. Sax. *aer*, ere before, sooner, earlier=D *eer*, O Sax. and O Frs *êr*, Icel *ar* G *eher*, Goth. *air*, before, sooner, earlier It is the comparative form, of which *erst* is the superlative *Early* is a derivative LATELY] Before, sooner than

erect, ē rekt', *a* [L *erectus*, pp of *erigo*, *erectum* I erect, I set upright—*e*, out, and *rego*, I make straight REGENT] Upright, or in a perpendicular posture directed upward elevated, upright and firm, bold, unshaken undismayed.——*v t* pret & pp *erected*, ē-rekt'ed, ppr *erecting*, ē rekt'ing To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such to set up, to raise, to rear to build to set up or establish to institute to found to rouse or exalt, to animate, to encourage, to cheer

erecter, erector ē rekt'er, *n* One who erects one who raises or builds

erectile, ē-rekt'il, *a* [Fr *erectile* = *erect* and *-ile*] That may be erected.—**erectility** ē-rek-til i-ti, *n* The quality of being erectile

erection, ē-rek'shon, *n* [Fr *erection*, L *erectio*, fr *erigo* ERECT] Act of erecting, a setting upright act of building establishment settlement formation anything erected, a building of any kind a structure

erective, ē rekt'iv, *a* [*Erect* and *-ive*] Setting upright raising erecting

erectly ē rekt'li *adv* In an erect posture

erectness, ē rekt'nes *n* State of being erect, uprightness of posture or form

elector See ELECTOR

erelong, ār'long *adv* [*Ere* and *long*] Before a long time had elapsed, before a long time shall elapse before long

eremacausis, er'e-ma-ka"sis *n* [Gr *erema* slowly gently, and *kausis* burning] A slow combustion

eremite, e'rē-mit *n* [L L *eremita* fr L Gr *erēmitēs* fr Gr *erēmia*, a desert, fr *erēmos* desert] One who lives in a desert or wilderness a hermit—**eremitic, eremitical** e-rē mit'ik, e-rē-mit'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to an eremite—**eremitism** e'rē-mit-izm *n* State of being an eremite

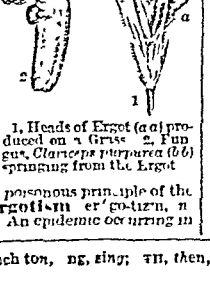
ere now ār'nou, *adv* [*Ere* and *now*] Before this time

erethism, e're-thizm *n* [Gr *erethismos* irritation fr *erethizō*, I stir, fr *erethō* I stir] *Med* a morbid degree of energy and excitement in any organ or tissue—**erethistic**, er-e-this'tik, *a* Relating to erethism

erg, erg *n* [Gr *ergon*, work.] In *physics*, a unit of work, being the work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme (15 4 grains troy) produces a velocity of a centimetre (3937 inch) per second

ergo, er'gō *adv* [L.] Therefore

ergot, er'got, *n* [Fr *ergot* *argot*, a spur, ergot origin unknown] A disease of rye and other grasses caused by the attack of a minute fungus on the seeds the diseased growth thus caused, used in medicine—**ergoted** er'go-ted, *a* Diseased with ergot—**ergotine** er'go-tin *n* [*Ergot* and *-ine*] The narcotic and poisonous principle of the ergot of rye—**ergotism** er'go-tizm, *n* [*Ergot* and *-ism*] An epidemic occurring in moist districts from the use of ergoted rye in food.



1, Heads of Ergot (*a a*) produced on a Grass 2, Fungus, *Claviceps purpurea* (*b b*) springing from the Ergot

ericaceous, er-i-kā'shus, *a* [L *erica*, heath.] Of or belonging to the nat. order of heaths

eringo, ē-ring'gō, *n* Same as *Eryngo*

erionieter, e-ri-om'e-ter, *n* [Gr *erion*, wool, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres

eristic, eristical, ē ris'tik ē ris'ti kal, *a* [Gr *eristikos*, contentious, fr *eris*, strife] Pertaining to disputation or controversy polemical, controversial captious

ermine, er'min, *n* [O Fr *ermine*, Mod Fr *hermine* fr the Teut, comp Dan Sw and G *hermelin*, O H G *harm*, *harmo*, an ermine, A. Sax *hearma*, a weasel Some would derive the name from *Armenia*] An animal of the weasel kind, a native of


Ermine (*Mustela Erminea*)

Northern Europe and America, valued for its fur, which in high latitudes becomes during winter of a snowy white, the fur of the ermine, an emblem of the purity of judges and magistrates, and also of their dignity—**ermined**, er'mind, *a* Clothed with ermine, adorned with the fur of the ermine

erne ern, *n* [A. Sax. *earn*=Icel. *örn* Dan and Sw *ørn*, an eagle, allied to Icel *arr*, O H G *aro*, G *aar*, Goth *ara*, an eagle, perhaps Gr *ornis* a bird.] A name for the white-tailed sea-eagle, the bald-eagle, and other allied species

erode, ē rōd', *v t* pret & pp *eroded* ē-rōd'ed ppr *eroding*, ē-rōd'ing [Fr *éroder* L *erodere*, to gnaw or eat away—*e*, out, and *rodo*, I gnaw RODENT] To gnaw off or away, to eat into or away to corrode

erodent, ē rō'dent, *n* [ERODE.] A drug which eats away as it were, extraneous growths a caustic

erose, ē rōs', *a* [L *erosus* ERODE.] *Bot* having small irregular sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed.

erosion, ē-rō'zhon, *n* [Fr *érosion*, L *erosio*, fr *erosus*, pp of *erodere* ERODE.] Act or operation of eroding, an eating away, state of being eaten away, corrosion, *geol* the wearing away of soil or rock by the influence of water and ice (especially in the form of glaciers)

erosive, ē rō'siv, *a* Having the property of eroding or eating away causing erosion

erotetic, ē-rō-tet'ik *n* [Gr *erōtētikos*, fr *erōtān*, to question] Interrogatory

erotic ē-rot'ik, *a* [Fr *érotique*, fr Gr *erōtikos*, fr *erōs*, *erōtos*, love] Pertaining to love, treating of love——*n* An amorous composition or poem.

erotomania, e-rō'to-mā"ni a, *n* [Gr *erōs*, *erōtos*, and *mania*, madness] Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love

erpetology, er-pe-tol'o ji, &c Same as *Herpetology*, &c.

err, er *v i* pret & pp *erred*, erd ppr *erring*, er'ing [Fr *errer*, fr L *errare* to wander, to go astray, to err, cog with Goth *airzjan*, to mislead G *irren*, to err, to stray] To wander from the right way, to stray, to go astray, to rove to ramble, to deviate from the true course or purpose to deviate or depart from rectitude, to mistake, to commit errors, to transgress to blunder

errand, e rand *n* [A Sax *ærende* a message=Dan *ærinde*, *erend* Sw *ærende*, Icel *erindi*, *eyrindi*, O H G *ârunti*, *ârunti*, a

messag akin to Goth. *airus*, a messa a messenger perhaps same root as Sans *ri* to go] A message a verbal message a man date or o der any special business to be transacted by a messenger

errant, e rant, *a* [Fr *errant* ppr of *rrer* to w nder to err=L *errans erranti* ppr of *rro* I wan i r ERR. *Arrant* is a f rm of this word.] Wa dering rovi g rambling wanderi g about n search of advent res, as a kn ght-errant erring straying from the proper course

errantry e'rant-ri, *n.* [*Errant* a i ry] An errant or wand ri g state a wanderi g roving or rambli g the employme t f a knight-erra t.

erratic e rat k, *a* [Fr *erratique* L. *erraticus*, fr *errar* to wan ler ERR.] Wan dering ha ing no certa n course d v us irregular peculi r in m ments r act n eccentric que r—Err tic blocks, r Erratics, in g l bould rs r fragments f ock which appear to ha been transported from th ir original sites by toe nd carri d often to great d stan es

erratically e rat ik al li, *adv* In an errat c manner w thout rule irregula ly

erratum e-rā tum, *n* pl **errata**, e-rā ta [L *err t m*, a blunder neut. of pp of *errare* ERR.] An error or mistake in writing or printing

errhine e'rī *a* [Gr *errhinon—en*, and *rhis rh nos* the nose.] Affecti g the nose o to be snuffed into the nose occasion g discharges from the nose —— *n.* A med cine to be s uffed p the nose to promote discharges of mucus

erroneous, e ōne u *a* [L *erroneus* wan lering straying, f *erro* ERR.] Ch aracterized by or containi g erro or errors wrong mistaken false i accurate not con f rm ble to truth, right, justice

erroneously e- on us-li, *ad* In an erroneous manne by mistake, not rightly

error e're *n* [Fr *erreu* L. *error* fr *erra e*, to err ERR.] An un ntention l deviation from truth or what is right a going wrong a mistake in judgm nt misapprehens n a mistake made in writ ng, printing calculation, or other performance a blunder an inaccuracy n o rright a fault an offe ce

errorist, e'rer ist, *n* One who rrs or who encourages and propagates error

Erse ers, *n.* [A corrupt on f *Irish*.] The Celtic languag of the Highla ls of Scotla d, Gaelic

erst, erst, *adv* [A. Sax *ærest* superl. of *ær* now *ere* early bef re ERE.] At first t th begin ing once form ly long ago till th n or now h therto

erstwhile erst whīl, *ad* Till then or now formerly

erubescence, e-rū bes'en [See next.] A becoming red red ess of the skin or surface of a ything a blushing

erubescent, e-rū bes'e t, *a* [L. *erubescens* ppr of *er besco* to grow red, to blush—*e* out, *rubesco* grow red, fr *ruber* red. RUBRIC.] Red or reddish blush g

eructate e ruk tāt, *v t* pret. & pp *eruct t d*, e ruk tā-ted pp *eructating* e ruk tat g [L. *eruct eructatum—e* out, and *ruct* I belch.] To bel h or mit up to eject f m the stomach, as wi d. Also **eruct** e rukt

eructation ē ruk tā h n *n* [Fr *éructation* L.L. *eructatio* ERUCTATE.] Act of belchi g a belch, a v lent burst ng forth or eject n of matter from the earth.

erudite e ru l t, [L. *erudit s*, lea ned, instructed, polished, pp of *erudio* I polish, I instruct—*e*, out, and *rudis* rough, rude RUDE.] Fully instructed deeply read learned co rsa t with books

erudite ly e ru-dit-li, *ad* In an eru lite manne learnedly

erudite ness, e'rū-dit-nes, *n.* The quality of bei g erudite.

erudition e-ru-d hon, *n.* [Fr *érudition*, L. *eruditio* ERUDITE.] Learn ng knowledge ga ned by study or from books and instruction learning in literature scholarship

erugino us Same as *Æruginous*

erupt e rupt *v t* pret & pp *erupted* e rupted ppr *erupt g* rupting [From L. *erumpo ruptum*, I br ak out—*e* out, and *rumpo ruptum*, *I burst or break, as in corrupt disrupt* &c RUPTURE.] To throw out or em t by nternal and especially by volcanic action to cast out, as lava from a olcano

eruption e rup'shon *n* [F *éruption* L. *eruptio* ERUPT.] A break g or b rsting out or forth a sudden o vi l nt emission a vi l nt emission f fl m s, lava, &c from a v lcano o tbu st a sudden rushing or sallying forth of men a sudden host le cura n a break g out of p mples, pustles, &c upon the skin the rash, pustules, v icles &c. acompanying a disease

eruptional e rup shon al, *a* Of or per tain ng, to rup tio s

eruptive e rupt *a* [*Erupt* of *eruptio* and *ve*=F *éruptif*.] Bel ging to n erupt n b rsting, out or forth p vka ed by rupt n

erygo e ring gō *n* [G *erygium* a pri kly plant.] An umbellif rous plant f und in Britain, having fleshy roots whi h were form rly can lied as sweetn eat called also *Sea Holly* the ca died root

erysipelas e ri-si pe las, *n* [G fr *ry throx*, red, a l *p lla* skin.] A disease call d also *St Anthony's fi* accompanied by fe er and an rn pt n of a fiery acr l hum ur on some part of the body but ch efly on the face rose —**erysipelatous** e'ri-si pel a-tus, *a* Resembling rys pelas or partak ng of its nature

erythema, e-ri-the ma, *n.* [G f *ery th s* red.] *A superficial redness of a me* portion of the skin w thout bl sters an l unf fectious.—**erythematic erythematous** er'i-the mat ik e i-thein a-tus, *a* Of the nature of eryth ema

erythrite e-rith rit, *n* [Gr *eryth os* red.] A mineral, a hydrous arseni te of cobalt also a rose-red f lspar

escalade, es-ka lād *n* [Fr *escalade* fr Sp *escalad* , or It *scalata*, scal g escalad f L. *scala* a ladder SCALE.] The assault of a fortress by scaling the walls a f rious attack mad by troops on a fortified place in wh ch ladders are used to pass a ditch or n ount a rampart —— *v t.* pret & pp *escalad d*, es-ka-lād ed ppr *escalad g* es-ka-lad ing To scale, to mount an l pass or ent by means of ladders.

escallop es-k lop *n* [O Fr *scalope* SCALLOP.] A b al e shell a scallop

escapable es-kā pa-bl, *a* Capable of being escaped a oidabl

escapade es-ka-pād *n* [Fr fr Sp an l Pg *esc pada* f *esc pa* to escape See next.] A runaway ad nt re a break g loose from restra nt a freak a mad prank a wild ad enture

escape es-kāp' *v t* pret. & pp *escaped* es-kāpt' ppr *escaping* es-kāp ing [O Fr *escaper* Fr *échapper*=Sp Pg It *escapa* L. *scappa e* to escape f *ex* out, and L.L. *c ppa*, *capa*, a mantle (comp *cap cap*)] It to slip out of one' ma th to fl g it off and run.] To flee from a l a o l to get out of the way of t hun to pass witho t harm to pass un bserved to evade to a l the dange of t elude —— *v i.* To fl e shun, and be secure from dange to a ll an evil to be free or get free, from any injury to hasten or get away to free on s self from custody or restraint to regain one s l berty —— *n.* Flight, to hun da g or injury act of fleeing from danger a be g passed by without receiving i jury an evasion of legal restraint or custody

escapement, es-kāp ment *n.* [*Escape* and *ment*=Fr *échappement*.] Escape f gl tf means of escaping that part of a c lock or wat h by which the circular motion of the wheels is con erted fr to a vibrating one, as that of th pendulum in a clock or the balance of a wat h a mechani al contriv ance for transm tti g the mai taining power of a clock watch to the regulator wheth r balance pendulum.

escaper es-kāp er *n* One who or that wh ch escapes.

escarp es-kärp' *v t* pret & pp *escarped*, es-kärpt ppr *escarping* es-kärp ing [Fr *escarper* t scarp SCARP.] *To f rm into* a scarp to make to slope suddenly —— *n.* A sudd n slope a scarp

escarpment es-kärp'ment, *n* [Fr *escarpement* t.] A steep declivity a precipitous s d of any hill o rock a cliff ground cut away nearly vertic lly about a pos ti n, in ord r to prevent an e my from arrivi g at the latter

eschalot e sha-lot *n* Same as *Shallot*

eschar es'kä *n* [Gr *e ch ra* a fireplace, a scar.] A sca or scab on a woun l ca sed by burning the crust or scab occasion l by burn or caustic applications

escharotic es-ka-rot ik *a* [Gr *escharōtik k* See prec.] Caus g an eschar, caustic ha ing the power of searing or de troying th flesh.—— *n.* A caustic pplication

eschatologic es'ka-to-loj ik, *a* Pertaining to es hatology

eschatology es-ka-tol o-ji, *n* [Gr *eschat s* last and *l g* discourse.] The doctri e of the last or final things, as death, j dgment, &c

escheat, es-chet *n* [O Fr *eschet* each it fr *es heir e heoi* to fall out to fall to one s share M.d. Fr *é hoir* fr L. *exvadere* —*ex* out, a d *cade e* t fall (whence *cadence lveay* &c) *Ch at* is shortened f m this CADENCE.] The reversion of property to the original proprietor r to the state th ough failure of heirs or by forf iture the property which falls to the state n th is way —— *v t.* pret & pp *escheat d* es-ch t ed ppr *escheating*, es-chet ing To re rt as l n l, to th l rd of a manor by failure of h rs to become an esch t —— *v t.* To cause to be an escheat to forfeit

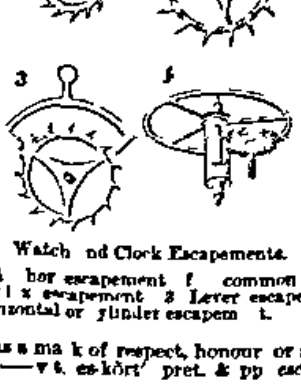
escheatable es-chet a-bl, *a.* Liable to escheat.

escheator es-chēt er *n* [ESCHEAT.] An officer anciently appointed to look after the escheats of the sovereign.

eschew es-chō' *v t* pret & pp *eschewed* es-chōd ppr *eschewi g* es-chō i g [O Fr *eschuer eschere* Fr *esquive* to a old, to shun, f O H G *ki f* G *sch uen* to a id akin to E. *hy*.] To hun to av d to fly from

esclandre es-klan-dr *n.* [Fr a scandal.] A d sturba ce a scene, n unpleasant t roil

escort es'kort, *n* [Fr *escort* fr It *scorta* an escort a guard or guide f *scor g* to gu ie, f L *ex*, a d *orrigo* to rrect CORRECT.] A body of armed me which atten ls an offi er or baggag p v s o muniti n con eyed by la d f m place to place to protect th m perso s acting as a p tection or safeguard on a j urney or excursion a person or persons atte ding



Watch nd Clock Escapements.

1 *A* hor escapement f common lock. 2, Ing l x escapement. 3 Lever escapement. 4, H rizontal or y linder escapem t.

one as a ma k of respect, honour or attenti n.—— *v t.* es-kōrt' pret. & pp *escorted*,

es kŏrt'ed, ppr *escorting*, es-kŏrt'ing To form an escort for, to attend and guard on a journey or excursion

escritoire, es-kri twar', *n* [O Fr *escriptoire*, fr L *scriptorium*, connected with writing, fr *scribo*, *scriptum*, I write SCRIBE] A desk or chest of drawers with appliances for writing, a writing-desk

escuage, es'kū āj, *n* [O Fr *escuage*, fr *escu*, L *scutum*, a shield. ESQUIRE.] A tenure of land by military service, scutage

Esculapian Same as *Æsculapian*

esculent, es'kū lent, *a.* [L *esculentus* fr *esca*, food, fr *edo*, I eat EDIBLE] Eatable edible, that is or may be used by man for food.——*n.* Something that is eatable, an edible

escutcheon, es-kuch'on, *n* [O Fr *escusson*, fr L *scutum*, a shield. ESQUIPE] A shield, the shield on which a coat of arms is represented, a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door —**escutcheoned** es-kuch'ond, *a* Having an escutcheon or coat of arms

eskar, esker, es'ker, *n* [Ir *eiscir*] A ridge of sand and gravel formed by ice action in former ages

Eskimo, Esquimau, es'ki-mō, *n* pl **Eskimos, Esquimaux**, es'ki-mōz One of a race of men, generally short in stature, with broad oval faces and small oblique eyes, inhabiting the northern parts of North America and Greenland

esophagous, ē sof'a-gus, *n* Same as *Œsophagus*

esoteric, es-ō-te'rik, *a* [Fr *esoterique*, fr Gr *esōterikos*, inner, intimate, fr *esō*, into, within, fr *es*, into, to] Taught to a select few, and not intended for people in general, designed for, and understood only by, the initiated, private, select, confidential opposed to *exoteric* or public —**esoterically**, es ō-te'rik al li, *adv* In an esoteric manner —**esotericism, esoterism**, es-ō'ter izm, es-ō-te'ri-sizm, *n* [*Esoteric* and *-ism*] Esoteric doctrines or principles, or the holding of such

espalier, es-pa'li-er, *n* [Fr *espalier* fr It *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders, fr *spalla*, a shoulder, L *spathula spatula*, a broad blade, dim. of *spatha* EPAULET] A trellis-work or lattice-work on which to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs, a tree or row of trees so trained.——*v t* pret & pp *espaliered*, es-pa'li-erd ppr *espaliering*, es pa'li er ing To form an espalier of, to train on an espalier

esparto, es-par'tō, *n* [Sp , fr L *spartum* Gr *sparton*, *spartos* a broom-like plant] A name of two or three species of grass found in southern Spain and North Africa, and extensively exported for the manufacture of paper, matting, baskets, &c

especial, es pe'shal, *a* [O Fr *especial*, Fr *special*, fr L *specialis*, of particular sort or kind, special, fr *species*, kind SPECIES, SPECIAL] Of a distinct sort or kind distinguished above or among others, principal, chief, special.

especially, es-pe'shal li, *adv* In an especial or uncommon degree, specially, principally, chiefly, particularly peculiarly

espial, es-pi'al, *n* [*Espy*, and *-al*, as in *trial*] The act of espying, scrutiny, watch

espier, es-pi'er, *n* One who espies.

espionage, es'pi-on āj, *n* [Fr *espionnage*, fr *espion*, espy ESPY] Practice or employment of spies, the watching of others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made

esplanade, es-pla nād', *n* [Fr *esplanade* (Sp and Pg *esplanada*), fr O Fr *esplaner*, to make level, fr L *explanare* to level—*ex*, out, and *planus*, plain level PLAIN] An open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town any open level space near a town especially a kind of terrace along the sea side, for public walks or drives.

espousal, es-pouz'al, *n* [O Fr *espousailles*, Fr *épousailles*, fr L. *sponsalia* espousals, betrothal, pl n of *sponsalis*, relating to betrothal. See next] Act of espousing or betrothing, a contract or mutual promise of marriage betrothal, nuptials in this sense generally in pl., the adopting or taking up of a cause

espouse es-pouz', *v t* pret & pp *espoused*, es pouzd', ppr *espousing*, es pouz'ing [O Fr *espouser* (Fr *épouser*) fr L *sponsare*, to betroth, to espouse freq of *spondeo*, *sponsum*, I pledge myself, whence *despond*, *respond* SPOUSE] To give or take in marriage, to promise, engage or bestow in marriage by contract or pledge, to marry, to wed to embrace or adopt, to uphold, to champion, to take to one's self with a view to maintain (to *espouse* a cause)

espouser, es-pouz'er *n* One who espouses

esprit, es-prē, *n* [Fr =*spirit* SPIRIT] Soul, spirit, intellect, mind, wit.—*Esprit de corps* attachment to the class or body of which one is a member, the common spirit or disposition formed by men associated in some corps or body

espy, es-pī', *v t* pret & pp *espied* es-pīd', ppr *espying*, es-pī'ing [O Fr *espier*, It. *spiare*, a word of German origin, same as *spy* (q v)] To see at a distance, to have the first sight of, to behold, to discern, to descry, to discover, to spy

Esquimaux *n* See ESKIMO

esquire, es-kwīr', *n* [O Fr *escuyer*, Fr *ecuyer*, lit a shield-bearer, fr L *scutarius*, a soldier armed with a *scutum* or shield, fr same root as Gr *skutos* hide, *skia*, shadow, Skr *sku*, to cover or protect HIDE (n.)] A shield bearer or armour-bearer an attendant on a knight, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight, a title of justices of the peace sheriffs, and other magistrates, landed proprietors, &c., now a title of courtesy used as an adjunct to a name in addressing letters, &c., to almost any person of respectable standing ——*v t* pret & pp *esquired*, es-kwīrd', ppr *esquiring*, es-kwīr'ing To attend, to wait on

essay, es sā', *v t* pret & pp *essayed*, es-sād' ppr *essaying*, es-sā'ing [Fr *essayer*, to assay or attempt, fr the noun *essai*, formerly also *asai*, same as *assay* ASSAY] To try,



Esparto Grasses.

1, *Macrochloa tenacissima* 2 Fruit of do 3 *Lygeum Spartum* 4, Flowering stem and (5) fruit of do

to attempt to endeavour, to make experiment of to assay ——*n* es'sā An endeavour trial, or attempt test or experiment, a literary composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject a short treatise or dissertation especially one on a subject of taste, philosophy, or common life

essayer, es-sā'er, *n* One who essays, one who writes essays, an essayist (pronounced es'sā-er)

essayist es'sā ist, *n* [*Essay* and *-ist*=Fr *essayiste*] A writer of an essay or of essays

essayistic, es-sā-is'tik *a* Pertaining to or of the character of a literary essay

essence, es'sens, *n* [Fr *essence*, fr L *essentia*, being, essence, fr *esse*, to be, as if fr a ppr *essens*, *essentis*, akin *entity* Same root as *am*] The nature, substance, or being of anything, that which makes anything to be what it is, the peculiar nature of a thing, the very substance, existence, the quality of being, species of being, constituent substance, the predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug separated from grosser matter, an extract, perfume, odour, scent the most important or fundamental doctrines, facts, ideas, or conclusions of any statement, dissertation, or the like ——*v t* pret & pp *essenced*, es'senst, ppr *essencing*, es'sens-ing To perfume, to scent

Essene, es-sēn', *n* [Gr *Essēnoi*, L *Esseni*] Among the Jews a member of a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence

essential es-sen'shal, *a* [Fr *essentiel*, fr L.L *essentialis*, fr *essentia*, essence (q v)] Relating to or containing the essence, necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing vital indispensable, important in the highest degree, highly rectified, volatile diffusible (*essential* oils) ——*n.* Something that is essential or necessary, the chief point, the most prominent characteristic, first or constituent principle

essentiality, es-sen'shi-al"i-ti, *n* The quality of being essential

essentially, es-sen'shal li, *adv* In an essential manner or degree fundamentally

establish, es tab'lish, *v t* pret & pp *established*, es-tab'lisht, ppr *establishing*, es-tab'lish ing [O Fr *establir*, *establissant* (Fr *établir*), fr L *stabilire*, to make firm to establish, fr *stabilis*, stable, fr *sta*, root of *sto*, I stand STABLE.] To make stable, firm, or steadfast, to settle on a firm or permanent basis, to found permanently, to institute, to enact or decree, to ordain, to ratify, to make firm, to confirm, to make good, to settle in some place or position often *refl* to set up in business

established, es tab'lisht, *p a* Set up or settled by establishing, set up and supported by the state, having certain ecclesiastical privileges sanctioned and supported by the state (an *established* church)

establisher, es-tab'lish-er, *n* One who establishes or confirms

establishment, es-tab'lish ment, *n* [*Establish* and *-ment*=O Fr *establissement*, Fr *établissement*] Act of establishing or settling firmly, state of being established settlement, fixed state, confirmation ratification sanction, that which is fixed or established, a permanent civil or military force or organization, a local government and connected officials, form of doctrine and church government established under state control in any country, the place where a person is settled for residence or transacting business, a person's residence and all connected with it, such as servants, carriages, &c , an institution, whether public or private, the quota or number of men in an army, regiment, &c

establishmentarian, es-tab'lish men tā"ri an, *n* [*Establishment* and *-arian*] One who supports the doctrine of establishment in religion

estafette es-ta-fet', *n* [Fr *estafette*, fr It *staffetta*, a courier, fr *staffa*, a stirrup fr O H.G *stapho*=E. *step*] A military courier an express of any kind

estaminet, ās-tam i nā *n* [Fr] A coffee house where smoking is allowed, a tap-room

estate, es-tāt', *n* [O Fr *estat*, Fr *état*, fr L *status*, a standing, state, fr *sto statum*, I stand. STATE] Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, state, condition, rank, quality, a piece of landed property, a definite portion of land, usually of some size, in the ownership of some one, property, possessions, property left by a deceased person *in law*, the title or interest which a man has in lands, tenements, &c. an order or class of men in the body politic, the three estates of the realm, in

Britain, being the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons. The fourth estate, the newspaper press; journalists.

estee es-tēm', *v t* pret. & pp. *esteemed*, es-tēm'd; ppr. *esteeming* es-tēm'ing. [Fr. *estimer* < Sp. Pg. Pr. *estimar* < L. *aestimare*, *aestumare*, to value, estimate, perh. < *aes*, copper, brass, copper coin, money. *Esteem* and *aim* are ult. the same as *bus*.] To set a value on, when high or low; to estimate; to value; to appreciate; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship; to prize. —*n.* [Fr. *estime*.] Estimation; opinion or judgment; esteem; regard; reverence; respect; favor; friendship; prize. —**esteemable** es-tēm'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

estimable, estimate, &c. Same as *Estimable*, &c.

estimable es'ti-ma-bl, *a.* Fr. *estimable*. [ESTEEM.] Capable of being estimated or valued; worthy of esteem or respect; deserving of good opinion or regard. —**estimableness** es'ti-ma-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of worthiness; estimableness. —**estimably** es'ti-ma-bli, *adv.* In an estimable manner.

estimate es'ti-māt, *v.* pret. & pp. *estimated*; ppr. *estimating*. [L. *aestimatus*, pp. of *aestimare*, *aestumare*, to value, estimate, perh. < *aes*, money, brass, copper coin.] To form a judgment or opinion regarding, especially a pecuniary one; to form a conception of; to value; to appraise; to prize; to esteem. —*n.* A judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent, quantity, &c. of anything; valuation; computation; opinion; judgment; esteem; regard. —**estimative** es'ti-mā-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to estimation; estimating; having the power of estimating.

estimation es-ti-mā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *estimation*, L. *aestimatio*, *aestumatio*.] Act of estimating; valuation; computation; opinion; judgment; esteem, regard.

estival ēs'ti-val, *a.* Same as *Aestival*.

estivation, *n.* Same as *Estivation*.

estop es-top', *v t* pret. & pp. *estopped* es-topt'; ppr. *estopping* es-top'ing. [Fr. *estoupe*, Fr. *étouper* to stop with tow < L. *stupa*, *typa*, tow.] To bar or debar in law to impede or hinder by one's own act.

estoppel es-top'l, *n.* *Law* a stopping a person in his own allegations or denials in pleading.

estovers, es-tō'vėrz, *n. pl.* [Fr. *estovers*, *estoviers*, to be needful.] *Law* the right of taking wood from an estate for fuel, fences, and other reasonable purposes.

estrade es-trād', *n.* [Fr. *estrade*, fr. Sp. *estrado* < L. *stratum*, floor, couch, &c.] An elevated part of a floor; a platform.

estrange es-trānj', pret. & pp. *estranged*, es-trānjd'; ppr. *estranging* es-trānj'ing. [Fr. *estranger* (Pr. *estranjar*, *estranjer*) < L. *extraneare*, *extraneus*, foreign, strange, < *extra*, without, outward; cf. *strange*.] To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness to indifference or enmity; to keep apart; to withdraw from friendly relations; to make to cease from being familiar.

estrangement, es-trānj'ment, *n.* [*Estrange* and *-ment*.] The act of estranging; a withdrawing of kindness or affection; alienation; disunion.

estray es-trā', *n.* [Fr. *stray*, *estray*, *estrayer* to stray < L. *extraneus* foreign, strange.] [STRAY.] A domestic animal, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found straying or wandering, and which is not known to have a known owner.

estreat es-trēt', *n.* [O. Fr. *estrait*, pp. of *estraire* < L. *extrahere* *extractum*, to draw out.] [EXTRACT.] *Law* a true copy of an original writing, under which fines are to be levied. —*v. t.* pret. & pp. *estreated*, es-trē'ted; ppr. *estreating* es-trē'ting. *Law* to levy fines under an estreat.

estuarian, estuarine es-tū'a-ri-an, es'tū-a-rin, *a.* Pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

estuary es'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *aestuarium* < *aestus* heat, the ebb and flow of the sea. ÆSTIVAL.] The wide mouth of a river where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs with a firth.

esurience, esuriency e-sū'ri-ens, ē-sū'ri-en-si, *n.* State of being esurient; desire of eating.

esurient e-sū'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *esuriens*, *esurientis*, pp. of *esurire*, to desire to eat, desiderative of *edere*, to eat, from *ed*, *esum*, I eat.] [EAT.] Desiring to eat; hungry. —**esuriently** e-sū'ri-ent-li, *adv.* In an esurient manner.

etagère ā-tā-zhār', *n.* [F. < *étage*, a stage.] A piece of cabinet furniture with shelves for books, ornamental articles, &c.

et cetera et se'tė-ra. [L. *et*, and, *cetera*, neut. pl. of *ceterus*, the rest.] And others of like kind; and so forth; and so on; an expression used to indicate that a certain number of objects, or a series of events, has been partially mentioned, and that others of the same class are to be understood. *Etc.*, *&c.*, and *&c*. [Contracted *&c*.] It is sometimes treated as an uninflected noun.

etch ech, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *etched*; ppr. *etching*. [Probably < G. *ätzen* to corrode by acid, < *ätz* = E. *hot*, caustic, < *ätzen* = E. *eat*.] To corrode by acid, so as to produce figures or designs on a copper or other plate from which impressions are to be taken; to draw with an etching needle on a copper or other plate from which impressions are to be taken; to practise etching.

etcher ech'ėr, *n.* One who etches.

etching ech'ing, *n.* The act or art of producing etchings; a mode of engraving; the impression taken from an etched plate.

etching-ground ech'ing-ground, *n.* The varnish or coating with which plates to be etched are covered.

etching-needle ech'ing-nē'dl, *n.* An instrument for etching with a fine point, for tracing out lines, &c., in etching.

etern e-tėrn', *a.* An old or poetic form of *Eternal*.

eternal ē-tėr'nal, *a.* [F. *éternel* < L.L. *aeternalis*, < L. *aeternus* eternal, ever lasting, < *aevum* = *aivum* = *aeuum* = *aiwum* age, an long term of years. AGE.] Everlasting; having no beginning or end; of endless or immortal existence; ceaseless; perpetual; interminable; unchanging; immutable. —*n.* **The Eternal**, an appellation of God. —**eternally** ē-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* In an eternal manner; without beginning or end; for ever; unchangeably; invariably; at all times; perpetually; without intermission.

eternity ē-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* [F. *éternité* < L. *aeternitas*, < *aeternus*, eternal.] The one supreme quality of being eternal; duration or existence without beginning or end; duration without limit; past time or endless future time; the state of the dead as opposed to time; the life to come; future existence.

eternize ē-tėr'nīz, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *eternized*, ē-tėr'nīzd; ppr. *eternizing* ē-tėr'nīz-ing. [F. *éterniser* < L. *aeternus*, eternal, < *aevum*, age, eternity; cf. *-ize*.] To make eternal; to immortalize.

etesian e-tē'zhan, *a.* [L. *etesius*, fr. Gr. *etesios* annual, < *etos*, a year.] Recurring every year; annual. —*n.* [*pl.*] Periodical winds which blow during a stated season of the year, as certain winds of the Mediterranean.

etheling, ethling Same as *Atheling*.

ether ē'thėr, *n.* [F. *éther* < L. *aether*, < Gr. *aithēr*, the upper air, < *aithein*, to burn, to shine; cf. L. *aestus*, heat, *aestas*, summer, *aurora*, dawn, Skr. *ush*, to burn, to shine.] The clear upper air; the heavens; the region of space above the clouds; the medium filling all space above the atmosphere; the medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be universally diffused in space, and to be the medium of the transmission of light, heat, electricity, &c.; a very subtile, inflammable fluid obtained from alcohol; an anæsthetic.

ethereal ē-thē're-al, *a.* [L. *aethereus*, Gr. *aithereios*.] Formed of ether; filling the heavenly regions; heavenly; celestial; aerial; intangible.

ethereality ē-thē-ri-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being ethereal.

etherealization ē-thē're-al-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of etherealizing or state of being etherealized.

etherealize ē-thē're-a-līz, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *etherealized*; ppr. *etherealizing* ē-thē're-al-īz-ing. [*Ether* and *-ize*.] To convert into ether or something resembling it; to render real or spiritual.

etherially ē-thē're-al-li, *ad.* In an ethereal manner.

ethereous ē-thē're-us, *a.* Having the form of ether.

etherify ē-thėr'i-fī, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *etherified*; ppr. *etherifying* ē-thėr'i-fī-ing. [*Ether* and *-fy*.] To convert into ether.

etherism ē'thėr-izm, *n.* [*Ether* and *-ism*.] Med. the phenomena produced by administering ether.

etherization ē-thėr-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of etherizing.

etherize ē'thėr-īz, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *etherized*, ē'thėr-īzd; ppr. *etherizing* ē'thėr-īz-ing. [*Ether* and *-ize*.] To convert into ether; to subject to the influence of ether so as to produce insensibility to pain.

ethic, ethical eth'ik, eth'ik-al, *a.* [From L. *ethicus*, < Gr. *ēthikos*, < *ēthos*, custom, usage, pl. manners, habits.] Relating to morals; treating of morals; containing precepts of morality; delivering precepts of morality.

ethicality eth-i-kal'i-ti, *ad.* In an ethical manner; according to morality.

ethicist eth'i-sist, *n.* A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science.

ethics eth'iks, *n.* [Gr. *ēthika*.] The doctrines of morals or morality; moral philosophy; the science of moral duty; a system of morals; principles or system of rules for regulating the conduct of men.

Ethiop, Ethiopian ē'thi-ōp, ē-thi-ō'pi-an, *n.* [L. *Aethiops*, Gr. *Aithiops*, < *aithein*, to burn, and *ōps*, face, appearance, < *ōpsesthai*, to be going to see.] A native or inhabitant of Ethiopia, a region of Africa south of Egypt and Nubia; a negro. —*a.* Ethiopian. —**Ethiopic** ē-thi-op'ik, *a.* [L. *Aethiopicus*.] Ethiopian. —*n.* The language of Ethiopia; the literary and ecclesiastical language of Abyssinia, one of the Semitic group. Also called *Ge'ez*.

ethmoid eth'moid, *a.* [Gr. *ēthmoeidēs*, < *ēthmos*, a sieve, and *eidos* form.] Resembling a sieve. —*n.* Ethmoid bone, a bone of the cranium of many animals, perforated with numerous holes for the passages of the olfactory nerves.

ethnic, ethnical eth'nik, eth'nik-al, *a.* [L. *ethnicus*, Gr. *ethnikos*, < *ethnos*, a nation or people, *pl.* *ethnē*, the nations, heathens, Gentiles.] Pertaining to the Gentiles; heathen; pagan; peculiar to heathen pagan peoples; ethnical.

ethnic eth'nik, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

ethnographer eth-nog'ra-fėr, *n.* One who cultivates ethnography.

ethnographic, ethnographical eth-no-graf'ik, eth-no-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to ethnography.

ethnographically eth-no-graf'i-kal-li, *ad.* In an ethnographic manner.

ethnography eth-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [*Ethno-* and *-graphy*, < Gr. *ethnos*, a nation, and *graphein*, to describe.] That branch of science which has for its object the description of the different races of men, or of men, customs, religion, &c. peculiar to different nations.

ethnologic, ethnological eth-no-loj'ik, eth-no-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to ethnology.

ethnologist eth-nol'o-jist, *n.* [*Ethno-* and *-logist*.] A student of ethnology.

ethnology, eth nol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *ethnos*, a nation, and *logos*, discourse] That branch of science which treats of the different races of men and their distinguishing characteristics, mental and physical

ethology, eth-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *ēthos*, character, manners, and *logos*, discourse] The science of ethics, the doctrine of the formation of character

ethos, ē'thos, *n* [Gr *ēthos* character, disposition] Character, characteristic spirit, tone, or genius.

ethyl, ē'thil, *n* [*Ether*, and Gr *hylē*, matter] In *chem* the radical of ordinary alcohol and ether —**ethylene**, ē'thi-lēn *n* A gas to which is largely due the illuminating power of coal gas

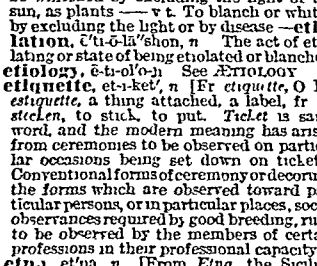
etiolate ē'ti-ō-lāt, *v t* pret & pp *etiolated*, ē'ti-ō lāt-ed ppr *etiolating*, ē'ti-ō-lāt-ing [Fr *etioler*, to blanch, fr *étiole*, stubble, fr L *stipula*, a straw, whence *stipulate*] To be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants —*v t* To blanch or whiten by excluding the light or by disease —**etiolation**, ē'ti-ō-lā''shon, *n* The act of etiolating or state of being etiolated or blanched

etiology, ē-ti-ol'o-ji See ÆTIOLOGY

etiquette, et-i-ket', *n* [Fr *etiquette*, O Fr *estiquette*, a thing attached, a label, fr G *stecken*, to stick, to put. *Ticket* is same word, and the modern meaning has arisen from ceremonies to be observed on particular occasions being set down on tickets] Conventional forms of ceremony or decorum, the forms which are observed toward particular persons, or in particular places, social observances required by good breeding, rules to be observed by the members of certain professions in their professional capacity

etna, et'na, *n* [From *Etna*, the Sicilian volcano] A table cooking-utensil, heated by a spirit-lamp

Etruscan ē-trus'kan, *a* [L *Etruscus*] Relating to Etruria, an ancient country in



Etruscan Vases

Italy, which reached a high state of civilization and gave rise to numerous works of art, such as vases of great beauty (in the Greek style) —*n* A native of ancient Etruria

etui, etwee, et-wē', *n* [Fr *etui*] A pocket-case for small articles, such as needles, pins, &c, a ladies' reticule

etymic, e tim'ik, *a* [*Etymon* and *-ic*] Pertaining to an etymon

etymologic, etymological et'i-mo-loj''ik, et'i mo-loj''ik al, *a* [Fr *etymologique*, Gr *etymologikos*] Pertaining to etymology, according to or by means of etymology

etymologically et'i mo-loj' ik al li *adv* In an etymological manner, according to etymology

etymologist et-i mol'o-jist, *n* [*Etymology* and *-ist*=Fr *etymologiste*] One versed in etymology, one who searches into the origin and relation of words

etymologize, et-i mol'o-jīz, *v i* pret & pp *etymologized*, et-i mol'o-jīzd ppr *etymologizing*, et-i mol'o-jīz ing [*Etymology* and *-ize*] To search into the origin of words —*v t* To trace the etymology of, to give the etymology of

etymology, et-i mol'o-ji, *n* [Fr *etymologie*, L and Gr *etymologia*, fr Gr *etymos* true, real, genuine, *etymon*, the true, literal sense of a word according to its derivation the derivation of a word, and *logos*, account] That part of philology which traces and explains the origin and derivation of words, the derivation or history of any word

etymon, et'i-mon, *n* [Gr *etymon* See prec.] An original root or primitive word.

etypical, etypic, ē-tip'i kal, ē-tip'ik, *a* [Pr fix *e* priv, and *typic, typical*] Diverging from or not conforming to a type

eucalypt, ū'ka lipt, *n* A eucalyptus, or tree of the genus Eucalyptus

eucalyptol, ū ka-lip'tol, *n* [*Eucalyptus* and L *oleum* oil] A clear aromatic oil obtained from one of the eucalypti (*Eucalyptus globulus*), used as a remedy for asthma and other ailments.

eucalyptus, ū-ka-lip'tus *n*, pl **eucalyptuses, eucalypti**, ū ka-lip'tus ez, ū-ka-lip'ti. [Gr *eu*, well, and *kaluptō* I cover, referring to the calyptra or covering of the flower before it opens] The common and generic name of some large trees of the myrtle order, natives of Australia, and usually called *gum-trees*, from the gum that exudes from their trunks

eucharist, ū'ka-rist, *n* [Gr *eucharistia*, thanksgiving, the eucharist, fr *eucharistos*, grateful, fr *eu*, well, and *charizesthai*, to show favour, fr *charis*, favour, grace, root in *chairō*, I rejoice] The sacrament of the Lord's supper, so named in allusion to the thanksgiving at the beginning and end of the last supper of Christ and the disciples, the communion, the consecrated elements

eucharistic, eucharistical, ū ka-rist'ik, ū-ka-rist'ik-al, *a* [L L *eucharisticus*] Pertaining to the eucharist or Lord's supper

euchologion, euchology, ū-kō-loj'i-on ū kol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *euchē*, prayer, and *legō*, I say] A prayer-book a liturgy

euchre, eucre, ū'ker, *n* [Origin unknown] A game of cards played by two, three, or four players with the thirty-two, twenty-eight, or twenty-four highest cards of the pack, each player getting five

eudæmonism, eudæmonism, ū-dē'mon izm *n* [Gr *eudaimōn* happy—*eu* well, and *daimōn* a genius, spirit, demon] The system of philosophy which makes human happiness the highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the foundation of virtue —**eudæmonist, eudæmonist**, ū-dē'mon-ist, *n* A believer in eudæmonism

eudiometer, ū-di om'e-ter, *n* [Gr *eudios, serene*, and *metron*, measure] An instrument, originally for ascertaining the purity of the air, but now employed generally in the analysis of gases by the electric spark.

eudiometry, ū-di-om'et-ri, *n* The art or practice of using the eudiometer

eugenic, ū-jen'ik, *a* [Gr *eu*, well, root *gen* to produce] Pertaining to the production of fine offspring by careful selection or otherwise —**eugenics**, ū-jen'iks, *n* The science or department dealing with this subject

euhemerism, ū-hem'er-izm, *n* [After the Greek *Euhemeros*, who explained myths in this way] That system of interpreting myths by which the gods are regarded as representing distinguished men who formerly lived, and so the myths are considered as founded on real histories

eulogic, eulogical, ū-loj ik ū loj'ik al, *a* Containing eulogy or praise commendatory

eulogist, ū'lo-jist, *n* [*Eulogy* and *-ist*] One who eulogizes, or pronounces a eulogy

eulogistic, ū-lo-jis'tik, *a* Containing eulogy commendatory full of praise

eulogistically, ū-lo-jis'tik-al-li *adv* In a eulogistic manner

eulogium, ū-lō'ji um, *n* [L L EULOGY] Eulogy, encomium.

eulogize ū'lo-jīz, *v t* pret & pp *eulogized*, ū'lo-jīzd, ppr *eulogizing* ū'lo-jīz-ing [*Eulogy* and *-ize*] To utter a eulogy on, to speak well of, to praise, to extol.

eulogy ū'lo-ji, *n* [Gr *eulogia*—*eu*, well and *-logia* a saying or speaking, fr *legō*, I speak] A speaking well of, a speech or writing in commendation of a person praise, encomium, panegyric.

eunuch, ū'nuk, *n* [L *eunuchus*, fr Gr *eunouchos* lit. a bed-keeper, a guard of the bed-chambers, and because this office was in oriental countries intrusted to eunuchs—a eunuch fr Gr *eunē*, a bed, a couch, and *echō*, I hold] A male of the human species castrated, especially one employed about a harem

eupepsia, eupepsy, ū pep'si a, ū pep'si, *n* [Gr *eupepsia—eu*, well, and *pepsis* digestion fr *peptō*, I digest] Good digestion the opposite of *dyspepsia*

eupeptic, ū-pep'tik, *a* [See prec] Having good digestion, easy of digestion

euphemism, ū'fem izm, *n* [Gr *euphēmismos*, a euphemism, fr *euphēmizein*, to euphemize, ultimately fr *eu*, well, and *phēmi*, I speak] A mode of speaking by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive, or which is associated with ideas desirable to avoid, a word or expression substituted in this way —**euphemistic**, ū-fem-ist'ik, *a* Containing euphemism rendering more decent or delicate in expression.—**euphemize**, ū'fem-īz, *v t* pret & pp *euphemized*, ū'fem īzd, ppr *euphemizing*, ū'fem-īz-ing To express by a euphemism

euphonic ū fōn'ik *a* Having euphony

euphonious, ū fō'ni-us, *a* [From *euphony*] Having euphony, agreeable in sound, euphonic

euphoniously, ū-fō'ni-us-li, *adv* In a euphonious manner, with euphony, harmoniously

euphonium, ū-fō'ni-um, *n* [EUPHONY] A brass bass instrument with three or four valves, used as a substitute for the trombone

euphony, ū'fo-ni, *n* [Fr *euphonie*, L L *euphonia*, fr Gr *euphōnia*, euphony, fr *euphōnos*, well sounding—*eu*, well, and *phōnē*, sound. PHONETIC] An easy, smooth enunciation of sounds, an agreeable combination of sounds, harmony of sound.

Euphorbia ū for'bi-a, *n* [L *euphorbia*, fr the name of an ancient Greek physician] A genus of plants, some British species of which are called *spurges* while tropical species reach the size of trees —**euphorbium**, ū-for'bi um, *n* A purgative and emetic substance obtained from several species of Euphorbia

euphrasy, ū'fra-si, *n* [Gr *euphrasia*, delight] The herb popularly called eyebright, formerly a specific for diseases of the eye

euphuism ū'fū-izm, *n* [From the name of the hero of two works by John Lyly (appearing 1579 and 1580), written in a strange and affected style which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth *Euphues* is the Gr *euphuēs*, well shaped—*eu*, well and *phuō*, growth, stature] An affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language, high-flown diction —**euphuist** ū'fū-ist, *n* One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language —**euphuistic**, ū fū ist'ik, *a* Belonging to euphuism or the euphuists.

eupnœa, ūp-nē'a, *n* [Gr *eupnoia—eu*, well, *pnoō*, I breathe] Easy and natural breathing

Eurasian, ū-rā'shi-an, *n* [A contraction of *European* and *Asian*] One born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and European father

eureka ū rē'ka [Gr *(h)eurēka*, I have found, perf of *(h)euriskō*, I find.] The exclamation of Archimedes when he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown; hence, a discovery

European ū rō-pē'an, *a* [L *Europæus*, fr *Europa*, Europe] Pertaining to Europe —*n* A native of Europe —**Europeanize**, ū rō-pē'an-īz, *v t* pret & pp *Europeanized*, ū rō-pē'an īzd, ppr *Europeanizing* ū-rō-pē'an-īz ing To cause to become European, to assimilate to Europeans in manners, character, and usages.

eustachian ū stā'ki an, *a* Named after *Eustachius* or *Eustachi*, an Italian physician, who died 1574 —Eustachian tube, the tube which forms a communication between the internal ear and the back of the mouth. —Eustachian valve, a valve of the heart

eutaxy ū'tak-si, *n* [Gr *eutaxia* good arrangement, well, and *taxis* order] Good order established order

euthanasia ū-tha-nā'z a, *n* [Gr *eu* well, and *thanatos* death] An easy death a putting to death by painless means.

evacuant, e-vak'ū-ant, *a* [L. *evacuans* ppr of *evacuo* EVACUATE] Emptying

evacuate ē-vak'ū-āt, *v t* & *pp* *evacuated* ē-vak'ū-āt-ed pp *evacuating* ē-vak'ū-āt-ing. [L. *ex* out and *vacuo* I empty *vacuus*, empty VACUOUS, VACANT] To make empty by removing one's effects from an army *evacuates* a town or a country to withdraw from.

evacuation e-vak'ū-ā'shon *n* [L.L. *evacuatio*] Act of evacuating act of emptying or clearing of contents act of withdrawing from that which is evacuated or discharged, especially from the bowels.

evade ē-vād' *v t* pret & pp *evaded* ē-vād'ed pp *evading* ē-vād'ing [F *evader* L *evadere* to go out or away—*e* out and *vado* I go as in *invade* *pervade* etc F *vader* WADE] To avoid, escape from, elude by any way as by dexterity artifice sophistry address, or ingenuity to escape by flight from to elude to escape by the grasp or comprehension of to baffle or foil. *v i* To practise evasion

evaluable ē-val'ū-a-bl, *a* Capable of being evaluated

evaluate ē-val'ū-āt, *v t* pret & pp *evaluated* ē-val'ū-āt-ed pp *evaluating* ē-val'ū-āt-ing [F *évaluer* from *à* to + *value* value] To ascertain the amount or extent of —**evaluation** ē-val'ū-ā'shon, *n* Exhaustive examination or appraisement

evanesce ē-va-nes' *v i* pret & pp *evanesced*, ē-va-nest' ppr *evanescing* ē-va-nes'ing [L. *evanesco*—*e* out and *vanesco* I vanish, from *vanus* empty VAIN] To vanish to disappear to be dissipated, as pain

evanescence ev-an-es'sens, *n* [See next] The state of being evanescent a vanishing away state of being liable to vanish

evanescent, -an-es'sent, *a* [L. *evanescens*, -*entis* ppr of *evanesco* I vanish. EVANESCE] Vanishing away subject to vanishing fleeting passing away liable to disappear or come to an end.

evanescently ev-a-nes'sent-li, *ad* In an evanescent manner

evangel ē-van'jel, *n* [L. *evangelium* the gospel, from *Gr euangelion*, good news, good, and *angelos* I announce from *angelos*, a messenger an angel] The gospel one of the gospels or four New Testament books under the names of Matthew Mark, Luke and John.

evangelic evangelical ē-van-je'lik, ē-van-je'lik-al, *a* [L.L. *evangelicus*. EVANGEL] Pertaining to or according to the gospel or its doctrines and precepts of the gospel contained in the gospel and in the doctrines of the gospel of free and divine grace, of the nature and efficacy of good works or sacraments as opposed to Romanism and Tractarianism and of the paramount authority of the Bible

evangelicalism ē-van-jel'ik-al-izm, *n* Adherence to evangelical doctrines.

evangelically ē-van-jel'ik-al-li, *ad* In an evangelical manner

evangelicism ē-van-jel'i-sizm, *n* Evangelical principles.

evangelist ē-van'jel-ist, *n* [Gr *euangelistes*, a preacher of the gospel, a writer of one of the gospels. EVANGEL] A writer of gospel history one of the four writers of the history of Jesus Christ as given in the four gospels a preacher of the gospel, a missionary a layman engaged in preaching or missionary work.

evangelization ē-van-jel-i-zā'shon, *n* Act of evangelizing

evangelize ē-van'jel-īz *v t* pret & pp *evangelized* ē-van'jel-īzd *v i* *evangelizing* ē-van'jel-īz-ing [Fr *evangeliser* L. *evangelizare* Gr *euangelizomai* To preach the gospel to preach the gospel to or among to convert by preaching the gospel. *v i* To preach the gospel.

evanish ē-van'ish pret & pp *evanished* ē-van'isht pr *evanishing* ē-van'ish-ing [F *evanir* L *evanescere*] To vanish away to disappear Poetical.

evaporable ē-vap'o-ra-bl, *a* That may be evaporated.

evaporate ē-vap'o-rāt *v t* pret & pp *evaporated* ē-vap'o-rāt-ed pr *evaporating* ē-vap'o-rāt-ing [Fr *évaporer* L *evaporare* from *ex* out *vapor* steam, vapour VAPOUR] To escape in vapour or fumes, as a fluid to escape by dissipated to exhale to escape or pass off without effect to be dissipated be wasted —*v t* To convert into vapour to disperse in vapours to dissipate fumes steam or moisture

evaporation ē-vap'o-rā'shon *n* [Fr *évaporation* L. *evaporatio*] Act of evaporating the conversion of a fluid or solid to vapour

evaporative ē-vap'o-rā-tiv *a* [Fr *évaporatif*] Causing evaporation pertaining to evaporation

evasion ē-vā'zhon *n* [F *évasion*, L. *evasio* from *evado evasum* EVADE] Act of evading eluding or dodging, artifice to elude shun avert escape shuffling prevarication equivocation.

evasive ē-vā'siv *a* [F *évasif* EVADE] That evades tending to evasion containing evasion

evasively ē-vā'siv-li *d* In an evasive manner elusively

eve *n* [Short for *even ening*] The close of the day the evening or the latter part of the day *hence* a church festival or holy day the period just preceding some event or the time of a revolution

even *n* [A.Sax *fen* *f* evening cog with D and Frisic *avond*, G *abend* evening and more remotely perhaps with Sw *afton* Icel. *ft* Dan. *aften* root doubtful] The close of the day the evening [Now almost always in poetry]

even *a* [A.Sax. *efen*, even level, equal Frisic *even* Dan *jevn* Icel. *jafn* Sw *jämn*, Goth *ibns*, even, level connected with *ibuks* doubtful.] Having a surface without inequalities level smooth equable not easily ruffled or disturbed having accounts balanced equal by having an equal share of being divided by 2 without a remainder not odd or uneven. —*adv* [A.Sax *efen* and adverbial form of the adj.] Just exactly likewise moreover nay more

even *v t* [A.Sax. *efnan* to make even, perform, from *efen* even] To make even or level to equal to place on an equality to balance to make equal to balance as the mind by reason

evening. ev'n-ing *n* [A.Sax. *aefning* evening, a verbal noun from *aefnian* to draw towards evening from *aefen* even. EVEN *n*] The close of day and the beginning of darkness or night the time from sunset till darkness the latter part of the afternoon all the earlier part of the night the decline or latter part of any decline of anything. —*a.* Lasting a short time of day Evening star the planet Venus when visible in the evening.

evenly ēv'n-li *adv* In an even manner smoothly equally uniformly impartially

evenness ē-ven-nes, *n* State of being even uniformity impartiality equanimity

event, e-vent' *n* [L. *eventus* an event, from *evenio* I come out also to *advene* *convene* *prevene* *venture* &c VENTURE] That which falls out or happens an incident an occurrence the consequence of anything that is which an action, operation or series of operations terminates issue result terminations consummation

eventful e-vent'ful, *a* Full of events or incidents, especially remarkable ones producing or characterized by great changes either in public or private affairs

eventide ēv'n-tīd, *n* [From *even* evening an A.Sax *tid* time TIDE] The time of evening evening

eventration ē-ven-trā'shon [L. *out*, *venter* the belly] The act of opening the belly protrusion of an organ from the abdomen

eventual e-ven'tū-a, *a* Fr *éventuel* from L *eventus* an event] Pertaining to an event or final issue as consequence or resulting terminating ultimate

eventuality e-vent'ū-al'i-ti *n* That which happens a contingent result

eventually e-vent'ū-al-li *ad* In an ultimate manner in the event in the final issue

eventuate e-vent'ū-āt, *v i* pret & pp *eventuated*, e-ven'ū-āt-ed pr *eventuating* ē-ven'ū-āt-ing [L. *ventus* an event, and *-ate*] To issue as an event or consequence to fall out to happen to come to pass

ever e-ver *adv* [A.Sax *fre* always supposed to be from *d* ever age compare *hwilum* *hwilum*, time *a* ever I see *aefre* age *hwilum* space of life L *aevum* for *aevum* Mk *hwilum* ago At every] At all times at any time always perpetually continually in any degree for ever eternally or perpetually from the sake of emphasis (*for ever* and *ever*) and anon, now and then again and again at times after time So to what degree or degrees Ever *more* *soever* &c gives ways or continually without intermission or to eternity a negative ever being

evergreen ev'ér-grēn, *n* A plant that retains its greenness or verdure through all the seasons —*a* Always green verdant throughout the year

everlasting ever-las'ting *a* Lasting or enduring for ever continuing without end eternal perpetual endless unceasing continuous —*n.* Eternity a species of flowers retaining their form or blue and rightness for many months having been gathered. The Everlasting the Eternal Lasting God.

everlastingly e-ver-las'ting-li, *ad* In an everlasting manner eternally perpetually

everliving ever-liv'ing *a* Living without end eternal having eternal existence

evermore ever-mōr' *adv* Always eternally at all times.

eversion e-vér'shon *n* [L. *eversio* from *everto evertum*, I turn out, I overturn—*e*, out, and *verto* I turn as in *avert* *convert* *pervert*, *vertex* &c VERSE] An overthrowing destruction a subversion the everting of any thing as a garment now which the parts are turned outward, so as to expose the reverse

every e-ri, *a* [O.E. *everich* *everilk* from A.Sax *aegther ge* ever *ge* each. EVER, EACH] Each each one each and every one of a whole or collection or aggregate number taken separately

everybody ev'ri-bod-i, *n* Every person

everyday ev'ri-dā, *a* Used, occurring or that may be seen or met with every day common usual.

everyone ev'ri-wun, *n* Every person every one

everywhere ev'ri-hwār *adv* In every place in all places.

evict, ē-vikt' *v* pret & pp *evicted* ē-vikt'ed,

ppr *evicting*, ē-vikt'ing [L *evinco, evictum*, I vanquish utterly—*e*, intens., and *vinco*, I overcome, as in *convince, convict, evince* VICTOR.] To dispossess by judicial process or course of legal proceedings, to expel from lands or tenements by law

eviction, ē-vik'shon, *n* The act of evicting, the expulsion of a tenant from lands or tenements by law

evictor, ē-vik'ter, *n* One who evicts

evidence, ev'i-dens, *n* [Fr *évidence* fr L *evidentia*, plainness, clearness, in L L proof, fr *evidens, evidentis*, evident EVIDENT] That which demonstrates or makes clear that a fact is so, testimony, proof, that which is submitted to a court of law as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation —*King's or Queen's evidence* evidence given by an accomplice on the understanding that he himself shall go free for his share of the crime ——*v t* pret & pp *evidenced*, ev'i-denst, ppr *evidencing*, ev'i-dens-ing ✠To make clear or evident, to prove to make clear to the mind, to show

evident, ev'i-dent, *a* [Fr *evident*, fr L *evidens, evidentis*, clear, evident—*e*, out and *videns*, ppr of *video*, I see VISION] Clearly seen, obvious, plain, manifest, open to be seen, clear to the mental eye

evidential, ev-i-den'shal, *a* Pertaining to evidence, affording evidence, clearly proving

evidentially, ev-i-den'shal-li, *adv* In *an evidential manner*

evidently, ev'i-dent-li, *adv* In an evident manner, plainly, clearly, manifestly, certainly notoriously

evil, ē'vil, *a* [A Sax. *efel, yfel*, adj and noun=D *euel*, O Frs *evel*, O Sax *ubil*, G *übel*, Goth *ubils* *Ill* is a contracted form of *evil*, coming into English fr the Scandinavian] Not good, having bad qualities of a natural or moral kind, bad ill, mischievous, pernicious injurious, hurtful, wicked, corrupt, destructive, wrong, vicious, sinful, unhappy unfortunate, calamitous —*The evil one*, the devil.——*n* That which is not good, anything which produces pain, suffering, distress, loss, or calamity, mischief, misfortune harm, ill, injury, calamity, wrong, depravity, wickedness malignity sin, malady ——*adv* Not well ill

evildoer, ē'vil-dō-er *n* One who does evil, one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong

evilness, ē'vil nes, *n* The quality of being evil, badness, viciousness, malignity of sin

evince, ē-vins', *v t* pret & pp *evinced*, ē vinst', ppr *evincing*, ē-vins'ing [Fr *évincer*, fr L *evincere*—*e*, out, and *vinco*, I vanquish, I overcome EVICT] To show in a clear manner, to serve to prove, to make evident, to demonstrate, to manifest to display as something belonging to one's self (to *evince* fear)

eviscerate, ē-vis'e-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *eviscerated*, ē vis'e-rāt-ed, ppr *eviscerating*, ē-vis e-rāt-ing [L *eviscero, evisceratus*—*e* out, and *viscera*, the entrails] To take out the entrails or bowels of to embowel or disembowel —**evisceration**, ē-vis'e-rā''shon, *n* Act of eviscerating or of taking out the bowels

evocation, ev-ō-kā'shon, *n* The act of evoking, a calling forth

evoke, ē vōk' *v t* pret & pp *evoked*, ē vōkt', ppr *evoking*, ē vōk'ing [Fr *evoquer*, fr L *evocare*—*e* out, and *voco*, I call VOCAL] To call forth or out to summon forth

evolution, ev-o-lū'shon *n* [Fr *évolution*, L *evolutio -onis* fr *evolvo evolutum* EVOLVE] An unfolding, unrolling, or extending, a development the extraction of roots in arithmetic and algebra the reverse of *involution*, a regulated or systematic series of movements which troops or ships make when changing a previous formation or position, that theory which sees in the history of all things, organic and inorganic, a development from *simplicity to complexity*, a gradual advance from a simple or rudimentary condition to one that is more complex and of a higher character, the development theory

evolutional, evolutionary, ev-o-lū'shon-al, ev-ō-lū'shon-a-ri, *a* Pertaining to evolution, produced by or due to evolution

evolutionism, ev-o-lū'shon-izm, *n* The doctrines of evolution or development

evolutionist ev-o-lū'shon-ist, *n* A believer in the doctrine of evolution often used as an adj

evolutive, ē-vol'ū tiv, *a* [*Evolution* and *-ive*] Pertaining to or causing evolution or development

evolve, ē volv', *v t* pret and pp *evolved*, ē-volvd', ppr *evolving*, ē volv'ing [L *evolvo evolutum*, I roll out, unroll, disclose —*e*, out, and *volvo*, I roll, which is cog with E *to wallow*, and is seen also in *convolve, devolve, revolve, voluble, volume*, &c] To unfold, unroll, or unwind, to develop, to disclose to open and expand, to work out ——*v i* To open itself, to disclose itself

evolvement, ē-volv'ment, *n* Act of evolving the state of being evolved

evolver ē-volv'er, *n* One who or that which evolves

evulsion, ē-vul'shon, *n* [L *evulsio—e*, out, *vello*, I pluck] Act of plucking out

ewe, ū, *n* [A. Sax *eowu*, a ewe=D *ooi*, O Frs *ei*, L G *ouwe*, O H G *ouwi*, Icel *ær*, cog L *ovis*, Gr *ois* Lith *awis*, Skr *avi*, a sheep] A female sheep

ewer, ū'er, *n* [O Fr *euer*, fr *ewe*=Mod. Fr *eau, water, & L aqua, water (whence aquatic, &c)* AQUA.] A kind of pitcher or vessel for holding water, which accompanies a wash-hand basin, a pitcher for water to wash the hands

exacerbate, eks-as'er-bāt, *v t* pret & pp *exacerbated*, eks as'er bāt-ed, ppr *exacerbating* eks as'er-bāt-ing [L *exacerbo, exacerbatum — ex*, intens, and *acerbus*, harsh sharp, sour ACERB] To exasperate, to embitter; to irritate, to provoke to incense, to inflame, to increase the violence of

exacerbation, eks-as'er-bā''shon, *n* [Fr, fr L L *exacerbatio*] Act of exacerbating or exasperating, increase of malignity, a periodical increase of violence in a disease

exact, egz-akt', *a* [Fr *exact*, fr L *exactus*, pp of *exigo*, I drive out, I measure, examine—*ex* out, and *ago*, I drive, I do, as in *agent, act agitate*, &c ACT] Strictly accurate, closely correct or regular, scrupulously careful, conformed to rule, methodical, nice, strict, careful, punctual, precise, accurate, true ——*v t* pret & pp *exacted* egz-akt'ed ppr *exacting*, egz-akt'ing [O Fr *exacter*, fr L *exactus*, pp of *exigo exactum*] To demand or require authoritatively, to extort by means of authority, to demand of right, to claim, to enjoin, to compel.——*v i* To practise extortion

exacter, egz akt'er, *n* One who exacts, an extortioner

exacting egz akt'ing, *p a* Disposed to exact or claim too much.

exaction, egz-ak'shon, *n* [Fr *exaction*, L *exactio*] Act of exacting or of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield, extortion, that which is exacted, tribute, fees, rewards, or contributions levied with severity or injustice

exactitude, egz ak'ti tūd, *n* [Fr *exactitude* EXACT] Exactness, accuracy nicety

exactly, egz akt'li, *adv* In an exact manner, precisely, nicely accurately, correctly

exactness, egz-akt'nes, *n* Quality of being exact, accuracy, nicety, precision

exactor, egz-akt'er, *n* [L *exactor*] One who exacts, an extortioner; one who is unreasonably severe in his demands

exaggerate, egz aj'e rāt, *v t* pret & pp *exaggerated*, egz-aj e-rāt-ed, ppr *exaggerating*, egz-aj'e rāt-ing [L *exaggero, exaggeratum—ex*, out, and *aggero, aggeratum* I heap, fr *agger*, a heap—*ad*, and *gero*, I bear, I carry GESTATION] To increase or amplify beyond due limits, to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant, *to depict or delineate* extravagantly, to heighten unduly, to magnify

exaggeration egz-aj'e-rā''shon, *n* [L *exaggeratio*] The act of exaggerating, hyperbolical representation, representation of things too strong for the life

exaggerative egz-aj'e rāt-iv, *a* [*Exaggerate* and *ive*] Having the power or tendency to exaggerate

exaggerator, egz-aj'e-rāt-er, *n* One who exaggerates

exaggeratory, egz-aj'e-ra-to-ri, *a* Containing exaggertion

exalbuminous ek-sal bū'mi nus, *a* [L *ex*, priv, and *albumen*] *Bot* having no albumen about the embryo, or no albumen but that of the cotyledons

exalt, egz-alt', *v t* pret & pp *exalted*, egz alt'ed, ppr *exalting*, egz alt'ing [Fr *exalter*, fr L *exaltare*, to exalt, raise, elevate —*ex*, out, and *altus*, elevated, lofty, fr *alo*, I nourish ALTITUDE.] To raise high to lift up, to elevate, to raise to power, wealth, dignity rank, honour, &c to raise with pride, to magnify, to praise, to extol

exaltation, egz-alt-a'shon *n* [Fr *exaltation*, L L *exaltatio*] Act of exalting, elevation to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence, elevated state, state of greatness or dignity

exalter, egz-zal'ter, *n* One who exalts

examinable, egz-am'in-a-bl, *a* That may be examined

examinant egz am'in-ant, *n* [L *examinans, -antis*, pp of *examinare*] An examiner

examination egz-am'in ā''shon *n* [Fr *examination*, L L *examinatio*] Act of examining, careful observation or inspection, close inquiry into facts, circumstances, qualifications, &c, by interrogation a process for testing qualifications, knowledge, progress of students, candidates, &c, scrutiny by study or experiment, investigation, trial, scrutiny, inquisition

examinator, egz am'in āt-er, *n* [L L *examinator*] An examiner

examine, egz am'in, *v t* pret & pp *examined*, egz-am'ind, ppr *examining*, egz am'in ing [Fr *examiner*, L *examinare*, fr *examen*, probably for *exagimen*, the tongue or beam of a balance—*ex*, and *ago* I set in motion, a balance being necessarily put in motion in the process of weighing ACT] To inspect or observe carefully, to search or inquire into, to interrogate, as a witness, a student &c, to put questions to, to try by questioning, to search, to scrutinize; to explore, to investigate *to discuss to try*

examinee, egz am'in-ē'', *n* [*Examine* and *-ee*] One who undergoes an examination

examiner, egz-am'in er, *n* One who examines

examining egz am'in ing *p a* Having the duty or function of carrying on an examination, appointed to examine

example egz am'pl, *n* [O Fr *example* fr L *exemplum*, sample, pattern, copy lit what is taken out to show, fr *eximo*, I take out or away, I remove—*ex*, and *emo* I take, I receive I buy, I purchase EXEMPT. *Sample* is the same word.] A sample, a pattern, a copy, a model, one who or that which is proposed to be imitated, a precedent to be followed or avoided, a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position, or truth, an instance, an exemplification an illustration.

exanthema, ek san-thē'ma, *n* , pl **exanthemata**, ek-san them'a-ta [Gr *exanthēma exanthematos*, fr *exanthein*, to blossom, break out—*ex*, out, and *anthos* a flower] *Med* an eruption or breaking out, as in measles, small-pox, &c.

exanthematous exanthematic ek-san-them'a tus, ek-san'the-mat''ik, *a*. Pertaining to exanthema, eruptive

exarch ek'sark *n* [Gr *exarchos—ex*, out, and *archos* a chief] A viceroy or governor of a province under the Byzantine Empire

exarchate, ek'sar-kāt, *n* [*Exarch* and *-ate*] The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch

exasperate, egz-as'pe rāt, *v t* pret & pp *exasperated*, egz as'pe rāt-ed, ppr *exasperat-*

ing egz-as-pé-rāt-ing [L. *exasperare exasperatum*—*ex*, out, and *asper* I make harsh, fr. *asper* r. rough, harsh ASPIRATE.] To irritate in a high degree; to provoke; to rage; to enrage; to anger; to increase the malignity of; to make worse; to aggravate.

exasperating, egz-as'pe-rāt-ing *p.a.* Causing exasperation or irritation; irritating; vexatious; keenly aggravating.

exasperation egz-as'pe-rā-shon *n.* [L. *exasperatio*.] Act of exasperating; irritation; extreme degree of anger; rage; fury.

excamb, eks-kamb' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excambed*, ks-kambd'; ppr. *excamb ing* eks-kam'ing. [L.L. *excambio* for the exchange. EXCHANGE.] In *Scots law* to exchange; applied specifically to the exchange of lands.

ex-cathedra eks-ka-thē'dra, *a.* [L. ex from, and *cathedra* Gr. *kathedra* a chair (whence *cathedral*).] *Lit.* from the chair as of authority; of instruction; hence, given or stated in an authoritative manner.

excavate eks'ka-vāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excavated* eks-ka-vāt-ed; ppr. *excavating* ks'ka-vāt-ing. [L. *excavo excavat*. m—*ex* out, and *cavus* hollow. CAVE.] To hollow out; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything.

excavation eks-ka-vā'shon *n.* [L. *excavatio*.] Act of excavating or hollowing out; a hollow or a cavity formed by removing the interior substance.

excavator eks'ka-vāt-er *n.* One who excavates; a machine for excavating, especially one worked by steam-power.

exceed, ek-sēd' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exceeded*, ek-sē'ded; ppr. *exceeding* ek-sē'ding. [Fr. *exceder* L. *excedere*—*ex* out, and *cedo* I go. CEDE.] To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure or quantity of; to surpass; to excel; to outgo; to transcend; to outdo; to outvie.—*v.i.* To go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to bear the greater proportion.

exceeding ek-sē'ding *p.a.* Great in extent, quantity or duration; very large.—*adv.* In a very great degree; exceedingly.

exceedingly ek-sē'ding-li *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.

excel ek-sel' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excelled*, k-seld'; ppr. *excelling* ek-sel'ing. [L. *excello*—*ex*, and *obs.* L. *celloCx kello* I impel, I urge on; sam. root as L. *celsus* raised, high.] To surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo in comparison; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond; to transcend; to outdo; to outvie.—*v.i.* To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished.

excellence excellency k-sel'lens, ek-sel'len-si, *n.* [F. *excellence* L. *excellentia*.] State or quality of being excellent; superiority, pre-eminence; a supreme or very valuable quality; goodness; a title of honour given to certain persons in high official situations.

excellent, ek-sel'lent, *a.* [F. *excellent* L. *excellens, -entis* ppr. of *excello*.] Eminent; distinguished; of what is valuable or laudable being of great worth, value or merit; having good properties; distinguished for superior attainments; choice; prime; exquisite; transcendent.

excellently ek-sel'l-nt-li *adv.* In an excellent manner; well; in a high degree; in an eminent degree.

excentric EXCENTRIC.

except ek-sept' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excepted*, k-sep'ted; ppr. *excepting* ek-sep'ting. [Fr. *excepter* L. *excepto* fr. *excipio*, pp. of *excipio ex capio*, I take out—*ex* out, and *capio* I take; seen also in *captivus*, *capacious*, *capable*, *accept*, *conceive*, &c. CAPABLE.] To take or lay out; to make exception of; to exclude; to take or leave out; to separate; to distinguish; to except from a general description.—*v.i.* To object; to make objection; followed by *to*.—*prep.* Exclusively of; without; unless.

excepting, k-sept'ing, *prep.* and *conj.* [A par. hist. concerning *accepting* meaning *standing* &c.] With exception of; excluding; except.

exception k-sep'shon *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *exceptio*.] Act of excepting; exclusion; state of being excepted; exclusion that which is excepted or excluded; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; an objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to; rule; statement; small gathering; offence; slight anger or resentment; (*pl.*) *talk exceptions* to take exception to what was said).

exceptionable ek-sep'shon-a-bl, *a.* Liable to except; not; object; objectionable.

exceptional ek-sep'shon-al *a.* Forming or making an exception out of the ordinary course.

exceptionally ek-sep'shon-al-li *adv.* In an exceptional manner, unprecedentedly; extraordinarily; especially.

excerpt k-serpt' *n.* [L. *excerpta* fr. *excerpo excerptum* I pick out—*ex* out, and *carpo* I pluck. CARP (2). SCARCE.] That which is picked out; an extract; a passage selected from an author.—*v.t.* To pick out; to extract from a book; to make extracts; to cull; to select; to cite.—**excerption** ek-serp'shon, *n.* [L. *excerptio*.] The act of excerpting; a gleaning; selection.

excess k-ses' *n.* [Fr. *excès* fr. L. *excessus* a going out, fr. *excedo excessum*. EXCEED.] That which exceeds any measure or limit; superfluity; a perabundance; redundancy; that which is beyond the due measure, proportion, or quantity; any transgression of due limits; immoderate conduct; rudeness; extravagance; confusion; the amount by which one number, quantity or magnitude exceeds another.

excessive, k-ses'iv *a.* [Fr. *excessif*.] Being in excess; beyond a given degree, measure or limit; beyond due bounds; immoderate; intemperate; extreme; extravagant; vehement.

excessively k-ses'i-vli *adv.* In an excessive manner; beyond measure; exceedingly.

exchange eks-chānj' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exchanged* eks-chānjd'; ppr. *exchanging* eks-chānj'ing. [Pref. *ex* and *change*=O F. *eschanger* F. *échanger* fr. *ex* and L.L. *cambio* to change fr. *cambire* to change. CHANGE.] To change or give as one thing or commodity for another; to barter; to lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state or condition and take another in the place of it; to give and receive reciprocally; to change; to commute; to alter; to change bargain.—*n.* Act of exchanging or of giving one thing or commodity for another; traffic by permutation; interchange; barter; act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another; act of giving and receiving reciprocally; the thing interchanged; place where merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business at certain hours; a mint; (of find) how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another.—Bill of Exchange. See BILL.

exchangeability eks-chānj-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being exchangeable.

exchangeable, eks-chānj'a-bl *a.* That may be exchanged; capable, fit, or proper to be exchanged.

exchanger ks-chānj'er *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

exchequer eks-chek'er *n.* [O Fr. *eschequier eschaquier eschaker* Fr. *échiquier* originally a chess-board (the term was applied to a court of finance from its having at first held meetings round a table covered with *checked* cloth, the accounts being kept by means of counters on the checks. CHECK, CHEQUER, CHESS.] An ancient English tribunal and court, founded chiefly for the collection and care of the royal revenues, now a division of the High Court of Justice (with capital letter in this sense); a state treasury; hence, pecuniary property in general; a person's finances or pecuniary resources.—Exchequer bills, bills for money issued from the exchequer, bearing the government rate of interest; a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government and forming a part of the public debt.—Exchequer bonds are similar.

excipient, ek-sip'i-ent, *n.* [L. *excipiens, excipientis* ppr. of *excipio* I take out. EXCEPT.] *Med.* A substance employed as the medium for the administration of medicine.

excisable ek-siz'a-bl, *a.* Liable or subject to excise.

excise ek-siz' *n.* [Probably from O D. *accijs*, G. *accise* excise L.L. *accisia* corruption of O Fr. *assise* an assize, a tax; the corruption being brought about by influence of L. *incisus*, cut down—L. *ad*, and *caedo* I cut. ASSIZE.] A tax or duty imposed on certain commodities from production and consumption, and on licenses to purchase certain callings, deal in certain commodities, use certain things, &c. that branch of the civil service which is connected with the collection of such duties.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *excised*, k-sizd'; *exising* ek-siz'i-ing. To lay or impose a duty on articles produced and consumed at home.

exciseman ek-siz'man *n.* An officer engaged in collecting excise duties or in preventing the evasion of them.

excision, ek-siz'hon *n.* [Fr. *excision* L. *excisio*—*ex* out, and *caedo cassum* I cut. CESURA.] A cutting out or cutting off any part, as of the body; amputation; extirpation; excommunication.

excitability excitableness ek-sit'a-bil-i-ti, ek-sit'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being excitable.

excitable, ek-sit'a-bl *a.* [Fr. *excitable* L.L. *excitabilis*.] Capable of being excited upon or characterized by excitement.

excitant, ek-si-tant or ek-sit'ant, *n.* [L. *excita* pp. of *excito* EXCITE.] That which produces or may produce increased action in a living body; a stimulant.

excitation, ek-sit-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *excitation* L.L. *excitatio*.] Act of exciting; excitement.

excitative excitatory ek-si'ta-tiv, ek-si'ta-to-ri *a.* Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite.

excite ek-sit' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excited* ek-sit'ed; ppr. *exciting* ek-sit'ing. [F. *exciter* L. *excitare* to excite, rouse, call forth—*ex* out and *cito* I rouse, stimulate, call, summon to (as in *incite*, *recite*) freq. fr. *ciere* I put in motion. I make I rouse. CITE.] To call into action; to stir up; to awaken; to animate; to incite; to rouse; to provoke, or stir up; to stimulate.

excitement ek-sit'ment, *n.* [*Excite* and *ment*.] Act of exciting; stimulation; state of being roused; to action; agitation.

exciter ek-sit'er *n.* One who or that which excites.

exciting, ek-sit'ing *p.a.* Producing excitement; deeply interesting; thrilling.

exclaim eks-klā'm *v.i.* pret. & pp. *exclaimed* eks-klāmd' ppr. *exclaiming* eks-klām'ing. [Fr. *exclamer* L. *exclamare* to exclaim; call out—*ex*, out of, and *clamo* I call, I cry out. CLAIM, CLAMOUR.] To call or cry out; to raise an outcry; to shout.—*v.t.* To utter with vehemence; to declare with full vociferation.—**exclaimer** eks-klā'mer *n.* One who exclaims.

exclamation eks-klam-ā'shon *n.* [Fr. *exclamation* L. *exclamatio* fr. *exclamo* pp. *exclamatus*. CLAIM.] Act of exclaiming; outcry; a sentence of passionate import, or passionately uttered; a note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked, thus, !; a word expressing outcry; an interjection.

exclamatory eks-klam'a-to-ri, *a.* Using exclamation; containing or expressing exclamation.

exclave eks'klāv *n.* [From *ex* out, and the *-clave* of *enclave*.] A part of a country, province, or the like, which is disjoined from the main part.

exclude, eks-klōd' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excluded*,

eks-klōd'ed, ppr *excluding*, eks-klōd'ing [L. *excludo, exclusum*, I exclude or shut out—*ex*, out, and *claudo, clausum*, I shut, whence *clause, close*, &c. CLAUSE.] To shut out, to thrust out, to eject, to hinder from entering or admission, to debar, to prohibit to preclude, to except, not to comprehend or include

exclusion, eks-klo'zhon, *n* [Fr *exclusion*, L. *exclusio* EXCLUDE] Act of excluding a shutting or thrusting out, ejection, act of debarring, state of being excluded, prohibition, preclusion, rejection, ejection

exclusionist, eks-klo'zhon ist, *n* [*Exclusion* and *ist*] One who would preclude another from some privilege

exclusive, eks-klo'siv *a* [Fr *exclusif*] Having the power or effect of excluding possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others, not taking into account something or certain individuals, not including or comprehending often with *of* debarring from fellowship, not admitting to social intercourse, fastidious as to the social rank of associates, illiberal——n. One of a coterie who exclude others from their society or fellowship

exclusively, eks-klo'siv li, *adv* In an exclusive manner

exclusiveness, eks klō'siv nes, *n* State or quality of being exclusive

exclusivism, eks klū'siv izm *n* [*Exclusive* and *-ism*] Act or practice of being exclusive or fastidious in the choice of associates

excogitate, eks-ko'jit āt, *v t* pret. & pp *excogitated*, eks-ko'jit āt-ed, ppr *excogitating*, eks-ko'jit-āt-ing [L. *excogito excogitatus—ex*, and *cogito*, I think COGITATE] To strike out by thinking, to invent, contrive, or devise by serious thinking or consideration, to think out

excogitation, eks ko'jit-ā''shon, *n* [L *excogitatio*] Act of excogitating, cogitation

excommunicable, eks-kom mū'ni ka bl, *a* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated punishable by excommunication

excommunicate, eks-kom-mū'ni kāt, *v t* pret & pp *excommunicated*, eks kom-mū'ni kāt-ed, ppr *excommunicating*, eks kom mū'ni kāt-ing [L. *ex*, and *communico, communicatus*, I communicate COMMUNICATE] To expel or exclude from communion or fellowship, to eject or interdict from the communion of the church, and deprive of spiritual advantages——n. One who is excommunicated, one cut off from any privilege

excommunication eks-kom mū'ni kā'' shon, *n* [Fr *excommunication*, L L *excommunicatio*] Act of excommunicating, expulsion or exclusion from the communion of a church

excoriate eks-kō'ri āt *v t* pret & pp *excoriated*, eks kō'ri āt-ed, ppr *excoriating*, eks kō'ri āt-ing [L L *excorio, excoriatum*, to excoriate—L. *ex*, out, and *corium*, skin, hide] To break or wear off the cuticle of to abrade a part of the skin so as to reach the flesh, to gall—**excoriation**, eks-kō'ri ā''shon, *n* The act of excoriating, a galling abrasion

excorticate, eks-kor'ti kāt *v t* pret & pp *excorticated*, eks kor'ti kāt-ed, ppr *excorticating*, eks-kor'ti kāt-ing [L *ex*, priv, and *cortex, cortices*, the bark] To strip of the bark or rind.—**excortication**, eks-kor'ti kā''shon *n* The act of excorticating

excrement, eks'krē ment, *n* [L *excrementum*, fr *excerno excretus—ex*, and *cerno*, I separate, I sift. DISCERN] That which is separated from the nutriment by digestion, and discharged from the animal body fecal matter, ordure dung —**excremental**, **excrementitial**, **excrementitious**, eks-krē-men'tal, eks'krē men tish''al, eks'-krē men tish''us, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of excrement

excrescence, eks-kres'ens, *n* [Fr *excrescence*, L.L. *excrescentia*, fr L *excrescens*, ppr of *excresco—ex*, and *cresco*, I grow (in *crescent, concrete, increase*, &c) CRESCENT] Anything which grows out of something else and is useless or disfiguring (as a tumour), a useless or troublesome outgrowth, hence, a troublesome superfluity

excrescent, eks-kres'ent, *a* [L *excrescens* See prec.] Growing out of something else in an abnormal manner superfluous

excreta, eks-krē'ta, *n pl* [Pl. neut of *excretus*, pp of *excerno* EXCRETE] Matter excreted or eliminated from the body

excrete eks-krēt', *v t* pret & pp *excreted*, eks krēt'ed, ppr *excretuno* eks-krēt'ing [L *excerno, excretus* EXCREMENT] To separate and discharge from the body by vital action, to discharge, to eject

excretion, eks-krē'shon, *n* [Fr *excrétion*, L *excretio*] Act or process of excreting that which is excreted or discharged.

excretive, eks krē'tiv, *a* Having the power of excreting, excretory

excretory, eks'krē to ri or eks krē'to-ri, *a* [Fr *excretoire*, L L *excretorius*] That excretes, having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands ——n A duct or vessel destined to receive secreted fluids and to excrete them

excruciate, eks kro'shi āt, *v t* pret & pp *excruciated*, eks kro'shi āt-ed, ppr *excruciating*, eks-kro'shi āt-ing [L *excrucio, excruciatum—ex*, out, and *crucio*, I torment, fr *crux*, a cross (q v)] To torture or torment excessively, as if on a cross, to afflict with extreme pain or agony, to rack.

excruciating, eks-kro'shi āt-ing, *p a* Extremely painful, agonizing distressing

excruciatingly, eks-kro'shi āt-ing li, *adv* In an excruciating manner

excruciation, eks-kro'shi ā''shon, *n* Act of excruciating, extreme pain, agony, torture, vexation

exculpate, eks-kul'pāt, *v t* pret & pp *exculpated* eks kul'pāt-ed, ppr *exculpating*, eks-kul'pāt-ing [L L *exculpo, exculpatum* —L *ex*, out, and *culpo*, I blame, fr *culpa* a crime, a fault CULPABLE.] To free from crime, fault, blame, or censure, to clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt to exonerate, to regard as innocent, to absolve, to excuse, to justify, to vindicate

exculpation, eks-kul pā'shon *n* Act of exculpating, what exculpates excuse

exculpatory, eks kul'pa-to-ri, *a* Serving to exculpate or clear of guilt, containing excuse, clearing from blame

excurrent, eks-kur'ent *a* [L *excurrens, excurrentis, ppr of excurro—ex*, out and *curro*, I run.] *Bot* projecting or running beyond the edge or point, as when the mid rib of a leaf projects beyond the apex

excursion eks-ker'shon *n* [Fr *excursion*, L *excursio*, lit a running out, fr *excurro, excursum*, I run out—*ex*, out, and *curro, cursum*, I run CURRENT] A running out or forth, a journey for pleasure or health, with the view of return, a ramble, a tour, a trip or jaunt for pleasure —Excursion train, a railway train specially put on for carrying passengers on a pleasure trip for a certain distance and at a low fare —**excursionist**, eks-ker'shon ist *n* One who joins in an excursion for pleasure

excursive, eks-ker'siv, *a* [L *excursus*, and *-ive* EXCURSION] Rambling wandering, deviating —**excursively**, eks-ker'siv li, *adv* In an excursive or wandering manner

excursus eks-ker'sus *n* ,pl **excursuses**, eks ker'sus-ez. [L EXCURSION] A dissertation appended to a book.

excusable eks-kūz'a bl, *a* [Fr *excusable*, L *excusabilis*] That may be excused, pardonable admitting of excuse or justification—**excusableness**, eks kūz'a bl nes, *n* The state of being excusable —**excusably**, eks kūz'a bli *adv* In an excusable manner, pardonably—**excusatory**, eks-kūz'a to ri, *a* [L L *excusatorius*] Making excuse, containing excuse or apology, apologetical

excuse eks-kūz', *v t* pret & pp *excused*, eks kūzd', ppr *excusing*, eks kūz'ing [Fr *excuser*, L *excusare—ex*, out and *causa*, a charge, a suit, a process CAUSE] To acquit of guilt or wrong-doing, to pardon, as a fault, to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook to free from an obligation or duty, to release; to remit, not to exact, to admit an apology for, to throw off an imputation by apology, to exculpate, to absolve, to pardon, to justify, to vindicate.——n eks-kūs' A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment, apology, that which excuses or extenuates a fault

excuseless, eks-kus'les, *a* Having no excuse, such as to exclude excuse or apology

excuser, eks kūz'er, *n* One who offers excuses, or pleads for another

exeat, ek'sē at, *n* [L., let him depart] Leave of absence given to a student in English universities, permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese

execrable ek'sē kra-bl, *a* [Fr *execrable*, L *exsecrabilis*] Deserving to be execrated or cursed hateful, detestable

execrably, ek'sē kra-bli, *adv* In an execrable manner, cursedly, detestably

execrate ek'sē krat, *v t* pret & pp *execrated*, ek'sē krāt-ed, ppr *execrating*, ek'sē-krāt ing [Fr *exécrer*, L *exsecrari, exsecratus*, to execrate to curse, call imprecations on—*ex*, out, and *sacer*, consecrated, sacred SACRED] To curse to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on, hence, to detest utterly, to abhor, to abominate

execration, ek-sē krā'shon, *n* [Fr *exécration*, L *exsecratio*] Act of execrating or cursing, a curse pronounced, imprecation

execrative, execratory, ek'sē krā tiv, ek'sē krā-to ri, *a* [*Execrate* and *-ive, -ory*] Denouncing evil, cursing vilifying

executable, ek-sē kut'a bl, *a* That may be executed.

executant, egz-ek'ū tant, *n* One who executes or performs, a performer

execute, ek'sē kūt, *v t* pret & pp *executed*, ek'sē kūt-ed, ppr *executing*, ek'sē kūt ing [Fr *executer*, L *exsequor, exsecutus—ex*, out, and *sequor*, I follow, as in *sequence prosecute persecute, pursue, ensue*, &c SEQUENCE] To follow out, to carry out accomplish, perform effect, or do, to fulfil, to achieve, to finish, to complete, to carry into effect, to inflict, to inflict capital punishment on, to put to death, to slay to perform what is required to give validity, as by signing and sealing, to perform on an instrument or with the voice ——v i. To perform a work or carry out some plan

executer ek'sē kūt-er, *n* One who executes, performs or carries into effect

execution, ek-sē-kū'shon, *n* [Fr *exécution*, L *exsecutio* execution performance] Act of executing or carrying out, the carrying out of the sentence of the law by putting a criminal to death act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or of giving it effect the mode of producing or performing a work of art, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished a facility of voice or finger in music in difficult and intricate passages —To do execution, to cause great damage, to have a destructive effect (as a storm or a cannon ball)

executioner, ek sē kū'shon er, *n* One who puts to death criminals condemned by law

executive, egz-ek'ūt-iv, *a* [*Execute* and *ive=Fr executif*] That executes, having the quality of carrying the laws into effect, or superintending the enforcement of the laws governing —— n. Executive power or authority in government, the person or persons that administer the government

executor, egz-ek'ūt-er, *n* One who executes or performs the person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect

executorial, egz ek'ū tō''ri al, *a* Pertaining to an executor

executorship egz-ek'ūt-er ship *n* The office of an executor

executory, egz ek'ū to-ri, *a* [*Execute* and *-ory=Fr executoire*] That executes, performing official duties executive

executrix, egz-ek'ū triks, *n* [L.L. Fr *exécutrice*] A female executor, a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will

exegesis eks-ē-jē'sis, *n* [Gr *exēgēsis*, explanation or interpretation, fr *exēgeomai*, I explain, lead, guide—*ex* out, and *hēgeomai*, I lead the way, fr *agō* I lead. AGENT.] An exposition, explanation or interpretation: the science or art of literary interpretation, particularly interpretation of the Holy Scriptures: exegetics: hermeneutics.

exegete, exegetist ek'sē-jēt, eks-ē-jē'tist, *n* One versed in exegesis or interpretation.

exegetic, exegetical eks-ē-jet'ik, eks-ē-jet'ik-al, *a* [Fr *exégétique*, fr Gr *exēgētikos*.] Pertaining to exegesis: explanatory: tending to unfold or illustrate: expository.

exegetics eks-ē-jet'iks, *n pl* [See prec.] A branch of theology which lays down the principles of the art of scriptural interpretation: exegesis: hermeneutics.

exemplar egz-em'plėr, *n* [L. *exemplar*, fr *exemplum* an example. EXAMPLE.] A model or pattern to be copied or imitated: a copy: a person to be followed as a pattern in life.

exemplarily egz'em-pla-ri-li, *adv* In an exemplary manner.

exemplary egz'em-pla-ri, *a* [Fr *exemplaire*, L. *exemplaris*. EXEMPLAR.] Serving as a pattern or model for imitation: worthy of imitation: such as may deter (*exempla* (*pœnitentiæ*) punishment) such as may attract notice and admonition: illustrating: explanatory.

exemplification egz-em'pli-fi-kā'shon, *n* Act of exemplifying: a showing or illustrating by example: that which exemplifies: an illustration or instance.

exemplifier egz-em'pli-fi-ėr, *n* One that exemplifies.

exemplify egz-em'pli-fī, *v t* pret. & pp *exemplified*, egz-em'pli-fīd pp *exemplifying* egz-em'pli-fī-ing [L. *exemplificare*, fr L. *exemplum* and *facio* I make.] To show or illustrate by example: to serve as an example or instance of.

exempt egz-emt' *v t* pret. & pp *exempted*, egz-emt'ed pp *exempting* egz-emt'ing [F. *exempter*, fr L. *eximo exemptum*, I take out, I remove—*ex* out, and *emo* I buy. I take. EXAMPLE.] To take out from among others by showing special privilege to: to free or permit to be free from any charge, burden, restraint, duty &c to which others are subject, to privilege to grant immunity to.——*a.* Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty requisition or evil of any kind to which others are subject: not subject: not liable: freed: free.——*n.* One who is exempted or not subject.

exemption egz-em'shon, *n* [F. *exemption*, L. *exemptio*.] Act of exempting: the state of being exempt: freedom from any service, charge &c. to which others are subject: immunity: privilege.

exequatur ek-se-kwā'tur *n* [L., 3 p sing pres subj of *exsequor* perform or execute. EXECUTE.] A written and authentic warrant or official permission.

exequial egz-e'kwi-al *a* [See next.] Pertaining to exequies or funerals.

exequies, eks'kwiz, *n pl* [L. *exsequiæ*, a funeral, fr *exsequor*—*ex*, and *sequor* I follow. SEQUENCE.] Funeral rites: the ceremonies of burial.

exercise eks'ėr-sīz, *n* [Fr *exercice* fr L. *exercitium*, exercise, training, fr *exerceo exercitum*, I exercise, employ, keep at work, practise—*ex* out, *a* I enclose: shut in: ward off: cog. with Gr *a lex* I keep off. The *ci* in *exercise* is from the noun.] A putting or keeping in practice, in use, or in constant and regular employment: work: use: practice: employment: application: labour or bodily exertion for health or amusement: exertion of the body, mind, or faculties for improvement: use or practice to acquire skill: training in the management of arms and in military evolutions: drill: moral training: discipline: exertion of the mind and application of the mental powers: that which is appointed for one to perform: act of divine worship: a lesson or guide for practice.——*v t* pret. & pp. *exercised*, eks'ėr-sīzd ppr *exercising* eks'ėr-sīz-ing. To set in exercise or operation: to employ or make use of: to set or keep in a state of activity: to put in practice: to carry out in action: to train: discipline, or improve by practice: to task: to keep employed or busy: to cause to think earnestly and laboriously: to give anxiety to: to make uneasy: to task or try with something grievous: to pain: to afflict.——*v i* To exercise one's self: to take exercise.

exerciser eks'ėr-sīz-ėr *n* One who or that which exercises.

exercitation ek-sėr'si-tā'shon *n* [L. *exercitatio* fr *exercito exercitatum* freq fr *exerco exercitum*. EXERCISE.] Exercise: practice: use.

exergue eg-zėrg' *n* [Fr *exergue*, out, and *ergon* work.] The small space beneath a subject or figure on a coin or medal.

exert egz-ėrt' *v t* pret. & pp *exerted* egz-ėrt'ed ppr *exerting* egz-ėrt'ing [L. *exsero exsertum*, I stretch out, I thrust forth: freq fr *exsero exsertum* I thrust out or forth—*ex* out, and *sero* I join. SERIES.] To put forth, as strength, force or ability: to put in action: to bring into active operation: *refl* to use efforts: to strive: to put forth one's powers.

exertion egz-ėr'shon, *n* Act of exerting.

exfoliate eks-fō'li-āt *v i* pret. & pp *exfoliated* eks-fō'li-āt-ed, ppr *exfoliating* eks-fō'li-āt-ing [L. *exfolio exfoliatum*—*ex* out, and *folium* a leaf. FOLIO.] To separate and come off in scales: to scale off.——*v t* To scale off: to free from scales or splinters.

exfoliation eks-fō'li-ā'shon *n* The process of foliating or separation in scales: separation into scales or laminæ, as in a mineral.

exhalable egz-hāl'a-bl, *a* Capable of being exhaled or evaporated.

exhalant egz-hāl'ant, *a* [L. *exhālans -antis*, ppr of *exhalo* EXHALE.] Having the quality of exhaling.

exhalation egz-hal-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *exhalation*, L. *exhalatio* an exhalation.] Act or process of exhaling or sending forth: that which is emitted in the form of steam or vapour: that which is exhaled or emitted, as vapour, emanation or effluvia.

exhale egz-hāl' *v t* pret. & pp *exhaled*, egz-hāld' ppr *exhaling* egz-hāl'ing [L. *exhalo exhalatum*—*ex* out, and *halo* I breathe.] To breathe out: to send out, as breath: to emit an odour: to emit as minute particles of a fluid or other substance: to cause to be emitted in vapour or in minute particles: to evaporate.——*v i.* To rise or fly off as vapour.

exhalement egz-hāl'ment, *n* The act of exhaling.

exhalent, egz-hāl'ent, *a* Exhalant.

exhaust egz-ast' *v t* pret. & pp *exhausted* egz-ast'ed pp *exhausting* egz-ast'ing [From *exhaustus*, pp of L. *exhaurio* (*haurio*, I draw up, empty, drain—*ex* out, and *haurio haustum* I draw up or out.] To empty by drawing out the contents of: to draw off contents of: to use and expend the whole of: to consume or use up: to use or expend by exertion: to wear out: to tire: to treat thoroughly: to leave nothing unsaid regarding.

exhausted egz-ast'ed, *p a.* Having the strength gone or used up: quite fatigued.

exhaustible egz-ast'i-bl, *a* That may be exhausted.

exhausting, egz-ast'ing *p a* Tending to exhaust: fatiguing: tiring out.

exhaustion, egz-ast'shon *n* Act of exhausting: state of being exhausted: a state of complete fatigue and bodily weakness.

exhaustive egz-ast'iv *a* [*Exhaust* and *-ive*.] Causing exhaustion: tending to exhaust: treating thoroughly of a subject: thorough.

exhaustively egz-ast'iv-li *adv* In an exhaustive manner.

exhaustless egz-ast'les, *a* Not to be exhausted: inexhaustible.

exhaust pipe egz-ast'pīp, *n* The pipe of a steam-engine that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

exhaust steam egz-ast'stēm, *n* The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder after it has produced motion of the piston.

exhaust valve egz-ast'valv *n* The valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder.

exhibit egz-ib'it, *v t* pret & pp *exhibited*, egz-ib'it-ed [Ppr *exhibiting* egz-ib'it-ing (L. *exhibeo, exhibitum—ex* out and *habeo* I hold, as in *prohibeo* &c HABIT.] To hold out: offer or present to view: to show: to display: to manifest: publicly: to present: *med* to administer by way of medicine or remedy.——*v i.* To exhibit or show one's manufactures or productions at a public exhibition.——*n.* Anything exhibited, as at a public exhibition: something shown as evidence in a trial or case at law.

exhibiter egz-ib'it-ėr *n* One who exhibits.

exhibition eks-i-bi'shon *n* [Fr *exhibition*, L. *exhibitio*.] Act of exhibiting: show: display: any public show especially of works of art, industry manufactures, &c: a benefaction settled for the maintenance of students in English universities.

exhibitioner eks-i-bi'shon-ėr *n* One who is maintained at an English university by an exhibition or benefaction.

exhibitive egz-ib'it-iv *a* Serving to exhibit: representative.

exhibitor egz-ib'it-ėr *n* One who exhibits.

exhibitory egz-ib'it-o-ri *a* Exhibiting: showing: intended to exhibit or display.

exhilarant egz-il'a-rant, *a* [L. *exhilarans -antis*, ppr of *exhilaro* See next.] Exhilarating: exciting gaiety: mirth, or pleasure.——*n.* That which exhilarates.

exhilarate egz-il'a-rāt, *v t* pret. & pp *exhilarated*, egz-il'a-rāt-ed ppr *exhilarating* egz-il'a-rāt-ing [L. *exhilaro exhilaratum—ex* intens and *hilaro* I cheer or make merry fr *hilaris*, cheerful, lively, gay. HILARIOUS.] To make cheerful or merry: to make glad or joyous: to cheer: to enliven: to animate: to inspirit: to delight.

exhilaration egz-il'a-rā'shon *n* [L.] Act of exhilarating or enlivening: state of being enlivened or cheerful: gladness: cheerfulness: gaiety.

exhort egz-hort' *v t* pret & pp *exhorted* ppr *exhorting* egz-hor'ting [Fr *exhorter* fr L. *exhortari*, *exhortatus* to exhort—*ex* intens and *hortor* I encourage (probably cog with Gr *keirō* I rejoice, E. *yearn*). HEARTY.] To animate: to urge by arguments to a good deed: to encourage to do well: to advise: to warn: to caution to admonish.——*v i.* To deliver exhortation.

exhortation eks-hor-tā'shon *n* [L. *exhortatio* See prec.] Act or practice of exhorting: persuasive discourse: a homily: advice: counsel: admonition.

exhortative egz-hor'ta-tiv *a* [*exhortatus*.] Containing or containing: giving exhortation.

exhortatory egz-hor'ta-to-ri *a* [L. *exhortatorius*.] Containing exhortation: tending to exhort: serving for exhortation.

exhorter egz-hor'tėr *n* One who exhorts or encourages.

exhumation eks-hū-mā'shon *n* [Fr *exhumation*.] Act of exhuming or disinterring: the disinterring of a corpse.

exhume eks-hūm' *v t* pret. & pp *exhumed*, eks-hūmd' ppr *exhuming* eks-hūm'ing [Fr *exhumer* L. L. *exhumare*—L. *ex*, out, and *humus* earth, ground.] To disinter after having been buried: to unbury: to disinter.

exigence, exigency eks'i-jens, eks'i-jen-si, *n* [Fr *exigence* L. L. *exigentia*, fr L. *exigens, -entis* ppr of *exigo* I drive out, demand, exact—*ex* out, and *ago* I drive. EXACT.] The state of being urgent or pressing: urgent need or want: pressing necessity: urgency: pressure: emergency: necessity.

exigent eks'i-jent, *a* [L. *exigens* See prec.] Urgent: pressing: requiring immediate aid or action.

exigible, eks'i-ji bl, *a* That may be exacted, demandable, requirable

exiguous, ek-sig'ū-us, *a* [L *exiguus*, scanty] Small, slender minute diminutive —**exiguity**, ek-si-gū'i-ti, *n* [L *exiguitas*] Smallness, slenderness

exile, eks'īl or egz'īl, *n* [Fr *exil*, banishment, *exile*, an exiled person (this being pp of *exiler*, to exile), fr L *exsilium*, banishment, *exsul*, a banished person—*ex*, out, and root of *salio*, I leap (whence *salient*, *sallu*), Skr *sar*, to go] The state of being expelled from one's native country, banishment, expatriation, removal to a foreign country for residence, the person banished or separated from his country —*v t* egz'īl or eks'īl, pret & pp *exiled*, egz'īld ppr *exiling*, egz'īl ing [Fr *exiler*, to exile or banish] To banish, expel or transport from one's country, to drive from one's country, to cause to be an exile

exist, egz-ist', *v i* pret & pp *existed*, egz-ist'ed, ppr *existing*, egz ist'ing [Fr *exister* fr L *exsistere—ex*, out, and *sisto*, I stand, as in *assist*, *consist*, &c STATE, STAND] To have being whether as matter or spirit to be, to live, to have life or animation, to endure, to continue in being

existence, egz ist'ens, *n* [Fr *existence*, L L *exsistentia*, fr L *exsistens*, ppr of *existere*, to exist] State of being or existing life continued being, duration, continuation, anything that exists a being, an entity

existent, egz-ist'ent, *a* [L *exsistens* See prec] Being, existing, having being or existence

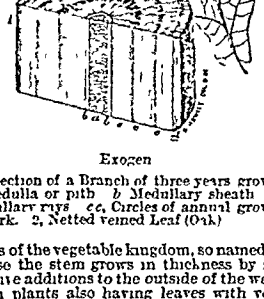
existential, egz-is-ten'shal, *a* Of or pertaining to, or consisting in existence

exit, eks'it, *n* [L, 'he goes out,' the third person sing pres indic of *exeo*, I go out—*ex*, out, and *eo*, I go] A going out, the departure of a player from the stage, death decease, a way of departure, passage out of a place

exodus eks'o-dus, *n* [Gr *exodos*, a going out—*ek* or *ex*, out, and *hodos*, way, path] Way or passage out departure in numbers from a place, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses, the second book of the old Testament

exogamy, ek-sog'a-mi, *n* [Gr *exō*, outside, and *gamos*, a marriage] A custom among certain savages which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe —**exogamous**, ek-sog'a-mus, *a* Belonging to or characterized by exogamy

exogen, eks'o jen, *n* [Gr *exō*, outward, and root *nen*, to produce or grow GENUS] One of those plants forming a large primary



Exogen

1, Section of a Branch of three years growth *a* Medulla or pith *b* Medullary sheath *ee* Medullary rays *cc*, Circles of annual growth *d*, Bark. 2, Netted veined Leaf (Oak)

class of the vegetable kingdom, so named because the stem grows in thickness by successive additions to the outside of the wood, such plants also having leaves with veins reticulated or net-like, and seeds with two cotyledons or seed leaves.

exogenous, eks-oj'en us, *a* Pertaining to the exogens or their mode of growth

exon, ek'son, *n* [Modified fr *exempt*] In England, the name given to four officers of the yeomen of the royal body guard.

exonerate, egz-on'e-rāt *v t* pret & pp *exonerated*, egz-on'e rāt-ed ppr *exonerating*, egz-on'e-rāt-ing [L *exonero*, *exoneratum—ex*, priv, and *onus*, *oneris*, a load, a burden, whence also *onerous* ONEROUS.] To relieve of a charge or of blame, to clear from an imputation, to acquit, clear, justify, discharge

exoneration, egz-on'e-rā"shon, *n* Act of exonerating or freeing from a charge.

exonerative, egz-on'e-rāt-iv, *a* That exonerates, freeing from an obligation

exorable, ek'so ra bl, *a* [L *exorabilis*, fr *exoro*, *exoratus—ex*, out and *oro* I entreat, I pray ORATOR] That can be persuaded by entreaty, placable

exorbitance, exorbitancy, egz-or'bit-ans, egz-or'bit-an si, *n* [L L *exorbitantia*, fr *exorbitans*, ppr of *exorbito*, I leave the track—L *ex*, out, and *orbita*, a track or rut made by a wheel, fr *orbis*, a circle a ring ORB] A going beyond reasonable, fair, or usual limits, enormity, extravagance, excess in amount demanded

exorbitant, egz-or'bit-ant *a* [See prec] Excessive in amount, beyond what is reasonable or proper, extravagant enormous

exorbitantly, egz-or'bit-ant-li, *adv* In an exorbitant manner, excessively

exorcise eks'or-siz, *t t* pret & pp *exorcised*, eks'or-sizd ppr *exorcising*, eks'or sizing [Fr *exorciser*, fr L L *exorcizare*, fr Gr *exorkizein*, to exorcise, to drive out by adjuration—*ex*, intens, and *horkizō* I bind by oath, fr *horkos*, an oath, akin to *herkos*, fence] To adjure (an evil spirit) by some holy name, prayers, and ceremonies to leave a person or place, to purify from evil spirits by adjurations and ceremonies, to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits

exorciser, ek'sor-siz-er, *n* One who exorcises

exorcism, eks'or-sizm, *n* [L *exorcismus* Gr *exorkismos* EXORCISE] The act or ceremony of exorcising the expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by adjurations and ceremonies

exorcist, eks'or sist, *n* [L L. *exorcista*, Gr *exorkistēs*] One who exorcises a functionary of the Roman Catholic Church

exorcize Same as *Exorcise*

exordial, egz-or'di al, *a* Pertaining to an exordium

exordium, egz-or'di um, *n* [L *exordium*, a beginning fr *exordiri*, to begin—*ex* out, and *ordior*, I begin perhaps fr same root as *order* ORDER] The introductory part of a discourse, the prefatory part of a speech, oration, or composition

exoskeleton, ek'sō-skel-e-ton *n* [Gr *exō*, without, and *skeleton*] The external skeleton all the hard or crustaceous structures on the exterior of certain animals the dermoskeleton —**exoskeletal** ek'sō-skel e-tal, *a* Pertaining to the exoskeleton

exosmose, exosmosis, ek'sos-mōs, ek-sos-mō'sis *n* [Gr *exō*, outside, and *ōsmos*, impulsion, fr *ōtheō* I thrust I push] The passage of gases or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward, the reverse process being called *endosmose* —**exosmotic**, ek sos-mot'ik, *a* Pertaining or relating to exosmose

exoteric, exoterical eks-ō-te'rik, eks-ō-te'rik al, *a* [Fr *exotérique* fr Gr *exōterikos*, belonging to the outside, fr *exō*, outward] Suitable to be imparted to the public, public opposed to *esoteric* or secret

exoterically, ek sō-ter'i kal li, *adv* In an exoteric manner —**exotericism** eks-ō-te'ri-sizm, *n* Exoteric doctrine or principles

exotic, egz-ot'ik, *a* [Fr *exotique*, fr Gr *exōtikos* fr *exō* outward] Foreign introduced from a foreign country, not native extraneous —*n* A plant shrub or tree not native, but introduced from a foreign country, anything of foreign origin introduced into a country

expand, ek-spand', *v t* pret & pp *expanded*, ek spand'ed, ppr *expanding*, ek spand'ing [L *expando*, *expansum* (whence *expanse*, *expansion*) — *ex*, out, and *pando*, I spread, whence *pace*, *pass*, &c., akin *patent*] To spread out so as to give greater extent to, to spread apart, to open out, to enlarge in surface, to enlarge in bulk to distend, to enlarge, to extend or widen —*v i* To become opened or spread out, to spread, to dilate, to extend in bulk or surface, to enlarge

expanse, ek-spans' *n* [L *expansum*, fr *expando* EXPAND] That which is spread or stretched out a surface widely extended, extent, a wide extent of space or body

expansibility, ek spans'i-bil"i ti, *n* The state of being expansible

expansible, ek spans'i bl *a* [*Expanse* and *-ible*=Fr *expansible*] Capable of being expanded or spread, capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused

expansile, ek spans'il, *a* [*Expanse* and *-ile*] Capable of being expanded, producing expansion.

expansion, ek span'shon, *n* [Fr *expansion*, L L *expansio*] Act of expanding state of being expanded, enlargement of surface or bulk, dilatation, enlargement, distension a part forming an extension or enlargement of something

expansive, ek spans'iv, *a* [*Expanse* and *-ive*=Fr *expansif*] Having the power to expand, spread, or dilate, having the capacity of being expanded widely extended, embracing a large number of objects, wide-extending, sympathetic

expansively, ek spans'iv-li, *adv* In an expansive manner

expansiveness, ek-spans'iv nes, *n* Quality of being expansive

ex-parte, eks-par'te *a* [L *ex parte*, fr the part or side] Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question, one-sided, partial, *law*, made or done by or on behalf of one party in a suit

expatiate, ek spā'shi āt, *v i* pret & pp *expatiated*, ek-spā'shi āt-ed, ppr *expatiating*, ek-spā'shi-āt-ing [L *exspatior*, *exspatiatus—ex*, out, and *spatior*, I walk, roam, fr *spatium*, space, room, area SPACE] To move at large, to rove without prescribed limits, to enlarge in discourse or writing, to be copious in argument or discussion —**expatiation**, ek spā'shi ā"shon, *n* Act of expatiating —**expatiator**, ek-spā'shi āter, *n* One who expatiates —**expatiatory**, ek spā'shi-a to ri, *a* Expatiating, amplificatory

expatriate, eks-pā'tri-āt, *v t* pret. & pp *expatriated*, eks-pā'tri-āt-ed, ppr *expatriating* eks-pā'tri āt-ing [L *ex*, out, and *patria*, one's fatherland, fr *patrius*, fatherly, fr *pater*, a father PATRIOT] To expel or remove from one's country, to banish, to exile often refl

expatriation, eks-pā'tri ā"shon, *n* Act of expatriating, banishment, the forsaking of one's own country, exile

expect, ek spekt', *v t* pret & pp *expected*, ek spekt'ed, ppr *expecting*, ek-spekt'ing [O Fr *expecter*, L *exspectare*, *expectatum—ex*, out, and *specto*, I look at, I behold SPECTACLE] To wait for or await to look forward to in the future, to look for to entertain some belief in the happening of, to anticipate, to reckon or count upon

expectance expectancy, ek-spekt'ans, ek-spekt'an-si *n* [L L *exspectantia* See next.] Act or state of expecting, expectation, something expected, hope

expectant ek-spekt'ant. *a* [L *exspectans*, *-antis* ppr of *exspectare* EXPECT] Expecting looking forward, awaiting —*n* One who expects, one who waits in expectation

expectation, ek-spekt-ā'shon *n* [Fr *expectation*, L *expectatio* EXPECT] Act or state of expecting anticipation of something future, prospect of good to come, especially of future possessions, wealth, or other good fortune, wealth in prospect, the value of anything depending on the hap-

pening of some uncertain event prospect of reaching a certain age

expectative ek-spek'ta-tiv *a.* Giving rise to expectation ant ipatory

expecter ek-spekt'e *n* One who expects

expectorant, eks-pek'to-rant, *a* [L. *ex pe tor ns*] pr of *expect ro* EXPECTORATE] Having the qual ty of prom ting the h rges from the chest or lungs —*n.* A medic e which promotes expectoration.

expectorate eks-pek'to-rāt, *t* pret & pp *exj ct orat d,* eks-pek'to-rāt-ed, pr *expectorating* eks-pek't rāt-ing [L. *expecto expect rat m—ex* out, and *pectus* the breast. PECTORAL] To expel from the breast or lu gs to lischarge as phlegm &c by cough n to sp t out

expectoration eks p k to rā h *n* Act of expectorating the matter xpectorated

expectorative, eks-pek'tō-rit iv *a* Hav ng the qual ty of promoti g expect rati n expectorant.—*n.* A medicine whi h has this effect.

expediency eks-pē'di-en-si, *n.* {=L.L *expedient* see next] quality of being expedie t propriety u de th part cul circumstances f a case a lvisab lity th seeking of immediate advanta e at th e pense f princi le

expedient ks-pē'di-e t, *a* [L *exped s, ntis,* ppr of *xpedio* EXPEDITE] 1 h g to promote the object propos l, pr pe un ler the ircumstances [r fitat] ad vantageous —*n.* That which serves to pro m te o ad ance a means which may be employed to accomplish an end m s devised or employed in an e igency sh ft contri ance esort device plan.

expediently eks-pē'di-ent-li, *ad* In an expedient manner fitly su tably

expedite eks'pe dit, *vt* pret. & pp *xpe di d,* ks'pe-dit-ed ppr *exped t ng* k pe dit-ing [L. *exped re expe* lit. to free th feet (oppos te to *impedi*) hence to be serviceable, despatch, ad ance—*ex* o t and *pe pedis,* the foot, seen lso in *pedal pe destal, ped strian* &c. PEDAL.] *To f ee* from hindrance or impedim t to hasten, quicken, or accelerate the motion or progress of to hasten by rend ring ass y —*a.* [L *expedit*] Unimpeded e peditious easy unencum bered.

expedition eks-pe-di'shon, *n* [Fr *exp dition* L. *exped t* EXPEDITE.] Stat f being unimpeded pror ptness speed q ick ness despatch the m h of an army or the oyage of a fleet, to a distant place, for hostile purposes journey or voyag made by a body of men fo w ie valuabl end such body of men, together with the r eq p ments, &c.—**expeditionary** eks-pē'di bon-a-ri, *a* [*Expedition* a nd *-ary*] Con sisting n or f rming n expedit on

expeditious, eks-pe-di'shus, *a* [*Expedition* and *-ous*] Having or showing expedi tion done with xpedition quick speedy prompt n mble act ve swift.

expeditiously eks-pe-di'shus-li, *ad* In an expeditious manne speedily hastily with celerity or despatch.

expel ks-pel' *vt* pret & pp *expelled* ks-peld', ppr *expell ng* ks-pel'ing [L. *expello* I expel—*ex* out, and *pello* I dri e or thrust, as in *impel, rcpel, compel* &c. PULSE.] To dri e o thrust it o away *t force* to lea to ject to throw out to ba nish to exile to reject to exclude, to dri out as from any soc ty or inst tution.

expellable ks-pel'a-bl, *a* Th t may be pel l or dri en out

expeller ks-pel'er *n* One who or that which xpels

expend k-spend' *vt* pret & pp *expended,* k-spend'ed ppr *xpending* ek-spend'ing. [L. *expendere, expensum,* to expend, ht. w i h out—*ex* out, and *pendo* to weigh k to *pender* to hang. The same word takes another form n *spend* PENDANT] To l y out in paying, purchasing, or gi g to disburse to spe l, to deliver or di tri bute, to use employ or consume as time or labour to dissipate to waste.

expenditure k pen'di tūr *n* [As if fr a form *expend tu a* for *expensum* EX PEND] Act f xpending a laying out, as of m n y labour me t m ney expended expense.

expen e ek-spens' *n* [L. *expensum* what t spent, n ut of *xpensus,* pp of *expen lo* EXPEND] That which is expen ded or pent money expe led at harg price cost, with the i lea of loss, damag or discred t (h d d this at th *expense* of his character)

expensive ek-spens'i *a.* [*Expens* and *e*] Lequ ring mu h expense costly d ar xtravagant lavish

expensively k pens' li, *ad* In an expens e manner at great cost or charg

expensiveness ek-spe n-s, *n* Qua lity f hen g e pe n ostl n s

experience ks-pe'ri-ens,] Fr *exp ri nce* L. *experientia f xperior* I make trial pr test— *e* and I obsol. *perior* I try f a root pe t try to pass through, seen also in *peril* m da g r (whe *peril* sa ne as in *f xry* &c] 1 rsonal trial, pr f test ont nued a i vari i observati n th k wl dge gained l by trial r repeated trials, bs rvati n practical wisdom taught l y th harg s and trial of l f trial and k n wledge f m suffering r enjoyment suff ri g f self a occas n g ing a new opportun ty of tryin, or s f fering —*vt.* pret & pp *experienc d* eks-pe'ri-enst ppr *experienci g* eks-pe'ri-ens-i g [F om the no n] To try l y us suf f ri g or enj y nt to know by pract ce or trial to n ake p rsonal acqua ntance an l f el ng of to have happen to undergo to suffer

experienced eks-pe'ri-enst, *a* Taught by xperie ce, skilful or wise by means of trial use or obs rv tion.

experiential eks-pe'ri-en hal, *a* [L. *xperientia* an l *-al*] Re lat ng to exper nce d ri ed from or f nde i on experi n e, trial, o observati r et p rical.

experientialism eks-pe'ri-en hal izm, *n* The doctrine that all kn wledge or idea s arg derive l from experience a i n me of them intuiti —**experientialist,** eks-pe'ri en hal ist, *n* One who holds th doctrine of xperi ntialism

experiment eks-pe'ri-m nt, *n.* [L. *ex pe me n, f experior* I try FXPERI ENCE] A trial an act or operation designed to disc e some unk own truth, principl or effect, or to estal l sh it when discov red a test.——*vi* pret & pp *experiment d* eks-pe'ri ment-ed, ppr *xper ment g* ks-pe' ri ment-ing. To mak tri l xperi nc t to make experim nts so as to discover som unknown fact, or to estal lish it when known

experimental eks pe ri men t l *a* [*Experiment* a l *-al* = Fr *experimental*] Perta g to k own by or d rived from perime t buta on experiment ba in terest le perience

experimentalist, eks-pe'ri-men tal ist *n* On who m kes experim nts.

experimentalize ks-pe ri-men t l iz, *vi.* pret. & pp *expe imental zed* ks-pe ri men'-tal i d ppr *experimentalizi g* ks-pe'ri men tal iz ng T make experiment

experimentally eks-pe ri-men tal-li *adv* In an xper mental w y by experi *ment re experience by* tria

experimentation eks pe ri men tā hon, *n* The act or practice of maki g experiments.

experimenter experimentist eks-pe'ri-men-t eks-pe'ri m n-tist, *n* One who experiments o makes exp rimenta.

expert, eks-pert' *a* [F *expert* L. *xpertus* ha g mad trial, xperienced, pp of *ex pertor* I try EXPERIENCE.] Skilful dexterous adroit clever ha ing a facil ty of operation or perf rm nce from practice.

expertly eks-pert'l *ad* In an expert, skilful, or dexterous m nner adroitly

expertness, ks-pert nes, *n* Qual ty of be ng e pert d xterity adroitness.

expiable eks'pi-a-bl, *a.* That may be ex piated or atoned f r

expiate eks pi āt, *vt* pret & pp *expiated,* ek i āt-ed ppr *expiating* eks'pi āt-ing [L. *expio expiat m—ex* out, and *pio* I make ation ment, propitiate, fr *pius* d utiful p ous, devout. PIOUS.] To mak satisfaction or at nement f r to ato e for to suffer pen alty for; to make reparat on f r

expiation eks-pi ā shon, *n* [Fr *expiation* L. *xp tio* EXPIATE] Act of expiati g or at ning for a crime atio n ent satisfacti n r parat on.

expiator ek pi āt-er *n* On who xpiates.

expiatory eks'p -a-to-ri, *a* [*Expiat* and *ry=*Fr *expiato e,* L.L *expiat ri*] Ha v th power to make atonement r expiation.

expirable eks-pir'a-bl, *a.* That may be expired or breathed out

expiration eks-pi ā hon, *n* [Fr *expi a ti* L. *ex j ratio* EXPIRE] Act of breath ing out air from the l ngs opposed to *in j ration* th lastemissi n of l eath death end conclus on exp ry —**expiratory** eks-pir'a-to-ri, *a* Perta ning to the emission or e pirati n of breath

expire eks-pir' *vt* pret & pp *expired,* ks-pird ppr *expiring* eks-pir i g. [L *ex spi* I breathe o it, exhale, die—*ex* out, and *pi o* I breathe (as in *asp inspire perspire respire t anspire*) SPIRIT] To breathe out to expel from th mouth or nostrils in the process of respirati n opp sed to *inspire* to e hale or emit in p in te parti les —*vt.* To emit the last breath to die *t* breathe the last to perish to com to an end to term nate to close or conclude as a given period

expiry ek pir i *n.* [*Expire* and *-y*] Ex p rat n termin t on

explicate ks-plis'kāt *vt* pret. & pp *ex plicat d* eks-plis'kāt-ed pp *explicat g* eks-plis'kāt-ing [L. *explicor explic tus* lit. I fl h out—*ex* out, and *plecor plicatus* I fish fr *piscis,* a fish. PISCATORY] To fish out to search out to ascertain by artful means, r by careful animation —**explication** eks-pis-kā shon, *n* The act of ejascating

explain eks-plān' *vt* pret. & pp *ex p ained,* eks-plānd' ppr *explai ing* eks-plān'ing. [L. *explano* I ex plai or make smooth —*ex* out, and *plano* I make plain fr *planus* even, level, flat, plain. PLANE] To make plain manifest, intelligible to ma of obscurity to expound to interpret to elucidate to clear up ——*vi.* To g e ex planat ons —**explainable** eks-plān'a-bl, *a* Capa le of bei g explained.—**explain er** eks-plān'er *n* One who ex la ns

explanation eks-plan-ā shon, *n* [L *explanatio*] Act of ex laining expounding, or interpret ng the s nse gi en by an e pound r ri terp tc , interpretat n the clearing up f matters b twe n parti s who h v been at varia ce

explanatory ks-plan'a-to-ri *a* [L.L *explanat ri* EXPLAIN] Ser ng to ex plai contain g explanat on.

expletive eks'pl t-i *a* [Fr *expl t f* L.L *expl t vus,* f *expl o expl tus* I fill full—*ex* intens. an l *pl o* I fill (s in *com plete* &c) PLENARY] Serv ng to fill o t o to supply a scancy super'f us or ss said f wor ls ——*n.* A word or syll l le inse rted to fill a vacancy r fo ornam t n oath or a nee l s in terjection.—**expletory** eks pl to-ri, *a* Expl ti

explicable, eks'pl ka-bl, *a* [L. *explicabilis*] Capa le of being expl ated r ex plai d.

explicate eks'pl kāt, *vt* pr t & pp *ex pl cat d* ks pli kāt-ed ppr *explicati g* eks'pl kāt-i g [L. *explico explicat m explicitum,* I unfold—*ex* priv and *plico* [f bl, as in *complicate, implicate, applic* &c] LY] To l bl the mea g or sense of to ex plai to interpret.—**explication** ks-pli ka hon, *n.* [L. *explicatio*] Act of ex l icat ng explanation.—**explicative explicatory** eks'pl kāt-iv eks'pli-ka-to ri, *a* [*Explicat* and *-ive -ory*] Serving to unf ld or explain.

explicit, eks-plis'it, *a* [Fr *explicit* L *expl citus* d sc tangled, f *explico, explic tum,* I unfold, I disentangle. EXPLICATE]

Plain in language, not obscure or ambiguous, express, not merely implied opposed to *implicit*; open unreserved, outspoken

explicitly, eks-plis'it-li, *adv* In an explicit manner, plainly expressly

explicitness, eks-plis'it-nes, *n* State or quality of being explicit, clearness

explode, eks-plōd', *v t* pret & pp *exploded*, eks-plōd'ed, ppr *exploding*, eks-plōd'ing [L *explodo*, I hoot off the stage, cast out, reject—*ex*, out, and *plaudo*, I clap, clap the hands to, applaud. PLAUDIT] To drive from the stage†, to cause to be no longer practised, held, or believed in (generally in pp an *exploded* custom or theory), to cause to burst with violence and noise, to cause to expand suddenly into gaseous matter or fly into fragments —— *v.i.* To burst with a report and sudden violence, to burst and expand with force and a violent report, to burst or change suddenly to gaseous matter or fly into pieces, to detonate, to burst into activity or into a passion

exploit, eks-ploit', *n* [Fr *exploit*, O Fr *espleit*, fr L *explico*, *explicatum*, *explicitum*, I unfold, the lit meaning being something unfolded. EXPLICATE.] A deed or act, more especially a deed of note, a heroic act, a deed of renown, a great or noble feat or achievement

exploit, eks-ploit', *v t* pret & pp *exploited*, eks-ploit'ed, ppr *exploiting*, eks-ploit'ing [Recently borrowed fr Fr *exploiter*, to cultivate, *to work*, *same origin as prec*] To make use of, to cultivate, to work to utilize, to make profit out of —**exploitable**, eks-ploi'ta-bl, *a* That may be exploited —**exploitage** eks-ploi'tāj, *n* Exploitation —**exploitation**, eks-ploi-tā'shon, *n* [Fr *exploitation*, fr *exploiter*] The act or process of exploiting or employing successfully, utilization, the successful application of industry on any object, as land, mines, &c —**exploiter**, eks-ploi'ter, *n* One who exploits

explorable, eks-plōr'a-bl, *a* Capable of being explored.

exploration, eks-plōr-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *exploration*, L *exploratio*] Act of exploring close search, strict or careful examination

exploratory, eks plōr'a-to-ri, *a* [L *exploratorius*] Serving to explore, searching out, examining

explore, eks-plōr', *v t* pret & pp *explored*, eks-plōrd', ppr *exploring*, eks-plōr'ing [Fr *explorer*, L *explorare*, to explore, search out, lit by calling or talking—*ex* and *ploro*, I cry out, I wail, as in *deplore* (perhaps akin to *plaulo* in *explode*)] To travel or range over with the view of making discovery to search by any means, to scrutinize, to inquire into with care, to examine closely with a view to discover truth

explorer, eks-plōr'er, *n* One who explores, a traveller in little known or unknown regions

explosion eks-plō'zhon, *n* [Fr *explosion*, L L *explosio* EXPLODE] Act of exploding, a bursting with noise of a quantity of very inflammable matter, as gunpowder a bursting into gaseous matter with force and a loud report, the discharge of a piece of ordnance or similar discharge, a violent outburst of feeling, as of rage

explosive eks plō'siv, *a* [*Explosion* and *-ive*] Causing explosion, readily exploding *phitol* forming a complete vocal stop said of certain consonants ——*n.* Any thing liable or with a tendency to explode, as gunpowder, dynamite, &c, *phitol* a mute or non-continuous consonant as *p t, b*

explosively, eks-plō'siv-li, *adv* In an explosive manner

exponent, eks pō'nent, *n* [L *exponens*, *exponentis*, ppr of *expono*, I expose or set forth—*ex*, out, and *pono*, I set, I place POSITION.] One who expounds or explains, one who stands forth to explain the principles or doctrines of a party that which sets forth, that which points out or indicates, the index of a power in algebra, a small number denoting to what power the quantity must be understood to be raised.

exponential, eks-pō-nen'shal, *a* Pertaining to an exponent or exponents

export, eks-pōrt', *v t* pret & pp *exported*, eks-pōrt'ed, ppr *exporting*, eks-pōrt'ing [Fr *exporter*, fr L *exportare*, lit. to carry out or forth—*ex*, and *porto*, I bear or carry, as in *import*, *report*, *support*, *sport* PORTER] To convey or transport, in traffic, from one country to another to send for sale or consumption in foreign countries —— *n.* eks'pōrt The act of exporting, exportation quantity of goods exported, a commodity that is exported

exportable, eks-pōrt'a-bl, *a* That may be exported.

exportation, eks-pōrt-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *exportation* L *exportatio* EXPORT] Act of exporting, act of conveying goods from one country or state to another

exporter, eks-pōrt'er, *n* The person who exports, a merchant who ships goods or merchandise to a foreign country

expose eks-pōz', *v t* pret & pp *exposed*, eks-pōzd' ppr *exposing*, eks-pōz'ing [Fr *exposer*—fr *ex*, out, and *poser*, to set, to place, there being a certain mixing up with L *expono*, *expositum*—*ex*, out and *ponere* to place See also COMPOSE, DEPOSE, &c] To put or set out, to set out to public view, to disclose, to uncover or draw from concealment, to show openly, to remove from shelter, to lay open to attack, danger, censure, &c, to make liable, to subject, to put in danger, to cast out to chance, to place in an unprotected state to make public, to display, to exhibit, to offer for sale

exposé, eks-po-zā, *n* [Fr] Exposure, the exposure of something which it was desirable to keep concealed.

exposed, eks-pōzd', *p a* Put in danger, unprotected, liable, subject, open to the wind or the cold, unsheltered.

exposedness, eks pō'zed-nes, *n* A state of being exposed

exposer eks-pōz'er, *n* One who exposes

exposition, eks-pō zi'shon, *n* [Fr *exposition*, L *expositio* fr *expositus*, pp of *expono*, *expositum* EXPOSE] Act of exposing, a laying open a setting to public view the act of expounding, explanation interpretation, a work containing explanations or interpretations, exhibition, show

expositive, eks poz'it-iv, *a* [Fr *expositif*] Containing exposition, explanatory

expositor, eks-poz'it-er *n* [L *expositor*, fr *expono*, *expositum* EXPOSITION] One who expounds or explains an interpreter

expository eks-poz'i-to-ri, *a* [See prec] Containing exposition, explanatory, serving to explain or illustrate

ex-post-facto, eks-pōst-fak'tō, *a* [L *ex post facto*—*ex*, from, and *postfactum*, something done afterwards] *Law*, done after another thing, after the deed is done, retrospective

expostulate, eks-pos'tū-lāt, *v i* pret & pp *expostulated* eks-pos'tū-lāt-ed, ppr *expostulating* eks-pos'tū-lāt-ing [L *expostulo*, *expostulatum*, I demand, find fault, expostulate—*ex*, and *postulo*, I ask, I demand, fr *posco*, I ask for urgently, I beg POSTULATE.] To remonstrate, to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct

expostulation, eks pos'tū lā''shon *n* [L *expostulatio*] Act of expostulating, reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct, remonstrance

expostulator, eks-pos'tū-lāt-er, *n* One who expostulates.

expostulatory, eks-pos'tū-la-to-ri, *a* Containing expostulation.

expounder, eks-pound'er, *n* One who expounds, an explainer, an interpreter

express, eks-pres', *v t* pret & pp *expressed*, eks-prest', ppr *expressing*, eks-pres'ing [O Fr *expresser*, fr L *exprimo*, *expressum*, I press out, form, give shape to, portray, express—*ex*, out, and *premo*, *pressum*, I press, as in *compress*, *depress*, *impress*, *repress*, &c PRESS] To press or squeeze out, to force out by pressure, to set forth in words, to utter, to declare, to intimate, to make known, to tell, to make known by any means, *refl* to say what one has got to say ——*a.* [Fr *expres*, L *expressus* plain, clear, distinct] Clearly exhibited, distinct, plain, explicit, not ambiguous, given in direct terms, not implied or left to inference, intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand, employed for speedy conveyance, travelling with special speed (an *express* train) ——*n.* A messenger or vehicle sent on a particular occasion, a message specially sent, a despatch, a regular conveyance for messages, packages, &c, a railway train which travels at a specially high rate of speed, an express-rifle —— *adv* For a particular purpose, with special haste, as or by an express

expressible, eks-pres'i-bl, *a* [*Express* and *-ible*] That may be squeezed out, that may be expressed, that may be uttered, declared, shown or represented.

expression, eks-pre'shon, *n* [Fr *expression*, L *expressio* EXPRESS] Act of expressing, act of forcing out by pressure, act of uttering, declaring, or representing utterance a phrase or mode of speech, the peculiar manner of utterance suited to the subject and sentiment, a natural and lively character given to the subject in painting and sculpture, the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound in music, suited to any particular subject that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments, the outward signs that make known internal feeling, play of features, the appearance of the countenance, the representation of any quantity in algebra by its appropriate characters or symbols.

expressional, eks-pre'shon al, *a* Of or pertaining to expression

expressionless, eks-pre'shon-les, *a* Destitute of expression

expressive, eks pres'iv, *a* [*Express* and *-ive*=Fr *expressif*] Serving to express, serving to utter or represent, representing with force full of expression, vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed, emphatical, showing, representing

expressively, eks-pres'iv-li, *adv* In an expressive manner, with expression

expressiveness eks pres'iv nes, *n* Quality of being expressive

expressly, eks-pres'li, *adv* In an express manner, of set purpose, in direct terms plainly

express-rifle eks-pres'ri fl, *n* A rifle carrying a light bullet with a large charge of powder very effective against large game

express-train eks-pres'trān, *n* A train that runs regularly at a high rate of speed.

expropriate, eks-prō'pri-āt, *v t* pret. & pp *expropriated* eks-prō pri āt-ed ppr *expropriating*, eks prō'pri ā't-ing [L *ex* out of from, and *proprius*, one's own PROPRIETY] To give up a claim to the exclusive property of, *to take for public use* to dispossess —**expropriation**, eks-prō pri ā'shon, *n* The act of expropriating, the act of dispossessing of proprietary rights

expugn, eks pūn', *v t* pret & pp *expugned*, eks-pūnd', ppr *expugning* eks-pūn'ing [O Fr *expugner*, L *expugnare*—*ex* and *pugnare*, to fight, fr *pugna*, a fight Comp *impugn* PUGNACIOUS.] To take by assault, to storm, to capture, to reduce, to subdue

expulsion, eks-pul'shon *n* [Fr *expulsion* L *expulsio*, fr *expello*, *expulsus* EXPEL.]

Act of expelling a dri ing away by violence state of being dri en out or away

expulsive ks-pulsiv a [Fr *expulsif* See p ec] Ha ing the power of expelling or driving out serving to expel

expunge k-spunj v t pret. & pp *expung d*, ek-spunjd ppr *xpunging* ek spunj ing. [L *expungo* I prick out, I cross or blot out—*ex* out, and *pu g* I prick POINT] To blot out, as with a pen to rub out to efface to erase to obliterate to do aw y or wipe out.

expurgate eks-per'gāt, v t pret & pp *expurgated*, eks-per'gāt-ed ppr *expurg t i g* eks-per'gāt- g. [L *expu go expu gatus*—*ex* out, and *pu go* I purg fr *purus* clea pure PURGE.] To render clea or pure to purify from anything noxious, of fensive or erroneous to strik become coarse, or offensive passages out of (a book)

expurgation eks-pe -gā shon n [L *ex pu gatio*] Act of expurgating or f purgi g or cleansing a cleansing purification

expurgator eks-per'gāt-e n [L.] One who expurgates or purifies.

expurgatory eks-per'ga-to-ri a [L *ex purgatorius* EXPURGATE.] Serving to ex purgate or purify

exquisite eks'kwi-zit, [L *exq isitus* carefully sought out, exquisite, fr *exqu ro* *quaerere*, I seek out—*ex* out, and *quær* I seek, whence *question quest, query* &c QUERY] Of great excellence or fineness, choice select nice exact h ghly finished or perfected capabl of great delicacy f percept on or nicety of discrimination deli cate refined exist ng in the highest degree e treme matchless, as pa n or pleasure very sensibly f lt. —n. One dressed with extreme care, a dandy of the first w ter a fop a superfine coxcomb

exquisitely eks'kwi zit-li, *adv* In an e quisite manner with great perfection with keen sensation or with n ce percept on.

exquisiteness, eks'kwi zit-nes, n The quality of be ng exquis te

exsanguineous, exsanguineous, eks-sang'gwi-nus, ks-sang-gwin -us, a. [L *exsanguis*—*ex* pri , and *sanguis sangu is*, blood. SAN UINE.] Dest tute f blood, or rather of red blood, as an animal.

exscind, ek sind t pret. & pp *exscinded*, ek-sind ed, ppr *exscind ng* ek-s nd ing [L *exscindo*—*ex* out, and *sc do* I cut. SCISSORS] To cut out or off

exserted, ek-sert ed, a [L. *exsertus* fr *exsero* I stretch out. EXERT] Stan ling out projected beyond some other part —**exsertile** ek-sert'il, a Capable of being protru led.

exsiccate ek s'k kāt, t pret. & pp *exsiccated*, ek-sik'kāt-ed ppr *exsiccat ng* ek sik kāt ing also ek sik kat, &c [L *exsicco exsiccatum*, I dry up—*ex*, intens and *sicco* I dry] To xhaust of moisture to dry up completely —**exsiccant**, ek sik kant or ek a. H ing the quali y of drying. —n. A drug havi g drying properties.—**exsiccator** ek sik'kā t or k n. An apparatus or contrivance for drying moist substances.

extant eks'tant, a. [L *extans, extantis*, ppr of *exto exsto*, I stand out—*ex* out, and *sto* I stand. STATE.] Still existing n being now subsisting not destroyed or lost.

exta y extatic eks'ta-si, eks-tat ik. See ECSTA Y ECSTATIC.

extemporaneous, eks-tem'pō-rā"ne-us, a. [L. *extemporaneus*—*ex* out of, and *tempus, temporis* time. TEMPORAL.] Arising out of the time or occasion uttered on the spur of the moment w thout premeditation unpremeditated off hand.

extemporaneously ks-tem pō-rā"ne-us-li, *ad* In an xtemporaneous manner on the spur of the moment.

extemporarily eks-tem pō-ra-ri-li, *ad* In an e temporary manner

extemporary, eks-tem pō-ra-ri, a [L. *ex* out of, and *tempus, temporis*, time.] Arising out of the time or occasion extemporaneous.

extempore, eks-tem'po-rē *ad* and a. [L. *ex tempore* on the spur of the moment. See prec.] In an extemporary mann withou t previous study or pr paration extemporary

extemporize eks-tem p rīz, v i pr t & pp *extemp rized* ks-tem po-rīzd ppr *ex t mporizi g* ks-tem po-rīz-ing [See p ec] To speak extempore to speak without p e ous study or preparation to discourse with ut n tes or written compositi n —v t. To make w th ut forethought t prepar in haste with the means at hand (to *extemporize* a speech or a dinn)

extemporizer eks-tem po-rīz-er n One who extemporizes

extend ks-tend v t p et. & pp *xten ed* ks-tend ed ppr *ext d ng* eks-tend'ing [L *extendo extentum xtensum* I stretch out *ex* out and *tend* I st etch (as in *contend, pretend, tend*) sam root as L *t n is* thin *tenus* tenacious F th TEND THIN] T stretch r spread out to stretch n any direction to carry forward or cont ue in length to spread in breadth to expand or dilate in size to stretch f rth, to each out to spread or r to sp ad forth on every side to enlarge to e pand to widen to diffuse to continue to prolong to bestow on to impart —v i. To stretch to reach to be continued in length or breadth to become larger or more comprehensive

extender eks-tend er n On who or that which extends

extendible eks-tend'i bl, a Capable of being exten led.

extensibility eks-tens i-bil i-ti, n The capacity of being extensible or of sufferin extension.

extensible eks-ten'si bl, a [L *extensus* and *ible*—Fr *extensible*] That may be extended suscept ble of enlargement

extensile eks-tens'il, a. [L *extensus* and *-ile*] Capable of being extended.

extension, eks-ten shon, n [F *extension*, L *extensio -onis* EXTEND] Act of extending a stretching, expansion, dilatation, continuation, or prolongation state of being extended enlargement in breadth or continuation of length that property of a body by which it occupies a port on of space an extended or added piece

extensity eks-ten si-ti, n [L *extensus* and *-ity*] The faculty or sensation which gi es the notion of extension

extensive eks-tens'i a [F *extensif* L.L. *extensivus*—L *extensus*, extended, and *-ive*] Having great extent or enlargement wide large comprehensive embracing a wide area or a great number of objects widely diffused.

extensively eks-tens'i li, *ad* In an extensive man er to a great extent.

extensiveness eks-tens'iv-nes, n. Quality of being e tensi e largeness extent.

extensor ks-ten ser n [L.L. *extensor* fr L. *extendo extensum*, EXTEND] A muscle wh h serves to xtend or straighten any part of the body as an arm or a fi ger opp sed to *flexor*

extent, eks tent n [L.L. *extentus* a stretch g out, fr L *extentus*, e tended, pp of *extendo* EXTEND] Space or degree to which a thing is xtended e tension compass bulk size length.

extenuate eks-ten ū āt, v t pret. & pp *exten at d* eks-ten ū āt-ed pp *extenuat ng* eks-ten ū āt ing. [L *extenuo extenuatum* I make th n or small, I lessen—*ex* and *te uis*, th n fi e (whence *ten uity*) same root as E. thin. TENUITY] T lessen (a crime) so to weaken the force of to show to be less blamable or serious to palliate

extenuation, eks-ten'ū ā shon n [Fr *exténuation*, L. *extenuatio*] Act of extenuating palliation mitigation as opposed to *aggr vation*.

extenuator eks-ten'ū-āt-er n One who extenuates.

extenuatory eks-ten ū-a-to-ri, a [L.L *extenuatorius*] That extenuates palliati e

exterior eks-tē'ri-er a. [L. compar of *exter* or *exterus*, on the outside, outward, f *ex* out of or from = Fr *extérieur* Akin *external extra* *extraneous* &c] Ex ternal outwa d o te n t interior on the outside extrinsic foreign —n. The outward surface that which is external outwar l features external appearance

exteriority eks-tē ri-or'i ti, n The qua lity of being exteri r outwardness exter nality

exteriorly eks-tē ri er li, *adv* In an exterior mann r outw rdly ternally

exterminable ks-ter'mi na-bl, a Capable of be ng e term nated.

exterminate ks-ter'm āt v t pret. & pp *ext rminate l* eks-ter'min-āt-ed ppr *exterminating* eks-ter'min āt ing [L. *extermino ext rmi atum* I rem e—*ex* and *termino* I terminate, fr *term nus* a l mit TERM] To destroy utterly to extirpate to eradicate to root out to cause to d sappear

extermination eks-ter'm n-ā sh n n [Fr *xtermination* L.L. *extermin tio*] Act f e terminat ng total expulsi n or destruction eradication extirpation

exterminative eks-ter'min-āt-i a. That ext rm nates o destroy

exterminator eks-ter'min āt-er n. One who or that wh h exterm nates.

exterminatory eks-ter min a-to-ri, a. Serving to xterm inate

extern, eks-tern a External outside [Poetic.]

external eks-tern al, a [L. *externus*, fr *ext r* on the outsi le EXTERIOR.] On the outside opposit t i *ternal* on the xterior exterior not being or aris g within as causes o effects vis ble appar nt foreign relat ng to or connected with foreign nati ons —**externals**, ks-tern'alz, n *pl* The outward parts exterio f rm outward rites and ceremonies visible forms

externalism, eks-tern lizm n Phenomenalism un lue ttention to external things, as rites nd ceremonies.

externality ks-tern al'i-ti, n [*External* and *-ity*] State of being external exteriority

externalization eks-tern al-i-zā"shon n The act or con lition of bei g externalized or embodied in outward form

externalize eks-ter'nal-iz, v t pret. & pp *externalized* eks-tern al izd ppr *xternaliz i g* eks-tern al iz-ing. [*External* and *-ize*] To embody in an external or outwa l form to gi e shape and f rm to to giv objectivity to

externally eks-tern al-li, *ad* In an external man er or pos tion outwar lly on the outs le in appearance visibly

exterritorial, eks-ter'ri-tō ri-al, a. [Prefix *ex* and *territorial*] Beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the cou try n whi h on resi les.—**exterritoriality** eks-ter'ri tō'ri- l i-ti n Im uni ty fr m a country laws, such as that enj yed by an ambassador

extinct ek-st ngkt a [L *extinctus* pp of *exsti guo* EXTI GUISH] E tingui h l be g at an end annull l annihilated abolished no longer in existence ha ing died out not represented by descenda ts (as f mily or race is *ext nct*)

extincteur ks-tañ-ter n [Fr an ex ti guisher] An apparatus f r the extinction of fire consisting of a m tallic case containing water an l materials for g nerating carbonic acid.

extinction ek-stingk shon n [Fr *extinction* L. *extinctio*] Act of e tinguis i g o putt ng out state of be g e t nguished the process or fact of beco ming xtinct destruction, extermination, annihilation a putting an end to as of hopes.

extinguish ek-stir g'gwish, v t. pret & pp *ext nguished* k-st ng'gwisht ppr *ext nguishing* ek-sting'gwish- ng [L. *extinguo exst nguo*—*ex* and *st nguo* I scrat h out, fr th root *stig* allied to G *stizō* I prick comp *distinguish*] To put out to quench (as fire or light) to destroy to put an end to to su ppress to annihilate to cl ud o obscure by superior splendour to ecl pse.

extinguishable ek-sting'gwish-a-bl, a. That may be quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.

extinguisher, ek-sting'gwish er, *n* One who or that which extinguishes, a hollow, conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it

extinguishment ek-sting'gwish ment, *n* Act of extinguishing, extinction

extirpable, ek-sterp'a-bl, *a* Capable of being extirpated

extirpate, ek-sterp'āt, *v t* pret & pp *extirpated,* ek-sterp'āt-ed ppr *extirpating,* eks sterp'at-ing [L *exstirpo, exstirpatus – ex,* out, and *stirps,* the trunk of a tree, stock, root] To pull or pluck up by the roots, to root out, to eradicate, to destroy totally, to exterminate, to cut out, to remove completely

extirpation, ek sterp-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *extirpation,* L *extirpatio*] Act of extirpating or rooting out, eradication, excision, total destruction, complete removal

extirpator, ek sterp'āt-er, *n* [L *extirpator*] One who extirpates or roots out a destroyer —**extirpatory,** ek sterp'a to-ri, *a* Serving to extirpate, root out or destroy

extol, eks-tol', *v t* pret & pp *extolled,* eks-told', ppr *extolling,* eks-tol'ing [L *extollo,* I raise up—*ex,* out, and *tollo,* I lift or raise up, I raise, fr the root *tol,* as in *tolero,* I endure, I tolerate TOLERATE] To raise in words or eulogy, to exalt in commendation to praise, to laud, to magnify, to commend highly, to glorify

extoller, eks-tol'er, *n* One who extols, a praiser or magnifier

extort *eks-tōrt', v t* pret. & pp *extorted,* eks-tōrt'ed, ppr *extorting,* eks-tōrt'ing [L *extortus,* pp of *extorgueo extortum,* I twist or force out—*ex,* out, and *torqueo tortum,* I turn, I twist TORTUPE] To twist or wrest away, to exact by force or compulsion, to wrest or wring, to take or gain by violence or oppression, to exact violently

extortion, eks-tōr'shon, *n* [L L *extortio,* fr L *extortus* EXTORT] Act of extorting, act or practice of wresting things from people, illegal exaction of money or goods, rapacity, oppressive exaction, that which is extorted.

extortionary, eks-tōr'shon-a-ri, *a* [*Extortion* and *-ary*] Pertaining to or implying extortion

extortionate, eks-tōr'shon āt, *a* Characterized by extortion, excessive and oppressive in amount, oppressive in exacting money

extortionately, eks-tōr'shon-it-li, *adv* In an extortionate manner

extortioner, extortionist, eks tōr'shon-er, eks-tōr'shon ist, *n* One who practises extortion

extra, eks'tra, *a* [Contr fr *extraordinary,* or other words beginning with *extra* or directly fr L *extra,* beyond.] Extraordinary, more than what is usual, beyond what is due appointed, or expected, supplementary, additional.—*n.* Something in addition to what is due, expected or usual, something over and above, something given or charged for in addition

extract, eks-trakt', *v t* pret &pp *extracted,* eks-trakt'ed, ppr *extracting,* eks-trakt'ing [L *extractus,* pp of *extraho, extractum,* I draw out, extract—*ex* out, and *traho,* I draw, seen also in *contract, detract, retract, trace, tract,* &c TRACT] To draw out or forth, to draw from by any means or operation, to force out, to take out or from to take out or select, as a part, to draw, write, or copy out, to find the root of a number —*n* eks'trakt That which is extracted or drawn from something, a passage taken from a book or writing, an excerpt, a quotation, an essence, tincture &c, drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, or other process

extractible, eks-trakt'i bl, *a* That may be extracted

extraction, eks-trak'shon, *n* [Fr *extraction,* L *extractio*] Act of extracting or drawing out, derivation of persons from a stock or family descent, lineage genealogy, origin, birth, the operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c, from a substance operation of finding the roots of numbers or quantities

extractive, eks-trakt'iv, *a* [*Extract* and *-ive*=Fr *extractif*] Capable of being extracted, tending or serving to extract, extracting —*n* A peculiar base or principle supposed to exist in all vegetable extracts

extractor, eks-trakt'er, *n* One who or that which extracts, an instrument used in extracting teeth or otherwise

extradite eks'tra-dit, *v t* pret & pp *extradited,* eks'tra-dit-ed, ppr *extraditing* eks'tra-dit-ing [Formed from the noun *extradition*] To deliver or give up (a criminal) to the authorities of the country from which he has come

extradition, eks-tra di'shon *n* [Fr *extradition,* fr L *ex,* out, and *traditio,* a giving up, fr *trado, traditus,* I give or deliver up TRADITION] The delivery under a treaty, of a fugitive from justice by one government to another, to which he naturally belongs, with a view to trial and punishment

extrados, eks-trā'dos, *n* [Fr, fr L *extra,* without, and *dorsum,* the back] The exterior curve of an arch, or the outer curve of a voussoir

extrajudicial, eks'tra-jū-di"shal, *a* [Prefix *extra,* beyond, and *judicial*] Out of or beyond the ordinary course of legal procedure, out of the proper court

extrajudicially, eks'tra-jū-di"shal li, *adv* In an extrajudicial manner, out of court

extramundane, eks-tra-mun'dān, *a* [L *extra,* beyond, and *mundus,* the world MUNDANE.] Beyond the limit of the material world

extramural, eks-tra-mūr'al, *a* [L *extra,* beyond, and *murus,* a wall.] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city

extraneous, eks-trā'nē-us, *a* [L. *extraneus,* fr *extra,* beyond, akin *strange*] That is without, external, or strange, foreign, not belonging to a thing, existing without, not intrinsic, irrelevant

extraneously, eks-trā'nē-us-li, *adv* In an extraneous manner

extraofficial, eks'tra of-fish"al, *a* [Prefix *extra,* beyond, and *official*] Not within the limits of official duty

extraordinarily, eks-trōr'din-a-ri li, *adv* In an extraordinary manner, uncommonly, remarkably, unusually, particularly, eminently

extraordinariness, eks-trōr'din-a-ri-nes, *n* The state or quality of being extraordinary, remarkableness

extraordinary, eks-trōr'din-a-ri *a* [Fr *extraordinaire,* L *extraordinarius—extra,* beyond and *ordinarius,* ordinary ORDINARY] Beyond that which is ordinary or usual, unusual, unwonted, exceeding the common degree or measure, remarkable, uncommon, eminent, rare wonderful, special, specially employed, supernumerary —*n* Something that is extraordinary, an extra

extraparochial, eks'tra pa-rō"ki-al, *a* [Prefix *extra,* beyond, and *parochial*] Not within or reckoned within the limits of any parish —**extraparochially** eks'tra-pa-rō"ki al li, *adv* Out of a parish

extratropical, eks-tra-trop'i kal, *a* [Prefix *extra* beyond, and *tropical*] Beyond the tropics, without the tropics, north or south

extravagance, extravagancy eks-trav'a-gans, eks-trav'a-gan si *n* [Fr *extravagance,* fr L *extra,* beyond, and *vagans, vagantis,* ppr of *vago I wander* VAGABOND] A going beyond due bounds or limits, want of restraint or moderation excess, irregularity, prodigality, wastefulness, dissipation, lavish expenditure

extravagant *eks-trav'a-gant, a* [Fr *extravagant,* fr L *extra,* beyond and *vagans, vagantis,* ppr of *vago I wander* VAGABOND] A going beyond due bounds or limits, want of restraint or moderation excess, irregularity, prodigality, wastefulness, dissipation, lavish expenditure

extravagantly, eks-trav'a-gant-li, *adv* In an extravagant manner, unreasonably, excessively, wastefully, profusely, lavishly.

extravaganza eks-trav'a gan"za *n* [It *extravaganza* EXTRAVAGANT] A literary or musical composition noted for its wildness and incoherence, a burlesque

extravasate, eks-trav'a sāt, *v t* pret & pp *extravasated,* eks-trav'a-sāt-ed, ppr *extravasating,* eks-trav'a sāt-ing [L *extra,* beyond, and *vas,* a vessel] To force or let out of the proper vessels, as out of the blood-vessels —**extravasation,** eks-trav'a-sā"shon, *n* The act of extravasating state of being forced or let out of the blood vessels and into adjoining tissue, effusion

extreme, eks trēm', *a* [Fr *extreme,* fr L *extremus,* super of *exter* or *externus,* on the outside, outward, external EXTERIOR.] Outermost, utmost, farthest from a mean, excessive, far out of the ordinary course, greatest, most violent, last, beyond which there is none, worst or best that can exist or be supposed, most pressing, as want or necessity —**Extreme unction** in the *Roman ritual,* the anointing of a sick person with oil when on the point of death —*n.* The utmost point or verge of a thing extremity utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible, height or extravagant pitch, *pl* points at the greatest distance from each other, predicate and subject of a conclusion, first and last terms of a proportion

extremely, eks-trēm'li, *adv* In the extreme or utmost degree, to the utmost point, very much, greatly, exceedingly

extremist, eks-trēm'ist, *n* [*Extreme* and *-ist*] A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice

extremity, eks-trem'i ti, *n* [Fr *extremite,* L *extremitas,* fr *extremus,* extreme] That which is extreme, the utmost point, part, or side the highest degree, extreme or utmost distress, straits or difficulties utmost rigour or violence, most aggravated state a limb or organ of locomotion as opposed to the trunk of the body and the head

extricable eks'tri ka-bl, *a* Capable of being extricated

extricate, eks'tri kāt, *v t* pret & pp *extricated,* eks'tri kāt-ed, ppr *extricating,* eks'tri kāt-ing [L *extrico, extricatus—ex,* out of, and *trico* trifles, perplexity, embarrassments, similarly *intricate*] To free from *difficulties impediments, embarrassments,* or perplexities, to disentangle to disengage, to relieve, to set free, to evolve, to give out —**extrication,** eks-tri kā'shon, *n* [L L *extricatio*] Act of extricating

extrinsic, extrinsical, eks-trin'sik, eks-trin'sik-al, *a* [Fr *extrinseque,* L *extrinsecus,* from without—*exter,* outward (as in *exterior*), and *secus,* by, along with] Being on the outside, external, outward, coming from without, extraneous, foreign, accessory, adventitious —**extrinsicality,** eks-trin'sik al"i ti, *n* The state of being extrinsical, externality —**extrinsically,** eks-trin'sik al li, *adv* In an extrinsic manner, from without, externally

extrorsal, extrorse, eks-trōr'sal, eks-trors', *a* [Fr *extrorse* fr L *extra,* on the outside, and *versus,* turned] *Bot* turned or directed outwards, or turned away from the axis opposed to *introrse*

extrude, eks trōd', *v t* pret & pp *extruded,* eks-trod'ed, ppr *extruding,* eks-trod'ing [L *extrudo—ex,* out, and *trudo trusum,* I thrust, as in *detrude, intrude* (co, with *thrust*)] To thrust out or forth, to drive out, away, or off, to urge, force, or press out to expel

extrusion, eks tro'zhon *n* Act of extruding, a driving out expulsion

exuberance exuberancy, eks-ū'berans eks-ū'be ran si *n* [Fr *exuberance* fr L L *exuberantia* See next] The state of being exuberant superabundance overflowing fulness, richness abundance, copiousness rankness luxuriance

exuberant eks-ū'be rant, *a* [L *exuberans, -antis,* ppr of *exuberare,* to be abundant, *ex,* intens., and *uberare,* to be fruitful, fr *uber,* rich, fruitful, abundant, fr *uber,* a teat,

dug. UDDER.] Superabundant overflowing luxuriant plenteous rich pouring forth abundance producing in plenty

exuberantly eks-ū'be-rant-li *adv.* In an exuberant manner abundantly copiously

exudation eks-u-dā'shon, *n.* [L.L. *exsudatio* EXUDE.] The act or process of exuding or oozing out something exuded.

exude eks-ūd' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exud'd*, eks-ūd'ed; ppr. *exud'ng* eks-ūd'ing. [L. *ex* out, *sudare* to discharge by sweating to sweat out—*ex* and *sudare* to sweat, the same root as E. *sweat*.] To sweat out to discharge through the pores or fine openings, as moisture or other liquid matter to give out, like sweat or juice to let ooze out.—*v.i.* To flow from a body through pores to ooze out like sweat

exulcerate eg-zul'ser-āt *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exulcerat'd* eg-zul'ser-āt-ed; ppr. *exulcerat'ng* eg-zul'ser-āt-ing. [L. *exulcerare*, *exulceratum*—*ex* intens. and *ulcus*, *ulceris* an ulcer ULCER.] To produce an ulcer or ulcers on to ulcerate to exasperate or irritate

exult egz-ult' *v.i.* pret. & pp. *exult'd* egz-ult'ed; ppr. *exult'ng* egz-ult'ing. [L. *exultare*, *exultatum* to leap or jump for joy—*ex* and *saltare*, *saltum*, to leap, see also *result*, *vault*, *salient* &c. SALIENT.] To rejoice with triumph to rejoice exceedingly at success or victory to be glad above measure to triumph.

exultant egz-ult'ant, *a.* [L. *exultantia*, gen. of *exultans*, ppr. of *exultare*.] Rejoicing triumphantly

exultation eks-ul-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *exultatio*.] Act of exulting rejoicing triumph or victory rapturous delight triumph transport rapture ecstasy

exuvia egz-ū'vi-a, *n. pl.* [L. *exuviæ*, that which is stripped or cast off, from *exuere*, to draw off—*ex*, and a radical root meaning to clothe.] Casings, shells, or coverings of animals any parts of an animal which are shed or cast off as the skins of serpents, &c.

exuvial egz-ū'vi-al, *a.* Relating to or containing exuviæ

exuviate eks-ū'vi-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exuviat'd* eks-ū'vi-āt-ed; ppr. *exuviat'ng* eks-ū'vi-āt-ing. [EXUVIÆ.] To cast or throw off exuviæ.—**exuviation** eks-u-vi-ā'shon, *n.* [EXUVIÆ.] The casting off of exuviæ

ex voto eks-vō'tō, *n.* [In consequence of a vow.] A votive offering

eyas ī'as, *n.* [F. *niais*, lit. a nestling falcon fr. L.L. *nidax*, *nidacis* stupid in the nest, L. *nidus* a nest with loss of *n* as in *additus* NEST.] A nestling a young hawk taken from the nest and not able to prey for itself.—*Eyas-musket*, a young sparrow-hawk.

eye ī, *n.* [O.E. *ye*, *yȝe*, *yȝe* &c. A. Sax. *ēage* the eye=O. Sax. *ôga*, O. Fris. *ege*, *êge*, L.G. *oge*, D. *oog*, Ic. *auga*, Sw. *öga*, Dan. *øie*, G. *auge*, Goth. *augo*, Gr. *ōps*, L. *oculus*, Gr. root *op* (in *optic*), Skr. *akshi*, Lith. *akis*, Slav. *oko*.—*eye* for a root meaning to see.] The organ of vision, which in man and animals consists of a globular body set in a socket, and forming an optical apparatus by means of which the figures of external objects are formed on sensible impressions of light which excite a corresponding perception of sight.—*v.t.* To look on to regard, respect with a look, countenance, or regard, respecting whether in a literal or figurative sense.—*n.* Power of perception, something resembling or suggesting an eye.—**the luff of the eye**, a sharp turn or short tack.—**to shoot a plat or tuber**, a small hole or perforation, the circular catch for hook and eye.—**the loop ring and pendant**.—**The wind's eye**, the direction right opposite to that of the wind.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *eyed* īd; ppr. *eying* ī'ing. To fix the eyes on to look on to view to observe particularly to observe or watch narrowly

eyeball ī'bal, *n.* The ball, globe or orb of the eye

eye bright, ī'brīt, *n.* A beautiful little British plant, formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

eyebrow ī'brou, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye

eyed īd, *a.* Having eyes

eye glass ī'glas, *n.* A glass to assist the sight a single lens to be placed before one of the eyes the lens of a telescope microscope &c. to which the eye is applied.

eyelash, ī'lash *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

eyeless ī'les, *a.* Wanting eyes destitute of sight

eyelet eyelet hole, ī'let, ī'let hōl, *n.* [In form fr. *eye* and *let* but suggested by Ger. *oeillet*, a dim. of *oeil* eye fr. L. *oculus*, the eye.] A small eye or hole to receive a lace or small rope or cord.

eyelid ī'lid, *n.* The cover of the eye the movable skin with which animal covers or uncovers the eyeball at pleasure

eye piece ī'pēs, *n.* In a telescope, the lens or combination of lenses with which the image is viewed and magnified.

eye servant, ī'ser'vant, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when seen by his employer

eye service ī'ser'vis, *n.* Service performed only under the eye of an employer

eyeshot ī'shot *n.* Range of vision sight view

eyesight, ī'sīt, *n.* The sight of the eye view observation the sense of seeing

eyesore ī'sōr, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight

eye-tooth ī'tōth *n.* A tooth under the eye a canine tooth a fang

eye water ī'wa'ter *n.* The water of the eye a medicated water for the eyes

eye witness ī'wit-nes, *n.* One who sees a thing done or one who has ocular view of anything.

eyot ī'ot *n.* [O.E. *ey*, Icel. *ey*, A. Sax. *ig* an island, and *ait* dim. term.—*et*.] A small river island or ait.

eyre ār *n.* [O.F. *erre*, *eirre* a journey, fr. L. *iter*, *itineris* a journey.] ITINERANT.] A journey or circuit of a court of justice a court of itinerant justices.—*Justices in eyre*, itinerant justices who formerly travelled to hold courts in the different English counties.

eyry, ī'ri *n.* [AERIE.] An aeric the nest of a bird of prey

F

F the sixth letter and fourth consonant of the English alphabet. In music the fourth note of the diatonic scale

fa fä, *n.* Music the Italian name of the fourth note of the diatonic scale

fabaceous fa-bā'shus, *a.* [L. *faba*, a bean, and *-aceous*.] Having the nature of the bean like the bean.

Fabian fā'bi-an, *a.* Like the generalship of Fabius Maximus, who harassed the troops of Hannibal in various ways, but took care to avoid a battle (*Fabian* strategy)

fable fā'bl, *n.* [Fr. *fable* fr. L. *fabula*, a story, narration fr. *fari*, to speak, to say to tell, to narrate—Gr. *phēmi*, I speak, *phasis* I show Sans. *bhā* to speak.] A fictitious narrative tale or story intended to instruct or amuse often to represent an apologue a fiction an illustrated story the plot in an epic or dramatic poem.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *fabled*, fā'bld, ppr. *fabling* fā'bling. To tell falsehoods or fables.—*v.t.* To speak of as true or real to fabricate or invent.

fabled fā'bld, *p.a.* Told in or celebrated in fable fabulous.

fabliau fab-lē-ō' [F.] A kind of metrical tale common in French literature of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

fabric fab'rik, *n.* [Fr. *fabrique* fr. L. *fabrica* a fabric, fr. *faber* a workman hard material is perhaps the root of *faber*, I make. *Forge* is really the same word.] The frame or structure of anything; frame or structure of a building; a structure, building edifice; any system composed of connected parts texture tissue woven material, cloth.

fabricate fab'rik-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fabricat'd* fab'rik-āt-ed, ppr. *fabricat'ng* fab'rik-āt-ing. [Fr. *fabriquer*, L. *fabricatus*, pp. of *fabricare*, or *fabricari*, to construct, fr. *fabrica* a fabric, see prec.] To make frame or fashion to make out of wood, stone metal, or other material to build to construct to manufacture, to devise to invent to form by art and labour to form or devise falsely

fabrication fab-rik-ā'shon *n.* [Fr. *fabrication*, L. *fabricatio*.] Act of fabricating that which is fabricated, a falsehood a fiction

fabricator fā'brik-āt-er *n.* [L. *fabricator*, fr. *fabricare*.] One who fabricates

fabulist fā'bu-list *n.* [Fr. *fabuliste* fr. L. *fabula*. FABLE.] The inventor or writer of fables

fabulosity fa-bu-los'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being fabulous fabulousness

fabulous fā'bu-lus, *a.* [L. *fabulosus*, Fr. *fabuleux* fr. L. *fabula*, a fable. FABLE.] Containing or abounding in fables or fictions feigned, as a story invented, fictitious reported, described or celebrated in fables not real mythical hardly to be received as truth incredible amazing.—**fabulously** fā'bu-lus-li, *ad.* In a fabulous manner

facade fa-sād' or fā-sād' *n.* [Fr. fr. It. *facciata* fr. *faccia*, f. L. *facies*, a face. F. cr.] Front view or elevation of an edifice the front which a building of considerable size presents to a street, court garden &c.

face fās, *n.* [F. *face*=It. *faccia*, f. L. *facies* face figure from probably fr. *facere* I make, whence *facet*.] The front part of an animal head, particularly of the human head the usual aspect or air of the face cast of features look countenance expression of the face bold expression effrontery audacity assurance the surface of a thing which presents itself to the view of the spectator the front the forepart a plane surface of a solid, one of the dead bounding surfaces of a solid the dial of a clock, watch, compass, &c. operating edge or surface in certain simple instruments.—**To make a face**, to distort the countenance to make a grimace.—**To fly in the face of**, to act in direct opposition to or disregard of to defy.—**Face to face** both parties being present and confronting each other.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *faced* fāst; ppr. *facing* fās'ing. To meet in front to stand with the face or front toward to stand opposite to to oppose with firmness to confront to finish or protect with a thin external covering to smooth or dress the face of (a stone, &c.).—*To face down*, to oppose boldly or impudently.—*To face out*, to persist in to persist in an assertion which is not true to brazen (one) out with effrontery.—*To face*, to adulterate it by mixing it with coloring matter and other substances.—*v.i.* To turn the face (to *face* to the right or left)

face ache fās'āk *n.* Tic-douloureux, a kind of neuralgia in the face

faced, fāst, *p.a.* Having a face marked with a face (as a court-card)

facer fās'er *n.* One who faces a blow in the face

facet, facette fas'et, fa-set' *n.* [Fr. *facette* dim. of *face*.] A small flat portion of a surface one of the small smooth surfaces on a gem or crystal.—*v.t.* pret. & pp.

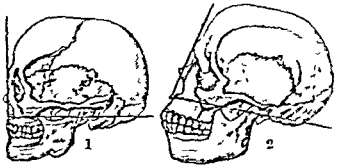
faceted, facetted, fas'et-ed, fa-set'ed, ppr *facetting, facetting,* fas'et-ing, fa-set'ing To cut a facet or facets on

facete, fa-sēt', *a* [L *facetus* FACETIOUS] Witty, facetious

facetiæ, fa-sē'shu-ē, *n pl* [L., fr *facetus,* merry See next] Witty or humorous sayings, jests, witticisms

facetious, fa-sē'shus, *a* [Fr *facetieux,* fr L *facetia,* wit, fr *facetus,* witty, elegant, fr *facio,* I make FACT] Merry, witty humorous, jocular, sprightly, full of pleasantry, exciting laughter —**facetiously,** fa-sē'shus-li, *adv* In a facetious manner merrily, wittily —**facetiousness,** fa-sē'shus-nes, *n* Quality of being facetious

facial, fā'shi-al, *a* [Fr *facial,* fr L *facies,* face.] Pertaining to the face —Facial angle,



Facial Angle —1, European 2, Negro

the angle formed by lines drawn to show to what extent the jaws are protruding and the forehead receding

facially, fā'shi al-li, *adv* In a facial manner, so far as the face is concerned.

facile, fa'sil, *a* [Fr *facile,* fr L *facilis,* easy to do, easy, good-natured, compliant, fr *facio,* I make FACT] Easy to be done or performed not difficult, easy of access or converse, easily persuaded to good or bad, yielding, ductile to a fault, dexterous —**facileness,** fa'sil-nes, *n* The state of being facile

facilitate, fa-sil'it-āt, *v t* pret & pp *facilitated,* fa sil'it-āt-ed, ppr *facilitating* fa-sil it-āt-ing [Fr *faciliter,* fr L *facilitas,* easiness, facility, fr *facilis,* fr *facio* I make FACILE] To make easy or less difficult to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it, to lessen the labour of

facility, fa-sil'i-ti, *n* [Fr *facilité,* L *facilitas,* fr *facilis,* facile FACILE] Quality of being facile or easy, easiness to be performed, ease readiness proceeding from skill or use, dexterity, easiness to be persuaded, readiness of compliance, pliancy in character, *pl* means by which anything is rendered easy, convenient advantages or opportunities

facing, fās'ing, *n* A covering in front for ornament or defence, a thin covering, of better material, a mode of adulterating tea by mixing with colouring matter and other substances, the movement of soldiers in turning round to the left, right, &c, *pl* the distinctive trimmings on a regimental garment

facsimile, fak-sim'i lē, *n* [L *facio,* I make, and *simulo,* like] That which is made exactly like, an exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting —**facsimilist,** fak sim'i list, *n* The producer of a facsimile

fact, fakt, *n* [L *factum,* a thing done, a deed, a fact, fr *facio* I do or make a word of which the root is doubtful This verb in one way or other enters into a great many English words, as *affect affair, artifice benefice, beneficent, counterfeit, defeat, difficult, faculty, fashion, feat, defect, edifice effect, infect forfeit, office, perfect, profit* &c] Anything done or that comes to pass, a deed, an event, an incident, an occurrence a circumstance, an effect produced or achieved, a matter of reality, reality, truth, verity

faction, fak'shon, *n* [Fr *faction* L *factio,* a making or doing, a party or faction, fr *facio,* I make FACT] A party, in political society, combined or acting in union in opposition to another party or to the ruling power, a party unscrupulously promoting their private ends at the expense of the public good, a junto, discord, dissension —**factionary,** fak'shon a-ri, *n* A party man, one of a faction —**factionist,** fak'shon ist, *n* One who takes part in or promotes faction

factious, fak'shus, *a* [Fr *factieux,* L *factiosus,* factious, fr *factio* FACTION] Given to faction addicted to form parties and raise dissensions in a state, prone to clamour against public measures or men, pertaining to faction, proceeding from faction —**factiously,** fak'shus-li, *adv* In a factious manner by means of faction —**factiousness,** fak'shus nes, *n* Quality of being factious

factitious, fak-ti'shus, *a* [L *factitius,* made by art, fr *facio,* I make FACT] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature artificial. —**factitiously,** fak-ti'shus-li, *adv* In a factitious manner

factitive, fak'ti-tiv, *a* [From L *facio, factum,* I make FACT] Causative tending to make or cause, *gram* expressing the result of an action that produces a new condition in the object (in 'he struck him dead', *struck* is factitive)

factor, fak'ter *n* [L *factor,* a maker, a doer, an agent, fr *facio,* I make] An agent, particularly a mercantile agent, a commission merchant, in Scotland, a person appointed by a landholder or house proprietor to manage an estate, collect rents, &c, one of two or more numbers or quantities, which when multiplied together form a product *also* any expression considered as part of a product, hence, generally one of several elements or influences which tend to the production of a result

factorage fak'ter-āj, *n* [*Factor* and *-age*] Agency of a factor, the commission paid to a factor

factorial, fak-tō'ri-al, *a* Pertaining to a factor or factors in any sense

factorship, fak'ter-ship, *n* The business of a factor

factory, fak'to-ri, *n* [Partly from *factor*] An establishment where factors in foreign countries reside to transact business for their employers, (contr from *manufactory*) a building or collection of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods, a manufactory

factotum, fak-tō'tum *n* [L *facio,* I do, and *totus,* all, whole FACT, TOTAL] Lit a person employed to do all kinds of work, a confidential agent that manages all kinds of matters for his employer

facula, fak'ū-la, *n*, pl **faculæ,** fak'ū lē [L *facula,* a little torch dim of *fax,* a torch] One of those spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc which appear brighter than the rest of his surface —**facular,** fak'ū-ler, *a* Pertaining or relating to faculæ

facultative, fak'ul tāt-iv, *a* [Fr *facultatif,* fr L *facultas* FACULTY] Optional, contingent, not obligatory

faculty, fa'ul ti, *n* [Fr *faculté,* L *facultas,* possibility, power, opportunity, fr *facilis,* easy to do, fr *facio,* I do FACT] Any mental or bodily power, capacity for any action or function, skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature, special power or endowment capacity, capability, a right or power granted to a person, a special power or authority, persons having a special position and privileges the body of individuals constituting one of the learned professions and more specifically the medical profession, the masters and professors of the several departments of a university, or one of the departments themselves.

fad fad, *n* [Origin unknown.] A favourite theory, crotchet, hobby {*Colloq*}—**faddy,** fad i, *a* Given to fads or crotchets. {Colloq} —**faddist** fad'ist, *n* One who deals in fads Also *Fad-monger* —**faddish** fad'ish, *a* Pertaining or given to fads, faddy —**faddishness,** fad'ish nes *n*

fade, fād, *v i* pret & pp *faded,* fād'ed ppr *fading,* fād'ing. {O Fr *fader,* to fade, to become pale or weak, fr *fade,* insipid, formerly also pale, fr L *vapidus,* vapid, tasteless, insipid.] To lose colour, to lose strength, health, or vigour gradually, to decay, to lose freshness to wither, as a plant, to perish, to gradually disappear, to grow dim or indistinct to view ——*v t* To cause to wither, to deprive of freshness or vigour

fade, fad, *a* [Fr *fade,* insipid. See prec] Insipid, flat, tame, dull, without brightness, spirit or interest

fadedly, fād'ed-li, *adv* In a faded or decayed manner

fadeless, fād'les, *a* Unfading

fadge, faj, *v t* pret & pp *fadged,* fajd, ppr *fadging,* faj'ing [Origin doubtful, comp A. Sax. *feogan, gefeogan* to fit or join (which, however, became *fay* in O E), G *fugen,* D *voegen,* Sw *foga,* to fit] To suit, to fit, to be found suitable or successful

fading, fād'ing, *p a* Liable to fade, not durable, transient.—**fadingly,** fād'ing li, *adv* In a fading manner

fæcal, fē'kal, *a* [See next] Pertaining to or of the nature of fæces or dregs

fæces, fē'sēz, *n pl* [L, pl of *fex, fæcis,* dregs] Grounds, sediment, dregs, excrement

fæcula, fek'ū la See FECULA

faery, fā'e-ri, *a* or *n* See FAIRY

fag, fag, *v i* pret & pp *fagged,* fagd, ppr *fagging,* fag'ing [Perhaps from verb to *flag,* by omission of *l*] To become weary, to fail in strength, to be faint with weariness to labour hard or assiduously, to work till wearied, to act as a fag ——*v t* To use or treat as a fag or drudge, to tire by labour, to exhaust ——*n* A laborious drudge, one who labours to weariness, a schoolboy who acts as a drudge for another in a higher form or class, in some great English schools

fag-end, fag'end, *n* [The end which *flags* or hangs loose] The end of a web of cloth, the untwisted end of a rope, the refuse or meaner part of anything

fagot, faggot, fag'ot, *n* [Fr *fagot,* It *fagotto* a fagot, perhaps fr L *fax, facis,* a fagot, a torch.] A bundle of sticks twigs or small branches of trees, a bundle of pieces of iron or steel for remanufacture, a person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company a term of contempt for a dry, shrivelled old woman ——*v t* pret & pp *fagoted, faggoted,* fag'ot-ed, ppr *fagoting, faggoting,* fag'ot-ing To tie up in a fagot or similar bundle, to collect promiscuously

fagotto, fa-got'tō, *n* [It *fagotto* said to be so called fr its fagot-like appearance. FAGOT] The Italian name for the *bassoon*

fagot-vote, fag'ot-vōt, *n* A vote procured by the purchase of property, which is divided among a number of persons so as to constitute a nominal voting qualification for each —**fagot-voter,** fag'ot-vōt-er, *n* One who holds a fagot-vote.

Fahrenheit, fā'ren hīt, *a* [After *Fahrenheit,* who first employed quicksilver in thermometers about 1720] The name distinguishing that kind of thermometer and its scale in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water is divided into 180, the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°

faience, fa-yens' or fa-yans', *n* [Fr, fr It *faenza,* fr *Faenza,* a town in Italy] A sort of fine pottery or earthenware glazed with a fine varnish and painted in various designs

fail, fāl, *v i* pret & pp *failed,* fāld ppr *failing* fā'ling [Fr *faillir,* to fail, fr L *fallere, falsus,* to deceive whence also *false fallible fault, falter* The root is supposed to be that of E *dull doll* Ir *dall,* blind, having the form of *dhal or dhrol*] To become deficient, to be insufficient, to cease to be *abundant for supply,* to come short, not to have the due measure or degree, to decay, decline, sink, or be diminished, to become weaker, to become extinct, to be entirely *wanting,* to be no longer produced, furnished, or supplied, not to produce the effect to miscarry, to be unsuccessful, to miss the object or result intended or expected to come short, to be guilty of omission or neglect, to become insolvent or bank-

rupt ——v t To cease or to neglect or om t to afford ai l, supply or strength to to be wanting to to desert, to disap point to for sake to abandon to be out of th reach of when required.——n. Failure d ficiency want omission non performance.—Witho t fail, without omiss on to perform something w thout doubt certainly infallibly

failing fā'ling n A natural weakness or imperfect on fo ible fault in character or disposit n.

faille fīye or fāl, n [Fr] A heavy silk f bri of perior qu l ty

failure fāl'ur n. [*Fa l* and *ure*] A fail ing or becoming deficient or wanting cessation of supply or total defect omiss n, non perf rmance decay or defect from decay the having failed to attain an object want of success a becom g insolvent or bankrupt.

fain fān, a [A. Sax. *fæge* joyful, *fægnian*, to rejo ce G th. *fag nen* Icel. *fegna*, to be glad *fagen* (v b)] of same origin, and *f* (adj) is akin The root is supposed to be *pac pak*, to make firm as to L. *pa ciscor*, to make a bargain (whence *pact paction*)] Glad pleased gen rally glad pleased under some kind of necessity l ined content to accept of o do som thing for want of better ——adv Gladly with joy or pl asure

faint, fānt, v i pret. & pp *f nt d*, fānt d ppr *faint ng* fānt ing [O Fr *fait* slug gish, negl gent, pp of *f nd* to f gn, to work carelessly L *fin jer* to f ign, to f rm whence also *f ign fict n*, &c. FEIGN] To becom feeble to lose stre gth and vigour to become senseless and l mot less to swoo to sink to d jert o to lose courage or spirit to l sappear to fade to vanish ——a. Enfeebl d so as to be in lined to swoon nfeebled with exhaustion weak l nguid feeble hardly perceptible by o feebly strik g th senses indist nct not bright or v vid not b ud, as soun l not strik ing as a resemblance not igorous not active dejected dep ressed dispirited.——n. A faint ng fit a swoon *pl* the impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky

faint hearted fānt'härt-ed, a Cowardly timorous dejected easily dep ressed.—**faint heartedly** fānt'härt-ed-li, *ad* In a faint-hearted mar ner.—**faint hearted ness** fānt'härt-ed nes, n Want f courage

faintly fānt'li, *ad* In a f t, feeble, or languid manner feebly languidly with out v g ur or activity w thout v vidness or distinctness.

faintness, fānt nes, n. State of be ng fa nt feebleness want of vigour energy force, or di tinctness irresolution.

fair fār a [A. Sa *fæger* fa r pleasant, beautiful=Icel. *f gr* Dan. *fa* Sw *fager* Goth *fagrs*, fit. FAIN] Pleasing to the eye beautiful handsome white or l ght col ured in respect of k n or comple on not da k or swarthy not stormy o wet not cloudy or o rcast favourable prosperous unobstructed frank honest equal, just reasonable impartial peaceful not violent not ffected by insidious or unlawful methods honourable equitabl and just pla n legible free fr m sta or bl mish unspotted, untarnished passably or moder t ly good, better than in different mid dl g medium —**Fair way** th tract o course that is clear of obstacles nd is therefore tak n by vessels in na igating a narrow bay r or harbor ——ad Openly frankly cl arly honestly equitably su cessf lly on good terms.—**To bid fair** to promise well, to be in a f r way to be lik ly ——n. Elliptically a fair w man a handsome female *the f* the f male sex.

fair fā n. [O Fr *feire*, *f re*, Fr *foire* a fair=Sp *feria*, It. *fiera*, a f fr *ferias*, a holiday fr L. *feriæ* holidays. f *f nor* same root as *festus*, a feast iq v] A tated market in a particular town or city a stated meeting of buyers and sellers f r trade.

fairily fā'ri-li, *ad* In a fairy like manner

fairing, fār'ing *n.* A present gi en at a fa r or ma ket

fairish fār'ish, *a* Reasonably or moder stely fair

fairly fār'li, *adv* In a fair manner hon estly justly equitably reasonably tolerably &c

fair minded fār'mīn-ed, *a* Havi g just a d equitable views unbiased upright

fairness fār'nes n Quality r character of being fair in any sense of the w r i ht-ness of comple ion beauty honesty j stice &c

fair spoken fār'spōk-en *a* Using fair speech blan i ent courteous plausible

fair weather fār'weTH er a Sh w g only in fair weather r n fa urabl cir cumstances (a *f ir weather* fri d)

fairy fā'ri, [O Fr *f erie* Fr *féerie* the power of a f iry nchantm nt fr O F *f e* Fr *f* It *f t* a fairy lit a fate fr L *fatu* fate FATE] A fay an imaginary be ng or spirit hav ng a hum n form, but ery sm ll size supposed to dance n meadows, steal inf nts, an i play a variety of pranks ame ha tress ——a. Eclongi g to fairies given by fairies pert ini g to or in som manner connected with fairies (*f t y tale f iry queen* &c) —**Fairy ring** o circl s ring of greener grass th n that ar ound, popularly sa d to be caused by fa ries in their dances but ally caused by f ngi

fairy land fā'ri land, n. The imaginary land or abode of fairies a w nd rful scen

faith fāth, n [O E. *f d, f th* fr O Fr *f id*, faith (Mod. Fr *foi*) fr L. *fid* fa th fr sam root as G *peitho* I p rsuad E to *bid* (O milar origin are *fidel ty confide defy d fidel, perfidy d ffide t* &c] Beli f, tru t confid nce trust in what is d clared by another rest ng on h authority an i v rac ty without other evidence trust in the honesty or veracity of a oth r or in what is stated by s ther belief on p o bable evidence bel f in what i gi en f r th as a re lat on of mans relati n to God and the infi te a settl d convict o n reg rd to religion a y tem of religious beli fs that which is bel eved on any s bject a doctrine or ystem of doctrines believed a strict adh rence to duty and fulfilm nt of promises word or honour pledged faithfulness fid l ty l yalty promise given —**In good faith**, in real honesty with perfect s ncerity

faith-cure fāth'kūr n A cure of som a lm nt o hurt ffected, or believed to be so, by faith an i prayer alone

faithful fāth'f l, *a* Full of faith h ving f th, trust, o fi lelity firmly adhering to duty of true fid lity loy l trusty observant of compacts, treaties, co tracts, ows, &c true to one's word true exact —Th faithful, those who adh re to the tru faith, as contrasted with th adh rents of another f th

faithfully fāth'f l-li *ad* In a f ithful ma ner loyally sincerely

faithfulness fāth'fūl nes, n. Quality of be g faithful fi delity constancy loyalty

faithless, fāth'les, *a* Destitute of fa th perfi lious unfa thful, false not observant of promises decept

faithlessly fāth'les-li, *ad* In a faithless manner

faithlessness, fāth'les-nes, n Quality of bei g f ithless perfidy disloyalty

fake fāk n [Comp A. Sax. *f* a space or interval Sw *vecka*, to f ld.] One of the coils or windings of a rope as it hes n a coil a single turn o co il.

fakir, fakeer fā-kēr' n. [Ar lit a poor man.] An oriental ascetic or begging monk.

falcate falcated fal'kāt, fal'kāt-ed, *a* [L. *falcatus*, fr *falx*, a sickl a reaping hook a scythe.] Lent like a sickl r scythe hooked, curved.—**falcation** fal kā shon, n [L.L. *falcatio*] State of being hooked or f lcated crookedness.

falchion fal'chon, n. [It *f lcione* a scimitar L.L. *f lcio -onis* fr L. *f lx*, sickle FALCATE.] A short, broad sword with a slightly curved point and convex edg poetically applied to any sword a scimitar

falcon fa'kn or fal'kon, n [O Fr *falcon*, Fr *faucon* L.L. *falco* probably fr L. *falx*, a reaping hook from the curved claws and beak FALCHION] The name f various small or me l um-sized raptorial birds, remarkable f r th ir elegant form an l powers of fl ght a falcon or hawk of a yk nd trained to h nt wild f wl or other g m a d strictly the f male bird an old kin l f cannon

falconer fa kn ér n. [Fr *fauconnier* O Fr *faulco nier*] A person who breeds and trains falcons or who f llows the sport of fowling with hawks.

falconet fa kn-et, n [*Fal on* an l *-et*] A little falcon a piece of ordnance formerly used.

falcon gentil fa-kn j n til, n The female of the gosh wk

falconine fal'kon I a Of or pertaining to the falcons

falconry fa'kn ri, n [Fr *fauco nerie* O Fr *f iconnerie*] The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking the practice f pursuing birds or quadrupeds by means of falcons or hawks

faldstool fald tol, n [*Fald* for *fold* an l *r t*] A kin l of f lding stool a small desk at which churches litany is said.

fall fal, v pret *f ll* f l pp *fallen*, fal en ppr *falling* fal ing [A. Sax *f allen* to fall (pret *f öll* pp *f ll*)=O Sax *f ll n* O Fri *falla*, D *vallen* Dan *falde* I cl. *falla*, G *fallen*, to f ll cog with L. *fall* I decei e (wh nce *fal* &c see FAITH) and by som supposed to be con ected with *f r phall* e n to rush to fall Skr *sphal* to tremble *F ll* is the causal of th s Th noun or m s fr m th ve b] To sink from a higher to a lowe posit on to descend by the power of gravity to drop down to sink to empty disembogue or lisch rge to d part from faith or rect tude to sl k into sin to d part culariy *by* v l nce to com to an en l sud lenly to perish, be o erthrown or ruined to sink l to weakness, to become f nt or feeble to sl k i to disrepute or disgrace to d clin to pass l to a n w state (to *f ll* asl ep or ir to erro) to d crease to be d m nished in amo nt or intensity to assume an expression of dejection liscontent &c to happe to befall to tak place to pass or be transferred by lot, inh ritan e or otherwise to belong or appertai to be dropped or uttered carelessly to s nk in ton o loud ess to droop or ha g —**T fall am g**, to com among accidentally and unexpectedly —**T fall away** to lose flesh to desert allegiance faith, or d uty to rev lt to apostatize to decline gradually to la gu sh or becom f int.—**T fall back**, to recede to give way to retrograde —**T fall back upon**, to ha e recourse t —**T fall down**, to pr strate on s self in w rsh p or supp licati n —**To fall foul f**, to tta k to m ke an assault upon —**To fall from**, to recede f om to dep art not to adhere to —**To fall in**, to take ne a place in the ra k of a body of men, as sold rs, to ter minate or lapse (an annu ty *falls in* when the a u tant dies) —**T fall in with**, to meet casually to happen to meet to concur agree, o comply with.—**To fall off**, to apostat ze to fall away to lecline to become less alu ble or interest g to decrease.—**To fall on or upon**, to begin an attack on to assa l to light on to co m upon.—**T fall out**, to q arrel to begin a r oil to happen to bef ll to chance —**To fall short**, to be defici nt.—**To fall to** to begin hastily an l eagerly to apply on self to —**To fall und r or with** in the limits of to be subjected to to become the subject of ——n. The act of one who or that wh h fall a dro ping or descending descent a tumble death, destruction overthrow downfall degradation declensi n of greatness, power o dom nion ruin diminution decrease of price or val e a sinking of tone cadence descent of water, a cascade or cataract e tent of descent the distance through which anything falls or may fall amount

of slope, declivity, the season when leaves fall from trees autumn, that which falls, a shower, a kind of ladies' veil, lapse or declension from innocence or goodness, the *fall* being specifically the lapse into sin of our first parents Adam and Eve, *naut* the part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting —To try a fall, to try a bout at wrestling

fallacious, fal-lā'shus *a* [Fr *fallacieux*, L L *fallaciosus*, fr *fallax*, *fallacis*, deceitful, fr *fallo*, I deceive FAIL] Pertaining to or embodying something deceptive or misleading, producing error or mistake tending to mislead deceitful, deceptive, misleading, sophistical, delusive —**fallaciously**, fal-lā'shus-li, *adv* In a fallacious manner deceitfully —**fallaciousness**, fal lā'shus nes, *n* Quality of being fallacious

fallacy fal'la-si, *n* [L *fallacia*, deceit fr *fallax*, deceitful. FALLACIOUS] Deception, deceitfulness, a misleading or mistaken argument, an argument or proposition apparently sound but really containing some undetected error

fallibility, fal-a bil'i ti, *n.* Quality or state of being fallible

fallible fal'i bl, *a* [L L *fallibilis*, fr L *fallo*, I deceive FALLACIOUS] Liable to mistake or be mistaken, that may err or be deceived in judgment, liable to error not above the failings incident to humanity

fallibly, fal'i-bli, *adv* In a fallible manner

falling-sickness, *fal'ing sik-nes*, *n* A name for epilepsy

falling-star fal'ing-star *n* A meteor seen darting through the sky and leaving a train of light behind it

Falloplan, fal-lō'pi-an, *a* Pertaining to *Fallopius* an Italian anatomist of the 16th century —Falloplan tubes, the two canals or tubes which arise at each side of the uterus in females, and pass towards the ovary

fallow, fal'ō, *a* [A. Sax. *fealo*, *fealu*, pale red or pale yellow=O. Sax *falu*, G *fahl*, *falb* L G and D *vaal*, fallow same root as L *pallidus*, pallid, pale Lith *palvas*, white The term was applied to land from the colour of ploughed land.] Pale red or pale yellow, ploughed, but not sowed, left to rest after a year or more of tillage, uncultivated, neglected, unoccupied, untused. ——*n.* Land ploughed but not cropped, land left unsown after being ploughed, the ploughing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season.——*v t* pret & pp *fallowed*, fal'ōd ppr *fallowing*, fal'ō-ing To plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it

fallow-chat fallow-finch, fal'ō-chat, fal'ō-finsh, *n* The bird otherwise called the wheat-ear

fallow-deer, fal'ō-dēr *n* [From its *fallow* or pale-yellow colour] A kind of deer smaller than the stag, and common in England in gentlemen s parks

fallowness, fal'ō-nes, *n* A fallow state, barrenness, exemption from bearing fruit

fall-trap, *fal'trap*, *n* A trap in which a part is meant to fall and kill or imprison the victim

false, fals, *a* [O Fr *fals* Mod Fr *faux*, fr L *falsus*, false fr *fallo*, *falsum*, I deceive FAIL] Not true not conformable to fact, intended to mislead, counterfeit, forged not real or genuine, hypocritical, feigned, spurious not honest or just, fraudulent, not faithful or loyal, treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, unfaithful inconstant, not well founded or based, constructed for show or a subsidiary purpose (a *false* bottom, a *false* keel)

false-hearted fals'hart-ed *a* Having a false or deceitful heart deceitful treacherous perfidious —**false-heartedness**, fals'hart-ed nes, *n* The quality of being false hearted.

falsehood, fals'hūd, *n* [*False*, and *hood*, state, degree, quality] Quality of being false, want of truth or veracity error an untrue assertion, untruth falsity fiction, fabrication a lie, want of honesty, treachery, deceitfulness, perfidy

falsely, fals'li, *adv* In a false manner, not truly, untruly, erroneously

falseness, *fals'nes*, *n* Quality of being false, want of veracity, untruthfulness, duplicity, deceit, treachery perfidy

falsetto fal-set'tō, *n* [It *falsetto*, dim of *falso*, fr L *falsus*, false] A false or artificial voice that part of a person s voice which lies above its natural compass

falsification fals'i fi-kā''shon, *n* [L L *falsificatio*] Act of falsifying, wilful misstatement or misrepresentation

falsifier, fals'i-fi-er *n* One who falsifies

falsify, fals'i-fi, *v t* pret & pp *falsified*, fals'i-fid, ppr *falsifying*, fals'i fi ing [Fr *falsifier*, fr L *falsus*, false, and *facio* I make] To make false to represent falsely, to vitiate with false and misleading elements, to garble, to make not genuine, to disprove, to prove to be false to break by falsehood.——*v i.* To violate the truth

falsism fals'izm, *n* [*False* and *-ism*] A statement or assertion the falsity of which is plainly apparent opposed to *truism*

falsity fals'i-ti, *n* [L L *falsitas* fr *falsus*, false FALSE] The quality of being false, that which is false, a falsehood

falter, fal'ter, *v i* pret & pp *faltered*, fal'terd, ppr *faltering*, fal'ter ing [A freq connected with *fault*, fr a supposed Fr verb corresponding to Sp *faltar*, It *fattare*, to fail, fr L *fallere*, to deceive FAULT, FAIL.] To hesitate in the utterance of words, to speak with a broken or trembling utterance, *to stammer, to fail tremble*, or *yield* in exertion, not to be firm and steady, to fail in the regular exercise of the understanding

faltering fal ter-ing, *p a* Belonging to one who falters, broken or trembling in utterance —**falteringly**, fal'ter-ing li, *adv* In a faltering manner, hesitatingly

fama, fā'ma, *n* [L *fama*, fame FAME.] A widely prevailing rumour affecting the moral character of any one

fame, fām, *n* [Fr *fame*=It Sp and Pg *fama*, fr L *fama*, fame, renown, fr *fari*, to speak whence also *fable*, *fate* FATE] A public report or rumour, favourable report report or opinion widely diffused, report that exalts the character, celebrity, renown reputation, credit, honour

famed fāmd, *a* Having fame, famous, renowned, celebrated.

fameless, fām'les, *a* Without fame or *renown*.

familiar, fa-mil'yer, *a* [Fr *familier*, fr L *familiaris*, fr *familia*, a household, the servants of a household, fr *famulus*, a servant FAMILY] Well acquainted, on terms of intimacy, intimate, affable exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend, not *formal or distant*, *easy in conversation*, well acquainted or conversant, well known, learned or well understood by frequent use, unceremonious, free, unconstrained —Familiar spirit a spirit or demon supposed to be constantly at the command of some person ——*n.* An intimate, a close companion one long acquainted a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call

familiarity, fa-mil'a r'i-ti, *n* [Fr *familiarite* L *familiaritas*, fr *familiaris* See prec] State of being familiar, intimate and frequent converse or association in company, affability freedom from ceremony, *intimacy*, intimate acquaintance, unconstrained intercourse, *pl* actions characterized by too much license, liberties

familiarize, fa-mil'yer-iz, *t t* pret & pp *familiarized*, fa-mil'yer-izd, ppr *familiarizing*, fa-mil'yer-iz ing [*Familiar* and *-ize*= Fr *familiariser*] To make familiar or intimate, to habituate, to accustom, to make well known by practice or converse

familiarly, fa-mil'yer li, *adv* In a familiar manner

family, *fam'i li*, *n* [L *familia*, domestics, the slaves or servants of a house, fr *famulus*, a slave fr Oscan (a language formerly spoken in the south of Italy) *famel*, a slave, fr *faama*, Skr *dhāman* a house] The collective body of persons who live in one house and under one head, the parents and children alone, the children as distinguished from the parents, those who descend from one common progenitor, kindred, lineage, line of ancestors, honourable descent, a group of animals or plants more comprehensive than a genus, and less so than an order, a group of individuals related in some way

famine, fam'in, *n* [Fr *famine*, famine fr L *fames*, hunger, probably through a L L form *famina* the root probably means to gape, being that of Gr *chainō*, I yawn] Scarcity of food dearth, a general want of sufficient provisions, want, destitution.

famish, fam'ish, *t t* pret. & pp *famished*, fam'isht ppr *famishing*, fam'ish-ing [From O Fr *afamer*, to famish with term *-ish* added FAMINE] To kill or destroy with hunger, to starve, to exhaust the *strength of, by hunger or thirst*, to distress with hunger, to kill by deprivation or denial of anything necessary for life —— *v i.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst to come near to perish by destitution

famishment, fam'ish ment, *n* Act of famishing, extreme want of sustenance

famous, fām'us, *a* [Fr *fameux* fr L *famosus* fr *fama*, fame FAME.] Celebrated in fame or public report, much talked of and praised, distinguished in story, renowned illustrious eminent, noted, exceedingly good, admirable, first-rate (a *famous* hand at a story)

famously, fām'us-li, *adv* In a famous manner *capitally*

famulus, fam'ū lus, *n* [L, a servant. FAMILY] A servant or attendant; an attendant and pupil.

fan, fan, *n* [A. Sax *fann*, *fan*, fr L *vannus*, a fan for winnowing, akin to L *ventus*, *wind*, and E *wind*, *winnow*] An instrument for winnowing grain by agitating the air, an instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face, in warm weather, something in the form of a woman's fan when spread, something by which the air is moved, a wing, an instrument for blowing a fire —— *v t* pret & pp *fanned*, *fand* ppr *fanning*, *fan'ing* To cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan, to winnow, *fig* to produce effects on analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame, to excite or stir up *to activity*, to stimulate

fanatic, fanatical, fa-nat'ik, fa-nat'ik-al *a* [Fr *fanatique*, L *fanaticus*, lit inspired by a deity, fr *fanum*, a place dedicated *to some deity* a temple FANE.] Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions excessively enthusiastic possessed by a kind of frenzy —**fanatic**, fa-nat'ik, *n* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects, one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion an enthusiast a visionary —**fanatically**, fa-nat'ik al-li, *adv* In a fanatical manner, with wild enthusiasm

fanaticism, fa nat'i sizm, *n* [*Fanatic* and *-ism*] Quality of a fanatic, excessive enthusiasm, wild and extravagant notions of religion, religious frenzy

fanaticize, fa-nat'i-siz, *t t* pret & pp *fanaticized*, fa-nat'i sizd, ppr *fanaticizing*, fa-nat'i-siz ing To make fanatic

fancied, fan'sid, *p a.* Conceived by the fancy imagined, imaginary, fanciful.

fancier, fan'si-er, *n* One who fancies or takes a fancy, one who has a hobby or fancy for certain things, one who is influenced by his fancies.

fanciful, fan'si-ful *a* Full of fancy, guided by fancy rather than by reason and experience, dictated by fancy, full of wild images, visionary, chimerical; whimsical, fantastical, wild.—**fancifully**, fan'si fulli, *adv* In a fanciful manner, wildly, whimsically —**fancifulness**, fan'si-ful nes, *n* The quality of being fanciful.—**fancifless**, fan'si les, *a* Destitute of fancy

fancy, fan'si, *n* , pl. **fancies**, fan'siz [Contr for *fantasy*, *phantasy*, fr *O Fr fantasie*, Fr *fantaisie*, L and Gr *phantasia* a fancy, fr Gr *phantazō*, I make visible, fr

phaino I show, akin *phā t m, phenome on*] A phase of the intellectual faculty of a lighte east than the imaginat on the act re play of th s lighter faculty a new and pleasing thought due to this fa ulty the happy and poetical em bodiment of such in words a poetical illustration or ornament, as a simile m taphor and th like an opinion or n tion an impression a suppost on i clination liking caprice humour whim con eit false notion someth g that pl ases or entertains without real use or val e —— v t. pret. & pp *fancie d*, fan sid ppr *f ney ing* f n si ing To imagine t figure t one s self to bel ev or suppose without proof —— v t. To form a conc pt f t pr tray in the mind to imagi to l k to be pleased with, particularly n ace t f external appearance or mann rs.—— F n el gant ornam tal adapted to please the taste r fancy bey nd intrinsic al ex tra ga t (*fancy* pric)

fancy ball f n si bal, A ball in which persons appea in fa cy dresses, imitat of antique costumes &c.

fancy fair fan si fār n A kind f tem porary ma ket f r so ne be evol nt han ball purpose a bazaar

fancy free fan si-f ē a Free fr m the p w r fl lo e

fancy work fan si werk n Ornam ntal kn tt ng, embro lery & perf rmed by ladies.

fandango fan-dang'g n [Sp] A li ly Spanish da ce perf m d by tw persons, male and f mal

fane fān n [L *f m* a place ded cated to a d ty fr *fa* to speak to tter in prophecy to s ng in verse FATE] A place consecrated to religion a templ a h ch. (Used in poetry)

fanfare fan fār n [Fr *f nfare* th s un l of trumpets. Probably formed from th sound.] A fl urish of trumpet s al rt h ly tune us d in the chase an ostentatious boast a bra ado

fanfaron fan fa-ron n [Fr *f f* a boaster fr *f f re* FANFARE] A bully an empty boaster a n pretender boastful sh w r pret nce ostentation.—**fanfaronade** fan fa-ron-ād, n. [F *f faronnade*] A swaggering vain boasting ostentat on a bluster

fang, f g n [A. Sax. *fa ng* a taking fr *fon*, to take=L.G *f ngen*, D *angen* Dan. *fange*, G *f ngen* Goth *f h n*, to catch or lay hold of perhaps fr same root as L. *pango*, *pact m*, to mak fast or firm, and hence akin to *f* and *fat*] A long pointed tooth th tusk of an animal the hollow poison tooth of a serpent the root of a tooth a prong a claw or talon.



Fangs of Serpent (Rattlesnake) a, Fangs b, l sm l r T se which c nv ys the poison t th fang.

fanged fangd Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed.

fan light, fan'lit, A window over a door f rming part of the door-opening, originally a window with a fan shaped head.

fanner, fan er n. One who fans a ventilator pl a machine f r winnowing grain

fan palm, fan'pam, n. A palm of the East Indies with fan shaped leaves, the talipot-palm (genus Corypha)

fantail fan tāl, n A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the form of its tail.

fantasia, fan-tā zē a, n [It., lit a fantasy or fancy fr L. and Gr *phantasia*, a fancy whence Ing E. *fancy* FANCY] A species of musical composition having no particular theme, but ranging amidst various airs and movements.

fantasm, fan'tazm, n Same as *Phantasm*.

fantast, fan'tast, n. One whose mind is full of fantastic notions.

fantastic fantastical fan-tas'tik, fan-tas'tik al, a. [Fr *fantastique* fr Gr *phantastikos* fr *phantasia* FANCY] Pertaining to or partaking of fantasy or fancy chimerical whimsical capricious fanciful indulging the vagaries of imagination odd whimsically shaped grotesque

fantasticality fan tas ti kal i ti n Fantasticalness

fantastically fan tas tik-al li, *ad* In a fantastic manner fancifully whimsically capriciously

fantasticalness fantasticism f n tas t k al n s, f tas ti sizm, n State of being fantastical.

fantasy fan ta-si, pl **fantasies** fan ta-siz [Same as *fa y* (i)] Fancy a strong or idle fancy a vagary caprice f th imagination fantast or disturbed product f th ught an unrealized idea or mental vision a fanciful artistic r ther p re lucubration —— t pret & pp *f nt sid* f ta-sid ppr *f tasy ing* fan'ta-si ing To picture in fancy to conceive as a fantasy t imagine r o jure up

fantoccini fan to-ch n i pl [It] Puppets worked by c n cealed wires o tr g puppet-sh w m nion ttes

fantom fan tom, n Soe PHANTOM

fan tracery fan trā-se ri n A species of



Fan-tracery Fan-vaulting

architectural ornamentation accompanying fan- ult ng

fan vaulting, fan alt-ing n An arrangement in vaulted roofs of th P ripendicula style of architecture in which all the principal lines di erge f om a point

far fā *a* Comp *f rther* fär'TH r superl. *f rth st* fär'THest. [A. Sax *f or feorr a* and *ad* =O Sax and O Fris *f r* D *ver*, Icel *fiarri*, O Sth *f rra*, G *f rn*, far—allied to *for forth f rry f* the root being same as that of L. *pe* through Gr *pera* beyond Skr *para*, other The comp and superl are modern forms that ha e arisen under influence of *f rther f rth st f rrer* and f rr st found in dialects, are ttr rnal f rms] Remote distant extending to a distance more or most distant of th two said f the right side of a horse —— *ad* To a great extent or distance in space or in time to a remote period in great part in a great proportion by many degrees very much to a certain point, degree or distance to whatever point, degree, or distance (as f as) —By far in a great degree very much.—From far from a great distance from a remote place —Far other very different.

farad far'ad, n. [In honour of Prof *F raday*] The name given in lectricity to the electromagnet unit of capacity —**faradic** fa-rad'ik a. Applied to induced electricity —**faradization** f ad-i zā shon, n. The medical application of the magneto-electric currents which *Faraday* discovered in 1837

farce färs, v t. pret. & pp *f rced*, farst ppr *farcing* färs ing [F *f rcir* fr L. *farcire*, to stuff.] To stuff with forcemeat to fill with mingled ingredients.

farce färs, n. [Fr *fa ce* fr *farcer* to stuff =Sp and It. *f rsa*, fr L. *f rci* I stuff The word was formerly applied to comic matter interpolated by actors in religious plays, hence a comic performance] A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character a comedy full of extravagant drollery ridiculous parade empty pageantry mere show

farceur fär-sēr' n [Fr] A writer or player of farces a joker

farcical färsik-al, a Belonging to a farce appropriated to farce droll ludicrous ridiculous —**farcically** färsik al li, *adv* In a farcical manner ludicrously —**farcicalness** färs ik al nes, n Quality of being farcical.

farcing färsing, n [FARCE v] Stuffing forcemeat

farcy fär si n [Fr *farcin* It *f rcino* farcy origin doubtful.] A disease of horses intimately connected with glanders, the two diseases generally running into each other —**farcy bud** fär s bud, n A tumour which appears early in the disease f rcy

fardage, fär dāj n [Fr *fardel*] *Nautical* same as *Dunnage*

fardel fär del, n [O Fr *f d l* Fr *fardeau*, a bundle fr the Arabic H nce *furdi*.] A bundle or pack a burden anything cumbersome or irksome

fare fā t pret & pp *f red* fārd ppr *f r* ing fār ing [A S *x f r n* to go to fare=O Frs Icel a dw *f a* D *n f r* D *varen*, O *f hren*, to go as not as L. *per* through, *porta* gate *f rtus* harbour(*port*) *portus* a harbour(*port*) *portus* danger (*peril*) Gr *poros* passage *pe* pierce L. *f f rry* &c] To go to pass to move forward to travel to be in any state good or bad to be attended with any circumstances r train of events f rtunate f rtunate to be entertained with food to happen well or ill to turn out or result —— n The sum charged for conveying a person by land or water food provisions of the table person or persons conveyed in a vehicle

farewell fār'wel, *interj* [From *fare* in the imperative and *well*] May you fare or prosper well a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left, often merely a salutation at parting good bye adieu It sometimes has the pronoun inserted between its two elements as, *fare you well* —— n. Good-bye adieu leave departure final look reference or attention —— a. Last ultimate final lictory

far fetched fär'fecht a. Brought from a remote place studiously sought not easily or naturally introduced forced strained.

farina fa rī na, n [L. *f ra a* flour fr *fa ra* as a sort of grain, spelt.] Meal flour a soft tasteless powder obtained from the seeds of cereals and leguminous plants and of some roots, as the potato

farinaceous fa-rin ā shus, a [*Farina* and *-ac ous*=L. L. *f rinā ceus*] Consisting of or made of farina yielding farina or flour mealy pertaining to meal.

farinaceously fa-rin ā shus-li, *adv* After the manner of farinaceous substances

farm farm, n. [From Fr *f rme* a farm, fr L.L. *firma* fr L. *fir us* firm It meant originally a fixed payment a rent, lease ground let on lease, farm FIRM] A portion of land under cultivation taken on lease and rented, or cultivated by the owner and usually divided into fields ground let to a tenant for tillage, pasture, & on conditions of his paying certain sum annually or otherwise for the use of it.—— v t pret & pp *f rmed*, färm 1, pp *farm ing* farming To let out, as lands, to tenants at a certain rent to take on lease at a certain rent or rate to hold and cultivate either as tenant or as owner; to lease or let, as taxes, imposts, or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent.—— i To be employed in agriculture to cultivate the soil.

farmable fär'ma-bl, a. Capable of being farmed.

farm bailiff färm'bā lif, n. An overseer appointed to direct and superintend farming operations.

farmer färm er n One who farms or cultivates a farm an agriculturist a husband-

man, one who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent

farmership, farm'er-ship, *n* Skill in farming, husbandry

farmhouse, farm'hous, *n* A house attached to a farm for the residence of a farmer

farming farm'ing, *a* Pertaining to agriculture —*n* The business of a farmer, agriculture, husbandry, tillage of land

farmost, far'most, *a* [A superl of *far*] Most distant or remote

farmstead, farm'sted, *n* The system of buildings connected with a farm, a homestead.

farmyard, *farm'yard, n* The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm buildings

farness, far'nes, *n* The state of being far the opposite of *nearness*

faro, fa'rō, *n* [Said to be from *Pharaoh* having formerly been depicted on one of the cards] A game at cards in which a person plays against the bank

far-off, far'of, *a* Distant, remote

farrago, fa-rā'gō, *n* [L, fr *far, farris*, a kind of grain, meal] A mass composed of various materials a medley

far-reaching far'rēch ing *a* Having influence or consequences that reach far

farrier, far'i-er, *n* [O Fr *fernier*, fr L *ferrarius*, a smith, fr *ferrum* iron] A smith who shoes horses, one who combines horse shoeing with veterinary surgery

farriery, fa'ri-e ri, *n* The art of the farrier, the art of curing diseases of horses and cattle, the veterinary art

farrow, fa'rō, *n* [A. Sax. *fearh*, a pig, akin to *O H G farah, G ferl el, D varken*, a pig, cog with L *porcus*, a pig (whence *pork*), Lit. *parszas*, a pig] A pig, a litter of pigs —*v t.* or *i* pret & pp *farrowed*, fa'rōd, ppr *farrowing*, fa'ro-ing To bring forth pigs

far-sighted, far'sīt-ed, *a* Seeing to a great distance, calculating the distant or remote results of present action, not capable of perceiving objects near at hand distinctly, long sighted —**far-sightedness,** far'sīted nes, *n* The quality of being far sighted

far-sought, far'sąt, *a* Sought for at a distance, far fetched.

farther, fär'ther, *a comp* [Compar of *far* (q v), which has arisen under influence of *further*] More remote, more distant than something else —*adv* At or to a greater distance, more remotely, beyond, moreover, by way of progression in a subject

furthermore, fär'ther mōr, *adv* Further thermore, moreover besides

farthermost, far'ther-mōst, *a superl* [*Farther* and *most*] Being at the greatest distance

farthest, far'thest, *a superl* [Superl of *far* See FARTHER, FAR, FURTHEST] Most distant or remote —*adv* At or to the greatest distance

farthing, far'thing, *n* [A. Sax *ferthing, feorthung, feórthling*, the fourth part of a thing, fr *feórtha*, fourth, fr *feówer*, four FOUR] A British coin, the fourth of a penny, a very small price or value



Fasces.

farthingale far'thing gāl, *n* [O Fr *vertumalle, verdugalle, vertugade*, fr Sp *verdugo*, a rod or shoot of a tree, hence a hoop, fr L *viridis*, green] A hoop-petticoat, or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, formerly used to extend the petticoat

fasces fas'ēz, *n pl* [L, pl. of *fascis*, a bundle, akin Gr *phaskolos*, a wallet] In Roman antiquities, a bundle of rods, bound round the helve of an axe, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority

fascia fash'i-a, *n*; pl. **fasciæ** fash'i-ē [L] A band, sash, or fillet, or something resembling this in shape, a surgical bandage, *anat* a band or sheet of fibrous matter; *arch* a long band of stone or brick forming a slight projection —**fasciate, fasciated,** fash'i āt, fash'i ā ted, *a* Banded or bound together, *bot* applied to the peculiar flattened shoots or branches which occur occasionally in trees —**fasciation,** fash i ā'shon, *n* The state of being fasciated.

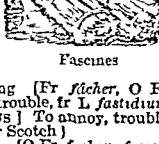
fascicle, fas'si kl, *n* [Fr *fascicule*, L *fasciculus*, a dim fr *fascis* a bundle FASCES] A small bundle or package, a collection, in *botany*, a cluster of closely-arranged flowers, whose footstalks spring irregularly from several points at the top of the main stem —**fascicular,** fas-sik'ū ler, *a* [L L *fascicularis*] United in a bundle —**fascicularly,** fas-sik'ū ler li, *adv* In the form of fascicles or bundles —**fasciculated, fascicled,** fas sik'ū lāt-ed, fas'si kld, *a* Growing in fascicles. —**fascicule,** fas'si kūl, *n* A fascicle —**fasciculus,** fas-sik' u lus *n* A fascicle, one of the separate divisions or numbers in which a book is published.

fascinate, fas'si nāt, *v t* pret & pp *fascinated*, fas'si nāt-ed, ppr *fascinating*, fas'si nāt-ing [Fr *fasciner*, L *fascinare, fascinatum*, to fascinate, to bewitch, akin to Gr *baskaino*, I bewitch] To enchant, to bewitch, to charm, to captivate, to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence, to allure irresistibly or powerfully

fascinating, fas'si nāt ing, *p a* Bewitching, enchanting, charming, captivating

fascination, fas-si nā'shon, *n* [Fr *fascination*, L *fascinatio* FASCINATE] Act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting, enchantment, a charm, a spell, that which *fascinates*

fascine, fas-sēn', *n* [Fr *fascine*, fr L *fascina*, a fagot or bundle of sticks, fr *fascis*, a bundle FASCES] A fagot or bundle of rods or sticks used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, &c.



Fascines

fash fash, *v t* pret & pp *fashed*, fasht, ppr *fashing*, fash'ing [Fr *fâcher*, O Fr *faschier*, to annoy or trouble, fr L *fastidium*, disgust FASTIDIOUS] To annoy, trouble, or put out (Chiefly Scotch)

fashion, fa'shon, *n* [O Fr *fachon facion* Fr *façon*, fr L *factio*, a making, fr *facio*, I make *Faction* is thus the same word in another form FACT] The make or form of anything, external appearance, shape, form, form of a garment the cut or shape of clothes, prevailing mode of dress or ornament, manner, *sort*, way, *mode, custom*, prevailing mode or practice, genteel life or good breeding —*v t* pret & pp *fashioned, fa'shond*, ppr *fashioning fa'shon* ing To give shape or figure to, to mould, to shape, to fit, to adapt, to accommodate

fashionable, fa'shon a bl, *a* Made according to the fashion or prevailing form or mode, taking the public taste and being in vogue, established by custom, prevailing at a particular time, dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion genteel, well bred, modish, stylish —*n* A person of fashion

fashionably, fa'shon a-bli *adv* In a fashionable manner according to *fashion*, custom, or prevailing practice

fashioner, fa'shon er, *n* One who fashions

fashious fash'us *a* [Fr *fâcheux*, trouble some fr *fâcher*, to trouble. FASH] Troublesome, annoying (Chiefly Scotch)

fast fast, *a* [A.Sax *fæst*, fast firm=O Sax and L G *fast*, D *vast*, Icel *fastr*, Dan and Sw *fast* G *fest*, firm, solid—with corresponding adverbs Hence *fast*, quickly, quick, *fasten* and verb to *fast*] Firmly fixed close, tight, closely adhering, made close, strong against attack, firm in adherence, not easily alienated, steadfast, faithful, lasting, durable (a *fast* colour) —*adv* Firmly, immovably —To play fast and loose, to act in an inconstant manner; to say one thing and do another

fast, tast, *adv* [The same word as *fast*, fixed, firm, or steadfast (one who runs fast runs steadfastly)=Icel *fast* rapidly, quickly, fr *fastr*, firm.] In a swift or quick manner, swiftly, rapidly, with quick steps or progression, durably, permanently, near prodigally and wastefully with dissipation. —*a* Swift, moving rapidly, quick in motion, rapid, dissipated devoted to pleasure, indulging in sensual vices said of a man, imitating the manners and habits of a man said of a female

fast, fast, *v t* pret & pp *fasted*, fast'ed, ppr *fasting*, fast'ing [A Sax. *fæstan*, to fast, probably fr *fæst*, firm, steadfast, the meaning being to be steadfast in abstaining=D *vasten*, Dan *faste*, Icel. and Sw *fasta*, G *fasten*, Goth *fastan*, to fast] To abstain from eating and drinking, to keep or abstain from food beyond the usual time, to omit to take the usual meals for a time, to go hungry, to abstain from food partially, or from particular kinds of food, especially from religious motives —*n* Abstinence from food, either partial or total an abstinence from particular kinds of food for a certain time, a religious mortification or humiliation by abstinence, the time of fasting

fast-day, fast'dā, *n* A day on which fasting is observed.

fasten, fas'n, *v t* pret & pp *fastened*, fas'nd, ppr *fastening*, fas'n ing [A. Sax. *fæstnan*, to make fast, fr *fæst* firm See FAST, in the sense of firm] To fix firmly, closely, or tightly, to make fast or close, to lock, bolt, or bar, to secure, to hold together, to unite closely in any way, to attach, to affix, to annex —*v t* To become fixed or fast, to fix one's self, to seize and hold on, to become attached.

fastener, fas'n-er, *n* One who or that which fastens

fastening, fas'n ing, *n* Anything that fastens, that which binds and makes fast, or is intended for that purpose

faster, fast'er, *n* One who fasts

fastidious, fas-tid'i us *a* [Fr *fastidieux*, L *fastidiosus*, fr *fastidium*, loathing, aversion, fr *fastus*, contempt and *tædium*, weariness] Squeamish delicate to a fault, overnice, difficult to please, rejecting what is common or not very nice, suited with difficulty, dainty

fastidiously, fas tid'i us-li, *adv* In a fastidious manner, squeamishly

fastidiousness, fas-tid'i us nes, *n* Quality of being fastidious, squeamishness

fastigiate, fastigiated, fas-tij'i āt, fas-tij'i at-ed, *a* [L *fastigatus, fr fastigium*, a top or peak.] Peaked or pointed at top, tapering to a narrow point

fastly, *fast'li, adv* In a fast manner, firmly, surely

fastness, fast'nes, *n* [Partly the ordinary abstract noun of *fast* partly=A. Sax. *fæstnes* a stronghold, firmness, which is an equivalent form] The state or quality of being fast in any sense a stronghold, a fortress or fort, a place fortified.

fat, fat, *a* [A Sax. *fæt, fætt* for *facted*, fatted, a pp =D *vet*, Dan *fed* Icel *fatr*, G *fett*, fat Hence to *fatten, fatling*] Fleshy plump corpulent, obese, unctuous, coarse, gross dull, heavy, stupid rich producing a large income fertile, fruitful —*n* A solid oily substance of whitish or yellow colour found in certain parts of animal bodies, lard and tallow being varieties of it, a substance of similar nature in plants the best or richest part of a thing —*v t* pret & pp *fatted* fat'ed ppr *fatting*, fat'ing To make fat to fatten, to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

fat fat *n* A vat See VAT

fatal, fāt'al, *a* [Fr *fatal* L *fatalis*, fatal, fated, fr *fatum*, fate FATE.] Proceeding from fate or destiny causing death or destruction, deadly, mortal destructive, calamitous, as an event

fatalism fāt'al izm, *n* [*Fatal* and *ism*=

Fr *f tal sm*] The doctrin that all th ings are subject to fate, o that they take place by i table necess ty

f tal st, fāt al-i t *n* [*Fatal* an l *ist* Fr *f tal ste*] One who m aints ns that all things happen by inevitable n cess ty —**f tal istic** fā tal is'tik, *a* I ertaining to fatal ism implying fatalism

fatality fat-al i ti, *n* [Fr *f talité* L L. *fatalitas* fr L. *f talis*, f tal] Th state f being fatal fi ed unalterabl course of things n incible necessity fatal sm fatal eff ct deadliness a fatal occurrence a calamitous accident

fatally fāt l li, *adv* I a fatal manner by decree of f te or dest ny m rtally de atru ti ly in death or ruin

fat brained fat'brān l, a Dull and stup d

fate fāt, *n* [L *f t m* (lit that wh ch has been spok n) dest y as pronounced by the gods, fate, fr *fari* to speak (whence also *f ma*, f me and *f num* a fa) fr a root wh h appears also in G *phi a* to peak and *phe* light ak *f ll f lsy f y af f hle*, &c.] Fixed decree by wh h the r l of th ngs is prescribed i vitable necess ty, destiny d pending on a superior cause and l uncontrollabl result pred termined final f rtune or l t of anything or any person d ath destr ction doom fot *pl* (with cap tal) the Destin es o Parcæ the three god lesses supposed to pres l over the birth and life of men called Clotho Lachesis and Atrōpos

fated fāt ed, *a* Decreed by fate d oom l lest ed gifted with a certa n fat regu lated by f te

fateful fāt f l, *a* Bearing fate or destiny prod cing fatal e ents

fatefully fāt fol i, *ad* In a f teful manner

father f THE [A w rd common to most of the I do-Eu opea to gues A Sax. *f der* —D a l L. (*vader* Icel *faðir* Dan. and Sw *fader* Goth *fadar* L r ter, L pater (whence Fr père It and Sp *padre*) G *p t* Per *pidr* Skr *pat* —fath r probably fr a root *pa*, to feed, or *pa* to protect) He by w om th son or da ghter is begotten a m le pa ent the first ancestor th progen tor of a race or family a term of respect gi n to ag d or rev rend men the oldest member of any soc ety or profession o e who acts w th paternal kin lness or care a guar lian protector o y eserver the first to pract se a y art a dist guishe l example a teache a creat r maker in entor a thor originator instr c to of fou der a n me gi en to God, the ppellati n of the first perso in th Trinity th title gi en to th rch dignitaries superiors of co ents, priests, or confessors —Fathers of the Church, the ear y teachers and expoun lers of Christ anity whose writings ha thrown light upon the hist ry doctrines, and observances of the chur h n the ea ly ages. —*v t* pret. & pp *fathered* fā THERD pp *fatherī g* fā TH r g To become a f ther to *t* ad pt to assume as one s own to profess to be the author to ascribe o charge to one as his offspring or pr l ct n

fatherhood, fā TH -h d, *n* State of be ing a f ther or the character or authority f fath r

father in law fā THE in la, *n*. Th father of one h s ha d or wif

fatherland, fā TH land, *n* [A l teral translat n of th G *Vaterland*] One nati e cou try the cou try of one fathers ancestors

fatherlasher fā THE lash-er *n* A fish the bull head (wh ch see)

fatherless, fā THER-les, *a* Destitute of a l ng f ther without a known a thor

fatherliness, fā TH li nes, Q ality of being f therly parental kindness, care and tenderness

fatherly fā TH li *a*. Like a father n affection and care pertai ng to a father tender paternal protecti g.

fathership fā THER-ship, *n*. State of be ing a fathe

fathom fath um, *n* [A Sax *fæthm* the bosom, the space of both arms xtended= D *vadem* Icel *faðmr* Sw *famn* Dan *favn* G *faden* fr a root meaning to st etch seen in Gr *petannymi*, I stretch, *petalon* a l f (a petal)] Originally the space b twe n the ext emities of both arms extended hence a measure of length containing 6 fe t —*v t* pr t. & pp *fathomed* fath umd ppr *fathom g* fath m ing To try the d pth of to find th bottom r extent of to sound *fig* to master to compr h nd to reach in d pth

fathomable fath um-a-bl *a* Capable of bei g fathomed.

fathomless, fath m l s, *a* Not to be f thomed h tt nl ss incomp ch n ible

fatigue fa-tēg' *v t* pret & pp *fatigued* fa-tēg l pp *fatigu g* fa-tēg ing [Fr *fatiguer* to f tigue fr L *fatig* t weary or f tigu perhaps fr root f *fatiscere* to gape FATLOUS The noun is fr the verb] To employ to wearin ss to weary to t re to harass with tod or labour to exhaust the str ngth of by severe or long-co tinued x rtion bod ly or mental to weary by im portun ty to harass —*n*. Wearin ss fr m bodily labou or mental exertion lass tu le exhaustio cause of weariness labour un d rg ne to l labours of military men distinct from the use of arms

fatigue-dress fa-tēg' l es, *n* The wo k ng dress of sold rs —**fatigue duty** fa-tēg'dū ti, *n*. The wo k of soldiers dist n t from the use of arms

fatling fat'ling, *n* [*Fat* an l d m *-l ng*] A young animal, as a lamb kid, &c fattened fo laughter a fat animal.

fatly fat'li, *adv* In a fat manner greasily gr ssly

fatness, fat nes *n*. [A. Sax. *f tn e* fatness. FAT] Quality or state of being fat, plump or f ll fed corpulency unctu us o greasy matter unctuousness richness fert lity fruitfulness.

fatten fat n, *v t* pret & pp *fattened* l, *t n l* ppr *fattening* fat n-in [from *fat* an l -en bal suffix=A. Sax *g fætnian* to fatten] To make f t to feed f slaughter to make fleshy or plump with fat *t* make f rtl and fru tful to enrich —*v i*. T grow fat r corpul nt.

fattener fat n-er *n* On who or that wh h fattens

fattiness, f t i nes, *n* The condition or quality of being f tty

fatty fat i, *a* [*fat* an l -y] Having the qualit es of fat greasy un tu s oleag nous.

fatuity fa-tū'-t i *n* [Fr *fatuité* L *fat itas* f *f tuus* f olish See next] State or quality of bei g fatuous foolishness a ill ness i nbecil ty

fatuous fa tu-us, *a* [L. *f t us* foolish, a lly pe h ps originally gap g, f same root as *fat ues* a l o *f as* (q v)] Fool h lly simple f eble in mi d imbecil st ill.

fauces fa sez, *n pl* [L.] The upper part of th throat from the ov t f the tongue to the entrance of the gullet the back p rt f the mouth.

faucet f sa-et, *n* [Fr *f aucet* fr L. *f lsus*, false] A pipe to be i serted in a cask for drawing liq r and stopped w th a peg or spig t th peg or spig t itself

faugh fa, *interj* An ex lam t on of con tempt or bhorr nce

fault fālt, *n* [O F *fa lte* Fr *faut* It and Sp *f lta*, fault, defect, fr a L. freq *f llitare* f ll to decei e FAIL, FALTER.] A slight off nce a neglect of d ty p o priety something w rthy of sm blam or censu e a defect a flaw a l ss scent a break or dislocat of strata an interruption in the conti uity of strata uch that the strata on either sid appear lev ated or depressed.—**At fault**, puzzled, in some d fficulty or perpl x ty also, to blame deserving censure —**To find fault**, to express blame to tak exception.—**To find fault with**, to take except on to censure to express displeasure with.

fault finder fālt find-er *n* One who ce i ures or objects

faultily fālt i l *adv* In a faulty manner l fect i ly imperfectly wrongly

faultiness fālt i nes, *n* State or quality of be ng faulty d fecti e o erroneous

faultless fālt les *a* W th ut fa lt o d defective or i nperfect free fro m blem h free from incorrectness perfect

faultlessly fālt les-li, *adv* I a faultless manner w thout being guilty of a fault.

faultlessness fālt les-nes, *n* Freedom from faults or defects.

faulty fālt i, *a* [*Fault* and *-y*] Marked by faults blemishes, or d fects defective imperfect blamable wrong imperfect bad.

faun fan *n* [L *Faunus* a d ity of the woods and fi lds, f *favere* to favour to protect] Among the Romans a rural deity the protector of agriculture and of sh pherds a sylvan deity

fauna, fana, *n* [Fr *Fauna*, a Roman god less of fi lds, cattle &c] A collecti e term for the animals peculiar to a r gi n or epoch corresponding to th word *flora* in respect of plants **faunist** fa n st *n* O e who treats of the fauna of a country or distri t —**faunal** fan al, *a* Of pertaini g to or con ected with a fau a

faussebraye fōs'brā *n* [Fr] *Fort* a sm ll mount of earth thrown up abo it a rampart

fauteuil fō te ye *n* [Fr, fr O H G *falt tuol* l t a f ld ng stool. FALDSTOOL] An arm-chair the seat of a member of the French Acad my

faux pas, fo-pa, *n* [Fr *faux* false *pas*, step] A false step a t each of ma ners of moral conduct a lapse f om cl t ty

favelate fa- o lāt, *a* [L. *f vus* a ho ey-comb] Formed like a honey-comb alveolate cellular

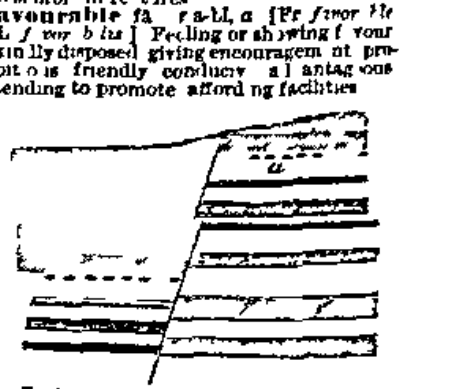
favonian fa-vō ni-an *a* [L. *favonius* the west w nd] I erta ning to the west wind.

favor fā c See FAVOLR

favose fa- os' *a* [L *favo us* fr *favus*, a honey-comb] Resembli g a h n y-comb

favour favor fā ver *n* [Fr *f veur* fa our = Sp and Pg *favor* It. *f vore* fr L *f vor favoris* favour kind regard good w ll, f *fovère* to fa our cherish &c] Good will k n l regard friendly disposi n a disposit on to ai l, befriend, s pp rt, pro m te or justify a kind act or office a f act of grace or good will mild ess or mitigation of punishment leave a yielding or oncession to anoth r pa don something bestowe l as an evidence of good will, a token of love, a knot of ri bons something worn as a tok n of affect n advantag a l assistance benefit bias prejud ce —*v t* pret. & pp *f voured*, *f vored* fā verd pp *favouri g*, *fa o g* fā ver ing To regard with fa ur or kin l ess to support to ai l, or ha e the disposition to ai l to be propitious to to befriend, to how favour or partiality to to aff rd ad antages for success to, to ren le easier to facilitate to resembl in fe tures

favourable fā ver a-bl, *a* [Fr *favor ble* L *f vor bilis*] Feeling or sh wing f vour kin lly disposed giving encouragem nt propit o s friendly conducive a l antag ous tending to promote afford ng facilities



Fa lt in strata (a a show th di location).

favourableness fā ver a-bl-nes, *n*. The condit on or qual ty of being favourable.

favourably, fā'ver-a-bli, *adv* In a favourable manner

favoured fā'verd, *p a* Regarded or treated with favour, preferred above others, having special advantages or facilities, featured.

favourer, fā'ver-er, *n* One who favours, a well wisher

favourite, fā'ver-it, *n* [Fr *favori*, masc, *favorite*, fem., fr It *favorito, favorita*, a favourite, fr *favore*, favour (q v)] A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, preference, and affection, one greatly beloved, a darling often one unduly favoured, one treated with undue partiality —*a* Regarded with particular favour kindness, affection, esteem or preference

favouritism, fā'ver-it-izm, *n* [*Favourite* and *-ism*] The disposition to have favourites, or to favour one or more persons to the neglect of others having equal claims, exercise of power by favourites

favus, fā'vus *n* [L, a honey-comb] A disease attacking the scalp, and character ized by yellowish dry incrustations

fawn, fan, *n* [Fr *faon*, fr a form *fetonus* fr L *fetus*, progeny] A young deer, a buck or doe of the first year —*a* Resembling a fawn in colour light brown Also used as *n* —*v i* pret & pp *fawned* fand ppr *fawning*, fan'ing To bring forth a fawn

fawn fan, *v i* pret & pp *fawned*, fand, ppr *fawning*, fan'ing [A Sax *fægnian*, to be glad or fain fr *fægen*, glad, fain= Icel *fagna*, to rejoice, be glad FAIN] To show a servile attachment, to court favour by low cringing, and the like, to cringe and bow to gain favour, to show attachment to by frisking about one, as a dog (Followed by *on* or *upon*) —*n* A servile cringe or bow mean flattery

fawner, fan'er, *n* One who fawns

fay, fā, *n* pl **fays**, fāz [Fr *fee*, L L *fata*, a fairy FAIRY] A fairy, an elf

fay, fā *v t* pret & pp *fayed*, fād ppr *faying* fā'ing [A Sax *fægnan*, to fit FADGE.] To fit two pieces of timber together so that they lie close and fair

fealty, fē'al ti *n* [O Fr *fealte, feaute* &c, fealty, fr *fidelitas*, faithfulness, fidelity it is thus the same word as *fidelity*] Fidelity or faithfulness to a superior, a faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands loyalty

fear, fer, *n* [A Sax *fær*, fear peril=Icel. *far*, harm, mischief, Sw *fara* Dan *fare*, danger, O H G *fâra*, danger, fright Mod. G *gefahr*, danger, fr root of E *fare*, to travel seen also in L *periculum*, danger (E *peril*) FAPE.] A painful emotion excited by expectation of evil or the apprehension of impending danger, anxiety, solicitude, dread, terror, alarm, the object of fear, slavish dread, filial regard mingled with awe or reverence, holy awe and reverence for God and his laws, reverence, respect, due regard.—*v t* pret & pp *feared*, fērd, ppr *fearing* fēr'ing [Sax *ferran, afæran*] To feel fear or a painful apprehension of, to be afraid of, to apprehend, to dread, to suspect, to have a reverential awe of, to reverence, to venerate, to affright or to terrify —*v i* To be in fear or apprehension of evil to be afraid.

fearful, fēr'ful, *a* Filled with fear afraid, apprehensive timid timorous, impressing fear terrible, dreadful, awful.

fearfully, fēr'ful-li, *adv* In a fearful manner

fearfulness, fēr'ful-nes, *n* State or quality of being fearful; timidity awe dread, terror alarm

fearless, fēr'les, *a* Free from fear undaunted, courageous, bold, intrepid, daring; brave dauntless

fearlessly, fēr'les-li, *adv* In a fearless manner; bravely dauntlessly, intrepidly

fearlessness, fēr'les-nes *n* Quality of being fearless, courage, boldness, intrepidity

feasibility, fē-zi-bil'i ti *n* Quality of being *feasible practicability*

feasible, fē'zi bl, *a* [Fr *faisable*, fr *faire, faisant*, to do, fr L *facere*, to do to make FACT] That may be done, performed, executed, or effected, practicable

feasibly, fē'zi bli, *adv* In a feasible manner, practicably

feast, fēst, *n* [O Fr *feste*, Fr *fete*, fr L *festum*, a holiday, a feast, fr *festus*, solemn, festive, whence also *festal, festival, festive* L *ferio*, holidays, is perhaps fr same root, hence *fair* (n)] A holiday, a festal day a sumptuous repast or entertainment, of which a number of guests partake a sumptuous treat a banquet something delicious to the palate, a ceremony of feasting an anniversary, periodical or stated celebration of some event, a festival something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul, that which delights and entertains —*v i* pret & pp *feasted*, fēst'ed, ppr *feasting*, fēst'ing To partake of a feast to eat sumptuously, to dine or sup on rich provisions, to be highly gratified or delighted —*v t* To entertain with sumptuous food, to treat at the table magnificently to delight, to pamper to gratify luxuriously

feaster, fēst'er, *n* One who feasts

feat, fēt, *n* [Fr *fait*, fr L *factum*, a deed something done, fr *facio*, I do or make *Fact* is the same word.] An exploit an achievement, some extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning

feather, feTH'er, *n* [A Sax *fether*, a feather, a pen=O Sax *fethera*, D *veder*, Sw *fjuder* Dan. *fjeder*, Icel. *fjothr*, G *feder*, same root as L *penna* (=*petna*) a feather, Gr *pteron* (for *peteron*) a wing, Skr *pattra*, a wing, fr root *pat*, to fly, also to go, to seek, as in L *peto* (whence *petition*)] One of the growths which form the distinguishing covering of birds, a plume something resembling a feather a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board, kind nature (as in, birds of a *feather*), birds collectively as the objects of sport, a trifle —*A feather in the cap*, an honour or mark of distinction —*The white feather, fig* indications of cowardice (a white feather in a fighting cock showed that it was not of the true game breed) —*v t* pret & pp *feathered*, feTH'erd ppr *featherino* feTH'er ing To dress in feathers, to fit with feathers to cover with feathers —*To feather one's nest*, to collect wealth, particularly when acting in some capacity for others —*To feather an oar*, to turn the blade horizontally as it leaves the water

feathered, feTH'erd, *p a* Having feathers, fitted or furnished with feathers

feather-edge, feTH'er-ej, *n* The thinner edge of a board or plank.—**feather-edged**, feTH'er-ejd, *a* Having one edge thinner than the other and overlapping

feathering, feTH'er-ing, *n Arch* an arrangement of small arcs or curves used as ornaments in Gothic architecture

featherless, feTH'er-les, *a* Destitute of feathers, unfledged.

feather-star, feTH'er-star, *n* A beautiful crinoid or encrinite, with processes that give a feather-like appearance

feather-weight, feTH'er wāt, *n* A weight as light as a feather, the lightest weight that is placed on a racing horse

feathery, feTH'er i *a* Feathered, clothed or covered with feathers having the appearance of feathers, plumose

feature, fē'tūr, *n* [O Fr *fauture, faicture* fr L *factura*, a making fr *facio, factum*, I make FACT] The make form or cast of any part of the face, any single lineament the make or form of any part of the surface of a thing as of a country or landscape, a prominent part or characteristic

featured, fē'tūrd, *a* Having features of a certain cast

featureless fē'tūr les, *a* Having no distinct features shapeless, without well-marked characters

feaze, fēz, *v t* pret & pp *feazed* fēzd, ppr *feazing*, fēz'ing [A Sax *fæs* a fringe, akin G *faser, faseln*, to ravel out, *faser*, a fibre] To outwist the end of anything made of threads or fibres, to ravel out.

febricula, fe-brik'ū-la, *n* [L, dim of *febris*, fever] A slight fever —**febriculose**, fe-brik'ū-lōs, *a* Affected with slight fever

febrifacient, feb-ri-fā'shi-ent, *a* [L *febris*, fever, and *facio*, I make] Causing fever —**febriferous**, fe brif'er us, *a* [L *febris*, fever and *fero*, I bring] Producing fever

febrifugal fe-brif'ū gal, *a* [*Febrifuge* and *-al*] Lessening or removing fever

febrifuge, fe'bri fūj, *n* [Fr *febrifuge*, L *febris*, a fever, and *fugo* I put to flight FEVER, FUGITIVE] Any medicine that drives away or removes, or that mitigates fever —*a* Having the quality of dispelling or mitigating fever

febrile fē'bril *a* [Fr *febrile*, fr L *febris*, fever] Pertaining to fever, indicating fever, or derived from it

February, feb'rū a-ri, *n* [L *Februarius* fr *februa*, purification, because a great feast of purification was held on the 15th.] The second month in the year, consisting in common years of twenty-eight days, in leap-year of twenty-nine

fecal, fē'kal, *a* See FÆCAL.

feces, fē'sēz, *n pl* See FÆCES

fecula fek'ū-la, *n* [L *fæcula* lees of wine, dim of *fæx, fæcis*, dregs] Powdery matter obtained from plants by crushing, washing with water, and subsidence, starch or farina

feculence, fe'kū-lens, *n* [Fr *feculence*, fr L L *faculentia*, fr *faculentus*, feculent] State or quality of being feculent foul, or filthy, foulness, muddiness, impurity, lees, sediment dregs

feculent, fe'kū-lent *a* [Fr *feculent*, L *faculentus*, fr *fæx, fæcis*, dregs, sediment] Abounding with dregs or sediment, foul or filthy, muddy impure

fecund, fē'kund, *a* [Fr *fecond*, L *fecundus*, fruitful, fertile, fr the root *fe*, to produce, bring forth, or perhaps originally to give suck, seen also in *felo*, I suck, *femina*, a woman, *fetus, felix* happy &c] Fruitful in progeny said of plants and animals, prolific fertile, productive

fecundate fē'kund āt, *v t* pret & pp *fecundated*, fē'kund āt-ed, ppr *fecundating*, fē'kund āt-ing [L *fecundo, fecundatus* fr *fecundus* See prec] To make fruitful or prolific, to impregnate

fecundation, fē kund-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *fécondation*] Act of fecundating, impregnation

fecundity, fē kund'i-ti, *n* [Fr *fecondité* L *fecunditas* FECUND] The state or quality of being fecund or prolific power of producing or bringing forth, fertility, richness of invention

federal, fed'er-al, *a* [Fr *federal*, fr L *fœdus, fœderis*, a league or treaty, seen also in *confederate*, akin to *pdus*, faithful, *fides*, faith FAITH.] Pertaining to a league covenant, or contract, particularly between states or nations, united in a federation, confederated, founded on alliance between several states which unite for national or general purposes, each state retaining control of its home affairs, civil and criminal law, &c. (a *federal* republic) —*n* One who upholds federal government

federalism fed'er al izm, *n* [*Federal* and *-ism*=Fr *fédéralisme*] The principles of federal government, the upholding and strengthening of the central government in a federal republic

federalist fed'er al ist, *n* One who upholds federalism a federal.

federalize, fed'er al-iz, *v t* or *i* pret & pp *federalized*, fed'er al-izd, ppr *federalizing*, fed'er al-iz ing [*Federal* and *-ize*] To unite in a federal compact.

federate fed'er-āt, *a* [L *fœderatus* fr *fœdero, fœderatus*, fr *fœdus fœderis*, a league FEDERAL.] Leagued, united by compact joined in confederacy

federation, fed-er-ā'shon, *n* [See prec] Act of uniting in a confederation or league a league, a confederacy

federative, fed'er āt-iv, *a* [*Federate* and *-ive*=Fr *fédératif*] Uniting or joining in a league, forming a confederacy

fee fē *n* [A.Sax. *feoh*, cattle, property, money; Dut. Low G. *fee*, Ice. *fé*, Sw. *fä*, Dan. *fæ*; G. *vieh*, cattle; Goth. *faihu*, goods, money; cog. with L. *pecus*, cattle (whence *pecunia*); Skr. *paśu*, cattle. *Fief* is really the same word.] A reward or compensation for services; recompense; also, part. ularly to the reward of professional services; stipend; reward; also, *Law*, a freehold estate held by one who is absolute owner; absolute possession or ownership. **Fee simple**, a fee or estate held by absolute ownership; also called a *Fee*. **Fee tail**, estate limited in some way —— *t.p.t.* & *pp.* feeing; *ppr.* feeing. To pay a fee to; to engage by a fee; to secure by advancing a fee to; as, a lawyer.

feeble fē'bl, *a.* [Fr. *faible*, O. Fr. *feible*, *foible*, weak, feeble; from L. *flebilis*, lamentable, from *flere*, to weep. Hence, lit., weeping, tearful, pitiful.] Weak; lacking strength; infirm; weak in mental powers, as, a feeble mind; lacking force; as, a feeble style; dim; faint; as, a feeble light; lacking force or energy; as, a feeble effort. —**feeble-minded**, lacking mental strength; weak-minded. —**feeble-mindedness**, weak-mindedness; imbecility. —**feebly**, *adv.* In a feeble manner; weakly; with little strength. —**feebleness**, *n.* State, quality, or being feeble; weakness; debility; infirmity; lack of force, energy, or vigor.

feed fēd, *t.* & *pp.* fed; *pre.* & *ppr.* feeding. [A.Sax. *fedan*, to feed, from *foda*, food; D. *voeden*, to feed, from *voeder*, food; Icel. *fæda*, to feed, from *fæda*, food; Dan. *føde*, to feed, from *føde*, food; Sw. *föda*, to feed, from *föda*, food; Goth. *fōdjan*, to feed, from *fōdeins*, birth; O. H. G. *fuotar*, food, fodder; G. *futter*, food, fodder; *füttern*, to feed; from the root of E. *food*.] To supply with nourishment; to supply with what is necessary for growth, support, or maintenance; to nourish; to entertain, indulge, delight, or gratify; as, to feed one's self with hopes; to furnish with anything for consumption, waste, or use; to make fat; to fatten. ——*v.i.* To take food; to eat; to subsist by eating; to prey; to pasture; to graze; to graze; to feed on. ——*n.* That which is eaten; provender; fodder; a certain portion or allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.

feeder fēd'ėr, *n.* One who feeds or eats; one who gives food or supplies nourishment; a consumer; an eater; one who eats; a glutton; one who supplies something for consumption; as, a feeder of a blast furnace; a branch or tributary stream; a branch railway.

feeding fēd'ing, *n.* Act of giving food; food; act of one who feeds; that which is eaten; pasture; provender.

feeding bottle feeding bot'l, *n.* A bottle for supplying milk or liquid nutriment to an infant.

feed pipe fēd pīp, *n.* The pipe that carries water to the boiler of a steam-engine or some other purpose.

feed pump fēd pump, *n.* The pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam engines with water.

feel fēl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *felt*, formerly *felted*; *ppr.* feeling. [A.Sax. *fēlan*, *gefelan*, to feel = D. *voelen*, G. *fühlen*, Dan. *føle*, to feel; from the root seen in A.Sax. *folm*, hand; L. *palma*, the palm of the hand; G. *faust*, fist; akin also to *mittel*.] To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact with the body; to have the sense of touch; to perceive by the touch; to have a sense of; to be affected by; to be sensible of; to perceive; to learn; to discover; to experience; to suffer; to endure; to examine by touching. ——*v.i.* To have perception by the touch; to have the sensibility or the emotions moved or excited; to give perception; to exercise sensation; to have perceptions or emotions; to act as if having sensation; to ascertain the views or opinions of others; an organ of touch in the lower animals, as antennæ, tentacula, &c. **feeling**, *ppr.* feeling; *a.* possessing sensibility; easily affected or moved; sympathetic. ——*n.* The sense of touch; one of the five senses; sensation; sensibility; emotion; sympathy with the distressed; tenderness of heart.

feelingly fēl'ing-li, *adv.* In a feeling manner; tenderly.

feet, fēt, *n. pl.* of *foot*. See FOOT.

feign fān, *v.* pret. & pp. *feigned*, formerly *feigned*; ppr. *feigning*. [Fr. *feindre*, to feign, from L. *fingere*, to shape, invent, feign; from the root seen also in *figment*, *figure*, *fiction*, &c.; cog. with Gr. *theigein*, to touch, to mould, E. *dough*.] To pretend; to assume a false appearance of; to counterfeit; to simulate; to represent falsely. ——*v.i.* To represent falsely; to pretend.

feigned fānd, *pa.* Simulated; counterfeited; pretended; assumed.

feignedly fān'ed-li, *ad.* In a feigned manner; hypocritically.

feigner fān'ėr, *n.* One who feigns.

feint, fānt, *n.* [Fr. *feinte*, a feint, from *feint*, pret. of *feindre*, to feign. See FEIGN.] A pretense; a deceptive appearance; a movement made in doing a thing in order to mislead one part who is to attend to or strike; a blow or thrust aimed in such a manner; a stroke; a thrust. ——*v.i.* & *pp.* feinting. To make a feint; to make a false offer; to aim a blow or thrust.

felapar See FELSPAR.

felicitate, fē-lis'i-tāt, *v.t.* [From L. *felicitatus*, pp. of *felicitare*, to make happy, from *felix*, happy.] To congratulate; to express joy, pleasure, or good wishes on account of; to compliment; to congratulate; as, to felicitate one's self.

felicitation fē-lis'i-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *félicitation*.] The act of felicitating; congratulation.

felicitous fē-lis'i-tus, *a.* [*Felicity* and *-ous*.] Happy; expressing or expressed in a happy manner; as, a felicitous phrase; well adapted to the circumstances; as, a felicitous remark.

felicitously fē-lis'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a felicitous manner.

felicity fē-lis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *félicité*, L. *felicitas*, happiness. See FELICITATE.] The state of being happy; joy or intense enjoyment; happiness; bliss; the joys of heaven; blissful ease; source of happiness; skillful or happy turn, as of expression; aptness.

feline fē'līn, *a.* [L.L. *felinus*, from L. *feles*, *felis*, a cat.] Pertaining to cats, or to the species; like a cat; belonging to the family which has cats, lions, tigers, &c. belonging.

fell fel, *pret.* of *fall*.

fell, fel, *n.* [A.Sax. *fell*; D. *vel*; Ice. *fell*; G. *fell*; O. Sax. and O. Fris. *fel*; Goth. *fill*, a skin; perhaps from the root of E. *file*, sharp.] The entire hide or skin of a beast; a human skin; a fleece; a covering of hair; a mass of matted hair; the human scalp; a barren mountain; a rocky hill; a stony field; pasture. [Local, Eng.]

fellah fel'ä, *n.* [A. *fallāh*, a husbandman, from *falaha*, to cultivate.] An Egyptian peasant or agricultural laborer.

feller fel'ėr, *n.* One who fells or knocks down.

fellmonger fel'mung-gėr, *n.* One who deals in hides.

fellness, fel'nes, *n.* The quality of being cruel; cruelty; barbarity; rage; rancour.

fellow fel'ō, *n.* [Icel. *félagi*, a partner, a sharer in goods, from *fé*, cattle, property, money, goods, hire, and *lag*, partnership, laying (akin to *law*).] A partner; a companion; a associate; one of a pair; a mate; an equal; one of two things used together and suited to each other; one equal to another; an appellation of contempt, especially for a man; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; also, familiarly, a person; a man; a graduate and member of a college that shares in revenues; a fully privileged member; one of an incorporated society as of the Royal Society of London; much used in composition to denote companionship, mutual association on equal terms, as, *fellow-citizen*, *fellow-soldier*, *fellow-laborer*, *fellow-student*, *fellow-schoolfellow*, *fellow-servant*.

fellow citizen fel'ō-sit'i-zen, *n.* A citizen of the same state or nation.

fellow commoner fel'ō-kom'on-ėr, *n.* In Cambridge University, a student who dines with the fellows.

fellow-countryman fel'ō-kun'tri-man, *n.* One of the same country.

fellow creature fel'ō-krē'tūr, *n.* One of the same race or kind.

fellow feeling fel'ō-fē'ing, *n.* A like or kindred feeling; sympathy.

fellow heir fel'ō-ār', *n.* A coheir or joint-heir; one entitled to a share of the same inheritance.

fellowman fel'ō-man, *n.* A man partaking of the same common nature.

fellow servant fel'ō-sėr'vant, *n.* One who has same master.

fellowship fel'ō-ship, *n.* The condition of being a fellow; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; companionship; partnership; interest common to many persons; a literary or scientific association of persons; a brotherhood; an establishment in colleges for the maintenance of a fellow.

felly fel'i, *ad.* [From *fell* and *-ly*.] In a fell manner; cruelly; fiercely; barbarously.

felly, fel'i, *n.* [A.Sax. *felg*, a felly = Dan. *felg*; D. *velg*; G. *felge*, a felly; connected with *felga*, *felgjan*, to cover, to hide; Goth. *filhan*, to hide; L. *pulvis*, dust; Gr. *thalgein*, to be curved.] Pieces which bend together to form the circumference or circular rim of a wheel. When in one piece, called a *felloe*.

felo-de-se fē'lō-dē-sē', *n.* [L.L. lit. a felon upon himself.] In *law*, one who commits felony by the deliberate destruction of his own life.

felon fel'on, *n.* [Fr. *félon*, felon, adj. = Pr. *felon*, *fellon*, *filon*, It. *fellone*, L.L. *felo*, *felonis*, felon, wicked, villainous, probably of Celtic origin (comp. *Ir. fealladh*), and perhaps root as L. *fallere*, to deceive; whence *falsus*, *false*, *vanus*, &c.] A person who has committed felony; one guilty of a crime; a convict; a culprit; a villain; a knave. ——*a.* Heroic; malignant; malicious.

felonious fē-lō'ni-us, *a.* [*Felony* and *-ous*.] Villainous; treacherous; perfidious; malignant; *Law*, done with purpose to commit a crime. **feloniously** fē-lō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a felonious manner.

felony fel'on-i, *n.* [Fr. *félonie*, from *félon*, felon.] Formerly, any crime which incurred the forfeiture of lands or goods; a serious crime of any grade higher than a misdemeanor.

felsite fel'sīt, *n.* [From the *felsi-* of *felspar*, and *-ite*.] A hard, compact rock.

felspar, fel'spär, *n.* [For G. *feldspath*, from *feld*, field, and *spath*, spar.] A mineral widely distributed, consisting of silica and alumina with potash, soda, or lime as principal constituent; orthoclase, albite, &c. Called also *Field spar*. *Felspathic*, *felspathose*, *a.* Pertaining to felspar; containing it; written also *feldspathic*, *feldspathose*.

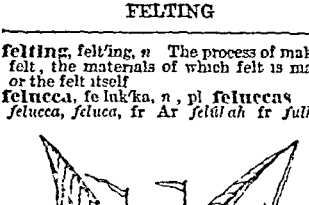
felstone, fel'stōn, *n.* [*Felsite* and *stone*.] Compact felspar occurring in amorphous or crystalline rock masses.

felt felt, *pret.* and *pp.* of *feel*.

felt, felt, *n.* [A.Sax. *felt*; D. and Dan. *vilt*; G. and Sw. *filz*; Ice. *filt*; O. Sax. and O. Fris. *felt*; from the root of E. *file*, to smooth, to polish; cog. with L. *pulvis*, dust; Gr. *pōlos*, wool wrought into felt.] A fabric made of wool, or wool and fur wrought into a compact substance by rolling, beating, and pressure, as by other means; as, a piece of felt. ——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *felted*, ppr. *felting*. To make cloth or stuff of wool by fulling.

felting, felt'ing, *n* The process of making felt, the materials of which felt is made, or the felt itself

felucca, fe luk'ka, *n*, pl **felucca**s [It *felucca, feluca*, fr Ar *fulūkah* fr *full*, a



Felucca.

ship] A long narrow vessel, once common in the Mediterranean, with lateen sails, and capable of being propelled by oars

female, fē'māl, *n* [Fr *femelle*, fr L *femella*, a young girl, a dim fr *femina*, a woman, fr the root of L *fecundus, fecund, felix*, happy (whence *felicity*), *fetus*, &c FECUND] One of that sex which conceives and brings forth young, whether a woman, a girl, or an animal, a plant which produces fruit, the flower that bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers —*a* Belonging to the sex which produces young not male, pertaining to females feminine, womanly, soft weak, *bot* pistil-bearing, producing pistillate flowers —**Female rhymes**, double rhymes, such as *motion, notion*, the second syllable being short —**Female screw**, a concave screw, corresponding to the convex or male screw which works in it

feme-covert, femme-covert fem-kuv'ert, *n* [Norm Fr] *Law*, a married woman who is under covert of her husband —**feme-sole, femme-sole**, fem-sōl', *n* An unmarried woman.

feminine, fem'in in *a* [Fr *féminin*, L *femininus*, of the feminine gender fr *femina*, a woman See prec] Pertaining to a woman to women, or to females, having the qualities belonging to a woman, womanly, effeminate, womanish, destitute of manly qualities, denoting the gender of words which signify females, or the terminations of such words

femininely, fem'in-in li, *adv* In a feminine manner

femininess, femininity, fem'in ines, fem in in'i ti, *n* The quality of being feminine

femme-de-chambre, fam-de shan br, *n* [Fr] A lady's-maid, a chambermaid

femoral, fem'o-ral, *a* [Fr *femoral* L L *femoralis*, fr L *femur, femoris*, the thigh] Belonging to the thigh

femur, fē'mer, *n* [L] The first or uppermost bone of the leg, the thigh-bone

fen, fen, *n* [A Sax *fen, fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt=D *veen*, O Frs *fenne*, G *fenne*, Icel *fen*, fen peat-bog, Goth *fani*, mud, clay] A stretch of boggy land a marsh, a bog, a swamp where water stagnates

fence fens, *n* [An abbreviation of *defence*, like *fend* for *defend*, *sport* for *disport* *spite* for *despite*] That which fends or defends that which guards, protects, or confines, a wall, hedge, ditch railing, bank, &c, forming a boundary or inclosing some area, that which defends from attack, approach or injury, security, defence, fencing skill in fencing, hence skill in argument and repartee, a purchaser or receiver of stolen goods —*v t*, pret & pp *fenced*, fenst ppr *fencing*, fens'ing To defend, to guard to fortify to inclose with a fence, to secure by an inclosure, to hedge in, to ward off or parry by argument or reasoning —*v i* To use a sword or foil for the purpose of learning the art of attack and defence, to practise the swordsman's art, to fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts, to parry arguments, to equivocate, to prevaricate

fenced, fenst, *p a* Inclosed with a fence, guarded, fortified.

fencer, fens'er, *n* One who fences, one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil.

fencible, fen'si bl, *n* A soldier for defence of the country against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad.

fencing, fens'ing *n* The art of using skilfully a sword or foil in attack or defence, material used in making fences that which fences, a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery

fend, fend, *v t* pret & pp *fended*, fend'ed ppr *fending*, fend'ing [Contr fr *defend* See FENCE] To keep off to ward off to shut out usually followed by *off* (to *fend off* blows) —*v i* To act on the defensive, to shift for one's self, to provide a livelihood.

fender, fend'er, *n* That which fends, defends or wards off, a utensil to prevent coals from rolling from a fire to the floor, something hung over the side or a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against any body

fenestral, fē nes'tral, *a* [L *fenestralis*, fr *fenestra*, a window] Pertaining to a window

fenestrate, fe-nes'trāt, *a* Having windows or openings *bot* having interstices between the veins —**fenestration** fen-es trā'shon, *n* The series or arrangement of windows in a building

Fenian, fē'ni an, *n* [A name assumed fr Ir *Fionna* a race of heroes in Irish legend] A member of a secret society having for its principal object the erection of Ireland into a republic —*a* Of or belonging to the Fenians —**Fenianism**, fē'ni an izm, *n* The principles or politics of the Fenians

fennec, fen'ek, *n* [Moorish name] A north African animal allied to the fox

fennel, fen'el, *n* [A Sax *finol, finul*, fennel, like D *venel*, G *fenchel*, &c, borrowed fr the L *feniculum*, fennel, dim fr *fenum*, hay] An umbelliferous plant much cultivated for the agreeable aromatic flavour and medicinal properties of its seeds, and *for its leaves, that are used in sauces*

fenny, fen'i, *a* Belonging to or having the character of a fen, growing in fens, boggy, marshy moorish.

fent fent, *n* [Fr *fente*, a slit, fr *fendre*, L *findere*, to split (whence *fissile*, &c)] The opening left in an article of dress, as at the top of the skirt in a gown, &c, *for the convenience of putting it on* a placket.

fenugreek, fe'nū grēk, *n* [L *fenum græcum*, Greek hay] A leguminous annual plant whose bitter and mucilaginous seeds are used in veterinary practice

feod, feodal, feodary, fūd, fū'dal, fū'da-ri Same as *Feud*, &c

feoff, fef, *n* [A form of *fief* (q v)] A fief or fee —**feoffee** fef'fē, *n* A person who is invested with land in fee —**feoffer, feoffor**, fef'er, *n* One who enfeoffs or grants a fee —**feoffment**, fef'ment, *n* The legal gift or transference to a person of a fee or freehold estate, the instrument or deed by which such property is conveyed

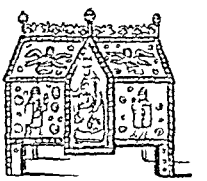
feracious, fē-rā'shus, *a* [L *ferax, feracis* fr *fero* I bear *cog* with E *to bear* (q v)] Fruitful, producing abundantly —**feracity**, fē ras'i ti, *n* Fruitfulness

feræ, fē'rē *n pl* [L See next] Wild animals often in the law phrase *feræ naturæ* animals naturally wild as opposed to domestic animals

feral, fē'ral *a* [L *fera*, a wild beast, fr *ferus*, wild FIERCE] In a natural state of wildness, not domesticated having become wild from a state of domestication as animals, or from a state of cultivation, as plants

fer-de-lance, fer-de-lans, *n* [Fr, iron of a lance, lance head] The lance-headed viper a very venomous serpent of Brazil and the West Indies

feretory, fe'rē-to-ri, *n* [From L *feretrum*, a bier or litter, fr Gr *pheretron*, fr *pherō*, I carry, *cog* E to *bear*] A movable chest or shrine in which the relics of saints were deposited.



Feretory

ferial, fē'ri al, *a* [L *ferialis* fr *ferie*, holidays] Pertaining to holidays or days in which business is not transacted.

ferine, fē'rīn, *a* [L *ferinus*, fr *fera*, a wild beast FERAL] Pertaining to wild beasts, wild undomesticated

Feringee, Feringhee, fe-ring'gē, *n* [Probably a corruption of *Franj*] The name given to Europeans by the Hindus.

ferity, fe'ri-ti *n* [L *feritas*, fr *ferus*, wild. FERAL] Wildness

ferment, fer'ment, *n* [Fr *ferment*, a ferment, *fermenter*, to ferment, fr L *fermentum*, a ferment, for *fervimentum*, fr *fervere*, to boil, to boil up FERVENT] That which causes fermentation, as yeast, leaven, &c, intestine motion, heat, tumult, agitation —*v t* fer-ment' pret & pp *fermented*, fer-ment'ed, ppr *fermenting*, fer ment'ing [Fr *fermenter*, L *fermentare*] To cause to ferment or produce fermentation in, to set in agitation —*v i* To undergo fermentation, to work, to be in agitation or excited, as by violent emotions, to be excited into sensible internal motion

fermentable, fer-ment'a bl, *a* Capable of fermentation

fermentation, fer-ment-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *fermentation* FERMENT] Act or process of fermenting, the decomposition or conversion of an organic substance into new compounds through the agency of a ferment, generally indicated by a sensible internal motion, the development of heat, and the liberation of bubbles of gas, in common language, the process by which grape juice is converted into wine and the wort of malt into beer, *fig* the state of being in commotion, agitation, excitement

fermentative, fer-ment'a-tiv, *a* [*Ferment* and *-ative*=Fr *fermentatif*] Causing or having power to cause fermentation, consisting in fermentation

fermentescible, fer-men tes'si bl, *a* Capable of being fermented.

fern, fern, *n* [A Sax *fearn*, = fern=D *varen*, G and O H G *farn*, cog with Skr *parna*, a wing or feather] The name of many cryptogams, consisting of herbaceous, shrubby, or arborescent plants producing leaves called fronds, which are simple or more or less divided, and bear on their under surface or edge the capsules containing the minute reproductive spores.

fernery, fer'ner i, *n* A place where ferns are artificially grown

fern-owl, fern'oul, *n* The common goat-sucker or night-jar

fern-seed, fern'sēd, *n* The seed, or more correctly the spores, of fern, formerly believed to possess magical properties.

ferny, fern'i, *a* Abounding or overgrown with fern

ferocious, fē-rō shus, *a* [From L *ferox, ferocis*, fr *ferus*, wild FERAL] Fierce; savage cruel, barbarous, expressive of or indicating ferocity —**ferociously** fē rō'shus-li, *adv* In a ferocious manner, fiercely, with savage cruelty —**ferociousness** fē-rō'shus-nes, *n* Quality of being ferocious, ferocity

ferocity, fē ros'i ti, *n* [Fr *ferocité*, L *ferocitas, fr ferox, ferocis*, ferocious (q v)] Savage wildness or fierceness, fury cruelty, fierceness indicating a savage heart

ferreous fe'rē-us *a* [L *ferreus* made of iron, fr *ferrum* iron (whence *farrier*), a word of unknown root or connections] Partaking of or pertaining to iron, like iron.

ferret fe'ret, *n* [Same as D *furet ferret* ... *frett* ... *then* O G *frette furett* ... F *furet* It *furetto* a ferret fr L *fur* a thi f] An animal allied to the weasel a polecat, about 14 inches in length, a native of Africa employed in rabbit hunting or driving them out of their holes —— *v t* pret. & pp *ferreted* fe'ret-ed ppr *ferreting* fe'ret-ing To hunt with ferrets to search or hunt out like a ferret to search out cunningly or with perseverance

ferret fer'et, *n* [By low of it Fr *ferret* or rse ferret ilk, from *fleu* a flower] A kind of narrow tape made of woollen thread, sometimes of cotton or silk

ferreter fe're-ter *n* One who ferrets

ferriage fe'ri-aj *n* [Ferry and -age] The fare to be paid at a ferry

ferric fe'rik, *a* [L *ferrum* iron PERREOUS] Pertaining to or extracted from iron

ferriferous fe-rif'er-us *a* [L *ferrum* iron and *fero* I produce] Producing or yielding iron

ferrotype fe'ro-tip *n* [L *ferrum* iron, and *type*] A term applied to photographic processes in which the salts of iron are the principal agents a photograph taken on japanned sheet iron by a collodion process

ferruginous fe-roj'in-us *a* [L *ferrugineus* fr *ferrugo ferruginis* rust fr *ferrum* iron FERREOUS] Of the nature of rust or containing or partaking of iron

ferrule fe'rool, *n* [Formerly *virrel* fr Fr *virole* fr *virer* to turn, a bracelet the form having been modified by the influence of L. *ferrum* VERR] A ring of metal put round the end of a cane staff or other thing to strengthen it.

ferry fe'ri, *v t* pret & pp *ferried* fe'rid ppr *ferrying* fe'ri-ing [A S *ferian* to carry to convey causative of *faran* to go FARE] To carry conveyor transport over a river strait or other water in a boat or other vessel —— *n* [from the verb comp Icel *ferja*, Dan *færge* G *fähre* D *veer* a ferry] The place where boats pass over water to convey passengers regulate conveyance provided at such a place a ferry boat

ferry boat fe'ri-bot *n* A boat that plies at a ferry —**ferryman** fe'ri-man, *n* One who keeps a ferry

fertile fer'til, *a* [Fr *fertile* L. *fertilis* fertile, fruitful, from *fero* I bear or produce same root as L. *to be* (BEAR) seen also in *confer differ refer* &c.] Fruitful producing from its own parts an abundance of rich prolific or productive of anything gives ideas, poetry &c. productive in the sense of able to produce abundantly *hot* capable of producing fruit fruit bearing

fertilely fer'til-li, *ad* In a fertile manner

fertility fer-til'i-ti, *n* [F *fertilité* L. *fertilitas* FERTILE] The state or quality of being fertile fruitfulness productiveness richness of intellect or invention

fertilization fer'til-i-za'shon, *n* The act or process of fertilizing fecundation impregnation

fertilize fer'til-iz, *v t* pret & pp *fertilized* fer'til-izd ppr *fertilizing* fer'til-iz-ing [*Fertile* and -*ize*=Fr *fertiliser*] To make fertile or fruitful to enrich to fecundate to impregnate to impart the male element to.

fertilizer fer'til-iz-er *n* One who or that which fertilizes a manure or some kind

ferulaceous fer-u-la'shus, *a* [L. *ferula*, a reed.] Pertaining to reeds or canes growing similar to a reed

ferule fe'rool, [L. *ferula* a twig a rod, cane a witch, from L. *ferio* I strike I smite.] A flat piece of wood used to punish children by striking them on the palm of the hand a rod used for the same purpose —— *t* pret. & pp *ferruled*, fe'rould, ppr *ferruling* fe'rool-ing To punish with a ferule

fervency fer'en-si, *n.* [Fervent and -cy] State or quality of being fervent ardour eagerness warmth of devotion

fervent fer'ent *a* [L *fervens, ferventis* ppr of *ferveo* to be boiling hot, to glow to rage ferment akin *inferment fervid fervour*] Intensely warm or hot glowing burning vehement ardent earnest animated glowing with religious feeling zeal

fervently fer'ent-li *ad* In a fervent manner

fervid fer'vid, *a* [L *fervidus* from *fervo* FERVENT] Very hot glowing burning fervent ardent vehement eager earnest

fervidity fer-vid'i-ti *n* Heat fervency

fervidly fer'vid-li *adv* In a fervid manner with glowing warmth

fervidness fer'vid-nes *n* Quality or state of being fervid fervour

fervour fervor fer'ver *n* [L *fervor* heat fr *fervo* FERVENT] State of being hot burning or glowing heat or warmth of mind ardour intensity of feeling burning zeal extremeness

fescue fes'ku *n* [O Fr *festue* from O F *festu* (F *fetu*) a straw fr L *festuca*] Rot or twig] A straw wire pin or the like used to point out letters to children during to read a kind of grass some species being excellent meadow and pasture grasses

fesse fes, *n* [O Fr *fesse* Fr *fesse* L *fascia* a band] In *her* a band comprising the centre third part of the escutcheon which it crosses horizontally —Fesse point the exact centre of the escutcheon.

festal fes'tal, *a* [From L *festum*, a feast *festus* festive FEAST] Pertaining to a feast joyous gay mirthful

festally fes'tal-li, *ad* In a festal or festive manner

fester fes'ter *v i* pret & pp *festered* fester'd pp *festering* fes'ter-ing [Etym uncertain perhaps from L. *fistula*, a sort of ulcer akin to *hapter* from L *computrium cupti-llum*] To suppurate to discharge or become full of pus or purulent matter to rankle to putrefy to corrupt to grow virulent —— *n.* A small inflammatory tumour

festinate fes'ti-nāt, *a* [L *festino festinatus*, I haste] Hasty hurried. [*Shak*]

festival fes'ti-val, *a* [L. *festivus* fr *festum*, a feast FEAST] Pertaining to a feast festive festal joyous mirthful. —— *n.* The time of feasting a feast an anniversary day of joy civil or religious

festive fes'tiv *a* [L *festivus* See prec] Feast like pertaining to or become a feast joyous gay mirthful

festively fes'tiv-li, *ad* In a festive manner

festivity fes-ti'vi-ti *n* [L. *festivitas* from *festivus* FESTIVE] Festal gaiety the mirth of a feast social joy or hilarity or sports at an entertainment

festoon fes-toon' *n* [Fr *feston*=Sp *feston*, It *festone* a festal garland fr L *festum*, a feast FEAST] A string chain or garland of flowers, foliage &c suspended in a curve so curves an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, fruits or leaves. —— *v t* pret & pp *festooned* fes-toond' *festooning* fes-toon'ing. To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons

fetal fe'tal *a* Pertaining to a foetus

fetation fe-ta'shon *n* The formation of a foetus

fetch fech, *v t* pret & pp *fetched* fecht pr *fetching* fech'ing [A S *feccan*, *gefeccan*, to fetch, probably from *fetian*, to fetch, from *fet*=Ic L *fet* a step akin to *foot* (q v)] To go and bring or simply to bring to bring or draw to bear toward the person speaking to cause to come to recall or bring back to make perform accomplish with certain objects (to *fetch* a blow a sigh) to bring or obtain as its price —— *v i.* To bring things to move or turn —*T* fetch and carry to perform menial services to become a servile toadge —— *n.* A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass a trick an artifice the apparition of a living person a wraith.

fête fāt, *n* [Fr fr L. *fest m*, a feast. FEAST] A feast or festival a holiday a festival-day —— *v t* pret & pp *fêted*, fā'ted pp *fêting* fā'ting To entertain with a fête to honour with a festal entertainment.—**fête-champêtre** fāt-shan-pā'tr *n* [] A festival or entertainment in the open air

feticidal fe-ti-sid-al, *a* Pertaining to feticide

feticide fœticide fe'ti-sid *n* [L *fetus foetus* and *caedo* I kill.] The destruction of the fetus in the womb the act by which criminal abortion is produced.

fetid fe'tid, *a* [L. *fetidus foetidus* from *fetere foetere* to stink] Having a strong offensive smell stinking having a strong or rank scent.—**fetidness** fe'tid-nes *n* The quality of being fetid.

fetish fetich, fe'tish *n* [Fr *fetiche* fr Sp *fetizo* sorcery witchcraft fr L *factitius* artificial fr *facio* I make FACT] Any object, animate or inanimate natural or artificial fr *facio* I make FACT] Any object, animate or inanimate natural or artificial, regarded by certain uncivilized races with a feeling of awe, as possessing



Fetishes of Dahomey

mysterious powers or as being the representative or habitation of a deity, hence any object of exclusive devotion —**fetishism** fe'tish-izm *n* [From *fetish*, and *-ism*] The practice of worshipping fetishes, practised by some African tribes.—**fetishistic** fe'tish-is'tik, *a* Of or pertaining to fetishism

fetlock fet'lok *n* [From *foot* or *feet* and *lock*] The tuft of hair that grows behind on a horse's foot the joint on which the hair grows an instrument fixed on the leg of a horse at pasture to prevent him from running off

fetlocked fet'lokt *a* Having fetlocks tied by the fetlock

fetor fe'ter *n* [L. *foetor* FETID] Any strong offensive smell stench.

fetter fet'er *n* [A. Sax. *fetle fetor*=O H G *fezze a C fessel* Icel *fit* Sw *fjetter* a fetter Probably connected with *foot*] A chain or something else for confining the feet anything that confines or restrains from motion (generally used in the plural) —— *v t* pret & pp *fettered* fet'erd ppr *fettering* fet'er-ing To put fetters upon to enchain to confine to impose restraints on

fetterless fet'er-les *a* Free from fetters or restraint

fetterlock fet'er-lok, *n* An instrument for confining a horse's leg at the fetlock

fettle fet'l, *v t* pret & pp *fettled* fet'ld ppr *fettling* fet'l-ing [A n to Icel *fitja*, to bind tightly L G *fiseln* to be occupied in cleaning] To put in right order or trim. —— *n.* Good trim or order good condition.

fetus foetus, fe'tus *n* pl. **fetuses, fetuses** fe'tus-ez [L *fetus* (less correctly *foetus*) the root *fe* implying fruitfulness, productiveness, increase, seen in *female fecund* &c. by some identified with that of *vebo* FECUND] The young of an animal in the womb or in the egg after being perfectly formed.

feu fū *n* [O Fr *fieu fief* a fief FEUD] In Scotland, a piece of ground granted in perpetuity in consideration of an annual payment called *feu-duty*

feud fūd, *n* [O E *fide fede* A. Sax. *fæhth*, hostility fr *fāh*, hostile (whence *foe*) =D *veede* G *fehde* Dan *fejde* a feud the spelling being modified through confusion

with L L *feudum*, a feud or fief Akin *fiend*] Hostility, often hostility or declared warfare between families or parties in a state, a hereditary quarrel

feud, fūd, *n* [L L *feudum*, a fief, the same word as *fief*, *feu*, *fee*, though the presence of the *d* is difficult to explain] A fief, an estate held on the terms of performing certain conditions as military service, &c

feudal fū'dal, *a* [L L *feudalis*, fr *feudum* See prec] Pertaining to feuds or fiefs, founded upon or pertaining to the system of holding lands by military services —Feudal system, a system according to which land was held on condition that the possessor should do military service in return —

feudalism, fūd'al-izm, *n* The feudal system See FEUDAL —**feudalist**, fūd'al ist, *n* A supporter of the feudal system one versed in feudal law —**feudality** fūd-al'i ti, *n* State or quality of being feudal, feudal form or constitution —**feudalize**, fūd'al-īz, *v t* pret & pp *feudalized*, fūd'al-īzd, ppr *feudalizing*, fūd'al īz-ing To reduce to a feudal tenure —**feudally**, fū'dal-li, *adv* In a feudal manner, by feudal tenure

feudary, fū'da-ri, *a* [L L *feudarius* FEUDAL] Held by or pertaining to feudal tenure ——*n* A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service, a feudatory

feudatory, feudatary, fūd'a-to-ri, fūd'-a-ta-ri, *n* [O Fr *feudataire*, L L *feudatarius*, fr *feudum*, a fief FEUDAL] The tenant of a feud or fief, a tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior on condition of military service ——*a* Holding from another on some conditional tenure

feu-de-joie, fe-de zhwa [Fr, fire of joy] A bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy

feuilleton, fwēl-ton, *n* [Fr, fr *feuille*, a leaf, lit a small leaf] That part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature or criticism

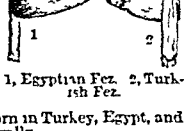
fever, fē'ver, *n* [Either fr A Sax *fefer*, fever, fr L *febris*, a fever, or fr O Fr *fievre*, Mod Fr *fièvre*, of same origin, root and connections unknown] A disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with great thirst agitation, excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions ——*v t* pret & pp *fevered*, fē'verd, ppr *fevering*, fē'ver-ing To put in a fever ——*v i* To be seized with fever

feverfew, fē'ver-fū, *n* [A Sax *feferfuge*, fr L *febrifugia*, fr *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, I drive away] A European composite plant with much-divided leaves, and white flowers, once supposed to be a valuable febrifuge, hence the name

feverish, fē'ver-ish, *a* Having fever or a slight fever, indicating or pertaining to fever, in an agitated or excited state, inconstant liable to sudden changes —**feverishly**, fē'ver ish-li, *adv* In a feverish manner —**feverishness**, fē'ver ish-nes, *n* The state of being feverish, a slight febrile affection

few fū, *a* [A Sax *feawe*, few=O Sax *fā*, O Fris *fē* Icel *far*, Dan *faa*, Goth *fawai*, pl *fawai*, little, few of cognate origin with L *paucus*, few, *paulus*, Gr *pauros*, little L *pauper*, poor] Not many small in number used frequently, by ellipsis of a noun, for not many persons or things —A few is often used and generally means more than *few* alone —

fewness, fū'nes, *n* Quality of being few, smallness of number paucity



1, Egyptian Fez. 2, Turkish Fez.

fez, fez, *n* [From *Fez* in Morocco, where such caps are largely manufactured.] A red cap of fine cloth, fitting closely to the head, much worn in Turkey, Egypt, and North Africa generally

fiacre, fi-ā'kr, *n* [Fr] A small four-wheeled carriage, a hackney-coach or similar vehicle plying for hire

fiancé, fiancée, fē-āṅ sā, *n masc* and *fem* [Fr] An affianced or betrothed person

fiasco, fi-as'kō, *n* , pl **fiascos**, fi-as'kōz, [It *fiasco*, a flask or bottle a cry in Italy when a singer fails to please, perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle] A failure in a musical performance, an ignominious and notorious failure generally

fiat, fī'at, *n* [L, let it be done'] A decree, a command to do something

fib, fib, *n* [Probably an abbreviation and corruption from *fable*] A falsehood, a white lie, a word used as a softer expression than *lie* ——*v i* pret & pp *fibbed*, fibd ppr *fibbing* fib'ing To tell fibs, to speak falsely —**fibber, fibster**, fib'er, fib'ster, *n* One who tells lies or fibs

fibre fī'ber, *n* [Fr *fibre*, fr L *fibra*, a fibre, allied to *filum*, a thread FILAMENT] A thread, a filament, a fine slender body which constitutes a part of animals, plants, or minerals, any fine, slender thread

fibriform fī'bri-form, *a* Like or in the form of a fibre or fibres

fibril, fī'bril, *n* [Fr *fibrille*, L L *fibrilla*, dim of *fibra* FIBRE] A small fibre the branch of a fibre, a very slender thread

fibrilla, fi bril'a, *n* , pl **fibrillæ** fi bril'-lē [Dim of L *fibra*] One of the elements or components of fibre, *bot* one of the hairs on the young roots of plants —**fibrillation**, fī-bri lā'shon, *n* The state of being reduced to fibrils or fibrillæ —**fibrillous** fī'bril us, *a* Pertaining to fibrils or small fibres

fibrin, fibrine fī'brin *n* [From *fibre*] A peculiar organic substance found in animals and vegetables, and readily obtained from fresh blood.—**fibrinous**, fī'bri nus, *a* Having or partaking of the nature of fibrine

fibrocartilage, fī brō-kar'ti-lāj, *n* , [L *fibra*, fibre, and *cartilage*, cartilage] A substance intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament

fibroid, fī'broid, *a* [From L *fibra* fibre, and *-oid*] Of a fibrous character —Fibroid phthisis, a form of consumption characterized by the growth of fibrous matter in the lungs

fibroma fi-brō'ma, *n* [*Fibre* and *-oma*] A tumour or growth consisting largely of fibrous matter

fibrosis, fī-brō'sis, *n* [*Fibre* and *-osis*] A morbid growth or development of fibrous matter

fibrous, fī'brus, *a* [Fr *fibreux*, L *fibrosus*, fr *fibra*, a fibre] Composed or consisting of fibres, containing fibres

fibula, fib'ū la, *n* , pl. **fibulæ**, fib'ū-lē [L, a clasp, a brace, a pin] *An ancient clasp or* buckle, the outer and lesser bone of the lower leg, a needle for sewing up wounds —**fibular**, fib'ū ler, *a* Of or pertaining *to the fibula*



a, Fibula, *b*, tibia.

fichu, fi-shō', *n* [Fr] A light piece of dress worn by ladies, covering the neck, throat, and shoulders.

fickle fik'l, *a* [A Sax *ficol*, inconstant, deceitful, akin to G *ficken*, to move quickly to and fro, also to *fidget*] Of a changeable mind, not firm in appearance or purpose irresolute, inconstant, wavering, unsteady; vacillating, variable, capricious

fickleness, fik'l nes, *n* Quality of being fickle, inconstancy unsteadiness in opinion or purpose, changeableness, as of fortune.

fico, fī'kō, *n* [It , fr L *ficus*, a *fig*] A fig, as used in expressions of scorn or contempt

fictile, fik'til, *a* [L *fictilis*, fr *fictus* formed, fr *fingo*, I form, shape or fashion FEIGN] Moulded into form or shape by art, made of clay, manufactured by the potter

fiction, fik'shon, *n* [L *fictio*, a shaping, a fashioning, a feigning, fr *fingo*, *fictum* I fashion FEIGN] A feigned or invented story a tale or story composed for amusement or entertainment, literature in the form of romances, novels, tales, and the like, a falsehood, a lie a fabrication —**fictional**, fik'shon al, *a* Pertaining to or characterized by fiction —**fictionist**, fik'-shon-ist, *n* A writer of fiction

fictitious fik-ti'shus, *a* [L *ficticius fictitius*, fr *fictus*, pp of *fingo* I feign TIC TION] Containing fiction feigned, imaginary not real counterfeit, false, not genuine, invented to give literary pleasure dealing with imaginary characters and events —**fictitiously**, fik-ti'shus li, *adv* In a fictitious manner

fictive, fik'tiv, *a* [*Fiction* and *-ive*] Feigned, imaginary, hypothetical.

fid, fid, *n* [Origin and connections obscure] A bar or short piece of wood or metal, a wooden pin for various purposes on board ship

fiddle fid'l, *n* [A Sax. *fithele*=L G *fidel*, Dan *fiddel*, Icel. *fithla*, D *vedel* perhaps borrowed fr L L *vidula*, a viol VIOL] A stringed instrument of music, a violin —— *v i* pret. & pp *fiddled*, fid'ld, ppr *fiddling*, fid'ling To play on a fiddle or violin to trifle, to trifle with the hands ——*v t* To play on a fiddle

fiddle-bow, fid'l-bō, *n* The bow strung with horse-hair for playing the fiddle

fiddle-faddle, fid'l fad-l, *a* Trifling, making a bustle about nothing [*Colloq*]

fiddler, fid'ler, *n* One who plays on a fiddle or violin

fiddle-stick fid'l stik, *n* The bow with which a fiddler plays on a violin

fiddle-wood, fid'l-wud, *n* A tropical American timber tree which yields a hard wood valuable for carpenter work

fidelity, fi-del'i ti *n* [Fr *fidelite*, L *fidelitas*, fr *fidelis*, faithful, fr *fides* trust, faith, fr *fido*, I trust FAITH] Faithfulness trustiness, careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations, *firm* adherence to a person or party with which one is united or to which one is bound loyalty, honesty, integrity

fidget, fij'et i t pret & pp *fidgeted* fij'et-ed, ppr *fidgeting*, fij'et-ing [Dim of provincial *fidge*, *fike fyke*, to be restless akin to Icel. *fīa*, to hasten, G *ficken* O Sw *fīa*, to move quickly to and fro, E *fickle*] To move uneasily one way and the other, to move irregularly or in fits and starts —— *n* An uneasy restless motion, restlessness

fidgetiness, fij'et-i nes, *n* The state or *quality of being fidgety*

fidgety, fij'et-i, *a* [*Fidget* and *-y*] Given to fidget restless, uneasy

fiducial fi-dū'shal, *a* [L L *fiducialis*, fr L *fiducia* faith, trust, fr *fido*, I trust FAITH] Having faith or trust fiduciary, having a fixed and standard position

fiduciary, fi-dū'shi-a ri *a* [L *fiduciarius* fr *fiducia*, trust, trustiness See prec] Relating to a thing held in trust, held in trust having the nature of a trust.—— *n* One who holds a thing in trust a trustee

fie fī, *interj* [An expression corresponding to Sc *feigh*, Fr *fi*, G *pfui fi*, Dan *fy*, &c.] An exclamation denoting impatience, contempt, or dislike

fief, fēf, *n* [Fr *fief*, fr O H G *fihu*, property, lit cattle FEE, FEUD] An estate held of a superior on condition of military service

field, fēld, *n* [A Sax. *feld*, a field=L G O Sax and O Fris *feld* D *veld*, Dan *felt*, G *feld*, allied to A Sax *folde*, the earth perhaps to *fell*, a hill] A piece of land suitable for tillage or pasture, a distinct or separate division of a farm, cleared land, cultivated *ground the open country*, the ground where a battle is fought a battle action in the field, open space for action or operation, scope, compass, extent, sphere

the ground or blank space on which figures are drawn the general surface of a heraldic shield or escutcheon those taking part in a hunt all the horses, dogs, or the like taking part in a race —**To hold the field**, to hold a position to the exclusion of others —**To keep the field**, to continue active military operations —**to take the field**, to begin military operations —*v.t.* fret & *pp.* *fielded*. **field'ing**, *ppr.* In certain games at ball, to be one of those whose duty is to watch and catch the ball.

field artillery field'-ar'til-er-i, *n.* Light ordnance fitted for active operations in the field.

field book field'buk, *n.* A book used in surveying, filled with figures, &c., which are afterwards plotted down the angles, stations, distances, &c.

field-day field'dā, *n.* A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions

fielder field'er, *n.* A player who fields at cricket or other games

fieldfare field'fār, *n.* [From *field* and *fare* to go.] A species of thrush found in Great Britain during the winter.

field-glass field'glas, *n.* A kind of binocular telescope or opera-glass for looking at objects at a considerable distance from the spectator

field-gun field'gun, *n.* A small cannon for use in the field.

field marshal, field'mär'shal, *n.* The commander of an army a military officer of the highest rank

field mouse field'mous, *n.* One of several species of mouse that live in the field.

field-officer field'-of'fi-cer, *n.* A military officer of the rank of major or lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

field preacher field'-prē'cher, *n.* One who preaches in the open air

field-sport, field'-sport, *n.* A kind of sport practised in the field or out of doors, as shooting and hunting.

field train feld'trān, *n.* A department of artillery that has to attend to the supply of ammunition on the field.

field work, field'-werk, *n.* All the out-of-doors operations of a surveyor, engineer, geologist, &c. a temporary fortification thrown up

fiend, *fēnd*, *n.* [A. Sax. *feond*, *fiend*, an enemy, from *feon* to hate, like Dan. *fiende*, Icel. *fiandi*, Goth. *fyands*, G. *feind*, enemy originally a present participle from A. Sax. *fēon* to hate, not seen in Sax. *pl*, to hate akin *feor* *Friend* is a similar form.] An infernal being a demon the devil a person with devilish qualities a wicked, cruel, or malicious person.

fiendish fēn'dish, *a.* Having the qualities of a fiend infernal devilish cruel.

fiendishness fēn'dish-nes, *n.* Quality of being fiendish.

fierce fērs, *a.* [O. Fr. *fers*, *fiers*, fr. L. *ferus* wild, rude, cruel, whence from a wild beast akin *ferocious*, *ferret*.] Wild, ferocious, rushing as rage or enemies easily enraged violent outrageous passionate angry violent

fiercely fērs'li, *ad.* In a fierce manner violently furiously with rage

fierceness fērs'nes, *n.* Quality of being fierce ferocity fury impetuosity savageness violence outrageous passion

fiercly fī'ėr-li, *ad.* In a hot or fiery manner passionately

fieriness, fī'er-i-nes, *n.* Quality of being fiery heat of temper irritability

fiery fī'er-i, *a.* [Formerly *firy* fr. *fire* and *-y*.] Consisting of fire Like fire bright glaring hot like fire vehement violent impetuous easily provoked irritable fierce

fife, *fīf*, *n.* [Fr. *fifre* a fife, fr. G. *pfeife* (=E. pipe) a word of onomatopoetic origin. PIPE.] A small musical instrument of the flute kind, having but one key and a compass of two octaves, used chiefly for martial music with drums, —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *fifed*, *fīft*; ppr. *fifing*. To play on a fife

fife-major fīf'ma-jer, *n.* A non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers.

fifer fīf'er, *n.* One who plays on a fife

fifteen fif'tēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *fiftyne*, *fiftyn*, *fiftene*, *fifteen*, O. Fris. *fiftine*, D. *vijftien*, G. *fünfzehn*, &c.] Five and ten —*n.* The number which consists of five and ten a symbol representing the number as 15 or xv

fifteenth fif'tēnth, *a.* [From *fifteen* with the ordinal suffix *-th* A. Sax. *fiftha*.] The fifth after the tenth the final of fifteen containing one part in fifteen. —*n.* A fifteenth part

fifth, fifth, *a.* [Formerly *fift*, fr. A. Sax. *fifta*, *fifte*, O. Sax. *fifta*, D. *vijfde*, G. *fünfte*, &c. — *fa* and *-th* FIVE.] The ordinal of five the next the fourth —*n.* A fifth part

fifthly fifth'li, *ad.* In the fifth place

fiftieth fif'ti-eth, *a.* [A. Sax. *fiftigotha* fr. *fiftig* fifty.] The ordinal of fifty —*n.* A fifth part

fifty fif'ti, *a.* [A. Sax. *fiftig*—*fif* five, and *tig* a form equivalent to ten, so D. *vijftig*, G. *funfzig*, &c.] Five tens five times ten —*n.* The number which consists of five tens a symbol representing this number



Fig (*Ficus Carica*)

fig, fig, *n.* [Fr. *figue*, like D. *vijg*, G. *feige*, fr. L. *ficus* fig.] The fruit of a tree of the mulberry family composed of a hollow pulpy receptacle containing a multitude of minute flowers the tree itself something of little value a mere trifle

fig, fig, *n.* [A. contr. to *figure*.] Dress employed chiefly in the colloquial phrase *in full fig* in full or official dress.

fight, fīt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fought* fat; ppr. *fighting*. [A. Sax. *feohtan*, *feaht*, *fuht*, *fuhten*, O. Sax. *fehtan*, D. *vechten*, Dan. *fegte*, Icel. *fikta*, to fight root of all the following.] To strive or contend for victory in battle or in single combat to contend in arms to give battle to struggle with either *against* before an object —*To fight shy of*, to avoid from a feeling like fear mistrust, &c. —*v.t.* To carry on contend engage not to maintain as a struggle for victory over enemies to contend with in battle to war against to cause to fight to win or gain by struggle (to *fight* one's way) to make one's name or fame in a fight (to *fight* one's self) —*To fight it*, to struggle till a decision or result is attained. —*n.* A struggle for victory a battle an engagement a combat a contest an encounter a duel.

fighter fīt'er, *n.* One who fights a combatant a warrior

fighting, fīt'ing, *p.a.* Qualified for war fit for battle occupied in war

figment, fig'ment, *n.* [L. *figmentum* from *fingo* I form, fashion, or feign.] A fiction something imagined an invention a fabrication

figuline fig'ū-līn, *a.* [L. *figulus*, a potter, from *fingo* I fashion. FEIGN.] Made of potter's clay made by a potter

figurable figūr-a-bl, *a.* That may be figured.

figural fig'ū-al, *a.* [*Figure* and *-al*.] Represented by figure or pertaining to figures figurate.

figurant, fig'ū-ant, *n. masc.* **figurante** fig'-ant, *n. fem.* [Fr., ppr. of *figurer* to figure.] One who dances at the opera in groups or figures a variety on the stage who figures in tableaux, but has nothing to say

figurate fig'ū-āt, *a.* [L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figuro* I form, from *figura*, figure (q.v.).] Of a certain determinate form —**Figurate numbers**, such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, being thus called triangular square, pentagonal, &c., numbers.

figuration fig-ūr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *figuratio*] Act of giving figure or form configuration form the giving of a certain ornamental or fanciful character to music.

figurative fig'ūr-āt-iv, *a.* [Fr. *figuratif* L. L. *figurativus*—*figura* to make.] Containing a figure or figures representing by means of a figure or type typical symbolical used in a metaphorical sense having the character of a figure or trope metaphorical literal or direct abounding with figures of speech

figuratively fig'ūr-āt-iv-li, *adv.* In a figurative manner by a figure not literally

figurativeness fig'ūr-āt-iv-nes, *n.* State of being figurative

figure fig'ūr, *n.* [Fr. *figure*, fr. L. *figura*, figur shape fr. *fingo* root of *fingo* I fashion, I shape, whence also *feign fiction* &c. FEIGN.] A form, shape or fashion the form or outline of anything as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities *personal* distinguished appearance eminence distinction remarkable character appearance of any kind a statue an image representation a character denoting a number a light a diagram type representative emblem symbol a simile of speaking or writing in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification amount price value —*To cut a figure* to make one's self celebrated or notorious to appear to advantage or disadvantage —*v.t.* & *t.* & *pp.* *figured*. **figūrd**, *ppr.* *figuring*. **figūr-ing** [Fr. *figurer* L. *figurare* to figure.] To make a figure or likeness of to represent by drawing sculpture carving embroidery &c to cover or adorn with figures to mark with figures to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance to magnify to image in the mind —*v.i.* To make a figure to be a prominent or distinguished personage

figured fig'ūrd, *a.* Adorned with figures having figures or designs on the surface free a florid.

figure head fig'ūr-hed, *n.* The ornamental figure on a ship immediately under the bowsprit.

figurine fig-ū-rēn', *n.* [Fr. diminutive of *figure*.] A small ornamental figure or piece of statuary a statuette

figuring fig'ūr-ing, *n.* Act of making figures figurative or collectively

filaceous fil-ā'shus, *a.* [From L. *filum*, a thread.] Composed or consisting of threads.

filament fil'a-ment, *n.* [L. L. *filamentum* from L. *filum*, a thread, whence also *file* (a bin) *fillet* *profile*. Etymol. uncertain probably same root as *fiber*, a fiber.] A slender thread or body like a thread a fine fiber

filamentary filament'ar-i **filamentous** fil-a-men'tus, *a.* [*Filament* and *-ary* *-ous*.] Consisting of filaments.

filamentoid fil-a-men'toid, *a.* [*Filament* and *-oid*.] Like a filament.

filar fil'ar, *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread. FILAMENT.] Certain to a thread applied to a microscope, or other optical instrument to which wires or threads or cobwebs or fine wires are introduced.

filatory fil'a-to-ri, *n.* [From L. *filum* a thread.] A machine which forms or spins threads

filature fil'a-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *filature* L. L. *filatura*, fr. L. *filare*, to spin, from *filum* a thread. FILAMENT.] The reeling of silk from cocoons or an establishment for reeling silk a filatory

filbert fil'bert, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] The fruit of the cultivated hazel.

filch filsh or filch, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *filched* filsht or filcht; ppr. *filching* filsh'ing or filch'ing. [Perhaps for *falch*, O. Fr. *falcher* to steal, Icel. *fela* to steal, like *take* a word *tell*, *stalk* (verb) and *steal*.] To steal something of little value to pilfer to steal to pilfer to take wrongfully

filcher filsh'er or filch'er, *n.* One who filches, a petty thief.

file fīl, *n.* [Fr. *file* fr. L. *filum*, a thread. FILAMENT.] A line or wire on which papers are strung the whole number of papers

strung on a line or wire, a bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each endorsed, a row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear, hence, rank and file the lines of soldiers from side to side, and from front to back —— v t pret & pp *filed*, fild, ppr *filing*, fil'ing To arrange or place on or in a file, to bring before a court by presenting the proper papers (to *file* a bill in chancery) —— v i. To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another

file, fil, *n* [A Sax *fil*, *fiul*, *feól*, a file= L G *file*, D *vyl*, Dan *viil*, G *feile*, O H G *fila fihala*, a file, root doubtful.] A hard steel instrument, having minute teeth upon the surface for cutting, abrading, and smoothing metal, ivory, wood, &c —— v t pret & pp *filed*, fild, ppr *filing*, fil'ing To rub or cut with a file, to polish, to wear off or away

file-cutter, fil'kut-er, *n* A maker of files

file-fish, fil'fish *n* A name given to certain fishes from their skins being granulated like a file

filemot, fil'e-mot, *n* [Fr *feuille*, a leaf, and *morte*, dead] The colour of a faded leaf, a yellowish brown colour

filer, fil'er, *n* One who uses a file

filial, fil'i al, *a* [Fr *filial*, fr L L *filialis*, fr L *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, perhaps fr same root as Gr *phylon*, a tribe, E to *be*] Pertaining to a son or daughter, becoming a child in relation to his parents, bearing the relation of a son

filially, fil'i al li, *adv* In a filial manner

filiate, fil'i āt, *v t* pret & pp *filiated*, fil'i āt-ed, ppr *filiating*, fil'i āt-ing [From L *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter FILIAL Comp *affiliate*] To affiliate, to adopt as a son or daughter —**filiation** fil-i ā'shon, *n* Act of filiating or affiliating, affiliation

filibeg, fil'i-beg, *n* Same as *Fillibeg*

filibuster, fil'i bus ter, *n* [Fr *flibustier*, formerly *fribustier*, a form of D *vrybuiter*, G *freibeuter*, E *freebooter*] A buccaneer, one of those lawless adventurers who in the present century have sometimes invaded, with the view of occupying a foreign country —— v i pret & pp *filibustered*, fil'i bus-tērd, ppr *filibustering* fil'i-bus-ter-ing To act as a filibuster —**filibusterism**, fil'i-bus-ter-izm, *n* The act or practice of filibustering

filical, fil'i kal, *a* [L *filix*, *filicis*, a fern] Belonging to the family of ferns —**filicoid**, fil'i koid, *a* Fern-like, having the form of a fern

filiform, fil'i form, *a* [L *filum*, a thread, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a thread or filament, slender, like a thread

filigree, fil'i grē, *n* [Formerly *filigrane*, fr Fr *filigrane*, It *filigrana*, fr L *filum* a thread, and *granum*, a grain originally it is said to have had beads in it] Ornamental open work executed in fine gold or silver wire, formed into fanciful designs, something resembling this something showy but unsubstantial —**filigreed**, fil'i-grēd, *a* Ornamented with filigree

filings, fil'ingz, *n pl* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing

fill, fil, *v t* pret & pp *filled* fild ppr *filling*, fil'ing [A Sax *fyllan* to fill fr the adjective *ful*, full=Icel and Sw *fylla*, Dan *fylde*, Goth *fullyan*, G *füllen*, D *vullen*, to fill FULL] To make full, to put or pour in till the thing will hold no more, to occupy, as a void space, to pervade or extend through to supply with abundance, to satisfy, to content, to surfeit, to press and dilate on all sides (a sail) to supply with an occupant or holder, to hold, to possess and perform the duties of —To fill in, to pour or put in for the purpose of filling something, to write in —To fill out, to distend or enlarge from within —To fill up to make quite full, to occupy the whole extent of, to engage or employ (time) —— v i. To grow or become full.—— n As much as fills or quite supplies, as much as supplies want (eat your *fill*)

filler, fil'er, *n* One who or that which fills

fillet, fil'et, *n* [Fr *filet*, a thread, a band, the chine of an animal, &c, dim of *fil*, thread fr L *filum*, a thread. FILAMENT, FILE (thread)] A little band to tie about the hair, a band or narrow strip on various things and for various purposes, the fleshy part of the thigh in veal, meat rolled together and tied round, something resembling a fillet or band, a small moulding having the appearance of a narrow band —— v t pret & pp *filleted* fil'et-ed, ppr *filleting*, fil'et-ing To bind with a fillet or little band.

filleting fil'et-ing, *n* Material of which fillets are made, fillets collectively

fillibeg, fil'i beg, *n* [Gael *filleadh-beg*, lit little plaid—*filleadh*, a plaid, and *beg*, little] The Gaelic name of the kilt worn by the Highlanders of Scotland

fillibuster, fil'i bus ter, *n* Same as *Filibuster*

filling, fil'ing, *n* A making full, materials used for occupying some vacant space, stopping up a hole, or the like woof of a fabric

fillip, fil'ip, *v t* pret & pp *filliped*, fil'ipt, ppr *filliping*, fil'ip-ing [same as *flip*] To strike with the nail of the finger forced from the thumb with a sudden spring, to strike smartly ——n. A jerl of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb, a smart blow or stroke, something which tends to rouse or stimulate at once

fillister, fil'is-ter, *n* [Origin unknown] A kind of plane used for grooving timber

filly, fil'i *n* [A dim form of *foal*=Icel *fylja*, a filly, fr *foli*, a foal FOAL] A female or mare colt, a young mare, a wanton girl.

film, film, *n* [A Sax *fylmen*, a thin skin, perhaps allied to *fell*, a skin] A thin skin, a pellicle a very thin layer or coating on something a fine thread, as of a spider's web —— v t pret & pp *filmed*, filmd, ppr *filming*, film'ing To cover with a thin skin or pellicle

filminess, film'i nes, *n* State of being filmy

filmy film'i, *a* [*Film* and *-y*] Like a film, composed of thin membranes or pellicles

floplume, fil'ō-plōm, *n* [L *filum*, hair, *pluma*, feather] One of the thread like or hair-like feathers of a bird

filose, fil'ōs *a* [From L *filum* a thread. FILAMENT] That ends in a thread like process

filter, fil'ter, *n* [Fr *filtre*, fr L L *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt or fulled wool, used originally as a strainer FELT] A strainer any substance or apparatus through which liquors are passed for defecation —— v t. pret & pp *filtered*, fil'terd, ppr *filtering*, fil'ter ing To purify by passing through a filter, or a porous substance that retains feculent or foul matter —— v i To percolate, to pass through a filter

filth, filth *n* [A. Sax. *fylth*, fr *ful*, foul (being thus equivalent to *foul-th*) FOUL Comp *broad*, *breadth*, &c] That which fouls or defiles, dirt, nastiness pollution, anything that sullies or defiles the moral character

filthily, filth'i-li, *adv* In a filthy manner, foully, grossly

filthiness filth'i nes, *n* State of being filthy, foulness, dirtiness

filthy, filth'i, *a* [*Filth* and *-y*] Abounding in filth dirty, foul, nasty, unclean obscene, licentious morally impure, obtained by base and dishonest means

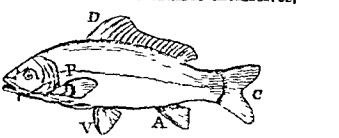
filtrate fil'trit, *v t* pret & pp *filtrated* fil'trāt-ed ppr *filtrating* fil'trāt-ing [L *filtro filtretus* FILTER] To filter

filtration, fil trā'shon, *n* Act or process of filtering

fimbriate, **fimbriated**, fim'bri āt fim'bri-āt-ed, *a* [L *fimbriæ*, threads a fringe] Fringed, having a sort of fringe or border, having fibres, hairs or bristles on the edge ——*v t To hem to fringe*

fimetarious fi mē-tā'ri us, *a* [L *fimētum*, a dunghill, fr *fimus*, dung] Growing on or amidst dung

fin, fin *n* [A. Sax *fin*, *finn*, a fin=L G and Dan *finne*, D *vin*, Sw *fena*, perhaps allied to L *pinna*, a fin] One of the organs which enable fishes to balance themselves,



FINS —A, Anal, C, caudal, D, dorsal, P, pectoral, V, ventral

and assist in regulating their movements in the water, anything resembling a fin

finable, fin'a-bl, *a* That admits a fine, subject to a fine or penalty

final, fin'al, *a* [Fr *final*, L *finalis*, fr *finis*, end, seen also in *fine*, adj and noun, *confine*, *define*, *affinity*, *finance*, *finish*, &c FINE (a)] Pertaining to the end or conclusion, last, ultimate, conclusive, decisive, respecting a purpose or ultimate end in view (a *final* cause)

finale, fi na'lā, *n* [It *finale*, fr L *finalis*, final See prec] *Mus* the last part of a concerted piece, sonata symphony, or opera, hence, the last part, piece or scene in any public performance or exhibition

finality, fi-nal'i ti, *n* [L L *finalitas*, fr L *finalis*, final (q v)] Final state, the state of being final conclusion, the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end

finally, fi'nal li, *adv* [*Final* and *-ly*] At the end or conclusion, ultimately, lastly, completely, beyond recovery

finance, fi nans', *n* [Fr *finance*, fr L L *financia*, a money payment, fr *finare*, to pay a fine, fr L *finis*, in late sense of a sum paid in final settlement of a claim FINE (n)] The system or science of public revenue and expenditure, management of money matters, *pl* funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it, public resources of money, also the income or pecuniary resources of individuals —— v i pret & pp *financed*, fi-nanst', ppr *financing*, fi-nans'ing To conduct financial operations —— v t To manage the financial affairs of

financial, fi nan'shal, *a* [*Finance* and *al*] Pertaining to finance, or to public revenue

financially, fi-nan'shal-li, *adv* In a financial manner, in relation to finances

financier, fi nan'sēr, *n* [*Finance* and *-ier* =Fr *financier*] One who is skilled in financial matters or in the principles or system of public revenue

finback, fin'bak *n* A whale having a kind of fin on its back.

finch finsh, *n* [A Sax *finc*=G Dan and Sw *finl* *finke*, D *vink*, comp W *pinc*, a finch, Prov E and Sc *pink*, *spink* probably imitative of the cry] The name given to many small conirostral singing birds

find, find, *v t* pret & pp *found*, found, ppr *finding*, find'ing [A Sax *findan* to find=O Sax *findan*, O Fris *finda* D *vinden*, G *finden*, Dan. *finde*, Icel *finna* (for *finda*), Goth *finthan*, to find connections *doubtful*] *To come upon*, to meet with, to discover, to gain first sight or knowledge of, as of something lost, to recover to obtain by searching or by accident, to light upon, to gain, get, obtain, procure, to detect, to catch, to perceive, to learn to remark, to supply, to furnish, to procure, *law*, to determine and declare by verdict —*To find one's self*, to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness, to provide one's necessaries at one's own expense —To find one in (something), to supply, furnish, or provide one with (something) —To find out to detect, to discover —— n A discovery of anything valuable the thing found

finder, find'er, *n* One who or that which finds or discovers, a smaller telescope attached to a larger, for finding an object more readily

finding, find'ing *n* Discovery, act of discovering, that which is found *law*, the return of a jury to a bill a verdict.

fine fin, *a* [Fr *fin*, fi d licate &c G *fein*, D *fijn* Dan. *fi n*, Sw *fin*, Ice *fi n*—all fr L. *fi nus* finished, perfect pp of *fi io* I fin sh, fr *finis* an nd. Fi AL. *F ne* and *fi* are hus the same wo d] Of very small diam ter s ende m nute keen smoothly sharp made of de icate materials not coarse in ery small part les pure refined nice d icate exquis te perce ng or discern ng minute beau ies o d orm es e gant beau f l n thought very hand some, accomp ish t elegan in manners fi ically or affecte ly e ega t a n ng too much at show or ff ct exc ll n pr n or perfect n ts own part ular k nd bri liant or acu e amia l n g u excell n, showy sp end d. F arts, th arts wh h depen l h efly on h labours f he mind o imagina on, geu rally estn ted to painting and sculpture —— v pret & pp *fined*, find ppr *fi ne* fin ng. T ake fin to refine to purify to f e from fo re gn matte

fine, f n, *n* [From L *fi us* l, and n a f ndal sense final se lem n f a cla m by composi n agreem ent b SAL] A paymen of money impos upon a per son as a punishm nt f an offen In fin conc usion to conc u de to sum up all v t pret & pp *fined* f n i pp *fin ne* fin ng To mpose a fine or pecuniary p na y on to punish by fine

finedraw fin dra, pret. *fi d rew* fin dró pp *finedrawn*, fin dran To sew up wi h so much nic y tha ren is not perceived.

finedrawn fin dran, *p a* Drawn out to too grea a degree f fin ss or ennu y drawn out w th oo mu h su tle y

finely fin'h, *ad* In a fin manner gaily hands mely e egan y dc ate y

fineness fin nes, *n* Qual y of being fin n any of s senses.

finer f n e n On who fines, refines, or purifi s

finery fine ri, *n.* [*F ne* and *-e y*] Fine th ng sh wy rtic es of dress g y k hes j wels, trinkets, &c a f rnace where cast-iron is con erted n ma ba e ron.

fine-spoken f n sp k n *a* Us ng fine phrases.

finespun fin spu n *a* Drawn to a fi e thread minu h nce o e refined ove laborated su tle

finesse fi es *n* [Fr *finesse* lit. fi eness f ne a] Art fice stratag m n y of con rivance to gain a point —— v i pret & pp *finessed*, fi nest pp *finessing* fi nes ng To use finesse ri fice

fin footed fin f ed, *a* H ng feet with toes connected by a membrane

finger fing ger [A. Sax *fing* D *vinger* L.G G Sw and Dan *finger* Icel. *fingr* Goth. *figgrs* by som con ected w th *fat* wi h *fang*] On f he fi members of the hand, or any f h m but th thumb a digi wom hing resembling a fi ge an index he engtho mead h fa fi ger kill in play g on a keyed in rum n T ha s a ons finger ends, to be qu te familiar wi h to be a le to make a sala read y —— v t. pret & pp *fi gered*, h g'g rd p *finger ng* fi g'g ing To han le w h ne fi gers to touch ght y to toy with, o y if to apply he fi g rs to, as to n instr ment of music. —— v i. To d spose the fingers a tly n playing on an instrument

finger-alphabet, fing'g al fa bet, *n* Certain pos tions an i mot ons of the hands and fi g rs answering t the common writ n alphabet, and used by dea n tes

finger board fi g'ger bord, *n* The board at he neck of a stringed musical instrument, where he fingers act on the strings he rang of keys of a pia f rte, organ, &c.

fingered, fing'g rd, *a.* Ha ng fingers, or parts lik fing rs.

finger-gla s, fing g gas, *n* A g ass introduced a table n which o rinse he fi gers afte di ner

finger ing fing'g ing *n* Act of touching ing tly or handling ma ner of tou hing an nstrument of musi wi h the fingers n playing marking f he notes of music to gui e the fing rs in playing a h k loose worste l used fo knit ing stockings.

finger plate fing'g plat *n* A plate of m tal po celain on the edge of a door where the hand is

finger post fing'g pōst *n* A post set up for th d ec of ra lers

finger stall fi g ge tal, *n* A co e for p ct on of a fing wh n n ired.

finial fin'i-a *n* [From L *fi* an end k AL T orna m te na n of a pinnac ca py g h k

finical fi kal [F m *ft* a h rm of h w rd is d ffi ul to x a] V ry fi draw g is l y r ula bou ndles tene ng n fi us ga e affecte y nce wy

finically fi ka *ad* I a ti a ma

finicalness finic lity fin ka nes, fin kal t *n* Quali y f be g finica

finickin finikin fi k ng fin k *a* [Equi lent to *finica*] Precise n trifl s lly busy

fining, fin ng *n* Th process of fin ng pun ying o clarifying as l uors wha is sed to fi qu ors

finis fi s, *n* [L] An n on us n f n pla ed a th en f a bo k.

finish, fin ish pret & pp *finish* fin is t pp *fi ss ng* fin h ng F *fin p finissan* f L *fi nis* fin us to fi ish f *fi* n e l. FINAL] T bri g to an en l make an en l of arri a h en l of to comp to term nate to con le to accomp ish to bestow th last n ed labou upo to perfect to po ish to a h gh d gree t elaborate ca fu ly —— v i. To co n to an end to erm n te to expire —— n. f pet on he las tou h to a w k tha wh h gi es perfect n to a wo k of art pe h ca ful labora ion

finisher fin ish *n* On wh fi h s

finite fi nt, *a* [L *fi tus*, f *fi* I finish f *fi ns* e t, l n F NAL] Ha ing a bm lim d bou s circumscri ed n t infin te *gram* app l those moods of a b wh h are o ted by n m r, an i person as h m ca e **finitely** fi t- *adv* In a fi e ma d gree

finiteness fi n t-nes, *n* Sta e of be ng fin te

finitude fini I, *n* [F m *ft d*] Sta e of being fi te m a m

finless, fin'les, *a* Dest te of fi s.

Finn fin, *n* A na e of F l, o perso of h sam race **Finni** fin h a Ice g o he k nns. —— n. A la age, all ed to h Turkish and Hu garian, s ker by the F n

finned find, *a* Havi g fins

finner fin n A whale ha ng a sort of fin on is back.

finny fin'i, *a* Furn hed wi h fi

fin ray fi rā, *n* O of he rays or stiff supp rt g pieces n a fish fi

fiord fi ord fyord, *n* [Da and N rw *fiord* Icel. *f h* F RT An t from th sea, usual y long narrow and i ry rre gularly aped, suc as ar com mon on he coast of N rw y

fiorin fi o-rin *n* [mp I *fl. hroa*, a k nd of grass l an i tase *w* grass.] A com mon Eri ish grass ot f much agricul tural v lue.

fir f r *n* [An irregu a representa e of A Sax *fyr* A, Ice Sw *furu* Dan. *fyr fyrr* G *f h* a fir *F* represents an anc ent wood, which appears in L as querrea, n oak, and pro ab y meant originally tree n general.] A name f vari us coni ferous trees, some mes restricted to those wh h ha e the lea es grow g a ng y a l he scales of th cones ar ooth, round and hin

fire fir *n* [A. Sax. *fyr* fire Sax. *fi* O Ice. *fyr* D *vier* Ice. *f rd*, Dan. and Sw *fyr* I *f uer* fire cog. *py* fire all d to Skr *pu* to blaze] H a ani gh manating from a body he effect of com bustion, he fue burns g on a hearth o n any other p lace a conflagra n h discharg of a num ber of firearms a spa k from hot iron acci entally lodged in he eye light lustre sy n lou ar lour of tempe v ence of p assi n h li es of mag na ion v gou of fancy nima on f rce of s m t r exp ss on a fer affec on se re trou le aitl h n —On fire gn ed burn g he ce *fi* eag ardent. —— v t p e & pp *fi l* fire y *firing* fir' g To set on h e to k n il to h flame rri a e as the p ass ons to an ma e t g e h e o n t to expose to he act on f fire to bak to cause o e p ode to d s arge to th ow —— v i. To tak fire t be k n f t to be irritate o flam wi h pass n to dischi rg artill ry o firearms

fire ball fir'a-bal *n* An pparatus f ustan an us y communica ng o o of fi as y gra hic gnal

firearm f r'ärm *n* A wea on wh he pel g t y the combus on of pow d

fireball fi r'bal, *n* A ball filled w h com us s to se hr wn among en mies s te ke a g ula mass of g

fire balloon fir ba- on, *n* A ba on sen up ough he buoyancy of hea a

fire box fir'bo ks, *n* Th bo x in w ich the fire n a ocom e is placed.

firebrand, fir'brand *n* A p ece of wood k n ed o on fi an ncendiary on wh nflames fact s o ca uses co te ion.

fire brick fir'brik *n* A bri k of y ha w ll u tan nte se h-at w hou fu m

fire brigade fi bri-gād, *n* A body of men orga ized to ngu sh fi es.

fire bucket f r k-et *n* A bucket to con y wate fo ex gu ish ng fire

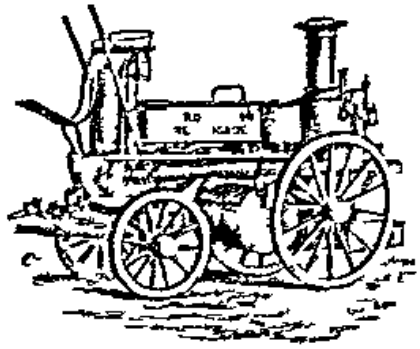
fire-clay fir'k a, *n* A k of lay ca pa f susta n g inten se h-at, an l used in mak g fire- ri ks, retorts, fur ces, &c.

fire-damp fir' mp *n* The e p sive ca u es by hydrogen gas of coal m nes wh h of en causes s readf acci ents.

fire-dog fir'dog *n* An an on

fire-eater fir t-e n On who pretends to eat fire o ew has a passion f fight ng a confirmed

fire engine fir en jin *n* An engine, act-



Steam F e-engine.

ing on the f rce pu p princip f throw g wate to ex gu fire

fire escape fir'es-kāp, *n* An apparatus for esca g from he u pe part f a bu ilding w n o fi comm y composed f an arrang ment of ong lad rs m nted o wheels.

firefly fir'fl, *n* A w ng l insect wh b eu tas s m lan g at nig

fire-guard fir'g d, *n* A fram work f n, o be p aced n front of a fire place

fire irons, fi r-ernz *n pl* A hovel, tongs, po ker &c

firelock fir'l k *n* A musk t or other gu wi h a flint- k

fireman fir'man A man wh se busi ness to e ngu h fires a man who tends e fires a steam-engine, &c

fire new fir'n *a* Fresh from he forge brand-new

fire pan fir'pan *n* A pan for holding or con yi g fire

fireplace fir'plās, *n* The lower part of a ch ney appr priated to the fire the part in which he grate is set.

fire-plug, fir'plug, *n* A plug for drawing water from the pipes in the street to extinguish fire

fire-pot, fir'pot, *n* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations

fire-proof fir'prof, *a* Proof against fire, incombustible

firer, fir'er, *n* One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary

fire-raising, fir'rāz-ing, *n* The name given in Scots law to the crime of arson

fire-screen, fir'skrēn, *n* A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat

fire-ship, fir'ship, *n* A vessel filled with combustibles and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships

fireside, fir'sīd, *n* A place near the fire or hearth, home, domestic life or retirement often used adjectively

firewood, fir'wud, *n* Wood for fuel

firework, fir'wėrk, *n* A preparation of gunpowder sulphur, &c, used for making a show, a signal, &c

fire-worship, fir'wer-ship *n* The worship of fire, which prevailed chiefly in Persia —**fire-worshipper**, fir'wer-ship-er, *n* A worshipper of fire, a Guebre or Parsee

firing, fir'ing, *n* Act of one who fires, act of discharging firearms, application of fire or of a cautery, fuel, the process of treating articles with fire

firkin, fer'kin, *n* [From *four*, with dim suffix *-kin*, being the fourth of a barrel] An old measure of capacity equal to 7½ gallons a small wooden vessel for butter

firm, ferm, *a* [Fr *ferme* L *firmus*, firm, seen also in *affirm*, *confirm*, *firmament*, *farm*, *infirm*, &c probably of same root as L *fidus*, faithful, *fides* faith] Steadfast steady, stable, fixed, strong, robust, sturdy, closely compressed, compact, dense, hard, solid, not fluid, not easily moved, fast, unshaken, constant, resolute, staunch, not giving way —*n* [Originally a signature by which a writing was *firmed* or rendered valid=It and Sp *firma*] A partnership of two or more persons for carrying on a business, a commercial house the name under which a company transacts business —*v t* pret & pp *firmed*, fermd ppr *firming*, ferm'ing To make firm or solid —*v i* To become firm or solid

firmament ferm'a-ment, *n* [L *firmamentum*, fr *firmo firmatum* fr *firmus*, firm (q v) The vault of heaven was anciently regarded as solid and immovable] The sky or heavens, the region of the air, an expanse, a wide extent —**firmamental**, ferm-a-ment'al, *a* Pertaining to the firmament

firman, fer'man or fer man', *n* [Per *fermān*, *farmān*, a decree] A decree, order, or grant of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, &c, issued for various special purposes a license or grant of privileges

firmly, ferm'li, *adv* In a firm manner, steadfastly; strongly, solidly, resolutely, immovably

firmness, ferm'nes, *n* Quality of being firm, stability, strength, steadfastness, fixedness, constancy, certainty, compactness, hardness, solidity

firry, fer'i, *a* Pertaining to fir, made of fir abounding in firs

first, ferst, *a* [A superlative of which *fore* may be regarded as the positive A Sax *fyrst*, first, most to the fore=Icel *fyrstr* Dan *forste*, Sw *forsta*, D *voorste*, G *furst* (a prince) FOPE.] The ordinal of *one* preceding all others in a series, foremost in time, place, progression, rank, importance, estimation, excellence, earliest chief, highest, principal —**First floor**, the floor or story of a house next above the ground floor —**At first**, at the first, at the beginning or origin —**First and last**, within the whole time or period, altogether —**First or last**, at one time or another —*adv* Before all others in time, place, value, progression or rank

first-born, ferst'born, *a* First brought forth, eldest

first-class, ferst'klas, *a* First-rate, of the highest excellence or quality [Colloq]

first-fruit, ferst'frot, *n* The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season, first profits of anything, first or earliest effect, in a good or bad sense

first-hand, ferst'hand, *a* Obtained direct from the first source, obtained direct from the producer, maker, &c

firstling, ferst'ling, *n* [*First* and term *-ling*] The first produce or offspring, as of sheep or cattle

firstly, ferst'li, *adv* In the first place, first

first-rate, ferst'rāt, *a* Of the first rate or estimate, of highest excellence pre-eminent, of the largest size, as a ship of war

first-water, ferst-wa'ter, *n* The first or highest quality, purest lustre applied principally to diamonds and pearls

firth, ferth, *n* [From Icel *fjorthr*, Dan *fiord*, N *fjord*, a firth, same root as *fare*, *ferry* FJORD] A name given to several estuaries or arms of the sea into which rivers discharge themselves in Scotland, a channel or arm of the sea (the Pentland *Firth*) written also *frith*

fisc, fisk, *n* [Fr *fisc*, L *fiscus*, a state treasury] The treasury of a prince or state

fiscal, fis'kal, *a* [Fr *fiscal*, L L *fiscalis* See prec] Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue —*n* A treasurer, a public prosecutor, as in Scotland

fish fish, *n*, pl **fishes**, fish'ez, instead of which the sing is often used collectively [A Sax *fisc*=Icel *fisk'r*, Dan and Sw *fisk*, D *visch*, G *fisch*, Goth *fisks*, cog L *piscis*, W *pysg* Gael and Ir *iasg*, fish (the *p* initial being regularly dropped)] A vertebrate animal that lives in water, breathes by gills, and has cold blood, with limbs in the form of fins popularly applied also to whales and various other marine animals, a contemptuous or familiar term for a person, as, a queer *fish*, the flesh of fish used as food —Neither flesh nor fish, neither one thing nor another, having no decided character or qualities, nondescript.—To have other fish to fry to have other business on hand —*v i* pret & pp *fished*, fisht, ppr *fishing*, fish'ing To employ one's self in catching fish, to endeavour to take fish by a rod and line or other means, to seek to obtain by artifice or indirectly (to *fish* for compliments) —*v t* To catch, or attempt to catch, fish in, to catch or get hold of in water, to draw out or up when in water, to search by dragging, raking, or sweeping

fish-carver, fish'kar-ver, *n* A broad knife for carving fish at table, a fish slice

fisher, fish'er, *n* One who fishes or is employed in catching fish.

fisherman, fish'er man *n* pl **fishermen**, fish'er-men. One whose occupation is to catch fish

fishery, fish'e-ri, *n* [*Fish* and *-ery*] The business of catching fish, a place where fish are regularly caught

fish-fag, fish'fag *n* A woman who sells fish, a fishwife

fishgig, fizgig, fish'gig, fiz'gig *n* [From *fish*, and *gig* a dart] A kind of dart or harpoon which is hurled at fish as they swim

fish-hook, fish'hok, *n* A hook to catch fish

fishiness fish'i nes, *n* State of being fishy

fishing, fish'ing *a* Used or employed in catching fish or by fishermen —*n* Art or practice of catching fish

fishing-rod, fish'ing rod *n* A long slender rod to which a line is fastened for angling

fish-joint fish'joint, *n* A railway contrivance for connecting two rails meeting end to end.

fish-louse, fish'lous, *n* A name for several crustaceans parasitic on fishes

fishmonger, fish'mung-ger, *n* A seller of fish, a dealer in fish

fish-plate, fish'plāt, *n* One of the plates composing a fish-joint in a rail.

fish-salesman, fish'sālz-man *n* One who receives consignments of fish for sale, generally by auction, to retail dealers

fish-slice, fish'slīs, *n* Same as *Fish-carver*

fish-spear, fish'spēr, *n* A spear for taking fish by stabbing them

fish-strainer, fish'strān-er, *n* A utensil to drain the water from cooked fish

fish-torpedo, fish'tor-pē-dō, *n* A torpedo or explosive apparatus for use under water, self-propelling and shaped like a fish

fishwife, fishwoman, fish'wif, fish wu'-man, *n* A woman who sells fish

fishy, fish'i, *a* [*Fish* and *-y*] Consisting of fish like fish, as a slang term, worn out as if by dissipation, also dubious, equivocal, unsafe, unsound applied to a project or speculation

fissile, fis'īl, *a* [L *fissilis*, fr *findo*, *fissus*, I split or cleave, whence also *fission* *fissure* &c, the root being same as in E *bite*] That may be split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain or of natural joints

fissilingual, fis-i-ling'gwal, *a* [L *fissus*, cleft *lingua*, tongue] Having the tongue cleft or forked, as certain lizards

fission, fis'hon, *n* [L *fissio* FISSILE] The act of splitting or breaking up into parts reproduction in animals of a low type through the body dividing into parts, each of which becomes a separate individual

fissiparous, fis-sip'a rus, *a* [L *fissus*, split and *pario*, I produce] Reproducing by fission or spontaneous division

fissirostral, fis-si ros'tral, *a* [L *fissus* split, and *rostrum*, a bill.] Having a bill with a very wide gape, as certain birds, swallows for instance

fissure, fi'shūr, *n* [Fr *fissure*, fr L *fissura*, fr *findo* I split FISSILE.] A cleft, a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance, a longitudinal opening —*v t* pret & pp *fissured*, fi'shūrd, ppr *fissuring*, fi'shūr ing To cleave or make a fissure in, to crack or fracture

fist, fist, *n* [A Sax *fust*=L G *fust*, O Fris *fest*, G *faust*, D *vuist*, Rus *pyast*, same root as L *pugnus*, Gr *pygmē* the fist] The hand clenched, the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm —*v t* pret & pp *fisted* fist'ed, ppr *fisting*, fist'ing To strike with the fist

fistic, fis'tik, *a* [*Fist* and *-ic*] Pertaining to boxing, pugilistic

fisticuffs, fist'i kufs, *n* [*Fist* and *cuff*] A blow with the fist commonly in *pl* fighting with the fists boxing

fistula fis'tū la *n* (L *fistula*, a pipe, a sort of ulcer] A musical pipe, a deep, narrow sinuous ulcer extending between the surface of the body and an internal cavity

fistular, fis'tū-ler, *a* [L *fistularis* See prec] Hollow like a pipe or reed

fistulose, fistulous, fis'tū lōs, fis'tūl us, *a* [FISTULA.] Having the nature of a fistula, hollow, like a pipe or reed

fisty, fis'ti, *n* [*Fist* and *-y*] Pertaining to the fist or fists, or to pugilism, fistic

fit, fit *n* [Of doubtful origin, comp A Sax *fit*, *fitt*, a song, a struggle, Icel *fet*, a pace, a step] A sudden activity followed by a relaxation, a temporary but violent mental attack, a paroxysm, a temporary attack of a disease or pain, a sudden and violent attack in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless, a convulsion

fit, fit *a* [Allied to Icel. *fitja*, to knit together, Goth *fetjan*, to arrange to adorn, E *fettle*, or equivalent to *feat* (adj) O Fr *fet*, L *factum* made] Conformable to a standard of right, duty taste, or propriety, of suitable kind, suitable, meet becoming, suited to the nature and propriety of things, proper, appropriate, congruous, qualified, competent adequate —*v t*. pret & pp *fitted*, fit'ed, ppr *fitting*, fit'ing To make fit or suitable to bring into some required form, to furnish or accommodate with anything, to adapt, to suit, to prepare to put in order for, to qualify to be the right size for to become —To fit out to furnish, to equip, to supply with necessaries or means —To fit up, to furnish with things suitable, to make proper for reception or use —*v i* To be proper or becoming, to suit or be suitable,

to be adjusted to the shape intended to be adapted. —n. The due adjustment of dress to the body

fitch fich, n. [A form of *vetch*.] A vetch or chick pea.

fitch, fitchew fich, fich'ū, n. [See below.] A polecat or a fur or skin of it.

fitful fit'ful, a. Full of fits; varied by sudden impulses; paroxysmal; varied by events; changeful.

fitfully fit'ful-li, adv. In a fitful manner; by fits and starts; intermittently.

fitfulness fit'ful-nes, n. State of being fitful; impulsiveness; waywardness.

fitly fit'li, adv. In a fit manner; suitably; properly; with propriety.

fitness fit'nes, n. Quality or state of being fit; suitableness; adaptedness; propriety; expediency; preparation; qualification.

fitter fit'er, n. One who fits; one who puts the parts of machinery together.

fitting, fit'ing, p.a. Fit or proper; meet; becoming.—**fittingly** fit'ing-li, adv. In a fitting manner; suitably; properly.

five, fiv, a. [A. Sax. *fif*=Goth. *fimf*, Icel. *fimm*, Sw. and Dan. *fem*, D. *vijf* (*f* = *v*), G. *fünf*, Lith. *penki*, Russ. *pyat'*, W. *pump*, Ir. and Gael. *cuig*, L. *quinque* (whence Fr. *cinq*, It. *cinque*, Sp. *cinco*), Gr. *pempe*, Skr. *pancha*.—*Five* is found also in *fifth*, *fifty*, *fifteen*.] Four and one added; the half of ten.—n. The number which consists of four and one; a symbol representing the number.

fivefold fiv'fōld, a. In fives; consisting of five one fold times repeated.

fives, fīvz, n. A kind of play with a ball, resembling tennis, in which three fives, or fifteen are counted to the game.

fix, fiks, *vt* pret. & pp. *fixed*, fikst; ppr. *fixing*, fiks'ing. [Fr. *fixer*, from L. *figere*, fixed, pp. of *figo*, *fixum*. Fasten, seen also in *affix*, *prefix*, *suffix*.] To make fast; firmly; to stable to fasten; to attach firmly; to establish; to settle; to determine; to define; to appoint; to set; to institute; to establish immutably; to set, settle or direct steadily or intently; to make firm or solid; to deprive of volatility; to withhold from motion.—*vi.* To settle; to remain permanently; to cease from wandering; to become firm, so as to resist volatilization; to cease to flow; to be fluid; to congeal.—n. A condition of difficulty; a dilemma. [Colloq.]

fixable fiks'a-bl, a. That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.

fixation fiks-ā'shon, n. Act of fixing; state of a body in which it resists evaporation, or that volatility by heat.

fixative fiks'a-tiv, a. Tending or causing to fix.—n. A substance that causes something to be stable or not fleeting.

fixed fikst, p.a. Settled; established; firm; fast; stable; durable; proved to resist the tendency of volatile.—**Fixed air**, so called by Dr. Black, is obtained by simple pressure and is not readily volatilized.—**Fixed stars**, such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other and are thus distinguished from planets.

fixedly, fiks'ed-li, *ad.* In a fixed, settled, or established manner; steadfastly.

fixedness, fiks'ed-nes, n. A state of being fixed.

fixity fiks'i-ti, n. [Fr. *fixité*, from L. *fixus* fixed.] Fixedness; fixed or stable character; firmness; stability.

fixture fiks'tūr, n. [*Fix* and *-ure*.] That which is fixed or made fast; that which is permanently attached to something as an appendage; something fixed or immovable.

fix, fiz, fizzing, n. See Fizgig.

fizz, fizzle fiz, fiz'l, *vi.* pret. & pp. *fizzed*, *fizzled*, fizd, fiz'ld; ppr. *fizzing*, *fizzling*. [Imitative of the sound.] To make a hissing sound. Also used as a noun.

flabbergast, flab'er-gast, *vt.* pret. & pp. *flabbergasted*, flab'er-gast-ed; ppr. *flabbergasting*, flab'er-gast-ing. [Of doubtful origin, but *flab* and *ghast* may have had some influence in the formation.] To strike with astonishment or dismay. [Colloq.]

flabbily flab'i-li, *adv.* In a flabby manner.

flabbiness, flab'i-nes, n. State or quality of being flabby; flaccidity.

flabby flab'i, a. [Akin to *flap* and to G. *schlaff*, Sw. *slabb*, Dan. *slab*, hanging limp.] Soft and yielding to the touch; hanging limp by its own weight; wanting firmness; feminine; languid; feeble.

flabellate, flabelliform fla-bel'lāt, fla-bel'li-form, a. [See next.] Fan-shaped.

flabellum fla-bel'lum, n. pl. **flabella.** fla-bel'la. [L.] A fan; specifically, an ecclesiastical fan anciently used to drive away flies from the hallice during the mass.

flaccid, flak'sid, a. [L. *flaccidus*, fr. *flaccus*, flabby; allied to *flaccio*, I bend.] Flabby; soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; limp; not turgid.—**flaccidly** flak'sid-li, *adv.* In a flaccid manner.—**flaccidness, flaccidity** flak-sid'nes, flak-sid'i-ti, n. State, quality or degree of being flaccid; laxity; want of firmness; stiffness.

flag flag, n. [Not found in A. Sax., same as D. *lag*, Sw. *flagg*, *flo*, Dan. *flag*, G. *flag*, flag; connected with *flag*, to hang loose.] A cloth, usually bearing certain figures or devices, attached to a pole or staff and displayed to indicate some party or national affiliation, or to serve as a standard or ensign; colors; banner.—**Black flag**, the flag carried by pirates.—**Flag of truce**, a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer and as a notification that the fighting shall meantime cease.—**To strike or lower the flag**, to pull it down in token of respect or submission.

flag flag, *vt.* pret. & pp. *flagged*, flagd; ppr. *flagging*, flag'ing. [Formerly written *flack*, and connected with Icel. *flaka*, to hang loosely; G. *flackern*, to become languid; O.D. *flagger-n*, to be loose; also *flikker*.] To hang loose or without stiffness; to grow faint, languid, weak, or dejected; to droop; decline; fail; languish; to slacken; to relax.

flag flag, n. [Perhaps from Icel. *flaga*, a flag; Sw. *flaga*, a flake or scale; allied to L.G. *flag*, a flat marshy place; and to L. *flake*, and perhaps to L. *planus*, plane; G. *platz*, a flat.] A flat stone used for paving.—*vt.* pret. & pp. *flagged*, flagd; ppr. *flagging*, flag'ing. To lay with broad flat stones.

flag, flag, n. [Probably named from its broad leaves resembling *flag* or standards.] A name for many endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, particularly a species of iris.

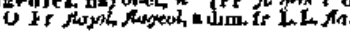
flagellant, flaj'el-lant, n. [Fr. *flagellant*, from L. *flagellans*, -*antis*, the ppr. of *flagello*, FLAGELLATE.] One who whips himself in religious discipline.

flagellate, flaj'el-lāt, *vt* pret. & pp. *flagellated*, flaj'el-lāt-ed; ppr. *flagellating*, flaj'el-lāt-ing. [L. *flagello*, *flagellatum*, fr. *flagellum*, a whip or scourge, fr. *flagrum*, a scourge; akin to *flag*, to whip, to scourge.

flagellation flaj-el-lā'shon, n. [L.L. *flagellatio*, see prec.] A flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

flagellum fla-jel'lum, n. pl. **flagella,** fla-jel'la. [FLAGELLATE.] *Bot.* A runner or creeping branch, as in the strawberry; *zool.* the lash like appendage exhibited by many infusoria.

flageolet, flaj'o-let, n. [Fr. *flageolet*, dim. of O. Fr. *flajol*, *flageol*, a dim. fr. L.L. *flauta*, *flautus*, flute; FLUTE.] A small wind-instrument of the flute class, played by a mouthpiece, and holed and keyed like the flute.



Flageolet.

flagginess, flag'i-nes, n. State or quality of being flaggy.

flagging, flag'ing, n. Flag stones; a pavement or side-walk of flag-stones.

flaggy flag'i, a. [From the different words *flag* in their several senses.] Flexible; limber; abounding with the plant flag; resembling flag-stone.

flagitious fla-jish'us, a. [L. *flagitiosus*, full of shameful desire; a disgraceful act, fr. *flagito*, I demand fiercely or violently, fr. the root *flag*, whence *flagro*, I burn (whence *flagrant*).] Deeply or scandalously criminal; grossly wicked; corrupt; profligate; heinous.

flagitiously fla-jish'us-li, *ad.* In a flagitious manner; with extreme wickedness.

flagitiousness fla-jish'us-nes, n. State or quality of being flagitious.

flag-officer flag'of-is-er, n. An admiral of any grade; the commanding officer of a squadron.

flagon flag'on, n. [O. Fr. *flagon*, Fr. *flacon*, *flascon*, fr. L.L. *flasco*, a flask. FLASK.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

flagrancy flā'gran-si, n. [*Flagrant* and *-cy*.] Quality of being flagrant; enormity.

flagrant, flā'grant, a. [L. *flagrans*, *flagrantis*, ppr. of *flagro*, I burn (seen in *conflagrate*); thence being same as *flamma*, flame; *flagitium*, a flagitious act.] Flaming into notice; glaring; notorious; enormous.

flagrantly flā'grant-li, *ad.* In a flagrant manner; glaringly; notoriously.

flail flāl, n. [O. Fr. *flael*, *fleel*, *flaul*, fr. L. *flagellum*, a whip or scourge; whence also *flagellate*.] FLAGELLATE.] A wooden instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear by hand.

flake flāk, n. [Allied to Icel. *flaka*, to flake off; *flaga*, a flake; E. *flag*, a stone for paving; *flay* and *flaw*; Sw. *flaga*, Dan. *flage*, a flake.] A loose filmy or scale-like mass of anything; a scale; a small fleecy or feathery particle; as of snow; a flock; as of wool.—*vt* pret. & pp. *flaked* flākt; ppr. *flaking* flāk'ing. To form into flakes.—*vi.* To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off.

flake white flāk'-wīt, n. The purest white-lead, a fine white pigment in the form of scales or flakes.

flakiness, flāk'i-nes, n. The state of being flaky.

flaky flāk'i, a. Consisting of flakes; lying in flakes; like flakes or scales.

flam, flam, n. [Origin doubtful.] A falsehood; a deception; a hoax.

flamboyant, flam-boi'ant, a. [Fr. *flamboyant*, flaming. See next.] A term applied to that style of Gothic architecture whose chief characteristic is a wavy flame-like tracery in the windows.



Flamboyant Window

flame flām, n. [Fr. *flamme*, fr. L. *flamma*, a flame, fr. *flagma*, for *flagsma*, from the root *flag*, whence *flagro*, I burn. Flame is akin to *flagrant*, *conflagration*, root also in Gr. *phlego*, I burn, *phlox*, flame.] Light emitted from fire; a blaze; fire; heat; passion; tumult; violent emotion; ardour of temper or imagination; warmth of affection; ardent love; radiance; splendour; a beloved.—*vi.* pret. & pp. *flamed* flāmd; ppr. *flaming* flām'ing. To give out flame; to blaze; to glow; to shine like flame; to break out in violence of passion; to rage.

flamen, flā'men, n. [L.] The name in ancient Rome of any priest devoted to the service of one particular deity.

flaming, flām'ing, p.a. Emitting a blaze; of fine ornament.—**flamingly** flām'ing-li, *ad.* In a flaming manner.

flamingo fla-ming'gō, n. [Sp. and Pg.

flamenco, fr L *flamma*, flame, from its red colour] A web-footed bird, with very long neck and long slender legs, standing from 5 to 6 feet high.

flamy flām'i, *a* [*Flame* and *-y*] Having the nature of flame, having the colour of flame

flaneur, fla-ner', *n* [Fr, fr *flâner*, to saunter about] A lounger, a gossiper

flange, flanj, *n.* [*A form of flanch*, which first became *flanch*, then *flange*] A projecting rim or edge on any substance, such as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together, a raised edge on the rim of a wheel, &c —— v t pret. & pp *flanged*, flanjd, ppr *flanging*, flanj'ing To furnish with a flange to make a flange on.

flank, flangk, *n* [Fr *flanc*=Sp and Pg *flanco* It *fianco*, a word of Germanic origin =O H G *hlanca*, side, loin flank, akin G *gelenk*, joint] The part of the side of an animal between the ribs and the hip, anything similar in position, the side of an army, or of any division of an army or of a fleet, the extreme right or left, any part of a *fortified work defending another work* by a fire along its face, the side of any building —— v t. pret & pp *flanked*, flangkt, ppr *flanking*, flangk'ing To stand or be posted or situated at the flank or side of, to place troops so as to command or attack the flank of, to pass round or turn the flank of

flanker, flangk'er, *n* One who or that which flanks

flannel, flan'el, *n* [O E. and Sc *flannen*, fr. W *gwlanen*, fr *gwlan*, wool, flannel being originally a Welsh manufacture] A soft, nappy, woollen cloth of loose texture

flap flap *n* [Probably imitative of noise made by a blow with a pliant flat surface Comp D *flap*, a blow *flabby* is a kindred form] Something broad and flexible that hangs loose, the motion or sound of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it, a lappet, a lobe, a skirt or tail of a coat —— v t pret. & pp *flapped* flapt, ppr *flapping*, flap'ing To beat with a flap, to move, as something broad (a bird's wings) ——v i. To move, as wings, or as something broad or loose, to wave loosely or flutter

flap-dragon, flap'drag-on, *n* A play in which the players snatch raisins out of burning brandy snap-dragon

flap-eared, flap'erd, *a* Having broad loose ears

flap-jack, flap'jak, *n* A sort of broad pancake, an apple-puff

flap-mouthed, flap'mouthd, *a* Having loose hanging lips

flapper, flap'er, *n* One who or that which flaps, a young wild duck

flare v i pret & pp *flared* flārd ppr *flaring*, flār'ing [Probably akin to *flash*=N *flara*, to blaze] To burn with an unsteady wavering, or *fluttering light to flutter with* gaudy show, to glitter with transient lustre, to give out a dazzling light —To flare up, to become suddenly angry or excited.—— n. An unsteady, broad, offensive light —**flaring** flār'ing, *p a* Gaudy, glittering showy

flash, flash, *n* [Akin to Sw *flasa*, to blaze, and to *flare*, comp also Icel *flasa*, to rush] A sudden burst of flame and light, a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing, a gleam, a sudden burst, as of wit or merriment, a short transient state ——a Vulgarly showy or gaudy, counterfeit —— v i pret. & pp *flashed*, flasht ppr *flashing*, flash'ing To break or burst forth with a flash or flame, to give out a flash or gleam, to break into some dazzling condition to burst out, to come, appear, or pass suddenly, to dart (a thought *flashes* through the mind) —— v t. To emit or to throw out like a burst of light

flashily, flash'i li, *adv* In a flashy manner, gaudily, showily

flash-point flashing-point, flash'-point, flash'ing point. *n* The temperature at which the vapour of oils will ignite and flash

flashy, flash'i, *a* [*Flash* and *-y*] Characterized by empty show, showy, gaudy, impulsive, fiery

flask, flask, *n* [A. Sax *flasce*, *flaxe*, a flask or bottle=Dan *flaske*, Sw *flaska*, ultimate origin doubtful, comp O Fr *flasche*, *flascon* (L *flagon*), Sp *frasco*, It *fiasco*, L L *flasco*, *flasca*, a flask] A kind of bottle, a narrow-necked globular glass bottle a metal or other pocket dram-bottle, a vessel for containing gunpowder, carried by sportsmen

flat, flat, *a* [Not in A. Sax =Icel *flatr*, Sw *flat*, Dan *flad*, flat, comp Gr *platys*, Skr *prithus*, broad] Having an even surface without elevations or depressions, level, *prostrate lying the whole length on* the ground, fallen, tasteless stale vapid, insipid, dead, dull, frigid, depressed peremptory, absolute, positive, downright, as a refusal, *mus* below the natural or the true pitch not sharp or shrill not acute ——n. A flat surface, a level, a flat stretch of ground a shoal, a shallow, a sand bank under water, the broad or flat side of something, something broad and flat, a flat-bottomed boat *mus* a mark (*b*) placed on a line or in a space of the staff, which indicates that all notes on the same degree are lowered a *semitone*, a *story or floor of a* building, a foolish fellow, a simpleton —— v t. pret & pp *flatted*, flat'ed ppr *flatting*, flat'ing To make flat or level, to flatten

flat-fish flat'fish, *n* One of those fish which have their body of a flattened form, swim on the side, and have both eyes on one side, as the flounder turbot, and sole

flat-iron, flat'i-ern, *n* An iron with a flat face for smoothing cloth.

flatling, flatlong, flat'ling, flat'long *adv* [*Flat* and *-ling*, *-long*] Flatwise with the flat side

flatly, flat'li, *adv* In a flat manner, horizontally, evenly, without spirit, positively, plainly

flatness, flat'nes, *n* State or quality of being flat

flat-race, flat'rās, *n* A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a *hurdle-race* or *steeple-chase*

flatten, flat'n, *v t* pret & pp *flattened*, flat'nd, ppr *flattening* flat'n ing [From *flat* and *-en*] To make flat, to level, *mus* to render less acute or sharp, as a sound, to lower in pitch ——v i. To grow or become flat

flatter, flat'er *v t* pret & pp *flattered*, flat'erd, ppr *flattering*, flat'er ing [Same as Fr *flatter*, Pr *flatar*, to pat stroke, caress, flatter perhaps fr Icel. *flatr*, E *flat*, comp also Icel *flathra*, to fawn or flatter *flathr*, flattery] To gratify by praise or obsequiousness, to please by favourable notice, respectful attention, or anything that confirms one's good opinion of one's self to compliment, to praise falsely, to encourage by favourable notice, represen tations or indications, to raise false hopes in, *refl* to entertain views or impressions pleasing to one's self

flatterer, flat'er-er, *n* One who flatters a fawner, a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing but undue praise

flattering flat'er ing, *a* Bestowing flattery agreeable to one's self love gratifying

flatteringly, flat'er ing li, *adv* In a flattering manner

flattery, flat'e-ri, *n* [Fr *flatterie* FLATTER] Act of one who flatters, false praise, adulation, sycophancy, cajolery

flatting, flat'ing, *n* [From *flat* in sense of *dull*] A mode of house-painting in which the paint, from its mixture with turpentine, leaves the work without gloss.

flatulence, flatulency, flat'ū lens, flat'ū-len si, *n* State of being flatulent, or troubled with gases in the alimentary canal

flatulent flat'ū lent *a* [L.L *flatulentus* L *flatus*, a blowing, fr *flo flatum*, I blow (as in *inflate*) *Flageolet, flute, flue* are of kindred origin] Affected with gases in the *stomach and intestines*, generating or apt to generate, wind in the stomach, windy, empty, vain, puffy —**flatulently**, flat'ū-lent-li *adv* In a flatulent manner

flatwise, flat'wīz, *a* or *adv* [From *flat*, and *wise*, manner] With the flat side downward or next to another object, not edgewise

flat-worm, flat'werm, *n* A kind of tapeworm

flaunt flant, *v t* pret & pp *flaunted*, flant'ed ppr *flaunting*, flant'ing [Origin doubtful, comp prov G *flandern*, a rag or tatter, *flandern*, to flutter, Sw *flanta* to waver] To make an ostentatious display, to display one's self ostentatiously to act ostentatiously, to be glaring or gaudy —— v t To display ostentatiously, to display *impudently* or *offensively* ——n. The act of flaunting, bold or impudent parade

flaunter, flant'er, *n* One who flaunts

flaunty, flaunting flant'i, flant'ing, *a* Apt to flaunt ostentatious, vulgarly or offensively showy, gaudy

flautist, flâ'tist, *n* [It *flauto*, a flute] A player on the flute, a flutist

flavescent fla-ves'ent, *a* [L *flavescere*, to become yellow, fr *flavus*, yellow] Yellowish or turning yellow

flavorous flavourous, flā'ver-us, *a* Having flavour, pleasant to the taste or smell

flavour, flavor, flā'ver, *n* [From L L *flavor*, yellowness, the meaning of colour being changed to that of taste or smell, fr L *flavus*, yellow] The quality of a substance which affects the smell or taste in any manner, that quality which gratifies the palate, relish, zest —— v t pret & pp *flavoured*, flā'verd, ppr *flavouring*, flā'ver-ing To communicate some quality to a thing that may affect the smell or taste

flavoured, flā'verd, *p a* Having flavour of this or that kind.

flavourless flā'ver les, *a* Without flavour; tasteless

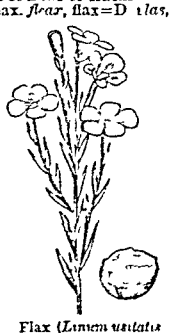
flaw, fla, *n* [A. Sax *flôh* that which has flown off, a fragment=Dan *flage*, a flake, Sw *flaga*, a flaw, a flake, *flaga sig* to scale off akin to *flake* and *flag* (stone) *flay*, *floe*] A crack, a defect made by breaking or splitting, a blemish, a defect, a fault, an imperfection, a speck. —— v t pret & pp *flawed*, flad, ppr *flawing*, fla'ing To make or produce a flaw in

flaw, fla, *n* [Same as D *vlaag*, a squall a shower, L G *vlage* a flying cloud N *flaga a gust*] A gust of wind, a gust or blast of short duration

flawless, fla'les, *a* Without flaw or defect, perfect, unblemished.

flawy, fla'i, *a* Full of flaws or cracks

flax, flaks, *n* [A. Sax. *flæx*, flax=D *vlas*, Fris *flax*, G *flachs*, flax, fr a root meaning to plait, weave, or twist seen in L *plecto*, Gr *plekō*, I weave or plait, G *flechten*, to weave] A plant the fibres of which are formed into linen threads and fabrics of various kinds, while its seeds are also valuable, yielding linseed-oil, the fibres of the plant prepared for manufacture



Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) with section of seed vessel

flax-dresser, flaks'dres-er, *n* One who combs and prepares flax for the spinner

flaxen, flaks'n, *a* [*Flax* and *-en*] Made of flax, resembling flax, of the colour of flax, fair

flax-mill, flaks'mil, *n* A mill where flax is spun, a mill for the manufacture of linen goods.

flax-seed, flaks'sēd, *n* The seed of the flax, linseed

flaxy, flaks'i, *a* Like flax, flaxen

flay, flā, *v t* pret & pp *flayed*, flād ppr *flaying*, flā'ing. [A Sax *flean* to flay=O D *vlaejen*, *vlaen*, to flay; Icel *fla* Dan *flaae*,

flaw, flawl, flawn] To skin to strip off the skin from an animal.

flayer flā'ėr, *n.* One who flays.

flayflint flā'flint, *n.* [*Flay* and *flint*.] A skinflint; a miserly fellow.

flea, flē, *n.* [A. Sax. *flēa, flēah*; Sc. *flie, flee*, D. *vloo*, L. G. *flō*, Ice. *flō*, *flōh*; Sw. *loppa*, Dan. *loppe*, akin to A. Sax. *flēon*, to flee; alluding to flying fugitive.] A well-known insect, that leaps with great agility and whose bite is a source of blossom.

flea bane, flē'bān, *n.* A name given to several composite plants, formerly supposed efficacy in driving away flies.

fleabite flē'bīt, *n.* The bite of a flea; a trifling wound or pain; a slight inconvenience; a thing of no moment.

fleabitten flē'bit-n, *a.* Lit. bitten by a flea; marked with small reddish specks on a light ground; said of horses.

fleam flēm, *n.* [From O. F. *flieme*, Dim. O. H. G. *flīeme*, *flīeme*, *flīeme*, *flīeme*, *phlebotomum*, a lancet. PHLEBOTOMY.] A sharp instrument used for opening the veins of animals for letting blood.

flèche flāsh, *n.* [Fr.] *Fort.* A fine dwarf work with two faces forming an angle pointing forward; *arch.* a slender spire at the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church.

fleck flek, *n.* [From Ice. *flekkr*, Sw. *fläck*, D. *vlek*, *vlekke*, a spot; allied to *flake*.] A spot; a streak; a dapple; a stain.—*v. t.* pret. & pp. *flecked*, ppr. *flecking*. To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate to dapple.

fleckless, flek'les, *a.* Spotless; blameless.

flection flek'shon, *n.* [L. *flectio*, fr. *flecto*, I bend.] Act of bending; a bending; a bend; a curve; a part bent.

fled, fled, *pret.* and *pp.* of *flee*.

fledge flej, *pret.* & *pp.* *fledged*, flejd; ppr. *fledging*. [From Ice. *fleygr*, feathered, from *fljūga*, to fly; Sw. *flyga*; Dan. *flyve*, to fly.] To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight; to furnish with some thing necessary; to grow fully; to rally in pp.

fledgeling flej'ling, *n.* [*Fledge* and *-ling*.] A young bird just fledged.

flee flē, *v. i.* pret. & pp. *fled*, ppr. *fleeing*. [A. Sax. *flēon*, to flee; *flēam*, I flee; Sax. *flocha*; O. Frs. *flia*, Icel. *flȳja*, Dan. *flye*, Sw. *fly*, G. *fliehen*, to flee; Goth. *thliuhan*, to flee; the initial consonant of which points to an atogether different root from that of *fly*.] To run away; to run with rapidity as from danger; to attempt to escape; to hasten from danger or expected evil; to hasten away.—*v. t.* To shun; to avoid; to keep at a distance from.

fleece flēs, *n.* [A. Sax. *flēos*, *flīes*, a fleece, wool; D. *vlies*, L. G. *flūs*, G. *fliess*; connections doubtful.] The coat of wool which covers a sheep or is shorn from a sheep at one time.—*v. t.* pret. & pp. *fleeced*, ppr. *fleecing*. To strip of the fleece; hence, to strip of money or property; to rob; to cheat heartlessly; to cover as with a fleece.

fleeced flēst, *a.* Furnished with a fleece.

fleecer flē'sėr, *n.* One who fleeces.

fleece wool flēs'wul, *n.* Wool shorn from sheep living; wool opposed to *skin-wool* from the skins of dead animals.

fleecy flē'si, *a.* Covered with a fleece; woolly; resembling wool or a fleece.

fleer flēr, *v. i.* pret. & pp. *fleered*, ppr. *fleering*. [Comp. Dan. dial. *flire* to laugh, to sneer; Sw. and Norw. *flira*, to grin.] To grin with an air of civility; to make a wry face in contempt; to mock; to gibe; to leer.—*n.* A leer; derision or mockery expressed by words or looks.

fleerer flē'rėr, *n.* One who fleers.

fleet, flēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *flēot*, *flīet*, a ship, from *flēotan*, to float; akin to D. *vloot*, G. *flotte*, fleet. FLEET.] A squadron, company or body of ships; a number of ships in company, more especially ships of war.

fleet flēt, *v. i.* pret. & pp. *fleeted*, ppr. *fleeting*. [A. Sax. *flēotan*, to float; D. *vlieten*, L. G. *flēten*, to flow; Icel. *flȳta*, Sw. *flyta*, Dan. *flyde*, to float, to flow; akin to *flow, float, flat*.] To fly swiftly; to hasten, to flit as a light substance; to be in a transient state.

fleet flēt, *a.* [From the verb *fleet*.] Swift; quick, swift; nimble.] Moving along swiftly; swift of pace; nimble; light and quick in motion.

fleeting flē'ting, *a.* See prec.] Not during; transient; momentary; transitory; unstable.

fleetly flēt'li, *adv.* In a fleet manner; rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly.

fleetness flēt'nes, *n.* The quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity; celerity; speed.

Flemish, Flemming flem'ish, flem'ing, *n.* A native of Flanders, of Saxon race as the Dutch. **Flemish** flem'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.—*n.* The language of the Flemings, one of the akin to Dutch; the people of Flanders.

flense flenz, *v.* pret. & pp. *flensed*, ppr. *flensing*. [Dan. *flense*; D. *vlensen*, to fleece.] To cut up and strip the blubber of a whale.

flesh, flesh, *n.* [A. Sax. *flæsc*; D. *vleesch*, O. Sax. *flēsk*, L. G. *fleesch*, G. *fleisch*, flesh; Ice. and Dan. *flesk*, Sw. *fläsk*, bacon.] The muscular part of an animal, or the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fish; a mass, food, in distinction from vegetables; beasts and birds used as food; the body as distinguished from the soul; the body; frame; the human race; mankind; human nature; bodily appetite; kindred; family; the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also that part of a root, fruit, &c. which is to be eaten.—*v. t.* pret. & pp. *fleshed*, ppr. *fleshing*. [From the noun.] To initiate to; to be taste of flesh (as dogs used in hunting); to give the first experience of flesh to; to feed with flesh to accustom to flesh.

flesh brush flesh'brush, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

flesh-coloured flesh'kul-ėrd, *a.* Being of the colour of flesh.

flesh fed flesh'fed, *a.* Fat; fleshy; having much flesh; of a particular kind.

flesher flesh'ėr, *n.* A butcher.

flesh fly flesh'fli, *n.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits its eggs in it.

flesh hook, flesh'hūk, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot.

fleshiness flesh'i-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

fleshings, flesh'ingz, *n. pl.* Tight-fitting flesh-coloured garments.

fleshless, flesh'les, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.

fleshliness, flesh'li-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being fleshly; carnality; passions and appetites.

fleshly flesh'li, *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal; carnal, worldly, lascivious; human; not spiritual, or divine.

flesh meat, flesh'mēt, *n.* An animal food.

fleshpot flesh'pot, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked. [O. T.]

fleshtints, flesh'tints, *n. pl.* The colours which best represent the human body in painting.

flesh wound flesh'wond, *n.* A wound which affects the flesh only.

fleshy flesh'i, *a.* *Flesh* and *y*.] Full of flesh; corpulent; muscular; fat; corpulent; corporeal; full of pulp; pulpy; as fruit.



Fleur-de-lis.

fleur-de-lis, flėr-de-lē', *n.* [F. flower of lily.] A heraldic figure representing either a lily or the head of a lance; the distinctive bearing of the kings of France; *hot* the iris.

fleuret flō'ret, *n.* [F. *fleuret*, dim. of *fleur*, a flower.] A flowered ribbon; a light foil for fencing.

flew flū, pret. of *fly*.

flex fleks, *v.* pret. & pp. *flexed*, ppr. *flexing*. [From L. *flecto*, *flexi*, I bend; seen also in *flexible, flexuous, flexure, deflect, inflect, reflect*, &c.] To bend; to bend by the action of specific muscles.

flexibility flek-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *flexibilité*; L. L. *flexibilitas*.] Quality of being flexible; capacity of being flexed; pliancy; flexibleness; readiness to comply; facility.

flexible flek'si-bl, *a.* [Fr. *flexible*; L. *flexibilis*, from *flectere*, *flexum*, I bend. FLEX.] That may be bent; easily bending; willing to break; pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power or impulse, or moral force.

flexion flek'shon, *n.* [L. *flexio*. FLEX.] Act of bending; a bending; a bend; a curve; a part bent; a fold.

flexor flek'sėr, *n.* [L. *flecto*, *flexum*. FLECT.] A muscle whose office is to produce flexion.

flexuous, flexuose flek'shū-us, flek'shū-ōs, *a.* [L. *flexuosus*, from *flexus*, a bending, from *flectere*, *flexum*, I bend. FLEX.] Winding; having turns or windings; bending; bent.

flexure flek'shūr, *n.* [L. *flexura*, from *flectere*, *flexum*. FLEX.] A bending; the form in which anything is bent; a bend; a bending; the part bent; a bend; a bending of the body.

flick flik, *n.* [Akin to *flip, flap*.] A sharp stroke as with a whip; a flip.—*v. t.* pret. & pp. *flicked*, ppr. *flicking*. To strike with a flick.

flicker flik'ėr, *v. i.* pret. & pp. *flickered*, ppr. *flickering*. [A. Sax. *flicorian*, to flutter; also to move the wings as if flying; D. *flikkeren*, to flare; to blaze; to flutter; Dan. *flakker*, to waver, to flicker; Ice. *flaka*, to flap.] To flutter; to waver or fluctuate, as an unsteady flame.—*n.* A wavering or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle; a flutter.

flier flyer flī'ėr, *n.* One who flies; one who runs; a swift horse; a fugitive; a part of a machine which moves very rapidly.

flight, flīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *flyht*, *flyhte*, to fly as a bird, but also came to be regarded as the noun of the different verb *flēon*, to flee. Both verbs have given the name as become mixed up in meaning.] FLY FLEE. Act of flying or fleeing; a passing through the air by the help of wings; the act; power of flying; volation; manner of flying; a flock of birds or a number of things flying in company; a number of things passing through the air together; a volley; as of arrows; space passed by flying; a mounting or soaring; loftiness; elevation, as of fancy; transgression; sally; a series of steps or stairs; act of running away to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure; headlong retreat.

flightily flī'ti-li, *adv.* In a flighty manner.

flightiness flī'ti-nes, *n.* State or quality of being flighty or fickle; levity; giddiness; wildness; volatility.

flighty flī'ti, *a.* [From *flight* and *-y*.] Full of flights or sallies of imagination, caprice &c.; unsettled; volatile; giddy; fickle.

flimsily flim'zi-li, *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

flimsiness flim'zi-nes, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; unsubstantiality; weakness; want of solidity.

flimsy flim'zi, *a.* Origin unknown.] Without strength or solidity; unsubstantial; loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or principle; superficial; shallow.

flinch flinsh, *v.* pret. & pp. *flinched*, flinsht; ppr. *flinching*. [Verb pet. O. E. *flenche*, to flinch, F. *flèche*, I. L. *flectere*, to bend.] To draw back from pain or danger; to shrink; to wince; to withdraw, to avoid proceeding, or of performing anything.

fling, fling, *v.* pret. & pp. *flung*; ppr.

flinging, fling'ing [Akin to Icel *flengja*, O Sw *flenga*, to strike or beat, Dan *flenge*, N *flengja*, to slash] To cause to fly from the hand, to throw, to hurl, to dart, to cast with violence, to send forth, to emit, to scatter, to drive by violence, to throw to the ground to prostrate ——v i To flounce, to fly into violent and irregular motions, to throw out the legs violently, to start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure, to rush away angrily ——n A throw, a gibe, a sneer, a sarcasm, unrestrained enjoyment of pleasure, a lively Scotch dance, the Highland *fling*

flint, flint *n* [A Sax. *flint*, flint=Dan *flint*, Sw *flinta*, flint, perhaps same root as Gr *plinthos*, a brick.] A very hard siliceous stone (a species of quartz) which strikes fire with steel, a piece of this stone formerly used in firearms, to strike fire, anything proverbially hard.

flint-glass, flint'glas, *n* A species of glass of which flint was formerly an ingredient, used for table-ware, &c

flintiness, flint'i-nes, *n* Quality of being flinty or hard

flint-lock, flint'lok, *n* A musket-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking on the steel pan

flinty, flint'i, *a* [*Flint* and *-y*] Consisting of flint, like flint, very hard, not impressible, cruel, unmerciful, inexorable

flip, flip, *n* [A form of *flap* or *fillip*] A smart blow, as with a whip, a flick, a drink consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and heated by a hot iron.—v t pret & pp *flipped*, flipt, ppr *flipping*, flip'ing To flick.

flippancy, flip'an si *n* [*Flippant* and *-cy*] Quality of being flippant, heedless pertness, undue levity

flippant, flip'ant, *a* [Apparently formed from *flip* but comp Icel *fleipr*, tattle, *fleipinn*, pert, petulant] Speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration, heedlessly pert showing undue levity petulant, shallow, disrespectful, smart or witty in a disrespectful way

flippantly, flip'ant-li, *adv* In a flippant manner

flipper, flip'er, *n* [Equivalent to *flapper*, fr *flap*] *The paddle of a sea-turtle*, the broad fin of a fish the arm of a seal

flirt flert, *v t* pret & pp *flirted*, flert'ed, ppr *flirting*, flert'ing [Probably connected with A. Sax. *fleard* trifle, folly, *fleardian*, to trifle comp G *flirren*, trifles, *flirren*, to make a confused noise] To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion, to toss or throw, to move suddenly, to make coquettish motions with (a fan) ——v i To run and dart about, to act with levity or giddiness, to play *the coquette* to play at courtship —— n A sudden jerk, a quick throw or cast, one who flirts a woman who plays at courtship, a coquette

flirtation, flert-ā'shon, *n* [*Flirt* and *-ation*] A flirting, playing at courtship, coquetry

flit, flit, *v i* pret & pp *flitted*, flit'ed, ppr *flitting*, flit'ing [Same as Icel. *flytja*, Dan *flytte*, Sw *flytta*, to remove, akin to *fleet* (v) *flutter*] To fly or dart along to move with celerity through the air to flutter, to rove on the wing, to remove from one habitation to another (Scotch in this sense)

flitch, flich, *n* [A Sax *flicce*, a flitch of bacon=Icel *flikki*, a flitch comp Icel *flik*, a flap, perhaps akin to *flake*] The side of a hog salted and cured as bacon

flitter flit'er, *v i* pret & pp *flittered*, flit'erd ppr *flittering*, flit'er ing [A form of *flutter*] To flutter

flittermouse, flit'er-mous, *n* [Equivalent to *flutter-mouse*—D *vleder muis*, G *fledermaus*] A bat

float, flōt, *n* [A. Sax *flota*, a boat=Icel *flota*, a float or raft, Sw *flotta*, G *flosz* a float, a raft, from the verb See below] That which swims or is borne on water, a floating mass, a raft, anything that floats on the surface of a fluid, as the water-gauge of a steam-engine ——v i pret & pp *floated*, flōt'ed, ppr *floating*, flōt'ing [A Sax. *flotian* to float, fr *flēotan*, to fleet, *fleet*, *floor*, *flood* are closely allied. FLOW] To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid, to swim, to be buoyed up not to sink not to be aground, to move or be conveyed on water, to be buoyed up and moved or conveyed in a fluid, as in air, to move with a light, irregular course ——v t. To cause to float, to cause to be conveyed on water, to flood, to inundate, to overflow —To float a scheme, to bring it prominently before public notice, to raise funds for carrying it on

floatage, flōt'āj, *n* Anything that floats on the water, floating capacity or buoyancy

floatation, flōt-ā'shon, *n* See FLOTATION

float-board, flōt'bōrd, *n* A board of an under-shot water-wheel, on which the water strikes, one of the boards of a paddle-wheel

floater, flōt'er, *n* One that floats

floating, flōt'ing, *p a* Resting on and buoyed up by a fluid, fluctuating circulating, not fixed or invested (*floating* capital *floating* debt) disconnected, unattached (the *floating* ribs in some fishes)

floccillation, flok-sil lā'shon *n* [As if fr a form *floccillus*, dim of L *floccus*, a lock of wool.] A delirious picking of the bed-clothes by a sick person

floccose, flok'ōs, *a* [L L *floccosus* fr L *floccus*, a flock of wool] Covered with little tufts like wool

flocculence flok'ū lens, *n* State of being flocculent, adhesion in small flakes

flocculent, flok'ū-lent, *a* [From L *floccus*, a flock of wool] Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes fleecy

flock, flok, *n* [Perhaps fr O Fr *floc* L *floccus*, a lock of wool, but comp G *flocke*, O G *flocche*, D *vlok*, Sw *flocka*, Dan *flokke*, a flock, which may be of independent origin] A lock of wool or hair, the refuse of cotton and wool, or shreds of woollen goods, used for stuffing mattresses, &c

flock, flok, *n* [A Sax. *floc*, *flocc*, a flock, a company of men=Dan. *flok*, Sw *flock* Icel *flokkr*, flock, other connections doubtful] A company or collection, as of sheep, goats, birds, &c, a Christian congregation in relation to their spiritual pastor ——v i. pret & pp *flocked*, flokt ppr *flocking*, flok'ing To gather in companies or crowds, to collect or assemble in multitudes, to crowd together to move in crowds

flock-bed, flok'bed, *n* A bed stuffed with flocks or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine

flock-master, flok'mas-ter, *n* An owner or overseer of a flock, a sheep-farmer

flock-paper, flok'pā-per, *n* A wall-paper having raised figures made of powdered wool attached by size or varnish

flocky, flok'i *a* Abounding with flocks or little tufts like wool, floccose

floe, flō *n* [Same as Dan *flage*, Sw *flaga*, a floe, akin to *flake*] A large mass of ice floating in the ocean

flog flog, *v t* pret & pp *flogged*, flogd ppr *flogging* flog'ing [Allied perhaps to Prov E *flack* to beat, *flacket* to flap about perhaps also to *flap* or *flag*] To whip, to lash, to scourge, to beat or strike with a rod or whip, to chastise with repeated blows

flogger, flog'er, *n* One who flogs

flogging, flog'ing, *n* A whipping for punishment.

flood, flud, *n* [A Sax. *flōd* a flood, flowing water=Frs Dan and Sw *flod*, Icel. *flōd*, D *vloed*, L G *flood*, G *fluth flut*, a flood, fr the root of *flōie*] A great flow of water, a body of water rising and overflowing land an inundation, a deluge, a river, the flowing or rising of the tide, a great quantity an overflowing abundance, superabundance, a great body or stream of any fluid.——v t pret & pp *flooded* flud'ed ppr *flooding*, flud'ing To overflow, to inundate, to deluge to overwhelm

flood-gate flud'g'it, *n* A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it

flooding, flud'ing *n* The act of overflowing or inundating, a morbid discharge of blood from the uterus

flood-mark, flud'mark, *n* The mark or line to which the tide rises high-water mark.

flood-tide, flud'tid, *n* The rising tide

floor, flōr, *n* [A. Sax. *flōr*, a floor=D *vloer*, L G *floor*, a floor, G *flur*, a field, a floor, Ir and Gael *lar* (for *plār*), W *llawr*, the ground, a floor] That part of a building or room on which we walk a platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, a story in a building, a suite of rooms on a level, a flat, hard surface, made of loam, lime, &c, used in some kinds of business, as in malting ——v t pret & pp *floored*, flōrd, ppr *flooring*, flōr'ing To lay a floor upon, to furnish with a floor, to strike down, to prostrate

flooer, flōr'er, *n* One who or that which floors, a blow which floors a person [colloq]

flooring, flōr'ing, *n* A floor, material for floors

flop, flop *v t* pret & pp *flopped*, flopt, ppr *flopping*, flop'ing [A form of *flap*] To clap or flap to let down suddenly ——v i. To strike about with something broad and flat, to flap, to plump down suddenly ——n. A sudden sinking to the ground.—**floppy**, flop'i, *a* Having a tendency to flop

flora, flō'ra, *n* [L *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, fr *flos*, *floris*, a flower (whence also *floral florid*, *flower*, *flour*, *flourish*, &c.) The root is the same as that of *blow*, *bloom*, *blossom* FLOWER] A work describing the plants of a certain district or region, a collective term for the plants of a district, region, or period.

floral, flō'ral, *a* [L *floralis* See prec] Pertaining to flowers, containing or connected with the flower, made of flowers

florally, flō'ral li *adv* In a floral manner

floreated, flō'rē-āt-ed *a* [L *floreus*, flowery, fr *flos*, *floris*, a flower FLORA] Decorated with floral ornament

Florentine, flor'en-tīn, *a* [L *Florentinus*, fr *Florentia*, Florence] Of or pertaining to Florence ——n. A native of Florence, (without cap) a kind of silk cloth, a sort of pie

florescence, flō-res'ens *n* [From L *florescens*, *-entis*, ppr of *florescere*, incep fr *florēre* to bloom, to blossom, fr *flos*, *floris* a flower FLORA.] A flowering, a putting forth of blossoms or flowers, the season when plants expand their flowers.

floret, flō'ret, *n* [Fr *fleurette*, dim of *fleur*, a flower FLOWER.] A floweret, the separate little flower of an aggregate flower, a fencing foil, silk yarn or floss

floricultural, flō-ri-kul'tūr-al, *a* Relating to floriculture

floriculture, flō'ri kul-tūr, *n* [L *flos*, *floris*, flower, and *cultura*, culture] The culture of flowers or flowering plants

floriculturist, flō'ri-kul tūr-ist, *n* [*Floriculture* and *-ist*] One skilled in floriculture

florid, flo'rid, *a* [L *floridus* fr *flos*, *floris*, a flower FLORA] Flowery, bright in colour, flushed with red (as the complexion), of a lively red colour, embellished with flowers of rhetoric enriched with profuse ornamentation, highly ornate —**floridity**, **floridness**, flo rid'i ti, flo'rid nes, *n* Quality, state, or character of being florid.—**floridly**, flo'rid-li, *adv* In a florid manner

florilegium, flō-ri lē'ji um, *n* [L *flos*, *floris* a flower, and *lego* I gather] An anthology or collection of choice extracts

florin, flo'rin, *n* [Fr *florin*, fr It *fiorino*, first applied to a coin stamped with a lily, fr It *fiore*, a flower, fr L *flos*, *floris*, a flower] A name given to different coins and moneys of account in different countries especially an English coin, value 2*s* or one-tenth of a pound sterling

florist, flōr'ist, *n* [L *flos*, *floris* a flower, and *-ist* = Fr *fleuriste*] A cultivator of flowers, one skilled in flowers one who writes a flora or an account of plants.

floscular, **flosculous** flos'kūl er flos'kūl us *a* [From L *floscului* See next] Composed of floscules or florets

floscule, flos'kūl, *n* [L *floscului* dim of *flos*, a flower] A little flower, a floret

floss, flos *n* [It *fiocco*, *fiosso*, soft flaccid,

fr L. *fluxus* flowing loose FLUX] A downy or silky substance in plants floss-silk.

floss silk flos'silk, *n* Fine silk fibres untwisted and used in embroidery &c

flossy flos'i, *a* Composed of or resembling floss.

flotation flō-tā'shon *n* [From *float*] Act of floating, the doctrine of floating bodies.

flotilla, flō-til'la [Sp *flotilla* dim of *flota* a fleet.] A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

flotsam, flot'sam, *n* [Probably fr Fr *flottaison, flotta son,* fr *flotter* flotter to float fr L. *fluctuare* to float] Such a portion of the wreck of a ship and the cargo as continues floating

flounce flouns, *v* pret & pp *flounced* pp *flouncing* ppr flouncing [Akin to N. Icel. Sw *flunsa* to plunge about in water] To spring turn or twist with sudden effort to move with jerks gesticulation to start away in anger or petulance

flounce flouns *n* [Originally *flounce* fr Fr *fronces* a plait fr *froncer* *fronce* to wrinkle fr L. *frons* *frontis* the front or forehead. FRONT] A strip of cloth sewed horizontally round a frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading — *v t* pret & pp *flounced* ppr *flouncing* flounsing To deck with a flounce or flounces

flounder flown'der *n* [Same as O. Sw *flundra*, Dan *flynder* flo nder] A common flat fish found in the sea and near the mouths of rivers.

flounder flown'der *v i* pret & pp *floundered* flown'derd ppr *floundering* flown'der ing [Origin doubtful] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move or struggle as in mire to roll, toss, or tumble about.

flour, flow'r *n* [Fr *fleur* a flower (fr L. *flos florem*) *fleur de farine* fine flour lit. flower of meal the finest part of the meal comprising *flowers of sulphur* *Flower* is merely another form. FLOWER.] The meal of wheat or other grain finely ground and sifted the fine part of meal separated by bolting the fine and soft powder of any substance — *v t* pret. & pp *floured*, flourd pp *flouring* flour'ing To convert into flour to powder with flour

flourish flu'rish *v i* pret. & pp *flourished* flu'risht pp *flourishing* flu'rish-ing [O Fr *florir, florissant* ppr *florir* *florissant* fr L *flos florem* fr *florere* to flower to bloom, fr *flos floris*, a flower FLORA.] To grow luxuriantly to thrive to be prosperous or successful to flourish at a certain period (as a fashion, painters, &c) to use florid or flowery language to make ornamental strokes in writing to move or be moved in fantastic irregular figures to play with bold and irregular notes. — *v t.* To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures to ornament with anything showy to make bold or irregular movements with to hold in the hand and swing about to brandish to adorn with flourishes or irregular strokes. — *n.* Showy thing forming an ostentatious embellishment parade of words and figures showy useful stroke of the pen or graceful branching decoration sometimes what has gone on musical performer adds to a passage — **Flourish of trumpets.** fanfare or peal by trumpets on the approach of a person of distinction, any ostentatious preliminary sayings or doings

flourishing, flu'rish ing *p a* Thriving prosperous growing luxuriantly

flowry flow'ri, *a* Resembling or having the character of flour

flout flowt, *i* pret & pp *flouted* flowt'ed pp *flouting* flowt'ing [D *fluiten*, flute to play on the flute to whistle, to jeer fluit, a flute FLUTE] To mock or insult to treat with contempt to jeer or jibe at — *n.* A mock an insult

flouter flowt'er *n.* One who flouts.

flow flō, *v i* pret. & pp. *flowed* flōd pp *flowing* flō'ing [A. Sax *flowa* (pret *flow* pp. *flowen*), to flow = D *vloeijen*, to flow Icel. *flœa* to flood, O H G *flawan* to wash from a root seen in L *pluvius* rain, Gr *pleo* I swim Skr *plu* to flow Akin are *flood, float fleet* &c.] To move or run as water from its spring or source to move with the motion of a fluid to melt to proceed to issue to abound to have in abundance to be full to glide along smoothly to be smooth as composition or utterance to hang loose and waving to rise as the tide (opposed to *ebb*) to circulate, as blood to move (in a stream, as air — *v t* (Icel *flœa*, to inundate] To flow over to overflow to flood — *n.* A moving along, as of water a stream of water or other fluid a current, an outflow the rise of the tide a stream of anything fulness abundance free expression feeling or sentiment

flowage flō'aj *n* [*Flow* and *-age*] Act of flowing state of being overflowed.

flower flow'er *n* [O Fr *flour* Mod. Fr *fleur* a flower fr L *flos floris*, a flower whence also *floral floréal florin* &c *Flour* is really the same word though it has taken a different signification and spelling FLORA] The delicate and gaily-coloured leaves or petals of a plant a bloom or blossom the organs of reproduction in a phanerogamous plant the early part of manhood the prime youthful vigour youth the best or most valuable part the essence one who is most distinguished a figure or ornamental expression *pl* a powdery or mealy substance (as *flowers* of sulphur) — *v i* pret & pp *flowered* flow'erd ppr *flowering* flow'er ing To blossom to bloom to expand the petals — *v t* To embellish with figures of flowers to adorn with imitated flowers.

flower-clock, flow'er klok *n* A means of measuring time by growing flowers that open and shut at certain hours of the day

flower-de-luce flower-de-luce flow'er de lūs flow'er de lūs, *n* [Fr *fleur de lis*, flow of the lily] Same as *Fleur-de-lis*

flowered flow'erd, *p a* Flowery embellished with figures of flowers.

floweret flow'er-et, *n.* [*Flower* and *-et*] *fleurette* dim. of *fleur* FLOWER] A small flower a floret.

floweriness flow'er i nes *n* Quality or state of being flowery

flowering, flow'er ing *p a* Having or producing flowers phanerogamous.

flowerless, flow'er les, *a* Having no flowers

flower pot, flow'er pot, *n* A pot in which plants are grown.

flower stalk flow'er stak *n* The stem that supports the flower fructification

flowery flow'er i, *a* [*Flower* and *-y*] Full of flowers or blossoms highly embellished with figurative language florid.

flowing, flō'ing, *p a* Moving as a stream abounding fluent, formed with fine easy graceful lines undulating

flown flōn, *pp of fly*

fluctuant, fluk'tū ant, *a.* [L. *fluctuans, fluctuantis* pp of *fluctuo* FLUCTUATE] Moving like a wave wavering unsteady

fluctuate fluk'tū at, *v i* pret & pp *fluctuated,* fluk'tū-at-ed ppr *fluctuating* fluk'tū at-ing [L. *fluctuo fluctuatus* fr *fluctus*, a wave, fr *fluo* I flow whence *fluent*, &c FLUENT] To move as a wave to undulate to be wavering unsteady to waver to vacillate, to hesitate to rise and fall, to be unsettled to experience irresolution. — **fluctuating,** fluk'tū at-ing, *p a* Unsteady wavering changeable

fluctuation fluk'tū ā'shon, *n.* [L. *fluctuatio* See prec.] The act of fluctuating a rising and falling change vicissitude.

flue flō *n* [Comp O F *flue* a flowing fr *fluer* L. *fluere* to flow FLUENT] A passage for smoke or heated air a pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam-boilers.

flue flō *n.* [Probably akin to *fly*] Light downy matter such as rises from beds, cotton, &c. soft down, fur or hair fluff

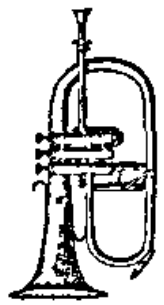
fluency flō'en-si *n.* [*Fluent* and *-cy* = L.L. *fluentia*, a flowing. FLUENT] Quality of being fluent facility of words volubility

fluent, flu'ent, *a.* [L. *fluens, fluentis*, ppr of *fluere fluxum*, to flow as in *affluence confluence influence, fluxion, flux* &c. akin to Gr *rhi'eein* to bubble over No connection with *flow*] Flowing ready in the use of words having words at command and uttering them with facility voluble smooth.

fluently flu'ent-li *adv* In a fluent manner with ready flow of words.

fluff fluf *n.* [Also *flue*, akin to *flock* LG *flag flok* flu] Light down or nap such as rises from beds, cotton, &c. flue — **fluffy** fluf'i, *a* Containing or resembling fluff giving off fluff

flugel horn, flū'gl hôrn, *n* [G] A musical instrument a kind of keyed bugle



Flugel-horn.

fluid flu'id, *a* [Fr *fluide* L *fluidus* fluid, flowing fr *fluo*, I flow FLUENT] Capable of flowing or moving like water liquid or gaseous as water spirit air — *n* Any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which yields to the slightest pressure a liquid opposed to a *solid*

fluidity flu'i di ti, *n* [Fr *fluidité* fr L. *fluidus* fluid FLUID] Quality or state of being fluid

fluke flōk *n* [Akin perhaps to O. *fl nk*, a wing the fluke of an anchor comp also Sw *fl k* Dan *fly* a flap or lappet Da *anke fly* anchor fluke] That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground the bill or half of the tail of a whale an accidental successful stroke in billiards hence any unexpected or accidental advantage

fluke flōk *n* [A. Sax *fluc* a flat fish.] A name for the flounder or other flat-fish, a species of parasitic worm which infests the liver of the sheep also called *Fluke-worm.*

flume flōm, *n* [O Fr *flum a, fr* L *flumen*, a river] The passage or channel for the water that drives a mill wheel an artificial channel for washing.

flummery flum me-ri, *n* [W *llymru* oatmeal steeped till sour fr *llym*, sharp] A sort of jelly made of flour or meal, a light preparation of flour and milk, &c flattery nonsense empty compliments

flung, flung pt. & pp of *fling*

flunkey flunky flung'ki, *n.* [Perhaps fr Lat *flaccern* to flaunt, D *flunkeren flink en* to glitter or *flink* one that keeps at his master's flank] A male servant in livery a cringing flatterer a toady — **flunkeyism, flunkyism** flung'ki izm, *n* Servility toadyism

fluor flō'or *n.* Fluor-spar which see.

fluorescence flō-o-res'ens, *n* [From the colour of *fluor*-spar in certain cases.] The mixed action of blueish or green ish light by certain substances when exposed to sunlight — **fluorescent** flō-o-res'ent, *a* Possessing fluorescence

fluoric flō-or'ik *a* Pertaining to fluor spar — **fluorite** flō'or it, *n.* A name equivalent to *fluor-spar*

fluor spar flō'or-spär *n.* [L. *fluor* a flowing (fr *fluo* I flow) and *spar*, as in *feldspar*, named fr its fusibility and fr being used as a flux] A mineral, generally exhibiting tints of yellow green, blue, red, and manufactured into ornamental articles

flurry flu'ri, *n.* [Of doubtful origin and connections comp Sw *fl rig* disordered, *flur* disordered hair] Bustle, hurry agitation commotion a gust or flaw of wind light things carried by the wind — *v t.* pret. & pp *flurried,* flu'rid ppr *flurrying* flu'ri-ing To put in agitation to agitate, excite, or alarm.

flush flush, *v i* pret. & pp. *flushed* flusht ppr *flushing* flush'ing [In some of the senses perhaps akin to *flush* or to *flusher* in

some fr O Fr *flux*, a flowing, a flush at cards, fr L *fluxus*, a flow, a flux. The etym of the word in its different applications is very difficult] To become suffused, as the face in blushing, to become suddenly red, to blush ——v t To cause to blush or redden suddenly, to elate, to excite, to animate with joy, to wash out by copious supplies of water, to cause to start up or fly off, as an animal hunted, to spring ——n. A sudden flow of blood to the face warm glow, sudden thrill or shock of feeling, bloom, vigour, a rush or flow of water, a run of cards of the same suit in cribbage ——a. Fresh, full of vigour, well supplied with money (slang), having the surface even or level with the adjacent surface

fluster, flus'ter, *v t* pret & pp *flustered*, flus'terd, ppr *flustering*, flus'ter ing [Comp Icel *flaustr*, fluster, *flaustra* to be in a fluster, N *flosa*, passion.] To agitate, to flurry to embarrass, to confuse to make hot with drinking to heat ——n. Agitation, confusion of mind, heat, glow

flute, flot, *n* [Fr *flûte*, O Fr *flaute*, fr *flauter* fr a L.L *flautare* (giving *flautare* by metathesis), fr L *flatus*, a blowing, fr L *flo, flatum*, I blow (as in *inflate*) same root as L *blow* Akin *flageolet*] A small wind instrument, a pipe with holes and keys, played by blowing with the mouth and by stopping and opening the holes with the fingers a furrow or channel cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster, any similar channel.——v i. pret. & pp *fluted* flot ed ppr *fluting*, flot'ing To play on a flute ——v t To play or sing in notes resembling those of a flute, to form flutes or channels in

fluted, flot'ed, *p a* Having flutes or channels, channelled, furrowed.

flutina, flo-tī'na, *n* [From *flute*] A musical instrument of the accordion kind.

fluting, flot'ing, *n* The act of playing the flute, sound like that of a flute, a channel or furrow fluted work.

flutist, flot'ist, *n* A performer on the flute.

flutter, flut'er, *v i* pret & pp *fluttered*, flut'erd, ppr *fluttering*, flut'er ing [A. Sax *flotorian*, to flutter, to fluctuate fr *flot*, the sea, or *flotian*, to float, allied to *float* and to L G *fluttern* to flutter] To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights, to move with quick irregular motions, to be in agitation, to waver, to fluctuate ——v t To agitate, to disorder to throw into confusion ——n. Quick and irregular motion, agitation of the mind, confusion disorder

fluty, flot'i, *a* Having the sound of a flute

fluvial, flō'vi al, *a* [Fr *fluvial* fr L *fluvialis*, fr *fluvius* a river, fr *fluo*, I flow FLUENT] Belonging or pertaining to rivers

fluviatile, flo'vi-a-tīl, *a* [Fr *fluviatile*, fr L *fluviatilis*, fr *fluvius* a river See prec] Belonging to rivers, existing in rivers, produced by river action.

flux, fluks, *n* [Fr *flux*, a flowing a flow fr L *fluxus*, pp of *fluo*, I flow FLUENT] Act of flowing, the moving or passing of anything in continued succession any flow or issue of matter, dysentery or diarrhœa, the flow of the tide opposed to *ebb* or *reflux*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals fusion, a liquid state from the operation of heat.—— v t. pret. & pp *fluxed*, fluk-t ppr *fluxing*, fluks'ing To melt, to fuse to make fluid.

fluxible, fluk'si bl, *a.* Capable of being fluxed or fused, as a mineral

fluxion fluk'shon, *n* [L *fluxio*, a flowing FLUENT] Act of flowing, flux, *med* a flow or determination of blood or other fluid, *math* an infinitely small quantity a differential quantity, *pl* the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities now called the *differential calculus* —**fluxional, fluxionary,** fluk'shon al fluk'shon a-ri, *a* Pertaining to mathematical fluxions

fly, fli, *v i* pret *flew* flō pp *flown*, flōn, ppr *flowing* flō'ing [A. Sax *flēogan* (pret *flēah*, pp *flogen*), to fly=Fris *flega*, D *vliegen*, G *fliegen* Icel *fiuga*, Sw *flyga*, Dan. *flyve*, to fly The root is different from that of *flee*, but the words have been mixed up in meaning] To move through air by wings, to move in air by the force of wind or other impulse, to rise in air, to move rapidly in any manner to pass away, to depart suddenly or swiftly, to flee to pass rapidly, as time, to break or part suddenly to burst to spring by an elastic force, to flutter, vibrate, or play as a flag in the wind.—To fly at, to rush or fall on suddenly —To fly in the face of, to set at defiance, to act in direct opposition to —To fly open, to open suddenly —To let fly, to discharge, to throw or drive with violence ——v t To flee from, to shun, to cause to fly or float in the air ——n. [Partly fr A. Sax. *flēoge*, the insect, fr *flēogan*, to fly, like G *fliege*, fr *fliegen*, partly from the verb directly] A winged insect, especially a two-winged one a hook dressed to resemble a fly or other insect, and used by anglers a revolving mechanism to regulate the motion of machinery, a light carriage formed for rapid motion a hackney-coach, a cab, a gallery in a theatre along the side of the stage at a high level, the outer or loose end of a flag

fly-bitten, flī'bit-n, *a* Marked by the bite of flies

fly-blow, flī'blō, *v t* pret. *fly-blew*, flī'blū, pp *fly-blown*, flī'blōn, ppr *fly blowing*, flī'blō-ing To taint with the eggs which produce maggots.—— n. The egg of a fly laid on meat

fly-boat, flī'bōt, *n* A light swift kind of boat used on canals

fly-catcher, flī'kach-er, *n* One who or that which catches flies, a name of various birds which feed on flies

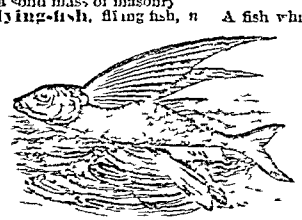
flyer, flī'er, *n* See FLIER.

fly-fisher, flī'fish-er, *n* One who fishes with flies

fly-fishing flī'fish ing, *n* The art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial.

flying-buttress, flī'ing but tres *n* A buttress in the form of an arch springing from a solid mass of masonry

flying-fish, flī ing fish, *n* A fish which



Flying fish

can sustain itself in the air for a time by means of the long pectoral fins

flying-fox, flī'ing foks, *n* A bat of the Eastern Archipelago, so named from the resemblance of its head to that of a fox.

flying-lemur, flī'ing lē mur, *n* A lemur with wide lateral folds of skin, which serve to bear it up when leaping

flying-squid, flī'ing skwid, *n* A cephalopod having two large lateral fins, which enable it to leap high out of the water

flying-squirrel, flī'ing-skwi rel, *n* One of those squirrels that have a lateral fold of skin so as to bear them up and enable them to make great leaps

fly-leaf flī'lēf, *n* A leaf of blank paper at the beginning and end of a book.

fly-paper, flī'ā per, *n* A kind of porous paper impregnated with poison for destroying flies

fly-trap flī'trap, *n* A trap to catch or kill flies an American sensitive plant the leaves of which close upon and capture insects

fly-wheel, flī'whēl, *n* A heavy wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements when the motive power is irregular or intermittent

foal, fōl, *n* [A. Sax. *fola*, a foal=Icel. *fol*, Dan *fole*, Fris *fole*, D *veulen*, G *füllen* co., Gr *pōlos*, a foal L *pullus* a young animal, a chicken *Filly* is a dim. from *foal*] The offspring or young of a mare, she-ass, &c., a colt or filly ——v t. pret & pp *foaled*, fōld, ppr *foaling*, fol'ing To bring forth, as a colt or filly said of a mare or she ass ——v I. To bring forth a foal

foam, fōm, *n* [A. Sax. *fam*=G *feim* and dial. *faum*, foam cog with Skr *phēna*, Slav *pyena*, foam] Froth spume, the aggregation of bubbles which is formed on the surface of liquids by fermentation or violent agitation ——v i. pret & pp *foamed*, fōmd, ppr *foaming* fōm'ing. [A. Sax. *faeman* to foam, fr the noun] To froth, to gather foam, to show froth at the mouth, as in rage.——v t. To cause to froth or give out foam to throw out with rage or violence

foamy, fom'i, *a* [*Foam* and *-y*=A. Sax. *famig*] Covered with foam, frothy

fob fob, *n* [Allied to Prov G *fuppe*, a pocket.] A little pocket in men's breeches or trousers for a watch

fob fob, *v t* pret & pp *fobbed*, fobd, ppr *fobbing*, fob'ing [Comp G *foppen*, to mock, to banter] To cheat, to trick [*Shal*]

focal, fō'kal, *a* [From L. *focus* (q v)] Belonging to a focus —**focalize** fō'kal īz, *v t* pret & pp *focalized* fō'kal izd, ppr *focalizing*, fō'kal iz ing To bring to a focus

focus fō'kus, *n* pl. **focuses** or **foci,** fō'kus ez, fō'sī. [L *focus*, a fire, the hearth, whence also *fuel jusil, fusee*] A point in which rays of light meet after being reflected or refracted point of convergence or concentration a name of two important points on the principal axis of the ellipse, and of other points in geometry —— v t. pret & pp *focused* fō'kust, ppr *focusing*, fō'kus-ing To bring or adjust to a focus.

fodder, fod er, *n* [A. Sax. *fōdder, fodor*, fr *fōda*, food=Icel *fōthr*, L G *foder*, D *voeder*, G *futter*, fodder FOOD *Forage, foray* are of kindred origin] Food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, &c.——v t pret & pp *foddered*, fod'erd, ppr *foddering*, fod er ing To furnish with fodder

foe, fō, *n* [A. Sax *fa fāh*, an enemy, fr same stem as *fiend* FIEND, FEUD] An enemy, one who entertains personal enmity, malice or hostility, an enemy in war, a hostile or opposing army, an adversary, one who opposes anything (a *foe* to virtue) —**foeman,** fō'man, *n* , pl **foemen,** fō'men An active enemy, a personal antagonist

fœtus, fē'tus See FETUS

fog fog *n* [Same as *fog* in Dan *snee fog*, a snow storm akin to *fyge*, to drive with the wind, Dan. dial *fuge*, to rain fine and blow, Icel *fol*, snow storm] A dense watery vapour near the surface of the land or water a cloud of dust or smoke, mental confusion or dimness

fog fog, *n* [Comp W *fwg*, dry grass] After grass, a second growth of grass, long grass that remains in pastures till winter

fog-bank, fog'bangl, *n* At sea a bank of fog sometimes resembling land at a distance

fogey, fogy, fō'gi, *n* , pl. **fogeys, fogies,** fō'giz. [Origin doubtful perhaps it one who is in a *fog* or fr *fog* after-grass] A stupid fellow, an old fashioned person, a man with the conservative habits of elderly life (Colloq]—**fogeyism, fogyism** fō gi izm *n* The habits or practices of a fogey

foggage, fog'aj *n* [*Fog*, grass, and *-age*] Rank or coarse grass not eaten down

foggily, fog'i li, *adv* In a foggy manner, mistily, darkly, cloudily

fogginess, fog'i nes, *n* State of being foggy

foggy, fog'i, *a* [*Fog* and *-y*] Filled or abounding with fog or humid vapours, misty producing fogs, stupid, beclouded.

fog-horn fog'hōrn, *n* A sounding instrument in which steam produces the sound to warn vessels during a fog

fog-signal, fog'sig-nal *n* Any signal made during fog to prevent accidents, especially a detonating body placed on a railway and exploded by the engine passing over it

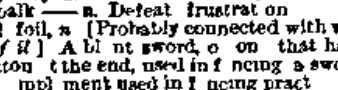
foh, fo An exclamation of disgust or contempt, like *faugh, pooh, and fy*

foible *foi'bl, n* [Fr *faible* f ble weak. FEEBLE] A we k po nt in character a f ding a failing of n t a ery serious kind the w ak part of a sw rd or that between the m ddl and point

foil foil, *v t* pret & pp *foil d* f ild ppr *foiling* foil g [Fr *foul r* to p ess, to crush, to oppress, f L *f ll r* to full cl th by beating and tread g st, fr L *full* a fuller whence to *f ll* (loth) and *f ll*] To frustrate to defeat to render a n o nugatory as an effort or attempt to baffl to balk —*n.* Defeat frustrat on

foil foil, *n* [Probably connected with verb to *f ll*] A bl nt sword, o on that has a button t the end, used in f ncing a sword l k mpl ment used in f ncing pract

foil, *f l, n* [O F *foil f lle* &c Mod. Fr *feu lle* a leaf heet lam na, f L *f l m* a leaf (whence *f ding*) cog with G *phyllon* a leaf] A leaf thin plate of m tal a thin leaf f m etal placed und r precious sto es, to i rease the r brilliancy r to gi e them a p rticular colour anyth g f an other colo r of diff rent qualit es wh h serve to adorn or set off a thi g to ad a tage somethi g resembling a leaf ch



1, 2 Trefoil nd Q t f i Ope n 3 Cinq foil Arch.

one of the small area or h llow curves n the tracery of Gothic win lows pa els &c

foiler foil'er *n* On who f ils

foin foin *v i* pret & pp *fo ed* f o n l pp *f ing* f ining [Et m Fr *f* thrust spear or O Fr *fo ner* to *f ign*, to make a feint.] To push in f ncing [*Shak.*]

foison f zn *n* [Fr *foison* fr L *fusio f su is* outpouring, fr *fundo fusum* I po Fuse.] Plenty, abundance [*Shak.*]

foist foist, *v t* pret & pp *f st d* f ist ed ppr *f sti g* foist ing [Probably f om D *v st* the fist, the n mean g orig nally ha ing reference to sleight of ha l co p to *palm* off a th ng FIST] To i t oduce or insert surreptit ously wrongfully or with out warra t to pass or palm off.

fold f ld, *n* [A. Sax. *f ld se ld* a pla t a f ld, fr *fealdan* to f ld = Fris *fald* Icel. *f ldir* Da *f ld*, G *f lt* Goth *faltha* a doubl g, a plait Icel. *falda* Dan. *f lde*, Goth. *f lthan*, D *vouwen* O D *ouden* to f ld sam as *f ld* in *t or ld*, *f urf ld*, &c. cog w th *-plasios* in G *d plasios*, double] The doubling or d ubled part of any fl xible substance, as l th a plait one part turned or ber t nd laid on anoth r ——*v t* pret & pp *f ld d*, f ll ed ppr *f ld ng* f ll ing f d oubl to lap or lay plaits to lay one part over an other part of to d ubl or lay tog the as th arms to uf ld to embrace ——*v i.* To cl me together to becom doubled or f lded.—F lding door a door in two upright pieces which meet in the middl —F lding tool, a camp-stool, or similar stool.

fold f ld, [A Sax. *f ld*=Dan *f ld* a f ld. Origin nd connections doubtful.] A gen or l nclosure f sheep a place where a flock of heep is kept a f ck of heep be ce, figurati ly the Chu ch —— *t* pret & pp *f ld d*, f ll ed ppr *f ld g* f ll ng. To shut up cor fin as sheep i a f ld.

folder f ld er *n* One who *folds*. 2. Instrument used in f ld g paper

foliaceous, fō-li-ā shus, *a* [L *f liaceus* f *fol m*, a leaf, whence *f l* leaf)] Leafy of the nat re or form of a leaf

foliage f li-āj, *n* [Fr *feuillag* f L *fol m*, a leaf See prec.] Lea es collec ti ly the lea es of a plant ornam ntal represen tation of lea es —Foliag plant, a plant cul ated for the beauty of its foliage

foliar f li-e, *a* [From L *f lium* a leaf.] I rtai ing to lea es

foliate f li-āt, *v t* pret & pp *f liat d*, f li-āt-ed ppr *foliat g* f li-āt-ing [L. *f liat s* le a ed, l afy fr *f lium* a leaf FOLIAGE] To l at nto a l af or th n plate or l mi a —**foliated** f li-āt-ed, *p a* [L *f liatus*] Spr ad or co er d w th a thin plate or f il being in lamin e having leaf l ped ornaments

foliation f li-ā shon *n* [FOLIATE] The leafi g of pl nts vernati n the operation of sp ad ng fol ove a surface the property in ertain rocks of dividing into lam næ or plates *ch* the f ds, cusps, &c in the tracery of Gothic window

folio fō'li-ō *n* [Abl t e case f L *fol lium* a l af a heet short f m *f l* a book being in f l owi n each sheet m k s only two leaves.] A b k f rmed by heets of paper o ce doubled, and l ft as hav g pag s f the largest size a page r ath b th th right and left ha l pages of ar ac ount-book, exp ess d by th s m figur the n mber appended to each pag a written pag f a cert n number of w ds

foliole f li-ōl, *n* [L *f l l m* dim f *f l m* a leaf FOLIAGE] A little l af f a] pl nt al aff t

folk fok, *n* [A. Sax *f l* f lk, people nat n=L G Frs. Dan ar l Sw *f lk* Icel *f lk* D a d G *lk* com ect na h bitual] P ple in general person s cer ta n peopl lucrimin ted fr n oth rs. ol *f lk* o ly ung *folk* it th is may take a plural f rm though plural in mean ng

folk land fok'land, Land in an ent England held by the people in common or granted for a term to in liv duals

folk lore f k'lōr *n* Pural s pers tions, tales trad t ns, or legends. —**folk lorist** f k'lōr ist *n* One who makes a t dy of f lk lore

folk speech f k spēch, *n* The dialect of common or uned cated peopl



Folli l

follicle fol'li kl *n* [L *f lliculum* dim f *f llis* a bag] A l ttl bag or v si le in n u als a ed gla t a ca ity a seed v sel opening on one si l ngitudinally a glan l

follow f l ō *v t* pret & pp *f ll we d* fol ol ppr *follow ng* fol o-ing [A. Sax *fol gian folgian, folig n* t f ll w = Fris *f lga* D *volgen*, G *f lgen*, Dan *f lg* Icel *fylgja* to f ll w Ly some rega ded as connected with *f ll*] To go o com after or behind to walk ride, or move behi l in th same direct on t pursue to chase to atte l f r a y purpose to succeed in order of time to come after to result from as an effect, a cause or as an inference to accept as auth rity to take as an example to imitate to co py to observe to practise to seek or pursue aft to endeavour to ob ta n to be occupied with to mak the chief business to serve to be l t or guided by to keep th attent n fixed upon to un erstand th meaning c nect on, or f rce of to walk in (a road or course) —To follow suit, in *ca d-pl ying* t play a card of th same su t as anoth r played hence to f llow the l e of conduct adopted by a predecessor ——*v i.* To come afte another to be posterior in tim to ensue to result

follower f l ō-er *n* One who follows an adherent a disciple an imitator a copier an attendant a dependa t.

following, f l ō-ing *n* A b dy of followers or retainers ——*p a.* Le ng next *aft succeedi g related, hereafter*, or ex plained n t afte

folly f l i, [Fr *folie* f *fol* a fool. FOOL] Foolishness imbecil ty of mind a weak or foolish act silly w k or light-minded conduct criminal w ak ness.

foment fō-m nt *v t* pret & pp *f mented*, f-ment ed ppr *f ment g* fō-ment ing [F *fomenter* fr L *fomentare* to foment, f *f ment m*, for *f vimentum* a warm application, f *f veo* I warm, I cherish.] To apply warm lotions to to bath with warm medicated liquids, o simply warm water to encourage to abet to st r up (in a bad sense)

fomentation fō-me tā shon *n* [L *fomentatio*] Act of fom nt ng o what is used to f m nt warm l tion applic l in tigation encourag ment

fomenter fō-m nt er *n* O e who foments one who encourages or i stigates.

fond fon l, *a* [I rope ly a pp f om OE *f e* to be foolish f *f* a f ol akin to Icel *fana* to play the fool Sw *fan*, a f ol.] Foolish weak fooli hly ten der and loving doting w akly indulg nt loving a d ntly r h h ng h ghly with *of* before an object

fondle f n dl, *v t* pret & pp *f ndl d*, f n dl ppr *fondling* fond ling [From *fond*] To treat with f ndness to caress.

fondling fon'dl ng *n* [*Fond* and *ling*] A person or thing fon ll d or caresse d.

fondly fon'dli, *ad* In a fond manner foolishly weakly with in liscreet affection with gr at or ext reme aff ction

fondness fon'd nes *n* The state or quality of being f n attachment affect on *love* great liking or relish

font, f nt, *n* [From L *fons fontis* a spring r f ntain FUNT] A la ge basin or stone vessel in wh h water is contained for bapt zing hildren o ther persons in the church

font fo t *n* [F *font* fr *f ndre* to melt, to cast wh nce also *found* f undry FOUND (to cast)] A cast g a cor pl te assortm nt f print ng types of one size

fontal f ntal *a* [*Font* and *-al*] Pertain g to a f unt f nt, son ce o origin

fontanel f nt a nel. *n* [Fr *f to lle* d m n of *f nt ine* a fountain.] An o ing for the discharge of pus a vacan y in th nfant cranium betw en certain of the bon s afterw ls closing up

food fod, *n* [A Sax *fod* for l, whence *f d n* to feed=Dan. *f t* Sw *f da*, Icelan. *f ðsla* food, fr root meaning to feed, seen in L *paseo* I feed, *past r* a fed pl en] Akin *f t fodder*] Whatever supp l s animals o plants with nutri ent al m nt nutriment sustenance victuals provis ns what feeds susta ns nouri hes or augme t

foodless fod les, *a.* Not ha ing or not supp ly g food

fool fol, *n* [Fr *fol fou* fool h, a f ol, fr L.L. *f llus* f ol h, fr L *f lles* bellows, cheeks puffed out, the *f llus* or fool be g originally one who mad grimaces] One de tit ute of reason or th common powers of understan ing an idiot, a person somewhat defici nt in intellect but not an i t a simpleton a silly person a person who acts unwisely, o e who does not exercise his reaso a buffoon a jester —To mak a fool of, to cause to ap pear ridiculous.——*v i.* pret & pp *fooled* f ll pr *fool g* fōl'ing To play the fool to trifle to t y to act foolishly ——*v t* To mak a fool of to be fool, to begu l to deceive to impose on to beat—To fool away to waste or spend foolishly

foolery fōl'er i, *n* [*Fool* and *-ery*] The practice of f lly h bitual f lly any act of f lly r weakness object of f lly also rid ty

foolhardine f l hā-din s, *n* The qual ty of being f ol hardy mad rashness.

foolhardy f l hā-d *a* (O Fr *f l hardi*, fool shly b ld o hardy] Daring without j dgm nt madly rash and adventurous for l hy bold venturesome precipitate

foolish f l ish, *a* [*Fool* and *-ish*] Void of understand ng or soun l judgment weak in intellect unwise acting without judgment o discret n proceeding f orly or marked with f lly silly ridiculous

foolishly fōl'ish li *ad* In a foolish manner unwisely

foolishness s, fōl'ish-nes *n* Quality of being f olish folly

foolscap fōlz'k p *n* Paper of th small est r gular si e but one its wate -mark in early times being f ol's head and l cap

fool's-parsley fōlz'pā-sli *n* A British plant resembli g parsley commo ly believed to be poisonous

foot (fut, *n.* pl **feet** f t, [A. Sax *f t* pl. *f t*=O Fr *fot*, L.G *fut*, D *voet* Icel. *fōt* Sw *fot* Goth. *fōtus* O *fass* cog w th L. *pes, pe lis*, G *pass podos* Skr *pada* Lith.

padas, a foot, fr a root *pad*, to go Akin *fetter, fetlock*, also the numerous words fr L. *pes*, a foot PEDAL] The lower extremity of an animal's leg, the part of the leg on which we walk or stand, any part serving a similar purpose, that which bears some resemblance to a foot in shape or office, the lower end of anything, the bottom, the base, foundation, the part opposite to the head or top soldiers who march and fight on foot infantry, a measure consisting of twelve lineal inches, a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse —By foot, on foot, by walking —To set on foot, to originate, to begin, to put in motion —To put one's best foot foremost, to adopt all the means at command.—Foot and mouth disease, a highly contagious affection which attacks the feet and mouths of cattle —v i. pret & pp *footed*, fut ed ppr *footing*, fut'ing To dance, to tread to measure or music, to skip to walk —v t To tread, to dance to trip, to add or make a foot to

football, fut'bal, *n* A ball made of an inflated ox bladder, or of india-rubber cased in leather, to be driven by the foot, a game played with such a ball by two parties of players

foot-board, fut'bōrd, *n* A support for the foot in a carriage or elsewhere

foot-boy, fut'boi, *n* A menial, an attendant in livery

footbridge, fut'brij, *n* A narrow bridge for foot-passengers

foot-cloth, fut'kloth, *n* The covering of a horse, reaching down to his heels

footed, fut'ed, *a* Having feet of this or that kind usually in composition

footfall, fut'fal, *n* A footstep, tread of the foot, a trip or stumble

footgear, fut'gēr, *n* The covering of the feet, shoes or boots.

foot-hill, fut'hil, *n* A minor hill at the foot of a range or chain

foothold, fut'hōld, *n* That on which one may tread or rest securely, firm standing, footing, stable position, settlement

footing, fut'ing, *n* Ground for the foot, established place permanent settlement, foothold, basis, foundation, tread, walk relative condition, state (on a *footing* of equality) —To pay one's footing to pay something by way of entrance money

foot-lights, fut'lits *n pl* A row of lights in a theatre on the front of the stage

footman, fut'man, *n* A soldier who marches and fights on foot a menial servant a runner, a servant in livery

footmark, fut'mark, *n* Mark of a foot, a track.

foot-note, fut'nōt, *n* A note of reference at the bottom of a page

footpad, fut'pad, *n* A highwayman or robber on foot

footpath fut'path, *n* A narrow path for foot-passengers only

foot-pound, fut'pound, *n* A unit of work representing one pound weight raised through a height of one foot the unit selected in measuring the work done by a mechanical force

footprint, fut'print, *n* The impression of the foot

foot-race, fut'rās, *n* A race performed by men on foot

foot-rot, fut'rot, *n* A disease in the feet of sheep

foot-rule, fut'rōl *n* A rule of 12 inches long, a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches

foot-soldier, fut'sōl-jer, *n* A soldier that serves on foot

foot-sore, fut'sōr, *a* Having the feet rendered sore or tender, as by much walking

foot-stalk, fut'stak, *n* The stalk of a leaf, a partial stem supporting the leaf

footstep, fut'step, *n* A track; the mark or impression of the foot, token, mark; trace, vestige, visible sign of a course pursued, *pl* example way, course

footstool, fut'stōl, *n* A stool for the feet, that which supports the feet of one when sitting

foot-warmer, fut'warm-er, *n* A contrivance for warming or keeping warm the feet

foot-worn, fut'wōrn, *a* Worn by the feet, *foot-sore*

footway, fut'wā, *n* A path for passengers on foot

fop, *fop, n* [Akin to D *foppen*, to banter, to make a fool of, *fopper*, a wag] A vain, silly man given to *ostentation*, one who seeks to gain admiration by showy dress, a *coxcomb*, a dandy

fopling, fop'ling, *n* [*Fop* and *-ling*] A petty fop

foppery, fop'e-ri, *n* [*Fop* and *-ery*] Quality of being foppish, showy folly, idle affectation

foppish, fop'ish *a* [*Fop* and *-ish*] Pertaining to or like a fop, dandyish dressing in the extreme of fashion, affected in manners

foppishly, fop'ish li *adv* In a foppish manner, like a fop or dandy

foppishness, fop'ish-nes, *n* Quality of being foppish, showy vanity

for, for, *prep* [A Sax *for*, for because of, instead of = O Sax and O Fris *for*, D *voor*, Dan. *for*, Sw *för*, G *fur*, Goth *faur*, for—allied to E *fore*, *forth*, *far*, *fare*, L *pro* for or in place of, Gr *pro* before, for, Skr *para*, beyond before in advance, is the root-meaning The prefix *for*, in *forbid*, &c, is of kindred origin with this] Because of, in the place of, instead of, in exchange of, in the character of, toward, in advantage of, on account of, conducive to, in favour of, leading or inducing to, as a motive, toward the obtaining of, in opposition to to prevent or relieve by reason of, with respect or regard to, on the part of, through the space of during, in quest of, according to, as far as, of tendency to, on the part or side of, notwithstanding, in opposition to in recompense of, in proportion to, regarding, by means of as being, in the character of *For* was at one time common before the infinitives of verbs to denote purpose, but this usage is now vulgar —*conj* Because, for the cause or reason that, on this account that properly, *for that*

forage, fo'rāj, *n* [Fr *fourrage*, O Fr *forrage* fr *forre*, forage, fr the old German or Scandinavian word equivalent to E *fodder* *Foray* is a form of this.] Food of any kind for horses and cattle, act of providing forage or provisions —v i. pret & pp *foraged*, fo'rājd, ppr *foraging*, fo'rāj-ing To collect forage, to roam in search of food or provender, to feed on spoil.—v t To strip of provisions for horses, &c, to supply with forage or fodder

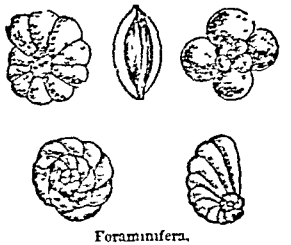
forage-cap, fo'rāj-kap, *n* A military cap worn by soldiers sent out to forage, or when in ordinary dress

forager, fo'rāj er, *n* One who forages or goes in search of food for horses or cattle

foramen, fō rā'men, *n* pl **foramina**, fō-ram'in-a, [L fr *foro*, I bore, I pierce BORE] A small natural opening or perforation in parts of animals or plants

foraminated, fō-ram'in āt-ed, *a* [L L *foraminatus*, fr *foramen* (q v)] Having foramina or little holes

foraminifer fō-ra-min'i fer, *n* An individual of the Foraminifera —**Foraminifera**, fō-ram'i nif'er a, *n pl* [L. *foramen*, *foraminis*, a hole, and *fero*, I bear] An order of minute animals belonging to the protozoa, furnished with a shell, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (whence the name) —**foraminiferal**, **foraminiferous**, fō-ram'i-nif''er al, fō-ram'i nif''er us, *a* Belonging to the Foraminifera —**foraminule**, fō-ram'i nūl, *n* A minute foramen



Foraminifera.

foraminous, fō-ram'in us, *a* [From L *foramen* (q v)] Full of minute holes or pores, perforated in many places, porous

forasmuch, for az much', *conj* [*For*, *as*, and *much*] In consideration of, because that

foray fo'rā, *v t* pret & pp *forayed*, fo'rād ppr *foraying*, fo'rā-ing [A form of *forage*] To ravage, to pillage —*n* A predatory excursion, a raid.—**forayer**, fo'rā-er, *n* One who takes part in a foray, a marauder

forbade, for bad', pret of *forbid*

forbear, for bār' *v t* pret *forbore*, for bōr', pp *forborne* for-bōrn', ppr *forbearing*, for-bār'ing [A Sax *forberan*—prefix *for*, away, and *beran*, to bear] To hold or keep away, to cease, to hold from proceeding, to pause to delay, to be patient, to restrain one's self from action or violence —v t. To avoid voluntarily, to abstain from, to omit, to avoid doing

forbearance, for-bār'ans, *n* [*Forbear* and *-ance*] Act of forbearing, command of temper, restraint of passion, the exercise of patience, long suffering, lenity mildness

forbearant, for-bār'ant, *a* Forbearing

forbearer, for-bār'er, *n* One who forbears

forbearing, for bār'ing, *p a* Patient, long-suffering

forbid, for bid', *v t* pret *forbade*, for-bad' or for bād', pp *forbid* or *forbidden*, for-bid', for bid'n, ppr *forbidding*, for-bid'ing [Prefix *for* implying negation, and *bid* = A Sax *forbeódan* D *verbieden*, Dan *forbyde* G *verbieten*] To prohibit, to interdict, to command to forbear or not to do, to oppose, to hinder, to *obstruct* —v i. To utter a prohibition

forbidden, for-bid'n, *p a* Prohibited, interdicted not allowed.—**Forbidden fruit**, the fruit of the tree of knowledge prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise, the fruit of the shaddock when of small size

forbidding for-bid'ing *p a* Repelling approach disagreeable repellent repulsive —**forbiddingly**, for bid'ing li *adv* In a forbidding manner, repulsively

forbore, for bōr' *pret* of *forbear*

forborne, for-bōrn', *pp* of *forbear*

forcat, for-sa *n* [Fr, fr *forcer*, to force] A French convict condemned to forced labour

force, fōrs, *n* [Fr *force* = It *forza*, Pr *forsa*, Sp *fuerza*, Pg *força*, fr L.L. *forcia*, *fortia*, fr L *fortis*, strong, O L *forctis*, fr *forctus*, sound, cog with Gr *phrai tos*, fenced, of like origin are *fort*, *fortitude*, *fortress*, *comfort*, *effort*, &c] Strength active power, vigour, might, energy, that which is the source of all the active phenomena of the material world, that which produces or tends to produce change, that which causes an operation or moral effect, violence, compulsion coercion, moral power to convince the mind cogency virtue, efficacy, validity, power for war troops, an army or navy an organized body of men.—v t. pret & pp *forced*, fōrst ppr *forcing*, fōrs'ing [Fr *forcer*, to force, fr the noun] To compel, to constrain, to cause to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible, to impel to draw or push by main strength, to compel by strength of evidence to assault and take by violence, to ravish to twist, wrest, or overstrain, to ripen or bring to maturity by heat artificially applied.—v i. To use force or violence

force fōrs, *v t* pret & pp *forced*, fōrst, ppr *forcing*, fōrs'ing [Same as *farce* or perhaps fr *force* in old sense of to season *forcemeat* being thus highly seasoned meat] To stuff to farce

force, fōrs, *n* [Icel. *fors*, Dan *fos*, a waterfall] A waterfall [North of England.]

forced, forst, *p a*. Assumed unnaturally and against inclination affected or strained unnatural—**forcedly** f rsed li, *ad* In a forced mann r **forcedness** f rsed-nes, *n* Unnaturalness

forceful f rs ful, *a*. Possessing force acting with power violent impetuous. **forcefully** forsful li, *adv* In a forceful mann r violently impetuously **forcefulness** f rsles, *a*. Having little or no force feeble impotent

f rcemeat, f rs met, *n* Meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone or used as stuffing

forceps f rseps, *n* [L. fr *for* in *f rmus*, warm and *capio* I take] An instrument on the principle of pincers or tongs for holding anything difficult to be held by the hand. used by surgeons, dentists, &c

force pump fors pump *n* A pump which delivers the water by means of pressure directly applied, and not contradistinct ion, by the pressure of the air simply

forcer fors r *n* One who or that which forces the solid piston of a force-pump

forcible fórs i bl, *a* Having force efficacy powerful potent weighty cogent lines by force suffered by force

forcibleness, f rs-bl-nes, *n* The distinction or quality of being forcible

forcibly f rs-bli, *ad* In a forcible manner powerfully by violence of force

forcing fors ing, *n* The art of raising plants or fruits at a earlier season than the natural one by artificial heat.

forcipated for p āt ed, *a* [From L. *forceps forcipis* a forceps (q v)] Formed like a forceps to open and close—**forcipation**, f r pā shon, *n* Torture by pinching with forceps or pincers.

forcible entry or **forcible** Same as *Forcible Entry* and more correct etymologically

ford, f rd, *n* [A. Sax *f rd*, a ford=O Fris *f rda* D *voorde* E. *furt*, a ford f rm root of *fa a* to go to fare, ong G *poros* passage FARE, FERRY] A shallow place in a river or other piece of water where it may be passed on foot, or by wading.—*v t* pret & pp *forded*, f r ded, ppr *f rding* ford ing To pass or cross by wading on to wade through. **fordable** f rd a-bl, *a* That may be forded or waded.—**fordableness** ford a-bl nes, *n* State of being fordable

f rdo f -dō t pret. *f rd i*, f r-dud pp *f rdone* ford n ppr *f rdoing* f r-dō ing [Prefix *for* away and *do*] To destroy to undo to ruin to exhaust, overpower or overcome, as by toil.

fore f r *a*. [A. Sax. *f r*, *f ran*, before= D *voor* Dan. *for* G *vor* before Goth. *f r*, *f r* cog L. *pro* before *pr* for *pror* (as in *porrigere* to extend) Gr *pro* before *pra*, *pa ai*, before Akin *f r*, *f rther*, *f rmost* are the superlatives.] In front of something else locally in advance of something anterior opposed to *hind* or *after* prior antecedent in front toward the face situated towards the stem of a ship —*ad* In the part that precedes or goes first.

f re-and-aft, f r-and-áft, *a* Applied in a direction from stem to stern *fore-and-aft* sail, a sail, such as a jib or spanker that has a position more or less in the direction

fore-arm, f r-árm *n* That part of the arm which is farthest advanced the part between the elbow and the wrist

forearm f r-árm *v t* pret. & pp. *f rearmed*, f r-ármd ppr *f rearming* fore-arming To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

forebode, f r-bōd *v i*, pr t & pp *f rebodes*, f r-bōded ppr *f rebod ing* f r-bō ing. [Fore and bode=A. Sax. *f r bodian* to bode] To bode beforehand, foretell to presage to be presient of to have a secret sense, as of something future and evil.—**f rebodement** f r-bōd ment, *n*. The act of foreboding.

forecast, f r-kást *v t* pret. & pp *f recast* f r-kast ppr *forecasting* fo-kast ing. To scheme beforehand to foresee to provide against.—*v i*. To foresee.—*n* f r-kást Contrivance beforehand foresight foresight thought a guess or estimate of what will happen.

forecastle f r-kas-l, *n* [From the castle or raised structure formerly placed here] That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast the forward part of a merchant vessel, under the deck where the sailors live

forechosen f r-chōz n, *a* Chosen beforehand pre-elected.

fore-cited f r-sīt ed, Cited or quoted before or above

foreclose f r-klōz *v t* pret and pp *f reclosed* fo-klōzd ppr *f reclosing* f r-klōz ing [Lit to lose or shut out, *f* being f r Fr prefix *for* (as) *f ris* out, *f* L *foris* away out of doors] To preclude to stop to prevent—To foreclose a mortgage, to compel the mortgagor to pay the money due on it, or forfeit his right to the estate

foreclosure f r-klōz ur *n* Act of foreclosing pre ention

foredate f -dāt *v t* pret & pp *f redated* f r-dāt d ppr *f redating* f -dāt ing. To date before the true time

foredoom f -dōm *v t* pret & pp *f redoomed* f r-dōmd ppr *foredooming* f r-dōm ing To doom beforehand to predestine

forefather f r-fā-ther *n* An ancestor a progenitor

f refend, *for* f n See FORFEND

forefinger f r-fi gger *n* The finger before the other, which is next to the thumb

fore-foot, f r-fút *n* pl **f re feet**, f r-fēt One of the anterior feet of a animal.

forefront, for-frunt, *n* The foremost part.

foreGather f re-gaTH e See FORGATHER.

Forego fo-g See FORGO

forego f r-g *v t* pr t *for went* pp *for gone* f -g n ppr *f regoing* for g ing. To go before to precede

f regoer for-g *n*. One who goes before another ancestor a progenitor

foregoing, f -g ing or for g n g *p a*. Preceding gone before in time or place antecedent

foregone f r-g n or f r-gon *p a*. Past preceding predetermined made up before hand.

foreground f r-ground, *n* The part of a scene or picture which is represented or is nearest the eye of the observer

f rehand, for-han d, *a* Done sooner than is regular or necessary anticipative done or paid in advance

forehanded for han d ed, *a* Early timely seasonable well to-do prosperous having money accumulated.

forehead, for-hed or f r-hed, *n* The front part of the head the part of the face above the eyes the brow confidence assurance

f reign, f r-in, *a*. [Fr *for in*, from L L. *f rsnus*, from L. *f ras*, out of doors (also in *forest forensic*)—same root as E. *door* As in *sovereign* the *g* has been improperly inserted.] Belonging or relating to another nation or country not of the country in which one resides coming from another country or foreign nation not connected, irrelevant not to the purpose with *to* or *from*

foreigner fo-rin-er *n*. A person who is from or born in a foreign country an alien.

foreignness f rin nes *n* State or quality of being foreign remoteness want of relation

f rejudge f r-juj *v t* pret & pp *f rejudged* f r-jujd ppr *f rejudging* f r-juj ing. To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof to prejudge

forejudgment, f r-juj ment, *n* Judgment or prejudgment

f reknew f r-nū *v t* pret *f reknew* f r-nū pp *f reknown* for-nōn' ppr *foreknowing* for-nō ing To know beforehand, to have previous knowledge of to foresee.

foreknowable for nō a-bl, *a* Capable of being foreknown.

foreknowledge f r-n lej *n*. Knowledge of anything before it happens prescience *that* the knowledge which God possesses of all that is to take place in the future

foreland for-land, *n* Land which projects forward a promontory or cape a headland.

foreleg, for-leg *n* One of the front or anterior legs, as of an animal, a chair &c

forelock, for-lok, *n* The lock or hair that grows from the fore part of the head.—To take time by the forelock, to be prompt in acting to let no opportunity escape

foreman, for-man, *n*, pl. **foremen** f r-men. The first or chief man the chief man of a jury who acts as their speaker a chief workman who is set over others.

foremast, f r-mast *n* The forward mast in any vessel that has the mast placed before the other or the others

forementioned f r-men shond, *a*. Mentioned before recited or written in a former part of the same discourse

foremost, for-most, *a* [should have been *f rmest* (to correspond with *former*) being the A. Sax *f rmest* a double superlative of *forma*, first, foremost (itself a superlative) and the *-est* of superlatives the spelling has been modified by confusion with *most* so also *Aftermost* (*amost outmost*) First in place rank, or dignity most advanced first in time

forenamed for nāmd *a* Named or nominated before mentioned before in the same writing or discourse

forenoon f r-nōn *n* The part of the day before noon the part from morning or breakfast to midday

forensic fo-ren sik *a*. [From L. *forensis*, pertaining to the forum, derived from the forum, public, forensic, from *forum*, a marketplace FORUM] Belonging to courts of justice or to public discussion and debate used in courts or legal proceedings—**forensic medicine** medical jurisprudence

foreordain fo-or-dān, *v t*, pret & pp *f reordained*, f -o-dānd' ppr *foreordaining* f r-or-dān ing To ordain or appoint beforehand to predestinate to predetermine—**foreordination** for or-din á shon, *n* Previous ordination or appointment predetermination predestination.

forepart, for-pärt, The anterior part or portion the part first in time the part most advanced in place the beginning

f repayment for-pā ment, *n*. Payment before it had fallen due prepayment.

forepeak f r-pēk, *n* The part of a vessel in the angle of the bow

forerun for-run' *v t* pr t. *f rerun* for ran pp *forerun*, for run' ppr *f rerunning* f r-run ing To run before to come before as an earnest of something to follow to introduce as a harbinger to usher in to prognosticate to betoken.

forerunner f r-run-er *n*. One who runs or advances before a messenger sent before a harbinger a precursor a herald a prognostic

foresaid for-sed, *p a* Said or spoken of before as *aforesaid*.

foresail for-sāl, *n*. *Naut* the lowermost square sail set on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel a large fore-and-aft sail on a schooner's foremast a triangular sail in front of a sloop's mast.

foresee fo-sē *v t* pret. *f rsaw* for-sa pp *foreseen* f r-sēn pr *f reseeing* f r-sē ing To see beforehand to see or know an event before it happens to have prescience of to foreknow

foreshadow for-sha dō *v t* pret. & pp. *f rshadowed* for-sha dōd ppr *foreshadowing* f r-sha dō-ing. To shadow or typify beforehand.

foreshew f r-shō' *v t*. Same as *Forshow*

foreshore f r-shō r *n*. The sloping part of a shore between high and low water mark.

fore shorten for-short n, *v t* pret. & pp *f re shortened*, f -short nd, ppr *foreshortening* for-short n ing. To shorten, in drawing

and painting, the parts of figures that stand forward, to represent in such a manner as to convey the impression of the entire length



Foreshortened (after figure by Raphaël)

of an object that points towards the spectator

foreshow, fōr shō', *v t* pret. *foreshowed*, fōr shōd', pp *foreshown* fōr-shōn', ppr *foreshowing*, fōr-shō'ing To show beforehand, to prognosticate, to predict, to foretell, to represent beforehand.

foreside, fōr'sīd, *n* The front side

foresight, fōr'sīt, *n* Act of foreseeing, prescience, foreknowledge, provident care for the future, foreknowledge accompanied with prudence, forethought

fore-signify, fōr-sig'ni-fī, *v t* pret & pp *fore-signified*, fōr sig'ni fīd, ppr *fore-signifying*, fōr-sig'ni-fī ing To signify beforehand, to betoken previously, to foreshow, to typify

foreskin, fōr'skin, *n* The fold of skin that covers the anterior extremity of the male member of generation, the prepuce

forest fo'rest, *n* [O Fr *forest*, Mod Fr *forêt*, fr L L *foresta*, a forest, fr L *foris foras*, out of doors, abroad, akin *forum*, *forensic*] An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees, a tract of mingled woodland and open uncultivated ground a district wholly or chiefly devoted to the purposes of the chase, a royal domain kept separate for purposes of the chase, and subject to its own laws, courts, and officers, a tract that was once a royal forest —— a Relating to a forest, sylvan rustic —— *v t* pret & pp *forested*, fo'rest-ed ppr *foresting*, fo'rest-ing To convert into a forest

forestal, for'es-tal, *a* [*Forest* and *-al*] Pertaining to a forest.

forestall, fōr-stal', *v t* pret & pp *forestalled* fōr-stald', ppr *forestalling*, fōr-st'l'ing [From *fore* and *stall*, lit to intercept and buy up corn or provisions before they arrive at the market stalls, with intent to sell them at higher prices] To anticipate, to hinder by pre-occupation, to take action regarding, so as to be before someone else, to realize beforehand—To forestall the market, to buy up merchandise on its way to market with the intention of selling it again at a higher price formerly an offence at law in England.—**forestaller**, fōr stal'er, *n* One who forestalls

forester, fo-rest'er, *n* An officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the game, one who has the charge of a forest or forests, one whose occupation is to manage the timber on an estate, an inhabitant of a forest

forestine, for'es-tin *a* Pertaining to forests living in forests.

forest-oak, fo'rest-ōk, *n* The commercial term for the timber of the beef-wood trees of Australia.

forestry, fo'rest-ri, *n* The art of cultivating or of forming forests, the art of managing growing timber

forest-tree, fo'rest-trē, *n* A tree of the forest, not a fruit-tree, a timber tree

foretaste *fōr'tāst*, *n* A taste beforehand anticipation, enjoyment in advance —— *v t* fōr-tāst', pret & pp *foretasted*, fōr-tāst'ed, ppr *foretasting*, fōr-tāst'ing To taste before possession, to have previous enjoyment or experience, as of something, to anticipate

foretell, fōr tel', *v t* pret. & pp *foretold* fōr tōld', ppr *foretelling*, fōr-tel'ing To tell beforehand, to tell before it happens to foretoken, to foreshow, to predict, to prophesy —— *v i* To utter prediction or prophecy

foreteller, fōr tel'er, *n* One who foretells, predicts, or prophesies

forethought, fōr'that, *n* A thinking beforehand, premeditation, foresight, provident care

foretoken, fōr tō'kn, *v t* pret & pp *foretokened*, fōr tō'knd, ppr *foretokening*, fōr-tō'kn ing To betoken beforehand, to foreshow, to prognosticate —— *n* A previous sign, a prognostic.

foretooth *fōr'toth*, *n*, pl. **foreteeth**, fōr'tēth. One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth an incisor

foretop, fōr'top, *n* Hair on the forepart of the head, *naut* the platform erected at the head of the foremast —**foretop-mast**, fōr'top-mast, *n* The mast above the foremast and below the foretop-gallant mast

forever, for-ev'er, *adv* [*For* and *ever* often as two words] At all times, to eternity constantly, continually always, everlastingly, endlessly, eternally

forewarn, fōr-warn', *v t* pret & pp *forewarned*, fōr warnd' ppr *forewarning*, fōr-warn'ing To warn or admonish beforehand, to inform previously, to give previous notice to, to caution beforehand.

forewoman, fōr'wu man, *n*, pl. **forewomen** fōr'wim-en A woman who superintends others in a workshop or other establishment

foreword, fōr'werd, *n* A preface

forfeit, for'fit, *v t* pret & pp *forfeited*, for'fit-ed, ppr *forfeiting*, for'fit-ing [Fr *forfait*, a crime, misdeed, fr *forfaire* to transgress, L L *foris facere*, to offend—L. *foris*, out of doors, beyond (seen also in *foreclo e forest*), and *facere*, to do] To lose the right to by some fault, crime, or neglect to become by misdeed liable to be deprived of (an estate, one's life) —— *n*. That which is forfeited, or the right to which is alienated by a crime or offence, a fine a penalty, a sportive fine or penalty, whence the game of *forfeits*

forfeitable for'fit a-bl, *a* Liable to be forfeited, subject to forfeiture

forfeiter, for'fit-er, *n* One who forfeits

forfeiture, for'fit-ūr, *n* [O Fr *forfeiture*, Fr *forfaiture* FORFEIT] Act of forfeiting, the losing of some right, privilege, estate honour, &c, by an offence, crime, breach of condition, &c, a fine a penalty

forfend, for-fend', *v t* pret. & pp *forfended*, for-fend'ed, ppr *forfending*, for fend'ing [Prefix *for*, and *fend*] To fend or ward off, to avert

forgather, for-gaTH'er, *v i* pret. & pp *forgathered*, for gaTH'erd ppr *forgathering* for gaTH'er ing [Prefix *for*, intens., and *gather*, comp O Frs. *forgathera*, to assemble] To meet, to convene, to come or meet together accidentally

forgave, for gāv' *pret* of *forgive*

forge fōrj, *n* [Fr *forge*=It *forgia*, Sp and Pg. *forja*, fr L *fabrica*, a workshop, fr *faber*, a workman, a smith So that *forge* =*fabric* FABRIC] A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form, a workshop for this purpose, a smithy, any place where anything is made or shaped a workshop —— *v t* pret & pp *forged*, fōrjd, ppr *forging*, fōrj'ing To frame, construct, or fabricate to form by heating and hammering to make by any means, to make falsely, to counterfeit, as a signature or document —— *v i* To commit forgery

forge, fōrj, *v i* pret & pp *forged* fōrjd, ppr *forging*, fōrj'ing. [Perhaps fr. Icel. *forga* to press] *Naut* to move on slowly and laboriously, to work one's way usually with *ahead*, *off*, *past*, &c.

forger, fōrj'er, *n* One who forges, one who is guilty of forgery

forgery, fōrj'e ri, *n* Act of forging, the act of fabricating or producing falsely, the crime of counterfeiting a person's signature on a document, that which is forged, fabricated, or counterfeited.

forget, for get', *v t* pret *forgot*, for got', pp *forgot*, *forgotten*, for got', for got'n ppr *forgetting*, for-get'ing [A. Sax *forgitan*, to for,et—*for*, priv or neg, and *gitan*, to get =D *vergeten*, G *vergessen* GET] To lose the remembrance of, to let go from the memory, not to remember, to slight, to neglect

forgetful, for-get'ful, *a* Apt to forget, neglectful inattentive, oblivious

forgetfully, for get'ful-li, *adv* In a forgetful manner

forgetfulness, for-get'ful nes *n* Quality of being forgetful, oblivion, obliviousness, careless omission, inattention.

forget-me-not for get'mē-not, *n* A well-known plant of the borage family, with a bright blue flower and yellow eye

forging, fōrj'ing *n* The act of one who forges, an article of metal forged.

forgivable, for-giv'a-bl, *a* Capable of being forgiven, pardonable

forgive, for giv', *v t* pret *forgave*, for-gāv', pp *forgiven*, for giv'n, ppr *forgiving*, for-giv'ing [A. Sax. *forgifan*, to forgive—*for* away, and *gifan*, to give similarly D *vergeven*, G *vergeben*] To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of, to remit, to pardon, as an offence, to overlook.

forgiveness, for-giv'nes, *n* [A. Sax *forgyfnes*, *forgyfennes*, that is, *forgiven ness*, the state of being forgiven] Act of forgiving, the pardon of an offender, or of an offence or crime disposition to pardon, willingness to forgive, remission

forgiving, for-giv'ing, *p a* Disposed to forgive, clement, merciful, compassionate

forgo, for gō', *v t* pret *forwent*, for-went', pp *forgone*, for gon', ppr *forgoing* for-gō'ing [Also spelled less correctly *forego*, fr prefix *for*, with sense of away, and *go* A. Sax. *forgān*, to forgo, pass over, neglect] To forbear to enjoy or possess, to voluntarily avoid enjoying or possessing, to give up, renounce, resign —**forgoer**, for gō'er *n* One who forgoes

forgot, **forgotten**, *pp* or *a* from *forget*

forisfamiliate, fō'ris-fa-mil''i-āt, *v t* pret & pp *forisfamiliated*, fō'ris-fa-mil''i-āt-ed, ppr *forisfamiliating*, fō'ris-fa-mil''i-āt-ing [L. *foris*, out of doors, and *familia*, family] To free from parental authority, to put in possession of property in his father's lifetime —**forisfamiliation** *fō'ris* fa-mil i ā''shon, *n* The act of forisfamiliating

fork, fōrk, *n* [A. Sax. *fore*, *fure*, fr L *furca*, a fork, which is also the parent of D *vork*, L.G and Dan *fork* Icel *forkr*, Fr *fourche*, &c The L. word is by some derived fr *fur*, a thief, as originally the instrument for punishing thieves] An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, and used for lifting or pitching anything, something resembling a fork, a branch or division striking off, one of the parts into which anything is bifurcated a prong —— *v t* pret & pp *forked*, forkt, ppr *forking*, fork'ing To shoot into forks or branches to divide into two —— *v t*. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay, &c

forked, fōrkt *a* Having prongs or divisions like a fork, opening into two or more prongs, points, or shoots, furcated.

forky, fōrk'i *a* Forked, furcate.

forlorn for lōrn', *a* [A. Sax. *forloren*, pp of *forleósan* to lose, prefix *for*, intens, *leósan*, to lose comp D and G *verloren*, *verloren*, lost Lost] Deserted, left with out resource abandoned, forsaken, solitary friendless, wretched, miserable —**forlorn hope** [From D *verloren hoop* lost troop—*hoop*, a troop akin to *heap*] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform some service attended with special peril.—**forlornly**, for lorn'li, *adv* In a forlorn manner

form form, *n* [Fr *forme* f rm shape manner bench, bed of a hare fr L *forma* form (of unknown etym.) whence *conform*, *f rm*, *r form* &c.] Figure, shape of external appearance of a body the conformation or m ke a shape a phantom manner of arra ging particulars disposition of particular things model, draught, pattern proper shape or trim h gh condit n or fitness for any undertaking external appearance without the essential qualit es empty sh w stated method estal lished practice prescribed mode ceremony, formality a long seat w thout a back a class a rank of students the seat or bed of a hare, an assemblage of types arranged in order and ready for printing —*v t*. pr t & pp *formed* formd ppr *form ng* form ng. [Fr *former* fr L. *f rma e* to form, fr *forma*] To give form or shape to to make to create to construct to plan to combine in a particular manner to contr e to inv nt to make up to settle by deductions of reason, as an opinion to model by instruction and d scipline as one's character to const tute to enact to or lam to be an element or const tuent of to combin to mak up to answe as to take the shape of —*v i*. To take a form

formal, *f rm al*, *a* [L. *formalis* fr *forma*, form.] Relati g to outw r l form external according to form egular methodical strictly ceremonious precise stiff in manners done in due f rm or with solemn ty having mere form or appeara e

formalism form al izm *n*. [*Formal* and *-ism*.] Quality of being formal or addicted to mere forms outs de a id ceremonial religion.

formalist, *f rm al-ist*, *n*. [*Formal* and *-ist* = Fr *formaliste*.] One who observes forms one who rests in external religious forms or ceremon es.

formality f rm-al i-ti *n*. [Fr *formalité* fr L.L. *formalitas*.] Quality of being formal the practice or observance of f rm ceremony conformity to customary modes rule of proceeding mode method order conventionality a mere form

formally form al li, *adv* In a formal mann

formation, form ā shon *n* [Fr *formation* L. L. *formatio*.] Act of form ng production manner in wh ch a th ng is formed a y assemblage of rocks, deposits, or strata, referred to a common origin or period an arrangement of troops, as in a square or hexn, &c

formative, *f rm at- a* (v l g f rm ha ng the power of giving form plastic, serving to form deri ati e —*n*. That which serves to giv form to a word, and is no part of the root.

forme f rm, *n* same as *Form*, in printing.

former form er *n*. One who forms a maker an author

former form *a comp deg* [A compar f A Sax. *forma*, first, itself the superl. of *for* FORENENT.] Prior anterior a tecedent before in me long past preceding mentioned before another

formerly form e li, *adv* In former t mes in t me past of old anciently in days of yore

formic, for mik, *a*. [L. *formica*, an ant.] Pertaining to o produced by ants —Formic acid, a pungent acid with a peculiar odour act ng as a corrosive on the skin, originally obtained from ants.—**formicary** f rmi-ka-ri, *n* [L.L. *formicarium*, fr *formica* an a t.] A colony of ants an ant-hill —**formication** f rmi k ā shon, *n* [L. *formicatio*.] A sensation resembling that made by the creeping f ants on the skin.

formidable for m d-a-bl, *a*. [Fr *formidable* fr L. *formidabilis* fr *formidare* to fear.] Exciting fear or apprehension such as to deter from approach, encounter o undertaking d fficult to deal with or undertake —**formidableness**, for mi da bl nes, *n*. Th quality of being formidable —**formidably** for mid-a-bli, *ad* In a f rmidable manner

formless form les, *a* Without a determinate form shapel ss.

formula, *f r mu la*, *n* pl **formulæ** *f r mu* [L. *formula* dim. of *forma* f rm FORM.] A prescribed form a prescribed form of words n wh i h someth ng is stated, a confession of faith a general e press on for res lving certain cases or probl ms in mathematics an expression by means of symbols of the composition of chemical substances.

formularization *fōr mū ler i zā shon*, *n* The act of formularizing

formularize *fōr mū-ler iz t* pret & pp *formularized* f rmu ler]d pp *form la z ng* for mu l iz-ing To reduce to a formula to formulate

formulary *fōr mu la-ri n* [*F rm ul* and *-ary* = Fr *f rm al*] A book ntain g tate l and prescribed f rm s, as of oaths, declarations prayers, a l th like a book f p cedents — a. Stated prescribed nt ial

formulate *f r mu lāt*, *t* pret & pp *formulated* *f r* for m lāt-e l ppr *f r ulat g* for mu lāt ng [*Formula* and *-ate*.] To c duce to or xpress n a formula to put i to a precise and comprehens e statement to state precisely —**formulation** fo mu lā sh n, *n* The act of formulating —**f r mulization** for m l i zā shon, *n* The act f formulizing.—**formulize** *f r mu liz*, *v t* pret & pp *formulized* for mū lizd pp *formulizing* for mu liz ing [*Formula* and *-ize*.] To reduce to a formula or formulas to formulate

fornicate *f r n kāt*, *v i* pret & pp *f rnicated* *f*, for n kāt-ed ppr *f rnicating* *f r i*-kāt ing. [L. *fornicor*, *fornicatus* f *f rnix* a vault a brothel brothels in Lom being g nerally in vaults or cellars.] To hav unlawful sexual intercourse

fornication *f r n kā shon*, *n* [L. *fornicatio* See prec.] The incontinence or lewl ness of unmarried persons, male or femal —**fornicator** *f r ni kā-ter n*. One guilty of fornication —**fornicatress** *f r i-kā-tres*, *n* An unmarried female guilty of f r ication.

forsake for-sāk *v t* pret. *forsook*, *f r-sūk* pp *forsaken*, f r-sāk'n ppr *forsaking* *f r sāk'ng* [A. Sax. *forsacan*, to oppose to renounce—prefix *for* intens and *sacan* to contend, accuse = Dan *forsage* D *verzaken* to deny SAKE.] To quit or lea e out rely often to leave that to whi h w are bound by duty or natural affection to desert to abandon to depart from to renounce to reject to withdraw from

forsaker for-sāk er *n* One that forsakes

forsooth, *for-sōth ad* [*For* a l *sooth* that is, *for* or in truth = A. Sax. *forsoth*.] In v ry truth in fact certainly very well (Often ly used in irony)

forswear for-swār' *v t* pret *forswore* f r-sw r' pp *forsworn* for-sw rn pp *forswearing* f r-swār'ing [A. Sax *forswerian* —prefix *for* away and *swerian*, to swear—which see.] To reject or renounce upon oath or with protestations to abjure to swear falsely to perjure one's self (with r flex e pronoun in the last two sign fications) —*v i*. To swear f lsely to commit perjury

fort *f rt*, *n* [F *fort*, lit. st ong place fr th adj *fort* (rong, fr L. *f rtis* strong. FORCE.] A fortified place a f rtress usually a small f rtified place occup ed only by troops

fortalice *fōr ta-lis*, *n*. [O Fr *fort lesse*, L.L. *fortalitia*, f L. *fortis*, strong FORT.] A small fort the outwork of a fortification

forte *fōr tā*, *adv* [It. f L. *fortis*, strong FORT.] A direction to sing or play with force or loudness.

forte *f rt*, *n* [Fr *fort* strong part, also a person's forte (the final e being an English insertion) FORT.] The stro g port on of a sword blade or rapier peculiar talent or faculty a person has a strong point of f excellence

forted, *f rt ed*, *a* Furnished with forts f rted.

forth, *f rth*, *adv* [A. Sax. *forth*, fr *fore* before = O *fort*, on, further D *voort*, Dan. *frem* forward. FORE.] F rward forward in place r order beyond the boundary of a place out into public view or character afterward onward in t me

forthcoming *f rth-kum ing*, *a* Coming f rth ready to appear mak ng appearance

forthgoing *forth-g ing n* A g ing forth or utterance a proceeding from.—*a* Going forth

forthright forth rit *adv* [A. Sax *forthriht*—*forth* forth a d *riht* right.] Straight forwa t straightway —*a*. Straightf r ward d rect immediate

forthwith, *f rth with ad* [*Forth* a d *with* forth alo g with that.] Without d lay immed ately directly

fortieth *f r ti-eth a* [A. Sax *feowertigotha*, fr *feowertig* f rty (which see).] Next afte th th rty-n nth being one of forty eq al parts of a thing —*n*. One of f rty equal parts into which nything is divided.

fortifiable *fōr ti fi a-bl*, *a* Capable of bei g fortified.

fortification *f r ti-fi kā sh n n* [Fr *fortification*, L.L. *fortificatio* FORTIFY.] Act of fortifying the art or sci nce of fortifying places to def d them against an enemy the works erected to def nd a place against attack a fortified place a fort a castle additional strength.

fortifier *f r ti fi-er n* One who or that which fortifies

fortify *f r ti fi*, *v t* pret & pp *fortified* f r ti fid ppr *fortifying* for ti fi ng [F *fortifier* fr L.L. *fortificare* to f rtify—*forti* strong, and *facio* I make.] To make strong to add to the strength of to st ngthen and secure by forts, batteries, a d othe works of art to strengthen against any attack to invigorate to confirm to furnish with strength or means f resting force v l nce or assault to increase the strength of wine by adding spirit

fortissimo for tis mō *a tv* [It superl. of *fort* stro g.] *Mus* a direction to sing with the utmost trength or loudness

fortitude *f rt tūd*. [L. *fortitudo* fr *fortis* strong FORT FORCE.] That strength or firmness of mind wh h enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage or to bear pa n or ad ers ty without murmuring, d pression or despondency passiv courage resolute endurance firmness of mind

fortlet *f rt-l t*, *n* [*Fort* and *let*.] A little fort

fortnight *f rt'nit*, *n* [Contracted fr *fourteen nights* time being formerly often reckoned by nights] The space of fourteen days two weeks.

fortnightly *f rt nit-li*, *adv* Once a fortnight every fortnight —*a*. Occurring or appearing once a fortnight

fortress *f rt res n* [Fr *forteresse* O Fr *f rtelesse* same word as *f rtalice*.] A f tified place especially one of consi lerable ext t and complication a strong hold a place of security

fortuitous, for tu i-tus, *a* [L. *fortuitus*, f *fors*, *fortis* chance hap lick, hazard. FORTUNE.] Happening by chance coming or occurring without any k own cause accidental incidental chance —**fortuitously** for-tu it-us-li *ad* In a f rtuit s manner accidentally casually —**fortuitousness**, **fortuity** *f r tū i tus-nes*, *for tu i ti*, *n*. Accident chance, casualty

fortunate *f r tu-nāt*, *a* [L. *fortunatus*, f *fortuna* e to prosper fr *fortis*, *fortune* FORTUNE.] Having good fortune lucky, prosperous successful coming by good luck bringing some unexpected good result ing n foreseen or unexpected good.

fortunately *f r t nāt-li*, *ad* In a f tunate manner luckily successfully happily by good fortune

fortune, *f r tun*, *n* [L. *fortuna* fortune, chance luck prosperity fr *fors* *fortis*, chance, hap, luck fr *fero* I bring carry bear (cog. with E. to *bear*).] Chance hap luck fate accident the good or ill th t befalls man success good or bad the chance of life means of living wealth

estate, possessions, great wealth, destiny, the personified or deified power regarded as determining the lots of life

fortune-hunter, fôr'tūn hunt-er, *n* A man who hunts after, or seeks to marry, a woman with a large fortune

fortune-teller, fôr'tūn-tel er, *n* One who tells or pretends to foretell the fortunes or events of one's life

fortune-telling, fôr'tūn tel ing, *n* The act or practice of telling fortunes

forty, fôr'ti, *a* [A. Sax *fēowertig—fēower*, four, and *tig*, ten] Four times ten —*n* The number which consists of four times ten, or a symbol expressing it

forum, fō'rum, *n* [L *forum*, a market-place, a forum, allied to *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, akin *forest*, *foreign*, and *forensic*] A public or market place, a public place in ancient Rome, where causes were judicially tried and orations delivered to the people, a tribunal, a court jurisdiction

forward, for'werd, *adv* [A Sax *fore-weard*, *forweard—fore*, before, and *weard*, used to signify direction Comp G *vorwarts*, D *voorwaarts*] Toward a part or place before or in front, onward opposed to *backward* —*a* Near or towards the fore-part, in advance of something else anterior, fore ready prompt, strongly inclined, ardent, eager, confident, less reserved or modest than is proper, bold pert, saucy, advanced beyond the usual degree, advanced for the season, quick, hasty, too ready —*v t* pret & pp *forwarded*, for'werd-ed, ppr *forwarding*, for'werd ing To advance, to help onward, to promote to accelerate, to quicken, to hasten, to send forward, to transmit, as a letter

forwarder, for'werd er, *n* One who forwards, one who promotes or advances

forwardly, for'werd li, *adv* In a forward manner, eagerly, hastily, quickly, pertly, saucily

forwardness, for'werd nes, *n* State or quality of being forward cheerful readiness, promptness, eagerness, want of due reserve or modesty, pertness a state of advance beyond the usual degree, earliness

forwards, for'werdz, *adv* [An adverbial genitive of *forward*] Same as *Forward*

foss fos, *n* Same as *Fosse*

fossa fos'sa, *n*, pl **fossæ**, fos'sē [Fosse.] A name for cavities, pits, or hollows of some kind in animal structures, especially in bones

fosse, fos, *n* [Fr *fosse*, L *fossa* a ditch, a trench, fr *fodio*, *fossum* I dig whence also *fossil*] A ditch or moat, commonly full of water, outside a castle or fortified place, *anat* a kind of cavity in a bone

fossick, fos'ik, *v i* pret & pp *fossicked*, fos'ikt, ppr *fossicking* fos'ik ing [Etymol unknown] In gold digging, to search for waste gold in relinquished workings, washing-places, &c

fossil fos'sil, *a* [Fr *fossile* fr L *fossilis*, dug up, fr *fodio*, I dig Fossf] Dug out of the earth, petrified and preserved in rocks —*n* Originally, any substance dug out of the earth, now applied to the petrified remains of plants and animals which occur in the strata that compose the surface of our globe —Fossil coal, Fossil flax, popular names for special varieties of asbestos —Fossil ivory, the ivory from mammoths preserved in parts of Northern Siberia

fossiliferous fos-sil-if'er us *a* [L *fossilis* fossil, and *ferro*, I bear] Producing or containing fossils, or the petrified remains of animal or vegetable substances

fossilization, fos'sil i zā'shon, *n* The act or process of fossilizing, the state of being fossilized

fossilize fos'sil iz, *v t* pret & pp *fossilized*, fos'sil-izd ppr *fossilizing*, fos'sil-iz-ing [*Fossil* and *-ize*] To convert into a fossil or petrified state, *fig* to render permanently antiquated, to cause to be out of harmony with present time and circumstances —*v i* To be changed into a fossil state, to become antiquated, rigid, and fixed

fossorial, fos sō'ri al, *a* [From L *fossor*, a digger, fr *fodio*, I dig Foss] Digging, burrowing pertaining to animals which dig dwellings and seek their food in the earth

foster, fos'ter, *v t* pret & pp *fostered*, fos'terd ppr *fostering*, fos'ter ing [A. Sax *fóstrian*, to nourish, fr *fóster* food, fr *fóda*, food Food] To nurse, to nourish, to bring up, to cherish, to forward, to promote the growth of, to harbour or indulge, to encourage to sustain and promote

foster-brother, fos'ter-bruth-er, *n* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents

foster-child, fos'ter-child, *n* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father

foster-daughter, fos'ter-da-ter, *n* A female brought up like a daughter, though not one by birth

fosterer, fos'ter-er, *n* One who fosters

foster-father, fos'ter fâth-er, *n* One who takes the place of a father in bringing up a child

fosterling, fos'ter ling, *n* [*Foster* and *-ling*] A foster-child

foster-mother, fos'ter-muth er, *n* A female who nurses and acts as a mother

foster-parent, fos'ter-pā rent, *n* A foster father or foster mother

foster-sister, fos'ter sis-ter, *n* A female brought up as a sister, though not of the same parents

foster-son, fos'ter-sun, *n* One brought up like a son, though not a son by birth

fother foth'er, *v t* [From Icel *fothra*, to line, fr *fothr*, lining=A. Sax *fodder*, a covering or case, G *futter*, lining] To stop a leak by letting down a sail over it lined with oakum, spun yarn, &c

fother, foth'er, *n* [A. Sax *fóther*, a cart-load=L G *foder*, D *voeder*, G *fuder*] A weight for lead=19½ cwts

fought, fat, *pret* and *pp* of *fight*

foul, foul *a* [A. Sax *ful*, foul=Icel *full*, Dan. *fuul*, D *vuil*, G *faul*, Goth *fuls*, putrid, corrupt, same root as that in *pus*, *putrid*, Skr *pūy* to be putrid.] Covered with or containing extraneous matter, which is injurious, noxious, or offensive, filthy, dirty, impure, not clean, turbid, muddy, scurrilous, obscene or profane, abusive, coarse, stormy, rainy, or tempestuous (*foul* weather), detestable vile, shameful odious, unfair not lawful or according to established rules or customs, *naut* entangled or in collision —To run or fall foul of, to rush upon, to attack, to run against, to stumble over or upon —*v t* pret & pp *fouled*, fould, ppr *fouling*, foul'ing To make foul or filthy, to defile, to dirty to bemire, to soil.—*v i* To become foul or dirty, *naut* to come into collision, to become entangled or clogged—*n* A colliding or otherwise impeding due motion or progress

foulard, fo-lärd', *n* [Fr] A kind of thin silk fabric, soft and without twill, a silk handkerchief

foully, foul'li, *adv* In a foul manner, filthily, hatefully, disgracefully, shamefully unfairly, not honestly

foul-mouthed, foul'mouthd, *a* Using foul, scurrilous, opprobrious, or abusive language

foulness, foul'nes, *n* Quality or state of being foul or filthy, filthiness hatefulness, wickedness, unfairness treachery

foul-spoken, foul'spōk-n, *a* Using foul, scurrilous, abusive, or obscene language

foumart, fo'mart, *n* [Lit foul marten, fr *foul*, and Fr *marte*, a marten, comp G *stinkmarder*, stinking marten.] A name for the polecat

found found, pret & pp of *find*

found, found *v t* pret & pp *founded*, found'ed, ppr *founding*, found'ing [Fr *fonder*, fr L *fundare* to found or lay the foundation of, fr *fundus*, bottom or base, same root as *bottom* (q v)] To lay the base or foundation of and begin to build, to base, to establish, as on something solid or durable, to form or lay the basis of, to institute, to give birth to, to originate —*v i* To rest or rely followed by *on* or *upon*

found, found, *v t* pret & pp *founded*, found'ed, ppr *founding*, found'ing [Fr *fondre*, to melt, fr L *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour out, whence *fuse*, *fusion*, *infuse*, &c] To form by melting metal and pouring it into a mould, to cast

foundation, found ā'shon, *n* [Fr *fundation*, L L *fundatio*, fr *fundare*, to found or base Found (1)] Act of founding or laying the base of, the base of an edifice the masonry or the solid ground on which the walls of a building rest, the base or ground work of anything, origin, fund invested for a benevolent purpose, endowment, an endowed institution or charity, institution

foundationer, found ā'shon-er, *n* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or endowed school

foundation-stone, found ā'shon-stōn, *n* A stone in the foundation of a building, a stone of a building laid in public with some ceremony

founder, found'er, *n* One who founds or lays a foundation; one who institutes or establishes, an originator, an endower

founder, found'er, *n* One who founds or casts metals

founder, found'er, *v t* pret & pp *foundered*, found'erd, ppr *foundering*, found'er-ing [O Fr *fondrer*, *afondrer*, to founder, fr *fond*, ground, bottom, fr L *fundus*, bottom Found, to establish] To fill with water and sink, to go down at sea said of a ship to fail, to miscarry, to go lame, as a horse —*n* A lameness occasioned by inflammation within the hoof of a horse

foundery, found'er-ri, *n* [Fr *fonderie*] The art of founding or casting, a foundry

foundling, found'ling, *n* [From *found*, pp of *find*, and dim. term. *-ling*, so D *vondeling*, G *findling*] A child found without a parent or any one to care for it, a deserted or exposed infant

foundress, found'res, *n*. A female founder, a woman who founds or establishes

foundry, found'ri, *n*, pl **foundries**, foun'driz [Fr *fonderie* fr *fondre*, to found Found (2)] An establishment for casting metals the buildings and appliances through which the casting of metals is carried on

fount, fount, *n* [L *fons*, *fontis* Font] A spring of water, a fountain [Poetical]

fount, fount, *n* A complete stock of printing type a font (which see)

fountain fount'ān, *n* [Fr *fontaine*, L L *fontana*, a fountain, fr L *fons*, *fontis*, a fountain, a spring of water root doubtful] A spring or source of water, the head or source of a river or other stream, an artificial spout, jet, or shower of water, a basin or other structure kept constantly supplied with water for use or ornament, the origin or source of anything, original, source

fountain-head, fount'ān hed, *n* The head or source of a stream, primary source, original, origin

fountain-pen, fount'ān pen, *n* A writing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink

four, fōr *a* [A Sax. *fówer*=Frns. *fiower*, Icel *fjórir*, Dan *fire*, G and D *vier*, Goth *fidwor*, L *quatuor* (whence Fr *quatre*), Gr *tettares*, Russ *cetvero* W *pedwar*, Ir *ceathair*, Skr *chatvár*] Twice two, three and one —*n* This number, the symbol representing this number —On all fours, originally on hands and knees, now, similar, consistent, of like kind

fourchette fōr-shet', *n* [Fr, dim of *fourche*, a fork Fork.] A small fork shaped piece or implement, a *bird's merrythought*

fourfold, fōr'fōld *a* Four times told; quadruple —*n* Four times as much

four-footed, fōr'fut-ed, *a* Having four feet.

fourgon, fōr gon, *n* [Fr] An ammunition wagon, a baggage cart

four-in-hand, fōr'in-hand, *n* A vehicle drawn by four horses and guided by one driver holding all the reins

fourpence fourpenny fō'pens, f' pen i, a A small silv r coin worth four j nce

four poster f r'pōst-er a A large bed ha i g four post or pillars for th curtai s

fourscore f r'skor *a* and *n* Four times twenty eighty

foursquare for'kwā *a* Having f ur s des an l four an les equal quadra gular

fourteen for'ten, *n* [A. Sax *four tene* that is, *f ur-ten*] The numbe compo sting of ten an l four or its symbol ——*a* F ur and ten twice se en

fourteenth, f r'tenth, *a* The ordinal of f urteen ——*n* One of f urteen equal parts in wh h a whole is d vided

fourth forth, *a* [*Fou* and -*th*=A. Sax *f ortha*] The ordinal of four th n xt after th third ——*n* One of four eq al parts into which a whol is divided *mus* an interval composed of tw tones and a semitone —**fourthly** forth'li, *ad* In the fourth place

four wheeled for'whēld, *a* Ha ing or r nn ng on four wheels —**f ur wheeler** f r'wh l-er *n* A coach cab, &c with f ur wheels

foveate foveolate fō'e-āt, f ē-ō-lāt, *a* [L *f ovea*, a p t] *Bot* marked by little depress ns o j it pitted

fowl foul, *n* [A. Sa *fugel*, *f gol*, a fowl, a bird=D and G *vog l*, Icel an l Dan *fu l* Goth *f gls*, a l rd possibly connected w th *fly*] A bird, often unchanged in th plural (the *fowl* of the ry a domestic or barndoor bird one of the poultry tribe ——*v i* pret. & pp *fowled*, *f ul d* pp *fowling* foul ing To catch or kill wild fowls f r game or food.

fowler foul er *n* A sportsman who pur sues wild f wls

fowling piece foul'ing pēs, *n* A light gun for hooting wil l fowl o ther birds.

fox foks, *n* [A. Sax. *f ox*=O *fuchs* L.G *vos* Du *vos* Prov E. *fae* Goth *fauho* fox. *Vixen* (k. *vixen*) was the A. Sax. for he-fox] A carnivorous animal closely allied to the dog, rema k ble for cu ning a sly cunning f llow ——*v t.* and *i.* pret. & pp *foxed*, f kst pp *f xing* foks ing To turn sour applied to beer to become marked with reddish spots, as paper

fox bat f ks'bat, *n.* A name for some larg Australia bats.

fox brush f ks'brush, *n.* Th tail of a f x.

fox-earth f k erth, *n* A hole in the earth to wh h a f x resorts to hi le it self.

fox-evil, f ks'ē vil, *n* Alopecia (wh ch see)

foxglove f ks'gluv *n* [A. Sax *foxes gl fa*, lit. f x *gl ve*] A han some Br t sh plant which yields a powerful medicine, both sedati and i uretic digitalis.

fox hound fok 'hound, *n.* A hound of special breed for chasing f xes

fox hunt f ks hu t, *n* The hase or hunting f a fox with h unds and horses

fox hunter foks'hunt-er *n* One who hunts or pursues f xes w th hounds and on horse-back.

fox hunting, f ks'hunt-ing, *n* The sport of hunting fo xes w th hor nds and horses.

fox-shark, foks'shark *n* A kind of shark, the *S n f x* or *Th sher*

foxtail-grass, f ks'tal-gras, *n* A name of various grasses f om the lose yl ndrical panicle in which the spik lets f flow rs are arranged.

foxy f ks'i, *a* F xlaining to f xes wily cunning g nerally w th red ish marks sour his wine or beer in ferment g)

fraenum, fra-k *n.* (F *fraena*, fr *fracnauer* to break fr lt. *fraenare* to break in pieces—*fra*, between, and *cassar* =L. *quassare*, to shake v olently freq f *quatio*, I bak (*Crash*.) An upmar e noisy quar rel, a disturbance a brawl.

fraction frak'shon, *n* [Fr *fraction* fr L *f actio* a breaking, fr *fra g* pp *f act* of *frango* I break k n f ed, *fragil fragment fract re*, *infringe &c.* Same root as F to *break* (q v)] A fragment a portion a very small part one or more of the equal parts into which a u t or number is d vided or supposed to be di ded (as ⅔ two-fifths, ¼ o e fourth, called *vulgar fractions* 5/ '004, *d cimal fractions*)

fractional, frak shon-al, *a* Belongi g to a fract n comprising a part or parts f a un t pertain ng to a method of distillat n by wh h products of diff rent b ls are successi ely g t from th substance treated —**fractionize, fractionate** frak shon iz frak shon at *v t* T bject to th process of fract onal d tillati

fractious frak shu *a* [From Pr E *frat k*, to quarrel r h d] Snapi sh pee ish ross fretf l —**fractiously** frak shus-li, *ad* In a fracti us or an pishly —**fractiousness** frak sh us-n s, *n* State r quality f bei g fractio s

fracture frak'tūr *n* [Fr *f ct* L *f actu a* breaking, fr *fra g* I break FRACTION] A br ak in any body esp cially a breach caused by a bl ow or break w rupt re th breaking f a bon the manner in wh h a min ral breaks, and by which t texture is displ yed ——*v t* pret. & pp *f ctured* frak'turd pp *f ct ring* frak'tur g To break to cause a fracture in

fragile fraj'il, [L *f agilis* fr *frango* I break FRACTION *Frail* is th same w rd] Easily broken brittle easily dest oyed weak frail

fragileness fragility fraj il nes, fra-jil i ti, *n* [See prec] Th cond t on or q al ty of be g fra brittleness deli cacy of substance

fragment frag'ment *n* [Fr *f gment* L. *f gmentum*, fr ste f *f a go* I break FRACTION] A part brok n off a piece separated by break ng an imperfect o in complete thing a frali letsa be l portion

fragmental frag ment al, *a* Consi ting of fragments fragmentary

fragmentarily t ag'm n ta-ri-li, *ade* In a fragm entary ma ner by p ecmeal —**fragmentariness** frag'm n-ta-ri-nes, The state or qual ty of be g fragmentary

fragmentary, frag'ment a-ri, *a* [*Fragment* and *-ary*] Cor posed of fragm ts broken up n t compl te or entire disconnected.

fragrance fragrancy frā grans, frā gran-si, *n* [From *fragra t*] Qual ty of being fragrant sweetness of sm ll pleasi g scent perfum

fragrant frā grant, *a* [Fr *f agr t* L. *f agrans f agr ntis* pp of *fragrare* to gi e out odou (in burning) same as *flagr* to burn. FLAGRANT] Em tting *or* liff using an agreeable odour sweet-smelling od rous odoriferous balmy spicy arom tic

fragrantly frā gra t-li *ad* In a fragra t manner with fragrance

frail, frāl, *a* [O F *f ble* Fr *frêle* (fem) f L. *fragilis* FRAGILE.] Easily broken fragile weak liable to fa l decay easily destroyed weak in mind or resol t n li ble to fall from virt i

frail frāl, *n* [O Fr *frael f gel* origin unknown.] A basket made f rush s, in wh ch dried fru t is occasionally imported.

frailty frāl'ti, *n* [From *f il*] State or q lity of bei g frail infirm ty that leads to be de ei l or seduced a fa lt proceed i g from weakness a failing f ible

fraise frāz, *n* [F same word as *frize* (in a building)] *Fort* a l fence consisti g of pointed stak s in en into the ramparts in a horizontal or incl ed position

framboesia, fram-bē'si-a, [Fr *framboise* a rasi berry] The yaws a contagious skin disease of some warm co ntries.

frame frām, *v t* pret. & pp *f med* frāmd ppr *f m g* fram ing [A. Sa *f emman* t f rm, make effect, fr *fram*, *f om* stirring bold, f rward akin to *from* prep and to Icel. *fraem* f rward, excellent (*fromm*, pious so L.G *f men* O Sax. *fremmian*, O Fris. *fremia*, Icel. *fremja* to accompli h.) To construct by fitting and uniting t geth th several part to mak compose con tri devise in ent, fabricate to fit to ad ust, accommodate, o m ke suitable to place in a frame to surround with a frame. ——*n.* Anyth g composed of parts fitted and united fabric, structure bodily structure make or build of a person main t mbers of a structure fitted and joined together fram work some kind of case or structure f r admitting inclosing or supporting things part cul r state as of the min l mood, temper or disposition.

frame bridge frām brij *n* A bri L.e con tructed of pieces of timber framed to g th r

frame house frām'hous, *n* A house constructed with a wo k n skeleton

framer frām e *n* O ne who frame a n k r a contrive

frame saw fr m sa, *n* A thin saw st etc el on a frame, without wh ch t would l n t ha e suffici nt rigi lity for work ng

framework, fram werk, *n* A structure or fabric f r supporting anything a frame fabric struct re.

framing, frām ing *n* Act of constructing a fram th frame thus constructed the rough timber work of a house

frampold fram pold, *a* [Comp W *from f l*, peevi h, testy *fromi*, to grow a gry] Unruly peevish quarrelsome [*Shak*]

franc frangk *n* [Fr fr the device *Fr ncorum* x, ki g of the Franch on th co in when first struck by King J hn in 1360] A Fr nch si er coin and money of the value about 9½d English, divided into 100 centimes

franchise fran chiz, *n* [Fr *f anchise*, f eed m f *fra* free FRANK.] A pri l ege o right gra ted by a so ereign or g ernment the right of voting for a member of parliament or oth r representative

Franciscan fran-sis k n *n* [From L. *Fra ciscus* Francis] A mendica t friar of the ord r f un ted by St *Francis* of Assi i about 1 10 called also *M nori s*, or *from* the colour of the ir hal t *Gr ay fri ars* ——*a.* Belongi g to the ord r of St Francis.

francolin f ang'ko-lin *n* [Dim of Fr *f ago* a h n.] A bird allied to the pa tridges, f un i n Europe a d As a.

frangibility fran j bil i ti *n* The state or qual ty of be ng frangible

frangible fran j bl, *a* [L. *fra gibilis*, f L.*f ago*, I break. FRACTION] That may be br ken brittle frag le easily broken

frangipanni fran j pa ni *n* [F om a person s name] A perfume p epared from *a* im tat ng the odour of the flow r of a West Indian tree

Frank frangk, *n* [Supposed to be named from the spear they carried=A.Sax. *f anca*, a spea] One of th anci nt German race of th Franks a name gi en by the Orientals to the inhabitants of Western Europe —**Frankish,** fra gkish, *a.* Relating or pertaini g to th Franks

frank frank, *a* [Fr *f anc* free, originally free f k the *Franks*, the wor l being from the nam of this ol l Germanic tribe o nat on.] Free in utteri g real sentiments not reserved, open ingenuous candi l outspoken freely n al known ——*n.* The gnat ure of a membe r of parl a ment or the pri il ged p rson f rmerly securing transm ssion of a letter free of postag ——*v t.* To send l by means of a frank to tra smit free of expense.

frankincense frangk in-sens, *n* [*F nak* and *f ense* O F *f ancencens*, that is, pure unadulterated incense] An od riferous gum res used as a f rfum

frankfin frangk'lin, *n.* (O Fr *fro leleyn*, *f nchelay* fr L.L *f a lu s* f ncus, free FRANK (a).] Formerly an English freeholder a yeoman on whose estate was free of any feudal superior

frankly frangk'li, *ad* In a frank manner freely openly unreservedly candidly

frankness, frangk nes, *n.* Quality of being frank candour openness.

frank pledge frangk'plej *n* [O Fr *f plegy* a pledge given by free men] An institution i early England by which the members of a t thing were made responsible f r each other

frantic fran'tik, *a* [Fr *frénétique* fr L.

phrenæticus, fr Gr *phrenitikos*, mad *phrenitis*, mental disorder, frenzy, fr *phrēn*, the mind. FRENZY] Mad, delirious, raving, furious outrageous, distracted, characterized by violence, fury, and disorder

frantically, frantickly, fran'tik-al li, fran'tik li, *adv* In a frantic manner, madly, distractedly, outrageously

fraternal, fra ter'nal, *a* [Fr *fraternel*, fr L *fraternus*, fr *frater*, a brother, a word *cog* with E. *brother*, which see] Brotherly, pertaining to brethren, becoming brothers

fraternally, fra-ter'nal li, *adv* In a fraternal or brotherly manner

fraternity, fra-ter'ni ti, *n* [Fr *fraternité*, L *fraternitas*, fr *fraternus*, fraternal, fr *frater*, a brother FRATERNAL] State or relationship of a brother, brotherhood, a brotherhood or society of men, a society, class, or profession

fraternization, fra'ter nīz ā"shon, *n* Act of fraternizing

fraternize, fra'ter nīz, *v i* pret. & pp *fraternized*, fra'ter nīzd ppr *fraternizing* fra' ter nīz ing [Fr *fraterniser* L *fraternus*, fraternal, and *-ize*] To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or disposition

fratricidal, fra-tri sīd'al, *a* Pertaining to fratricide

fratricide, fra'tri-sīd, *n* [L *fratricidium*, the crime, *fratricida*, the criminal—*frater*, a brother, and *cædo*, I kill] The crime of murdering a brother, one who murders a brother

fraud, frad, *n* [Fr *fraude*, L *fraus*, *fraudis*, a cheating imposition, probably same root as E *brittle*] A cheating, cheatery imposition, deception, artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured

fraudful, frad ful, *a* Full of fraud, deceitful in making bargains, trickish

fraudfully frad'ful li, *adv* In a fraudful or fraudulent manner

fraudless frad'les, *a* Free from fraud

fraudlessly, frad'les-li, *adv* In a fraudless manner

fraudulence, fraudulency, frad'ū lens, frad'ū len si, *n* [L *fraudulentia* See next.] The quality of being fraudulent, fraud in making bargains or otherwise

fraudulent, frad'u lent, *a* [L *fraudulentus*, fr *fraus*, *fraudis* fraud FRAUD] Fraudful, using fraud in making bargains, contracts, &c. founded on fraud proceeding from fraud dishonest, unfair

fraudulently, frad'ū lent-li, *adv* In a fraudulent manner, by fraud, artifice, or imposition.

fraught frat *a* [A participial form fr *old verb fraught, to load, fr fraught, a load*, a form of *freight* FREIGHT] Freighted †, *fig* filled, stored, charged, abounding pregnant (a scheme *fraught* with mischief)

fray, frā, *n* [Abbrev of *affray* AFFRAY] An affray, a broil quarrel or violent riot, a fight a combat.

fray, frā *v t* pret & pp *frayed*, frād, ppr *fraying* frā'ing [Fr *frayer*, fr L *fricare* to rub (whence also *friction*) FRICTION] To rub to fret, as cloth, by wearing to rub away the surface of —*v i* To become worn by rubbing —*n* A frayed or worn place in cloth

freak frēk, *n* [A Sax *frec*, greedy, bold =Icel. *frekr*, greedy, exorbitant Dan *frek*, bold, G *frech*, saucy] A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind, a capricious prank a whim a caprice, frolic sport

freak, frēk, *v t* pret & pp *freaked*, frēkt, ppr *freaking* frē'king [Connected with *freckle freck*] To variegate to checker

freakish, frē'kish, *a* Addicted to freaks whimsical capricious, fanciful grotesque

freakishly, frē'kish li, *adv* In a freakish manner, capriciously —**freakishness**, frē'kish nes, *n* Quality of being freakish

freckle, frek'l, *n* [Formerly *frecken*, *frecne*, freckles (akin to *freak*, to variegate) =Icel. *freknur*, Dan *fregner*, Sw *fräknor*, freckles, perhaps *cog* with Gr *perknos*, dark coloured.] A spot of a yellowish colour in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and hands, any small spot or discoloration —*v t* or *i* pret & pp *freckled*, frek'ld, ppr *freckling*, frek'ling To give or acquire freckles —**freckled**, frek'ld, *p a* Having freckles —**freckly** frek'li, *a* Covered with freckles, sprinkled with freckles

free, frē *a* [A Sax *frí*, *fréo*=O Sax. O Frs and L G *fri*, Icel *frí*, Dan and Sw *fri*, D *vry* G *frei*, Goth *freis*, free, allied to *friend*, Goth *frijon*, to love, Skr *pri*, to love From the adj comes A Sax *freón fréogan*, to set free=E to *free*] Being at liberty, not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral, not enslaved, not in a state of vassalage or dependence, subject only to fixed laws, made by consent, instituted by a free people not arbitrary or despotic not imprisoned, confined, or under arrest unconstrained, unrestrained, permitted, allowed, open not appropriated not obstructed, licentious open candid, frank, ingenuous, unreserved, liberal in expenses, generous, munificent, bountiful, gratuitous, guiltless, innocent, clear exempt not encumbered with, open to all, without restriction or without expense invested with some franchise or immunity disjoined, disconnected, *bot* applied to parts which are not united, *chem* not chemically combined with any other body —**Free Church of Scotland**, the church which resulted from the large secession from the Established Church at the Disruption in 1843 —**Free labour** labour performed by free persons *in contradistinction to that of* slaves —**Free love**, the right to consort with those we have conceived a passion for, regardless of the shackles of matrimony —*To make free with*, to intermeddle with to use liberties with, to help *one's self to* —*Free and easy*, unconstrained regardless of conventionalities —*v t* pret. & pp *freed* frēd, ppr *freeing*, frē'ing To set free, to remove an encumbrance or obstruction from, to rid, to strip, to clear, to liberate, to get at liberty to loose to disentangle, to disengage to exempt, to release from obligation or duty, to clear from stain, to absolve from some charge

freebooter, frē'bōt-er, *n* [D *vrijbuiter*, G *freibeuter* FREE, BOOTY] One who roves lawlessly in quest of booty or plunder, a robber, a pillager, a plunderer —**freebooting**, frē'bōt-ing, *a* Living or acting as a freebooter, pertaining to or like free booters

freeborn frē'born, *a* Born free, not in vassalage, inheriting liberty

freedman in, frēd'man, *n* A man who has been a slave and is set free

freedom, frē'dum, *n* [A Sax *frédóm—fréo* and *-dom*=D *vrydom*, L G *frudom*] State of being free, liberty independence, exemption from slavery, servitude, confinement control or constraint, particular privilege franchise immunity, ease or facility of doing anything frankness boldness licence, improper familiarity, violation of *the rules of decorum*

freehand, frē'hand, *a* Applied to drawing in which the hand is not assisted by any guiding or measuring instruments

freehanded, frē'hand-ed, *a* Open handed, liberal

free-hearted, frē'hārt-ed, *a* Open or liberal hearted frank, unreserved, liberal charitable, generous

freehold, frē'hōld, *n* An estate for which *the owner* owes no duty or service except to the crown, the tenure by which such an estate is held —**freeholder**, frē'hōld-er, *n* The possessor of a freehold.

free-lance frē'lans, *n* One of the mercenary soldiers of the *middle ages* one unattached to any party, one who fights for his own hand.

free-liver, frē'liv-er, *n* One who gives great license or indulgence to his appetites.

freely, frē'li, *adv* In a free manner at liberty, independently voluntarily, readily, liberally, generously, bountifully, gratuitously, unreservedly

freeman, frē'man, *n* One who is free, one not a slave or vassal one who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege

freemartin, frē'mar tin, *n* A cow-calf twin born with a bull-calf generally barren

freemason, frē'mā sn, *n* A person *belonging* to a society or organization the members of which call themselves *free* and accepted *masons* —**freemasonry**, frē'mā sn ri, *n* The mysteries in which freemasons are initiated.

freeness frē'nes, *n* State or quality of being free unconstrained, unconfined, unencumbered, or unobstructed, openness, unreservedness frankness, ingenuousness, candour, liberality generosity, gratuitousness

free-school, frē'skōl, *n* A school in which *the pupils are free from the payment of fees.*

free-spoken, frē spō-kn, *a* Accustomed to speak without reserve or restraint

free-spokenness, frē'spō-kn nes, *n* The quality or being free spoken

freestone, frē'stōn, *n* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought

free-thinker, frē'thingk-er, *n* One who is free from the common modes of thinking in religious matters a deist, an unbeliever, a sceptic. —**free-thinking**, frē'thingking *a* Holding the principles of a free thinker

free-trade frē'trād, *n* Trade or commerce free from restrictions, and in particular from customs duties levied on foreign commodities —**free-trader**, frē'trād-er, *n* An advocate of free trade

free-will frē'wil, *n* The power of directing our own actions, without restraint by necessity or fate voluntariness, spontaneousness —*a* Voluntary spontaneous

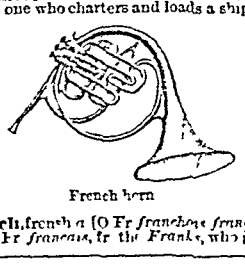
freezable, frēz'a-bl, *a* That may be frozen.

freeze, frez *v i* pret *froze*, frōz, pp *frozen* or *froze*, frō'zn frōz ppr. *freezing* frēz'ing [A Sax. *frusan*, *freósan*, to freeze=D *vriezen*, Icel *frjósa*, Dan *fryse*, Sw *frysa*, G *frieren*, same root as L. *pruina*, hoar frost Akin *frore*, *frost*] To be congealed by cold, to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat to be hardened into ice or a like solid body to be of that degree of cold at which water congeals, to stagnate, as the blood, to be chilled, to shiver or stiffen with cold —*v t* To congeal, to harden into ice, to chill to give the sensation of cold and shivering to —**freezing**, frēz'ing *a* Such as to freeze, *ita* chilling, *frigid*.—**Freezing mixture**, a mixture such as produces a degree of cold sufficient to freeze liquids —**Freezing point**, the degree of temperature at which a liquid begins to freeze the temperature at which ordinarily water freezes, by the *Centigrade* thermometer 0° or zero, by Fahrenheit's thermometer 32° above zero

freight frat, *n* [Formerly *fraught*=D *vragt* Dan *fragt*, Sw *frakt*, G *fracht*, a freight or cargo HAUGHT] The cargo of a ship, that which is carried by water, lading load burden the hire of a ship or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods —*v t* pret & pp *freighted* frāt'ed ppr *freighting*, frāt'ing To load with goods as a ship or vessel of any kind, *to* hire for the transportation of goods

freightage, frāt'āj, *n* The act of freighting money paid *for freight*

freighter frāt'er *n* One who freights a ship one who charters and loads a ship



French horn

French, frensh *a* [O Fr *franchoys* *françois*, Mod. Fr *français*, fr the *Franks*, who gave

their name to France] Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.——n. The language spoken by the people of France—French bean, a species of bean, the kidney bean—French chalk a variety of talc resembling chalk of a pea ly white or grayish colour—French horn, a musical instrument of brass having several curves, and gradually widening from the mouthpiece to the other end. **French merino** a fine kind of woollen cloth. **French polish**, gum lac dissolved in spirits of wine, used for coating wood with a fine glossy surface—**Frenchman** french man, pl. **Frenchmen** frenshmen A man of the French nation.

frenetic, frenetical fre-n tik fre net i kal, *a* [Same word as *frantic*.] Frenzied frantic

frenzied, fren zid, *a* Affected with frenzy proceeding from frenzy frant

frenziedly fren zid li, *ad* In a frenzied manner madly distractedly

frenzy fren i, *n* [O Fr *frenesie* Mod Fr *frénésie* ph énie f Gr *phrenesis*, mental derangement, fr *phrēn* the mind. FRANTIC.] Delirium madness distraction, any violent agitation of the mental app sachs ng to distraction or temporary derangement.

frequency fr kwen-si, *n* [Fr *fréquence* L *frequentia*, fr *frequens*, frequent FREQUENT.] The state or character of being frequent a return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals.

frequent, fre'kwent, *a.* [Fr *fréquent* L *frequens*, *frequentis* commonly usual, full, crowded same root as *farcio* to cram (whence *farce*).] That takes place repeatedly or often often seen or done often happening or occurring doing a thing often inclined to indulge in any practice

frequent, fr kw nt' *vt* pret. & pp *frequented* fr kw nt ed ppr *frequenting*. [Fr *frequenter* fr L *frequentare* to crowd, to frequent, f *frequens*, frequent. See prec.] To visit often or to resort to often or habitually

frequentation fre-kw t shon, *n* [Fr *frequentation*, L *frequentatio*.] The act or custom of frequenting habit of visiting

frequentative fr kwent tiv *a.* [L L *frequentativus* FREQUENT.] Denoting the frequent repetition of an act *n.*——*n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action

frequenter fr kwen ter *n* One who frequents a regular visitor a habitual attender

frequently fre'kwent-li, *ad* With frequent recurrences often many times at short intervals commonly not seldom.

frequentness, fre'kw nt-nes, *n.* Quality of being frequent frequency

fresco fres kō *n* pl. **frescoes** and **frescos** fres kōz. [It. *fresco*, fresh from being executed on fresh plaster FRESH.] A method of painting on walls with mineral and earthy pigments on fresh plaster or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry—**frescoed** fres kōd, *a* Adorned with frescoes

fresh f esh, *a.* [A Sax. *fersc* whence *fersh* by a common metathesis—D *versch* Icel. *ferskr* *friskr* Dan *fersk*, *frisk*, O French hence It Sp and Pg. *fresco* Fr *frais*, *fraîche* fresh. *Frisk* is a form of the same word.] Full of health and strength vigorous brisk lively bright florid ruddy not faded unimpaired by time in good condition not stale not exhausted with labour or exertion *refreshing* cool, and agreeable clearly remembered not flawed new recently grown, made, or obtained not salt or salted unpractised unused raw

freshen, fresh n, *v t* pret & pp *freshened* fresh nd ppr *freshening* fresh ing [From *fresh* and *-en*.] To make fresh to give a fresh appearance or character to to make to feel fresh to refresh to revive.——*v i.* To grow fresh to grow brisk or strong

freshet, fresh et, *n* A small stream of fresh water a flood or overflowing of a river by rains or melted snow

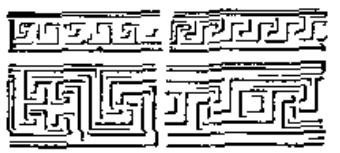
freshly fresh li, *ad* In a fresh manner with freshness newly recently anew

freshman fresh man, *n* A novice a student during his first year's residence at an English university

freshness fresh nes, *n.* State or quality of being fresh, in all senses.

fret, fret, *v t* pret & pp *fretted*, fret ed ppr *fretting* fret ing [A Sax. *fretan* to eat, to gnaw devour—L G *fretten* D *vreten* G *fressen*, O H G *frezzan* Goth *fra ta* to eat, all from pr fix—F *for* intens and verb to *eat*, so that *fret* is short for *for-eat*.] To eat into to gnaw to corrode to wear away to hurt to impair by attrition to fray to chafe to gall, to disturb (to *fret* the surface of the sea) *fig* to chafe the mind of to irritate to ex to make angry ——*v i* To be vexed, chafed, irritated, or angry to utter peevish expressions to boil or work as a gry feelings to rankle ——*n* Irritation ill humour peevishness vexation

fret fret [O Fr *frete* to nterlace *fretel* a bar *frette* a grating like It *ferrata* th grating, fa wind w fr L *ferrum*, iron Comp also A Sax *fretwe* ornaments.] An ornament formed of bands or fillets variously



Greci n Freta.

combined, but most frequently arranged in rectangular forms a piece of perforated ornamental work one of the wood, ory or metal cross-bars on the finger board of some stringed instruments ——*v t.* pret & pp *fretted*, fret ed ppr *fretting* fret ing To ornament to furnish with frets to arrange to diversify

fretful fret ful, *a.* Disposed to fret peevish ill humoured irritable captious petulant angry

fretfully fret ful li, *adv* In a fretful manner peevishly grily

fretfulness fret ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being fretful peevishness ill humour

fretted fret ed, *a* Adorned with frets or fretwork exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular forms

frettly fret li, *a* Adorned with fretwork

fretwork, fret werk, *n* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets.

friability friableness fri a bil i ti, fri a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being friable

friable fri a-bl, *a.* [Fr *friable* L. *friabilis*, f *friare* I rub, break, or crumble down.] Easily rubbed down crumbled, or pulverized easily reduced to powder

friar fri er *n.* [Formerly *frere*, f Fr *frere* O Fr *frere* a brother fr L *frater*, *fratris*, a brother FRATERNAL, BROTHER.] A monk a male member of a monastery a person belonging to one of the religious orders or brotherhoods

fribble frib l, *n* [Perhaps corrupted fr Fr *frivole*, fr olous or allied to *frippery*.] A frivolous, contemptible fellow ——*v i.* pret & pp *fribbled* frib ld ppr *fribbling* frib ling. To trifle to act the fribble also to totter—**fribbler** frib ler *n* A trifler

fricandeau frik an-dō *n* [Fr etymology doubtful.] A fricassee or other preparation of veal

fricassee fri kas-se, *n* [Fr *fricassé* fr *fricasser* to cook in this way origin doubtful.] A dish made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them in a fry ng pan, or alike utensil, with strong sauce—**fricasseed** fri kas-sed *a* Fried dressed in fricassee

fricative frik a-tiv *n.* [From L. *frico* I rub, FRICTION.] A consonant characterized by a rubbing or rustling of the breath, as *f*, *s*, or *th*.

friction frik shon, *n.* [Fr *friction*, L. *frictio* a rubbing, fr *frico* *frictum* I rub I rub down skin to *frio* I rub or crumble (whence *friable*) *cog* with Gr *chrio* I anoint.] A rubbing act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves

frictional frik shon-al, *a* Relating to friction moved by friction produced by friction.—**frictionless** frik'sho les *a.* Having no friction.

Friday fri dā, *n* [A Sax *Frigedæg* *Frigedæg* D *Vrijdag* O *Freytag* the day sacred to *Frigga* or *Frea*, a Teutonic goddess (fr same root as *free*).] The sixth day of the week—**Good Friday** the Friday immediately preceding Easter kept sacred as the day of Christ's crucifixion

friend frend, *n* [A. Sax. *freónd* virtually a pres part of *féon* to love like Goth *fijonds* fr *fijon* to love O Sax and O Frs *friund* D *vriend*, Icel. *frænd* O *freund* a friend fr a root meaning to love, seen also in *free* *fiend* is similarly formed. FREE.] One who is attached to another by affection, one joined to another by mutual good will and esteem a well wisher a intimate acquaintance one not hostile a favourer one who is propitious a salutation a term of salutation friendly address one of the religious sect called Quakers—**To be friends with**, to feel as a friend towards to be friendly towards may be used when a single person is the friend of another

friendless fre d les, *a* Destitute of friends without friendly countenance or support forlorn—**friendlessness** frend'les-nes, *n* The state of being friendless

friendline s fren li-nes, *n* The condition or quality of being friendly a disposition to favour or befriend good will exercise of benevolence or kindness

friendly frend'li, *a* Like one becoming a friend having the temper and disposition of a friend disposed to promote the good of another disposed to peace amicable neighbourly not hostile favourable propitious

friendship frend shp *n* The feeling that subsists between friends or friendship to one another friendly regard attachment to a person without the full feeling of sexual love mutual attachment, kindness gained intimacy kindness amicable feeling good offices aid.

frieze fr z, *n* [Fr *frise*, probably fr *Friseland*, once the principal seat of its manufacture.] A kind of coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side—*v t.* pret. & pp *frieze*, frezd ppr *friezing* frizing To form a nap on cloth to frizzle to curl.

frieze fr z, *n* [Fr *frise*—It *fregio* Sp *friso* probably fr Ar *ifriz* a ledge on a wall.] That part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice, often ornamented. See cuts at COLUMN ENTABLATURE.

friezed fr zd, *p a* Napped shaggy with a nap like frieze

frigate frig at *n* [Fr *frégate* It. *fregata* Sp *mal* Ig. *fragata*, a frigate origin doubtful.] Any ships of war of the older class, a vessel larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line a ship of war with a high speed and great fighting power

frigate bird frig'at-berd, *n* A tropical sea-bird allied to the cormorants, remarkable for its power of flight.

fright, frit, *n* [A. Sax. *fyrhto*, *fyrhtu*, *fyrhto* fear =O Sax. *forhta* O D *vrugt* *vrucht* Dan *frygt* G *furcht* fear The A. Sax has also *forht*, frightened, timid, *fyrhtan*, to be afraid *fyrhtan*, to make afraid Loot doubtful not connected with *fear*.] Sudden and violent fear a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger affright dread terror consternation a person of a shocking, disagreeable or ridiculous appearance in person or dress.——*v t.* pret. & pp *frighted* frit ed pp *frighting* frit ing To frighten to affright to scare

frighten, frit'n, *v t* pret & pp *frightened*, frit'nd, ppr *frightening*, frit'n ing [From *fright* and *-en*] To strike with fright or fear to affright, to terrify to scare, to alarm

frightful, frit'ful, *a* Causing fright, exciting alarm, terrible, dreadful, alarming, fearful awful, horrible

frightfully, frit'ful li, *adv* In a frightful manner terribly, dreadfully, very disagreeably shockingly

frightfulness, frit'ful nes, *n* The quality of being frightful, or of impressing terror

frigid, fri'jid, *a* [L *frigidus*, fr *frigeo* I am cold, akin to *rigeo*, I am numb or stiff Gr *rigos*, cold *Frill* is of same origin] Cold, chill, wanting heat or warmth, wanting warmth of affection, unfeeling, wanting vivacity or spirit, wanting the fire of genius or fancy, stiff, formal wanting zeal, dull, lifeless —Frigid zones, in *geog* the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are about 23° 28′ from the poles

frigidity, fri jid'i ti, *n* [Fr *frigidite*, L L *frigiditas*] State or quality of being frigid, coldness, coldness of affection dulness, want of animation or intellectual fire

frigidly, fri'jid li, *adv* In a frigid manner, coldly dully, without affection

frigidness fri'jid nes, *n* Frigidity

frigorific, fri go-rif'ik, *a* [Fr *frigorifique*, L *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold, and *facio*, I make] Causing cold, producing or generating cold, cooling

frill, fril, *n* [Originally the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold, fr Fr *friller*, to shiver, fr L *frigidulus*, dim fr *frigidus*, cold. FRIGID] A crisped or plaited edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing, a ruffle —*v t* pret & pp *frilled* frild, ppr *frilling*, fril'ing To decorate with frills or ruffles

frilling, fril'ing, *n* Frills collectively, ruffles, gathers, &c

fringe frinj, *n* [Fr *frange*=Sp *franje*, It *frangia*, G *franse*, L L *frangia*, fr L *fimbria*, *fimbriæ*, fibres, threads, fringe] An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of short hanging threads, something resembling a fringe, an open, broken border, an edge, margin, extremity —*v t* pret & pp *fringed*, frinjd, ppr *fringing*, frinj'ing To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging

fringed, frinjd, *p a* Bordered with fringe, having something resembling a fringe, having a certain kind of border or margin

fringillaceous, frin-jil-lā'shus, *a* [L *fringilla*, a finch] Pertaining to the finches

fringy, frin'ji, *a* Adorned with or of the nature of fringes

frippery, frip'e-ri, *n* [Fr *friperie*, old clothes, fr *friper*, to rumple to spoil, fr *O Fr frepe*, *rag*, *tatter*] *Old worn-out* clothes, waste matter, useless things, trifles trumpery —*a* Trifling, contemptible

Frisian, friz'i an, *a* Belonging to Friesland —*n* A native of Friesland, the language of Friesland.

frisk, frisk, *v i* pret. & pp *frisked*, friskt ppr *frisking*, frisk'ing [O Fr *frisque*, brisk, lively, fr the Germanic adjective corresponding to E. *fresh* FRESH] To dance skip, and gambol in frolic and gaiety —*n* A frolic, a fit of wanton gaiety

frisket, fris'ket, *n* [Fr *frisquette*, fr *frisque* gay, frisky, so named from the velocity of its motion FRISK.] A light frame by which the sheets of paper are kept in position while printed by the hand press

friskily, fris'ki li *adv* In a frisky manner

friskiness, fris'ki nes, *n* The state or quality of being frisky.

frisky, fris'ki, *a* [*Frisk* and *-y*] Apt to frisk, jumping with gaiety, gay, frolicsome, lively

frit, frit, *n* [Fr *fritte*, fr *frit*, fried, pp of *frire*, fr L. *frigere*, *frictum*, to roast FRY] The matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace

frith frith, *n* Same as *Firth*

fritillary, frit'il-la-ri, *n* [L *fritillus* a dice-box fr chequered markings.] The popular name of a genus of herbaceous bulbous plants, natives of north temperate regions, also of several British butterflies

fritter, frit'er, *n* [Fr *friture*, lit a frying fr L *frigo*, *frictum*, I fry FRY] A kind of small cake fried, a small piece of meat fried, a shred, a small piece —*v t* pret & pp *frittered*, frit'erd, ppr *frittering*, frit'er ing To cut into small pieces to be fried, to break into small pieces or fragments —To fritter away, to waste or expend by little and little, to spend frivolously or in trifles

frivolity, fri-vol i ti, *n* [Fr *frivolite* See next] The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling, acts or habit of trifling, unbecoming levity

frivolous, fri'vol us, *a* [L *frivolus*, fri volous, silly, trifling same root as *frico*, I rub (whence *friction*)] Trivial, trifling, petty, given to trifling, characterized by unbecoming levity, silly, weak.

frivolously, fri'vol us-li, *adv* In a frivolous or trifling manner

frivolousness, fri'vol us-nes, *n* Quality of being frivolous, frivolity

frizz, friz, *v t* pret & pp *frizzed*, frizd, ppr *frizzing*, friz'ing [Fr *friser*, O Fr *friser*, to curl (=Sp and Pg *frisar*) fr *frise*, frieze cloth, cloth with a rough curly nap FRIEZE.] To curl, to crisp, to form into small curls, to form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences, or knobs

frizzle, friz'l, *v t* pret. & pp *frizzled*, friz'ld, ppr *frizzling*, friz'ling [Dim or frequent fr *frizz*] To curl, to crisp, as hair; to make crisp or curled by cooking —*n* A curl, a lock of hair crisped.—**frizzly**, **frizzy**, friz'li friz'i, *a* Curly

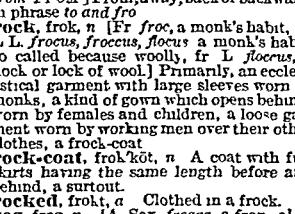
fro, frō *adv* [Icel *frá*, from short form of *from* FROM] From, away, back or backward, in phrase *to and fro*

frock, frok, *n* [Fr *froc*, a monk's habit, fr L L *frocus*, *froccus*, *flocus* a monk's habit, so called because woolly, fr L *floccus*, a flock or lock of wool.] Primarily, an ecclesiastical garment with large sleeves worn by monks, a kind of gown which opens behind, worn by females and children, a loose garment worn by working men over their other clothes, a frock-coat

frock-coat, frok'kōt, *n* A coat with full skirts having the same length before and behind, a surtout.

frocked, frokt, *a* Clothed in a frock.

frog frog, *n* [A. Sax *frogga*, a frog akin to *frox*, for *frosc*, D *vorsch*, G *frosch*, Dan *frö*, Icel. *frosi* r a frog, farther connections unknown In last sense may be a different word.] The name of various web-



Frog and its metamorphoses 1, 2, 3 show the tadpole with gills.

footed amphibians, remarkable for their activity in swimming and leaping and for the metamorphosis they undergo before arriving at maturity, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot

frog frog, *n* [Comp Pg *froco* a frog or tag on a coat] A fastening for a coat to be passed through a loop the loop of a scabbard.—**frogged** frogd, *a* Having frogs

frog-fish, frog'fish, *n* See ANGLER

frog-fly, **frog-hopper**, frog'di, frog'hoper, *n* A small leaping insect the larvæ of which are found on plants inclosed in a frothy liquid known as cuckoo-spit.—**frog-spit** **frog-spittle**, frog'spit, frog'spit-l, *n* The frothy liquid of the larvæ of the frog hopper

frolic, fro'lik, *a* [From D *vrolijk*, fr *vro*=O Fris *fro*, Dan *fro*, glad, and *lijk* =E. *like*, so G *fröhlich*, fr *froh*, joyful, and *lich*, like] Joyous, gay, merry, frisky, full of pranks [Poetic.]—*n* A merry prank, merry-making, a flight of gaiety and mirth, a gambol, a freak.—*v i* pret & pp *frolicked*, fro'likt, ppr *frolicking*, fro'lik ing To play merry pranks, to indulge in mirth and gaiety, to gambol

frolicsome, fro'lik sum, *a* [*Frolic* and *-some*] Full of frolics, or of gaiety and mirth, given to pranks —**frolicsomely**, fro'lik sum li, *adv* In a frolicsome manner, with wild gaiety —**frolicsomeness**, fro'lik sum nes, *n* Quality of being frolicsome

from, from, *prep* [A. Sax. *from*, *fram*= O Sax O H G and Goth *fram*, from, Icel *fram*, forward, *fra*, from, Dan *frem*, *fra*, from cog with L *peren* in *perendie*, the day after to-morrow, Gr *peran* Skr *param*, beyond. *Fro* is a shortened form, and *frame* is a derivative, allied also to *far*, *forth*, &c] Out of the neighbourhood or presence of, by reason of, by aid of, denoting source, beginning distance, absence departure, &c., sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively, its antithesis and correlative being *to* In certain phrases it is followed by an adverb denoting place or position indefinitely, as *from above*, *from beneath*, *from before*, *from behind*, &c., and it often precedes another preposition, followed by an object, as, *from amid*, *from among*, *from beneath* &c

frond, frond, *n* [L. *frons*, *frondis*] The leaf of a fern or cryptogamic plant, a stem and leaf combined

frondescence, frond-es'sens, *n* [From L. *frondescens*, ppr of *frondescere* to become leafy, fr *frons*, *frondis*, a leaf] The time or state of unfolding leaves, the act of bursting into leaf

frondiferous, frond if'er us, *a* [L *frons*, *frondis*, a leaf, and *fero*, I bear] Producing fronds.

front, frunt, *n* [Fr *front*=It and Pg *fronte*, Sp *frente*, fr L *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead.] The forehead or part of the face above the eyes, the whole face, boldness of disposition impudence, the part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward, the fore part of anything the van, position before the face, a set of false hair or curls for a lady —To come to the front, to take a high rank in one's profession, in society, &c —*a* Relating to the front or face —*v t* pret & pp *fronted*, frunt'ed, ppr *fronting*, frunt'ing To stand with the front or face toward or opposed to to oppose face to face, to confront, to stand opposed or opposite, or over against, to supply with a front, to adorn in front —*v i* To have the face or front toward some direction.

frontage, frunt'āj *n* [*Front* and *-age*] The front part of an edifice, structure, quay, &c

frontal, front'al, *a* [Fr *frontal*, fr L. *frons*, forehead. FRONT] Belonging to the forehead —*n*. An ornament for the fore head, a frontlet, a small pediment

fronted, frunt'ed, *p a*. Formed with a front, having a front.

frontier, fron'tēr, *n* [Fr *frontiere* L L *frontaria*, fr L. *frons*, *frontis* FRONT] That part of a country which fronts another country, the marches, the border or extreme part of a country bordering on another country —*a*. Pertaining to a frontier, bordering, conterminous

frontispiece, fron'tis-pēs, *n* [O Fr *frontespice*, fr L.L. *frontispicium*, fr L *frons*, *frontis* and *specio* I view FRONT, SPECIES] The principal face of a building, an ornamental figure or engraving fronting the title page of a book

frontless frunt'les, *a* Wanting shame or modesty, not diffident

frontlet frunt'let, *n* [*From* and *let*.] A fillet, band, or something else worn on the forehead.

frore *f*ōr *a* [A Sax *f or n* pp *f s* ōsan, to freeze FREEZE.] Frozen; frosty; a poetic word.

frost, frost *n* [A Sax *f st forst f s* ōsan, to freeze = Icel. Dan. Sw and G *f* D *vors* FREEZE.] That state of temperature of the air which causes freezing of the congelation of water; freezing weather; frozen dew; hoar frost; rime; coldness of severe intensity; frost-work. —*v t.* pret. & pp *f ed*, *frost ed* ppr *f st ing* To injure by frost; to cover or ornament with anything resembling hoar frost as with white sugar; to furnish with frosted glass; to roughen or deaden the surface so as to destroy its transparency.

frost bite, frost'bīt *n* Insensibility and arrested circulation in any part of the body occasioned by excessive cold or frost. —*v t.* pret *f st-bit* ppr *f st-bi ting* To nip, *f st bitten* pp To affect with frost; to blast; to kill.

frost bound frost'bound, *a* Bound or confined by frost.

frostily fros'ti-li *adv* In a frosty manner; with frost or excessive cold; without warmth of affection or cordiality.

frostiness, frost'i-nes *n* State or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

frosting, frost'ing *n* The composition resembling hoar frost, used to ornament cakes &c.

frost nail frost'nāl, *n*. A nail driven into a horse-shoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

frost-smoke frost'smōk, *n* A fog resembling smoke, arising from water in severe cold.

frost work frost'wurk, *n* The beautiful congelation of hoar frost deposited on shrubs or other natural objects.

frosty frost'i, *a* [*f st* and *-y* D *vorst* G *frostig* frosty.] Producing, attended with, or characterized by frost; chill in affection; resembling hoar frost; white; gray; hoary.

froth froth, *n* [A Scandinavian word. Ice *fro ha*, *frot h* Dan. *f aade* froth, foam, concoctions of rubbish.] The bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam; empty talk; merely sensational matter. —*v t.* pret & pp *fro hed*, frothed ppr *froth ing* To cause to foam; to vent or give expression to what is light, unsubstantial, or worthless. —*v i.* To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles.

frothily fro h'li, *adv* In a frothy manner.

frothiness fro h'nes, *n* State or quality of being frothy.

frothy fro h'i, *a*. [*Froth* and *-y*.] Full of foam or froth; consisting of froth; foamy; not firm or solid; light; empty; unsubstantial; given to empty display.

frounce frons. The old form of *flounce* used with similar meanings.

frouzy frowzy frou'zi *a* [Origin doubtful. Comp Prov E. *f ust* a musty smell, also Prov E. *frow* a stove, for D *vrouw* G *frau*, a woman.] Fusty; musty; rank; dingy; ill-coloured; in a state of disorder or slattern.

froward fro'werd, *a* [From *fro* = from, and *-ward*, denoting direction, being the reverse of *to-ward*, and nearly equivalent to *way-ward* (*awayward*).] Perverse; ungovernable, refractory; disobedient; wayward; peevish. **frowardly** fro'werd-li, *ad* In a froward manner. **frowardness**, fro'werd-nes, *n* The quality of being froward; perverseness; peevishness.

frown, froun, *vi* pret. & pp *frowned*, frouns pp *frown ing* froun'ing [From *frogner* in Fr *s frongner* of frown origin doubtful.] To express displeasure by contracting the brow and looking surly; to look stern; to show or to manifest displeasure in any manner; to lower; to look threatening. —*v t.* To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke by surly looks. —*n.* A wrinkling of the brow, particularly as expressing displeasure; a sour severe or stern look; a scowl; a expression of displeasure.

frowningly froun'ing-li *ad* In a frowning manner; sternly; with a scowl.

frowzy frou'zi. See FROUZY.

frozen, frōz'n *p a* [The pp *f z e*] Congealed by cold, or by frosty chilling affection.

fructescence fruk-tes'sens, *n* From L. *fructus* fruit. FRUIT. The maturing of fruit; the mellowing of fruit; fructification.

fructiferous fruk-tif'er-us *a* L. *fructus* fruit *f* I bear.] Bearing fruit.

fructification fruk-ti-fi-kā'shon *n* F *f ct fi at* FRUITY. A fruit; fruiting; bearing fruit; fruiting; the disposition or arrangement of the organs or adjuncts of plants.

fructify fruk'ti-fī, *v* pret & pp *fructif d* fruk'ti-fīd pr *f ructify ing* fruk'ti-fī-ing. [From L. *fructifer* bearing fruit; *fructus* fruit and *f ci* I make.] To make to bear fruit; to make fruitful; to render productive. —*v i.* To bear fruit.

fructose fruk'tōs *n* [From L. *fructus* fruit. A sugar of grape found in fruits.

frugal frō'gal, *a* [Fr *frugal* L. *frugalis* frugal, f *frugi*, fit food, honest, worthy; emperate; dat case of *frux frug s* fruit; akin to *fruit* FRUIT.] Economical; careful; thrifty; prudent; using or consuming necessary expense; sparing; not profuse; prodigal, or lavish.

frugality frō-gal'i-ti, *n* [From *frugal* L. *frugalitas*.] Quality of being frugal; prudent economy; thrift; good husbandry; good housewifery.

frugally frō'gal-li, *adv* In a frugal manner; with economy.

frugiferous frō-jif'er-us, *a* [L. *frugifer* *frux frugis* fruit, and *fero* I bear.] Producing fruit; bearing fruit or grain.

frugivorous frō-jiv'o-rus *a* [L. *frux frugis* fruit, and *voro* I eat.] Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn as birds.

fruit frōt, *n*. [Fr *fruit* It. *frutto* Sp and Pg *fruta* L. *fructus* fruit, from *f ruor f uctus* I enjoy.] The root soon in English to *took*, originally to enjoy akin *frugal*, *frumenty*.] That which the earth produces for use to man or animals; the produce; produce of a tree or of the plant that contains the seeds, which products collectively; in botany, the seed or matured ovary with whatever is produced of an animal; offspring; young; effect or consequence; result; outcome. —*v i.* pret & pp *fru d*, frō'ed, pp *fruit g* frōt'ing. To produce fruit.

fruitage frō'tāj *n* [*Fruit* and *-age* O F *f uitage*.] Fruit collectively; product or produce.

fruiterer frō'te-rer *n* [From *fruiter* f *fruit* comp *poul rer*.] One who deals in fruit. **fruitere** *n.* frō'te-res, *n*. A female who sells fruit. **fruitery** frō'te-ri, *n* [From *fruiter*.] A repository for fruit.

fruitful frōt'ful, *a* Producing much fruit in abundance; very productive; fertile; prolific; bearing children in contrast to barren; abounding in anything; producing; full of anything; plenteous; abundant; plentiful.

fruitfully frōt'f *ad* In a fruitful manner; plenteously; abundantly.

fruitfulness, frōt'ful-nes. Quality of being fruitful, or of producing fruit; a state of abundance; productiveness; fertility.

fruition frō-i'shon *n*. [From L. *fruor*, *fructus* *fruitus*, I use or enjoy. FRUIT.] Using or enjoying; use; enjoyment; pleasure; enjoyment; gratification; the pleasure derived from use or possession.

fruit-knife frōt'n *n* A knife generally with a silver or plated blade for paring and cutting fruit.

fruitless, frōt'les, *a*. Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit; barren; unproductive; unprofitable; abortive; ineffectual; useless.

fruitlessly frō'les-li, *ad* In a fruitless manner; without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

fruitlessness frōt'les-nes, *n* Quality of being fruitless; unfruitfulness.

fruit tree frōt' *n* A tree cultivated for its fruit; one whose principal value consists in its fruit.

fruity frō'i, *a* Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavour of fruit.

frumentaceous frō-men-tā'shus, *a* [L. *frumentaceus* *f frumen um*, corn, same word as *fructus* fruit. FRUIT.] Having the character of wheat or other cereal.

frumenty frō'men-ti, *n* [L. *frumentum* wheat. See *f amp ld*, which Prov E. *frumple* D *frommen* to wrinkle or crump.] A confection of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned; furmenty.

frump frump *n* [Perhaps connected with *f amp ld*, which Prov E. *frumple* D *frommen* to wrinkle or crump.] A cross-tempered, old-fashioned female. **frumpish** frump'ish, *a* Like a frump; cross-grained; old-fashioned as to dress.

frush frush, *v t* & pp *frushed* frusht ppr *frush ing* frush'ing. [From *f oise* to crush or break. L. *frustum* a fragment.] To crush or break; to break in pieces. [*Rare*.]

frustrable frus'tra-bl, *a*. Capable of being frustrated or defeated.

frustrate frus'trāt *vt* pret. & pp *frustrated* frus'trāt-ed pp *frustrating* frus'trāt-ing. [L. *frustror frustratus* from *frustra*, in vain same root as *f aus*, fraud. FRAUD.] To make to be in vain or of no avail; to defeat, to balk; to bring to nothing; to foil; to render of no effect.

frustration frus-trā'shon, *n* [L. *frustratio*.] Act of frustrating or defeating; disappointment defeat.

frustule, frus'tūl, *n* [L. *frustulum* dim. of *frustum* a piece.] One of the cells into which certain sea-weeds as the diatoms, divide.

frustum frus'tum *n* pl **frusta** or **frustums** frus'ta frus'tumz. [L. a piece, same root as *f k* I break.] A piece as cut off; piece forming the fragment of a whole in form the part which remains of a cone, pyramid, &c when the top part is cut off by a plane parallel to the base.

frutescent frō-tes'ent, *a* [From L. *fruticis* a shrub.] Having the appearance or habit of a shrub; resembling a shrub. **frutic e fr ticous**, frō'ti-kōs *f* ti-kus, *a* [L. *frut ous*.] Shrubby; shrubby.

fry frī, *v* pret & pp *fried* frīd ppr *fry ing* frī'ing. Fr *f* to fry *f* L. *frigere* to fry, roast or parch; cog. Skr *bhrī* to roast.] To cook by roasting in a pan over a fire along with fat or butter. —*v i.* To be cooked as above; to simmer; to ferment; to be agitated in feelings as if in boiling fluid; to be in anger. —*n.* A dish of anything fried; state of mental excitement or agitation.

fry frī *n*. [Icel. *f or frjó* spawn = Sw & Dan. *fro* Goth *f* see I.] Young of fishes; a very easy stage; a swarm of small fishes or other animals; animals, or of young people; animal or human offspring; a collection.

frying pan frī'ing-pan *n* A shallow iron pan with a handle, use for fry ing meat.

fuel sia, fū'el, *n* A well known beautiful flowering shrub so called from *Fuchs* E *F x* a German botanist.

fucivorous, fū-siv'o-rus, *a* [L. *f cus*, seaweed, and *voro* I eat.] Living or feeding on sea-weed. **fucoid** f k oid Pertaining to or resembling sea-weed.

fuddle fud'l, *v* pret & pp. *fuddled* fud'ld ppr *fuddling* fud'l-ing. [From a form *fud* akin to LG *f sel* G *fusel* drunk.] To make tipsy or intoxicated by drink; to make to drink. —*v i.* To drink to excess. —**fuddler**, fud'l-er *n*. A drunkard.

fudge fuj, *w or interj* Stuff; nonsense; an exclamation of contempt.

fuel fū'el, *n* [Norm *f uayl*, *f uay* *f ua* fr L.L *focale*, *f* L. *focus* a hearth, a fireplace. FOCUS.] That which serves to feed fire; combustible matter; anything that serves to increase flame heat, or excitement.

citement —v t. pret. & pp *fuelled*, fū'eld, ppr *fuelling*, fū'el-ing To feed with fuel, to store or furnish with fuel

fugacious, fū-gā'shus, *a* [Fr *fugace*, fr L *fugax*, *fugacis*, fleeing fleeting, swift, fr *fugio*, I flee, cog with Gr *pheugō*, I flee, Skr *bhuj*, to bend.] Flying or fleeing away, volatile, transitory, soon shed or dropped, as some appendage of a plant or animal

fugacity, fū gas'i ti, *n* [Fr *fugacité*, L L *fugacitas*, fr L *fugax*, *fugacis* FUGACIOUS] The quality of being fugacious, volatility, instability, transitoriness

fugitive, fū'jit-iv, *a* [Fr *fugitif*, L *fugitivus*, fr *fugio*, *fugitum*, I flee FUGACIOUS] Apt to flee away or dissipate, volatile, unstable, unsteady, fleeting, not fixed or durable (as dyes), fleeing, running from danger or pursuit, eloping, escaping, wandering, vagabond, fleeting, temporary, as a literary term, applied to compositions which are short, unimportant, and published at intervals —n. One who flees away, one who flees from his station or duty, a deserter, one who flees from danger, a refugee

fugitively, fū'jit-iv-li, *adv* In a fugitive manner

fugitiveness, fū'jit-iv-nes, *n* The state or quality of being fugitive

fugleman, fū'gl-man, *n* [G *flügelmann*, a man at the head of a file or a wing, fr *flugel*, a wing, same root as to *fly*] A soldier who stands in front of a line of soldiers when under drill, and whose movements, in the manual exercise, they are all simultaneously to follow, hence, any one who sets an example for others to follow

fugue, fūg, *n* [Fr *fugue*, fr L *fuga*, a fleeing, flight FUGACIOUS] A musical composition in which the different parts seem to chase or follow each other successively —**fugal**, fū'gal, *a* *Mus* like a fugue, containing repetitions or imitations of a given theme or melody —**fugaist**, fūg'ist, *n* One who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously

fulcrate, ful'krāt, *a* Having a fulcrum or fulcrums.

fulcrum, ful'krum, *n*, pl. **fulcra** or **fulcrums**, ful'kra, ful'krumz. [L, the post or foot of a couch, a prop, fr *fulcio*, I prop up, I support] A prop or support, that on which anything rests, that by which a lever is sustained, or the point about which it moves

fulfil, ful-fil' *v t* pret & pp *fulfilled*, ful-fild', ppr. *fulfilling*, ful fil'ing [A compound of *full* and *fill*=A. Sax *fullfyllan*] To accomplish or carry into effect, as a prophecy, promise, intention, design, desire, prayer, bargain, &c, to give a result in accordance with, to answer in execution or event, to answer, as a law by obedience, to bring to pass, to perform, to complete

fulfilment, ful fil'ment, *n* The act of fulfilling, accomplishment, completion, execution, performance

fulgency, ful'jen si, *n* State of being fulgent, brightness, splendour, glitter

fulgent, ful'jent, *a* [L *fulgens*, *fulgentis*, ppr of *fulgēre*, to flash, to glitter, same root as *flagro* FLAGRANT] Glittering, shining, dazzling, exquisitely bright

fulgid, ful'jid, *a* [L *fulgidus* FULGENT] Shining, splendid.

fulguration, ful-gūr-ā'shon, *n* [L *fulguratio* fr *fulgur*, lightning, fr *fulgēre*, to flash. See prec] The flashing of lightning, the sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver in a cupel when it is assayed.

fulgurite, ful gū-rit, *n* [L *fulgur*, lightning, and *-ite*] Any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning

fulgurous, ful gū rus, *a* [L *fulgur*, lightning, and *-ous*] Flashing like lightning

fuliginous, fū-lij'i-nus, *a* [From L *fuligo*, *fuliginis*, soot.] Pertaining to soot, sooty, dark, dusky, pertaining to smoke, resembling smoke

full, ful, *a* [A. Sax. *ful*=O Sax., O Frs. *fol*, L G *full*, D *vol*, Icel. *fullr*, Sw *full*, Dan *fuld*, Goth. *fulls*, G *voll*, all fr an older form with *n*, seen in Lith *pilnas*, L. *plenus* (whence *plenitude*, *plenty*), Skr *pūrna*, full, same root as L. *pleo*, I fill (as in *complete*), Gr *plērēs*, full. *Full* is a derivative] Having within its limits all that it can contain, abounding, replete, well supplied, plump, saturated, sated, crowded, having the mind or memory filled complete, entire, not partial, not deficient, that fills, as a meal, not faint or low, but loud, clear, distinct, as a voice, mature, perfect, denoting the completion of a sentence, as a stop, exhibiting the whole disc or surface illuminated, abundant, plenteous, sufficient, adequate, abounding, copious, ample, giving ample details or arguments.—n. Complete measure, utmost extent, the highest state or degree usually with *the* —Full brothers or sisters, children of the same father and the same mother —Full cousin, the son or daughter of an aunt or uncle —Full cry, when all the hounds have caught the scent and give tongue in chorus, hence, hot pursuit, hard chase —Full dress, a dress which etiquette requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony and the like —Full moon, the moon with its whole disc illuminated, also, the time when the moon is in this condition —adv Quite, equally, completely, altogether, straight, to satiety, exactly, directly

full, ful, *v t* pret. & pp *fulled*, fuld, ppr *fulling*, ful'ing [Partly fr A Sax. *fullere*, a fuller, a bleacher, fr L *fullo*, a fuller, partly fr Fr *fouler*, to tread, to full or felt, fr L L *fullare*, to full, also fr L *fullo*, fr a root implying whiteness] To thicken and condense the fibres of (woollen cloth) by wetting and beating, to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill

full-blooded, ful'blud-ed, *a* Having a full supply of blood, of pure blood or extraction, thorough-bred

full-blown, ful'blōn, *a* Fully expanded, as a blossom, fully developed, in mature condition

full-bodied, ful'bo-did, *a* Having a large stout body

full-bottomed, ful'bot-tumd, *a* Having a large bottom, as a wig

fuller, ful'er, *n* [A. Sax *fullere*, L *fullo* See verb to FULL] One who fulls cloth

fuller's-earth, ful'erz-erth, *n* A soft, friable clay, which absorbs grease, and is much used in fulling cloth

fuller's-thistle, ful'erz-this-l, *n* A common name of the teasel

full-eyed, ful'id, *a* Having large, prominent eyes

full-faced, ful'fāst, *a* Having a broad face, having the face shown in full.

full-fed, ful'fed, *a* Fed to fulness, plump with fat

full-grown, ful'grōn, *a* Grown to full size, accompanying fulness of growth

full-handed, ful'hand-ed, *a* Bearing something valuable, especially a gift

fulling, ful'ing, *n* The art or practice of fulling cloth, and making it compact and firm, in a fulling-mill.

fulling-mill, ful'ing mil, *n* An apparatus with rollers and beaters for the purpose of fulling cloth

full-length, ful'length, *a* Embracing the whole length, extending the whole length, as a *full-length* portrait Also as *n*

full-manned, ful'mand, *a* Completely furnished with men

fullness See FULNESS.

full-orbed ful'orbd, *a* Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon, like the full moon

fully, ful'i, *adv* [*Full* and *-ly*=A. Sax. *fullice*] In a full manner, extent or degree, with fulness, completely, entirely without lack or defect, maturely, abundantly, copiously, amply, sufficiently, clearly, distinctly, perfectly

fulmar, ful'mar, *n* [Icel. *fulmar*, lit foul *mew*, from its feeding on putrid substances] A kind of petrel of the northern seas valued for its feathers, down, and the oil it yields

fulminate ful'min āt, *v i* pret & pp *fulminated*, ful'min-āt-ed, ppr *fulminating*, ful'min āt-ing [L *fulmino*, *fulminatum*—fr *fulmen*, *fulminis*, lightning, contracted for *fulgimen*, fr *fulgeo*, I flash FULGENT] To lighten and thunder, to explode, to detonate, to issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like —v t To utter or send forth as a denunciation or censure, to cause to explode —n A compound substance which explodes by percussion, friction, or heat —**fulminating**, ful'min-āt-ing, *a* Thundering, detonating —Fulminating powder an explosive mixture of nitre, sulphur, and potash

fulmination, ful-min-ā'shon, *n* [L *fulminatio*] The act of fulminating, that which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a *menace or censure*, *anathema excommunication*, the explosion of certain chemical preparations, detonation

fulmine, ful'min, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *fulmined*, ful'mind, ppr *fulmining*, ful'min ing To fulminate [Poetic]

fulminic, ful min'ik, *a* Capable of fulmination or detonation applied to an acid.

fulness, **fullness**, ful'nes, *n* State of being full or filled, state of abounding, abundance, copiousness, plenitude, completeness, perfection, repletion, satiety, plenty, wealth, affluence, largeness, extent, loudness —In the fulness of time, at the destined time, when the time comes

fulsome, ful'sum, *a* [Partly fr *full* and term *-some*, partly fr old *ful*, foul so that the word stands for *full-some* and *foul-some*] *Cloying†, surfeiting†*, offensive from excess of praise, gross (flattery, compliments), nauseous, disgusting —**fulsomely**, ful'sum-li, *adv* In a fulsome manner —**fulsomeness**, ful'sum-nes, *n* Quality of being fulsome

fulvous, ful'vus, *a* [L *fulvus*, deep or reddish yellow] Tawny, dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown

fumarole, fū'ma-rōl, *n* [It *fumarola*, fr L *fumus*, smoke] A hole from which smoke or gases issue (in a volcanic locality)

fumble, fum'bl, *v i* pret & pp *fumbled*, fum'bld, ppr *fumbling*, fum'bling [From D *fommelen* L G *fummeln*, to fumble= Sw *fumla*, to handle feebly, Dan. *famle*, to grope, Icel. *fulma*, to fumble, akin to A. Sax *folm*, the hand, cog L *palma*, the palm.] To feel or grope with the hands to employ the hands awkwardly, to attempt or handle something awkwardly, inefficiently, or bunglingly, to act with imbecile efforts

fumbler, fum'bler, *n* One who fumbles, one who gropes or manages awkwardly

fume, fūm, *n* [L *fumus*, smoke, vapour, fume, cog with Skr *dhūma*, smoke, the root being that of E. *dust*] Smoky or vaporous exhalation, especially if possessing remarkable properties, vapour, volatile matter, exhalation from the stomach, as of liquor, mental agitation, rage, heat, as of pass on —v i pret. & pp *fumed*, fūmd, ppr *fuming* fūm'ing To throw off fumes or vapours, to yield vapour or visible exhalations, to pass off in vapours, to be in a rage to be hot with anger —v t To smoke, to perfume, to offer incense to, to disperse or drive away in vapours

fumeless, fūm'les, *a* Free from fumes

fumette, fū-met', *n* [Fr *fumet*, fr L *fumus* smoke FUME.] The scent of meat, as venison or game when kept too long, the scent from meats cooking

fumid, fū'mid, *a* [L *fumidus* FUME.] Smoky vaporous

fumigate fūm'i-gāt, *v t* pret. & pp *fumigated*, fūm'i gāt-ed, ppr *fumigating* fūm'i-gāt-ing [L *fumigo*, *fumigatum*, fr *fumus*, smoke, and *ago*, I do] To smoke to apply smoke to, to expose to smoke or vapour (as of sulphur) to purify from infection, &c

fumigation, fūm i-gā'shon *n* Act of fumigating to purify from infection, &c

fumitory, fū'mi to-ri, *n* [O E. *fumeterre* Fr *fumeterre* fr L *fumus*, smoke and *terra*, the earth—'smoke of the earth'] A common plant with much-divided leaves and purplish flowers, formerly used in medicine

fumy fūm i, *a* [*F me* and *-y*] Producing fume or smoke full of vapour

fun fun *n* [Perhaps connected with *fond* O E *fon* foolish, *fm, fonne* to be foolish o Ir *fonn*, delight] Sportive or mirthful acts o words mirthful drollery frolicsome amusement merriment comicality quality that causes laughter or amusement

funambulation, funambulatory fu nam'bū lā shon *n* {FUNAMBULIST} Rope-dancing—**funambulatory** fu nam'bū la to-ri, *a* Pertaining to a rope-dancer o rope-dancing.

funambulist, fū am'bu list *n* [L *funambulus*, a rope-walk—*funis* rope] *ambulare* I walk AMBLE] A rope walker or dancer

function fungk shon, *n* [Fr *fonction* L *functio f nctionis* an executing or performing, fr *fungor f nctus* I perform, I execute same root as Skr *bhuj* to enjoy akin *d fungi* I perform nce fulfilment f duty office duty or business bel ngi g to a person or persons in irtue of a parti ular station or character th office or duty of a y particular part, organ, or faculty in man o nimals the pr per office f a y o gan in the an mal o egetable econ my an imposing ceremonial, such as a religious service an important and ce emoniously managed affair in social life *math* a quantity so connected with another that no chang can be made in the latter w th ut p od ucing a corresponding ch nge in the former

function, functionate fungk shon fungk shon āt, *v i* I t & pp *f nctioned functionat d*, fungk shon āt ed ppr *f nct n ng functionat g* fu gk shon-ing fungk shon āt-ing To perform as me funct on.

functional fungk shon al, *a* Pertaining to funct ons relating to som office o funct n

functionally fungk shon al li *adv* In a f n tional manner by means of fun tion

functionary fungk shon a ri, *n.* [Fr *fonctionn a re*] One who discharges any function o e who holds an office or trust

fund *f* nd, *n* [Fr *f d*, land fund, a merchant stock, f L *fundus* foundation, a piece of land, estate whence also *found* (to base) *fu der pr found* FOUND (to base)] A stock or capital money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation money which a person can employ money lent to government, on t tuting the stock of a national debt, to which interest is paid a special branch of a national debt money set apart for a y bject more o less permanent a store laid up tock supply (a *f nd* of amusement)—**Sinking fund,** a f nd or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for th reduction of a debt of a government or corporation ——*v t.* pret. & pp *funded*, fund ed ppr *f nd ng* fund ing To provide any appropriate a fund for paying the interest of as sad bt to place as money in a fund.—**Fund d d bt,** a d bt sting in the form of bonds bearing regular interest a debt form ng part of the permanent debt of a country

fundable fun da-b l, *a* Capable of being funded or con erted into a fund.

fundament, fun da-me t, *n* [L. *f ndamentum*, a groundwork or f n lat n, fr *f ndo, fundat m*, I found. FUND FOUND] The part of the body on which one s ts the anus

fundamental fun-da-ment al *a* [Fr *fondamental=f ndament* an l *-al*] Pertaining to a foundation groundwork, root, or basis essential important necessary primary leading——*n.* A leading or primary principle rule law or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system an essential

fundamentally fun-da-ment al li, *ad* In a fundamental manner primarily originally essentially as the f undation.

funeral fu ner al, *n* [*f neralles* (pl.), f L.L *f neralia*, f L *f us funeris*, a burial] The ceremony of burying a dead body burial interment obsequies.——*a.* Pertaining to burial used at the interment of the dead.

funereal fu ne re al, *a* [L *f ne eus* See prec] Suiting a funeral perta ning to burial dark dismal mournful.—**funereally** fu ne r al li, *adv* In a funereal manner

fungaceous fung-gā shus *a* Pertaining or relating to the Fungi—**fungal** fung' gal, *n* A plant of the class f fu gi and l chens.——*a.* Relating to Fungi

fungi See FUNGUS

fungiform fun ji form, *a* Having the form of a fungus

fungivorous fun ji er us *a* [L *fungus* a fungus, and *voro* I devour] Feeding on mushrooms or fungi.

fungoid fung'goid, *a* [*Fungus* and *oid*] Having the appearance or character of a fungus.

fungology fu ggol o-ji *n* [L *fungus* Gr *log*] A treatise on or the science of the fungi n y ology

fungous f gus, *a* [L *fungosus* fr *f ngus* a mushroom] Like a fungus or mushroom e crescent spongy soft growing sudd nly but not substantial or durable

fungus fung'gus *n* pl. **fungi** or **funguses** fun ji, f ng'gus-es [L *f ngus* a mushroom, fr Gr *spo gos*, a sponge] A cryptogamous plant, typical forms of which are seen in the species of the mushroom tribe a mushroom a toad-stool a plant which forms mould, mildew &c a spongy excrescence in animal bodies, as proud flesh formed in wounds

funicle f ni kl, *n* [L *f iculus* dim of *funis* a cord] A small cord a small ligament *bot* the little stalk by which a seed is attached.

funicular fū n k ū le *a.* [See prec] Consisting of a small cord or fibre dependent upon the tension of a cord.

funnel fun l, *n* [Short for prov Fr *enfonil* a funnel, f L *infundibulum*, a funnel—*in* into and *f ndo fusum*, I pour wh nce *fuse* to melt FUSE.] A utensil for conveying liquids into close vessels, generally a kind of hollow cone with a pipe issuing from its apex the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends the cylindrical iron chimney of a steamship or locomotive—**funnelled** fun ld, *a.* Having a funnel or funnel.

funnel-shaped.—funnel net, fun el net, *n* A net shaped like a funnel.

funnily fun i li, *adv* In a funny droll or comical manner

funny fun i, *a* [From *f n* and *y*] Making fun droll comical amusing

fur fe *n* [Fr *fourrure* fur O Fr *forre, f rre, fuer* a case or cover f an old German word corresponding to modern G *futter* Goth. *fod* A.SAX. *fodder* covering case, lining *fur* being so called from the kins of animals bei g used fo l ning or trimming lothes] The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals growing thick on th skin, and diff rent from the hair prope, which is longer and coarser the skins of certain wild anim ls with the fur pelt ry strips of skin with fur used on garments for lining o fo ornament furred animals collectively, someth ng resembling fur as a coat f morbid matter on the tongu of persons affected with f ver ——*a.* Pertaining to or made of fur ——*v t.* pret. & pp *f rred*, *f rr ing*, *f rr s*, *f rring*. To line, case o cover with fur to cover with mo bid matter as the tongue

furbelow fer'be lō *n* [Fr *f lbala fa bala*, It. Sp Pg *falbala*, Sp also *fa fala* flounce origin unknown.] A kind of flounce the plaited border of a petticoat o gown something similar to this.—**furbelowed,** fer be-lod, *a* Having furbelows ornamented with furbelows

furbish fer'bish *v t* pret. & pp *f rbished* f bisht ppr *f rbish ng* fer'bish ing [Fr *fourbir* f O HG *f rban* to clean, to furbish, G *furben*, to sweep] To rub or scour to brightness to polish to burnish.

furbisher fer'bish er *n.* One who or that which furbishes

furcate furcated fer'kāt, fer'kat-ed, *a.* [L.L *furcatus* fr L *furca* a fork. FORK.] Forked branching like the prongs of a fork

furcation fer kā shon, *n* [L.L *furcatio* See prec] A forking a branching like the tines of a fork.

furcula fer'kū la, *n* [L. dim. of *f rca*. FORK.] The forked bone formed by the union of the collar bones in many birds the merry thought

furfur fer'f r *n* [L *furf r* bran, dandruff] Dandruff scurf scale like bran

furfuraceous furfurous f r fer ā shus, fer'fer us, *a* [L *furfuraceus* fr *furfur* See prec.] Like bran scaly branny scurfy

furioso fū ri so *adv* [It mad, raging] Furiously vehemently (in music)

furious fū ri us *a* [Fr *f rieux* L *furiosus*, fr *furia*, rage fury FURY] Full of fury or rage raging violent impetuous hement frenzied frantic.

furiously f ri us-li *ad* In a furious manner with fury fiercely violently vehemently—**furiousness** fū ri us nes, *n* State or character of being furious fury

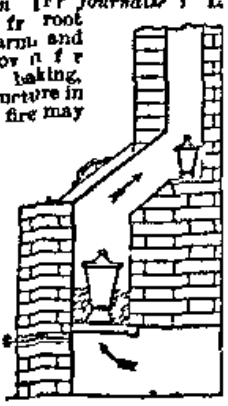
furl ferl, *v t* pret. & pp *f rled* ferld ppr *f rl ng* ferl i g [Contr fr *f rdle* fr *fardel* to make up in fardels or bundles FARDEL] To wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay or mast, and fasten it by a cord to draw into close compass

furlong fer'long *n* [A Sax. *furlang—furh* a furrow and *lang* long FURROW LONG] The length of a furrow a measure of length the eighth part of a mile forty rods poles, or perches

furlough fer'lō *n* [Same as Dan *forlov* D *verlof* G *verlaub* leave, furlough lit. leave off or away—*fur*, being equivalent to *f r* in *f rbear* and *lough* akin to *leave luf*] Leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time a period during which a soldier is becnt from service by permission——*v t.* pret & pp *furloughed* fer'lōd ppr *f lough ng* fer'lō-ing To furnish with a furlough to grant leave of absence from military service

furmenty furmity fer'men ti fer'mi-ti, *n* Same as *Frumenty*.

furnace, fer'nās, *n* [Fr *fournaise* f L *fornax* an oven, fr root seen in *formus* warm and in *forceps*] An oven for heating, melting baking, &c an inclosed structure in which a vehement fire may be maintained, for melting ores, metals, &c. o heating the water in a boiler *fig* a place or an occasion of severe torture or trial.



Air Furnace.

furnish fer'nish, *v t* pret. & pp *f nished*, f rnisht ppr *furnish g* fer'nish-ing [F *fournir* to furnish =It. *f rnire* fr *fornire* to finish, perfect, f rnish fr O HG *f rnjan*, to perfect, of kindred origin with E. *frame*] To provide or supply with anything useful or necessary to supply to fit up, to equip to supply with articles of household furniture to afford, yield, or produce to provide

furnished, fer'nisht, *p a.* Having furniture, especially articles of household necessity garnished fitted with necessaries.

furnisher f rnish-er *n.* One who furnishes.

furniture f rni-tūr *n* [Fr *fourniture* fr *fournir* to furnish (q v)] That with which anything is furnished or equipped equipment outfit especially the movable wooden articles in a room or house the

necessary appendages in various employments or arts, equipage

furor, fū'ror, *n* [L FURY] Fury, rage, mania, furore

furore, fū rō'rā, *n* [It, fr L *furor* FURY] Great enthusiasm or excitement, intense passion of admiration, commotion, mania, rage

furred, ferd, *p a* Covered with fur, lined or ornamented with fur

furrier, fu'rn er, *n* [*Fur* and *-ier*] A dealer in furs, one who dresses furs —**furriery,** fu'rn-e-ri, *n* Furs in general, the trade in furs, dressing of furs

furring, fer'ing, *n* Fur collectively, fur trimming, fur on a person's tongue

furrow, fu'rō *n* [A Sax *furh*, a furrow= O Frs *furch*, L G *fore*, D *voor*, Dan *fure*, G. *furche*, cog with L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows, a balk] A trench in the earth made by a plough, a long narrow trench or channel in wood or metal, a groove, a hollow made by wrinkles in the face — *v t* pret & pp *furrowed*, fu'rōd, ppr *furrowing*, fu'rō-ing To cut a furrow or furrows in, to plough, to make long narrow channels or grooves in, to wrinkle

furrowy, fu'rō-i, *a* Furrowed, full of furrows

furry, fer'i, *a* [*Fur* and *-y*] Pertaining to or consisting of fur, covered with fur, resembling fur, coated with a deposit similar to fur

further, fer'ᵀHer, *adv* [A Sax. *furthor furthur*, further, more, besides, compar of *fore*, before with the same suffix as in *nether, whether, o'her*, &c. FORE, FOPTH, FAPTHER.] More in advance, still onwards, moreover, besides farther This word can hardly be said to differ in meaning from *farther* —a. More distant, farther —*v t* pret & pp *furthered*, fer'ᵀHerd, ppr *furthering*, fer'ᵀHer-ing To help forward, to promote, to advance, to help or assist

furtherance fer'ᵀHer-ans, *n* [*Further* (v) and *-ance*] A helping forward, promotion, advancement

furtherer, fer'ᵀHer-er, *n* One who furthers or helps to advance, a promoter

furthermore, fer'ᵀHer-mōr, *adv* [*Further* and *more*] More in addition, moreover, besides, in addition to what has been said

furthermost, fer'ᵀHer-mōst, *a* Most remote

furthest, fer'ᵀHest, *a* and *adv* [Formed in imitation of *further*] Most advanced, farthest

furtive, fer'tiv, *a* [Fr *furtif*, L *furtivus*, fr *furtum*, a theft, fr *fur, furis*, a thief] Obtained by theft, stolen, stealthy, like what belongs to a thief —**furtively,** fer'tiv li, *adv* In a furtive manner, by stealth

fury, fū'ri, *n*, pl **furies,** fū'riz. [Fr *furie*, L. *furia*, fury, one of the three goddesses of vengeance, fr *furo*, I rage] A raging or raving, rage a storm of anger, madness, a violent rushing, fierceness, frenzy, enthusiasm, a goddess of vengeance, in ancient mythology (with cap), a violent woman

furze, ferz, *n* [A. Sax. *fyrs*, connections unknown.] A prickly evergreen shrub, with yellow papilionaceous flowers, known also as *Whin* and *Gorse* —**furzy,** ferz'i, *a* Overgrown with furze, full of gorse

fusarole, fū'za-rōl, *n* [Fr *fusarolle*, ultimately fr L *fusus*, a spindle] In *arch* a kind of moulding, an astragal.

fuscous, fus'kus, *a* [L *fuscus* dark, dusky] Dark, swarthy, dusky, brown.

fuse, fūz, *v t* pret & pp *fused* fūzd, ppr *fusing*, fūz'ing [L *fundo, fusum*, I pour out, I melt, I cast, hence *found* (to cast), the word entering also into *confound, confuse, diffuse, refuse, funnel*, &c., akin perhaps *futile*] To melt, to liquefy by heat, to render fluid, to dissolve, to blend or unite as if melted together —*v i* To be melted, to become intermingled and blended.

fuse, fuze, fūz, *n* [A shortened form of *fusil, fusee*, a musket, a match] A tube or case filled with combustible matter, used in blasting or in discharging a shell, &c

fusee, fū zē', *n* [From Fr *fusil*, which is pronounced similarly FUSIL] A fusil, a kind of match for lighting a pipe, &c

fusel-oil, fū'zel-oil, *n* [G *fusel*, coarse spirits] A colourless oily spirit, of a strong and nauseous odour, separated in the rectification of ordinary distilled spirits

fusibility, fūz-i bil'i ti, *n* [Fr *fusibilite*] Quality of being fusible

fusible, fūz'i-bl, *a* [Fr *fusible*, fr L *fundo, fusum* FUSE (v)] That may be fused, melted, or liquefied.—Fusible metal, an alloy, usually of lead, tin, and bismuth, compounded in such definite proportions as to melt at a given temperature,

fusiform, fū'zi form, *a* [L *fusus*, a spindle, and *forma*, form] Shaped like a spindle

fusil, fū'sil, *n* [Fr *fusil*, originally the part of the lock that struck fire, L.L *focile*,



Fusil for projecting Grenades

steel for striking fire, fr L *focus*, a fire (whence also *fuel*) FOCUS] A light musket or firelock formerly in use

fusile, fūz'il, *a* [L *fusilis*, fr *fundo, fusus*, I pour FUSE (v)] Capable of being fused or melted, fusible

fusileer, fū-sil ēr', *n* [Fr *fusilier=fusil* and *-ier, -ier*] Originally a soldier armed with a fusil, an infantry soldier who bore firearms, now a title of several British regiments without distinctive meaning

fusillade, fū'zi lād, *n* [Fr, fr *fusil*] A simultaneous discharge of musketry —*v t* pret & pp *fusilladed*, fū'zil lād ed ppr *fusillading*, fū'zil lād ing To assail with by a fusillade

fusion, fū'zhon, *n* [Fr *fusion*, L. *fusio*, a fusing, fr *fundo, fusum*, I pour FUSE (v)] Act or operation of fusing or melting by heat, state of being melted or dissolved by heat, a blending or uniting as if melted into one, state of being blended or united, complete union or incorporation

fuss, fus *n* [Origin doubtful, comp A. Sax *fus*, ready, eager, nimble, Icel *fuss*, eager] Unnecessary haste or bustle, hurry, undue importance much ado about trifles —*v i* pret & pp *fussed*, fust ppr *fussing*, fus'ing To make much ado about trifles, to make a fuss or bustle

fussily, fus'i li, *adv* In a fussy, bustling manner

fussiness fus'i nes, *n* The state of being fussy, needless bustle

fussy, fus'i, *a* [*Fuss* and *-y*] Making a fuss, moving and acting with fuss, bustling

fusted, fus'ted, *a* [FUSTY] Mouldy, ill-smelling

fustet, fus'tet, *n* [Sp and Pg *fustete*, fr L *fustis* a stick, staff] Venice sumach, a shrub which yields a fine orange dye

fustian fus'tyan, *n* [O Fr *fustaine* Fr *futaine*, It. *fustagno*, fr *Fustat* or *Fostat*, a suburb of Cairo, whence this fabric was first brought.] A coarse cotton stuff with a pile like velvet, but shorter, such as *corduroy*, moleskin, &c, mere stuff, bombast, an inflated style of writing —*a* Made of *fustian*, ridiculously turnid, bombastic —**fustianist,** fus'tyan-ist, *n* One who writes bombast

fustic, fus'tik, *n* [Fr and Sp *fustoc*, fr Sp *fuste*, wood, timber, fr L *fustis*, a stick, a staff] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, used in dyeing yellow —Young *fustic*. Same as *Fustet*

fustigate, fus'ti gat, *v t* pret & pp *fustigated*, fus'ti-gāt-ed, ppr *fustigating*, fus'ti-gāt-ing [L *fustigo*, fr *fustis*, a stick] To beat with a cudgel

fustiness, fus'ti-nes, *n* A fusty state or quality, an ill smell from mouldiness, or mouldiness itself

fusty, fus'ti, *n* [O Fr *fuste*, tasting or smelling of the cask, fr *fuste*, a cask, fr L. *fustis*, a stick.] Tasting or smelling of a foul or mouldy cask, mouldy, ill-smelling, rank, rancid

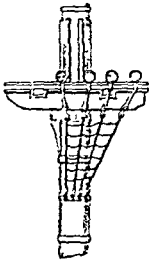
futile, fū'til *a* [Fr *futile*, fr L *futilis*, that easily pours out, vain, worthless, fr *fundo, fusus*, I pour out FUSE (v)] Serving no useful end, of no effect, answering no valuable purpose, worthless, trivial

futilely, fū'til li *adv* In a futile manner

futilitarian, fū til'i-tā'ri-an, *a* and *n* [Formed on the type of *utilitarian*] Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits or aims, one who is of this character

futility, fū til'i-ti, *n* [Fr *futilite*, L *futilitas*] Quality of being futile, unimportance, worthlessness, uselessness

futtock-shrouds, fut'ok-shroudz, *n pl* [Probably for *foothook.*] Small shrouds leading from the shrouds of the lower masts to those of the topmasts



Futtock Shrouds

future fū'tūr, *a* [Fr *futur*, fr L *futurus*, future part corresponding to *fui*, pret of the verb *esse*, to be BE] That is to be or come hereafter, pertaining to time to come or to something yet to take place —*n*. The time to come or subsequent to the present, all that is to happen after the present time, the future tense

futurity, fū-tūr'i ti, *n* [*Future* and *-ity*] The state of being future or yet to come time to come, the future state of the world, after ages.

fuze, fūz, *n* See FUSE

fuzee, fū zē', *n* See FUSEE

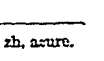
fuzz. fuz, *v i* pret & pp *fuzzed*, fuzd, ppr. *fuzzing*, fuz'ing [Comp prov E. *fozy*, spongy, soft, and woolly, D *voos*, spongy] To fly off in minute particles —*n*. Fine, light particles, loose, volatile matter

fuzz-ball, fuz'bal, *n* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust, a puff-ball

fuzzy, fuz'i, *a* Like or covered with fuzz, rough and shaggy

fy fi, *interj* Same as *Fie*

fylfot, fil'fot, *n* [Origin unknown] A rectangular cross with arms of equal length and each bent at right angles at the end.



Fylfot

fyrd, ferd, *n* [A Sax] The military array or land force of England in Anglo-Saxon times

G

G the seventh letter and fifth consonant in the English alphabet, with two sounds, a hard, as in *good*, and soft (*j*) as in *gem*, the former being the original. In music the fifth note of the normal scale of C, called also *Sol*.

gab gab *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gabbed*, gabbing ppr. *gabbing*, gabbing. [Akin to Icel. *gabb* mockery, *gabba*, to mock, *D. gabbe*, *en*, to joke, to chatter, Fr. *gaber*, to deceive, E. *gibble-gabble*.] To talk much, to prate, to chatter. [Colloq.]—*n.* [Dan. *gab*, Sw. *g.p.* the mouth.] Idle talk, chatter. [Colloq.]

gabardine, gaberdine, gab-ar-dēn, gab-er-dēn, *n.* [From Sp. *gabardina*, akin to Sp. and O.F. *gabán*, F. *caban*, a great-coat, a cape.] A coarse frock or loose upper garment, formerly worn.

gabble gab'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gabbled*, gabbling, ppr. *gabbling*, gab'ling. [Freq. fr. *gab*, akin to *gabber*.] To prate, to talk fast, or to talk without meaning, to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity.—*n.* Loud or rapid talk without meaning, inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of birds.

gabbler gab'lėr, *n.* One who gabbles.

gabel, gabelle gā'bel, ga-bel', *n.* [Fr. *gabelle*, O. It. *cabella, caballa*, fr. Ar. *kabala*, tax.] A tax, impost, or excise duty, in some continental countries.

gaberdine GABARDINE.

gabion, gā'bi-on, *n.* [F. *gabion*, It. *gabbione*, a large cage, fr. *gabbia*, a cage, fr. L.L. *gabia* (=L. *cavea*), a cage. CAGE.] In *fort*-



Part of Trench with Gabions and Fascines.

ification, a large basket of wicker-work of a cylindrical form, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from the enemy's fire.—**gabionage,** gā'bi-on-āj, *n.* [Gabion and *-age*.] Gabions collectively.—**gabioned** gā'bi-ond, *a.* Fortified with formed of gabions.—**gabionnade** gā'bi-on-ād, *n.* [F. *gabionnade*.] A work consisting of gabions.

gable, gā'bl, *n.* [O.F. *gable*, L.L. *gabalum*, from the Teut. comp. Dan. *gavl*, D. *gevel*, Icel. *gafl*, G. *giebel*, Goth. *gibla*, a gable, root doubtful.] The pointed end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top.

gablet, gā'blet, *n.* [*Gable* and *-et*.] A small ornamental gable, or structure like a small gable.

Gaby gā'bi, *n.* pl. **gabies,** gā'biz. [Akin to *gape*, *gab*.] A silly foolish person; a dunce; a simpleton.

gad gad, *n.* [Same as Icel. *gaddr*, Sw. *gadd*, O.H.G. *gazzo*, a goad, a spike, a sting, akin to *goad*.] GOAD.] A spike, style, or other sharp thing; a wedge or ingot of steel or iron; a pointed wedge-like tool used by miners.

gad gad, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gadded*, gad'ed, ppr. *gadding*, gad'ing. [Probably from the restless running about of animals stung by the *gadfly*.] To go or walk about, to rove or ramble, idly or without any fixed purpose.—**gadabout,** gad'a-bout, *n.* One who gads or roves about idly.—**gadder** gad'ėr, *n.* One who gads, a gadabout.

gadfly gad'flī, *n.* [For *gad*, a sting, and *fly*.] GAD.] A fly which frites cattle, and causes them to run about wildly.

Gadhelic, gad-el'ik or gā'lik, *a.* [GAELIC.] Pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man.—*n.* The language of the Gadhelic Celts.

gadoid gā'doid, *a.* [G. *gadus*, a cod.] Belonging to fishes of the cod family.

gadwall gad'wal, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A duck belonging to Europe, Asia, and North America, not so large as the common wild duck.

Gaelic gā'lik, *a.* [Gael. *Gaidhealach*, Gaelic, fr. *Gaidheal*, a Gael.] Pertaining to the Gaels or Celtic people of the Highlands of Scotland.—*n.* The language of the Highlanders of Scotland.—**Gael** gāl, *n.* A Scottish Highlander.

gaff gaf, *n.* [Fr. *gaffe*, Sp. & Ig. *gafa*, a hook, of Celtic origin, comp. L.L. D. Dan. and Sw. *gaffel*, a fork.] A iron hook used by anglers to assist in landing large fish; *naut.* a spar with a forked end used to extend the upper edge of some fore-and-aft sails.—*v.t.* To strike or secure (a salmon) by means of a gaff.

gaff gaf, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A cheap theatre of the lowest class.

gaffer, gaf'ėr, *n.* [Contr. fr. *grandfather*.] An old rustic, originally a title of respect, now of familiarity, the foreman of a squad of workmen.

gage gāj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gaged*, gājd, ppr. *gaging*, gāj'ing. [Perhaps onomatopoetic, comp. *gaggle*.] To prevent from speaking by fixing something in the mouth to silence, by authority or force; in *stage slang*, to interpolate words of one's own into one's part.—*n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; something interpolated by an actor in the part he has to perform.

gage gāj, *n.* [Fr. *gage*, fr. L.L. *gagium*, *vadium*, a pledge, fr. both words, A. Sax. *wedd*, pledge, *wette*, a bet, orig. L. *vas*, *vadis*, a surety, a pledge. Akin *wage*, *wed*.] A pledge, something laid down or given as a security, something thrown down as a challenge to combat, to be taken up by the one who accepts the challenge.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *gaged*, gājd, ppr. *gaging*, gāj'ing. [Fr. *gager*.] To pledge, to pawn, to bind by pledge or security, to engage.

gage gāj. See GAUGE.

gage gāj, *n.* [The name of the person who first introduced them.] A name for several varieties of plum.

gaggle gag'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gaggled*, gag'ld, ppr. *gaggling*, gag'ling. [Formed fr. the sound.] To make a noise like a goose.

gaiety gā'e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *gaieté*, fr. *gai*, gay, q.v.] The state or quality of being gay, heartfulness, mirth, festivity, whatever is bright and enlivening, an entertainment or festival, showiness.

gaily gā'li, *adv.* [From *gay*.] In a gay manner, joyfully, merrily, splendidly, with finery or brightness.

gain gān, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gained*, gānd, ppr. *gaining*, gān'ing. [Partly fr. Fr. *gagner*, currently to earn, profit from pasturage, hence, to gain, fr. O.H.G. *weidanôn*, to pasture, fr. *weida*, pasture, partly also fr. Icel. and Sw. *gagn*, gain, profit.] To obtain by industry or the employment of capital, to get, as profit or advantage; to obtain by superiority or success; to procure; to receive as honour; to obtain or receive as anything good or bad; to draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate; to reach, attain to, arrive at (to *gain* a mountain top).—To gain over, to draw to another party or side, to win over.—To gain ground, to advance in any undertaking; to make progress.—To gain time, to obtain a longer time for a particular purpose.—*v.i.* To reap advantage or profit; to make progress; to improve.—To gain on or upon, to encroach on (the sea *gains on* the land); to advance nearer to, as in a race, to gain ground on.—*n.* Something obtained as an advantage, profit, interest, benefit, anything opposed to loss.

gainer gān'ėr, *n.* One who gains or obtains profit or advantage.

gainful, gān'ful, *a.* Full of gain, profitable, advantageous, lucrative.

gainfully gān'ful-li, *adv.* In a gainful manner, profitably, advantageously.

gainfulness gān'ful-nes, *n.* State of being gainful, profit, advantage.

gaining, gān'ing, *n.* That which one gains, usually in the plural, earnings.

gainless gān'les, *a.* Not producing gain, unprofitable, not bringing advantage.

gainly gān'li, *a.* [For *manly* old *gain*, straight, suitable, &c. Icel. *gegn*, direct, ready, ready to *gegna*, to go *again*.] Handsome, shapely, chiefly in the compound *uncouthly* (which see).

gainsay gān-sā', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gainsaid*, gān-sed', ppr. *gainsaying* gān-sā'ing. [A. Sax. *gegn*, against (as in *again*) and *say*.] To contradict, to oppose in words, to deny, to declare to be untrue, to controvert, to dispute.—**gainsayer** gān-sā'ėr, *n.* One who gainsays, an opposer.

gainst, gānst. See AGAINST.

gair fowl gār'foul, *n.* [Prov. E. *gar*, *gair*, to stare.] The great auk, a bird now extinct.

gairish. GARISH.

gait gāt, *n.* [So same as So. *gat*, a way, road, street=Icel. and Sw. *gata*, Dan. *gade*, way, road, path, Goth. *gatwo*, road, G. *gasse*, street, unconnected with *gate* or *go*.] Walk, manner of walking or stepping, carriage.—**gaited** gāt'ed, *a.* Having a particular gait, used in compounds (*slow-gaited*).

gaiter gā'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *guêtre*, a gaiter, origin unknown.] A covering of cloth for the leg, fitting over the shoe, a spatterdash.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *gaitered*, gā'tėrd, ppr. *gaitering*, gā'tėr-ing. To dress with gaiters.

gala, gā'la, gā'la, *n.* [Fr. *gala*, show, feast, certainment, t—It. *gala*, ornament, finery, Sp. *gala*, court-dress, of Teut. origin, akin to *gallant*.] An occasion of public festivity.

galactagogue ga-lak'ta-gog, *n.* [G. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *agogos*, inducing.] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk.

galactic ga-lak'tik, *a.* [Fr. *galactique*, milky, fr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.] Of or belonging to milk.

galactometer gal-ak-tom'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument to test the quality of milk, a lactometer.

gala-day gā'la-dā, *n.* A day of festivity, a holiday with rejoicings.—**gala-dress,** gā'la-dres, *n.* A holiday dress.

galanga, galangal ga-lang'ga, ga-lang'gal, *n.* [Fr. *galanga*, O. Fr. *garingal*, of Eastern origin.] A dried rhizom brought from China, an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger, galingale.

galantine gal-an-tēn', *n.* [Fr. equivalent to *galat-ée*.] A dish of veal, chicken, or other white meat, freed from bones and served cold.

galaxy ga'lak-si, *n.* [Fr. *galaxie*, fr. Gr. *galaxias* (the Milky Way, fr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.] The Milky Way, that long white luminous track which is seen at night stretching across the heavens, and is formed by an immense multitude of stars, an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

galbanum, gal'ba-num, *n* [L., fr Heb *chelbnah* galbanum, fr *cheleb*, fat] A fetid gum resin brought from the East, used in making varnish, and also as a medicine

gale, gāl, *n*. [Perhaps same as Gael. and Ir *gal*, a gale or puff of wind, or connected with Icel. *gol*, *gola*, a breeze, or Dan. *gal*, Icel. *galinn*, Sw *galen*, mad, furious] A strong wind, a breeze, a wind between a breeze and a storm or tempest.

gale, gāl, *n* [O E. *gawl*, A. Sax. D and G *gagel*, wild myrtle] A small shrub with a pleasant aromatic odour found in bogs and wet heaths

gale, gāl, *n* [A. Sax. *gafol*, rent, tribute, probably fr W *gafael*, Ir and Gael. *gabhail*, a taking, a lease] A periodical payment of rent.

galea gā'lē-a, *n* [L., a helmet] *Bot* parts of a calyx or corolla when with the form of a helmet —**galeated, galeate**, gā'lē-ā-ted, gā'lē-āt, *a* [L *galeatus*] Covered as with a helmet shaped like a helmet

galena ga-lē'na, *n* [Gr *galene*, tranquility —so named from its supposed effect upon diseases] The principal ore of lead.—**galenic, galenical**, ga-len'ik, ga-len'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to or containing galena

galilee, gal'i-lē, *n* [Named after the scriptural *Galilee*] A porch or chapel annexed to some old churches, and used for various purposes

gallimatias, gal-i-mā'shi-as, *n* [Fr, origin doubtful.] Confused talk, nonsense, absurd mixture

galingale gal'in-gāl, *n* [GALANGA] A species of aromatic sedge growing in England

galiot, galliot, gal'i-ot, *n*. [Fr *galiote*, dim of *galie*, a galley GALLEY] A two-masted Dutch cargo vessel, with rounded ribs and flattish bottom.

gall, gal, *n* [A. Sax. *geallа*=O Sax *galla*, Icel. *gall*, Sw *galla*, D *gal*, G *galle*, gall, bile, cog with Gr *chole*, L *fel* bile] A bitter fluid secreted in the liver of animals, bile, *fig* bitterness, rancour, malignity, the gall bladder

gall, gal, *n* [Fr *gale*, It *galla*, fr L *galla*, an oak-gall, a gall nut] An excrescence



Oak Galls and Gall fly

produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant especially the oak

gall, gal, *v t* pret & pp *galled*, gald, ppr *galling*, gal'ing [O Fr *galler*, to gall or fret, fr *galle*, an itching, scurf, perhaps fr L *galla*, the diseased vegetable excrescence] To make a sore in the skin of by rubbing, to excoriate to fret to vex, to chagrin to excite to feelings of bitterness or annoyance, to wound, to harass to annoy —*n*. A sore place in the skin from rubbing

gallant, gal'ant, *a* [Fr *galant* ppr of O Fr verb *galer*, to rejoice, fr *gale*, mirth, show (It Sp and Pg *gala*) fr the Teutonic, comp G *geil*, wanton, Goth *gailyan*, to rejoice, A. Sax *gal*, merry Akin *gala*] Gay, showy, splendid in attire; handsome, fine, manifesting intrepidity or bravery, brave; daring, chivalrous, showing politeness and attention to ladies (in this sense also pron ga-lant') —*n*. A gay sprightly man, a high spirited brave young fellow, a daring spirit, (in the following senses pron also ga lant') a man who is polite and attentive to ladies, a wooer, a suitor, a paramour —*v t* ga lant' pret & pp *gallanted*, ga lant'ed ppr *gallanting*, ga-lant'ing To act the gallant towards, to wait on or be very attentive to (a lady)

gallantly, gal'ant-li, *adv* In a gallant manner, gaily, splendidly, bravely, nobly, in the manner of a wooer or gallant.

gallantry, gal'ant-ri, *n* [Fr *galanterie* GALLANT] Splendour of appearance, showy bravery intrepidity, boldness, daring courage, polite attention to ladies vicious love or pretensions to love, court paid to females for the purpose of winning, illicit favours

gall-bladder, gal'blad-er, *n* A small membranous sac which receives the gall or bile from the liver

galleon, gal'e-un, *n* [Sp *galeon* It *galeone*, aug fr L L *galea*, a galley GALLEY] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with America

gallery, gal'e-ri, *n*, pl **galleries**, gal'e-riz. [Fr *galerie*, It *galleria* Sp and Pg *galeria* L L *galeria*, perhaps connected with *gallant*, *gala*, or fr L Gr *gale* a gallery] An apartment of much greater length than breadth serving as a passage of communication between the different rooms of a building or for the reception of pictures, statues, or curiosities, a platform projecting from the walls of a building and overlooking a ground floor, as in a church, theatre, and the like, a covered passage, *fort* any communication covered in both above and at the sides *naut* a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship

galley, gal'i, *n* pl **galleys** gal'iz [O Fr *galie*, It and L L *galea*—probably fr L Gr *gale*, a kind of gallery, or *galeos*, *gale*, a sea-fish, a kind of shark, which might suggest a swift sailing vessel] A ship propelled by oars, or by oars and sails, a low flat built vessel with one deck, navigated with sails and oars, a rowing boat of no great size, the boat of a warship appropriated for the captain's use, the cook room or kitchen of a ship of war or other large ship, a frame in printing, which receives the types from the composing stick

galley-slave, gal'i-slāv, *n* A person condemned to work on board a galley

gall-fly, gall-gnat, gal'fli, gal'nat *n* An insect that causes galls on plants. See GALL.

galliard, gal'yard, *n* [Sp *gallardo*] A lively dance originally Spanish

Gallic, gal'ik, *a* [L *Gallicus* fr *Gallia*, Gaul.] Pertaining to Gaul or France

gallic, gal'ik, *a* [*Gall* and *ic*] Belonging to galls or oak apples, derived from galls

Gallican, gal'i-kan, *a* [L *Gallicus* fr *Gallia*, Gaul, France] Pertaining to Gaul or France, and particularly to the R. Catholic Church in France.

Gallicism, gal'i-sizm, *n* [Fr *gallicisme*] A Gallic or French idiom a mode of speech peculiar to the French nation.

galligaskins, gal-i-gas'kinz, *n pl* [From Fr *greguesques*, O Fr *grigarguesques*, *garguesques* (through such forms as *g'regwesques*, *galligaskis*), fr It. *grechesco*, Grecian, fr L *Græcus*, Greek.] Large open hose, leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen

gallimaufry, gal-i-maf'ri *n* [Fr *galimafree*, a ragout, of uncertain origin] A hash, a medley; a lodge-podge

gallinaceous, gal-i-nā'shus, *a* [L *gallinaceus*, fr *gallina* a hen, fr *gallus*, a cock, cog with to *call*] Designating or pertaining to that order of birds which includes the domestic fowl, pheasant, turkey, &c

galling, gal'ing, *p a* Adapted to gall, fret, or chagrin, vexing keenly annoying

gallinule, gal-i-nul, *n* [L *gallinula*, dim of *gallina*, a hen GALLINACEOUS] The water hen or moor hen.

galliot See GALIOT

gallipot, gal'i-pot, *n* [Corrupted fr O D *gleypot* an earthen pot—*gley*, clay, and *pot*] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used for containing medicines

gallium, gal'i-um, *n* [From *Gallia*, France] A rare metal, of a grayish white colour and brilliant lustre

gallivant, gal-i-vant', *v i* pret & pp *gallivanted*, gal-i-vant'ed, ppr *gallivanting*, gal-i-vant'ing [Probably a corrupt form of *gallant*] To gad or run about to flirt

gall-nut, gal'nut, *n* A diseased excrescence in plants caused by an insect, a gall

gallon, gal'un, *n* [O Fr *galon*, Sp *galón* origin doubtful.] A liquid measure of 4 quarts or 8 pints

galloon, gal-lōn', *n* [Fr and Sp *galon*, It *gallone* fr *gala*, show GALA.] A kind of narrow close lace made of cotton, wool, silk, gold, or silver threads, &c.

galloonED, gal-lond', *a* Furnished or adorned with galloon

gallop, gal'up, *v i* pret & pp **galloped**, gal-upt, ppr *galloping*, gal'up-ing [Fr *galoper*, to gallop, *galop* a gallop, fr O Flem *walop* or O G *walap*, a gallop an extension of *wallen*, A. Sax. *weallan*, to boil. WELL (n)] To move or run with leaps, as a horse, to run or move with speed, to ride at this pace, to move very fast, to scamper —Galloping consumption, a consumption that proceeds with great rapidity to a fatal termination.—*n*. The pace of a horse by springs or leaps

gallopade, gal-up-ād', *n* [Fr *galopade*, fr *galoper* GALLOP] A sidelong or curvetting kind of gallop, a kind of dance, and the music appropriate to it —*v i* pret. & pp. *gallopaded*, gal-up-ād'ed, ppr *gallopading*, gal-up-ād'ing To gallop, to dance a gallopade

galloper, gal'up-er, *n* A horse or man that gallops.

galloway, gal'ō-wā, *n* One of a breed of horses of small size, first raised in Galloway in Scotland.

gallowglass, gallowglas, gal'ō-glas, *n* [Ir *galloglach*—*gall*, a foreigner, an Englishman, and *oglach*, a youth, from being armed after the English model.] An ancient heavy armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles

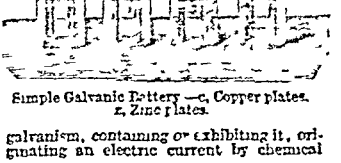
gallows, gal'ōz, *n sing* or *pl*, also **gallowses**, gal'ōz-ez, in pl. [A plural form A. Sax *galga*, *gealga* (sing) a gallows= Dan and Sw *galge*, Icel *galgi*, D *galg*, Goth. *galga*, G *galgen*, gallows] A structure on which criminals are executed by hanging, a contrivance for suspending things, one of a pair of braces for the trousers (colloq, always with plural *gallowses*) —**gallows-bird**, gal'ōz bėrd, *n* A person that deserves the gallows

galoche, galosh ga-lo'sh', *n* [Fr *galoche*, fr L L *calopedia* (through the corruptions *calop'dia*, *calopdja*), fr Gr *kalopodion*, a wooden shoe—*kalon*, wood, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry

galop, ga-lop', *n* [Fr GALLOP] A quick, lively kind of dance, somewhat resembling a waltz, the music for the dance

galore, ga-lōr', *n* [Ir and Gael *go leòr*, enough—*go*, to, and *leòr*, enough] Abundance, plenty [Colloq]

galvanic, gal-van'ik, *a* Pertaining to



Simple Galvanic Battery —*c*, Copper plates. *z*, Zinc plates.

galvanism, containing or exhibiting it, originating an electric current by chemical

action as the action of an acid on copper and zinc plates

galvanism gal'van-izm, *n* [From *Galvani*, an Italian physiologist of Bologna, an early investigator of galvanism.] A species of electricity usually developed by the mutual action of various metals and chemical agents upon each other

galvanist, gal'van-ist *n* One versed in galvanism

galvanization gal'van-i-zā'shon, *n* The act of galvanizing the state of being galvanized.

galvanize gal'van-īz *v t* pret & pp *galvanized*, gal'van-īzd ppr *galvanizing* gal'van-īz-ing [GALVANISM.] To affect with galvanism to electroplate by galvanism to coat with tin or zinc in this way to restore to consciousness by galvanic action to give spurious life or animation to

galvanizer gal'van-īz-er *n* One who galvanizes

galvanometer gal'an-om'et-er *n* [*Galvanic* and *Gr metron*, measure.] An instrument for detecting the existence and determining the strength and direction of a galvanic or electric current —**galvanometry** gal'van-om'et-ri, *n* The art or process of determining the force of electric or galvanic currents

galvanoplasty gal'van-o-plas-ti *n* [*Galvanic* and *plastic*.] Same as *Electrotypy* —**galvanoscope** gal'van-o-skōp *n* [*Galvanic* and *Gr skopein* to view.] An instrument for determining the existence and direction of an electric current.

gama-grass gä'ma-gras, *n* A valuable grass cultivated in the warm parts of America and in Europe

gambadoes gam-bā'doz, *n pl* [From It *gamba* a leg.] Leather coverings for the legs in riding on horseback

gambier, gambir gam'ber gam'ber *n* [Malayan.] A substance procured from the leaves of a Malayan shrub and used as an astringent, and in tanning and dyeing

gambit, gam'bit, *n* [Fr from It. *gambetto* a tripping up of one's legs, from *gamba*, the leg.] In *Chess*, the sacrifice of a pawn early in the game, for the purpose of taking up an attacking position.

gamble gam'bl, *v i* pret. & pp *gambled*, gam'bld ppr *gambling* gam'bl-ing [Freq of *game* with *b* inserted, as in *number*, *humble*.] To play at game for money or anything valuable

gambler gam'bler *n.* One who commonly plays for money or other stake a gamester

gamboge gam-bōj' *n* [From *Camboja*, *Camboidia*, in Asia.] A concrete vegetable juice of insp issated sap employed as a pigment and cathartic.

gambol gam'bol, *n.* [O E. *gambolde gambaude* a gambol, fr O F *gambade* gambol, *gambuller* to wag the leg or kick, from O F *gambe* It *gamba*, the leg Fr *jambe* (whence E. *jamb*).] A skipping or leaping about in frolic a skip a hop a leap a sport a prank. —*v i* pret. & pp *gambolled*, gam'bold ppr *gambolling* gam'bol-ing To dance and skip about in sport to frisk to leap to play in frolic

gambrel gam'brel, *n.* [Perhaps fr O Fr *gambe* a leg GAMBOL] The prominent bend of a horse's hind leg a much crooked like a horse's hind leg, used by butchers —*Gambrel roof*, a hipped roof a mansard-roof.

game gām, *n.* [A. S. *gamen* joy pleasure=O Frs. *game*, Icel. *gam* *n*, Dan. *gammen*, d light gratification, O H G *gaman* jest, sport. *Gambol* is a derivative, and *gammon*, humbug, is of same origin.] Sport of any kind jest play diversion amusement a pastime an exercise or play for recreation, testing skill, and the like a single contest in any such game pl. diversions or contests, as in wrestling running, and other athletic exercises scheme pursued measures planned, animals pursued or taken in the chase, or in the sports of the field in this sense without a plural the animals enumerated in the game-laws.—*v i* make game of, to turn into ridicule to delude or humbug. —*v t* pret & pp *gamed* gāmd pp *gaming* gām'ing To gamble to play for money to practise gaming. —*a.* Having the courage or spirit of a game-cock courageous [Colloq.]—*To die game* to maintain a bold, resolute, courageous support to the last

game-cock gām'kok, *n* A cock bred or used to fight

gamekeeper gām'k per *n* One who has the care of the game on an estate

game-law gām'lâ, *n* Law enacted with regard to or for the preservation of the animals called game

gameness gām'nes *n* The quality of being game pluckiness [Colloq.]

game preserver gām'pre-zer-er *n* One who strictly preserves for his own sport or profit such animals as are game

gamesome gām'sum *a* [*game* and *some*.] Playful playful frolicsome **gamesomely** gām'sum-li *ad* In a gamesome manner sportively playfully

gamester gām'ster *n* [*Game* and *-ster*.] A person addicted to gaming a gambler engaged at play

gamin gām'in, gam'an, *n* [Fr of Celtic origin unknown.] A neglected street boy an Arab of the streets

gaming gām'ing *n* The act or practice of gambling —**gaming house** gām'ing hous, *n* A house where gaming is practised —**gaming table** gām'ing tā-bl, *n* A table appropriated to gaming or playing for stakes.

gammer gam'er *n* [Probably an abbreviation of *grandmother*.] An old woman in humble life a term answering to *goody*

gammon gam'un *n* [O Fr *gambon* It. *gambon* a leg leg a gammon, fr *gamba*, a leg.] The thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried a smoked ham. —*v t* pret & pp *gammoned*, gam'mund, ppr *gammoning* gam'mun-ing To make into bacon to pickle and dry in smoke

gammon gam'un, *n* [Connected with *game* comp Dan. *gamen* sport.] An imposition or hoax humbug [Colloq.]—*v t* pret & pp *gammoned*, gam'und ppr *gammoning* gam'un-ing To delude to hoax or humbug [Colloq.]

gamogenesis gam'o-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr *gamos* marriage and *genesis*.] Generation by union of the sexes sexual generation.—**gamogenetic** gam'o-je-net'ik, *a* Of or relating to gamogenesis.

gamopetalous gam-o-pet'a-lus, *a* [Gr *gamos* marriage and *petalon* a flower leaf.] *Bot* monopetalous —**gamophyllous** gam-o-fil'lus, *a* [Gr *gamos* and *phyllon* a leaf.] *Bot* having a single perianth-whorl with each parent leaf united —**gamosepalous,** gam-o-sep'a-lus, *a* [Gr *gamos* and E. *sepal*.] *Bot* monosepalous.

gamut gam'ut, *n* [Gr *gamma*, the letter G the last note of the scale and L. *ut* the syllable formerly used in singing the first note, the modern *do*.] A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces, which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet *A* range or compass of anything.

gamy gamey gām'i, *a* [*Game* and *-y*.] Having the flavour of game having a flavour arising from being kept long without cooking courageous.

gander gan'der *n* [A. Sax *gand* a goose, *ganra* fr the root *ga* seen in G *gans* a goose, *ganserich*, a gander GOOSE.] The male of the goose

gang gang *n* [A. Sax *gang* a way a passage, *gangan* a gang, a company fr *gangan*, to go GO.] A company of persons associated for a particular purpose a crew or band used especially in a contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons a number of men working under one person a squad a verb in mining a gang

ganger gang'er *n* [*Gang* and *-er*.] One who superintends a gang of labourers.

gangline gang'gli-ak *a* [*Ganglion* and *-ac*.] Relating to a ganglion ganglionic.

gangliated gang'gli-āt-ed, *a.* Having ganglions forming a ganglion

ganglion gang'gli-on *n* pl **ganglia** o **ganglions** gang'gli-a, gang'gli-onz. [Gr *ganglion* a swelling or excrescence a tumour under the skin.] An enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve a mass of nervous matter containing nerve-cells and giving origin to nerve-fibres, a tumour on a tendon.—**ganglionic** gang-gli-on'ik *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion.

gangrene gang'gren, *n* [Fr *gangrene*, L. *gangræna* fr Gr *gangraina*, fr *graino* I gnaw.] An eating away of the flesh the first stage of mortification a disease in plants end ing in putrid decay —*v t* pret. & pp *gangrened* gang'grend ppr *gangrening* gang'gren-ing To cause gangrene in to mortify —*v i* To become mortified.

gangrenous gang'gren-us *a* [*Gangrene* and *-ous*.] Attacking by gangrene mortified inducing mortification of living flesh.

gang saw gang'sâ *n* An arrangement of several saws in one frame

gangue gang *n* [Fr *gangue* fr G *gang* a vein GANG.] The mineral substance which encloses any metallic ore in the vein.

gangway gang'wā *n* [O E and Provincial E. *gang* a going and *way*.] A means of access formed of planks or boards a narrow platform leading in or out of a ship or from one part of a ship to another a passage across the House of Commons.

gannister gannister gan'is-ter *n* [Of German origin.] A close-grained sandstone or clay rock found under certain coal-beds a mixture of fire-clay and silicious matter used for lining Bessemer converters

gannet, gan'et, *n* [A. Sax *ganot*, a sea-fowl a gannet allied to *gander*.] The solan-goose an aquatic bird of the pelican tribe, nearly the size of a domestic goose

ganoid gan'oid, *a* [Gr *ganos* splendour and *eidos* appearance.] Designating or having scales composed of horny or bony plates covered with glossy enamel. —*n.* A fish with these scales

gantlet gānt'let *n* Same as *Gauntlet*.

gantlet gantlope gānt'let, gant'lōp *n.* [From Sw *gatlopp* fr *gata*, a street (kin to E. *gate*) and *lopp* a course akin to E. *leap* D *loopen* to run.] A punishment in which the culprit was compelled to run between two ranks of men and receive a blow from each.—*To run the gantlet*, to undergo this punishment hence, to go through much and severe criticism or controversy or ill treatment

gaol, jāl, **gaoler** jāl'er JAIL. JAILER.

gap gap *n* [Icel and Sw *gap* a gap of hiatus akin *gape gaby*.] An opening as in a fence or wall a break a breach a hiatus a chasm —*To stop a gap* to fill it up hence, to supply a temporary expedient. —*v t* pret. & pp *gapped* gapt ppr *gapping* gap'ing To make a gap or gaps in to notch as a jag to cut into teeth.

gape gāp *v i* pret & pp *gaped*, gāpt ppr *gaping* gāp'ing [From Icel *gapa*, to gape with open mouth=Sw *gapa*, Dan. *gabe* D *gapen* G *gaffen*, to gape akin to *gape gaby*.] To open the mouth while, indicative of drowsiness, dullness, surprise, expectation, &c to yawn to open the mouth for food, as young birds to open in fissures or crevices to stand open to show a chasm or fissure —*To gape for* or *after* to crave to desire or covet earnestly. —*n.* A gaping the width of the mouth when opened, as of a bird. hich &c pl a disease of young poultry attended with much gaping

gaper gā'per *n.* One who gapes a bivalve mollusc with a shell permanently open at the posterior end.

gap toothed gap'tōtht, *a* Having gaps or interstices between the teeth.

gar gär *n.* A garfish.

garb gärb, *n* [O F *garbe* a garb, appearance, comeliness, from O H G *garawi*, *garwi*, attire akin to A. Sax *gearwa*, preparation, clothing=E. *gear* and *yare*.] Costume dress clothes an official or other distinguishing dress habit, fashion, or mode of dress. —*v t* pret & pp *garbed*, gärbd ppr *garbing* gärb'i-ng To dress or clothe.

garbage, garb'āj, *n* [Origin doubtful] Waste or refuse matter that is foul or repulsive, offal, vegetable refuse, worthless, offensive matter, stuff that is morally repulsive

garble, gar'bl, *v t* pret & pp *garbled*, gar'bld ppr *garbling*, gar'bling [O Fr *garbeller*, fr Sp *garbillar*, to sift, *garbillo* a coarse sieve, fr Ar *gharbil*, a sieve] To sift or bolt, to pick out such parts from as may serve a purpose, to falsify by leaving out parts to mutilate or alter so as to give a false impression, to sophusticate, to corrupt

garbler, gar'bler, *n* One who garbles

garboil†, gar'boil, *n* [O Fr *garboul*, It *garbuglio*] Tumult, uproar [*Shak*]

gardant, gar'dant, *a* [Fr, ppr of *garder*, to look, to regard] *Her* a term applied to a lion represented as looking with full face at the observer

garden, gar'dn, *n* [O Fr *gardin*, Mod. Fr *jardin*, a word of Teutonic origin comp L G *garden*, G *garten* a garden, Goth *gards*, A. Sax *geard* O E. *garth*, an inclosed place, a yard YARD] A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of plants, a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country, a delightful spot —a Pertaining to or produced in a garden —*v t* pret & pp *gardened*, gar'dnd ppr *gardening*, gar'dning To lay out and to cultivate a garden

gardener, gär'dn-er, *n* One whose occupation is to tend or keep a garden

Gardenia, gar-dē'ni-a *n* [After Dr *Garden*, an American botanist] A genus of plants of Asia and Africa (madder family) with large flowers, often deliciously fragrant

gardening, gar'dn-ing *n* The act or art of laying out and cultivating gardens, horticulture

garden-party, gar'dn-par ti, *n* A party held on the lawn or in the garden attached to a private residence

garfish, gar, gar'fish, gar, *n* [A. Sax *gar*, a dart, and *fish*] A fish, the sea-needle, sea-pike sword fish, &c.

gargarism, gar'gar-izm, *n* [L *gargarismus* Gr *gargarizō*, I wash my mouth] A gargle

gargle, gar'gl, *v t* pret & pp *gargled* gar'gld, ppr *gargling*, gar'gling [A word akin to *gurgle*, *gorge*, *gargoil*=Fr *gargouiller*, to gargle, fr *gargouille*, throat, fr L *gurgulio* the gullet, fr *gurges*, a whirlpool] To wash, as the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation —*n* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat

gargoil, gargoyle, gar'goil, *n* [Fr *gargouille*, a gargoil, mouth of a spout, the



Gargoil

throat See prec] A projecting spout on a building frequently representing a part of the human figure, or some animal, with the water issuing from the mouth

garish, gā'rish, *a* [From O E. *gare*, to stare, probably fr *gaze* with change from *z* sound to *r*, as in *snore*, *snooze frore freeze* &c] Gaudy, showy, staring overbright dazzling —**garishly** gā'rish li, *adv* In a garish manner —**garishness**, gā'rish-nes, *n* The state or quality of being garish.

garland gar'land, *n* [O E *garlond*, *gerlond* fr Fr *guirlande* a garland, fr O H G *wieru*, a coronet, through a verb *werelen*, to plait] A wreath or chaplet, an ornament of flowers, fruits, and leaves interwoven, a sculptured representation of a wreath, a collection of little printed pieces of prose or verse —*v t* pret & pp *garlanded*, gär'land-ed, ppr *garlanding*, gär'land-ing To deck with a garland

garlic, gar'lik, *n* [A. Sax *garlēac*, fr *gar*, a dart or spear—fr the spear-shaped leaves —and *lēac*, a leek='spear-leek' GORE (*v*), LEEK.] A plant allied to the onion leek, &c, having an acrid pungent taste and very strong odour, a favourite condiment in Southern Europe —**garlicky**, gar'lik-i, *a* Like or containing garlic

garment gär'ment, *n* [Fr *garnement*, O Fr *garniment*, fr *garnir*, to garnish, to deck. GARNISH] Any article of clothing, as a coat a gown, &c a vestment, a piece of dress —**garmented** gar'ment-ed, *a* Covered with garments clothed.

garner, gar'ner, *n* [Fr *grenier*, O Fr *gernier*, a corn loft, fr L *granaria*, a granary fr *granum*, grain GRANARY] A granary, a storehouse or store —*v t* pret & pp *garnered*, gar'nerd, ppr *garnering*, gar'ner ing To store in a garner, to gather and store up

garnet gar'net, *n* [Fr *grenat*, It *granata*, fr L *granum*, grain, seed, in later times the cochineal insect and the scarlet dye obtained from it, the stone being so called on account of its fine crimson colour GRAIN] A name for several precious stones the prevailing colour of which is red of various shades

garnish, gar'nish, *v t* pret & pp *garnished*, gär'nisht, ppr *garnishing*, gar'nish ing [Fr *garnir*, to provide or equip=It *guarnire*, *guernire*, to defend, to warn, to garnish, fr the German—comp O H G *warnōn*, G *warnen*, A. Sax *warnian*, to take care to warn WARN Akin *garment*, *garrison*] To adorn to decorate to set off, to embellish (a dish) with something laid round.—*n* Ornament, something added for embellishment, decoration, something round a dish at table as an embellishment —**garnisher** gär'nish-er, *n* One who garnishes. —**garnishing, garnishment** gar'nishing, gar'nish ment, *n* That which garnishes, ornament

garniture, gar'ni tūr, *n* [Fr *garniture*, fr *garnir* GARNISH] Ornamental appendages, embellishment, furniture, dress

garotte, garrotter, ga-rot', ga-rot'er GARROTTE

garret, ga'ret *n* [O Fr *garite* a place of refuge or outlook, fr *garer*, to beware, fr O H G *werjan* (G *wehren*), Goth *warjan* to defend. Akin *ward*, *guard*, *wary*, *warn*] That part of a house which is on the uppermost floor, immediately under the roof, an apartment in the highest story of a house

garreteer, ga-ret-ēr', *n* An inhabitant of a garret a hard-up author

garrison, ga'ri-sn, *n* [Fr *garnison*, fr *garnir*, to garnish, to furnish, to fortify GARNISH] A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, a fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops —*v t* pret & pp *garrisoned* ga'ri-snd, ppr *garrisoning*, ga'ri sn-ing To place a garrison in, to secure or defend by a garrison or garrisons

garrot, ga'rot, *n* The common name given to several ducks, one of them called also the golden-eye

garrotte, garrote, ga-rot', ga-rōt', *t t* pret & pp *garrotted*, *garroted*, ga-rot'ed ppr *garrotting*, *garroting*, ga-rot ing [Fr *garrotte*, fr Sp *garrote*, a mode of capital punishment by strangling the person by means of an iron collar attached to a post] To rob by suddenly seizing a person and compressing his windpipe till he become insensible, or at least helpless, usually carried out by two or three accomplices —**garrotter**, ga-rot'er, *n* One who commits the act of garrotting

garrulity, ga-rū'li ti *n* [L. *garrulitas*, fr *garrulus* See next] The quality of being garrulous, talkativeness loquacity, the practice or habit of talking much

garrulous, ga'rū lus, *a* [L *garrulus*, fr *garrio*, I prate, I chatter, allied to Gr *gēryō*, *garyō*, I cry, Ir *gairim*, I bawl—L. to *call*] Talkative, loquacious, especially, characterized by long prosy talk, with minuteness and frequent repetition in recording details —**garrulously**, ga'rū lus-li, *adv* In a garrulous manner

garter, *gar'ter*, *n* [From O Fr *gartier*= Fr *jarretiere*, fr *jarret* O Fr *garret*, ham, hough, fr the Celtic Armor *gâr* or *garr*, W *gar*, the leg, Gael. *gar*, in *gartan*, a garter] A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg, the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter, the order itself —*v t* pret & pp *gartered* gar'terd ppr *gartering*, gar'ter ing To bind with a garter

garth, garth, *n* [Icel *garth(r)*, a yard or court=A. Sax. *geard*, a yard. GARDEN, YARD] A yard, a small inclosed place, an area within the cloisters of a religious house, a dam or weir for catching fish

gas gas, *n* [A word formed by the Dutch chemist Van Helmont, who died in 1644, probably suggested by D *geest*, spirit, G *geist*=*ghost*] An elastic aeriform fluid, a substance the particles of which tend to fly apart from each other, thus causing it to expand indefinitely, coal-gas, the common gas used for lighting purposes, any similar substance —*v t* pret & pp *gassed*, gast, ppr *gassing*, gas'ing To clear of loose threads or hair by burning with gas.

gasalier, gaselier, gas-a-lēr', gas'e-lēr, *n* [From *gas*, by an erroneous imitation of *chandelier*] A hanging apparatus with branches for burning gas.

gas-burner, gas'bern er, *n* That part of a gas lamp or bracket which gives out the light

gas-coal, gas'kōl, *n* A coal employed for making gas

Gascon, gas'kon, *n* A native of Gascony in France, the people of which are noted for boasting —**gasconade**, gas-kon ād', *n* [Fr] A boast or boasting, bravado, bragging —*v i* pret & pp *gasconaded* gas-kon-ād'ed, ppr *gasconading* gas-kon ād'ing To boast, to brag

gaseity, gas-ē'i ti, *n* State of being gaseous

gaselier See GASALIER.

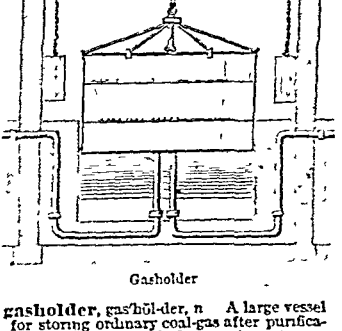
gas-engine, gas'en-jin, *n* An engine for utilizing coal-gas as a motive power

gaseous, gā'zē-us, *a* [From *gas* and *-eous*] In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid.

gas-fitter gas'fit-er, *n* One who fits up the pipes, brackets, &c, for gas lighting

gas-furnace gas'fer nās, *n* A furnace of which the fuel is gas

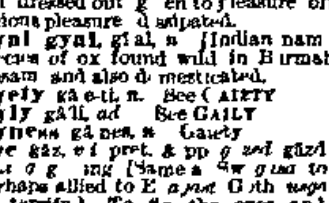
gash, gash, *v t* pret. & pp *gashed*, gasht, ppr *gashing*, gash'ing [Perhaps fr O Fr *garser*, to scarify, to pierce with a lancet, L L. *garsa*, scarification origin doubtful] To make a long deep incision in, to cut, to slash —*n* A deep and long cut, an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh.



Gasholder

gasholder, gas'hōl-der, *n* A large vessel for storing ordinary coal-gas after purification, with its mouth dipping in water, a gasome'er

gasification gas-i-fi-kā'shon, *n* Act or process of converting into gas.
gasify gas'i-fī, *vt* pr.t. & pp. *gasified*; *vi* pr.t. & pp. *gasified*; ppr. *gasifying* gas'i-fī-ing [*Gas* and *fy*.] To convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by heat.
gas-jet, gas jet, *n.* A spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner: a gas-burner.
gasket, gas'ket, *n.* [Fr. *garcette*, Sp. *pa-t* a gasket.] A band or cord on the yard of a ship to tie the sail to it.
gas lamp gas'lamp *n* A lamp lighted by gas.
gas-meter gas'me-ter *n* An instrument through which the gas is made to pass in order to ascertain the quantity which is consumed at a particular place.
gas-ogene, gazogene gas'o-jēn, gaz'o-jēn *n* [*Gas* and the root *g-n*, *v.* produce.—Fr. *gazogène*.] An apparatus for making aerated water on a small scale for domestic use.
gasometer gaz-om'e-ter *n* [From *gas* and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument or apparatus to measure, collect, preserve or mix gases: a gas-holder (which see).—**gasometry** ga-som'e-tri, *n* The art or practice of measuring gases.—**gasometric** gaz-o-met'rik *a* Relating to gasometry.
gasp gasp, *vi* pret. & pp. *gasped*, gaspt; pp. *gasping* [Icel. *geispa*, to yawn: Dan. *gispe* to gasp: comp. LG. *japen*, *japsen*.] To open the mouth wide in catching the breath or in laborious respiration: to labour for breath: to pant violently.—*vt* To emit with a gasp or gasps.—*n.* Act of opening the mouth to catch the breath: the short catch of the breath in the agonies of death: a short painful catching of the breath.—**gaspingly** gasp'ing-li, *adv.* In a gasping manner.
gassy gas'i, *a* Full of gas: relating to gas: gaseous.
gas tank, gas'tangk *n* A gasholder or reservoir for coal-gas. See GASHOLDER.
gas tar gas'tar *n* Coal-tar.
gasteropod gas'ter-o-pod, **gasteropod,** gas'trō-pod, *n* [Gr. *gaster* the belly and *pous*, *podos* a foot.] A mollusc such as snails, periwinkles, &c., having a broad muscular organ attached to the ventral surface called the *foot*.—**gasteropodous,** gas-ter-op'o-dus *a.* Belonging to the gasteropoda.
gas-tight gas'tīt, *a* Sufficiently close to prevent the escape of gas.
gastralgia, gastralgy gas-tral'ja, gas-tral'ji, *n* [Gr. *gaster gastros*, the belly and *algos* pain.] Pain in the stomach or belly.
gastric gas'trik *a* [Gr. *gaster gastros* the stomach, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or rather to the stomach.—Gastric juice a fluid secreted in the stomach, and the principal agent in digestion.—Gastric fever a popular name for *typhoid* or *enteric fever*.
gastritis gas-trī'tis, *n* [Gr. *gaster* the stomach and *itis* denoting inflammation.] Chronic inflammation of the stomach.
gastrocnemius gas-trok-nē'mi-us, *n* [Gr. *gaster* the calf, *gaster* belly and *knēmē* lower leg.] A muscle which forms the chief part of the calf of the leg.
gastronome gas'tro-nōm, **gastronomist,** gas-tron'o-mist, gas-tron'o-mi, *n.* One versed in gastronomy: a judge of the art of cookery: a gourmet: an epicure.
gastronomic, gastronomical gas-tro-nom'ik, gas-tro-nom'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to *gastronomy*.
gastronomy gas-tron'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *gaster gastros*, the stomach: *nomos*, a law or rule.] The art or science of good eating: epicurism: good living.
gastrotomy gas-trot'o-mi, *n* [Gr. *gaster* stomach, belly and *tomē* a cutting.] The operation of cutting into the stomach and belly.
gastrovascular gas-trō-vas'kū-lar [Gr. *gaster* belly: L. *vasculum*.] Looking alike to digestive and circulatory (the *gastrovascular* cavity of a polyp).
gastrula, gas'tru-la, *n.* [A dim. of L. *gaster* Gr. *gastēr* belly.] A germ or embryo having the character of a double-walled sac with an orifice leading into it.
gas work, gas werk, *n* A work where coal-gas is made for illuminating purposes.
gat gat old pa. t. of *get*.
gate gāt, *n* [A. Sax. *geat* a gate or door = O. Sax. O. Frs. L.G. D. Dan. and Icel. *gat* a hole: for same root as *get* and not connected with *go*.] A large door such as gives entrance into a walled city: a large entrance: also the entrance-frame-work timber iron &c. which opens or closes a passage into any inclosure: also the passage: the frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam: lock &c.
gated gāt'ed, *a* Having gates.
gate house gāt'hous *n* A house at a gate: a small house or lodge at the entrance to private mansion, public building &c.
gateway gāt'wā, *n* A way and passage with or through the gate: a gate: the inclosure the gate enters: itself.
gather gaTH'er *vt* pr.t. & pp. *gathered*; pr.t. & ppr. *gathering* gaTH'er-ing [A. Sax. *gaderian*, *gadrian* = *gad* = *geat* = *get* together: cognate also in *together* comp. D. *gaderen* to gather: *together*: for babbly akin to A. S. *geatu*, *gatu*, *gatu*, opinion: *gait*: all use also to *good*.] To bring together: to collect to amass: to pluck by picking: pluck as fruit: to select: to cull: to gain to acquire with or without effort (*to gather strength*): to pucker: to plait: to decide by inference: to collect or learn by reasoning.—*vi* To come near itself together: to collect: to increase: to take origin and grow: to come to a head (as a boil).—*n.* A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing sewn needle and thread.
gatherer gaTH'er-er *n* One who gathers.
gathering gaTH'er-ing *n* The act of collecting or assembling: a collection: a crowd: an assembly: a collection of pus: an abscess.
gatling-gun gat'ling-gun *n* A form of machine-gun, so named from the inventor.
gaucherie gō-shrē' *n* [Fr. from *gauche* left-handed, awkward.] An awkward action: awkwardness.
gaucho, gou'cho, *n.* A native of the Pampas of the La Plata, of Spanish descent.
gaud gawd gōd, *n* [L. *gaudium* joy: gladness: in late times something showy as a *jewel*:] boneth ng worn for adorning the person: a piece of showy finery.
gaudeamus gā-de-ā'mus *n.* [L. *let us rejoice*.] A rejoicing: a festival.
gaudily gaw'di-li *adv* In a gaudy manner: showily: with ostentation of fine dress.
gaudiness gaw'di-nes, *n.* Quality of being gaudy: showiness.
gaudy, gaw'di *a* [From *gaud* and *y* (Gaud).] Showy beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste: showy: splendid: gay: ostentatiously fine: tastelessly or glaringly adorned.
gauffer gaw'fer See GOFFER.
gauge gāj *vt* pret. & pp. *gauged*, gājd; ppr. *gauging* gāj'ing [O. Fr. *gauger* to gauge: *gauge* a gauge: perhaps of the same origin with *gallon*.] To measure or to ascertain the contents of: to measure in respect to proportion, capacity or power: to estimate: to measure by appraise.—*n* A measuring rod: an instrument to determine dimensions or capacity: a measure: a standard of measure: the distance between the rails of railways: size or dimensions.
gaugeable gāj'a-bl, *a.* That may be gauged or measured.
gauger gāj'er *n* One who gauges: an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.
Gaul gal *n* [L. *Gallia* = (Caesar) land of the *Galli* (the country we call) *France*.] Ancient name of the country.—**Gaul** *a* Pertaining to *Gaul* or ancient *France*.
gault, gawlt, *n* [Comp. Icel. *gald*, *gald* hard snow: N. *gald* hard ground.] Geol. a series of stiff marls or clays occurring between the upper and lower greensands of the chalk formation.
gaunt gant, *a* [Comp. N. *gand* a slender stick: a thin man.] Emaciated, as with fasting or suffering: lean: meagre: thin: famished.
gauntlet gant'let, *n* [Fr. *gantelet* dim. of *gant* a glove = D. *want*: Dan. *vante*, Icel. *vetti* (for *vetr*), a glove.] A large iron glove with long rings covered with small plates, formerly worn as armour: a long glove which helps the hand and wrist. The gauntlet used to be thrown down in token of a challenge: hence to throw down the gauntlet, to challenge: to take up the gauntlet, to accept the challenge.—**gauntleted** gant'let-ed *a* Wearing a gauntlet.
gauntly gant'li *adv* In a gaunt manner: leanly: meagrely.
gaur gour gou'r *n* [Indian name.] One of the largest of the ox tribe inhabiting the mountain jungles of India.
gauze, gaz, *n.* [Fr. *gaze* Sp. *gasa* said to be from the town Gaza whence it was first brought.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff of silk linen, cotton, any light open material resembling this (wire *gauze*).
gauzy gaw'zi, *a* Like gauze: thin as gauze.
gave gāv pret. of *give*.
gavelkind gav'el-kīnd, *n* [W. *gafael* = *cenedl*, the hold or tenure of a family.] An old Kentish tenure in England, by which land descends to all the sons in equal shares.
gavotte ga-vot' *n* [From *Gavot* a native of the Pays de *Gap* in the Hautes Alpes, where the dance originated.] A sprightly French dance: the music to which the dance was performed.
gawk gak, *n* [From Icel. *gaukr* Sc. *gowk* cuckoo: impleton.] A simpleton: a booby.
gawky gak'i, *a* [Gawk and *y*.] Awkward: clumsy: unwieldy: foolish.—*n.* A tall awkward fellow: a clown.
gay gā, *a.* [Fr. *gai* gay = It. *gaio* Sp. *gayo* Prov. *gai*: of Teut. origin: comp. O.H.G. *gāhi*, swift, excited: Gr. *agchē* joy, quickness: *Jay* the bird, in sense of same origin.] Excited with mirth or delight: merry: sprightly: frolicsome: fine: showy: ornamented: dressed out: given to pleasure: often to vicious pleasure: dissipated.
gayal gyal gī'al, *n* [Indian name.] A species of ox found wild in Burmah and Assam and also domesticated.
gayety gā'e-ti, *n.* See GAIETY.
gayly gā'li, *ad* See GAILY.
gayness gā'nes, *n* Gaiety.
gaze gāz, *vi* pret. & pp. *gazed* gāzd ppr. *gazing* gā'zing [Same as Sw. *gasa* to gape: perhaps allied to E. *agast* Goth. *usgaisjan* to terrify.] To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly to look with eager curiosity: to stare: to gape.—*n.* A fixed look: a look of eagerness, wonder or admiration: a concentrated look of attention.
gaze hound gāz'hound, *n* A hound that hunts by sight: a greyhound.
gazelle ga-zel', *n* [Fr. *gazelle* fr. Sp. *gazela* fr. Ar. *ghazal* a gazelle.] A small



Gazelle (*Antilope dorcas*)

graceful gently formed species of antelope of North Africa, Syria, Arabia, and Persia, characterised by the delicate expression of its eyes.

gazer, gāz'er, *n* One who gazes

gazette, ga-zet', *n*. [It. *gazzetta*, a gazette, fr *gazzetta*, a small Venetian coin (fr L or rather Per *gaza*, treasure), the price of the newspaper, or the name may have been equivalent to 'The Chatterer', *gazzetta* being a dim. of *gazza* a magpie] A newspaper, especially an official newspaper, containing notices of appointments to civil or military posts, the names of persons declared bankrupt, &c —*v t* pret & pp *gazetted*, ga-zet'ed, ppr *gazetting*, ga-zet'ing To insert in a gazette, to announce or publish in a gazette

gazetteer, ga-zet-tēr', *n* [*Gazette* and *-eer*] A writer or publisher of news a journalist, a book containing geographical information alphabetically arranged, a geographical dictionary

gazing-stock, gāz'ing stok, *n* A person gazed at, an object of curiosity or contempt.

gazogene. See GASOGENE

gean, gēn, *n* [Fr *guigne*, O Fr *guisne*, a word of Teutonic origin] The wild cherry of Britain.

gear, gēr, *n* [A. Sax. *gearuc*, habiliments, equipments, fr *gearu*, *geara*, prepared, ready, whence also *yare*, ready, *ekin garb*, dress] That which is prepared provided, or supplied, dress ornaments, apparatus, harness of animals tackle, a train of toothed wheels appliances or furnishings connected with the acting portions of mechanism —To throw into or out of gear, to connect or disconnect wheelwork or couplings —*v t* pret. & pp *geared*, gērd, ppr *gearing*, gēr'ing To put gear on, to dress, to harness.

gearing, gēr'ing, *n* Gear, harness, a train of toothed wheels working into each other, for transmitting motion in machinery

geck, gek, *n* [Comp D *gek*, G *geck*, Dan *gæk*, Sw *gäck*, a silly person] A dupe, a gull. [*Shak.*]

gecko, gek'o, *n* [From the sound of the animal's voice] A name of various lizards

geese, gēs, *n*, *pl of goose*

Gehenna, ge-hen'na, *n* [L. *Gehenna*, Gr *Gennna*, fr the Heb *Ge hinom*, the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sometimes sacrificed their children to Moloch.] In the New Testament, the place of future punishment.

gelatinate, je-lat'in-āt, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *gelatinated*, je lat'in āt-ed, ppr *gelatinating*, je-lat'in āt-ing [From *gelatine*] To convert or be converted into gelatine, or into a substance like jelly

gelatination, je-lat'in ā''shon, *n* Act or process of gelatinating.

gelatine, gelatin, jel a-tin, *n* [Fr *gélatine*=It and Sp *gelatina*, fr L *gelatus*, frozen, pp of *gelare*, to freeze, to congeal. GELID, CONGEAL.] A concrete, more or less transparent substance obtained by boiling from certain parts of animals, being known in its coarser forms as *glue*, *size*, and *isinglass* the principle of jelly, glue

gelatinize, je-lat'in iz, *v t* pret. & pp *gelatinized*, je-lat'in-izd, ppr *gelatinizing*, je-lat'in-iz-ing. The same as *Gelatinate*

gelatinoid, je-lat'in-oid, *a* [*Gelatine* and *-oid*] Resembling gelatine, gelatinous

gelatinous, je lat in us, *a* [*Gelatine* and *-ous*=Fr *gélatineux*] Of the nature or consistence of gelatine, resembling or containing jelly viscous or moderately stiff

geld geld, *v t* pret & pp *gelded* or *gelt*, geld'ed, gelt, ppr *gelding* geld'ing [From Icel. *gelda*, to castrate = Dan *gilde*, Sw *gälla*, to geld.] To castrate, to emasculate

gelder-rose, guelder-rose. gel'der-rōz, *n* [Brought from *Guelderland* in Holland.] A shrub of the woodbine family with handsome flowers

gelding, geld'ing, *n* Act of castrating, a castrated animal, but chiefly a horse

gelid, je'lid, *a* [L. *gelidus*, fr *gelare*, to freeze, seen also in *gelatine*, *congeal jelly*, the root being that of *cool*] Icy cold, very cold, frosty or icy —**gelidity, gelidness**, je-lid'i-ti, je'lid nes, *n* The state of being gelid, extreme cold.—**gelidly**, je'lid li, *adv* In a gelid manner

gelsemium, jel-sē'mi-um, *n* [It *gelsomino*, jasmine] A twining shrub, the yellow jasmine of the U States, a drug derived from it and used in various diseases.

gem, jem, *n* [Fr *gemme*, fr L *gemma*, a bud, a gem] A precious stone of any kind, a jewel anything resembling a gem or remarkable for beauty, rarity, or costliness. —*v t*. pret & pp *gemmed*, jemd, ppr *gemming*, jem'ing To adorn, as with gems to bespangle, to embellish, as with detached beauties

geminate, jem'i-nāt, *v t* pret & pp *geminated*, jem'i-nāt-ed, ppr *geminating*, jem'i-nāt-ing [L. *gemino*, *geminatum*, I double, fr *geminus*, twin] To double —*a Bot* twin, combined in pairs, binate —**gemination**, jem i-nā'shon, *n* A doubling duplication, repetition.

Gemini, jem'i nī, *n pl* [L, fr *geminus*, twin-born] The Twins, a constellation or sign of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux. [The exclamation *gemini* (je mi ni) is this word used as a kind of oath.]

geminous, jem'in-us, *a* [L. *geminus*, twofold, double] Double, in pairs.

gemma, jem'a, *n*, pl. **gemmæ**, jem'ē [L. a bud. GEM] A bud, in *bot* a leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower-bud.

gemmaceous, jem-ā'shus, *a*. [L *gemma*, a bud, and *-aceous*] Pertaining to leaf-buds, gemmeous.

gemmate, jem'āt, *a* [L *gemmatus* GEMMA] Having buds reproducing by buds

gemmation jem-ā'shon, *n* [L *gemmatio* GEM] A budding state of budding, arrangement of parts in the bud, a reproductive process in animals of low type whereby a new individual is formed by outgrowth

gemmeous, jem'ē-us, *a* [L *gemmeus* GEM.] Pertaining to gems, of the nature of gems, resembling gems

gemmiparous, jem ip'a-rus, *a* [L *gemma* a bud, *pario*, I produce] Producing buds, *zool* reproducing by buds

gemmule, jem'ūl, *n* [L *gemmula*, dim of *gemma* GEM] A little bud, an embryo, a reproductive growth.

gemmy, jem'i, *a* Full of gems, glittering with gems, brilliant, splendid.

gemsbok, gemz'bok, *n* [D *gemsbok*, fr *gems*, chamois, and *bok*, buck] A fine large antelope inhabiting South Africa

gendarme, zhan-därm, jen'därm, *n* [Fr, fr the pl *gens d'armes*, men at-arms] A private in the armed police of France —**gendarmerie, gendarmery**, zhan-därm rē jen-därm'e-ri, *n* [Fr *gendarmerie*] The body of gendarmes

gender, jen'der, *n* [Fr *genre*, fr L *genus*, *generis*, kind or sort, gender, with *d* inserted as in *tender*, adj GENUS] Kind or sort, a sex, male or female, in *gram* a distinction in words according to the sex, natural or metaphorical, of the beings or things they denote [In English grammar words expressing males are all said to be of the *masculine gender*, those expressing females, of the *feminine gender*, and words expressing things having no sex are of the *neuter gender*, but in other languages gender has a different basis, in French it has comparatively little to do with sex, all nouns being either masculine or feminine] —*v t* pret. & pp *gendered* jen'derd, ppr *gendering*, jen'der ing To beget, to engender —*v i*. To copulate to breed.

genealogical, jen'ē-a-loj''ik al, *a* Pertaining to genealogy, pertaining to or exhibiting the descent of persons or families. —Genealogical tree, the genealogy or lineage of a family drawn out under the form of a tree

genealogically, jen'ē a-loj''ik al-li, *adv* In a genealogical manner

genealogist, jen-ē-al'o-jist, *n* [Fr *généalogiste*.] One who traces genealogies or writes on genealogy

genealogy, jen-ē-al'o-ji, *n* [Fr *généalogie*, L and Gr *genealogia*—Gr *genea*, family (root *gen*, to beget), and *logos*, discourse GENUS] An account or statement of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor, pedigree, lineage, the study of pedigrees or family history, the descent of an animal or plant from ancestral forms

genera, jen'e-ra, *n pl* See GENUS

generable, jen'e-ra-bl, *a* [L *generabilis*, fr *generare*, to generate] That may be generated, begotten, or produced

general, jen'e-ral, *a* [Fr *général*, fr L *generalis*, belonging to a genus, generic, general, fr *genus*, *generis*, a kind. GENUS] Of or belonging to a genus, kind, class, or order, comprehending many species of individuals, not special or particular, not restricted or limited to a particular import not specific, public, common relating to or comprehending the whole community, common to many, or the greatest number; not directed to a single object, common to the whole; extensive, though not universal, usual; ordinary, taken as a whole, regarded in the gross.—General Assembly, under ASSEMBLY. —General dealer, a tradesman who deals in all the articles of daily use —General officer, an officer who commands an army, a division, or a brigade —*n*. The whole community†, a general or comprehensive notion a military officer of the highest rank, the commander of an army or of a division or brigade, the chief of an order of monks, or of some similar body —In general, in the main for the most part, not always or universally, also in the aggregate, or as a whole

generalissimo, jen'e ral is''si mō, *n* [It, a superl form fr *generale*, general] The supreme commander; the chief commander of an army or large military force

generality, jen-e-ral'i-ti, *n* [Fr *generalité*, L L. *generalitas*, fr L *generalis*, general] State of being general, the main body, the bulk, the greatest part

generalization, jen'ē-ral-iz ā''shon, *n* [Fr *generalisation*] Act of generalizing, a general inference, an induction

generalize, jen'e ral iz, *v t* pret. & pp *generalized*, jen'e ral-izd, ppr *generalizing*, jen'e-ral-iz-ing [*General* and *-ize*=Fr *généraliser*] To make general, to reduce or bring under a general law, rule, or statement, to bring into relation with a wider circle of facts, to deduce from the consideration of many particulars.—*v.i* To form objects into classes, to bring or classify particulars under general heads or rules, to reason by induction

generally, jen'e ral li, *adv* In general, most frequently, commonly, usually, chiefly; principally, in the main, without detail, in the whole taken together

generalship, jen'e ral ship, *n* The office, skill, or conduct of a general officer military skill in a commander management or judicious tactics generally

generant, jen'e-rant, *a* [L. *generans*, *-antis* ppr of *genero* GENERATE] Generating, producing —*n*. That which generates

generate, jen'e rāt, *v t* pret. & pp *generated* jen'e rāt-ed, ppr *generating*, jen'e-rāt-ing [L. *genero generatum*, to generate or beget, fr *genus*, *generis*, race, kind. GENUS] To beget, to procreate, to engender, to produce, to cause to be, to give rise or origin to

generation jen-e-rā'shon, *n* [Fr *génération*, L *generatio* GENERATE] Act of generating, procreation, production, formation, a single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents, average period of time between one succession of children and the next following, the people of the same period, or living at the same time, race, progeny

generative jen'e-rāt-iv, *a* [*Generate* and *-ive*=Fr. *génératif*] Having the power of generating, belonging to generation or the act of procreating

generator, jen'e rāt-er, *n* [L. *generator*, Fr *générateur*] One who or that which generates

generatrix, jen'er-ā-triks, *n* In *math*

the point, line or figure which by its motion generate a line surface, or solid.

generic generical je-ner'ik, je-ner'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *générique* fr. L. *genus, generis* GENUS.] Pertaining to a genus, belonging to the species or from another genus; referring to a large class.

generically je-ner'ik-al-li, *adv.* In generic manner with regard to genus.

generosity jen-e-ros'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *générosité* L. *generositas.*] Quality of being generous nobleness of soul magnanimity liberality a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favours munificence.

generous, jen'e-rus, *a.* [Fr. *généreux* fr. L. *generosus,* of honourable birth, generous, f. *genus, generis* race descent high or noble birth. GENUS.] Noble honourable magnanimous liberal bountiful munificent beneficent bounteous free giving strong full of spirit (as wine) sprightly courageous, as a steed.

generously jen'e-rus-li, *adv.* In a generous manner nobly magnanimously liberally munificently.

generousness jen'e-rus-nes, *n.* Quality of being generous generosity.

geneals jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *genesis* fr. root *gen,* to beget. GENUS.] Act of producing generation birth origin the first book of the Old Testament.

genet jen'et, *n.* A horse. See JENNET.

genet genette jen'et, je-net', *n.* [Sp. *gineta,* f. Ar. *jerneta.*] A carnivorous animal belonging to the civet family.

genethliac, je-neth'li-ak, *a.* [Gr. *genethliakos,* fr. *genethlē* birth, descent, fr. root *gen* GENUS.] Pertaining to one's birthday pertaining to nesses natal hour or nativity as calculated by astrologers.

genetic, genetical je-net'ik, je-net'i-kal, *a.* [From Gr. *genetes* a begetter, *genesis* generation. GENUS.] Relating to generation pertaining to the origin of a thing or its mode of production.—**genetically** je-net'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a genetic manner.

geneva, je-ne'va, *n.* [No real connection with the town Geneva, but corrupted f. Fr. *genevre* fr. L. *juniperus* juniper *gin* is a contraction of this. JUNIPER.] A liquor distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper berries gin.

Genevan, je-nē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Geneva.—*n.* An inhabitant of Geneva a Genevese a Calvinist.—**Genevese** jen-e-vez', *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Geneva.—*a.* Relating to Geneva.

genial jē'ni-al, *a.* [L. *genialis* generative, genial, jovial, fr. *genius,* social companion, genius, fr. root *gen.* GENUS, GENTLE.] Generative cordial bowing kindly warmth kindly sympathetically cheerful enlivening warming contributing to life and cheerfulness (the genial sun).

geniality jē-ni-al'i-ti, *n.* [L.L. *genialitas.*] State or quality of being genial sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality cheerfulness.

genially jē'ni-al-li, *adv.* In a genial manner cordially warmly cheerfully.

genialness, jē'ni-al-nes, *n.* Quality of being genial.

geniculated geniculate je-nik'ū-lāt-ed, je-nik'ū-lāt, *a.* [L. *geniculatus,* f. *genu,* the knee. KNEE.] Kneed knee jointed knotted having joints like the knee, a little bent.—**geniculation** je-nik'ū-lā'shon, *n.* Knottiness a knot or joint like a knee.

genie jē'ni, *n.* pl. **genii** jē'ni-ī. [A form due to the influence of the word *genius.*] Same as *Jinnee.*

genipap jen'i-pap, *n.* [From *genipapo* the name in Guiana.] The fruit of a S. American and W. Indian tree of the madder family, about the size of an orange.

genital jen'it-al, *a.* [Fr. *genital,* L. *genitalis,* f. *gigno, genit-um* I beget. GENUS.] Pertaining to generation, birth, or act of begetting.—**genitals,** jen'it-alz, *n. pl.* The parts of generation sexual organs.

genitive jen'it-iv, *a.* [L. *genitivus,* relating to birth origin, f. *gigno gen-itum,* I beget. GENITAL.] *Gram.* a *term applied* to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns &c. in English called the possessive case.—*n.* *Gram.* the genitive case.—**genitival** jen-i-ti'val, *a.* Relating to the genitive.

genitor jen'i-tor, *n.* [L. *genitor* fr. *gigno gen-itum* I beget.] One who procreates a sire a father.

genius jē'ni-us, *n.* pl. **geniuses** jē'ni-us-ez, in first sense **genii** jē'ni-ī. [L. a genius tutelary spirit social disposition wit, genius, fr. root *gen* to beget, fr. being born with a person or inte GENUS.] A tutelary deity or imaginary being ruling or protecting men places or things the peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study course of life uncommon powers of intellect, a man endowed with uncommon intellectual faculties mental powers or faculties nature disposition peculiar character pervading spirit or influence from association or otherwise.

genre zhän're, *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *genus, generis* kind. GENUS.] A term applied to the department of painting which depicts scenes of ordinary life.

gens jenz, *n.* pl. **gentes** jen'tēz. [L.] In ancient Rome a clan or house embracing several families with a common name.

gent jent, *n.* A vulgar or humorous abbreviation for *Gentleman.*

genteel jen-tēl', *a.* [Fr. *gentil,* gentle, polite same word as E. *gentle* (q.v.).] Having the manners of well bred people elegant elegantly dressed fashionable decorous, free from anything low or vulgar refined of a station above the common people furnishing a competence (a *genteel* allowance).—**genteelly** jen-tēl'li, *adv.* In a genteel manner politely in good style fashionably.—**genteelness** jen-tēl'nes, *n.* Quality of being genteel gentility.

gentian jen'shi-an, *n.* [L. *gentiana* said to be named after *Gentius* king of Illyria.] The name of certain bitter herbaceous plants with blue or yellow flowers, the roots of some species being highly valued as a tonic.

gentile jen'tīl, *n.* [L. *gentilis* belonging to the same *gens* or clan, latterly foreign as opposed to Roman, and heathen, as opposed to Christian. f. *gens, gentis,* a clan. GENTLE.] Any person not a Jew or a Christian a heathen, a pagan a worshipper of false gods.—*a.* Pertaining to a family race or nation pertaining to pagans or heathens, denoting one race or country.

gentilitial gentilitian jen-til-ish'al, jen-ti-li-shi'an, *a.* [L. *gentilitius* fr. *gens gentis* GENTILE.] Heraldic belonging to a people or *nation* national hereditary.

gentility jen-til'i-ti, *n.* [F. *gentilité* L. *gentilitas* GENTEEL.] The quality of being genteel, politeness of manners the manners of well bred people genteelness genteel or fashionable style or circumstances.

gentle jen'tl, *a.* [F. *gentil,* gentle, courteous, gracious, fr. L. *gentilis,* belonging to the same family or gens, latterly also of good family noble, fr. *gens, gentis* a family or clan same root as *genus* (q.v.). *Gentle* and *genteel* are doublets of this word.] Well born of a good family refined in manners urbane, courteous mild meek placid soft bland docile tame not wild, turbulent, or refractory soothing as music treating with mildness not violent.—*n.* A person of good birth a gentleman.

gentlefolk jen'tl-fōk, *n.* Person of good breeding and family more generally used in the plural, *gentlefolks.*

gentleman jen'tl-man, *n.* pl. **gentlemen** jen'tl-men. [*Gentle* that is, well born, and *man* corresponds to F. *gentilhomme.* GENTLE.] A man of a good family or good social position technically any man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending noblemen a man who without a title bears a coat of arms every man whose education or occupation raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade a man of gentle breeding politeness and civil manners, as distinguished from a churl vulgar and clownish a man of high honour courtesy and humanity often used almost as a polite equivalent to man in the plural the appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies whatever may be their condition or character a personal attendant on a man of high rank.

gentlemanhood jen'tl-man-hōd, *n.* The condition or attributes of a gentleman.

gentlemanly jen'tl-man-li, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman like a man of birth and good breeding.

gentlemanliness jen'tl-man-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being gentlemanly gentlemanly behaviour.

gentleness jen'tl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being gentle softness as of manners mildness of temper courteousness meekness tenderness mild treatment.

gentlewoman jen'tl-wum-an, *n.* pl. **gentlewomen** jen'tl-wim-en. A woman of good family or of good breeding a woman above the vulgar a lady, a woman who waits about the person of a lady of high rank.

gently jen'tli, *adv.* In a gentle manner in a gentle condition one of good birth meekly mildly, placidly softly with tenderness gradually.

gentry jen'tri, *n.* [O. Fr. *genterise* for *gentilise* gentilesse high birth, fr. *gentil,* L. *gentilis* GENTLE.] Rank or good birth people of good position wealthy or well born people in general, of a rank below the nobility also contemptuously applied to disreputable characters.

genuflect jen'ū-flekt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *genuflected,* ppr. *genuflecting.* [L. *genu,* the knee, and *flectere* I bend, as in *flect, reflect* &c.] To kneel, as in worship.—**genuflection genuflexion** jen'ū-flek'shon, *n.* The act of bending the knee particularly in worship.

genuine jen'ū-in, *a.* [L. *genuinus* fr. root of *gigno* I beget. GENUS.] Belonging to the original stock real pure true unadulterated unalloyed not spurious, false or adulterated.

genuinely jen'ū-in-li, *adv.* In a genuine manner.

genuineness jen'ū-in-nes, *n.* State or quality of being genuine freedom from anything false or counterfeit purity reality.

genus jē'nus, *n.* pl. **genuses** or commonly **genera,** jen'e-ra. [L. *genus, generis,* a kind, race=Gr. *genos* race family fr. root *gen,* Skt. *jan* to beget, the same as in E. *kin kind.* This root is seen in a great many words as *gender general, genial, genius, generous, genesis, genuine, gentle, gentile, indigenous ingenious progeny* &c.] A kind, class, or sort a class of greater extent than a species a assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others (subordinate to *order tribe* &c. only).

geocentric, geocentrical jē-o-sen'trik, jē-o-sen'trik-al, *a.* [F. *géo* the earth, and *kentron* a centre.] In *astron* having reference to the earth as a centre applied to the position of a celestial object as it would be seen from the earth's centre.—**geocentrically** jē-o-sen'trik-al-li, *adv.* In a geocentric manner.

geodesian jē-o-dē'zi-an, *n.* A geodesist.

geodesic geodesical, jē-o-des'ik, jē-o-des'ik-al, *a.* Geodetic.

geodesist, jē-od'e-sist, *n.* [*Geod-esy* and *-ist.*] One who practises or is skilled in geodesy.

geodesy jē-od'e-si, *n.* [*Fr. géodésie* fr. Gr. *geodaisia*—*ge,* the earth, and *daiō* I divide.] The geometry of the earth that part of practical geometry which has for its object the determination of the magnitude and figure, either of the whole earth or of any large portion of its surface.

geodetic geodetical, jē-o-det'ik, jē-o-

det'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to geodesy or its measurements —**geodetically**, jē-o-det'-ik-al-li, *adv* In a geodetical manner

geogeny, jē-oj'e-ni, *n* [Gr *gē*, earth, and *gen*, root of *genesis*, &c] Geogony

geognostic, geognostical, jē-og-nost'ik, jē-og nost'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to geognosy

geognosy, jē-og'nō-si, *n* [Fr *geognosie*, fr Gr *gē*, the earth, and *gnosis*, knowledge] The knowledge of the structure of the earth, geology, or a department of it

geogony, jē-og'o-ni, *n* [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *gonē*, generation, fr root *gen* (as in *genus*)] The doctrine of the origin or formation of the earth

geographer, jē-og'ra fer, *n* One versed in geography, or who writes on it

geographic, geographical, jē-o-graf'ik, jē-o-graf'ik-al, *a* [Fr *geographique*, Gr *geōgraphikos*] Pertaining to geography, containing information regarding geography

geographically, jē-o graf'ik-al-li, *adv* In a geographical manner

geography, je-og'ra-fi, *n* [Fr *geographie*, fr Gr *geōgraphia*—*gē*, the earth, and *graphō*, I describe] The science or branch of knowledge which treats of the world and its inhabitants and products, describing more especially the external features of the world, a book containing a description of the earth or part of it

geolatry, jē-ol'a-tri *n* [Gr *gē*, earth, and *latreia*, worship] Earth-worship, or the worship of terrestrial objects

geological, jē-o-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to geology

geologically, jē-o loj'ik-al li, *adv* In a geological manner

geologist, geologian, jē-ol'o-jist, jē-o-lō'ji an, *n* One versed in the science of geology

geologize, jē-ol'o-jīz, *v i* pret & pp *geologized*, jē-ol'o-jīzd, ppr *geologizing*, jē-ol'o-jīz-ing [*Geology* and *-ize*] To study geology, to make geological investigations

geology, jē-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *gē* the earth, and *logos*, discourse, doctrine] The doctrine or science of the formation and structure of the earth beneath its surface, as to its rocks, strata, soil, minerals, organic remains, the changes which it has undergone, and the causes of these changes

geomancer, jē'o-man-ser, *n* One versed in or who practises geomancy

geomancy, jē'o-man-si, *n* [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines made originally on the ground, but afterwards on paper —**geomantic**, jē-o man'tik, *a* Pertaining to geomancy

geometer, jē-om'et-er, *n* [Gr *geōmetrēs*] One skilled in geometry, a geometrician

geometric, geometrical, jē-o-met'rik, jē-o met'rik-al, *a* [Fr *géometrique*, Gr *geōmetrikos*] Pertaining to geometry, according to the rules or principles of geometry

geometrically, jē-o-met'rik-al li, *adv* In a geometrical manner, according to the rules or laws of geometry

geometrician, jē-om'e-trish"shan, *n* One skilled in geometry, a geometer

geometry, jē-om'e-tri, *n* [Gr *geōmetria* —*gē*, the earth, and *metron*, measure—the term being originally equivalent to land-measuring or surveying] The science of magnitude in general, that science which treats of the properties and relations of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids, that branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes

geophagism, jē-of'a-jizm *n* [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *phagō* I eat] The act or practice of eating earth, as clay, chalk &c.—**geophagist**, jē-of'a-jist, *n* One who eats earth —**geophagous**, jē-of'a-gus, *a* Earth-eating

geoponic, geoponical jē-o-pon'ik, jē o-pon'ik al, *a* [Gr *geōponikos*—*gē*, the earth, and *ponos*, toil, labour] Pertaining to husbandry or agriculture —**geoponics**, jē-o-pon'iks, *n* The art of cultivating the earth

George, jōrj, *n* [This proper name is fr Gr *geōrgos*, a husbandman—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, labour] A figure of St George on horseback, worn by knights of the Garter —**Georgian**, jōr'ji an, *a* Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain

georgic, jōr'jik, *n* [Gr *geōrgikos*, fr *geōrgos*, a husbandman—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, work] A rural poem a poetical composition on husbandry or rural affairs

geoselenic, jē'o-sē-len"ik, *a* [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *selēnē*, the moon] Relating to the mutual relations of the earth and moon

geothermic, jē-o-ther-mik, *a* [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *thermos*, heat] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth

geotropism, jē-ot'ro pizm, *n* [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *tropos*, a turning] Disposition or tendency to turn or incline towards the earth, as in young plants

geranium, je rā'ni um, *n* [L *geranium*, Gr *geranion*, fr *geranos*, a crane—being named from the long projecting spike of the seed-capsule] The crane's bill genus of plants, also the common name of garden plants of a different but allied genus (Pelargonium)

ger falcon, jer'fa-kn, *n* See GYRFALCON

germ jerm, *n* [Fr *germe*, fr L *germen*, an offshoot, a bud] The earliest form under which any animal or plant appears, the rudimentary or embryo form of an organism, origin, first principle, that from which anything springs —Germ theory, the theory that living matter cannot be produced from not-living matter, but is produced from germs, also the theory that many diseases are caused by germs or minute organisms that gain entrance into the system

german, jer'man, *a* [L *germanus*, of the same parents, or at least the same father, probably fr *germen*, an offshoot] Come of the same parents, being brothers or sisters that have the same father and mother Cousins *german* are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters, first cousins

German, jer'man, *a* [L *Germanus*, German, *Germani*, the Germans, not a native German name, but probably borrowed by the Romans from the Celts of doubtful origin The German word for German is *Deutsch* (=E *Dutch*)] Belonging to Germany —German silver, a white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel —German tinder, amadou ——*n* A native of Germany, the German language, in America, an elaborate form of the dance called the cotillion —High German, the language of the southern and more elevated parts of Germany, and also the literary language of the whole —Low German, the vernacular of the lowland or northern parts of Germany

germander, jer-man'der, *n* [Fr *germandree*, corrupted fr L *chamædrys*, Gr *chamaidrus*, germander—*chamai*, on the ground and *drys*, an oak] The common name of certain labiate plants, a few of which are British

germane, jer'mān, *a* [L *germanus*, of same parentage, genuine] Closely akin, nearly related, allied relevant; pertinent

Germanic, jer-man'ik, *a* [L *Germanicus*, fr *Germania*, Germany] Pertaining to Germany, a name of certain languages otherwise called *Teutonic*

germanium, jer mā'ni um, *n* [From *Germania* Germany] A metallic element discovered in 1885, of a grayish-white colour and fine lustre

germen jer'men, *n* A germ See GERM

germicide, jer'mi-sīd, *n* [E *germ* and L *cædo*, I kill] A substance that destroys germs, especially disease germs

germinal, jer'min-al *a* [From L *germen*, *germinis* GERM] Pertaining to a germ

germinant, jer'min ant, *a* [L *germinans -antis*, ppr of *germinare*, to bud See next] Sprouting budding

germinate jer'min āt *v i* pret & pp *germinated*, jer'min āt-ed, ppr *germinating*, jer'min āt-ing [L *germinare germinatum*, to bud, to sprout, fr *germen*, *germinis*, a bud. GERM] To sprout, to bud, to shoot, to begin to vegetate or grow, as seeds

germination, jer-min-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *germination*, L *germinatio*] Act of germinating, the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant

germinative, jer'mi nā-tiv, *a* Of or pertaining to germination

gerontocracy, jer-on tok'ra-si, *n* [Gr *gerōn*, *gerontos*, an old man, and *kratos*, power] Government by old men

geropigia, jerupigia, jer o pu'i a, jer-u-pu'i-a, *n* [Sp *geropigia*, *jeropigia*] A mixture of grape-juice, brandy, colouring matter, &c, used to sophisticate port-wine

gerrymander, ge'ri-man der, *v t* pret & pp *gerrymandered*, ge'ri man-derd, ppr *gerrymandering*, ge'ri-man-der-ing [A word that arose in the United States from the name of Elbridge *Gerry*, governor of Massachusetts in 1811] To arrange so as to get an unfair result from the distribution of voters in political elections

gerund, je'rund, *n* [L L *gerundium*, fr *gero*, I carry on or perform, the gerund expressing the doing of something See GESTATION] A kind of verbal noun in Latin, a term adopted into other languages, in English being applied to verbal nouns such as 'teaching' in 'fit for teaching boys'

gerundial, je run'di al, *a* Pertaining to or like a gerund.

gerundive, je-run'div, *n* In Latin, the future participle passive, a form similar to the gerund

gestation, jes-tā'shon, *n* [L *gestatio*, fr *gesto*, *gestatum*, freq fr *gero*, *gestum*, I carry, seen also in *gesture*, *gesticulate congest*, *digest*, *suggestion*, &c] The carrying of young in the womb from conception to delivery, pregnancy —**gestatory**, jes'ta to-ri, *a* [L *gestatorius*] Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy

gestic, jes'tik, *a* [From L *gestus*, carriage, posture, gesture, fr *gero* See prec] Pertaining to postures or to dancing

gesticulate, jes-tik'ū lāt *v i* pret & pp *gesticulated*, jes-tik'ū-lāt-ed, ppr *gesticulating*, jes-tik'ū-lāt-ing [L *gesticulor*, *gesticulatus*, fr *gesticulus*, mimic gesture, dim fr *gestus*, a gesture GESTURE] To make expressive gestures or motions as in speaking, to use gestures ——*v t* To represent by gesture, to act

gesticulation, jes tik'ū lā"shon, *n* [Fr *gesticulation*, L *gesticulatio*] Act of gesticulating, a gesture

gesticulator, jes-tik'ū lāt-er, *n* One who gesticulates

gesticulatory, jes tik'ū la to-ri, *a* Pertaining to gesticulation or gestures

gestural, jes'tūr-al, *a* Belonging to gesture

gesture, jes'tūr, *n* [L L *gestura*, mode of acting, fr L *gestus*, posture, motion, fr *gero*, *gestum*, I carry, carry on GESTATION] A posture or motion of the body or limbs, any action or posture intended to express an idea or a feeling, or to enforce an argument or opinion.

get, *v t* pret *got*, got (*gat*, gat, obs), pp *got*, *gotten*, got, got'n, ppr *getting*, get'ing [A Sax *gitan*, to obtain=Icel *geta*, O H G *gezan*, Goth *gitan*, probably of same root as Gr *chandanō*, I contain L (*pre*)*hendo*, I catch, as in *comprehend* Hence *beget forget*] To procure, to obtain, to gain possession of, to acquire, to attain, to reach, to realize, to win, to have, to beget, to procreate, to generate, to learn; to con as a lesson, to prevail on, to induce, to persuade, to procure or cause to be or occur, *refl* to carry or betake one's self —To get in to collect and bring under cover —To get off, to put or be able to put off, to take off —To get on, to be able to put on, to draw or pull on —To get out, to draw or be able to draw forth —To get up, to prepare put in trim contrive, organize, study, equip ——*v i* To arrive at any place, state, or condition by degrees, followed by some modifying word, to become followed by an adverb or adjective, to make gain or acquisition.

getter get'er *n.* One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires

get up get'up, *n.* Equipment dress and other accessories (an actor's *get-up*)

gewgaw gu'gâ, *n.* [Formerly *guga*, *geegaw* for old *gegoue*, a reduplicated form fr *gigue*.] A showy trifle a pretty thing of little worth a toy a bawble a splendid plaything

geyser gī'zer *n.* [Icel. *geysir* lit the gusher fr *geysa*, to gush allied to E *gush*.] A natural fountain of hot water character ized by periodic ruptions

ghastliness gâst'li-nes *n.* State of being ghastly and ath like look, paleness.

ghastly gast'li, *a.* [A. Sax. *gâstlic* terrible *gâst* being the same as *ghast* in *aghast* akin Goth. *usgaisjan*, to terrify. AGHAST.] Death like n look pale dismal horrible shocking frightful, as wounds.

ghât, ghaut, gît, *n.* [Hind.] In India, a pass through a mountain a range of hills a landing place to a river

ghee gē *n.* [Hind.] In India, the butter made from the milk of the buffalo converted into a kind of oil

gherkin gĕr'kin *n.* [Same as G *gurke* D *agurk*; Dan *agurke* Of Oriental origin.] A small fruited variety of the cucumber used for pickling

ghost gōst *n.* [A. Sax. *gâst* breath a pirit, a ghost=O Sax. *gâst* L.G *gast* Sw *gast* D *geest* G *geist* a spirit probably from a root seen in Icel. *geisa* to chafe to rage as fire, Sw *gasa* to ferment E *yeast*.] The soul of man the visible spirit of a dead person a disembodied spirit an appartion a spectre shade w(ot the *ghost* f a change)—To give up the ghost, to yield up the spirit to d —The Holy Ghost, the third person in the Trinity

ghostliness gōst'li-nes *n.* The state or quality of being ghostly

ghostly gōst'li *a.* Having to do with the soul spirit spiritual not carnal or secular pertaining to apparitions suggestive of ghosts

ghost seer gōst'sē-ér *n.* One who sees ghosts or apparitions

ghost story gost to-ri *n.* A story about a ghost or ghosts.

ghost word gōst'wer-l, *n.* A word that has arisen through some blunder in writing or printing

ghoul, gol, *n.* [Per. *ghûl* a kind of demon supposed to feed on dead men.] An imaginary being among eastern nations, which is supposed to prey upon human bodies.

giant jī'ant, *n.* [Fr *géant*, fr L. *gigantis* f. Gr *gigas* g. *gigantos* a giant.] A man of extraordinary bulk and stature a person of extraordinary strength or power, bodily or intellectual.—*a.* Like a giant extraordinary in size

gianiess jī'ant-es. A female giant a female of extraordinary size and stature

giantly jī'ant-li *a.* Resembling or appropriate to a giant characteristic of a giant.

giant powder, jī'a nt-pou-der *n.* An explosive made of dynamite

gianiry jī'ant-ri, *n.* Giants collectively —**giant like** jī'ant-shīp, *n.* The state or character of a giant.

gibber gib'er *v. i.* [Akin to *jabber* and *gabble* perhaps also to *gab*.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately to gabble to jabber

gibberish gib'er-ish *n.* [See prec.] Inarticulate talk unmeaning words.

gibbet, jī'bet, *n.* [Fr *gibet* O Fr *gibet* origin doubtful comp. O Fr *gibet*, a large stick.] A kind of gallows a gallows with a cross-beam or an arm projecting from the top on which persons were hanged the projecting beam or jib of a crane on which the pulley is fixed.—*v. t.* pret. & pp. *gibbeted* jī'bet-ed ppr. *gibbeting* jī'bet-ing To hang on a gibbet or gallows to expose to ridicule, scorn, infamy &c.

gibbon gib'on, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A name of various apes of the Indian Archipelago, slender and with very long arms.

gibbose gib'ōs, *a.* [L. *gibbosus*.] Same as *Gibbous*

gibbosity gib-os'i-ti *n.* [Fr *gibbosité*.] The state of being gibbous a round or swelling prominence convexity

gibbous, gib'us *a.* [L. *gibbosus* fr *gibbus*, humped, a hump.] Swelling out so as to be protuberant hunched or humpbacked convex applied to the shape of the moon before and after the full moon

gibbously gib'us-li, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form

gib-cat, gib'kat, *n.* [*Gib* for *Gilbert* comp. *Tom-cat*.] A castrated cat

gibe jīb *v. i.* & *t.* pret. & pp. *gibed* jībd ppr. *gibing* jīb'ing [Perhaps akin to *gibber*, *gabble*, *jabber* &c. comp. Icel. *geipa*, to talk much nonsense Sw *gipa* to wry the mouth.] To utter taunting or sarcastic words to flout to fleer to scoff to sneer.—*v. t.* To assail with contemptuous words to scoff at to treat with sarcastic reflections to taunt to jeer to mock.—*n.* A scoff a taunt a jeer a sneer a reproach

giber jīb'er *n.* One who gibes one who mocks, scoffs jeers or derides

gibingly jīb'ing-li *adv.* In a gibing manner with gibes scornfully

giblet jīb'let, *n.* One of those parts of poultry which are usually excluded in roasting as the head, heart, gizzard, liver &c usually in the pl.

gibus zhē'bus *n.* [Fr *gibus* fr the name of a hat maker.] A crush hat an opera hat

giddily gid'i-li *ad.* In a giddy manner with the head seeming to turn or reel in constantly unsteadily heedlessly

giddiness gid'i-nes *n.* State of being giddy dizziness swimming of the head momentary volatility levity lightness

giddy gid'i *a.* [A Sax. *gidig* insane. Of doubtful suggested origin is *God* a god or deity as conferring inspired or frenzied by the power of some deity.] Having in the head a sensation of which is or was running affected with vertigo dizzy reeling rendering giddy inducing giddiness (as *giddy* height) inconstant changeable fickle heedless thoughtless reckless wild by excitement or joy

giddy headed gid'i hed-ed, *a.* Giddy volatile flighty cautious

giddy paced gid'i pāst, *a.* Moving irregularly reeling flighty

gier eagle gēr'-ē-gl, *n.* [Dan *gier* G *geier*, a vulture.] A kind of eagle or vulture [O T.]

gift gift, *n.* [A Sax. *gift* fr *gifan* to give GIVE.] Anything given or bestowed act of giving conferring a present a donation a grant a boon right or power of giving or bestowing, a natural quality or endowment talent regarded as conferred and went talent power faculty.—*v. t.* pret. & pp. *gifted*, *gifting* ppr. *gifting* To endow with any power or faculty

gifted gif'ted, *p.* Endowed by nature with any gift or faculty furnished with any particular talent, power or ability talented having great intellectual power

gig, gig, *n.* [Origin doubtful perhaps connected with a Scan. word meaning a fiddle which see *fig*.] A top or whirligig any little thing that is whirled round in play a light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse a flogging a shallow light boat, designed for rapid motion also a long narrow rowing boat, adapted for racing

gigantesque jī-gan-tesk *a.* Befitting a giant

gigantic jī-gan'tik *a.* [L. *gigantieus* fr *gigas*, a giant. GIANT.] Like a giant of extraordinary size very large very great excessive huge prodigious enormous colossal vast, immense

gigantically jī-gan'tik-al-li *ad.* In a gigantic manner

gigantomachy jī-gan-ton'a-ki, *n.* [Gr *gigantomachia*, giant, and *machê* fight.] A war of giants

giggle gig'l, *v. i.* pret. & pp. *giggled* gig'ld ppr. *giggling*, gig'ling [Imitative. Like *cackle* D *gockelen*, *gekkelen*, to cackle Swiss *gigerlen*, to giggle G *kichern*, to giggle.] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice to laugh in a silly puerile manner to titter.—*n.* A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath a titter

giggler gig'lér *n.* One who giggles or titters

giggling gig'ling *p. a.* Given to giggle or to silly laughter

giglet, giglot, gig'let gig'lot, *n.* [From *giggle* or fr *gig* with a diminutive termination.] A giggler a wanton a giddy girl.—*a.* Giddy light inconstant wanton.

gigot, jig'ot *n.* [Fr fr O Fr *gigue* the thigh, a fiddle fr O G *gîge* G *geige*, a violin fr its shape.] A leg of mutton that is one of the hind legs

gild gild, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *gilded* or *gilt* gil'ded, gilt ppr. *gilding* gild'ing [A. Sax. *gyldan*, fr *gold*.] To cover or overlay with gold to overspread with a thin covering of gold to overlay with gold in leaf or powder to give a golden hue to to illuminate to brighten to adorn with lustre to give a fair and agreeable external appearance to

gild, gild, *n.* Same as *Guild*

gilder gild'er *n.* One who gilds one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold.

gilding gil'ding *n.* The art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf or a thin coating of gold a thin coating of gold leaf *fig.* false outward show

gill, gil, *n.* [Not in A Sax. or German a Scand navian word=Dan *gjælle* Sw *gal*, *fisk-gäl* a fish-gill Icel. *gj*ǫ*lnar* gills probably of same root as *yawn*.] The organ of respiration in fish and other animals which breathe the air that is mixed in water the flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl the flesh on the lower part of the cheeks or under the chin the radiating plates of the under side of a fungus

gill jil, *n.* [O Fr *gelle*, a wine measure akin to *gallon*.] A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint

gill jil, *n.* [Abbrev of *Gillian*, fr *Juliana* hence *jilt*.] A sweetheart a wanton girl.—**gill flirt** jil'flert, *n.* A sportive or wanton girl.

gillie gil'i, *n.* [Gael. *gille* a boy a gillie] In the Highlands an outdoor male servant, especially one who attends a person while hunting

gillyflower jil'li-flou-ér *n.* [From Fr *girofle* fr L *caryophyllum* Gr *karyophyllon* the clove tree—*karyon* a nut and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A name for the pink or carnation, the wallflower or other plants

gilt gilt, pp. of *gild* Overlaid with gold having a gilded color brightly adorned.—*n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing gilding.—Gilt toy the trade term for trinkets of copper other metal with a thin coating of gold or silver

gimbal gim'bal or jim'balz, *n. pl.* [For *cerly gemmel*, *gemaling* fr Fr *gemelle* twin, fr L. *gemellus*, twin, paired, double fr *gemini* twin.] Two movable rings supported the one within the other upon two axes at right angles used to keep the mariner's compass a chronometer a lamp &c always horizontal.

gimlet gim'let *n.* See GIMLET

gimcrack, jim'krak, *n.* [From Low Germ *gimp* neat, prince, and *crack* a pert boy originally applied to a boy] A trivial mechanism device a toy a pretty thing

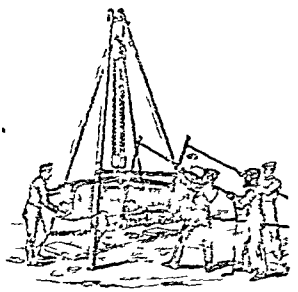
gimlet gim'let, *n.* [O F *gimbelet guimbelet* as=E to *wkin*, comp. *gimp*, *gimmy* a loop lace &c.] A kind of silk twist or edging

gimp jimp *n.* [Perhaps nasalized fr Fr *guiper* to whip about with silk (fr G th. *wipen*=E to *wkin*, comp. *gimp*, *gimmy* a loop lace &c.] A kind of silk twist or edging

gin jin *n.* [A contraction of *genera*, ginwhich again is equivalent to *juniper* the word has a good) to do with the town *Geneva*.] A distilled spirit flavored with juniper berries

gin jin, *n.* [A contraction of *engine* which

formerly had the accent on the second syllable.] A kind of windlass (or *whim*) worked by a horse for raising minerals a contrivance for raising weights, consisting of three



Gin for raising heavy weights.

upright poles meeting at top, with block and tackle, a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, a machine for driving piles a trap or snare —v t pret & pp *ginned*, ppr *ginning*, gin'ing. To clear of seeds by a cotton-gin, to catch in a gin or trap

gingelly-oil, jin jel'i oil, *n* [Indian name] The oil of Indian sesame

ginger, jin'jer, *n* [O Fr *gengibre*, Fr *gingembre*, fr L *zingiber*, ultimately fr Skr *çrin ga vera—çringa*, horn, *véra*, shape] A tropical plant, the root or rhizome of which is much used for culinary and other purposes, on account of its hot, spicy quality

gingerbeer, jin'jer ber, *n* A drink impregnated with ginger

gingerbread, jin'jer bred, *n* A sweet cake having ground ginger in it.

ginger-cordial, jin'jer kôr-di al, *n* A liqueur made from raisins, ginger, and spirit

gingerly, jin'jer li, *adv* [Doubtfully connected with prov *ging*, *gang* to go] Cautiously, timidly, delicately, gently

ginger-wine jin'jer win, *n* A sweet beverage flavoured with ginger

gingham, ging'am, *n* [From *Guingamp* a town of Brittany] A kind of striped cotton cloth

ginglymus ging'gli mus, *n* [Gr *gingly mos*] *Anat* a joint such as that of the elbow or knee, in which there is no rotatory movement.

ginn jin, *n* Same as *Jinn*

gin-palace, jin'pal ās, *n* A gin shop or drinking bar highly decorated.

ginseng jin'seng *n* [Chinese name] A name of two plants (genus Aralia) the root of which is considered by the Chinese a panacea or remedy for all ailments

gin-twist jin'twist, *n* An English drink in which gin is the chief ingredient

gipsology, jip-sol'o-ji,n [Gipsy and *-ology*] The branch of knowledge dealing with Gipsies, their language &c

Gipsy, jip'si *n* pl. **Gipsies** jip' siz [A corruption of *Egyptian*, fr an erroneous supposition that the Gipsies originally came fr Egypt] One of an oriental vagabond race scattered over Europe and parts of Asia Africa, and America having it is believed, come originally from India, the language of the Gipsies (no capital) a name of slight reproach or banter to a woman or girl implying artifice or roguishness —*a* Pertaining to or resembling the Gipsies

giraffe, ji raf', *n* [Fr *girafe*, *giraffe*, Sp *girafa* fr Ar *zurafa*] The camelopard, a ruminant inhabiting Africa, the tallest of all animals (owing to the extraordinary length of the neck), reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet

girandole, ji'ran-dōl, *n* [Fr fr It *girandola* fr *girare* to turn, fr L *gyrus* a turn. GYRATE.] A chandelier, a kind of revolving firework.

girasole, jir'a sōl, *n* [Fr, fr It *girasole* —*girare*, to turn L *gyrus*, a turn and *sole*, L *sol*, the sun] A plant, the European heliotrope, a variety of opal showing a red dish colour when turned toward the sun

gird gerd, *n* [A Sax *gyrd*, a rod (whence also E *yard* a measure)=D *garde*, G *gerte*, a twig, a switch] A stroke with a switch or whip, hence a twitch or pang, a sneer, a gibe —v t pret & pp *girded*, gerd ed, ppr *girding*, gerd'ing To gibe, to lash.— v i To gibe, to utter severe sarcasms with *at*

gird gerd, v t pret & pp *girded* or *girt*, gerd ed, gert, ppr *girdin* gerd'ing. [A Sax *gyrdan*=Goth. *gaurdan* Icel. *gyrtha*, Dan *giorde*, G *gurten*, to gird, akin *garth girth*, garden, *yard*, an inclosure] To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance to make fast by binding, to tie on to invest to surround to clothe, to encircle

girder, gerd'er *n* One who girds a main beam, either of wood or iron employed for supporting a superstructure or superincum bent weight —Girder bridge a bridge the roadway of which is supported by girders

girdle, ger'dl, *n* [A Sax *gyrdel* fr *gyrdan* to gird=Sw *gordel* G *gurtel* GIRD] That which girds a band or belt something drawn round the waist and tied or buckled. —v t. pret. & pp *girdled* ger'dld, ppr *girdling*, ger'dling To bind with a girdle, or with a belt or sash, to gird

girl, gerl *n* [Formerly applied to both sexes, and probably connected with L G *gor core*, a child, Swiss *gurre*, *gurrli*, depreciatory term for girl connections doubtful.] A female child, a female not arrived at puberty, a young woman sometimes familiarly applied to any unmarried woman, a female servant

girlhood, gerl'hud, *n* The state of a girl.

girlish, gerl'ish, *a* Like a girl, or a young woman or child befitting a girl.—**girlishly**, gerl'ish li *adv* In a girlish manner —**girlishness**, gerl'ish nes, *n* Quality of being girlish

girt, gert, pret & pp of *gird*

girt gert, v t pret & pp *girted*, gert'ed ppr *girting* gert'ing To gird to surround.

girth, gerth, *n* [From Icel. *gerth*, *gorth*, girth=Sw and Dan. *gord*, a girth GIRD GIRDLE.] That which girds, the band by which a saddle is made fast on a horse or other beast, by passing under his belly, the measure round a person's body or anything cylindrical the circumference of a tree, &c —v t pret. & pp *girthed* gerthet, ppr *girthing*, gerth'ing To bind with a girth

gist, jist, *n* [O Fr *geste* (Fr *gite*) a lying place lodging, Fr *gesir*, L *jacere* to lie (as in *adjacent*), *joist* is a doublet.] The main point of a question or that on which it rests, the substance or pith of a matter

gittern, git'ern, *n* [O Fr *ghiterne*, fr L *cithara* Gr *kithara*, a kind of lyre] An instrument of the guitar kind a cittern.

give giv, v t pret. *gave*, gāv pp *given*, giv'n, ppr *giving*, giv'ing. [A Sax *giefan*= Dan *give*, Icel. *gefa*, D and LG *geven* G *geben*, Goth. *giban* to give, root doubtful] To bestow, to confer, to grant or transfer without requiring a recompense, to deliver, to administer; to impart, to communicate to yield, to lend, to afford, to supply, to furnish, to pay or render, as thanks, to render, to utter, to produce to show, to exhibit to send forth to emit, as heat, to addict (*reflex*) to devote (one's self), to resign, to yield, to pledge, to present to allow or admit, to ascribe —To give back, to return, to restore.—To give birth to, to bring forth, to be the origin of.—To give chase, to pursue —To give ear, to listen, to give heed.—To give forth, to publish.—To give ground, to retire before an enemy to yield, to furnish reason or cause —To give in, to yield to tender —To give the lie to charge with falsehood.—To give out, to emit to issue, to report to proclaim, to publish to declare or pretend to be —To give over, to cease to abandon, to give up —To give place to retire so as to make room —To give tongue, to bark —To give up to resign, to yield as hopeless, to surrender, to cede, to deliver or hand over —To give way, to yield, to withdraw, to yield to force, to break or break down, *naut* to row after ceasing, or to increase exertions.—v i. To make gifts, to be liberal to yield, as to pressure to recede, to afford entrance or view, to face or be turned (as a house) —To give in, to give way, to confess one's self beaten.—To give in to, to yield assent to — To give out, to cease from exertion, to yield —To give over, to cease, to act no more

given giv'n *p a* Bestowed, conferred, admitted or supposed, specified, certain, addicted disposed (much *given* to carping), *math* supposed or held to be known

giver, giv'er, *n* One who gives, a donor, a bestower

gizzard giz'erd, *n* [Fr *gésier*, O Fr *gezier* fr L *gigeria*, entrails of poultry] The strong muscular stomach of a bird

glabrous, glā'brus, *a* [From L *glaber*, smooth] Without hair; smooth, having a surface without hairs

glacial, glā'shi-al, *a* [Fr *glacial* fr L *glacialis* fr *glacies* ice] Icy, pertaining to ice frozen, relating to glaciers. — Glacial period or epoch, in *geol* that interval in the later tertiary period during which a great part of the temperate regions were covered with a sheet of ice —**glacialist** gla'shi al-ist *n* One who studies or writes on glacial phenomena

glaciate gla'shi āt, v t pret & pp *glaciated*, gla'shi āt-ed, ppr *glaciating*, gla'shi āt ing [GLACIAL] To convert into or cover with ice, to act upon by glaciers — **glaciation**, gla shi a'shon, *n*. The act of freezing; the result of glacial action the smoothing of rock surfaces by glacial action

glacier gla'shi-er, *n* [Fr *glacier*, fr L *glacies*, ice] A field or immense mass of ice or ice and snow, formed in valleys above the snow line as among the Alps or other mountains, and having a slow movement downwards

glacis glā sis, *n* [Fr, fr *glace*, L *glacies*, ice—from the smoothness of its surface] The outer slope of a fortification, intended to bring the enemy advancing over it into the most direct line of fire

glad glad, *a* [A Sax *glad*, shining, bright, glad=Dan. and Sw *glad* glad, D *glad*, Icel. *glathr*, smooth polished cheerful G *glatt*, smooth cog with L *glaber*, smooth or hairless. Allied to *glide* and to *glow*] Affected with pleasure or moderate joy, pleased, gratified, rendered cheerful, wearing the appearance of joy, wearing a gay appearance, affording or imparting pleasure, cheering, pleasing, expressing gladness or joy exciting joy —v t. pret & pp *gladded*, glad ed, ppr *gladding*, glad'in. To make glad to gladden

gladden glad n v t pret & pp *gladdened* glad nd ppr *gladdening* glad n ing [From *glad* and *en*] To make glad, to cheer to please, to exhilarate to enliven, to gratify —v i To become glad to rejoice

glade, glad, *n* [Lat a light or bright place, a glad place, fr *glad* A. Sax *glad*, Icel *glathr*, bright, glad GLAD] An opening or passage made through a wood, a grassy avenue in a wood or forest any green clear space or opening in a wood

gladiate, gla'di āt, *a*. [From L *gladius*, a sword.] Sword-shaped.

gladiator glad'i a ter, *n* [L fr *gladius*, a sword.] Among the ancient Romans, one who fought with deadly weapons for the entertainment of the people, hence a combatant in general a prize fighter a disputant —**gladiatorial** glad'i a to'ri al, *a* Pertaining to gladiators

gladiolus, glad-i o-lus *n* pl **gladioli** glad-i o-li. [L *gladiolus* dim of *gladius* a sword from their leaves.] A beautiful genus of bulbous-rooted plants, found most abundantly in South Africa sword lily

gladly, glad'li, *adv* With pleasure or gladness joyfully

gladness glad nes *n* State of being glad, joy, or a moderate degree of joy, pleasure of mind, cheerfulness.

gladsome glad'sum, *a* [*Glad* and *some*] Glad pleased joyful cheerful causing joy pleasing

glady glā'di, *a* [*Glade* and *-y*] Having glades.

glair glār *n* [Fr *glaire* fr L *clarus* clear the white of an egg being clear CLEAR] The white of an egg used as a varnish for paintings, &c any substance resembling the white of an egg —**glairy** glār'i, *a* Like glair or partaking of its qualities.

glaive glave glāv *n* [Fr *glaive* fr L *gladius*, a sword] A sword a broadsword a falchion.

glamour glam'er *n* [A modified form of *grammar* —*grimmar gramm rye* having form rly signified learning occult learning enchantment] Magic influence causing a person to see object differently from what they really are witchery

glance, glans *n* [Same word as Sw *glans* Dan *glands* D *glans* G *glanz* lustre splendour *glint glitte glisten gleam*, &c are connected] A sudden shoot of light or splendour a glimpse or sudden look a rapid or momentary view or cast a patch of light a name given to some minerals which possess a metallic lustre —*v i*, pret & pp *glanced*, glanst ppr *glancing* To shine to sparkle to glitter to gleam to glisten to shoot or dart a ray of light or splendour to fly off in an oblique direction to dart as desire to look with a sudden rapid cast of the eye to snatch a momentary or hasty view or hint to cast a word or reflection —*v t* To shoot dart *suddenly or obliquely to cast for a moment*

glance-coal glans'kōl, *n* Anthracite or other hard coal.

glancingly glans'ing-li, *adv* By glancing in a glancing manner, transiently

gland, gland, *n* [L *glans glandis* an acorn] An acorn any acorn-shaped fruit a rounded organ occurring in many parts of the body and generally destined to secrete some fluid a secreting organ in plants

glanders glan'derz, *n* [From *gland*] A disease of the mucous membrane of glands about the mouth in horses, capable of being transmitted to man with fatal results.—**glandered** glan'derd, *p a* Affected with glanders

glandiferous, gland-if'er-us, *a* [L *glans, glandis*, an acorn and *fero* I bear or produce] Bearing acorns or other nuts producing nuts or mast

glandiform glan'di-form *a* Having the shape of a gland or nut resembling a gland

glandular glan'dū-ler *a* [*Gland* and *-ar*] Having the character of a gland consisting of a gland or glands

glandule gland'ūl, *n* [Fr *glandule*, fr L *glandula*, dim of *glans glandis* (GLAND)] A small gland or secreting vessel.

glandulous, gland'ū-lus, *a* [Fr *glanduleux* fr L *glandulosus*] Containing glands glandular

glare glār *s* [Akin to A Sax *glær* amber Dan *lo* Icel *gler* glass L G *glaren*, to glow E *glass, glance, gleam*, &c] A bright dazzling or powering light clear brilliant lustre or splendour that dazzles the eyes *a fierce piercing look*.—*v i* pret & pp *glared* glārd ppr *glaring* glāring To look with fierce piercing eyes to shine with excessive lustre to be ostentatiously splendid.

glareous glā'rē-us *a* [Fr *glaireux* (GLAIR.)] Glary like the white of an egg

glaring glāring *p a* *shining with a glare* of light, etcem ely bright vulgarly splendid notorious open barefaced.—**glaringly** glāring-li, *ad* In a glaring manner openly notoriously

glass, glas *n* [A Sax *glæs*, *glass*, as a material L G D G Sw and Icel *glas* Icel also *gler* A Sax *glær* amber akin *glisten, glance glare* &c] A hard, brittle, transparent substance, a compound of silica and an alkali something made of glass or of which the most important part is glass a small drinking vessel of glass a mirror a vessel to be filled with sand for measuring time the quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains a barometer a thermometer a lens a telescope or other optical instrument pl spectacles —*a* Made of glass vitreous

glass blower glas'blō-er One whose business is to blow and fashion glass articles

glass-cutter glas'kut-er *n* One who cuts glass, or grinds it into ornament forms

glassful glas'ful, *n* As much as a glass holds

glass house glas'hous, *n* A house where glass is made also a house made of glass

glassily glas'i-li *adv* In a glassy manner with glassiness

glassiness glas'i-es, *n* Quality of being glassy a vitreous appearance

glass painter glass stainer glas pānt'er glas stān'er *n* One who produces designs in colour on or in glass

glass-paper glas'pā-per *n* A polishing paper made by strewing fine powdered glass on paper besmeared with thin glue

glass-snake, glas'snāk *n* A North American lizard so called from its brittleness

glass-ware glas'wār *n* Articles made of glass.

glass work glas'werk *n* The manufacture of glass also a place where glass is made

glasswort glas'wert, *n* A plant yielding soda, which is used in making glass

glassy glas'i, *a* Made of glass vitreous resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency

glauber salt, gla'ber-salt, *n* [After *Glauber* (died 1668) a German chemist, who first prepared it] Sulphate of soda, a well known cathartic.

glaucescent gla-ses'ent, *a* [From *glaucous*] Of a glaucous colour

glaucoma glaucosis, gla-kō'ma, gla-kō'sis, *n* [Fr *glaucome* L *glaucoma* sea-green] An almost incurable disease of the eye being an opacity of the vitreous humour giving the eye a bluish-green tint —**glaucomatous,** gla-kō'ma-tus, *a* Pertaining to or resembling glaucoma.

glaucous, gla'kus, *a* [L *glaucus* fr Gr *glaukos* sea-green or bluish-green] Bluish-green of a sea-green colour of a dull green, passing into grayish blue

glave. Same as *glaive*

glaze glāz, *v t* pret & pp *glazed* glāzd ppr *glazing* glāzing [From *glass*] To furnish with glass or panes of glass to incrust with a vitreous substance as earthenware to cover with anything smooth and shining or to render the exterior of a thing smooth, bright, and showy, to polish to make smooth and glossy as the surface —*v i* To assume a dim glassy lustre as if of the eye —*n* The vitreous coating or glazing of potter's ware a transparent or semi-transparent coat put on a painting

glazer glā'zer *n* One who or that which glazes.

glazier glā'zher *n* [*Glaze* or *glass*, and *-er* comp *grazier brazier*] One whose business is to set window-glass.

glazing, glā'zing, *n* The act or art of one who glazes the substance with which anything is glazed enamel glaze

gleam glēm, *n* [A Sax *glæm*, a glitter ing or gleaming splendour comp O Sax *glim* splendour Sw *glimma* to flash also *Lithd to glimmer glimt*] A beam or small stream of light brightness splendour —*v i* pret & pp *gleamed, gleamt* ppr *gleaming* glēming To shine or dart, as rays of light to shine, to cast light to flash

gleamy glēm'i, *a* [*Gleam* and *-y*] Darting beam of light casting light in rays

glean glēn, *v t* pret & pp *gleaned*, gleand ppr *gleaning* [F *glaner* fr L L *glenare* to glean, perhaps fr Arm *glan, W glan*, clean comp A Sax *gelm*, a handful] To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them to collect things thinly scattered to pick up here and there to gather slowly and assiduously —*v t* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

gleaner glēn'er *n* One who gleans

glebe glēb *n* [Fr *glebe*, fr L. *gleba*, a clod or lump of earth] Soil ground the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice —**glebous glebby** glē'bus, glē'bi *a* Consisting of or relating to glebe or soil clayey

glede gled *n* [A Sax *glida* the kite bird of prey its gliding flight GLIDE.] A bird of prey the common kite of Europe.

glee, glē *n* [A Sax *gleo, gleow* glēo music sport Icel *gly* laughter] Joy merriment mirth gaiety particularly the mirth enjoyed at a feast a musical composition for voices in three or more parts.

gleed glēd, *n* [A Sax *gled* a live coal, fr root of *glow*] A burning coal a blaze

gleeful, gleesome glē'ful, glē'sum, *a* Full of glee merry gay joyous.

gleeman glē'man *n* [A Sax *gleóman*] A minstrel or musician of former days.

gleet glēt *n* [O Fr *glette* slime phlegm &c *glet glit* phlegm] A transparent mucous discharge from the urethra a thin ichor running from a sore

glen glen, *n* [Ir and Gael. *gleann* W *glyn*, a glen] A secluded narrow valley a dale a depression or space between hills

glib glib *a* (*Comp prov* E *glibber* smooth, D *glibberig* smooth slippery *glibberen* L G *glippen* to slide] Smooth slippery more commonly voluble fluent having plausible words always ready —**glibly** glib'li, *adv* In a glib manner smoothly volubly plausibly —**glibness** glib'nes, *n* *The quality of being glib volubility* with plausibility

glide glīd *v i* pret & pp *glided* glīd'ed ppr *gliding* [A Sax *glidan*=O Sax *glidan*, O Frs *glida* L G *gliden* D *glijden*, Dan *glide* G *gleiten* to slide allied to *glad*] To move along without noise or violence as a river to flow gently to pass along without apparent effort to move or slip along with ease as on a smooth surface —*n* Art of moving smoothly swiftly and without labour or obstruction a sliding a slur in speech or music

glimmer glim'er *v i* pret & pp *glimmered* glim'erd ppr *glimmering* glim'ering [A freq and dim correspond ng to *gleam*, prov E *glim*, to glance=Dan *glimre* to glitter *glimme* to gleam Sw *glimra* to glimmer L G and D *glimmern* to gleam G *glimmer* a faint light, *glimmen*, to shine] To gleam or shine faintly and with frequent intermissions to give a feeble light to shoot feeble or scattered rays of light to flicker —*n* A faint light feeble scattered rays of light a glitter a twinkle.

glimmering glim'er-ing *p a* Shining faintly —*n* A faint beaming of light a glimmer a faint view a glimpse

glimpse glimps, *n* [From *glimse* fr the stem of *gleam glimmer* &c the *p* being inserted as in *empty tempster* &c Comp Swiss *glumsen*, to glow D *glimpen* glasen to sparkle] A gleam or flash of light a short transitory view short fleeting enjoyment a glance a faint resemblance a slight tinge —*v i* pret & pp *glimpsed* glimpst pp *glimpsing* glimpsing To appear by glimpses.—*v t* To see by a glimpse or glimpses

glint glint, *v i* pret & pp *glinted* glint'ed ppr *glinting* glinting [Of kindred origin with *glimmer glimmer glisten* &c comp Dan *glitte*, a gleam, *glimte* to flash.] To glance to gleam to give a flash of light.—*n* A glance a flash a gleam

glissade gli-sād' *n* [Fr *glissade* fr *glisser* to glide or slide] A sliding or gliding

glisten glis'n, *v i* pret & pp *glistened* glis'nd, ppr *glistening* glis'ning [A Sax *glisnian, glisian* akin to G *gleissen*, Icel *glyssa*, O G *glizan*, to shine same root as *glitter gleam*, &c] To shine to glitter to sparkle with light to scintillate.—*n* A glitter sparkle gleam

glister glis'ter *v i* pret & pp *glistered*, glis'terd, ppr *glistering* glis'ter ing [Closely

akin to *glisten*=O D *glisteren*, D *glinsteren*, to glisten] To glisten, to shine, to be bright, to sparkle —*n.* Glitter, lustre

glitter, glit'er, *v i* pret & pp *glittered*, glit'erd, ppr *glittering*, glit'er-ing [A freq fr stem *glit*, seen in A. Sax. *glitnian*, to glitter=Sw *glittra*, Icel. *glitra* (fr *glita*, to shine), G *glitzern*, to shine, akin to *gleam*, *glance*, &c] To glisten, to shine, to gleam, to sparkle with light, to be splendid, to be showy, specious, or striking —*n.* Brightness, brilliancy, splendour lustre

gloaming glōm'ing, *n* [A. Sax *glómung*, twilight, equivalent to *glooming*, a verbal noun, fr *glóm*, E *gloom*] Fall of the evening, the twilight, closing period, decline [Scotch, but adopted by English writers]

gloat, glōt, *v i* pret. & pp *gloated*, glōt'ed ppr *gloating*, glōt'ing [Akin to Sw *glutta*, *glotta*, to look at with prying eyes, Icel *glotta*, to grin, G *glotzen*, to stare] To look steadfastly or with eagerness, to stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire, to feast the eyes to contemplate with evil satisfaction

globate, globated, glōb'āt, glōb'āt-ed, *a* [L *globatus*, fr *globus* a globe GLOBE] Having the form of a globe, spherical

globe, glōb, *n* [Fr *globe*=It and Sp *globo*, fr L *globus*, a ball or globe, allied to *glomus*, a ball of yarn and to *clue* or *clew*] A round or spherical solid body, a ball, a sphere, the earth, an artificial sphere on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens —*v t* pret & pp *globed*, glōbd, ppr *globing* glōb'ing To gather into a round mass, to conglobate

globe-fish, glōb'fish, *n* A fish of a globular shape, or able to inflate itself so as to assume this shape

globe-flower, glōb'flou-er, *n* A European plant with a globular yellow flower

globigerina, glō'bi je-ri''na, *n* [L *globus*, a ball, *gerō*, I bear] A microscopic animal a foraminifer, both found fossil and still abundant in our seas

globose, globous, glōb'ōs, glōb'us, *a* [L *globosus*, fr *globus*, a globe] Globular, round, spherical.—**globosity**, glō-bos'i-ti, *n* The quality of being globose

globular, glob'ū-ler, *a* [From L *globulus*, a little globe or ball, dim. of *globus* GLOBE] Having the form of a globe or sphere, spherical, round.—**globularity**, glob-ū-la'ri ti, *n* State of being globular, sphericity —**globularly**, glob'ū-ler-li, *adv* In a globular manner or form, so as to resemble a globe, spherically

globule, glob'ūl, *n* [Fr *globule*, L *globulus*, dim of *globus*] A little globe, a small particle of matter of a spherical form, one of the red particles of the blood.

globulet glob'ūl-et *n* [*Globule* and *-et*] A small globular particle

globulin, glob'ū lin *n* [From *globule* and *-in*] The main ingredient of blood globules and resembling albumen

globulose globulous, glob'ū-lōs, glob'ū lus, *a* Having the form of a globule or small sphere, round globular

glomerate, glom'e-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *glomerated* glom'e-rāt-ed, ppr *glomerating*, glom'e-rāt-ing [L *glomero*, *glomeratum*, fr *glomus*, *glomeris* a ball or clue of yarn thread, &c GLOBE.] To gather or wind into a ball, to collect into a spherical form or mass —*a* Congregated gathered into a round mass or dense cluster

glomeration, glom e-rā'shon *n* [L. *glomeratio* See prec] Act of gathering into a ball or spherical body, a body formed into a ball, a conglomeration

gloom, glōm, *n* [A. Sax *glóm*, gloom twilight, whence *glómung* gloaming, allied to *glum*, *glow gleam*, *glimmer*, &c] Obscurity, partial darkness thick shade, cloudiness or heaviness of mind, sullenness, moroseness, melancholy, sadness, aspect of sorrow, darkness of prospect or aspect —*v i* pret. and pp *glōomed*, glōmd, ppr *glooming*, glōm'ing To shine obscurely or imperfectly, to be cloudy, dark, or obscure, to be sullen, sad, or melancholy

gloomily, glōm'i-li *adv* In a gloomy manner, darkly, dismally, with melancholy aspect, sullenly

gloominess glōm'i-nes, *n* State or quality of being gloomy, darkness, dismalness, melancholy, sadness

gloomy, glōm'i, *a* [*Gloom* and *-y*] Involved in or characterized by gloom, dark dim, dusky, imperfectly illuminated, dismal, cloudy, melancholy, downcast, sad, heavy of heart, doleful

gloria, glō'ri a, *n* [GLORY] A glory or aureole, a doxology

glorification, glō'ri fi-kā''shon *n* [L *glorificatio*] Act of glorifying, laudation

glorify, glō'ri-fi, *v t* pret & pp *glorified*, glō'ri-fid, ppr *glorifying*, glō'ri fi ing [Fr *glorifier*, L L *glorificare*, fr L *gloria*, glory, and *facio*, I make] To make glorious, to exalt to glory, to ascribe glory or honour to to praise, to magnify, to laud, to bless, to honour, to extol.

gloriole, glō'ri-ōl, *n* [From *glory*, formed on type of *aureole*] A circle, as of rays, in paintings surrounding the heads of saints

glorious, glō'ri-us, *a* [Fr *glorieux*, L *gloriosus*, fr *gloria*, glory] Full of glory, illustrious, of exalted excellence and splendour, resplendent in majesty and glory eminent, noble, excellent renowned, celebrated, magnificent grand brilliant, splendid, hilarious or elated (colloq)

gloriously, glō'ri-us-li *adv* In a glorious manner, splendidly, illustriously —**gloriousness**, glō'ri us-nes, *n* State or quality of being glorious

glory, glō'ri, *n* [L. *gloria*, fame, glory comp O Slav *glasu*, voice, some connect it with Gr *kleos*, fame, *I leō*, I celebrate, *klyō*, I hear] Praise, honour, admiration, or distinction, accorded by the public to a person or thing, honourable fame, renown, celebrity, a state of greatness or renown splendour, magnificence praise ascribed in adoration, the felicity of heaven celestial bliss, the divine presence, the divine perfections, distinguished honour or ornament, that of which one may boast or be proud, *painting*, the radiation round the head or figure of a deity, saint angel, &c.—*v i* pret & pp *gloried*, glō'rid, ppr *glorying*, glō'ri-ing [O Fr *glorier*, L *gloriari*] To boast, to exult with joy, to rejoice, to be proud with regard to something

glory-pea, glō'ri-pē, *n* A leguminous plant of Australia with fine scarlet blossoms

gloss, glos, *n* [Akin to Icel *glossi*, flame, brightness, *glys*, finery, whence *glysligr*, showy or specious, Sw *glossa* to glow, G *glotzen* to shine, to glance, allied to *glass*, *glow*, *gloom*, *gleam*, &c] Brightness or lustre of a body, proceeding from a smooth surface, polish, sheen (the *gloss* of silk), a specious appearance or representation, external show that may mislead.—*v t* pret. & pp *glossed*, glost, ppr *glossing*, glos'ing To give gloss or superficial lustre to, to make smooth and shining, to give a specious appearance to, to render plausible, to palliate by specious representation

gloss, glos, *n* [L *glossa*, an obsolete or foreign word that requires explanation, latterly the explanation of such a word, fr Gr *glōssa*, *the tongue*, *an obsolete or foreign word.*] A note or interlineation explaining the meaning of some word in a text, a remark intended to illustrate some point in an author, a comment, annotation, explanation —*v t.* pret. & pp *glossed*, glost ppr *glossing*, glos'ing To render clear by comments, to annotate, to illustrate

glossarial, glos-sā'ri al, *a* [*Glossary* and *-al*] Pertaining to or consisting in a glossary, containing explanation

glossarist, glos'a rist, *n* [*Glossary* and *-ist*] A writer of glosses or comments

glossary, glos'a-ri, *n* [Fr *glossaire*, L.L *glossarium*, fr Gr *glōssa*, the tongue, a language GLOSS (2)] A vocabulary, explaining words which are obscure antiquated, local, &c., a dictionary of difficult words and phrases in any language or writer

glosser, glos'er, *n* One who glosses, a writer of glosses, a commentator

glossic, glos'ik, *n* [Gr *glōssa*, tongue] A system of phonetic spelling, whereby the same sound is invariably represented by the same letter or letters

glossily, glos'i-li *adv* In a glossy manner

glossiness glos'i-nes, *n* Quality of being glossy the lustre or brightness of a smooth surface

glossographer, glos-og'ra-fer, *n* [Gr *glōssa* a gloss, and *graphō*, I write] A writer of glosses a commentator, a scholast —**glossography**, glos-og'ra-fi, *n* The writing of glosses, a knowledge of glosses —**glossological** glos-o loj'ik al, *a* Pertaining to glossology —**glossologist**, glos-ol'o-jist, *n* One versed in glossology —**glossology**, glos-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *glōssa* a tongue, a language, a gloss, and *logos*, discourse] The science of language, glottology

glossy, glos'i, *a* [*Gloss*, lustre, and *-y*] Having gloss, having a smooth and shining surface, reflecting lustre from a smooth surface, highly polished specious

glottal, glot'al, *a* Pertaining to the glottis

glottic, glot'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to glottology glottological

glottis, glot'is, *n* [Gr *glōttis*, the glottis, fr *glōtta*, *glōssa*, the tongue, whence *glossary*, &c] The narrow opening at the upper part of the trachea or windpipe and between the vocal chords, which contributes to the modulation of the voice

glottology, glot-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *glōtta* language, and *logos*, discourse] The science of language, comparative philology, glossology —**glottologist**, glot-ol'o-jist, *n* One versed in glottology

glove, gluv, *n* [A Sax. *glóf*, probably fr. prefix *ge*, and *lóf* (not found)=Goth *lofa*, Sc *loof*, Icel. *lófi* the palm of the hand.] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger —To throw down the glove Same as to throw down the gauntlet, under GAUNTLET —*v t* pret & pp *gloved* gluvd, ppr *gloving*, gluv'ing To cover with a glove

gloved, gluvd, *a* Covered with a glove

glover, gluv'er, *n* One whose occupation is to make or sell gloves

glow, glō, *v i* pret & pp *glowed*, glōd, ppr *glowing*, glō'ing [A. Sax *glówan*, to glow =D *gloeyen*, G *gluhen*, to glow, Icel. *gloa*, to glitter, Sw *gloa*, to sparkle, allied to *gloat*, *gleam*, *gloom*, *gloaming*, *gloss* &c.] To burn with an intense or white heat, and especially without flame, to exhibit incandescence to give forth bright light and heat, to feel great heat of body, to be hot or flushed, to exhibit a strong bright colour, to be red or fiery, to shine with brilliance, to be ardent, to be animated, to burn or be vehement, to rage, as with passion —*n* Shining heat, or white heat incandescence, brightness of colour, redness, vehemence of passion animation

glowing glō'ing, *p a* Shining with intense heat, white with heat, exhibiting a bright colour, brilliant, ardent vehement, animated, inflamed, fervent, fiery

glowingly, glō'ing li, *adv* In a glowing manner, with ardent heat or passion

glow-light glō'lit, *n* A form of the electric light in which the illumination proceeds from incandescence

glowworm glō'werm, *n* The wingless female of a kind of beetle, emitting a shining green light to attract the male

gloxinia, glok-sin'i a *n* [After *Gloxin* a German botanist] A genus of almost stemless plants with fine bell shaped flowers, natives of tropical America

gloze glōz, *v i* pret & pp *glozed*, glōzd ppr *glozing* glōz'ing [From *gloze*, an old form of *gloss*, an interpretation the meaning being influenced by *glow* lustre GLOSS] To use specious and plausible words to flatter, to talk smoothly —*v t.* To palliate by specious exposition, to gloss over —*n.* Flattery, specious words

glucinum glō-si'num, *n* [From Gr *glykys* or *glukus*, sweet, from its salts having a

sweet taste] A white metal like going to the group of the alkaline earths—**glucinic**, glō-sī'nik, *a* Of or like glucinum

glucinum glō-sī'num, *n* The metal glucinum

glucose glō'kōs, *n* [Gr *glykys* sweet] Grape-sugar a variety of sugar less sweet than cane-sugar

glucosuria, glō-kos-ū'ri-a, *n* [From *glucose* and Gr *ouron* urine] The presence of glucose in the urine

glue glō, *n* [O Fr *glu*, fr L L *glus glutis* for stem of L. gluten, glutinis glue orig with *el* ŭ] Common impure gelatine obtained by boiling animal substances as skins, hoofs, &c with water a very similar substance which serves as a cement—*v t* pret & pp *glued* glōd ppr *gluing* glō'ing To join with glue a viscous substance to unite closely together

gluey glō'i, *a* Like glue viscous glutinous

glueyness glō'i-nes, *n* Quality of being gluey

glum, glum, *a* [A form of *glom* common in *gloam*, a frown] Frowning sullen moody [Colloq]

glumaceous glō-mā'shus, *a* Having glumes consisting of glumes

glume glōm, *n* [L *glūma* a husk, fr *glubo* I peel, akin to G *klyphe* I hollow out] The husk or chaff of grain a bract of grasses and sedges

glumiferous glō-mif'er-us, *a* Having or bearing glumes

glumly glum'li, *adv* In a glum or sullen manner—**glumness** glum'nes, *n* The condition or quality of being glum

glut glut, *vt* pt & pp *glutted* ppr *glutting* [From O Fr *glout* or *glotir* to swallow fr L *glut glutire* to swallow whence also *glutton*] To swallow greedily to gorge to cloy to sate to satiate to feast or delight even to satiety to fill or furnish beyond sufficiency —*n* Plenty even to loathing supply of an article beyond the demand superabundance

gluteal glō-tē'al, *a* [Gr *gloutos*, the buttock] Pertaining to certain parts connected with the buttocks

gluten glō'ten *n* [L *gluten* glue GLUE.] A tough, elastic substance found in the flour of wheat and other grains, nitrogenous in composition.

glutinate glō'tin-āt, *vt* pret. & pp *glutinated*, glō'tin-āt-ed ppr *glutinating* glō'tin-āt-ing [L *glutino glutinatum*, fr *gluten*, glue GLUE.] To glue to unite with glue to cement.

glutinosity glō-tin-os'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being glutinous viscousness

glutinous, glō'tin-us, *a.* [L *glutinosus* fr *gluten*, glue GLUE.] Gluey viscous viscid tenacious resembling glue

glutton glut'n, *n.* [A *glout* n. O Fr *glot* n fr L *glutin, glūtis* a glutton, fr *glūtio* I swallow GLUT] One who indulges to excess in eating or eating and drinking one eager of anything to excess a gormandizer a carnivorous quadruped, 3 feet long, inhabiting North and Europe and America, known also as the *Wolverene*

gluttonize glut'n-īz, *i* pret & pp *glutonized*, glut'n-izd ppr *gluttonizing* glut'n-iz-ing. [*Glutton* and *-ize*] To indulge in gluttony to indulge the appetite to excess.

gluttonous glut'n-us, *a.* [*Glutton* and *-ous*] Characterized by gluttony given to excessive eating insatiable —**gluttonously** glut'n-us-li, *adv* In a gluttonous manner

gluttony glut'n-i, *n* [O Fr *glotonie* fr *glotton*, a glutton (*q v*)] The practice of a glutton extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food, voracity of appetite

glycerine glis'er-in, *n* [From G *glykys* sweet, fr *glykys*, sweet] A transparent colourless liquid with a very sweet taste, obtained from fats.

glyphic glif'ik, *a* [Gr *glyphē* carving fr *glyphō* I carve] Pertaining to carving or sculpture.

glyphography glif-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr *glyphō* I carve, and *graphō* I write.] An electrotype process by which from an etched plate a design in relief is obtained.

glyptic glip'tik, *a* [Fr m Gr *glyptos* carved, fr *glyphō* I carve] Pertaining to the art of engraving precious stones —**glyptics** glip'tiks, *n* The art of engraving on hard stones or gems

glyptodon glip'to-don, *n* [Gr *glyptos* engraved, and *odous odontos* tooth—fr its



Glyptodon (Gr lyptodon clumper)

fluted teeth] A gigantic fossil animal, closely allied to the armadilloes, and covered with an osseous coat of mail.

glyptotheca glip-to-the'ka, *n* [Gr *glyptos* carved, and *thēkē* a repository] A place for the preservation of works of sculpture

gnarl nal, *n* [From old *gnar* a knot, also *knar knarre* &c akin to D *knorre* a knot, G *knorren*, a lump] A protuberance on the outside of a tree a knot—**gnarled** nārld, *a* Having knots or knotty protuberances cross-grained perverse—**gnarly** nal'i, *a* Gnarled knotty

gnarr gnurr nar nūr, *vi* [Found in similar forms in the other Teutonic languages, and probably imitative of snarling] To growl to murmur to snarl

gnash, nash *v t* pret & pp *gnashed*, nasht ppr *gnashing* nash'ing [O E *gnaste* to gnash, akin to Dan. *knaske*, D *knarsen* G *knirschen*, Sw *gnissla* to gnash probably to some extent an imitative word, formed from the sound made by striking or dashing the teeth together] To bring together (the teeth) with force to strike together as the teeth —*v i* To strike or dash the teeth together as in rage pain or anguish.

gnat, nat, *n* [A. Sax *gnat* L.G *gnid* a gnat perhaps akin to G *gnatze*, the itch] A small two-winged fly the female of which inflicts irritating bites.

gnathic na-thik *a* [Gr *gnathos*, jaw] Pertaining to the jaws

gnathonic na-thon'ik *a* [From *Gnathon* a parasite in Greek and Latin comedy fr Gr *gnathos*, a jaw] Parasitical sycophant

gnatling nat'ling *n* A little gnat

gnaw na, *vt* pret & pp *gnawed* nad ppr *gnawing* na'ing [A.Sax. *gnagan*=D *knagen* G *gnagen*, Dan *gnave nag* Icel and Sw *gnaga*, *naga*, to gnaw akin verb to *nag*] To bite by little and little to wear away by biting to eat by biting off small portions with the fore teeth to fret in agony or rage to waste to fret to corrode —*v i* To use the teeth in biting to bite with repeated efforts to cause to be affected with steady annoying pain—**gnawer** na'er *n* One who or that which gnaws a rodent

gneiss, nis, *n* [G *gneis* connections unknown.] A species of rock composed, like granite, mainly of quartz felspar and mica, but having a somewhat slaty structure or existing layers

gnome nōm, *n* [Fr *gnome* formed fr Gr *gnōmē* wisdom (see next)] A sprite or goblin, fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, &c., a small misshapen person.

gnome nōm, *n* [Gr *gnomē* a maxim, fr stem of *gnōsco*, L *gnosco* to know, to know] A brief reflection or maxim, a saw an aphorism—**gnomic gnomical** no'mik no'mi-kal, *a* [Gr *gnōmikos*] Containing or dealing in maxims.

gnomon no'mon, *n.* [Gr *gnōmōn* a index, a gnomon, fr stem of *gnomai*, to know whence also *gnosco* Gnostic] The style or pin of a sun-dial, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day the index of the hour circle of a globe the part of a parallelogram which remains when one of the parallelograms about its diagonal is removed.—**gnomonic gnomonical** nō mon'ik, no mon'ik al, *a* [Gr *gnōmōnikos* See Greek] Pertaining to the art of dialling—**gnomonics** no-mon'iks, *n* The art or science of dialling—**gnomonist**, nō'mon-ist, *n* One versed in gnomonics

gnosis nō'sis, *n* [Gr *gnōsis* knowledge See next] Knowledge deep insight

Gnostic nos'tik *n* [L L *gnosticus* Gr *gnōstikos*, knowing skilful to know fr *gnōsis*, to know (akin L. *gnosco* Russo I know) cog with E. *know*] One of a sect that arose in the first age of Christianity who pretended to superior religious knowledge, and attempted to unite the Platonic philosophy and various oriental notions with Christianity —*a* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines (without cap) having deep knowledge or insight.—**Gnosticism** nos'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrines or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics.

gnu, gnoo nū, nō *n* [Hottentot *gnu* or *nqu*] A ruminant quadruped, partaking of the form of the antelope ox, and horse, inhabiting South Africa.

go gō *v i* pret *went*, pp *gone* ppr *going* gō'ing [A Sax. *gān*, to go= L G O Sax and O Fris. *gān* D *gaan*, Dan *gaae* G *gehen*, O H G *gān gēn*, to go Usually regarded as contr fr A. Sax. *gegān*, to go but this is doubtful and another theory is that it is fr verbal prefix *ga* (common in Goth and A. Sax) and root *i*, to go as in L *ire* to go seen also in the A Sax pret, *eode* went Went though now used as the pret is really the past tense of *wend* A. Sax. *wendan*, to turn, to go] To walk to pass, proceed, move or be in motion to depart opposed to *come* to have currency or use to circulate to be reckoned or esteemed to proceed or happen to have course to turn out to have recourse to be about (usually in ppr—*going* to say *going* to begin) to be guided or regulated to be alienated, sold, or disposed of to extend, reach, lead to extend in effect, meaning or purport to be of force or value to proceed or tend to contribute, conduce, concur to perish to sink or die to become—To go against, to march to attack to be repugnant to—To go down, to descend to be received as true or correct—To go for nothing to have no value weight, or efficacy—To go hard with, to bring great danger to to be all but ruin as to used impers.—To go in for to be in favour of to make the object of acquirement or attainment.—To go off, to depart to be discharged, as firearms to leave life—To go on, to proceed to advance to be put on, as a garment to be a-going—To go out, to issue forth to go to fight to become extinct, as light or life—To go over to peruse to examine to review (*over* being the prep) to change sides (*over* adv)—To go through, to pass or penetrate through to undergo to sustain to the end—To go through with, to execute effectually—To go to pieces, to become broken up—It goes ill or well with a person, he has ill or good fortune—To go without, to be or remain destitute of—To go wrong to become unsound, as meat or fruit to leave the paths of virtue to take a wrong way—To go one's way to set forth to depart to move on—To go a journey an errand, a din circuit, to go on a journey on an errand, for a din &c, upon circuit.

gond gōd, *n.* [A Sax *gād*, a goad, a sharp pointed bow *gadd*, Icel. *gaddr* a goad, a sting Goth *gazds* a prick, a goad, this last showing that a letter has disappeared from the word, which is really the same as A. Sax *gierd*, E. *yard* (a rod), and cog with L. *hasta*, a spear] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster anything that stimulates or stirs to action—*v t*, pret. & pp *goaded*, gōd'ed ppr *goading* gō'ding To drive with a goad to incite to excite to instigate to urge by irritating

goal, gōl, *n.* [Fr *gaule*, a pole, a word of

Germanic origin, being same as Goth *walus*, O Frs *walu*, Icel *völr*, a staff, a rod] The point set to bound a race, a mark that players in some outdoor sport must attain, a success scored by reaching this, an end or final purpose, the end aimed at

goat, gōt, *n* [A Sax *gāt*=L G D and Frs *geit*, G *geiss*, Icel *geit*, Sw *get*, Dan *ged*, Goth *gaits*, cog with L *hædus*, a kid.] A well known ruminant quadruped, with long hair and horns, about the size of a sheep, with a disagreeable smell.

goatherd, gōt'herd, *n* One whose occupation is to tend goats

goatish gōt'ish, *a* Resembling a goat in any quality, of a rank smell.

goatishness, gōt'ish nes, *n* Quality of being goatish, lustfulness

goat-skin gōt'skin, *n* The skin of a goat, leather made from the skin of goats

goat-sucker, gōt'suk er, *n* A name for several allied birds that prey on nocturnal insects, the common goat-sucker of Europe being so called from the opinion that it would suck goats, the night-jar or fern owl

gobbet, gob'et *n* [Fr *gobet* fr O Fr *gob*, a mouthful, fr the Celtic=Gael and Ir *gob*, the mouth] A mouthful, a small piece, a lump

gobble, gob'l, *v t* pret & pp *gobbled*, gob'ld, ppr *gobbling*, gob'ling [A freq fr Fr *gober*, to gulp down, fr Celt *gob* the mouth GOBBET In sense of noise it is partly imitative] To swallow greedily or in large pieces, to swallow hastily —*v i* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey —*n* A noise made in the throat, as that of a *turkey-cock* —***gobbler***, *gob'ler*, *n* One who gobbles, a greedy eater, a gormandizer, a turkey-cock

go-between, gō'bē twēn, *n* One who acts as an agent for two parties, an intermediary

goblet, gob'let *n* [Fr *gobelet*, dim of O Fr *gobel*, a drinking glass, fr L L *gobelus*, fr L *cupa*, a tub, a cask CUP] A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle

goblin, gob'lin, *n* [Fr *gobelin*, fr L *cobalus*, Gr *kobalos*, a kind of malignant being or goblin, whence also G *kobold*] A mischievous sprite or imp, an elf

goby, gō'bi, *n* , pl. **gobies**, gō'biz [L *gobius*, Gr *kobios*, the gudgeon] A name given to various small fishes

go-by, gō-bī', *n* A passing without notice, intentional disregard or avoidance

go-cart, gō'kart, *n* An apparatus with



Go-cart

small wheels by which children learn to walk without danger of falling

god god, *n* [A Sax *god*=O Sax O Frs and D *god*, Icel. *goth*, *guth*, Dan and Sw *gud* Goth *guth*, G *gott* God, not connected with *good* An Indo-European root meaning to call or invoke, or one meaning to sacrifice, has been suggested as the origin of the word] The Supreme Being (in this sense with a capital), a being conceived of as possessing divine power, and therefore to be propitiated by sacrifice, worship, and the like a divinity, a deity, any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or regarded as the chief good, *pl* the audience in the gallery or upper gallery of a theatre so called from their elevated position

godchild, god'child, *n* A godson or goddaughter

goddaughter, god'da ter, *n* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism

goddess, god'es, *n* [*God* and *-ess* the term being ultimately of Greek origin] A female god or deity, a heathen deity of the female sex, a woman of superior charms

godfather, god'fa ther, *n* A father in a godly or spiritual sense, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, a male sponsor

godhead, god'hed, *n* [*God* and suffix *head*, same as *hood*] Godship, deity, divinity divine nature or essence —The God head, the Deity, God the Supreme Being

godless, god'les, *a* Having or acknowledging no god, impious, ungodly, atheistical

godlessly, god'les-li, *adv* In a godless manner, impiously, atheistically

godlessness, god'les nes, *n* State of being godless or impious

godlike, god'lik, *a* Resembling God, divine resembling a deity or heathen divinity, of superior excellence

godlily, god'li li *adv* In a godly manner, piously, righteously

godliness, god'li nes, *n* Quality of being godly, piety, belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws

godly, god'li, *a* Reverencing God, and his character and laws pious devout, holy, *religious, righteous* —— *adv* *Piously, righteously*

godmother, god'muth-er, *n* A mother in a godly or spiritual sense, a woman who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism

godsend, god'send, *n* An unexpected acquisition or good fortune, received as coming from God.

godship, god'ship, *n* Deity, divinity, the rank of a god.

godson god'sun, *n* A son in a godly or spiritual sense, a male for whom one has been sponsor at the font

God-speed, god'spēd, *n* [A contraction of 'I wish that *God* may *speed* you'] Success, prosperity, a prosperous journey usually in phrase to *bid* a person *God speed*

godward, godwards god'werd, god'werdz, *adv* Toward God.

godwit, god'wit, *n* [Perhaps fr A Sax. *god*, good, and *wiht*, creature, *wight*, from the excellence of their flesh.] A name of several grallatorial birds of no great size, the flesh of which is highly esteemed.

goer, gō'er, *n* One who or that which goes, a runner or walker

goffer, gof'er, *v t* pret & pp *goffered*, gof'erd, ppr *goffering*, gof'er ing [O Fr *gauffrer*, fr *gaufre gaufre*, *waufre*, a wafer, a honeycomb WAFER] To plait or flute —**goffer, goffering**, gof'er, gof er ing *n* An ornamental plaiting, used for the frills and borders of women's caps, &c

goggle, gog'l, *v t* pret & pp *goggled*, gog'ld, ppr *goggling*, gog'ling] Of Celtic origin, comp W *gogi*, to shake, Ir *gog*, a nod, a motion, Gael *gog* a nod, *gogach*, nodding] To roll the eyes, to strain the eyes —*a* Full or prominent and rolling or staring said of the eyes —*n* A strained or affected rolling of the eye *pl* cylindrical tubes in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c, or tubes intended to cure squinting, blinds for horses

goggle-eyed gog'l-īd *a* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes

going gō'ing, *n* Act of one who goes, act of walking departure, procedure, way, state of roads —Goings-on, actions, doings, conduct, behaviour generally in depreciative sense

goitre, goiter, goi'ter *n* [Fr *goitre*, fr L *guttur*, the throat] The diseased condition called bronchocele, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, forming a mass sometimes of extraordinary size on the front part of the neck. —**goitered, goitred**, goi'terd, *a* Affected with goitre —**goitrous**, goi'ter us, *a* [Fr *goitreux*] Pertaining to or affected with the goitre



Affected with Goitre

gold, gōld, *n* [A. Sax *gold*=O Sax. and O Frs *gold*, D *goud*, Sc *gould*, Sw and Dan *guld*, Icel. *gull*, Goth *guth*, fr root of *yellow* Hence *gild*] A precious metal of a bright yellow colour, the most ductile and malleable of all the metals, and one of the heaviest, money, riches, wealth, something pleasing or valuable, a bright yellow colour —*a* Made of gold, consisting of gold

gold-beater, gōld'bēt er, *n* One who beats gold into thin leaves for gilding, &c —**Gold-beater's skin**, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used by gold beaters

gold-crest, gōld'krest, *n* The smallest British bird, the golden-crested wren

gold-digger, gōld'dig-er, *n* One who digs for gold.—**gold-digging** gōld'dig ing, *n* The occupation of digging for gold, the locality where it is found

gold-dust, gōld'dust, *n* Gold in very fine particles

golden, gōld'n, *a* *Made of gold*, *of the* colour of gold, bright, shining, splendid, excellent, most valuable, happy, pre-eminently favourable or auspicious —**Golden age**, an early period in history, fabled to have been one of primeval innocence and enjoyment, any period of great brilliancy or prosperity —**Golden number**, in *chron* a number showing the year of the moon's cycle — **Golden pheasant**, a richly-coloured species of pheasant —**Golden rule**, the rule of doing as we would be done by

golden-eye, gōld'n I, *n* A species of duck, the garrot

golden-rod, gōld'n rod, *n* A name of certain plants with rod like stems and yellow flowers

gold-fever, gōld'fē ver, *n* A mania for digging or otherwise searching for gold

gold-field, gōld fēld, *n*. A district or region where gold is found.

goldfinch, gold'finsh, *n* A beautiful singing bird of the finch family, so called from the yellow markings on its wings

gold-fish, gōld'fish *n* A fresh water fish of the carp family having the upper part of the body of a bright orange colour

gold-lace, gōld'lās, *n* A lace wrought with gold.

gold-leaf, gōld'lēf, *n* Gold beaten into a thin leaf

goldsmith, gōld smith, *n* One who manufactures articles of gold and silver

gold-stick, gold'stik, *n* A term for certain gentlemen in England who bear gilt rods when attending the sovereign

gold-washer, gōld'wo sher, *n* One who washes away gravel or other refuse to obtain gold

goldylocks gōld i loks, *n* A name given to certain plants with yellow flowers, especially a ranunculus

golf, golf, *n* [Same as D *kolf*, a club to drive balls with Dan and G *kolbe* a club] A game played with clubs and balls, generally over large commons, downs or links the object being to drive the ball, with as few strokes as possible, into holes placed at considerable distances apart —**golfer**, golf'er, *n* One who plays golf —**golfing**, golf'ing, *n* The act of playing at golf

golgotha, gol'go-tha, *n* [Heb] A charnel-house

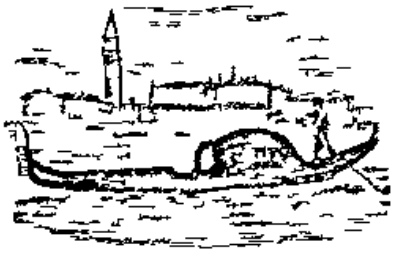
golosh gō-losh', *n* A galoche

gombeen-man, gom bēn man, *n* In Ire

la d, a money lender who exacts heavy in terest from the poor

gomuti gō-mu ti, *n* [MALAY.] The sago-palm a bristly useful fib e obta ed from it

gondola, g n do-la *n* [It Etymol. uncertain.] A long and narrow pleasure boat,



G dola

use l at Ven e n th ca la ha ing a cur ta ned chamber n th m l dle —**gondolier** gon-dȯ-lēr *n* [F =It *gondoliere*] A m n who rows a gon dola

gone gon, *pp* of *g*

gonfalon gonfanon g n fa-lon, g n fa-non, *n* [Fr *gonfalon, O F gonfanon*—O G *gundfano*—*gund*, *gunt* a conflict (=A. Sax. *guth*) and *fano* a banner.] An ensign or standard.—**gonfalonier** gon-fal o-nēr' *n* A chief magistrate in medieval It lian cities

gong, gong *n* [Malay.] A k n d of metallic drum, like a large rou d fl t dish a similar articl used instead of a bell.

gonidium go-nid i-um, *n* pl. **gonidia** go-nid i-a. [G *gonos* generation, and *eidos* appearance.] A name for certain reproductive cells in the thallus of lichens

goniometer go-ni-om et-ēr *n.* [Gr *gōnia*, angle and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, particularly the angles of crystals

gonophore, g n o-fōr *n* [Gr *gonos*, seed, and *phero* I bear.] A sh rt stalk wh ch bears the stamens n carpels in some pla ts a generat ve bud in hy drozoa

gonorrhœa gon-o-r a, *n* [Gr *gonorrhoia*—*gonos* semen and *rhe* I flow.] An inflammatory a liment f the mal urethra o the female vagina, attended with secreti n of mucus intermingled with pus.

good gud, *a* [A. Sax. *gōd* good=O Sax. and O Fris *gōd*, D *goed*, Dan and Sw *god*, Icel. *gothr*, Goth *gods*, G *gut* not connected with *god* probably fr a root implying fitness o m itability same as that f *get* (*thet* v).] The opposite of bad c n duct in ge eral, to a y useful end o purpose serviceable advantageous, ben fi cial wh lesome suitable useful fit proper right possessing desirabl o alu able physical o moral qualities virtuous, ri hteous, d tiful, pious, or religious exc llent, valuable, precious kind, ben v lent, ba m e, merc f l, or fri ndly clev r kilful, o d terous adequate sufficient o com petent v lid, of unimpaired credit abl to fulfil engagements consi erabl more than a l ttle n t deficie t full o complete not blemished unsullied immaculate honourable. *Good Friday* See FRIDAY.—*To make good* to perform t make up f r defect to mai ta n or carry out successfully.—*To stand good*, to be warrant or security.—*To think good*, to see good, to be pleased or satisfied to thi k to be expedient.—*As good as*, th same in effect as practically the same as.—*As good as his word*, equalling in fulfilme t what was promised.——*n.* What is good or desirabl benefit advantag welfare prosperity pin ual advantag improvement rtue righteousness a valuable possession or p ece of property — always in the pl ral in this sense, alu valent to wares, commodities, movables, household furniture, chattels. *Sects.*—*For good*, for good and all, to close the whole business for th last time finally.——*interj* W ll right.

good bye gud bī *interj* [Corrupt on of *God be with you*.] A salutation at parting farewell.——*n.* A farewell.

good day gud-dā *n* or *interj* A term of salutat on at meet ng or pa ting equivalent to I wish you a favourable or prosperous day farewell

good for nothing, gud for nu thing, *n* An id worthless person.——*a* Worthless

good humour gud hū mer *n* A cheerful temper or state f m nd.

good humoured gud hū merd, *a* Long of a cheerful temper

good humouredly gud hū merd li, *adv* W th a cheerful temper in a ch erful way

goodliness gud li nes, *n* Qual ty of being goodly beauty of form, grace el gance

goodly gud li, *a* Good look ng be g of a pan leome form beautiful graceful pl asant agreeable desirable larg

good man gud man, *n* A familiar appellation of ci dity a rustic term of compliment a husband the maste of a family

good morning gud morn ing, *n* o *nterj* A form of morning salutat on equival nt to I wish the morning may be happy or favourabl to you.

good nature gud nā t r *n* Natural mildness and kindn ss of disp sition

good natured gud nā tu l, *a* Ha g or naracterized by good nature naturally mild n temper not easily provoked.

good naturedly gud-nā tū d li, *adv* I good nature i manner w th mildness of tem per

goodness gud s, *n* State o qual ty of being g od e cellence virtue be oje ce ge often as a euphemism to Go l (thank (iod (wes)

good night gud-nīt *n* or *interj* A form of salutation in parti g for the n ght, equivalent to I wish you a good, pleasant or agreeable night

goods engine, gudz'en jin, A steam engine for drawi g a goods train or one carrying goods, n t passeng rs

good sense gud se s *n* Sound j dgment

goods train gudz trān, *n* A railway tra n conveying goods

good tempered gud tem perd, *a* Hav ing a good temper good n tured.

good wife gud wīf *n* Th mistress of a f m ly in rural l f

good will gud wil *n* Bene ol ce k nd f eling a hearty wish entire with goness, the bus ness connection of some establish ed business.

goody gud i. [Probably cont fr *goodwife*.] A term of ci l ty applied to w men in h mbl life

goody goody, **goody goody**, gud i gud i, gud-gud i, *a.* Affected w th mawki h m rality excessively squeamish in morals.

goosander gōs an-der *n* [Lit goose-duck f *goose*, and Icel. *a* in genit. of *nd* A Sax. *ened* a duck DRAKE.] A swimm g b rd allied to the ducks and d ra the merganser

goose gos, *n* pl. **geese** ge [A. Sax. *gōs* pl *gē* a goose—Icel. *gās* Dan *gaas* D and G *gans* Lat. *anser* (for *hanser*) Gr *chēn* Skr *hansa*, a goose I *gēse*, a sw n fr a root meaning to gape seen in E. *yawn*. *Gander* shows the n which has disappeared from *goose*. Akin *ganet*.] The nam of several well k own w mm ng birds larg r than ducks a silly st p d person, from the popular notion as to the stupidity of the g ose a tailor's smoothing iron, th handle f which s mewhat resembles the neck of a goose a gam f me ly pla ed with dice on a card divided into mall compartments, on certain of which a goose was figured.

gooseberry gōs be ri, *n* pl. **gooseberries** gōs be-riz. [Probably f *goose* and *berry* or for *grose-berry*, the *grose* being seen in Sc. *grozel*, *grosert*, a gooseberry Fr *groseille* a gooseberry It *ci kresalbere*, *krasselbeere*, a goose berry—*krasa*, frizzled, curled, crisp and *beere*, a berry.] The fruit of a pr ckly shrub of the same genus as the currant, and the shrub itself.

goose flesh goose skin gōs flesh, gōs kin *n* A pec li r roughness f the kin produced by cold, fear and other causes, as dyspepsia.

goose grass gōs gras, *n* A nam given to two British pla ts, especially to cleav rs

goose neck gōs nek *n* A pipe sh aped like the letter S

goose quill, gos'kwil, *n* The large f ath r or quill of a goose or a pen made w th it

gooxery gō ri, *n* A place f r geese the qual ties of a goose f lly

goose step gōs step *n* The act of a sol die mark ng time by raising th f et alternately witho t advancing

gopher gō'f r *n* [Fr *gaufre* h ney omb GOFFER.] The name given in Ameri a to several burrow g animals

gopher wood gof er wud, *n* [Heb *gophr*.] A speci s of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark, perhaps cypress

gor bellied, gor bel lid, *a* [See next.] B g bell ed.

gor belly gor'bel li, *n* [A. Sax. *gor* dirt, dung &c. *gor* and *belly*.] A prominent belly a person having a b g belly

gor cock gor'kok *n* [Origin do ubtful.] The moorcock or c l grouse

gore-crow gor'krō *n* [From *gore* blood, and *crow*.] Th carrion-crow

Gordian gor'di an, *a* Pert ining to *Gordius* king of Phrygia, or the k ot tied by him, wh ch could not be untied, but which was ukim *tely* cut by *Alexander th Great* hence *Go dian k ot* f r j extricable difficulty a d to cut the Gordian knot, to remove a difficulty by bold measures.

gore gō *n* [A Sax *gor* dung filth = Icel. and Dan *gor*, *gore* Sw *gorr* filth pe h pa sk n to Icel. *garna* intestines, E. *yarn*.] Blood that is shed thick or clotted blood.

gore gōr *n* [A. Sax. *gāra*, a point or corner of land, fr *gār* a spear like Icel. *geirr* a triangular piece f *geirr*, a spear = D *geer* G *gehre* Dan *gere* agor.] A wedge-shaped or tri gula piece, as of la d such a piece of cloth sewed into a garm t gusset.——*vt* pret & pp *gored* g rd, ppr *goring* gor'ing To cut in a triangula f rm.

gore g r *vt* pret & pp *g red* g rd, pp *goring* gō'ring [Same origin as prec.] To stab r p erce with a pointed instrument, as a spear to p ros with an animal s horns.

gorge gōrj, *n* [Fr *gorge* It *gorgia*, L. *gu g a*, a whirlpool akin *g gle gurgle* &c GARGLE.] The throat the gullet f od caused to regurgitate thr ugh nausea or disgust a narrow passage between hills or mountains the tra ce i to a bast o other o twork of a f rtress.——*vt.* pret. & pp *gorged*, gōrjd ppr *gorg ing* gōr'jing To swallow to wallow w th greedi ess to glut to sat ate often r fl.——*vi.* To f ed greedily to stuff one s self

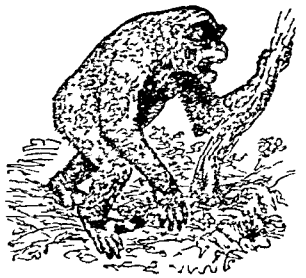
gorgeous gor'jus, *a* [Fr *gorgias* gaudy flaunting fr *gorgia* a ruff for the neck f *gorge*, the th oat (wh ch see).] Extremely showy pl ndid glittering with g y colours magn ficent.—**gorgeously** g r'jus-li *ad* I **gorgeousness** gor'jus-nes, *n* Qual ty or tate of being g rgeous

gorget, gor'jet, *n* [Fr *gorgette* fr *gorge* th oat. (ORIGIN.)] A piece of armo f r defending the throat of neck a pendant ornament t merly worn by officers and ty

gorgon gō'r gon, *n* [G *gorgo* or *gorgon*, *gorgos* f *gorgo* fierce grim.] A monster of Greek mythology one of three sisters (the best known being Medusa) the sight of wh h turned the beholder to stone he ce some one like a g rgon.——*a.* Like a gorgon very ugly o terrific.—**gorgonean gorgonian** gor gō n a gor g ni-an, *a.* Like a gorgon pertaining to gorgons.—**gorgonize** gor'g n-iz, *t.* pret. & pp *gorgonized*, gor'g n izd ppr *gorgonizing* gor'gon-iz-ing To t rn into stone, to petrify.—**gorgonion** gō go-ni'on, *n.* [Gr.] A representation of a gorgon s head.

Gorgonzola, gor gon zo'la, *n* A kind of Italian ewe milk cheese named after Gorgonzola, a village not far from Milan

gorilla, gor il'la, *n* [Originally an African name, found in use by the Phœnician navi



Gorilla (*Troglodytes Gorilla*)

gator Hanno in the fifth century B C] The largest animal of the ape kind, found chiefly in the woody equatorial regions of Africa

gormand, gor'mand, *n* [Fr *gourmand*, origin unknown] A gourmand, a glutton

gormandize, gor'mand īz, *v i* pret & pp *gormandized*, gor'mand īzd, ppr *gormandizing*, gor mand īz ing [*Gormand* and *-ize*] To eat greedily or to excess, to swallow voraciously

gormandizer, gor'mand īz-er, *n* One who gormandizes, a voracious eater, a glutton

gorse, gors, *n* [A Sax *gorst gost*, furze, connections doubtful.] The shrubby plant known otherwise as furze or whin.

gorsy, gors'i, *a* Abounding in gorse

gory, *go ri, a* [*Gore* and *-y*] Covered with gore, or with congealed or clotted blood, bloody, murderous

goshawk, gos'hak, *n* [A. Sax. *góshafoc*, that is, 'goose-hawk'] A large bird of the hawk family, formerly flown at geese, cranes, partridges, &c

gosling, goz'ling, *n* [A Sax. *gós*, goose, and the dim term *ling*] A young goose, a goose not full grown

gospel, gos'pel, *n* [A. Sax. *godspell—gód*, *good*, and *spell*, history, narration—answering to the Gr *euangelion*, L *evangelium*, a good or joyful message, evangel, or compounded of A. Sax. *god*, God, and *spell*—lit God's word] The history of Jesus Christ, any of the four records of Christ's life left by his apostles, the scheme of salvation as taught by Christ and his apostles system of gospel doctrine or of religious truth, any general doctrine (a political *gospel*), some portion of one of the four gospels appointed to be read in church —a Relating to the gospel accordant with the gospel

gospeller, gos'pel-er, *n* An evangelist, the priest or deacon who reads the gospel in the church service

gossamer gos'a mer, *n* [A name apparently applied originally to the period at which gossamer is commonly observed, and equivalent to *goose summer*, the term having perhaps arisen from geese being then driven out to the stubble and from their well known connection with *Michaelmas*, comp the German names for gossamer, 'our lady's summer', 'flying summer', 'old wives' summer'] A fine filmy substance a kind of delicate cobwebs floating in the air in calm, clear, sunny weather, especially in autumn, a light or thin fabric —**gossamery**, gos'amer i *a* Like gossamer, flimsy, unsubstantial.

gossip, gos'ip *n* [A. Sax *godsibb*, a sponsor—*God*, and *sib*, related, lit related in the service of God] A sponsor a neighbour or companion, an idle tattler, mere tattle, idle talk —v i. pret & pp *gossiped*, gos'ipt ppr *gossiping* gos'ip-ing To prate to chat to talk much, to run about and tattle, to tell idle tales —**gossipred**, gos'ip-red *n* [*Gossip* and *-red* as in *hatred*] Relation by baptism, gossip or tattle —**gossipry**, gos'ip-ri, *n* Relationship by baptismal rites, idle talk or gossip —**gossipy**, gos'ip-i, *a* Full of gossip

got, gotten, got, got'n, pp of *get*

Goth, goth, *n* [L *Gothus*, Gr *Gothos*, a Goth, fr the people's own name for themselves] One of an ancient Teutonic race, first heard of as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, and who took an important part in overthrowing the Roman empire, a rude or uncivilized person, a barbarian, one defective in taste —**Gothic**, goth'ik, *a* Pertaining to the Goths rude, barbarous, the term applied to that style of architecture the characteristic feature of which is the pointed arch originally used in a depreciatory sense —n The language of the Goths, a bold-faced printing type, the Gothic style or order of architecture —**Gothicism** goth'i sizm, *n* Conformity to the Gothic style of architecture, rudeness of manners barbarousness

gouache, gwash, *n* [Fr] A method of painting in water-colours so mixed as to present a dead opaque surface

gouda, gou'da, *a* A kind of cheese from *Gouda*, a town in Holland

gouge, gouj goj, *n* [Fr *gouge*, L L *guvra*, a gouge, origin uncertain] A chisel with a hollow or grooved blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves — v t pret & pp *gouged*, gouj'd, gōjd, ppr *gouging*, gouj'ing, gōj'ing To scoop out with a gouge, or as with a gouge

gourd, gōrd, *n* [Fr *gourde*, O Fr *gouorde*, *gougorde*, *gouhourde*, fr L *cucurbita*, a gourd.] The popular name of the family of plants represented by the melon, cucumber, pumpkin, &c , or for their fruits, a cup or other vessel made from the rind of a gourd.

gourmand, gōr'mānd, *n* [Fr , origin unknown] A glutton, a greedy feeder, a dainty feeder, an epicure, a gourmet

gourmandize, gōr'mand īz, *v i* pret & pp *gourmandized*, gōr'mand īzd ppr *gourmandizing*, gōr'mand īz ing [*Gourmand* and *-ize*] To gormandize

gourmet, gōr mā or gōr'met, *n* [Fr , a wine taster, formerly a groom or other servant, for *grоumet* fr the O D word=E *groom*] A man of keen palate, a connoisseur in food, a nice feeder, an epicure

gout, gout, *n* [Fr *goutte*, fr L *gutta*, a drop, fr the old medical theory that diseases were due to the deposition of drops of morbid humour in the part] A painful disease, affecting generally the small joints, and often accompanied by calculi or concretions at the joints, a drop, a clot or coagulation

gout go, *n* [Fr *goût*, fr L *gustus*, taste] Taste, relish

goutily, gout'i li, *adv* In a gouty manner

goutiness, gout'i nes, *n* State of being gouty or subject to the gout, gouty affections

goutwort, goutweed, gout'wert, gout'wed *n* A British plant formerly believed to be a specific for gout, bishop weed (q v)

gouty, gout'i, *a* [*Gout* and *y*] Diseased with the gout or subject to the gout, pertaining to the gout

govern gu'vern *v t* pret & pp *governed*, gu'vernd, ppr *governing*, gu'vern ing [Fr *gouverner*, fr L *gubernare*, to govern, fr Gr *hubernaein*, *to govern, to steer a ship*] To direct and control to regulate by authority, to keep within limits prescribed, to sway, to regulate, to influence, *to direct to control* to restrain, to keep in due subjection, to command, as the feelings, to steer or regulate the course of, to affect so as to determine, the case, mood, &c , in grammar —v i To exercise authority, to administer the laws, to maintain the superiority, to have the control

governable, gu'vern a bl, *a* That may be governed controllable

governance, gu'ver nans, *n* [*Govern* and *-ance* = Fr *governance*, L L *gubernantia*] Government, exercise of authority, control, management.

governess gu'vern-es, *n* [*Govern* and *-ess*] A female who governs, an instructress, an educated woman who has the care of instructing children in their homes

government, gu'vern ment, *n* [*Govern* and *-ment*=O Fr *gouvernement*, Fr *gouvernement*] The act of governing, regulation control, rule, restraint, exercise of authority, administration of public affairs, system of polity in a state the mode or system according to which the sovereign powers of a nation, the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, are vested and exercised, a province or division of territory ruled by a governor, the council or persons who administer the laws of a kingdom or state, the administration or ministry, the executive power, the influence of a word in grammar in regard to construction

governmental, gu vern ment'al, *a* Pertaining to government, made by government, *sanctioned by government*

governor, gu'vern er *n* [Fr *gouverneur*, a governor, fr L *gubernator*, a governor, a pilot GOVERN] One who governs, rules, or directs, one invested with supreme authority, the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation, &c , a ruler, a tutor; a contrivance in machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a varying resistance or power, a contrivance in a steam-engine which automatically regulates the admission of steam to the cylinder

governor-general, gu'vern er jen'e ral, *n* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors a viceroy

governorship, gu'vern-er ship, *n* The office of a governor

gowan, gou'an, *n* [Gael. & Ir *gugan*, a bud, a flower] The Scotch name for the common daisy

gown, goun, *n* [Probably of Celtic origin comp W *gwn*, Ir *gunn*, Gael *gun*, a gown or robe] A woman's outer garment, a long, loose, upper garment or robe, worn by certain professional men, divines, professors, students, &c the dress of peace or of the civil magistracy —v t. pret. & pp *gowned*, gound, ppr *gowning*, goun'ing To put on a gown

gownsman gounz'man, *n* One whose professional habit is a gown as a divine or a lawyer, and particularly a member of an English university

Graafian gra'fi an *a* [*From Regnier de Graaf*, a Dutch physician] Applied to certain vesicles developed in the ovaries of mammals

grab, grab, *v t* pret & pp *grabbed*, grabd, ppr *grabbing* grab'ing [Same as Sw *grabba*, to grasp, akin to D *grabbelen* to snatch, E *grapple*, *gripe*, *grasp*, *grope*, &c] To seize, to snatch, to gripe suddenly [Colloq] —n A sudden grasp or seizure, a catch, an advantage (colloq), an implement for clutching objects —**grabber**, grab'er, *n* One who or that which grabs

grace, grās, *n* [Fr *grace*, fr L *gratia*, favour, gratitude (*in pl the Graces*), *fr gratus*, pleasant, thankful (seen also in *grateful gratitude*, *agree*, *ingrate*, &c.), fr a root seen in Gr *chairo*, I rejoice, and perhaps in E. *yearn*] Favour, favourable regard, good will, or kindness, disposition to oblige another, the love and favour of God, divine influence renewing the heart and restraining from sin, a state of reconciliation to God, pious disposition proceeding from divine influence, mercy pardon, favour conferred, a license dispensation or peculiar privilege, a short prayer or expression of thanks before or after meals, (*with possessive pronouns*) a title used in addressing or speaking of a duke or duchess or an archbishop, that external element in acting or speaking which renders it appropriate and agreeable, elegance with appropriate dignity, a beauty or element in what pleases the eye, an embellishment, an affectation of elegance, dignity, or refinement (a person's airs and *graces*), beauty or elegance deified one of three ancient goddesses in whose gift were grace, loveliness, and

favour *mus* a turn, trill, shake, &c. introduced for embellishment —**Days of grace**, *com.* three days immediately following the day when a bill becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in.—**A person's good graces** his favour or friendly regard.—**With a good grace**, graciously: with at least an air of graciousness.—**With a bad grace** ungracefully: ungraciously.—*v t* pret. & pp *graced*, grāst ppr *gracing* grās'ing To lend or add grace to: to adorn: to serve to embellish or dignify: to honour: to favour.

grace-cup grās'kup, *n* The last cup drunk at the conclusion of a meal or banquet.

graceful grās'ful, *a* Full of grace: beautiful with dignity: elegant: possessing a peculiar elegance or attractiveness of manner or appearance.—**gracefully** grās'ful-li *ad* In a graceful manner: elegantly.—**gracefulness**, grās'ful-nes, *n* Quality of being graceful.

graceless, grās'les *a* Void of grace: unregenerate: unsanctified: somewhat careless in regard to religious matters: not at all devout: profligate.—**gracelessly** grās'les-li, *ad* In graceless manner.—**gracelessness**, grās'les-nes, *n* The state or quality of being graceless.

grace note, grās *n* t, *n* *Mus* a note added by way of ornament, in smaller characters: an appoggiatura.

gracile gras'il, *a* [L. *gracilis* slender] Slender: slight and elegant.—**gracility** gra-sil'i-ti, *n.* Slenderness.

gracious grā'shus, *a* [F *gracieux* L. *gratiosus* GRACE] Full of grace or favour: favourable: kind, friendly disposed to forgive offences and impart unmerited blessings: beneficent: benignant: merciful: condescending.

graciously grā'shus-li, *adv* In a gracious manner: kindly: favourably: with kindness: condescension.—**graciousness**, grā'shus-nes, *n* Quality of being gracious.

grackle grak'l *n* [L. *graculus* a jackdaw: imitative of the cry] A name of certain birds belonging to the starling family.

gradate grā'dāt, *v t* pret. & pp *gradated* grā'dāt-ed ppr *gradating* grā'dāt-ing. [See next] To cause to blend gradually as different tints or tones of colour.

gradation gra-dā'shon, *n* [Fr *gradation* L. *gradatio* GRADE] The act of grading or state of being graded: arrangement by grades or rank: a regular advance step by step: a degree in any order: a series: order: succession: regular process by degrees or steps: the gradual blending of one tint into another.—**gradational** gra-dā'shon-al *a* Pertaining to or according to gradation.

gradatory grā'da-to-ri, *a* Proceeding step by step: marking gradation.—*n.* *Eccles. arch.* A series of steps leading from the chancel into the church.

grade grād, *n* [Fr *grade*, f. L. *gradus*, a step, fr *gradior* *gressus* I go: seen also in *congress*, *degrade*, *degression*, *ingress*, *progress*, *retrograde* &c.] A step: a degree or rank in order or dignity: a step or degree in any ascending or descending series: relative position: a stand: (officers' teachers, magnitudes, crimes) of every *grade*).

gradient *n* a road or railway.—*v t* pret. & pp. *graded*, grā'ded ppr *grading* grā'ding To arrange in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, and the like: to reduce (a road, &c.) to suitable levels or degrees of slope as may make it an table for being used.

gradient, grā'di-ent, *a.* [L. *gradiens -entis*, ppr of *gradior* I walk. GRADE] Moving by steps, walking: rising or descending by regular degrees.—*n.* The degree of ascent or descent in a road, railway or canal: the part of a road which slopes.

gradual grad'u-al, *a.* [Fr *graduel*, f. L. *gradus*, a step. GRADE] Proceeding by steps or degrees: advancing step by step: regular and slow in its progress: &c.—*n.* A service of steps: an ancient service book of the church.

gradually grad'ū-al-li, *ad* In a gradual manner: by degrees: step by step: regularly: slowly.

graduate grad'ū-āt, *v t* pret. & pp *graduated* grad'ū-āt-ed ppr *graduating* grad'ū-āt-ing [L.L. *graduare graduatus* to admit to academical degrees, fr L. *gradus* a grade or degree. GRADE] To divide into small regular intervals or degrees: to mark with such: to arrange by grades or gradations: to characterize or mark with degrees (grades, as of intensity, to confer a university degree on: to reduce to a certain consistency by evaporation.—*v i.* To receive a degree from a college or university: to pass by degrees to change gradually.—*n* One who has received a degree in a college or university or from some incorporated society.—**graduateship** grad'ū-āt-ship *n* The state of a graduate.

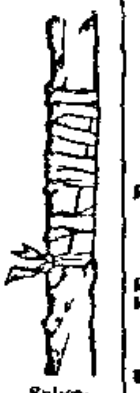
graduation grad'ū-ā'shon *n* [Fr *graduation* L.L. *graduatio*] The act of graduating: the state of being graduated: the marks on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions: regular progression by succession: the degrees set for conferring or receiving academical degrees.

graduator grad'ū-āt-er *n* One who or that which graduates.

graff graf *n* The old and etymologically better spelling of *graft*.] A graft.

graffito graf'i-tō, *n* pl **graffiti** graf'i-tē [Its. *graffito* a scribbling, fr *graffio* *s*, to scribble] A class of rude scribblings or figures on walls dating from ancient Roman times.

graft, graft, *n* [O F *greffe* F *greffe* a slip or shoot of a tree for grafting: a grafting instrument, fr L. *graphium*, a style for writing on wax: a tablet, fr Gr *graphion*, a style, fr *graphō* I write. The *t* is an excrescence.] A small slip or shoot, or section of a tree, inserted in another tree which is to support and nourish the scion, the latter growing as a plant of more desirable characters than the stock.—*v t* pret. & pp *grafted*, graft'ed ppr *grafting* graft'ing To insert a graft on: to propagate by a graft: to incorporate after the manner of a graft: to join on as if organically a part.



Splice-graft.

grafter graft'er *n* One who grafts.

grail grail, grāl, *n.* [O Fr *greal*, *graal*, L.L. *gradalis gradale*, &c. perhaps f. *crater* a dish of L. *cer ter* Gr *krater* a cup] The holy vessel said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who had caught the last drops of Christ's blood in it, and which, being afterwards lost, was eagerly sought for by King Arthur's knights.

grain grān, *n* [Fr *grain*, fr L. *granum* a grain, seed, kernel, same root as *Icorn* (which see) Of same origin are *granule*, *grange* &c.] A single seed of a plant, especially a cereal plant collectively: corn or the fruit of cereal plants, as also in the plants themselves: any small hard mass, as of sand, a minute particle: an atom: a small weight, being the twentieth part of a scruple, and the twenty-fourth part of a pennyweight troy: the substance of anything regarded with respect to the size form, or direction of the constituent particles: the fibres of wood or other substance with regard to their arrangement or direction: texture: formerly the scarlet dye made from the kermes or coccal insects, from their round, seed-like form: hence, a red-coloured dye: also, a permanent colour of any kind.—*v* dye in grain, originally to dye with kermes then, to dye deeply or permanently: now usually to dye in the fibre or raw material.—**Grain side** of leather the side from which the hair has been removed.—**Against the grain**, against the fibres of wood: hence, against the natural temper or disposition: unwillingly: reluctantly.—**Brewers' grains**, the husks of grain that has been used in brewing or distilling.—**Grains of Paradise** the pungent, somewhat aromatic seeds of a plant of the ginger family a native of tropical Western Africa.—*v t.* pret. & pp *grained* grānd ppr *graining* grān'ing To form into grain, as powder: sugar and the like: to granulate: to paint so as to give the appearance of grains or fibres.

grain grān *n* [Same as Dan *green* a branch: akin to Sw *gren* Icel. *grein* a branch: akin to *grain* *n*] A tine or prong, Sw *grena* Icel. *grein* a kind of harpoon with four or more barbed points.

grained grā'n'd, *p a* Having a certain grain or texture: having a granular surface (*grained* leather).

graining grān'ing *n* The operation of newly graining: a kind of painting in imitation of the grain or fibres of wood.

grainy grān'i, *a.* Full of grain or corn: full of kernels.

graip grāp *n* [Same as D *greep* Sw *grep* Dan *greb* a dung fork: akin to *gripe* *grope*] A dung fork or fork for digging potatoes.

graith grāth, *n* [Icel. *greithi*, preparation: equipment fr *greitha* ready=A.Sax. *geræd* trappings fr stem of *ready* with particle *ge* (which ed.) Apparatus, equipments: implements or accoutrements.



Grallatorial Head and Foot (Stork).

grallatorial gral-a-tō'ri-al, *a* [L. *grallator* stilts, *grallator* (pl. *grallatores*) one who goes on stilts fr *gradior* I go. GRADE] Pertaining to the Grallatores, an order of birds characterized by long legs, long neck and long bills, including cranes, plovers, rails, &c. otherwise called the waders.

grallock gral'ok *v t* pret. & pp *grallocked* gral'okt, ppr *grallocking* [Gael. *greallach* entrails] To remove the entrails from a deer.

gram gram *n* Same as *Gramme*.

gramary gram'a-ri *n.* [Practically the same word as *grammar* which formerly had the meaning of learning, occult lore sorcery &c.] Enchantment: magic.

graminaceous **gramineal** **gramin** gra-min-ā'shus, gra-min'e-al, gra-min'ē-us, *a* [Fr m. L. *gramen gramin-is* grass.] Grassy: like or pertaining to grass.

graminivorous gra-min-iv'o-rus, *a* [L. *gramen* grass and *vorare* I devour] Feeding or subsisting on grass.

grammar gram'e *n.* [Fr *grammaire* f. a byform *gramm* of L.L. form *grammatica*, fr Gr *grammatikē* (*technē*) the art of writing (where *graphein* &c.) GRAVE (*v.*)] The expression of the principles which underlie the use of language: a system of general principles and particular rules of speaking or writing a language: a book containing such principles and rules: propriety of speech: an outline of the principles of any subject.—*a.* Belonging to grammar.

grammarian gram-mā'ri-an *n.* [*Grammar* and *-ian*] One versed in grammar: one who teaches grammar.

grammar school, gram'er-skōl, *n* A school in which the learned languages, as Latin and Greek are chiefly taught.

grammatical **grammatic** gram-mat'i-kal, gram-mat'ik *a* [L. *grammaticus* Gr *grammatikē*] Belonging to grammar: according to the rules of grammar.

grammatically gram-mat'ik al-li *adv* According to the principles and rules of grammar.

grammaticize gram-mat'i-siz, *v t* pret. & pp *grammaticized* gram-mat'i-sīzd, ppr *grammaticizing* gram-mat'i-siz-ing [*Grammatic* and *-ize*] To render grammatical.

gramme, gram, *n*. [Fr., fr Gr *gramma*, a letter, also the weight of a scruple, fr *graphō*, I write] The French unit of weight, equal to 15 43 grains troy

grampus, gram'pus, *n* [Sp *gran pez*, fr L *grandis*, great, and *piscis*, a fish, comp *porpoise*, *porpus*] A large marine mammal of the dolphin family

granadilla, gran-a-dil'la, *n* [Sp, dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate] The fruit of a species of passion-flower much esteemed in tropical countries, also the plant.

granary, gran'a-ri, *n* [L. *granarium*, fr *granum*, grain GRAIN] A storehouse for grain after it is thrashed; a corn-house

grand grand, *a* [Fr *grand*, fr L *grandis* large, great, a word of doubtful connections] Great, figuratively, majestic, high in power or dignity, splendid, magnificent, noble, sublime lofty, elevated, advanced in age, implying an additional or second generation, as in *grand*father, *grand*child, &c

grandam, gran'dam, *n* [*Grand* and *dame*] An old woman, a grandmother

grandchild, grand'child, *n* A son's or daughter's child.

grand-daughter, grand'da-ter, *n* The daughter of a son or daughter

grand-duke, grand'dūk, *n* The title of the sovereign of several of the states of Germany, also applied to members of the imperial family of Russia.

grandee, gran-dē', *n* [Sp *grande*, a nobleman, fr L *grandis* grand.] In Spain, a nobleman of the highest rank, hence, a nobleman, a man of elevated rank or station

grandeur, grand'yūr, *n*. [Fr, fr *grand* (*q v*)] State or quality of being grand, greatness, sublimity, loftiness, splendour, magnificence, elevation; sublimity

grandfather, grand'fa-ther, *n* A father's or mother's father

grandiloquence, gran-dil'ō-kwens, *n* [See next] Lofty speaking, pompous language, bombast.

grandiloquent, gran-dil'ō-kwent, *a* [L *grandiloquens*, *-quentis*—*grandis*, great, and *loquens*, *loquentis*, ppr of *loquor*, I speak.] Speaking in a lofty style, expressed in high-sounding words, bombastic, pompous

grandiose, gran'di-ōs, *a* [Fr] Impressive from grandeur, imposing, aiming at or affecting grandeur, grandiloquent, bombastic, turgid —**grandiosity**, gran di-os'i-ti, *n* The quality of being grandiose

grand-juror, grand'jōr-er, *n* A member of a grand jury —**grand-jury**, grand'jō-ri, *n* A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, to find a true bill against them.

grandly, grand'li, *adv* In a grand or lofty manner splendidly, sublimely

grandmother grand'muth-er, *n* The mother of one's father or mother

grandmotherly, grand'muth-er-li, *a* Like or pertaining to a grandmother

grandnephew, grand'nev ū, *n* The son of one's nephew or niece

grandness, grand'nes, *n* State of being grand grandeur, greatness, magnificence

grandniece, grand'nēs, *n* The daughter of one's nephew or niece

grand-piano, grand'pi a nō, *n* A large kind of piano, having great compass and power

grandsire, grand'sīr, *n* A grandfather, any ancestor

grandson grand'sun, *n* The son of a son or daughter

grand-stand grand'stand *n* An elevated erection on a race course or the like, whence a good view can be obtained.

granduncle, grand'ung-kl, *n* The uncle of one's father or mother

grange, grānj *n* [Fr *grange*, barn, fr LL *granea*, fr L *granum* grain GRAIN] A farm with the buildings, stables, &c. the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman farmer; in the United States a kind of trades-union or secret association among farmers

granger, grān'jer, *n* A member of a farmers grange in the United States.

grangerism, grān'jer izm, *n* [After the Rev James *Granger*, who in 1769 published a *Biographical History of England* that was often illustrated in this way] The practice of illustrating books by prints or other illustrations from various sources, the mutilation of books for this object Similarly *grangerize*

graniferous, gra-nif'er us, *a* [L *granum*, grain, *fero*, I bear] Bearing or producing grain or seeds of similar character

granite, gran'it, *n* [Fr *granit*, fr It *granito*, lit grained stone, fr L *granum*, a grain GRAIN] An unstratified rock, composed of grains of quartz, felspar, and mica, or at least of two of these substances, confusedly crystallized together

granitic, gran-it'ik, *a* Pertaining to granite, like granite having the nature of granite, consisting of granite

granitiform, gran-it'i form, *a* [*Granite* and *form*] Resembling granite in structure or shape

granifold gran'i-told, *a* [*Granite* and *-ous*] Resembling granite

granivorous, grān-iv'ō-rus, *a* [L. *granum*, and *voro*, I eat] Feeding on grain or seeds.

grant, grant, *v t* pret & pp *granted*, grant'ed, ppr *granting*, grant'ing [From O Fr *graanter*, *graunter*, *craanter*, *creanter*, to promise, to agree, to guarantee, from (hypothetical) LL *credentare*, to make to believe or trust, fr L *credens*, ppr of *credo* I believe CREED] To bestow, as a gift, to give, to bestow or confer on, without compensation, in answer to request, to admit as true what is not proved to allow, to yield, to concede, to transfer, as the title of a thing to another, to convey by deed or writing, to cede —*n*. Act of granting, bestowing, or conferring, the thing granted or bestowed, a gift, a boon, a conveyance in writing of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, &c, the thing conveyed by deed or patent.

grantable, grant'a bl, *a* Capable of being granted or conveyed.

grantee, grant-ē', *n* The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made

granter, grant'er, *n* One who grants

grantor, grant'or, *n* The person who grants or conveys lands, rents, &c.

granular, gran'ū-ler, *a* [From *granule* and *-ar*] Consisting of or resembling granules or grains.—**granularly**, gran'ū ler li, *adv* In a granular manner

granulate, gran'ū-lāt, *v t* pret & pp *granulated*, gran'ū-lat-ed, ppr *granulating*, gran'ū-lāt-ing [Fr *granuler* fr *granule*, dim fr L *granum*, grain] To form into grains or small masses, to raise into small asperities to make rough on the surface —*v i* To collect or be formed into grains

granulation, gran-ū-lā'shon, *n* [See prec] Act of granulating or forming into grains, a process by which minute grain-like fleshy bodies are formed on the surface of wounds or ulcers during their healing, the fleshy grains themselves.

granule gran'ūl, *n* [Fr *granule*, LL *granulum*, dim fr L *granum* grain GRAIN] A little grain, a small particle

granulite, gran'ū-līt, *n* [*Granule* and *-ite*] A fine grained granitic rock

grannlous, granulose gran'ūl-us, gran ūl-ōs, *a* [Fr *granuleux*] Full of granules or little grains.

grape, grāp, *n* [O Fr *grape* grape Mod. Fr *grappe*, a bunch or cluster, originally a hook (a cluster of grapes being hooked or hung together), fr O G *I rapfe*, a hook, akin to *grab*, *grapple gripe* &c.] A single berry of the vine, the fruit from which wine is made gripe shot —**Sour grapes**, things professedly despised because they are beyond our reach from Æsop's fable of The Fox and the Grapes'

grapery, grāp'er-i, *n* [*Grape* and *-ery*] A place for the rearing of grapes.

grape-shot, grāp'shot *n* A cluster of small balls, confined in a canvas bag, to be fired from ordnance

grape-stone, grāp'stōn, *n* The stone or seed of the grape

grape-sugar, grāp'shug er, *n* A variety of sugar from grapes, glucose

grape-vine, grāp'vin, *n* The vine that bears grapes

graphic, graphical, graf'ik, graf'ik-al, *a* [Fr *graphique* L *graphicus*, fr Gr *graphikos*, fr *graphō*, I write—the origin also of *grammar*, *-gram*, *-graphy*, as in *diagram*, *geography*, &c., *graft* GRAVE (to carve)] Pertaining to the art of writing, engraving, or delineating written, pictorial describing with accuracy or vividly vivid, portraying in vivid and expressive language —**Graphic granite**, a variety of granite which when cut in one direction exhibits markings resembling Hebrew characters.

graphically, graf'ik-al li, *adv* In a graphic manner; in a vivid, forcible, and striking way

graphite, graf'it, *n* [From Gr *graphō*, I write being made into pencils GRAPHIC] One of the forms under which carbon occurs, made into pencils, and called also *Plumbago* and *Black-lead*

graphology, graf-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *graphē*, writing, *logos*, discourse] The study of handwriting as an index of character

graphotype, graf'o-tip, *n* [Gr *graphē*, writing, and *typos*, type] A process by which a drawing made on a chalky surface with a special ink is produced in relief, and suitable for printing from

grapnel grap'nel, *n* [Dim fr Fr *grappin*, a grapnel, of same origin as *grape*] A



Grapnel.

small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels, a *grappling-iron*

grapple, grap'l, *v t* pret & pp *grappled*, grap'ld, ppr *grappling*, grap'ling [From O Fr *grappil*, *grappin*, a grapnel, akin to *grab* or *gripe*] To lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks —*v i* To contend or struggle in close fight as wrestlers —To grapple with, to contend with, to struggle with, to confront boldly —*n*. A seizing, close hug in contest, close fight a grappling-iron

grappling-iron, grap'ling-I-ern, *n* An instrument consisting of four or more iron claws for grappling and holding fast, a grapnel (which see)

graptolite grap'to lit, *n* [Gr *graptos*, written, inscribed, and *lithos*, stone] A



Block of Stone containing Graptolites

fossil of various species presenting a general resemblance to pens or quills

grapy, grāp'i, *a* [*Grape* and *-y*] Like grapes, full of grapes, made of grapes

grasp, grasp, *v t* pret & pp *grasped* grasp't, ppr *grasping*, gras'ping [Probably for *grapse* =G *grapsen* to snatch, same stem as *grope* *grab* *gripe* Comp *clasp*, for *clapse*] To hold or clasp in the hands to gripe, to seize and hold by the fingers or arms, to seize to lay hold of, to take possession of, to seize by the intellect to comprehend —*v i*. To make a clutch or catch.—To grasp at to catch at, to try to seize.—*n*. The gripe or seizure of the hand, reach of the arms, and *fig* the power of seizing and holding power of the intellect to seize and comprehend, wide reaching power of intellect

graspable grasp'a-bl *a* Capable of being grasped.
grasper grásp'er *n* One who or that which grasps
grasping, grasp'ing *p a* Covetous rapacious avaricious greedy miserly
grass gras, *n* [A Sax. *græs* =Goth O Sax. Icel. D and G *gras*, Dan *græs* Sw *gräs* probably akin to *grow* and *green*] In common usage (and without a plural) herbage the verdure covering the soil, also any plant of the family to which belong the grasses pasturing and pasture plants, applied also (with various adjuncts) to plants entirely different from the true grasses, thus China grass is a species of nettle yielding a valuable fibre Spanish grass is esparto —*v t.* pret. & pp *grassed* ppr *grassing* grás'ing To cover with grass or with turf to furnish with grass to bleach on the grass
grass-cloth gras'kloth *n* An oriental cloth made from the fibre of China grass, &c
grass-green gras'grēn *a.* Green like the colour of grass
grass-grown gras'grōn *a* Overgrown with grass.
grasshopper gras'h p-er *n* An insect that hops among grass, allied to the locusts
grassiness gras'i nes, *n* State of being grassy
grass land gras'land, *n* Land kept perpetually under grass.
grass oil gras oil, *n* A fragrant Indian oil procured from certain scented grasses.
grass tree grás't e *n* An Australian plant of the lily family having shrubby stems with tufts of long grass-like wiry foliage.
grass-widow grás wid ō *n* [Origin doubtful.] A wife living temporarily apart from her husband.
grasswrack grás rak, *n* A genus of grass-like marine plants
grassy gras' *a* [*Anglo-Saxon* and *y*] Covered with grass abounding with grass resembling grass green.
grate grāt, *n* [Same as It. *grata*, a grate lattice fr L. *grata, cratis* a hurdle CRATE.] A frame composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices a kind of lattice work used for doors, windows &c a grating the iron frame and bars for holding coals used as fuel.—*v t.* pret. & pp *grated* grāt'ed ppr *grating* grāt'ing To furnish with a grate or grates to furnish or make fast with cross-bars
grate grāt, *v t* pret. & pp *grated* ppr *grating* grāt'ing [O Fr *grater* Fr *gratter*, to scratch to rub fr the Teuton comp O H G *chrazzōn*, (*krat en*, to scratch, Da *krat te*, *kradse*, to scratch E. *scratch*] To rub hard or roughly together as a body with rough surface against another body to reduce to small particles by rubbing with anything rough or indented to offend to irritate as by a harsh or discordant sound.—*v i.* To rub roughly with the surface in contact to have a grating sound or any effect to make a harsh sound by friction to sound disagreeably
grateful grāt'ful, *a.* [From old *grate* OF *grat* L. *gratus*, pleasing and E. adjective termination *ful* GRACE.] Pleasing agreeable grateful feeling gratitude thankful expressing gratitude in return for favour
gratefully grāt'ful-li, *adv* In a grateful manner thankfully in a pleasing manner
gratefulness grāt'ful nes, *n* Quality of being grateful gratitude agreeableness
grater grāt'er *n* One who or that which grates, an instrument for grating or rubbing off small particles of a body
graticulation gra-tik'ū-lā'shon, *n* [Fr *graticulation* fr L. *cratis*, a hurdle, wicker work CRATE.] The division of a design or drawing into squares, to assist in producing a copy of it.
gratification grat-i-fi-kā'shon, *n* [Fr *gratification*, L. *gratificatio*] Act of gratifying that which affords pleasure satisfaction delight reward recompense
gratifier grat'i-fi-er *n.* One who gratifies.
gratify grat'i-fi, *v t* pret. & pp *gratified*, grat'i-fid ppr *gratifying* grat'i-fi'-ing. [Fr *gratifier* fr L *gratificari—gratus* pleasant agreeable and *facio* I make] To give pleasure to to indulge delight, humour to indulge to satisfaction
gratifying grat'i-fi'ing *p a* Giving pleasure affording satisfaction pleasing
grating grāt'ing *n* [Fr *grating*] A partition or frame of parallel or cross bars something resembling this
gratis grā'tis *ad* [L. fr *gratus*, favour GRACE] For nothing freely without recompense (to give a thing *gratis*) —*a* Given or done for nothing
gratitude grat'i-tūd, *n* [Fr *gratitude* L L *gratitudo* fr L *grātus* grateful, thankful] Quality of being grateful an emotion of the heart excited by a favour or benefit received a sentiment of kindness or good will toward benefactor thankfulness
gratuitous gra-tū'it-us, *a* [L *gratuitus* fr *gratus* pleasing GRATEFUL] That is done out of favour or kindness given without recompense or reward free voluntary asserted or taken without proof
gratuitously gra-tū'it-us-li, *adv* In a gratuitous manner freely voluntarily
gratuity gra-tū'it-i *n* [Fr *gratuité* L L *gratuitas* fr L *gratuitus* given freely GRATUITOUS] A free gift a present a donation something given in return for a favour
gratulate grat'ū-lāt, *v t* pret. & pp *gratulated*, grat'ū-lāt-ed ppr *gratulating* grat'ū-lāt-ing [L *gratulatus* I congratulate, fr *gratus* pleasing agreeable GRACE] To congratulate to felicitate
gratulation grat-ū-lā'shon *n.* [L *gratulatio* See prec] A congratulation felicitation great ficati m.
gratulatory grat'ū-la-to-ri, *a* Expressing congratulation congratulatory
graunwacke GRAYWACKE
gravamen gra-vā'men, *n* [L from *gravo*, I weigh down fr *gravis*, heavy GRAVE (1)] That part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused ground or burden of complaint in general
grave grāv *v t* pret. *graved* pp *graven* or *graved*, grāv'n, grāvd ppr *graving* grāv'ing [A Sax. *grafan* to dig to grave or carve=D and L G *graven* Dan. *grave* Icel *grafa* G *graben* to dig to engrave Goth *graf an* probably connected with Gr *graphō* I grave, I write, which is cog with *carve*] To make incisions upon to carve or cut, as on stone or other hard substance to form or shape by cutting to engrave to impress deeply as on the mind
grave grāv *n* [A Sax. *græf græf* a grave a trench, fr stem of *grafan* to dig or grave =Dan *grav* Sw *graf* Icel *gröf* D and L G *graf* G *grab* a grave. GRAVE, to carve] A excavation in the earth in which a dead human body is deposited hence any place of interment a tomb a sepulchre *fig* death or destruction
grave grāv *a* [Fr *grave* fr L. *gravis* heavy (whence also *grief, aggrave, gravel, gravity*) cog. with G *schwer* heavy *barometer*) Fr *gurr* heavy Goth. *kaurus*, heavy] Weighty important momentous serious solemn sober sagacious, thoughtful sedate plain not gay not showy or tawdry *in music* low or depressed opposed to sharp or acute
grave grāv *v t* pret. & pp *graved* ppr *graving* grāv'ing [From the *graves* or dregs of melted tallow with which hempen hulls were formerly smeared.] To clean a ship bottom of sea-weeds, &c and pay it over with pitch &c
grave-clothes grāv'klōz, *n. pl* The clothes in which the dead are interred.
grave-digger grāv'dig-er *n* One whose occupation is to dig graves
gravel gra-vel, *n* [O F *gravele* fr *grave* sand or beach th Celtic comp Armor *grouan* sand W *gro* Corn. *gro* Gra el] Small stones or fragments of stone or very small pebbles often intermixed with sand a disease produced by small calculi or concretion in the kidneys or bladder —*v t.* pret. & pp *gravelled*, gra ell ppr *gravelling*, gra el'ing To cover with gravel to cause to stick in the sand or gravel hence, to puzzle to stop, to embarrass
graveless grāv'les *a* Without a grave unburied.
gravelly gra vel i, *a* Abounding with gravel consisting of gravel.
gravel pit, gra vel pit *n* A pit from which gravel is dug
gravel walk, gra vel wak *n* A walk covered with gravel.
gravely grāv'li, *adv* In a grave solemn manner soberly seriously without gaiety or show
graveness grāv'nes, *n* Quality of being grave gravity seriousness solemnity
graveolent, gra-v ō-l nt, *a* [L *graveolens gravis olentis—gravis* heavy and *oleo* I smell] Sending forth a strong and offensive smell
graver grā'er *n* One who graves or engraves an engraving tool a burin (which see)
graves greaves grā'z grēvz *n pl* [A. Sax. *gr ofan* L G *graven* Dan *grever* G *graben* grieben hence also *grave*] The insoluble parts of tallow gathered from the melt pots.
grave stone grāv'stōn *n* A stone placed at a grave as a monument
grave yard grāv'yārd, *n* A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead a cemetery
gravid, gra vid, *a* [L *gravidus* fr *gravis*, heavy GRAVE (2)] Having from pregnancy pregnant heavy with child
graviграde grav i-grād, *n* [L *gravis*, heavy and *gradus* a step] An animal that moves slowly as the megatherium, &c.
gravimeter gra-v m e-ter *n* [L *gravis*, heavy and Gr *metron* a measure] An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies as a hydrometer
gravimetric gra- i met rik *a* [See prec] Pertaining to measurement by weight.
graving-dock grāv'ing-dok, *n* A dock in which a ship's bottom may be graved or cleaned a dry dock
gravitate gra tāt, *v i* pret. & pp *gravitated* gra vi tāt-ed ppr *gravitating* gra vi-tāt-ing [Fr *graviter* fr L *gravitas* gravity, fr *gravis* heavy GRAVITY] To be affected by gravitation to tend towards a centre *fig* to have a tendency towards some attractive influence
gravitation gra vi tā shon *n* [From *gravitate* =Fr *gravitation*] Act of gravitating or of tending to the centre, or of being drawn toward some thing the force by which bodies are drawn towards the centre of the earth or towards any other centre the tendency of all matter in the universe toward all other matter
gravitative grav i tāt-i *a* [*Gravitate* and *ive*] Causing to gravitate or tend to a centre
gravity gra vi ti *n* [Fr *gravité* L *gravitas* fr *gravis* heavy weighty GRAVE (2).] The tendency of a mass of matter toward some attracting body particularly the tendency of a body toward the centre of the earth the state or character of being grave seriousness sobriety of manner solemnity deportment or character weight or weightiness enormity (the *gravity* of an offence) lowness or depth of sound in music. —*Centre of gravity* Under CENTRE —*Specific gravity* the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance compared with the weight of an equal bulk of pure distilled water at the temperature of 60 Fah which is reckoned unity
gravy grā'vi, *n* [Fr *jus gravé*, *greave*, the dregs of melted tallow] The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in cooking dripping
gray grā, *a.* [A Sax *græg* gray=O Fris. *grē* D *graauw* Icel. *grár* Dan *grau* G *grau* gray connections doubtful.] Of the colour of hair worn by age hoary white with a mixture of black of a mixed colour of the colour of ashes having gray hairs old mature.—*Gray cotton, gray goods,* a commercial name for unbleached and un-

dyed cotton cloth —— n. A gray colour, an animal of a gray colour, as a horse or a badger; early *morning twilight*

gray-beard, grā'bērd *n* A man with a gray beard, an old man, a large earthen jar or bottle for holding liquor

grayhound GREYHOUND

grayish, grā'ish, *a* Somewhat gray, gray in a moderate degree

gray-lag, grā'lag, *n* [Origin doubtful.] A name of the common wild goose of Europe

grayling, grā'ling *n* [From the silvery *gray* of its back and sides.] A fish of the *salmon* tribe, much esteemed for its flavour

grayly, grā'li, *adv* With a gray colour or colours, with a gray tinge

grayness, grā'nes, *n* Quality of being gray

gray-owl, grā'oul, *n* The tawny owl, a common British species

graywacke, grauwacke, grā-wak'e, *grou wak'e, n* [*G grauwacke—grau*, gray, and *wacke*, a kind of rock.] A kind of sandstone in which grains or fragments of various minerals or rocks are embedded in a hard matrix.

gray-wether, grā'weтн er *n* [From resembling sheep at some distance.] A large boulder of siliceous sandstone

graze, grāz, *v t* pret. & pp *grazed*, grāzd, ppr *grazing*, grāz'ing [Perhaps fr the combined influence of *grate*, to rub, and *rase*, or perhaps originally meaning to skim along the grass, fr *grass*, like *graze*, to pasture.] To rub or touch lightly in passing, as a missile, to brush lightly the surface of in passing, to lacerate slightly by rubbing —— v i. To pass so as to touch or rub lightly —— n The act of grazing, a slight rub or brush

graze, grāz, *v t* pret. & pp *grazed*, grāzd, ppr *grazing*, grāz'ing [A. Sax. *grasian*, to graze or feed, fr *græs* grass, similarly D *grazen*, to graze, and *gras*, grass, G *grasen* and *gras* GRASS.] To feed or supply with growing grass, as cattle to furnish pasture *for*, to feed on, to eat *from* the ground, as growing herbage, to tend, as grazing cattle —— v i To eat grass, to feed on growing herbage, to supply grass

grazer, grāz'er, *n* One that grazes

grazier, grā'zher, *n* One who pastures cattle and who rears them for market, a farmer who raises and deals in cattle

grazing, grāz'ing, *n* The act of feeding on grass, pasture, growing herbage for cattle

grease, grēs, *n* [Fr *graisse*, O Fr *gresse*, fr L *crassus*, fat, gross, whence E *crass*, akin Gael *creis*, fat.] Animal fat in a soft state, the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs with secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin —— v t pret & pp *greased*, grēzd ppr *greasing*, grēz'ing To smear, anoint or daub with grease or fat

greasily, grēzi'li, *adv* In a greasy manner

greasiness, grēzi'nes, *n* State of being greasy, oiliness, unctuousness

greasy, grēzi, *a* [*Grease* and *y*.] Smeared or defiled with grease, fatty unctuous, like grease unctuous to the touch as some minerals indecent], affected with the disease called grease

great, grāt, *a* [A. Sax *great*=L G and D *groot*, O Sax *grōt*, O Fris. *grāt*, G *gross*, great not allied to L *grandis*, great.] Large in bulk surface or dimensions generally big being of extended length or breadth, large in number, expressing a large, extensive, or unusual degree of anything long continued important, weighty, momentous holding an eminent or prominent position in respect of mental endowments or acquirements, virtue or vice rank office, power, or the like, of vast power and excellence, illustrious extensive, wonderful admirable eminent, pre-eminent, elevated noble dignified, grand, august, majestic magnanimous, rich, sumptuous, magnificent, sublime; pregnant, teeming, filled, distant by one more generation in the ascending or descending line, as *great*-grandfather, &c —The great, *pl* the powerful, the rich, the distinguished, persons of rank and position

greatcoat, grāt'kōt, *n* An overcoat, a topcoat

great-hearted, grāt'hārt-ed, *a* High-spirited, magnanimous noble

greatly, grāt'li, *adv* In a great degree, much, nobly, illustriously, magnanimously, generously bravely

greatness, grāt'nes, *n* Quality of being great, magnitude, extent, high degree, high rank, dignity, eminence, nobleness, grandeur

greave, grēv, *n* [Fr *grève*, armour for the leg, Sp *greba*, Pg *greiva*, probably of Ar origin.] A piece of armour worn on the front of the lower part of the leg generally in pl.

greaves See GRAVES

grebe, grēb, *n* [Fr *grèbe*, from Armor *krib*, W *crib*, a comb, a crest, one variety



Horned Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*)

having a crest.] An aquatic bird (genus Podiceps) having no tail, toes fringed by a membrane, and legs set very far back.

Grecian, grē'shan, *a* [From L *Græcia*, Greece GREEK.] Pertaining to Greece

Greek —— n A native or inhabitant of Greece, a Greek, one well versed in the Greek language

greed, grēd, *n* [See GREEDY.] An eager desire or longing, greediness

greedily, grēd'i-li, *adv* In a greedy manner, voraciously, ravenously, with keen or ardent desire eagerly

greediness, grēd'i-nes, *n* Quality of being greedy, voracity, eagerness, avidity

greedy, grēd'i, *a* [A. Sax. *gredig graedig* =O Sax. *grādag*, Goth *gredags*, Icel *grāthugr*, Dan *graadig* D *gretig*, greedy Hence *greed*, which is a modern word in English, though a corresponding noun probably existed in A. Sax =Icel *gráthr*, Goth *gredus*, hunger.] Having a keen appetite for food or drink, ravenous voracious, gluttonous, vehemently desirous, covetous, avaricious

Greek, grēk, *a* [Fr *grec*, L *græcus* Greek, from the *Graioi*, a tribe of ancient Greece.] Pertaining to Greece —**Greek architecture**, that style which embraces the three orders, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian (See these.) —**Greek Church**, the Eastern church which separated from the Roman or Western church in the ninth century, and comprises the great bulk of the Christians of Russia, Greece, Roumania, Turkey, &c. —**Greek cross** See CROSS —**Greek fire**, an ancient combustible preparation —— n A native of Greece, the language of Greece

green, grēn, *a* [A. Sax *grene*=O Fris *grēne*, Dan and Sw *grøn*, Icel *grœnn*, L G *gron*, D *groen*, G *grün*, akin to *grow* L. *holus*, *olus*, green vegetables, Gr *chlōē*, a young shoot, *chlōros*, pale green Skr *hari* green.] Having the colour of herbage and plants when growing, emerald, verdant, new, fresh, recent, undecayed containing its natural juices, not dry, not seasoned unripe, immature, immature in age young, inexperienced, raw, easily imposed upon —**Green cloth** (Board of) a board or court that formerly had jurisdiction in matters connected with the English sovereign's household —**Green crop**, a crop that is used in its growing or unripe state, as clover, grass, turnips, potatoes, &c.—**Green tea**, tea of a greenish colour, from the mode in which the leaves are treated, and having a peculiar flavour —**Green turtle**, the turtle of which the soup is made —**Green vitriol**, a name of sulphate of iron in a crystallized form —— n A green colour, a grassy plain or plat a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage, a name of several pigments, *pl* the leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery, especially certain plants of the cabbage kind.—— v t pret & pp *greened*, grēnd, ppr *greening*, grēn'ing To make green —— v i To grow green

greenback grēn'bak, *n* A note belonging to the paper-money of the United States first issued in 1862, from the back of the notes being of a green colour

greenery, grē'ner-i, *n* [*Green* and *-ery*.] A mass of green foliage, the green hue of such a mass

green-eyed, grēn'īd, *a* Having green eyes, jealous

green-finch, grēn'finsh, *n* A common British finch of a greenish colour

green-gage, grēn'gāj, *n* [After a person named *Gage*, who introduced it into England.] A species of plum having a juicy greenish pulp of an exquisite flavour

greengrocer, grēn'grō-ser, *n* A retailer of vegetables or fruit in their fresh or green state

green-heart, grēn'hart, *n* BEBEERU

greenhorn, grēn'horn, *n* [Alluding to a horned animal whose horns are green or immature.] A person easily imposed upon, a raw inexperienced person.

greenhouse, grēn'hous, *n* A building principally consisting of glazed frames or sashes, for cultivating plants which are too tender to endure the open air

greening grēn'ing, *n* A name given to certain varieties of apples green when ripe

greenish grēn'ish, *a* Somewhat green, having a tinge of green

greenishness, grēn'ish-nes, *n* Quality of being greenish

greenly, grēn'li, *adv* With a green colour, newly, freshly, immaturely

greenness, grēn'nes, *n* Quality of being green, viridity, immaturity, unripeness, freshness, vigour, newness

green-room grēn'rōm, *n* A room in a theatre to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play

green-sand, grēn'sand, *n* In *geol* a name given (from the colour of some of the beds) to certain strata of the cretaceous series

green-shank, grēn'shangk, *n* A species of sandpiper with greenish legs

green-sickness, grēn'sik nes, *n* Same as *Chlorosis*

green-stone, grēn'stōn, *n* [From a tinge of green in the colour.] A general designation for crystalline varieties of trap

green-sward, grēn'swārd, *n* Turf green with grass

greenth grēnth, *n* [*Green* and *th*.] The quality of being green, greenness

green-wood, grēn'wud, *n* A wood when green, as in summer —— a. Pertaining to a green wood.

greeny, grēn'i, *a* [*Green* and *-y*.] Green, greenish, having a green hue

greet, grēt, *v t* pret & pp *greeted*, grēt'ed, ppr *greeting*, grēt'ing [A Sax *gretan*, to salute, hail, bid farewell=O Fris *grēta*, G *grussen*, D *groeten*, to greet G *gruss* D *groet*, a greeting connections doubtful.] To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes, to salute, to hail, to meet and address with kindness —— v i. To meet and salute —**greeting** grēt'ing *n* Expression of one who greets, salutation at meeting, compliment addressed from one absent

gregarious grē gā'ri us, *a* [L *gregarius*, fr *grex gregis*, a flock or herd, seen also in *aggregate, congregate, egregious*.] Of or belonging to a flock or herd, having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd, not habitually solitary or living alone

gregariously, grē gā'ri us-li, *adv* In a gregarious manner, in a flock or herd in a company —**gregariousness** grē gā'ri us-nes, *n* Quality of being gregarious.

Gregorian gre gō'ri-an, *a* Belonging to persons named Gregory —**Gregorian calendar**, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gre-

gory XIII. in 1582 and now in use.—Gregorian year the ordinary year as reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar.—Gregorian music, a style introduced into the service of the church by Pope Gregory I. about the end of the sixth century.—Gregorian telescope, the first and most common form of the reflecting telescope, invented by Prof. James Gregory of Edinburgh.

grenade gre-nād' *n.* [Fr. *grenade*, Sp. *granada*, a pomegranate, a grenade (the missile somewhat resembling the fruit), fr. L. *granatum*, a pomegranate, fr. *granum*, a seed, grain. GRAIN.] A hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, or of anneale glass, filled with powder, and fired by means of a fuse and thrown among enemies.

grenadier gren-a-dēr' *n.* [*Grenade* and *-eer*=*-ier*, *grenadier*.] Originally a soldier who threw hand-grenades; afterwards applied to tall soldiers, first distinguished by a particular dress, now to a regiment of British guards.

grenadine gren-a-dēn' *n.* [Fr.] A thin gauzy silk or woollen fabric used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

gressorial gres-sō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *gressus*, pp. of *gradi*, to step. GRADE.] Adapted for walking.

grew grō. pret. of *grow*.

grewsome, gro'sum. See GRUESOME.

grey grā. See GRAY.

greyhound grā'hound, *n.* [Icel. *greyhundr*, A.Sax. *grighund*, a greyhound, Sc. *grew* a greyhound, origin unknown.] A tall, very slender and fleet dog kept for the chase.

grice gris, *n.* [From Icel. *griss*, a young pig, cf. Sw. and Dan. *gris*, a pig.] A little pig, or simply a pig.

grid grid, *n.* [Short for *gridiron*.] A grating, a gridiron.

griddle grid'l, *n.* [W. *greidell*, fr. *greiddaw* to heat, to scorch, fr. *greuddell*, fr. *greidia* to scorch.] A circular plate of iron or a pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.

gride grīd, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grid'd*, grided; ppr. *grid'ing*, griding. [Partly fr. O.E. *griden* to strike pierce, cut, fr. *gerde* a rod=*yard*, partly fr. O.E. *grīde*, A.S. *grādan*, to cry.] To pierce to cut to give out a harsh creaking sound to jar harshly.—*n.* A grating or harsh sound.

gridiron grid'i-ern *n.* [From *grid-* of *griddle* and *iron*.] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish; a frame upon which a ship rests, for inspection or repair.

grief grēf *n.* [Fr. *grief*, grievance, what oppresses, fr. L. *gravis* heavy. GRAVE (a.).] The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury or evils of any kind; sorrow regret pain accompanying repentance cause of sorrow that which afflicts affliction trouble. To come to grief, to come to a bad end to meet with an accident.

grievance grē'vans, *n.* [=OF. *grevance*, fr. *grevant* pr. p. of *grever* to grieve. GRIEVE.] A wrong suffered cause of complaint hardship trouble.

grieve grēv *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grieved*, grieved; ppr. *griev'ing*. [Fr. *grever*, fr. L. *gravare*, to burden, to grieve, fr. *gravis*, heavy. GRAVE (a.).] To cause grief to; to give pain of mind to; to afflict; to make sorrowful, to excite regret in; to sorrow over; to deplore.—*v.i.* To feel grief; to sorrow, to mourn; to lament.

grievous, grē'vus, *a.* [From *grief*, *grieve*, and *-ous*.] Causing grief; hard to be borne; distressing; great; atrocious; heinous; ing grief.—**grievously** grēv'us-li, *adv.* In a grievous manner.—**grievousness**, grē'vus-nes, *n.* Quality of being grievous.

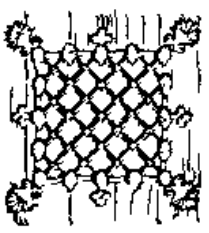
griffin, **griffon** grif'in, grif'on, *n.* [Fr. *griffon*, It. *grifone*, fr. L. *gryphus*, *gryps*, fr. Gr. *gryps*, a griffon, fr. *grypos*, hook beaked.] A fabled monster, in the fore part representing an eagle, in the hinder part as a lion; a vulture; and in Southern Europe and North Africa a secure and distasteful guardian; a new-comer or greenhorn (slang).

grig, grig, *n.* [Perhaps connected with *cricket*, in second sense; with Sw. *kryka*, to creep.] A cricket; a grasshopper; the sand-eel.

grill gril, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grilled*; ppr. *grilling*. [From Fr. *griller* to broil, fr. *gril*, a gridiron, *grille*, a grate; O. Fr. *graille*, fr. L.L. *graticula*, corrupted for L. *craticula*, a small gridiron, dim. of *crates*, a hurdle. GRATE, CRATE.] To broil on a gridiron or similar utensil; to torment as if by broiling.—*v.i.* To be cooked on a gridiron; to suffer as if from grilling or broiling.—*n.* A grated utensil for broiling meat &c. over a fire; a gridiron.

grillade gril-ād' *n.* [*Grill* and *-ade*.] Meat or fish broiled on a grill.

grille gril, *n.* [Fr. GRILL.] A lattice or grating; a piece of grated work.



Grill of Door.

grill room, gril'rōm, *n.* A room where meat, &c. is grilled; a room in a restaurant where grilling is done.

grilse grils, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] The young of the salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water.

grim grim *a.* [A.Sax. *grim*, fierce, ferocious; akin to *gram*, furious; Icel. *grimmr*, savage, angry; *gramr* wrath; Dan. *grim* ugly; D. *grim*, a grimace; O.H.G. *grimmen* to growl; G. *grimm*, fierce, *grimmen* to rage.] Of a forbidding or fearful or stern aspect; fierce, stern, sullen, sour, surly, ugly.

grimace gri-mās' *n.* [Fr. a wry face; from the Teutonic; comp. D. *grimmen* to make faces. GRIM.] A distortion of the countenance; an affectation; a smirk; a wry face.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *grimaced*; ppr. *grimacing*, to make grimaces.

grimalkin gri-mal'kin *n.* [For *gray malkin*—*gray* and *malkin*, a dim. of *Mary*, comp. *Tom-cat*.] An old cat, especially a female cat.

grime grim, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *grime* a spot, streak, *grim*, soot, lampblack.] Foul matter; dirt.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *grimed*, grimd; ppr. *griming* grim'ing. To sully or soil deeply; to dirty.

grimily grim'i-li, *adv.* In a grimy manner or condition; foully.

griminess grī'mi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being grimy.

grimly grim'li, *adj.* In a grim manner; fiercely; ferociously; sourly; sullenly; sternly.

grimness grim'nes, *n.* Quality of being grim; fierceness of look; sternness.

grimy grim'i, *a.* [*Grime* and *-y*.] Full of grime; foul.

grin, grin, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grinned*; ppr. *grinning* grin'ing. [A.Sax. *grinnan*, *grennan*, to grin; Dan. *grine*, D. *grijnen*, G. *grinnen* to grin, to cry to weep; perhaps allied to *greet*.] To snarl and show the teeth, as a dog; to set the teeth together and open the lips to show the teeth, as in laughter or scorn; to fix the teeth, as in anguish.—*t.* To show, set, or snap (the teeth).—*n.* grin'ning to express by grinning.—*n.* Act of grinning; the manner of showing them or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth.

grin, grin, *n.* [A.Sax. *grin*, *gyrn* Sc. *girn*, a snare.] A snare or trap; a gin. [O.]

grind, grind, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ground* grownd; ppr. *grind'ing* grin'ding. [A.Sax. *grindan*, to grind, to crush, to gnash with the teeth, to torment; cf. D. *grand*, sand, is of same root; comp. L. *frendere*, to grind, to gnash, perhaps Gr. *chrienein*, to gnaw or touch lightly; Sk. *ghrush*, to grind. *Grist* is from this word.] To break and reduce to fine particles or powder as in a mill; to triturate; to sharpen by rubbing; to produce friction; to polish by friction; to rub, as one against another; to oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; to crush in pieces; to ruin.—*v.i.* To make meal, to turn a mill; to be moved or worked together as in the operation of grinding; to be ground of pulverized by friction; to drudge; to perform hard work; to study hard, especially for an examination (slang).—*n.* The act of one who grinds; a laborious spell of work.

grinder grīn'der *n.* One who or that which grinds; a molar tooth; *pl.* the teeth; natural.

grinding grīn'ding *p.a.* Such as grinds; crushing; oppressing; harassing.

grindstone grīnd'stōn, *n.* A circular stone, made to revolve, and used for grinding or sharpening tools.—To bring or hold a person's nose to the grindstone, to oppress him; to punish him.

grip grip *n.* [A.Sax. *gripe* grip, fr. *gripan*, to gripe. See next.] The act of grasping; grasp; clutch; the grasp peculiar to a fraternity; a sack or bag; a fastener; a hold; a catch or handle; a small hand bag or satchel. [Am. usage.]—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *gripped* or *gript*; ppr. *gripping* grip'ing. To grasp by the hand, to gripe; to clutch; to seize; formally, to hold fast.—*v.i.* To take hold; to hold fast.

gripe, grip, grīp, *n.* [A.Sax. *grīpe*, a ditch; akin to O.D. *grype* a ditch, *grijpen* to clasp, to catch, to reach.] A small ditch or furrow, a channel to carry off water or other fluid.

gripe grip *v.t.* pret. & pp. *griped* grīpt; ppr. *griping* grīp'ing. [A.Sax. *gripan*, to gripe, to grasp; O.Sax. *gripan*, O.Fris. *gripa*, Icel. *gripa*, D. *grijpen*, Goth. *greipan*, G. *greifen*, to seize; same root as *grab*, *grope*, *grasp*.] To catch with the hand and clasp closely with the fingers; to hold fast; to clutch; to clench; to pinch; to give pain to the bowels; to straiten; to distress.—*v.i.* To take fast hold with the hand; to clasp closely with the fingers.—*n.* Grasp; seizure; grip; clutch; pressure; oppression; cruelty; act; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.—**griping** grīp'ing, *p.a.* Grasping; greedy; extorting; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.—**gripingly** grīp'ing-li, *adv.* In a griping manner; with a peculiar pain in the bowels.

grippe grip, *n.* [Fr.] A name for influenza.

gripper grip'er *n.* One who or that which gripes; a contrivance that grips or seizes something.

grip-sack grip'sak *n.* A small satchel; a grip. [American.]

grisaille gre-zāl' *n.* [Fr. *gris* gray.] A painting in various gray tints.

grisette gri-zet' *n.* [F. Originally a gray woollen fabric, much used for dresses by women of the inferior classes, fr. *gris*, gray.] A young woman of the work-class in France, a female of the working-classes given to gaiety and gallantry.

griskin gris'kin *n.* [Dim. fr. *grise* or *grice*, Obs.] The spine of a hog.

grisled **grizly** grizl'd, griz'li, *a.* Gray; of a mixed or hoary, grizzled.

grisly grizl'i, *a.* [A.Sax. *grislic*; cf. *on-grislic*, fr. *grisan* to dread, to fear greatly; allied to O. *grisel*, to shudder, *gruwen* to terrify; F. *gruesome*.] Dreadful, fearful, ghastly, frightful, horrible, terrible.

grist grist, *n.* [A.Sax. *grist* a grinding, fr. *grindan*, to grind.] Corn ground; corn for grinding; grain carried to the mill at one time; or the meal taken home.—To bring grist to the mill, to be a source of profit, to bring profitable business into one's hands.

gristle gris'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *gristel*, gristle, being named from the grinding or crunching it requires; comp. A.Sax. *grist* a gnash, g.] Cartilage.

gristliness gris'li-nes, *n.* State of being gristly.

gristly gris'li *a.* Consisting of gristle; cartilaginous.

grist-mill grist'mil, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

grit, grit, *n.* [A.Sax. *greót*, sand; akin to L. *granum*, grain, *granat*, comp. Icel. *grjót*, stones, rubble; G. *griess*, grit.] Sand or gravel; a kind of hard sandstone with sharp grains; structure of a stone in regard to

fineness and closeness of texture, firmness of mind, resolution, determination

grit, grit, *n* [A. Sax *grytt*, coarse meal, akin to *grit*, *grout*, *groat*] The coarse part of meal, *pl* wheat or oats hulled or coarsely ground.

grittiness, grit'i-nes, *n* Quality of being gritty

gritty, grit'i, *a* [*Grit* and *-y*] Containing sand or grit, consisting of grit, full of hard particles, sandy

grizzle, griz'l, *n* [From Fr *gris* gray, fr O G *gris*, G *greis*, gray] Gray, a gray colour, a mixture of white and black —**grizzled**, griz'ld, *a* Gray, of a mixed gray colour —**grizzly**, griz'li, *a* Somewhat gray, gray with age —Grizzly or grisly bear, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

groan, grōn, *v i* pret & pp *groaned* grōnd, ppr *groaning*, grōn'ing [A.Sax *granian*, to groan, akin to *grin*, comp A. Sax *grunan*, to grunt] To utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow, to moan, to sigh, to complain or lament —*n.* A deep, mournful sound uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish, a deep sound uttered in disapprobation or derision, any low rumbling sound

groat, grōt, *n* [D *groot*, G *grot*, that is, *great*, a great piece or coin, so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III the English had no silver coin larger than a penny GREAT] A former English coin and money of account equal to fourpence, a proverbial name for a small sum

groats, grōts, *n pl* [A Sax. *grǽtan*, groats, akin *grits*, *grout*] Oats or wheat with the husks taken off

grocer, grō'ser, *n* [Properly a *grosser*, or one who sells things in the *gross*, O Fr *grossier*, one who sells by wholesale, fr *gros*, great GROSS] A shopkeeper or merchant who deals in tea, sugar, coffee spices, &c

grocery, grō'se-ri, *n*, pl. **groceries**, grō'se-riz. A grocer's shop, the commodities sold by grocers

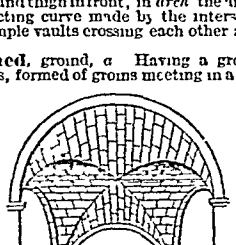
grog, grog, *n* [From '*Old Grog*', a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage on board ships, from his wearing a *grogram* cloak in rough weather] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened, also used as a general term for strong drink.

grogginess, grog'i nes, *n* The state of being groggy —**groggy**, grog'i, *a* Overcome with grog, tipsy, moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner —**grog-shop**, grog'shop, *n* A dram-shop

grogram, **grogran**, grog'ram, grog'ran, *n* [Fr *grosgrain* coarse grain, of a coarse texture GROSS, GRAIN] A kind of coarse stuff formerly in use, made of silk and mohair or silk and wool

groin, groin, *n* [Same as *grain*, a fork or prong, Icel. *grein*, a branch, an arm of the sea, *greina*, to branch off or separate, Sw *gren*, a branch, *grena*, to divide] The hollow part of the human body between the belly and thigh in front, in *arch* the angular projecting curve made by the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle

groined, groind, *a* Having a groin or groins, formed of groins meeting in a point



Groined Roof

—**groining** groin'ing, *n* *Arch* The arrangement of groins, groins collectively

groom, grōm, *n* [Perhaps fr A. Sax *guma*, O E *gome*, man, with an inserted *r*, comp O D *grom*, Icel *gromr* a youth, which may be a different word. *Guma* (Goth. *guma*, O H G *lomo*) is the Teutonic word equivalent to L. *homo*, a man, whence *bridegroom* (A. Sax. *brydguma*)] A man or boy who has the charge of horses, one who takes care of horses or the stable, one of certain officers in the royal household of Britain a bridegroom ——*v t* pret & pp *groomed*, grōmd, ppr *grooming*, grom'ing To feed and take care of, as a groom does horses

groom's-man, **groomsman**, grōmz'-man, *n* One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage

groove, grov *n* [From D *groeve groef*, a furrow, a ditch, a channel=G *grube*, a pit, hole, grave, the stem being same as in E *grave*, *v t*] A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool, a long narrow channel of any kind, *fig* fixed routine of life a rut ——*v t* pret & pp *grooved*, grōvd, ppr *grooving* grov'ing To make a groove or grooves in, to furrow —**grooved**, grovd, *p a* Channelled, having grooves

grope, grōp, *v i* pret & pp *groped*, grōpt, ppr *groping* grōp'ing [A. Sax *grapian*, to grope, fr *grâp*, a grip or grasp, fr *gripan*, to gripe GRIPE] To search or seek for something in the dark, or, as a blind person, by feeling to feel one's way, to attempt anything blindly ——*v t* To search out by feeling in or as in the dark (to *grope* our way) —**gropingly**, grōp'ing-li, *adv* In a groping manner

grosbeak, *n* GROSSBEAK.

groschen, grō'shen *n* (*pl* the same) [G, fr L L *grossus*, thick—in opposition to ancient thin lead coins] A German coin equal to a little over 1*d* English

gross, grōs, *a* [Fr *gros*, big thick, coarse, L L *grossus*, *thick crass*, *of doubtful origin* Hence *grocer*] Thick, bulky, corpulent, coarse, rough, rude, indelicate obscene, or impure sensual, great, palpable, or enormous, shameful, flagrant (a *gross* mistake, *gross* injustice), dense, not attenuated, not rare, not refined, whole, entire, stupid, dull, not acute or sensitive ——*n.* Main body, chief part, bulk, the number of twelve dozen (being the *gross* or great hundred) has no plural form —**A great gross**, twelve gross or 144 dozen —**In the gross**, in gross, in the bulk, or the undivided whole, all parts taken together

grossbeak, **grosbeak**, grōs'bēk, *n* A name of finches distinguished by the thickness and strength of the bill

grossly, grōs'li, *adv* In a gross manner, coarsely, greatly, enormously, shamefully

grossness, grōs'nes, *n* Quality of being gross, coarseness, vulgarity, obscenity, greatness, enormity

grossulaceous gros-ū lā'shus, *a* [L L *grossula*, a gooseberry] Pertaining to the gooseberry tribe of plants

grot, grot, *n* A grotto [Poet]

grotesque, grō-tesk', *a* [Fr *grotesque*, fr *grotte*, a grotto, from the style of the paintings found in the ancient crypts and grottos GROTTO] Wildly formed, extravagant, of irregular forms and proportions, ludicrous, antic, fantastic, whimsical.——*n.* Whimsical figures or scenery, a capricious variety of arabesque ornamentation —**grotesquely**, grō-tesk'li, *adv* In a grotesque or fantastical manner —**grotesqueness**, grō-tesk'nes *n* State of being grotesque.—**grotesquery**, grō-tesk'er i, *n* Grotesque whims or antics, grotesque conduct.

grotto, grot'tō, *n* pl **grottos** or **grottoes**, grot'tōz. [Fr *grotte*, It. *grotta*, fr L *crypta*, Gr *krypte*, a cave, a vault CRYPT] A natural cave or cavity in the earth, an artificial ornamented cave, for coolness and refreshment.

ground, ground, *n* [A. Sax *grund* bottom, foundation, ground or soil = O Sax. and O Frs. *grund* D *grond*, G *grund*, bottom ground, Icel. *grunn(r)* sea-bottom, Sw and Dan *grund*, a shallow, Goth *grundus*, base or foundation connections doubtful, the notion that it is connected with *grind* seems baseless] Bottom or foundation†, the surface of the earth the earth we tread on and subject to tillage, &c, the soil, the soil of a particular country or belonging to a particular person, land; estate, (pl.) ornamental land about a mansion, the place for certain outdoor games, that on which anything may rest, rise, or originate, basis, foundation, support, reason, the first coat or layer put on the surface on which something is represented in painting, the principal or predominating colour, a foil or background, a composition spread over a plate to be etched to prevent the acid from eating into it except where lines are made by the etching needle, *pl* sediment at the bottom of liquors, dregs, lees —**To fall to the ground** to come to nought —**To gain ground**, to advance, to obtain an advantage, to gain credit —**To lose ground**, to retire, to lose advantage, to decline —**To give ground**, to recede, to yield advantage —**To stand one's ground**, to stand firm, not to recede or yield ——*v t* pret & pp *grounded*, ground'ed, ppr *grounding*, ground'ing To lay or set on or in the ground, to found, to rest or base, to settle in elementary or first principles, to fix firmly ——*v i.* To run aground, to strike the bottom and remain fixed, as a ship

ground, ground, pret & pp of *grind*

ground-annual, ground'an-nū al, *n* In Scotland, a perpetual rent upon land, such as houses are built on

ground-bait, ground'bāt, *n* Bait dropped to the bottom of the water

ground-floor, ground'flōr, *n* That floor of a house which is on a level with the exterior ground.

ground-game, ground'gām, *n* A name given to hares, rabbits, and the like, as distinguished from winged game

ground-hog, ground'hog, *n* The marmot of North America, also, the aardvark of South Africa

ground-ice, ground'īs *n* Ice formed at the bottom before ice begins to appear on the surface

ground-ivy, ground'ī-vi, *n* A well known labiate plant which creeps along the ground

groundless, ground'les, *a* Wanting ground or foundation wanting cause or reason, baseless, not authorized false

groundlessly, ground'les-li, *adv* In a groundless manner without reason or cause

groundlessness, ground'les-nes, *n* State or quality of being groundless

grounding ground'ing *n* A fish that keeps at the bottom a spectator who stood in the pit of the theatre [*Shak.*]

ground-nut, ground'nut, *n* Arachis

ground-plan, ground'plan *n* A plan showing the divisions of a building on the same level as the surface of the ground.

ground-rent, ground rent, *n* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

groundsel, **groundsill**, ground'sel, ground'sil, *n* [From *ground* and *sill*] The timber of a building which lies on the ground a sill.

groundsel, ground'sel *n* [O E. *grundswelg*, Sc. *groundie swallow*, A. Sax *grundeswelge*, *grundswelge*, groundsel, lit groundswallowing but properly *gunde-swilge*, 'pus-swallowing', from its use in poultices to sores] A common annual composite weed, used as food for caged birds

ground-squirrel ground'skwir-el, *n* The name of several animals allied to the true squirrels, but having cheek pouches and living in holes

ground-swell, ground'swel *n* A swell and heaving of the sea caused by some distant storm or other cause of disturbance

groundwork, ground'werk, *n* The work which forms the foundation or support of anything the basis the fundamentals

group, grōp *n* [Fr *groupe*, It *gruppo groppo*, a group, allied to *croup*, the buttocks of a horse, Icel. *croppr*, a hump or

bunch. CROUP (rump) and CROP (crew of a bird).] A cluster o small crowd an assemblage a number collected an artistic combination of figures n scientific classifications a number of individuals having some resemblance o common characteristic —v t pret. & pp *grouped*, grŏpt ppr *grouping* grŏp'ing To form into a group to bring o place tog th r in a group or groups. —**grouping**, grŏp'ing, n The art of arranging or mode of arrangement into an artistic group in a picture or piece of sculpture

grouse grous, n [Etym doubtful perhaps erroneously formed as a s ngular to the ol f rm *grice* a grouse on the supposition that this was a plural hk *mice* comp O Fr *poule grieche* a moor hen—*poule* a fowl, and *grieche* speckled, gray] The name of several wild rasorial birds, m re particularly the moor fowl or red grouse f Brita n

grout grout, n [A Sax. *grut* barley or wheat-meal Icel. *g autr* p rridge akin to *groats grits* (wh ch see)] Coarse meal pollard a thin morta for pouring into the j ints of masonry and brickwork a kind of thick ale lees, grounds, dregs —v t. To fill up with grout or mortar

grove grō n. [A Sax. *g f* a gro e doubtfully derived from *grafan* to d g as being originally a alley cut in a wood GRAVE (v and n.)] A luste f trees shading an a enue o walk an assemblage of growing trees a small wood.

grovel gro'v l i pret & pp *grovelled*, gro' ld pp *grov lling* gro'v l ing. [Alt n to O E. p *grof* flat, with the face towards the earth Icel. *grufa*, to grov l, *grufi* a gro lling Sw *grufva* prone, with the face towards the earth.] To lie prone, or move w th the body prostrate on the earth to act in a prostrate posture to be low or mean.

groveller gro el-e n. One who grovels an abject wretch.

grovelling, gro'vel ing p a. Apt to grovel abject mean base

grow grō, v i. pret *grew* grō pp *grown* gron pp *growing* gro'ing [A Sax. *growa* past *greów* pp *grówen*=O Fris. *groeia* D *groeijen* Icel *gróa* Dan *gro* Sw *gro* to grow allied to *gr en* and *graas*] To become largea in bulk by a natural and organic process, as animals and vegetables to increase by absorption of nutriment to increase in a y way to be augmented to wax to ad ance to improve to mak progress to extend to swell to come by legrees to become to reach any state to be changed from one state to another to proceed, as from a cause or reason to accrue —T grow out t, to issue from by growth to result from, as an ffect from a cause.—T grow up to ad ance to full stature or maturity —To grow together to become un ted by growth —To grow pon one to become gradually nd f ourse ly impressed on his notice —v t To cultivate to produce to raise from th soil.

grower gro er n. One who grows.

growl groul, v i pret. & pp *growl d* grould ppr *growl ng* groul'i g [Comp D *grollen*, to growl or grumble, *k ollen* to caterwaul G *grollen*, to roa , *grylla*, to grunt perhaps imitati of sound.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog to utter an angry grumbling sound.—v t. T express by growli g.—n. The angry sound uttered by a dog th grumbling sound uttered by a discontented or angry person.

growler groul e n. One that growls a grumbler a f ur wheeled cab (slang)

growling, groul ing, n. Act of one that growls grumbl ng o snarling a r bling sound as of thunder

grown, grōn, p a. [From *grow*.] Increased in growth having arri ed at full s e or state re grown-up.—**grown up** gron up. a Having reached full stature or maturity adult.

growth, gruth, n [*Grow* and the *-th* f abstract noms.] Act or process of growing the gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies increase in any manner that wh ch has grown anything produced ad van ement progress imp ovement

grub grub v t pret & pp *grubbed* grubd ppr *grubb ng* grub'ing [O E. *grubbe gr bbe* akin to LG *grubbeln*, to grope G *grübeln* to grub to search G *graben* to d g E g v (v & n.)] To dig in o und r the ground to dig in old musty documents, &c to be employed meanly —v t To d g to d g up by the roots to root out by digging —n [From grubbing in the gr un l, dirt &c.] The larva of an insect, especially of beetles a caterpillar a mag g t

grubber grub'er n One who grubs an nstrument for digging up roots weeds &c

grudge gruj t pret & pp *grudged* gruj l pp *grudging* gruj ng [Form ly *grucche grutch groche* &c fr O F *groucher grouchier, groucer* to grumble f d ubtful origin] To permit or grant with reluctance to envy to begrudge —v i To be envious to h rush ill will.—n Reluctance felt in giving ill will from envy or sense of injury secret enmity

grudger gruj er n One that grudges.

grudging gruj ing p a Given to grudge unw ll g show ng r luctance

grudgingly gruj ing li, ad In a grudging unwilling m nn r envious manner

gruel grō el, n [O Fr *gruel* for *grut* fr D or L.G *grut*=E. *grout* (which see)] A kind of light food made by b iling meal of i rinaceous substance in water

gruesome grō sum, a [From old or provincial *grue* to shudder comp D *gruwen* Dan *gru* Sw *gr sva* Lat *horr o*, G *graun*, to shud r] Causing one to st nd in fright l horrible repuls e to look on r hear of

gruff gruf a [Same word as D *grof* Dan. *grov* G *grob* coarse, blunt, rud connected with unknown] Of a rough or stern manner o voice, some su ly se ere rugg d, harsh —**gruffly** gruf'li, ad In a gruff ma er roughly sternly harshly

gruffness gruf nes, n Quality of being gruff roughness, sternness

grum grum, a [Alt n to *grim* comp Dan. *grum*, fell W *grwm*, surly *grwm ian* to grumble] Morose severe of countenance sour surly glum

grumble grum bl, v i pret & pp *grumbled* grum'bld ppr *grumbl ng* grum'bl ng [Same as D *grommelen, grommen*, L. G *grummeln*, Fr *gr mmeler* to grumble comp A. Sax. *grimm n* to murmur to rage, L. *grim, gram* This, l ke other wor ls su h as *growl* groul, may have been partly affected by soun l-imitation.] To murm with d scontent to utter a low voice by way of complaint to snarl to r ar to make a harsh an l heavy sound.

grumbler grum'bler n O e who grumbles or murmurs on who frequently complains a discontented m n

grume grōm n. [O Fr *grume f* L. *grumus* a little heap] A fi d of a thick acid consistence a clot as of blood.

grumous grōm us, a. [See prec.] Thick knotted formed of coarse grains.

grumpily grum pi-li, ad In a grumpy su ly o gruff ma er [Colloq.]

grumpy grumpish, grum pi, grum pish a. [Connected with *grum, grumble*.] Surly angry gruff [Colloq.]

grunt, grunt, v i pret. & pp *grunt d*, grunted ppr *grunt g* grunt'ing [Probably fr s im tat r root seen in A. Sax *grunia* (a grunt., L. *grunn*, Dan. *gryde* G *grunzen*, to grunt, comp also L. *gru re* F *grogner* to grunt. *Gru* may also be co rected.] To make a noise like a hog to utter a short deep guttural sound.—n. A deep guttural sound, as of a hog —**grunter** grunt n One who grunts a hog a pig.—**grunting**, grunt ing, n. The guttural sou d of sw ne or other animals.

gruyère grū-yār' n. Cheese made from a m xture of goats' and ewes' milk, so named from Gruyère in Switzerland.

guaiacum, gwā ya-kum, n [Native nam] A South American tree and the resin obtained from it, the latter as well as the ba k and wood, being of medicinal value

guanaco gwa-nā'kō n [Peruv *huanacu*] A quadruped closely allied to the llama and alpaca

guaniferous gwā-nif er us, a [*Gua o* and *f rous*] Yielding guano

guano gwa nō n [Sp *guano hua o* fr Peru *huanu*, dung] A rich manure composed chiefly of the excrements of sea-fowls n a decomposed state brought ch efly from th west coast of South America and the islands of the Pacific —v t. To manure with gua o

guarantee ga-ran te' n [Fr *g ra tie* O Fr *guarant* a form of *warranty* WARRANT &c.] An nd rtak g by a th d person that the stipulations of a covenant shall be observ d by the contract g parties or by one of them one who binds himself to see the p rmise of another perf rmed —v t pret & pp *guarant d* ga-ran ted ppr *gua nteeing* ga-ran te ing To warrant to ple ige one s self for t secure the performance of to u dertak to secure to another (claims, rights, possessions) to undertake to uphold or mainta n

guarantor gar-an tor' n A warrantor one who gives a guarantee

guard, gard, v t pret. & pp *guarded* gard ed ppr *guarding* gard ing [The f rm in which the G rman c equi al nt of E. *ward* passed i to English through the Norman= O Fr *gua der* Fr *garder* to guard *garde* a guard or guardian WARD As to change of *w* to *gu* see GUIDE, GUILE.] To keep watch over to defend to protect to shield to secure against injury *loss*, or attack to keep in safety to secur against objections or attacks —To guard one s self against, to be on on s guard against to tak pains to a oid doing or say g —v i. To watch by way of ca tion or defence to be caut ous to be in s state of caution or defence —n. One who or that whi h protects or def nds defence shi ld protection a man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury a s ntinel a sentry an escort a person who has harge of a coach, a railway tra n, a tramway car &c a state of caution or vigilance care atte tion heed a posture of defence cauti n of expression any appliance or attachment designed to protect or secure aga nst injury part of the h lt of a sw rd which protects the hand, a chain or cord atta hed to a person s watch an ornamental border or the like on one's dress —On guard, acting as a guard or sentinel.—T pe on par (your my &c) guard, to be in a watchf l state to xercise caution

guardable gard a-bl, a. That may be guarded or protected.

guarded gard ed, p.a. Cautious circumspect framed or uttered w th caution

guardedly g rd ed li, ad In a guarded ma ner with circumspection

guardedness, gard ed nes, n Quality of being guarded ca tion circu mspect n

guard house guard room gard hous, gard om n A house or room f r the accommo lation of a guard of sol iers, and where m litary defaulters are confined.

guardian gard i-an n [*Fr g ardien* = E. *ward en*] One who guards one to whom a th ng is comm tted for care or protection one chosen or appointed to take charge of the estate and ed cation of an orphan ward.—a. That guards protecting per forming the office of a guardian.

guardianship gard i an ship n The office of a gua dian protection care, watch

guard ship g rd sh p n A vessel of w r for the protection of a harbour m et &c.

guard man gard'man, n An office of a pri te n a body of guards.

guava, gwā va, n. [The nati e name in Guiana.] A small tropical tree of th myrtle family the fruit of which is made i to a delicious jelly

gubernatorial gu'ber-na-tō ri-al, a. [L. *gubernator* a governor GOVERN] Pe taining to government or to a g overnor

gudgeon, gu'jon, *n* [Fr *goujon*, origin doubtful.] A metallic piece let into the end



a, Wooden Shaft *b*, Gudgeon.

of a wooden shaft and forming a sort of axle to it, the bearing portion of a shaft.

gudgeon, gu'jon, *n* [Fr *goujon*, fr L *gobio gobionis*, also *gobius*, a gudgeon] A small fresh-water fish easily caught, hence, a person easily cheated or insnared

guebre, gueber, gū'ber, *n* [Per an infidel] The name given by Mohammedans to the Persian fire-worshippers, called in India *Parsees*

guelder-rose, gel'der-rōz, *n* See GELDER-ROSE.

guerdon, ger'don, *n* [O Fr *guerdon*, fr It *guiderdone*, fr L L *widerdonum*, corrupted fr O G *widarlón* (A Sax *witherlean*) a recompense, through the influence of the L *donum*, a gift—fr *widar* (G *wider*), against, and *lôn*, reward (=E *loan*)] A reward, requital, recompense used both in a good and bad sense (poet or rhet) —*v t* To give a guerdon to, to reward

guernsey, gérn'si, *n* [From the island *Guernsey*] A sort of close-fitting woollen-knitted shirt

guerrilla, guerilla, ge-ril'la, Sp pron ger-rēl'ya, *n* [Sp *guerrilla*, irregular warfare, dim of *guerra*, Fr *guerre*, war, fr O H G *werra*, war WAR] A person engaged in irregular warfare

guess, ges, *v t* pret & pp *guessed*, gest, ppr *guessing*, ges'ing [O E *gesse*=L G and D *gissen*, Dan *gisse*, Sw *gissa*, Icel *gisl a*, *gizl a*, to guess, lit to try to *get* being a derivative of this verb GET] To conjecture, to divine, to form an opinion concerning without certain means of knowledge, to suppose to surmise, to think, to imagine —*v i* To conjecture, to judge at random [This verb is much used colloquially in the United States in the sense of to believe, to be sure, or to soften a positive and definite statement]—*n* A conjecture, a surmise —**guesser,** ges'er, *n* One who guesses

guess-work ges'werk, *n* Work performed at hazard or by mere conjecture

guest, gest, *n* [A Sax *gæst*, *gest*=Icel *gest(r)* Dan *gjest*, D O Sax L G and G *gast*, Goth *gasts*, a guest, a stranger, cog Armor *hostiz*, Rus *gosty*, a guest, L *hostis* an enemy (whence L *host hostile*)] A visitor or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another, a lodger at a hotel or lodging-house

guffaw, guf-fa', *n* [Imitative] A loud or sudden burst of laughter —*v i* pret & pp *guffawed*, guf fad', ppr *guffawing*, guf-fa'ing To burst into a loud or sudden laugh

guggle, gug'l, *v i* pret & pp *guggled*, gug'ld, ppr *guggling* gug'ling [Imitative, suggested by *gurgle*] To make a sound like that of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture, to gurgle —*n* A sound of this kind, a gurgle

guicowar, gi'ko-wir, *n* The title of a sovereign prince in India, the ruler of Baroda

guidable, gid'a bl, *a* Capable of being guided

guidance, gid'ans, *n* [*Guide* and *-ance*] The act of guiding, direction, government, a leading

guide, gid, *v t* pret & pp *guided* gid'ed, ppr *guiding*, gid'ing [Fr *guider*=It *guidare* Sp *guiar*—of Teutonic origin and akin to G *weisen*, to show, to lead, Goth. *witan*, to watch over, A. Sax *witan*, to know, to *wit*, with change of *w* to *gu* as in *guile*, *guard* WIT] To lead or direct in a way, to conduct in a course or path to direct to order, to influence; to give direction to, to instruct and direct, to regulate and manage, to superintend.—*n* [Fr *guide*, It *guida*, Sp *guia*] A person who guides, a conductor, one who directs another in his conduct or course of life, a director, a regulator, a guide-book, any contrivance intended to direct or keep to a fixed course

guide-book, gid'buk, *n* A book for the guidance of travellers

guideless gid'les, *a* Destitute of a guide, wanting a director

guide-post, gid'pōst, *n* A post for directing travellers the way a finger-post

guidon, gi'don, *n* [Fr, lit a *guiding* flag GUIDE] The flag of a troop of cavalry, a flag used to direct the movements of infantry a flag used to signal with at sea, &c

guild, gild, gild, *n* [A. Sax. *gegild*, fr *gild*, a payment, hence a society where payment was made for its protection and support, fr *gildan*, to pay, or directly fr Icel *gildi*, a guild, feast, tribute, of similar origin =D *gild*, a guild. GUILT, YIELD] A corporation, a society or fraternity, associated for mutual aid and protection such a society formed by workmen, traders, &c

guildhall, gild-hal', *n* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles, a town or corporation hall

guilder, gil'der, *n* [D and G *gulden*, a florin, modified as if meaning a coin of *Gelders* or *Gueldres*] A coin of Holland worth 1*s* 8*d* English, a florin, in *pl* formerly=money [*Shak*]

guildry gild'ri, *n* In Scotland, a guild, the members of a guild

guile, gil, *n* [French form corresponding to E *wile* (which see), O Fr *guile*, guile, fr a Germanic form, with regular change of G *w into Romance gu* (*as in guide, guise*)] Fraud, deceit, wile, subtlety, craft, cunning, artifice duplicity

guileful, gil'ful, *a* Full of guile, cunning, crafty, artful, wily, deceitful, insidious, subtle fraudulent, treacherous deceitful

guilefully, gil'ful-li, *adv* Artfully, insidiously treacherously

guilefulness, gil'ful nes, *n* Quality of being guileful deceit, secret treachery

guileless, gil'les, *a* Free from guile or deceit artless, simple, sincere, honest

guilelessly, gil'les-li, *adv* In a guileless manner, simply innocently

guilelessness, gil'les-nes, *n* Quality of being guileless, simplicity, innocence

guillemot, gil e-mot, *n* [Fr *guillemot*, perhaps fr Armor *gwela*, to weep and O Fr *moette*, a gull] A marine swimming bird allied to the auks and divers

guillotine gil-o-tēn', *n* [From Dr *Guillotin*, the inventor or improver] An apparatus for beheading persons by means of a steel blade loaded with a mass of lead, and sliding between two upright posts, a machine much used for cutting paper, straw, &c —*v t* pret & pp *guillotined*, gil lo-tēnd', ppr *guillotining* gil lo-tēn'ing To behead by the guillotine —**guillotinement** gil-o-tēn'ment, *n* Decapitation by the guillotine [*Carl*]

guilt, gilt, *n* [A Sax *gylt*, a crime fr *gildan*, *guldan*, to pay, to requite akin Icel *gald* payment, retribution, *gialda* to pay, to yield. GUILD, YIELD] Criminality, sin wickedness, that state of a moral agent which results from his intentional commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a crime or violation of law culpability

guiltily, gil'ti li, *adv* In a guilty manner

guiltiness gilt'i nes *n* State of being guilty wickedness, criminality, guilt

guiltless gilt'les, *a* Free from guilt, crime, or offence, innocent, ignorant (*with of*, poet.)

guiltlessly, gilt'les-li, *adv* Without guilt, innocently

guiltlessness gilt'les-nes, *n* Quality or state of being guiltless, innocence

guilty, gilt'i, *a* [A Sax *gyltig*] Justly chargeable *with guilt or crime not* innocent, criminal, wicked, sinful morally delinquent *with of* before the crime, pertaining to guilt, indicating or expressing guilt (a *guilty* look)

guinea, gin'ē, *n* [Because first coined of gold brought from *Guinea*, in Africa] A gold coin formerly current in Great Britain of the value of 21 shillings sterling, a sum of money of the same amount

guinea-corn, gin'ē-kōrn, *n* A kind of millet cultivated in Guinea and elsewhere

guinea-fowl, gin'ē foul, *n* A fowl allied to the peacocks and pheasants, common in Guinea

guinea-grass, gin'ē-gras *n* A valuable fodder grass cultivated in the W Indies, &c

guinea-pepper, gin'ē pep-er, *n* A name of various kinds of pepper

guinea-pig, gin'ē pig *n* [Perhaps for *Guiana-pig*, as the animal is rather connected with that region than with Guinea] A tailless rodent about 7 inches in length, belonging to South America, and often kept as a domestic pet

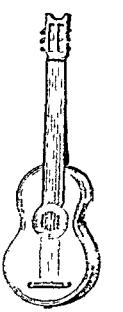
guinea-worm, gin'ē-werm *n* A worm common in hot countries, which often insinuates itself under the human skin

guipure, gē-pūr', *n* [Fr] An imitation of antique lace, a kind of gimp

guise, giz, *n* [Fr *guise*, the equivalent of E *wise*, mode, fashion, fr O H G *wisa*, G *weise*, with common change from *w* to *gu* in words borrowed into French from the German, comp *guile*, *wile*] External appearance, dress, garb, mien cast of behaviour, practice custom, mode

guiser, giz'er, *n* [One who assumes a *guise* other than his own] A person in disguise, a mummer or masker

guitar, gi-tar', *n* [Fr *guitare*, It *chitarra*, fr L *cithara*, Gr *Ithara*, a kind of lyre] A musical instrument having six strings, which are played by twitching with the fingers of the right hand



Modern Guitar

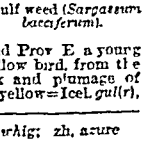
gular, gū'ler, *a* [From L *gula*, the throat or gullet] Pertaining to the gullet

gulch, gulch, *n* [Allied to Sw *gölka*, to swallow, D *gulzig*, greedy] A deep, abrupt ravine caused by the action of water, the dry bed of a torrent, a gully

gulden gul'den, *n* The Austro-Hungarian florin, nominally equal to 2*s*

gules gūlz, *n* [Fr *gueules*, fr *gueule*, a mouth (an open mouth showing red), fr L *gula*, throat] The term applied to indicate red in heraldry

gulf gulf *n* [Fr *golfe*, It *golfo*, Mod. Gr *Iolphos*, fr Gr *Iolyos*, a gulf or bay] A large indentation on the coast-line of a country and the sea embraced in it, a bay, an abyss, a chasm, a whirlpool, an absorbing eddy, anything insatiable, a wide interval, as in station, education, and the like —*v t* pret & pp *gulfed*, *gulft*, ppr *gulfing*, *gulfing* To swallow up, to engulf —**Gulf Stream,** a current of warm water which flows *from the Gulf* of Mexico through the channel between Cuba and America and sweeps north eastwards towards Europe



Gulf weed (*Sargassum bacciferum*).

gulf-weed, gulf'-wēd, *n* [From being carried as supposed by the Gulf Stream] A sea-weed found abundantly in the Atlantic Ocean, where it covers vast areas, drift-weed.

gull, gul, *n* [In Old and Prov E a young unfledged bird, lit a yellow bird, from the yellowness of the beak and plumage of young birds, fr O E *gul*, yellow=Icel *gull(r)*,

Dan gø gual, yell n. YELLOW. *Comp* Fr *bec aune* yellow beak, novice.] A person easily cheated; a simpleton.——v t pret. & pp *gulled*, guld; ppr *gulling*. To beguile; to deceive; to cheat.

gull, gul, n. [From the Celtic: W *gwylan*, Armor *gwelan*, Corn *gullan*, a gull.] A name for many marine swimming birds, having large wings, webbed feet, and a small or no hind toe.

gullet gul'et, n. [O Fr *goulet*, the gullet, *f* L. *gula*, the throat.] The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and drink are taken into the stomach; the œsophagus; a membranous passage resembling this.

gullibility gul-bil'i-ti, n. The quality of being gullible.

gullible, gul'i-bl, a. Easily gulled; o cheated; credulous.

gully, gul'i, n. [*F goulet*, a gullet, a throat, a narrow passage for water.] L. *gula*, the throat. (ANAT.) A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water; a ravine; a drain; a gutter.——v t. pret. & pp *gullied*, gul'id; pp *gullying* gul'ing. To wear into a gully or gullies.

gulp gulp, v. pre. & pp *gulped* gulpt; ppr *gulping*. [Same as D *gulpen*, to swallow greedily; *gulp* a gulp; comp also Dan. *gulpe*, to gorge.] To swallow eagerly or greedily; to take in large draughts.——n. The act of taking a large swallow.

gum, gum, n. [For merly *goom*, *gome*, fr A. Sax. *góma*, palate, jaw; Icel. *gómr*; Dan. *gumme*, Sw *gom*, L.G *gume*, D *gomme*, not douteful.] The hard fleshy substance of the jaws which contains the teeth.

gum, gum, n. [F *gomme*, f L. *gummi*, gum, G *kummi*, gum.] A juice which issues from trees or other plants and thickens on the surface or is obtained from the seeds or roots.——v t. pret. & pp *gummed* gumd; ppr *gumming* gum'ing. To smear with gum; to unite by a viscous substance.——v i. To exude or form gum.

gum arabic gum-a-rab'ik, n. The juice of various species of acacia hardened in the air.

gum boil gum'boil, n. A boil or small abscess on the gum.

gum-dragon, gum tragacanth gum-drag'on, gum tra-ga-kanth, n. TRAGACANTH.

gum-elastic gum-e-las'tik, n. Caoutchouc; India-rubber.

gum-elemi. ELEMI.

gum juniper gum jun'per, n. The resin of a coniferous tree found in Barbary.

gum lac gum'lak, n. LAC.

gumm iferous gum-if'er-us, a. [*L gummi*, gum, and *fero* I bear.] Producing gum.

gumminess gum'i-nes, n. State or quality of being gummy; viscousness.

gumming, gum'ing, n. A morbid exudation of gum from trees.

gummous gum'us, a. [Fr *gommeux*, *f gomme*, GUM.] Of the nature of gum; gummy.

gummy, gum'i, a. [Gum and *y*.] Of the nature of gum; productive of gum; covered with gum.

gumption gum'shun, n. [Origin doubtful; comp O.E. *gome* (A. Sax. *gum*, Icel. *gaumr*, care.] Understanding; capacity; shrewdness. [Colloq.]

gum rash, gum rash, n. A mild species of measles to which many children are subject soon after birth.

gum resin gum re'zin, n. A mixed juice of plants, consisting of gum and resinous substances.

gum-sandarach n. SANDARACH.

gum tree gum tre, n. The eucalyptus.

gun, gun, n. [E. *gonne*, *gonne*, *gunne*, & probably taken from the latter part of O Fr *mangonne*, a machine for throwing stones in a mangonel, the first part of which might have been misunderstood as *=mas*, a man.] A name applied to almost every species of firearm for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive.—Great gun, a cannon; a person distinguished in any department (colloq.).—To blow great guns, to be a tempest.

gun barrel gun'ba-rel, n. The barrel or tube of a gun.

gun boat gun'bot, n. A small war vessel armed with one or more guns of heavy caliber.

gun-carriage gun'ka-ri-j n. A wheeled carriage on which a cannon is mounted and by which it is readily moved.

gun-cotton n. gun'kot-n. A highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or similar vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving to dry.

gun fire gun'fir, n. The hour at which the morning gun is fired.

gun flint gun'flint, n. Formerly a piece of shaped flint fixed in the lock of a musket to produce the charge.

gun metal. gun'met-al, n. An alloy of copper and tin used for the manufacture of cannon &c.

gunnel gun'el, n. See GUNWALE.

gunner gun'er, n. One who shoots with a gun; one killed in the use of guns; a cannonier; a warrant officer in the navy who has the charge of the ordnance.

gunnery gun'er-i, n. The art of firing or managing guns; cannon; the science of artillery.

gunny gun'i, n. [Bengalee.] A strong coarse cloth manufactured of jute in Bengal, for making bags, sacks, &c.

gun port gun port, n. An opening in the side of a ship for a cannon.

gunpowder gun'pou-der, n. An explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal reduced to a fine powder when granulated and dried.—Gunpowder tea, a fine species of green tea with a granular appearance.

gunshot gun'shot, n. The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot; the firing of a gun.——a. Made by the shot of a gun; as a wound.

gunsmith gun'smith, n. A maker or repairer of guns or small firearms.

gun stone gun'ston, n. Formerly a stone projectile for a cannon.

gun tackle gun'tak-l, n. The tackle by which a gun is run up to or drawn back from the port-hole of a ship.

gun wad gun'wod, n. A wad for a gun.

gunwale gunnel gun'wal, gur'el, n. From *gun* and *wale*, the waling or plank on the upper part of a ship's side.] The upper edge of a ship's side.

gurgle ger'gl, v i. pret & pp *gurgled*, ger'gld; pp *gurgling* ger'gling. [Probably not to be connected with the corresponding comp G *gurgeln*, It. *gorgogliare* to gargle (GARGLE).] To run or flow in a broken irregular noisy current.——n. The sound produced by a liquid flowing from a narrow mouth of a vessel, or through any narrow opening.

gargoyle ger'goil, n. See GARGOYLE.

gurnard gurnet. ger'nard, ger'net, n. [O F *grougna* F *grognard* a grunter (*grogner* L. *grunire*, to grunt, from the sound); these fishes make when taken from the water.] The name of certain marine fishes having an angular bony head.

gush, gush, v i. pret & pp *gushed*, gusht; ppr *gushing* gush'ing. [Low Germ or Norse; comp Icel. *gusa*, to gush, *gusa* a gush to gush, LG *gusen* to pour, O I *geysera*, to gush; allied also to A. Sax. *geótan* Goth *giutan*, to pour, E *gut*, *gust* of wind, *geyser*.] To flow copiously or rapidly as issuing with violence and force from a confined place; to rush forth; to issue suddenly and forcibly; to flow freely; to abound.——n. A sudden and violent issue of a fluid; *hence* a sudden violent rush of passions, sentiments &c.——a. And figuratively: Showy; ostentatiously affectionate or sentimental.—**gushingly** gush'ing-li, *ad* In a gushing manner.

gusset, gus'et, n. [Fr *gousset*, *f gousse*, a pod, husk, or shell, origin doubtful.] A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment something resembling a pocket or a gore.

gust gust, n. [L. *gustus* taste, *gusto* I taste (as in *disgust*, *cog* Gr *geuō* *geuso* I taste, Sk *jus* enjoy, L. to *choose*.] The sense or pleasure of tasting; gratification of the appetite; relish; gusto; taste.

gust gust, n. [Icel. *gust* a blast of wind, allied to *gusa*.] A sudden blast or squall of wind; a sudden, violent burst of passion.

gustatory gus'a-to-ri, a. [From L. *gusto* to taste, GUST (taste).] Pertaining to gust or taste.

gusto gus'tō n. [It and Sp. GUST.] Relish; keen relish; zest; taste; fancy.

gusty gust'i, a. Subject to sudden gusts or gusts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.

gut, gut, n. [A. Sax. *gut* *gu*, gut, *guttas*, *n pl prov* E. *gut*, a *waste* channel; a drain; O.E. *got* a drain fr stem of A. Sax. *géotan*, Goth *giutan*, to pour out.] GUSH.] The intestinal canal of an animal; an intestine; *pl* the digestive apparatus, viscera, or entrails; a preparation of the intestines of an animal used for various purposes; a channel or passage.——v t. pret. & pp *gutted*, gut'ed; ppr *gutting* gut'ing. To take out the entrails of; to excorate; to ransack or rifle the contents of; to destroy or take out the interior of.

gutta, gut'a, n. pl. **guttæ**, gut'tē [L.] A drop; one of a series of pendent ornaments attached to certain under-surfaces in the Doric order.

gutta percha gut-ta-per'cha, n. [Malay *gutta*, gum, and *percha* the tree.] The hardened milky juice of a tree of Eastern Asia and its islands, resembling caoutchouc in many of its properties.



Gutta-percha Plant (*Isonan gutta*).

guttate gut'at, a. [L. *gutta* a drop.] Having drops; besprinkled, as if with scalding drops.

gutter gut'er, n. [*F gouttière*, *f goutte* a drop, *f* L. *gutta*, a drop; *perhaps also* *gout*.] A channel at the side of a road, street, or the like; also at the eaves of or on a roof for a building for conveying away water.——v. pret. & pp *guttered* gut'erd; ppr *guttering* gut'er-ing. To form or make channels or gutters in.——v i. To become channelled.

guttiferous, gut-if'er-us, a. [L. *gutta*, a drop and *fero* I bear.] Yielding gum or resinous substances.

gurgle gut'l, v. and n. [*L. gurgulio*, throat, gullet.] To swallow greedily; to gormandize.—**guttler** gut'ler, n. A gormandizer.

guttural gut'er-al, a. [F *gutturel* fr L *guttur* the throat (which see *gut*).] Relating to the throat; formed in the throat.——n. A letter or combination of letters pronounced in the throat; any guttural sound.

gutturalize gut'er-al-iz, v t. pret. & pp *gutturalized*, gut'er-al-izd; ppr *gutturalizing* [*Gutt* and *ize*.] To speak or enunciate gutturally.

gutturally gut'er-al-li, *ad* In a guttural manner; in the throat.

guy, gī, *n* [O Fr *guie*, Sp *guia*, a guide, a small rope used on board ship GUIDE] A rope used to steady anything, a rope to steady an object which is being hoisted, a rope or rod to steady a suspension-bridge —*v t* pret & pp *guyed*, gīd, ppr *guying*, gī'ing To steady or direct by means of a guy

Guy, gī, *n* A fright, a person of queer looks or dress from the effigy of *Guy* Fawkes burned in London on the 5th November

guzzle, guz'l, *v t* pret & pp *guzzled*, guz'ld, ppr *guzzling*, guz'ling [O Fr *gouziller* (in *desgouziller*), to gulp down, to swill, connected with *gosier*, the throat] To swallow liquor greedily, to drink much, to drink frequently —*v t* To swallow greedily —*n* A debauch.—**guzzler** guz'ler, *n* One who guzzles, an immoderate drinker

gymnasial, jim-nā'zi-al, *a* Pertaining to a gymnasium —**gymnasiast**, jim nā'zi ast, *n* One who studies in a gymnasium

gymnasium, jim-nā'zi um, *n* , pl **gymnasia**, **gymnasiums**, jim nā'zi a, jim-nā'zi-umz [Gr *gymnasion*, fr *gymnos*, naked, athletic exercises in Greece being often performed naked] A place where athletic exercises are performed, a school for the higher branches of education, a school preparatory to the universities

gymnast jim'nast, *n* [Gr *gymnastēs* See prec] One who teaches or practises gymnastic exercises

gymnastic, jim-nast'ik, *a* [L *gymnasticus*, Gr *gymnastikos* See prec] Pertaining to a gymnasium or to athletic exercises

gymnastically, jim-nast'ik-al li, *adv* In a gymnastic manner, athletically

gymnastics, jim nast'iks, *n pl* The art of performing athletic exercises, feats of skill or address

gymnic, jim'nik, *a* [Gr *gymnikos* fr *gymnos*, naked.] Pertaining to gymnastics

gymnocarpous, jim-nō-kar'pus, *a* [Gr *gymnos*, naked, and *karpos*, fruit] In *bot* having a naked fruit

gymnogen, jim'nō-jen, *n* [Gr *gymnos*, naked, and root, *gen*, to produce] In *bot* a plant with a naked seed, a gymnosperm.

gymnosophist, jim-nos'o-fist, *n* [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *sophistēs*, a philosopher] One of a sect of ancient Hindu ascetics who lived solitarily, and wore little or no clothing

gymnosperm, jim'nō-sperm, *n* [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *sperma*, seed] A plant with a naked seed, a gymnogen —**gymnospermous**, jim-nō-sper'mus, *a* Pertaining to the gymnosperms

gymnospore, jim'nō-spōr, *n* [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *sporos*, seed.] A naked spore

gymnotus, jim nō'tus, *n* [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *nōtos* the back, from having no dorsal fin] The electric eel.

gynacocracy, **gynecocracy**, jin-ē-kok'ra-si, *n* [Gr *gynē*, *gynaikos* a woman, and *kratos*, power] Government by a woman or women, female rule

gynæolatry, jin-ē-ol'a-tri, *n* [Gr *gynē*, *gynaikos*, woman, *latreia* worship] The adoration or worship of women

gynander, ji nan'der, *n* [Gr *gynandros*, of doubtful sex, *gynē*, a female, and *anēr*, *andros* a male.] A plant belonging to the Gynandria (ji-nan'dri-a), the character of which is to have the stamens and pistil consolidated into a single body —**gynandrous**, ji-nan'drus, *a* Pertaining to the gynanders

gynarchy jin'ar ki, *n* [Gr *gynē*, woman, and *archē*, rule] Government by a female or females



Column of the Passion Flower —*g*, Gynophore

gynœcium, jin-ē'si-um, *n* [Gr *gynē*, female *oikos*, house] The female portion of a flower, the pistil or pistils

gynophore, jin'ō fōr *n* [Gr *gynē*, *gynaikos*, female, *phoros*, bearing] The stalk on which the ovary stands in certain flowers, the generative bud of a hydrozoon

gyp, jip, *n* [Said to be a sportive application of Gr *gyps*, a vulture, from their alleged rapacity] A term for a servant at Cambridge University

gypseous, jip'sē-us, *a* [L *gypseus*] Of the nature of gypsum resembling gypsum.

gypsum, jip'sum, *n* [L *gypsum*, fr Gr *gypsos*, chalk, probably fr some oriental tongue] A mineral which is found in a compact and crystallized state, as alabaster, or in the form of a soft chalky stone which by heat becomes the fine white powder known as plaster of Paris

Gypsy, jip'si, *n* See GIPSY

gyral, jī'ral, *a* [*Gyre* and *-al*] Whirling, moving in a circular form

gyrate, jī'rāt, *v i* pret & pp *gyrated*, jī'rāt-ed, ppr *gyrating*, jī'rāt-ing [L *gyro*, *gyratum*, fr *gyrus*, Gr *gyros*, a circle GYRE] To turn round circularly, to revolve round a central point, to move spirally —*a* Winding or going round, as in a circle

gyration, jī'rā-shon, *n* [L *gyratio* See prec] A turning or whirling round, circular motion —**gyrational**, jī-rā'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to gyration.—**gyratory**, jī'rā-to-ri, *a* Moving in a circle

gyre, jīr, *n* [L *gyrus*, fr Gr *gyros*, a ring, a circle] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body, a turn

gyrencephalate, jī-ren sef'a-lāt, *a* [Gr *gyros* a circle, and *enkephalos*, the brain] Having the hemispheres of the brain with numerous convolutions

gyrfalcon, jer'fa-kn, *n* [L L *gyrofalco*, fr *gyrus*, a circle, so called fr its flight, or fr L L *hierofalco*, 'sacred falcon', fr Gr *hieros*, sacred.] A species of falcon, one of the boldest and most beautiful of the tribe

gyroidal, jī roi'dal, *a* [Gr *gyros*, a circle, and *eidos*, resemblance] Spiral in arrangement or action

gyroscope, jīr'ō-skōp, *n* [Gr *gyros*, a circle, and *skopeō*, I view] A contrivance for exhibiting the phenomena of bodies in a state of rotation.

gyrose, jī'rōs, *a* [GYRE] In *bot* bent round like a crook

gyrostat, jī'rō-stat, *n* [Gr *gyros*, a circle, and *statikos*, stationary] A modification of the gyroscope

gyrus, jī'rus, *n* , pl **gyri**, jī'rī [Gr *gyros*, a circle] A name given to the ridges or raised convolutions on the surface of the brain

gyve, jīv, *n* [Of Celtic origin, comp Ir *geibhionn*, fetters W *gefyn*, a fetter, a gyve] A fetter or shackle, usually for the leg —*v t* pret & pp *gyved*, jīvd, ppr *gyving*, jīv'ing To fetter, to shackle, to chain

H.

H, the eighth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant often called the *aspirate*, as being a mere aspiration or breathing

ha, ha [A natural utterance found in various tongues] An exclamation denoting surprise joy, grief, &c

habeas corpus, hā'bē-as kor'pus [L, you may have the body] A legal process by which a person who detains another in custody may be commanded to produce the body of this person and show the cause of his apprehension and detention

haberdasher, ha'ber-dash-er, *n* [Lat a seller of *hapertas* fr O Fr *hapertas*, a kind of cloth, a word of doubtful origin.] A dealer in drapery goods of various descriptions, as woollens, linens, silks, ribbons, &c.

haberdashery, ha'ber-dash e ri, *n* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher

habergeon, ha-ber'jon, *n* [Fr *haubergeon*, fr *haubere*, a hauberk HAUBERK] A short coat of mail or armour, consisting of a jacket without sleeves

habilatory, hab'il a to-ri, *a* Pertaining or relating to habiliments or clothing

habiliment, ha-bil'i ment, *n* [Fr *habillement*, fr *habiller* to dress, fr L *habilis*, fit, proper. ABLE, HAPIT] A garment or article of clothing (Usually in pl.)

habilitate, ha bil'i tāt, *v i* pret & pp *habilitated* ha-bil'i tāt-ed, ppr *habilitating*, ha-bil'i-tāt-ing [From L *habilitas*, fr *habilis*, fit, proper, whence *able*] To qualify, to acquire qualifications, especially as a university teacher in Germany

habit, ha'bit, *n* [Fr *habit*, fr L *habitus*, state dress, manner, condition, &c, fr *habeo*, *habitum*, I have, I hold of similar origin are *habiliment*, *habitation*, *inhabit*, *exhibit*, *prohibit*, also *able*, *debt*, *duty* &c, L *habeo* is probably cog with E *have*] The condition or state of the body either natural or acquired, physical condition of the body, mode of growth of a plant, a tendency or aptitude for the performance of certain actions, acquired by custom or a frequent repetition of the same act practice, usage, manner, way, custom, garb dress, the outer dress worn by ladies while on horseback. —*v t* pret & pp *habited*, ha'bit-ed ppr *habiting*, ha'bit-ing To dress, to clothe, to array

habitable, ha'bit-a-bl, *a* [Fr *habitable* fr L *habitabilis*, fr *habito*, *habitatum* I dwell, freq fr *habeo*, *habitum* I have HABIT] That may be inhabited or dwelt in capable of being an abode for human beings

habitably, ha'bit-a-bli *adv* In such a manner as to be habitable

habitant, ha'bi-tant, *n* [L *habitans*, *habitantis* ppr of *habito*] An inhabitant, a dweller, a resident.

habitat, ha'bi-tat, *n* [L *habitat*, 'it dwells'] The natural abode or locality of a plant or animal.

habitation, ha-bit-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *habitation*, L *habitatio* HABITABLE] Act of inhabiting, occupancy, an abode, a dwelling, a house a residence

habited, ha'bit-ed, *p a* Clothed dressed

habit-maker, ha'bit-māk-er *n* One who makes habits, a tailor who makes riding-habits

habit-shirt, ha'bit-shert, *n* A thin muslin or lace under-garment worn by females over the chest

habitual ha-bit'ū al, *a* [Fr *habituel*, L L *habitualis*, fr L *habitus*, habit] Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom, customary, according to habit accustomed usual, common

habitually, ha-bit'ū-al-li, *adv* In a habitual manner, by habit, constantly

habituate, ha-bit'ū-āt, *v t* pret & pp *habituated*, ha-bit'ū āt-ed, ppr *habituating*, ha-bit'ū āt-ing [Fr *habituer*, L L *habituo*, *habituatus*, fr *habitus* HABIT] To train to a habit, to accustom, to make familiar by frequent use or practice, to inure

habituation, ha-bit'ū ā'shon, *n* The act of habituating, or state of being habituated

habitude ha'bit-ūd, *n* [Fr *habitude*, L *habitudo*, fr *habitus* HABIT] Customary manner or mode of life long custom, habit

habitué, a-bē tu ā, *n* [Fr, pp of *habituer*, to accustom.] A habitual frequenter of any place.

hachure hach'ūr or ā shūr, *n* [Fr, fr

hacher t hack. **Hack** (q v)] Short lines which mark half tints and shadows in de gning and engra ng

haciel la, ha-s -en da *n* [Sp f L *fac* ends, things to be done] In Sp n, Spanish America, &c. a farm h use a farm

hack hak, *v* pret & pp *ha ked*, hakt ppr *hark* ha king [A Sax. *hacc an* D *hakken* Dan *hakk* Sw *ha ka*, C *hacken* to hack o h p wh ce k *hacher* an I f the la te L. *hatch* in engraving *hatchet hash*] To cut irregularly an into smal p ces to notch to ma g e —— n. A notch a cut a kick at foo ball.

hack hak *n* [Fr m *hack y*] A horse k p f h re a horse use in ha j serv ce a worn-ou horse a person overworked a writer employe n the dru gery of book making —— a. H red mn h used o worn, like a hired horse —— v t. p & p *hacke* hak pp *hack ng* hak ng To use as a hack to le out f hire

hack hak, *n.* [A Sax *hæ* a gra ng HATCH n)] A grated frame of an us kin is a frame f drying fish, &c a rack f ca tle

hackberry hak'be ri, [Sam as Prov E. *hag berry* b rd-cherry *haw berry hedg* berry] A North American ee bearing swee edible fruits as large as b rd-cherries.

hackbut, hak'but, *n* H OBUT

hackee hak e *n.* [F m ta ory] The com mon ground sq rr of N rth A erica.

hackery hak e i *n* [Of Indian origin.]



Hackery or Bo ock-cart.

A rude two-whee ed cart of India drawn by oxen.

hacking, hak ng *p a* Sh rt and inter rupted, as, a *hack ng* cough.

hackle hak'l, *n* [D *hekel*, G *he kel*, Dan. *k gle* a hackl f flax o hemp akin to *hook* The secondary senses are from sim lar y to tufts of hack ed fibres] A hatch l, heckle or comb for dress ng flax raw silk, a y flimsy substance unspun a long pointed fea her on the ne k of a f wl, o a y similar feather a fly fo angl ng —— v t. pre & pp *hackled* h k'l pp *hackl g* hak'ling To com flax or h p to hatche or heckle.

hackler hak'le *n* One who hack es.

hackmatack, hak ma-tak, *n* [Am Indian] The American black larch.

hackney h k ni, *n* [F *haquenee* Sp *hacanea* a nag probably f O D *hackeney*, *hakkenei*, a hackney lit perhaps a hacked or dock tailed nag] A h rse k pt for hire a horse much used a hack a nag a coach kept for hire a drudge, tea a literary drudge.—— a. Let ou f hire much used common, trite —— v t. pret & pp *hackneyed*, hak nid ppr *hackneying* hak ni-i g To use much *to* practise in one thing to make rite.

hackney-coach, hak ni-kōch, *n* A coach kep for hire

hackneyed, hak nid, *p a.* [From *hackney*] Used much worn out in everybody's mouth trite commonplace.

had had, *pret* and *pp* of *have*

haddock, had ok, *n* [Origin unknown.] A sea-fish allied to the cod, and esteemed xcellent food.

hade had, *n.* [A. Sax. *healdan*, inclined, ben G *halde*, dec y] In *m n ng* a slope or inclination nclination of a v in or bed from a vertical direct on.

Hades, ha dez, *n.* [G *Hade k aides* n nble, unseen, fr *a*, priv nd *idein*, o see] The invisible abode of the dead the place o sta e of d parted souls I e wo ld of sp rits

haf ij haj *n* [Ar] The Mohamme lan pilgrimage to Mecca an Medina. **haf ijī a ijee** haj e *n* A Mussulman wh has pe f rmed h p lgrimag to Mecca

hæmal he mal, *a* [G *ha ma* l ood Some of th words in wh h this form y art are spelled in iff rently *hé* or *hæ* in others h re s a pref ren See a so mn HÆ) Pertaining o b blood c nnect wi h the b ood vessels o he circulato y system

hæmalemesis h ma-tem e-s *n* [G *hæma* blood, *emesis* a omi ng] A ing of ood from t e stomach

hæmalic, he mal k *a* G *ha h ma os* b od] I erta ning to he b ood.

hæmatin HEMATIN

hæmatite h ma- *n* HEMATITE

hæmatoi i, ma- o i, *a* [G *h ma o eides—ha ha ma o* b ood. *d* resem lance] Ha ing he appeara e of b ood.

hæn a(o)hilia, hæmophilia, h mat-o-fil a, he m fil -a *n* [Gr *ha ma ha ma os* blood, an *ph los* ving] In *me* a tend ncy to excessive b eeding from very slight in uries or e en spontaneously

hæmato is, hē ma t sis, *n.* [G a hanging into blood] Th arterialization of b od, h forma n of th blood.

hæmatoxylin h ma-tok n HEMA TOXYLIN

hæmaturia, hi-ma- u i a, *n* [G *ha ma ha ma o* blood, *ouron* urine] A ducha ge of b oody urine

hæmoglobin i æn oglobulin he mo-glō-bin, he mo-g o u n, *n* [G *ha ma* L. *globus* a ball] The ma ter of a red colour contained in b red corpuscles of he blood.

hæn optysis, hē m p' is-s, *n* [Gr *ha ma* b ood, *y sis* a sp ing] The coughing up of blood.

hæmorrhage hē mo rij *n* HEMOR RHAGE.

hæmorrhoids h mor-oidz, *n* HEMOR RHOIDS.

haft haft, *n* [A. Sax *hæft*, a haft D and G *heft* a handle Icel. *hepti* =*heft* Dan. *hæfte* Sw *haft* a haft, f the stem of *have or heave*] A han e that part of an nstrument which is taken into th hand when being used.—— v t. pret & pp *haft d*, haft ed pp *haft ng* háf ng. To *set* in a haft to furn sh wi h a handle

hag hag, *n* [hortened f A Sax. *hægt see hagtes* akin to G *hexe*, D *heks* a w tch prob y fr A. Sax. *hæga* a hed G *hag* a wood (the meaning be ng w man of he woods] An ugly old wom n a witch a she-d vil a sorceress or n ha ress an eel-shaped fish that eats in o oth fishes and dev urs them

hagbut hag'but, *n.* Same as *A quebuse*

haggar l hag'gard, *a.* [F *hagga d* wild, o gi nally as d o a falcon f G *hag* a wood, and affix *-ard* In secondary sense e haps for *hagg* hat is *hag* he] EDGE (Haw) Wild in ractabl a *hagga d* hawk ha ng th expression of on wasted by wan o suffering having the face worn and pal lean-faced, gaunt —— n. An un ra ned or r ractory hawk.

haggardly hag'gá d-li, *ad* In a haggard manne

hagged hag'ed, *a* [From *hag*] Like a hag

haggis hag'is, *n* [Fr m *hack* o op a f rm of *hark* comp Fr *hachis* a hash] A Scotch dish, commonly made of a heep s stomach, with he heart, lungs, and h m nced, and m ed wi h suet, onions, oatmeal, salt, &c., made

haggish, hag'ish, *a.* [*Hag* and *-ish*] Of the nature of a hag deformed ugly

hag le hag'l *v* pret. & pp. *haggled*, hag id ppr *hagg ng* h g'ling [D m. of *Hag* for *hack*, to cut.] To cu I to small p ces to notch o cu in an unskilful manner to mangle —— v i. To be d ficul in barga ng to beat a o and cavil to stick at small ma ters, *to* h gle. **haggler** hag'ler *n.* One who haggles.

hagiocracy hā j -ok ra-s *n* [G *hagios*, h y and *k ato* rule] The g vernment of the pries hood a sacred g v rnm a hierarchy

hagiographer hā j -og'ra-fe *n* O e t h wri ers of the hagiography a wri e of li es of he sa nts.

ha ia„rapl ic hā a o-graf ik *a* Pertaining to hagiography

hagiography hā j -og'ra-fi *n* [G *hagios* h y and *g a hē* a writing] An account of h v s of he sa n s.

hagiol ogi t, hā-j o-j st *n* [See next] ne wh writes or rea s of sacred writings a wri er of li es of the sai ts

hagiology hā j -o o-j *n* [G *hag* h ly and *ogy* discourse] Sacred tera re ha bran h of tera u e which has to w h he res an i gnds of the sa nts

hah, hàh [See HA] An exclama n ex p ess ng s rprise o ff rt

ha ha hà'ha, *n* [I haps a redup ca ed form *f ham* a hed.] A sunk fence o dit h

hail hāl, *n* [A. Sax. *hæ g hagol* G L G D Dan and Sw *h gel*, Icel. *h* haa *rot* do btful.] Frozen drops of ra o m *ns* are fall ng f m th clou s —— v t. pret & pp *ha led* ha d pp *hail ng* hāl l g To pour down hail.—— v t. To pour down n h ma n of ha l.

hail hāl, *interj* (same as ha adj = Icel. *h l* Dan *hee* ha e The salutati n is eq a n to m y you be ha e or n heal h HALF HEALTH) A sa ta on expressi e of well wishing —— n. A wi h of h alth a call W thin hail, w th n call w thin reach of he sound of the vo ce —— v t pr t. & pp *h d* hāld ppr *hail ng* hāl g To salu e to we come to cal to to call to a person a a d s ance to design ate as to sal e ad ress as.—— v i. Used ify n the p rase *to hail f om* origi al y f a sh p, which is sa l *to hail from* he port whence sl e comes h nce, to have as o e s residence o birth place to be ing to

hail tone f l tōn *n* A s ngle mass of ha falling from a loud.

hailly hāl *a* (*Hail* and *-y*) Consisting of hail full of hail.

I air hā *n* [A. Sax *hæ hē* O Sax *hā* Icel *hā* O D *ha* D Dan and G *h a* hair, perhaps akin to Icel. *horr* flax, E. *hards*] A small filament or h ead ke body issuing f om the sk n of an a mal he col-



A B C D

H s arium An m l s n guifica

A I d an be s. Mouse. c S ble p Human.

lection of h ses of fi aments grow ng fr m th sk n f an an mal, a d form g cover ing nyt g m lar a very small d stance a trifling v lu a species of down or pu bescence on plants To a hair to a nicety To split hairs, to be unduly nice in making dist nc s.

I air's readth hair's-I rea lth, hār' redth hārz'bred h, *n* The diame er or breadth of a hair a very small d stance —— a. Of the b ea h of a ha r ry n rrow (a *ha -br a* A escape

hair brush hār'brush *n* A brush for dress ng and smooth ng he ha

hair-cloth, hār'kloth *n* A kind of cloth made ha o hi part of hair

hair-dresser hār'dres-e *n.* O who dresses or uts people s hair a bar e

haired hārd, *a.* Having hair mostly used in composition.

hairiness, hār'i nes *n* The state of being hairy

hairless, hār'les, *a* Destitute of hair *bald*.

hair-line, hār'līn, *n* A line made of hair, a very slender line made in writing or drawing, a hair-stroke

hair-pencil, hār'pen-sil *n* A fine brush or *pencil made of hair and used in painting*

hair-pin, hār'pin, *n* A pin used to keep the hair in a certain position, especially, a doubled pin or bent wire used by women

hair-powder, hār'pou-der, *n* A fine-scented powder of flour or starch for sprinkling the hair of the head.

hair-space, hār'spās, *n* The thinnest space used by printers

hair-splitter, hār'split-er,*n* One given *to hair splitting*

hair-splitting, hār'split-ing, *n* The act or practice of splitting hairs, that is of making minute distinctions in reasoning

hair-spring, hār'spring, *n* The fine hair-like spring giving motion to the balance-wheel of a watch

hair-stroke, hār'strōk, *n* The fine upstroke in penmanship

hair-trigger, hār'trig-er, *n* A trigger to a gun-lock, so delicately adjusted that the slightest touch will discharge the piece

hair-worm hār'werm, *n* A filiform animal *found in fresh water or in the earth*

hairy, hār'i, *a* [*Hair* and *-y*] Overgrown with hair, covered with hair, abounding with hair, consisting of hair, resembling hair, of the nature of hair

hake, hāk, *n* [Prov E *hake*, a *hook*, *fr*

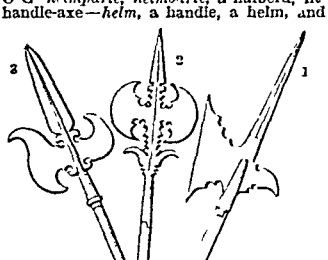


Hake (*Merlucius vulgaris*)

the hook-shaped jaw of the fish] A name of several fishes of the cod family

hakim, hā'kēm, *n* [Ar] An oriental name *for a physician*

halberd, hal'berd, *n* [Fr *hallebarde* fr O G *helmparte*, *helmbarte*, a halberd, lit handle-axe—*helm*, a handle, a helm, and



1 Halberd (time of Henry VIII) 2, Double axed Halberd (Charles I) 3, Halberd (Charles II)

parte, *barte*, an axe] An ancient military weapon, consisting of a shaft some six feet long ending with an axe and sharp head.

halberdier hal berd-ēr', *n* [*Halberd* and *-ier*] One who is armed with a halberd.

halcyon, hal'si-on, *n* [L *halcyon*, fr Gr *hall yōn all yōn*, a kingfisher] A poetical name of the kingfisher, which was fabled to have the power of producing calm weather during the period of its incubation —— *a* Pertaining to or connected with the halcyon; calm, quiet, peaceful.—Halcyon days, the seven days *before and as many after the* winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood and the weather to be calm, hence, days of peace and tranquillity

hale, hāl, *a* [Same as Icel *heil*, Dan *heel*, Goth *hails*, in good health sound, &c (hence, *hail* in salutations), closely akin to A Sax *hāl*, whole sound, whence E *whole*, cog with Gr *I alos*, beautiful. Akin *heal*, *health*, *hallow*, *holy*] Sound, healthy, robust, not impaired

hale, hāl, *n* [See HAUL] A violent pull, a haul —— *v t* pret & pp *haled*, hāld, ppr *haling*, hāl'ing To take, pull, or drag by force

haleness, hāl'nes, *n* State of being hale, *healthiness, soundness*

half, haf, *n* pl **halves** havz [A Sax *half* or *healf*=O Fris D and Sw *half*, Icel *hálfr*, Goth *halbs*, G *halb*, half] One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts *a moiety we usually say half a pound half* a mile, &c., omitting *of* —— *a* Consisting of a moiety or half.——*adv* In part, or in an equal part or degree, to some extent usually in compounds

half-and-half, haf'and haf, *n* A mixture of two malt liquors, especially porter and sweet or bitter ale

half-binding, haf'bīnd ing *n* A style of binding books in which the back and corners are in leather and the sides in paper or cloth

half-blood, haf'blud, *n* Relationship between *persons born of the same father or* of the same mother, but not of both

half-bred, haf'bred, *a* Imperfectly bred, mixed, mongrel

half-breed, haf'brēd, *n* One born of parents of different races, specifically applied to the offspring of American Indians and whites

half-brother, haf'bruth'-er *n* A brother by one parent but not by both

half-caste, haf'kast, *n* One born of a Hindu and a European, a half-blood or half-breed

half-cock, haf'kok, *n* The position of the cock of a gun when it is retained by the first notch.

half-crown, haf-kroun', *n* The half of a crown, a silver coin, value 2*s* 6*d*

half-dead, haf-ded', *a* Almost dead, nearly exhausted

half-dollar, haf'dol er, *n* A silver coin of the United States, value fifty cents, or about 2*s* 1*d* sterling

half-educated, haf'ed ū kāt-ed, *a* Imperfectly educated.

half-hearted, haf-hart'ed, *a* Not having *the heart or inclination fully engaged, far* from enthusiastic, lukewarm

half-holiday, haf'ho-li-dā, *n* A day on which work is carried on only during a portion of the usual working hours

half-hourly, haf'our-li, *a* *Occurring at* intervals of half an hour

half-length, haf'length, *a* Containing one half of the length —— *n* Portrait showing only the upper half of the body

half-measure, haf'me zhūr, *n* An imperfect plan of operation, a feeble effort

half-moon, haf mōn, *n* The moon when half its disc appears *illuminated, anything* in the shape of a half-moon

half-pay, haf'pā, *n* Half the amount of wages or salary a reduced allowance to an officer on his retirement from service, or when he is not in actual service ——*a* Receiving or entitled to half-pay

halfpenny, hā'pen-i, *n* , pl **halfpence**, haf'pens or hā'pens A bronze or copper coin of the value of half a penny ——*a* Of the price or value of a halfpenny

half-pike, haf'pīk, *n* A short pike or spear-headed weapon

half-price, haf'prīs, *n* Half the ordinary price, a reduced charge for admission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over

half-sister, haf'sis ter, *n* A sister by one parent, but not by both.

half-sovereign, haf'sov-er in, *n* A British gold coin, value 10*s*

half-starved, haf'starvd, *a* Almost starved very ill fed.

half-tide, haf tīd, *n* Half the duration of a single tide or six hours nearly

half-tint, haf'tint, *n* An intermediate colour, a middle tint

half-truth haf'troth, *n* A statement only partially true, or that only conveys part of the truth

half-way haf'wā, *adv* In the middle, at half the distance —— *a* Equally distant from the extremes

half-witted, haf-wit'ed, *a* Weak in intellect, silly, foolish

half-yearly, haf-yēr'li, *a* Happening in each half of a year, semi annual.——adv Twice in a year, semi-annually

halibut, **holibut**, hal'i but, hol'i but, *n* [From *hali*, that is holy, and *but* or *butt*, a flounder=D *heilbot*, G *heilbutt*, *heiligbutte*] *One of the largest of the flat fish* family, allied to the turbot but less broad comparatively valuable as food

halidom, hal'i dom, *n* [A Sax *haligdom*, holiness, fr *hālig*, holy, and term *-dom* HOLY] Holiness, sacred word of honour formerly used in adjurations

hall, hal, *n* [A Sax *heal* *heall*=O Sax *halla* D *halle*, Icel *holl*, *hall*, Sw *hall*, Dan *hal* fr root signifying to cover, seen also in E *hell*] A large room especially a large public room a room or building devoted to public business or in which large meetings are held, a large room at the entrance of a house a vestibule, an entrance lobby, a manor house the name of certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, also the large room in which the students dine in common, and hence the students' dinner

hallelujah, **hallelujah**, hal lē-lū'ya, *n* and *excl* [Heb] A word used in sacred songs of praise, signifying praise ye Jehovah.

halliard hal'yard See HALYARD

hall-mark, hal'mark, *n* The official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and certain assay offices to articles of gold and silver, as a mark of their legal quality

hallo, ha-lō', *interj* Nearly equal to halloo, intended to call attention

halloo, hal-lo', *interj* and *n* [Comp G *halloh!* and Fr *halle*, an exclamation used to cheer on dogs *haller*, to encourage dogs] An exclamation used as a call to invite attention, also, a hunting cry to a dog —— *v i* pret & pp *hallooed*, hal lōd', ppr *hallooing*, hal lo'ing To cry out, to exclaim with a loud voice, to call to by name, or by the word *halloo* —— *v t* To encourage with shouts, to call or shout to

hallow, hal'ō, *v t* pret & pp *hallowed*, hal'ōd, ppr *hallowing*, hal'ō-ing [A Sax *halgian*, to hallow fr *hālig*, holy HOLY] To make holy, to consecrate, to set apart for holy or religious use, to sanctify, to keep *holy to treat as sacred*.

Hallow-e'en, **Hallow-even** hal'ō ēn, hal'ō-ē vn, *n* [For *All-Hallows Even*] The eve or vigil of All Hallows' or All-Saints' Day [Sc]

hallowmas, hal'ō-mas, *n* [A Sax *halgn* a saint, and *mæsse*, mass, festival.] The feast of All-Saints or the time at which it is held

hallucination, hal lū'si nā"shon, *n* [L *hallucinatio*, fr *hallucinor*, I wander in mind, I talk idly] An unfounded and mistaken notion, an entire misconception a mere dream or fancy, a morbid condition of the brain or nerves, in which objects are believed to be seen and sensations experienced, the object or sensation thus erroneously perceived.—**hallucinatory**, hal lū'si na-to-ri, *a* Partaking of hallucination

hallux, hal'uks *n* [Erroneous form, for L *hallex*, the thumb or great toe] The great toe or corresponding digit of an animal, the hind toe of a bird

halm, ham, *n* Same as *Haulm*

halo hā'lō *n* , pl **halos**, hā'lōz. [Gr *halōs*, a circular threshing floor, the disc of the sun, a halo] A luminous ring or circle appearing round the sun or moon any circle of light, as the glory round the head of saints, a coloured circle round the nipple an ideal glory investing an object —— *v t* pret & pp *haloed* hā'lōd ppr *haloing*, hā'lō-ing To form itself into a halo —— *v t* *To surround with a halo*

halophyte hal'o-fīt, *n* [Gr *hals halos* the sea, salt, and *phyton* a plant] One of the plants which inhabit salt marshes

haloscope hā'lo-skōp *n* [Gr *halos* a halo, and *skopeō* to view] An instrument which helps to all the phenomena connected with halos.

halt, hawlt, *i* pres & *pp* *halts*, *pp* *halted*, *ppr* *halting* hawl'ting [A. Sax. *healtian*, to be lame; *healt* lame; Icel. *halt* LG Dan and Sw *halt*, Goth *halts* lame; Dan and Sw *halte* to limp. In senses of to stop in marching, probably of German origin, from *halten* to hold.] To limp; to be lame; to limp; to be defective in regard to metre or verification, or to connection; to be lame; to hesitate; to stand in doubt which better to proceed or what to do; to come to a stand to cease marching. ——*v t* To stop; to cause to cease marching. ——*n* Lameness; limping; manner of walking. ——*n* Lameness; a limp; a stopping; a cessation or progress; stoppage when on the march. **halter** hawl'ter *n* One who halts or limps.

halter hawl'ter [A. Sax. *hælfter* headstall, noose—D LG and G *halfter*; origin doubtful.] A rope or strap and headstall for leading or confining a horse; a rope for hanging; a fatal noose. ——*v t* pret & pp *haltered* hawl'terd; *ppr* *haltering* hawl'ter-ing To put a halter on.

halve hāv *v t* pret & pp *halved* hāvd; *ppr* *halving* hāv'ing. [From *half*.] To divide into halves or two equal parts; to join (timbers) by lapping or letting into each other.

halves, hāvz *n* pl. of *half*.

halyard hal'yārd, *n* [That is, *hale-yard*, *haul-yard*.] Any rope or tackle for raising or lowering yards.

ham, *n* [A. Sax. *hamm*, *hamm*, heathen D *ham*, Icel. *hom* G *hamme* a ham, from a root meaning to bend, seen in *kumpf*. Ibenn W Ir and Gael. *cam* crooked, ben also *cam hamber*.] The inner round part of the knee behind or back of the thigh; the thigh; the flesh of an animal, particularly that of a hog salted and dried in smoke. ——*v t* pret & pp *hammed* hamd; ppr *hamming* ham'ing To make into hams.

hamadryad ham-a-drī'ad, [G *hamadryas*, from *hama*, together, and *dryas* a tree] In classical mythology a wood nymph, fabled to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

hamate hā'māt, *a* [L. *hamatus* hooked, from *hamus*, a hook.] Hooked; set with hooks.

ham-curer ham'kūr-er *n* One who makes beef pork &c. into ham.

hame hām *n* [Same as D *haam*, a hame.] One of two curved pieces of wood or metal resting on the collar of a draught-horse, to which the traces are fastened.

hamiform hā'mi-form, *a* [L. *hamus* a hook, *forma* form.] In the shape of a hook.

Hamite ham'īt, *n* A descendant of Ham in Ethiopia. **Hamitic** ham-it'ik, *a* Relating to Ham or his descendants applied to a class of African tongues, comprising Coptic, Ethiopian or Abyssinian &c.

hamlet ham'let, *n* [O Fr *hamelet*, a diminutive of the German word corresponding to English *home*. Hamlet.] A small village; a collection of houses in the country especially one less than a town.

hammer ham'er *n*. [A. Sax. *hamor*—D *hamer*, Dan *hammer* Icel. *hamarr* from the root.] An instrument for striking metals, and the like; a striking piece in a mechanism of a clock or a piano; that part in the lock of a gun, rifle, &c which when the trigger is pulled falls with smart blow. ——*v t* pret. & pp *hammered*, ham'erd; ppr *hammering* ham'ering To beat with a hammer; to form or fashion with a hammer; to shape by beating; to contrive by intellectual labour; to study to work to be busy to labour; in common use. **hammer-beam** ham'er-bēm, *n* A short projecting beam tacked to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof.

hammer-cloth ham'er-kloth, *n* [Probably *hammer* as D *hamel*, top of a coach, cover, canopy.] The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriages.

hammer fish ham'er-fish, *n* A shark the head of which resembles a hammer.

hammer head ham'er-hed, *n* The iron head of a hammer; the hammer of a fish.

hammer headed ham'er-hed-ed, *a*. Having a head resembling a hammer.

hammerman ham'er-man *n* One who works in tallow with a hammer.

hammock, ham'ok, *n* [Sp *hamaca* a



A hammock suspended by hooks

word of W Ind an origin.] A kind of hanging bed, suspended by cords and hooks.

hamous hā'mus *a* [L. *hamus*, a hook.] Hooked.

hamper ham'per *n* [Contracted from *hanaper*. A large rude basket for conveying things to market, &c. ——*v t* pret & pp *hampered*, ham'perd; ppr *hampering* ham'pering To put into a hamper.

hamper ham'per *v* pret & pp *hampered*, ham'perd; pp *hampering* ham'pering. [A nasalized form corresponding to D *hapen* to stammer; faltering; fast comp Sc *hamp* to stammer Goth *hamfs*, *hanf* mutilated.] To impede in motion or progress; to hinder from free action or motion; to shackle to encumber to perplex to embarrass. ——*n* Something that hampers or encumbers; a clog.

hamster ham'ster *n*. [G] A burrowing animal of the rat family; common in Germany having cheek pouches.



Hamster *Cricetus vulgaris* or *frumentarius*

hamstring, ham'string *n* One of the tendons of the ham. ——*v t* pret & pp *hamstrung* or *hamstringed* ham'strung, ham'stringd; ppr *hamstringing* ham'string-ing. To cut the tendons of the ham, as a horse to lame or disable.

hanaper han'a-per *n*. [L.L. *hanaperium*, lit. a receptacle for cups, from *hanapus*, a cup from H G *knap* A. Sax. *hnæp* a cup; perhaps *hamper* n.] A kind of basket used early in the day by the kings of England for carrying with them their money the king's treasury.

hanch, hanch, *n*. HAUNCH.

hand hand, *n* [A. Sax. *hand*, Icel. *hond* common, a similar form, to the Teutonic tongues, but with no other known connection; allied to Goth. *handus*, to capture; E. *hent*, to seize; perhaps also to Anglo-Saxon *handful*, *handle* *handy* *handsome* are derivatives.] The extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist, and corresponding members. In certain of the lower animals a measure of four inches a palm, be a direction, right or left; power of performance still as agency part in performing or performance; possession; power; he carries his head as a game; a player; a card; or what acts like a hand in pointing; a male or female in relation to an employer; a person employed on board ship or in manufactories; a person with some special faculty or quality; style of penmanship. **At hand**, near; not far distant. —**At first hand**, from the producer; seller at first hand, or simply second hand, from an intermediate purchaser. **By hand**, with the hands and not by the use of machinery &c. **For one's own hand** on one's own account; for one's self. **From hand to hand**, from one person to another. **In hand**, ready money in possession in preparation or execution —**Off hand**, without hesitation or difficulty; without previous preparation —**Off one's hands** out of one's care or attention. **On hand**, in present possession. —**On one's hands**, under one's care or management as a burden upon one. —**Out of hand**, at once; directly; off one's hands. **To one's hand**, ready prepared ready to be received. **Under one's hand**, with the proper writing or signature of the name. **Hand in hand**, with hands mutually clasped hence in union; conjointly; unitedly. **Hand to hand**, in close fight. **Hand to mouth** as want requires without making provisions or hoarding for the future. **Heavy hand** a burdensome or severe manner; a tyrannical previous supply. **Hands off** keep off forbear refrain from blows. **Clean hands** innocence free from guilt. **To ask the hand of**, to ask in marriage. **To be hand and glove with**, to be intimate and familiar as friends associates. **To bear a hand**, to give assistance quickly. **To change hands** to change owners. **To come to hand**, to be received; to come within one's reach. **To have one's hands full**, to be fully occupied; to have a great deal to do. **To lay hands on**, to seize to assault. **Laying on of hands** a ceremony used in consecrating one to office. **To put a hand**, to give assistance. **To set the hand to**, to engage in to undertake. **To shake hands** to clasp the right hand mutually as a greeting or in token of friendship or reconciliation. **To take by the hand**, to take under one's protection. **To take in hand**, to attempt; to undertake to seize and detain with (a person). **To wash one's hands of**, to have nothing more to do with; to renounce all connection with or interest in. ——*v t* pret. & pp *handed*, hand'ed; ppr *handing* hand'ing To give or transmit with the hand; to lead, guide and lift with the hand; to conduct to manage; to handle. **To hand down**, to transmit in succession as from father to son or from predecessor to successor. ——*n*. Handing; pertaining to or used by the hand; much used in composition.

hand ball han'bawl, *n*. A game in which a ball is thrown with the hand.

hand barrow hand'ba-rō *n* A barrow or flat frame for carrying weights, borne by the hands of men.

hand basket hand'bas-ket, *n* A small portable basket.

hand bell hand'bel, *n*. A small bell rung when held by the hand; a table-bell.

hand bill hand'bil, *n* A loose printed sheet, &c to be delivered for the purpose of making some public announcement.

hand book hand'buk *n*. A book for the hand; a manual; a guide book for travellers.

handbreadth hand'bred-th, *n* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

hand cart hand'kārt, *n* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

handcuff hand'kuf *v t* [Modified from A.Sax. *handgeþrāg*—*hand*, hand, and *geþrāg* a fetter.] To confine with handcuffs.

handed hand'ed, *a* Having hands having hands of a specified character used especially in compounds (long-handed left-hand, empty-hand, full-hand, &c.).

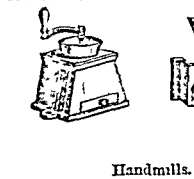
handfast hand'fast, *v t* pret & pp *handfasted*, hand'fas-ted; ppr *handfasting*, hand'fas-ting. To betroth.

handful hand'ful, *n* As much as the hand will grasp or contain as much as both arms will embrace a small quantity or number.

hand-gallop, hand gal'up, *n*. A slow and easy gallop.

hand glass, *n*. A glass used for placing over plants to protect them.

hand-grenade, hand'gren-ād, *n* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.
handgrip, hand'grip, *n* A handle, a close grasp in contest
handicap, han'di-kap *n* [For *hand i' cap, hand in the cap*, the allusion being to drawing a lot out of a cap, from the fairness of both *principles*] *In racing, games, &c*, an allowance by which superior competitors are brought as nearly as possible to an equality with the others, a race or contest so arranged.——*v t* pret & pp *handicapped*, han'di-kapt ppr *handicapping*, han'di-kaping To put a handicap on, to equalize by a handicap —**handicapper**, han'di-kaper, *n* One who handicaps
handicraft, hand'i-kraft, *n* [Equivalent to *hand-craft*, the *i* representing old prefix *ge*, as in *handiwork*] Work performed by the hand, manual occupation —**handicraftsman**, hand'i-krafts-man, *n* A man skilled in a handicraft, an artisan
handily, hand'i-li, *adv* In a handy manner —**handiness**, hand'i nes, *n* Quality of being handy
handiwork, hand'i-werk, *n* [A. Sax. *handgeweorc*, fr *hand*, the hand, and *geweorc* =*weorc*, work, with prefix *ge*] Work of the hands, product of manual labour manufacture, the work or deed of any person, the result of a person's actions
handkerchief hand'ker chif, *n* [*Hand* and *kerchief* KERCHIFF] A piece of cloth, usually silk, linen, or cotton, carried about the person for wiping the face, mouth, nose, or hands, as occasion requires, a similar piece of cloth worn about the neck
handle, han'dl, *v t* pret. & pp *handled*, han'dld, ppr *handling* han'dling [A. Sax. *handlian*, to handle, a kind of freq fr *hand* =D *handelen*, Dan *handle*, Icel *höndla*, G *handeln*] To touch or feel with the hand, to use or hold with the hand, to manage, to use, to wield, to treat or to discourse on, to discuss, to deal with, to treat or use well or ill, to practise on ——*n* [A Sax *handle*] That part of a vessel, tool, or instrument which is held in the hand when used, that of which use is made, the instrument of effecting a purpose — To give a handle, to furnish an occasion — A handle to one's name, a title (colloq)
handline, hand'lin, *n* A small line used in fishing from boats at sea.
hand-loom, hand'lom, *n* A weaver's loom worked by the hand, as distinguished from a *power-loom*
hand-made, hand'mād, *a* Manufactured by the hand and not by a machine
handmaid handmaiden, hand'mād, hand'mād n, *n* A maid that waits at hand, a female servant or attendant



Handmills.

hand-mill, hand'mil, *n* A mill worked by the hand
handrail hand'rāl, *n* A rail for the hand supported by balusters, &c. as in staircases
hand-saw, hand'sa, *n* A saw to be used with the hand.
hand-screw, hand'skrō, *n* An appliance for raising heavy weights a jack
handsel, hand'sel *n* [A. Sax *hand-selen*, a putting into another s hand, fr *hand* and *sellen syllan* to give, bestow, *sell* similarly Icel. *handsal* (fr *hand* and *sal*, sale) a bargain by shaking hands, Dan *handsel*, handsel earnest] A gift delivered into another's hand, money for the first sale an earnest, a new year's gift, the first act of using anything ——*v t* pret & pp *handselled*, hand'seld, ppr *handselling*, hand'selling To give a handsel to, to use or do for the first time
handsome, hand'sum, *a* [Originally handy, convenient, fr *hand*, and term *-some*=D *handzaam*, tractable, serviceable, mild G *handsam*, convenient, favourable] Possessing a form agreeable to the eye or to correct taste having a certain share of beauty along with dignity, moderately beautiful, having symmetry of parts, well formed, shapely, ample, large liberal, generous
handsomely, hand'sum li, *adv* In a handsome manner; with due symmetry or proportions, amply generously, liberally
handsomeness, hand'sum-nes, *n* Quality of being handsome
handspike hand'spīk, *n* A wooden bar or lever used for various purposes
handwriting, hand-rīt'ing, *n* The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person, any writing
hand-wrought, hand'rat, *a* Wrought or made by hand and not by machinery
handy, hand'i, *a* [From *hand* comp D and L G *handig*, handy] Skilled to use the hands with ease, dexterous ready, adroit, ingenious, ready to the hand, near, convenient for use
hang hang, *v t* pret & pp *hung* or *hanged*, hung, hangd (the latter being obsolete except in sense to put to death by the rope) ppr *hanging*, hang'ing [A. Sax *hangian* to hang or be suspended (pret *hangode*), and *hón* (contracted for *hahan*, *hanhan*) pret *heng*, pp *hangen*, to suspend, O H G *hahan*, G *hangen*, *hangen*, Dan. *hænge*, Icel *hanga*, *hengya*, Goth *hahan*, to suspend, to hang Akin *hank*, *hanter*, *hinge*] To suspend, to fasten without support from below often with *up*, to put to death by a halter, to fit up so as to allow of free motion, to cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended, to cause or suffer to assume a droop ng attitude (to *hang* the head) — To hang fire, to be slow in going off said of a gun, hence, to be slow in acting or in execution —To hang out, to suspend in open view, to suspend in the open air —To hang up, to suspend, to keep or suffer to remain undecided. ——*v i* To be suspended to dangle, to depend, to bend forward or downward to lean or incline, to be attached or connected in various ways, *to cling* to adhere *to hover*, to impend, to linger, lounge, loiter, to be in suspense, to incline, to have a steep declivity, to be put to death by suspension from the neck —To hang back, to loiter or *hesitate*, *to incline to retire*, *to go* reluctantly forward —To hang on or upon, to cling to, to weigh upon, to rest, to be dependent on, to regard with the closest attention — To hang together, to be closely united, to be *self-consistent*.——*n* The way a thing hangs, slope or declivity, inclination, bent, or tendency
hang-dog, hang'dog, *n* A base and degraded character, fit only to be the hangman of *dogs* ——*a* Having a low, degraded, or blackguard like appearance
hanger, hang'er, *n* One who or that which hangs, a short broad sword, formerly used and suspended from the girdle, a sloping wood, that from which something is hung
hanger-on, hang-er-on', *n* ; pl. **hangers-on**, hang'erz-on A servile dependant, a parasite
hanging, hang'ing, *n* Act of suspending, death by the halter, *pl* hangings for rooms of arras, tapestry, paper, &c.
hangman hang'man *n* One who hangs another or is employed to hang *criminals*
hangnail hang'nāl *n* Same as *Agnail*
hank, hangk, *n* [Same as Icel. *hönk*, a hank or skein Dan *hank*, a hook, a clasp, Sw *hank*, a band, akin to *hang*; Icel. *hangr*, a hank] *A parcel of two or more skeins of* silk or thread tied together ——*v t* pret & pp *hanked*, hangkt, ppr *hanking*, hangking To form into hanks, to draw tight.
hanker, hang'ker, *v i* pret & pp *hankered*, hang'kerd ppr *hankering*, hang'ker-ing [Same as D *hankeren*, *hunkeren*, to desire, to long after, probably akin to *hang*, *hanger*] To desire eagerly and longingly, to have an uneasy desire or craving, to think of something longingly followed by *after*
hansom, hansom-cab, han'sum, han'sum kab, *n* A two-wheeled cab, so named after the inventor
hap, hap, *n* [Icel *happ*, good fortune, luck comp A. Sax. *gehæp*, fit, D *happen*, to snatch at hence *happen*, *happy*, *mishap*, *perhaps*] Chance, luck, fortune, vicissitude ——*v i* pret & pp *happed*, hapt, ppr *happing*, hap'ing To happen, to befall, to come by chance —**hap-hazard**, hap-ha'zerd, *n* Chance, accident —**hapless**, hap'les, *a* Luckless, *unfortunate*, unlucky, unhappy —**haplessly**, hap'les-li, *adv* In a hapless manner —**haply**, hap'li, *adv* By hap or chance, perhaps, it may be
happen, hap'n, *v i* pret & pp *happened*, hap'nd, ppr *happening*, hap'n ing [*From hap*] To come by hap or chance, to fall out, to chance to take place, to occur
happily, hap'i-li, *adv* In a happy manner; fortunately, luckily, prosperously, successfully, felicitously gracefully, haply
happiness, hap i-nes, *n* State of being happy, that state of a being in which his desires are gratified, felicity, enjoyment of pleasure, good luck, good fortune
happy hap'i, *a* [*Hap* and *-y*] *Being* in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good, enjoying pleasure, prosperous fortunate, successful, bringing, attended with, or showing enjoyment, propitious, favourable, well suited for a purpose or occasion, well devised, felicitous apt, living in concord.
harangue ha rang', *n* [Fr *harangue*= Pr *arengua*, Sp & Pg *arenga*, It *aringa*, a harangue, lit a speech made to a *ring* of people, fr O H.G *hring*, a circle, a ring RING] A noisy, pompous, or bombastic address a popular oration, a declamatory public address, a tirade ——*v i* pret. & pp *harangued*, ha-rangd', ppr *haranguing*, ha-rang'ing To make a harangue to make a noisy or pretentious speech ——*v t* To address by a harangue —**haranguer**, ha-rang'er *n* One who harangues
harass, ha'ras, *v t* pret. & pp *harassed*, ha'rast, ppr *harassing*, ha'ras-ing [Fr *harasser*, probably connected with *harer*, to harry, vex *harer*, *to set a dog on*] To vex, to distress, to weary to fatigue, to tire with bodily labour, to fatigue with importunity, care, or perplexity to annoy by repeated attacks —**harassing**, ha'ras-ing, *p a* Tiring, fatiguing, teasing, tending to wear with care or anxiety —**harassment**, ha'rasment, *n* The act of harassing or state of being harassed.
harbinger, har'bin-jer, *n* [O E *harbegier*, *harbergour*, *harbesher*, &c, one who provides *harbourage* or lodging, a harbinger, for the insertion of the *n* compare *messenger*, *passenger* HARBOUR.] A person who went before to provide harbour or lodgings for those that followed, hence, a forerunner; a precursor that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else ——*v t* pret & pp *harbingered* har'bin jerd, ppr *harbingering*, har'bin jer ing To precede as harbinger, to presage or predetermine, as a harbinger
harbour harbor, har'ber, *n* [Formerly *herborough*, same as L.G *harbarge*, D *herberg*, Icel *herbergi*, Sw *herberge* G *herberge*, lit army-shelter, the elements corresponding to A. Sax *here*, army, and *beorgan*, to shelter or protect] A place of shelter, an asylum, a shelter, a port or haven for ships.——*v t* pret & pp *harboured* har'berd, ppr *harbouring*, har'bering To shelter or take under protection; to protect, to entertain or cherish in the mind.——*v i* To take refuge or shelter, to lodge or abide for a time.
harbourage, har'ber aj, *n* State of being harboured, shelter lodgment.
harbourer, har'ber-er, *n* One who harbours
harbourless, har'ber les, *a* Without a harbour, destitute of shelter

harbour master härber mas- *e* *n.* An officer who s tends to th berthing &c of sh ps in a ha bou

hard härd, *a* [A.Sax *hea d* G h *hrt dus*, Ice *hard* Dan *han d* D and L.G *hard* *hart* cog. Gr *kra y* strong *krat* *kart* a rength (as n arist cra *dzmoc* ni, &c.) H nce *ha dy*] No easily pen rated or separated into parts not yi lding to pressu e firm soli compact opposite of *soft* diffi u t to the un ders and ng d fficul of accomplishm ent full of d fficult s o obstacles painful dis ress ng laborious fat gu ng a lu us opp ess cru an fee ng nsensible se re abus e, unreasonable unjust pin b ng w h cold ng ous austere acid s ur as h u rs harsh s rt forced, constra ned unnatural a ari cious gras ng c ose rough coarse un palata le o scan y app e to certa n sounds, as s b ants *c* ntrastes w h gu urals n *corn* comp red wi h m re appl ed to water n t ery so a e f wash ng from h hling m nerals n so on. *adv* Close near w th urg ncy d ig ntly laborious y e rnes ly importun te y w h difficul y uneasily v xa us y lose y fas vehem ntly v olently copi us y hea *dly* with force

hard-billed, härd'bild, *a* Having hard b or beak suitab e for crushing seeds &c. sa d of birds.

hard-earned härd-ern d, *a* Earned wi h toil nd d fficu y

harden, härd n, *v t* pret & pp *ha dened*, härd nd ppr *harden ng* härd'n ing [From *ha d* nd-*en*] To make hard or n re ha d o in lurate to make firm o compact to confirm in effrontery obstinacy wicked ess, oppos tion, or enm y to make obdurate to ure to rende firm o less t to in jury by exposure or use —— *v i* To become ha d or m hard, to acqu e s h li y o more compact ess to becom unfeeling to become nured to in rate as flesh.

hardened härd-nd, *p a* Ma hard o m re hard obs nate confirmed cal ous o durate unfeeli g

hard-favoured härd-fā e d, *a* Ha ing coarse f a ures h rsh of c ntenance

hard-featured härd-f tūrd, *a* Ha ing har o somewhat harsh fea u es.

hard-fisted härd-fist-ed, *a* Ha ng h s rong hands, as a l abourer c se-fisted covet us.

hard-fought härd-fa *a* Vigorous y con tested.

hard-gotten härd got-n *a* Obtained wi h d ficul y

hard-headed härd'hed-ed, *a* Shrewd clea headed tell gent.

hard-hearted härd'härt-ed, *a* Having an un es g heart cru p tiless m rciless inhum n n ssoral ba barous sa sage.

hardihood härd h d, *n* Qual y f being hardy boldness bra ry n ep lity courage stou ess audac y eff ntery

hardily, härd li, *adv* In a har y manner bold y stoutly wi h enu ura ce

hardiness härd -nes, *n* Quali y of be ng h y boldness in repidity powe of e durance

hardish, härd'ish, *a* Somewhat hard tendi g to hardness.

hardly härd'li, *ad* In a h rd manner with difficul y laboriously severely rigor ously harshly rough y scarce y barely not qu te.

hard-mouthed härd-mourt-d, *a* Not sens ble to the b not easily g erned, as a horse.

hardness, härd nes, *n* The state r quality of being hard n all ts sense drmness sol d y diffic y ob racy h rsh ess rigor nigg rdl ness, &

hard pan, härd pan, *n* A ha l s ra um of earth below the s il proper

hards, härdz, *n pl* [Also wr ten Awrds f A.Sax. *heordan* pl. hards, tow comp Icel. *horr* fla] Th re use or coarse part of fl or wool.

hardship, härd sh p, *n* Some condition that is ha d, grievous r diffi ul to bear pri a on ad ers y affl t on oppression injust ce grie ance

hardware härd wā *n* Manu ac u ed goods or wa es made of iron o oth m ta as pots k tles, saws, kn s &c

hard won hä d wun *a* Won w h d ffi cul y o wi h se re oil.

hard wood härd wu d, *n* Any w ood of a lose and solid tex ure as beech oak, ash, mapl hony &

hardy ha d i *F* *hard* bold, da ng prope ly h pp f e o l y b k *t* make bo l, f O H G *harti* f *hert* F *hard* hard, bo HARD] L ra ston daring ntrepid ot fi lent full f assurance nur d to f gue p ssof aga ha ish p ca a of bearing pose to co d w athe a *hardy* plant

hare hā *n* [A.S x *ha a* D n and Sw *ha* Icel. *h ri* I *huas* Ir s a d G *hase* probably a ed to Skr ç *ça* a ha f ç ç to jump] A we k own rodent n mal, wi h long ears, a sh rt tail, a t hai and a b h l upper p clos y all d the ra t hu not mak ng burrows.

harebell, härbel, *n* [*H* and *be*] A pecies of campanula or bell flowe th Sco h ue bell, a plant wi h a n ler stem and pa e b ue bell shapod fl wers



H re e f rol nd ella

hare brained härbrānd, *a* [C my mad as a Mar h *ha*] Wild as a h re un settled giddy vola ile heed less.

harelip härl p *n* A pe pen bicular fissu e or d is on of on o both lips. *n* m re common y the upper o e like hat of a hare **l ipped** härlup *a* Ha ng a harel p

haren hā rem *n* [Turk An em Ar *harām* hi, someth ng prob ted, f *hha* r m, to prohibit, the inmates of he harem be ng kept n strict sec us on] Th apartm nts of th f male m mbers of a Mohammedan fam y the occupa ts

haricot, hari kō *n* [Fr a ragon O Fr *harigot* to m nce *harigot* a m nce *haricot-bean*=rag n bean.] A kind of ragon f meat a ots the k iney bean or French bean n his sense short for *haricot-bea*

hark, hä k *v i* pret & pp *ha ked*, hä k ppr *ha k ng* h k ing [Con racted f *hea ken* (q v) To listen to le d t e ear

harken har'kn See HEARKEN

harlequin harle-kwin *n* [*F* *Ar lequ n* *a le qu n* O F *helle qu n*, *Herlek* &c orig n quite u certain] A perform n a pa tom me, masked, dressed n tig partic loured cl thes, co ered wi h spat gles, and armed wi h a magi wand o sword a b f foon in genera a fantastic f w

harlequina le harl kwin-ād *n* [*Ha qu an -ade*] The part m of a pa tomm in which he harle n a d clown p y the pri cipal parts b ffoon ry

harlot härl t, *n* [F *harlot*, *herlot* Pr *a lot* Sp *lote* It. *a lo to* a g n ton, a lazy good for noth ng a word of u ce ta n origin comp W *herlawd*, a stripling *herlodes*, a damsel.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire, a prostitute.

harlotry ha lot-ri, *n* The trade or p rac se of prostitu ion

harm harm *n* [A. Sax. *hearm*, harm *ev l*, grie Dan. Sw and G *harm* Icel. *ha m* gri f, offence comp Skr ç *am*, to weary] Injury hurt damag detrime misf rtun nish p moral wrong ev mnac f, wickedness. —— *v t* pret & pp *harmed*, härmd ppr *harm ng* härm g To cause harm to to hurt, in ure damag mjure

harmful härm f l, *a* Full of h rm hurtful junc s no ous d rimenta m chi ous. **harmfully** härm f l-li, *ad* In a harmful m nne hurtfully injuriously **l arefulness** harm *f*ul nes, *n* Hurtfuln ss nox ousness.

harmless härm'les, *a* Free from harm not ca sing harm or nj ry innocent in offen e nnocuous n t ce g damage o nj ry unharmed un n ured.

harmlessly härm'les-li *adv* I a harm ss manno wi hout caus ng or rec ving harm **harmlessness** härm'les-nes, *n* Qua y of being harmless

harmo ic, harmonical hä mon'i hä mon k al, *a* [*harmonik*] P ta n ng to harmony or m c co cords musica **harmonic** hä mon k, *n.* A secondary an l ess d st nct tone accompany g a f nda mental tone

harmo ica hä mon i ka, *n* [HARM I A *c* on f n us cal glass g b



I rmon a.

let a musical toy play d by st k g rods o p tes of glass or m ta w h small ha n m rs.

harmonically hä mon'ik a l *ad* In a harmon manner musically

harmonicon ha mon'i kon *n* [HARMON] A k nd of larg an com l cated barre rgan an appara us t a imitates a c llect on of differe t n ruments an *c* cheste rion also a toy n u ical rument w th f e reeds lowp by th mouth

harmonics ha mo n k *n* The doctrine of harm *ny* or of musica sounds

harmonious här mō'n us, *a* [*H* rmo s and -ous=k ha monieu] Ha ing o ex h b ting harmony ha g he parts adapted or j ty roportioned to eac o her cor laut musica peaces friend y

harmoniously här mō' us-li, *ad* In a harm n us mann **harmoniousness** ha mo n us-nes, *n* Quali y of being harmon ous

harmonist hä mon is *n* [*H* rm ny and i st F *ha monist*] One skill l in harmony a musician a composer of har mony a harmonize

harmonium har mō'n um *n* [*H* rmony and -um.] A m sical strum rumen ling a small rgan e tones of wh h are produced by f cing air hrough free reeds.

harmonogonial här mo nl-um ist, A p y of the harm n m

harmonization här m n-i zā shon *n* T e act of harm n zi g

harmonize här'mon- z, *v i* pret. & pp *harmonized*, här'n n izd, ppr *harmoni* har'mon iz-ing *Harmony* a i ze=k *harmoniser*] To be n harmony o co cord to agree n sounds to agree to be n peace and friendsh p to gree n sense purport, action &c ing, &c —— *v t* To bri g into harm ny to make harmon ous to cause to agree to reconcile he con radict ons be ween to comb ne according to the laws of com rpoint to se accom anying parts to as to ac air or m ly **harmonizer** har'mon iz-e *n* One who harmonizes a harmon t.

harmony här'mo-ni, *n* [L *harmonia* f G *h rmonia*, f *harmozō* I fit or pu to g her I join, fr o a. *aro* I fit, I adapt] The just adaptation of parts to each ot er in any system o compos tion of h ngs, intended o f rm a connected whole *j* st pro p rt on f sound consonance musical concord he science which treats of m s ca concord concord agreemen peace a l friendsh p a concor] or agreeme in facts, iews sentiments, ma n rs, interests, and the ha

harmotome här'mō-tōm, *n* [*C* *harmos*, a joint, and tem ō I cut.] Cross-stone.

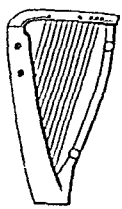
harness, har'nes *n* [Fr *harnais* O Fr *harnas*, fr Arm *harnez*, armour, old iron, fr *houarn*, pl *hern*, iron = W *haiarn*, Ir



Knight in full Harness

iaran iron. IRON] Armour, the whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight the furniture of a carriage or draught horse, the gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked and made to work the apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp threads are shifted alternately ——v t pret. & pp *harnessed*, har'nest, ppr *harnessing*, har'nes-ing To dress in armour, to put harness on —**harnesser**, har'nes-er, *n* One who harnesses

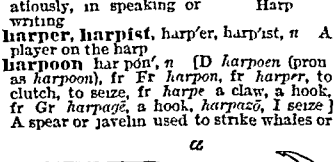
harp, harp, *n* [A. Sax *hearpe* = D *harp*, Icel *harpa*, Dan *harpe*, Gr *harfe*, a harp perhaps same root as L *carpo* I pluck or twitch] A stringed musical instrument of great antiquity, now usually nearly triangular with strings stretched from the upper part to one of the sides, played with the fingers while it stands upright ——v i. pret & pp *harped* harpt, ppr *harping*, harp'-ing [A Sax. *hearpian*] To play on the harp, to dwell on tediously or vexatiously, in speaking or writing



Anglo-Saxon Harp

harper, harpist, harp'er, harp'ist, *n* A player on the harp

harpoon har pön', *n* [D *harpoen* (pron as *harpoon*), fr Fr *harpon*, fr *harper*, to clutch, to seize, fr *harpe* a claw, a hook, fr Gr *harpagē*, a hook, *harpazō*, I seize] A spear or javelin used to strike whales or



a, Hand harpoon. *bc*, Gun harpoon.

other large marine animals ——v t. pret & pp *harpooned*, har pönd', ppr *harpooning* har pön'ing To strike, catch or kill with a harpoon —**harpooner**, har-pön'er, *n* One who uses a harpoon

harpsichord harp'si-kord, *n* [From O Fr *harpechorde*, It *arpicordo*—*harp* and *chord*, it does not appear how the *s* got inserted] An obsolete stringed musical instrument something like a horizontal grand pianoforte

harpy, här'pi, *n* [Fr *harpie*, L *harpyia*, a harpy, fr Gr *harpyiai*, lit the Snatchers, fr root of *harpazō*, I seize] The name of fabulous winged monsters having the face of a woman and the body of a bird any rapacious or ravenous animal, an extortioner, a plunderer

harpy, harpy-eagle, harp'i harp'i-ē-gl, *n* A large and very powerful raptorial bird of Mexico and South America

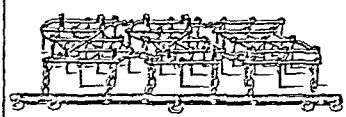
harquebuse, harquebuss, har'kwē-bus. APQUEBUSE.

harridan, ha'ri-dan, *n* [Akin to Fr *haridelle*, Prov Fr *hardele*, *harin*, a worn-out horse, a jade] A hag, an odious old woman, a vixenish woman, a trollop

harrier, ha'ri-er, *n* [From *hare*] A small kind of hound for hunting hares

harrier, ha'ri er, *n* [Fr *harry*, to pillage] A name for several species of hawks which strike their prey upon the ground

harrow, ha'rō, *n* [A. Sax. *hearge* comp Dan *harve*, Sw *harf*, a harrow, D *harl*, G *harke*, a rake] A frame of timber or metal set with teeth or spikes to be dragged over ploughed land to prepare it for seed or to cover the seed ——v t. pret & pp *harrowed*, ha'rōd, ppr *harrowing*, ha'rō-ing To draw a harrow over, to lacerate, as the



Harrow

feelings, to torment, to harass —**harrowing**, har'ō-ing, *p a* Causing acute distress to the mind, distressing, excruciating

harry, ha'ri, *v t* pret & pp *harried*, ha'rid, ppr *harrying*, ha'ri-ing [A. Sax *hergian*, to ravage, fr *here* (genit *herges*), an army = Icel *herja*, to lay waste to oppress, Dan *hærye*, *hærge*, G [*ver*]*heeren*, to ravage Akin *herring*, *herald*] To pillage, to plunder, to lay waste, to ravage

harsh, harsh, *a* [O E and Sc *harsl*, harsh, acid same as Dan and O Sw *harsk*, rancid, G *harsch*, harsh, rough, root doubtful, perhaps akin to *hard*] Grating to the touch, the taste, or the ear, discordant, jarring, rough, rude, rigorous, severe

harshly, harsh'li, *adv* In a harsh manner, roughly, severely, rudely, unpleasantly

harshness, härsh'nes, *n* Quality of being harsh, roughness of temper, severity

hart, hart, *n* [A. Sax *heort* = L.G and D *hert*, Dan *hjort*, Sw *hjort*, Icel. *hjortr*, G *hirsch*, *stag*, lit. horned animal, allied to Gr *keras*, L *cornu*, a horn HORN] A stag or male of the red deer, especially when full grown

hart's-horn, harts'horn, *n* The horn of the hart or stag, an ammoniacal preparation obtained from the horn, and used medicinally, solution of ammonia

hart's-tongue, harts'tung, *n* The popular name of a fern found in Britain

harum-scarum, hā'rum-skā'rum, *a* [Perhaps fr O E. *hare* to fright, or fr *hare*, the animal, and *scare*] Hare-brained, unsettled, giddy, rash.

harvest, här'vest, *n* [A. Sax *hærfest*, autumn = O Fris. *harvest*, G *herbst* D *herfst*, Icel *haust*, Sw and Dan *höst*, autumn, harvest cog with Gr *karpos*, fruit. L *carpo*, I pluck] The season of gathering a crop of any kind, the time of reaping and gathering corn and other grain, that which is reaped and gathered in the product of labour, fruit or fruits, gain result effects, consequences —— v t pret & pp *harvested* här'vest-ed, ppr *harvesting*, har'vest-ing To reap or gather

harvest-bug, här'vest-bug *n* A species of tick which infests the skin in the autumn

harvester, här'vest-er *n* A reaper, a labourer in gathering grain, a reaping machine or other machine for gathering crops.

harvest-feast, här'vest-fēst, *n* The feast made at the ingathering of the harvest.

harvest-home, har'vest-hōm, *n* The bringing home of the harvest, the harvest-feast

harvest-moon här'vest-mön *n* The moon near the full, about the time of the autumnal equinox, when it rises after sunset nearly at the same hour for several days

harvest-mouse, har'vest-mous, *n* The smallest British quadruped, which builds a nest attached to the straws of standing corn

hash hash, *v t* pret & pp *hashed*, hasht ppr *hashing* hash'ing [Fr *hacher*, to hash or hack, *hachis*, minced meat HACK] To hack to chop into small pieces to mince and mix —— n. That which is hacked or chopped meat which has been already cooked, *chopped up*, and served again, any second preparation of old matter, a repetition.

hashish, hash'ish, *n* [Ar or Per] An intoxicating or narcotic preparation from Indian hemp, bhang

hasp, hasp *n* [A. Sax *hæpse*, for *hæspe* the hook of a hinge = Icel *hespa*, G *haspe*, *häspe*, a fastening, Dan. *haspe*, a hasp a reel] A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock, a metal hook for fastening a door, the fourth part of a spindle (of yarn) ——v t pret and pp *hasped*, haspt ppr *hasping*, hasp'ing To shut or fasten with a hasp

hassock, has'ok, *n* [Origin doubtful, comp W *hesg*, sedge, also Sw *hwass* rushes.] A thick mat or cushion such as those on which persons kneel in church

hastate, has'tāt, *a* [L *hastatus*, fr *hasta*, a spear] Spear shaped, resembling the head of a spear, triangular

haste, hāst, *n* [Same word as D *haast*, G Sw and Dan *hast*, haste, whence O Fr *haste*, Mod Fr *hate*, haste] Celerity of motion, rapidity with eagerness, speed quickness, despatch expedition, hurry sudden excitement of passion, vehemence precipitance, hurry, urgency — **haste**

hasten, hās'n, *v t* pret & pp *hasted* *hastened*, hās'ed, hās'nd, ppr *hasting*, *hastening* hās'ting, hās'n ing (Same as G *hasten*, Dan *haste*, Sw *hasta*, D *haasten*, fr the noun] To drive or urge forward, to push on, to expedite, to quicken, to hurry ——v i. To move with celerity, to be rapid in motion, to be speedy or quick, to hurry, to make haste

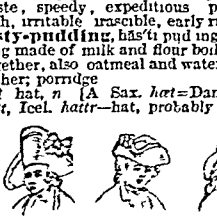
hastener, hās'n-er, *n* One who hastens a metal kitchen stand for keeping in the heat of the fire to a joint while cooking

hastily, hāst'i-li, *adv* In a hasty manner, speedily, rashly precipitately, passionately —**hastiness**, hāst'i nes, *n* Quality of being hasty

hasty, hāst'i, *a* [*Haste* and *-y* = G Sw and Dan *hastig*] Using or accompanied with haste, speedy, expeditious precipitate, rash, irritable irascible, early ripe

hasty-pudding, hās'ti pud ing, *n* A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together, also oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge

hat hat, *n* [A Sax. *hæt* = Dan *hat*, Sw *hatt*, Icel. *hattr*—hat, probably fr a root



Forms of Hats worn in the eighteenth century

meaning to cover, whence also *hood*] A well known covering for the head the dignity of a cardinal, from the broad brimmed scarlet hat which forms part of a cardinal's dress

hatable hāt'a-bl, *a.* That may be hated or shunned.

hatch, hach, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hatched*, hacht; ppr. *hatching*, hach'ing. [same word as Dan. *hekke* to hatch or ridificate fr. *hæk* a hatching; Sw. *hacka*, to hatch; G. *hecken* to hatch; *hecke*, he pairing of birds; a brood; connect. with *domestic*.] To produce from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat; to contrive or form to originate and produce in silence.—*v.i.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity.—*n.* A brood; act of incubation from the egg.

hatch hach, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hatched*, hacht; ppr. *hatching*; hach'ing. [F. *hacher* to shade by lines, fr. G. *hacken* to cut. HACK.] To shade by crossing lines in drawing and engraving.

hatch hach, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæc* a grating; Dan. *hek*, Sw. *hack*; D. *hek* a gate; G. *hecke*, *gatter*, a hurdle.] The frame of cross-bars or lattice-work opening in a ship's deck; the opening itself; the hatchway; a similar opening in a floor; a trap-door; a half-door or a door which can be opened over it.

hatchel, hach'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæcele* a hackle or heckle.] A hackle or heckle for flax.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *hatchelled*, hach'eld; ppr. *hatchelling*, hach'el-ing. To hackle or heckle.

hatcher hach'er, *n.* One who hatches; a contriver; a plotter.

hatchet, hach'et, *n.* [Fr. *hachet* fr. *hacher* to cut, fr. G. *hacken*, to cut. HACK.] A small axe with a short handle used with one hand.

hatchment, hach'ment, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *achievement*.] The coat-of-arms of a deceased person set up in some prominent position.

hatchway hach'wā, *n.* [*Hatch* and *way*.] A square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship to communicate with the hold; a trap-door.

hate, hāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hated*, hāt'ed, ppr. *hating*, hā'ing. [A. Sax. *hete* hate; *hatian*, to hate; D. *haat*; Sw. *hat*; Icel. *hatr*; Goth. *hatis*; G. *hass* hate; Goth. *hatan*, Icel. and Sw. *hata*, D. *haten*, G. *hassen*, to hate.] To dislike intensely; to detest; to loathe; to abhor; to abominate.—*n.* Great dislike or enmity; hatred.

hateful hāt'ful, *a.* Exciting hate; odious; detestable; abhorrent; malignant; malevolent.

hatefully hāt'fl-li, *ad.* In a hateful manner; detestably; maliciously. **hatefulness**, hāt'fl-nes, *n.* Quality of being hateful.

hater hā'ter, *n.* One who hates.

hatred hā'red, *n.* [*Hate* and suffix *-red*, as in *kindred*=A. Sax. *-ræden*, condition, state.] Great dislike or aversion; hate; ill will; malevolence; rancour; odium; detestation; abhorrence.

hatti-sherif, hat-ti-she-rif', *n.* [Turk.] An irrevocable order coming immediately from the Sultan of Turkey.

hatted, hat'ed, *a.* Covered with or wearing a hat.

hatter hat'er, *n.* A maker or seller of hats.

hauberk, haw'berk, *n.* [O. F. *hauberc* fr. O. H. G. *halsberg*—*hals*, the throat, and *berge* to defend. A. Sax. *healsbeorge*, Icel. *hálsberg* a gorget. *Habergeon* is a diminutive.] Lit. throat-defence. A coat of mail or other defensive armour.

haugh hawk, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *hagi*, a pasture, G. *hage* an inclosed mead; with *a*, a fence, a hedge. E. in words in *-haven*.] (In Scotland) a low-lying meadow beside a stream; a holm.

haughtily haw'ti-li, *ad.* In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly.

haughtiness, haw'ti-nes, *n.* Quality of being haughty; arrogance; disdain.

haughty, haw'ti, *a.* [O. F. *hauta*, haughty; *haut*, haut, F. L. *altus*, high; whence *altitude*, *exalt*, *ga* was inserted through influence of *high*. ALTITUDE.] Proud and disdainful; lofty and arrogant; in a high pride and disdain; proud and imperious.

haul hawl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hauled*, hawld; ppr. *hauling*, hawl'ing. [same as to *hale*=D. *halen*, Icel. and Sw. *hala* Dan. *hale*, to haul; G. *holen*, to fetch; same root as L. *calare*, G. *kalan* to call; hence *ha yard*.] To pull or draw with force to transport by drawing; to drag to; to compel.—*n.* A violent pull; a drag; that which is drawn; a net that which is taken; gained, *figurative* a once.

haulage hawl'āj, *n.* [*Haul* and *-age*.] A hauling; length hauled; charge for hauling.

hauler hawl'er, *n.* One who hauls.

haulm, **haum**, hawm, hām, *n.* [A. Sax. *healm* D. *halm* and Sw. *halm* Icel. *hálmr* cog. L. *calamus* G. *halam*, a reed.] The stem or talk of a plant, especially when dry.

haunch, hānch, [Fr. *hanche* the haunch, from O. Teutonic Frs. *hanke*, *hanke*, *hanke*, haunch; G. *hanke* the haunch of a horse.]



A. Haunches of an Arch.

The hip; the head of the thigh; the thigh; that part of an arch which lies between the springing and the crown; the flank.

haunt hānt, *v.* pres. & pt. *haunting*, hān'ting; ppr. *haunting*, hān'ting. [*Haunter* to frequent; perhaps from Armor. *hent* a way; *hentat* to frequent.] To frequent; to resort to much or often; to visit or return to customarily; to appear in or about, as a spectre; to be frequented by spectral visitants of.—*v.i.* To be much about; to visit or be present often.—*n.* A place to which one frequently resorts; a place much frequented; a favourite resort; a common abiding place.

haunted hān'ted, *p.a.* Frequently visited or resorted to by apparitions; troubled by spectral visitants.

haunter hān'ter, *n.* One who haunts; a particular place or is often about it.

haustellum hās-te'lum, *n.* [L. *from haurio*, *haustum*, I draw up.] The suctorial organ of certain insects. **haustellate** hās'te-lāt, *a.* Provided with a haustellum or suctorial.

hautboy, **hautbois**, **hautboys**, hō'boi, hō'boiz [F. *hautbois*—*haut* in E. *haugh-ty*, high, and *bois* E. *bush* wood, from its high position in instrumental.] An oboe; a wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double reed.



Hautboy.

hauteur ō-tur', *n.* [Fr. *from haut* high.] High mien; haughty manner or spirit; pride.

havana, **havannah** ha-van'a, *n.* A kind of cigar large; manufactured at Havana; a cigar; tal of Cuba.

have, hav, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *had*, had; ppr. *having*, hav'ing. Pres. ndic. *I have*, *thou hast*, *he has*; *we*, *ye*, *they have*. [A. Sax. *habban* Sw. *hafva* Dan. *have* (a two-ing regularly between vowels)=Dan. *have* Icel. *hafa*, Goth. *haban* G. *haben*, to have; cog. *ge*-haps with L. *capio*, I take; whence *capable* &c.) or accepting, to another view with L. *habeo*, I have. *Behave*, *behoof*, *behoove* are connected.] To possess; to hold in possession or power; to take or accept; to enjoy; to hold; to regard; to maintain; to hold in opinion; to be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity or impelled by duty; to procure or make to be; to cause; to gain, procure, receive, obtain; to experience in any way; as to enjoy; to participate in; to suffer from; to understand; to bring forth or produce, as a child. I had as good, would be as well for me.—I had better, would be better for me.—I had best, it would be best for me.—I had as lief or liefer, I would as willingly. I had rather, I should prefer. [*Have* is used as an auxiliary verb to form certain compound tenses, as the perfect and pluperfect of both transitive and intransitive verbs.]

haven hāvn, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæfen* D. and L. G. *haven* Icel. *hafn*, Dan. *havn* Sw. *hamn* G. *hafen* probably connected with *have*.] A harbour; a port; a recess or inlet of the sea where ships may lie; a shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.

haversack, hav'er-sak, *n.* [Same as D. *haver-zak* G. *haferack*, whence Fr. *havresac*, *haver* oats; *sack* for oats; D. *haver* G. *hafer* oats.] A soldier's bag for holding provisions on the march.

havildar hav'il-dār, *n.* [Hind. *hawáldár*, hawálá, charge care and *dár* a holder.] A sepoy serjeant in India; an regimental.

having hav'ing, *n.* What one has; possessions; possession; goods; estate.

havock, hav'ok, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps by-form of A. Sax. *hafoc* a hawk (q.v.).] Destruction; devastation; wide and general destruction; ravage; plunder.

haw hā, *n.* [A. Sax. *haga*, an inclosure, a yard; Icel. *hagi*, Sw. *hage* an inclosure, D. *haag* a hedge; akin to *hedge*, *hag*, *hagyard*.] A hedge; a fence; the berry and seed of the hawthorn.

haw hā, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hawed*, hād, ppr. *hawing*, hā'ing. [same as *ha*, interjection.] To stop in speaking with a haw; to speak with hesitation or circumlocution.—*n.* A hesitation or circumlocution of speech.

haw-haw hā'hā, *n.* Same as *Ha-ha*.

hawk, hak, *n.* [A. Sax. *hafoc* D. *havik*, L. G. *havek* G. *habicht*, Icel. *hauk* Sw. *hök*, Dan. *høg* a hawk; for of *heave* L. *capere* to take.] A rapacious bird of the falcon family; a falcon.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *hawked*, hakt; ppr. *hawking*, hak'ing. To catch or attempt to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose; to practise falconry; to fly like a hawk to take prey on the wing.

hawk, hak, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hawked*, hakt; ppr. *hawking*, hak'ing. [Probably mixed with Comp. D. *hoek* Low Germ. *harke* and W. *hoci*, to hawk.] To make an effort to force up phlegm with the throat.—*n.* An effort to force up phlegm by coughing.

hawk, hak, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hawked*, hakt; ppr. *hawking*, hak'ing. [From *hawker* a pedlar.] To offer for sale as a hawker does; to carry about for sale from place to place.

hawker hak'er, *n.* One who hawks; a falconer.

hawker hak'er, *n.* [From D. *heukeren*, to retail; to huckster, *heuker*, a retailer; akin to G. *hoken*, *hucken*, to retail, *hoker*, *hocker* a huckster; *hocken*, *hucken* to take upon the back, to squat. Akin to *huckster*.] One who goes about selling wares; a travelling dealer; a pedlar.

hawk-eyed, hak'īd, *a.* Having an eye like a hawk; having a keen eye; discerning.

hawking, hak'ing, *n.* The sport of taking wild birds by means of hawks; falconry.

hawse hāz, *n.* [Same as O. and Prov. F. *halse* F. A. Sax. *heals*, the neck; Icel. *háls*, neck; how; a nose. Dan. *hals* neck; cog. L. *collum*, neck, whence *collar*.] That part of a vessel's bow where holes are cut for the cables are reeved; the hole in the bow; the distance between a ship's bow and her anchors. **hawse-hole**, hāz'hōl, *n.* A hole in a vessel's bow through which a cable passes.

hawser hā'zer, *n.* [Formerly *halser* fr. O. F. *haulser* to raise, utilitarily fr. L. *altus* high (as in *altitude*).] A small cable used in warping &c.

hawthorn hā'thorn, *n.* [A. Sax. *hagathorn*, *hagthorn*, hawthorn, hedge-thorn; like G. *hagedorn*, D. *haagdoorn*. HAW HEDGE.] The hedge-thorn; the white-thorn, much used for hedges.

hay, hā, *n.* [A. Sax. *hig*, *hig*=O. Frs. *hei*, D. *hooi*, Dan. and Sw. *hö* Icel. *hey* Goth. *hawi*, *heu* hay; connected with *cut* to *hew*. HEW.] Grass cut and dried for fodder.—To make hay while the sun shines, to make

the favourable opportunity —v t pret & pp *hayed*, hād, ppr *haying*, hā'ing To make into hay

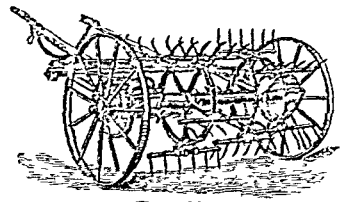
hay-cock, hā'kok, *n* A conical pile or heap of hay

hay-fever, hā'fē ver, *n* A summer fever erroneously ascribed to the effluvium of new-cut hay

haymaker, hā'māk-er, *n* One engaged in making hay

haymaking, hā'māk-ing, *n* The business of cutting grass and preparing it for hay

hay-tedder, hā'ted-er, *n* A machine for



Hay-tedder

scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun and air

hazard, ha'zerd, *n* [Fr *hasard*, fr Sp *azar*, an unlucky throw of the dice, fr Ar *az-zahr*, the die, *al*, the, and *zahr*, a die] A gambling game at dice, risk, jeopardy, venture, chance, accident, casualty, a fortuitous event, a term in some games, as billiards —v t pret & pp *hazarded*, ha'zerd-ed, ppr *hazarding*, ha'zerd-ing [Fr *hasarder*] To risk, to venture, to expose to chance to put in danger of loss or injury

hazardous, ha'zerd us, *a* [*Hazard* and *-ous*] Containing hazard, that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil, perilous, dangerous, risky —**hazardously**, ha'zerd-us-li, *adv* In a hazardous manner

haze, hāz, *n* [Allied to A Sax. *haso*, dusky, dark, Icel. *hoss*, gray, dusky] Vapour which renders the air thick, though not so damp as in foggy weather, fog, obscurity, dimness, mental fog

hazel, hā'zl, *n* [A. Sax. *hæsel*, *hæsl*=D *hazel*, Icel *hasl*, Sw and Dan *hassel* G *hasel*, hazel, cog with L *corylus* for *corylus*, a hazel] A small tree of the oak family that bears edible nuts —a Pertaining to the hazel, of a light-brown colour, like the hazel nut

hazeline, hā'zel-in, *n* [*Hazel* and *-ine*] A drug obtained from the American witch-hazel, usefully applied for staunching bleeding and promoting healing

hazelly, hā'zl-i, *a* Of the colour of the hazel nut, of a light-brown

hazel-nut, hā'zl-nut, *n* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

haziness, hāz'i nes, *n* State of being hazy

hazy, hāz'i, *a* [*Haze* and *-y*] Thick with haze foggy, misty, mentally obscure or confused

he, hē, *pron* of the third person, nom *he*, poss *his* hiz, obj *him* him [A. Sax. *hē*, *hēo*, *hit*, he, she, it O Sax and L G *he*, D *hij*, Dan and Sw *han*, Icel *hann*, he, akin *hence her here*, *hither* *She* is of different origin] A pronoun, a substitute for the third person masculine, representing the man or male named before often prefixed to names of animals to specify the male

head, hed, *n* [A. Sax. *hēafod*=D *hoofd*, O Fris *hāfed*, Dan *hoved*, Sw *hufvud*, Icel *hofuth*, G *haupt*, Goth *haubith* head, cog L *caput* (whence *chief*) head] The anterior part or division of animals the part which forms the seat of the brain and organs of sight, hearing, taste &c., understanding, intellect, will or resolution mind, an individual, a unit (a thousand *head* of sheep used only in *sing*), a chief, a leader, what gives a striking appearance to the head, as the hair, antlers, &c.; part of a thing resembling in position or otherwise the human head, the forepart, the upper part, the top, the principal source of a stream, the part most remote from the mouth or foot, a headland, promontory, altitude of water as applicable to the driving of machinery, the foremost place, place of honour or command, *crisis* height, pitch, division of discourse, title of a sub-division.—To make head against, to resist with success —v t, pret & pp *headed*, hed'ed, ppr *heading*, hed'ing To be or put one's self at the head of, to lead, to direct, to behead, to decapitate, to form a head to to fit or furnish with a head to go in front of, to get into the front of in order to stop, to oppose —v i To form a head, to be directed, as a ship —a Belonging to the head, chief, principal often used in composition (*head*-workman, a *head*-master, &c)

headache, hed'āk, *n* Pain in the head.

headachy, hed'āk-i, *a* Afflicted with a headache

head-band, hed'band, *n* A band for the head, a fillet

head-dress, hed'dres, *n* The dress of the head, the covering or ornaments of a woman's head



Lady's Head-dress (fourteenth century)

headed, hed'ed, *p a* Furnished with a head used chiefly in composition (clear *headed*, long-*headed*, &c)

header, hed'er, *n* One who puts a head on anything, one who stands at the head of anything, a leader, a plunge or dive into water head foremost

head-gear, hed'gēr, *n* Covering or ornaments of the head.

headily, hed'i-li, *adv* In a heady manner, hastily rashly —**headiness**, hed'i-nes, *n* Quality of being heady

heading, hed'ing, *n* That which stands at the head, title of a section in a writing or book, a passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel

headland, hed'land, *n* A cape, a promontory, a ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of the furrows

headless, hed'les, *a* Having no head, destitute of a chief, leader, or guide

headlong, hed'long, *adv* [*Head* and adv term *-long*=*-ling* in *darkling*] With the head foremost, rashly, precipitately —a Steep, precipitous rash, precipitate

head-mark, hed'mark, *n* The natural characteristics of each individual of a species, distinctive mark or characteristic

head-master, hed'mas-ter, *n* The principal master of a school

head-money, hed'mu-ni, *n* A tax levied on each head or individual, a poll tax, money paid for the heads of enemies or for prisoners caught

headmost, hed'mōst, *a* Most advanced, first in a line or order

head-piece, hed'pēs, *n* Armour for the head a helmet, &c, the head, especially the head as the seat of the understanding

head-quarters, hed kwar'terz, *n pl* The quarters or residence of a commander, a centre of authority or order, the place where one chiefly resides or carries on business

headship, hed'ship, *n* Office of a head or principal, authority, chief place

headsman, hedz'man, *n* One who cuts off heads, an executioner

head-stall, hed stal, *n* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

head-stone, hed'stōn *n* The chief or corner stone, the stone at the head of a grave.

headstrong hed'strong *a* Resolute, self willed, obstinate, violent ungovernable, unruly, venturesome

head-tire, hed'tīr, *n* Dress or attire for the head.

headway, hed'wā, *n* The progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind.

head-wind, hed'wind, *n* A wind that blows right against a ship

head-work, hed'werk, *n* Mental or intellectual labour

heady, hed'i, *a* [*Head* and *-y*] Rash; hasty precipitate, headstrong, apt to affect the mental faculties, intoxicating, strong

heal, hēl, *v t* pret & pp *healed*, hēld, ppr *healing*, hēl'ing [A. Sax. *hælan*, to heal, fr *hal*, whole, sound (=E *whole*), similarly D *heelen*, G *heilen*, Icel. *heila*, &c, comp the related words *hale*, *hail* (interj), *whole*, *holy*, *health*] To make hale, whole, or sound, to cure of a disease or wound, to restore to soundness, to reconcile, as differences or dissension —v i. To grow whole or sound, to return to a sound state

healable, hēl'a-bl, *a* Capable of being healed.

heald, hēld, *n* A heddle See HEDDLE

healer, hēl'er, *n* One who or that which heals, cures, or restores to soundness

healing, hēl'ing, *p a* Tending to cure, mild, mollifying —*n* Act or process by which a cure is effected, cure

health, helth, *n* [A. Sax. *hælth*, fr *hāl*, whole, and *-th* HEAL, WHOLE.] A sound state of body, that state of an animal in which all the parts are sound, and the organs perform freely their natural functions, bodily conditions good or bad, sound state of the mind, divine favour or grace, wish of health and happiness (used in drinking)

healthful, helth'ful, *a* Full of health; healthy, wholesome, salubrious —**healthfully**, helth'ful li, *adv* In a healthful manner —**healthfulness**, helth'ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being healthful.

healthily, helth'i-li, *adv* In a healthy manner, without disease, soundly

healthiness, helthi nes, *n* State of being healthy

healthy, helth'i, *a* [*Health* and *-y*] Being in health, enjoying health, vigorous sound, hale, salubrious, wholesome, healthful.

heap, hēp *n*. [A. Sax. *heáp*, a pile, a band a crowd=O Sax. *hôp*, O Fris *hâp*, L G and D *hoop*, Dan *hob*, Icel. *hópr*, G *haufe* Akin *hip*] A pile or mass, a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation, a mass or agglomeration, a large quantity, a great number —v t. pret & pp *heaped*, hēpt ppr *heaping* hēp'ing [A. Sax *heápian*, fr the noun.] To raise in a heap, to pile, to amass, to accumulate, to collect in great quantity

hear, hēr, *v t* pret & pp *heard*, herd, ppr *hearing* hēr'ing [A. Sax. *hyran*, *heran*, to hear=O Fris *héra*, *hóra*, D *hooren*, Icel. *heyra*, Sw *hora*, Dan *höre*, G *hören* Goth *hausjan* Hence *hearken*, *harl* Doubtfully connected with Gr *akouō*, I hear, or L *audio*, I hear] To perceive by the ear or auditory sense, to give audience to, or allowance to speak, to attend or listen to, to heed, to obey; to attend favourably, to try in a court of law to learn, to approve and embrace —v i. To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound by the ear; to listen, to hearken, to attend, to be told, to receive by report.

heard, herd, *pret* and *pp* of *hear*

hearer, hēr'er, *n* One who hears, an auditor, one of an audience one who sits under the ministry of another

hearing, hēr'ing, *n* The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived, audience, opportunity to be heard judicial trial reach of the ear, extent within which sound may be heard.

hearken, hark'n, *v i* pret & pp *hearkened*, hark'nd, ppr *hearkening*, hark'n-ing [A. Sax. *heorcnian hyrcnian*, fr *hýran*, to hear HEAR] To lend the ear, to listen, to give heed to hear and obey

hearsay, hēr'sā, *n* Report, rumour; common talk.—Hearsay evidence, evidence repeated at second hand

hearse hers, *n* [O Fr *herce*, a harrow, a kind of portcullis, a sort of frame, a bier, a *herse*, fr L *hirpex*, *hirpicis* a harrow, hence *rehearse*.] A bier, a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave

Hearse-cloth hérs'k th, *n.* A pa a to cover a hearse.
Heart härt, *n.* [A. Sax. *heorte*, G. h. *h rto*, O. Fris. *hert*, O. Sax. *h rta*, D. *h.*, Ice. *hjarta*, Dan. *hjerte*, G. *herz*, cog. Gael. and Ir. *cridhe*, W. *craidd*, L. *cor*, *cor kardia*, root doubtful. CREED.] The primary organ of the blood's m on in an a mal the inner part of any ing the m ddle part o n eric the un m l, o mos essen tal part the core the seat of h affect ons and pass ons, of the understand ng the will hence secret purpose dispos on of mind tendency conscience courag spirit vigor fertil y wha rep esents o is regarded as r presen ng a heart one of a su of playing ca ds ma ked wi h su h a figure. At heart in real characte d pos n at bottom really. To break the heart, to cause the d pes gri f to tok by gri f. T find n th h art, to be will ng d sposed. To get or learn by heart, to mem o mem ry. T lay or tak to heart to be much affec l y to be zea ous, a ent, o solic tu about.
Heartache härt'āk, *n.* A h of t e heart sorrow angu h of m n.
Heart-break härt'b ak, *n.* O rwh m ng sorrow or gri f. **Heart-breaking** härt'bräk ng, *a.* L ak g b heart overpowering w h grief o sorrow.
Heart-broken härt'brok n, *a.* Dee y afflicted or gri ed.
Heartburn härt'bern, *n.* An n asy m g sensa ion in the s omach f om n e on and xcess of acidity.
Heart-burning, härt'bern ng, *n.* Discontent secret enm y.
Hearted, härt ed, *a.* Hav g a h art, chiefly used n compos on as hard *hearted* faint-*hea* *l*, &c.
Hearten härt n, *v.t.* pre & pp *heartened* hart nd pr *he rten g* härt n ng [*H a* and -*en*.] To gi e heart o courage to to encourag o a mate.
Heartfelt hart f a. Deep y f deep y affect g e h as joy o sorr w.
Hearth härth, *n.* [A. Sax. *h orth* hearth fireplace, fi e. O Sax. and O Fris. *herth*, D *h ard*, G *herd*, area floo hearth root doubtful, pe haps ak n o Goth. *ha ri*, a coal, Icel. *h rr* fire.] The part of a floo on w ich a fi e is made he house and its inmates he fireside.
Hearth-money härth mu ni, *n.* A tax on hearths, ong mposed n Englan l.
Hearth-stone härth sto n. Stone form ng he hearth fireside.
Heartily härt l, *adv.* In a hearty man ner from he heart s nce y cordially, zealously warmly wi h keen re ish and appetite.
Heartiness, härt'i nes, *n.* Qu al ty o state of bei g hearty incere y earnestness.
Heartless härt les, *a.* W hout heart ri ess fai t-hearted wi hou fee ng or affect on cru hart h arted. **Heartlessly** härt'les *adv.* In a heartless mann **Heartlessness** härt'les-nes, *n.* Qua y f be g heartless.
Heart-rending, härt'rend ng, *a.* Ov r p weri g wi h a guish dee y affl cte.
Heart's-blood, **heart-blood** härts' d, härt'blud, *n.* The blood f the heart lif essence.
Heart's-ease härts z, *n.* A plan a pecies of v l, a pansy.
Heart-sick, härt k, *a.* S k a heart pained in min deeply d pressed.
Heartsome härt su *a.* Inspiri g w th heart or courag exhilarat ng L y.
Heart-sore härt s Sor at heart.
Heart-stirring härt stc ng *a.* Moving h heart.
Heart-strings, härt trings, *n. pl.* Hypothetical nerves o ten o s pposed to brace and sustain h heart.
Heart-whole härt'hōl, *a.* Wh e heart n t affected w th lov ha ing unbroken spirits or good courage.
Heart-wood härt wud, *n.* The cen ral part of the wood of xogens the duramen.
Hearty hart'i, *a.* [*Heart* and -*y*.] Having the heart engaged warm arden cord a sound hea hy having a keen a e te, large to sa isfact on (a *hea y* men loud and unrestra ned (a *hearty* aug).
Heat hēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *hætu*, *hæte*, f. *hā*, h ke D and L G *hit*, I el *h i* Dan *he*, G *h* , hea Go h *he* fev r root n G *kaio* I burn whence *aus te*.] A phenomenon be d to e ist n a certain mo on or ration of the ul mate m e c s of wh h bo s are composed the se sa n prod ce l by bod s at are hot the bodily f ng when one s xposed to fi e h suns rays, &c h a f ot weathe a hot peri d season h gh temperature d gr e f tempera ure a sing effort a si ng e ff rt in runn g a course at a race a ma ex temen to nt act n r agitat on rag ehem nce ardou agita on of m d exaspera on f rv ncy anim on n hough o disco rse f rm ntat n.—*v.t.* pre & p *hea d* h ed, pp *he* h ing [A. Sax *hæ an* f *hā* ho.] T make ho to commun cate ea to to nflame to k ndl to w rm wi h pass n or d s to use nto act n.—*v.i.* T grow warm o h.
Heater h e n. One wh or ha wh h heats mass of metal f heat ng a smoo h ng n.
Heath h th, [A. Sax *h th* h a h L D Fris a 1 *heid* an a so a moo G h *heid* h a fl I Icel *hei* h *heith* a waste a fe Th w l originally mean waste a land h n h p gr w ing h re Hence *hea he* *hea hen*.] A name of many s all s rubs w h beau fu fl wers, growing on was e o w l places a place o grown wi h hea h a waste tract.
Heath-bell h h'be The flow of a species of hea h.
Heath-cock h h'k k n The black-cock, a species of grouse.
Heathen h 'r en, *n.* [A. Sax *hæthen* l one inhab ng a h ath, f h th, a hea h, so that t is a m l m mean g to the L. *pa anus*, a pagan orig a y a coun ryman.] A pagan o e who worsh ps idols a idolate a ru l tera e ba baro s person.—*a.* G n il pagan.
Heathendom h r en-dum *n.* Tha part of th w wh re ea h n m prevails.
Heathenish h TH n h *a.* Be nging to hea h n o pagan a ro s pagan rude unci il e a barous.
Heathenism h TH n-izm, *n.* [*Hea hen* and -*ism*.] The system of re gion or t e manners n l morals of a h a hen nation paganism idola ry.
Heathenry he'rhen ri *n.* [*H athen* and -*ry*.] Hea hen m hea hens co ect e y.
Heather heTH e, *n.* [From *he h* equ valent to *he h-er*.] C mmon hea h a low shrub wi h c us ers of rose-co ure flowers, co mo, ract of waste land.
Heath-hen h h'hen *n.* The female black grouse.
Heathy, h th'i, *a.* [*H ath* and -*y*.] Pertain g to f of or abo nding w h hea h.
Heating, h ing *p a.* T m ng to impart hea e ci ng ex on s m ng.
Heave h v pre & pp *hea d* h , or *hov* h *v* pr *heavi* h ing [A. Sax *h bban* pret. *hōf* pp *ha en* ho h *ha* Sax *hebba* Fris. *heva*, D. *heffen*, *heven*, Dan *hæv* Icel. *h f* G *heben* to lif cog with L *capio* I take whence *capable* q v] Akin h y h f *heft*.] To lift to raise to eva e to m ve upward to cause to sw to ra se o f rce from th breast, as a groan to hrow t eas to raise for y by turn ng a windlass to hoist to turn n as he breet n.—*v.i.* To rise to rise i b lows to swell as the sea to sw ll, dista d, or dilate to pan to breathe wi h labour or pa n to make an effort to vom to retch. T hea e in sight, to appear to make its firs appearance, as a ship at sea.—*n.* A rising or sw ll an xert on or eff rt upward a well ng o dilat n as of the breast an eff rt to omi an eff rt o raise.
Heaven hev'n, *n.* [A. Sax *h fon*, hea en O Sax *hevan*, L G *h ben* Icel. *hifinn* ak n to G *h m* as Icel *h m n*, D *heme*, Sw D n & G *h mme* hea n, n t con nected wi h *heave* root doub fu.] The b ue expanse o vau whi h surroun is h arth the ky th upper regi ns o ten n the p ra the mans on o abod of God a d of his angels God o Lord te e abode of the bl ssed s preme feli y bliss.
Heaven-born hev n born, *a.* Born of or sent y h a en celes al.
Heavenliness hev n nes, *n.* Qual y or state of be ng heaven y.
Heavenly hev n li *a.* P rtain ng to ea n es a d ine, god ke angelic nha ng heaven perfec ly ra s ng or en hant g.—*adv.* In a l a en y m.
Heavenward, **heavenwards** hev'n werd, hev' werdz *a* v [*Heaven* and *ward*, *wa ds*.] Toward h av n.
Heave-offering h v'of fe ng *n.* Among th Jews an o f ing to God, so ca d from ts be ng h aved or raised up n the a.
Heaver h v e *n.* One who heaves ore who loads coals fr m esse s.
Heavily hev' i, *ad.* In a h a y manner dully g o m y laboriously d nse y.
Heaviness hev' nes *n.* State or quality of be ng heavy we ght gloom dejection dulne s f ssiv ness.
Heavy hev' i, *a.* [A. Sax. *h fig* hea y (a f l, *h fig* fr *h bban*, o h a e [HEAVE] Tha is h aved o fted w h difficul y we gh y pon le ous, sad s rrowfu dejected grievous hard to bea bu densome oppress e drowsy wan ng sp ri or anima on s ggish tei ous wearisome not eas y diges d m t, so t, as miry, diffi cu orious large am n d ant copious gr a f le, loud.
Heavy-armed hev'ärmd, *a.* Carrying hea y arms as a w der.
Heavy-hearted hev'härt-ed, *a.* Having a heavy heart op essed with s rrow sad.
Heavy-laden hev'i-lad n, *a.* Laden w th a heavy bu n.
Heavy-spar hev'i-spär *n.* The s phate of baryta, occurring n ns, massi e fibrous, lam an l n pri ma ic crystals.
Hebdomadal, **hebdomadary** hebd ma al, h-dom a-ri *a.* [L. *hebdomas*, a week f G *hebdomas* no number se en, we k f *hepta* = L. *sep em* seven SEVEN.] Consis ng f sev n days, o occurring e ry se en days, week. **Hebdomadally** he -dom a-dal *adv.* By the w ek from week to w k.
Hebetate heb tāt, *v.t.* pret & pp *heb* a *heb tāt-d*, ppr *hebe* ng he e tā ng [L *hebe* *hebeta* m to make unt n d il f *he s* b unt.] To d to b u t s upefy. **Hebetude** h b ūd, *n.* [L *h etu*.] Du n ss a pi y.
Hebraic **Hebraical** h brā'ik, h brā kal, *a.* [L *hebraicus* L.L. *Hebraicus* HEBREW.] Perta ng to H ews or h la guag J wish. **Hebraism** hē b ā-izm *n.* [F *hebraïsme*.] A H brew idiom th haracte o characterist c t h Hebrew race o Jews. **Hebraist** hē' brā ist, *n.* One ersed in he He rew language. **Hebraistic** h rā k a Per ta n ng to or esem ling H brew.—**Hebraize** h 'brā iz, *v.t.* pret & p *H bra ed* h 'brā-izd pr *H br iz ng* he brā iz-ing To conv rt nto the H brew form to mak H brew.—*v.i.* To conform to the Hebrew n, mann rs, &c.
Hebrew, hē'brö, *n.* [Fr. *hébreu*, L. *Hebraeus*, G. *hebr ios* f he n H brew nam wh h is su posed to mean a person *from b* nd h Euphrates.] An Israe te a Jew he H brew language.—*a.* Pertaining o he Hebrews.
Hebridean, **Hebridian** heb-ri-dē n, he bri *a.* Pertaining to h H brides, lan is ly ng to he west f Scotland.—*n.* A na e or inhabitant of the Hebri les.
Hecatomb hek'a-tom *n.* [G *hekatombē* *hekaton* a hundred, and *bous* an ox.] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen, or beasts of the same kin l, among the Greeks and Romans a great sacrifice of victims great slaughter.

heckle, hek'l, *n* [Same as *hackle*] A sort of comb for flax or hemp, a hackle or hatchel —*v t.* pret & pp *heckled*, hek'ld ppr *heckling*, hek'ling To dress with a heckle, to question or catechize severely —**heckler**, hek'ler, *n* One who heckles

hectare hek'tār *n* [Fr] A French measure containing 100 ares, or=2 47 acres

hectic, hek'tik, *a* [Gr *hektikos*, habitual, hectic or consumptive, fr *hexis*, habit of body, fr *echō*, future *hexō*, I have] A term applied to the fever which accompanies consumption pertaining to or affected with such fever consumptive, feverish —*n.* A hectic fever, a flush or reddening —**hectically**, hek'ti kal-li, *adv* In a hectic manner

hector, hek'ter, *n* [From *Hector*, the son of Priam, and leader of the Trojans] A bully, a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow —*v t* pret & pp *hectored*, hek'terd, ppr *hectoring*, hek'ter ing To bully, to treat with insolence —*v i.* To play the bully, to bluster

heddle hed'l, *n* [By metathesis for *heald*, perhaps fr A Sax. *heald*, hold] In weaving, one of the parallel double threads with a centre loop or eye which raise the warp threads to allow the shuttle to pass, a heald

hedge hej, *n* [A Sax *hecg* (?) a hedge, closely akin to *hege*, hedge, *haga*, an inclosure, Icel *hagi*, an inclosed field, G *hecke*, a hedge, D *hegge*, a hedge also *haag* (whence the *Hague*)=*haw* in E. *hair-thorn*, that is *hedge-thorn*] A fence or inclosure consisting of thorns, prickly bushes, or shrubs, any line of shrubbery closely planted —*v t.* pret & pp *hedged*, hejd, ppr *hedging*, hej'ing To inclose with a hedge, to inclose for preventing escape, to surround, compass, hem in, restrain —To hedge a bet, to bet upon both sides, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever may be the result —*v i* To hide one's self, as in a hedge, to skulk, to bet on both sides, as a security against loss —a Pertaining to a hedge, mean, rustic.

hedge-bill, hej'bil, *n* A bill or cutting-hook used in dressing hedges

hedgehog hej'hog, *n* [Called *hog* from the shape of its snout] A small insectivorous quadruped which has its back covered with prickly spines

hedge-knife, hej'nīf, *n* An instrument for trimming hedges.

hedge-parson, hej'par-sn, *n* A poor, mean, or illiterate parson, without a benefice

hedge-priest, hej'prēst, *n* A poor mean priest.

hedger, hej'er, *n* One who makes or trims hedges

hedgerow, hej'rō, *n* A row of shrubs or trees forming a hedge or planted along a hedge

hedge-school, hej'skōl, *n* A school kept by the side of a hedge or in the open air, in Ireland, a mean school.

hedge-sparrow, hedge-warbler, hej'spa-rō, hej'war bler *n* The accentor

hedging, hej'ing, *n* The work of a hedger

hedonic, hē-don'ik, *a* [Gr *hēdonikos* fr *hēdonē*, pleasure Same root as *sweet*.] Pertaining to pleasure pertaining to hedonism

—hedonism, hē'don-izm, *n* The doctrine that the chief good of man lies in the pursuit of pleasure —**hedonist**, hē'don ist, *n* One who professes hedonism

heed hēd, *v t* pret & pp *heeded* hēd'ed ppr *heeding* hēd'ing [A Sax. *hedan* to heed, a verb which pre-supposes a noun *hód* heed (not found), like *food*, *fred brood breed*, so D *hoeden*, to care for, *hoede*, care G *hüten*, to look after, fr *hut* protection akin *hood*, *hat*, fr root meaning to cover] To look to or after, to mind, to regard with care, to attend to, to observe, to notice —*n.* Care, attention, caution regard usually with *give* or *take* —*v i.* To mind, to consider

heedful hēd'ful, *a* Giving heed attentive, watchful cautious, circumspect, wary

heedfully, hēd'ful li, *adv* In a heedful manner, carefully, cautiously, watchfully

heedfulness, hēd'ful-nes, *n* Quality of being heedful, attention vigilance

heedless, hēd'les, *a* Without heed, inattentive, careless, remiss, negligent —**heedlessly**, hēd'les-li, *adv* In a heedless manner, carelessly, negligently —**heedlessness**, hēd'les-nes, *n* Quality of being heedless inattention

heel hēl, *n* [A. Sax *hela*, heel probably a dim fr *hóh*, the heel the hock=Icel *hæll*, Dan *hael* O Frs *hêla*, D *hiel* the heel root doubtful.] The hind part of the foot a foot, a hind foot, the hind part of a shoe, the part of a stocking intended for the heel, something resembling or recalling a heel.—*To be at the heels* to follow or attend closely —*To be down at heel*, to be slipshod.—*To lay by the heels*, to fetter; to shackle, to confine —*To show the heels*, to take to flight, *to run away* — *To take to the heels*, to flee —*v t.* pret. & pp *heeled*, hēld ppr *heeling*, hēl'ing To add a heel to to furnish with heels as shoes.

heel, hēl *v t* pret & pp *heeled* hēld ppr *heeling*, hēl ing [Same as A. Sax. *heldan*, *hyldan*, to tilt=D *hellen*, Dan *helde*, Sw *halla*, to tilt] To incline or cant over from a vertical position as a *ship* —*n* The act of so inclining, a cant

heelball, hēl'bal, *n* A composition for blackening the heels of shoes, and used also for taking impressions from engravings

heel-piece, hēl'pēs, *n* A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe, armour for the heel

heel-tap, hēl'tap, *n* A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe, a small portion of liquor left in a glass

heft, heft, *n* [From *heave*, to lift] The act of heaving, effort, weight, gist.

Hegelian he-gē'li-an, *a* Pertaining to Hegel (hā'gl), the German philosopher, or to his system of philosophy —*n.* A follower of Hegel.

hegemony, hē'je-mo-ni, *n* [Gr *hēgemonia* fr *hēgemōn*, guide, leader, fr *hēgeomai*, I lead.] Leadership, predominance, preponderance of one state among others —**hegemonic**, hē-je-mon'ik, *a* Predominant

Hegira, hej'i-ra, *n* [Ar *hyrah*, departure, fr *hajara* to remove] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, marking the Mohammedan era beginning 16th July, 622, hence, any similar flight

heifer, hef'er, *n* [A. Sax. *hedhyore*, origin doubtful.] A young cow

heigh-ho, hī'hō An exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness.

height, hīt, *n* [For *highth* (comp *breadth*, *width*, *length*)=A. Sax *hédhtho hyhtho*, fr *héah*, high HIGH.] The condition of being high, the distance which anything rises above its foot, base, or foundation, or above the earth, elevation altitude, an eminence, any elevated ground, elevation in rank, dignity, power, &c., extent, degree, stage in progress, utmost degree

heighten, hīt'n, *v t* pret & pp *heightened*, hīt'nd ppr *heightening*, hīt'n ing [*Height* and *-en*] To raise higher, to increase the height of, to improve, to meliorate, to aggravate, to intensify, to increase

heinous, hān'us, *a* [Fr *haineux*, hateful, fr *haine*, hatred, malice, fr *hair* O Fr *hadir* to hate, fr Teut verb=E to *hate*] Hateful characterized by great wickedness, enormous aggravated flagrant, flagitious

heinously, hān'us-li, *adv* In a heinous manner, abominably enormously

heinousness, hān'us-nes, *n* Quality of being heinous enormity

heir, ār, *n* [O Fr *heir* fr L *heres*, *herres*, an heir (same root as Skr *har*, to take or hold), whence *hereditary heritage*, *inherit*] One who succeeds or is to succeed another in the possession of property, one who inherits or takes from an ancestor, an inheritor —*v t.* pret & pp *heired*, ārd ppr *heiring*, ār'ing To inherit to succeed to

heirdom ār'dum, *n* State of an heir, succession by inheritance

heiress, ār'es, *n* A female heir, a female who inherits an estate.

heirloom, ār'lōm, *n* [*Heir*, and *loom* in old sense of tool, implement, article LOOM.] Any personal chattel which, by law, descends to the heir with the house or freehold, any piece of personal property which has belonged to a family for a long time

heirship, ār'ship, *n* The state, character, or privileges of an heir, right of inheriting

Hejira, hej'i ra, *n* Same as *Hegira*

held, held, *pret & pp* of *hold*

heliacal, hē-lī'ak al, *a* [L *heliacus*, fr Gr *hēliakos*, fr *hēlios*, the sun.] In *astron* coincident with the rising or setting of the sun

helical hē'lik-al, *a* [From Gr *helix* (q v)] Spiral, winding coiled in a spiral form

helicoid, helicoidal, hel i koid, hel'i-oi-dal *a* [Gr *helix*, spiral, and *eidos*, form] Having the form of a spiral or helix, spirally curved.

heliocentric, hē'li-o-sen"trik, *a* [Gr *hēlios*, the sun, and *kentron*, centre] In *astron* relating to the sun as a centre, appearing as if seen from the sun's centre

heliochromy, hē-li-ok'ro-mi, *n* [Gr *hēlios*, sun, *chrōma*, colour] The art of taking photographs showing objects in their natural colours

heliograph hē'li-o-graf *n* [Gr *hēlios*, sun, *graphō*, I write] A photograph a sun telegraph, a heliostat.—**heliography**, hē-li-og'ra-fi, *n* Photography, also, the art or process of signalling by reflecting the sun's rays

heliogravure hē'li-o-grav-ūr, *n* [Fr *heliogravure*—Gr *hēlios*, the sun and Fr *gravure*, engraving] A process by which a photographic print is mechanically etched on a copper plate

helioscope hē'li-o-skōp, *n* [Gr *hēlios*, sun, *skopeō*, I view] A sort of telescope for viewing the sun.

heliostat, hē'li-os-tat, *n* [Gr *hēlios*, sun, *statos*, fixed.] A name of various contrivances for reflecting the sun's light to an observer at a distance used for signalling in war, &c.

heliotrope, hē'li-o-trōp, *n* [Gr *hēlios*, sun, *tropē*, a turning] A heliostat, bloodstone, a name of plants, one species of which is known from the fragrance of its flowers

heliotropism, hē-li-ot'ro-pizm *n* [HELIOTROPE] The tendency of a plant to direct its growth toward the sun or toward light

heliotype, hē'li-o-tīp, *n* [Gr *hēlios*, sun, *typos*, type] A photographic process by which with an ordinary negative and a prepared gelatine film a surface for printing from is produced, a picture so produced.

helix, hē'liks, *n*, pl **helices**, hē'li sēz [Gr *helix* a spiral, fr *helissō* I turn round or about] A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a spiral, a volute

hell, hel, *n* [A. Sax. *hel*, the place of the dead, Hades, fr *helan*, to cover, conceal lit. a place of concealment=D and Icel *hel*, G *hölle*, *hölle*, Goth. *halja*, hell same root as L. *celo*, I conceal, *cella*, a cell Gr *kalyptō*, I cover Akin *helmet*, *hull hole*, *holster*, *hollow*] The place of the dead, or of souls after death, the place or state of punishment for the wicked after death, the abode of the devil and his angels, the infernal regions, the infernal powers, what resembles hell, especially a gambling house

hell-born, hel'born, *a* Born in hell

hellebore, hel'e bōr *n* [L *helleborus* fr Gr *helleboros* Etymol unknown] A name applied to plants of very different genera, especially the black hellebore or Christmas rose (*Helleborus*) and the white hellebore (*Veratrum*), the latter used for killing caterpillars

Hellenic, Hellenian, hel len'ik, hel-lē'ni-an, *a.* [Gr *Hellēnikos*, *Hellēnios*, fr the *Hellēnes* or Greeks] Pertaining to the Hellenes or inhabitants of Greece Greek, Grecian.—**Hellenism**, hel'len izm *n* [Gr *Hellēnismos*] A Greek idiom, the type of character usually considered peculiar to the Greeks —**Hellenist** hel'len ist, *n* [Gr *Hellēnistēs*] A follower of the Greeks in language &c., a Grecian Jew of ancient times, one skilled in the Greek language.—

Hellenistic hel-len-ist'ik *a* Pertaining to the Hellenists, as, *H lenistic* Greek ; Greek interming ed with H braisms **Hel lenize** hel'l n L *v i* To use he G k languag or adopt Greek manners.

hell fire, h fir *n* The fire of h ll the t rments of hell.

hell hound h hound, *n* A dog of h ll, an ag of he l.

hellish, he ish, *a.* I erta ing to h ll in f rma malignan wick d tasta

hellish bly he ish- *ad* I a hell sh manner rnally wi ke lly **hellish ness** he ish-nes, *n* The quali y of being hellish

helm he m, *n* [A. Sax. *he m* wha co ers a helmet, f *h la* to cov D & G *he m* G h. *Ailma,* Sw nd Dan *h* Ice *hjd m* a h m *A met* is a dim f rm HELL.] A he m ——*v t* pre & pp *h med* behind pp *he m n* h ming To co e o furnish wi h a h n

helm helm, *n* [A. S x. *he ma* a he m D *h m,* a l G *he* ah a ak n to *he ve*] The nstrun nt by wh h a sh p is steered, in ling b rudd tiller wheel, &c. the fill r ce place or post of direct on or m nagement

helmed helmeted he md, he m t-ed, *a* Furnished wi h a h mo he n

helmet, h met, *n* A dim of *he m,* a h m D *h t* a h m HEZ *n* A



Helmets.

k nd of strong covering for the head in war head armour a head ece

helminthagogue h min tha g g *n* [G *he n s, he n thos* a worm, an *gō* l expel] *Med* a remedy against w rms an an h lm ic **helminthic,** hel m n thik *a* Re ti g to w rms e pelling worms. ——*n* A medic e for xpe ing worms a verm fuge —**helminthoid**] hel m n thoid, *a* Worm-sh ped y rmi orm. **hel n inthology** he m n-thol o-ji, *n.* The knowledg or natura history of worms

helm n an helmz'man, *n.* The man at he he m of a sh p

helot, h lot, *n* [G *hellōtes,* a he *A*] A sla in anci nt Sparta hence, a ave n genera **helotism** he'lot-izm *n* The cond tion of a he ot sla ery **helotry** h lot-ri, *n* H lo ts collecti ly ; bondsm n.

help he p, *v* pre & pp *helped,* he t pp *he ping* t hy ng [A S x. *helpan,* o he p ; pret *hea p* pp *holpen* Sax. *helpan,* Fris. *h pa,* Scab *hilpan,* D *helpen,* Icel *hjalpa* Da *hjelpe* G *he fen* to he p Th noun comes from the v] To lend strength or means to ; to ass st ; to be ef fecting a purpose to assist to a l to succour to re ieve to a ai gain st ; to remedy to prevent to hinder to f rbear o a oi [——*v i* To lend a to con ri u stre gth or means.——*n.* Aid f rnished assistance succour remedy re f a assistan a hou sehold-servan U.S

h lper helper *n* One who helps, aids, or assists an assistan an auxiliary one who assists in some employment.

helpful, help l, *a* That gives help, aid, or assistance useful serviceable.

helpfulness he p'ful-nes *n* Q ali y of be g elpful

helpless h p'les *a* Wi h u h p m one s self dest tute of powe to succour o lieve on s self nee h g h p f , w ak af f rding n h p be yon h p **helplessly** h p'les-li, *ad* In a h pless n a ner **helplessness** h p'les-nes, *n* State of being h pless

helpmate he p'māt, *n* [*Help* and *mate H lpme* s also erroneously use n same sense f m he e pression an *he p p* f h m G nesis ii. 18.] A compan n who h ps an ass stan , a pr rtn s wif

helter skelter hel'e-sk'le *ad* A term f rm ed to express hustle con p G *ho er poller D halter d halter* Sw *hull or bull* &c.] A w rd sugg sti e of hurry an i confus on

helve h n [A. Sax *he f hv f* a handle G D *he* G *he b* xam roo an *he m* of a ship *h halter* The han ll of an axe o hatc ——*v t* pret & pp *he ve h d* pp *he n g h ving* To furnish wi h a h as an axe

Helvetic he k *a* L *H veticus* f *H rt* th an en ha ta ta f Sw ze land.] Of erta ning to Swi zerland.

hem hem, *n* [A. Sax *hem* a hem pro a y ak n to *ham,* an inclosure.] 1 bord of a arm n dou led and sewed to strength n edge marg n borde ——*v t* pre & pp *he med* emd ppr *hem n* h m ng To f rm a hem o bo der on to borde to g ige to n lose and confine To hem in, o urrou i ose y to en ron

hem, hem, *n* and *interj* [F rmed f t e soun I.] A part cular sound of the human voice expressed by he word *hem,* suggested t y some feeling ——*v i.* pret & pp *he m d,* hemd ppr *hemming* h m ng To make he sound xpressed y the wo l *hem*

hemal, h mal, *a* HÆMAL. [Some words f which G *ha ma* blood, forms he firs part, are wri ten e ther *H* or *Hæ* See also Hæ.]

hemastatic h ma-sta ik *a* [G *h a,* blood, *sta ikos* causing to s and.] Serv ng to arrest the escape or flow of ood st ypti. pertain ng to he circula on of the b od.

hematine hematoxine h ma-tin h ma-t n, *n* G *he ma, haimat* blood.] A red colouring ma ter of the b od

hematite, h ma- t, *n* [G *ha mat tes* f *ha ma* blood.] A name of two ores of iron red hema te and brown hematite, so named from the ood- ed col u of he f rmer variety which is one of he most important ores.

hematophilia HÆMATOPHILIA.

hematoxin HÆMATOXIN

hematoxylin hē-ma-tok'si-lin, *n* [G *ha ma, haimat* b ood, *xylon,* wood.] The c ou ing principle of logw od.

hemeralopia, hē'me-ra-lō'pi-a, *n* [G *hemera,* th da *alaos* b nd, and *ōpe* eye.] N gh blindness, o day b ndn ss, the latter being he natural mean g opposite of *n ctalopia*

hemicrania, he-mi-krā'ni-a, *n.* [G *hē i,* half, *kr nion* th k ll. A pain that affects on y o e of the head.

hemicycle he'mi-s kl, *n* [G *hēmi,* half and *kyklos,* a circle.] A half-circ a e n circ a semicircular area.

hemidrachm he'mi-dram *n* [G *hēmi* h and *hed a,* a face.] In *m neral* ap plied to a crysta ha ng only al h nor u n m t aces **hemihedron** he-mi-hē'dron *n* A crysta of h kin

hemimetabolic, he'mi-m ta- l k, *a* he t, half and *metabolē* hange.] Ap ed to insects which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis

hemiplegia, hemiplegy he-mi-plē'ja, he'mi-p j G *hēmi,* half and s ke Paralysis of one half of he *J*

hemipter hemipteran he-mi'te ter, *n* *hēmi,* ha and *pter* a w ng] One of an orde of four winged n sects, many of which ha e the outer wings leathery at the base and transparent towards the tips, including the locusts, bugs, plant-lice &c **hemipterous** he-mip'tér-us, *a.* I ertain ng to th h m pters.

hemisphere he m-sf *n* [G *hēmi,* ha *sphaira* a sph re.] A half sphere, one half of a sphere o gl be when divided y a plane ass ng through its centre hal th terres rial or he celestia gl e. **Hemisphere** s of th bra n, the two parts, one on ea h sid wh h onsti ute great part of the brain **hemispheric, hemispherical** he-mi-sfe'rik he-mi-sf k-al, *a* I ta n g to o f rm ng a hemis here

hemispheroid he m-sf' oi d, *n* The h lf of a s he d. **hemispheroidal,** he'mi-sf oi'dal *a* Approaching to the figu of a hemisp ere

hemistich, he'mi-st k *n* [G *hēmi,* half, and *stichos* a erse.] Half a poe c lin or verse, o a erse not comp ted.

hemitropal hemitropous he-mi'ro pal, he-mi- o-pus *a* G *hemi,* ha f and *repō* a urn.] Turned half roun ; half n rted *bo* a ed to an ovu e



Hem ropal O ule

hemlock, h m lok *n* [A. Sax. *her lede—hem* of do bt ful meaning and *leac* a he b Co np *ga ic cha lock* &.] An umbe ll rous plan *C u macula um* wh se lea es and roo are po ison us an Ameri can sprou ti with ac ulous and very graceful f liage

hemoglobin. HÆMOGLOBIN

hemoptysis he-mop'ti-sis, *n.* HÆMOPTYSIS.

hemorrhage h m rij *n* [G *ha mor he ia—ha ma* blood, p l *hēgnymi,* I break or burst.] A burs ng f rth of b ood a y d sch rge of blood f om *essels* destined to contain **hemorrhagic** he-mo-raj'ik, *a* I rtaini g to be a rrhage

hemorrhoids he'mo-roidz, *n* p [Gr *haimorrhoïs ha morrh id s,* a gush g of blood *ha ma,* blo l, and *hoos* a fl wing, f *hē* I fl w] I s.

hemp hemp *n* [A. Sax *hænep hænepe* D *he p* Dan *hamp* Icel. *h mpr* G *h nf* Armo *can* Ir *ca a* L. *cannabis* G *ka nabis* ul mate source un known. CANVAS.] An annual h aceous j an of b n e fam y th fi re of which, a so called h mp s made into sail-c th ro sea &c. the bangman s ope



H mp *anabis sat va*

hempen hemp n *a* h s of hemp

hemp palm h p'pā m, *n* A palm whose lea s y a alua fibre.

hemp seed h mp'sēd, *n* The seed of hemp, used as food f r birds, and also y bling an o l.

hen hen, *n* [A. Sax *hen hænn*=D *hen* Ice *henn* G *henn* hen—th f mm nes correspon ng to A. Sax and Go th. *hana,* I *haa* G *hahn,* Sw and Dan. *hane* Icel *ani,* a cock, the roo being same as n L. *no* I sing whence *hant hon* Jeer &c.] The fem e of he co mmon domestic fow a y female. rd a f w a chick n.

henbane hen'bān *n* [Hen ane *bane*.] A poison s be o potato f m ly used in me cine, and whi h was f rm rly used to be part cularly no ious to hens.

hence hens, *a v* [O E *henen,* a contr rom ol der *hen* f A. Sax. *heonan* beo aann G *h n, Go* h. *h na,* hence akin a so *he her* &c.] From this from this p ace o his me from th is source origin reason, or cause From *hence* is sometimes used la gely *or hence.*

henceforth hens' rdth, *ad* From this time f rth or forward

henceforward, hens-for'werd, *adv* From this time forward; henceforth
henchman, hensh'man, *n* [Probably fr A. Sax. *hengest*, G *hengst*, a horse, and *man* lit. horse man or groom] A servant, a male attendant, a footman, a follower
hendecagon, hen-dek'a gon, *n* [Gr *hendeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle] A plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles
hendecasyllable, hen-dek'a sil la bl *n* [Gr *hendeka* eleven, and *syllabe*, a syllable] A metrical line of eleven syllables
hendiadys, hen-dī'a-dis *n* [Gr *hen dia dyoin*, one by two] A figure of speech by which two nouns are used instead of one, or one and an adjective
henequen, hen'e ken, *r* The Mexican name for a kind of agave yielding valuable fibre
hen-harrier, hen'ha ri er, *n* A species of hawk, so named from its depredations in the poultry yard.
henna, hen'na, *n* [Ar *hinnā*] A shrub the leaves of which yield a reddish brown or orange dye
hennery, hen'er ı, *n* An inclosed place for hens
henotheism hen'o-thē ızm *n* [Gr *heis henos*, one, and *theos*, god.] The worship of one deity as supreme among others
henotic, he-not'ik, *a* [Gr *heis heno*, one] Tending to make one, to unite, or to reconcile
hen-peck, hen'pek, *v t* pret & pp *hen pecked* hen'pekt, ppr *henpecking*, hen'pek ing To govern or rule said of a wife who has the upper hand of her husband.—**hen-pecked**, hen'pekt, *a* Governed by his wife, as a husband.
hen-wife, **hen-woman**, hen'wif, hen' wu man, *n* A woman who takes charge of, or deals in poultry
hepatic, **hepatical**, hē pat'ik, hē pat'ik-al, *a* [L *hepaticus*, Gr *hepatikos*, fr *hepar*, the liver] Pertaining to the liver
hepatite, hep'a-tīt, *n* [Gr *hepar*, *hēpatos*, the liver] A variety of sulphate of baryta, which exhales a fetid odour
hepatize, hep'a-tız, *v t* pret. & pp *hepatized*, hep'a-tīzd, ppr *hepatizing*, hep'a-tız ing [HEPATITE.] *Pathol* to convert into a substance resembling liver
heptachord, hep'ta-kord, *n* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *chordē*, chord.] In *anc mus* a diatonic octave without the upper note, an instrument with seven strings
heptad, hep'tad, *n* [Gr *heptas*, *heptados*, fr *hepta* seven.] A sum of seven
heptaglot hep'ta glot, *n* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *glotta*, language] A book in seven languages
heptagon, hep'ta gon, *n* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *gonia*, an angle] A plane figure having seven angles and seven sides —**heptagonal**, hep tag'on al, *a* Having seven angles or sides
heptagynous **heptagynian**, hep tay'i nus, hep-ta-jin'ı an, *a* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *gyn*, a woman] *Bot* having seven styles
heptahedron, hep-ta-hē'dron *n* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *hedra*, a base] A solid figure with seven sides —**heptahedral**, hep-ta-hē'dral, *a* Having seven sides
heptamerous hep tam'er-us, *a* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *meros*, a part] Consisting of seven parts, having parts in sevens.
heptandrous, Lep tan'drus *a* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *aner*, *andros*, a male] *Bot* having seven stamens.

Heptandrous flower of Horse-chestnut
heptangular, hep tang'gū lar *a* [Gr *hepta* seven and *angular*] Having seven angles
heptarchic, hep tārk'ik, *a* [See next] Pertaining to or consisting of a heptarchy
heptarchy, hep'tar ki, *n* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *archō*, government] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons.
Heptateuch, hep'ta tūk, *n* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *teuchos* book] The first seven books of the Old Testament.
her, her, *pron* [O E. *hire*, A. Sax. *hire*, *heore*, genit and dat case of the pronoun *hēó*, she, the feminine of *hē*, he HE] The possessive, dative, and objective case corresponding to *she*, when the possessive case is used without a noun it becomes *hers*
herald he'rald, *n* [O Fr *herault*, *hiraut*, Fr *héraut*, fr O H G *hariwalt* (G *herold*) an officer of an army—*hari*, *heri*, an army (akin E. *harry*), and *waltan*, to rule (E *wield*)] An officer whose business was to declare or proclaim war to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, to bear messages from a commander, &c, a forerunner; a precursor a harbinger; an officer who regulates all matters relating to public ceremonies, one who records and blazons arms, &c —*v t* pret. & pp *heralded*, he'rald-ed ppr *heralding*, he'rald ing To introduce, as by a herald.


Herald in Official Dress

heraldic, hē rald'ik *a* [*Herald* and *ic*] Pertaining to heralds or heraldry
heraldry, he'rald ri, *n* [*Herald* and *ry*] The art or office of a herald, the art of recording genealogies and blazoning arms, heraldic figures or symbols
heraldship he'rald ship, *n* The office of a herald.
herb, herb or erb, *n* [Fr *herbe*, L *herba*, herb, fr a root meaning to eat or nourish, seen in Gr *pherbo*, I feed, *phorbe* pasture, fodder] Any plant with a soft or succulent stem (or stems) which dies to the root every year, as distinguished from a *tree* and a *shrub*, which have woody stems
herbaceous herb-a'shus *a* [L *herbaceus*] Pertaining to herbs, having the nature of a herb
herbage, herb'āj, *n* [*Herb* and *-age*=Fr *herbage*] Herbs collectively, grass, pasture, green food for beasts
herbal, herb'al, *n* [*Herb* and *-al*=O Fr *herbal*] A book that contains the names and descriptions of herbs or plants, especially those that are useful —**herbalist**, herb'al ist, *n* A person skilled in herbs or who makes collections of them.
herbarium her bā'ri um, *n*, pl **herbariums**, **herbaria**, her bā'ri umz her-bā'ri a [L L *herbarium*, fr L *herba* a herb] A collection of specimens of herbs or plants carefully dried and preserved, a book or other contrivance for thus preserving plants
herb-bennet herb'ben-et, *n* [Saint *Bennet's* or Benedict *herb*] Common avens, an aromatic, tonic, and astringent plant
herbescent herb-es'sent, *a* [L *herbescens* ppr of *herbescere* to grow as *herbs*, fr *herba* herb] Growing as herbs
herbivore, herb'ı vor, *n* A herbivorous animal.
herbivorous, herb-ıv'or us, *a* [L *herba*, a herb, and *voro*, I devour] Eating herbs, subsisting on herbaceous plants.
herbose, herb'ōs *a* [L *herbosus* fr *herba*, a herb] Abounding with herbs, resembling herbs
herby herb'ı *a* [*Herb* and *-y*] Having the nature of herbs abounding in herbs.
herculean her kū'lē-an, *a* [From *Hercules*] Belonging to or resembling Hercules having extraordinary strength and size, of extraordinary strength force, or power; very great, difficult, or dangerous
herd, herd, *n*. [A. Sax. *heord*=Go'h. *haurda*, D *herde* Dan *hiord*, Icel *hyörth*, G *herde*, a herd, flock, drove &c.] A number of animals feeding or driven together, a drove or flock, a company of men or people (in contempt or detestation), a crowd, a rabble —*v.i* pret. & pp *herded* herd'ed, ppr *herding*, herd'ing. To unite or associate into a herd, as beasts, to congregate, to associate
herd, herd, *n* [A. Sax *hirde*, a herdsman or shepherd, fr *heord*, a flock or herd=Goth *hairdeis*, Icel. *hirdi*, Dan *hyrde*, G *hirt* See prec] A keeper of cattle or sheep now mostly in composition, as *shepherd*, goat-*herd* swine-*herd*
herdsman, herdz'man, *n* A keeper of herds, one employed in tending herds of cattle
here, hēr *adv* [A Sax. *her*, here=O Sax. *hēr*, O Frs *hīr*, Goth. *hēr*, Icel. *her*, Dan *her*, Sw *har*, G and D *hier*, here, based on the pronominal element seen in *he*] In this place, in the place where the speaker is present opposed to *there*, at this place, at this point in the present life or state, to this place, hither —Neither here nor there, of no consequence, no matter —Here and there, in one place and another, thinly or irregularly dispersed
hereabout, **hereabouts**, hēr'a bout, hēr a-bouts, *adv* About this place
hereafter, hēr af'ter, *adv* After this time, in time to come, in some future time, in a future state —*n* The time after this, a future state
hereat, hēr at', *adv* At or by reason of this
hereby, hēr bī', *adv* By this close by; near
hereditable, he red'ı ta-bl, *a* [L L *hereditabilis*, fr *hereditare* to inherit See next] Capable of being inherited, heritable
hereditament, he re-dit'a ment, *n* [L L *hereditamentum*, fr *hereditare* to inherit, fr L *heres*, *heredis*, an heir (q v)] Any species of property that may be inherited.
hereditarily, he-red'it-a ri li, *adv* In a hereditary way by inheritance
hereditary, he red'it a-ri *a* [Fr *héréditaire*, fr L *hereditarius* fr L *hereditas* inheritance, fr *heres heredis*, an heir (q v)] Relating to an inheritance descending from an ancestor to an heir, that may descend to an heir at-law, that is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child.
heredity he red'ı ti, *n* [Fr *hérédité*, L *hereditas*, *hereditatis*, heirship inheritance HEIR.] Hereditary transmission of qualities of like kind with those of the parent the doctrine that the offspring inherits the characteristics of the parent or parents
herein, hēr ın', *adv* In this
hereinafter, hēr ın af'ter, *adv* In this writing or document afterwards
hereof hēr-of', *adv* Of this, from or concerning this
hereon, hēr on', *adv* On this
heresiarch he-rē'sı ārk, *n* [Gr *hairesi archēs*—*hairesis* heresy, and *archein* to rule] A leader in heresy, the chief of a sect of heretics
heresiographer, he-rē'sı-og"ra-fer, *n* One who writes on heresies
heresiology, he-rē'sı-ol o-jı, *n* The history or study of heresies
heresy, he're sı, *n* [Fr *hérésie* L *hæresis*, fr Gr *hairesis* a taking a principle or set of principles a sect, a religious sect, heresy, fr *haireo*, I take] A fundamental error in religion or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion or of established doctrines in general a doctrine, principle, or set of principles at variance with established or generally received principles an opinion contrary to the true faith heterodoxy
heretic, he're-tik *n* [Fr *hérétique* L *hæreticus* Gr *hairetikos* HERESY] One guilty of heresy a person under any religion, but particularly the Christian who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy
heretical, he ret'ik al, *a* [See prec.] Con

tain ng o pertain ng to heresy contrary to he esta d shed fa h

heretically he-ret ik-al li, *ad* In a heretical manner with h resy

hereto h -tō' *ad* To th s add l to this

heretof re he -to-f r' *adv* Le re o up to he presen forme ly

hereunto h -un-tō' *ad* To his

hereupon h -up-on' *ad* On h s hereon

herewith he w h', *ad* \ his

h riot he'ri-ot, *n* [A Sax *her at* mil tary equ pm nt, a heri t- *her* an a y au l *g ata*, equ pment] In *la* a hatte o payment giv n to he k rd f a fee on he decease f the tenant or assal

heritable he rit-a- l, *a* [O Fr *héritа e*, abbre f *her d table* L L *h editabilis* HEREDITAS E] Capab f eing nherited inherita ha may nhen

heritably he n a-b *ad* I a heritab ma ne by way f inh ritance

herita e he'rit-āj *n* F *héritage* f L L *he dit* to inheri f L *he editas* HEREDITARY] Inh rita ce that wh h is inherited tha which a nes by way f descen to o portion y birth

hermaphroditism maf rod izm *n* Same as *Hermaph oditism*

hermaphro lite h maf rod- t, *n* [From *Hermaph oditus* f Greek myth logy s n of *H rmes* M rcury and *A h od te* Ve us who became un ted to one body wi h a nymph] An animal in w ich the haracteristics of both sexes are really or pparen y comb ned readily n the case of certa n an mals of low type a fl wer hat contains b h the stamen and th pistil, or the male and female organs.—*a.* Includ ng o be ng of both sexes Hermaphrodite brig a brig h t is square-rigge l forward an l schoone rigged aft.—**her aphroditic hermaphro litical**, he maf rod- t k, h maf od it'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to hermaphrodite partaking of both sexes. **hermaphr d itism**, her maf rod-it-izm, *n.* Th state of being a hermaphrod te

hermeneutic, hermeneutical he mē-nu tik, he -me n tik-al, *a* [G *hermeneutikos* f *hermēneus*, an interpreter f *Hermēs*, Mercury th god of el qu nce] Interpretu g e pla n ng exegetical **her meneutically** he mē nu tik a li, *ad* Accordi g to hermeneutics or sound nter pretation **hermeneutics** he m nu t ks, *n* The science of n erpreta ion, par ticularly of nterpre ing the Scriptures.—**hermeneutist**, h m -nū ist, *n.* One v rsed n hermeneu ics

hermetic, hermetical he met ik h m k-al, *a* F *hermé que* fr the a cient *Hermes Trism gistus* who was regarded as skilled in alchemy and occul science] Appell tiv of or pertaining to alchemy or the doctrines of the alchemists, or to occult science effected by fusi g together the edges of the mou h or aperture as f a bottle or tube, so ha no air gas, or print can escape perfect y *cle* and ai tight

hermetically he me tik-al li, *a v* Ac cording to he hermetic art chemically by fusing the ed, es togeth

hermit, her'mit, *n* [Fr *hermite*, f Gr *erēmitēs*, fr *erēmos*, lone y solitary des rt.] A perso who retires from society and res in a li ude n anc orite a rec use an erem e.

hermitage h r'mit-āj *n* [F *hermitage*] The cell r hab tation of a herm wi h *cap*] a k nd of French wine.

hermitary her'mit-a-ri, *n.* A cell for he use of a herm t annexed to some bbey

hermit-crat he m t krab, *n.* A crab which takes possession of and occup es the cast-off h lls of univa e molluscs.

hermitical, he m t ik-al, *a.* Pertain ng to a herm suited to a herm t

hern hern, *n* A heron [Texas]

hernia, h r' i-a, *n* [L.] A protrusion of some organ of he abdomen through an inter stice, producing a sof and sl g y elastic tumour a rupture. **hernial** her'ni-al, *a.* P rtain ng to or connected w th hernia

hernshaw hern'sha, *n.* A heronshaw or heron.

hero he rō *n* pl. **heroes** hē rōz [L. *heros* f Gr *herō* s hero cog wi h L *vi* s man seen n *ri ile virtu* A. Sax. *wer* a man Sk *vi a* s h ro] A kind of dem god in ancient Greek myth logy a man f d s nguished abour m pbl y o nterprise the principal personage or he person who has he pri pal sha e n some expl or n events related n a poem play o el, &c

heroic he ro k *a* [L. *h roicus*] Be ta n g to a herr or heroes bea m ng a hero, dari g charact ristic of a *hero* n ep l and no le s ow ng to h a unselfish dis ga d of dang rec ng ac ev m nts of heroes pic H oic trea m t, medies, in *med re* ment remed es f a ben haracter H oic ers n English poe ry the iamb c verse of ten sy la es, n F nch the iamb c f twe ve, an l n Lan cal poe ry the h amete ——*n.* An heroic ne

heroically he o'rik-al- *ad* In a heroic n a ne like a hero

I eroine, he'ro- n [F *héroïne* L. *hero na—hero* and *-in*] A fem le h ro

heroism he' o- zm, *n* F *h ïsme*] The quali es of a hero lis g ished bravery or g lla try noble disregard of danger in trep idity magna m y &c

heroize, he ro- z, pret & pp *heroized* he ro-izd ppr *Heroizing* hē' iz- g T make a he o of to ele ate to the rank f a hero

I eron h r'un, *n* [F *hé on* O F *hé ron*, *Aer n* f O H G *heigro he er* Icel *hegri*, Sw *hager* a h on whence a so Fr *aigre* dim. *aigr tt* E. *y t*] A wading bi l w th a long bill, long slend r gs a l neck, for merly much pursued in falconry

heronry her'u ri, *n* [*Heron* a d -*ry*] A place where hero s breed.

I eronshaw her'un-sha, *n* [O F *héron ç au*, *héronce* a young heron, dim. of *héron*.] A yo ng hero s heron

heroship he ro-ship *n* The character of a hero

hero-worship h ō-we -sh p, *n* The w rship of heroes ex ra agan admiration of heroes o great m n.

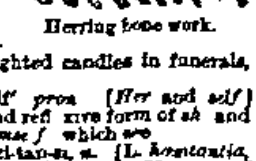
herpes her'pez, *n* [Gr *herpēs* f *herpō* I creep] A sk n disease characterized by an eruption of inflamed vesicles, n h as shing es. **herpetic herpetical** her pet k he -pe ik al, *a* Pertaining to or resembling herpes

herpetology her pe-tol o-ji, *n.* [G *her peto* a rep f *herpō*, I creep and *logos*, discourse] The natural history of repti es. **herpetologic herpetological** her pet o-l k h pe o-loj ik-a *a* P rtaining to herpetology **herpetologist**, her pe-to o-jist, *n* one erse in herpetology

Herr he *n* [O *Herr* D *heer* Sw and Dan. *herre*, Icel. *herri*, lord, ma er] The German equi a nt of ne English M

herring, he'ring *n* [A. Sax *hæring* D *haring* G h ring Icel. *hær jr* herri g f A. Sax. *here*, G *heer* an army f he fish moving in shoals. HERRY HERALT] One of hose w ll-known f ood fishes which go in great shoals n northern seas

herring bone he'ring bon, *a.* Applied o masonry o othe w rk wh h results n a l h resemblance to the back bone of a herring



Herring bone work.

hers, h rz, *pron.* Under HER.

herse hers, *n.* [F *herse* O Fr *herce* same as *hearse*] A frame m form of a har row a frame-work carrying lighted candles in funerals, &c.

herself, her-self' *pron* [*Her* and *self*] The empha o and refl xive form of *sh* and *her* used like *himself* which see

hesitancy he'zi-tan-si, *n.* [L *hæsitantia*, f *hæsitans* ppr of *hæsito* HESITATE.] A hesitating a doubting vacillation.

hesitant he'zi tant *a* [L *hæsita s hæsitan* ts See prec] Hesitating wan ing readiness.

I esitate he'zi tāt *v i* pret & pp *h s t d*, he'zi tāt-ed pp *hæsita g* he zi at-ing [L. *hæsito hæ tatum*, I ens f *hær hæsum*, I hang or ho d fast] I s k as in *adher ecber nhe n*] To stic p or pause respect ng decis on or action, to d ay from doub or uncerta ty to be in suspense to ha pa se in eak ng to sta me

hesitatingly he z ng li, *ad* In s hesita g ma ner w h h s ta on o d oubt

hesitation he-z tā shon, *n* [F *hésita tion*, L *hæsita io*] Act of hes ta ng s pa sing o d ay n form ng an opin n o ommencing action doub s stopp g in speech stammering

hesitator he'z tāt-e *n* O e who hesi tates

hesperian hes-pe ri-an, *a* [L. *hesperius* western, f G *hesper* (=L. *vesper* he even ng.] Wes ern s uated at the west (Poet.)

I esperornis hes-pe -or'nis, *n* [G *hes peros*, weste *ornis*, b rd] A fos swimming b d of N America, w hout w ngs and wi h strong teeth n bo h jaw

He sian hes h-an, *a* Be ng to *H se* n Germany — Hessian boot, a long boot orig al y worn by l essian troops. — *n.* A nat of Hesse a Hess n boo **Hes sian fly** hesh i-a -fl, *n* [From he no ou ha was brough nto America by the Hessian troops dur g the re ol lonary wa] A mall wo-winged fly nea y black the larva of wh h is v ry destruct e to young whea

hest hest, *n* [A Sax *hæs* a command be *t* be ng added as in *am ngot* f *hātan* to comma d comp G *gehéiss* a c mmand *héissen* to b d D *heeten*, to command Hence *b hest*] Comm nd precept in junction orde [Poe]

I etæra, hetaira, h tē ra, he- ra, *n* [G *hetæra* a f ma companion, a courte san] A f male paramo a courtesan a concub ne **hetærism hetairism**, het a-rizm he-ti rizm *n* [G *hetæra* ē *hetæra* a f male paramou] Concubinage practice in rude commun ties by wh h the women of a tri e are held in common — **hetæristic** het-a-ris'tik, *a* Pertain g to h tærism

I eterocarpous, he'te ro-kär' pus, *a* [G *heteros* other, and *karpos* frui] *Bot* bearing fru of wo sorts or shapes



H terocercal tail of Sha k

heterocercal he' te ro sert kal *a* [G *heteros*, oth r different, and *kerkos*, tail.] Ha ng he upper lobe of the ta longer than th lower as in some fishes.

I eterocliite he'te-rō-kl t, *n* [G *hetero k nos*—*h* ot, other and *k os* bent, f *kl nein*, to bend, to lean away from be nor mal form.] A word which is irregular or anomalous in declension or conjug tion som h ng a normal or anomalous. **hete rocliitic het rocliitical**, he'te-rō-kl ik he'te-rō-k k-al, *a* Irregul anom al us deviating from o linary forms.

heterodactyle heterodactylous he' e-ro-dak tl, he'te-rō-dak' l us, *a* [G *h eros* other *daktylo* a finger or toe] Having the toes irregular in n mber or f rmation.

heterodont, he'ter-o-dont, *a.* [G *het ros*, other different, *odous*, *odon os* a tooth.] Ha ng teeth of different kin ls, as molars, incisors, and can nes opposed t *homodon*

heterodox, he'te-rō-doks, *a* [G *hetero doxos* f *hetæros*, other and *doxa* a not n, an opinion, fr *dokeō* I th nk] H lding opinions different from those which are established or are prevalent not orthodox heretical contrary to established or gene ally received opinions, especially in theology

heterodoxy, he'te-rō-dok-si, *n* [Fr *hétérodoxie*, Gr *heterodoxia* See prec] The holding of heterodox opinions, heresy

heterogamous, he te-rog'a-mus, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other *gamos*, marriage] *Bot* having florets of different sexes in the same flower-head.

heterogeneity, he'te-rō-jē nē"i ti, *n* [Fr *heterogeneite*] Heterogeneousness.

heterogeneous, he'te rō-jē"nē us *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, and *genos*, sort, kind. GENUS] Of a different kind or nature, unlike or dissimilar in kind, composed of dissimilar or incongruous parts or elements, miscellaneous opposed to *homogeneous*

heterogeneously, he'te-rō-jē"nē us-li, *adv* In a heterogeneous manner

heterogeneousness, he'te-rō-jē"nē us nes, *n* State or quality of being heterogeneous, heterogeneity

heterogenesis, heterogeny, he'te-rō-jen"e-sis, he te roj'e ni, *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, and *genesis*, generation] In *biol* spontaneous generation, generation in which offspring are unlike the parents

heterologous, he-te rol'o-gus, *a* [Gr *heteros* other, and *logos*, analogy, proportion] Different, not analogous or homologous

heteromorphic, heteromorphous, he'te rō-mor"fik, he'te rō-mor"fus, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, *morphē*, form] Of an irregular or unusual form, having two or more diverse shapes

heteronomy, he te ron'o mi, *n* [Gr *heteros*, different, *nomos*, law] Subordination to the law of another opposed to *autonomy*

heteronym, he'ter-ō-nim, *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, *onoma*, name] A word having the same spelling with another but a different pronunciation.

heterophemy, he-ter-of'e mi *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, *phēmē*, speech] The saying or writing of one thing when another is intended, sometimes from mental disorder

heterophyllous, he te rof'i lus or he te ro-fil'lus, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, *phyllon* leaf] *Bot* having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem

heteroplastic, *he'ter-ō-plas"tik, a* [Gr *heteros*, other, *plassō*, I form] Dissimilar or abnormal in structure

heteropod, he'te rō-pod, *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, *pous, podos*, a foot] One of an order of swimming gasteropods, having the foot forming a kind of fin

heteropterous, he ter rop'ter us, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, and *pteron*, a wing] Having wings partly leathery, partly membranous said of certain hemipterous insects

heterotopy, he-ter-ot'o-pi *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, *topos* place] Displacement, abnormal position of an organ or structure

hetman het'man, *n* [Pol, fr G *haupt man*, head man, chieftain] The title of a chief or general of the Cossacks

hew, hū, *v t* pret *hewed*, hūd, pp *hewed*, or *hewn*, hūd, hūn, ppr *hewing*, hū'ing [A. Sax *hēawan* to hew=O Sax. *hāwan*, D *houwen*, G *hauen*, Icel. *höggva*, Dan *hugge*, to hew, akin *hoe*, *hay*] To cut with an axe or other like instrument, to chop, to cut, to hack, to make smooth, as stone, to form by blows of a sharp instrument

hewer hū'er, *n* One who hews wood or stone

hewn, pp of *hew*

hexachord, heks'a kord, *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *chordē*, a chord] *Mus* a diatonic series of six notes or tones

hexagon heks'a gon, *n* [Gr *hex* six, and *gōnia* an angle] A plain figure of six angles and six sides —**hexagonal** heks-ag'on al, *a* Having six angles and six sides —**hexagonally,** heks ag'on al li, *adv* In the form of a hexagon

hexagynian hexagynous heks a jin'i an, heks-aj'i nus, *a* [Gr *hex*, six, an *gynē*, a female] *Bot* having six styles

hexahedron, heks-a-hē'dron, *n* [Gr *hex* six, and *hedra*, a base or seat] A regular solid body of six sides, a cube —**hexahedral,** heks-a hē'dral, *a* Of the figure of a hexahedron, cubic.

hexameter, heks-am'et-er, *n* [L. *hexameter*, Gr *hexametros—hex*, six, and *metron*, a measure] A verse of six feet in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of dactyls and spondees, the sixth foot being always a spondee —a Having six metrical feet —**hexametric, hexametrical** heks-a-met'rik, heks a-met'rik-al, *a* Consisting of six metrical feet, forming a hexameter

hexandrian, hexandrous, heks-an'dri an, heks-an'drus, *a* [Gr *hex*, six, *aner, andros*, a male] *Bot* having six stamens

hexangular, heks-ang'gū ler *a* [Gr *hex*, six, and *angular*] Having six angles or corners

hexapetalous, heks a pet'a-lus, *a* [Gr *hex* six, and *petalon*, a petal] *Bot* having six petals

Hexapla heks'a pla, *n* [Gr *hexaplous*, sixfold—*hex*, six, and term as in *double*] An edition of the Holy Scriptures in six languages or six versions in parallel columns

hexapod heks'a-pod, *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *pous, podos*, a foot] An insect or other animal having six feet

hexastyle, heks'a-stil, *n* [Gr *hex* six, and *stylos*, a column] A portico or temple which has six columns in front

Hexateuch, heks'a tūk, *n* [Gr *hex* six, and *teuchos*, book] The first six books of the Bible—the Pentateuch with Joshua

hey, hā, *interj* [Comp G and D *hei* Dan and Sw *hej*] An exclamation of joy or to call attention

heyday, hā'dā, *exclam* [Comp G *heyda, heidi, heia*, huzzah! heyday!] An exclamation of cheerfulness and sometimes of wonder

heyday hā'dā, *n* [Equivalent to *highday*] The bloom or height, the wildness or frolic some period of youth.

hiatus hī ā'tus *n pl* **hiatuses** [L *hiatus* fr *hio*, I open or gape, cog with *yawn*] A gap a defect from something wanting, a break a lacuna, the meeting of vowel-sounds without a consonant between

hibernaculum, hī bėr nak'ū lum, *n* [L, fr *hibernare*, to pass the winter See next] The winter retreat of an animal

hibernal hī ber'nal, *a* [L *hibernalis*, fr *hibernus*, wintry akin to *hiems*, winter Gr *cheima*, winter, Skr *hima*, snow] Belonging to winter, wintry

hibernate, hī ber'nāt, *v i* pret & pp *hibernated*, hī ber'nāt-ed, ppr *hibernating*, hī-ber'nāt ing [L *hiberno, hibernatum* See prec.] To winter, to pass the winter in sleep or seclusion, as certain animals do

hibernation, hī ber nā'shon, *n* The act of hibernating or lying dormant or torpid in winter

Hibernian, hī ber'ni an *a* [L *Hibernia*, Ireland] Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland, Irish.——*n* A native or inhabitant of Ireland.—**Hibernianism, Hibernicism,** hī ber'ni an izm, hī ber'ni sizm, *n* An idiom peculiar to the Irish

hibrid hī'brid, *n* and *a* HYBRID

hiccup, hiccough hik'up, *n* [An imitative word comp Dan *hik* or *hikken*, D *hik, hikken*, Fr *hoquet*, W *ig, igan* Armor *hiket*—all imitative formed from the sound] A spasmodic affection of the diaphragm and glottis, a convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles repeated at short interrals ——*v t* and *i* pret & pp *hiccuped, hiccoughed*, hik'up-ing upt ppr *hiccuping, hiccoughing* hik'up-ing To have a hiccup to utter with hiccups

hickory, hik'ō-ri, *n* [Of American Indian origin] An American tree of the walnut family, valuable for timber and fuel

hickup hik'up See HICCUP

hidalgo, hi-dal'gō, Sp pron ē dal'gō, *n* [Sp] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility a gentleman by birth

hidden hid hid'n hid, *pp* of *hide* —*p a* Concealed not seen or known secret, unseen unknown, difficult to be known, mysterious obscure, abstruse profound.

hiddenly, hid n li *adv* In a hidden or secret manner —**hiddenness,** hid'n nes, *n* The state of being hidden or concealed.

hide, hīd, *v t* pret *hid*, hid, pp *hid, hidden*, hid, hid'n, ppr *hiding* hid'ing [A Sax *hydan*, to hide, cog W *cuddiaw*, to cover *cudd* darkness, Gr *l eutho* I hide, akin *hide*, skin See next] To conceal, to secrete, to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge, to keep secret, to screen, to shelter ——*v i* To be or to lie concealed, to keep one's self out of view to abscond.

hide, hīd, *n* [A Sax *hyd*=O Sax. and O Frns *hūd*, D *huid*, Icel *huth*, Dan and Sw *hud*, G *haut*, hide, cog L *cutis*, skin *scutum*, a shield, Gr *l utos, sl utos*, the skin of a beast, fr root *sl-u* meaning to cover, the *s* disappearing in certain words as in *hide*, *v t*] The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed, the human skin (in contempt) ——*v t* pret & pp *hided*, hid'ed, ppr *hiding*, hid'ing To beat, to flog [Colloq]

hide, hid, *n* [A. Sax *hīd*, contr fr *higid*, a hide, same root as *hive*] An old measure of land variously estimated at *60, 80*, and *100* acres

hide-and-seek, hīd'and-sēk, *n* A play among children, in which some hide themselves and one seeks them.

hide-bound, hid'bound, *a* Having the hide abnormally tight having the bark so close or firm as to hinder growth

hideous, hid'ē us, *a* [Fr *hideux*, O Fr *hisdous*, rough, shaggy, hideous, fr L L *hispidosus* for L *hispidus* rough, shaggy, hispid] Frightful, horrible, dreadful, terrible, shocking to the eye or to the ear, detestable

hideously, hid'ē us-li, *adv* In a hideous manner, dreadfully, shockingly

hideousness, hid'ē-us-nes, *n* Quality of being hideous

hiding hīd'ing, *n* Concealment, state of being hidden

hie, hī, *v i* pret & pp *hied*, hīd, ppr *hieing*, hī'ing [A Sax *higian*, to endeavour, to hasten perhaps fr *hyge hige*, the mind, thought comp D *hijgen*, Dan *hige*, to covet] To hasten, to move or run with haste, to speed

hiemal, hī'em al, *a* [L *hiemalis*, fr *hiems* winter HIBERNAL] Pertaining to winter wintry —**hiemation,** hī-e-mā'shon, *n* The spending or passing of the winter

hiera-picra, hī e ra pik"ra, *n* [Gr *hieros* sacred, *pikros* bitter] A cathartic medicine composed of aloes and canella

hierarch, hī'er ark, *n* [Gr *hieros* sacred, and *archē*, rule] One who rules or has authority in sacred things

hierarchical, hierarchal hī er ārk' ik al, hī er ar'kal, *a* Pertaining to a hierarchy

hierarchism, hī'er-ārk izm *n* Hierarchical principles, hierarchal character

hierarchy, hī'er ār ki, *n* [Gr *hierarchia —hieros*, sacred, *archē*, rule] Dominion or authority in sacred things clergy in whom is confided the government or direction of sacred things used especially of a body of clergy of different ranks or orders ecclesiastical or clerical rule

hieratic, hī er at'ik, *a* [Gr *hieratikos* fr *hieros* sacred.] Sacerdotal, pertaining to priests applied to the mode of writing used by the ancient Egyptian priests a development from the hieroglyphics



Egyptian Hieroglyphs.

hierocracy, hī-er-ok'ra-si *n* [Gr *hieros* holy, and *kratos* power] Government by ecclesiastics, hierarchy

hieroglyph, hieroglyphic hī'er-o-glif hī er-o-glif'ik, *n* [Fr *hieroglyphe* fr Gr *hieros* sacred, and *glyphē* I carve] The figure of an animal plant or other object intended to convey a meaning or stand for a word or sound, a figure implying a word, an idea, or a sound, such as those in use among the ancient Egyptians, a

figure ha ngab ddeno en gmatical signifi cance a c arsacter difficult t deciph
hieroglyphic, hieroglyphical h o-glif g h er-o-gh k al, *a* F rmi ng a hieroglyph reb ng to hi g yphics e pres si o s me m an g by [ureas ó figures
hieroglyphically h -o-glif k a h, *ad* In a h eroglyp mann
hieroglyphist h -o-glif ist, *n.* A pers n con ersan wi h h roglyph cs
hierogram h er-o-gram, *n.* [*hieros*, sacred, an *i gramma* le er *gra h* I write] A h eroglyph a species of sacred writ g
hierolatry h -e -o a-tri, *n.* [G *hieros* sacred, and *lat ria* worship] Th w rsh p *of saints or sacred th gs.*
hierology h er-o o-i, *n.* [G *hier* sacred, and *o os*, doctrine] Sacred or kn wle g fhi rog yph cs sacre wri ng
hierophant hi ant, *n.* *hierophant a h eros* sacre l, and *ph* h w] A priest o e who teaches he mysteries and d s of re gion
hizzle h gl, pret & pp h *g ld* rld v *h y ng* hig h g (A weaker rm f *haggl* to haff] To haffer to be te h us a d nce in bargaining to hawk or carry wares abou f sale
hizzledy pi gle ly h gl-di p gl-di, *adv* [bab y a m re y f nci ll f rm ion a g gested by h *gyle*] In con usion, hk w res in a higgler's hask topsy-turvy [Colloq]
hizzler higzle r One wh h gules
hl! hl, *a* [A S x *hedh*, *heh* Go h *ha ha* O Sax *hoh*, Ice *hár* Da *h* Sw *h g* D *hoog* G *hoch* high, h nce *h h*] Having a grea exten fr m base to summit rising much above he groun lo s me o h ob ect e evated lof y tall of great altitude far bove the earth or h h rizon ex alted n nature o dign y le a ed n rank, condi on, o office dign fied arrog n proud, loud, boisterous, hreatening or angry lolen solemn h ld n en rat n ex reme intense, strong, forc le, xceeding the common measure o degree full o c m plete strong vi I deep as colouring dear of a great price remote from e equato north o sou h remote in past me acu e sharp, as a musica sound fa ad anced n art or science capital committed aga ns the k ng, sovereign o state tending towards pu refacti n strong-scented. Hen used substan e y f peop e of ra k or high sta ion (*high* and low) —On high, a f m a lof y position. High and dry ou of th water ou f bustle o business. Hi h admiral, an office sometimes appointed to be at the *head of* na al aff irs in *Britain* High altar See ALTAR. High day high noon, the time when the sun is in the meridian. High life he style of li g f the upper classes. High living, indulgen in rich or cost y f d and drink. High mass. See MASS. High place in *Scrip* an eminence or mound on wh ch sacrifices w re offered to h a hen de ties High seas, th open sea the sea outside an area that comes w thin the jurisdiction o any on state High water, the me o st te when the le is at full, or at ta h ghest poin —T be on the high horse to mount on s high horse to stand on one s dign y to assume a lofty ope or mann to tak offence. —*ad* In a high manner al ft to a grea alt tude to a grea legree eminently greatly powerfully ric y
high born h born, *a.* Being of n ble birth or ex ract on.
high ! red hl'bd l, *a* Bred in h gh life
high-bred-ness h h rdn s, *n.* [*-ness*] the tate or con ition of be h principal Ch rch ha maintains th h ghest notions respecting episcopacy the priesthood, sacraments, &c.
high-coloured h kul-erd, *a.* H ving a str ng deep, or glaring or ov rd strong or f rcib in representation.
high flown hfl n, *a.* Elevated bombastic regul, extravagant.
high flying hfl ing, *a.* Extra agant in claims, n s ons, or opinions.
high handed h hand-ed, *a.* Violent arbitrary o erbearing oppressi e.
highland h land, *n.* An elevate l or mountainous region generally n p ral, and o ten as a pr per name —*a.* P rta ning o mountain us gions, or t he I ghlan s f Scotland. Highland fling, a sort of dance pecul ar to the Sco ush H gh landers da e by on person.
highlander h land-e a A nha an t e mountains a nat of the H ghlands of Scotland.
high low h lo *n* A kind f laced boo reachi g to ankle
highly h *ad* In a high manne w h levat on in place a grea degree grea y de le lly mark lly
high mettled h met-ld, *a* Having high p ri gh p rited ard nt.
high n inte l h n -erl. Proud arrogan ha ng honourab rul mag na n s opposed t m an
highness hnes, *n* Sta e nal y of be g h gh h gh f h mour g n to pri ces th pers n f mula rank used with ss p ms *his her &*
high pressure h pre-hi a. H ng an irg a pressure xceeding ha of th a mosph re o havb g a pre s re grea than 50 lbs on h s uar nch said of s e m an l eam-e gi es.
high-priced h p ist, *a* Ha ing great pri e cost y dea
high priest h p st, *n* A hief priest.
high principled h prin-si pld, *a* Possessing pri ples a nd y or le ated ha acte rict in principle
highroad h d, *n.* A highway or much-frequented road.
high seasoned h sē zn d, *a* Enriched wi h strong pices other seasonin g.
high-souled h s l, *a* Ha ing a h gh o y spi ri ghly honoura e
high sounding hs'oun ing, *a* Making a loud sound bombast ostentat us.
high spirited h sp rit-ed, *a* I a ga h gh o gallant spirit full of sp ri bol d ri g spirited.
high stepper hstep-e *n* A horse ha f its fee w ll fr m the ground.
high strung h ru *a* S rung to a full t ne or a h gh p tch h gh-sp rited sensi e.
height hīt, *n* Height.
high toned h tond, *a* High in tone or p tch h gh-principled noble elevated.
high water h wa-te *n* Belonging to h gh wate o high t d
highway h wā, *n* A publ road, a way open t all passen ers d rect course road, train of action.
highwayman h wā-man *n* One who robs on h pu be road o h ghway
high wrought h rat, *a.* ough w h e quisite art k ll inflamed or moved to a h gh degree keen y in ense
hilar hīle, *a.* P rtain ng to he h lum.
hilarious hi-lā ri-us *a* [HILARITY] Full o t lan y gay m rthf merry
hilarity hi-la ri i, *n.* [F *A la té* f L. *hil ritas* f *hilaris*, *h rus* heerful, f G *hilla os*, heerful, gay] Cheerfulness murth merriment, gai ty good-humour e laration j vali y ly, f
hilling hil ling, *n* [Comp A. Sax. *hyldan*, to bend, to reach.] A mean cow lly p rson —*a.* Cowardly sp ri ess (*Shak*)
hill hil, *n.* [A. Sax *h l*, Ay l, a hill O D *hille*, *hil* same root as L. *col is* a hill, *collina*, a stack, *col mna*, a c umn E. *haulm*.] A natural elevation of less size han a mountain an em nence rising above the la d ape, he surrounding land, a pile a heap, a mole-hill an em nence
hilliness hil nes, State *of* being h lly
hillock h k *n.* [*f* and dim -*ock*.] A mall hill, a sl ah elevation.
hilltop hi top *n.* The top or summit of a hill.
hilly hil'i, *a.* Abou ding wi h hills.
hilt hi *n.* [A. Sax. *hilt*, hilt Icel *hjalt*, Dan. *hjalte*, O H.G. *helza* same root as *helve*] A handle, particularly of a sword or dag r
hilted hil ted, *a.* Having a hilt.
hilum, h lum, *n* [L.] The ma k or scar on a seed (as the black patch on a bean produced by its separati n from the placenta
him h m *pron* [In A. Sax he da ve a nstrumental of *he* and *hit* he d it, a terwards sed n tead of *h m* he real so uns s g masc. *m* is prope y a da e fix as n *m*, *whom*] The dati nd b tive case of *he*
himself him-self' *pron* [*H m* and *self*] Th emphatic nd fl x f rm of *h* and *h* I ten mplies that the person has command f h mself o is f na ural ram r empe as, he is not *h mself* at all, he soon came to *himself* By himself, alone unaccompanied
hin hin, *n.* H b] A H brew measure ontaining about fi quarts
hind hind, *n* A. Sax. *h nd*=G and D *h nde*, Ice Dan an l Sw *hind*.] The f male f the red-de o stag
hind h nd, *n.* [A. Sax *h n h na*, wi h d affi ed, as n *bind*, *sound* ak n k An agr cul al la ourer a farm servar a peasa a rust
hind h nd *a* [A. Sax *h n an*, *hinder* e nd, bee n x] Backward back per tai g t he afte part in oppos ion to e f re part
hinder nd , *a* [Compar correspond ng o *h nd* H t. *h tard* G *h nter* D *h ter* Goth *h nda* Ic nl ak n *hinn*, *he*, *H der* (is a den ve] P steriour opposite he head or f re part n he rear La er a er
hinder in'de *vt* pret. & pp *h dered*, h n dered ppr *h dering* hin d ing. [A. Sax. *h nd an*, to hinder f *h nder* beh nd = D *A en*, *h ndern*, Dan. *hind* Sw and Icel. *h nda* to hinde See p ec] To prev t from moving or acting to bstruc to p event the progress o o heck to mpede t d ay t detar to sh ou balk o ten w h *m* and a e tal n un (*to h nder*] m *from* goi g —*v i.* To o erpose obstacles or impediments.
hinderance See HINDRANCE
hinderer hin le-e n One who hin ders.
hindmost hindmost hind möst, h n dmost *a* [A. Sax. *h ndema*, h ndmost he *most* is a corruption as in *foremost* w h see HIND] Farthest behind, beh nd all others ast
Hindrance, h n drans, *n.* [*H der* and *-ance*] Act of h dering, or of *o* peding or res ra ning mot on impe iment fl at w ich stops progression o a e bs ruct n.
Hindu Hindoo hin-dö or hin dö *n* and *a* A erse o of Aryan race s rve o Hin stan perta g su **Hindui sm**, **Hindooism**, h n dö izm, *n* The doc rines and rites o h I nd Bra manis
Hindustani Hindoostanee h n-dostan *n* A languag of I nd stan, al n to Sanskrit, b having a large admixture *of* Persian and Arabic words
hinge hinj *n* [Irr bably f *ha g* O and Pr E an Sc h n comp Prov E *h ngel* a small h g D *hengsel* Dan *hæng l*, a h ng] The hook or j in on which a door gate lid, shutter &c. hangs and t urns that on which anything depends or turns. —*v t.* pret. & pp *h nged* h j ppr *h ng ing* h n ing To furn h with hinges. —*v* To tand, depend, o turn, as on a hinge.
hinny hin i, *n* [L. *h nn s*, G *h nnus*, a mule] A mule, the produce of a stallion a j ass or ass.
hint h t, *v t* pret. & pp *h n ed* h n ing. [I erhaps f (P *hente* A. Sax. *hent n*, to seize] To bring to *n* tice by a si h men n or rem te al usion, to suggest indirectly to ins nate —*v i.* T mak or u ter a hint or indirect allusion.—*n.* A distan ali n n a word or wo suggesting or insinuating somethin a n gestion.
hip hip *n.* [A. Sax. *hype*—Icel. *hjupr* Dan. *hof* Goth. *hupa*, D *heup* G *h ft* ak n to *heap* *hoop* *hump* same root as *cup* (n v).] The fleshy projecting part of

the thigh, the thigh, the haunch, the joint of the thigh, *arch* the external angle at the junction of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof.—To have a person on the hip, to have the advantage over him, to have got some catch on him.—To smite hip and thigh, to overthrow with great slaughter (O T)

hip, hip, *n* [A. Sax. *heópe*] The fruit of the dog rose or wild briar

hip, hip, *n* [Contr of *hypochondria*] Hypochondria.—**hipped**, hipt, *p* and *a* Rendered melancholy, characterized by melancholy —**hippish**, hip'ish, *a* Somewhat melancholy or hypochondriac

hip, hip An exclamation, expressive of a call to any one —Hip, hip, hurrah! the signal to cheer

hip-joint, hip'joint, *n* The joint by which the thigh is connected with the trunk

hippiatry, hip'i-at-ri, *n* [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *iatros*, a physician.] Veterinary surgery

hippocampus, hip-ō-kam'pus, *n* [Gr *hippokampos—hippos*, a horse, and a doubtful word.] A name of small fishes having the head and foreparts horse like in form



Hippocampus brevirostris

hippocentaur, hip-pō-sen'tar, *n* [Gr *hippokentauros—hippos*, a horse, and *kentauros*, a centaur] A fabulous monster, half man and half horse

hippocras, hip'ō-kras, *n* [Fr, lit. wine of *Hippocrates*, the ancient Greek physician] A medicinal drink of wine and spices and other ingredients

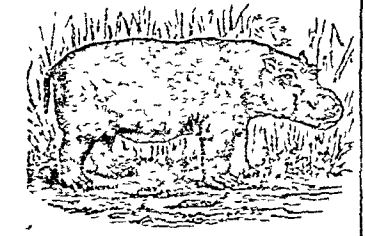
hippodrome, hip'pō-drōm, *n* [Gr *hippodromos—hippos*, a horse, and *dromos*, a course] A race-course for horses and chariots, a circus

hippogriff, hippogryph, hip'pō-grif, *n* [Fr *hippogriffe*, fr Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *gryps*, a griffin] A fabulous animal, half horse and half griffin, a winged horse

hippophagy, hip-pof'a-ji, *n* [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *phagō*, I eat] The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh —**hippophagist**, hip-pof'a-jist, *n* One who eats horse flesh —**hippophagous**, hip-pof'a-gus, *a* Feeding on horse-flesh

hippophile, hip'po-fil, *n* [Gr *hippos*, horse, *philos*, loving] A lover of horses

hippopotamus, hip-ō-pot'a-mus, *n*, pl **hippopotamuses** or **hippopotami**, hip-ō-pot'a-mus-ez, hip-ō-pot'a-mi [Gr



Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)

hippos, a horse, and *potamos*, a river] A large, hoofed, pachydermatous animal that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa, living on vegetable food.

hip-roof, hip'rof *n* A roof the ends of which slope inward like the two sides

Hip roof

hip-shot, hip'shot, *a* Having the hip dislocated

hircine, hur'sin *a* [L. *hircinus* fr *hircus*, a goat] Pertaining to or resembling a goat, having a rank smell like a goat, goatish

hire, hīr, *v t* pret & pp *hired*, hīrd, ppr *hiring* hīr'ing [A. Sax. *hyrian*, fr *hyr*, hire, Dan *hyre*, to hire, *hyre*, wages, Sw *hyra*, G *heuer*, hire] To procure for temporary use at a certain price or charge, to engage in service for a stipulated reward, to grant the use or service of for compensation, to let in this sense usually with *out*, and often reflexively —*n* Compensation for the temporary use of anything, recompense for personal service, wages, salary, allowance, pay

hireling, hīr'ling, *n* [*Hire* and *-ling*=A. Sax *hyrling*] One who is hired, a mercenary or venal person —*a* Serving for wages, venal, mercenary

hirer, hīr'er, *n* One who hires

hirsute her-sūt', *a* [L. *hirsutus*, shaggy, fr *hirtus*, hairy, rough] Hairy, rough with hair, shaggy, set with bristles, hispid

hirundine, hi-run'din *a* and *n* [L *hirundo*, a swallow] Swallow like, a swallow

his, hiz, *pron* [In A. Sax the genit sing of *he*, he, and of *hit*, it.] The possessive case singular of the personal pronoun *he*, belonging to him formerly also used for *its*

hispid, his'pid, *a* [L *hispidus* rough, shaggy, whence *hideous*] Rough with bristles or minute spines, bristly, having stiff hairs or bristles —**hispidity**, his pid'i ti, *n* The state of being hispid

hiss his, *t i* pret. & pp *hissed*, hist ppr *hissing*, his'ing [A. Sax. *hysian*=L G and O D *hissen*, Dan *hysse*, Sw *hyssa*, to hiss, imitative of sound.] To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, in contempt or disapprobation, to emit a similar sound said of serpents, of water thrown on hot metal, &c, to whizz.—*v t* To condemn or show dislike to by hissing —*n* The sound expressed by the verb

hist, hist, *exclam* [Comp *hush*, *whist*, Dan *hys*, hush, W *hust*, a low buzzing sound.] A word commanding silence, equivalent to *hush*, *whist*, be silent.

histogeny his-toj'e ni, *n* [Gr *histos* a tissue, and root *gen*, to produce] The formation and development of the organic tissues

histology, his-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *histos*, tissue, and *logos*, doctrine] The doctrine of animal or vegetable tissues

historian his-tō'ri an, *n* [Fr *historien*, fr L *historia*, history] A writer or compiler of history

historic, historical, his-to'rik, his-to'rik-al, *a* [Fr *historique* L *historicus*, fr *historia*, history] Pertaining to, connected with or contained in history deduced from history, deduced from, suitable to, representing, &c, history

historically, his-to'rik al li, *adv* In a historical manner, according to history

historiette, his-tō'ri-et'', *n* [Fr *historiette*, dim of *histoire*, history] A short history or story, a tale, a novel

historiographer, his'tō-ri og''ra fer, *n* [Gr *historia*, history, and *graphō*, I write] A writer of history, particularly an official historian, or one appointed by a prince —**historiographic**, his-tō'ri-o-graf''ik, *a* Relating to historiography —**historiography**, his-tō''ri-og''ra-fi, *n* The art or employment of an historiographer or historian, the writing of history

history, his'to-ri, *n* [Fr *histoire*, L *historia*, a history, fr Gr *historia*, a learning by inquiry, same root as L *vis* *vir* to know *Story* is a short form of this.] An account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations or states, a narration of events with their causes and effects that branch of knowledge which deals with events that have taken place in the world's existence, the study or investigation of the past, narration a narrative a story, a description an account of things that exist as of animals or plants, an account of the origin, life and actions of an individual person

histrionic, histrionical his-tri-on'ik, his-tri-on'ik-al, *a* [L *histrionicus*, fr *histrio*, an actor, fr Etruscan *hister*, a player] Pertaining to an actor or stage player, belonging to stage playing, theatrical, stagey, feigned for purposes of effect

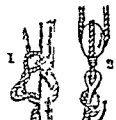
histrionically his-tri-on'ik-al li, *adv* In a histrionic manner, theatrically

histrionics, his-tri-on'iks, *n* [HISTRIONIC] The art of theatrical representation.

histrionism, his'tri-on-izm, *n* [See above] Stage-playing, the acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes

hit, hit, *v t* pret & pp *hit*, hit ppr *hitting*, hit'ing [Same as Icel. *hitta*, Dan *hitte*, to hit, to meet with, Sw *hitta*, to find, farther connections doubtful.] To strike or touch with some degree of force, to strike or touch after aiming at not to miss, to give a blow to to reach or attain, to light upon to get hold of or come at, to suit with, to be conformable to, to fit, to agree with —To hit off, to represent or describe by characteristic strokes or hits —*v i* To strike, to meet or come in contact, not to miss to succeed, to suit —To hit on or upon, to light on, to meet or find, as by accident —To hit out, to strike out with the fists —*n* The act of one who or that which hits, a striking against a stroke, a blow, a chance, a lucky chance, a fortunate event, a happy expression or turn of thought

hitch hich, *t i* pret & pp *hitched*, hicht, ppr *hitching*, hich'ing [Comp Prov E. *hick*, to hop or spring G dial *hitzen*, to limp, Sc. *hotch*, to move by jerks, to hobble Prov E *huel*, to shrug] To move by jerks or with stops, to become entangled, to be caught or hooked, to be linked or yoked.—*v t* To fasten, to yoke, to make fast to hook, to raise or pull up by jerks —*n* A catch act of catching, as on a hook, &c, an impediment, a temporary obstruction or stoppage, a jerk or pull, a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object



Hitch Knots — 1 Timber hitch 2, Blackwall hitch

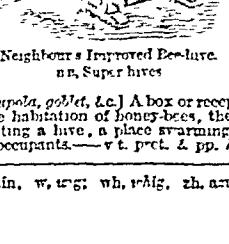
hither, hiтн'er, *adv* [A. Sax. *hider*, *hither* =Goth *hidre*, Icel. *hethra* hither, fr stem of *he* with comparative suffix cog L. *citra*, on this side] To this place here used with verbs signifying motion.—*a* On the side or in the direction toward the persons speaking nearer correlative of *farther*

hithermost, hiтн'er most, *a* Nearest on this side

hitherto, hiтн'er-tō, *adv* To this time, till now, as yet, to this place or limit

hitherward hiтн'er-werd, *adv* This way toward this place

hive, hīv, *n* [A. Sax. *hyf*, *hyfe*, *hyfi*, a hive, cog with L. *cuf*, a cup, whence *coop*,



Neighbour's Improved Bee-hive. n n, Super hives

cup, *cupola*, *goblet*, &c.] A box or receptacle for the habitation of honey-bees, the bees inhabiting a hive, a place swarming with busy occupants.—*v t.* pret. & pp. *hived*,

hivd ppr *hiving* hiv'ing To collect into a hive to lay up in store —v.t. To take shelter lodging or abode together to reside in a collective body

hive bee, hiv'be *n* A bee which is housed in a hive a domestic bee

hives, hivz, *n* [Perhaps akin to *heave*] A disease of children in which there is an eruption of vesicles over the body nettle rash or chicken pox

ho hō *exclam* [A form of *O* or *Oh* comp Icel. *hó* G *ho* Fr *hé*] A cry or call to excite attention or to give notice of approach.

hoar hōr *a* [A Sax *hár* hoary gray hair hoariness comp Sc *ha'* a whitish mist] White or whitish grayish white white or gray with age hoary —*n* Hoariness antiquity —v.t. pret. & pp *hoared* hord ppr *hoaring* hōr'ing. To become mouldy or musty

hoard hōrd, *n* [A Sax *hord* a hoard or treasure whence *hordian* to hoard = O Sax. *hord* G *hort* Icel. *hodd* Goth *huzd* hoard tr asure fr root of *house* and of L *custos* a guardian] A store stock or large quantity of anything accumulated or laid up a hidden stock treasure accumulated. —v.t. pr.t. & pp *hoarded* hor'ded pr *hoarding* hōrd'ing To treasure up to collect and lay up a large quantity of anything to amass and hide post in secret to store secretly —v.i. To collect a d form a hoard, to lay up in store

hoarder hōrd'er *n* One who hoards

hoarding hōrd'ing *n.* [O Fr *horde* a barrier HURDLE] A timber inclosure round a building when the latter is in the course of erection or alteration or repair

hoar frost hōr'frost, *n* [*Hoar* white and *frost*] White frost the white particles of frozen dew rim

hoarhound hōr'hound, *n* [A Sax. *hár-hune—hár* hoar white and *hune* thisplant] A labiate plant with somewhat hoary foliage a popular remedy for coughs and colds

hoariness, hō'rines, *n* State of being hoary whitish, or gray

hoarse, hōrs, *a* [A Sax *hás* hoarse, husky = Icel *hás* Dan. *hæs*, D *heesch* G *heiser* hoarse the *r* is intrusive] Having a harsh, rough, grating voice as when affected with a cold in the throat rough grating discordant, as the voice of a any sound

hoarsely hōrs'li, *adv* In a hoarse manner with a rough harsh grating voice or sound.

hoarseness hōrs'nes, *n* State or character of being hoarse

hoary hōr'i, *a* [*Hoar* and *y*] White or whitish white or gray with age grayish white.

hoax hōks, *n* [For *hocus*] Something done for deception or mockery a trick played off in sport a practical joke —v.t. pret. & pp *hoaxed*, hōkst, ppr *hoaxing* hō'ksing To deceive by a hoax to play a trick upon for sport or without malice

hob, h b, *n.* [Same as *h b Hump* is probably akin, and *Hobnail* is a compound] The part of a grate or fireplace in which things are placed in order to be kept warm

hobble hob'l, *v.i* pret. & pp *hobbled*, hob'ld ppr *hobbling* hob'ling [From a connected with *hop*, comp D *hobbelen* to hobble to stammer] To walk lamely awkwardly to limp to halt to move roughly or irregularly as rse.—v.t. To hopple —*n.* An unequal, halting gait an encumbered, awkward step difficulty perplexity

hobbledehoy hob'l-d hoi, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A rawgawky youth approaching manhood.

hobby hob'i, [Comp Fr *hobereau* dim of O F *hobe* a kind of bird of prey] A small but strong winged British falcon

hobby hob'i, *n* [O Fr *hobi*, *hobin*, a nag akin to *hobbi* Dan *hoppe* Sw *hoppa* a mare akin to *hop*] Formerly an ambling nag a horse, on which boys ride any favourite object that which a person pursues with zeal or delight.

hobby horse hob'i-hors, *n* [*Hobby* a horse tautological.] A wooden horse on which boys ride a character in the old May games a hobby or favourite object of pursuit

hobgoblin hob-gob'lin *n* [From *hob* formerly a clown, an elf corruption of *Robin, Robert*] A goblin an imp a mischievous sprite something that causes terror

hobnail hob'nāl, *n* [*Hob* and *nail*] A nail with a thick, strong head, such as is used for the soles of heavy boots or shoes —**hobnailed** hob'nāld, *a* Set with hobnails rough.

hobnob hob'nob, *v.i* pret & pp *hobnobbed* hob'nobd ppr *hobnobbing* hob'nob-ing [Formerly *hob nob hab nab* used as a call in drinking hit have or not have drink] To drink familiarly to clink glasses to be boon or intimate companions

hock, hough, hok, *n* [A Sax *hóh* the heel Icel *hó* Dan. and Sw *hase* G *hechse*, cog L. *coxa* thigh.] The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock in man, the posterior part of the knee joint the ham —v.t pret. & pp *hocked* hokt ppr *hocking* hok'ing To hamstring

hock, hok *n* [G *Hochheimer* fr *Hochheim* where it is produced] A light sort of Rhenish wine which is either sparkling or still any white German wine

hockey hok'i, *n* [From *hook* referring to the club] A game at ball played with a club curved at the lower end.

hocus hō'kus, *v.t* pret & pp *hocused* or *hocust* ppr *hocusing* or *hocussing* hō'kus-ing [The *hocus* of *hocus-pocus*] To impose upon to cheat to stupefy with drugged liquor for the purpose of cheating or robbing to drug

hocus-pocus, hō'kus-pō'kus, *n* [An invented word imitative of Latin.] A juggler's trick trickery used by conjurers

hod hod, *n* [A dialectal form of *hold*] A kind of trough for carrying mortar and brick on the shoulder furnished with a long support or handle

hodge, hoj *n* [From *Hodge* familiar for *Roger*] A rustic or clown.

hodge podge hoj'poj *n* [Corruption of *hot-pot hotch-potch*] A mixed mass a medley of ingredients a hotch potch

hodiernal ho-di-ern'al *a* [L. *hodiernus* fr *hodie hoc die* this day] Belonging to the present day modern

hodman, hod'man, *n.* A man who carries a hod.

hodometer ho-dom'et-e *n* [Gr *hodos* a way *metron*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the distance travelled by any vehicle

hoe hō *n* [O Fr *hoe* Fr *houe* fr the G or man=O H G *houwa* G *haue* a hoe fr *houwan hauen*, to hew HEW] A farmer's



Horse-hoe.

or gardener's instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and garden —v.t. pret. & pp *hoed* hōd ppr *hoeing* hō'ing. To cut, dig scrape, or lean with a hoe —v.i. To use a hoe

hog, hog, *n* [Probably from *hog haa* dialectal forms of verb to *hack*, alluding to castrating] A swine a pig, or any animal of that species a castrated boar a sheep of a year old a brutal fellow one who is mean and filthy —v.t. pret. & pp *hogged*, hogd ppr *hogging* hog'ing To bend as a ship's bottom so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back

hog back hog's back hog'bak, h gz' bak *n* Something shaped like the back of a hog a ridge of a hill having this shape

hoggish h g'ish *a.* Having the qualities of a hog brutish filthy

hog plum hog'plum *n* A West India fruit used as food from trees

hogshead hogz'hed, *n* [Corrupted from D *okhoofd* Dan *or hoved*, the measure called a hogshead, and lit. an ox-head probably modified from some term of quite other meaning] A large cask of indefinite size an old measure of capacity containing 63 wine gallons or about 5 imperial gallons in America often a cask containing from 100 to 140 gallons

hog skin hog'skin *n* Leather made of the skin of swine

hog's-lard h gz'lard, *n* The fat of the hog of swine

hog wash hog'wosh *n* The refuse of a kitchen or a brewery or like matter given to swine swill.

holden hol'den *n* [O D *heyden* a heathen a gipsy a vagabond. HEATHEN] A rude bold manly a rude bold girl a romp —*a.* Rude bold inelegant, rustic —v.i pret. & pp *holdened* hol'dend *holdening* hol'd ning To romp rudely or wildly

holdenish hol'den-ish, *a* Like or appropriate to a holden

hoist, hoist *v.t* pret & pp *hoisted*, hoist'ed pp *hoisting* h ist'ing [O E *hoise*, Sc *heeze*=D *hijschen, hyschen* L G *hissen*, Dan *heise hisse* Sw *hissa* to hoist (the f was added as in *against amongst*)] To heave up to lift or bear upward by means of tackle —*n.* Act of raising a lift an apparatus for raising goods &c a machine for lifting goods, passengers &c. in a warehouse hotel and the like an elevator

holla tolla h l'l -l n'l. An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

hold hold, *v.t* pret. *held*, held ppr *held* or *holden* h ld'n, h ld'n (in occasional use) ppr *holding* hōl'ding [A Sax. *healdan* to hold (pret *héold*, pp *healden*)=O Sax. *haldan* O Fris *halda*, D *houden* Dan. *holde* Icel. *halda*, Goth *haldan* G *halten*, to hold hence *behold*] To have in the grasp to have to keep to keep fast to retain to stop to confine, to restrain from escape to detain to embrace and confine, with bearing or lifting to maintain to consider to regard to think to judge to contain capacity to receive and contain to defend to keep possession of to have or possess by title as land to retain to withhold to fix to compel to observe or fulfil to restrain from motion to lift to execute carry on as one course to celebrate to solemnize as a feast to maintain by support to carry to wield to observe in practice —v.i. To take or keep a thing in one grasp to maintain attachment to remain fast, firm or sound, to be true not to fail to stand, as a fact or truth to be valid to apply to continue to be fast to be firm not to give way to part to refrain to stick or adhere to be dependent on for possession to derive right or title with *of*—To hold forth, to speak in public—To hold off, to keep at a distance to avoid connection.—To hold on, to continue to keep fast hold to cling to proceed in a course—To hold with, to declare to stand up for—To hold together not to separate to remain in union —*n.* A grasp, grave clutch something which may be seized for support power of keeping or seizing authority or influence place of confinement power or influence operating on the mind, as a stage that it may be employed in directing or persuading another a strong hold place of security the interior cavity of a ship between the bottom and the deck or lowest deck (in this sense seem mo-

dified from D *hol*, a hole, a ship's hold=E *hole*)

holder, hōld'er, *n* One who or that which holds, something by which a thing is held, one who owns or possesses

holdfast hōld'fast, *n* That which holds fast or firmly, a catch, a hook, &c.

holding, hōld'ing, *n* Act of keeping hold, tenure, a farm held of a superior, what holds something fast or firm

hole, hōl, *n* [A. Sax. *hol*, hollow, a hole= O Fris *hol*, L G *holl*, D *hol*, Dan *hul*, Icel *hol*, hollow a hole G *hohl*, hollow, of same root as A. Sax *helan*, to cover, whence *hell* HELL] A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, fissure, crevice, &c , the excavated habitation of certain wild beasts a den, a cavern, a mean habitation or abode an opening or means of escape a subterfuge —*v t* pret & pp *holed*, hōld, ppr *holing*, hōl'ing To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in, to drive into a hole —*v i* To go into a hole

hole-and-corner, hōl'and-kor-ner, *a* Clandestine, underhand.

holiday, hol'i-dā, *n* [*Holy* and *day*] A holy or sacred day, a day set apart for commemorating some important event in history, a festival, a day or number of days of exemption from labour, a day of amusement —*a* Pertaining to a festival

hollily, hōl'i-li, *adv* In a holy manner, piously

holiness, hōl'i-nes, *n* State or quality of being holy, freedom from sin, sanctified affections, moral goodness, sanctity, piety —*His Holiness*, a title of the pope

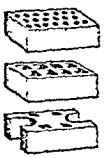
holla, hollo, holloa, hol-la', hol-lō' [Fr *holà—ho!* ho! and *la* there] An exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention or in answer

holland, hol'land, *n* Fine linen, first manufactured in Holland

hollands, hol'landz, *n* Gin manufactured in Holland

hollo, holloa See HOLLA

hollow, hol'ō *a* [A. Sax. *holg, holh*, a hollow space, fr *hol*, a hole HOLE.] Containing an empty space within, not solid, concave, sunken, empty, void, sunk deep in the orbit, deep, sounding as if reverberated from a cavity, deep or low, not solid or sound, not sincere or faithful, faithless, baseless, empty, false, deceitful — Hollow square, a body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a square, with an empty space in the middle — *adv* Utterly completely (in certain phrases, as he beat him *hollow*) —*n.* A depression or excavation below the general level or in the substance of anything, a cavity —*v t* pret & pp *hollowed*, hol'ōd, ppr *hollowing*, hol'ō-ing To make hollow, to make a cavity in, to excavate, to make concave



Hollow Bricks

hollow-eyed, hol'ō-id, *a* Having sunken eyes

hollow-hearted, hol'ō-hārt-ed, *a* Not honest and true insincere, deceitful false

hollowly, hol'ō-li, *adv* In a hollow manner

hollowness hol'ō-nes, *n* State or quality of being hollow insincerity deceitfulness

hollow-ware, hol'ō-wār, *n* A trade name for such iron articles as cauldrons, kettles sauce pans, coffee-mills, &c.

holly hol'i, *n* [O L. *holin*, A. Sax *holegn, holen*, holly, allied to W *celyn*, Gael *cuilionn*, holly, etym unknown] An evergreen tree or shrub, with smooth grayish bark shining thorny leaves, and scarlet berries

hollyhock, hol'i-hok, *n* [Lit holy hock —*hock* being A. Sax *hoc*, mallow called 'holy' because brought from the Holy Land] A tall biennial plant of the mallow family, a frequent ornament of gardens

holm hōm or hōlm *n* [A. Sax L G G and Dan *holm*, a small island in a river, Sw *holme*, Icel *hólmr*, an island Perhaps originally a rising ground and of same root as *hill*] A small river island, a low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river

holm-oak, hōm'ōk or hōlm'ōk, *n* [Lit. holly-oak, *holm* being fr A. Sax *holen*, holly, the leaves resembling those of the holly HOLLY] The evergreen oak.

holocaust, hol'o-kast, *n* [Gr *holos* whole and *kaustos*, burnt] A burnt sacrifice or offering, of which the whole was consumed by fire, a great slaughter or sacrifice of life

holograph, hol'o-graf, *n* [Gr *holos*, whole, and *graphō*, I write] A deed or document written wholly by the person from whom it proceeds —**holographic**, hol-o-graf'ik, *a* Written wholly by the grantor or author himself

holometabolic, hol'o-met-a-bol"ik *a* [Gr *holos*, entire *metabolē*, change] Applied to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis

holophotal, hol-o-fō'tal *a* [Gr *holos*, whole, and *phōs, phōtos*, light] Reflecting the rays of light without perceptible loss, as the apparatus of lighthouses

holothurian hol-o-thū'r-an, *n* [Gr *holos*, whole, *thurion*, dim of *thura*, opening] A sea-cucumber or sea-slug an order of echinoderms, of which the bêche-de mer or trepang is an example

holp, holpen hōlp, hōl'pn, antiquated pret & pp of *help*

holster, hōl'ster, *n* [D *holster*, a pistol-case = A. Sax *healster*, a cover, a recess, Icel *hulster*, Dan *hylster*, a case, root seen in A. Sax *helan* to cover, whence also *hell* (q v)] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at his saddle

holt, hōlt, *n* [A. Sax. Icel. and L.G *holt*, grove, wood D *hout* G *holz* wood, timber, cog Gael and Ir *coil, coille*, pl. *coillte*, wood.] A wood or woodland, a grove, a plantation

holy hō'li, *a* [A. Sax. *halig*, holy, fr *hál*, whole (=*whole*) similarly D and G *heilig*, Icel *heilagr*, Dan *hellig*, holy, akin *hale, heal, hallow* &c , same root also in Gr *halos*, beautiful. WHOLE.] Free from sin and sinful affections, pious, godly sanctified, immaculate, set apart to a sacred use consecrated, sacred proceeding from pious principles or directed to pious purposes, perfectly just and good —*Holy of holies* the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept — *Holy Ghost*, or *Holy Spirit*, the Divine Spirit, the third person in the Trinity —*Holy Office* the Inquisition.—*Holy orders* the clerical character or state —*Holy rood*, a large cross or crucifix in a church —*Holy Thursday*, Ascension Day also Thursday in Holy Week (so also *Holy Saturday*) —*Holy water*, in the *R Cath Ch* salted water consecrated by the priest, and used in various rites and ceremonies —*Holy Week*, the week before Easter (the last week of Lent) —*Holy writ*, the sacred Scriptures.

holy-day, hō'li-dā See HOLIDAY

holy-stone, hō'li stōn, *n* A soft sandstone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships —*v t.* pret & pp *holy-stoned*, hō'li stōnd ppr *holy stoning*, hō'li stōn ing To scrub with holy stone

homage, hom'āj *n* [Fr *hommage*, O Fr *homenage*, L.L. *hominaticum* homage the act by which a person declared himself the vassal or 'man' of another, fr L. *homo hominis* a man, in late times a vassal HUMAN] An act of fealty or submission on the part of a vassal or tenant to his lord submission and service rendered to a superior, obeisance, respect paid by external action, reverence reverential worship

home, hōm, *n* [A. Sax. *hám* home house, dwelling=O Sax *hêm*, D and G *heim* Icel *heimr*, Dan *hjem*, Sw *hem* Goth *haims* abode, village &c cog. Gr *kōmē*, a village Skr *Śsi*, to dwell] One's own abode or dwelling the abode of the family or household of which one forms a member abiding place, place in which one resides residence dwelling habitation, one's own country, the place of constant residence, an institute or establishment affording to the homeless, sick, or destitute the comforts of a home —*At home*, in or about one's own house or abode, in one's own country —*At home in* or on a subject, conversant, familiar, thoroughly acquainted with it —*To make one's self at home*, to conduct one's self in another's house as unrestrainedly as if at home —*a.* Pertaining to one's dwelling or country domestic close, severe, pointed, poignant (a *home* thrust) —*Home department*, that department of the British government in which the interior affairs of the country are regulated.—*Home office*, the office in which the affairs of the British home department are transacted.—*Home secretary*, the secretary of state for the British home department —*adv* To one's own habitation or country, to one's self, to the point to the mark aimed at, effectively (to strike *home*)

homeborn, hōm'born, *a* Native, natural, domestic, not foreign

home-bred, hōm'bred, *a* Bred at home, native, domestic, originating at home, not foreign not polished by travel

home-brewed, hōm'brod, *a* Brewed at home —*n.* Beer, ale, or the like brewed at home

homefelt, hōm'felt, *a* Felt in one's own breast, inward, private

home-grown, hōm'grōn, *a* Grown in one's own garden or country not imported.

homeless, hōm'les, *a* Destitute of a home

homelikeness, hōm'li nes, *n* Quality of being homely plainness rusticity

homely, hōm'li, *a* Belonging to home†, domestic† of plain features, not handsome, plain rustic rude, coarse

home-made, hōm'mād, *a* Made at home, of domestic manufacture

homeopathy, hō-mē-op'a-thi, *n* See HOMŒOPATHY

homer, hō'mer, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew measure equivalent to about 75 gallons or to 11 bushels

Homeric, hō-me'rik, *a* Pertaining to Homer, or to his poetry, resembling Homer's verse

home-rule, hōm'rōl *n* Self government for a detached part of a country the political programme of the so-called National party in Ireland —**home-ruler**, hōm'-rol er, *n* One who maintains the doctrines of home rule

home-sick hōm'sik *a* Ill from being absent from home, affected with home-sickness

home-sickness, hōm'sik-nes *n* Grief or depression of spirits occasioned by a separation from one's home or country, nostalgia, longing for home

homespun hōm'spun, *a* Spun or wrought at home, plain coarse, homely

homestead, hōm'sted, *n* [*Home*, and *stead*, station, place] A house or mansion with the grounds and buildings immediately contiguous, a home a farm or piece of ground occupied by the owner, native seat or place of residence

homeward, hōm'werd *adv* Toward home toward one's habitation or country —*a* Being in the direction of *home*

homeward-bound hōm'werd bound *a* Bound or destined for home, returning from a foreign country

homewards, hōm'werdz, *adv* Same as homeward.

homicidal, ho-mi sīd'al *a* [From *homicide*] Pertaining to homicide, murderous, bloody

homicide hom'i sīd, *n* [Fr *homicide* fr L. *homicidium*, the crime *homicida*, the perpetrator—*homo*, man and *cædo* I strike I kill So *fratricide parricide*] Manslaughter, the killing of one man or human being by another, a person who kills another a manslayer

homiletic, homiletical ho-mi let'ik, ho-mi let'ik al, *a* [Gr *homiletikos* HOMILY] Pertaining to homilies or homilists of the nature of a homily —**homiletics** ho-mi le'tiks, *n* The art of preaching that

part of divin y which tres s of serm ns and preach g

homilist ho'm list, n [*Homily* and -ist] One who writes o preaches homil s

homily h'mi i, n pl **homilies** ho m h [*hom lia*, interco rse o n erse, instruct on, a sermon *homil* a hro g *hom* sam cog w h E. *sam* and *log* a throng] A sermon ap alin am a d scourse on s e glous a serious discourse o a moni n.

homing h m ng a Com p hc a term a p ed to b ds, a ar o g-ons, tha ha e h facul y of urn ng h me f om grea distances

hominy h m n n [Am Indian *hum* a parched corn] Ma ze h k i an i co rse y ground, p pared f r food y bo g b d w h w [U S]

homocercal hō-mo-ser'kal, a G *homo* same n *ker os* a j ia ng b h h bes f h ta he sa n size as of such fishes as he rri g and fir oppose l to *heterocerca*



Homocerca

homodont, hō m t, a [G *hom* same, *odous odon* tooth] Ha ing tee h all s mila proposed o *heterod*

homœopathic, h m -o-pa h k, a. Per ai ng to h m eopa hy

homœopathically hō-m -o-ath ka ad n h m od of h m eopa y

homœopathist ho-mē-op a- st n A be no she who practises homœopa hy

homœopathy hō-m -op a- hi, n [*homœopa h s—homodo* like a d *patho* a fect] T e theory a d pract ce of cu ing diseases wi h rym ed ses m duc n on h supposi ha dru gs w h proc ces healthy perso s sym ms k o imila to hose o th disease will c disease

homogeneity homogeneousness h mo- n t h mē' n us-nes, n Quali y of being homogeneous sam ness of k d o nature

homogeneous, homogeneal hō-mō- n us, h m n a a *homogenes—homos* same, like and *genos* kind, CE s] Of he same kind o na ure co s ng of mila parts or e ments.

homogeneally hō-mō-jen e-a s, n. [G *homos*, same, *geneasthai* b rth] sam n ss o origin reproduct n of offspri g n to h paren s **homogeneitie** h mo-j n t h a. P rta ing to h m g nes s.

homograph h mo-graf n *hom* sam *graph* I write] A wor with h same f rm as anothe h ough of a diff rent origin n sign fica m a h monym.

homoiousian, hō-moi-ou an, n [G *homoios*, mi lar *ousia*, be ng] A pe son he ding he belief that th na ure of Chri n h same with, bu on y m la t h *h* Fa l m N

homologate hō-m o-gāt, v pret. & pp *h m d*, ho-m o-gāt-e pp *homologa g* ho-mo o-gāt- ng. [L.L. *homologo* I *homologui* m fr *homo* sam and *logos* discourse f *logo* I speak] To a pprove to ex ress a pr al fo assen t to ra y

homologation ho-m og á shun, n The h mologa g confirmation.

homologous, hō-m og us, a [Fr *homologue* *hom ogue* agree ng fr *homos*, sa n sam la a f *logos*, word, ra &c] H g h sam relat e position, pro on, o s ructure corresponding n use or general ract r of similar type **homologue** hō'mō-log, n The w ich is o- log us an organ of an animal ho m g ns w th anot o gan **homology** hō m o- n. The q al y of e g h ne g es

homomorphous, homomorphic ho m mor us, hō-mō-mor'fik, a. G *homos*, same, *morphē*, shape] H vi g he sam external pearance or f rm ha ing m y ternal resem lance n form **homomorphism** ho mō-mor fizm, n. The condi n o d ering homomorphous

homonym *h* mo-nim, n. [G *homōnymos* ha ing he same name *h* *on* sam *onoma*, n me.] A word wh h agr es with an er n soun l, an pe ha s n spe g, bu d ffers from n s gn fica ion a l mogra as *f* s. a *f* n

homonymy s h mon m us a See pre e Ha ng th sam soun n diff ri g grifica n equ cal ambigu u

homonymy h m n n [*homōnymia* H m ym Same ss n m san ness e w n w rds wh h d ff gr fica m ng y

homoousian m u an n *h* sam s *ousi* A *s* wh ma ta ia na n n h Son sau n oppos n to h *hom* ns

homoplasmic h m m s G *homos* sa *plasso* I m *f* sem lance n rin ruc wi h ff n origin **homoplastic** mo-plas tik, S m a m rr g ra n

homopter h m p te n G *homos* sam *pteron* w g] A n t rous sect w h w gs of sam con stence gh ut

homotony h mo- n s, a *homos* sam tone] f sa e urse o teno equa a d u diseases.

homotype h mo- p n [G *homos* sam, *typos* y e] A part or gan f a mal corresp nding to o form n a pe n of an he part as n engh a l b s les

homuncule homuncle ho-mu g' k l, g'k us, n L. *homunculus* d of *homo* a man] A m nnik n a dw rf

hone ho , n A. Sax. *hān* a to I *hān* Sw *hona* a h n a wh ts ston in Skr g to sharpen, and n L. *cos* A n f a fine grit, use l sh rpe ge ed n r ments.—v t pret & [*p hon* d, hc pp *honing* h n g To rub an harpen on a h n

honest on est, a [F *honnête* F *honnêteté* f L *honestus* ho es h nora f *honos* *honor*, h n I o R.] F n dealing w h o rs disposed o act with f nness free m fra w ngh *fus* rusty, f ul unreserv m e fra k and] according ru h un mpeac ed h ra e, rep ta has e or rt us p rsa lor k ng n fea s

honestly on es- *ad* In an honest ma n with ntegri y and fairness justly faith ully uprigh y s nce y frank y

honesty on es-ti, n. [O F *honneté* f L *honestas* fr *honos* *honor*] The state or quali y f be g hones In egri y uprightn ss f r ess candour pla n-dea h racy tru h

honey h ni, n [A. Sax *hunig* Sax *Ang* O Fri *honig*] and G *honig* Ice-L *hunang* Sw *honung* D *honig*] A sweet ce p e collected by bees f om the ca s of flowers la ta sweetness luscious ess a word d ness sweet one darli g.—v t. ret. & pp *honeyed*, hun'id p *honeying* hun i g T sweeten

honey bee hun'i A bee ha pro d ces hon y the o-bee

honey-comb, n kom m. The waxy ructure f rmed by bee for co a g h ney a yt g h ving little ce ls Lik a h ney-com

honey-combed h n k m d, a. Havi g h f s s n ng or ey-com s.

honey-dew h n du n A weet su tance f m on certa n plan s small lmpa.

honeyed hun d, a. Covered with hon y wee

honey moon hun'i mön, n The first month af m rriage h erval spen y a new y married pai be ore settling d w in a ho f hold wn.

honey mouthed, hun mouT d, a. Soft o smooth n spe h.

honeysuckle hun i-suk-l, n [A Sax *hān sūge* *hān sūge* honeysuckle, said to be nam d from ch h en su k ng h honey ou of he p tary] A beau u flow r g and c mbing shru wood e

honey to gnet hun'i tung I, a. Usi g sw s eech

honor See HONOUR

honorarium on-e-ra'ri um n [L *honor* *honos* *honor*, gi t, und rstood] h an h rary gift] A f t a pr casional gen eman f pro ss ma serv s.

honorary n a-ri, a L *honorarius* *honor* hon u] F la ing to hon ur nf rring h nou o nten les m re y to con h n u possessing a e or place w ho perfor ng serv es or eci l g s war l.—n. A f an h norari m

honour honor on [O F *honor* *honur* F *honneur* f L *honor honos*, h n u when e, *honus*, honest connec s u known] Respect re erence re gar , este m the este m due o pa d to w rth h g es ma on or praise a t u n ony of s eem any express n of respect of h gh es in n y w rds or ac ns dign y dis n t n f m good nam s n e sense of what right an l worthy n m nc se rn of m an ess a y part n ar rtue m ct va ed dign y o n i n no s arance one who o t w h con m d gn y a e of respec o ist tion to a f l, o o h ff l one of h h ghest tru p ca la pl ces ai pub marks of re ect acad m an uni rd y dl no on pre-em n e Hon urs o war dist ct n gran ed to a enq ished enemy as of march g o o a camp trenchm ts arm d a i wi h c urs fy i g An affair h nour a d ru e to he d ci ed by a d ic Word o hon ar a v a y rom se or engagemen wh h canno be ted w hou disgrace Deb h n ur a d it as a bet, f r w no secu ri y is requ d o gi n exp a m li by hor ura le sailing Maid h nour a lady w ose d y is to at nd a q een [ic.—v t. pret. & pp *honoured* d on] pp *honouri* o g T g o rea wi h h nou to re re to respe o re rence to bestow hon upo n o e ate n rank or sta ion o e al o rende ri ns *cere.* to accept an l pay w nd e to *honour* a b o e h ng

honourable honorable on a-bl, a [F *honorable* L *honorabilis*] W rthy f h nour actuated by pri ci le f honou con rring h nour conciate t w h hou ur o reputat n espec accompan ed with ma ks f honou w th test mon s of esteem proceed g from an upright an lau a ca se nc ease upri ht just a a tl fd net pp [certa n members f no e n ies, persons in h gh posi n &c. *ri h honos a* bc g a h ser grade

honourableness on a- l-nes, n State or ua ty bc g hon ra

honourably on a- l, *ad* In an hon ra m n

honourer on -e n. One wh honours.

hood h d, n [A Sax *Hōd* D *hoed* h a ha all d te E. *A* G *Ha*, I *hüe* en to pr ect] ZEFD] A so or f xible cov ring f he head a con ning



Hood or H wk.



Monk's Hood.

for he head and shou lers used by monks a cow a simila appen page to a cloak overcoa an rn n ntal ppending worn at the sack of an academic g wn a cov ing f r a hawk s head or eyes, used in fal

conry, anything that resembles a hood in form or use ——v t. pret & pp *hooded*, hu'ded, ppr *hooding*, hud'ing To dress in a hood or cowl, to put a hood over, to cover, to blind, as one's eyes

hooded hud'ed, *a* Covered with a hood, *bot* cucullate, resembling a hood in shape —Hooded crow, a crow of a grayish colour with a black head the Royston crow

hoodwink, hud'wingk, *v t* pret & pp *hoodwinked* hud'wingk't, ppr *hoodwinking*, hud'wingk-ing [*Hood*, and *wink*, to shut the eyes] To blind by covering the eyes of, to blindfold, to deceive by external appearances or disguise, to impose on

hoof, hof, *n*, pl. **hoofs** hofs, rarely **hooves** hovz [A Sax *hóf* a hoof=O Sax O Frs and L G *hôf*, Icel *hófr*, D *hoef*, Dan *hov*, G *huf*, a hoof] The horny substance that covers the feet or toes of certain animals, as the horse, ox, sheep, &c, a hoofed animal

hoof-bound, hof'bound, *a* Having a dryness and contraction of the hoof

hoofed, hóft, *a* Furnished with hoofs

hoof-mark, hof'mark, *n* The mark of an animal's hoof on the ground

hook, huk, *n* [A Sax *hóc*, a hook, a crook =L G *huk*, D *hoek*, akin Icel *haki*, G *haken*, O H G *hak*, a hook same root as *hang*, *hake*, *hockey*, *huckle bone*, *hackle*] A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining anything, anything of similar form an instrument to cut or lop with, a sickle, a catch a small metallic fastening for dresses catching in an eye —By hook or by crook, by some means or other ——v t pret & pp *hooked* hukt, ppr *hooking*, huk'ing To catch with a hook, to seize and draw, as with a hook, to fasten with a hook, to entrap, to ensnare, to draw by force or artifice ——v i To bend, to be curving, to catch into something



Hookah

hookah, ho'kah, *n* [Arabic name] A tobacco-pipe with a large bowl and a long pliable tube, so constructed that when smoked the smoke is made to pass through water

hooked, hukt, *a* In the form of a hook, curved bent, aquiline

hooker, huk'er, *n* One who or that which hooks

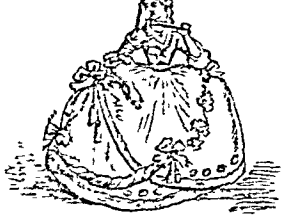
hooker huk'er, *n* [D *hoeker*, *hoekboot*] A two-masted Dutch vessel, also a small fishing smack

hook-nose, huk'nōz, *n* A curved nose

hook-nosed, huk'nōzd, *a* Having a curvated or aquiline nose

hooky, huk'i, *a* Full of hooks, pertaining to hooks hooked

hoop hop, *n* [A Sax *hóp* (?)=O Frs *hôp*, D *hoep*, a hoop Icel *hóp*, an inlet akin *hip*, *hump*] A band of wood or metal



Hoop Costume, end of 18th century

used to confine the staves of casks tubs, &c. or for other similar purposes a ring or rings of elastic material to expand the skirt of a lady's dress, a crinoline, a farthingale, something resembling a hoop a ring, anything circular ——v t. pret & pp *hooped*, hopt, ppr *hooping*, hop'ing To bind or fasten with hoops, to encircle to surround

hoop, hop, *v i* pret & pp *hooped*, hopt, ppr *hooping*, hop'ing [Fr *houper*, to whoop, same as *whoop*] To v hoop to shout ——n. A loud shout

hooper, hop'er, *n* One who hoops casks or tubs, a cooper

hooper, hop'er, *n* [*Hoop*, to whoop] The wild swan, so called from its cry

hooping-cough hóp'ing-kof *n* A contagious ailment common in childhood, characterized by a violent convulsive cough, a cough in which the patient *hoops* or *whoops* with a deep inspiration of breath

hoopoe hoopoo, hu'pō hu'po *n* [Fr *huppe* L *upupa*, Gr *epops* hoopoe names given from its cry] A beautiful bird with a crest, found in Europe, Asia, and North Africa

hoot hot, *v i* pret & pp *hooted*, hot'ed, ppr *hooting* hōt'ing [Formed fr the sound, *comp* Fr *houter*, to call, to cry] To cry out or shout in contempt to cry as an owl ——v t. To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt, to utter contemptuous cries or shouts at ——n. A cry or shout in contempt

hop, hop, *v i* pret & pp *hopped* hopt, ppr *hopping*, hop'in [A Sax *hoppian*, to hop to dance=Icel and Sw *hoppa*, Dan *hoppe*, D *hoppen* G *hupfen* to hop, akin *hobble*, *hobby*] To leap to skip to jump, to dance to leap or spring on one leg to spring forward by leaps, to skip, as birds, to limp to halt ——n. A leap, a jump a spring, a dance, a leap on one leg

hop, hop *n* [*D hop*, *hoppe* G *hopfen* hop origin unknown] A well-known bitter climbing plant of the hemp family the female flowers of which are used to flavour malt liquors and make them keep ——v t pret & pp *hopped* hopt ppr *hopping* hop'ing To impregnate with hops ——v t. To pick hops

hop-bine hop'bin, *n* The twining stem or vine of the hop

hope, hōp, *n* [A Sax *hopa tó-hopa*, hope, *hopian* to hope=D *hoop*, Sw *hopp* Dan *haab*, hope, D *hopen hoopen*, Dan *haabe* G *hoffen*, to hope connections doubtful] A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable anticipation or expectation of something desirable trust that which gives hope one in whom trust or confidence is placed, the object of hope the thing hoped for —Forlorn hope Under FORLORN ——v i pret & pp *hoped*, hōpt ppr *hoping*, hōp'ing To entertain hope, to have some confidence of coming good to trust ——v t. To expect with pleasurable anticipations, to desire with some expectation of attainment

hopeful, hōp'ful, *a* Full of hope or desire with expectation, having qualities which excite hope, promising —**hopefully** hōp'ful-li, *adv* In a hopeful manner with hope —**hopefulness**, hōp'ful-nes, *n* State or quality of being hopeful

hopeless, hōp'les *a* Destitute of hope desponding despairing giving no ground of hope promising nothing desirable —**hopelessly**, hōp'les-li, *adv* In a hopeless manner —**hopelessness** hōp'les-nes, *n* State of being hopeless

hoplite, hop'lit, *n* [Gr *hoplitēs*, fr *hoplon* a weapon.] A heavy-armed soldier of ancient Greece

hop-oast, hop'ōst, *n* A sort of kiln or oven for drying hops

hopper, hop'er, *n* One who hops a wooden trough or funnel through which grain passes into a mill, so called from its leaping or shaking motion, something similar; a boat to carry matter dredged up and drop it into the sea through an opening in the bottom

hopple, hop'l *v t* pret & pp *hopp'led*, hop'lt, ppr *hoppling* hop'ling [From *hop* to leap, also in form *hobble*] To tie the feet of (a horse) to prevent leaping or running to hobble to fetter ——n. A fetter for the legs of horses or other animals

hop-pocket, hop'pok-et *n* A coarse heavy wrapper for hops, used as a measure for them being about 1½ to 2 cwts

hoppy hop'i, *a* Abounding in hops, having a strong flavour of hops

hop-scotch, hop'skoch, *n* A children's game which consists in hopping over scores or scotches marked on the ground.

hop-yard, hop-garden, hop'yard, hop'gar-dn *n* A field or inclosure where hops are raised.

horal, hōr'al, *a* [L L *horalis*, fr L *hora*, an hour] Relating to an hour or hours

horary hōr'a-ri, *a* [L L *horarius*, fr L *hora* an hour] Pertaining to an hour, hourly noting the hours, continuing an hour

Horatian ho-rā'shan, *a* Relating to or resembling the Latin poet *Horace* (Horatius) or his poetry

horde, hōrd, *n* [Fr *horde*, fr Turk and Per *ordú*, court, camp, *horde*] A tribe, clan, or race of Asiatic or other nomads a wandering tribe a gang a migratory crew, rabble ——v i. pret & pp *horded*, hōrd'ed, ppr *hording*, hōrd'ing. To live together like savages or migratory tribes

horehound, hōr'hound, *n* See HOAR-HOUND

horizon ho-rī'zon, *n* [Gr *horizōn*, the horizon like 'the bounding (circle)', ppr of *horizō*, I bound, fr *horos*, a limit.] The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible to a spectator from a given point, and at sea is perfectly horizontal, the apparent junction of the earth and sky called the *visible* or *apparent horizon*, an imaginary great circle parallel to this whose plane passes through the centre of the earth called the *celestial horizon*



Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*)

horizontal, ho-ri zon'tal, *a* Pertaining or relating to the horizon parallel to the horizon or lying in the plane of it *level*, as the surface of a small portion of water at rest near the horizon

horizontality, ho'ri zon tal'i ti, *n* The state of being horizontal

horizontally, ho-ri zon'tal li *adv* In a horizontal manner or direction, in the plane of the horizon on a level

horn hōrn, *n* [A Sax *horn* a horn, a trumpet=Icel Sw Dan and G *horn* D *horen* Goth *haurn* cog W Ir Gael and Armor *corn*, L *cornu* Gr *keras*—I orn *Hornet* is a derivative and *cart* is akin, *corn* (on the foot) is fr the L] A hard appendage or projection growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven footed quadrupeds the material of which such horns are composed a wind-instrument of music, made originally of horn but now of metal, a utensil for holding powder for immediate use, originally made of horn a powder flask, a trumpet; a drinking cup of horn something resembling a horn, or shaped like a horn an extremity of the moon when it is

waxing or waning the feeler of a snail or an insect the symbol of a cuckold† —Horn of plenty See CORNUCOPIA

hornbeam hörn'bem, *n* A small bushy tree of the oak family with a hard white wood.

hornbill hörn'bil, *n* A name of certain birds with very large bills surmounted by an extraordinary horny protuberance

hornblende hörn'blend *n* [G *horn* horn and *blend* blende (fr *blenden* to dazzle) from its horny and glittering appearance] A dark green or black lustrous mineral of several varieties, an important constituent of several rocks



Horn book.

horn book, hörn'bük, *n* A leaf with the alphabet numerals the Lord's prayer &c. covered with a transparent plate of *horn* to preserve it, formerly used in teaching children to read a primer

horned hörnd, *a* Furnished with horns, or projections resembling horns having two tufts of feathers on the head, as owls

horned horse hörnd'hors *n* The gnu.

horner hörn'er *n* One who works or deals in horns one who blows a horn.

hornet, hörn'et, *n* [A Sax *hyrnet* from *horn* a horn from its antennæ or horns, or because its buzzing is compared to the blowing of a horn G *hornisse*, a hornet.] A large stinging species of wasp a person who gives particular annoyance

hornlet, hörn'let, *n* A little horn.

hornpipe hörn'pip *n.* [*Horn* and *pipe*] An old Welsh instrument of music a lively air or tune of triple time played originally on the instrument a dance to the tune



Plan of Part of Fortification. *a*, Hornwork.

hornwork, hörn'werk *n* An outwork in fortification, having angular point or horns

horny Förn'i, *a* Consisting of *horn* resembling horn hardened by labour callous.

horography hō-rog'ra-fi *n* [Gr *hora*, hour and *graphō* I write] The art of constructing instruments for showing the hours horology

horologe hō'ro-loj *n* [Fr *horloge* L. *horologium*, Gr *hōrologion—hōra* hour and *legō* I tell] A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day a time-piece of any kind.

horologer horologist hō-rol'o-jer hō-rol'o-jist, *n.* [See prec.] A maker or vendor of clocks and watches one versed in or who writes on horology

horological, ho-ro-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to horology

horology hō-rol'o-ji, *n* [HOROLOGE.] The science of measuring time the art of constructing machines for measuring time as clocks, watches, dials

horometry hō-rom'et-ri, *n.* [Gr *hō* a, hour, and *metron*, measure.] The art or practice of measuring time

horoscope, hō'ro-skōp *n* [Gr. *hōroskopion*, from *hōra*, hour and *skopeō* I view or observe] In *astrology* a figure or scheme of the heavens from which to cast nativities and foretell future events and the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth.—**horoscopic**, hō-ro-skop'ik, Relating to horoscopy or a horoscope.—**horoscopist**, hō-ro'skop-ist, *n.* One versed in horoscopy; an astrologer.—**horoscopy** hō-ro'skō-pi, *n.* The predicting of future events by the disposition of the stars

horrent hor'rent *a* [L *horrens horrentis* ppr of *horreō* HORRIBLE.] Standing erect as bristles rough thing

horrible hor'ri-bl, *a* [L *horribilis* horrible terrible, dreadful, from *horreo* to bristle or stand on end, to be terrified causing to shake, to bristle] Exciting or tending to excite horror dreadful frightful fearful terrible awful terrific shocking hideous

horribleness hor'ri-bl-nes, *n* State or quality of being horrible

horribly hor'ri-bli, *ad* In a horrible manner or manner to excite horror dreadfully terribly excessively

horrid hor'rid, *a* [L *horridus* from *horreo* HORRIBLE.] That does or may excite horror frightful hideous terrible horrible ugly offensive disgusting shocking

horridly, hor'rid-li, *ad* In a horrid manner dreadfully shockingly

horridness hor'rid-nes, *n* The state or quality of being horrid

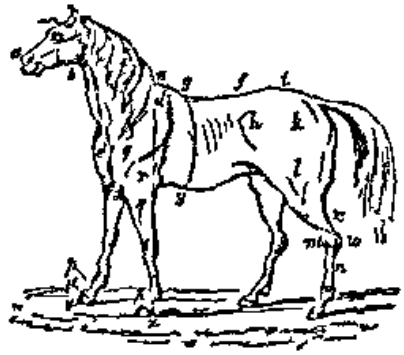
horrific, hor-rif'ik *a* [L *horrificus* HORRIFY] Causing horror

horrify, hor'ri-fi, *v t* pret & pp *horrified* hor'ri-fid ppr *horrifying*, hor'ri-fi-ing [L *horror* horror, and *facio*, I make] To strike or impress with horror to terrify to shock

horripilation hor'ri-pi-lā'shon *n* [L *horreo* to bristle *pilus* hair] The bristling or standing on end of the hair

horror hor'rer *n* [L. *horror* horror dread, from *horrere* to stand erect, to bristle HORRIBLE.] A shaking shivering or shuddering as in a fever rising at a powerful feeling *of fear* dread, and affording the pleasure that which may excite terror or dread gloom dreadful thoughts distressing scenes something frightful to shock —The horrors a state of extreme agitation felt by a drunkard on the withdrawal of the customary stimulus

horse hors, *n* [A. Sax *hors*=O Sax & d O Fris. *hors* Icel. *hross hors*, Sw and Da *hor* O H G *hros*, G *ross* D *ros* allied to Skr *kū d*, to leap or to L *curro* I run] A well known quadruped, remarkable for beauty and used for draft and carriage and in war the male animal, in distinction from the female called a *mare* cavalry troops serving on horseback (collective noun with no pl) a machine by which something is supported a name of various things in some way resembling or analogous to a horse —To take horse to mount or set out on horseback —v t pret & pp *horsed*, hrst



Horse

a Muzzle. *b* Gullet. *c* Crest. *d*, Withers. *e*, Chest *f* Loins. *g g* Girth. *h* Hip or ilium. Croup *k*, Hock. *l* Shank cannon. *m* Buttock. *n*, Shoulder. *o* Fetlock joint. *p* Pastern. *q* Shoulder bone scapula. *r* Elbow. Forethigh or arm. *t*, knee. *u* Coronet. Hoof *w* Point of hock. *x*, Hamstring *z*, Height

ppr *horsing* horsing To supply with a horse or horses to take or carry on the back *to bestride*.

horse-artillery hors-ar-til'ler-i *n.* Field-artillery with lighter guns than ordinary field-artillery and all the gunners mounted.

horseback hors'bak *n* The back of a horse generally in the phrase *on horseback*, that is mounted for riding on a horse

horse block hors blok *n.* A block or stage that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse

horse box hors boks, *n* A closed carriage for transporting horses by railway

horse-chestnut hors ches'nut, *n.* A well known tree with beautiful flowers, often planted for ornament, the nuts of which have been used as food for animals.

horse-cloth, hors kloth *n* A cloth to *cover a horse*

horse clothing hors'klōTH'ing *n.* The cloth cover &c for a horse

horse dealer hors'dēl-er *n* One who buys and sells horses

horse doctor hors'dok'ter *n* One who treats the diseases of horses a farrier

horse flesh, hors flesh, *n* The flesh of a horse horses collectively a species of mahogany

horse fly hors fli, *n* A large fly that stings horses

horse-guards hors'gärdz, *n pl* A body of cavalry for guards.—The Horse-guards, the public office appropriated to the departments under the commander-in-chief of the British army the military authorities at the head of the British war department

horse hair hors'hār *n sing* & *pl* The hair of horses more particularly of the mane and tail.

horse hoe hors'hō *n* A hoe for cleaning a field by means of horses.

horse jockey, hors'jok-i *n* A jockey

horse laugh hors'laf, *n* A loud, coarse boisterous laugh

horse leech hors'lēch, *n* A large leech one who cures horses.

horse mackerel, hors mak'er-el, *n.* A fish about the size of a mackerel, with oily rank flesh.

horseman hors'man *n* A rider on horseback a man skilled in riding a soldier who serves on horseback

horsemanship hors'man-ship *n* The act of riding, and of training and managing horses equestrianism.

horse mill hors mil, *n* A mill turned by a horse or horse

horse milliner hors mil'i-ner *n* One who supplies ribbon and other decorations *for horses*

horse nail hors'nāl, *n* A nail for fastening a horse's shoe to the hoof

horse play hors plā, *n.* Rough or rude practical jokes or the like, rude pranks.

horse power hors'pou-er *n* The power of a horse or its equivalent, estimated as a power which will raise 32 000 lbs. avoirdupois one foot high per minute used as a standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine

horse race hors rās, *n* A race by horses a match of horses in running

horse racing hors'rās-ing *n* The practice or art of running horses.

horse radish hors'ra-dish, *n.* A perennial plant of the cabbage family the white cylindrical root of which has a pungent taste, and is used as a condiment with roast beef

horse-shoe hors' shō *n* A shoe for horses, commonly consisting of a plate of iron shaped like the letter U anything shaped like a horse-shoe —— a Having the form of a horse-shoe —Horse-shoe magnet, an artificial steel magnet nearly in the form of horse-shoe

horse-soldier hors'sōl'jer *n* A cavalry soldier

horse tail hors tāl, *n.* The tail of a horse a standard of rank and honour among the Turks an equisetum

horsewhip hors'whip *n* A whip for driving horses —— *v t* pret & pp. *horsewhipped*, hors'whipt ppr *horsewhipping* hors'whip-ing To lash to strike with a horsewhip

horsewoman, hors'wum-an, *n* A woman who rides on horseback an equestrienne

horsy, horsey, hor'si, *a* Connected with, fond of, or much taken up with horses

hortation hor-tā'shon, *n* [L *hortatio*, fr *hortor*, I exhort, a word cog with Gr *chairō*, I rejoice, Skr *har*, to be satisfied, L *gratus*, *grateful* or pleasing] The act of exhorting, exhortation

hortative, hort'at-iv, *a* [L *hortativus* See prec] Giving exhortation, advisory

hortatory, hort'a-to-ri, *a* [L L *hortatorius* See above] Giving exhortation or advice, encouraging, exhorting

horticultural, hor-ti-kul'tūr-al, *a* Pertaining to horticulture

horticulture, hor'ti-kul-tūr, *n* [L *hortus* a garden (same root as *garden, yard*), and *cultura*, culture] The art of cultivating gardens —**horticulturist,** hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist, *n* One who is skilled in horticulture

hortus siccus, hor'tus sik'kus, *n* [L] *Lit* a dry garden, a collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved, a herbarium

hosanna, hō-zan'na, *n* [Heb, save, I beseech thee] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings

hose, hōz, *n sing or pl* [A Sax *hosa* (pl *hosan*) a leg-covering=D *hoos* Icel *hosa*, G and Dan *hose*, comp A Sax *hose* Dan *hase*, *a husk*] *A covering for the thighs legs, or* feet, close-fitting breeches stockings coverings for the legs in these senses plural, a flexible pipe used for conveying water to extinguish fires, &c.

hoseman, hōz'man, *n* A man who manages a hosepipe

hosepipe, hōz'pīp, *n* A hose for conveying water or steam

hose-reel, hōz'rēl, *n* A large revolving drum or reel for carrying hose for fire-engines, &c

hosier, hō'zhi-er, *n* [*Hose* and *ier*] One who deals in hose, stockings socks &c or in underclothing generally —**hosiery,** hō-zhi-er-i, *n* The goods *of a hosier*; stockings and underclothing in general

hospice hos'pis, *n* [Fr fr L *hospitium*, hospitality, a lodging, an inn, fr *hospes*, a guest See next] A place of refuge and entertainment for travellers *on some* difficult road or pass as among the Alps

hospitable, hos'pit-a-bl, *a* [O Fr *hospitable*, fr L *hospes*, *hospitis*, a stranger, a guest Host (1)] Entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward, kind *to strangers and guests, marked by kind*ness to guests —**hospitably,** hos'pit-a-bli, *adv* In a hospitable manner

hospital hos'pit-al, *n* [O Fr *hospital*, Fr *hôpital*, fr L L *hospitale*, fr L *hospitalis*, fr *hospes*, *hospitis*, a guest *Hotel*, *hostel* are doublets of this Host (1)] A *building for the reception of the sick*, infirm, wounded &c, or for the benefit of any class of persons requiring public help

hospitality, hos-pit-al'i-ti, *n* [Fr *hospitalité*, L *hospitalitas* See prec] Quality of being hospitable, act or practice of receiving or entertaining guests, fondness for entertaining guests at one's house



Knight Hospitaller

Hospitaller hos'pit-al-er, *n* One of a religious community whose office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger, and the sick, one of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem in A D 1042 for pilgrims called *Knights of St John*, afterwards *Knights of Rhodes*, and latterly *Knights of Malta*

host, hōst *n* [O Fr *hoste* Fr *hôte* fr L *hospes*, *hospitis*, a host stranger (cog E *guest*) and root *pa*, to protect, as in L *pater*, a father, *potens*, powerful From *hospes* are also derived *hospital, hostler, hotel*, &c] One who entertains a stranger or guest at his own house, an innkeeper a landlord correlative of *guest*, an animal or organism in or on whose organs a parasite exists

host, hōst, *n* [O Fr *host*, fr L *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy, in later usage an army, *guest* is cog with *hostis* See prec] An army, a number of men embodied for war, any great number or multitude

host, hōst, *n* [L *hostia* a sacrificial victim fr *hostio*, I strike] The consecrated bread or wafer in the R Catholic sacrament of the mass

hostage hōst'āj, *n* [O Fr *hostage*, Fr *ôtage*, L L *hostagius*, *obstagium*, *obsidaticus*, fr L *obses*, *obsidis*, a hostage—*ob*, at, near, *sedeo*, I sit Sedate] A person delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge *to secure the performance of conditions*

hostel, hostelry, hōs'tel, hōs'tel-ri, *n* [O Fr *hostel*, *hostelerie* Hotel.] An inn, a lodging-house

hostess, hōst'es, *n* A female host, a woman who entertains guests, a landlady or woman who keeps an inn

hostile, hos'til, *a* [Fr *hostile*, fr L *hostilis*, fr *hostis* an enemy See Host, army] Belonging to an enemy, holding the position of an enemy, inimical unfriendly antagonistic, adverse —**hostilely,** hos'til-li, *adv* In a hostile manner

hostility, hos-til'i-ti, *n* [Fr *hostilité*, L *hostilitas*] State or quality of being hostile, state of war between nations or states the actions of an open enemy (in pl), animosity, enmity opposition

hostler, os'ler, *n* [O Fr *hostelier*, fr *hostel*, Mod Fr *hôtel* an inn, fr L L *hospitale*, a hospital Hotel.] The person who has the care of horses at an inn, formerly the innkeeper, a stable-boy

hot, hot, *a* [Formerly *hote* (with long vowel), fr A Sax *hāt*, hot=Sc *hit*, O Sax and O Fris *hēt*, D *heet*, Sw *het*, Dan *hed*, *heed*, Icel *heitr*, G *heiss* Heat] Having sensible heat, very warm opposed to *cold*, burning, fiery, fervent, ardent, glowing, ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated, vehement, violent, furious, eager, animated, brisk, keen, lustful, acrid, biting, stimulating, pungent in taste

hot-bed, hot'bed, *n* A bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass, used for growing early or exotic plants, a place which favours rapid growth or development generally in a bad sense (a *hotbed of sedition*)

hot-blast, hot'blast, *n* A current of heated air injected into a smelting furnace by means of a blowing-engine

hot-blooded, hot'blud-ed, *a* Having hot blood, high-spirited irritable

hot-brained, hot'brānd, *a* Hot in temper; rash, precipitate

hotchpot, hoch'pot *n* [Fr *hochepot—hocher*, to shake (fr D or Flem *hotsen*, to shake) and *pot*, a pot or dish] A hodge-podge or mixture *lair*, a commixture of property for equality of division

hotch-potch, hoch'poch *n* [From the above word] A mixture of miscellaneous *things*, a *jumble*, a *hodge-podge*, a dish of mixed ingredients, in Scotland, a thick soup of vegetables boiled with meat

hotel, hō-tel', *n* [Fr *hôtel* O Fr *hostel* an inn same word as *hospital, hostel* Hospital.] A superior house for entertaining strangers or travellers, an inn of superior pretensions, in France, a large mansion in a town —**hôtel-de-ville,** ō-tel-de-vēl. *n* [Fr] A city hall or townhouse —**hôtel-dieu** ō-tel-dye [Fr] A hospital

hot-headed, hot'hed-ed, *a* Of ardent passions vehement violent, rash.

hot-house hot'hous, *n* A greenhouse or house to shelter tender plants artificially heated, generally to a considerable temperature, a conservatory

hotly, hot'li *adv* In a hot manner; with heat, ardently, vehemently; violently, lustfully

hotness, hot'nes, *n* State or quality of being hot, heat

hot-press, hot'pres, *v t* pret & pp *hot-pressed*, hot'prest, ppr *hot-pressing*, hot'-pres-ing To press paper, &c, between hot plates or hot cylinders, in order to produce a smooth and glossy surface

hotspur, hot'sper, *n* A fiery, violent, heady, rash, or precipitate man.

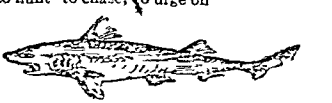
hot-tempered, hot'tem perd, *a* Of a fiery, wrathful temper

Hottentot hot'n-tot, *n* [From D *hot en tot—hot* and *tot*, syllables intended to imitate sounds frequent in their language] A member of a degraded tribe or race of South *Africa the language of this people*

houdah, hou'da, *n* Howdah

hough, hok, *n* [Written also *hock*, which see] The hock of an animal.—*v t* pret & pp *houghed* hokt, ppr *houghing*, hok'-ing To hamstring [O T]

hound, hound, *n* [A Sax *hund*, a dog or hound=O Sax O Fris G Dan and Sw *hund*, D *hond*, Icel *hundr*, Goth *hunds* a dog, cog W *cun* Gael *cu*, L *canis*, Gr *kyōn*, Skr *çvan* a dog] Originally a generic name for the dog, now restricted to particular breeds or varieties used in the chase, as in hunting the deer, the fox the hare *sometimes used as a term of contempt* for a man, a kind of small shark, a dog-fish —*v t* pret & pp *hounded*, hound'ed, ppr *hounding*, hound'ing To set on in chase, to hunt to chase, to urge on



Smooth Hound-fish (*Mustelus vulgaris*).

houndfish, hound'fish *n* A name for certain fishes of the shark family

hour, our, *n* [O Fr *hore*, *houre*, fr L *hora*, an hour, fr Gr *hōra* a time, a season, an hour, cog with E *year* seen also in *horologe*, *horoscope*] The twenty-fourth part of a day, consisting of sixty minutes, the time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock, or watch, the particular time of the day a fixed or appointed time, a time period, or season, *pl* certain prayers in the Roman Catholic Church, to be repeated at stated times of the day —**To keep good hours**, to be at home regularly before the usual hour of retiring to rest, to **keep bad hours**, the opposite —**The small hours**, the early hours of the morning, as one, two, &c

hour-circle, our'ser kl, *n Astron* any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles, a *meridian* drawn on a terrestrial globe

hour-glass our'glas, *n* A glass for measuring time by the running of sand from one compartment to the other

hour-hand, our'hand, *n* The hand which shows the hours on a clock or watch.

houri, hou'ri or hō'ri, *n* [Ar or Pers] Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise

hourly, our'li, *a* Happening or done every hour, frequent often repeated continual. —*adv* Every hour frequently

house hous, *n*, *pl* **houses,** hou'zez [A Sax *hus*=O Sax and O Fris *hūs* Icel *hus* Dan Sw and Goth *hus* D *huis* G *haus*, fr root meaning to cover, as in *hide hut, shy* &c Akin *husband hussy* Hide (*v*)] A building or erection for the habitation of man, or for his use or accommodation, any building or edifice, any structure or covering resembling a house a dwelling an abode, a household a family a family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, especially a noble or illustrious family a legislative body of men a quorum of a legislative body, the audience or attendance at a place of entertainment, a firm or commercial establishment, a twelfth part of the heavens as divided for astrological purposes.—**House of Commons,**

the British legislative chamber elected by popular suffrage. **House of Lords**, the British legislative chamber in which the members sit in virtue of their rank. **Inner House**, **Outer House**, divisions of the Scottish Court of Session.—**House of God**, a church, a temple.—**To bring down the house**, to draw forth universal burst of applause, as in a theatre.—**To keep house**, to maintain an independent family establishment.——*v.t.* houz; *pret.* & *pp.* *housed*, houzd; *ppr.* *housing*, hou'zing [A. Sax. *hus*, a house.] To put or receive into a house, to provide with a dwelling or residence, to shelter, to cause to take shelter.——*v.i.* To take shelter or lodgings; to take up abode.

house boat, hous'bōt, *n.* A boat supporting a wooden house which may serve as a permanent or temporary abode; often used for a summer holiday on the Thames.

housebreaker hous'brāk-er, *one who* breaks into a house, a burglar. **house breaking** hous'brāk-ing, *n.* Burglary.

housecarl hous'kärl, *n.* A member of the body-guard of a king or nobleman in Anglo-Saxon or Danish England.

house fly hous'flī, *n.* A well known two-winged fly common in dwelling houses.

household hous'hōld, *n.* [*House* and *hold*.] Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those under the same domestic government, family.——*a.* Belonging to the household, familiar, domestic.—**Household gods**, gods presiding over the household, among the ancient Romans; hence, objects endeared from being associated with home.—**Household suffrage**, the right of a householder to vote for members of parliament.—**Household troops**, **household brigade**, British troops whose special duty it is to attend the sovereign and guard the metropolis.

householder hous'hōld-er, *n.* The chief of a household or family; one who keeps house with his family.

housekeeper, hous'kēp-er, *n.* A housekeeper, a confidential servant who has the chief care of the family.

housekeeping hous'kēp-ing, *n.* The care or management of domestic concerns.

housel hou'zel, *n.* [A. Sax. *husel*, offering, sacrament.—Icel. *hasl*. Goth. *hunsl*.] The eucharist, the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

house leek, hous'lēk, *n.* [*Leek* is here used in general sense for the plant having no affinities with the leek proper.] A fleshy plant, the *Sempervivum tectorum*, which grows on the tops of houses, on walls, &c.

housel, *v.* hou'zl, *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation, destitute, forlorn.

housemaid hous'mād, *n.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

housemaid's knee, *n.* A form of swelling of the knee-joint.

houseroom hous'rōm, *n.* Room or accommodation in a house.

house steward hous'stū-erd, *n.* A male domestic who has the chief management of the internal affairs of a household.

house surgeon hous'ser-jon, *n.* The resident surgical officer in a hospital.

house warming, hous'warm-ing, *n.* A feast or merry making at the time a family enters a new house.

housewife hous'wīf, *n.* *pl.* **housewives**, hous'wīvz. The mistress of a family; a female manager of domestic affairs; a little case for needles, thread, scissors, &c. a hussif (pronounced huz'if).

housewifely hous'wīf-li, *a.* Pertaining to a housewife or her duties.

housewifery hous'wīf-ri, *n.* The business of a housewife or mistress of a family.

housing, houz'ing, *n.* [From *to house*, a covering, a horse-cloth.—D. *huisse*, a trunk or shell; akin *holster*, *hilt*, *hoed*.] A horse-cloth, an ornamental covering for a horse, a saddle-cloth, *pl.* the trappings of a horse.

hove, hōv, *pret.* of *heave*.

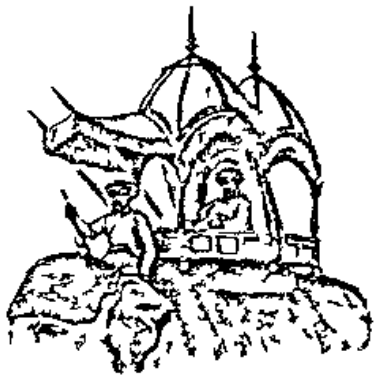
hovel, hov'l, *n.* [Dan. of A. Sax. *hof*, a house, a dwelling; O. Sax. and O. Fris. *hof*, a house.—Icel. *hof*, a hall.—D. and G. *hof*, a court, a garden.] A poor wretched, or mean house; an open shed for sheltering cattle, &c.——*v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *hovelled*, hov'ld; *ppr.* *hovelling*. To put in a hovel; to shelter in a mean abode.

hover hov'er, *v.i.* *pret.* & *pp.* *hovered*, hov'erd; *pl.* *hoverings*; *ppr.* *hovering*, huv'er-ing [Perhaps from O.E. *hove*, to abide, to linger, same origin as *hovel*.] To hang fluttering in the air or upon the wing, to be in doubt or hesitation, to be irresolute, to linger near some place, to be in suspense or in a doubtful condition.

how hou, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hū*, *hwu*, *huy*, instrumental case of *hwā*, *hwæt*, who, what; really the same word as *why*.] In what manner, to what degree or extent, for what reason, from what cause, by what means, in what state, condition, or plight.

howbeit hou-bē'it, *adv.* [*How*, *be*, and *it*.] Be it as it may, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, but, however.

howdah hou'da, *n.* [Hind.] A seat erected on an elephant's back, for two or

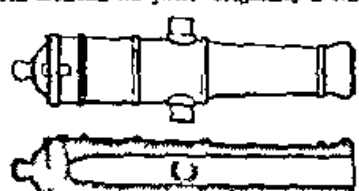


Howdah.

more persons to ride in, usually covered over head.

however hou-ev'er, *adv.* [*How* and *ever*.] In whatever manner or degree, in what state or condition.——*conj.* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still, though.

howitzer hou'it-zer, *n.* [From G. *haubitze*, from Bohem. *haufice*, originally a sling.]



Brass Howitzer (24 pounder).

A short piece of ordnance specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges.

howl houl, *v.i.* *pret.* & *pp.* *howled*, hould; *ppr.* *howling*, houl'ing [A word imitative of sound.—D. *huilen*, to *heule*. Dan. *hyle* to howl; comp. L. *ululo*. Gr. *holgeo*, I wail, I howl; akin *owl*. L. *ulula*, an owl.] To cry as a dog or wolf, to utter a loud, protracted, and mournful sound, to wail, to roar as the wind.——*v.t.* To utter or speak with outcry.——*n.* A loud protracted wail, the cry of a dog or wolf or other like sound.

howler houl'er, *n.* One who howls; a name given to certain monkeys of S. America.

howlet howl'et, *n.* [From *owlet* with *h* prefixed through the influence of *howl*.] An owl, an owlet.

howling houl'ing, *a.* Filled with howls or howling beasts, dreary.——*n.* The act of one who howls, a loud mournful sound.

however how-ev'er, *adv.* or *conj.* [*How*, *so*, and *ever*.] In what manner soever, although.

hoy hoi, *An exclamation of no definite meaning.*

hoy hoi, *n.* [D. and G. *heu* (pron. hoi), Dan. *hoy*.] A small coasting vessel, usually rigged as a sloop.

hoyden, hoi'dn, *n.* and *a.* **HOIDEN**.

hub hub, *n.* [Hog.] The central cylindrical part of a wheel in which the spokes are set, the nave; a block of wood for stopping a carriage wheel; a mark at which quoits &c. are cast; the hilt of a weapon.

hubble-bubble hub'l bub'l, *n.* A kind of tobacco pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water making a bubbling noise—hence its name; a hookah.



Hubble-bubble.

hubbub hub'bub, *n.* [Imitative of confused noise.] A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult, uproar, riot.

huckaback, huk'a-bak, *n.* [Originally linen *Marked* or *huckstered* by being carried on the back; comp. G. *hucke*, L.G. *hukke* the back.] A kind of coarse linen cloth, used principally for towels.

huckle huk'l, *n.* [Connected with *hook*, lit. a thing bent or hooked; akin *huckster*.] A hump, a bump, the hip.

huckle backed huk'l bakt, *a.* Having round shoulders.

huckleberry, huk'l-be-ri, *n.* [A corruption of *whortleberry*.] A name for certain N. American plants allied to the whortleberry.

huckle bone huk'l bōn, *n.* [HUCKLE.] The hip-bone, the ankle-bone.

huckster huk'ster, *n.* [Akin to *hawker*, the name was given from the bending of the back in carrying a pack; comp. D. *huiken*, to squat, *heuker*, a hawker, G. *hocker*, a huckster, *hocken*, to take on the back, Dan. *hoker*, a huckster, *hoke*, to huckster; A. *hucker*, a huckster, *hucke*, to huckster; A. *the hucker*, *hook*, are also akin.] A travelling retailer of small articles, a hawker or pedlar; a mean trickish fellow.——*v.i.* *pret.* & *pp.* *huckstered*, huk'sterd; *ppr.* *huckstering*, huk'ster-ing. To deal in small articles or in petty bargains, to haggle.——*v.t.* To hawk or pedal, to make a matter of bargain.—**huckstering**, huk'ster-ing, *n.* The business of a huckster.

huddle, hud'l, *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *huddled*, hud'ld; *ppr.* *huddling*. [Same word as G. *hudeln*. Dan. *hudle*. A. *the D. hoedelen*, to hurry; akin *hustle*, or connected with verb *to hide*.] To crowd or press together promiscuously, to move in a promiscuous throng without order; to press or hurry in throng without order; to draw over.——*v.i.* To throw or crowd together in confusion; to put on in haste and disorder; to cover in haste or carelessly; to put on in haste and disorder.——*n.* A crowd, confused mass, tumult, confusion.

hue hū, *n.* [A. Sax. *hiw*, *hiow*, appearance.—Sw. *hy*, colour. Goth. *hiwi*, shape.] Colour or shade of colour, tint, dye.

hue, hū, *n.* [From O. Fr. *hu*, *huy*, a shout, *huer* to hoot, to hoot.] A shouting or outcry, an alarm, now only in the phrase *hue and cry*, which is the outcry expected to be raised by a person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed.

hued, hūd, *a.* Having a hue or colour.—**hueless**, hū'les, *a.* Destitute of hue or colour.

huff huf, *n.* [An imitative word meaning *puff*, blow, puff.—comp. *whiff*.] A fit of peevishness or petulance, anger at some offence, real or fancied.—**To take huff**, to take offence.——*v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *huffed*, huft; *ppr.* *huffing*. To treat with insolence, to bully, to make angry.——*v.i.* To swell up, to bluster, to take offence.—**huffiness**, huf'i-nes, *n.* State of being huffy, petulance.—**huffish**, *a.* Somewhat huffy or huffed, inclined.—**huffy**, huf'i, *a.* Puffed up, petulant, angry, being in ill-humour.

hug, hug, *v.t.* & *pp.* *hugged*, hugd; *ppr.* *hugging* [Origin doubtful; comp. Icel. *hugga*, to soothe, to comfort, D. *hugen*,

to coax, Dan. *huge* to squat] To press close in an embrace, to embrace closely, to gripe in wrestling, to congratulate (*with himself*, &c), to cherish in the mind, to keep close to in sailing (to *hug* the land) ——n A close embrace, a particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling

huge hūj *a* [O E *huge* also *hogge* comp O Fr *ahuge* huge origin unknown] Having immense bulk of great or excessive size enormous, gigantic immense prodigious —**hugely**, hūj'li *adv* Very greatly enormously vastly —**hugeness** hūj nes *n* State or quality of being huge, enormous bulk or largeness

hugger-mugger, hu,g'er-mug'er *n* [Origin unknown] Concealment, privacy secrecy —a Clandestine, sly, confused, slovenly

Huguenot hū'ge not, *n* [Fr, probably corrupted fr G *eidjenoss* a confederate there being found various early forms such as *huguenot eidguenot enguenot, anguenot* &c] A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

hulk hulk *n* [Same word as D *hull* G *hulk, holk* Sw *holk* a kind of ship fr L L *hulca olca* fr Gr *holkas* a ship of burden fr *helkō* I draw] A heavy shipt the body of an old vessel unfit for further service at sea, anything bulky or unwieldy —The hulks old or dismasted ships formerly used as prisons

hulking hulky, hul'king hul'ki *a* [From *hull*] Large and clumsy of body unwieldy, loutish

hull hul, *n* [A Sax. *hulu*, a hull or husk akin Dan *hul* a hood, a veil G *hülle* a covering Goth *hulyan* to cover, same root as in *hell holster*] The outer covering of anything particularly of a nut or of grain the husk, the frame or body of a ship or other vessel (in this sense may be a different word=*hold*) —Hull down, said of a ship when so distant that her hull is below the horizon ——v t pret & pp *hulled* huld ppr *hulling* hul'ing To strip off or separate the hull or hulls from to pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon ball

hullabaloo hul'a-ba lō", *n* [Imitative of confused noise comp *hurly burly*] Uproar noisy confusion

hullo hul lō, *interj* [Same as *Halloo*] An exclamation to call attention

hum hum *v t* pret & pp *hummed* humd ppr *humming* hum'ing [Imitative of sound comp G *hummen summen* D *hommelen* to hum *Humble bee humbug humdrum* are connected] To utter the sound of bees to buzz to drone to make an inarticulate buzzing sound to pause in speaking and make a drawling inarticulate sound ——v t To sing in a low voice to sing or murmur inarticulately ——n The noise of bees or winged insects a low, confused noise as of crowds, any low dull noise, a low inarticulate sound uttered by a speaker in a pause an expression of approbation ——exclam A sound with a pause implying doubt and deliberation ahem!

human hū'man *a* [Fr *humain* fr L *humanus* fr *homo hominis* a man (whence also *homage*) akin to *humus* the ground (whence *humilis* Fr *humble*) cog with A. Sax *guma* a man (seen in *bridegroom*)] Belonging to man or mankind pertaining or relating to the race of man having the qualities of a man ——n A human being

humane hū'mān', *a* [Same as preceding but having been formerly spelt *humane*] Human having the feelings and dispositions proper to man having tenderness and compassion benevolent compassionate tender, merciful tending to humanize or refine

humanely hū'mān'li *adv* In a humane manner, with kindness, tenderness, or compassion

humanism hū'man izm *n* [*Human* and *-ism*] Human nature or disposition humanity the system or practice of laying stress upon human interests and feelings, polite learning

humanist, hū'man ist, *n* One who pursues the study of polite literature one who gave himself to the study of classical learning on its revival at the close of the middle ages one versed in the knowledge of human nature —**humanistic**, hu man is tik *a* Pertaining to humanity or to humanism and humanists

humanitarian, hu man'i ta"ri an *n* [*Humanity* and *-arian*] One who has a great regard or love for humanity a philanthropist one who denies the divinity of Christ and believes him to have been a mere man one who maintains the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace —**humanitarianism** hu man'i tā ri an izm *n* The practices or belief of a humanitarian

humanity, hu man'i ti *n* [Fr *humanité*, L *humanita* fr *humanus* human HUMAN] The quality of being human, human nature mankind collectively, the human race the quality of being humane, tenderness and kindness towards all created beings kindness benevolence the exercise of kindness acts of tenderness classical and polite literature or a branch of such literature generally plural and with the definite article — *the humanities* but in the Scottish universities used in the singular and applied to Latin and Latin literature alone

humanize hu man īz *v t* pret & pp *humanized* hu man īzd ppr *humanizing* hu man īz ing [*Human* and *-ize*=Fr *humaniser*] To render human or humane, to civilize, to soften to refine

human-kind hū'man kīnd *n* The race of man, mankind.

humanly hu'man li, *adv* In a human manner after the manner of men

humanness hū'man nes *n* The state or quality of being human humanity

humble hum bl *a* [Fr *humble* fr L *humilis* low mean, humble fr *humus* the earth (seen also in *exhume*) HUMILIATE, HUMAN] Of a low, mean or unpretending character not lofty grand or magnificent having a low estimate of one's self lowly, modest, meek not proud arrogant or assuming ——v t pret & pp *humbled* hum'bld ppr *humbling* hum'bling To make humble, to bring down or reduce to a low state to abase to lower to bring down the pride or vanity of to make humble or lowly in mind often *refl*

humble-bee, hum'bl bē *n* [From old *humble* to hum fr *hum* comp G *hummel* Dan *humle bi* Sw *humla* humble bee, fr the humming sound it makes whence also *bumble-bee* HUM] The common name of various large wild bees of which many species are found in Britain

humbleness hum'bl nes *n* State or quality of being humble, humility meekness

humbles hum'blz, *n pl* [Fr [properly *umbles* fr L *umbilicus* the navel.) The heart, liver, kidneys &c. of a deer —**humble-pie** hum'bl pī *n* A pie made of the *humbles* or heart liver kidneys, &c of the deer —To eat humble-pie, to have to take a humble tone to apologize or humiliate one's self the phrase arose from the humbles being allotted to huntsmen as servants the meaning being influenced by the adj *humble*

humbling hum'bling *a* Adapted to humble or abase pride and self-dependence

humbly, hum'bli *adv* In a humble manner or condition meekly, submissively, with humility

humbug hum'bug *n* [From *hum* and *bug* in its old sense of to deceive and *bug* its old meaning of *bugbear*, hence =false alarm] A hoax a piece of deception or imposition falseness hollowness a cheat a trick a fellow ——v t pret & pp *humbugged* hum'bugd ppr *humbugging* hum'bug ing To impose on, to cajole or trick to hoax

humdrum hum'drum *a* [From *hum* and *drum* originally droning monotonous] Commonplace, homely dull heavy ——n A droning tone of voice *dull monotony*

humectate hu mek'tāt *v t* pret & pp *humectated* hu mek'tāt-ed, ppr *humectating*, hū mek'tāt-ing [L. *humecto, humectatum*, fr *humectus* moist, fr *humere* to be moist HUMID] To moisten.—**humectation** hu mek tā'shon, *n* The act of moistening or wetting *med* the application of moistening remedies

humeral hū'mer al, *a* [From L. *humerus* the shoulder] Belonging to the shoulder —**humerus** hū'mer us *n* pl **humeri** hu mer ī [L] *Anat* the long cylindrical bone of the arm between the shoulder blade and the forearm

humid hu,mid *a* [I r *humide*, fr L *humidus, fr humere, to be moist or damp* (whence *humour*, &c) akin L *uvidus* moist Gr *hygros* wet] Moist, damp, somewhat wet wet to the touch, watery

humidity, hu mid i ti *n* [Fr *humidité*, L *humiditas*] The state of being humid, moisture, dampness, moisture or aqueous vapour in the air

humidly, hu mid li, *adv* In a humid manner

humiliate hū mil'i āt *v t* pret & pp *humiliated*, hu mil'i āt-ed ppr *humiliating*, hu mil i āt ing [L *humilio humiliatus* fr *humilis* humble HUMBLE] To reduce to a lower position in one's own estimation or the estimation of others to humble to depress to mortify —**humiliating** hu mil i āt ing *a* Tending to humiliate, causing humiliation mortifying

humiliation hu mil i ā'shon *n* [Fr *humiliation* L L. *humiliatio*] Act of humiliating or humbling state of being humble or mortified mortification feeling of being humbled, what causes this feeling

humility, hū mil i ti *n* [Fr *humilité* L *humilitas* fr *humilis* humble HUMBLE] The state or quality of being humble humbleness or lowliness of mind meekness, sense of one's own insignificance

hummer, hum'er, *n* One who hums, a humming bird.

humming-bird hum'ing berd *n* A name given to a family of minute but richly coloured birds that make a humming sound with their wings

humming-top *hum'ing top n* A top which when spun gives a humming sound

hummock hum ok *n* [Probably a dim form of *hump*] A rounded knoll a mound, a hillock, a protuberance on an ice field.

humor *See* HUMOUR.

humoral, hu mer al or ū', *a* [Fr] Pertaining to humours of the body

humoralism hū mer-al izm or ū', *n* [*Humoral* and *-ism*] The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours —**humoralist** hu'mer-al ist or ū *n* One who favours the humoural pathology

humorist humourist hu mer ist or ū *n* [*Humour, humor*, and *-ist*=Fr *humoriste*] Formerly, a person who exhibited certain strong peculiarities of disposition or manner; one who indulged in whims or eccentricities now, one that makes use of a humorous style in speaking or writing a wag —**humoristic**, hu mer is tik or u , *a* Pertaining to or like a humorist

humorous hū mer us or ū', *a* [L.L. *humorosus* fr *humor* HUMOUR] Moist or *humid*, containing hum our, adapted to *excite* laughter, jocular jocose, having the power to speak or write with humour, exciting laughter

humorously, hu'mer us li or u', *a lr* In a humorous manner, pleasantly, jocosely, whimsically

humorousness hū'mer us nes or ū', *n* State or quality of being humorous

humor-some humoursome hū'mer sum or u , *n* [*Humour* and *-some*] Influenced by the humour of the moment peevish petulant humorous

humorsomely hu mer sum li or u', *a lr* In a humorsome manner petulantly, oddly, humorously

humour humor, hū mer or ū mer *n* [Fr *humeur* L *humor* moisture, Liquid, fr *umere* to be moist HUMID] Moisture or moist matter fluid matter in an animal

body not blood, a morbid fluid collected according to old medical views one of the fluids on the conditions and proportions of which the bodily and mental health depended hence turn or frame of mind disposition, or a peculiarity of disposition often temporary mood a caprice whim to fancy temper (as regards anger or anything else or the opposite) that quality which gives to ideas and discourse or fancy a certain joculiarity a quality or faculty akin to wit but depending for its effect rather on kindly human feeling than on pure intellectuality of expression.—Bad humour a feeling of irritation or displeasure Good humour feeling of cheerfulness good temper —Out of humour out of temper displeased annoyed. —v t pret & pp humoured humouring or humouring To comply with the humour or inclination of to gratify by yielding to him to indulge or pamper to adapt oneself to

humourist See HUMORIST

humous hū'mus. Pertaining to humus.

hump hump, n [A nasalized form corresponding to A *hoh*=L *cumulus* heap D *homp* a lump akin *hunch heap hop*] A protuberance especially the protuberance formed by a crooked back a hunch.

humpback, hump'bak, n A back with a hump or protuberance a humpbacked person a whale that has a hump on the back

humpbacked hump'bakt, a Having a crooked back

humped, humpt a Having a hump or protuberance on the back

humph humf *interj* An exclamation expressive of disbelief, doubt, dissatisfaction or the like

humpy hump'i, a Having a hump or humps.

humus, hū'mus, n [L *humus* soil] Vegetable mould a dark brown or black humic matter from decayed vegetable substances.

hunch hunsh, n [A form of *hump*] A hump a protuberance a lump a thick piece a push or jerk with the fist or elbow —v t pret & pp *hunched*, hunching pr p *hunching* To bend so as to form a hunch or hump to push with the elbow

hunchback hun'sh'bak n A humpback or humpbacked person —**hunchbacked**, hunsh bakt, a Having a humpback or crooked back

hundred hun'dred, n [A Sax *hundred* =Icel *hundrath* Dan *hundrede*, Sw *hundra*, D *honderd*, G *hundert* from *hund* dog with L *centum* Sk *çatam*, a hundred, all a determination akin to E *read*, akin to Goth *gahan*, to reckon] Ten times ten.—a A collection body or sum consisting of ten times ten individuals or the number 100, a division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families or freemen.

hundred fold, hun dred fōld, a A hundred times as much.

hundredth, hun dredth a The ordinal of a hundred.—n The one after the ninety-ninth one of a hundred equal parts of a thing.

hundredweight hun dred wāt, n A weight of a hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupoi twenty of which make a ton.

hung, hung, pret & pp of *hang*

Hungarian hung-gā'ri-an n A native of Hungary a Magyar the language of the Hungarians Magyar —a Pertaining to Hungary

hunger hung'ger n [A Sax *hunger* =Du *honger* Sw *hunger*, Icel *hungr* Dan and Sw *hunger*, Icel *hungr* Goth *haihrs* (for *hanhrus*) hunger] An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food a craving of food by the stomach craving appetite a strong or eager desire.—v i pret & pp *hungered*, hungering, ppr *hungering hungering* To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food to desire with great eagerness to long.

hunger bit hunger bitten *hung'ger bit hung'ger-bit-n*, a Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger

hungerer hung'ger-er One who hungers

hungrily hung'gri-li, *adv* In a hungry manner with keen appetite voraciously

hungry hung'gri, a [A Sax *hungrig* from *hunger* hunger] Hungering Feeling hunger or pain or uneasiness from want of food having an eager desire emaciated as if by hunger lean not rich or fertile poor barren

hunk hungk, n [A form of *haunch*] A large lump a hunch

hunk hungk, n [Origin and connections doubtful] A sordid covetous man a miser a gaud

hunt hunt *t* pret & pp *hunted* hunting pr p *hunting* hunts, n [A Sax *hentan* to hunt akin to *hentan* to seize, Old Low Germ *hinthan* to catch pursue, Icel *henda* to seize] To pursue search for or follow after (wild animals particularly quadrupeds) for the purpose of catching killing to seek to catch or shoot to pursue to follow closely to use direct or manage as hounds in the chase to pursue an object over —v t To follow the chase to seek wild animals for game or for killing them by shooting when necessary to seek by close pursuit to search. —n The chase of wild animals for catching them pursuit chase an association of huntsmen and a pack of hounds.

hunter hun'ter n One who hunts a huntsman a horse used in the chase a kind of spider

hunting, hunt'ing n The act or practice of pursuing wild animals the chase the pursuit of foxes by hounds

hunting box hunting lodge hunting box hunting lodge n A residence occupied for the purpose of hunting

hunting ground hunting-ground, n Ground for hunting wild animals

hunting horn hunting horn n A bugle a horn used in hunting

hunting-seat hunting-sēt, n A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

huntress, hunt'res, n [For *hunter-ess*] A female that hunts or follows the chase

huntsman hunts'man, n One who practises hunting the person whose office it is to manage the chase

huntsmanship hunts'man-ship, n The art or practice of hunting the qualifications of a hunter

hurdle her'dl, n [A Sax *hyrdel* a dim corresponding to G *horde* Du *de* a hurdle Icel *hirdir*, Goth. *haurdis* a door akin Fries *hird* a fold L *cratis* a hurdle (whence *crates*)] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars or rods crossing each other crying or formed according to its use —v t pret & pp *hurdled* pp *hurdling* her'dling To make up hedge, cover or close with hurdles

hurdle-race, her'dl-rās, n A race between horses over hurdles or fences set up on the course



Hurdy-gurdy

hurdy-gurdy her'di gur'di, n [Intended to suggest its sound] A stringed instrument of music, whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel on the strings.

hurl hurl, v t pret & pp *hurled* pp *hurling* hurling [A contracted form of *hirtle* influenced by *whirl*] To send whirling or flying through the air to cause to rush or roll along to throw with violence to drive with great force to utter with vehemence and passion.—n Act of throwing with violence.

hurler, her'ler n One who hurls.

hurly burly her'li ber'li, n [Intended to express by its sound, noise or confusion, suggested by *hurl* or *hurry* comp Dan *hurlumhei* hurry-scurry Fr *hurluberlu*, a hare-brained person] Tumult bustle confusion.

hurra, hurrah hu-rä' or hu-rä' *interj* (Comp A *hurra* G *hurra*, Dan and Sw *hurra* Fol *hura*) An exclamation of joy applause or encouragement, equivalent to huzza

hurricane hu'ri-kān n [Sp *huracan*, Fr *ouragan* D *orkaan* G *orkan*, all from a native American word] An extremely violent storm of wind a tempest sometimes resembling a violent tempest.—Hurricane deck, an elevated deck in steam boats, especially the deck above a saloon

hurried hu'rid, p a Characterized by hurry, done in a hurry evidencing hurry

hurriedly hu'ri-di-li, *adv* In a hurried manner

hurry hu'ri *t* pret & pp *hurried* hurried ppr *hurrying* hurrying [Akin to G *harren*, to move hastily Icel *hirra* a confused noise Dan *hurre* to buzz Sw *hurra*, to whirl imitative like *whirr hurly-burly* &c] To impel to greater speed to drive or press forward with more rapidity to urge to act or proceed with more celerity to hasten to quicken, to accelerate to drive or impel with violence to urge or drive with precipitation and confusion to impel to rash or thoughtless action —v i To move or act with haste to make great haste to proceed with celerity or precipitation —n The act of hurrying urgency, bustle confusion

hurry-skurry hu'ri-skur'i, *adv* [*Hurry* and *scurry*] Confusedly in a hurry

hurst hurst, n [A Sax *hyrst* O D *horst* O H G *hurst* Sw *hurst* a grove a wood connections uncertain] A wood or grove

hurt hert, v t pret & pp *hurt* hert ppr *hurting* hert ing [O Fr *hurter* Mod Fr *heurter* to knock against It *urtare* to knock or thrust, perhaps of Celtic origin comp W *hwrdd*, a push a thrust, a blow Hence *hurtle* Au 1] To cause physical pain to to wound or bruise painfully to harm to damage to injure to impair to give mental pain to to wound, as one's feelings. —n A wound a bruise injury harm loss damage detriment whatever injures or harms.

hurtful hert ful, a Causing hurt, harm, or injury tending to impair harmful prejudicial detrimental, injurious

hurtfully hert ful-li, *adv* In a hurtful manner injuriously mischievously

hurtfulness, hert ful-nes, Quality of being hurtful or mischievous.

hurtle her'tl v i pret & pp *hurtled*, her'tld ppr *hurtling* her'tling [A freq from A *hirt*] To clash or meet in shock to make a sound suggesting that of the clash to lash to fly with threatening noise to sound threateningly to resound

hurtless hert les a Inflicting no injury harmless receiving no injury

husband huz'band, n [A Sax *husbonda* the master of the house=Icel *husbandi*, Dan *husbond*, Sw *husbond* the master of the house, A Sax *hus* house, *bua* Icel *hus*, G *bauen*, to inhabit, to cultivate HOUSE, BOOR.] A man joined to a woman by marriage the correlative of *wife* a good manager a steward.—Ship's husband, an agent of the owners who sees that a ship is supplied with stores and properly repaired before she proceeds to sea.—v t pret & pp *husbanded* hur'band-ed ppr *husbanding* hur'band-ing To manage with frugality to use with economy

husbandly huz'band li, a Frugal thrifty

husbandman huz'band-man, n [Originally the master of the house HUSBAND] A cultivator or tiller of the ground a farmer an agriculturist.

husbandry huz'band-ri, n [*Husband* and *-ry*] The business of a husbandman

or farmer, farming, agriculture, good management, domestic economy, thrift

hush, hush, *a* [Akin to *hist*, *whist*, *hiss* comp G *husch*, Dan *hys hyst*, a sound made to enjoin silence] Silent, still, quiet ——v t. pret & pp *hushed*, husht, ppr *hushing*, hush'ing To still, to silence, to make quiet, to repress the noise or clamour of — To hush up, to suppress to procure silence concerning, to keep concealed ——v i To be still, to be silent used mostly in the imperative, be still be silent or quiet, make no noise ——n. Stillness, quiet

hush-money, hush'mu ni, *n* A bribe to secure silence money paid to hinder disclosure of facts

husk, husk, *n* [Akin to D *hulze*, G *hulse*, a husk, equivalent to E *hull*, a husk, with *sk* as a termination HULL] The shell or external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants, hull, rind, worthless outer covering ——v t pret & pp *husked*, huskt, ppr *husking* husk'ing To strip the husk from —**husked**, husht, *a* Covered with a husk

huskily, husk'i li *adv* In a husky manner dryly, roughly

huskiness husk'i nes, *n* State of being husky, roughness of sound or of the voice

husky, husk'i, *a* [*Husk* and *-y*] Abounding with husks, consisting of husks, resembling husks

husky, husk'i, *a* [Allied to *hoarse* or *harsh*, comp also A Sax *hwósta*, Sc *hoast*, a cough] Rough in tone, as the voice, not clear, harsh, hoarse

hussar, hu-zar', *n* [Hung *huszar*, fr *husz* twenty, because in the wars against the Turks every twenty families were bound to furnish one cavalry soldier] Originally, a Hungarian light-armed horse-soldier, now any light armed horse soldier

hussif, huz'if, *n* [Contr for *housewife*] A case for holding such implements as needles, thimble, thread, &c

Hussite, hus'it, *n* A follower of John *Huss* or *Hus*, the Bohemian religious reformer, burned in 1415

hussy, huz'i, *n* [Contr fr *huswife*, *housewife*] A bad or worthless woman or girl, a jade, a forward girl, a pert, frolicsome wench, a quean also a hussif

hustings, hus'tingz, *n pl* [A Sax *hustinq*, fr Icel *hus thing* an assembly, a council —*hus*, house, and *thing* cause, council THING] An old court or meeting held in cities, the platform on which candidates for parliament used to stand when addressing the electors

hustle hus'l, *v t* pret & pp *hustled* hus'ld, ppr *hustling*, hus'ling [From D *hutselen*, akin *hotch-pot*] To shake or shuffle together, to push or crowd, to elbow rudely, to push, to jostle ——v i To push or crowd, to move in a confused crowd, to shamble hurriedly

huswife, huz'if, *n* A housewife

hut, hut, *n* [Same word as D *hut*, G *hutte*, Dan *hytte*, Sw *hydda*, a hut, Fr *hutte*, a hut, perhaps same root as verb to *hide*] A small house hovel, or cabin, a mean dwelling, a cottage, a temporary building to lodge soldiers ——v t pret & pp *hutted* hut'ed, ppr *hutting*, hut'ing To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter-quarters ——v i. To take lodgings in huts

hutch, huch *n* [Fr *huche* a chest, fr L L *hutica* a chest probably of Teutonic origin and akin to *hut*] A chest or box, a corn chest or bin, a box for rabbits a low wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit, a measure of 2 bushels

huzza, huz-za', *n* [A different form of *hurrah*] A shout of joy ——v i. pret & pp *huzzaed*, huz zad', ppr *huzzaing*, huz-za'ing To utter a loud shout of joy, to cry *huzza*

hyacinth hi'a sinth, *n* [L *hyacinthus*, fr Gr *hyakinthos*] A well known beautiful bulbous plant, of which there are many varieties cultivated, a mineral, a variety of zircon, of a red colour tinged with yellow or brown also applied to varieties of garnet, sapphire, and topaz.

hyacinthine, hi'a-sinth'in, *a* [Gr *hyakinthinos*] Pertaining to, made of, consisting of, or resembling hyacinth

Hyades, Hyads, hi'a-dez, hi'adz, *n pl* [Gr *hyades*, fr *hyō*, I rain] A cluster of seven stars *supposed by the* ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun

hyena hi ē'na, *n* HYENA

hyaline, hi'al-in, *a* [Gr *hyalinos*, fr *hyalos* glass] Glassy, resembling glass, consisting of glass, crystalline, transparent

hyalite, hi'al it, *n* [Gr *hyalos*, glass] A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colourless gum *or resin* —**hyalography**, hi-al-og'ra fi, *n* [Gr *hyalos*, glass, *graphō*, I write] The art of writing or engraving on glass —**hyaloid**, hi'al-oid, *a* Resembling glass vitriform, transparent

hybrid, hi'brid or hib'rid, *n* [From L *hybrida*, *hibrida*, a hybrid, origin doubtful] A mongrel, an animal or plant produced from the mixture of two varieties, species, or genera a half breed —a Mongrel, produced from the mixture of two species

hybridism, hybridity, hib'rid-izm, hib-rid'i ti, *n* State of being hybrid.

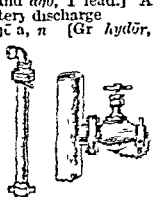
hybridize, hib'rid iz, *v t* or *i* pret & pp *hybridized*, hib'rid-izd, ppr *hybridizing*, hib'rid iz-ing [*Hybrid* and *-ize*] To make or become hybrid

hydatid, hid'a-tid, *n* [Gr *hydatis*, a vesicle, fr *hydōr*, water] The larval form of tape-worms, found in a cyst or vesicle in the bodies of men and certain animals, a similar vesicular or cyst-like body

hydra, hi dra, *n* [L *hydra*, fr Gr *hydra*, fr *hydōr*, water] A monster of Greek mythology destroyed by Hercules, and represented as having many heads, evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily surmounted, a genus of fresh-water polyps of a very low type of structure

hydragogue, hi'dra-gog, *n* [Gr *hydragōgos—hydōr*, water, and *agō*, I lead.] A medicine causing a watery discharge

hydrangea, hi-dran'je a, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *angeion*, a vessel, fr the shape of its capsules] An Asiatic shrub cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its flowers



Hydrant

hydrant, hi'drant, *n* [Gr *hydrainō*, I irrigate, fr *hydōr*, water] A pipe or appliance by which water is drawn from a main pipe

hydrate, hi'drāt, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water] A chemical compound in which water or hydrogen is a characteristic ingredient

hydraulic, hi-dral'ik, *a* [Fr *hydraulique*, L *hydraulicus*, Gr *hydraulikos*, fr *hydraulis*, an organ played by water—*hydōr*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe] Pertaining to fluids in motion, or the action of water utilized for mechanical purposes.—Hydraulic cement, hydraulic lime, a cement and lime having the property of becoming hard under water —Hydraulic press, a machine for the application of great power by means of water, on the principle that pressure applied inwards at any part of a confined body of water causes a like pressure outwards everywhere else —Hydraulic ram, a machine by which descending water can be made to raise a portion of itself to a considerable height.—**hydraulics**, hi-dral'iks, *n* That branch of science which treats of the motion of liquids, and the application of water in machinery

hydride hi'drid, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water] A chemical compound of hydrogen and a metal, or some base

hydrocarbon, hi-drō-kar'bon, *n* [Gr *hydro* of *hydrogen* and *carbon*] A chemical compound of *hydrogen* and carbon —Hydrocarbon furnace, hydrocarbon stove one in which liquid fuel is used.

hydrocephalus hi-drō-sef'a-lus, *n* [Gr. *hydōr*, water and *l'ephalē*, the head.] *Med* an accumulation of fluid within the cavity of the cranium, water in the head.

hydrochloric, hi-drō-klō'rik, *a* [From *hydro-* of *hydrogen*, and *chlorine*] Compounded of chlorine and hydrogen, as *hydrochloric* acid, a solution of which is known as spirit of salt and muriatic acid.

hydrocyanic, hi'drō-si-an'ik, *a* [*Hydrogen* and *cyanogen*] Derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen *hydrocyanic* acid, or *prussic acid*, found in laurel leaves, the kernels of fruits, &c., is a deadly poison, though valuable as a medicine

hydrodynamic, hi'drō-di nam"ik, *a* [Gr *hydōr*, water, *dynamis*, power] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water —**hydrodynamics**, hi'drō-di-nam"iks *n* The dynamics of water or similar fluids, that branch of science which treats of the application of forces to fluids, especially when producing motion in fluids

hydro-electric, hi'drō-ē lek"trik, *a* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *electric*] Pertaining to the evolution of electricity by the use of steam

hydro-extractor hi'drō-eks-trak"ter, *n* A machine for expelling water from textile fabrics by the action of centrifugal force

hydrofluoric, hi'drō-flu-or'ik, *a* Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen, as *hydrofluoric* acid, an acid that acts powerfully on glass and animal matter

hydrogen, hi'drō-jen, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and root *gen*, to produce] The gaseous elementary substance which along with oxygen combines to form water, the vapour of a metal.—**hydrogenous**, hi dro'jen-us, *a* Pertaining to hydrogen

hydrographer, hi-drog'ra fer, *n* One who is proficient in hydrography

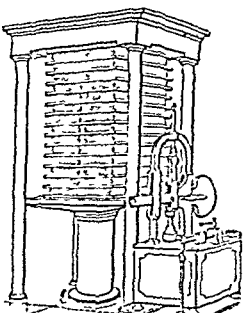
hydrographic, hydrographical, hi-drō graf'ik, hi-drō-graf'ik-al, *a* [Fr *hydrographique*] Treating of or pertaining to hydrography

hydrographically hi-drō-graf'ik al li, *adv* In a hydrographic manner

hydrography, hi-drog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *graphō*, I describe] That branch of science which treats *of the measurement* and description of seas, lakes, rivers &c, and includes marine surveying the drawing of charts &c.

hydrokinetics hi'drō-ki-net"iks, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water and *kinetics*] The kinetics of fluids, hydrodynamics

hydrology, hi-drol'o-ji, *n* [Fr *hydrologie*, fr Gr *hydōr* water, *logos*, doctrine] The doctrine or science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws

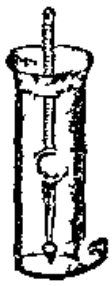


Hydraulic or Bramah Press.

hydromancy, hi'drō man-si, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water and *manteia*, divination] A method of divination by water

hydromania hi'drō-mā'ni a, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *mania* madness] Mental

disease wh h leads the sufferers to comm t suic de by drown g
hy tron el, hī drō-mel, *n* [G *hydromeli* wa *m* *l,* h n y] A li u n ng of hon y diluted in wate when f rm nted f ms mead.
hydrometer h -drom et-e *n* [F *hydrometre* f G *h d* wa e an l *me ron* measure] An n strum nt for meas ring de- term n ng the specifi gra s or dens es of liqu ds, an l thence he strength f spiri u ous liquors an l various so u ons



Hydrometer.

I y trometric, hy lrome trical, h -drō-m rik, h -drō-m rik al *a* P rtai ng to he y lrom er o s use
hydropathic, h -dro-pa h k, *a* [HYDROPATHY] Per ta n ng t hy lropa hy
I y lropathi t, h dro pa- th t, *n.* One who practises hy ropathy
I y lr pathy hī-dro'pa-th *n* [*h L* w te *pathos,* affec n A mod f trea ng diseases by he cor us and freq uen use f pure wate bo h internally and externally he wate -cure
hy lrophane h d -fān *n* [G *h L* w ter and *phai n* I show] A variety of opal made ransparen by immersion in wa er
hy lrophobia hī drō fō bi a *n* [G *hyd* water and *ph bos,* f a] A mo bi l and unnatural dread of w te a disease p oduced by the bite f a mad an mal, especially of a mad o rabi dog on of h ch racteristics of which s an a ersion to n a ll y o swa w ll u ls **hy lrophobic,** h -drō-f b k, *a* Pertaining t hy lroph bia.
hydrophone h drō-f n, *n* [G *h lor* wate and *phn* voice] A marine e ectric appara us by wh h the approach f a tor pedo-boa or ship can be d tected.
hydrophyte h dro-fīt, *n* G *hydor* wate and *phyton* a plant] A plant which li es an gr ws n wate
hydropic hī-drop k *a* [L *hydropicus* G *hydr pikos* f *hy rōps* dropsy *hyd* wate and *ōps,* the face] Drops cal per taining to lropsy
hy lropult, h drō-pult, *n* [G *hydr* w te and he term *-pul* of *ataipu*] A machi e f r throwing water by han l-powe
hy lrosoma, hy lrosome hī-drō-s ma, h drō-som, *n.* [*Hy a,* and G *soma* body] The en re org ism of any hydro oa.
hydro tatic, hī-drō-sta tik, *a* G *h L* water and *sta tos* standing BY TIC] Relating to hydr s atics pertai ng to the princ ples of e equil rium of fl ls Hydrostatic balance a balance used f determining ery accurately he specific gravity of bodies by weig ng in n water Hydrostatic bellows an a para s resem bling be ws, f usi ng he law o he distribution of pressure rough water Hydrostatic press. Same as *Hy ulic Press* —Hydrostatic paradox he principle ha any quanti y o w te howe mall in y be made to balance any weight how y grea
hydrostatically hī-dro ta Tk-al li, *ad* Accor h g to hy lrostatics o hydrosta ic prin ciples
hydro ta tics, h -drō-s a Tks, *n* [HYDROSTATIC] The science which treats fl s w ig t, pressure, and equ h rium of flu ls particularly w te wh n in a state o rest
I ydrothermal hī-drō-t ser'mal, *a* [*hyd* w te and *therm* hot.] Of e- lating to hea ed wate
hy l otherax hī-dro-th raks, *n* [G *hydor* wate and *horax*] A dropsy in he thora or chest.
hy lrous, drus, *a* [G *hydr* water nd -ous.] Containing water wa ery
hy lrozoon h -dro-zō on *n.* pl **hydrozoa,** hī-dro-zō a. G *hydr on,* a h ira, and *zoon,* an mal.] One of a class of animals wh h ludes fly fishes, sea-firs, h hy lra o fresh wate po yp &c n any them aking permanen y attached to b ts and som wha resemb ng p ants
I yem al hī-m al, *a* San as *I ic*
hyena, h e na, *n* [L *hyæna,* f *hy a* a a hy na f A ah f ts h g k ack] A carn rous a mal *e g* to Asia an A rica f ed ng chi fly n carn n and nocturnal hab ts
I yetal h e al, *a* *hyetos* a *hy* I an] *e* ta g to ra ta d n b ta n w h re erence o li en gi s
hyetography h -e tog ra-fī *n* *h etos* a n, *gra* describe] Th e o of th dis ri u on f ra n **hyetology** h -e-to o-j *n* *hyet* rain *l* dis course That bran h f meteoro gy wh h treats f h phen n na connected w h ra n **hyetometer** h -e tom t-e *n* A rain-ga g
I ygeian h an, *a* [G *hygieia* h a th f *hygie* hea by] Relating to heal h, o he mode f p ese ng h al h
hygiene hygeine h en, h ē n, *n* [F *hygiène* G *hygiei on* a by f *hygiēs,* h a by] As tem f prin s o rules designed f r he prom tion of hea h especi a y he hea h o househo ls or com m n ies sanitary science **hygienic** hī- en k *a.* Relating t hygi n or san tary ma ters **hygienically** h j-en k al l, *ad* In a h g nic manne **hy gienics, hygienism** h j-en iks, h en-izm, *n* The sci nce of heal h hygiene san tary sc nce.
hygrometer hī-grom et-ē *n* [G *hygros* m and *me on* measure] An tru men f measurin e m is u e of the at- mosp her **hygrometric hygron et rical** h -gro-m rik, hī-gr m rik al, *a* Perta g to hygr m ry **hygrom etry** h -grom ri, *n* See prec] The art f measuring the degree f moisture in he a
hygroscope hī'grō-skōp *n* [G *hygr s* m ist, and *kope* I v ew] An instru ment f ndica ing the presence of m ture in he a mos h re w thou measuring he am unt. **hygroscopic** hī-grō-s p k, *a* Perta ng to he hygr scope imbibing m ture from a r sph re.
hylothei m, h lō- hē izm, *n* [G *hy* ma te *Theos,* God] The doctrine o he f mat ma e is God. o that th re is n god ex pt matter and the un erse. **hylo- theist,** h lō-th ist, *n.* One who be es ha matter is God.
hylozoism hī ō-zō izm *n* [G *hy* mat ter *zoe,*] The doctrine ha ma ter possesse a species of li o that li e and mat are insepara y connected.
hymeneal hyn eneanhī-men-ē al, hī- men-ē an, *a* [G *hymenaios* f *hymen* he g d of marriag] Perta ng to m arriag
hymenium, hī m n um, *n* [*Hymen,* a n m rane] *Bot* he fructi ying surface in fungi.
hymenopter hymenopteran hī-men- p'te h men p an, *n* [*hymen* a mem rane, and *pteron* a wing] A nu r of an order of insects, having fou m mbranous wings, and in cludi g the bees, wasps, ants, &c **hymenopterous,** h men-op'ter-us, *a.* Belonging o perta ning to he hymenopters.
hymenotomy hī-men-ot o-mi, *n* [*hymen,* membra e and *omos* a cu ting] The cu ti g o d section f m mbranes
hymn, h m, *n* [L *hymnus* f G *hymnos,* a hymn origin unk own A song o ode of praise addressed to som de y a song of ce n honour God a sacred *prose hymn* of praise, adoration of thanksgi ng.——*v t.* pret. & pp *hymned,* h md ppr *hym* ning To praise in hym to g to celebrate a song——*v i.* To s g a praise o adorat on.
hym nal hymn book h m na m buk *n* A collect on of hymns, general y of use n a ch rch
hymnic im k, *a.* Relating to hymns.
hymnody him no di, *n* [*hymnos,* hymn *ōdē* a so g] A body of sacred yri s hymns coll cti ely
hymnography hy him nog'ra-fi, *n* The art of wri g hymns. **hymnographer** h m nog'ra-f *n* A compos h mns.
I yn n logist h m n o-list, *n.* One ho s reed in hym sgy
I ymnology him-n l o-ji, *n* [G *hymnos,* hymn *logos* discourse.] Th s nce o doc ri ne of hymns, hymns collecti ly
I yol t h ol, *a* [G *hyaeides,* shaped like he be te u y] Applied to a mov b bone ha g s whi he shape of the] U be ween the root of the tongue and h lary x.
I yt ethral hypethral, h pe thral, *a* G *hypo* bro u ler the sky *hypo* unde an *aith* e her] A roh applied to a build g n t co ered by a roof
I ypallage h pal a-j *n.* [G *hypallagē* ha g A figure f speech con isting of a rang nce of a ributes from he proper su cts to o hers
hyperæmia, h pe -ē mi-a, *n* [G *hyper* o or abo an l *ha ma,* b ood] An ex cess ve accumulation of blood in a part of the body
hyperæsthesia hyperesthesia, hī pe -es- h ai s h e -es a, *n.* *hyper* o er an l *esthesis* sensation.] Mor bid ex ess f sens b ly
I yperaton h per'ba-ton, *n* [G tr *hyper* bey nd, *ba n* I go] A figurative cons ruction ert ng h na ural or ler of wor is and sen ences
hyperbola, h per'bō-la, *n* [Gr *hyper* *bolē* bt, excess, be g so called from a certa n re a onship of lines con ected w h same as *hyperb le*] A con section, a curve f rm d by a sect on of a cone when he cu ing plane mak s grea e ang e w th he base than the side of the cone makes.



Hyperbola.

I yperbole hyperbolical, hī-pe bol k h pe k-al, *a* G *hyperbolikos* See p] Be nging to be hype bola re- g to o contain ng hyperb le, greatly exag rated in terms exceed g th ruth.
hyperbolically h per bo k al ale I a hype bolic manne s th grea exagger ati n
hyperboli m hī pe bo l izm, *n.* [Fr *hyperbolisme* Th use of hype bole
hyperbolize h per' l z v pret. & pp *hyperbolized* h erb l zd vp pp *hyperbol i ng* per' lī zing [*hyperbole* an *ize*] To speak wi h hype bol e aggerat n
hyper orean hī pe bo' ē an, *a.* [For *h erb rean*—*hyperboreus* be nd, a *boreas* he rth] Lying in tho e rem north n rth- ern be ongi g to o nha ting a region ery f north a cti. rig d——*n.* An in- hab tan of the m st northern regions.
hypercatalectic h pe k t-a- k k, *a.* (G *hyp* bey l, and *k tal ktikos* terminat- i g] *Pros* ha ing a syllab or wo beyond he regul measur
hypercritic hī-pe kri k, *n* [G *hyper* beyon l, an *kritikos,* cri al. Critic] One who is critical bey nd measure or reason an o e -nigy cri ic a capt us ce sor
hypercritical h pe kri k al, *a.* Over cri ical cri ical bey nd use reason j cesd y nice or exact. **hypercriti- cally,** hī-pe kri k al li, *ad* In a hyp critical manne **hypercritici m,** hī- per kri s zm *n.* Excessi rigour or cety of cri icism
hyperdulia, hī-pe -du'li-a, *n* [G *hyper* be ond, an *douleia,* service.] The worsh p offered by Roman Catholics to the V rgi b ry h her than at gi en to saints which is known as *dulia*
hyperm eter hī per'me-te *n.* [G *hyper*

beyond, and *metron*, measure] A hypercatalectic verse, something beyond ordinary measure

hypermetropia, hī′per-me-trō″pi a, *n* [Gr *hyper*, over, *metron*, measure, *ōps*, the eye] A defect of the eyesight in which the focus for all objects falls behind the retina, and which is corrected by convex glasses, *longsightedness*

hyperphysical, hī per fiz′ik-al, *a* [Prefix *hyper*, and *physical*] Beyond what is merely physical, immaterial, supernatural.

hypersthene, hī′per-sthēn, *n* [Gr *hyper*, beyond, *sthenos*, strength, from its difficult frangibility as compared with hornblende] A mineral of the hornblende group, a constituent of some rocks

hypertrophy, hī per′tro-fi, *n* [Gr *hyper*, above, and *trophē*, nutrition.] A morbid enlargement of a part of the body from excessive nutrition

hypethral a HYPÆTHRAL

hyphen, hī′fen, *n* [Gr *hyphen*, in one, under one—*hypo*, under, and *hen*, one] A character, thus (-), implying that two words or syllables are to be connected.

hypnosis, hip-nō′sis, *n* [Gr *hypnos* sleep and *-osis*] The hypnotic state, a sort of sleep artificially induced, often by gazing steadfastly upon some bright object, being accompanied with more or less unconsciousness, mesmeric sleep

hypnotic, hip-not′ik, *a* [Gr *hypnos*, sleep] Having the quality of producing sleep, soporific, pertaining to mesmeric sleep or hypnosis —*n* A medicine that produces sleep, a soporific —**hypnotism**, hip′no-tizm *n* [*Hypnotic* and *-ism*] A sleep-like condition brought on by artificial means, hypnosis —**hypnotize**, hip′no-tīz, *v t* pret & pp *hypnotized* hip′no-tīzd, ppr *hypnotizing*, hip′no-tīz-ing [*Hypnotic* and *-ize*] To affect with hypnotism —**hypnotizer**, hip′no tīz-er, *n* One who hypnotizes —**hypnotizable**, hip-nō-tīz′a bl, *a* Capable of being hypnotized.

hypocaust, hī′pō-kast, *n* [Gr *hypokauston* —*hypo*, under, and *kaiō*, I burn] A heating chamber below other rooms, a compartment of some modern stoves

hypochondria, hī pō-kon′dri-a, *n* [From the *hypochondrium* being regarded as the seat of the disease See below] An ailment characterized by exaggerated anxiety, mainly as to what concerns the health, &c., spleen, vapours, low spirits —**hypochondriac**, hī-pō-kon′dri ak, *a* Pertaining to or affected with hypochondria —*n* A person affected with hypochondria, lowness of spirits, or melancholy —**hypochondriacal**, hī′pō-kon-drī″ak-al, *a* Pertaining to hypochondria, hypochondriac

hypochondrium hī pō-kon′dri um, *n*, pl **hypochondria**, hī pō-kon′dri a [Gr *hypochondrion*, fr *hypo*, under, and *chondros*, cartilage—fr the situation] *Anat* the two regions of the abdomen under the cartilages of the false ribs on the right and left side

hypocrisy, hi-pok′ri si, *n* [Fr *hypocrisie*, L *hypocrisis*, Gr *hypokrisis*, a playing a part on the stage, simulation fr *hypokrinomai*, I play a part, I feign—*hypo*, under, and *krinō*, I separate CRITIC] A feigning to be what one is not dissimulation, insincerity, a counterfeiting of religion.

hypocrite, hi′pō-krit, *n* [Fr *hypocrite*, fr Gr *hypokritēs*, an actor, a hypocrite See prec.] One who feigns to be what he is not, one who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue when he is destitute of these, a dissembler, one who assumes a false appearance

hypocritical, hi pō-krit′ik-al, *a* [Gr *hypokritikos*] Pertaining to or proceeding from hypocrisy, characterized by hypocrisy, pretending goodness or religion insincere

hypocritically, hi pō-krit′ik-al h, *adv* In a hypocritical manner, insincerely

hypodermal, hypodermic, hī-pō-der′mal, hī pō-der′mik, *a* [Gr *hypo*, under, *derma* the skin] Pertaining to parts under the skin, or to the introduction of medicines under the skin

hypogæan, hypogæal hī-pō-jē′an, hī-pō-jē′al, *a* [Gr *hypo*, beneath, *gē* the earth] Subterranean, growing beneath the surface of the earth.

hypogastric, hī-pō-gas′trik, *a* [Gr *hypo*, under, and *gastēr*, the belly] Relating to the lower region of the belly, or to the middle part of this region.—**hypogastrium**, hī pō-gas′tri um, *n* *Anat* the lower anterior region of the abdomen.

hypoglossal, hī-pō-glos′al, *a* [Gr *hypo*, under, *glōssa*, the tongue] *Anat* pertaining to the under side of the tongue

hypogynous, hī-poj′i-nus, *a* [Gr *hypo* under, *gynē*, a female] *Bot* placed below the ovary or seed vessel having the corolla and stamens inserted below the ovary

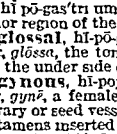
hyponasty, hī′pō-nas-ti, *n* [Gr *hypo*, under, *nastos*, pressed.] *Bot* excessive growth of the under surface of an organ, causing it to bend upwards as opposed to *epinasty*

hypophosphite, hī pō-fos′fīt, *n* [Gr *hypo*, under, and *phosphite*] The name of certain bodies containing phosphorus, some of which are used medicinally

hypostasis, hī pos′ta-sis, *n* pl **hypostases**, hī pos′ta-sēz. [Gr *hypostasis*—*hypo*, under, *stasis*, a standing] That which underlies something else the reality underlying or assumed to underlie a phenomenon, *theol* one of the persons of the Trinity, the distinct subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the Godhead

hypostatic, hypostatical, hī pō-stat′ik, hī-pō-stat′ik-al, *a* [Gr *hypostatikos* See prec] Relating to hypostasis, relating to the union of the divine and human nature in the person of Christ personal.—**hypostatically**, hī pō-stat′ik-al-h *adv* In a hypostatic manner —**hypostatize, hypostasize**, hī pos′ta-tīz, hī-pos′ta-sīz, *v t* To regard as a distinct substance or personality

hypostyle, hī′pō-stīl, *n* [Gr *hypo*, under, *stylos*, a pillar] A covered colonnade a pillared hall —*a* Having the roof supported by pillars



a b, Hypotenuse

hypotenuse, hī pot′ē-nūs, *n* [Gr *hypoteinousa*—*upo* under, and *teinō* I stretch] The side of a right-angled triangle opposite to the right angle, being the side which is always the longest.

hypothecate, hī-poth′e-kāt, *v t* pret. & pp *hypothecated*, hī poth′e-kāt-ed, ppr *hypothecating*, hī poth′e kāt-ing [L *hypotheca*, Gr *hupothēkē* a pledge, fr *hupotithēmi*—*hypo*, under, *tithēmi*, I put.] To pledge in security for a debt, but without transfer, to mortgage —**hypothecation** hī-poth′e-kā′shon, *n* The act of hypothecating —**hypothecator**, hī-poth′e-kāt-er, *n* One who hypothecates

hypothenuse hī poth′ē-nūs, *n* Erroneous form of HYPOTENUSE

hypothesis, hī-poth′e-sis, *n*, pl **hypotheses**, hī-poth′e-sēz. [Gr *hypothesis*, fr *hypo*, under, and *tithēmi*, I put or place] A supposition or assumption, something not proved but assumed for the purpose of argument, a system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.

hypothesize, hī-poth′e-sīz, *v t* pret & pp *hypothesized*, hī poth′e-sīzd, ppr *hypothesizing*, hī poth′e-sīz ing To form hypotheses

hypothetic, hypothetical, hī-po-thet′ik, hī po-thet′ik-al, *a* [Gr *hupothetikos*] Relating to hypothesis including or characterized by hypothesis, assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof, conjectural

hypothetically, hī po-thet′ik-al-h, *adv* In a hypothetical manner, by way of hypothesis or supposition

hypsometer, hip-som′et-er, *n* [Gr *hypsos*, height, *metron*, measure] A thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes, an apparatus for measuring heights by noting the boiling point of water

hypsometry, hip-som′et-ri *n* The art of measuring the heights or altitudes

hyrax hī′raks, *n* [Gr, a shrew mouse] A small rabbit-like animal of Syria, believed to be the coney of Scripture, a kindred species of South Africa

hyson, hī′son, *n* [Chinese] A species of green tea from China —**hyson-skin**, hī′son skin, *n* An inferior kind of hyson

hyssop, his′sop, *n* [Gr *hussōpos* hyssop, fr Heb *ēzoph*] An aromatic plant of the mint family possessing stimulating, stomachic, and carminative properties

hysteranthous, his-ter-an′thus, *a* [Gr *husteron*, afterwards, *anthos*, a flower] Having the leaves appearing after the flowers, as the willows, &c.

hysteria, hysterics, his-tē′ri a, his ter′iks, *n* [L L *hysteria* fr Gr *hystera*, the womb] A nervous affection chiefly attacking women, and characterized by alternate fits of laughing and crying, convulsive struggling, sense of suffocation &c

hysteric, hysterical, his-te′rik, his-te′rik al, *a* [Gr *husterikos* See prec] Pertaining to hysterics or hysteria, affected by or subject to hysterics

hysterically, his-te′rik-al h, *adv* In a hysteric manner

hysterics See HYSTERIA.

hysteron-proteron, his′te ron pro″te-ron, *n* [Gr *husteron*, latter *proteron*, former] A figure of speech in which the natural order of words is inverted

hysterotomy, his-ter-ot′o mi *n* [Gr *hystera*, the uterus *tomē* a cutting or root of *temnō*, I cut] The operation of cutting into the uterus

I.

I the ninth letter and third vowel of the English alphabet, representing not only several vowel sounds but also the consonantal sound of *y*

I, I *pron* pos, *my* or *mine*, dat and obj *me*, pl nom *we*, pos *our* or *ours* dat and obj *us* [A Sax *ic*=O Sax and O Fris *ik* D *ik* Goth *ik* G *ich* Icel *ek*, Dan *jeg* Sw *jag* cog L *ego*, Gr *egō* Skr *aham*, W *yn*, Armor *em*—I.] The pronoun of the first person in the nominative case, the word which expresses *one's self*, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself

Iamb, I′amb, *n* An iambus

Iambic, I am′bik, *a* [Gr *iambikos*] Pertaining to the iambus, consisting of an iambus or of iambi —*n* An iambic foot, a verse consisting of iamba.

Iambize, I′am-bīz, *v t* pret. & pp *iambized*, I-am′bīzd, ppr *iambizing*, I-am′bīz-ing [From *iambus* and *-ize*] To satirize in iambic verse —**Iambographer**, I-am-bog′ra-fer *n* A writer of iambic poetry

Iambus I am′bus *n* pl **Iambuses** or **Iambi**, I am′bus-ez, I am′bī [Gr *iambos*, said to be fr *iaptō* I attack or assail, because first used in satirical poems] A poetic foot

consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long as in *delight*

iatric, iatrical I-at'rik, I-at'rik-al *a* [Gr *iatrikos* from *iatros* a physician] Relating to medicine or physicians

iatrochemical I-a'tro-kem'ik-al, *a* [Gr *iatros*, physician] Pertaining to an old medical and *chemical* theory in which chemistry was relied on as explaining physiological or pathological phenomena.

Iberian I-be'ri-an, *a* Pertaining to Iberia or its inhabitants that is to the Spanish Peninsula.—*n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain, or their language

ibex I'beks, *n* [L a kind of goat] An animal of the goat family found in the Alps and Pyrenees

ibis I'bis, *n* pl **ibises** I'bis-ez [Gr and L] A name of certain grallatorial birds allied to the storks, the most remarkable species of which the sacred ibis was revered and embalmed by the ancient Egyptians

ice Is *n* [A. Sax. *is*=Dut. *ijs*, Dan and Sw. *is*, Icel. *iss*, G *eis* referred also g with *iron*, G *eisen* to a root meaning to shine or glance] Water or other fluid congealed or in a solid state from abstraction of heat, cream and milk sweetened, flavoured, and frozen ice-cream.—*v.t.* pret & pp **iced**, lst ppr **icing** Ising To cover with ice to convert into ice to cover with concreted sugar to cool with ice to freeze

ice-anchor Is'ang-ker *n* An anchor with one arm, used for securing vessels to floes of ice

iceberg Is'berg *n* [D *ijsberg*—*ijs* ice



Iceberg.

and *berg* a mountain] A vast and lofty body of ice floating in the ocean.

ice blink, Is'blingk, *n.* A light near the horizon reflected from the snow-covered surface of ice in the arctic regions

ice boat, Is'bot, *n* A strong boat to break a passage through ice a boat for sailing on the surface of ice.

ice-bound Is bound, *a* Tightly surrounded with ice so as to be incapable of advancing, as a ship

ice-cream Is krēm *n* A confection formed of cream, sugar &c congealed or frozen.

iced Ist, *p.a* Covered with ice cooled with concreted sugar

ice field Is'fēld, *n* An extensive sheet of sea ice whose limits cannot be seen

ice-floe Is'flō *n* A sheet of ice, smaller than an ice-field, but still of considerable size

icefoot Is'fut, *n* A belt or fringe of ice that forms round the shores in arctic regions.

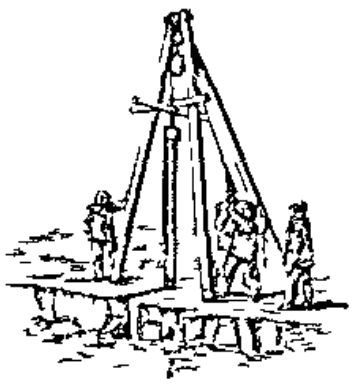
ice-house Is hous, *n.* A house for the preservation of ice during warm weather

Icelander Is'lan-der, *n.*—A native of Iceland.—**Icelandic**, Is-lan'dik, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland.—*n.* The language of the Icelanders.—**Iceland moss**, a species of lichen used in medicine and as an article of diet.—**Iceland spar** a transparent variety of calcareous spar or carbonate of lime.

ice-plant, Is'plant, *n.* A plant whose leaves appear as if covered with frost.

ice-plough, Is'plou, *n.* A plough for cutting grooves on ice preparatory to its removal or to open a passage for boats

ice saw Is'sa, *n* A large saw for cutting



Ice-saw at work

through ice to relieve ships when frozen up or to remove ice for storage

ice water Is'wa-ter *n* Water from melted ice or iced water

ichneumon ik-nū'mon, *n* [L *ichneumon*, fr Gr *ichneuō* I track trace from *ichnos* a track a footstep] A carnivorous Egyptian animal resembling a weasel, which hunts out crocodiles eggs

ichnite ik'nit, *n* [Gr *ichnos* a footprint] A fossil footprint the footprint of an extinct animal marked on rock

ichnolite ik'no-lit, *n.* [Gr *ichnos* a footmark, and *lithos* a stone] An ichnite or stone marked with an animal's footprint.—**ichnology ichnolithology** ik-nol'o-ji ik'no-lith-ol'o-ji, *n.* The fossil footmarks of animals

ichor I'kōr *n* [Gr *ichōr*] According to mythology the watery fluid that flowed in the veins of the gods instead of blood, watery acrid humour or discharge—**ichorous**, I-kor'us, *a* Like ichor thin watery serous

ichthyoid ichthyoidal ik'thi-oid, ik-thi-oi'dal, *a* [Gr *ichthys* fish and *eidos* form] Having many of the characters of a fish

ichthyolatry ik-thi-ol'a-tri *n* [Gr *ichthys*, fish, *latreia* worship] Fish worship the worship of fish shaped gods

ichthyolite ik'thi-o-lit, *n* [Gr *ichthys*, fish, and *lithos* stone] A fossil fish or part of a fish, or the impression of a fish in rock

ichthyological ik'thi-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology

ichthyologist ik-thi-ol'o-jist, *n* One versed in ichthyology

ichthyology ik-thi-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *ichthys* a fish, and *logos* a discourse] That part of zoology which treats of fishes

ichthyophagist ik-thi-of'a-jist *n* [See next] One who eats subsists on fish.

ichthyophagous, ik-thi-of'a-gus, *a* [Gr *ichthys* a fish, and *phagō* I eat] Eating or subsisting on fish.

ichthyopsida, ik-thi-op'sid-a, *n pl* [Gr *ichthys* fish, *opsis* appearance] The primary division of the Vertebrata that comprises the fishes and amphibia.

ichthyornis, ik-thi-or'nis, *n* [Gr *ichthys* fish *ornis* a bird] A fossil bird with vertebræ like those of fishes, and with teeth set in sockets.

ichthyosaurus, ichthyosaur ik-thi-ō-sa'rus, ik-thi-o-sar' *n* [Gr *ichthys* fish, *sauros* a lizard.] A fish like lizard an immense fossil marine reptile combining many of the characters of birds and fishes

ichthyosis ik-thi-o'sis, *n* [Gr *ichthys* fish, and *-osis*] A disease of the skin, parts of which become hard and scaly with a tendency to excrescences

icicle Is'i-kl, *n* [A. Sax. *is-gicel* an icicle from *is* ice and *gicel*, an icicle akin to Icel. *jokull*, ice Ice *jaki*, a piece of ice LG *jäkel*, an icicle] A pendant, conical mass of ice formed by the freezing of water as it collects in drops and is suspended.

iciness Is-i-nes *n* State of being icy

icon I'kon *n* [Gr *eikōn* an image from *eiko* I resemble] An image or representation a portrait a sacred image or representation

iconoclasm I-kon'o-klazm *n* The act, principles or proceedings of an iconoclast

iconoclast, I-kon'o-klast *n.* [Gr *eikon* an image and *klastes* a breaker from *klaō* I break] A breaker or destroyer of images

iconoclastic I-kon-o-klas'tik *a* Pertaining to an iconoclast.

iconography I-ko-nog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *eikōn* image and *graphō* I describe.] That branch of knowledge which treats of ancient statues, busts, paintings in fresco mosaic works, engravings on gems or medals and the like—**iconographic** I-kon-o-graf'ik *a* Relating to iconography

iconolatry I-kon-ol'a-tri *n* [Gr *eikōn* an image, *latreia* worship] The worship or adoration of images

iconology I-ko-nol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *eikon* an image and *logos* doctrine] The doctrine of images symbolical representation iconography

icosahedral I-kos-a-he'dral, *a* [Gr *eikosi* twenty and *hedra*, seat, side] Having twenty equal sides—**icosahedron**, I-kos-a-he'dron, *n* A solid of twenty equal sides

ictus, ik'tus, *n* [L. fr *ico* I strike] A stroke the stress laid on an accented syllable

icy, Is'i, *a* [I e and y=A. Sax. *leig* G *eisig*] Abounding with ice, made of ice resembling ice chilling cold frigid destitute of affection or passion

idea, I-de'a, *n* [L. *idea* fr Gr *idea*, the form or appearance of a thing, kind or species, divine archetype or model, fr *idein*, to see same root as E. *wit*] That which is seen by the mind's eye form image or model of anything in the mind that which is held or comprehended by the perceptive mind object of thought an image in the mind notion conception thought opinion abstract principle ideal view

ideal I-de'al, *a.* [Fr *idéal* L.L. *idealis* IDEA.] Existing in idea conceptional mental existing in fancy or imagination only visionary imaginary.—*n* An imaginary model or standard of perfection

idealess I-de'a-les *a* Destitute of ideas

idealism I-de'al-izm *n* [*Ideal* and *-ism*=Fr *idéalisme*] The system or theory that makes everything to consist of ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies, or which maintains that we have no rational grounds for believing in the reality of anything but perceptions and ideas

idealist, I-de'al-ist *n* One who holds the doctrine of idealism one who idealizes one who indulges in flights of fancy or imagination a visionary

idealistic I-de'al-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to idealism or idealists

ideality I-de-al'i-ti, *n* Quality of being ideal capacity to form ideals of beauty and perfection

idealize I-de'al-iz, *v.t* pret & pp **idealized**, I-de'al-izd, ppr **idealizing** I-de'al-iz-ing [*Ideal* and *-ize*.] To make ideal to give form to in accordance with any preconceived ideal to embody in an ideal form.—*v.i.* to form ideas

idealizer I-de'al-iz-er *n* One who idealizes an idealist.

ideally I-de'al-i *adv* In an ideal manner mentally intellectually, mentally

ideation I-de-a'shon *n.* [*Idea* and *-ation*] The faculty of the mind for forming ideas the establishment of a distinct mental representation of or ideas of an object.—**ideational** I-de-a'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to ideation.

identic I-den'tik, *a.* Identical.

identical I-den't-kal, *a.* [Fr *identique* L.L. *identicus*, fr L. *idem*, the same.] The same not different.—*Identical proposition*,

a proposition in which the terms of the subject and the predicate comprise the same idea, as that the whole is equal to its parts

identically, ī den'tik-al-li, *adv* In an identical manner; with sameness

dentifiable, ī-den'ti fi a-bl, *a* That may be identified.

dentification, ī-den'ti-fi kā''shon, *n* Act of identifying, or of making or proving to be the same

dentify, ī-den'ti fi, *v t* pret & pp *identified*, ī-den'ti fid ppr *identifying*, ī-den'ti-fi-ing [Fr *identifier*, fr L *idem*, the same, and *facio*, I make] To make to be the same, to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one, to treat as having the same use, to consider as the same in effect, to ascertain or prove to be the same, to determine or establish the identity of

dentity, ī-den'ti ti, *n* [Fr *identité*, L.L *identitas*, fr L *idem*, the same] Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity, the sameness of a substance or being under every possible variety of circumstances

deograph, ideogram, id'ē-ō-graf, id'ē-ō-gram, *n* [*Idea* and *-graph*, *-gram*] In some systems of writing a character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name, a hieroglyphic —**ideographic, ideographical**, id'ē-ō-graf''ik, id'ē-ō-graf''ik al, *a* Representing ideas independently of sounds, pertaining to ideographs —**ideographically**, id'ē-ō-graf''ik-al-li, *adv* In an ideographic manner —**ideography**, id-ē-og'ra-fi, *n* Writing in ideographic characters or symbols

deologist, ī-dē-ol'o-jist, *n* One who treats of ideas, one who indulges in ideas or theories a supporter of ideology

deology, ī-dē-ol'o-ji, *n* [Fr *ideologie*—Gr *idea*, and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of ideas, or of the operations of the understanding

des, īdz, *n pl* [L. *idus*, the ides] In the ancient Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months

diocy, id'i-o-si, *n* [*Idiot* and *-cy*] State of being an idiot, hopeless insanity or madness

dioelectric, id'i-ō-ē-lek' trik, *a* [Gr *idios* one's own, and *electric*] Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties

diograph, id'i-ō-graf, *n* [Gr *idios* peculiar, private, and *graphō*, I write] A mark, signature, or the like, peculiar to an individual· a private or trade mark

diom, id'i-om *n* [Fr *idiome*, L. *idioma*, fr Gr *idiōma* fr *idios* proper, peculiar to one s self] A mode of expression peculiar to a language peculiarity of expression or phraseology, the genius or peculiar cast of a language a peculiar form or variety of language, dialect.

diomatic, idiomatical, id'i-om at''ik, id i-om at''ik al, *a* [Gr *idiōmatikos*] Having the character of an idiom pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language

diomatically, id'i-om-at' ik-al li, *adv* In an idiomatic manner, according to the idiom of a language

diomorphic, id'i-ō-mor''fik, *a* [Gr *idios*, one s own *morphē* form.] Having a peculiar or distinctive form

diopathic, id'i-o-pa'th''ik, *a* Pertaining to idiopathy, or to a disease not produced by any preceding disease —**idiopathically**, id'i-o-path''ik-al-li, *adv* In the manner of an idiopathic disease

diopathy, id i-op'a-thi, *n* [Fr *idiopathie* —Gr *idios*, peculiar to one s self, and *pathos* affection] A morbid state or condition not produced by any preceding disease

diosyncrasy, id'i-o-sin''kra si, *n* [Fr *diosyncrasie*, Gr *idiosynkrasia*—*idios* peculiar to one's self, *syn*, together, and *krasis* a mixing, temperament] Peculiarity of temperament or constitution, a mental or moral characteristic belonging to and distinguishing an individual, peculiar way of thinking or feeling

diosyncratic, id'i-o-sin-krat''ik, *a* Belonging to idiosyncrasy

diot, id'i-ot, *n* [Fr *idiot*, L *idiota*, fr Gr *idiōtēs*, a private, vulgar, unskilled person, fr *idios*, private, peculiar to one s self] A private person†, one void of understanding a human being destitute of reason or the ordinary intellectual powers of man, one hopelessly insane

diotcy, id'i-ot-si, *n* Idiocy

diotic, idiotical id-i-ot'ik, id i-ot'ik-al, *a* [Gr *idiōtikos*] Relating to or like an idiot foolish, utterly absurd.

diotically, id i-ot'ik-al-li, *adv* In an idiotic manner, very foolishly, most absurdly

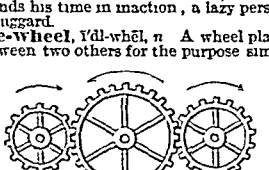
diotism, id'i-ot-izm *n* [Gr *idiōtismos*, a vulgar idiom, fr *idiōtēs*, a vulgar person IDIOT] An idiom, a peculiar or abnormal idiom.

dle, ī'dl *a* [A. Sax. *īdel*, vain, empty, idle=O Fris *īdel*, D *ydel*, G *eitel*, idle, Sw and Dan *idel* mere fr a root meaning to shine, seen in Skr *idh*, Gr *aithō*, I burn, A. Sax. *ad* funeral pile] Not engaged in any occupation, unoccupied unemployed, inactive, doing nothing, indolent, slothful, lazy, useless, ineffectual futile, affording leisure, not occupied, of no use or importance, trifling, trivial, unprofitable —*v i.* pret & pp *idled*, ī'dld, ppr *idling*, ī'dling To be idle, to lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business —*v t.* To spend in idleness (sometimes followed by *away*)

dleness, ī'dl nes, *n* State or quality of being idle inaction, indolence, sloth, laziness triviality, uselessness

dler, īd'ler *n* One who idles, one who spends his time in inaction, a lazy person, a sluggard.

dle-wheel, ī'dl-whēl, *n* A wheel placed between two others for the purpose simply



Idle-wheel

of transferring motion from one axis to the other without change of direction.

dly, īd'li, *adv* In an idle manner, lazily, sluggishly, carelessly, ineffectually unprofitably

docrase, ī'dō- krās, *n* [Gr *eidos* form and *krasis*, mixture, from the mixture of forms its crystals display] A mineral differing from garnet chiefly in form

dol, ī'dol, *n* [Fr *idole*, L. *idōlum* fr Gr *eidōlon*, an image form, phantom, idol, fr *eidos*, form, same root as in *idea* (q v)] An image, representation, or symbol of a deity made or consecrated as an object of worship a pagan deity, a person loved and honoured to adoration, anything on which we set our affections inordinately

dolater, ī-dol'at-er, *n* [Fr *idolâtre* L *idolatre*, Gr *eidōlolatrēs*, an idol worshipper IDOLATRY] A worshipper of idols one who worships as a deity that which is not God, a pagan an adorer, a great admirer

dolatress ī-dol'at-res, *n* A female idolater or worshipper of idols.

dolatrous ī-dol'at-rus, *a* Pertaining to idolatry, consisting in the worship of idols, consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence —**idolatrously**, ī-dol'at-rus-li *adv* In an idolatrous manner

dolatry, ī-dol'at-ri, *n* [Fr *idolâtrie*, L *idololatria* fr Gr *eidōlolatreia*—*eidōlon*, idol, and *latreuō* I worship serve, fr *latron* hire] The worship of idols images, or anything made by hands, or which is not God excessive attachment or veneration for anything or that which borders on adoration.

dolize ī'dol īz, *v t* pret. & pp *idolized* ī'dol-īzd, ppr *idolizing* ī'dol īz ing [*Idol* and *-ize*] To worship as an idol to love to excess, to love or reverence to adoration

dolizer ī'dol īz-er, *n* One who idolizes.

doloclast, ī-dol'o-klast, *n* [Gr *eidōlon*, idol, and *klaō*, I break] An idol or image breaker; an iconoclast

dolon ī-dō'lon, *n*, pl. **idola**, ī-dō'la [Gr *eidōlon* IDOL] A mere mental image, a fallacious notion

dyl, ī'dil, *n* [L *idyllium*, fr Gr *eidyllion*, dim fr *eidos*, form, shape IDOL.] A short highly wrought descriptive poem, properly, a short pastoral poem

dyllic, ī-dil'ik, *a* Belonging to idyls or pastoral poetry, pastoral, suggestive of an idyl.

f, if, *conj* [A. Sax. *gif*, if, Icel *ef* if, akin O G *ibu*, G *ob*, if, whether; Goth *ibai* whether, *jabai*, if.] Granting or supposing that, in case that, allowing that, on condition that, whether, although

gneous, ig'nē-us, *a* [L. *igneus* fr *ignis*, fire, cog with Skr *agni*, fire] Pertaining to or consisting of fire, having the nature of fire, resembling fire, proceeding from the action of fire

gnipotent, ig-nip'o-tent, *a* [L. *ignipotens* —*ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful, potent] Presiding over fire

gnis-fatuus, ig'nis-fat'ū us, *n* ,pl. **ignes-fatui**, ig'nēz-fat'ū-ī. [L, foolish fire] A meteor that appears in the night, and flits about over marshy grounds, known also by such names as *Will-o'-the-wisp*, *Jack-a-lantern Corpse-candle*, &c.

gnitable, ignitible, ig nīt'a-bl, ig-nīt'i-bl, *a* Capable of being ignited.

gnite, ig-nīt', *v t* pret. & pp *ignited*, ig-nīt'ed, ppr *igniting*, ig nīt-ing [L *ignio ignitum*, to ignite, fr *ignis*, fire IGNEOUS] To kindle or set on fire, to communicate fire to —*v i.* To take fire, to become red with heat

gnition, ig-ni'shon, *n* [IGNITE.] Act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire, the act of catching fire the state of burning

gnoble, ig-nō'bl, *a* [L. *ignobilis*—*in*, not and *gnobilis*, *nobilis*, noble NOBLE] Not noble, of low birth or family, mean, base, disgraceful dishonourable

gnobleness ig-nō'bl-nes, *n* The condition or quality of being ignoble

gnobly, ig-nō'bli, *adv* In an ignoble manner meanly, disgracefully, basely

gnominious, ig nō-mi'ni us, *a* [L *ignominiosus*, fr *ignominia*, ignominy IGNOMINY] Marked with ignominy shameful, dishonourable, infamous despicable, worthy of contempt.

gnominiously, ig nō-mi'ni-us-li, *adv* In an ignominious manner, *disgracefully*, shamefully

gnominy, ig'nō-mi-ni, *n* [Fr *ignominie*, L. *ignominia*—*in* not, and *gnomen*, *nomen*, name, fr root seen in E *know* NOMINAL] Public disgrace, entire loss of character or reputation, infamy, disgrace, opprobrium, shame, contempt.

gnoramus ig nō-rā'mus, *n* , pl. **ignoramuses**, ig-nō-rā'mus-ez. [1st pers pl pres ind. of L *ignoro*, I am ignorant—lit. 'we are ignorant', originally the finding of a grand-jury in certain occasions IGNORE] An ignorant person, a vain pretender to knowledge

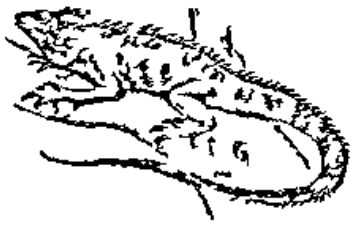
gnorance ig'nō-rans, *n* [Fr *ignorance*, L *ignorantia* IGNORANT] State of being ignorant, want of knowledge, state of being illiterate, uninformed, or uneducated condition of not being aware inacquaintance

gnorant, ig'nō-rant, *a* [Fr *ignorant* L *ignorans -antis*, ppr of *ignoro*, I am ignorant IGNORE] Not knowing, destitute of knowledge or information, uninstructed, untaught illiterate, unacquainted with or before an object.—**ignorantly**, ig'nō-rant-li *adv* In an ignorant manner

gnore ig nōr', *v t* pret & pp *ignored* ig-nōrd' ppr *ignoring* ig nōr'ing [L. *ignoro*, I am ignorant, fr *ignarus* not knowing—*in*, not and *gnarus* knowing fr root of *gnosco* I know, and E. *know* KNOW] To pass over or overlook as if ignorant of, to

shu the eyes to, to le e out of accoun to disregard to reject.

Iguana ig wá na, n. [Sp fr the Haytian



Comm n Iguana (iguana tuberculata)

languag An American l d f the lizard family wi h pen d lu dewlap

Iguanodon g wá'no-don, [*I uo a* and *odous odontos* a tooth, f h haracte of ts teeth] A e ossa f ss liza

Ileum, il um s From G ile I roll, u con u n f L *ilia,* u ts nes ILI] The low r part of the small intes t p n man.

Iliac ak, a [L. *iliacus* f *ilia,* the flank th groin, he intest nes] P rta ning to the low and especially th lower bow ls, r to the part f the abdomen con ta ning them **iliac passion,** a dang rous ailm t, consisting in obstruction of he row ls.

Ilium il -um [Prope y *os il m* bone of the ilia *or* flank.] A *Lo* ha f rma he ou te port n of the pe vi s n either s le be h bone

Ilk il a [A Sax. *ilca yl c,* same] Same —O that ilk, n Scot. a phrase sou mes use a te the name of a landed g ntleman to denote at his surname and the ame of his esta e are the same

Ill l, a [From the Scandina ian Icel. *ill* a fill Icel. and *Sw yl la,* a f a con racted form c rresponding to eral. Its *comparati* e and *s perla* wor and *worst* are r a diff en root] Bad or evil depra ed wicked used of things rather than persons producing e m rtu un r unate cross rabbed, sur y pec ish sick or ndisposed misfared born (*I* ugly unfa ourable rud unpolished, as manners. Ill tem, an unkind or hyst rical art. —n. E l wickedness mis ri e calamity disease pa n whate annoys or in ures ha p ness, o prevents success.—adv Not w ne ng y o perfectly badly not eally, with pa n or difficul y

Ill-advised l d vi d ad l, a Badly ad ised resu ng from bad a ice or the wan of go d judgment ons

Ill-affected, il af f k ed, a. Not well ffected in m nd.

Illapse il-la s' *v i.* pret & pp *psed,* il-la st' ppr *a sing* il-laps' ng [L. *illabor illapsus—il* f n, in, a *l bor lapsus* I sli le or gli le LAPSE.] T pass or gli le into —n. A sl n n an insensible o entrance of one thing n o an er

Illation il-lā sh n, s. [L. *illatio—il* f r s *l ta* , a bearing, f *f latus,* I bea I carry] An inference fr m premises a conc usion deduction.

Illative il'la-t a. [*I late* and *ive*] Re lating to illa ion as may be rred that denotes an in nce **illatively** il'la- h ad By illat n or rence

Ill-bred, il'bred, a. bad, wa g, gentlemen emp y

Ill bred il-bred a. N t w ll bred un polite unpolished rude

Ill-breeding, il bred ing, s Want of good breeding unpol teness rud ness.

Ill conditioned kon di shond, a Ha ng bad qualities having a rude, surly temper

Ill-disposed il dis-p zd, a. Not w ll disposed wicked ill or mal ously in clined

Illegal, il-le gal, a. Pref *il f* not, and *legal*] Not legal, con rary to law unlawful lawless prohibited iuci

Illegality il le ga n State or quali y f e z gal u lawf ess

Illegally l gal-li *ad* In an ll gal o unlawful m nne unlawf y

Illegibility Illegibleness s il- lb j b nes, n Quali y of be ng h gi le

Illegible il ej i, a Prefix *for* n, po an *legibil*] No ri le he ca n t be rea

Illegibly il le j bli, *ad* In a g b n a

Illemarcy il-l j m s-si n [*I leg* te a -*cy*] b ate f be g ille m mate or ou of w ack basta dy

Illegitimate il j mā Pr fix not, an *le gi mat* ate n accor b to law rary to law un lawfu ill gal b rn u wed ck s uri us m mate deduce n t wa rant n uthorized y good usage as a word phrase —*v t* re & *ille gi mate* ā-ted, i p *ille n mat g* il āt-ng T gle legitimat e bastardize

Illegitimately il j māt- *ad* In a llegi ma y

Ill favoured fā-v rd, a ' t well f ored or g or looking f m us y

Illiberal, il -al, a [Prefix *il f* in t, and *l eral*] ot liberal n generous of a con racted m n ra parr w n scope u b r al jr ng **Illiberality** il al i i, n Qual y of be g ll eral narrowness of m nd **Illiberally** il lib e al i, *ad* In an ba ra ma ne

Illicit il is i, a [L. *il c us* n, and *citus* lawful, f *p* ra al wal L *PE* E] pe m t d or il w Pro h ted unlaw ul lawless **Illicitly** il lis'-i *ad* In an ill c manner o law fully

Illimitable il im'i-t-bl, a [Pr fix for n, not, and *limit*] That ca e l m ted o bounde boundless unlimited n boun l infinit immense vast **Illimitably** il im t-a-bli *ad* W so poss bl y o bei g bounded wi hou mita

Illiteracy il a-si, n [*I erat* and *-cy*] State of be ng illiterate want of e n cat n ignorance

Illiterate il i er āt, a L *il t ra tus—il* f r n, not, and *litera* us, letter ed, learned, fr *era,* a *etter* LETTER] Unle tered ignorant f letters or books untaugh t n t e ted

Illiterately il i āt li, *adv* In an ill- literate man

Ill jud ed il ujd, a In adicious unwise

Ill mannered, il man rd, a Il vi g bad ma ners rude boorish uncivil unpolite unpo ished.

Ill nature il ā-tu s Bad temper cross ness ra *dness.* **Ill nature** l ā-tūrd, a Ba tempered s er bel surly **Ill naturedly** il nā-tū li, *ad* In an ill nature manner n y

Illness, il nes, s State or q al y of being an ailment o malady kn ss

Illogical, i loj'-k-al, a [Prefix *il f in,* not, a nd *logical*] N t logica con rary to log c sound reasoning **Illogically** il j'-k-al-li, *ad* In an ll gical n an

Ill-omened il o-mend, a Attended w h o a rable omens

Ill starred, il stard, a. [f aster igural n conp *disast rus*] Aff ed n [illegible] unfort n te.

Ill tempered, il tem pe l, a. Of bad tem per morose crabbed sour pe lab t ul.

Ill timed il- Im I' a Done or said at an unsuitable me.

Illude il ō, v pret & pp *il lud,* il- lu ed ppr *illu* , il-lud'ing [L. *il ludo, il sum*—prefix on, an *lud* I play DE] T deceive to mock to make sport of

Illume Illumine il lūm il-lūm n v pret. & pp *il med,* il ma ned, il- m' il- um n l pp *il um q illum n ng* m g ūm in ing [L. *i m no* ILLUM ATE.] To il u ate a poe c w rd.

Illuminant, il- m ant, n [L. *il umi nan , a* Pr of *il um no* ILLUM ATE.] That wh h illuminates or aff ds t a mea us f affordi g artifi a g t.

Illuminate m in āt, v pre & pp *il nat* il ūm n-āt-ed ppr *ill m nat n* il ūn in āt-ing [L. *il o il m n atum*—prefix *il f in* n, and *men s t sis,* ligh f M VARY L CID] T ligh up to e ten to s pp f wi h light to adorn w h f stal lam e br nfres, to en lig en ntell ctually o ad ru wi h gil ar co oured rnam n s, ters, p ctures, & as w k a d m iscripts.

Illuminati il ūn nā i, n *pl.* [Li *b* se wh are enl htened] A ern f r merly pp ed to erta n sects and secret w s, now ap e o persons who affect o possess e raordinary knowledge

Illumination ūn n-ā sh n s [L. *il ūno*] Act of il ng a fes l e di lay gh s &c brig ness sp endour n of tellect al o sp n ual light he act, art, or practice f ad orn ng m u scripts a *bo* ks by ha j w h ornamenta ters an des gns s uch ornam nts hem s

Illuminative lum'in at- *a.* [*I mi nat* and *-i F m nat f*] Ha ing h power of illumina ng gi g gh

Illuminator il ūm'i āt-e n [L.L.] e who o hat w ich il um nates o gi es i o se wh dec ra es man iscripts and ks with ornam ntal ters, &c

Illume ūme l, v. ME

Illusion il ū zh n, n [L. *il usio —o la, il us* ILL DE] Th act of deceiving impos ng u n decepti m in ck ry s d ceptive appearance an unreal vision pre sented to the bod y or mento eye hal a on phantasm

Illusionist, il ū zhon ist, n One gi n to illusion o ne who produces il usions, as by sle z of hand.

Illusive il ū a [L. *il usus* and *-i* DE IVE] T nding to cause il- us n decep dece fu

Illusory il ū-si, a. [*I ill sol e, i* L. *sor a m rk f* L. *do* IL- I. DE.] Caus g usion deceiving or tend g to dece by f se a pearances decep fallacious

Illustrate us rāt, v pret & pp *il ustrated,* us a es p *il ust at n* il us' trāt-ing [L. *il ustro—*prefix *in* and *ustro* ILLUSTER] T ght up t m k ar ne il ble r lvious by brow gh on by xam es, comparisons, and the lik to ex lain and adorn by means of pictures drawn gs, &c

Illustration us-t -shon, n [L. *illus*] Act of nstra ing hat wh h il- ustrates a part cula case or xam le in tend d to throw ig on on mea ng a design or picture designed to ustrate he be a book or other writing

Illustrative il us'trāt-i a [*I stra* an -*ive* Having the quali y of ustrating or e xpl ing.

Illustratively il us'trāt- li, *ad* By w y f ill stra n or e xplanation

Illustrator l- us'trāt-er n. One who il lustrates one who m kes pictures f books

Illustrious il us n us, a [From I *il ustris,* lighted o clear distinguished probably o n f *il ustro—*I t n, foto and, ns., ns-a, gh. ls. o', distinguishable by he reputa n of greatness renowned em nent cele rated e alted noble cour f ring h n n or renown g orious.

Illustriously il-lus n-us-li, *ad* In an l-lust us manner g oriously em nently

Illustriousness il us'-n-us-nes, s. Qual y f being illustrious.

Ill will il wil, s Unkind or hostil feel g enn y malice hatred malevol nce.

Ill wisher wish-e s. One w o wishes evil an enemy

Image im j s. [*F image* f L. *imago, ma* is an mage, likeness, ap ari on, &c.

fr stem of *imitor*, I imitate] A representation of any person or thing, sculptured, painted, or otherwise made visible, a statue, picture, or stamped representation, an effigy an idol, the representation of any person or thing that is an object of worship, any copy, counterpart, or likeness, embodiment, a picture drawn by fancy, a kind of metaphor, in *optics*, the appearance or figure of any object formed by the reflection or refraction of the rays of light —— v t pret & pp *imaged*, im'ājd, ppr *imaging*, im'āj ing To represent by an image, to reflect the image or likeness of, to mirror; to represent to the mental vision, to form a likeness of in the mind.

imagery, im'āj e-ri, *n* [*Image* and *-ery*] Images in general or collectively, forms of the fancy, imaginary phantasms, rhetorical figures collectively, comparisons, similes, &c, in discourse

imaginable, im-aj'in-a-bl, *a* That may or can be imagined or conceived

imaginably, im aj'in-a-bli, *adv* In an imaginable manner

imaginary, im aj'in a-ri, *a* [Fr *imaginaire*, fr L *imaginarius* fr *imago*, an image IMAGE.] Existing only in imagination, ideal, fanciful, visionary, fancied, unreal.

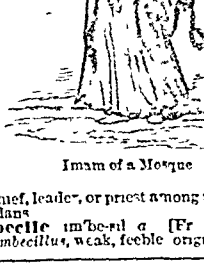
imagination, im-aj'in-ā"shon, *n* [Fr *imagination*, L *imaginatio* fr *imaginari*, to imagine] The act of imagining, the faculty by which we can form a mental image of anything and bring absent objects and perceptions forcibly before the mind, that faculty of the mind which enables us to form new combinations of ideas from the materials stored up in the memory, mental image, scheme formed in the mind, device, an unsolid or fanciful opinion, a mere fancy hallucination, notion

imaginative, im aj'in āt-iv, *a* [*Imagine*, *imagination*, and *-ive*=Fr *imaginatif*] That forms imaginations, full of imaginations, endowed with imagination owing existence to or characterized by imagination

imagine, im aj'in, *v t* pret & pp *imagined*, im-aj'ind, ppr *imagining*, im aj'in ing [Fr *imaginer*, fr L *imaginari*, to imagine, to fancy, to picture, fr *imago*, an image IMAGE] To picture to one's self to fancy, to conceive to form a notion or idea of in the mind to form, as ideas or representations in the mind by modifying and combining our conceptions, to contrive or devise, to think to believe, to suppose, to deem —— v i To conceive, to suppose, to think to have a notion or idea

imago, im ā'gō, *n* [L., an image] The last or perfect state of an insect, usually that in which it has wings

imam Imaum, i-mām', i mam', *n* [Ar *imām*, fr *amma*, to walk before, to preside]



Imam of a Mosque

A chief, leader, or priest among the Mohammedans

imbecile im'be-sil *a* [Fr *imbecile*, fr L *imbecillus*, weak, feeble origin doubtful.] Destitute of strength either of body or of mind, but generally the latter mentally feeble, fatuous, showing mental feebleness silly, ridiculous, extremely foolish —*n* One who is imbecile, a poor, fatuous or weak-minded creature

imbecility, im-be-sil'i-ti, *n* [Fr *imbecillite*, L *imbecillitas*] State of being imbecile, fatuity, silliness, helpless mental weakness

imbed im bed' See EMBED

imbibe, im-bīb', *v t* pret & pp *imbibed*, im-bībd', ppr *imbibing*, im-bīb'ing [L *imbibo*—prefix *im* for *in*, in, and *bibo*, I drink, whence *bibulous*, *bibber*, *beverage*] To drink in to absorb, as moisture to receive or admit into the mind, and retain

imbiber, im-bīb'er, *n* One who or that which imbibes

imbibition, im-bi bi'shon, *n* The act of imbibing

imbitter, imblazon, imbody, imbolden, imborder, imbosom, imbowel, imbower See EMBITTER, &c

imbricate, imbricated, im'bri-kāt, im'bri-kāt-ed, *a* [L *imbricatus* fr *imbrex*, *imbricis*, a gutter-tile, fr *imber*, a shower =Gr *ombros*, rain] Bent and hollowed, like a roof or gutter tile, lapping over each other, like tiles on a roof —**imbrication** imbri kā'shon, *n* State of being imbricate, a hollow like that of a roof tile



Imbricate

imbroglio, im-brōl'yō, *n* [It, fr prefix *im* for *in*, and *broglare*, to confound or mix together, akin *broil*] An intricate and perplexing state of affairs, a misunderstanding of a complicated nature, entanglement

imbrown, im-broun' See EMBROWN

imbrue im brū', *v t* pret & pp *imbrued*, im-brod', ppr *imbruing*, im-brō'ing [O Fr *embruer*, *s embruer*, to dabble one's self, fr prefix *em*, *im*, for *in*, in, and L *bibere* to drink IMBIBE.] To soak, to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood

imbue, im bū', *v t* pret & pp *imbued*, im-būd', ppr *imbuing*, im-bū'ing [L *imbuo*, allied to *imber*, a shower Skr *ambu* water IMBRICATE] To tinge deeply to dye, *fig* to inspire impress, or impregnate (the mind) to cause to become impressed or penetrated.

imbuement, imbuition, im-bū'ment, im-bū'shon *n* The act of imbuing

imitability, im'i ta-bil"i ti, *n* Quality of being imitable

imitable im'i ta-bl, *a* [L *imitabilis*] That may be imitated, worthy of imitation

imitancy, im'i-tan si, *n* [*Imitant* and *-cy*] A tendency to imitate, imitation.

imitant, im'i tant, *a* [L *imitans*, *-antis*, ppr of *imitari* to imitate (q v)] Imitating

imitate im'i tāt, *v t* pret & pp *imitated* im'i tāt-ed, ppr *imitating*, im'i tāt-ing [Fr *imiter*, fr L *imitari*, *imitatus* fr a root which gives also *imago*, image perhaps akin to *emo*, I take, select, buy] To follow as a model, pattern, or example, to copy or endeavour to copy in acts, manner, or otherwise, to copy in form, colour, &c., to mimic, to counterfeit

imitation, im i-tā'shon, *n* [Fr *imitation*, L *imitatio*] Act of imitating following in manner, or copying in form, that which is made or produced as a copy, likeness, resemblance a counterfeit.

imitative im'i tāt-iv, *a* [*Imitate* and *-ive* =Fr *imitatif*] That imitates inclined to imitate or copy exhibiting an imitation formed after a model or original intended to represent an actual sound by the sound of the letters (an *imitative* word) —**imitatively**, im'i tāt-iv li, *ad* In an imitative manner, by way of imitation

imitator im'i tāt-er, *n* [L *imitator*, Fr *imitateur*] One who imitates, one who takes another as pattern or model.

immaculate im m ak'ū lāt *a* [L *immaculatus*—*im* for *in* no', and *maculatus*, fr *macula*, a spot.] Without spot spotless, pure, unstained, undefiled without blemish

immaculately im-mak'ū lāt-li, *adv* In an immaculate manner, with spotless purity

immanate im'ma-nāt, t i pret & pp *immanated*, im'ma-nāt-ed, ppr *immanating*, im'ma-nāt-ing [L *im* for *in*, in and *mano*, I flow] To flow or issue in said of something intangible —**immanation**, im-ma-nā'shon, *n* A flowing in

immanent, im'ma-nent, *a* [L *immanens*, *immanentis*, ppr of *immaneo*—*im* for *in* in, and *maneo*, I remain (as in *remain*, *mansion*)] Remaining in or within, hence, not passing out of the subject, inherent and indwelling —**immanence, immanency**, im'ma-nens, im'ma-nen si, *n* The condition of being immanent.

Immanuel, im-ma'nū-el, *n* [Heb] God with us a name given to the Saviour Matt i 23

immaterial, im ma-tē'ri-al, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in* not and *material*=Fr *immateriel*] Not material, not consisting of matter, incorporeal, of no essential consequence, unimportant

immaterialism, im ma-tē'ri al izm, *n* [*Immaterial* and *-ism* See prec.] The doctrine of the non-existence of matter, and that all being may be reduced to mind and ideas in the mind —**immaterialist**, im-ma-tē'ri-al ist, *n* One who professes immaterialism

immateriality, im-ma-tē'ri al"i ti, *n* *Quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter* unimportance

immature, im ma-tūr', *a* [L *immaturus* —*im* for *in*, not, and *maturus*, ripe MATURE] Not mature or ripe, unripe, not perfect or completed too early premature

immaturely, im-ma tūr'li, *adv* In an immature manner —**immatureness, immaturity**, im ma-tūr'nes, im-ma tūr'i ti, *n* State or quality of being immature, unripeness, incompleteness, crudity

immeasurable, im me'zhūr a-bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *measurable*] Not measurable that cannot be measured, immense —**immeasurableness**, im-me'zhūr a-bl nes, *n* State of being immeasurable —**immeasurably**, im-me'zhūr-a-bli *adv* In an immeasurable manner, immensely, beyond all measure

immediacy im mē'di a-si, *n* [*Immediate* and *-cy*] The relation of being immediate, immediateness proximity

immediate, im mē'di āt, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, no, and *mediate*=Fr *immediat*] Without anything intervening acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another cause or means, producing its effect by its own direct agency, direct, intuitive, not acting by secondary causes, instant, present, without intervention of time

immediately, im mē'di āt-li *adv* In an immediate manner, without the intervention of anything directly, without delay; instantly forthwith

immemorial, im me mō'ri al *a* [L *im* for *in* not and *memoria*, memory] Beyond memory extending beyond the reach of record or tradition, of unknown duration.

immemorially, im me mō ri-al li *adv* Beyond memory, from time out of mind

immense, im mens', *a* [Fr *immense*, L *immensus*—*im* for *in* not, and *mensus*, measured, pp of *metior mensus*, I measure MEASURE.] Immeasurable boundless vast in extent, very great, huge, prodigious, enormous

immensely, im mens'li, *adv* To an immense extent in an immense degree, hugely, vastly —**immenseness**, im mens'nes, *n* Quality of being immense immensity

immensity, im mens'i ti *n* [Fr *immensité*, L *immensitas*] The condition or quality of being immense, immenseness vastness, that which is immense, extent not to be measured infinity

immensurable, im men'sūr a bl, *a* [L *im* for *in* not, and *mensurabilis* fr *mensura*, measure MEASURE.] Not to be measured immeasurable

immerge, im merj', *v t* pret & pp *im-*

merg'd im-m rjd ppr *immerging* im-merj'ing [L. *immergo*—*im* for *in* in, and *mergo* I dip or plunge MERGE.] To dip or plung to immerse —— v.i. To disappear by entering into any med um

immerse im-mers' v.t. pret. & pp *immersed*, im-merst ppr *immersing* im-mers'ing [L. *immersus* pp. of *immergo* IMMERGE.] To d p or plunge in water or other fluid to plunge, to dip to sink or cover deep to overwhelm to im ol e to engage deeply —**immersible** im-mers'i-bl, a. That may be immersed.

immersion im-mer'shon, n. [Fr *immersion*, L.L. *immersio*.] Act of immersing act of plunging into a fl d a sinki g o dipping baptism by dipp g th wh l body in wat r state of being o rwh im rsed or deeply engaged disappearance of a celestial body behi d another or into its shadow

immersionist, im-mer'shon-ist, s. One who holds that immersion is essential to Christian baptism

immesh im-mesh' v.t. pret. & pp *immeshed*, im-mesht ppr *immeshing* im-mesh'ing [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *mesh*.] To entangle in the meshes of a net or anything imilar

immethodical, im-me-thod'i-kal, a. [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *methodical*.] Not methodical having no method without systematic arrangement irregular

immigrant, im'mi-grant, s. [L. *immigrans* ppr. of *immigro* IMMIGRATE.] A person who immigrates into a country

immigrate, im'mi-grāt, v.i. pret. & pp *immigrated*, im'mi-grāt-ed ppr *immigrating* im'mi-grāt-ing. [L. *immigro*, *immigratum*—prefix *im* for *in*, in, and *migro* I migrate. MIGRATE.] To remove into a country for permanent residence to remove into and settle in another country

immigration, im-mi-grā'shon, s. Act of immigrating or removing into a country for settlement.

imminence im'mi-n ns, s. The quality or condition of being imminent

imminent, im'mi-nent, a. [L. *imminens*, *imminentis*, ppr. of *immineo* to hang over—*im* for *in*, on, and *mineo*, to project, as in *eminent*, *prominent*.] Hanging o er; threatening to fall or occur (*imminent* danger) impending near t hand, threatening evil.

imminently im'mi-nent-li, ad. In an imminent manner or degree

immingle im-m ng'gl, v.t. pret. & pp *immingled*, im-m ng'gld, ppr *immingling* im-ming'gling [Prefix *im* for *in*, in and *mingle*.] To mingl together to mix to unite with.

immobile im-mō'bil, a. [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mobile*=L. *immobilis*.] Not mobile immovable fixed stable

immobility im-mō-bil'i-ti, s. [Fr. *immobilité* See prec.] State or quality of being immobile fixedness in place or state resistance to motion.

immoderate, im-mo'der-āt, a. [L. *immoderatus*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *moderatus*, moderate MODERATE.] Not moderate exceeding just or usual bounds excessive extra agant unreasonable intemperate—**immoderately** im-mo'der-āt-li, ad. In an immoderate manner excessively unreasonably

immodest im-mo'dest, a. [L. *immodestus*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *modestus*, modest] Not modest indelicate indecent unchaste impure lewd—**immodestly** im-mo'dest-li, ad. In an immodest manner—**immodesty** im-mo'des-ti, s. Want of modesty

immolate im-mō-lāt, v.t. pret. & pp *immolated*, im-mō-lāt-ed, ppr *immolating* im-mō-lāt-ing. [L. *mmolo*, *immolatum*, to sacrifice—*im* for *in*, on, and *mola*, meal, which was thrown on the head of the victim when sacrificed.] To sacrifice to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice to offer in sacrifice.

immolation im-mō-lā'shon, s. [L. *immolatio*.] Act of immolating or of sacrificing a sacrifice offered.—**immolator** im-mō-lāt'or, s. One who immolates.

immoral im-mo'ral, a. [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *moral*.] Not moral contrary to morality inconsistent with moral rectitude wicked vicious licentious depra d.

immorality im-mō-ral'i-ti, s. [Fr. *immoralité*.] Quality of being immoral any immoral act or practice wickedness vice licentiousness depravity

immorally im-mo'ral-li, ad. In an immoral manner wickedly viciously in violation of law or duty

immortal im-mor'tal, a. [Fr. *immortel* L. *immortalis*—*im* for *in*, not, and *mortalis* mortal.] Not mortal having life that shall never end unfailing everlasting perpetual imperishable not liable to perish or fail to obli ion —— s. One who is immortal or exempt from death often applied to the gods of classical mythology

immortality im-mor-tal'i-ti, s. [Fr. *immortalité* L. *immortalitas*.] The condition or quality of being immortal exemption from death and all th latio n destined to endure without end exemption from oblivion

immortalize im-mor'tal-īz, v.t. pret. & pp *immortalized* im-mor'tal-īzd, ppr *immortalizing* im-mor'tal-īz-ing. [*Immortal* and *ize*=Fr. *immortaliser*.] To render immortal to make perpetual to make famous for ever to cover with undying glory

immortally im-mor'tal-li, ad. In an immortal manner with endless existence eternally

immortelle im-mor-tel' s. [Fr. IMMORTAL.] A flower of the sort called *everlasting* or a wreath made of such flowers

immovability im-moov-a-bil'i-ti, s. State or quality of being immovable

immovable im-mōv'a-bl, a. [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *movable*.] That cannot be moved from its place firmly fixed fast not to be moved from a purpose steadfast fixed unalterable unchangeable not impressible unfeeling not liable to be removed.

immovableness im-mōv'a-bl-nes, s. State or quality of being immovable.

immovably im-mōv'a-bli, ad. In an immovable manner fixedly unalterably unchangeably

immunity im-mū'ni-ti, s. [Fr. *immunité* L. *immunitas* fr. *immunis*, exempt—*im* for *in*, not, and *munus*, office, duty.] Freedom or exemption from any public service, office burden or charge freedom or exemption from obligation a particular privilege or prerogative freedom or exemption in general state of not being liable

immure im-m r' v.t. pret. & pp *immured*, im-mūrd' ppr *immuring* im-m r'ing [O. Fr. *emmurer* L.L. *immurare* pref. *im* for *in*, and L. *murus* a wall MURAL.] To inclose within walls to shut up to confine to imprison.

immutability, im-mū-ta-bil'i-ti, s. [Fr. *immutabilité*, L. *immutabilitas*.] The state or quality of being immutable unchangeableness

immutable im-mu'ta-bl, a. [L. *immutabilis*—prefix *im* for *in* not, and *mutabilis* mutable.] Not mutable unchangeable invariable unalterable.—**immutableness**, im-mū'ta-bl-nes, s. Immutability

immutably im-mu'ta-bli, ad. In an immutable manner or a manner that admits of no change unchangeably unalterably invariably

imp imp, s. [Originally a *shoot* or *scion*. A.Sax. *impe*, a *scion*, fr. L.L. *impotus*, a graft or *scion*, fr. Gr. *emphytos*, ingrafted—*en*, in, and *phyein*, to grow to produce similarly Sw. *ymp* Dan. *ympe* twig shoot, scion. O. *impten*, to graft.] A scion or graft a son offspring or progeny a young or little devil a little malignant spirit hence, a mischievous child —— v.t. pret. & pp *imped*, impt ppr *imping* imp'ing. To graft to mend a deficient wing by the insertion of a feather to strengthen

impact, im-pakt', s. [From L. *impingo* *impactum*, I drive or strike IMPINGE.] A forcible touch a stroke a blow the shock of a moving body that strikes against another

impair, im-pār' v.t. pret. & pp *impaired* im-pārd' ppr *impairing* im-pār'ing [Fr. *empirer* fr. prefix *em* for *en* in intens. *pejorer* fr. L. *pejor* worse.] To make worse to lessen in quantity value excellence or strength to deteriorate to damage to injure to weaken.

impale im-pāl' v.t. pret. & pp *impaled*, im-pāld' ppr *impaling* im-pāl'ing [L. *im* for *in*, *palus* a pole stake pale.] To put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake to empale Her to join as two coats of arms on the shield, with an upright line between.—**impalement**, im-pāl'ment, s. The act of impaling


Arms Impaled.

impalpable im-pal'pa-bl, a. [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *palpable*.] Not to be felt so fine as not to be perceived by the touch as having distinct particles not easily or readily apprehended by the mind.—**impalpably** im-pal'pa-bli, adv. In an impalpable manner

impanate im-pā'nāt, a. [L. *im* for *in*, in. into and *panis* bread.] Embodied in the bread used in the eucharist.—**impanation** im-pa-nā'shon, s. The doctrine of the union of the body and blood of Christ with the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist consubstantiation.

impanel, im-pan'el, v.t. pret. & pp *impanelled* im-pan'eld ppr *impanelling* im-pan'el-ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *panel*.] To form, compile, or enrol the list of jurors by a court of justice.—**impanelment** im-pan'el-ment, s. The act of impanelling

imparidigitate im-pa-ri-dij'i-tāt, a. [L. *imparis* unequal (*im*, not, *par* equal) and *digitus*, a finger] Zool. having an uneven number of fingers or toes.—**imparipinnate** im-pa-ri-pin'nāt, a. Bot. applied to a pinnate leaf when there is a terminal or odd leaf at the end.—**imparisyllable** im-pa-ri-sil'la-bl, a. Gram. not consisting of an equal number of syllables


Imparipinnate Leaf of Rose.

imparity im-pa-ri'ti-s. [From L. *impar*—*im*, not, and *par* equal. PAIR, PEER.] Inequality disproportion difference of degree rank or excellence

impark im-pārk' v.t. pret. & pp *imparked*, im-pārkt' ppr *imparking* im-pārk'ing. [Prefix *im* for *in*, in and *park*.] To inclose within a park to sever from a common

impart im-pārt' v.t. pret. & pp *imparted* im-pārt'ed ppr *imparting* im-pārt'ing. [O. Fr. *impartir* fr. L. *impartio* *impertio*—*im* for *in*, in, and *pars*, *partis*, to divide, fr. *para*, *partis* a part.] To give, grant, or communicate to bestow on another to confer to reveal to disclose

impartation im-pār-tā'shon, s. The act of imparting

impartial im-pār'shal, a. [*Im*, not, and *partial*.] Not partial not favouring one party more than another unprejudiced equitable just

impartiality im-pār'shi-al'i-ti, s. State or quality of being impartial freedom from bias fairness equity

impartially im-pār'shal-li, ad. In an impartial manner without bias fairly justly

impartibility im-pārt'i-bil'i-ti, s. Quality of being impartible

impartible im-pārt'i-bl, a. [In first sense prefix *im*, not, and *partible* in the second fr. *impart*.] Not partible or subject to partition that may be imparted, bestowed or communicated.

impassable im-pas'a-bl, a. [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *passable*.] Not passable that cannot be passed or travelled over

impassableness, im-pas'a bl nes, *n* State of being impassable

impassibility, impassibleness, im-pas'i bil"i ti, im pas'i bl nes, *n* [See next] State or quality of being impassible

impassible, im-pas'i-bl, *a* [Fr *impassible*, fr L L *impassibilis*—*im* for *in*, not, and *passibilis*, fr L *patior*, *passus*, I suffer PATIENT] Incapable of pain, passion, or suffering, not to be moved to passion or sympathy without or not exhibiting feeling, showing no sign of emotion, unmoved

impassion, im pa'shon *v t* pret & pp *impassioned*, im pr'shond, ppr *impassioning*, im-pa'shon-ing [Prefix *im* for *in*, intens, and *passion*] To move or affect strongly with passion —**impassionable**, im pash'on-a bl, *a* Easily excited, susceptible of strong emotion

impassioned, im-pa'shond, *p a* Actuated or agitated by passion, animated, excited, having the feelings warmed, as a speaker, expressive of passion or ardour as a harangue

impassive, im pas'iv, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, intens, and *passive*] Not susceptible of pain or suffering, impassible, not exhibiting feeling or sensibility calm and unmoved

impassively, im-pas'iv li, *adv* In an impassive manner —**impassiveness**, im pas'iv nes, *n* State of being impassive

impaste, im-pāst, *v t* pret & pp *impasted*, im-pāst'ed, ppr *impasting*, im-pāst'ing [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *paste*] To knead or make into paste, in *painting*, to lay on colours thickly and boldly —**impasto**, im pas'to, *n* [It] The application of thick opaque pigments

impatience, im-pā'shens *n* [Fr *impatience*, L *impatientia*] The condition or quality of being impatient, uneasiness under pain, suffering, or anything annoying

impatient, im pā'shent, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *patient*=Fr *impatient*, L L *impatiens*, *impatientis*] Not patient uneasy under given conditions and eager for change followed by *of*, *at*, *for*, *under*, not suffering quietly, uneasy or fretful when matters are not to one's mind, not enduring delay —**impatiently**, im pā'shent-li, *adv* In an impatient manner

impawn, im pan', *v t* pret & pp *impawned*, im-pand', ppr *impawning*, im-pan'ing To pawn, to pledge, to deposit as security

impeach, im-pēch', *v t* pret & pp *impeached*, im-pēcht' ppr *impeaching*, im-pēch'ing [Fr *empêcher*, O Fr *empeechier*, *empescher*=Pr *empedigar* fr L L *impedicare*, to entangle—L *in* and *pedica* a snare, fr *pes*, *pedis*, the foot IMPEDE] To accuse, to charge with a crime or misdemeanour, specifically, to bring charges of maladministration against, as against a minister of state or other high official, before a competent tribunal (see IMPEACHMENT) to call in question (as a person's veracity), to disparage or detract from

impeachable, im-pēch'a-bl, *a* Liable to be impeached, chargeable, censurable

impeacher, im pēch'er, *n* One who impeaches

impeachment, im-pēch'ment, *n* The act of impeaching a calling in question an accusation brought by the House of Commons against some high official before the House of Lords, who act as judges, impediment or obstruction†

impearl im perl', *v t* pret & pp *impearled*, im perld', ppr *impearling* im perl'ing [*Im* for *in*, in, and *pearl*] To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls

impeccability, im-pek'a-bil"i-ti, *n* Quality of being impeccable

impeccable, im pek'a bl, *a* [L L *impeccabilis*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and L *pecco*, I sin PECCABLE.] Not peccable or liable to sin exempt from the possibility of sinning or doing wrong

impecunious im-pē-kū'ni-us *a* [L prefix *im* for *in* not, and *pecunia* money PECUNIARY] Not having money hard-up, without funds —**impecuniosity**, im-pē-kū'ni-os"i ti, *n* State of being impecunious, want of money

impedance, im pēd'ans, *n* [*Impede* and *-ance*] A form of electrical resistance

impede im pēd', *v t* pret & pp *impeded*, im-pēd'ed ppr *impeding* im-pēd'ing [L *impedio*, I impede, hinder, lit entangle the feet of—*im* for *in*, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, seen also in *pedestrian*, *expedite*, *biped*, *pedestal*, *impeach*, &c PEDAL] To entangle or hamper, to hinder to stop or delay the progress of, to obstruct

impediment, im ped'i-ment, *n* [L *impedimentum* See prec.] That by which one is impeded or hindered, hindrance obstruction, obstacle

impel, im-pel', *v t* pret & pp *impelled*, im peld', ppr *impelling*, im-pel'ing [L *impello* —*im* for *in*, on, and *pello* I drive (as in *compel*, *dispel*, *repel*, *pulse*) PULSE.] To push, drive, or urge forward, to press on, to excite to action, to instigate, to incite, to actuate, to induce

impellent, im pel'ent, *a* [L *impellens*, *-entis*, ppr of *impello* See prec] Having the quality of impelling —*n* A power or force that impels

impend, im-pend', *v i* pret & pp *impended*, im-pend'ed ppr *impending*, im-pend'ing [L *impendeo*—*im* for *in* in, on, over, and *pendeo*, I hang (as in *depend*, *pendant*, &c)] To hang over, to be imminent, to threaten, to be approaching, and ready to fall —**impendent**, im-pen'dent, *a* Impending imminent

impenetrability, im pe'ne-tra-bil"i ti, *n* Quality of being impenetrable, that quality of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies

impenetrable, im-pe'ne tra-bl *a* [Fr *impenetrable*, L *impenetrabilis*—*im* for *in*, not, and *penetrabilis*, penetrable (q v)] That cannot be penetrated, not admitting the entrance or passage of other bodies, impervious, that prevents any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time, not to be affected or moved, incapable of intellectual or emotional impression, obtuse or unsympathetic

impenetrably, im pe ne-tra bli, *adv* In an impenetrable manner, so as to admit of no impression

impenitence, im-pe'ni tens, *n* [See next] Quality or condition of being impenitent, obduracy hardness of heart

impenitent, im pe'ni-tent *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *penitent*=Fr *impénitent*] Not penitent not repenting of sin, obdurate, of a hard heart

impenitently, im pe'ni-tent-li, *adv* In an impenitent manner, obdurately

imperative, im pe'rat-iv *a* [L *imperativus*, fr *impero*, I command—*in* and *paro* I prepare, I order EMPEROR] Expressive of command, containing positive command designating a mood of the verb which expresses command, exhortation, &c in this sense often used as a noun peremptory, absolute obligatory

imperatively, im pe'rat-iv li, *adv* In an imperative manner, as an imperative, authoritatively peremptorily

imperatorial im per a-tō'ri al *a* [From L *imperator*, a commander, an emperor EMPEROR] Pertaining to a commander or an emperor commanding imperial

imperceptible im per sep'ti bl *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not and *perceptible*] Not perceptible, not to be perceived, not discernible, not easily apprehended by the senses, very small fine or minute

imperceptibleness imperceptibility, im per sep'ti bl nes, im per sep'ti bil"i ti, *n* Quality of being imperceptible

imperceptibly, im-per-sep'ti bli, *adv* In an imperceptible manner

imperfect im per'fekt, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perfect*=L *imperfectus*] Not perfect not finished not complete, defective, not perfect in a moral view not reaching a certain standard or ideal, not completely good faulty —Imperfect tense a tense expressing an uncompleted action or state, especially in time past —*n* An imperfect tense

imperfection, im per-fek'shon, *n* [Fr *imperfection* See prec.] Want of perfection, the condition or quality of being imperfect, defect, fault, failing, blemish

imperfectly, im per'fekt-li, *adv* In an imperfect manner not fully, not entirely, defectively faultily

imperfectness, im per'fekt-nes, *n* State or quality of being imperfect

imperforable, im per for a-bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perforable*] That cannot be perforated.

imperforate im-per'fo-rāt *a* [Prefix *im* for *in* not, and *perforate*] Not perforated or pierced having no opening or pores

imperial, im pē'ri al, *a* [Fr *imperial*, L *imperialis*, fr *imperium*, empire, supreme command fr *impero*, I command. EMPEROR] Pertaining to an empire or to an emperor, pertaining to supreme authority or to one who wields it sovereign, supreme, suitable for an emperor, of superior excellence —*n* A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip (the style of beard made fashionable by Napoleon III), a size of paper measuring 30 by 22 inches

imperialism, im-pē'ri al izm, *n* State of being imperial, imperial power or authority

imperialist, im pē'ri al ist, *n* A subject or soldier of an emperor, especially of the German emperor in former times, one favourable to empire or imperial government

imperialize, im-pē'ri-al-īz, *v t* pret. & pp *imperialized*, im pē'ri al-īzd, ppr *imperializing* im-pē'ri al iz-ing [*Imperial* and *-ize*] To make imperial, to invest with the character of an emperor, to bring to the form of an empire

imperially, im-pē'ri-al-li, *adv* In an imperial manner

imperil, im-pe'ril, *v t* pret & pp *imperilled*, im pe'rild, ppr *imperilling*, im pe'ril-ing [Prefix *im* for *in*, into, and *peril*] To bring into peril, to risk, to hazard, to endanger

imperious, im pē'ri-us, *a* [Fr *impérieux*, L *imperiosus*, fr *imperium*, command IMPERIAL.] Having the air or spirit of dictation, haughtiness, or arrogance, commanding, dictatorial, haughty, domineering, arrogant, urgent, not capable of being resisted, pressing or overmastering

imperiously, im-pē'ri us-li, *adv* In an imperious manner, haughtily, with urgency or force not to be opposed.

imperiousness, im pē'ri us nes, *n* Quality of being imperious

imperishable, im pe'rish-a-bl *a* [Prefix *im* for *in* not, and *perishable*] Not perishable not subject to decay, indestructible, enduring permanently, everlasting

imperishableness im-pe rish a bl nes, *n* Quality of being imperishable

imperishably, im pe'rish a bli, *adv* In an imperishable manner

impermeable, im per'mē a bl *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *permeable*=Fr *imperméable*] Not permeable, not permitting fluids to pass through imperviously.

impermeably, im per'mē-a bli *adv* In an impermeable manner

impersonal, im-per'son-al, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *personal*] Not having personal existence, not endued with personality, not referring to any particular person —Impersonal verb a verb (such as it rains, it becomes us to be modest) which is used only with an impersonal nominative or subject —*n* That which wants personality, an impersonal verb

impersonality, im-per'son-al"i ti, *n* The condition of being impersonal, want of personality

impersonally, im per'son al li *adv* In an impersonal manner, as an impersonal verb

impersonate im per'son āt *v t* pret. & pp *impersonated* im per'son āt ed ppr *impersonating* im per'son-āt-ing [Prefix *im* for *in* in (or, in's ns), and *personate*] To invest with personality to personify, to assume the person or character of to represent in character (as on the stage) —

impersonation m-per'sn-ā s n, n. The art of m ersona g. **impersonator** im-per'son-āt-er, n. One wh mpe sonates.

impertinence im-p n us, n. [F *mpertinence* See x Th q a y of being mpe n n o pert nan irr le a ce tha wh h is upert m e n n con to la guag ru ess pert ness f rwardness presu p u n as

impertinent, m per' nt, a. [F *mf* n, n an *pert er* Fr *pert nent* N pert n n portaining to h ma te n h nd irr e an u becoming n speech o ac ion m b ng w n a ters w h on has n o cern t ular and rude pert rus

impertinently m per' t- ad I an n ert nen n n irrel an y u rus y rn y

imperturbability, n. [L *mpert b* te a-b being pertu f a Q lly f

imperturbable im per te a- a [Pre fix *m f* n, n an l *ert b le* F *pertu b b* L L *mpert b bi is*] T ca he pert ed agitates u m cool and u n be n f gs ca m

impervious n per' us, a [Prefix *m* f u n t, a *f m us* L *mperv us* Imperv us] N perv ms n t to be penetrated passe frough mpassa n pene rab n t pern a e to fl is **im perviously** m per'vi-us In an m erv us mann **imperviousness**, m pe us-nes, n S ate o qua y of being impervious.

impetigo m e- g n [L *f mp* I assa Impet ous] *Med* an erup ion of h ng p s ules clusters on the sk n tain g t pet go

impetrate im pe-trāt v t pret. & pp *impetrated*, im-pe-t āt-ed ppr *pet ng*, im-pe-t āt-ng [L *mpe m* n um t obta n prefix *im f* in, ntens. and *pat* I ring to pass] To obtain by p y o pe n.

impetuosity, im pe tū-os ti n [Fr *mpe e*, L.L. *mpetu si as*] Qua y of bei g impe uous fury bem nce ardour an h rry of feeling

impetuous im pe u us, a [F *impétueux* L.L. *mpetuosus*, f *mpe us* an a tack —im, n and *pe* I assa wh nce *f u o*, *compete* Impetus] Rush ng w th f rce an vi ence swif and f rci furious precipitat v hemen of m n acti g w h prec p taney o lence v len asty pass nate. **impetuously** m pe' ū-us-li *ad* In an mpe u n ma ner lh y w h haste and f rce **impetuousness** m-pe tu us-nes, n Impe uos y

impetus n pe-tus, n [L *mpetus* a rush o a tack Impetu] Fo ce o mot o he f ce wi h which any bo y is dri en or mpe led mom n um

impi im pi, n A brigade or large body of Kafir soldiers.

impiety im-pī-e-ti, n. [Fr *f mf* in, not, and *pie* Fr *mpié* L. *pi as* Impious] Want of p y rreverence toward he Supreme Be ng ungodliness rel gion an act of wickedness or irrelig n a his latter sense with a p ural

impinge, m-pin v i pre & pp *mpinged*, m pinj ppr *mpi g* m p i g [L *impi* impact m whence *mpact* m f n a on, and *pango* I strik Impact] T strike, hrust o dash, to dash aga is to clash **impingent**, m pi jent, a L *mpi gens*, ppr *mpingo* Impinge] Im g g riking aga t.

impious, m pe-us, a L *impius*—im f n not, and *pius*, pious. I o s] Destitute o piety he o posite o p e irrevere t towa l he Supreme Be g rre g ous irreverent ar tend ng to dishonour God or his laws

impiously im p us-li ad In an impious manne profanely wickedly blasphemously **impiousness**, m'pi us-nes, n. Impiety

impish m ish a Ha ng the qual ies n mp

implacability, **implacableness** m pla'ka-bi' -ti, m la'ka- nes n [F *implacabilité*] Qual y of be ng mplacable the rab ness irreconcilab enm y o a s

implacable in pla'ka bl [Fr n t, an *placable* L *placabilis* N lac n be a peased o pac fi a n be m no y c n a u h g
implacably m pla'ka-b d I an ica n an n ra y

implacental m pla sen m ot, and *f ac*] I ute fix a pla nta, as m rsu p a an mals n A n ma des tute f a ta

implant y p n & pl ng [la y f retix *m* la *g* m p F T act, fix to nsert t n sow as fee ing d n h m nd to il t n se

implantation m plan tā h n Th act mplan ng

implead [illegible] p aded m ed] t. &] g p mf n, a *ad* To n ute a p eeci te a su t ag to sue at law **impleader** m p d n O e wh im eads

implement [illegible] p n n a [L L *mpl* Illstes f L *m* f ill up—*m* f in, and *p* fill a in. & he root be g n k *f u*] A ol, labo an art cle ass st ng n carrying on m nual la rs.—v t. pret. & pp p m d mpl n nted ppr *mplemen* g co m nt ng To ulfil o atisfy he ns of to fulfi perf m.

implemental m p e-m n al, a P ain g to lemen haracterized by the use o k nts.

implex m p ks, a [L. *implexus*, pp of *mp* ntang e—*im f* n in and *pl ct* I plai] I lied ntricate comp ca ed,

implicate m p kāt, v p t. & pp *implicated*, m p i-kā ed ppr *mp ca ng* m p i-kāt ng [L. *m le m lication*—*m* n to and *p ico* I f ld. Ply] To inf l, in o e entang o in or bri g n o connect n w h to h w or pro e to be connected o co cerned, as n an ffen

implication im p kā on n [Fr *implication* L. *p ca io*] Th ac of mp ca ngo state of be ng im cated, entanglem n an m y g o h whi h s im p ed, t n t pressed a taci nce som h ng fa y o be un rstood, hough not pressed in words.

implicative m pli kā a [Im icat and ve Ten i g to m icate

implicit it, m p t, a [L. *mp ic* f *mp co mplicatum* o *im ica*] Im d. Im l cate] Imp e f y to be understood, hough not exp ssed n words resting on o rust ng o a h f ee from d u t o ques ng set ed unquest m ing **implicitly** i si ad In an mp man r tua n al y w h ut res or unreserved conf d n e **implicitness** im p s nes, n State o qual y of be g m cit.

impliedly m- ld'li o mp ed-l ad n an mp ed mann by m lica n

imploration im-plo-rā hon n. The act f i ploring earnest p cation

imploratory m-plo'ra-to-ri, a Earnest y s ca ng: imploring en reating.

implore m p ō' v & pp *implored*, im b n p *imploring* im ōr g [L. ery out (as n *deploro* er] To ca earnestly to s n tr pp cat on ake s m o a upon or f r n sup lication to ray earnestly to supplicate seek entreat, eg — v i. To ca to beg

imply m pl , v p t. & pp *m d*, implied, ppr *implying* im-pl ng [A doublet of *employ* f L. *mp co*—i and *plico* I

f d whence also *imp ca* (wh h see or p *pl* *f p y p y* I y] T n e or ntain n substance o by fair n rence ough n expresse n w r to contain by implica n as a consequence to n clude rtually to sign fy indirectly to presuppose

impolicy. **impolicy** im po'l-si, n [Prefix *im f* in, n a] Lad I y the haracte f be g pol ic ncy

impolite im po-lit a [Prefix *m f* n, n an p N po te, no of po ed n a s u] **impoliteness** po-l nes n an of polite ss

impolitic m po'l k, a [Prefix *m f* n, n an *fol* Fr *im*] N t p ic wanti g p yo pru nce ad sed to u e p ter unwise is cree u mprudent xped n

impoliticly, im- ol-ti-li ad [illegible]

imponderability, m nd -a-ti n al y o impon rra

imponderable m [illegible] d a-bl, a [Prefix *m* f nt n an *ponderable* [N pond rab nc having w gh r w gh h can be n asu d. —n Wh a is pond ra e

import im port rt v pre & pp *imported*, m ort ed p port *g* m port ng F *mporter* to bring from abroad, ma or b of consequence I f *porta* to bring a, o cause *m for* n, an l *porto*, I bring carry wh ne port a person bearing, porter Port] T b ng nto a place from abroad to n g n o one s own co try pposed to *port* to bea r con y as n ear ng, to mean to s gn y o mp y o be f w gh mom nt, conseq ue o bea on h ats es o res to concern —n. im port That w h is imported, o rough nto a cou ry from abroad that w h is borne o con eyed w rds mea ng gnifica on purport drift e dency portan e, w gh consequence.

importable m port a-bl, a That may be ported

importance m p rt ans, n [Fr *importance* L.L. p S e ne t.] Qual y f be ng im rtan w igh conseq ce mo en rank or stand g w g t con sequence in se -es mat n.

important m p rt a t, a [Fr *important*, p o *port* be g great m ort or m m nt. Import] Full of import, weight, o conseq ence of grea n mo m entous w h y nfluen ial gra e solemn affectedly gra e mseq en ial.

importantly m-p rt a t- ad In an mportan manne weig y f r c b y

importation m port-a n n Act or p ac ce of import g, or br gi g from an o he cou try a q ai y m orted.

importer n-p rt n On who imports a m rchan w n ge goods from a oad.

importunate m p' ū nāt, a From rou some by portu ing urg n re ques or d mand persisten calling for gra fica n, as h appe es.

importunately m por' ū nāt-li, ad In a n ort te mann w h urgent request o so icita ion.

importune m pō n e pret. & pp *importuned* m p -tūn ppr *importuning* m-po t n ng [Fr *importuner* to impor une pe te f L.L. *importunari*, to trouble f I *mpor nus*, dist eed g rude—*in f* n not, and *por* a t rt harbour acces Comp *opport*] To t ase wi h solicita n to u ge w h frequen o unceas ng a cati n o a noy w h unret ting demands — i. To solici earnestly and pes ly

importunity m port-n' -ti, n. [Fr *importunité* L. *importunit*] The qual y f be g mportunate ap ica ion urg d with t ' ' less m pert nac y presa gor request t ta ion

imposable m po'za-bl, a That may be impose laid m.

impose im poz' v t. pret & pp *imposed*, m-pōzd p *imposing* m-pōz'ng [F

imposer—*im* for *in*, on, upon, and *poser*, to place In form and meaning this word has a parallel position to *compose*, *depose*, &c, the meaning corresponding to that of L *impono*, *impositum* COMPOSE, POSE] To place, put, set, or lay on, to lay on as a burden, tax, duty, penalty, command, &c, to enjoin as a duty, to lay on, as hands, to obtrude fallaciously, to palm or pass off, *printing*, to arrange and adjust (pages) and fasten into a chase —v i. Used in phrase *to impose on* or *upon*, to pass or put a trick or deceit on, to deceive, to victimize

imposing, im pōz'ing, *p a* Impressive in appearance, commanding, stately, majestic

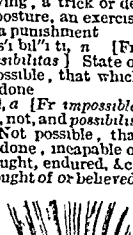
imposingly, im-pōz'ing-li, *adv* In an imposing manner

imposition, im pō-zi'shon, *n* [Fr *imposition*, L *impositio*] Act of imposing or laying on, act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination, that which is imposed as a tax, toll, duty, &c, burden, the act of tricking or deceiving, a trick or deception a fraud, an imposture, an exercise enjoined on students as a punishment

impossibility, im pos'i bil''i ti, *n* [Fr *impossibilite*, L L *impossibilitas*] State or character of being impossible, that which cannot be, or cannot be done

impossible, im pos'i-bl, *a* [Fr *impossible*, L *impossibilis*—*im* for *in*, not, and *possibilis* possible POSSIBLE.] Not possible, that cannot be, or cannot be done, incapable of being accomplished, thought, endured, &c, such as can hardly be thought of or believed

impost, im'pōst, *n* [O Fr *impost*, Fr *impôt*, L *impositum*, fr *impono*, *impositum*, I lay upon—*in*, on, and *pono*, I place] That which is imposed by authority, particularly a tax levied on imported goods, a tax, tribute, or duty, *arch* the point where an arch or vault rests on a wall or column (see also figure under ARCH)



A, Impost.

imposthumate, im-pos'tū māt, *a* Affected with an imposthume or abscess

imposthume, im-pos'tūm, *n* [A corruption of *aposteme*, *apostume*] An old name for an abscess or apostem

impostor, im-pos'ter, *n* [Fr *imposteur*, L L *impostor*, fr L *impono*, *impositum*—*in*, on, and *pono*, I place IMPOSE] One who imposes on others, a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception, a deceiver under a false character

imposture, im pos'tūr, *n* [Fr *imposture*, L L *impostura*] Imposition or fraud practised by an impostor, fraud deception

impotence, **impotency**, im'pō tens, im'pō-ten si, *n* [Fr *impotence*, L *impotentia* See next] The state or quality of being impotent, want of ability, strength, or power, weakness, feebleness, want of power to effect anything from absence of means, want of the power of procreation

impotent, im'pō-tent, *a* [Fr *impotent*, L *impotens*, *impotentis*, impotent—*im* for *in*, not and *potens*, able *potent* POTENT] Entirely wanting power, strength, or vigour of body or mind, weak, feeble, destitute of the power of sexual intercourse or of begetting children —**impotently**, im'pō-tent-li, *adv* In an impotent manner, feebly, weakly

impound, im-pound', *v t* pret. & pp *impounded* im-pound'ed ppr *impounding*, im pound'ing [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *pound*] To put, shut, or confine in a pound or close pen (as a straying animal), to confine, to take possession of, as of a document for use when necessary —**impoundage**, im-pound'āj, *n* [*Impound* and *-age*] Act of impounding cattle —**impounder**, im-pound'er *n* One who impounds

impoverish im po'ver ish *v t* pret & pp *impoverished* im po'ver-isht, ppr *impoverishing*, im-po'ver ish ing [O Fr *empovrir*, *empovrissant*—prefix *em* for L *in*, intens, and *pauper*, poor POOR] To make poor, to reduce to poverty or indigence, as persons, to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of, as of land or soil —**impoverishment**, im-po'ver-ish ment, *n* Act of impoverishing a reducing to indigence

impracticability, **impracticableness**, im prak'ti-ka-bil''i-ti, im prak'ti kabl-nes, *n* State or quality of being impracticable

impracticable, im-prak'ti ka-bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *practicable*, Fr *impracticable*] Not practicable, not to be performed or effected by human means or by the means at command, not to be dealt with or managed, unmanageable, stubborn, intractable, incapable of being passed or travelled (an *impracticable* road)

impracticably, im prak'ti ka-bli, *adv* In an impracticable manner

imprecate, im'prē-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *imprecated* im'prē kāt-ed, ppr *imprecating*, im'prē-kāt-ing [L *imprecor*, *imprecatus*—*im* for *in*, on, and *precor*, I pray PRAY] To call down, as a curse, calamity or punishment, by prayer, to invoke (a curse or some evil), to pray that evil may befall

imprecation, im prē-kā'shon, *n* [Fr *imprecation*, L *imprecatio*] Act of imprecating, a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one, a curse, execration, malediction

imprecatory, im'prē-ka-to-ri, *a* [Fr *imprécatoire*] Of the nature of or containing an imprecation.

impregnability, im-preg'na bil''i ti, *n* State of being impregnable

impregnable, im preg'na-bl, *a* [O Fr *imprenable* (the *g* being inserted as in *pregnable*, *foreign*)—*im* for *in*, not, and *prenable*, *pregnable*, fr *prendre*, L *prehendere*, to take] That cannot be taken or reduced by force able to resist attack, not to be moved, impressed, or shaken, invincible, as affection

impregnably im preg'na bli *adv* In an impregnable manner or position, in a manner to defy force

impregnate im preg'nāt, *v t* pret & pp *impregnated*, im preg'nāt-ed ppr *impregnating*, im preg'nāt ing [L L *imprægno*, *impregnatum*—L *im* for *in*, in and *prægnans*, pregnant PREGNANT] To make pregnant or with young, to cause to conceive, as a female, to transmit or infuse into, to imbue, to saturate, to communicate qualities to by mixture

impregnation, im preg nā'shon, *n* The act of impregnating, fecundation, infusion, saturation

impresario, im pres ā'ri o, *n* [It] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a company of concert or opera performers

imprescriptible, im-prē skrip'ti-bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prescriptible*] Incapable of being lost by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription

impress, im pres', *v t* pret & pp *impressed*, im-prest', ppr *impressing* im pres'ing [O Fr *empresser* *impresser*, fr L *imprimo*, *impressum*—*im* for *in*, in, and *premo*, *pressum*, I press PRESS] To press upon or into, to imprint, to stamp, to mark by pressure, to indent, to stamp on the mind to inculcate (truth facts, &c) to affect deeply the feelings of —n. im'pres That which is impressed a mark or figure made by pressure, impression, stamp, character

impress, im pres', *v t* pret & pp *impressed*, im prest' ppr *impressing*, im-pres'ing [Influenced by *press*, *impress* to stamp but originally meaning to lure by ready money, fr O E *prest*, ready money, fr O Fr *prester* to give to lend, fr L *præsto* in readiness (*præ*, before, and *sto*, I stand)] To compel to enter into public service, as a seaman to take for public use —n. The act of impressing, compulsion to serve

impressibility, im-pres'i-bil''i-ti, *n* Quality of being impressible

impressible, im pres'i bl, *a* That may be impressed, that yields to an impression, susceptible of impression, readily or easily affected, susceptive —**impressibly**, im-pres'i-bli, *adv* In an impressible manner

impression, im pre'shon, *n* [Fr *impression*, L *impressio*] Act of impressing, that which is impressed, mark, indentation, stamp made by pressure, the effect which objects produce on the mind, an indistinct notion remembrance, or belief, idea, a copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, and the like the aggregate of copies taken at one time, edition, copies forming one issue of a book

impressionable, im-pre'shon-a-bl, *a* Susceptible of impression, having the mind or feelings easily affected

impressionist im pre'shon-ist, *n* [*Impression* and *-ist*] One who lays much stress on impressions an artist who tries to depict scenes by their general and most striking characteristics as they first impress the spectator —**impressionism**, im-pre'shon izm, *n* The views or practice of an impressionist

impressive, im pres'iv, *a* [*Impress* and *-ive*] Making or tending to make an impression, having the power of exciting attention and feeling, solemn awe inspiring

impressively, im-pres'iv li, *adv* In an impressive manner, in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind

impressiveness, im-pres'iv-nes, *n* Quality of being impressive

impressment im pres'ment, *n* Act of impressing men into public service

imprimatur, im pri mā'ter, *n* [L, let it be printed, fr *imprimo*, in modern sense of print IMPRESS] A license to print a book, &c, hence a mark of approval in general.

imprimis, im pri'mis. *adv* [L] In the first place, first in order

imprint im-print', *v t* pret & pp *imprinted*, im print'ed, ppr *imprinting* im-print'ing [O E *emprent* Fr *empreint*, pp of *empreindre*, to imprint, L *imprimere*, to impress PRINT] To impress, to mark by pressure, to stamp, to print, to fix on the mind or memory —n. im print The name of the printer or publisher of a book, newspaper, &c, with the place and often time of publication

imprison, im pri'zn, *v t* pret & pp *imprisoned*, im pri'znd, ppr *imprisoning*, im-pri'zn ing [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *prison*= Fr *emprisonner*] To put into a prison, to incarcerate, to confine, to shut up, to restrain from escape or deprive of liberty

imprisonment im pri'zn ment, *n* [Fr *emprisonnement*] Act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned, confinement, restraint of liberty

improbability, im pro'ba bil''i ti, *n* [Fr *improbabilite*] Quality of being improbable, unlikelihood

improbable im pro'ba bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *probable*=Fr *improbable* L *improbabilis*] Not probable, not likely to be true, unlikely

improbably, im pro'ba-bli, *adv* In an improbable manner, without probability

improbity, im pro'bi ti, *n* [Fr *improbite*, L *improbitas*—*im* for *in* not and *probitas*, probity] Want of probity want of integrity or rectitude of principle, dishonesty

impromptu im prompt'ū, *n* [L *in promptu* in readiness—*in* in and *promptus* readiness PROMPT] A saying, poem epigram, or the like made off hand at the moment or without previous study, an extemporaneous and often witty composition —a. Off hand, extempore —adv Off-hand.

improper im pro'per *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not and *proper*] Not proper, not suitable or adapted unfit not becoming not decent erroneous wrong ungrammatical.

improperly, im pro'per li *adv* In an improper manner, unsuitably, erroneously, inaccurately

impropriate im prō'pri āt, *v t* pret & pp *impropriated* im pro pri āt-ed ppr *impropriating*, im prō'pri āt-ing [Prefix *im*

fo n in and L L *proprio prop i us* I ayo priate f L *p op us* on s own p o- p I ROPER] To app opria e to pri e use to place e profi sc re nue of ecc as ca property n he ha is f a yn an o aymen **ir proi riatio** m p o pri a sh n, n Ac of propria ng e s fice propriated **in pr i rt for** m p ō pri āt n O e who m pri s **imi ropriety** m p rr t n [F m *p priété* f L *mproprius* mprope] Th quah y of be g imp pc ha wh is m rope an u tab es s a d th f k **in proval lility in [roval leness** m p a- m p o a-b nes State o qual y f be ng mp v **in [r val le** o p a- a *f r* a l] T a sy b mpro d a- p f mp m n **in [ro e** m p ō v p & p *p* n d d p *mpr* pru ng f renx f n s a d (k *pr* o test, sh w to be suffi n I ROVE] T make be te o n reas h val o gor es f o am at m n l t com to y use o empl y to g od purpose to urn to p ofi able ac- cou to use f ad a tag to apl y to prac wca p rposes — i fo gr w be to a a ce m goo ess know dge, w s m o h e l nce T improv o upon, to m k a d ons o amendm nts t o make an se an n to ri g nesre to perf on **i [ro ver e** f mp ō m n Ac of mprov g o s a e of be g pro ed ad cen n any d a ef a ure o a y a chang f th be te ha wh h m f ves t by wh h the valu of any h ng n ased, exce-ll n e enh nced, and h k a ben ficia o a a ad n o a ra n someth ng do o carried out g gre y to progeerty **in [ro er** mp ō e n One who or h at wh prov **i [rovi le ce** im [ro' -d ns n [L L *l less*, see n xt] The qua y of being r f t w n of p ld ce or f res g) brift essness wastefulness **imi r vi le t** m pro d o [Pr fix f n t, a d *pr len*] N t pre den w n ng foresigh or for g wan g ca e to mak pro is f fu e exig n es hn t gs h ugh ess n g g care ss **in provi lenily** i n ro -d nt-l, *ad* In an impro lent manner hrif lessly **improvi g** im ov ing *p a* Tending to imp ov endry g na ru ve **imi rovise** im pr v z e pret & pp *mpr vsed* i pro- lzd pp *mpr vising* m pro- lz ng [f *imp rover* It *improvvisare* to g in extempore hymes fr L in, not, p be ore and visus seen.] To com pose an l reci e o sing witho p ita- t on to do or f rm wi hou p repara on for a special occasio t bring abou n n off ha d way —v i To recite or s g com pos ions wi hout pre ous prepara n **imi rovi ation** m pr v z hon n T ac or facul y of mpro sing that whi h is mprovised. **improvisatory** im pró- vis a to ri a. *Inc* ing to mp ovisati n or improvisers. **im rovvi atore** m prov iz'a-tōrā, n [IMPROVISE] An x empore ersifie who can wi u prep rati n, rec te or s g a qu n y of rses upon a gi en subjec **imipr vvisatri e** m ro va- hā, n [t.] A f ma e imp rovvisatore. [These L.l an w rds are spelled less co re y w h one v.] **in prudence** m prō dens, n [Fr *imprudence* L. mpru ns Se n xt.] The qual y of be g impru ent want of pru- dence indiscreti n rashness an nprudent act or course of conduct. **impru l nt,** m prō dent a [Pref *im* not, and *prudent* Fr *mprudent* L. *mprudens*.] Not prudent w nting pru dence foresigh t, or discret on ndis ee judicious uncautious heedless rash. **imprudently** m prō d n *adv* In an imprud nt mann n discree y **ir [u lerce** m prū-d n n [F *mpru- dence* L *mpud ntia* See nex] The qua y of be ng mpud nt mpud n language o behav ou offensi e f rwardness eff on ry mport nen e pertn s. **ir [u le t** m prū d nt, *a* [Fr *imprud nt* L. *mprudens mpud n* w h st ame— n ot, and *prudens* p f *pruder* to be a han l ff n y wa i n seha u nten a y rea h rs w th d e ep ame ess braz n bo face- saucy pert nen nse n **ir [u le tly** m prū-d n *ad* In an n pu ma n mpert n y s n y **Ir [u s** m p n prct & p *m pn d* m un pp *mp ng* m ng [f *mpugn* f L *pugn* r n, agai t, an *pug a* ight or re s f *pugna* figh ak n] *pr ous pr tem* Pt n s To a tack a tateme ruthful es &c by words o guments con rad t to a nq a- t n t ga nsay **imi g able** m [a- *a* Tha may be n gned. **im pugner** n pu e n On who m pug **in [gni ent,** m pun m nt, *n.* Th act of mpugn ng **in p ulse** m pls, *n* [L *imp f m* IMPEL] Fo e com mu ate l n sta aneous y the effect of a su l n co mun ca on f mo n brus pu h n flu nce a ng on the m nd, m e in press on s iden hough o d-term nati n su ld n reso u n t act. **ir [ulsi n** m pul shon, *n* [Fr *impul- sion* L *mpu*] Act of m e ng im pell ng f rce act g on a bo dy pulse **in [ulsive** m [uls a [f *pulse* an l v e *imp m*] Ha ng be powe of mpell ng mpe l n actua ed or go ern d by n pulse a e to be swa e f by such n mpulses un r the sway f nes em ons **in [ti lively** m pus' v li, *ad* In an mpuls e mann y m se **in p lity** m pū n i, *n* from L *impunis* u p hed—*im f* n t and *p n o* I punish. PUNIS] Ex n on f d m from pu shment or pena y freed m o exemp on from in ury s ff ring o *oss* **in [re** m pur' a [F *m u l* L. *m p rus*—*im f* not, and *p rus* p re] Not pure m x d or m gna ed wi h foul o xtra eous su sta e obscen as h ghts, u clas te ewd un ean as ond ct defi ed by un or gui u hc y unhal wed. **ir p rely** m p rli, *ad* In an impure ma n r w h mpuri y **impureness** m p r'nes, *n* The quah y o condi ion of be g impure, mpuri y **in purity** m pūr n [F *impu et* L. *pur s*] Th c nd n or q ah y of be ng mp re f ulness tha wh ch is impure f n ma te un hss ty lewdness want of ceremonial puri y **impuri le** m pe [L See EMP RPLE **imp ta le** m pū a-bl, *a* That may be mputed or charged o s perso h geable **imp nation** im p tā sh n, n [F *m- putation*, L. *mpu a* IMPUTE] Th a't of m m ng a trib on as of crimes, fau ts, or err rs censure r preach **impu tative** im u at- *a* That may be n *ec* com ng by mputa on r pu d. **imp te** im p *v* p et. & pp *impu ed* m u e ppr *m ut ng* im y g [L. *impu o*—*i* In o and *put* I h nk co- s d , reck m s n *comput rep pu e*] To harg to at rib e to set to h accoun o ass r e in h d to reckon o set down to the accom nt f one wha does not belong t h m. **impuier** im put er n On who mp tes o a rimutes **in** *prep* [A Sax. =D O Fris L G and G h fa. Icel. n, f D n *ind, i*, *in*, n f rms correspon ing to L. n, G n I W n, Armo en akin to *on*] W h n nside it surrounded by ind cating p esence or tua on wi h n l m ta, whether of place m circumstances, exis- tence number material action sta e &c. —*adv* In or wi h n some place n some state affa or c rcums ances not out. To breed in and in, to breed among members of the same family —T keep on s h d in, to ma nta n one s skull by practice.—Son e- m s u ed substanti ely as in the f he po ca party holding offi e n s a ou s nooks and corners al h de a of a matte **i al ility** n a-bil n [Prefix neg a l *abi f*] Wa t of li y the state be g unab e wan of the necessary pow o abili y want of adequate m an **i [accessi l ility i nccessibleness,** n ak ses [in k ses' b nes, *n.* Qua- y o state of be ng inaccess b e **i [accessible** in ak-ses bl, *a.* [F fix no an l *acce b*] Not accessib e not to be reache l, o a n l, or a proached unap- roacha f b del ng access **inac essibly** n ak ses bli *adv* In an naccessib e ma n **in ccuracy** n ak'k ra-s n The sta e o be ng naccurate an l acc rate s ate- m n a m stake a s ate nen an e ror **i accurate** in ak'ku āt, *a* [refix n a l *a ura*] No ac urate n e act o corr t n accord g o h rroneous **inaccurately** n ak'k rāt-li *ad* In an naccu ra e an aun incorrect y erro eously **i [action** in ak sho n [Prefix *n*, not, an l *ac ion*] Want of ac n f bearance of labo u idl ness res **i [active** n-ak a [Prefix *in*, not, and *act v* Fr *act f*] N t ac e rt, not engag d n ac on no busy, idle ndolen s d lazy **i [actively** ak *ad* In an inact manne y al ggish y **ina tivity** ak n [f *inac ve*] The quah y o cond ti n of be g nacti nert ess want of act n uggish ss **ina le uacy** n ad e kwa si *Inade- qu* and *-cy*] Qua y of be ng inadequa d fect eness insuffi cy **ina leq ate** n ad e kwat, *a* [Prefix n t, and *ade*] Not a equ te not equa to t purp se nsuffici n d fecti di roport ate **ina lequately** in a e kwāt-li, *adv* In an adequa e manner ot s ffi y **inn i ais i [ility** *n* ad m s' l i-li, n- Qua y f be g adm ssible **ina ir it si le** n ad mis bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *ad issible*] Not adm ssib e n prope to be admi ted, all wed, *or re- ce d* **ina lvertence ina lvertency** in ad v rt ens, in al ert n *n* [f *in- ten* See next] The qua y of be g in a' rte t an o ers g t, m ake or f ul wh h proceeds from heedless ess or w t of a te n **ina lvertent** in a l v rt nt, *a* [L. prefix no an l *advert ad erten ia*, pp of *ad er o* I a nd to ADVERT] N paying a rict a t m fa ng to no ce o observe heedless u wary care ess n gligent. **ina lvertently** in-ad- rt en l *ads* In an nad erten to nne heed ess y from wa t of at n on **inalienal ility inalienableness** al yen a- l n ā yen a-l nes *n* The state r q y of be ng ina e **inalienal le** ā yen a-bl, *a* [Prefix in, n t and *alien ble*] Incapable of being ab ted or ran f rred to a her **inalienally** in al yen-a-b *adv* I an na n ma **inalterable** n-al'te a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in* n t, an *a era*] Not al ra e, galter ab e **i alterably** in-a -a-bli, *ad* In an ia rab n nner **inan ornto** n-a mo-rā'tō n. [It. *in* a *orn* , fem. *n mor* , f L. *in, n amor*] A male to er **inan ornta** n-à mō rā ta, n A f male n love a n trust **inane** n-ān *a* [L. *anus*, em y.] Empty vo fru o us w rthless [of senses or ntell gence —*n.* Ths wh h is void of emp y nfin te v space **inanimate** n ni m ät, *a* [Pref *in*, not, and *an m te*] Not an n ate dest tute of lif o an mati n wi hou vi aci y dul nact e- slugg h so lless sjdri less **inanition** n-a-n shon n. [F *na ition*,

L.L *inanitio* INANE.] Emptiness, vacuity, exhaustion from want of food.

inanity in an'i ti, *n* [L. *inanitas* INANE.] The quality of being inane, emptiness, void space, vacuity mental vacuity, silliness

inapplicability, in-ap'plī ka bil''i ti, *n* Quality of being inapplicable, unfitness or unsuitableness

inapplicable, in ap'plī ka-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *applicable*.] Not applicable incapable of being applied, not suited or suitable to the purpose, unsuitable inappropriate, inapposite —**inapplicably**, in ap'plī ka bli, *adv* In an inapplicable manner

inapposite, in ap'pō- zit, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apposite*.] Not apposite, not fit or suitable, not pertinent —**inappositely**, in ap'pō-zit-li, *adv* In an inapposite manner

inappreciable, in ap-prē'shi-a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appreciable*.] Not appreciable, so small as hardly to be noticed or estimated.

inapproachable, in ap prōch'a bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *approachable*.] Not approachable, unapproachable

inappropriate, in ap-pro pri āt *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appropriate*.] Not appropriate, unsuited, not proper —**inappropriately**, in ap-prō'pri at-li, *adv* In an inappropriate manner

inapt, in apt', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apt*.] Unapt, not apt, unsuitable unfit.

inaptitude, in-ap'ti-tūd, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *aptitude*.] Want of aptitude, unfitness, unsuitableness



Inarching

inarch, *in* arch', *v t* pret & pp *inarched*, in archt', ppr *inarching*, in arch'ing. [Prefix *in*, into and *arch*.] To graft by uniting to the stock without separating (for a time) the scion from its parent tree

inarticulate *in*-ar tik'ū lāt, *a*. [Prefix *in*, *not*, *and articulate*.] Not articulate, not uttered with distinctness by the organs of speech not with the ordinary sounds of human speech not jointed or articulated

inarticulately, in ar tik'ū lāt-li, *adv* In an inarticulate manner

inartificial, in ar'ti fi''shal, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *artificial*.] Not artificial formed without art, simple, artless.—**inartificially**, in ar'ti fi''shal li, *adv* In an inartificial manner in an artless manner

inasmuch in az-much' *adv* [*In, as* and *much*.] Seeing seeing that, this being the fact followed by *as*

inattention, in-at-ten'shon *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *attention*.] The want of attention, heedlessness

inattentive, in at-ten'tiv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *attentive*.] Not attentive careless, heedless regardless —**inattentively**, in-at-ten'tiv li, *adv* In an inattentive manner; carelessly, heedlessly —**inattentiveness** in at ten'tiv nes, *n* Quality of being inattentive

inaudibility inaudibleness in a'di-bil'i ti in-a'di bl nes, *n* State or quality of being inaudible

inaudible in-a'di bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *audible*.] Not audible that cannot be heard —**inaudibly**, in a'di bli, *adv* In an inaudible manner so as not to be heard.

inaugural, in-a'gū ral *a* [See next.] Pertaining to inauguration, made or pronounced at an inauguration

inaugurate, in a'gū rāt, *v t* pret & pp *inaugurated*, in-a'gu rāt-ed ppr *inaugurating* in-a'gū rāt ing [L. *inaugurare*, *inauguratum*, to inaugurate to install with such ceremonies as augury requires—*in* into and *augur*, an augur (q v.)] To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies to invest with an office in a formal manner, to begin or set in progress with formality solemnity, pomp, or ceremony, to perform in public initiatory ceremonies in connection with, to celebrate the completion of

inauguration, in-a'gū rā''shon *n* Act of inaugurating, the ceremonies connected with such an act.

inaugurator, in a'gū rāt-er, *n* One who inaugurates —**inauguratory**, in a'gū ra to-ri, *a* Suited or pertaining to inauguration

inauspicious, in a spi'shus, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *auspicious*.] Not auspicious ill-omened unfortunate unlucky, evil unfavourable —**inauspiciously**, in a spi'shus-li *adv* In an inauspicious manner with ill omens, unfavourably

inauthoritative, in a thor'i tā tiv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *authoritative*.] Having no authority

inboard in'bōrd, *a* Within a ship or other vessel (an *inboard* cargo) —*adv* Within the hold of a vessel, on board of a vessel

inborn in'born, *a* Born in innate, im planted by nature natural, inherent

inbreak, in'brak, *n* A sudden, violent inroad or incursion an irruption

inbreathe in brēTH', *v t* pret & pp *in breathed*, in breTHd', ppr *inbreathing*, in brēTH'ing To breathe in, or infuse by breathing

inbred, in'bred, *a* Bred within innate natural inherent

inbreed, in brēd', *v t* pret & pp *inbred*, in bred' ppr *inbreeding* in breeding To breed, produce or generate within

Inca in'ka, *n* A king or prince of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards

incage in kāj', *v t* To encage

incalculable in kal'kū la bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *calculable*.] Not calculable beyond calculation very great.—**incalculably**, in kal'ku la bli, *adv* In a degree beyond calculation, immeasurably infinitely

incandescence in kan-des'ens, *n* [Fr *incandescence* See next.] The condition of being incandescent

incandescent in kan-des'ent, *a* [Fr *in candescent*, fr L. *incandescens*, ppr of *in candescere*, to become warm—*in*, intens, and *candescere*, to begin to glow, fr *candere*, to shine, to glow CANDID.] White or glowing with heat —Incandescent light, a form of gas light a form of the electric light in which a filament of carbon inclosed in a glass globe exhausted of air becomes incandescent when a current is made to pass along it

incantation in kan tā'shon, *n* [Fr *in cantation* L. *incantatio*, *incantationis*, fr *incanto*, I chant a magic formula over one —*in*, on, and *canto*, I sing CHANT, ENCHANT.] The act of using certain words and ceremonies for the purpose of raising spirits or performing magical actions the form of words so used, a magical spell, charm, or ceremony

incantatory in kan'ta to-ri, *a* Dealing by incantations or enchantment magical

incapability in kā'pa-bil''i ti, *n* Quality of being incapable

incapable, in kā'pa-bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *capable*.] Not capable, possessing inadequate power, ability or capacity not admitting, not susceptible, not equal to something; unable incompetent unqualified or disqualified generally followed by *of*——*n.* One physically or mentally unable to act with effect an inefficient or silly person —**incapably**, in-kā'pa-bli, *adv* In an incapable manner

incapacitate, in ka-pa'si tāt *v t* pret. & pp *incapacitated* in ka pa'si tāt-ed ppr *incapacitating*, in ka pa'si tāt-ing [Prefix *in*, not, and *capacitate*.] *To deprive of* capacity or natural power, to disable to render incompetent power or ability, *to render* incompetent to disqualify

incapacitation in ka-pa's tā shon, *n* The act of incapacitating

incapacity, in ka pa si-ti, *n* [*In* and *capacity*.] Want of capacity, inability in competency want of qualification or legal requisites disqualification

incarcerate, in kar'se rat, *v t* pret & pp *incarcerated*, in kar'se rāt-ed, ppr *incarcerating*, in kar'se rāt ing [L.L. *incarcerare* —L *in*, in, and *carcer*, a prison.] To imprison, to confine in a jail, to shut up or inclose

incarceration in kar'se rā'shon, *n* [Fr *incarceration*.] Act of incarcerating or imprisoning, imprisonment

incarnadine in kar'na-din, *v t* pret & pp *incarnadined* in kar'na-dind, ppr *incarnadining* in kar'na-din ing [Fr *in carnadin*, flesh coloured —L *in*, in, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh. CARNAL.] To tinge with the colour of flesh, to dye red.

incarnate in kar nāt, *v t* pret & pp *incarnated*, in kar'nāt ed, ppr *incarnating* in kar'nāt ing [L.L *incarno incarnatus*—L *in*, and *caro carnis* flesh whence also *car nage carnal carnation* CARNAL.] To clothe with flesh to embody in flesh —*a.* In vested with flesh embodied in flesh.

incarnation, in kar nā'shon *n* [Fr *incarnation*, L.L. *incarnatio* See prec.] Act of taking on a human body and the nature of man, the state of being incarnated a visible embodiment, a vivid exemplification in person or act

incase in kās', *v t* pret. & pp *incased*, in kāst' ppr *incasing* in kās'ing [Prefix *in*, in, and *case*.] To inclose in a case, to in close —**incasement**, in kās'ment, *n* The act of incasing

incaution, in ka'shon, *n* [Prefix *in* not, and *caution*.] Want of caution.

incautious in ka shus, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *cautious*.] Not cautious unwary, heedless imprudent —**incautiously**, in ka'shus-li, *adv* In an incautious manner, unwarily heedlessly —**incautiousness**, in-ka'shus-nes, *n* Want of caution, unwariness

incendiarism in sen'di a-rizm, *n* [*Incendiary* and *-ism*.] Act or practice of an incendiary practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings &c.

incendiary, *in sen'di-a ri*, *n* [L *incendiarius*, fr *incendo*, I set fire to—*in*, and *candēre* to be glowing hot. CANDID.] A person who maliciously sets fire to another man's house or property, one who is guilty of arson, a person who excites or inflames factions and promotes quarrels a firebrand ——*a* Relating to arson or incendiarism, tending to excite sedition or quarrels

incense, in'sens, *n* [*Fr encens*, fr L. *incensum*, what is set on fire, fr *incendo*, fr *in* of *incendo*, I burn INCENDIARY.] Aromatic substance burned in religious rites or ceremonies, frankincense the odours of spices and gums, burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity, *fig* flattery or agreeable homage ——*v t* pret & pp *incensed* in'senst ppr *incensing*, in'sens-ing To perfume with incense

incense in sens', *v t* pret & pp *incensed*, *in senst'* ppr *incensing*, in sens'ing [L *incensus*, provoked, inflamed same origin as *incense*, above.] To inflame to violent anger, to enrage, exasperate, provoke irritate

incentive in sen'tiv, *a* [L. *incentivus* striking up or leading a melody—*in* on and *cano*, I sing CHANT.] Inciting encouraging, or stirring up ——*n* That which incites that which stirs to action, what prompts to good or ill, motive spur

inception, in sep'shon *n* [L. *inceptio*, *inceptionis*, fr *incipio* I begin—prefix *in* on, and *capio*, I take CAPABLE.] The act of beginning beginning, commencement, first or initial stage

inceptive, in sep'tiv, *a* [L. L. *inceptivus* See prec.] Pertaining to inception, beginning applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action —*n.* An inceptive verb —**inceptively**, in-sep'tiv li, *adv* In an inceptive manner

inceptor, in-sep'ter *n* [L. L. *inceptor* INCEPTION.] A beginner, one who is on

the po nt o taking the degree of Master of Arts at an F g lish un ers ty

incertitude n-ser' i, n [Prefix n, not, and *certitude*] Uncertai y d ubtfulness d u t.

incessant n-ses'ant a [L. prefix n t and *cessa ntis* pp *ce so* I cease CEASE] Unceasing u nte rupted unintermitted ceaseless co nual ons a t

incessantly n-ses'an *ad* In n n ceasan manner w hou ceasing co inually

incest in'sest, s. [F *ne st* L. *ne um* un hastiness, fr *nec us* unchaste s, not and *ca us*, haste whence *h ste*] Sexa commixture be ween perso s lated within he degrees wher n marriage hibited by law especia y be ween nea loo rela ions **Incestuous** n-ses'tū-us. Guilty f ncest n ving h crim in est **incestuously** in-ses'tū-us-li In an incestuous manner

inch n h, s [A. Sa *ce y* an h f L. *uncia*, f w h part, f *unicus* s g, f *u us* on *O ice* is he same w rd] The w h part f af n ength p o bual y a mall q an y *a d* gree By inches, by slow d gr es *a* ually v t [pret. & pp *h d* nah pp *nch g* nsh'ing T dri e force f y in hes o sma d grees

inch n eal h m'[*a v* The term *m al* A. MAX. *max* by parts, f *mae* a part P ECEMEAL] By in hes by h ma

inchoate ko-at, a [L. *i hoa us*, pp of *in hoo nchoa m* I begin. Incoen y o ju begun n ru nen ary ncom p ete **inchoately** n'ko-ā *ad* In an n hoa e ate **inchoative** n'ko-ā-tiv Ex ssu go ad ating beginning cep

incidence n'a-dens, s [F *incidence* L.L. *cidentia* fr L. *id ns -den s*, [Pr of *scido* I f ll upon nto upon, and *cado* I fall whence *co ncce ha ase* &c CADENCE] A fal g or curr g he mann r of a l ng he lirect u n w h a ray of light, hea & alla u ma y su face.

incident, si-d n a [F *in ident*, L. *dens cu ens* is *bee* prec] Fall ng o s rik ng as a ray f gh pon a surface happening ap or la to happen apser ta ning to o f ll wi g n h o principal h ng.—s. That wh h fa s out or takes place ha whi h ha *ens as* of the ma n act n an ef ise e en ncurrence an ppertaini g act s hi g a pertain g to o accompa yi g an other pri pal hing

incidental, in-si-den al, a. [*Inc den* an *-al*] H ppe ing as an ncu en casual ac-ci-len al occas na appertaining and subsy

incidentally in-si-den al-i, *ad* In an nci ental ma casua w hou j tenn bes h the m in des gn

incinerate -sin'-ā-t, v pre & pp *in ci era d* -a ne ā-ted pl *ng* n nin ā ng [L. to an ci is *cineris* as es] T burn o as es *fin* **cineration** n-s n ā hon, s The act of *ncinera ing*

incipient n-sip'i-en a. [L. *i cipie s*, *-entis*, pp of *cipio* I begin—in and *capio* I tak I seize CAPABLE] Beginning comm ncing beginn g to ma e appearance.

incise in-siz' v [pret. & pp *i cised* in iz pp *incising* in izing F *inciser* f L. *incid ncisus* s, in *i cido* I cut, as n *concise, decide* &c. C ES RA] T cu in or into to mark a cu in to carve to engra e

incision in-si hon, s [Fr *incision* L. *cisio* See prec] Act o cutt g to a su stance a cut a gash *fig* sharpness trenchancy

incisive in-si siv a. [I *isc* and *-i* F *incisif*] H ving the q al y of cutt g to o anyth g sharply and clearly e pressiv trench of penetrat g in lect

incisor in-si zor, s. [From *incise*] One of hose front teeth he special task of wh h is to cu o separate

incitory in'si-zo-ri a [See prec] Ha ng h ua y of cu g ne e

inciture in-si zhūr s. [L. *ncisu a* INCISE An ncis on

incitation in-si-tā hon n [L. *citatio* I TE] Act of ting ncitem n

incitative in'si-tā-tiv a *In te* ant -a T nih g to ncite pro oca e n Tha wh h excites as a lan a pro oca ve

incite in-sit' v pret & p *nci* n- ed ppr *nci ng* n g k *nci er* f L. *nci a* to te st up—*n* m a d *u f tio* I n I e Excite CITE T m t act by mpulse n flu n t n gate t e up rouse ex te n ourage u n

incitement in-sit'ment s The act of nci g h wh h tes moti ncen e st mu us m n se

incivil in-si vil a Prefix n t, and civil N rude un te **incivility** in-si-vil'i-ti n Want of y ru en ss rude act

inclemency in-klē'men-si s [L. *-entia* See n t.] Th cop h ons q y of be ng nclement want of len ency h rs ness torm ness se n y of weath

inclement, in-klē'ment, a [L. *i mens men is* f not, a d *emen* n i, emen] N t kin ng rous harsh tem pest us rough stormy rigorous y cl, &c

inclemently in-klē'ment- *ad* In an m ner t mann

inchoate in-kō'ā-t, a [L. *in oa us* pp of *in hoo nchoo m* I begin. Incoen y o ju begun n ru nen ary ncom p ete **inchoately** in'ko-ā *ad* In an n hoa e ate **inchoative** in'ko-ā-tiv Ex ssu go ad ating beginning cep

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incivil in-si vil a Prefix n t, and civil N rude un te **incivility** in-si-vil'i-ti n Want of y ru en ss rude act

inclemency in-klē'men-si s [L. *-entia* See n t.] Th cop h ons q y of be ng nclement want of len ency h rs ness torm ness se n y of weath

inclement, in-klē'ment, a [L. *i mens men is* f not, a d *emen* n i, emen] N t kin ng rous harsh tempest us rough stormy rigorous y cl, &c

inclemently in-klē'ment- *ad* In an m ner t mann

inclinable in-klī'na-bl, a. [L. *in n abi is*] Tha read y nclines n li ed ten h g som w a disposed.

inclination in-kli-nā hon n [F *i na n* L. INCLINE.] Th act of n ning h ar ng o bending deviation from a rect n garded as h p m on a al g g down rds o upwards a lean g of be n o wil a dispos on m re fa ourab to on h g han to an ot be l an ng tendency ben bias predi ect n affec on l k ng love

incline in-klīn' v pre & pp *in n d* n k n ppr *i n ng* n kl n ng Fr *ner* f L. *cl na* o an l *kl no* I lean, I ben L. DECLINE] To deviat from a direct on which is regulated as normal to s ne to bend o tend, as o some course of act on, op n n, &c. to be disposed to ha e some w h or des e —v t. To cause t lean or bend towards or away from to cause to de la from an erect, perpendicular or parallel line to g e a lea g o og e a tendency o pro en si y to urn to dispose to bend to cause to oop or ow —s. A ascen o d sce t, as n a road or ra way a lope

incline in-klīn' n a la g cl a on lean ng tenc ncy d posed. Inclined p an s ne in ed to the horizon o of he mecha cal pow rs.

include in-klūd' v pret & p *i ded* in klood ppr *cloon* n kloo ng Name as *en ow* w h f [T n up sur round, al t n, or enfine on all s s to en ro to compass to cove a ba wrappe n en pe

inclosure in-klō zhū s [Same as *en osure* w h a *f* m] Act of nclosing what is nclose space nc osed of fence som ng nclosed along with a let o he k

include in-klōd' v pret & p *i d* n k oo ded ppr *in d ng* n-k ng [L. *ud* (*claud*, I sh ut, le s, *a* and *laud* I sh ut, as n *con de, er* &c. CLOSE.] To hold or co ta n to confine wi hin to embrace w hin Bible to comprise to comprehend. **Including** in-klō o ding a. Capable of be ng nc uded

inclusion in-klō zhon, s [L. *ne usio* I k] Act of nclud g

inclusive in-klō siv a. [F *inclusif* f L. *ne usus*, *i nsum*.] I cl s g enc ng comprehended in the n mber or sum comprehen ding the stated n t o extremes.

inclusively in-klō'si *ad* In an inusi e manner so as to in o take in som th ng m n oned.

incog n kog' a o *pred a* An a breviation of *Incognito*

incogitable in-koj'i-ta-bl, a [Prefix in n t, and *cogitable*] N cogitable capable be ng made the o t of thought

incognito in-kog'n *pred a or ad* [Ital an Fr f L. *incognitus* n known *n*, n t and *cognitus* known COGNITION] In disguise n an assumed character an i unle an assumed nam —s he f m be ng **incognita** in-kog'n ta ne unknown o passing un er an assumed name assumption of a disguise l o f igned character

incognizable in-kon'i-zā-bl, a P fix *n* not, and *cognizable*] N cognizable that cann be recognized, known or distinguished

incognizance in-kog'n zans o in-kon'i-a-bl, a P fix *n* not, and *cognizance*] N cognizable that cannot be recognized, known or distinguished

incognizance in-kog'n zans o in-kon'i-zans n bee prec] Fa re to recognize kn w o ppreh nd. **Incognizant** in-kog'n zant n kon'i-zant a N cognizan unacq a e w h

incognoscible in-kog nos'i-bl, a [Prefix *n* not, an i *cognoscible*] Not cognosb incapable of being comprehended, known o d stinguished.

incoherence incoherency, in-kō-hēr'ens, in k n-s s [Prefix *in* no and *her ce coherency*=F *ncohérence*] The qua y of be ng no heren want of connection n he w da a deas wan of agreement or dependence of o e part on nother

incoherent in-kō-hēr'ent, a [Prefix *n*, not, nd *he* F *ncohérent* N ot cohe ren n cohering or a tached oge he uncon ected wan g coherence ra nal connection (as of eas anguage, &c. ram ng nd un te gib **incoherently** in-kō-hēr' li, *a v* In an coherent mann

incombustibility in-kom-bust'i-bil'i-ti, n [F *incombustibilité*] Quali y of being ncom st b

incombustible, in-kom-bust'i-bl, a [Prefix n a l *combustible*] N t combust b b t can ot be burned.

income in'kum s [From and *come* t hat wh h comes in comp *ou come*] I ce pts or em ments regularly com g in fr m property o employmen he a nual receipts de ri ed fro n labou rad ng o o herwise by a person or body of persons revenue

incomer in'kum-e s One who comes n a stranger not a pa ve

income tax in'kum taks, s A tax levied on nco es according to he amount.

incoming in'kum i g, a Coming in, as a pa an *ncom ng* tenan —s. The act f com ng n

incommensurability in-kom men sū-ra-bil'i-ti n Quality o state of being ncommen urabl

incommensurable in-kom men sū-ra-bl, a [Prefix *n* not, a *commensurable* e.] N comm nsurab ha g no common measu

incommensurate in-kom men sū-rāt, a [I ha not, and *commensu*] N t com n surate *ncommensurable* not a qua o of sufficien amount nad quate nsuffi nt

incommode in-kom mōd' v pret. & pp *commo de* in-kom-mōd ppr *commo g* in-kom-mō g [F *commoder* f L. *incommoda* to a t as *commo* to to ncon en ence—t not *commo us*, conven en C MM s.] To give ncon v n nce o rou to incon enience to put a on t trouble

incommodious in-k m mō di us, a. [Pref n not, and *commodious*] Not commodi us ner enien unsuitable.

incommunicable in-k m-mū ka-bl -ki in k m mu n ka-b nes, s Quality of being incommunicable

incommunicable in-kom-mū n ka-bl, a. [Prefix not, an i *communicable*] N communicable not to be communicated

incommunicative, in kom mū'ni kāt-iv, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *communicative*] Not communicative, not inclined to impart information to others

incommutable, in kom mūt'a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commutable*] Not commutable, not to be exchanged

incomparable, in kom'pa ra-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comparable*] Not comparable, that admits of no comparison with others, without a match, rival, or peer, unequalled, transcendent, matchless

incomparableness in kom'pa ra bl nes, *n* State or quality of being incomparable

incomparably, in kom'pa ra bli, *adv* In an incomparable manner, beyond comparison or compare in the highest degree

incompatibility, in kom pat'i bil'i ti, *n* [Fr *incompatibilite* See next] State, condition, or quality of being incompatible inconsistency, irreconcilable disagreement, incongruity, disposition or temper entirely out of harmony

incompatible, in kom pat'i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compatible*=Fr *incompatible*] Not compatible, inconsistent, that cannot subsist with something else irreconcilably different or disagreeing that cannot be made to accord or harmonize (feelings or tempers *incompatible with* each other)

incompatibly, in kom pat'i bli, *adv* In an incompatible manner inconsistently

incompetence, incompetency, in kom'pe tens, in kom'pē ten si, *n* [Fr *incompetence* See next] State or quality of being incompetent, inability, want of suitable faculties or adequate means, want of *proper qualifications, incapacity*

incompetent, in kom'pē tent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *competent*=Fr *incompetent*] Not competent, wanting adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, &c, unable, incapable, wanting legal qualifications, not admissible or permissible —**incompetently**, in kom'pe tent li, *adv* In an incompetent manner

incomplete, in kom plēt', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *complete*] Not complete, not finished, imperfect, defective

incompletely, in kom plēt'li, *adv* In an incomplete manner or condition, imperfectly

incompleteness, incompletion, in kom plēt'nes, in kom plē'shon, *n* State of being incomplete, an unfinished state

incomprehensibility, *in-kom'prē-hens'i bil'i ti*, *n* Quality of being incomprehensible inconceivableness

incomprehensible, in kom'prē hens'i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comprehensible*=Fr *incomprehensible*] Not comprehensible, not to be comprehended or understood, beyond the reach of human intellect, inconceivable

incomprehensibly, in kom'prē hens'i bli, *adv* In an incomprehensible manner, inconceivably

incomprehensive in kom'prē hens'iv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comprehensive*] Not comprehensive not extensive, limited

incompressibility, in kom pres'i bil'i ti, *n* State or quality of being incompressible

incompressible, in kom pres'i-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compressible*] Not compressible resisting compression

inconceivable, in kon sēv'a bl *a* [Prefix *in* not and *conceivable*] Not conceivable incapable of being conceived or thought of incomprehensible —**inconceivableness**, in kon sēv'a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being inconceivable

inconceivably, in kon sēv'a-bli, *adv* In an inconceivable manner beyond conception beyond the reach of human intellect

inconclusive, in kon klōs'iv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *conclusive*] Not conclusive, not settling a point in debate or a doubtful question not decisive —**inconclusively**, in kon klōs'iv li, *adv* In an inconclusive manner —**inconclusiveness** in kon klos iv nes, *n* Quality of being inconclusive

incondensable, in kon-dens'a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *condensable*] Not condensable, incapable of being condensed.

incondite, in kon'dit, *a* [L *inconditus* confused, rude—*in*, not, and *conditus*, pp of *condo*, I put together, I join] Rude, unpolished said of literary compositions

incongruent, in kong'gru-ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congruent*] Incongruous

incongruity, in kong gru'i ti, *n* [See next Fr *incongruite*] Want of congruity or harmony inconsistency, absurdity, unsuitableness of one thing to another, disagreement of parts, want of symmetry

incongruous, in kong'gru us, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congruous*=L *incongruus*—*in*, not, and *congruus*, congruous] Not congruous, not of a kind or character to mingle well together, not such as to unite in harmony, not suiting each other inharmonious inconsistent —**incongruously** in kong'gru us-li, *adv* In an incongruous manner, unsuitably, unfitly

inconsequence, in kon'sē kwens, *n* [Fr *inconsequence*, L *inconsequentia* See next] The condition or quality of being inconsequent, want of logical consequence, in conclusiveness

inconsequent in kon'sē kwent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consequent*] Not consequent or duly following, not having due reference or relevance, not following from the logical premises without regular inference

inconsequential, in kon'sē kwen"shal, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consequential*] Not consequential, not of consequence or importance, of little moment —**inconsequentially** *in kon'sē kwen"shal li, adv* In an inconsequential manner

inconsiderable, in kon sid'er a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *considerable*] Not considerable unimportant, trivial immaterial small, insignificant —**inconsiderably**, in kon sid'er a bli, *adv* In an inconsiderable degree, to a small amount, very little

inconsiderate, in kon sid'er āt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *considerate*=L *inconsideratus*—*in* and *considero*, *consideratus* Consider] Not considerate, not acting with due consideration, hasty, imprudent, thoughtless, heedless, indiscreet, injudicious rash

inconsiderately, in kon-sid'er āt li, *adv* in an inconsiderate manner, without due consideration or regard to consequences

inconsiderateness in kon-sid'er āt nes, *n* Quality of being inconsiderate

inconsistence, inconsistency, in kon sist'ens, in kon sist en si, *n* [From next] The condition or quality of being inconsistent, opposition or disagreement of particulars, self-contradiction, incongruity in action or conduct, contrariety, incongruity, discrepancy

inconsistent in kon sist'ent *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consistent*] Not consistent incongruous incompatible, irreconcilable, self contradictory, discrepant, repugnant, contradictory not exhibiting consistent sentiments or conduct, steadiness to principle, or the like —**inconsistently**, in kon sist'ent li *adv* In an inconsistant manner, incongruously, with self-contradiction

inconsolable, in kon sōl'a bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *consolable*] Not to be consoled, grieved beyond consolation

inconsolably, in kon sōl'a bli *adv* In an inconsolable manner beyond consolation

inconsonant, in kon'sō nant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consonant*] Not consonant, not agreeing inconsistent, discordant

inconspicuous in kon-spik ū us *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conspicuous*] Not conspicuous or readily noticed not to be easily perceived, unobtrusive —**inconspicuously**, in kon-spik'u us li, *adv* In an inconspicuous manner

inconstancy, in kon'stan si *n* [See next] The quality of being inconstant, want of constancy, inst ability of temper or affection, unsteadiness fickleness

inconstant in kon'stant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *constant*=L. *inconstans*, Fr *inconstant*] Not constant, mutable subject to change of opinion inclination, or purpose, not firm in resolution, unsteady, fickle, capricious, unstable, changeable variable —**inconstantly**, in-kon'stant-li, *adv* In an inconstant manner

incontestable, in kon test'a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *contestable*] Not contestable, not to be disputed, not admitting debate too clear to be controverted incontrovertible, indisputable, undeniable

incontestably, in kon test'a bli, *adv* In an incontestable manner indisputably, incontrovertibly, indubitably

incontinence, incontinency, in kon'ti nens in kon'ti nen si, *n* [Fr *incontinence*, L *incontinentia* See next] The condition or quality of being incontinent, want of continence, indulgence of lust, lewdness, *med* inability of organs to restrain discharges of their contents

incontinent, in kon'ti nent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *continent*, L *incontinens*, Fr *incontinent*, incontinent, and (as adv) forthwith, immediately] Not continent, not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite, unchaste, lewd, *med* unable to restrain discharges

incontinently, in kon'ti nent li, *adv* In an incontinent manner, unchastely, immediately instantly forthwith, at once

incontrovertibility, in kon'trō-vert'i-bil'i ti *n* State or quality of being incontrovertible

incontrovertible, in kon'trō-vert'i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *controvertible*] Not controvertible, too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy, incontestable, in *disputable* —**incontrovertibly**, in kon'tro-vert'i bli, *adv* In an incontrovertible manner, incontestably, indisputably

inconvenience, in kon vē'ni-ens, *n* [O Fr *inconvenience*, L L. *inconvenientia* See next] The quality of being inconvenient; want of convenience, something that incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness; annoyance, molestation, trouble, disadvantage —*v t* pret & pp *inconvenienced* inkon vē'ni-enst, ppr *inconveniencing*, in kon-vē'ni-ens-ing To put to inconvenience, to *trouble*

inconvenient, in kon vē'ni ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convenient*=Fr *inconvénient*] Not convenient, inexpedient, incommodious, disadvantageous, giving some trouble, wanting due facilities, causing embarrassment, inopportune

inconveniently in kon vē'ni-ent-li *adv* In an inconvenient manner; unsuitably, incommodiously, in a manner to give trouble, unseasonably

inconvertibility, in kon vert'i bil'i ti, *n* Quality of being inconvertible

inconvertible, in kon vert'i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convertible*] Not convertible that cannot be converted into or exchanged for something else (as bank notes or bonds)

inconvincible in kon vins'i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convincible*] Not convincible that cannot be convinced, not capable of conviction

incorporate, in kor'pō-rāt, *t t* pret & pp *incorporated*, in kor'po-rāt-ed, ppr *incorporating* in kor'po-rāt-ing [L *incorporatus*, pp of *incorporo*, *incorporatum*—*in*, into, and *corpora*, fr *corpus*, *corporis*, a body CORPORATE] To form into one body to combine or mix into one mass, to unite to blend, to work into another mass or body, to associate or join on with another whole, as with a government or state, to form into a legal body, corporation, or body corporate, as a bank or company —*v i* To unite so as to make a part of another body, to be mixed or blended to grow into or coalesce —*a* Incorporated *united in one body*

incorporation in kor'pō-rā'shon *n* [See next] Act of incorporating or state of being incorporated, union of different things into one, a society or body formed by the union of individuals and authorized by law to act as a single person.

incorporeal, in kor pō'rē al, *a* [Prefix

in, n t. an l *corporea*] Not corporeo not con int ng of ma te ot ha ng a materia body mmaterial ntang e unsubsta al spi ual. **In corporeally** in ko pō rē al- *ad* In an c rporeo manno immaterially. **I corporeality incorporeity** in k p al ti, n-kor'pe n. The qual y f being ncorpore

inc rrect, ko-rek a [Prefix *n* not, an l *correct*] Not correct n t act n accurate erron ous fau y un ru **in correctly** n ko- k'h *a* In an n correct man naccurate y n e actly not in accor ance wi h fa. **In correct ness** n ko- kt nes, *n* Wan of *correct*n ss naccuracy

incorrigible n ko'rn j l. [P fix *n*, not, an l *corrigible*] That ca be co rected o ame d l, had bey n correc on or reform too m h we lded to fau y ways f am n m nt. **I corrigibleness** *i* **corrigibility** in ko'rn j b nes, n k ri j bil n ua y of be ng n orrig

incorrigibly n ko'rn ji-b l, *ad* In an incorrig b manne

incorrodible n ko-rod b *a* [Prefix *in* not, a d *corrodible*] Tha ca n t be corroded.

incorrupt ko-rup *a* [Pr fix *n*, not, an l corru t L *corru us*] N t corrupt not marr d by corrup n decay no n pa red o spoiled pure sound untai el abo e the powe of bri es

incorruptibility n ko-rup t-bi l-t *n* Quali y of be ng ncorrupt bl.

I c rruptible n ko-rup bl, *a* [Prefix *n*, not, and *corrup ible*.] N corruptible hat cannot corrupt or decay n ad m ng of corrup ion hat cannc be bribed nfl xib y jus an l upright **incorrupt ibly** n ko-rup bli, *adv* In an incorrup b e mann

incorruption n ko-rup shon, *n* [Prefix n no and *corrup ion*] Exempt on f om corruption or decay

incrassate in kras a t pret & pp *incrassat d* n kras'at-ed ppr *incrassa ng* n kras at-ing [L.L. *ncr sso* i *rassa um*— L. *in*, n, and *crassus*, thi k. CRASS] To make thi k or th k to th k n to in s inate —v i. To becom h ck o h k

increasable in kr s'a-bl, *a* Capab of being increased.

increase in kres' i. pret. & pp *incr ased* n-krē' pp *increasing* in k ea'sing [Prefix *i* of *en* and O F *cresser creasser* to grow ? L. *cr scer* to grow allied to *creo* , *be* create—simila *y dicr ase.* CRESCENT] To grow or become greater to aug men to n arge to becom ing a d b gg r to becom m re in num e to ad ance n value, or n a y qual ty good o bad to mu p y by the p oduction of y n ng *natrys* to how a gra nally larging l m n ous surface o wax.——v t. T make grea o larger o s gmen n bnik quan y amount, or degree, to ad l to op osed to d m nish ——n in'kr s A growi g larger in size, extent, or qua ty &c. augme a tion en arg men extens on ad li o n crement the esul of augments on profi interest progeny insne offs ring

increasingly n-krēs ng i, *ad* In the w y ncreas g by con ia ncrease

incredibility n-kred i-bil i ti, *n* The quali y of being incredib tha which is cred le

incredible, in kred i-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cr dible*] Not credi that cannot be believed n t to be credited too extraordinary and in roba l to adm of beli f

incredibly n-kred ad In an m credibl manner is a manner to preclude belief.

incredulity in-kre-dū li ti, *n* Quali y of bei g unc edulous distr of xcept rumo

incredulous, n kred ū us, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *cred ous* L. *credulus.*] Not credulous to—opposed to admitt b truth of what is related re using w bholding belief sceptical. **incredulously** in-kred ū-lus-li, *adv.* In an incredulous man ner

increm ate n kr māt, *v* pret. & pp *ncremat d* 'kre mat-ed pp *increma* in kre n ā ng [Pr fix ntens and *crema*] To cremate

incre ti n k mā shon, *n* The act of incren a ng re na on.

increment n k m n *n* [L *ncre men um* f *ner sc* to grow and *cresco* I grow] Act or p ocess f n as ng augm nta on or grow h *n* m hing add n ease addi *n* cr asc in t a ne of real property from ad ou causes

increscent i n kres en *a* L. *nc sce ncr scen s* pr of *ncr sco* I increase I *KASE*) I creasing *grow ng*

incriminate n krim nāt, pret & pp *crim na* n krim n āt-ed p rim *nat g* n kri n ā g L L *n rim n nc natu* L *n* n a *rim ne* I ac cuse f a crim from *crimen* cri is a ha g CRIME] T ri g an accusa n aga n to ha g s ha rime o faul to m na

incrust krus pret & pp *ncrust d* n krus p *crust g* n krus g [L *rus* n on, and *crus a* crus] To co wi h a cru t o hard oa o form a cru s on he surface of any su s an

incrustation n krust-ā shon [L *n crusta* to See prec] Act f n-cru ng a rus o hard co t on the surface of a b y a covering o inlay ng of marb e mosaic, or othe su s ance

incubate in kū bāt, *v i* p et & pp *incu b L*, n'k bāted-sex g ti'k bāting [L *incubo ncuba a*, I l e n or upon p efix *n*, n on and *cu* I li seen also n *cub is* &c C *GIST*] To brood o sit on eggs f r hatch ng

incubation n-kū bā sh n *n* [L. *ncuba*] T act of incuba ng o ing on eggs, f r s pur se of hate g o young *path d* the m ura on of a con agi us po son n the a ma system

incubative, in'kū pāt- v *a* [*I cu a* and *-ive*] Of or perta n ng to ncuba on

incubator in ku āt-e *n* On who or hat wh h incubates an apparatus to hatch ng eggs y artifi ial hea

incubus s n'kū bus, *n* pl. *i e bu ses* **incubi** i n'kū bus-ē, n'kū bī L. *n bus f incuba* to lie on I BATE.] A name of nigh mare an m ginary be ng o dem n, former y supposed to be he cause of n g t mare h ce, someth ng tha w ighs hea ily on a person a l urde o incu brance of any k d a ead w ght.

inculcate in kal, v p t. & pp *inculcated,* n-k l kal-ed ? *n inculca ng* n k kāt- g [L *cu cu ca e*— in and *calco* I t *a* on f *calx calcis* he heel. CALK] To press o urg f rc b y and repeate y t n press by frequent epe ons to teach to urg on he m nd.

inculcation n kul-kā shon, *n* Th act of inculcat g **inculcator** n kul'kāt n. One who ncultca es.

inculpate i ku pāt, *v* pret & pp *incu pated,* n ku āt-e pr *i cu pat* n kul pāt- ng [L.L *i culpo incu a* L. *in*, in o, and *cu pa* a faul ak *a pa culprit*] To show to be n fsiul to accuse of crim to impute guil to *n* ocrim nate opposed o *excu pa*

inculpation in-kul pā shon *n* The act o nculpat ng **inculpatory** in-ku pā-to-ri, *a* Ten ng to cu pate *n* crim a e

incult, n-k *a.* [L *incul us*—prefix *n* k, *nd cul a* pp of *col* I cul te f TURE.] Uncul ated rude n pol ished or refined

incumbency n kum'ben-si, [*I cum bent* and *-cy*] S ate of being cumbent he state of holding or he ng n possess on of a benefice or of an office

incumbent, n-k m'bent, *a* [L. *i cumbens, ncumben s* ppr of *ncum* I lie—*in*, on, and *cumbo* a f rm f *cubo* I lie down. INCUBATE.] Lying, reclining or resting on ying or resting on a person, as I y o obligati *n* imposed and emphatically urging to perf rmance ——n. Th person who is in possess n of an ecclesias ical benefice o o h office

incumbrance in kum'brans, *n* See ENCUMBRANCE

incunabulum in kū nab'ū um *n*, pl. **incunabula** n kū nab'ū la [L. *incunabu a* swad l ng-c th es rth lare, origi p fix *n* and *na u a f cu e u* cradle] A bo k prin ed in he ea y *n s* of printing ger erally a bo k pri ed *fo* e the yea 1500 an origi al s iode cradle

incur n k r' *v* p et & pp *i* In ke d pr *ncurr ng* in ker'ng [L *incurro* I r n against— *n* In on and *cu* I run CURRENT] To run n dang r of o ab y to to expose one s lf to to become ab e to to become sub ect to as a pena y to bring on or con act as expense

incurability, n kur'a-bi *n* S ate of be ng ura e

incurable in k r'a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, a d *ab*] That cann t be cure by n l he powe of medi ne n and *n* g emedy ? remedia —— A pers n d seased beyon l he reach of cure **I curableness** in k r'a-bl es, *n* The state f be ng incura e r o s m ng cure o remedy **incurably** in kur'a-b *ads* In an incura e n a r

I curious in-k ri us *a* [Prefix *i* not, an l *cu ious*] No curious o qu e des ute of curiosity **inc ri u ly** in-ku ri us- *ad* I an ncuri s n anne

incursion n, in ker' hon *n* [L. *ncu sio ncursio* n t *ncurr* In g] An en tering n o a erritory wi h hos il nten ion an rupt m an nroad.

incursive n ker's *a* Of th na ure of an ncursion ho e mak ng an n urs n.

incurvate incurve n kerv'āt, in k rv *v*] & pp *curva d, incurved,* n kerv'at-ed, n-k rvd pp *incurva ng* ? *curvi g* in kerv ā ng n kerv ng [L *i curv n va us*—*in*, n and *cu rvo* I bend. CURVE] To bend, bow crook o urve to mak curves or crooked. **incurvate,** n k rv'ā *a* Curve inw rd o upw d— **incurvation** n-kerv ā shon, *n* Th act of curv ng or curva g cu y crook ed ness a bend o bent pr n **incurvature** in k rv a-t *n* An in urv g o bending

incus ng'kus, *n* [L. an a vil] A bo e f h n rma ea so call l f m pe

I cuse n kūz' *v* I & pp *i cus d* n kūzd pp *i cusing* in k ng. [L *cud i cusum,* I f rg *n*, an l *cu o* I strike.] To impr ss by s rik ng o stamping —— *a.* Impressed by stamp g or s rik g

Indagate in da-g t, *v* pre & pp *i g ed* in da-gāt-ed ppr *i d ja ng* n da-gāt- ng [L. *indago ago* m] To seek o sea h out. **Indagation** in da-gā sh n *n* The act of sear g o

I debted n d t-ed, *a* [*I n* and *d b*] Le ng in de f av g to rred *d b*, obliged by som h ng rece d, f wh h rest ution or gra uide is e **indebtedness** in-de t-ed nes, *n* State of be ng indebte to the am nt of d s owed

Indecency n dē sen si, *n* See n xt.] The qua y of *n* g n decen unseem liness what is scent i ja gnag act ons, e ma ners ndecorum grossness in psech or behaviour you kee'y

Indecent, -d sent, *a* [Prefix *i* not, an l *d ent=k nd cent* L. *nd ens*] Not decent off n ling aga n t decency unseem y un ecom ng odesy rous inm d s unchas obscene, fi hy **indecently** n-d sent- l, *a* I an ndece m nner

Indeciduate in-d -s i ū-at, *a* [Prefix *n*, not, and *d ciduate*] Not deci ate not having a leci a

Indecipherable n-d y a-b *a* [Pre fix *n*, n t, an *decipher* le] Not *i* cr er al le ne pable of bei g decipherred.

Indecision n-d si bon *n* [Pref *in* not, and *decision*] W nt of deci n want of settled pi rpose or firmness irreso ution hesita on

Indecisive in-dē-sis'i *a* [Prefix *i* not, and *decis ve.*] Not decisi e not bringing

to a final close or issue, wavering, vacillating

indecisively, in-dē sis'iv li, *adv* In an indecisive manner; without decision

indeclinable, in-dē klin'a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *declinable*] Not declinable, not varied by terminations of case, number, &c

indecomposable in-dē'kom poz"a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decomposable*] Not de composable incapable of decomposition

indecorous, in-dē' kō'rus, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decorous* INDECOROUS.] Not decorous, violating decorum or propriety, unseemly indecent, unbecoming —**indecorously,** *in-dē kō'rus-li, adv* In an indecorous or unbecoming manner —**indecorousness,** in-dē kō'rus-nes, *n* Quality of being indecorous

indecorum, in-dē kō'rum, *n* [L *indecorum*, neut of *indecorus—in*, not, and *decorus*, decorous] Want of decorum impropriety of behaviour; unbecoming or unseemly conduct

indeed in-dēd', *adv* [Prefix *in*, and *deed*] In reality, in truth, in fact really, truly sometimes emphatic, sometimes used as intimating a concession or admission, sometimes interjectionally or interrogatively

indefatigable, in-dē fat'ig a bl, *a* [L *indefatigabilis*, fr *in*, not, and *defatigo*, I tire completely—*de*, intens, and *fatigo*, I fatigue FATIGUE.] That cannot be wearied or fatigued, untiring, unwearied, unremitting

indefatigably, in-dē fat'ig-a-bli, *adv* In an indefatigable manner, unremittingly, sedulously

indefeasibility, in dē fēz'i bil"i ti *n* [See next] Quality of being indefeasible

indefeasible, in-dē fēz'i bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defeasible*] Not defeasible, not to be defeated or made void, as a right, claim, or title —**indefeasibly,** in-dē fēz' i bli, *adv* In an indefeasible manner

indefensible, in-dē fens'i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defensible*] Not defensible that cannot be defended or maintained, untenable —**indefensibly,** in-dē fens'i bli, *adv* In an indefensible manner

indefinable, in-dē fī'na bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *definable*] Incapable of being defined, not to be clearly explained by words —**indefinably,** in-de fī'na bli, *adv* In an indefinable manner

indefinite, in-def'in it, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *definite=L indefinitus*] Not definite, not limited or defined, not precise or certain, uncertain, vague, not given or defined in magnitude, as a line, *but* too numerous or various to make a particular enumeration important —**indefinitely,** in-def in it li, *adv* In an indefinite manner, not precisely, not with certainty or precision.—**indefiniteness** in-def'in it-nes, *n* State or quality of being indefinite

indelibility, in-de'li bil"i ti, *n* Quality of being indelible

indelible, in-de'li bl, *a* [For *indeleble* fr L *indelebilis—in*, not, and *deleo*, I delete DELETE] Not to be deleted or blotted out, that cannot be effaced or obliterated

indelibly, in-de'li bli, *adv* In an indelible manner, too deeply imprinted to be effaced, ineffaceably

indelicacy, in-de'li ka si, *n* [*Indelicate* and *-cy*] The condition or quality of being indelicate, a certain want of modesty or purity of mind want of delicacy in feeling, want of a nice sense of propriety

indelicate, in-de'li kāt, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *delicate*] Wanting delicacy, offensive to modesty, purity or nice sense of propriety, tending towards indecency or grossness, somewhat immodest —**indelicately,** in de'li kāt li, *adv* In an indelicate manner

indemnification, in-dem'ni fi kā"shon, *n* Act of indemnifying, reparation, reimbursement of loss of damage

indemnify, in-dem'ni fī, *v t* pret & pp *indemnified*, in-dem'ni fid ppr *indemnifying*, in-dem ni fī ing [L *indemnis*, free from loss or injury, and *facio* I make INDEMNITY] To make safe from loss or harm, to save harmless, to secure against loss, damage, or penalty, to reimburse or compensate

indemnity in-dem ni ti, *n* [Fr *indemnité*, LL *indemnitas*, fr L *indemnis*, uninjured, not suffering loss—prefix *in*, not, and *damnum*, loss, damage DAMN] Security given against loss, damage, or punishment compensation or equivalent for loss, damage, or injury sustained

indent in-dent', *v t* pret & pp *indented*, in-dent'ed ppr *indenting*, in-dent'ing [LL *indentare*, O Fr *endenter*, fr L *in* in, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth DENTAL.] To notch, jag or cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth to bind by indenture —*n* A cut or notch in the margin of anything, an indentation

indentation, in-dent a'shon *n* [See prec] Act of indenting, a notch, a cut in the margin of something, an angular recess or depression in any border

indented in-dent'ed, *p a* Having notches or points like teeth on the margin, too bound by indenture

indenture, in dent'ūr, *n* [*Indent* and *ure* = O Fr *endenture* LL *indentura*] That which is indented indentation a deed under seal, entered into between two or more parties, each party having a duplicate so called from the duplicates having originally been written on one skin, which was divided by a jagged cut, so that the correspondence of the two halves could be at once made manifest —*v t* pret & pp *indentured*, in-dent'ūrd ppr *indenturing*, indent' ūr ing To indent, to bind by indenture

independence, in-dē pend'ens, *n* [See next] The state of being independent, complete exemption from control or the power of others a state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others, self reliance political freedom property or income sufficient to make one independent of others or of his own exertions

independent, in-dē pend'ent, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *dependent*] Not dependent not subject to the control of others, not subordinate, not relying or depending on others, affording the means of independence, moderately wealthy not subject to bias or influence, *acting and thinking for one s self* free, bold, unconstrained separate from exclusive irrespective, (with *cap*) pertaining to the Independents —*n* One who is independent (with *cap*) one who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation is an independent church

independently, in-dē pend'ent-li *adv* In an independent manner, leaving out of consideration without undue b as or influence

indescribable, in-dē skrīb'a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *describable*] That cannot be described.

indestructible in-dē struk'ti bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *destructible*] That cannot be destroyed, incapable of decomposition, imperishable —**indestructibly** in-dē struk'ti bli, *adv* In an indestructible manner

indeterminable, in-dē term'in a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determinable*] That cannot be determined, ascertained, or fixed, not to be determined or ended.

indeterminably, in-dē-term'in-a bli, *adv* In an indeterminable manner

indeterminate, in-dē term'in āt, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *determinate*] Not determinate not settled or fixed, not definite, uncertain, not precise or certain.

indeterminately, in-dē-term'in āt-li, *adv* In an indeterminate manner, indefinitely not with precise limits

indetermination, in-dē term'in ā"shon, *n* [Prefix *in*, not and *determination*] Want of determination an unsettled or wavering state vacillation

indevout, in-dē vout", *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *devout*] Not devout, not pious.

index in'deks, *n* pl. **indexes** or **indices** in'dek-sez, in'di-sez. [L, a pointer, a table of contents—*in*, in, and *stem* of *dico*, I say (*DICTION*), seen also in Skr *dic*, Gr *deiknymi*, I show] Something that points out shows, indicates, or manifests, a pointer or hand that directs to anything, the hand ☞ used by printers, &c, to call attention, a table of contents in alphabetical order list of books disapproved of by R Catholic authorities the forefinger, *math* the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is involved the exponent —*v t* pret & pp *indexed* in'dekst ppr *indexing*, in'deks-ing To provide with an index, to place in an index.—**indexer,** in'deks-er, *n* One who makes an index —**indexical,** in-deks'i kal, *a* Having the form of an index, pertaining to an index.

indexterity in-deks-te'ri ti, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dexterity*] Want of dexterity

Indiaman in'di a-man, *n* A large ship employed in the India trade

Indian, in'di an *a* [From *India*] Pertaining to India or Hindustan or to the Indies East or West, pertaining to the aborigines of America made of maize or Indian corn —Indian corn, a native American plant, otherwise called *maize* and its fruit —Indian file, arrangement of persons in a row following one after another from the American Indians —Indian ink, India ink, China ink.—Indian summer, in North America a season of pleasant warm weather occurring late in autumn.—*n* A native of the Indies, West or East, an aboriginal native of America.

India-paper in'di a pā per *n* A delicate absorbent paper made originally in China, and used to take first or finest proofs of engravings

India-rubber, in'di a rub-er *n* Caout chouc, so named because first employed to rub out pencil marks on paper

indicant in'di kant, *a* [L *indicans, indicantis* See next] Serving to point out, indicating

indicate in'di kāt, *v t* pret & pp *indicated* in'di kāt-ed, ppr *indicating*, in'di kāt ing. [L *indico, indicatum* fr *index, indicis* INDEX] To point out, to show to intimate, to suggest

indication in-di kā'shon *n* Act of indicating or pointing out, or what points out, *mark token, sign, symptom*

indicative, in-dik'a tiv, *a* [Fr *indicatif*, L *indicativus*] That serves to point out or indicate, showing serving as an indication, giving intimation or knowledge designating a mood of the verb that declares directly or that asks questions —*n Gram* the indicative mood.—**indicatively,** in-dik'a tiv li, *adv* In an indicative manner

indicator, in'di kāt-er, *n* [Fr *indicateur*, LL *indicator*] One who or that which indicates an instrument for ascertaining and recording the pressure of steam in the cylinder of a steam-engine, a recording instrument of various kinds —**indicatory,** in'di ka to-ri, *a* Serving to indicate or make known

indict, in-dīt', *v t* pret & pp *indicted*, in-dīt'ed, ppr *indicting* in-dīt'ing [O Fr *inditer, indicter* fr L *indicere, indictum* to declare publicly—*in*, intens, and *dico* I say INDEX] To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour in due form of law

indictable in-dīt'a bl *a* That may be indicted, subject to an indictment

indiction in-dik'shon *n* [L *indictio* fr *indico, indictum* INDICT] A cycle of fifteen fiscal or financial years, instituted by Constantine the Great

indictment, in-dīt'ment, *n* The act of indicting, a formal accusation or charge against a person, a written accusation of a crime or a misdemeanour

indifference, in-dif'er-ens, *n* [Fr *indifference* L *indifferentia* See next] The state or quality of being in different, impartiality absence of feeling or interest, unconcern apathy mediocrity or some degree of badness

indifferent in-dif'er-ent *a* [Fr *indifférent* L *indifferens indifferentis—in* not, and *differens* ppr of *differo* I differ DIFFER.] Not inclined to one side more than

to another impartial, unbiassed unconcerned careless apathetic having no difference that gives a preference immaterial of little moment uninteresting passable of a middling state or quality neither good nor bad worst middling tolerable

indifferentism in-dif-e-rent-izm *n* [*Ind ferent* and *-ism*.] Systematic indifference reasoned disregard want of zeal.

indifferently in-dif-e-rent-li *ad* In an indifferent manner imperfectly passably

indigence in-di-jens, *n* [Fr *indigence* L. *indigentia* INDIGENT] State of being indigent want penury

indigene in-di-jen *n* [L. *indigena*—*indi* (*clinamen* or *indu*, and *gen* root of *gignere* to beget *genitus*] One born in a country native animal or plant

indigenous in-di-je-nus, *a* [See prec.] Born in a country native as persons produced naturally in a country native as plants or exotic, as plants

indigent, in-di-jent, *a* [Fr *indigent* L. *indigens*, *indigentis*, ppr of *indigere* I want—*ind*, a form of *an*, *je* I want] Destitute of means of comfortable subsistence needy poor—**indigently** *ad* In an indigent manner destitute manner

indigested in-di-jest-ed, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *digested*] Not digested undigested not reduced to due form crude.

indigestible in-di-jest-i-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, and *digestible*] Not digestible digested with difficulty—**indigestibly** in-di-jest-i-bli, *ad* In an indigestible manner

indigestion in-di-jest-yon, *n* [Prefix *in* not, and *digestion*] Incapability of or difficulty in digesting food dyspepsia.

indignant in-dig-nant, *a* [L. *indignans*, *indignantis*, ppr of *indignor* I deem worthy, from *dignus* worthy (whence *dignity*, *deign*)] Displeased at what is unworthy or base affected with indignation, feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt—**indignantly** in-dig-nant-li, *ad* In an indignant manner with indignation

indignation in-dig-nā-shon, *n.* [L. *indignatio*, *indignationis* INDIGNANT] A feeling of displeasure at what is unworthy or base angry mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence violent displeasure.

indignity in-dig-ni-ti, *n* [Fr *indignité*, L. *dignitas*, from *indignus*, unworthy—*in*, not, and *dignus* worthy INDIGNANT] Any action toward another which manifest contempt to him or design to low his dignity *an insult an affront an outrage*

indigo in-di-go *n.* [Fr Sp. and It. *indigo* fr L. *indicum*, indigo fr *Indicus*, Indian, fr *India*.] A well-known and beautiful vegetable dye, from India and other places also the legumonous plant that produces the dye—**Indigo blue**, a preparation from crude indigo

indirect, in-di-rekt *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *direct*] Not direct deviating from a direct line or course circuitous not tending directly to a purpose, aim, or end not straightforward not resulting directly having something mediate or interposed—**indirectly** in-di-rekt-li, *ad* In an indirect manner obliquely not by direct means—**indirectness**, in-di-rekt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being indirect.

indiscreet in-dis-krēt *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *discreet*] Not discreet want of discretion or sound judgment injudicious inconsiderate—**indiscreetly** in-dis-krēt-li, *ad* In an indiscreet manner—**indiscreetness**, in-dis-krēt-nes, *n* The quality of being indiscreet.

indiscretion in-dis-kre-shon, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discretion*] The condition or quality of being indiscreet want of discretion imprudence an indiscreet or ill-judged act a false step

indiscriminate in-dis-krim-in-at, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discriminate*] Without discrimination or distinction confused promiscuous.—**indiscriminately** in-dis-krim-in-at-li, *adv* In an indiscriminate manner without distinction or discrimination not making any distinction

indispensable in-dis-pens-a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *dispensable*] Not to be dispensed with that cannot be omitted, remitted, or spared absolutely necessary or requisite—**indispensableness** *n* Indispensability, *n* State or quality of being indispensable or absolutely necessary—**indispensably** in-dis-pens-a-bli *adv* In an indispensable manner absolutely unavoidably

indispose in-dis-pōz' *t* pret & pp *indispos'd* in-dis-pōz'd ppr *indisposing* in-dis-pōz-ing. [Fr *indisposer*—[prefix *in* not and *disposer* to dispose Dr ROBT.] To disincline unfit unsuitable to disqualify to affect with indisposition

indisposed in-dis-pōzd' *p a* Not disposed disinclined averse slightly disordered in health suffering from indisposition somewhat ill—**indisposedness** in-dis-pōz-ed-nes *n* State of being indisposed.

indisposition in-dis-po-zi-shon, *n* [Fr *indisposition*—prefix *in* not, a *disposition*.] The state of being indisposed disinclination dislike slight ailment or disorder of the health

indisputable in-dis-put-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not and *disputable*] Not to be disputed too evident to admit of dispute incontestable unquestionable undeniable indubitable certain positive

indisputably in-dis-put-a-bli, *ad* In an indisputable manner incontrovertibly unquestionably without opposition.

indissociable in-dis-so-shi-a-bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *dissociable*] Incapable of being dissociated inseparable

indissolubility in-dis-sō-lu-bil'-i-ti, *n.* Quality of being indissoluble

indissoluble in-dis-so-lu-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissoluble* = L. *indissolubilis*] Not capable of being dissolved that cannot be broken or rightfully violated perpetually binding or obligatory not to be broken firm stable—**indissolubly** in-dis-sō-lu-bli, *ad* In an indissoluble manner so as not to be dissolved or broken

indissolvable in-diz-zolv'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not and *dissolvable*] That cannot be dissolved indissoluble

indistinct, in-dis-tingkt', *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *distinct* = L. *indistinctus*] Not distinct not readily distinguishable faint to the sight obscure to the mind not clear *confused not well defined imperfect or* dim.—**indistinctly** in-dis-tingkt-li, *adv* In an indistinct manner not clearly dimly or obscurely—**indistinctness**, in-dis-tingkt-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being indistinct.

indistinguishable, in-dis-ting-gwish-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinguishable*] Incapable of being distinguished undistinguishable

indite in-dit' *vt* pret. & pp *indited*, in-dit'-ed ppr *inditing* [O F *inditer* INDICT] To compose or write to commit to words to direct or dictate—*vi* To compose to write—**inditement** in-dit'-ment, *n* Act of inditing—**inditer** in-dit'-er *n.* One who indites

indium in-di-um, *n.* [From the *indigo* lines in its spectrum] A soft lead-coloured metallic element.

individual in-di-vid'-ū-al, *a* [Fr *individuel*, from L. *individuus* indivisible—*in*, not, and *dividuus*, *dividere* DIVIDE.] Existing as one indivisible entity or distinct being single one pertaining to one only peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing.—*n.* A being or thing forming one of its kind a single person animal, or thing especially a human being a person.

individualism in-di-vid-ū-al-izm, *n* [*Individual* and *-ism*] The quality of being individual individual activity self interest a system or condition of which each individual works for his own ends, in either social, political or religious matters—**individualistic** in-di-vid-ū-al-is-tik, *a* Pertaining to or characterized by individualism.

individuality in-di-vid-ū-al-i-ti, *n* [Fr *individualité*.] Quality or condition of being individual separate or distinct existence a state of oneness the sum of the characteristics or traits peculiar to an individual.

individualize in-di-vid-ū-al-iz, *vt* pret & pp *individualized*, in-di-vid-ū-al-izd ppr *individualizing* in-di-vid-ū-al-iz-ing. [*Individual* and *-ize*.] To single out to select or mark as an individual to distinguish by peculiar or distinctive characters.

individually in-di-vid-ū-al-li, *adv* In an individual manner so far as regards each separately separate by each by itself

individuate in-di-vid-ū-āt, *vt* pret & pp *individuated*, in-di-vid-ū-āt-ed, ppr *individuating* in-di-vid-ū-āt-ing [L. *individuus* and *-ate*] To give the character of individuality to individualize —*vi.* To become individual.—**individuation** in-di-vid-ū-ā-shon *n* The act of individuating, or state of being

indivisibility in-di-viz'-i-bil'-i-ti *n* State or quality of being indivisible

indivisible in-di-viz'-i-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *divisible*] Not divisible not separable into parts—*n.* An elementary part or particle—**indivisibly** in-di-viz'-i-bli, *adv* In an indivisible manner so as not to be divisible.

indocile in-dō-sil or in-dos'-il, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *docile* L. *indocilis*, *n* teachable] Not docile or teachable unteachable intractable—**indocility** in-do-sil'-i-ti, *n.* Quality of being indocile.

indoctrinate in-dok'-trin-āt *vt* [L. *in*, and *doctrina* learning DOCTRINE] To imbue with any doctrine or principles to teach to instruct.—**indoctrination** in-dok'-trin-ā-shon *n.* Act of indoctrinating

Indo European, Indo Germanic in-dō-ū-ro-pe-an, in-dō-jer-man'-ik. Same as *Aryan*

indolence in-dō-lens, *n* [Fr *indolence*, L. *indolentia* See next.] The constitution or quality of being indolent habitual love of ease indisposition to labour laziness; idleness sluggishness

indolent in-dō-lent, *a.* [Fr *indolent*—L. *in*, not and *dolens*, *dolentis* ppr of *doleo* I feel pain (whence *dolour dolor*)] Habitually idle or indisposed to labour lazy slothful sluggish idle (person life) *med.* causing little or no pain (an *indolent* tumour)—**indolently** in-dō-lent-li, *ad* In an indolent manner, *Lazily idly slothfully*

indomitable in-dom'-it-a-bl, *a.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *domitus* from *domare* I tame=Fr *indomptable*. DAUNT DAME] Not to be tamed or subdued unconquerable untamable irrepressible—**indomitableness** in-dom'-it-a-bl-nes, *n* The character of being indomitable.—**indomitably** in-dom'-it-a-bli *ad* In an indomitable manner

indoor in-dōr *a* Set within doors being within the house—**indoors**, in-dōrz, *adv* Within doors inside a house

indorse indorsement, &c See ENDORSE, &c which is the more common spelling, except perhaps in legal works.

indubitable in-dū'-bit-a-bl, *a* [L. *indubitabilis*—*in*, not, and *dubitabilis*, doubtful Dr ROBT.] Not to be doubted too plain to admit of doubt unquestionable evident *incontestable undeniable*—**indubitably** in-dū'-bit-a-bli, *adv* Undoubtedly unquestionably

induce in-dūs' *vt* pret. & pp *induced*, in-dūst ppr *inducing* in-dūs'-ing [L. *induco* *inducere*, I bring in, lead on, induce—*in*, in, and *duco* I lead. DUKE.] To lead by persuasion or argument to prevail on to draw by motives to impel to persuade to actuate to incite to instigate to bring on, bring about, produce cause (an ailment *and cured by one study*)—**induced current**, an electric current excited by the presence of another current.—**Induced magnetism**, mag-

netism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire through which a current is passing is coiled round it

inducement, in-düs'ment, *n* The act of inducing, that which induces or leads one to act, a consideration that leads to action, a motive, an incentive

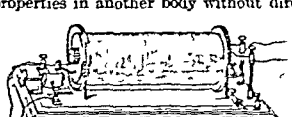
inducer in-dü's'er, *n* One who or that which induces

inducible, in-düs'i bl, *a* That may be inferred by induction

induct, in-dukt', *v t* pret & pp *inducted*, in-dukt'ed ppr *inducting*, in-dukt'ing [L *inductus*, pp of *induco* INDUCE] To lead or bring in or into, to introduce as to a benefice or office, *to put in possession of* an ecclesiastical living or other office, with customary ceremonies

inductile, in duk'til, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *ductile*] Not ductile not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal

induction, in-duk'shon *n* [Fr *induction*, L *inductio* INDUCE.] The act of inducting, the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice or of a person into an office, installation, a prologue or prelude, in *logic*, the method of reasoning from particulars to generals, the deriving of a general principle or conclusion from particular facts, the conclusion or inference thus drawn or arrived at, in *physics*, the process by which one body, having electrical, galvanic, or magnetic properties, causes or induces like properties in another body without direct



Induction Coil.

contact —**Induction coil**, an apparatus for producing electric currents by induction in a coil of wire which is wound round but insulated from another through which currents are made to pass

inductional, in-duk'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to or proceeding by induction inductive

inductive, in-dukt'iv *a* Relating to induction proceeding by induction employed in drawing conclusions by induction (the *inductive* philosophy) —**inductively**, in-dukt'iv li *adv* In an inductive manner, by induction

indue in-dü', *v t* pret & pp *indued*, in-düd', ppr *induing* in-dü'ing [L. *induo*, fr *indu*, old form of *in*, in and verbal stem seen also in *exuo*, I put off (whence *exuviæ*)] To put on, to invest, to clothe, to furnish, to supply with, to endow —**indument**, in-dü'ment, *n* The act of induing

indulge, in-dulj', *v t* pret. & pp *indulged* in-duljd' ppr *indulging*, in-dulj'ing [L. *indulgēre*, to indulge or give one's self up to, origin doubtful] To give one's self up to not to restrain or oppose, to give free course to, to gratify by compliance to humour to excess (to *indulge* children) —*v i.* To indulge one's self, to practise in dulgence to be self indulgent.

indulgence in-dulj'ens, *n* [Fr *indulgence* L. *indulgentia*] The act or practice of indulging, an indulgent act, a favour granted, intemperance in eating and drinking gratification of appetite or desire, readiness to forgive faults, gentleness, tenderness tolerance, *R Cath Ch* remission by church authority to a repentant sinner, of the penance attached to certain sins.

indulgent, in-dulj'ent, *a* [L. *indulgens indulgentis*, ppr of *indulgeo* See prec] Prone to indulge or humour over-compliant, not strict disposed to leniency or forbearance —**indulgently** in-dulj'ent-li, *adv* In an indulgent manner

indupliate, in-dü'pli kāt, *a* [L. *in*, *in*, and *duplicatus* doubled] *Bot* having the edges bent or rolled inward

indurate, in'dū rāt, *v t* pret. & pp *indurated*, in'dū-rāt-ed, ppr *indurating*, in'dū-rāt-ing [L *induro* *induratum*—prefix *in*, intens., and *duro* I harden, fr *durus* hard, whence also *durable*, *durance*, &c] To grow hard, to harden or become hard.——*v t* To make hard, to make unfeeling, to deprive of sensibility, to render obdurate

induration, in-dū-rā'shon, *n* [See prec.] Act of hardening or process of growing hard hardness of heart, obduracy

indusium in-dü'si um, *n* , pl **indusia**, in-dü'si a [L., a tunic or other garment, fr *induo*, I put on INDUE.] In *bot* the covering of the capsules or spore-cases in *ferns*, *zool* the case or covering of a larva, *anat* the amnion —**indusial**, in-dü si al, *a* Pertaining to an indusium, composed of or containing indusia or the cases of larvæ.

industrial, in-dus'tri al, *a* [Fr *industriel*] Pertaining to industry, or to the products of industry, art, or manufacture —Industrial exhibition, museum, an exhibition museum of industrial products or manufactures —Industrial school, a school for educating poor neglected children and training them to habits of industry —**industrialism** in-dus'tri al izm *n* Devotion to or employment in industrial pursuits development of manufacturing industries —**industrially** in-dus'tri al-li, *adv* In an industrial manner

industrious, in-dus'tri us, *a* [Fr *industrieux* L *industriosus* INDUSTRY] Given to or characterized by industry diligent in business or study always working at something, assiduous active characterized by diligence as habits —**industriously**, *in dus'tri-us-li*, *adv* In an industrious manner, diligently actively, assiduously

industry in'dus-tri, *n* [Fr *industrie* L. *industria* fr *industrius*, industrious, diligent, fr *indu* old form of *in* and *struo* I fabricate STRUCTURE.] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental, steady attention to business, diligence, assiduity, the industrial arts generally, or any one of them, any productive occupation especially one in which considerable numbers of people are employed, manufacture, trade

indwell in-dwel, *v t* pret & pp *indwelt*, in'dwelt, ppr *indwelling* in'dwel ing To dwell or exist inwardly or within some place —**indweller** in dwel-er *n* One who dwells in a place an inhabitant.

inebriant in-ē'bri-ant, *a* [L *inebrians inebriantis*, ppr of *inebrio* See next] Intoxicating ——*n.* Anything that intoxicates

inebriate, in-ē'bri āt, *v t* pret & pp *inebriated* in-ē'bri āt-ed, ppr *inebriating*, in-ē'bri āt-ing [L. *inebrio* *inebriatus*—*in* intens , and *ebrio* I make drunk fr *ebrius*, drunk, whence also *ebrietu*, akin *sober*] To make drunk, to intoxicate to disorder the senses of, to turn the head of ——*n.* An *habitual drunkard* —**inebriation** in'ē-bri ā'shon, *n* The act of inebriating, or state of being inebriated.—**inebriety** in-ē bri'e-ti, *n* Drunkenness, intoxication —**inebrious**, in-ē'bri us *a* Drunk tipsy

inedited in ed it-ed, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *edited*] Not edited, unpublished

ineffable, in-ef fa bl *a* [L *ineffabilis*—prefix *in* not, and *effabilis* speakable ,fr *effor*, I speak out or utter—*effor* *ex* out and *for* *fari* I speak FATE] Incapable of being expressed in words, unutterable unspeakable indescribable —**ineffably**, in-ef fa bli *adv* In an ineffable manner, unutterably, unspeakably

ineffaceable in-ef fā'sa bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *effaceable*] Incapable of being effaced. —**ineffaceably**, in-ef fā'sa-bli, *adv* So as not to be effaceable, indelibly

ineffective *in-ef fek'tiv a* [Prefix *in* not and *effective*] Not effective not producing any effect, or the effect intended, inefficient useless impotent wanting energy —**ineffectively**, *in-ef fek'tiv li*, *adv* In an *ineffective manner* —**ineffectiveness**, in-ef fek'tiv nes *n* Quality of being ineffective, *ineffectuality*

ineffectual, in-ef fekt'ū-al, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effectual*] Not effectual, inefficient, impotent, fruitless weak —**ineffectually**, in-ef fekt'ū al-li, *adv* In an ineffectual manner

inefficacious in-ef'fi-kā"shus, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficacious*] Not efficacious, not producing the effect desired, of inadequate power —**inefficaciously**, in-ef'fi-kā"shus-li, *adv* In an inefficacious manner —**inefficaciousness**, **inefficacy**, in-ef'fi kā"shus-nes, in-ef'fi-ka-si, *n* Want of efficacy, ineffectualness, failure of effect

inefficiency, in-ef fi'shen si, *n* [*Inefficient* and *-cy* See next] The condition or quality of being inefficient inefficacy

inefficient, in-ef fi'shent *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficient*] Not efficient, not producing the effect desired, inefficacious, not active effecting nothing, incompetent.—**inefficiently**, in-ef fi'shent li, *adv* In an efficient manner

inelastic, in-ē-las'tik, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elastic*] Not elastic wanting elasticity, unelastic —**inelasticity**, *in ē'las tis"i ti n* The absence of elasticity, quality of being inelastic

inelegance, **inelegancy**, in-el'ē-gans in-el'ē-gan-si, *n* [Fr *inelegance*, L L *inelegantia* See next] The condition or quality of being inelegant want of elegance, an inelegant point or feature

inelegant, in-el'ē gant, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *elegant* = Fr *inelegant*, L. *inelegans*] Not elegant wanting elegance, beauty, polish or refinement wanting in anything which correct taste requires —**inelegantly**, in-el'ē-gant-li, *adv* In an inelegant manner

ineligibility in-el'i-ji-bil"i-ti, *n* [Fr *inéligibilité*] State or quality of being ineligible incapacity of being elected.

ineligible, in-el'i ji bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *eligible*=Fr *inéligible*] Not eligible, not capable of being elected not worthy to be chosen or preferred.—**ineligibly**, in-el'i-ji-bli *adv* In an ineligible manner

ineloquent, in-el'ō-kwent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eloquent*] Not eloquent, wanting in eloquence

inept, in-ept', *a.* [L. *ineptus* improper, foolish—*in*, not and *aptus* apt, fit, suitable *APT*] *Unsuitable, improper, unbecoming foolish silly, nonsensical*

ineptitude in-ept'i tūd, *n* [L.L *ineptitudo* See prec.] The condition or quality of being inept, unfitness, inaptitude, foolishness silliness

ineptly, in-ept'li, *adv* In an inept manner; unsuitably, foolishly

inequable, in-ē'kwa-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equable*=L *inæquabilis*] Not equable, unequable

inequality, in-ē kwol'i ti *n* [L. *inæqualitas*, fr *inæqualis* unequal—prefix *in*, not, and *æqualis*, equal] The condition of being unequal, want of equality unevenness; want of levelness, an elevation or depression in a surface, inadequacy, diversity; disparity of rank station or condition

inequitable in-ek'wit-a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equitable*] Not equitable, not just or fair —**inequitably**, in-ek'wit-a-bli, *adv* In an inequitable manner, unfairly, unjustly

inequity, in-ek'wi ti *n* [Prefix *in* not, and *equity*] Unfairness, injustice, want of equity

ineradicable in-ē-rad'i ka-bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *eradicable*] Incapable of being eradicated.—**ineradicably**, in-ē-rad'i-ka-bli, *adv* So as not to be eradicated.

inert in-ert', *a* [L. *iners*, *inertis* unskilled, inactive—*in* not, and *ars* *artis* art. Air] Destitute of the power of moving itself or of active resistance to motion impressed; inanimate, lifeless, not moving or acting, in disposed to move or act sluggish inactive

inertia in-er'shi-a, *n* [L. See prec] Passiveness inactivity inertness sluggishness *in physics* the property of matter by which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no external cause

occurs to change that state called also *inertness*

inertly, in-ert'li, *adv* In an inert manner sluggishly

inertness in-ert'nes *n* State or quality of being inert sluggishness

inescapable in-es-kāp'a-bl, [Prefix *in* not, and *escapable*] Not to be escaped (rental)

inessential in-es-sen'shal, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *essential*] Not essential unessential

inestimable in-est'ma-bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *estimable* L *inæstimabilis*] That cannot be estimated being all in value—**inestimably** in-est'ma-bli, *adv* In a manner not to be estimated

inevitable in-ev'i-ta-bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *evitable* L *inevitabilis* from *in* not and *evito* I shun] Not to be shunned unavoidable that admits of no escape or evasion certain to befall—**inevitably** in-ev'i-ta-bli, *adv* Unavoidably certainly

inexact in-egz-akt' *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *exact*] Not exact not precisely correct or true

inexcusable in-eks-kūz'a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *excusable*] Not to be excused or justified unjustifiable unpardonable] no defence]—**inexcusableness** in-eks-kuz'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being inexcusable

inexcusably in-eks-kuz'a-bli, *d* In an inexcusable manner beyond excuse or justification

inexhaustibility in-egz-ast'i-bil'i-ti, *n* State of being inexhaustible

inexhaustible in-egz-ast'i-bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *exhaustible*] Not exhaustible incapable of being exhausted or spent unfailing—**inexhaustibly** in-egz-ast'i-bli, *adv* In an inexhaustible manner or degree

inexorable in-eks'o-ra-bl, *a* [Fr *inexorable* L *inexorabilis—in*, not, *exorabilis—ex* out and *oro* I speak, I entreat, fr *ex oris* the mouth. ORAL] Not to be persuaded by entreaty or prayer to firm and determined to yield to supplication unbending implacable unrelenting implacable—**inexorably** in-eks'o-ra-bli, *adv* In an inexorable manner

inexpedience inexpediency in-eks-pe'di-ens, in-eks-pe'di-en-si. The condition or quality of being inexpedient

inexpedient in-eks-pe'di-ent, *a* [Prefix *in* not and *expedient*] Not expedient unsuitable not meeting a place in prudence advisable judicious—**inexpediently** in-eks-pe'di-ent-li *adv* In an inexpedient manner

inexpensive, in-eks-pen'siv *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *expensive*] Not expensive—**inexpensively** in-eks-pen'siv-li *adv* In an inexpensive manner with little expense

inexperience in-eks-pe'ri-ens, *n* [Prefix *in* not, and *experience*] Want of experience—**inexperienced** in-eks-pe'ri-enst, *a.* Not having experience unskilful unpractised.

inexpert in-eks-pert' *a* [Prefix not and *expert*] Not expert unskilled—**inexpertness,** in-eks-pert'nes, *n.* State or quality of being inexpert.

inexpiable in-eks'pi-a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expiable* L *inexpiabilis*] That cannot be expiated or atoned for that admits of no atonement unpardonable—**inexpiably** in-eks'pi-a-bli, *adv* In an inexpiable manner

inexplicability in-eks'pli-ka-bil'i-ti, *n* Quality or state of being inexplicable

inexplicable in-eks'pli-ka-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicable* L *inexplicabilis*] That cannot be explained or interpreted unaccountable mysterious.—**inexplicably** in-eks'pli-ka-bli, *ad* In an inexplicable manner unaccountably

inexplicit in-eks-plis'it, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicit*] Not explicit not clear in statement.

inexplosive in-eks-plō'siv *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explosive*] Not liable to explode.—*n* A substance which is not liable to explode

inexpressible in-eks-pres'i-bl *a* [Prefix *in* not and *expressible*] Not to be expressed unspeakable—**inexpressibles** in-eks-pres'i-blz *pl* A colloquial euphuism for trousers—**inexpressibly** in-eks-pres'i-bli *d* In an inexpressible manner

inexpressive in-eks-pres'iv *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *expressive*] Not expressive without meaning expressing no expressible feeling—**inexpressiveness** in-eks-pres'iv-nes *n* State or quality of being inexpressive

inextinguishable in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl *a* [Prefix *in* not and *extinguishable*] That cannot be extinguished unquenchable

inextinguishably in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bli *adv* In an inextinguishable manner

inextricable in-eks'tri-ka-bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *extricable* L *extricabilis*] Not to be extricated or disentangled not permitting extrication—**inextricably** in-eks'tri-ka-bli *ad* In an inextricable manner

infallibilism in-fal'i-bil-izm [*Infallible* and *ism*] Adherence to the doctrine of the infallibility of the pope—**infallibilist** in-fal'i-bil-ist *n* One who maintains the infallibility of the pope

infallibility in-fal'i-bil'i-ti, *n* Quality of being infallible exemption from liability to error—Infallibility of the pope the Papal Catholic dogma established as an article of faith in 1870 that the pope when speaking as pope upon matters of faith or morals, is infallible]

infallible in-fal'i-bl *a* [Prefix *in* not and *fallible*] Not fallible not capable of erring not liable to fail, to deceive confidence certain—**infallibly** in-fal'i-bli *ad* In an infallible manner to a certainty undoubtedly

infamous in'fa-mus, *a* [L *infimis—in*, not, and *fama* fame INFAMY] Having a reputation of the worst kind notoriously vile base scandalous odious detestable shameful branded with infamy—**infamously** in'fa-mus-li, *ad* In an infamous manner scandalously disgracefully shamefully

infamy in'fa-mi, *n* [L *infamia* ill fame ill report, fr *infamis* infamous—*in*, not, and *fama*, fame FAME] That loss of reputation public disgrace quality which are detested and despised qualities notoriously bad and scandalous shamefulness disgracefulness extreme illness

infancy, in'fan-si, *n* [*Infant* and *-cy*=L. *-tia*] State of being an infant early childhood in law the period from birth to the age of twenty-one years nonage minority the first age of anything

infant, in'fant, *n* [F *enfant* L. *infans* that cannot speak, an infant—*in* not and *fari* to speak FAME] A child in the first two or three years of its life one under twenty-one years of age in a legal sense——*a.* Pertaining to infants or infancy young

infanta, in-fan'tä, *n* [INFANT] In Spain and Portugal any princess of the royal blood except the eldest.—**infante** in-fan'tā, *n* In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king except the eldest

infanticidal in-fant'i-sīd'al, *a.* Relating to infanticide

infanticide in-fant'i-sīd, *n.* [L. *infans* child and *cædere* to kill] The perpetrator—*infanticide*, an infant and *cæda* I kill] The murder the intentional killing of an infant a slaying of infants

infantile infantine in'fa-tīl, in'fan-tin, *a* [*Infant* and *-ile*] Pertaining to or characteristic of infancy or an infant.

infantry in'fan-tri, *n* [Fr *infanterie* It *infanteria*, infantry (lit. a band of youth) from *fante* a young person originally a infant. INFANT] The soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry

infatuate in-fa'tū-āt, *v t* pret & pp *infatuated* in-fa'tū-āt-ed, ppr *infatuating* in-fa'tū-āt-ing [L *infatuo* inf *tuatum* I make fool h—prefix *in*, intens. and *fatuus* foolish (whence *fatuous*) FATUOUS] To make foolish to befool to affect with folly to imbue with an extravagant passion too hastily to be controlled.

infatuated in-fa'tū-āt-ed, *p a* Affected with infatuation or folly besotted inspired with foolish passion

infatuation in-fa'tū-ā'shon *n* [Fr *infatuation* L L. *infatuatio*] Act of infatuating or state of being infatuated extreme folly foolish passion

infeasible in-fe'zi-bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not and *feasible*] Not feasible impracticable

infect n fekt' *v t* pret & pp *infected* inf fekt'ed ppr *infecting* in-fekt'ing [Fr *infecter* L *inficio infectum* imbue tainting—*in* into and *facio* I do FACT] To taint with disease to contaminate with morbid noxious matter to communicate bad qualities to to corrupt

infection in-fek'shon *n* Act or process of infecting communication of disease contagion the thing which infects *fig* that which taints, poisons or corrupts, by communication contamination

infectious infective in-fek'shus in-fekt' *a* [*Infect* and *-ious -ive*] Capable of infecting contagious corrupting tainting easily diffused or spread from person to person—**infectiously** in-fek'shus-li *ad* By infection in an infectious manner—**infectiousness** in-fek'shus-nes *n* Quality of being infectious

infecund in-fē'kund, *a* [Fr *infécond* L. *infecundus*] Not fecund unfruitful barren—**infecundity** in-fē-kun'di-ti, *n* Sterility of being infecund

infeftment in-feft'ment, *n* The Scotch legal title *Enfeoffment*

infelicitous in-fē-lis'i-tus *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *felicitous*] Not felicitous unhappy unfortunate

infelicity in-fē-lis'i-ti *n* [Fr *infelicity* L *infelicitas*] The state of being unhappy unhallowed

infelt in-felt' *a* Felt within or deeply

infeoff in-fef' *v t* Enfeoff

infer in-fer' *v t* pret & pp *inferred* in-ferd' ppr *inferring* in-fer'ing [Fr *inférer* L. *inferre* to bring in or on—*in* in and *ferre* I bear carry or bring FERTILE] To gather or deduce with by inference or induction to deduce to draw or bring as a fact or consequence to conclude or arrive by reasoning

inferable in-fer'a-bl *a* That may be inferred from premises deduced] deducible

inference in'fer-ens, *n* [Fr *inférence* L.L. *inferentia* INFER] The act of inferring that which is inferred a conclusion drawn deduction consequence

inferential in-fer-en'shal *a* Of or pertaining to an inference

inferentially in-fer-en'shal-li *ad* By way of inference in an inferential manner

inferior in-fē'ri-e *a* [L. *inferior* lower, comparative of *inferus* low akin to *infra* beneath] Lower in place station, age rank value importance subordinate to the subordinate but growing below worth regard not situated or occurring between the earth and the sun (the *inferior* planets)——*n.* A person who is lower in station rank importance or the like



Inferior Ovary

inferiority in-fē-ri-or'i-ti *n* State or quality of being inferior

inferiorly in-fē'ri-er-li, *ad* In an inferior manner or on an inferior part

infernal, in-fer'nal, *a* [Fr *infernal* L.L. *infernalis* fr L. *infernus* inferior, fr *inferus*, below, akin to *infra*, beneath.] Pertaining to the lower regions or region of the dead pertaining to hell inhabiting hell very wicked and detestable hellish devilish diabolical.—Infernal machine a machine or apparatus of an explosive nature contrived

for the purpose of assassination or other mischief —— n. An inhabitant of hell or of the lower regions —**infernally**, in fer'nal li, *adv* In an infernal way, detestably

inferrible, in-fer'ibl, *a* That may be inferred, inferable

infertile, in-fer'til, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fertile*] Not fertile, not fruitful or productive, barren —**infertilely**, in fer'til li, *adv* In an infertile manner —**infertility** in-fer-til'i ti, *n* The condition of being infertile, unproductiveness, barrenness

infest, in fest', *v t* pret & pp *infested*, in fest'ed ppr *infesting*, in fest'ing [Fr *infester*, fr L. *infestare*, to attack, to molest, fr *infestus*, hostile—*in*, in, and same root as *fendo* in *offendo*, *defendo*, I offend, defend.] To make hostile attacks or depredations on, to attack to molest, to harass, to annoy continually —**infestation**, in-fest-ā'shon, *n* [L *infestatio*] The act of infesting

infeudation, in-fū-dā'shon, *n* [L *in*, into, and *feudum*, a fief] The act of putting in possession of an estate in fee, the granting of tithes to laymen

infidel, in'fi del *n* [Fr *infidèle*, L *infidelis* faithless, unbelieving—prefix *in*, not, and *fidēlis*, faithful FIDELITY] A disbeliever, a sceptic one who does not believe in God or in Christianity, or has no religious faith, an atheist, any one regarded as not holding the true faith —— a Unbelieving, sceptical

infidelity, in-fi-del'i-ti *n* [Fr *infidelité*, L *infidelitas* See prec.] Want of faith or belief, atheism or disbelief in God or in the truths of revealed religion, unbelief, scepticism unfaithfulness in married persons, unfaithfulness to a charge or moral obligation, dishonesty treachery

infilter, in-fil'ter, *v t* pret & pp *infiltered*, in-fil'terd, ppr *infiltering*, in-fil'ter-ing [Prefix *in*, in and *filter*] To filter in, to percolate, to infiltrate

infiltrate, in-fil'trāt *v t* pret & pp *infiltrated*, in fil'trāt-ed, ppr *infiltrating*, in fil'trāt ing [Prefix *in*, in, and *filtrate*] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance, to percolate

infiltration, in fil trā'shon, *n* Act or process of infiltrating, that which infiltrates

infinite, in'fi nit, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *finite*, L *infinitus*] Not finite without limits or bounds, boundless, illimitable, interminable, endless, not circumscribed or limited in any way, vast, immense —— n. The Infinite Being the Almighty, that which is infinite infinite space —**infinitely**, in'fi-nit-li *adv* In an infinite manner, immensely, beyond all comparison

infinitesimal, in'fi ni tes'i mal, *a* [Fr *infinitésimal*, as if fr a L form *infinitesimus* fr *infinitus*, infinite] Infinitely or indefinitely small, less than any assignable quantity —— n An infinitely small quantity, that which is less than any assignable quantity —**infinitesimally** in'fi-nites'i mal li *adv* To an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree

infinitival in fin'it-ī-val, *a* [*Infinitive* and *-al*] Belonging to the infinitive mood.

infinitive, in fin'it-iv, *a* [*Infinite* and *-ive* L *infinitivus*, infinite, unlimited.] Designating a mood of the verb which expresses action without limitation of person or number, as, *to love* —— n The infinitive mood.—**infinitively**, in fin'it-iv-li, *adv* In the manner of an infinitive mood

infinitude, in fin'i tūd, *n* [Fr *infinitude*, fr L *infinitus* infinite] The quality or state of being infinite infinite extent immensity greatness boundless number

infinity, in fin'i ti *n* [Fr *infinité*, L *infinitas* fr *infinitus*, infinite] State or quality of being infinite, unlimited extent of time, space quantity, power, excellence &c, boundlessness immensity, indefinite extent endless or indefinite number

infirm, in ferm', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *firm* L *infirmus* weak feeble] Not firm, weak, feeble; weak as regards health or body, sickly, enfeebled irresolute

infirmary, in ferm'a ri, *n* [Fr *infirmerie*, L L *infirmarium*, fr L. *infirmus*, infirm] A place where the infirm or the sick and injured are lodged and nursed, a hospital.

infirmity, in-ferm'i-ti, *n* [Fr *infirmité*, L *infirmitas*] The state of being infirm, an unsound or unhealthy state of the body, weakness of mind or of resolution, failing, fault, foible malady, defect.

infirmly, in-ferm'li, *adv* In an infirm manner —**infirmness**, in ferm'nes, *n* The state of being infirm

infix, in fiks' *v t* pret & pp *infixed*, in-fikst', ppr *infixing*, in fiks'ing [Prefix *in*, in, and *fix*, L *infigo infixum*—*in*, in, into, and *figo*, I fix] To fix or fasten in, to set in, to fasten in something, to implant or fix, as principles &c —— n. in'fiks A part of a word similar to a prefix or suffix, but inserted in the body of the word.

inflame in-flām', *v t* pret. & pp *inflamed*, in-flāmd', ppr *inflaming*, in-flām'ing [L *inflammo* —*in*, in, and *flamma*, flame FLAME] To set on fire, to kindle, to redden or make fiery, to excite or increase, as passion or appetite, to enkindle into violent action, to incense, to irritate, to provoke to exasperate in *med* to make morbidly red, hot, and swollen —— v i To grow hot, angry and painful, to take fire

inflammability, inflammableness, in flam'a-bil'i-ti, in flam'a-bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being inflammable

inflammable, in flam'a-bl, *a* [INFLAME.] That may be inflamed or set on fire, easily kindled, combustible —**inflammably**, in flam'a-bli, *adv* In an inflammable manner

inflammation, in flam ā'shon *n* [Fr *inflammation*, L *inflammatio* INFLAME.] Act of inflaming, state of being inflamed, a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and feverish symptoms

inflammatory, in flam'a-to-ri, *a* [Fr *inflammatoire* INFLAME.] Tending to inflame, pertaining to inflammation tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition

inflate in-flāt' *v t* pret & pp *inflated*, in-flāt'ed, ppr *inflating*, in flāt'ing [L *inflo*, *inflatus*—*in*, in and *flo* I blow FLATULENT] To swell or distend by injecting air, to fill with the breath to swell to puff up to elate, to raise above the real or normal value —**inflated** in-flāt'ed, *p a* Puffed up tumid, turgid, bombastic, unduly raised in price

inflation, in flā'shon, *n* [L *inflatio* INFLATE] Act of inflating or state of being inflated, state of being distended with air, state of being puffed up, as with vanity

inflatus, in flā'tus, *n* [L, fr *inflo inflatum* INFLATE.] A blowing or breathing in, inspiration

inflect in flekt', *v t* pret & pp *inflected*, in flekt'ed, ppr *inflecting*, in-flekt'ing [L *inflecto*—*in*, in, and *flecto*, I bend, bow, or curve FLEXURE] To bend, to turn from a direct line or course, in *grammar*, to go over the inflections of, to decline or conjugate to modulate as the voice

inflection, in flek'shon *n* [Fr *inflexion* L *inflexio inflectio* INFLECT] Act of inflecting or state of being inflected the variation of nouns &c., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation, modulation or rise and fall of the voice, in *optics*, deflection or diffraction. —**inflectional**, in flek shonal, *a* Relating to or having inflection.

inflective, in-flekt'iv, *a* [*Inflect* and *ive*] Having the power of inflecting, having grammatical inflection

inflexed in-flekst', *a* [L *inflexus*, fr *inflecto* INFLECT] Bent, curved, bent inward.

inflexibility, inflexibleness in flek'si bil'i ti in flek's i bl nes, *n* [Fr *inflexibilité*, L L *inflexibilitas*] Quality of being inflexible firmness of purpose, unbending pertinacity or obstinacy

inflexible in flek'si bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *flexible*=Fr *inflexible* L *inflexibilis*] That cannot be bent, firm in purpose, unbending, unyielding, pertinacious; obstinate inexorable, unalterable —**inflexibleness**, in flek's bl nes, *n* Inflexibility —**inflexibly**, in-flek's-bli, *adv* In an inflexible manner firmly, inexorably

inflexion, in-flek'shon. See INFLECTION

inflict, in flikt', *v t* pret & pp *inflicted*, in flikt'ed, ppr *inflicting*, in flikt'ing [L *infligo*, *inflictum*—*in*, in, upon, and *fligo* I strike, as in *afflict*, *conflict* CONFLICT] To cause to bear or suffer from, to cause to feel or experience, to impose, as pain, disgrace, punishment —**inflicter**, in-flikt'er, *n* One who inflicts

infliction, in flik'shon, *n* [Fr *infliction*, L *inflictio*] Act of inflicting punishment inflicted, calamity severe visitation

inflictive, *in flikt'i, a* [*Inflict* and *-ive*] Tending or able to inflict

inflorescence, in flō res'ens, *n* [From L *inflorescens*, ppr of *inflorescere*, to begin to blossom—*in*, intens, and *florescere*, to begin to blossom FLOURISH] A flowering, a mode of flowering, or the manner in which blossoms are supported on their footstalks or pedunoles

inflow, in'flō, *n* [*In* and *flow*] The act of flowing in or into, that which flows in, influx.

influence, in'flu-ens, *n* [Fr *influence*, lit. in flowing, L L. *influentia* fr L *influens*, *influentis* ppr of *influo*, I flow in—*in*, in, *fluo*, I flow FLUENT] A flowing in, agency or power serving to affect, modify, or sway in some way, ability or power sufficient to produce some effect sway, effect power or authority arising from elevated station, wealth, and the like, acknowledged ascendency with people in power —— v t pret & pp *influenced*, in'flu-enst, ppr *influencing*, in'flu-ens-ing To exercise influence on, to modify or affect in some way, to act on to bias, to sway

influent, in'flu-ent, *a* [L *influens*, *influentis* INFLUENCE] Flowing in

influential, in flu-en'shal, *a* [From *influence*] Exerting influence, physical or other, possessing power or influence —**influentially**, in flu-en'shal li, *adv*. In an influential manner

influenza, in flu-en'za, *n* [It *influenza*, lit. influence INFLUENCE.] An epidemic catarrh or cold of an aggravated kind.

influx, in'fluks *n* [L *influxus*, fr *influo* INFLUENCE.] Act of flowing in, infusion, inflow; a coming in, introduction importation in abundance the point at which one stream runs into another or into the sea

influxion, in fluk'shon, *n* [L *influxio*, *influxionis* See prec.] Infusion, intromission, influx

infold in fōld', *v t* pret & pp *infolded*, in fōld'ed, ppr *infolding*, in fōld'ing [Prefix *in*, in and *fold*] To fold in, to involve, to wrap up or inwrap to inclose, to clasp with the arms, to embrace

inform in form', *v t* pret & pp *informed* in formd', ppr *informing*, in-form'ing [Fr *informer* to apprise L *informare*, to shape, to conceive, to describe —*in*, in, on (or intens.) and *formo*, I form, fr *forma* form] To give form or shape to, to inspire and give life to, to actuate with vitality, to animate, to communicate knowledge to, to instruct, teach enlighten, tell, acquaint, apprise (to *inform* a person *of* something) —— v i To give information —To inform against, to communicate facts by way of accusation against.

informal in form'al, *a* [Prefix *in* not and *formal*] Not in the regular or usual form or mode, not with the official, conventional, or customary forms, without ceremony

informality, in form al'i ti, *n* [See prec.] Quality of being informal, want of regular or customary form mode rule or order

informally in form'al li, *adv* In an informal manner, with out the usual forms

informant, in form'ant *n* [L *informans*, *informantis* ppr of *informo* INFORM] One who informs an informer an accuser

information, in form ā'shon, *n* [Fr *in*

formation L. *informatio* INFORM.] The act of informing; communicated knowledge; intelligence; common notice, word knowledge derived from reading or instruction, or gathered in any way; a statement of facts laid before a court of justice; a charge or accusation laid before a magistrate.

informatory, informative in-form'a-to-ri, in-form'a-tiv, *a.* Affording knowledge; giving information; instructive.

informer in-form'er, *s.* One who informs or gives intelligence; one who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of the violations of law; one who makes a practice of informing against others for the sake of gain.

infra(co)stal in-fra-kos'tal, *a.* [L. *infra*, beneath, and *costa*, a rib.] Situated beneath the ribs.

infraction in-frak'shon, *s.* [L. *infractio*, from *infringo*, *infractum*, INFRINGE.] The act of infringing; breach; violation; as, a fraction of the peace.

infra-maxillary in-fra-mak'sil-a-ri, *a.* [L. *infra*, beneath, and *maxilla*, a jaw.] *Anat.* situated under the jaw; belonging to the lower jaw.

infra-mundane in-fra-mun'dān, *a.* [L. *infra*, beneath, and *mundus*, the world.] Lying or being beneath the world.

infrangible in-fran'ji-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in-*, not, and *frango*, to break.] Not to be broken or separated into parts; not to be violated.

infra-orbital in-fra-or'bi-tal, *a.* [Prefix *infra*, beneath, and *orbita*.] *Anat.* situated beneath the orbit.

infra-scapular in-fra-skap'ū-lar, *a.* [Prefix *infra*, beneath, and *scapula*.] *Anat.* situated below or beneath the scapula or shoulder blade.

infrequency in-frē'kwen-si, *s.* [See next.] State of being infrequent; uncommonness; rareness.

infrequent, in-frē'kwent, *a.* [Prefix *in-*, not, and *frequens*, L. *frequens*.] Not frequent; seldom happening or occurring; unfrequent; rare.—**infrequently** in-frē'kwent-li, *ad.* Not frequently; seldom; rarely.

infringe in-frinj', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infringed*; ppr. *infringing*. [L. *infringo*—*in*, intens. and *frango*, I break.] To break, as laws, agreements, &c.; to violate; to transgress; to contravene; to neglect to fulfil or obey.—*v.i.* To encroach: followed by *on* or *upon*.



infringement, in-frinj'ment, *s.* Act of infringing; breach; infraction; violation; encroachment.

infula, in'fū-la, *pl.* **infulæ** in-fū'lē. [L.] A sort of head dress worn by ancient Roman priests, &c.; a pendant to a bishop's miter.

infundibular, infundibuliate, infundibuliform in-fun-dib'ū-lar, in-fun-dib'ū-li-at, in-fun-dib'ū-li-form, *a.* [From L. *infundibulum*, a funnel—*in*, in, and *fundo*, I pour. Fr. and Eng.] Having the form of a funnel.

infuriate, in-fū'ri-āt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infuriated*; ppr. *infuriating*. [L.L. *infuriare*—L. *in*, intens., and *furia*, rage, madness. FURY.] To madden; to render furious or mad to rage.—*a.* Enraged; mad; raging.

infuse in-fūz', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infused*; ppr. *infusing*. [L. *infundo*, *infusum*—*in*, in, and *fundo*, I pour. FOUND.] To pour in or into as a liquid; to instil, as principles; to pour into the mind; to introduce; to steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting soluble or medicinal qualities.

infusibility in-fūz'i-bil'i-ti, *s.* State or quality of being infusible.

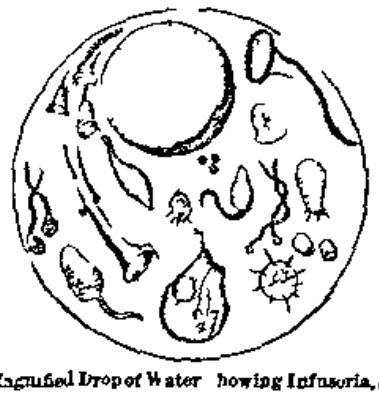
infusible in-fūz'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in-*, not, and *fusible*.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion.

infusible in-fūz'i-bl, *a.* [*I fuse* and *-ible*.] That may be infused.

infusion, in-fū'zhon, *s.* [Fr. *infusion*, L. *infusio*, from *infundo*, *infusum*.] The act or process of infusing or instilling; that which is infused; for instance, a solution obtained by infusing or steeping.

infusive in-fūz'iv, *a.* [*I fuse* and *-ive*.] Having the power of infusing.

infusoria, in-fū-sō'ri-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. L. from *infuse*, *infusion*.] A class of minute mostly microscopic animals, so named from being frequently developed in organic infusions.



Magnified Drop of Water, showing Infusoria, &c.

infusorial infusory in-fū-sō'ri-al, in-fū'so-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the infusoria; composed of or containing infusoria.

infusorian in-fū-sō'ri-an, *s.* One of the infusoria.

ingather, ingathering in-gaṫh'er, in-gaṫh'er-ing, *s.* A gathering in; harvest.

ingeminate, in-jem'i-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingeminated*; ppr. *ingeminating*. [L. *in*, intens., and *gemino*, I double.] To double or repeat.—*a.* Redoubled; repeated.

ingenerate, in-jen'e-rāt, *a.* [L. *ingenero*, *ingeneratus*—*in*, and *genero*, I generate.] Generated with or inborn; innate; inbred.

ingenious in-jē'ni-us, *a.* [L. *ingenium*, ability, inborn power, capacity, from *in*, in, and root *gen*, to beget.] Naturally, ingenuous; *ingenious engines* of some origin. GEN. x.] Possessed of cleverness or skill; ready in the faculty of invention; apt in contriving; contrived with ingenuity or curiousness; curious, structure, or mechanism; witty or waggish.—**ingeniously** in-jē'ni-us-li, *adv.* In an ingenious manner.—**ingeniousness**, in-jē'ni-us-nes, *s.* Ingenuity.

ingenuity in-jen-ū'i-ti, *s.* [Fr. *ingénuité*, L. *ingenuitas*, from *ingenuus*.] Ingenuousness; the quality of being ingenious; readiness or skill in contriving.—[In form, though not in modern meaning, the word belongs to the next entry, *ingenuous*, and *ingenious*, being formerly confused.]

ingenuous, in-jen'ū-us, *a.* [L. *ingenuus*, inborn, freeborn, ingenuous—*in*, and root *gen*, to produce.] Honourable, noble, or generous; open, frank, or candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation of persons or things.—**ingenuously** in-jen'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an ingenuous manner; frankly, openly, candidly.—**ingenuousness**, in-jen'ū-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness.

ingest in-jest', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingested*; ppr. *ingesting*. [L. *ingero*—*in*, into, and *gero*, I bear.] To carry into the stomach.—**ingesta**, in-jest'a, *s. pl.* Substances absorbed by or taken into the stomach.

ingleorious in-glō'ri-us, *a.* [Prefix *in-*, not, and *glorious*, L. *gloriosus*.] Not glorious; without renown or fame; obscure; not bringing honour or glory; almost disgraceful.—**ingloriously** in-glō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an inglorious manner.

inglobate in-glō'bāt, *a.* [L. *in*, in, and *globus*, a globe.] Collected into a globe or mass.

ingluvies in-glū'vi-ēz, *s.* [L.] The crop or craw of birds; the stomach of ruminants.

ingoing in'gō-ing, *a.* Going in.—*s.* Entering in.

ingot, ing'got, *s.* [From *in* and A. Sax. *geotan*, D. *gieten*, Icel. *gjota*, Goth. *giutan*, to pour, orig. anything cast.] A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal. GOSH.] A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal.

ingraft in-grāft', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingrafted*, in graft ed; ppr. *ingrafting*. [*in*, and *graft*.] To graft; to fix deeply and firmly.

ingrail in-grāl', *v.t.* To engrail.

ingrain in-grān', *v.t.* To engrain.

ingrate in-grāt', *a.* [Fr. *ingrat*, L. *ingratus*, ungrateful; *in*, not, and *gratus*, grateful. GRATEFUL.] An ungrateful person.

ingratiate in-grā'shi-āt-ed, *pret.* & *pp.* *ingratiated*; ppr. *ingratiating*. [L. *in*, into, and *gratia*, favour. GRACE.] To get into another's good-will, confidence, or kindness; to recommend; to insinuate always *oneself*.

ingratitude in-grat'i-tūd, *s.* [Prefix *in-*, not, and *gratitude*.] Want of gratitude; want of thankfulness for favours; unthankfulness; unkindness; ungratefulness.

ingredient in-grē'di-ent, *s.* [Fr. *ingrédient*, L. *ingredientis*, *ingredientia*, ppr. of *ingredior*, to enter—*in*, to, and *gradior*, I go. GRADE.] That which enters into a compound or as a component part of any compound; one of the materials of a mixture; an element, component, or constituent.

ingress, in'gres, *s.* [L. *ingressus*, a going or entering, from *ingredio*. INGREDIENT.] A going or entering into; entrance; power of entrance; means of entering.—**ingression**, in-gresh'on, *s.* [L. *ingressio*.] The act of entering; entrance.

inguinal in'gwi-nal, *a.* [L. *inguinalis*, from *inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin.] Pertaining to the groin.

ingulf in-gulf', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingulfed*, in-gulfed; ppr. *ingulfing*. [*in*, and *gulf*.] To swallow up as in a gulf or whirlpool; to absorb; to overwhelm by swallowing.—**ingulfment** in-gulf'ment, *s.* The act of ingulfing.

ingurgitate in-gėr'ji-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingurgitated*, in-gėr'ji-tāt-ed; ppr. *ingurgitating*. [L. *ingurgito*—*in*, and *gurges*, a gulf, whirlpool, a gulf, abyss, gorge.] To ingulf; to swallow up.—*v.i.* To drink hard; to swill.

inhabit in-hab'it, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inhabited*; ppr. *inhabiting*. [L. *habito*—*in*, in, and *habito*, I dwell. HABIT.] To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence.—*v.i.* To live; to dwell.

inhabitable in-hab'it-a-bl, *a.* [L. *inhabitabilis*—*habito*.] That may be inhabited; habitable; capable of affording habitation.

inhabitant in-hab'i-tant, *s.* [L. *inhabitans*, *inhabitantis*, ppr. of *inhabito*.] One who inhabits; a resident; a dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place.

inhabitation in-hab'i-tā'shon, *s.* The act of inhabiting; an abode.—**inhabiter** in-hab'it-er, *s.* One who inhabits; an inhabitant.

inhalation in-ha-lā'shon, *s.* [L. *halatio*.] Act of inhaling or drawing into the lungs that which is inhaled.

inhale in-hāl', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inhaled*, in-hāld'; ppr. *inhaling*. [L. *halo*—*in*, in, and *halo*, I breathe. EXHALE.] To draw into the lungs to inspire; to suck in.—**inhalant, inhalent** in-hā'lant, *a.* Inhaling.—*s.* Inhaling.—**inhaler** in-hā'ler, *s.* One who or that which inhales.—**inhaling** in-hā'ling, *s.* Appearance for baling vapours.—**inhalation**, *s.* Vapour, as steam, vapour of chloroform, &c.—*a.* Respirator.

inharmonious, in-här-mō'ni-us, *a.* [Prefix *in-*, not, and *harmonious*.] Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant.—**inhar-**

moniously, in har mō'ni-us li, *adv* In an inharmonious manner discordantly

inhere, in-hēr', *v i* pret & pp *inhered*, in-hērd', ppr *inhering*, in-hēr'ing [L. *inhæreo*, *inhæsum*—*in*, in, and *hæreo*, I stick, as in *adhere*, *cohere*, *hesitate*] To exist or be fixed in, to belong, as attributes or qualities, to a subject, to be innate

inherence, **inherency**, in-hēr'ens, in-hēr'en si, *n* [Fr *inherence* See prec] The state of inhering, existence in something

inherent in hēr'ent, *a* [Fr *inhérent*, L *inhærens*, *inhærentis*, ppr of *inhæreo* INHERE] Inhering, inseparable, existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it naturally pertaining, innate, inborn, inbred, inwrought.—**inherently**, in hēr'ent-li, *adv* In an inherent manner, by inherence

inherit, in-he'rit, *v t* pret & pp *inherited*, in-he'rit-ed, ppr *inheriting*, in-he'rit-ing [O Fr *enheriter*, L. *inhæreditare*, to in herit, fr *in*, in, and *hæres*, *hæredis*, an heir HEIR.] To come into possession of as an heir to take by descent from an ancestor, to take by succession, to receive by nature from a progenitor to hold as belonging to one's lot —— *v i* To take or have possession of property

inheritable, in he'rit-a-bl *a* Capable of being inherited capable of being transmitted from parent to child.

inheritance, in he'rit-ans, *n* [O Fr *enheritance*—*inherit* and *-ance*] The act of inheriting, that which is or may be inherited, an estate derived or to be derived from an ancestor to his heir, a possession received by gift or without purchase, what falls to one's lot, possession.

inheritor, in he'rit-er, *n* One who inherits, an heir —**inheritress** **inheritrix**, in he'rit-res, in he'rit riks, *n* An heiress, a female who inherits

inhesion in hē'zhon, *n* [L *inhæsio* INHERE] Act of inhering inherence

inhibit, in-hib'it, *v t* pret & pp *inhibited*, in-hib'it-ed, ppr *inhibiting*, in hib'it-ing [L. *inhibeo*, *inhibitus*—*in*, in, and *habeo*, I have, I hold. HABIT] To hold or keep in or back, to restrain, to hinder, to check or repress to forbid, to prohibit, to interdict

inhibition in hi bi'shon *n* [Fr *inhibition*, L. *inhibitio*] *The act of inhibiting*, prohibition, a legal writ inhibiting a judge from further proceeding in a cause

inhibitory, in hib'i-to ri *a* [L.L. *inhibitorius* INHIBIT] Conveying an inhibition, prohibitory

inhospitable, in-hos'pit-a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *hospitable*.] Not hospitable, wanting in hospitality, affording no subsistence or shelter to strangers —**inhospitably**, in hos'pit-a-bli, *adv* In an inhospitable manner

inhospitality, in hos'pit-al'i ti, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *hospitality*] Want of hospitality.

inhuman, in-hū'man, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *human*—L. *inhumanus*] Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being marked with cruelty, cruel, merciless savage, barbarous.

inhumanity, in hū man'i ti, *n* [L *inhumanitas*] Quality of being inhuman, cruelty of disposition, savageness of heart, cruelty in act barbarity

inhumanly, in hū'man li, *adv* In an inhuman manner, cruelly barbarously

inhumation, in hūm i'shon *n* [See next] Act of inhuming or burying, interment.

inhume, in hūm', *v t* pret & pp *inhumed*, in hūmd', ppr *inhuming* in hūm'ing [Fr *inhumer*, L. *inhumare*, *inhumatum*—*in* in, and *humus* the ground HUMBLE] To deposit in the earth, to bury, to inter (a dead body)

inimical, in im'ik-al *a* [L.L. *inimicalis* fr L. *inimicus*, unfriendly—*in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend. AMICABLE] Unfriendly, hostile adverse hurtful prejudicial —**inimically**, in im'ik-al li, *adv* In an inimical or hostile manner

inimitable, in im'it-a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *imitable*=Fr *inimitable*, L. *inimitabilis*] That cannot be imitated or copied, surpassing imitation —**inimitably**, in-im'it-a-bli, *adv* In an inimitable manner, to a degree beyond imitation

iniquitous, in-ik'wit-us, *a* [*Iniquity* and *-ous*] Characterized by iniquity wicked, unjust, unrighteous, criminal.—**iniquitously**, in-ik'wit-us li, *adv* In an iniquitous manner, unjustly, wrongfully

iniquity, in ik'wi ti, *n* pl **iniquities**, in ik'wi tiz. [Fr *iniquité*, L *iniquitas* fr *iniquus*, unequal, unjust—prefix *in*, not, and *æquus*, equal EQUAL.] Want of equity, injustice, a deviation from rectitude, unrighteousness, a sin or crime, wickedness, an act of injustice

initial, in-i'shal, *a* [Fr *initial*, L *initialis*, fr *initium*, beginning fr *ineo*, *initum*, I go in—*in*, in, and *eo*, *itum*, I go, a verb present also in *ambition*, *exit*, *circuit*, *issue*, *transient*, &c.] Placed at the beginning, pertaining to the beginning, beginning, incipient ——*n* The first letter of a word a person's *initials* are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his name —— *v t* pret & pp *initialled* in i'shald ppr *initialling*, in i'shal ing To put one's initials to to sign or mark by initials —**initially**, in-i'shal li, *adv* In an initial manner, by way of beginning

initiate in i'shi āt, *v t* pret & pp *initiated*, in i'shi āt-ed, ppr *initiating* in-i'shi-āt-ing [L. *initio*, *initiatus*, fr *initium* a beginning INITIAL.] To begin, to originate, to set afoot, to be the first to practise or bring in, to instruct in rudiments or principles to introduce into *any society or set*, to let into secrets to indoctrinate

initiation, in i'shi-ā'shon *n* [Fr *initiation*, L *initiatio*] Act or process of initiating, first starting formal introduction admission by application of ceremonies, indoctrination

initiative, in-i'shi āt-iv, *a* [*Initiate* and *-ive*] Serving to initiate ——*n* An introductory step or movement the first active procedure in any enterprise, power of taking the lead or of originating

initiatory, in-i shi a to-ri, *a* [*Initiate* and *-ory*] Serving to initiate initiating, introductory

inject in-jekt' *v t* pret & pp *injected* in jekt'ed, ppr *injecting* in jekt'ing [L *injicio*, *injectus*—*in*, into, and *jacio*, I throw or cast as in *abject*, *eject* *reject*, &c DEJECT JET] To throw cast, or put in or into, to dart in, to cast or throw in

injection, in jek'shon, *n* [Fr *injection*, L *injectio*] Act of injecting the throwing of a liquid medicine into the body by a syringe or pipe, that which is injected a clyster —Injection pipe, a pipe for injecting water into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam —**injector**, in jekt'er, *n* One who or that which injects an apparatus for supplying the boilers of *steam-engines with water*

injudicial in jū-di'shal, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicial*] Not judicial, not according to the forms of law

injudicious, in jū-di'shus, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *judicious*] Not judicious acting without judgment not according to sound judgment or discretion indiscreet, inconsiderate incautious, unwise imprudent.

injudiciously, in-jū-di'shus-li *adv* In an injudicious manner indiscreetly, unwisely —**injudiciousness** in-jū-di'shus nes, *n* Quality of being injudicious

injunction in jungk'shon, *n* [Fr *injonction*, L *injunctio* *injunctionis*, fr *injungo* I enjoin—*in*, and *jungo* I join JOIN] Act of enjoining a command, order, mandate; precept, the direction of a superior vested with authority urgent advice, admonition or exhortation.

injure in'jer, *v t* pret & pp *injured* in'jerd I pr *injuring* in'jer ing [Fr *injurier*, fr L *injurior*, *injuriari* fr *injuria*, injury, *injurius* injurious, fr *in*, not, and *jus*, *juris*, *right* justice JURY] To do harm or injury to to impair the excellence, value, strength, &c, of, to hurt, to damage

injurer in'jer-er, *n* One who or that which injures

injurious, in-jū'ri us, *a* [Fr *injurieux*, L *injuriosus*, injurious, fr *injuria*, injury] Causing injury or harm, tending to injure, hurtful, harmful, prejudicial, detrimental

injuriously, in-jū'ri-us-li, *adv* In an injurious or hurtful manner, hurtfully, harmfully

injury in'jū-ri, *n* [L. *injuria*, fr *injurius* INJURE] The doing of harm, harm or damage occasioned, a wrong or loss received, mischief, detriment

injustice, in just'is, *n* [L *injustitia*—*in*, not, and *justitia*, justice] Want of justice or equity, any violation of another's rights iniquity wrong

ink, ingk, *n* [O E *enke*, *inke*, O Fr *enque* (Fr *encre*), Pr *encaut* fr L *encaustum*, a kind of purple ink, fr Gr *enkaustos*, burned in—*en*, in, and *kaiō*, I burn (whence *caustic*, *encaustic*, *calm*)] A coloured liquid, usually black, used for writing, printing, and the like, a pigment ——*v t* pret & pp *inked*, ingkt ppr *inking*, ingk'ing To black or daub with ink

ink-bag, **ink-sac**, ingk'bag ingk'sak, *n* A sac in some cuttle fishes, containing a black viscid fluid.

inkhorn, ingk'horn, *n* [From horns being formerly used for holding ink.] A small vessel used to hold ink

inkiness, ingk'i nes, *n* State or quality of being inky

inking-roller, ingk'ing rōl'er, *n* A soft *tough roller made of glue and treacle, used* by printers to supply the types with ink

inking-table, ingk'ing tā-bl, *n* A table on which to spread ink and supply an inking-roller

inkle, ingk'l, *v t* pret & pp *inkled* ingk'ld ppr *inkling*, ingk'ling [From *inkling*] To guess to conjecture [Colloq]

inkling ingk'ling *n* [Perhaps fr prefix *in* or *en*, and Fr *clin* a wink *cligner*, to wink, fr L *clinare* to bend, as in *inclinare*, to incline] A hint or whisper, an intimation, a slight notion or idea.

inkstand, ingk'stand, *n* A vessel for holding ink.

inky, ingk'i *a* [*Ink* and *-y*] Consisting of ink, resembling ink, black, tarnished or blackened with ink.

inlaid in lād', *pret & pp of inlay*

inland in'land, *a* [That is, *in the land* or interior as opposed to the coast] Interior, remote from the sea, domestic not foreign confined to a country, drawn and payable in the same country, as a *bill*.—*adv* In or towards the interior of a country ——*n* The interior part of a country —**inlander**, in'land-er, *n* One who lives inland

inlay, in-lā', *v t* pret & pp *inlaid*, in-lād' ppr *inlaying*, in-lā'ing [*In* and *lay*] To lay in to set or place in to ornament or diversify by laying in thin slices of fine wood, ivory, pearl mosaic, &c, on some other surface —**inlayer** in lā'er, *n* A person who inlays —**inlaying** in-lā'ing, *n* Act or art of one who inlays, inlaid work

inlet, in'let *n* [Something *let in* or that *lets in*] A passage or opening for entrance, place of ingress entrance, a creek or narrow recess in a shore

inly, in'li *a* [Adv *in* and suffix *-ly*] Internally, inwardly, in the heart, mentally, secretly

inmate, in'māt, *n* [*In* or *inn* and *mate*] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another, one of the occupants of hospitals, asylums, prisons &c.

inmost, in'mōst *a* [A Sax *innemest*, a double superlative of the prep or adv *in* altered erroneously like *foremost* FOREMOST] Farthest within remotest from the surface or external parts.

inn in, *n* [A Sax *inn* a chamber, a house one inn=Icel *inni*, a house for the prep *in*] A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers a tavern with sleeping accommodation, a college of law professors and

students, Inns of Court, certain corporate societies in London, to one of which every barrister and candidate for this position must belong

innate in-nāt', *a* [L. *innatus*—*in*, and *natus* born NATAL.] Inborn; belonging to the body or mind by nature; natural; inherent. **innately** *adv*. **innateness**, *n*.

innavigable in-nav'ig-a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in-* not, and *navigable*.] That cannot be navigated.

inner in'er, *a* [A. Sax. —compar. of *in*.] Interior; further inward than something else; internal; not outward. *n*. The central part of a rifle target next the bull's-eye; a shot that strikes here.

innermost, in'er-mōst, *a* [*Inner* and *most*.] Furthest inward; most within; the outward part.

innervate, in-ner'vāt, *v. t.* & *pp.* **innervated**, in-ner'vāt-ed; *ppr.* & *vbl. n.* **innervating**, in-ner'vāt-ing. [L. *in*, in, and *nervus* nerve.] To supply with nervous strength or stimulus. **innerve**, in-erv', *v. t.* & *pp.* & *ppr.* *innerving*, in-nerv'ing. To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen. **innervation** in-ner-vā'shon, *n.* Act of innerving; activity in any part of the nervous system; nervous stimulation.

inning in'ing, *n.* [From *in*.] The ingathering of grain; the turn of any one or the party at cricket and similar games, who, in the case of an individual, is in possession of a side innings or opportunity for acting in other ways.

innkeeper in'kē-per, *n.* One who keeps an inn or tavern.

innocence innocency in'nō-sens, in'nō-sen-si, *n.* [Fr. *innocence* L. *innocentia*.] The quality of being innocent; harmlessness; freedom from crime, guilt, or sin; freedom from the guilt of a particular crime; freedom from intentional simplicity of heart; guilelessness.

innocent, in'nō-sent, *a.* [L. *innocens*, *innocentis*, harmless—*in*, not, and *nocens* pp. of *nocere* I hurt. NOXIOUS.] Not noxious; hurtful; innocuous; free from guilt; not having done wrong; guileless; unless pure; upright; free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action; simple-hearted; guileless.—*n.* One free from guilt or harm; an innocent person; a natural or simpleton.

innocently in'nō-sent-li, *adv.* In an innocent manner.

innocuous in-nok'ū-us, *a.* [L. *innocuus*—*in*, not, and *noxius*, hurtful, from *noxa* I hurt. INNOCENT.] Harmless; not injurious; producing no ill effect. **innocuously** in-nok'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an innocuous manner; without harm.

innominate in-nom'i-nāt, *a.* [L. *innominatus*—*in*, not, and *nomen*, a name.] Having no one name. **Innominate bone** the hip bone.

innovate in'nō-vāt, *v. i.* pret. & pp. *innovated*, in'nō-vāt-ed; ppr. *innovating*, in'nō-vāt-ing. [L. *novo* *novare*, I renew, from *novus* new (whence *novel*).] To introduce new ties; to make changes in anything established.

innovation in-nō-vā'shon, *n.* The act of innovating; change made in established laws, customs, rites, and practices by the introduction of something new. **innovator** in'nō-vāt-er, *n.* One who innovates.

innoxious in-nok'shus, *a.* [L. *innoxius*—*in*, not, and *noxius*, hurtful. NOXIOUS.] Free from mischievous quality; innocent; harmless. **innoxiously** in-nok'shus-li, *adv.* In an innocuous manner; harmlessly.

innuendo in-nū-en'dō, *n.* pl. **innuendos** or **-oes**, in-nū-en'dōz. [L. *innuendo* (ablative of gerund) by giving a nod, *nuo* I give a nod, *in*, in, on, and *nuo* I nod. NUTATION.] An oblique hint; a suggestion of evil; an insinuation.

innumerable, in-nū'me-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *innumerabilis*—*in*, not, and *numerabilis*, from *numero* I number. NUMBER.] Incapable of being enumerated or numbered for multitude; hence, extremely numerous; countless. **innumerably** in-nū'me-ra-bli, *adv.* Without number.

innutriment in-nū'tri-ment, *n.* [Prefix *in-* not, and *nutriment*.] Want of nutriment; innutrition.

innutrition in-nū-trish'un, *n.* Prefix *in-* not, and *nutrition*.] Want of nourishment.

innutritious in-nū-trish'us, *a.* Prefix *in-* not, and *nutritious*.] Not nutritious.

inobservance, in-ob-zer'vans, *n.* Prefix *in-* not, and *observance*.] Inattention; heedlessness; disobedience. **inobservant**, in-ob-zer'vant, *ad.* Inobservant of rules.

inobtrusive in-ob-trū'siv, *a.* [Prefix *in-* not, and *obtrusive*.] Unobtrusive.

inoculable in-ok'ū-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being inoculated; communicable by inoculation.

inoculate in-ok'ū-lāt, *v. t.* & *pp.* **inoculated**, in-ok'ū-lāt-ed; *ppr.* & *vbl. n.* **inoculating**, in-ok'ū-lāt-ing. L. *inoculo*, *inoculatum*, from *in*, in, and *oculus* an eye (whence *ocular*). OCULAR.] To graft by insertion of a bud to bud; to communicate to by means of a bud introduced; to the blood, especially that of small pox; hence generally to infect, to contaminate.

inoculation in-ok-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *inoculatio*.] The act or practice of inoculating; communication of a disease by contagious matter introduced into the blood, especially artificial communication of small pox; formerly employed instead of vaccination. **inoculator** in-ok'ū-lā-ter, *n.* One who inoculates.

inodorous in-ō'dér-us, *a.* [Prefix *in* not, and *odorous*.] Wanting odour or scent; having no smell.

inoffensive in-of-fen'siv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, *n*, & *offensive*.] Giving no offence; annoyance or provocation; harmless; doing no injury or much offence. **inoffensively** in-of-fen'siv-li, *adv.* In an inoffensive manner. **inoffensiveness** in-of-fen'siv-nes, *n.* Quality of being inoffensive.

inofficial in-of-fish'al, *a.* [Prefix *in* not, and *official*.] Not official; not conducted with the usual forms of authority or done in an official character. **inofficially** in-of-fish'al-i, *adv.* In an inofficial manner.

inoperative, in-o'pe-rāt-iv, *a.* [Prefix *in* not, and *operative*.] Not operative; not active; producing no effect.

inopportune in-op'por-tūn', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not and *opportune* L. *inopportunus*.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable.

inopportunely in-op'por-tūn-li, *ad.* In an inopportune manner; unseasonably.

inordinacy in-or'din-a-si, *n.* The state or quality of being inordinate.

inordinate in-or'din-at, *a.* [L. *inordinatus*—*in*, not, and *ordinatus*, well ordered. ORDER.] Excessive; immoderate; not limited by rules prescribed, or to usual bounds.

inordinately in-or'din-at-li, *ad.* In an inordinate manner; excessively.

inordinateness, in-or'din-at-nes, *n.* State or quality of being inordinate.

inorganic in-or-gan'ik *a.* [Prefix *in*, not and *organic*.] Not organic; having no organs; devoid of the structure of a living being; pertaining to substances not containing carbon. *Inorganic chemistry*.

inorganically in-or-gan-ik-al-li *adv.* In an inorganic manner; without organs.

inorganized in-or'gan-izd, *a.* [Prefix *in* not, and *organized*.] Not organized; without organic structure; void of organs.

inoculate in-ok'ū-lāt, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *inoculated*, in-ok'ū-lāt-ed; ppr. *inoculating*, in-ok'ū-lāt-ing. L. *in*, in, and *oculus* eye. *oculatus* I have. OCULATE.] To unite by apposition or contact, as arteries, nerves, geometrical curves, &c. to anastomose or run into one another.—*v. t.* To cause to unite or have unity.

inosculation in-os-kū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of inosculating; a point where vessels are inosculated; anastomosis.

inpatient, in'pā-shent, *n.* A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital.

inquest in'kwest, *n.* [O. Fr. *enquest*, *enqueste* Fr. *enquête*, from L. *inquisita*, sought after, pp. of *inquiro* I inquire.] Inquiry; question in law; a judicial quiry; especially an inquiry by a jury; the jury itself.

inquietude in-kwī'et-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *inquiétude* L. *inquietudo*—*in*, not, and *quietudo* QUIET.] Want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness; disquietude.

inquiline in'kwi-lin, *n.* [L. *inquilinus* a new-comer.] An animal that occupies an animal, properly one living in the dung of another.

inquire in-kwīr', *v. i.* & *pp.* & *ppr.* *inquired*, in-kwīrd; *pp.* *inquiring*, in-kwīr'ing. [Contracted from *enquire*.] [O. Fr. *enquerre*, *enquerir* Fr. *enquérir* L. *inquiro*, *inquisitum*, to seek after or into—*in*, in and *quero* I seek, I search. QUERY.] To ask a question; to seek for information by asking questions; to seek for truth by argument or by investigation of questions, or by investigation on one's own part; a person, *after* *concerning* *into* &c. anything.—*v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking.

inquirer in-kwīr'er *n.* One who inquires; one who seeks after knowledge or information.

inquisition, in-kwi-zish'un, *n.* [Fr. *inquisition* L. *inquisitionem*, from *inquisitus*, I have sought after, I seek.] INQUEST.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; an inquest; a judicial inquiry; an examination; a court or tribunal for the examination of persons of heresies, which formerly in some countries brought great terrors—**Inquisition, inquisitorial** in-kwi-zish'un-al, in-kwi-zish'un-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition or inquiry or to the Inquisition.

inquisitive in-kwiz'i-tiv *a.* [*Inquisitum* and *ve* INQUIRE.] Addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information; given to pry troublesome; curious; prying. **inquisitively** in-kwiz'i-tiv-li, *ad.* In an inquisitive manner. **inquisitiveness** in-kwiz'i-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being inquisitive.

inquisitor in-kwiz'i-tér, *n.* [L. *inquisitor* INQUISITOR INQUIRE.] One whose official duty it is to inquire and examine; a member of the Inquisition.—**Inquisitorial** in-kwiz-i-tō'ri-a *a.* Pertaining to an inquisitor or to inquisition; making a rigid search; prying. **inquisitorially** in-kwiz-i-tō'ri-a-li, *adv.* In an inquisitorial manner.

inroad in'rōd, *n.* [A. *ingrad* or *rad* be a raid or riding *into* a country.] A hostile incursion; an invasion; attack; encroachment; loss; impairment; *vocation* one's calling.

inrush in'rush, *n.* [*In* and *rush*.] A rushing in; an irruption.

insalubrious in-sa-lū'bri-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salubrious*.] Not salubrious; unfavourable to health. **insalubrity** in-sa-lū'bri-ti, *n.* State or quality of being insalubrious.

insalutary in-sal'ū-ta-ri *a.* [Prefix *in* not, and *salutary*.] Not salutary; unhealthy; productive of ev

insane in-sān' *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sanus* L. *sanus*—*in*, not, and *sanus* sound.] Not sane; unsound or deranged in mind or intellect; mad; crazy; intended for insane persons; extreme; foolish; senseless. **insanely** in-sān'li *ad.* In an insane manner; foolishly; without reason.

insanity insaneness in-san'i-ti, in-sān'nes *n.* The state of being insane or of unsound mind; derangement of the intellect; lunacy.

insatiability insatiableness, in-sā-shi-a-bil'i-ti, in-sā-shi-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being insatiable.

insatiable in-sā'shi a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *satiable*, L *insatiabilis*] Not satiable incapable of being satiated, satisfied or appeased —**insatiably** in sā'shi a bli, *ad v* In an insatiable manner

insatiate, in sā'shi āt, *a* [L *insatiatus* SATIATE.] Not satisfied, insatiable —**insatiately**, in-sā'shi āt-li, *adv* In an insatiate manner

inscribe, in skrīb', *v t* pret & pp *inscribed*, in-skrībd' ppr *inscribing*, in skrīb'ing [L *inscribo—in*, and *scribo*, I write SCRIBE] To write down or engrave, to imprint on, as on the memory to assign, address, or dedicate, to mark with letters, characters or words to draw a figure within another, so that the boundaries of the two are in contact at certain points.

inscription, in-skrip'shon, *n* [Fr *inscription*, L *inscriptio*] The act of inscribing, words engraved on stone, metal, or other hard substance for public inspection, address of a book, poem, &c to a person as a mark of respect, less formal than a dedication, the words placed in the middle of the reverse side of some coins and medals

inscriptive, in-skript'iv, *a* Written as an inscription bearing inscription

inscrutability, inscrutableness in-skro'ta-bil''i ti, in skrō'ta bl nes, *n* Quality of being inscrutable

inscrutable in skrō'ta-bl, *a* [Fr *inscrutable*, L *inscrutabilis—in* not, and *scrutor*, I search. SCRUTINY] Unsearchable, that cannot be searched into and understood, that cannot be penetrated, discovered, or understood by human reason not to be satisfactorily accounted for or explained.

inscrutably, in skrō'ta-bli, *adv* In an inscrutable manner

insect, in'sekt, *n* [L *insectum*, lit something cut in (from their shape) fr *inseco insectum* I cut into—*in*, into, and *seco*, I cut DISSECT, SECT] *One of those small*

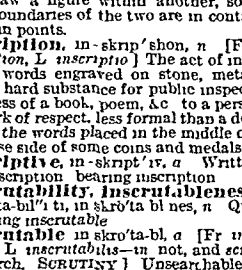


Figure showing the Parts of Insects

Beetle —*a*, Head *b* thorax, *c*, Abdomen, *dd*, Elytra or wing-cases, *ee*, Wings, *ff*, Antennæ

animals that when mature have the three divisions of the body—head, thorax, and abdomen—always distinct, and usually have three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings, as flies beetles, bees, &c, a puny contemptible person —*a* Pertaining to insects, resembling an insect, mean, contemptible

insecticide in sek'ti sīd, *n* [*Insect* and L *cædo*, I kill] One who or that which kills insects the killing of insects

insectivore, in sek'ti-vōr *n* [*Insect* and L *voro*, I devour] An animal that eats insects

insectivorous, in sek tiv'ō-rus, *a* [See prec.] Feeding or subsisting on insects, belonging to an order of mammals (*Insectivora*, as the shrew, hedgehog mole, &c) which live to a great extent on insects

insecure in sē kur', *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *secure*] Not secure, not confident of safety, not sufficiently strong or guarded, not furnishing security or safety unsafe.—**insecurely** in-sē kūr'li, *adv* In an insecure manner —**insecurity insecureness** in sē-kū'ri ti, in sē-kūr'nes, *n* The state of being insecure want of security

insensate, in sens'āt *a* [L L *insensatus* —L *in*, not, *sensatus*, having sense fr *sensus*, sensation sense SENSE] Destitute of sense or sensation, wanting sensibility, stupid, irrational.

insensibility, in sens'i bil''i ti, *n* [See next] State or quality of being insensible, want of sensation want of susceptibility to emotion callousness, apathy torpor

insensible, in sens'i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sensible*=L L *insensibilis*] Not perceived or perceptible by the senses, imperceptible, so slow or gradual that the stages are not noted, destitute of the power of feeling, having lost sensation, numb or dead to pain, not susceptible of emotion or passion, void of feeling unfeeling, callous, apathetic indifferent

insensibly, in sens'i-bli, *adv* In an insensible manner, imperceptibly, by slow degrees

insensitive in sens'i tiv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sensitive*] Not sensitive, having little sensibility

insentient, in sen'shi-ent *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *sentient*] Not sentient, not having perception

inseparable, in sep'a-ra-bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *separable*, L *inseparabilis*] Not separable, not to be parted, always together

inseparableness, inseparability, in-sep'a ra-bl nes, in sep'a ra-bil''i ti *n* Quality of being inseparable —**inseparably**, in sep'a-ra bli, *adv* In an inseparable manner

insert, *in sert', v t* pret & pp *inserted*, in sert'ed, ppr *inserting*, in sert'ing [L *insero insertum—in*, in, and *sero* I put, join (as in *assert, exert*) SERIES] To put, bring, or set in, to thrust in, to set in or among

inserted, in-sert'ed, *p a Bot* attached to or growing out of some part

insertion, in ser'shon *n* [Fr *insertion*, L L *insertio*] Act of inserting the thing inserted, the place or mode of attachment of a part or organ to its support

insessorial, in ses-sō'ri al, *a* [From L *in*, on and *sedeo, sessum*, I sit SEDATE] Belonging to the Insessores or perching birds, an order of birds that mostly live among trees

inset, in set', *v t* pret & pp *inset* in set', ppr *insetting* in-set'ing To set in to infix or implant.—*n* in'set That which is set in, insertion

inshore, in'shōr, *a* or *adv* Near the shore

inside in'sīd, *n* [*In* and *side*] The interior side or part of a thing, internal part or parts opposed to *outside* —*a* Interior, internal, being within —*prep* In the interior of within

insidious in-sid'i us, *a* [Fr *insidieux* L *insidiosus* fr *insidiæ*, pl an ambush, fr *insideo* I sit in or upon—*in*, on, and *sedeo*, I sit SEDATE.] Treacherous, guileful, underhand designing, working evil secretly (an *insidious* person, plot disease) —**insidiously**, in-sid'i us-li, *adv* In an insidious manner, deceitfully treacherously —**insidiousness** in sid'i us-nes, *n* Quality of being insidious

insight, in'sīt, *n* [*In*, into and *sight*] *Sight into thorough knowledge power of* observation, discernment penetration

insignia, in-sig'ni a, *n pl* [L, pl of *in signe*, a mark, neut. of *insignis* remarkable —*in*, intens and *signum*, a mark SIGN] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour marks or signs by which anything is known

insignificance insignificancy in sig ni'fi kans in sig-ni fi-kan-si *n* [See next] Quality or state of being insignificant, unimportance, triviality meanness

insignificant, in-sig ni'fi kant *a* [Prefix *in* not and *significant*] *Not significant*, void of signification, having no weight or effect unimportant immaterial, trivial or trifling without weight of character mean contemptible —**insignificantly**, in-sig-ni'fi kant-li, *adv* In an insignificant manner

insincere, in sin sēr', *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *sincere*, L *insincerus*] Not sincere, wanting sincerity, dissembling hypocritical Follow disingenuous, false deceitful of persons, statements, &c —**insincerely**, in sin-sēr'li, *adv* In an insincere manner, without sincerity —**insincerity**, in sin-ser'i-ti, *n* The quality of being insincere, hollowness, deceitfulness

insinuate, in sin'ū āt, *v t* pret & pp *insinuated*, in-sin'ū āt-ed, ppr *insinuating*, in-sin'ū-āt-ing [L *insinuo, insinuatus—in*, in, and *sinuo*, I bend, wind, or curve, fr *sinus*, a bend, a curve, bosom SINUOUS] To introduce by windings and turnings, to introduce gently, or as by a narrow passage, to wind in *reft* to push or work gradually into favour, to introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means, to hint, to suggest to instil —*v i* To creep or wind, to act by insinuation, to make an insinuation, to wheedle

insinuating in sin'ū āt ing, *p a* Given to or characterized by insinuation, wheedling, insensibly winning favour and confidence —**insinuatingly**, in sin'ū āt-ing li, *adv* In an insinuating manner

insinuation, in-sin'ū ā''shon, *n* [L *insinuatio insinuationis*] The act of insinuating a wheedling manner, something insinuated a suggestion hint or innuendo —**insinuative insinuatory** in sin'ū ā tiv, in sin'ū a to-ri, *a* Insinuating stealing on the affections —**insinuator**, in sin'ū-āt-er, *n* One who insinuates

insipid, in-sip'id, *a* [Fr *insipide*, L L *insipidus—in* not, and *sapidus*, savoury SAPID] Destitute of taste tasteless rapid, wanting spirit life, or animation, flat dull, heavy spiritless, lifeless —**insipidity**, in si pid'i-ti, *n* Quality of being insipid, tastelessness, want of life or spirit —**insipidly**, in sip'id li, *adv* In an insipid manner, without taste, without spirit or life

insist in sist' *v i* pret & pp *insisted*, in-sist'ed, ppr *insisting* in sist'ing [L *insisto* —*in*, in, on and *sisto*, I stand, as in *consist, desist, persist, resist* &c STATE] To rest, dwell, or dilate upon as a matter of special moment, to be persistent, urgent, peremptory or pressing usually with *on* or *upon* —**insistence**, in sist'ens, *n* [*Insist* and *-ence*] Act of insisting, persistency urgency.

insnare in-snār', *v t* pret & pp *insnared*, in snārd', ppr *insnaring*, in snār'ing [*In* and *snare*] To catch in a snare, to entrap, to inveigle, to take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit, to entangle to involve

insobriety, in sō-bri'e ti, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sobriety*] Want of sobriety, intemperance, drunkenness.

insolate, in'so lāt, *v t* pret & pp *insolated*, in'so-lāt-ed ppr *insolating*, in'so lāt ing [L *insolo, insolatum—in*, in and *sol*, the sun (whence *solar*)] To dry or prepare in the sun s rays, to expose to the heat of the sun —**insolation**, in so-lā'shon *n* [L *insolatio insolationis*] Exposure to the rays of the sun, injury by such exposure, sunstroke

insolence, in'sō-lens *n* [Fr *insolence* L *insolentia*] State or quality of being insolent haughtiness shown by contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others, insolent language or behaviour

insolent, in'sō-lent, *a* [L *insolens, insolentis* contrary to custom, immoderate, *haughty*, insolent—*in*, not and *solens* ppr of *soleo*, I am wont] Showing haughty disregard of others using rude and haughty or defiant language, overbearing saucy, impudent, insulting, proceeding from insolence —**insolently** in'sō-lent-li, *adv* In an insolent manner, haughtily, rudely, saucily

insolubility, in-sol'ū bil''i ti, *n* Quality of being insoluble

insoluble, in-sol'ū bl *a* [Prefix *in* not and *soluble*] Not soluble, incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid, not to be solved or explained

insolvable, in sol'va bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *solvable*] Not solvable, not to be solved or explained not admitt ng solution

insolvency, in-sol'ven-si, *n* State of being insolvent inability to pay all debts

insolvent in sol'vent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *solvent*] Not solvent not having money

goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts —n. A debtor unable to pay his debts.

insomnia in-som'ni-a, n. [L. *insomnia*—*in*, not, and *somnus*, sleep.] Want of sleep; morbid or unnatural sleeplessness.

insomuch in-so-much' *adv.* [*In*, *so*, and *much*.] To such a degree; in such wise.

insouciant an-sö'syan, a. [F. *insouciant*, careless to care, *souci*, care—L. *sollicitus*, uneasy, solicitous.] Unconcerned; careless; heedless; regardless; unconcerned.—**insouciance** an-sö'syans, n. The quality of being insouciant.

inspan in-span', *vt.* pret. & pp. *inspanned*; ppr. *inspanning*. [D. *inspan*—*in*, on, and *span*, to yoke.] To yoke, as oxen; correlative of *outspan*. [South African Colonial.]

inspect in-spekt', *vt.* pret. & pp. *inspected*; ppr. *inspecting*. [L. *inspicio*, *inspectum*—*in*, on, and *specio*, I view.] To view or examine for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition; to observe; to examine officially.

inspection in-spek'shon, n. [F. *inspection*, L. *inspectio*.] The act of inspecting; close or careful survey; official examination.

inspector in-spekt'or, n. [L. *inspector*.] One who inspects; a superintendent; an overseer.

inspectorate in-spekt'or-āt, n. A body of inspectors or overseers; inspectorship.

inspectorship in-spekt'or-ship, n. The office of an inspector.

inspirable in-spīr'a-bl, a. That may be inspired or drawn into the lungs; inhalable.

inspiration in-spi-rā'shon, n. [F. *inspiration*, L. *inspiratio*.—INSPIRE.] The act of inspiring; the breathing or drawing in of breath; breathing in; infusing; the divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed; influence emanating from any object, giving rise to elevated thoughts or emotions; the state of being inspired; something conveyed to the mind when under extraordinary influence.

inspiratory in-spīr'a-to-ri, a. Pertaining to inspiration or inhalation of air.

inspire in-spīr', *vt.* pret. & pp. *inspired*; ppr. *inspiring*. [L. *in*, *in*, and *spiro*, I breathe.] To breathe in; to draw into the lungs; to breathe into; to infuse as if by breathing; to infuse into the mind; to infuse or suggest, as ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine influence to; to instruct supernaturally; to communicate divine influence to; to animate; to elevate; to exalt; to refine; to ennoble; to cause; to occasion; to prompt; to encourage; to animate by poetic spirit into; to rouse or animate in general.—*vi.* To draw in breath; to inhale; to breathe into the lungs; opposed to *expire*.

inspired in-spīrd', p.a. Having received inspiration; produced under the influence or direction of inspiration.

inspirer in-spīr'er, n. One who inspires.

inspirit in-spir'it, *vt.* pret. & pp. *inspirited*; ppr. *inspiriting*. [*In* and *spirit*.] To infuse new spirit into; to give new life to; to animate; to encourage.

inspissate in-spis'āt, *vt.* pret. & pp. *inspissated*; ppr. *inspissating*. [L. *inspisso*, *inspissatum*—*in*, and *spisso*, to thicken, from *spissus*, thick.] To thicken or bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, &c.; to thicken by boiling.—**inspissation** in-spis-ā'shon, n. The act or operation of inspissating.

instability in-sta-bil'i-ti, n. [L. *instabilitas*—*in*, not, and *stabilis*, stable.] Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness.

install in-stal', *vt.* pret. & pp. *installed*, in-stald'; ppr. *installing*. [F. *installer*—*in*, in, and O.H.G. *stal*, a place.—L. *stabulum*, STALL.] To place in a seat; to place in an office or post; to invest with any charge, office, or rank with customary ceremonies.—**installation** in-stal-ā'shon, n. The act of installing.

instalment, in-stal'ment, n. [*Install* and *-ment*.] Act of installing; a part of a whole produce at different periods; one of the parts of a sum paid at various times; part payment of a debt.

instance in'stans, n. [Fr. *instance*, L. *instantia*, a standing near, importunity, urgency.—INSTANT.] The act or state of being instant; urgent urgency; a case occurring; a case offered as an exemplification or precedent; an example; an occurrence.—*vt.* pret. & pp. *instanced*, ppr. *instancing*. To mention as a instance; to example or cite.

instant in'stant, a. [F. *instant*, L. *instans*, *instantis*, present, urgent, ppr. of *insto*—*in*, in, on, and *sto*, I stand.—STATE.] Pressing; urgent; imminent; earnest; immediate; with without intervening time; making no delay; present or current; usually alluding to the 10th day of the present month.—n. A point in duration; a moment.

instantaneous in-stant-ā'ne-us, a. [From *instant*, on the model of *contemporaneous*.] Done or occurring in an instant; occurring without any perceptible lapse of time.—**instantaneously** in-stant-ā'ne-us-li, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment.

instantly in'stant-li, *adv.* In an instant; immediately; forthwith; at once; with urgent importunity.

instate in-stāt', *vt.* pret. & pp. *instated*; ppr. *instating*. [*In* and *state*.] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or office; to install.

instead in-sted', *adv.* [From *in* and *stead*, place; *stead* retaining its character of noun.] In the place or room; in place of that.

instep in'tep, n. [Formerly *inst of instep*, perhaps from *in* and *top*.] The fore part of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg; part of the hind leg of a horse from the hair to the pastern-joint.

instigate in'sti-gāt, *vt.* pret. & pp. *instigated*; ppr. *instigating*. [L. *instigo*, *instigatum*—*in*, on, and root of *ago*, to prick; seen also in *instinct*, *distinguish*, *stimulus*, &c. STIGMA.] To spur on; to stimulate; to urge; to incite; to impel; to set on; to move by some inducement or reason to an act of wickedness.

instigation in-sti-gā'shon, n. [L. *instigatio*.] The act of instigating; incitement; reason to evil or wickedness; temptation; impulse to evil.

instigator in'sti-gāt-er, n. [L.] One who instigates or incites; an inciter.

instil in-stil', *vt.* pret. & pp. *instilled*; ppr. *instilling*. [L. *instillo*—*in*, in, and *stillo*, I drop.—DISTIL.] To pour in or infuse as by drops; to infuse slowly or by degrees; to cause to be imbibed; to insinuate imperceptibly.

instillation in-stil-ā'shon, n. [L. *instillatio*.] Act of instilling; act of infusing slowly into the mind.

instilment in-stil'ment, n. Act of instilling; instillation.

instinct, in'stingkt, [L. *instinctus*, impulse, from *instinguo*, *instinctum*, to impel, incite—*in*, on, and root meaning to prick; as in *stimulus*, *stigmatize*, &c.] An impulse to some action which is being necessary to perform; but which it could not possibly learn to perform but for the needs to act spontaneous impulse to set for the individual own good; the knowledge and skill which a man has without experience; innate propensity; natural feeling or sense of what is right or preferable.—a. Stimulated or animated from within; inspired; fully suffused and breathing out; as portrait *instinct* with life.

instinctive in-stingkt'iv, a. [*Instinct*, or as if from *instinctive*.] Prompted by instinct; spontaneous.—**instinctively** in-stingkt'iv-li, *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by a free or blind impulse.

institute in'sti-tūt, *vt.* pret. & pp. *instituted*; ppr. *instituting*. [L. *instituo*, *institutum*—*in*, in, and *statuo*, I put, set, or place; from *sto*, I stand.—STATE.] To set up or establish; to originate; to form; to set in operation; to begin; to investigate; to ordain; to appoint to an office; to invest with a benefice or cure of souls.—n. [Fr. *institut*, L. *institutum*.] That which is instituted or established; a fixed established law; a precept; principle; a body or society united for some literary or scientific purpose; an institution; pl. a book of elements or principles.

institution, in-sti-tū'shon, n. [L. *institutio*.] Act of instituting, setting up, or establishing; something instituted or established; a permanent rule of conduct or government; something fixed; a feature in social or moral life; established custom; a society established or body organized for promoting any object, public or social; act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the cure of souls.

institutional in-sti-tū'shon-al, a. [*Institution*, and *-al*.] Relating to institutions instituted by authority; relating to elementary knowledge.—**institutionary** in-sti-tū'shon-a-ri, a. [*Institution* and *-ary*.] Relating to an institution or to its tituma.

institutive in'sti-tūt-iv, a. [*Institute* and *-ive*.] Tending or intended to institute or establish.

institutor in'sti-tūt-er, n. [L. *institutor*.] One who institutes.

instruct, in-strukt', *vt.* pret. & pp. *instructed*, in-strukt'ed; ppr. *instructing*. [L. *instruo*, *structum*—*in*, and *struo*, I join together; I pile up.—STRUCTURE.] To impart knowledge or information to the recipient being previously destitute of it; to teach; to educate; to inform; to enlighten; to give direction to; to direct; to order; to command; to advise or give notice to.

instruction in-struk'shon, n. [Fr. *instruction*, L. *instructio*.] Act of instructing; that which is communicated for instructing; information; education; a theoretical or practical direction; an order; a mandate; command.

instructive, in-strukt'iv, a. [*Instruct*, and *-ive*.—Fr. *instructif*.] Conveying instruction or knowledge; serving to instruct, inform, or convey useful knowledge.—**instructively** in-strukt'iv-li, *adv.* In an instructive manner.

instructor in-strukt'er, n. [L.] One who instructs; a teacher; a tutor.

instructress in-strukt'res, n. A female who instructs; a tutoress.

instrument in'stru-ment, n. [Fr. *instrument*, L. *instrumentum*, an apparatus, preparation.—INSTRUCT.] That by which work is performed or anything is effected; a tool; an implement; one who or that which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose; means used; any contrivance from which sound is produced, as an organ, harp, flute, &c.; *law*, a writing instructing or containing agreement upon some thing that has been agreed upon.

instrumental in-stru-men'tal, a. [See *instrument*.] Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; pertaining to or produced by instruments, as music.

instrumentalist in-stru-men'tal-ist, n. [*Instrumental* and *-ist*.] One who plays on an instrument.

instrumentality in-stru-men-tal'i-ti, n. State of being instrumental; agency; agency as means to an end.

instrumentally in-stru-ment'al-li, *adv.* By way of agency as means to an end; with instruments; by instruments.

instrumentation in-stru-men-tā'shon, n. The use of instruments; the art of arranging music for a number of instruments; music for a number of instruments.

insubordinate in-sub-or'din-āt, a. [Prefix *in* not, and *subordinate*.] Not submitting to authority; mutinous; rebellious.

insubordination in-sub-or'din-ā'shon, n. The quality or state of being insubordinate; resistance or disobedience to lawful authority.

insufferable in-suf'er-a-bl, a. [Prefix

in, not, and *sufferable*] Not to be suffered, borne or endured, intolerable unendurable

insufferably, in suf'er-a-bli, *adv* In an insufferable manner

insufficiency in suf fi'shen-si, *n* State of being insufficient deficiency, inadequacy

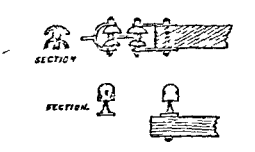
insufficient in suf-fi'shent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sufficient*] Not sufficient, deficient, inadequate to any need, use, or purpose

insufficiently, in suf-fi'shent-li, *adv* In an insufficient manner, inadequately

insufflation, in-suf-flā'shon, *n* [L *insufflatio* fr *in*, in, and *sufflare*, to blow] A blowing or breathing in, in the *R Cath Ch* the breathing upon a baptized person to symbolize the gift of the Holy Spirit

insular, in'sū ler *a* [L *insularis*, fr *insula*, an island (whence also *isle*, *isolate*) perhaps cog with Celtic *innis*, an island] Pertaining to an island, forming an island pertaining to the views of people inhabiting an island narrow-minded, contracted —**insularity** in sū la'ri ti, *n* State of being insular —**insularly**, in'sū ler-li, *adv* In an insular manner

insulate in'sū lāt, *v t* pret & pp *insulated*, in'sū lāt-ed, ppr *insulating*, in'sū lāting [From L *insula*, an island INSULAR] To make into an island, to detach, to isolate, *to separate, as in electrified body*, by the interposition of non-conductors, to free from



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combination with other substances, as a chemical substance

insulation, in-sū lā'shon, *n* Act of insulating state of being insulated

insulator, in'sū lāt-er, *n* One who or that which insulates, a body that interrupts the communication of electricity or heat to surrounding objects a non-conductor

insult, in'sult *n* [Fr *insulte* an insult, *insulter*, to insult fr L *insultus*, an insult *insultare*, to insult, fr *insilio insultum*, I leap *on—in*, and *salio*, I leap, seen also in *assil, assault desultory, result, sally salient*] Any gross affront or indignity offered to another, either by words or actions, act or speech *of insolence or contempt* —*v t* in sult' pret & pp *insulted*, in sult'ed ppr *insulting* in sult'ing To treat with insult, gross abuse, *insolence, or contempt* —*v i* To behave with insolent triumph —**insulting** in sult'ing *p a* Containing or conveying insult —**insultingly**, in-sult'ing li, *adv* In an insulting manner so as to insult

insuperability, in -sū'per-a bil'i-ti, *n* Quality of being insuperable

insuperable in sū'per-a bl, *a* [L *insuperabilis* —*in*, not, and *superabilis*, fr *supero* I go or pass over fr *super*, over, above] That cannot be overcome or surmounted insurmountable invincible

insuperably, in sū'per a-bli, *adv* In an insuperable manner insurmountably

insupportable in sup-pōrt'a-bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *supportable*] That cannot be supported or borne, insufferable, intolerable —**insupportableness** in-sup-pōrt'a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being insupportable —**insupportably** in sup-pōrt'a-bli, *adv* In an insupportable manner or degree

insuppressible in-sup-pres'i bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *suppressible*] Not to be suppressed.

insurable, in-shor'a bl *a* That may be *insured* against loss or damage

insurance in shōr'ans, *n* [*Insure* and *-ance*] Act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage especially by death, accident or fire, the system by which a person by making certain payments secures in the future a certain sum of money for himself or his representatives, a contract by which for a stipulated consideration one party agrees to make up a loss which another may sustain

insure in shōr', *v t* pret & pp *insured*, in shord', ppr *insuring* in shor'ing [Prefix *in* intens, and *sure*] To make sure, to ensure (which is more commonly used in this general sense), to contract for the receipt of a certain sum in the event of loss or damage happening to, or at the death or termination of (to *insure* a house, one s life), to make a subject of insurance, to assure (one s life) —**Insurance policy**, the document by which the insurance is ratified.

insurer, in-shōr'er, *n* One who insures

insurgency, in ser'jen si *n* [*Insurgent* and *-cy*] The condition of being insurgent

insurgent, in ser'jent, *a* [L *insurgens*, *insurgentis*, ppr of *insurgo*, I rise against—*in*, on against, and *surgo*, I rise, whence *surge*, *source*, &c] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority, rebellious —*n* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority

insurmountable, in ser-mount'a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *surmountable*] That cannot be surmounted, insuperable, that cannot be overcome

insurrection in ser rek'shon *n* [L L *insurrectio*, *insurrectionis*, fr L *insurgo*, *insurrectum* INSURGENT] A rising against civil or political authority, the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the lawful public authorities

insurrectional, insurrectionary, in ser rek'shon al, in ser rek'shon a ri, *a* Pertaining to insurrection —**insurrectionist**, in ser-rek'shon-ist, *n* One who favours insurrection

insusceptibility, in-sus-sept'i-bil"i ti, *n* The quality of being insusceptible

insusceptible, in sus-sept'i bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *susceptible*] Not susceptible not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed

intact in takt', *a* [L *intactus*—prefix *in* not and *tactus*, touched, pp of *tango* I touch, whence also *tangent tact* &c] Untouched unimpaired, left complete and unharmed

intaglia ted, in tal'yāt-ed, *a* Cut in intaglio

intaglio, in tal'yō *n* [It *intaglio* fr *intagliare*, to carve—*in* and *tagliare*, to cut = Fr *tailler* (whence *tailor*)] Any figure engraved or cut into a substance so as to form a hollow, a gem with a figure or device sunk below the surface, the reverse of *cameo*, which has the figure in relief

intake in'tāk *n* [*In* and *take*] What is taken in an inclosure, the point at which water is taken from a main stream

intangible in tan'ji bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tangible*] Not tangible, that cannot or may not be touched not perceptible to the touch —**intangibleness, intangibility**, in tan'ji bl nes in-tan'ji-bil"i ti *n* Quality of being tangible —**intangibly**, in tan'ji bli, *adv* So as to be intangible

integer, in'ti jer, *n* [L *integer*, whole entire—*in* not, and *tag* root of *tango* I touch ENTIRE, TANGENT] A whole, especially, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction

integral, in'ti gral, *a* [L L *integralis* INTEGER] Whole, belonging to or forming a necessary part of a whole pertaining to a whole number or quantity not fractional, pertaining to integration —Integral calculus, a branch of mathematical analysis which in some respects is the inverse of the *differential calculus* —*n* A whole an entire thing

integrally, in ti-gral li, *adv* In an integral manner

integrant in'ti-grant *a* [INTEGRATE.] Making part of a whole, integral

integrate in ti grāt *v t* pret & pp *integrated*, in'ti grāt-ed, ppr *integrating* in'ti grāt-ing [L *integro*, *integratum*, fr *integer*, entire INTEGER] To make or form into one whole, to give the sum or total of

integration, in ti-grā'shon, *n* The act of integrating *math* an operation of inverse character to that of differentiation.

integrity, in-teg'ri-ti, *n* [L *integritas*, entireness, integrity, fr *integer* (q v)] The state of being entire or complete entireness a genuine or unimpaired state, honesty, uprightness probity

integument, in-teg'ū ment, *n* [L *integumentum*, fr *intego*, I cover—*in*, on upon, and *tego*, I cover (same root as E *thatch*)] A covering, especially, a skin, membrane, or shell which forms an outer covering

integumentary, integumental, in teg'ū ment"a-ri, in teg'ū ment"al, *a* Belonging to or composed of integument

intellect, in'tel lekt *n* [L *intellectus*, fr *intelligo*, I understand—*inter*, between, and *lego*, I choose, I read, as in *collect, elect, select, legend, lecture*, &c] That mental faculty which receives or comprehends ideas as distinguished from the power to feel and *to will* the understanding or thinking faculty, the capacity for higher forms of knowledge good mental power, mind.

intellection, in tel-lek'shon, *n* [From L *intelligo intellectum*, to understand. See prec] The act of understanding, simple apprehension of ideas

intellective, in tel lek'tiv, *a* [*Intellect* and *-ive*] Pertaining to the intellect, perceivable by the understanding only

intellectual, in tel lek'tū-al, *a* [From L *intellectus*, intellect] Relating to the intellect or understanding, appealing to or engaging the intellect, existing in the understanding ideal, having intellect, characterized by intellect

intellectualism, in tel lek tū al izm, *n* [*Intellectual* and *-ism*] Intellectuality the doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason —**intellectualist**, in tel lek'tū al ist, *n* One who overrates the understanding, one who believes in intellectualism

intellectuality, in tel lek'tū al"i ti, *n* The state of being intellectual, intellectual power

intellectualize, in-tel-lek'tū-al-īz, *v t* pret & pp *intellectualized* in tel lek'tū al-īzd, ppr *intellectualizing*, in tel lek'tū al-īzing To endow with intellect, to give an intellectual or ideal character to

intellectually, in tel lek'tū al-li, *adv* In an intellectual manner

intelligence, in tel'i-jens *n* [L *intelligentia* INTELLIGENT] The capacity to know understand, or comprehend, intellectual power, knowledge imparted or acquired, *general information, information* communicated news or notice, an intelligent or spiritual being

intelligencer, in-tel'i jens-er, *n* One who conveys *intelligence* a messenger or spy

intelligent, in tel i jent, *a* [L *intelligens*, *intelligentis* ppr of *intelligo* INTELLECT] Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason, endowed with a good intellect having superior intellectual capacities well informed —**intelligently**, in tel'i jent li *adv* In an intelligent manner

intelligibility, intelligibleness, in-tel i ji bil'i ti, in tel'i ji bl nes *n* The quality or state of being intelligible

intelligible in tel'i ji bl, *a* [L *intelligibilis*] Capable of being understood or comprehended, comprehensible, perspicuous clear —**intelligibly**, in tel'i ji bli, *adv* In an intelligible manner

intemperance, in tem'per ans, *n* [Prefix *in* not and *temperance*, L *intemperantia* want of moderation TEMPER] Want of temperance, moderation, or due restraint, excess of any kind, habitual indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors, especially with intoxication

intemperant, in-tem'per ant, *n* [See next] One who intemperantly indulges in alcoholic liquors.

intemperate, in-tem'per āt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *temperate* L *intemperatus* im-

moderate] Not temperate not exercis ng d modera on or restrain add ted to an excess e use of alcoho ic liquors excess e immo d ra e, or nordinate —— n One w o is n t temperate an ntempera t

intemperately n-tem per ăt-l, adv In an n emperate manner

intemperateness, n tem pe ă nes, n tstate of being ntemperate

intend n-tend v t pret & pp *intend d,* n ten l ed pp *tend ng* n-ten l ng [L *ntendo* I s tch forth, I mtend—t u a d *tendo* I a retch as in *at end m d* &c] TEND] To fix be m nd upon as h o ject to be ffected o a tained v m an o des gn to purpose

inten lancy n-ten an si n [*I tende* and *-cy*] The office or district of an n endan

intendant in-tend a t n. [F *f* L *n-tend-* INTEND] A manag a teward a local governor

inten le l tend ed, p a Purposed be r hed e gaged.—— a. A person engaged to be m rried to another n affianced] er

intendedly in tend ed-li, *ad* Intenti nally by design.

intense in ens' a [L *ntensus,* st tched, t ght, pp of *nt nd* I s retch. INTEND] C ose y strained s rict close kept n th st etch study hou ht, &c) ex reni in degree ehement v olen severe (pa n, cobl, &c) **intensely** n-tens'li, *ad* In an intense manner **intenseness** n-te nes, n The state of be ng ntense n-tens y

intensify in ten s fi, v pret. & pp *intensified,* in-ten fid pp *f tensifying* n-ten si fi-ng [*I* -*se* and *fy*] To render intense o more tense to heig ten to aggra ate ——v i. To bec me intense or more intense

inten ion in-ten hon, n [L *i ensio in-nav* -*s* INTE SE] Act of straining or intens fying the state of bei g strai ed opposed to *remission* o *laxation*

intensity *v* si ti, n [*I ense* and *-n y*] The state of bei g ntense relati e degree v gour or act vity keenness of feeling, &c high or e trem degree amount of n gy with which a f rce operates o a cause acts

intensive n-ten s *a* [*Intense* and *-ive*] serving to gi e orce or emphasis n s en sive particle or prefix ntens fying.—— n. Someth ng serving to gi force o emphasis an m ens e particle or w rd. **inten sively** in ten si -l *adv* In an intensi manne **intensiveness** in ten'si nes, n The qualı y of be ng intensi

intent in ten , *a* [L *intentus* pp. of *n-tend* INTEND] Ha ng the mind stra ned, ben or act closely on an b ect ecd ilously app ied eager in pursu of an ob ject a xious y diligent with *on* before a noun. —— n. Design, purpose or intention meaning drif a m. **T all intents and purposes,** in all appl cations o senses practically really

intention, n en shon, n. [F *int* ion L. *ntio* atten o n. lesign. INTEND] Act of intending determinati n to act in a pa icula ma ner purpose design nd a m tensi n

intentional, in-ten shon al, a. [*I en* om nd -*e*] Don w th ntention, des gn, or purpose intended, designed. **intention ally** in ten shon-al-li, *ad* In an intenional manner by design on purpose

intentioned in-ten shond, a Having n te tion or design usually in composi n.

intently n-tent'li, *ad* In a intent manner — **intentness,** n tent nes, n The tate of being intent

inter ter' v pret. & pp *interred,* in-erd ppr *interring* in-ter'ing [Fr *enterrer* en, in, and *erre,* L. *terra,* the earth whence *terrace, terrestria* &c] To bury to inhum **interment,** in-ter'm nt, n. The act of interring burial

interact, in r -akt, n. [Prefix *inter* between, and *act*] The terval between two acts of a drama an interlude any inte mediate employment of time.—— v i. pret. & pp *eract ł* in -akt-ed ppr *erac in* n te -akt-ng To act rec roca y to act on each h **interaction** n te ak hon, n Mu ua o rec p oca ac n

interbreed n b d v a p & pp *terbred,* n-te bred pr te b d-ng n- e bred ng I refix *nter* and *reed* To breed by ons ng one k nd of an mals or plants wi h ano h

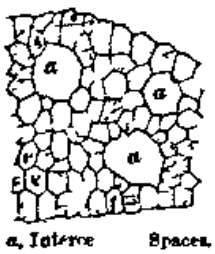
intercalary n-ter'ka-la-ri *a* [*I n er calarius nter* be ween, an *c* I cal r proc a m se n also n *calenda nared* ( ] Inserted o n ıduced among h rs as the odd day February 29th nserted n leap-yea com ng be ween rm d ate

intercalate ter'ka-lă pret & p *nte a ał d* n ter'ka ăt-ed pp *ter at* n r'ka ăt-ng L *tero* See] ec] T sert or n ıduce be ween o rs in *h on* to nsert be ween othe days o her port on f me

intercalation in ter'ka-lă shon, n [L *n er atio*] Th act of n ercala ng

intercede, n-te -sed v i pre & pp *interced* in te -sed ng [L *ntercedo—in er* between and *cedo* I go CEDE.] To mediate to act be ween part es wi h s w to reconcile those who diff to plead n fa on of one to make nterces n

intercellular n se u le *a* [Pr fix *n er* between, and *ce a*] *Bo* and *ano* ying between cells or ce lules



intercept in-te sept pret & pp *i ter epted,* in-te sept ed pp *inte cept ng* in ter-sep ing [F *ntercepter* f L *intercipio n-ceptus—i ter* be tween, nd *capio,* I take CAPABLE.] To *a,* Intercellular Spaces. tak or seize on by the way to terrupt the journey or passage of (a messenger a l te to stop on ts passage to obs ruct the progress of ray of g t, &c to cut or shut off

interception in te -sep'shon n [L. *intercepto*] Act of ntercept ng

interceptive in te -sep 'i *a* Serv ng to intercept or obstruct

intercession in-te -se sh on n [F *i er cession,* L. *ntercessio* INTERCEDE.] Act of interced ng media on prayer or soli tation o on party n fa our f a othe

intercessional in te -se sh on al, *a* P r taini g to o contain ng inte cessi n

intercessor te -ses-er, n. [L. I TERCEDE.] One who ercedes a med a one who pleads in behalf of a noth **intercessory** in-te -ses-so-ri, *a* Conta g intercession med atorial.

interchain in-te -c ăn' v t p t & pp *inte ha ned* n-te -c ăn l ppr *h n-ing* n-te -chān ing. [I refix *nter* and *he*] To cha n or li k together

interchange in te -chānj v t. pret. & pp *nterchanged,* n-te -chānj pp *te ha g-i* n-te -chānj ing [Prefix *er* as] cha g] To ch nge as one wi h be other to put, as each in he place of he oth r to gi e and take mutua y to ha g , to re ciprocate —— n in te -chān) M na hange, each gi ing and rece ving e hang barter alterna e succession.

interchangeable in ter chānj a bl *a* That may e terchanged

interchangeably in-te -chānj a-b l, *adv* By way of terchange al ernate y

intercolline n-te k 'l n *a* [L. *er* between and *col s* a hill] Lying between h ls or h llocks

intercolonial in ko l'n al, *a.* [Prefix in *er* and *colonia*] S be sting between differen co onies. **intercolonially** n te ko-ło'ni-al-li *ad* As between co onies

intercolumniation in ter ko- um n ă shon, n. [Prefi in *er* between, and *col mna*] The space between two o umns measured at th lower part of their shafts.

intercommunicate in ter kom mū n kāt, v pret & p *ntercommun ated* in ter kom mū n kā-ed pp *nterco munica g* in te kom mū n kā ng [I refix *in er* and *comm n nicat*] To commun cate mu ua y o h l mu ual con n unica- on **f tere n i mu nical le** in te kom mū n ka-bl, *a* Ca s of be ng mu ua y comm n nated. **f tere m in ication** n kom mū n kā s on, n L procal commun ca on

it tercommunion n ter kom m n yon, [Pr fix *ter* and *commu on*] Mu ual commun on mu ua nte co rse

interc immunity n ter kom-mū n ti, n [I fix n and *mmunity*] A mu ual com mun ca on o comm n ty

intercomparison in e k m pa n-son, n Prefix *nte* and *comparison*] Com pa ison be ween d ff ren h ng

interconnect in te k n nek v pret & pp *nterconnec l* n e kon nek ed ppr *nt con ect ng* n er k n n kt g [Prefix *i ter* and *connec*] To connect o un te close y o by v rious bonds

interconnection in te kon n k hon, n The state of being nterconnected what serv to nterconnect

intercontinental in te k n nen al, *a* [I refix *te* and *con ne*] Subsist ing be ween d fferent con nen s

intercostal in te kos' al *a* [L. *in er* be wee nd *costa,* a rib] Placed or ying be ween th n s

intercourse te k rs n [O Fr *en e* cou f L. *n rcu sus* a running between *te* between, and *curro* I run. COURSE] Le cip ocal dea ngs be ween per sons or na on commu ca ion commerce, commun n f llow h p familiari y sexual on nection

intercross in te kros', v and i pret & pp *interc ssed* in-te k s , pp *inter* crossing n- kros ng [Pr fix *i er* and *ss*] To cross mu ually to cross one an other as lines to erbreed.

f tercurrent, in-ter ku nt, *a* [P fix *nter* be ween and *current*] Punn ng be ween or among intervening

i terdepen lence, interdepen f e cy -d pend ens, n ter-de pend n- s [P fix *in er* and *depend*] Rec proca de en lence d pende ce each upon he o h s reciprocally **interdepen l ent** n e -de pend ent, *a* Reciprocally de pen ent.

interdict in-te -d kt v t pret. & pp *i ter dict d,* n-te -d ed ppr *terdict g* in te -dikt ng [L. *n er eo interdictum* — between, and *dico* I speak DICTION] To forbi l, pro hi bit, or debar to place nder an interdict o pr h b on.—— n. in te -dikt. A f bidding a pr h b ion a j roh bi g order or dec ee a papal pr h b ion of th perf rm nce of di ne service a l he ad m nis ra n of gi ous rites **interdiction** n te -d ik sh n n [L. *i erdictio*] Act of nter ctu g proh n proh ng de ee —**inter dictory** n te -d k to-ri, *a.* H vi g pow to n ert o p h

inter ligital in te jit-al, *a* [Prefix *i er* w ween, and *d gital*] Lying be ween he d g s between ers o fing rs, as the w b wh h forms the wing of a bat. **In terdigitate** in-te -dij i-tă v i pret & pp. *nterd gitated,* n-te -dij ăt-ed pp *interd itati g* in-ter-dij i-ăt-ing To run i to each other like the fingers of one h nd inserted between those of the other **interdigitation** in-te -dij i-tă shon, n T act or state of interdigitating the space between two fi gers

interest in te -est, v t pret. & pp *i ter est d,* n te -est-ed ppr *i ter st ng* in te est-ing (O Fr *i er* Fr *int* f L. *in er st* i concerns, t is of importance fr L. *interesse* to nterest or concern *nter* between and *esse* to be (whence also *es ence, entity*] To concern to affect to awak n nterest, concern o curi si y in to engag h tle ion of ——n Concern, sym pathy or regard al antag good profi hare, part, or participation in a ue profit

per cent derived from money lent or invested something in addition to a mere equivalent, influence with a person especially with persons in power, a collective name for those interested in any particular business (the landed *interest*)

interested in'ter-est-ed, *p a* [See prec.] Having an interest, concerned in a cause or in consequences liable to be affected by personal considerations, chiefly concerned for one's private advantage

interesting in'ter-est-ing, *p a* [INTEREST] Engaging the attention or curiosity exciting or adapted to excite attention and sympathy —**interestingly**, in'ter-est-ing li, *adv* In an interesting manner

interface, in'ter fās, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *face*] The meeting or union of two surfaces

interfemoral in ter fem'o ral *a* [L. *inter*, between *femora*, the thighs.] Placed between the thighs

interfere, in ter fēr', *v i* pret & pp *interfered*, in ter fērd', ppr *interfering* in ter fēr'ing [O Fr *entreferir*, to exchange blows—L *inter* between, and *ferro* I strike (whence *ferule*)] To clash, to interpose, to intermeddle to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others in *physics*, to act reciprocally upon each other

interference, in ter fēr ens, *n* [*Interfere* and *-ence*] Act of interfering intermeddling, clashing or collision interaction

interfluent, in ter'flu-ent, *a* [L. *inter fluens* ppr of *interfluo—inter*, between, and *fluo* I flow] Flowing between

interfoliaceous in ter fō'li ā'shus, *a* [L. *inter*, between, and *folium*, a leaf.] Being between opposite leaves.

interfoliate, in ter fō'li āt, *v t* pret & pp *interfoliated*, in ter fō'li āt-ed ppr *interfoliating*, in ter fō'li āt-ing [L. *inter*, between *folium* a leaf] To interleave

interfuse, in ter fūz', *v t* pret & pp *interfused* in ter fūzd', ppr *interfusing*, in ter fuz'ing [L *interfusus*, pp of *interfundo—inter*, between, and *fundo*, I pour FUSE.] To pour or spread between or among, to mix up together, to make interdependent

interfusion, in ter fū'zhon *n* Act of interfusing or that which is interfused.

interglacial, in ter glā'shi al, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *glacial*] Between two periods of glacial action

interim, in'ter im, *n* [L., in the meantime] The meantime, time intervening —*a* Belonging to an intervening time, belonging to the meantime, temporary

interior, in tē'ri-er, *a* [L. *interior* inner *interior*, compar of *interus*, internal, itself a compar from an Akin *entrails internal, intestine*] Internal, being within any limits, inclosure, or substance, not exterior, inland remote from the limits frontier, or shore —*n.* The inner or internal part of a thing, the inside, the inland part of a country state, or kingdom, the department of a government having charge of home affairs—**interiority**, in tē'ri-or'i ti, *n* The quality of being interior—**interiorly**, in tē'ri-er li, *adv* Internally, inwardly

interjacent in ter jā'sent, *a* [L. *inter jacens*, ppr of *interjaceo—inter*, between, and *jaceo* I lie, as in *adjacent* (q v)] Lying or being between, intervening

interject in ter jekt', *v t* pret. & pp *interjected*, in ter jekt'ed ppr *interjecting*, in ter-jekt'ing [L. *interjicio interjectus—inter*, between and *jacio*, I throw JET] To throw or cast between, to throw in between other things to insert.

interjection in ter jek'shon, *n* [L. *interjectio*] Act of interjecting or throwing between, a word thrown in between words connected in construction to express some emotion or passion an exclamation

interjectional, interjectionary, in ter jek'shon al, *a* *Forming or being like* an interjection—**interjectionally** in ter jek'shon-al li, *adv* In an interjectional manner

interlace, in ter lās', *v t* pret. & pp *interlaced* in ter lāst' ppr *interlacing* in ter lās'ing [Prefix *inter*, and *lace* Fr *entrelacer*] To weave or twine together, to entangle or interweave —*v i.* To be interwined or interwoven to have parts crossing or intersecting —**interlacement** in ter lās'ment, *n* The act or state of interlacing

interlard, in ter lard' *v t* pret & pp *interlarded* in ter lard'ed, ppr *interlarding*, in ter lard'ing [O Fr *entrelarder*, to interlard, to mingle things together—*entre*, between, and *lard* originally to mix fat with lean.] To mix, to diversify by mixture to mix by something frequently occurring

interleave in ter lēv', *v t* pret & pp *interleaved*, in ter lēvd', ppr *interleaving* in ter lēv'ing [Prefix *inter*, and *leaf*, *leaves*] To insert, as blank leaves in a book between other leaves to provide with blank leaves inserted between the other leaves

interline in ter lin', *v t* pret & pp *interlined*, in ter lind', ppr *interlining* in ter lin'ing [Prefix *inter*, and *line*] To put a line or lines between, to write or print in alternate lines or between lines

interlineal, interlineal, interlinear, in ter lin'ē-er, in ter lin'ē al, in ter lin'ē-a ri *a* [L. *inter* between, *linea*, a line] Written or printed between lines, situated or placed between lines interlined. —**interlinearly**, in ter lin'e-er li *adv* In an interlinear manner—**interlineation** in ter lin'ē ā'shon, *n* Act of interlining that which is interlined.

interlock, in ter lok', *v t* pret & pp *interlocked*, in ter lokt' ppr *interlocking*, in ter lok'ing [Prefix *inter*, and *lock*] To unite or be locked together by a series of connections —*v t* To lock one in another firmly

interlocution in'ter lō-kū'shon, *n* [L. *interlocutio*, fr *interloquor—inter*, between, and *loquor*, I speak (in *loquacious, elocution*, &c) LOQUACIOUS.] A speaking between different persons, a dialogue, interchange of speech, in *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision

interlocutor, in ter lo'kūt er *n* [See prec] One who speaks in dialogue or conversation, *Scots law* a judgment, or order of any court of record.

interlocutory in ter lo'kū to-ri, *a* [See prec] Consisting of dialogue or conversation, intermediate not final or definitive, as a decision or judgment

interlope, in ter lop', *v i* pret & pp *interloped*, in ter lopt', ppr *interloping*, in ter lop'ing [From the noun *interloper* (q v)] To traffic without a proper license to run into a matter in which one has no right.

interloper, in ter lōp'er, *n* [From D *entrelooper* a smuggler or smuggling vessel—prefix *inter* between and D *loopen* to leap to run=E. to *leap* LEAP] Formerly one who traded without a license hence, one who unwarrantably intrudes or thrusts himself into a business, position, or matter

interlude in'ter lud, *n* [L.L *interludium*, an interlude—L. *inter*, between, and *ludus*, a play DELUDE.] A short entertainment performed between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece, a name formerly given to a short, amusing play a piece of music coming between certain more important pieces or passages

interlunar in ter lū'ner, *a* [L. *inter*, between, *luna*, the moon LUNAR] Belonging to the time when the moon is invisible.

intermarriage in-ter ma'ri) *n* [See next] Marriage between two families, tribes or nations

intermarry, in ter ma'ri *v i* pret. & pp *intermarried* in ter ma'rid ppr *intermarrying* in ter ma'ri ing [Prefix *inter* and *marry*] To marry together to become connected by marriage as two families, tribes, or nations

intermaxillary, in ter mak'sil la ri *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *maxillary*] Being between the maxillary bones.—*n.* The bone which supports the upper incisors

intermeddle, in ter med'l, *v i* pret & pp *intermeddled* in ter med'ld, ppr *intermeddling*, in ter med'ling [Prefix *inter*, and *meddle*] To meddle in the affairs of others, to meddle officiously, to interfere

intermeddler, in ter med'ler, *n* One who intermeddles

intermediary, in ter mē'di a ri, *a* [L. *intermedius* and *-ary* INTERMEDIATE] Intermediate —*n.* One who interposes, an intermediate agent, a go between.

intermediate, in ter mē di āt, *a* [Fr *intermediat*, fr L *intermedius—inter*, between, and *medius*, middle (whence *medial mediate* &c) MEDIAL] Lying or being between two extremes, being between two points of time or space, *intervening*, interposed. Also **intermedial intermedi ary**, in ter me'di al, in ter mē'di a ri, in same sense—**intermediately**, in-ter mē'di āt-li *adv* In an intermediate position—**intermediation**, in ter mē'di ā' shon, *n* Intervention, interposition—**intermediator**, in ter mē'di ā ter *n* A mediator between parties—**intermedium**, in ter mē'di um, *n* Intermediate space an intervening agent or instrument

interment, in ter'ment *n* [INTER] Act of interring, burial burying inhumation

intermezzo, in ter met'zō, *n* [It] A short musical composition, generally of a light sparkling character, an interlude

intermigration, in'ter mī grā'shon, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *migration*] Reciprocal migration

interminable in ter'min a-bl *a* [L L. *interminabilis*—L *in* not, and *terminus* a boundary, a limit TERM.] Admitting no bound or limit, boundless, endless wearisomely spun out or protracted.—**interminably** in ter'min a bli, *adv* In an interminable manner, endlessly

interminate, in ter'min āt, *a* [L. *interminatus—in*, not, *terminus*, a bound or limit] Unbounded, unlimited endless—Interminate decimal, one that may be continued to infinity, as that given by ŧ

intermingle, in ter ming'gl, *v t* pret & pp *intermingled*, in ter-ming'gld ppr *intermingling*, in ter ming'gling [Prefix *inter*, and *mingle*] To mingle or mix together, to intermix.—*v i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

intermission, in ter mi'shon, *n* [L. *intermissio* fr *intermitto intermissum* INTERMIT] Act or state of intermitting, cessation for a time pause, stop rest

intermit, in ter mit', *v t* pret & pp *intermitted*, in ter mit'ed, ppr *intermitting*, in ter mit'ing [L *intermitto—inter* between, and *mitto*, I send. MISSION] To cause to cease for a time to discontinue, to interrupt, to suspend.—*v i.* To cease for a time to go off at intervals as a fever

intermittence, in ter mit'ens *n* The act or state of intermitting, intermission.

intermittent in ter mit'ent *a* [L. *intermittens -entis* ppr of *intermitto* INTERMIT] Ceasing at intervals, ceasing for a time and then returning as certain fevers —*n.* A fever which intermits —Intermittent or intermitting spring a spring which flows for some time and then ceases again flows and again ceases, and so on

intermix in ter miks', *v t* pret. & pp *intermixed* in-ter mikst', ppr *intermixing* in ter miks'ing [Prefix *inter*, and *mix*] To mix together, to intermingle —*v i.* To be mixed together or intermingled.

intermixture, in ter miks tur *n* [Prefix *inter* and *mixture*] A mass formed by mixture an admixture

intermundane, in ter mun'dān *a* [L. *inter*, between *mundus* world. MUNDANE] Being between worlds, or between orb and orb

intermural in ter mūr'al, *a* [L. *inter muralis* MURAL] Lying between walls.

intermuscular, in-ter mus'kū-ler *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *muscular*] Between the muscles.

intern in tern' *v t* pret. & pp *interned*, in-ternd', ppr *interning* in tern'ing [Fr *interner*, fr L *internus* internal] To send to or cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave it, to

disarm and quarte in some place as a de cated body ops.

Internal n term l, a L. ernus, n ternal. NTER R Inward interi being wi h n any surface not xtu na pertain ng to be n n or hon abita, to ne s mne being perta ning to a country self ta own affa rs, o h me interests d mestic, not f reign

Internality in-te na n The s te o qua y be ng ternal.

Internally n ter al li *ad* In an te na manne inwar lly wi n he body as to th terior or nternal affairs m tally sp n ual y

International in te nas h n-al, *a* Pr fi *er* and *national* Lela g to mn ual y affect ng a ons regula g h m ual in erco rse be ween d ff re a ns. Intern ti nal law the law na h ose ma ms rules hat regul te stat s n h condne towards one a he

Internationally in te na hon a li, *d* In a nternat ona manner

Interneine n-te n n, *a.* [L. *er ne* us *interneco—inter* be ween a l *neco* I kill, I slay same root as N *nag* to perish G neky a corpse] Marked by les ruct hos l es or mu h slaug ter causing grea slaug te as war often inco rec y al ne

I tern e t n-tern ment, *n.* The act of ru g he tate be ng interned.

I ternode in te n ōd, *n.* [L. *in* er be-



a, odes or joints. b Internos e.

ween, and *nodus*, knot.] In *bot* the space be ween w nodes o leaf bu ls

Internun lal in-te nun ha l, See n Be ong g to an nternun ci

Internuncio in-te n un sh-i, *n.* [It. *interno nunc o* f L. *nus* us—*inter* between, and *n ui* as a messeng A messeng be ween wo sr ties he be pope s rep esenta a n mbiss an mall o rs, while a nuncio is sen to emp rors and k gs.

Interoceanic n te sha-an k c [Pre fi and *ocean*] Be ween oceans.

Interocular n- -ok l le *a* [L. *inter* ar er us, the eye ween eyes.

Interor bital i -or bi-tal *a* [Pr fix *inter* and *orbita* s uated be ween he or ts, as f he eyes.

Interosculate n e n -osk lā t pret & pp *inter osculated* te sk l lāt-e pp *erosc ul ng* n-i -osk lā g [r n *er* and *osc la* T touch run into one anothe a arious poi ts o orm a connecti g k ween o ex s or gro ps by having haracters n comm n.

Interpella in-te L. v pre & pp. *in erpel ted, n-te* pe lat-e p *erpell g* n-ter'pel-la-ting. L. *erp lo erpellā um*, I terru t n speak ng in be ween, and *pello* I dri ben n *appeal, compel, pulse*, &c.] To questio especially to question in erati y to n terrupt y a q estion

In rpellation, in ter pel'ā shun, *n* [L. *interpellatio* see prec.] The act n er pella ing a question pu by a m mber of a legislat assem y t a n later m m ner of the gov rnmen

Int rpen trate n te pen trāt, t. and i. pret. & pp. *in erpenetrated*, pen trāt-e ppr *interpenetrat g* In te pen rat ng. [I refl *inter* and *pen ate*] T penetrate be ween or within to penetrat mutual **interpenetration** n te pen e-trā shon, *n.* The act of interpe-ne-rating.

Interpetiolar in-te -pet'i-ō le *a.* [Prefix *er* and *pe iole*] In *b* ss uated between h pe s.

Interplanetary p an ta ri *a* 'r fi *nter* and *planeta y* Si ua ed e ng between he pla ts

Interplead er in pl d e r fi *ter* and *plead* A legal proc by wh h a person who is thre t ne wi h a n wh h he has n rea interest g h p pe p rt to plead n th n a

Interpolable ter'po-la- Cap b bo ng terpolate merted

Interpolate te -lā pre & pp *pola* p lā p *nter olat n* te po ā g L. *rpo* I turn ls f *te p lus* va nped als ed he w n, a d p I po h P u n T ust to n rt as a ru us w d passag a gn uscript book to ad a p rious w passag to **interpolati** n n ter'po-ā hon, *n* L. *terpo* Act m rp la g a spuri us w d passage nsert **I terpolator** n ter'po-lāt-e n wh terp late

Interposal n- -on al, *n terpo* an l-a Ac rpos ng n rpos ti n

Interpo e n te p t & pp *n terposed*, in te so d p *nterpone* n- pozing Fr *te pose —i er* be w and *poser* to p ace I *ise*, (A SPOSE.) T place be ween to mak to interv n to reson o bring f rward by way o te ru on o or som serv e —v i. T tep in be ween parties a van nce to mediate to terf re to put in or mak a remn k

I terpo ition n r'po zi sh n, *n* F *erp ion* L. *terp o* Act of tc posi g interv n on n edia on

Inter ret, n te ret, v re & p n *erpr ted*, n-te pret-ed ppr *nterp* in te p g [L. *erpreter* L. *n terpretare erpres erpre us* a ter pre —*inte* be ween and *po pret n*, [rare] To e plain he mea ng, to ra slate from an u kn wn t a kn wn la guage, o into ntelligi f db w la pound to e cl late to unra to con stru o pl a mean ng on to re resent artis cally as by an actor on he tag]

In erpretable n-ter'pret a- l, *a* That ma be terpreted.

In erpretation te pret-ā shon, *n* [*terpretat n* L. *erpret o*] Ac of interpret ng ransla n xpla n es xception and representa ion o th racte on he stag

Inter re ative in-ter'pre āt- [*Interpr ate* a d -*ive* berring to nterpre conta ge plan on

In erpreter te pret-e r n wh terprets a ranslato r one whose u es is to ransate documents spok n words.

In errenium n-te g'nu a. [L. *nterregn m er* between, a *gn m* k gdom. T t, I] The tee- re gna me during wh h a thron is aca tern ission or break n ccessi n

I t rrelation in te L. hon, *n* re ng an *relā on*] Mu ual, reci oca es rrespond g relation correla ion

Interr a e n te ro-gāt, *v* pre & p in *rro a d*, n-te'ro-gā ed ppr *erroga* in e gā g L. *terro er rog m*— *nter* be ween, an *rog* I ask fas m *ogo rrogare de apud prorogare*, &] T pu a q est on o q es ions to o questi n exam by ask ng questions.

In rrogation n -gā shon, *n.* L. *rrogat*] A t nterrog ng exa na by q es sons a ques n in- q ry gn ha marks a q estion, h as].

Interrogati e in-te-rog'a *a* L. *nerrogat ous.* I TERRO TE] Denoting a question expresse in he rm of a ques n.—*n.* A word used m ak g questions as, ich *who* **interrogati ely** n-te-rog'at-i ad] an interrog ti manne

In erro ator in-te'rō-g te *n.* One who terrogates ask quest ns.

Interrogatory n-te-rog'a-to-ri, *n.* [L. *terrogat rius.* INTERROG TE] A ques- an t rroga on —*a* Conta n ng a ues on e press ng a qu on.

I terrupt, te rup' v pret. & pp *in rr t*, n te rup p *errupt ng* n ru ing [L. *rrumpo* f *rup* m b w n and *rumpo* I break UPTURE T br ak n upon he course p gress f to b ak he rren o mo- n to cause to stop in speaking to ca se to be d lay l o g n o o break u rm y con nu y o **inter g tic l** te rup' l, *p a* Ha g n terru tu a k term ted. **inter ru te lly** n ru d li, *adv* h re k terru tum

Int rruptio in n on n. Fr *i err* L. *rru* The act o n rru g b k b ach n m terpos n ns ruct o o h ndrance cause stopping

Interruptive, n te rup'ti *a* [*f* terrupt and *-ive*] T nd ng to interrup

I ter e t, in -sek p & pp *ntersecd* n te -sekt-ed pp *f sect g* in sek g [L *nterse se* m— *er* be ween, and *seco* I cut. SECTI V] T n be ween to cut asunde to d le to cu cross mu ually to di In o parts b s te g across.— i. To mec and cu o cross ach other

I tersection, n-te -sek sh n n [L. *interse io*] Act or state f ntersecting the po n o l n whi h wo lines or wo planes cu each *ther*

Inter i lereal in te -si-d l, *a* [L. *er* betw en, and *s us* le *ereus* a sta] S uated be w en o m ng h stars

I t r pace in te -spās, *n* Pr fix *te* a d *space* A space be ween h h ngs in r n g s ace

I tersperse n te pers v pret & pp *tersp erser* n te -spers p *rspers ng* In te pers ing L. *te sperpo pe sum* be ween a d *spa* I sca er SP RSK.] To sca te o se her a d h re am ng the h gs.

Interspersion n- er-she hon, *n* [See p] Act f nterspers g *s se* ng f re a h re am ng he h gs.

I tersti ial I tersti ary n te -ste m -ste'ja-ri, *a* L. *er* be ween an *lla* a sta] Interven g be ween h s ars uated b so syste n.

In rst ce n- rs s, *n* [*te stice* L. *st stā um* between an *stat* I stan ST TE.] A narrow o small space be ween h gs *lose y* act, or th parts f a bo a nk cre e. o ranny

In erst t al in-te s sha-al, *a* See prec] I rta n g to or conta n ng in erstices.

Interstratify n ter-stra fī pret. & pp *nterst fied*, n-ter-s ra fīd] *n rst fy ng* n-t -stra i-fī g [I refix *n er* and *atify* T cause to or u y a pos ion n be ween oth strata to intermix as o strata.—v i. To assume a a m ween oth strata. **I tersti ficat** i on n-te -strat fi kā n, *n* The com- m f *ei g* ters ra fi

I tertexture n-te tek [I refix *inter* an *te* T act of nterwea ing tate of ti s nterwov n what is terw en

Intertropical n- rop i kal, *a* [*Inter* n *opic* s uated ween he tr ca.

Intertwine n te w e pret. & pp *ertw* n-te win] *erter g* n-ter-twin ing. [refi *ter* and *w ne* T un te by w g tw ti g as one w th an her — i. T e rw en

Intertwist, in-te wis pret. & pp *nterlwist d*, n te wist'e p *nterlwist g* n-te w st ng] refi *inter* between and *wist* T wist, as o w th another

Interval n'te l, *n* [L. *nterval m* a t rval, h -tween pal sa es—*inter* and *vallus*, a line of palisades, *vallum*, a stak] A space be ween th gs a oid space m rvening space of time between w po s or ever is ap f separation between ra ks, degrees, &c *music*, th dif ference n poin o gra y or acuteness be ween two g n sounds.

intervene, in-ter-vēn', *v i* pret & pp *intervened*, in-ter-vēnd', ppr *intervening*, in-ter-vēn'ing [Fr *intervenir*, L *intervenire* —*inter*, between, and *venio* I come VENTURE] To come or be between persons or things, to be situated between, to come between points of time or events, to interpose or interfere

intervention, in-ter-ven'shon, *n* [L *interventio*] Act of intervening, a coming or being between interposition agency of persons between persons, interposition

interview, in'ter-vū, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *view*=Fr *entrevue*] A meeting between persons face to face, a conference or mutual communication of thoughts —*v t* in-ter-vū', pret & pp *interviewed*, in-ter-vūd', ppr *interviewing*, in ter-vū'ing To wait or call on for the purpose of having an interview and getting information for publication

interviewer, in ter-vū'er, *n* One who interviews, one who visits and interrogates some person of position or notoriety in order to obtain matter for publication

intervocalic, in'ter-vō-kal''ik, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *vocalic*] Placed between two vowels in a word.

interweave, in ter-wēv', *v t* pret *interwove*, in ter wōv', pp *interwoven*, in ter-wōv'n ppr *interweaving*, in ter-wē'ving [Prefix *inter*, and *weave*] To weave together to unite or intermingle as if by weaving, to unite intimately, to interlace

intestable, in test'a-bl, *a* [L *intestabilis* INTESTATE] Legally unqualified to make a will

intestacy, in-test'a-si, *n* [*Intestate* and *-cy*] *State of being intestate*

intestate in test'āt, *a* [L *intestatus*—*in* not, and *testatus*, having made a will, pp of *testor*, I make a will TESTAMENT] Dying without having made a will, not devised, not disposed of by will —*n* A person who dies without making a will

intestinal, in tes'tin al, *a* [*Intestine* and *-al*] Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body

intestine, *in-tes'tin*, *a* [Fr *intestin*, L *intestinus*, fr *intus*, within, fr *in*, in] Internal with regard to a state or country, domestic, not foreign (*intestine feuds*) —*n* The canal or tube that extends with convolutions from the stomach to the anus, *pl* entrails or viscera in general

inthrall, in-thrąl, *v t* See ENTHRALL

intimacy, in'ti ma-si, *n* [*Intimate* and *-cy*] State of being intimate, close familiarity or friendship

intimate in'ti māt, *a* [L *intimus*, superl of obsol *interus*, inward, internal INTERIOR] Inward or internal, pertaining to the ultimate structure or details close in friendship on very friendly and familiar terms, very close as regards connection or relation —*n* An intimate or familiar friend, a close associate

intimate, in'ti-māt, *v t* pret & pp *intimated*, in'ti māt-ed, ppr *intimating* in'ti-māt ing [L *intimo*, *intimatum*, I publish or make known, fr *intimus*, inmost INTIMATE, *a*] To hint, indicate, or suggest, to announce, to make known

intimately, in'ti mit-li, *adv* In an intimate manner, with close friendship, familiarly

intimation, in ti mā'shon *n* [L *intimatio*] Act of intimating, a hint, an explicit announcement or notification.

intimidate, in tim'id āt *v t* pret. & pp *intimidated*, in tim'id āt-ed, ppr *intimidating*, in tim'id āt ing [Fr *intimider*, L L *intimidare*, *intimidatum*—*in*, intens, and *timidus*, timid TIMID] To put in fear or dread to inspire with fear, to cow, to deter with threats

intimidation, in tim'id ā''shon *n* Act of intimidating the deterring of a person by threats or otherwise

intitle, in ti'tl ENTITLE.

into in'to, *prep* [A Sax *in tó*, *in* being the adv and *to* the prep] In and to expressing motion or direction towards the inside of, whether literally or figuratively, or expressing a change of condition (*into a house*, *into a fever*)

intolerable, in-tol'er-a-bl, *a* [Fr *intolerable*, L *intolerabilis*—*in*, not, and *tolerabilis*, from *tolero*, I endure TOLERATE.] That cannot be borne or endured, insupportable unendurable, insufferable —**intolerableness**, in-tol'er-a-bl-nes *n* Quality of being intolerable —**intolerably**, in tol'er-a-bli, *adv* In an intolerable manner, to a degree beyond endurance.

intolerance, in-tol'er ans, *n* [Fr *intolérance*, L *intolerantia* See next] Quality of being intolerant, inability to endure, want of toleration

intolerant, in-tol'er ant, *a* [Fr *intolerant*, L *intolerans*, *-antis*—*in*, not, and *tolero*, I bear TOLERATE] That cannot bear or endure not enduring difference of opinion or worship on the part of others, refusing to tolerate others —*n* One who does not favour toleration —**intolerantly** in tol'er ant-li, *adv* In an intolerant manner

intonate, in'tōn āt, *v t* pret & pp *intonated*, in'tōn-āt-ed, ppr *intonating* in'tōn āting [L *in* in, and *tonus* tone] To modulate the voice, to sound the notes of the musical scale —*v t* To pronounce with a certain tone or modulation

intonation, in-tōn ā'shon, *n* [INTONATE.] The act or manner of intonating, modulation of the voice, the act of intoning, utterance with a special tone

intone, in tōn', *v t* pret & pp *intoned*, in tōnd', ppr *intoning*, in tōn'ing [INTONATE.] To use a musical monotone in pronouncing or repeating to chant.—*v t* To pronounce with a musical tone, to chant

intortion, in-tōr'shon, *n* [L *intortio*, fr *intorqueo*—*in*, in, *torqueo* I twist. TORSION] A winding or twisting inwards

intoxicant, in toks'i-kant, *n* [L L *intoxicans*, *-cantis*, ppr of *intoxico* INTOXICATE] That which intoxicates, an intoxicating liquor or substance

intoxicate, in-toks'i kāt, *v t* pret & pp *intoxicated* in tok's'i-kāt-ed ppr *intoxicating*, in-toks'i kāt-ing [L L *intoxico*, *intoxicatum*—L *in*, and *toxicum*, poison, fr Gr *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped, fr *toxon*, a bow] To inebriate, to make drunk, as with spirituous liquor, to excite the spirits of to a kind of delirium, to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness —*v i* To cause intoxication —**intoxicating**, in-tok's'i kāt-ing *p a* Causing intoxication or high mental excitement

intoxication, in-toks'i kā''shon *n* The act of intoxicating the state of being intoxicated, inebriation, drunkenness, delirious excitement, frenzy

intractable, in trak'ta-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tractable*, L *intractabilis*] Not tractable, not to be governed or managed, perverse, refractory, indocile

intractableness, intractability, in-trak'ta bl nes, in trak'ta-bil 'i ti, *n* Quality of being intractable, perverseness —**intractably**, in-trak'ta-bli, *adv* In an intractable, perverse, stubborn manner

intrados, in trā'dos, *n* [Fr, fr L *intra*, within, and *dorsum*, back] *Arch* the interior and lower line or curve of an arch EXTRADOS

intramural, in tra-mū'ral, *a* [L *intra*, within, and *muralis* fr *murus*, a wall MURAL] Being within the walls or boundaries, as of a university, city or town

intransigent, in tran'si jent *a* [Fr *intransigeant*, fr L *in*, not, and *transigens*, ppr of *transigo*, I transact] *Govt* expressing an attitude that is irreconcilable —*n* One who refuses to agree or come to a settlement, irreconcilable

intransitive, in tran'si tiv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transitive*] *Gram* expressing an action or state that is limited to the subject, not having an object (an *intransitive* verb) —**intransitively**, in tran'si tiv li, *adv* In an intransitive manner

intransmissible, in trans-mis'i-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmissible*] That cannot be transmitted.

intransmutable, in trans-mūt'a bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmutable*] That cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance.

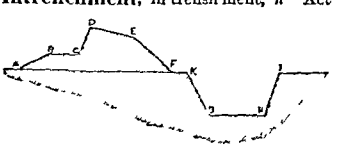
intrant, in'trant, *n* [L *intrans*, *intrantis*, ppr of *intro*, I enter ENTER] One who makes an entrance, an entrant.

intraparietal, in'tra pa ri et-al, *a* [L *intra*, within, and *paries*, *parietis*, a wall] Situated or happening within walls private

intratropical, in tra trop'ik al, *a* [Prefix, *intra*, within, and *tropical*] Situated within the tropics.

intrench, in trensh', *v t* pret & pp *intrenched*, in trenshi', ppr *intrenching* intrensh'ing [Prefix *in*, in, and *trench*] To dig a trench or trenches around, as in fortification, to fortify with a ditch and parapet to lodge within or as within an intrenchment, to place in a strong position —*v i* To invade, to encroach with *on* or *upon*

intrenchment, in trensh'ment, *n* Act



Intrenchment as usually constructed

A B C, Banquette C D E F, Parapet F G H I, Ditch K G, Scarp H J, Counterscarp

of intrenching, a trench, a ditch and parapet for defence, any defence or protection, encroachment

intrepid, in tre'pid, *a* [Fr *intrepide*, L *intrepidus*—*in* not, and *trepidus*, trembling with fear TREPIDATION] Undaunted, fearless, bold daring courageous —**intrepidity**, in-tre pid'i ti, *n* Quality of being intrepid, fearlessness, undaunted courage —**intrepidly**, in tre'pid li *adv* In an intrepid manner, fearlessly

intricacy, in'tri ka si *n* [*Intricate* and *-cy*] State of being intricate, entanglement, complication, complexity

intricate, in'tri kāt, *a* [L *intricatus*, pp of *intrico* I entangle—*in*, into, and *trico*, trifles, hindrances, as in *extricate*, akin *intrigue*] Entangled involved, complicated, difficult to unravel or follow out in all its windings —**intricately**, in'tri kāt-li, *adv* In an intricate manner with intricacy

intrigue, in trēg', *n* [Fr *intrigue* an intrigue, fr *intriguer*, to intrigue, fr L *intricare*, to entangle INTRICATE.] An underhand plot or scheme of a complicated nature, often political in character, the plot of a play romance, &c, an illicit connection or intimacy between two persons of different sexes —*v t* pret & pp *intrigued*, in trēgd', ppr *intriguing* in trēg'ing To form or engage in an intrigue to carry on forbidden love —**intriguer**, in trēg'er *n* One who intrigues —**intriguing** in trēg'ing, *p a* Addicted to intrigue, given to secret machinations

intrinsic, intrinsical, in-trin'sik, in-trin'sik al, *a* [L *intrinsecus*—*intra*, inwards, *in* in, and *secus* beside fr root of *sequor*, I follow (whence *sequence*)] Being within, inherent, essential belonging to the thing itself, not extrinsic or accidental.

intrinsically, in trin'sik al li, *adv* By intrinsic character, in its nature, essentially inherently

introduce in trō-dūs', *v t* pret & pp *introduced*, in trō-dūst', ppr *introducing* intrō-dūs'ing [L *introduco*—*intro*, within and *duco* I lead or bring DUKE.] To lead or bring in, to conduct or usher in, to pass in, to put in, to insert to make known by stating one's name often used of the action of a third party with regard to two others to bring to be acquainted, to present to bring into or under notice, to make known,

to bring nto use or practice to mport to open to notice to bring bef re h p b

I troducer n ro-dus s. On who n troduces.

Introduction n-t 3-duk shon s. F *oduc ion*, L. *oductio*.] Act f th o- d g act o cor u g ushering o a place, act f m k g pers s known to each other mporta on act of bri g g som h g into n ce, prac ce or use a pre ace o prel n nary d scourse

I troductive n tro- uk a. Serv g to introduce ntrod ctory

Introd ctory n trō-d k to-ri a. [L. *nt oduct rius* I TROD E.] Serv g to n d ce serv ng as gi n t y w y of an in roduct m prefatory p nary

Introit. n ru t, [L. *oitus* n en rance, wi h n. *d er* go IN ITIAL.] A piece ung h beg ng f some p rt of a h rch service

Intro I t n n -m n s. [INTRO- M T.] The act n f se g g. pu ng n sc of in o ie ng o e body to noth *S dak r* nterf ence w h u ney effecta f an th

Introrse n trors' a. I n *orsum* n- wards— w h n, a l *ver su pp o vert* I turn.] Turned fac g nwards



Intro pect tro-spek pret. & pp *nt ospected* n spek ed pt *ospect g* n- s ek g. [L. *spicio spect m—i* wi h and *spe* to l look SPECIES. To look t o w bin to iew be ide o **introspection** n ō-spek n, s. The act o k I rorse g l ward y xam na on of A hers one s own ought s o eelings.

introspective n o-spek t a. I er taining to ntrospection exam ng on s own houghts.

intro u ception in tro-sus-sep shon, s. [L. ro w hin a d *sceptio suscept sus* a tak ng up or in.] The ac o recei ng w thin n unsusception

introvert in-tro- rt v. pret. & pp *ta- verted*, n- ō- rt ed ppr *rovert g* n-tro-v rt ing. [L. *nt* wi h n, and *verto* I urn VERSION. T urn inwa l.

intrude, n- rōd i pret. & pp *atru ed*, rod ed ppr *atrud ng* n rō- g. [L. *rud rusum* in, into a *rud* I th rust, as in *d ud* of *rud pr rude alstrusc* THRUST.] To thrust ne s f to f rce s en ry way in w thou per m ssion, righ o call m to f rce one s self upon others to penetrat as into fis sures o between the lay rs of rock to encr ach.—v t. To thrust in or cause to ente w thou n or w licomie o ten w h the fl x pronoun **intruder** n trō- er s. On who trudes

Intru ion in rō- h n, s. [I TR DE.] The action of ntrud g ru e or u w lcome trance peroachmen en rance wi hou right on he property of an other

In ru ive in trō a. [L. *atrusus* and *ve* I TR DE. Characterized by rusion, rush g apt to trude he nature of an intrusion. **intrusively** in- ō- li, *ad* In an intrus manne **Intru ive ne s** n-trō-s -nes, s. Quali y of be g rus e.

In ru t n-trust v. pret. & pp *t rusted*, n-trust ed, I *ar fatrust ng* n-trust ing. [Prefi n, in, and *trust*] T de er n trus to confide t he care of to com m to an ther with confidence n his fi eli y we s rust a ng t a person, or a person with a hing) Also wri ten *Entrust*.

Intuit. n u t, s. and pret. & pp *u- ui d*, n tu t-ed ppr *tu u g* in tu t- ing. [See ne t.] To know by in uition.

Intuition in u shon s. [F *i u ion* L. *n ueor ntuitus* I look upon.] Con temp ate n, upon and *uor* I ook wh nce u u *ion*.] A lo k ng o upon direct app rati n of a ru h wi h n reason ng he act by which he m perce es he agreemen o d sagree f tw deas or he ru h f ngs h no men hey are prese t.

Intuitio al n hon al, *a. I u ion* and *-al* I a g t deri n o characterized by n n tu t

Intuito all n tu he a tem I doctri ha perc p ru his m in n

Intuitive n t- F IN TUIT P ce ed by m n m n diate y w hou h nterv n f reason g ases n p on rece e s ed by n se e le **I tuitively** n u t- *ad* I an n e ma n by n ui ion

Inu mescence n tu mes' s, n. A well- g a tumid s a **I tumescent** n u mes' nt, *a.* [L. *mescens*.] Swelli g up expan g

Inun t swept, n us-s s-sept, pret. & pp *us uscp d* n us-sus-sept-ed pp *al ususcep* s-sus-sept- ng. [L. *s- sus w h n a suscr lo* I take *recei e* S SCEPTIBLE T take nto e n ri to ece e by n usus sept on **Int ss n ception** in us-sus-se shon n. The e cep ion of o e part wi h n a othe h doubl g n of a b gh portion f tes- ne to a) wer o e h art f tak g matter nto h substa ce of a h ng he the process y wh h su n n is a tak n

I twine intwist See ENTW E, E TWIST

Inun late in-un lā o n pret. & pp *undated*, n un dā -ed p u *dat i* in- n dāt- ng or n. [L. *d f u d us* n, on and *k* I rise wa es f e *da* a wa (as n a *on id* U DU LATE T spread o fl w ov to o erfl w o d ug t floo to bnerg t o whe m to fi wi h an o rfl w ng a an l ance o superfiu y

Inun lation in-u -dā shon s. [L. *n- da* See prec.] Act f unda g a flood a n ng and sp eadi g of water ve low grounds an ov rfp ow g of any k nd.

Inure in ūr' v pre & pp *ed* ured, ppr *ri g* n-ūr' ng Prefix in, and obsol. *ure* operat n, w rk f OF *eu* b od. F *uvrer*, L. *oper* w k The *ure* of his w d h efore *w man* PERATE. T habi uate o accustom o harden or make insensib by use or practice —v T be applied to serve to be use or benefi of *i ureu es* t. n-ūr'm t, s The act o process o nri g

Inurn n ern v p et. & pp *rned* in erned pp *rn g* in-ern' ng Prefix *n* in, and *rn*.] To pu in so urn to bury to inte to entomb

Inutility n-ū] i, s. [Prefi *i* n t, and *tility* F L. *inut as*.] Use lessness unprofitat eness.

Invade n ād pret. & pp *i vaded* in- ā ed pp *vad ng* in ād g. [O F *i vader* L. *vader* s, and *l vader* to go see also *in vea persuā* WADE.] To enter with host le intentions or as n enemy, to attack with a view to conquest or p nunder to enter by force to make an nroad or in- cursion or to n rude or encroach on to violate **Invader** in ād er One who in ades an assailan an encroacher

Invaginate n-vaj nāt, v t. pret. & pp *naginated*, in-va- nat-ed ppr *invagin ng* n- aj'i-nāt-ing. [L. *n*, into and *vagina* a heath.] T enter as in o a sheath to enter by in ususception nto another part **invagination** in aj'i-nā shon, s. In ususception.

Invalid n al l, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *va id* L. *valid us* See n x.] N t s und f no force we gh o cogency weak ha ng n ga f rce o effect vo nu

I valid n a- d n. [F om L. *id* ti m, disabled. a disabled so f L. *a idus* s ng—*in* not, d va idus strong VALID One who is weak o n firm a pe son who is d s d f act e serv ce a sol er o sean an —a. In il a h firm diss ed f acti e service v t pret & pp *ided* n'va- d ed ppr va id in va- ng To rend an to aff t wi h disease to on h n a is, m tary o na al.

Invalidate n a i-dā- p et & pp *a ted* n al'i-ted p *valid* n n a'li-dā g *valir* fr I v *idus* See p ec.] To render n al to des oy he s ength or li y of to rend of n lega force o effec

I validation n va li-dā h n n. Act of n alidia ng

Invalidity a-l di-t n. [INVA D.] Sta o qua y of be ng n a d wan of g force or efficacy

Invaluable n va d a-b a. [P fix *in* not, and *va uable*.] Precious abo e es ima on so alua le th ts worth can o be es nated nes ab e priceless **I valuably** al'i a-b *ad* I e mab y

Invariable ā ri a-bl, a. [I refix n t, a *v ria le*.] V aria e or ary g constan y n the same state unch ngeab always uni oru **invariableness** n vā ri a- d nes, s. State qua y of bei g aria le **Invariably** in- ā ri-a-b *ad* In a n ariable n nn un form y w ha g

Inva i n ā zh n n. [F *vasion* L. *asio* f L. *n ad* INVADE.] Act of n ading a hostile en rance i to the pos- sess on territories of ano h ncurs on in ad an a ack on he rig ts f anothe n g m n lation.

Invasive ā s a. [L. *vasus* See p c.] Hav g nvas n aggress e

I vertive n h s. [F *ver* f L. *rect rus* abusi e f *i v-h* I n gh See nex.] A se re o- len u terance of censu o proach wo ds n ted to cast o pro ri m or censure on another rail g languag vi pera ion —a. Cor ta ning in es a usi e vi upera ve **Invec tively** n v k' li, *ad* In an in ecti e ma n abusi y

Inveigh, n- ā v. pret. & pp *veighed*, ā pp *nveigh ng* n vā g. [L. *nveho invehor* I a tack w th words, I in v gh aga nst—*in* nto aga and v h I carry VEHICLE.] To tack w h n ecti es or ri upera e w ds to e cla n or rail agai st to u te censorious and bi la guag agai st; r proach to revile to u r id f lowed by *ag ust*

Inveigle in- gl v p & pp *ned*, n gld ppr *eig n g*. [F *i veugler* to n g to bl nd, *l aveugler* to b nd, f *eugle* b d L. *a* pri and *oculus*, be eye OCULAR.] To persuade to s m h ng by d ce rta or fl tery o de ude to en ice to se- duce o cajole nto ev courses.

Inveiglement n gl-ment, s. The act o n gling se ct n to ev entice- ment.

Invent in-ven , v. pret. & pp *i ven d* n d ppr *i ent ng* in- ng. [Pr venter f L. *in* nto *ventum*, I c me upon, I find—*i* pon and ve io I com as in advent, *con ent*, *on ent pr vent*, & VENTURE.] T de use as n meth g not be ore known to con rt and prod ce as s met ng hat d n t before exist o ex cogitate to f bricate to contri e fa s y o conceit. **inventible** in- n t-bl, a Capa o f te ng n en ed.

Invention in en shon s. [F *i ven ion*, L. *i eni io* INVENT.] The act of nve t- g the contrivance of that which d d not be ore e that which is n nted con tri ance device f ogery fiction he power of in enting ingenuity hat faculty by

which a poet or novelist produces plots incidents, and characters &c.

inventive, *in* vent'ıv, *a* [*Invent* and *-ive* =Fr *inventif*] Able to invent, quick at contrivance, ready at expedients —**inventively**, in vent'ıv-li, *adv* By the power of invention.—**inventiveness**, in-vent'ıv nes, *n* The quality of being inventive, the faculty of inventing

inventor, in-vent er, *n* [L INVENT] One who invents, a contriver

inventorial, in-ven tō ri al, *a* [*Inventory* and *-al*] Relating to an inventory —**inventorially**, in-ven-tō ri-al li, *adv* In the manner of an inventory

inventory, in'ven-to-ri, *n* [Fr *inventaire* L L *inventarium* lit a list of goods *found* in a place, fr L *invenio*, I find INVENT] An account, catalogue, or schedule of all the goods and chattels of a deceased person a catalogue of movables, a catalogue or account of particular things.—*v t* pret & pp *inventoried*, in'ven to-rid, ppr *inventorying*, in'ven to-ri ing To make an inventory of

inventress, in-vent'res, *n* A female who invents

inverse, in'vers or in-vers', *a* [L *inversus*, pp of *inverto—in*, on, to, and *verto* I turn, as in *advert*, *convert*, *revert subvert*, &c. VERSE] Opposite in order or relation inverted, having what usually is or should be after placed before proceeding the backward or reverse way —Inverse proportion, proportion such that one thing is greater or less as another is less or greater

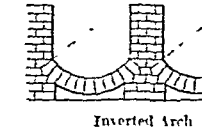
inversely, in-vers'li, *adv* In an inverse order or manner in inverse proportion

inversion in-ver'shon, *n* [Fr *inversion* L *inversio*] Act of inverting state of being inverted change of order or position so that the last becomes first, and the first last, reversal or interchange of places, a turning backward

invert, in-vert', *v t* pret & pp *inverted*, invert'ed, ppr *inverting*, in-vert'ing [L *inverto—in*, and *verto*, I turn INVERSE] To turn upside down to turn into a contrary direction, to place in a contrary order or position, to reverse, to change the order or position of

invertebrate, in ver'tē-brāt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vertebrate* VERTEBRA] Destitute of a backbone or vertebral column —*n* An animal belonging to the division of the animal kingdom (the Invertebrata) in which there is no backbone, and in many cases no hard parts at all

inverted, in-vert'ed *p a* Turned to a contrary direction, turned upside down, changed in order, in *botany*, having the apex in an opposite direction to that which is normal.



Inverted Arch

—Inverted arch, an arch with its curve turned downwards, as in a sewer, &c

invest in vest', *v t* pret & pp *invested*, in vest'ed, ppr *investing*, in vest'ing [Fr *investir*, L *investire—in*, on, and *vestio* I clothe fr *vestis*, a garment VEST] To clothe, to put garments on, to array to clothe with office or authority, rank, or dignity, to endue or endow, to surround, inclose, and lay siege to; to besiege, to lay out as money in some species of property with the purpose of getting a return —*v i* To make an investment.

investigable, in ves ti-gā-bl *a* That may be investigated

investigate in-ves'ti gāt *v t* pret. & pp *investigated* in ves'ti gāt-ed, ppr *investigating* in ves'ti gāt-ing [L *investigo—in* in, and *vestigo*, to follow a track fr *vestigium*, a footstep or track. VESTIGE.] To search into, to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy, to make careful examination of

investigation in-ves'ti gā"shon, *n* [L *investigatio*] The act of investigating, the process of inquiring into a subject, a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown, examination, search, scrutiny, research

investigative, in-ves'ti-gāt-ıv, *a* Given to or concerned with investigation

investigator, in-ves'ti gāt-er, *n* One who investigates

investiture, in ves'ti tūr, *n* [Fr *investiture*, L L *investitura*] The act of investing or giving possession of any manor office or benefice, that which invests or clothes, clothing, covering

investment, in vest'ment, *n* [*Invest* and *-ment*] The act of investing, act of surrounding or besieging by an armed force the placing or laying out of money in some species of property, money laid out for profit that in which money is invested

investor, in-vest'er, *n* One who invests

inveteracy inveterateness in vet'er a si, in-vet'ér-āt-nes, *n* [*Inveterate* and *-cy -ness*] State or quality of being inveterate, the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time

inveterate, in-vet'er āt, *a* [L *inveteratus*, fr *inveterо—in*, in, and *vetus*, *veteris*, old VETERAN] Long established deep-rooted, firmly established by long continuance, obstinate confirmed by long practice or habit

inveterately, in vet'er āt-li, *adv* In an inveterate manner

invidious, in-vid'i-us, *a* [L *invidiosus* fr *invidia* envy ENVY] Envious, malignant, likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy, entailing odium

invidiously, in vid'i-us-li *adv* In an invidious manner malignantly in a manner likely to provoke hatred, ill-will or envy

invidiousness, in-vid'i us-nes *n* Quality of being invidious, quality of provoking envy or hatred.

invigorate, in vi'gor-āt *v t* pret & pp *invigorated* in-vi'gor āt-ed, ppr *invigorating*, in vi'gor āt-ing [L *in*, in, and *vigor* strength VIGOUR] To give vigour to, to cause to feel fresh and vigorous to strengthen, to animate to give life and energy to

invigoration in-vi'gor ā"shon *n* The act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

invincible in vin'si bl, *a* [Fr *invincible*, L *invincibilis—in*, not, and *vincibilis*, conquerable, fr *vinco* I conquer VICTOR] Not to be conquered or subdued, incapable of being overcome, unconquerable, insuperable, insurmountable —*n* One who is invincible

invincibleness, invincibility in-vin'si bl nes, in-vin'si bil"i ti *n* Quality of being invincible or unconquerable

invincibly, in vin'si bli, *adv* In an invincible manner, unconquerably, insuperably

inviolability, inviolableness in vī'ō la-bil"i-ti in vī'ō-la-bl-nes, *n* Quality or state of being inviolable

inviolable, in-vī'ō-la-bl *a* [L *inviolabilis—in* not and *violabilis* that may be violated, fr *violo*, I violate VIOLATE] Not to be violated, not to be profaned, that ought not to be injured, polluted, or treated with irreverence not to be broken or infringed not to be injured or tarnished, not susceptible of hurt or wound.

inviolably, in vī'ō-la bli *adv* In an inviolable manner; without violation or profanation

inviolate, in vī ō-lāt, *a* [L *inviolatus—in* not, *violatus*, violated. VIOLATE] Not violated, uninjured unprofaned, unpolluted unbroken —**inviolately**, in-vī'ō-lāt li *adv* In an inviolate manner

invisibility, invisibleness, in vi'zi bil"i ti in vi'zi bl nes, *n* State of being invisible

invisible, in vi'zi bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *visible* L *invisibilis*] Not visible, that cannot be seen, imperceptible by the sight —Invisible green, green so dark as scarcely to be distinguishable from black

invisibly, in vi'zi-bli, *adv* In an invisible manner imperceptible to the eye

invitation in-vi tā'shon, *n* [L *invitatio*] Act of inviting a bidding to an entertainment, visit or the like

invitatory, in-vīt'a-to ri, *a* Using or containing an invitation

invite, in vīt', *v t* pret. & pp *invited*, in vīt'ed, ppr *inviting* in vīt'ing [Fr *inviter*, L *invitare* Etymol. uncertain] To ask or request to do something, to ask to an entertainment or to pay a visit to allure or attract, to tempt to come, to entice —*v i.* To give invitation, to allure or entice —*n* An invitation —**inviter**, in-vīt'er, *n* One who invites

inviting, in-vīt'ing *p a* Alluring, tempting attractive —**invitingly**, in-vīt'ing li, *adv* In an inviting manner, attractively

invocate in'vō-kāt, *v t* pret. & pp *invocated* in'vō-kāt-ed, ppr *invocating in'vō-kāt-ing* [L *invoco invocatum* INVOKE] To invoke, to call on in supplication

invocation, in-vō-kā'shon, *n* [Fr *invocation*, L *invocatio*] Act of invoking or of addressing in prayer, the form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being particularly of some divinity

invocatory, in-vō'ka-to-ri, *a* Making invocation invoking

invoice, in'vois, *n* [Fr *envois*, things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi*, a sending, a thing sent, fr *envoyer*, to send—L *in*, and *via*, a way ENVOY] A written account of the particulars of merchandise sent to a person, with the value or prices and charges annexed.— *v t* pret & pp *invoiced*, in'voist, ppr *invoicing*, in'vois ing To make an invoice of, to enter in an invoice

invoke, in-vōk', *v t* pret & pp *invoked*, in vōkt', ppr *invoking*, in vōk'ing [Fr *invoquer*, L *invocare—in* in, on and *voco* I call, from *vox*, *vocis*, voice VOCAL] To call upon, to address in prayer, to call on for assistance and protection, to call for with earnestness.

involucel involucellum in-vol'ū sel, in-vol'ū-sel"lum, *n* [Dim of *involucre*, *involucrum*] In *bot* a secondary or subordinate involucre

involucral, in-vō-lū'kral, *a* Pertaining to or having an involucre

involucre, involucrum, in vō-lū'ker, in vō-lū'krum *n* [L *involucrum* a wrapper or envelope, fr *involvo*, I involve or wrap round—*in*, in and *volvo*, I roll. INVOLVE] In *bot* any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers —**involucred involucrate**, in-vō-lū'kerd, in vō-lū'krāt, *a* Having an involucre, as umbels, &c

involuntarily, in vo'lun ta ri li, *adv* In an involuntary manner

involuntary, in-vo'lun ta-ri *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *voluntary*] Not voluntary, unwilling, not having will or choice independent of will or choice, not done willingly

involute in'vō-lūt, *n* [L *involutus* fr *involvo* INVOLVE] A curve traced by any point of a tense string when it is unwrapped from a given curve —**involute, involuted** in'vō-lūt, in'vō-lūt-ed, *a* Involved rolled inward from the edges

involution, in-vō-lū'shon *n* [L *involutio* INVOLVE] The action of involving or infolding, state of being entangled or involved complication in arithmetic and algebra, the raising of a quantity to any power assigned the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times opposite of *evolution*

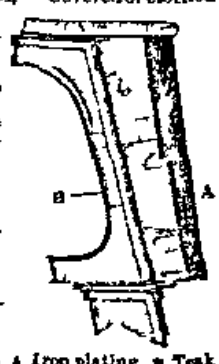
involve, in volv', *v t* pret & pp *involved*, in volvd' ppr *involving*, in volv ing [L *involvo—in* into, and *volvo*, I roll, as in *convolve devolve*, *evolve revolve volubile*, &c. VOLUTE.] To roll up, to infold, to envelop to envelop in anything which exists on all sides to imply to comprise to include to implicate, to take in, to catch, to entangle to plunge, to overwhelm, as in ruin to com

plicate to blend in arithmetic and alg bra, to raise a quantity to any as gned pow r
involvement, in-volv'ment *n* Act of in living state of be ng in ol ed
invulnerability in ul n r-a-b l i-ti, *n* Quality or state of being invul erable
invulnerable, in vul ner a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not and *vulnerable* = Fr *invulnérable* L *invulnerabilis*] Not vulnerable that cannot be wou ded incapable of receiv g injury unassailable as an argument
invulnerably in vul ne a-bli, *adv* In an invulner l manne
inwall in wal *t* pret & pp *walled* in wald, ppr *wall ng* in wa ling [*A* and *wall*] *To inclose with a w ll* = *wall n*
inward in werd, *a.* [A Sa *eweard* *ewe d*—I p f and s ffi *l* as r *backward* *toward* &] I ternal inter r placed o being within intimate in r o nected with the mi l, th ught s soul, r feeli gs.—*ad* also *Inward* T wa d the inside toward th cent or interi into th mind or the ughts.—*n. pl.* Th inner parts of an a tal the viscera.
inwardly in werd li, *adv* In an inward manner in the inn parts internally privately
inwardness, n werd nes, *n* The st te of be g wa d or internal intimacy In er r hidd n meaning
inwards, in wer dz, *adv* Same as *Inward*
inweave in wev' *vt* pret. i wove in wō'v, pp *inwoven* in wō'vn *ppr* *inweaving* in-wev'ing [*In* and *weave*] To l ter mix intertwin by weaving to w a to-gether
inworn in w rn *a* [*In* and *worn*.] Worn within, or wrought within.
inwrap in-rap' *v t.* pret & pp *inwrapped*, in rapt' *ppr* *wrapping* n-rap ing. [*In* and *wrap*] To wrap round to c er by wrapping to in l e to infold to per pl x
inwreathe, in reTH' *v t.* pret. & pp *inwreathed*, in reTHd' *ppr* *inwreathing* in-reTH ing [*In* and *wreathe*] To rr nd o e co pass as with a wreath to inf ld or invol
inwrought, in rat' *a.* [*In* and *wrought*] Wrought or wo ked in r among othe things adorned w th figures worked in.
Iodic I-od k, *a* Perta ning to or contain i g i line (*iodic silver*)
Iodide I-ō-did, *n.* [*Iod ne* and *-ide*] A compound of iodine an a met l.
Iodine I-ō-din, *n.* [Gr *iodes* resembl ng a let (from the colou of its apour)—*ion* a violet, and *eidos*, resemblan] *One of* the non metallic leme ts, a sol substance chiefly e tracted from the ashes of seaweeds, and much used in medi ine.
Iodism I-ō-dizm, *n* A peculiar morbid state produced by the use of iodine
Iodize I-ō-diz, *v t.* pret. & pp. *i dized*, *iodizing* I-ō-diz-ing. [*Iodine* and *ize*] To treat w th iodine to in pregnate or affect with i e.
Iodoform I-ō-do-form, *n* [*Iod ne* and the *form* of *chloroform*] A c mpou d of car bon, hydrogen, and iodine analog us to chloro m.
Iolite I-o-lit, *n* [Gr *ion* a viol t, and *lithos*, stone] A mi ral of a violet bl colour
Ionian I-ō ni an, *a* Pertaining to Ionia I nic.—*n.* A member of one of the an cient Greek races.
Ionic I-on'ik, *a* Relating to Ionia, or to the I nian Greeks—*Ionic order* one of the h a orders of arc tecture the di ti g shing characteristic of which consists in the volutes of its capital—*Ionic dialect*, a dialect of the ancient Greek language f which Attic was a phase
Iota, *I* ō'ta, *n.* [*I* ki *iōta*] Primarily the name of the Greek letter *i*, which in certain cases is indicated by a sort of dot under another letter (as *o*) hence, a very small quantity: a tittle: a jot.
IOU *I* ō-ū', *n.* [A phonetic equivalent of *I owe you*.] A paper addressed to a person and having on it these letters, followed by a sum of money a l duly gned, servi g as an acknowledgment f a d bt
Ipecacuanha, i pe kak ū an ha, *n* [Of Bra lian origin] A bitte r emeti a d tonic bta ned from the r ot f a Braz ha plant
Iradé ra de *n* [Turk] A dec r p o lam t on f the Sultan f Turkey
Iranian, I rā ni an *a* Pertaining to *I a* the natv nam f I rs a pp h i e r ta n languag s in luding P sian *Zend*, nd cog ate tong ts
Irascibility **Irascibleness**, I ras bi l ti I-ras bl nes, Quality f bei g iras cit
Irascible I ras i bl, *a* [Fr *irascible* L L *iracundus* fr L *irascor* I m *angry*] a gr IRE] Readily mad angry asily pr v k d fla l with exc t ent irritabl —**Irascibly** I ras i bli, *ad* In an ras ible ar
Irate I-rāt' *a* [L *iratus*, a *ory* f *ira* r I n angry IRASCIBLE] Angry en raged incensed.
Ire Ir, [O F *ire* L *ira* ang r] Ang wrath rag keen resentm nt
Ireful Ir'fūl, *a* F ll f i e, wrathf l angry wr th.—**Irefully** Ir'fūl li *adv* In an a gry manne —**Irefulness**, Ir'fūl nes *n* The con ition of being ireful wrath anger
Irish I ri-sizm, *n* [*Irish* and *-ism*] An Irish mode of expression any Irish peculi arity
Iridal **Iridian** I rid-al, I rid i an *a* [Gr *iris* r *ios*, th ra nbow IRIS] I rtai i g to the iris b longi g to or resembling th rai bow
Iridescence I-rid-es'ens, *n* [F on *iris* *descent* *see* next] Th property f bei g iridescent exhibition of col urs lik those of the rainbow
Iridescent, I-rid-es'ent, *a* [Fr *irisé* *scent* f L *iris*, *iridis* the ra nbow IRIS] Exh biting or gi ving out colours lik the rainbow gleaming or shimmering with ra bow col urs.
Iridium, I-rid i um *n.* [From the *iridescent* colours it exhibits when diss l ing in hydrochlo ric acid] A rare metal f und in the ore of platinum and in a nat ve alloy with osmi m
Iridosmium I rid-os'mi-um, *n* [*Irid m* and *osmium*] A nat ve compound of iridium an l osmium used f r pointing g l pens.



Ionic Order

Iris Yris, *n* pl **Irises**, Yris-ez. [L. *iris*, *iridis*, f Gr *eris* *iridos*, the rai b w the female messeng r of the g ds.] The rainbow; an appearance resembling the rai bow the hues of the rainbow as seen in sunlit spray a kin l of col ured curtain in the anterior part of the eye, perf rated by the pupil f r the transmiss on of light the flag or flaz flow r
Irisated **Irised** I ris-āt-ed I rist, *a* [*Iris* and *-ated* *ed*] Exhibiting the prismatic col urs resembling the rainbow
Iriscope I ris-skop *n* [Gr *iris* and *skopeō* I w] A philosophical toy fo exhibiting th iris tc or r bow colo rs
Irish I rish *a* Perta ning to Ir land or its inh bita ts—*n* Nat es of Ir land the Celti languag of the natives of Ireland. —*Irish moss*, *n* CARRAGEEN—*Irish stew* m at a i potatoes stewed tog-ther
Irishman Ir'ish-man *n* An I lsm
Iritis **Iridilis** I-rī'tis I-ri-dī'tis, [*Iris* and the l n t g nflammat o] Inflam n ation of th is
Irk, erk *vt* pret & pp *irked* erkt [ppr *irking* erk'ing [Th same word as *Sw* *yrka* to urge enf rce, press from root of *work*, *wreak* and *w g*] To weary to be distressingly tiresome to to a oy to t ouble, to vex. (Used chi fly or only impersonally)
Irksome erk'sum, *a* [*Irk* and *some*] Ca ing u as eas produci g wearmess wearisome tedious burdensome troublesome vexatious—**Irksomely** é k sum li, *ad* In an irksome of wearisome manner —**Irksomeness**, erk sum nes, *n* Quality of being irksome wearisomeness.
Iron I rn *n.* [A Sax *iren*, *fr* ol der *isern* = Goth. *eisarn* Icel. *jārn* (fr oldest *iarn*) Dan. *jern* O H G *isar* M H G *iseren* D *ijzer* cor p sker *ayrn*, W *haiarn*, Armor *houarn*, i Th word a pears to be in form a adj and th pa e ay perhaps be akin to *ice*—fr its glanci g L *æs*, cop per or may be ak] A metal, the most co m on and useful of all the metals an instru n t made of iron a utensil that when heated is used f r smoothing cloth pl f tters chains manacles handcuffs——*a.* Made of iron c nsisting of iron resembling iron either l rally or metaphorically hence harsh, rude severe bin ling fast not to be brok n firm r bust vig ou infl x ble ——*v t.* pret & pp *ironed*, I ernd p r *iron ing* I rn ing To smooth with a iron to f tter or handcuff to furnish or arm w th iron.
Ironbark, I rn-bārk *n* A name f r some f the eucalyptus trees.
Iron bound, I ern-bound, *a* Bound w th iron faced or surrou ded w th rocks rug ged (*a iron-bound coast*)
Iron-clad I ern klad, Covered or clothed with iron pl tes a mou plated——*n* A wa -sh ip cased r cov red, wholly or pa t ally with thick iron plates Th figu sh ws part of the sides f iron-clad in section



A Iron plating *B* Teak backing

Ironer I rn-e *n* (one w) ir ns.
Iron gray I rn grā, *n* A col ur resembling freshly fractured iro
Iron hearted I rn hart-ed, *a* Hard-hearted unfeeling ruel.
Ironical I ron'ik-al, *a* Relat ng to or com ta ning irony g en to using ir ny e press g one thi g and meant g the pposite—**Ironically** I-ron'ik al li, *ad* In an ironical manne —**Ironicalness** I ron'ik-al nes, *n* The qua ty of being iro ical.
Iron liquor I rn lik'-er *n.* Acetate of iron, us l as a mordant by dyers, &c.
Iron master I rn-mas-te *n* One who employs a number of people in the manufacture of iron an owner of blast-furnaces, &c.

ironmonger, ī'ern mŭng ger, *n* A dealer in iron-wares or hardware

ironmongery, ī'ern-mung-ge-rĭ, *n* A general name for all articles made of iron, hardware

iron-mould, ī'ern mōld, *n* A spot on cloth occasioned by iron rust

iron-sand, ī'ern-sand, *n* A variety of iron ore in grains

ironside, ī'ern-sīd, *n* One of Oliver Cromwell's veteran troopers, a soldier noted for rough hardihood

ironsmith, ī'ern smith, *n* A worker in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, &c

iron-stone, ī'ern stōn, *n* An ore of iron having a stony character

ironware, ī'ern-wār, *n* Iron worked up into utensils, tools, &c.

iron-wood, ī'ern-wud, *n* The popular name given to several very hard and very heavy woods in different countries.

iron-work, ī'ern werk *n* The parts or pieces of a building vessel, carriage, &c., which consist of iron, a place where iron is manufactured

irony, ī'ern-ı, *a* [*Iron* and *-y*] Made or consisting of iron, partaking of iron, resembling iron, hard

irony, ī'ron-ı, *n* [Fr *ironie*, fr L *ironia*, fr Gr *eirōneia*, irony fr *eirōn*, a dissembler in speech, fr *eirō*, I speak] A mode of speech by which words are used that properly express a sense contrary to that which the speaker really intends to convey, a subtle kind of sarcasm in which apparent praise really conveys disapprobation.

irradiance, irradiancy, ır-rā'dı ans ır rā'dı an sı, *n* [See next] Emission of rays of light on an object, lustre, splendour

irradiant, ır-rā'dı ant, *a* [L *irradians* See next] Emitting rays of light.

irradiate, ır-rā'dı āt, *v t* pret. & pp *irradiated,* ır rā'dı-āt-ed, ppr *irradiating,* ır-rā'dı-āt-ıng [L. *irradio, irradiatum*—in in, and *radius,* a beam, a ray RAY] To send forth rays of light upon to illuminate, to brighten, to make splendid, to adorn with lustre, to enlighten intellectually to animate by heat or light —*v i.* To emit rays, to shine

irradiation ır rā'dı-ā"shon, *n* Act of irradiating illumination, brightness, intellectual light, the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated

irrational, ır ra'shon-al, *a* [*Prefix* ır *for* ın, not, and *rational*] Not rational, void of reason or understanding, contrary to reason, foolish absurd, in *mathematics* not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction, surd. —**irrationality, irrationalness,** ır ra'shon al"ı-tı ır-ra'shon al nes, *n* The quality of being irrational —**irrationally,** ır ra'shon-al lı, *adv* In an irrational manner, contrary to reason, absurdly

irreclaimable, ır rē klām'a bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *reclaimable*] Not reclaimable that cannot be reclaimed in capable of being reformed incorrigible —**irreclaimably,** ır rē klām'a-blı, *adv* So as not to be reclaimed.

irrecognizable, ır-rek'og-nīz"a bl, *a* [Prefix ır, not, and *recognizable*] Incapable of being recognized, not recognizable

irreconcilable, ır-re'kon-sīl"a-bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *reconcilable*] Not reconcilable, not to be recalled to amity, implacable, inconsistent incongruous, incompatible —*n.* One who is not to be reconciled one who will not work in harmony with his associates. —**irreconcilableness irreconcilability** ır-re'kon sīl"a bl nes ır re'kon-sīl a-bıl"ı tı, *n* Quality of being irreconcilable —**irreconcilably,** ır re'kon sīl'a blı, *adv* So as to preclude reconciliation

irrecoverable, ır rē ku'ver a bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *recoverable*] Not to be recovered or regained.—**irrecoverably,** ır rē ku'ver a blı, *adv* In an irrecoverable manner

irredeemable ır rē-dēm'a-bl *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *redeemable*] Not redeemable, that cannot be redeemed, not subject to be paid at its nominal value, specifically applied to a depreciated paper currency

irredeemably, ır-rē-dēm'a-blı, *adv* So as not to be redeemable

irreducible, ır-rē-dūs'ı bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın not, and *reducible*] Not reducible, not to be reduced, that cannot be reduced

irredubly, ır rē-dūs'ı-blı, *adv* In an irreducible manner

irreflection, ır rē-flek'shon, *n* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *reflection*] Want or absence of reflection

irreflective, ır-rē flekt'ıv, *a* [Prefix ır for ın not, and *reflective*] Not reflective

irrefragable, ır-re'fra-ga-bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *refragable*] That cannot be gainsaid, refuted, or overthrown incontrovertible indisputable undeniable —**irrefragably,** ır-re'fra ga blı, *adv* In an irrefragable manner incontestably

irrefutable, ır rē fūt'a-bl or ır ref'ūt-a-bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *refutable*] That cannot be refuted or disproved un answerable, indisputable —**irrefutably,** ır rē fūt'a-blı or ır ref'ūt-a-blı, *adv* In an irrefutable manner

irregular, ır-re'gū ler, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *regular*] Not regular, not according to common form or rules, not according to established principles or customs deviating from usage not conformable to the usual operation of natural laws, not according to the rules of art, anomalous, not in conformity with morality, vicious, not straight as a line, crooked not uniform, variable, changeable, deviating from the common rules in its inflections, as a noun or verb —*n* A soldier not in regular service

irregularity ır re'gū-la"rı-tı, *n* [Fr *irregularite*] State or character of being irregular, want of regularity, that which is irregular, a part imparing regularity or uniformity, an action or behaviour constituting a breach of morality, vicious conduct

irregularly, ır-re'gū ler-lı, *adv* In an irregular manner

irrelevancy, irrelevance ır re'lē-vansı, ır re'lē-vans, *n* State or quality of being irrelevant

irrelevant, ır re'lē vant, *a* [*Prefix ır for* ın, not, and *relevant*] Not relevant not applicable or pertinent, not to the purpose not assisting the purpose in hand.—**irrelevantly,** ır re'lē vant-lı, *adv* In an irrelevant manner

irreligion, ır rē lı'jon *n* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *religion*] Want of religion, or contempt of it, ungodliness, impiety

irreligious, ır rē lı'jus *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not and *religious*] Not religious characterized by irreligion contrary to religion, impious, ungodly profane wicked —**irreligiously,** ır-rē lı'jus lı *adv* In an irreligious manner —**irreligiousness** ır rē-lı'jus nes, *n* Quality or state of being irreligious, ungodliness

irremeable, ır-rē'mē-a-bl, *a* [L *irremeabilis*—*ir* for ın, not, *re,* back, and *meo, I go*] Not permitting of a person's return

irremediable ır-rē mē'dı a bl *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *remediable*] Not to be remedied incurable, irreparable —**irremediably** ır rē mē'dı a-blı, *adv* In an irremediable manner, irreparably

irremissible, ır rē-mis'ı bl *a* [Prefix ır for ın not, and *remissible*] Not to be remitted or pardoned that cannot be forgiven or remitted unpardonable

irremovability, ır-rē mōv'a bıl"ı tı, *n* Quality or state of being irremovable

irremovable ır-rē mov'a bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *removable*] Not removable that cannot be removed firmly fixed

irremovably ır rē mov'a blı, *adv* In an irremovable manner, with the utmost firmness.

irreparability, ır-re'pa-ra-bıl"ı-tı, *n* Quality or state of being irreparable

irreparable ır re'pa ra bl, *a* [*Prefix* ır for ın, not, and *reparable*=L. *irreparabilis*] Not reparable, that cannot be repaired, irretrievable, irremediable.—**irreparably,** ır-re'pa ra-blı, *adv* In an irreparable manner, irretrievably

irrepealable, ır rē pē'la-bl *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *repealable*] Not repealable, incapable of being repealed

irreprehensible, ır rep'rē-hen"sı-bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *reprehensible*] Not reprehensible blameless.

irrepressible, ır rē-pres'ı bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *repressible*] Not repressible incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control —**irrepressibly** ır-rē pres'ı blı, *adv* In a manner or degree precluding repression.

irreproachable, ır-rē-prōch'a-bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *reproachable*] Incapable of being reproached, not occasioning reproach, upright, innocent, faultless, unblemished —**irreproachably,** ır-rē-prōch'a-blı, *adv* In an irreproachable manner, faultlessly, blamelessly

irreprovable, ır-rē prōv'a-bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, and *reprovable*] Not reprovable, blameless upright unblamable

irresistance, ır-rē zıst'ans *n* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *resistance*] Non resistance, passive submission.

irresistibility, ır rē zıst'ı-bıl"ı-tı, *n* Quality of being irresistible

irresistible, ır-rē zıst'ı-bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *resistible*] Not resistible, that cannot be resisted, resistless —**irresistibly** ır-rē zıst'ı-blı, *adv* In an irresistible manner

irresolute ır re'zō-lūt, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *resolute*] Not resolute, not firm in purpose, undecided, wavering vacillating —**irresolutely** ır-re'zō-lūt-lı, *adv* In an irresolute manner, without resolution or decision —**irresoluteness,** ır re'zō lūt-nes, *n* Quality of being irresolute —**irresolution,** ır re'zō-lū"shon, *n* Want of resolution or decision, vacillation

irresolvable, ır-rē zolv'a-bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *resolvable*] Not resolvable, that cannot be resolved

irrespective, ır rē spekt'ıv, *a* [Prefix ır for ın not and *respective*] Having no respect to particular circumstances generally used in the phrase *irrespective of,* that is, leaving out of account.—**irrespectively,** ır rē spekt ıv lı *adv* Without regard to certain circumstances (*irrespectively of* these matters)

irrespirable ır rē spīr'a-bl *a* [Prefix ır for ın not, and *respirable*] Not respirable, unfit for respiration

irresponsibility ır rē spons'ı bıl"ı-tı, *n* Want of responsibility

irresponsible, ır rē spons'ı bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *responsible*] Not responsible, not liable to answer for consequences —**irresponsibly,** ır rē-spons'ı-blı, *adv* So as not to be responsible

irresponsive, ır rē-spons ıv *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not and *responsive*] Not responsive

irretrievable, ır rē-trēv'a bl *a* [*Prefix ır for ın, not and retrievable*] That cannot be retrieved irreparable irrecoverable

irretrievably, ır rē trēv'a blı, *adv* Irreparably, irrecoverably

irreverence, ır rev'er-ens *n* [Prefix ır for ın not, and *reverence*, L *irreverentia*] Want of reverence, want of veneration for the deity or for things sacred, want of due regard to a superior, irreverent conduct or an irreverent action

irreverent, ır rev'er-ent, *a* [*Prefix ır for* ın not, and *reverent*=L. *irreverens*] Exhibiting or marked by irreverence, wanting in respect to superiors —**irreverently,** ır rev'er-ent-lı *adv* In an irreverent manner

irreversible ır rē ver'sı bl, *a* [Prefix ır for ın, not, and *reversible*] Not reversible, incapable of being reversed, not to be annulled —**irreversibly,** ır-rē-ver'sı-blı, *adv* In an irreversible manner; immutably

irrevocable, ır re'vō'k a bl *a* [*Prefix ır for* ın *not, and revocable* L *irrevocabilis*] Not to be recalled or revoked, that can not be reversed, repealed, or annulled, irrever-

sible—**irrevocably** ir rev'ŏk a-bli, *ad* In an irrevocable m nner beyond recall revers bly mmutably

irrigate ir'ri-gāt, *v t* pret & pp *irrigat d* ir'ri-gat-ed ppr *irrigat ng* ir'ri-gāt-ing [L. *irrigo irrigatum*—*i* fo us, in, nd *rigo* I wate cog with E. PARK] To bedew or sprinkle to water (land) by causi g a stream to fl w upon it and spread it to wate by artificial channels

irrigation ir ri-gā'shon *n* [L. *irrigatio*] Act or operat on f irrigatin g

irrigu ous, ir ri gū us, *a* [L. *irriguus* from IRRIGATE] Well watered w tery n ist

irri ion ir ri'zhon, *n* [L. *irrisio*—*i* f in o on, d ri'd *risum*, I laugh LAUGHTER] Act of laugh g t nother

irritability ir'rit-a-bil'i-ti, Quality or state of be ng irritable

irritable ir'rit-a-bl, *a* [L. *irritabilis* fr *irrito* IRRITATE] Susceptible of irritation very liable to ang r easily provoked, a g red, or xasperated of a fi ry temper t *physiol* susceptible f responding to or bei g acted upon by stim li

irritably ir'rit-a-bli, *adv* In an irritable man e

irritant ir'rit-ant *a* [L. *irritans irritantis*, ppr of *irrito* See next] Irritatin g producing pain, heat, or tension producing inflammati n (an *irritant* p so n) —*n* That which irritates a medi al applicat n that causes pain or heat an irrita t po son

irritate ir'rit-āt, *v t* pret. & pp *irritat d* ir'rit-āt-ed ppr *irritat ng* ir'rit-āt-ing [L. *irrito irritatum*, I incite stir up, provoke origin doubtful.] To rouse to ang r to provok to exasperate to inflame to excite heat an l redness in in *phy l* to excite vital action in by certa n stimuli —**irritating,** ir'rit-āt-ing *p a* Causing irritation o a ger annoy g exasperating

irritation i rit-ā'shon, *n* [L. *irritatio*] Act of irritating r tate of be g irritated pro xcation e xasperation angry feeli g ange vital action in muscles o organs caused by some stimulus or ag nt applied.

irruption ir rup'shon, *n.* [L. *irruptio irruptionis*, f *irrumpo irrupt m*—*in*, in a d *rumpo* I break. RUPTURE] A bursting in a breaking o sudde v dent rushing into a place a sudden in asion o incursion.—**irruptive** ir rup't *a* I rushing i or upo

is iz. [A Sax *is*—Goth *ist* L. *st* Gr *esti*, Skr *asti*, is. AM] The 3l pers. s g of the ve b *to be* BE.

Isabel, Isabella. iz'a-bel, iz'a-bel'a, *n* [F *Isabelle* said to be f queen or princess of this nam] A pale bri wnish-y llow colour]

Isagogic, Isagogical i-sa-goj'ik i-sa-goj ik-al, *a.* [G *isagogikos* f *eisago*, I l t oduce—*eis* in, into and *ago* I lead.] Introductory especially introductory to the study f theology

Ischium, is'ki- m, *n* [Gr *ischion*] *Anat* the posterior and l erior part of the pelvic arch at th hip-joint

Ischuria, is-k -ri-a, *n.* [Gr *ischo* to fr *isch* stop, and *ou on* urine] A stoppage, retenti n, r suppression of urine

Ishmaelite ish'ma-el-it, *n* [From *Ishmael* Gen. xvi. l.] A descendant of Ishmael one resembling Ishmael, whose hand was against every man a d e ry man hand against him one at war with society

Isinglass, I'zing-glas, *n* [Corrupted from D *huisblas*—*huis* a sturgeon, and *blas*, a bladder (akin to blow *bladder*)] Fishglue a gelatinous substance prepared from the air bladders of certain fishes, particularly several species of sturgeon, used in clarifying liquors, as cement, &c.

Islam, is'lam, *n.* [Ar f *salama*, to be free safe, *s* dev xed to God.] To religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the w rld.—**Islamism** is'lam-izm, *n* The faith of Islam Mohammedanism.—**Islamite** is lam-īt, *n.* A Mohammedan.

Island, I'land, *n.* [From A. Sax. *iglaud*, lit. island-land, fr *ig* (= Icel. *ey* Dan. and Sw *ö*) an island, and *land* land the is d) t der neons connection with L *insula*, O Fr *isle* (ISLE) A Sax *ig*—*ey* in *eyot* kin G *aue* a meadow Goth *ahwa* L *aqua* wate (AQUA.)] A piece of l nd surrou ded by water anything resembling an isla d ——*v t* pret & pp *island d* I land ed ppr *island ing* I land ing T cause to become or appear like an island to isolate to dot, as with islands **Islander** I land e *n* An inhabitant f an island

Isle il *n* [O F *isle* Prov *isl* fr L *insula* a island I SULATE] An island (Chiefly poet.)——*v t.* pr t & pp *uled* ild *sl ing* il'ing To cause to become o appear like an isl to isolate to islan l

Islet il t [Dim f *isle*] A little isle o sm thing s milar

Isobar i so-bar *n* [G *isos* eq al, and *b r* w ght] A l n on a map connecting places at wh h th mean h ght of the ba ter at sea-le l the same

Isocheim i so-kīm *n* [G *isos* equal, and *cheima*, *he m a*, winter] A line on a map through places which have th same mean wint temp rature

Isochronal Isochronous, i-sok ron al, i-sok n-us, [G *isos*, equal and *chronos* time] Uniform in tim of equal t me performed n equal times.—**Isochronism** i-sok'ron-izm *n* Th state or quality of being isochronous, as in the vibrat ns of a pendulum

Isoclinal Isoclinic i-so-klī'nal, i-so-klin'ik *a* [Gr *isos* equal, and *klī'nō* I incline] Of equal inclination or dip—**Isoclinal or isoclinic lines,** curves connecting places at wh ch the dip of the magnetic needl is equal.

Isocryme i'so-krīm [G *isos*, equal, and *krymos* cold.] A line drawn on maps connecting places corresponding in regard to the ext me degree of cold

Isodynamic i-so-dī-nam'ik *a* [Gr *isos* equal, a l *dynamis* power] Having equal power or force **Isodynamic lines,** lines connecting those places wh re the intensity of the terrestrial magnetism is equal.

Isogonic i-so-gon'ik *a* [G *isos*, equal, an l *gonia*, n angle] Having equal angles.—**Isogonic lines,** lines connecting those places where the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same

Isolate i'so-lāt or ī'sō- *v t* pret. & pp *isolated* i'so-lāt-ed or ī'sō- ppr *isolating* i'so-lāt- g or ī'sō- [Fr *isole* It. *isola* fr *isola*, f L. *insula* an island. ISLE.] To place in or as in an island to place in a detached situation to place by itself to insulate

Isolated i'sō-lāt-ed or ī'sō- *p a* Standi g detached from thers of a like kind placed by itself or alone

Isolation i-sō-lā'shon or ī'sō- *n* State of being isolated insulation.

Isomerism i-som'er-izm *n* [Gr *isos*, equal, and *meros*, a part] In chem Identity o close similarity of composition with d ff rence of physical or both chemical and physical properties.—**Isomeric Isomerical,** i-so-mer'ik i-so-mer'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to or characterized by isomerism.

Isometric Isometrical i-so-met rik i-so-met rik-al, *a* [G *isos* equal, *metron*, measure] Pertaining to or characterized by equality of measure.

Isomorphism, i-so-mor'fizm, *n* [Gr *isos*, like and *morphe*, form.] A similarity of crystalline form in minerals.—**Isomorphous** i-so-mor'fus. Exhibiting the property of isomorphism



Isonomy i-son o-mi, *n.* [G *isos*, equal and *nomos*, law] Equal law equal distribution of rights and privileges

Isoperimetrical, i-so-per'i-met rik-al *a* [G *isos* equal, and *perimetros* perimeter] Isoped —Quadrilateral figures having equal boundaries or sides Plater perimeters.

Isoped, i'so-ped, *n* [G *isos*, equal, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.] One of an order of crustaceans, whose feet are alike in size and direction as the wood-lice and slaters.

Isopolity i-so-pol i-ti, *n* [Gr *iso* equal, and *polis* city] Equal rights of citizenship



Isosceles Triangle.

Isosceles i-sos'e-lēz, *a* [Gr *iso* equal, and *skelos*—*isos*, equal, and *skelos* leg] Having two legs or sides only that are equal (an *isosceles* triangle)

Isoseismal Isoseismic i-so-sīz'mal, i-so-sīz'm k, *a* [G *isos* equal, and *seismos*, an earthquake f *seio* I shake] Marking equal earthquake disturbances

Isotherm i'so-therm *n* [Gr *isos*, equal, and *therme* heat.] An imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through places having a corresponding temperature

Isothermal, i-so-ther'mal, *a* Pertaining to isotherms.—Isothermal line an isotherm

Israelite iz'ra-el-īt, *n* A descendant of *Israel* or Jacob, a Jew—**Israelitish** iz'ra-el-īt ish, iz'ra-el-īt ish, *a* Pertaining to Israel Jewish Hebrew

Issuable ish'ū-a-bl, *a* That may be issued.

Issue ish'ū *n* [F *issue* issue, outlet, event, fr O Fr *issir* to go out, to th w rth, and that fr L. *exire* to go out—*ex* out, and *ire* to go (in *circuit exit initial* &c.)] ITINERANT] The act of passing or flowing out a running out the act of sending out, delivery the quantity sent forth or issued at one time what happens or turns out event consequence progeny a child or children offspring all persons descended from a common ancestor a flux of blood an artificial ulcer made in some part of the body to promote a secretion of pus *law* the close or result of pleadings the point or matter depending in a suit on which two parties join and put their cause to trial—At issue in controversy opposing or contesting—To join issue, to take issue, as two parties who take up a position and negative position respectively on a point in debate ——*v i.* pret. & pp *issued* ish'ūd ppr *issuing* ish'ū ing To pass, run or flow out to proceed, emanate or spring, as from a source to proceed, as progeny to be produced to arise to grow or accrue to come to an issue in law, to close to end to terminate ——*v t.* To send out to put into circulation to deliver with authority (as orders) to deliver for use

Issueless ish'ū les, *a* Having no issue or progeny

Isthmus, ist mus, or is mus, *n.* [L. *isthmus* f Gr *isthmos*, an isthmus] A narrow neck of land by which two much larger portions are connected, with water on either side

It it *pron* [A. Sax *hit* neut corresponding to *he* she=O Frs *hit* D *het* He] A pronoun of the neuter gender corresponding with *he* and *she* and having the same plural *they* Besides standing in place of neuter nouns *it* is used as the nominative to impersonal verbs, to introduce a sentence for a preceding clause &c. The possessive *its* does not appear till a year or two before 1610 *his* being previously used both for masculine and neuter possessive

Italian i-tal'i an, *a.* Pertaining to Italy ——*n* A native of Italy the language used by the Italians.—Italian iron, a tool a smoothing iron

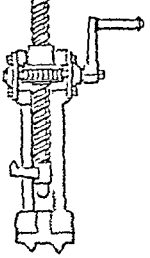
Italic i-tal'ik *a* Pertaining to Italy (without cap) the name of a printing type sloping towards the right, invented by it 1500 A.D by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer ——*n.* An italic letter or type—**Italicize** i-tal'i-sīz, *v t* pret. & pp *italicized*, i-tal'i-sīzd ppr *italicizing* i-tal'i-sīz ing. To write or print in italics

Itch ich, *n* [O E. *ichyn*, *yiken* f A Sax *giccan*, to itch—G *jucken* D *jeuken*, to itch D *jeuk* g *jeukte*, &c. *yuck*, Itch.] A sensation in the skin causing a desire to scratch or rub a cutaneous disease due to a minute species of mite a constant teasing desire. ——*v i.* pret. & pp. *itched*, icht ppr *itching* ich'ing To feel an itch to have an uneasy

or teasing sensation impelling to something
itchiness ich'i nes, *n* State of being itchy
itch-mite, ich'mīt, *n* The microscopic animal which produces itch
itchy, ich'i, *a* Infected with or having the sensation as if suffering from itch
item ī'tem, *adv* [L *item*, also] Also, a word formerly often used in accounts or lists of articles ——*n* A separate particular in a list or account, a paragraph, a scrap of news, a hint† ——*v t* pret & pp *itemed*, ī'temd, ppr *iteming*, ī'tem ing To make a note or memorandum of
iterance, it'er-ans, *n* [From L *iterans*, *iterantis*, ppr of *itero* ITERATE] Repetition iteration
iterate, it'er-āt, *v t* pret & pp *iterated*, it'er āt-ed, ppr *iterating*, it'er-āt-ing [L *itero*, *iteratum*, I do again I repeat, fr *iterum*, again, fr *id*, it, with the comparative suffix, akin Skr *itara*, another] To repeat, to utter or do a second time —**iteration**, it-er ā'shon, *n* [L *iteratio*] The act of iterating or repeating, recital or performance a second time —**iterative**, it'er-āt-iv, *a* [Fr *iteratif*] Iterating repeating
ithyphallic, ith-i-fal'ik, *a* [Gr *ithyphallikos—ithys*, straight, and *phallos*, virile member] Pertaining to certain phallic rites, grossly indecent
itinerancy, ī tin'er a-si, *n* [*Itinerate* and *-cy*] Practice of itinerating
itinerancy, ī-tin'er-an si, *n* [*Itinerant* and *-cy*] A journeying, a passing from place to place
itinerant ī tin'er ant, *a* [L L *itinerans*, *itinerantis*, travelling ppr of *itinero*, fr L *iter*, *itineris*, a way or journey fr root i to go, seen also in *circuit*, *exit transit*, *ambition*, *initial*, *issue*, *perish*, &c] Passing or travelling about a country, or from place to place, strolling, wandering, not settled.——*n* One who travels from place to place, a wanderer or stroller
itinerary, ī tin'er-a-ri, *n* [L L *itinerarium*, fr L *iter*, *itineris*, a journey ITINERANT] A work containing notices of places to be met with on a particular line of road, a travel route, plan of a tour —— a Travelling, pertaining to a journey
itinerate, ī tin'er āt, *v i* pret & pp *itinerated*, ī tin'er āt-ed, ppr *itinerating*, ī-tin'er-āt-ing [L L *itinero*, *itinerātum*, fr L *iter*, a journey ITINERANT] To journey, to travel from place to place, particularly for some special purpose
itself, it-self', *pron* The neuter reflexive and emphatic pronoun corresponding to *himself*, *herself*
ivied, ī'vid, *a* Covered or overgrown with ivy
ivory, ī'vo-ri, *n* [O Fr *ivurie*, Fr *ivoire* fr L *eboreus*, made of ivory fr *ebur* ivory akin Skr *ibha* an elephant] The substance composing the tusks of the elephant walrus, hippopotamus, narwhal, &c, something made of ivory —— a Consisting or made of ivory
ivory-black, ī'vo-ri-blak, *n* A fine black pigment, prepared from ivory-dust by calcination
ivory-nut, ī'vo-ri nut, *n* The seed of a South American palm resembling ivory, and used for similar purposes, vegetable ivory —**ivory-palm**, ī'vo-ri-pam, *n* The tree which bears the ivory nut.
ivy ī'vi, *n* [A. Sax. *ifig* = O H G *ebah*, *G epheu*, origin doubtful] A well known plant of many varieties which creeps along the ground or climbs walls, trees, &c
ixtle, iks'tle, *n* A name for a kind of fibre obtained in Mexico from a species of agave

J.

J, the tenth letter in the English alphabet, and the seventh consonant, having always a sound like that of *g* in *genius*
jabber, jab'er, *t i* pret & pp *jabbered*, jab'erd, ppr *jabbering*, jab'er-ing [A form equivalent to *gabble*, Sc. *gabber* freq of *gab* to talk much or pertly GAB] To gabble, to talk rapidly, indistinctly or senselessly, to chatter to prate ——*v t* To utter rapidly with confused sounds ——*n* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance
jaborandi, jab-ō-ran'di, *n* [Brazilian] A drug obtained from a Brazilian plant of the rue family, causing increase of saliva and profuse perspiration
jacana jak'a na *n* A name of tropical grallatorial birds with very long toes
jacinth jā'sinth, *n* [A form of *hyacinth*] The gem also called *hyacinth*
jack jak, *n* [From Fr *Jacques*, L *Jacobus*, James in England it came to be used as a familiar substitute for the common name *John* instead of for *James*, and also became equivalent to lad, fellow, rustic, sailor, &c.] A name of various contrivances or implements, an implement to assist a person in pulling off his boots, a boot-jack a contrivance for rusing great weights by the action of screws, as in the figure a contrivance for turning a spit, a coat serving the purpose of mail a pitcher of waxed leather, a black-jack a ball used for a mark in the game of bowls a flag on a staff on the end of a bowsprit, the union flag the male of certain animals, as the ass and the hare, the fish more commonly called the pike a young pike, the knave in a pack of cards —**Jack in a box**, a kind of toy consisting of a box, out of which when the lid is opened, a figure springs —**Jack in office**



Lifting Jack

one who is vain of his petty office —**Jack of all trades**, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business
jackal, jak'al, *n* [O Fr *jackal*, fr Ar *jakāl*] An animal resembling a fox, and closely akin to the dog, a person who acts as a mean agent for another (from the notion that the jackal was the 'lion's provider')
jackanapes, jak'a nāps *n* [Equivalent apparently to *Jack of apes*] A monkey an ape, a coxcomb, an impertinent fellow
jackass, jak'as, *n* The male of the ass, a dolt a blockhead
jack-boot, jak'bōt, *n* A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee
jackdaw, jak'da, *n* [*Jack* and *daw*—a name of same kind as *Magpie*, *Robin redbreast*, &c] A small species of crow
jacket, jak'et, *n* [Fr *jaquette*, dim of *jaque* a coat of mail, a jacket JACK] A short outer garment extending downwards to the hips or nearly so an outer casing of cloth, felt, wood, &c, a casing to prevent the radiation of heat from a steam boiler
jacketed, jak'et-ed, *a* Wearing or covered with a jacket
jack-knife, jak'nīf, *n* A large clasp knife for the pocket
jack-pudding, jak'pud ing *n* [Comp G *Hanswurst* a buffoon fr *Hans*, Jack, and *wurst*, sausage, pudding] A merry-andrew a buffoon, a zany
jack-staff jak'staf, *n* The staff on which the flag called the jack is carried.
jack-tree, jak'trē, *n* [Properly *jaca* tree *jaca* being the native name] A kind of bread fruit tree
Jacobean, Jacobæan, ja-kō'bē an, ja-kō-bē'an *a* [From L *Jacobus* James fr Heb *Jacob*] The term applied to the later style of Elizabethan architecture prevailing in the age of James I
Jacobin, ja'kō bin, *n* [From the place of meeting in Paris the monastery of the monks called *Jacobins* or Dominicans] One of a society of violent revolutionists in France during the first revolution, a political character, (without cap.) a variety of pigeon whose neck feathers form a hood.—**Jacobinic, Jacobinical**, ja-kō-bin'ik ja-kō-bin'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to or resembling the Jacobins —**Jacobinism**, ja'kō-bin izm, *n* The principles of Jacobins
Jacobite, ja'kō-bīt, *n* [From L *Jacobus* James, fr the Heb name *Jacob*] A partisan or adherent of James II, king of England, after he abdicated the throne and of his descendants.——*a* Pertaining to the partisans of James II.—**Jacobitic, Jacobitical** ja-kō-bit'ik ja kō-bit'ik al, *a* Belonging to the Jacobites —**Jacobitism**, ja'kō-bit-izm, *n* The principles of the Jacobites
Jacobus, ja-kō'bus, *n* [JACOBITE.] A gold coin, value 25s sterling, struck in the reign of James I
jaconet jak'ō-net, *n* [Fr *jaconas*, origin doubtful] A light soft muslin of an open texture, used for dresses neckcloths, &c
Jacquard-loom, jak-kard'lōm *n* [From *Jacquard* of Lyons who died in 1834] An ingenious loom for weaving figured goods
jactitation, jak-ti-tā'shon, *n* [From L *jactito* freq fr *jacto*, freq of *jaco*, I throw JET] A frequent tossing of the body, restlessness, also, vain boasting, bragging
jade jād, *n* [Same as Sc. *yaud*, *jaud*, an old mare, Icel *jalda* Prov Sw *jalda* a mare] A mean or poor horse, a worthless nag, a vile or low woman, a hussy used opprobriously, a young woman used playfully ——*v t* pret & pp *jaded*, jād'ed; ppr *jading* jād'ing To ride or drive severely to overdrive, to weary or fatigue ——*v i* To become weary, to lose spirit to sink.
jade, jād, *n* [Fr and Sp *jade*, origin unknown] A kind of hard tenacious stone of a colour more or less green, used by rude nations for implements and weapons, called also axe-stone and nephrite
jadish, jā'dish *a* Like or pertaining to a jade
jag, jag, *t t* pret & pp *jagged*, jagd, ppr *jagging* jag'ing [Origin doubtful, comp W and Gael *gag* a cleft or chink] To cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw to notch ——*n* A notch a ragged protuberance a denticulation.—**jagged**, jag'ed *a* Having notches or teeth, cleft divided.—**jaggedness**, jag'ed nes *n* The state of being jagged —**jaggy**, jag'i, *a* Set with teeth denticulated uneven
jaggery, jag'er i *n* [Hind *jāgri*] In the East Indies coarse sugar from palm-trees
jaghire, jag hīr', *n* [Pers] In the East Indies, an assignment of the government share of the produce of land to an individual
jaguar, ja-gwar', *n* [Brazilian *jaguara*] The American tiger a spotted carnivorous animal the most formidable feline quadruped of the New World
Jah jā *n* [Heb] JEHOVAH
jail, jāl, *n* (Fr *geôle*, O Fr *gaiole* a prison, fr L L *gabiola* fr L *cavea*, a cage, coop, den, fr *cavus* hollow CAVE.] A prison a place of confinement.
jailbird jāl'berd, *n* One who has been confined in jail.

jailer jailor jāl'ẽr *n* The keeper of a jail or prison

jail fever jāl'fē'vẽr *n* A fever generated in jail and other places where crowding with people typhus

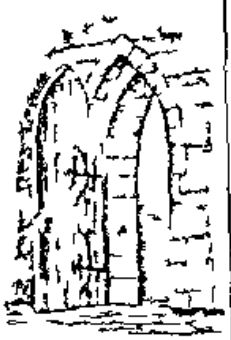
jalap jal'ap *n* [Fr *jalap* Sp *jalapa* fr *Jalapa* a town in Mexico] A purgative medicine from the root of a climbing plant of the convolvulus family and a native of Mexico

jalousie, zhal'ōō-zē *n* [Fr *jalousie* jalousie JEALOUSY] A wooden frame blind for shading from the sun much used in hot countries a venetian blind

jam jam *n* [Ar *jamd* a concentration or extract] A confection of fruits boiled with sugar and water

jam jam, *t* pret & pp *jammed* ppr *jamming* [Perhaps fr *jamb* so that the original meaning would be the pressing between two uprights or jambs] To press to crowd to squeeze to block or wedge in —*n* A rush a squeeze a block of people

jamb jam *n* [F *jambe* a leg a jamb = It and Sp *jamba* a leg origin doubtful Akin *jambol gambrel*] The side-post or vertical piece of a door window or other opening in a wall



A Jamb of Doorway

jangle jang'gl pret & pp *jangled* ppr *jangling* [O Fr *jangler* to jangle to wrangle (D) *gelen* to brawl akin to L G *kelen* to talk probably in imitation of sound] To discordantly or harshly to quarrel in words to altercate to be keen to wrangle —*v t* To cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously to utter in a discordant manner —*n* Discordant sound prate babble

janitor jan'i-tor *n* [L fr *janua* a door] A doorkeeper a man employed to look up and look after a public building

janizary ja-i-zar-i, *n* pl **janizaries** jan'i-za-riz [Turk *yeni* new and *chéri* militia, a soldier] Formerly a soldier of the Turkish foot guards an important body of infantry

Jansenist jan'sen-ist, *n* A follower of *Jansen* L. Cathelin Bishop of Ypres in Flanders who leaned to the doctrine of irresistible grace and denied the freedom of the will.—**Jansenism** jan'sen-izm, *n* The doctrine of the Jansenist

janty jan'ti, *a* Same as *Jaunty*

January jan'ū-ar-i *n* [L *januarius* the month consecrated to the god *Janus*] The first month of the year containing thirty one days

japan ja-pan' *n* [From *Japan*] Work manufactured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan.—*v t* pret & pp *japanned* ja-pand' ppr *japanning* To cover with a thick coat of hard brilliant varnish and embellish with figures to make black and glossy to varnish —*japanned leather* a species of enamelled or varnished leather (not cloth) —*japan lacquer* a valuable black hard varnish used in japanning

Japanner ja-pan'ẽr *n* One who japans or varnishes in the manner of the Japanese

jape jāp, *n* [O Fr *jape* ppr, F *japper* a jest *japer japper*, to jest] A jest a joke —*v i* pret & pp *japed* jāpt ppr *japing* jāp'ing To jest to joke

Japhetic ja-fet'ik, *a* Pertaining to Japheth, one of the sons of Noah supposed to be descended from Japheth (the *Japhetic* nations, as most of the European)

jar jar *v i* pret & pp *jarred,* jard ppr *jarring* jar'ing [Also found in forms *char* and imitative of sound comp. *night-jar, night-churr, names of the goat-sucker from its cry also jarvon* [*garry* Heather] To strike together harshly to give out a harsh grating sound to clash to jangle in words to dispute to fight to interfere to be inconsistent —*v t* To shake to cause to tremble to cause a short tremulous motion in a thing —*n* A rattling vibration of sound, produced by the collision of bodies a harsh sound [contention collision clash fight words or ideas

jar jar *n* [O Fr *jarre* Pr *jarra* Sp *jarro* It *giarra* a jar fr Ar *jarrah* a water-pot] A vessel of earthenware glass, of any shape and dimensions

jardiniere zhär-di-nē-yar' *n* [F *jardinière* a gardener fem of *jardinier* a gardener, used as a feminine of *jardin* a garden] An ornamental stand for flowers used as a receptacle for plants in pots

jargon jär'gn [Fr *jargon* jargon *jargonner* to chatter jet Japanese to jabber] Confused, unintelligible talk language gabble gibberish phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession or the like

Jargon Jargoon jär'gō-n jär'gōn, [Fr *jargon* It *gargone* prob fr Pers *zargun,* gold-colored] A variety of zircon, colourless or coloured the colourless forms resembling the diamond

Jargonelle jär'gō-nel' [Fr *jargonelle* fem of *jargonnal*] A variety of pear

Jarl jär'l or yarl, [Icel Dan and Sw *jarl,* A S *earl* a man] A Scandinavian nobleman or former times

Jarool, jä-rōl' *n* [East Indian] A name of the timber tree of India and Ceylon

Jarrah jar'ra *n* [Australian] A valuable timber tree of West Australia, a species of eucalyptus

Jersey jer'zi, *n* [A corruption of *Jersey* as being from Jersey yarn] A worsted web

Jasmine jas'min *n* [Fr *jasmin* fr Pers *yasmi* jasmine] A elegant and fragrant shrub bearing beautiful white or yellow flowers

Jasper jas'pẽr *n* [O F *jaspre* Fr *jaspe* L and Gr *iaspis*=Ar *yashb* Heb *yashpheh* jasper, hence *shpar*] A variety of quartz, of red, yellow and sometimes dull green hues, admitting of an elegant polish.

Jasperated jas'pẽr-āt-ed, *a* Mixed with jasper containing particles of jasper

Jaspery jas'pẽr-i, *a* Having the qualities of jasper mixed with jasper

Jaunt jänt, *n* [O Fr *jaunes, jaunis,* fr Pr *jau* use lit yellow wine, fr *jaune* yellow O Fr *jal* L *galbinus* yellowish, fr *galbus* a yellow same root as *pellis*] A disease which is characterized by yellowness of the eyes and skin (from bile in the blood) by loss of appetite a general lassitude —*v t* pret & pp *jaundiced* jän'dist ppr *jaundicing* To affect with jaundice to affect with prejudice envy or a similar feeling

Jaunt, jänt *v i* pret & pp *jaunted* ppr *jaunting* [Formerly *janet* O Fr *jancter* of doubtful origin] To ramble here and there, to make excursions to trip —*n* A short journey a tour an excursion a ramble —**jaunting car** jänt'ing kär *n* A light Irish car in which the passengers sit back to back on seats placed transversely to the axle

Jaunty jän'ti, *a* [From Fr *gentil* gentle GENTEEL] Gay and easy in manner or action airy sprightly affecting the gay or showy —**jauntily** jän'ti-li *adv* In a jaunty manner briskly airily gaily —**jauntiness** jän'ti-nes *n* The quality of being jaunty

Javelin jav'lin *n* [Fr *javelin* It *giavellotto* Sp *jabalina,* of similar origin with *gaff* comp G *gabel,* W *gaf* a fork] A light spear thrown from the hand in use in ancient warfare both by horse and foot

Jaw jä, *n* [O E *Aaw* Icel that which *hawes* or *chews* Chew] The bones of the mouth with the teeth are fixed anything resembling a jaw in form or use (a vulgar use)

Jaw bone jä'bon, *n* The bone of the jaw in which the teeth are fixed.

Jawed jäd *a* Having jaws (chiefly used in compounds)

Jaw foot jä'fut, *n* The foot of a crustacean near its mouth.

Jaw tooth jä'tōth, *n* A molar tooth a grinder

Jay jā *n* [Fr *geai,* O Fr *gai, gay* Pr *gai* Sp *gay* same origin as adjective *gay*]



Common Jay (*Corvus glandarius*).

[It the gay or lively bird] A bird allied to the crows, and beautiful species of which is a native of Britain, another (the blue jay) of North America

Jealous jel'us, *a* [O Fr *jalous* Fr *jaloux* It *geloso* L L *zelosus* fr L *zelus* fr G *zelos* zeal. The word is therefore a doublet of *zealous*] Uneasy through fear of or on account of preference given to another fearful of the success of a rival suspicious in love apprehensively careful of a rival very vigilant anxiously fearful or careful zealous.

Jealously jel'us-li, *ad* In a jealous manner with jealousy emulously

Jealousy jel'us-i, *n* [F *jalousie* O Fr *jalousie* jealousy] The quality of being jealous uneasiness from fear of being or on account of being supplanted by a rival apprehension of another's superiority to ourselves earnest solicitude suspicious fear or apprehension solicitude for the welfare or honour of others

Jean jān *n.* [Fr *bailly* fr *Genoa*] A twilled cotton cloth —*Satin jean* a species of jean with a smooth and satiny surface

Jeer jēr *v i* pret & pp *jeered* jērd ppr *jeering* [Origin lost first comp D *scheeren* O D *scheeren,* to jest] To scoff to sneer in such phrases as to jeer the fool, to tease him] To utter flouts or scoffs, or jibes to gibe to mock to utter severe sarcastic reflections —*v t* To make a mock of to treat with scoffs or derision —*n* A scoff a taunt a biting jest [be—**jeerer** jēr'ẽr *n* One who jeers.—**jeeringly** jēr'ing-li, *ad* In a jeering manner

Jehovah jē-hō'va, *n* The Scriptural name of the Supreme Being—**Jehovist** jē-hō'vist, *n* The supposed author of a portion of the portions of the Old Testament in which *Jehovah* is always used for God. [ology

Jejune jē-jūn' *a* [L *jejunus* hungry barren.] Dry dull of interesting attractive matter said especially of literary productions barren meagre unprofitable —**jejunely** jē-jūn-li *adv* In a jejune or dry barren manner —**jejune-ness** jē-jūn-nes, *n* State or quality of being jejune

Jejunum, jē-jō'num, *n* [L *jejunus* empty] *Anat* the second portion of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and ileum

Jelly jel'i, *n* pl **jellies** jel'iz [Fr *gelée* a jelly *geler* to freeze, fr L *gelare* to freeze *gelu* Latin, *cong gal* (Celtic)] Matter in a viscous or gluti nous state the thickened juice of fruit boiled with sugar a transparent gluey matter obtained from animals by boiling.—*v i* To become a jelly or of the consistence of jelly

Jelly-fish, jel'i fish, *n* A name given to various gelatinous marine animals, often also called sea-nettles


Jelly fish.

Jemidar, Jemadar, jem i-dar', jem a dar', *n* [Hind. *jamadár*, fr *jama*, a number or body, and *dár*, a holder] A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant

Jemmy, jem'i, *a* [Possibly for *gemmy*, or connected with *gim* of *gimcrack*] Spruce, neat, smart [Colloq]

Jemmy, jem'i, *n* [Slang—fr *James*] A short stout crowbar used by house-breakers

Jennet, jen't, *n* [Sp *ginete*, a word of Moorish origin] A small Spanish horse

Jenneting jen'et-ing, *n* [Perhaps for *jeanneton*, fr Fr *Jean*, John, St John's apple] A species of early apple

Jenny, jen'i, *n* [For *gunny*, fr *gin*, short for *engine*, influenced by its resemblance to the common female name] A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam

Jeopard, je'perd, *v t* pret & pp *jeopardied*, je'perd-ed, ppr *jeopardizing*, je'perd-ing [From *jeopardy*] To put in danger, to hazard, to jeopardize

Jeopardize je'perd iz, *v t* pret & pp *jeopardized*, je'perd izd ppr *jeopardizing*, je'perd iz ing [*Jeopard* and *-ize*] To expose to loss or injury, to jeopard

Jeopardous, je'perd us *a* [*Jeopardy* and *-ous*] Perilous hazardous

Jeopardy, je'perd i, *n* [O E *jupartie* fr Fr *jeu parti*, lit a divided game, fr L L *jocus partitus* JOKE, PART] Hazard, risk, peril, danger, exposure to death, loss, or injury

Jerboa jer-bō'a, *n* [Ar *nerbôa*, *nerbûa*] A small rodent resembling a mouse, but having very long hind-limbs

Jerced jerid je rēd', *n* [Tur Pers and Ar] A wooden javelin used in Persia and Turkey, especially in mock fights

Jeremiad, jeremiade, jer-ē mī'ad, *n* [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet] A lamentation, a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint used with a spice of ridicule or mockery

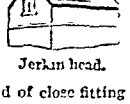
Jerfalcon, jer'fa-kn, *n* The gyrfalcon

Jerk, jerk, *v t* pret & pp *jerked*, jerkt ppr *jerking*, jerk'ing [Comp O E and Sc *yerd* a quick, smart, lash or blow, prov L *gard*, a rod, perhaps modified fr *gud* (n)] To give a sudden pull, twitch thrust or push to, to throw with a quick smart motion —*v i* To make a sudden motion to give a start —*n* A short sudden thrust, push, or twitch a jolt, a sudden spring, a start, a leap or bound, a spasmodic movement

Jerked, jerkt *a* [From Chilian *charqui*, jerked or dried beef] Cut into thin slices, and dried, as beef

Jerkin, jer'kin, *n* [Dim of *D jurk* a frock] A jacket, a short coat, a close waistcoat

Jerkin-head jer'kin hed, *n* The end of a roof somewhat similar to a hip-roof


Jerkin head.

Jerky, jerk'i *a* [*Jerk* and *-y*] Moving by or exhibiting jerks

Jeroboam jer-o bō'am, *n* A fanciful name for a large old fashioned bottle or jar for liquor

Jersey, jer'zi, *n* [From the island *Jersey*] A kind of close fitting knitted woollen shirt

Jess, jes, *n* [O Fr *ges* *get*, &c, fr L L *jactus*, a jess, fr L *jacio jactum* I throw JET] A short strap of leather tied round each of the legs of a hawk, and to which the leash was attached.

Jessamine, jes'a min, *n* See JASMINE.

Jessed, jest, *a* Having jesses on

Jest jest *n* [O E *geste*, a jest, a tale, an amusing tale fr L *gestum*, something done, a deed, a feat, fr *gero gestum*, I do, whence *gesture*, &c] A joke, a pleasantry, a humorous saying, something uttered and meant only to excite laughter, the object of laughter, a laughing-stock —In jest, in sport, for mere sport or diversion, not in earnest —*v i* pret & pp *jested*, jest'ed, ppr *jesting*, jest'ing To make merriment, to utter jests, to talk jokingly, to joke

Jester, jest'er, *n* One who jests, a buffoon, a merry andrew, a person formerly retained by persons of rank to make sport for them

Jestingly, jest'ing li, *adv* In a jesting manner, not in earnest

Jesuit, je'zū-it *n* [From *Jesus*] One of the society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, (without cap) a crafty person an intriguer —**Jesuitic, Jesuitical**, je-zū-it'ik, je-zū it'ik-al *a* Pertaining to the Jesuits, designing, cunning, deceitful, crafty —**Jesuitism**, je'zū it-izm, *n* The system, principles and practices of the Jesuits, cunning, deceit, craft—**Jesuitry**, je'zū it-ri, *n* Jesuitism

Jesus, jē'zus, *n* [Gr *Iesous*, fr Heb *Jeshua*, *Jehoshuah*, 'help of Jehovah.'] The Saviour of men frequently conjoined with Christ (which see)

Jet, jet, *n* [Fr *jet*, a throw, a jet, a fountain, fr L *jactus*, a throwing, fr *jacio*, I throw, which, with the connected *jaceo*, I lie (am thrown) enters into a great number of E words as *abject, adjecture, adjacent, conjecture, dart, interjection, jetty, reject*, &c] A shooting forth or spouting, what issues or streams forth from an orifice, as water or other fluid, gas or flame —*v t* pret & pp *jetted*, jet'ed, ppr *jetting*, jet'ing [Fr *jeter* to throw, fr L *jactare*, freq of *jacio*, I throw *Jet* is the same word] To emit in a jet, to spout forth —*v i* To issue in a jet

Jet, jet, *n* [Old forms *jeat*, *jayet*, O Fr *jayet*, *gayet*, fr Gr *gagatēs*, fr *Gagæ*, a town and river in Lycia where it was obtained] A species of coal of a compact texture and velvet-black colour used for ornaments

Jet-black, jet'blak, *a* Of the colour of jet, of the deepest black

Jetsam Jetson, jet'sam, jet'sun, *n* [Corrupted fr *jettison* (q v)] Goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship when in danger

Jettiness jet'i nes, *n* Quality of being jetty, blackness

Jettison jet'i-son *n* [From L *jactatio, jactationis* a throwing, fr *jactare* to throw JET (I)] The throwing of goods overboard to relieve a ship, jetsam

Jetty, jet'i, *n*, pl **jetties** jet'iz [O Fr *jetee*, Fr *jetée*, fr O Fr *jetter*, to throw JET (I)] A kind of pier or projecting structure, forming a landing place

Jetty, jet'i, *a* Made of jet or black as jet

Jew, jū *n* [O Fr *Jeu Jeu* fr L *Judæus* a native of *Judæa*, fr *Judea*, so named from *Judah* the tribe which had the first and largest portion west of the Jordan] A Hebrew or Israelite

Jewel, jū'el, *n* [O Fr *jouel joiel joel* (Fr *joyau*), L L *gaudiale*, fr L *gaudium*, joy, Jox] A personal ornament in which precious stones form a principal part a trinket, a precious stone a gem a gem, forming a pivot in the works of a watch, anything of exceeding value or excellence —*v t* pret & pp *jewelled*, jū'eld, ppr *jewelling*, jū'eling To adorn or fit with jewels

Jeweller, jū'el er *n* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.

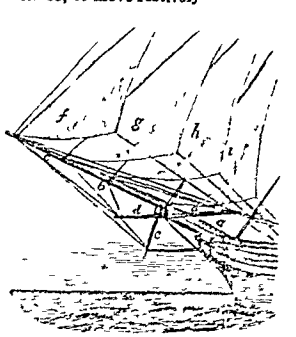
Jewellery, Jewelry, jū'el er i, jū'el ri, *n* [*Jewel* and *-ery, -ry*] The goods made or sold by a jeweller jewels in general

Jewess, jū'es *n* [*Jew* and *-ess*] A Hebrew woman —**Jewish** jū'ish *a* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews —**Jewishly** jū'ish li *adv* In the manner of the Jews —**Jewry**, jū'ri *n* [*Jew* and *-ry*] The land of the Jews Judæa.

Jew's-harp jūz'h arp, *n* [A fanciful name] A small musical instrument held between the teeth, giving a sound by the vibration of a steel tongue

Jib jib *n* [Akin to Dan *gibbe* D *guyver*, turn suddenly, said of sails.] The foremost sail of a ship, triangular in shape, the projecting arm of a crane

Jib, Jibe, jib jīb *v t* and *i* pret & pp *jibbed jibed*, jibd jībd, ppr *jibbing jibing*, jib'ing, jīb'ing [O Fr *giber, giber*, to struggle, *regiber* to kick] To pull against the bit, as a horse, to move restively



Jib-boom and connected Rigging

a, Bowsprit *b*, Jib-boom *c*, Flying jib boom *d* Sprit sail yard *e* Martingale *f* Flying jib *g*, *Jib h* Fore top-mast stay sail *i*, Fore stay sail.

Jib-boom, jib'bóm *n* A spar which serves as a continuation of a bowsprit

Jibe jīb *v t* and *n* See GIBE

Jiffy, jif'i, *n* [Origin unknown] A moment, an instant [Colloq]

Jig, jig, *n* [O Fr *gigue*, a stringed instrument, the same word as *gay*] A light quick tune, a kind of light lively dance, a mechanical contrivance of several kinds —*v i* pret & pp *jigged*, jigd, ppr *jigging*, jig'ing To dance a jig to move with a light jolting motion —*v t* To jerk, to jolt, to shake up and down

Jigger, jig'er *n* [See prec.] A name of various mechanical appliances, as a sieve for ores a potter's wheel

Jiggers, jig'erz, *n* [CHIGOE] The chigoe

Jigot same as *Gigot*

Jilt jilt, *n* [Contr fr *jillet*, a dim. of *jill*, *gill* a young woman, a giddy girl GILL] A woman who gives her lover hopes and capriciously disappoints him, a coquette —*v t* pret & pp *jilted* jilt'ed, ppr *jilting* jilt'ing To treat as a jilt does, to trick in love —*v i* To play the jilt

Jingal, jin'gal, *n* A large Oriental musket fired from a rest

Jingle, jing'gl, *v i* pret & pp *jingled* jing'gld ppr *jingling*, jing'gling [Probably imitative, like *jangle chink tinkle, G klingeln*] To sound with a tinkling metallic sound, to clink —*v t* To cause to give a tinkling metallic sound —*n* A rattling or clinking sound as of metal, a little bell or rattle, correspondence of sound in rhymes

Jingo, jing'go, *n* [From Basque *Jingo* God in the second sense from the words 'by jingo' occurring in a war song that had some popularity in 1877-8] An expletive used as a mild oath, a person clamorous for war or not eager to avoid it (in this sense with plural *Jingoes*)

Jinnee, jin'ne, *n* pl **Jinn** jin In *Mohammedan myth.* one of a race of genii or spirits, some good others bad

Jinrikisha, jin rik'i-sha *n* [Japanese] A small two-wheeled carriage with a hood, drawn by one or more men used in Japan and other parts of Eastern Asia

Job job, *n* [A form of Prov L *gob* a lump, a portion, akin *gobbet*] A piece of work undertaken petty work at a stated price,

work turned out a public transaction done for private profit an undertaking set agoing ostensibly in the public interest, but really to benefit the promoters —v.t. pret. & pp. *jobbed*, pr.p. *jobbing* To let out on separate portions; to let out, as horses or carriages for hire to be engaged for hire, to buy in large quantity and sell in smaller lots.—v.i. To work at chance jobs to deal in the public stocks to buy and sell as a broker to let or hire horses or carriages

job job, *n.t.* pret. & pp. *jobbed*; *p.t.* ppr. *jobbing*. [From Celt. *gob* the mouth. GOBBET.] To peck, stab, or strike with something sharp

jobber job'er, *n.* One who jobs or works at jobs; one who lets or hires out carriages or horses; one who deals or dabbles in stocks; a stockjobber

jobbery job'er-i, *n.* Act or practice of jobbing; underhand means used to procure some private end at public expense

job-master job'mas-ter, *n.* One who hires or lets out carriages, horses, &c.

jockey jok'i, *n.* [From *jockey*, a North English and Scotch dim. of *Jock*, *Jack*, John. JACK.] A man who rides horses in a race; a groom; a dealer in horses; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade.—v.t. pret. & pp. *jockeyed* jok'id; ppr. *jockeying* jok'i-ing. To play the jockey; to outride in a race; to jostle by riding against; to cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade

jocose jō-kōs', *a.* [L. *jocosus*, fr. *jocus*, a jest or joke. JOKE.] Given to jokes and jesting; jocular; facetious; merry; waggish.

jocosely jō-kōs'li, *adv.* In a jocose manner; jocularly; waggishly

jocosity jō-kos'i-ti, *n.* [*Jocose* and *-ity*.] Jocularity; waggery; a jocose act or saying

jocular jok'ū-lar, *a.* [L. *jocularis*, fr. *jocus*, a little jest or joke, dim. of *jocus*. JOKE.] Given to jesting; facetious; jocose; humorous; containing a joke; waggish; sportive.—**jocularity** jok-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being jocular; merriment; jesting.—**jocularly** jok'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a jocular manner

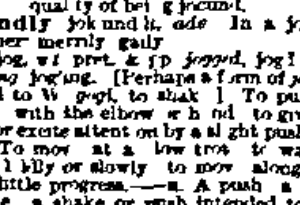
jocund, jok'und, *a.* [L. *jocundus*, *jucundus*, connected with *juvenis* a young man, *juvenca*, to assist (as in *adjuta* = *coadjutor*) Epos *g*.] Lively; light-hearted; merry; lively; cheerful; mirthful; sprightly

jocundity jō-kund'i-ti, *n.* [L. *jucunditas*.] State or quality of being jocund.

jocundly jok'und-li, *adv.* In a jocund manner; merrily; gaily

jog, jog, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jogged*, jogt; ppr. *jogging* jog'ing. [Perhaps a form of *joy* or *shog*, to shake.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand, to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.—*v.i.* To move at a slow trot; to walk or travel slowly or slowly; to move along with but little progress.—*n.* A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention.—**jogger** jog'er, *n.* One who jogs.

joggle jog'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *joggled*, jog'ld; ppr. *joggling* jog'ling. [Freq. of *jog*.] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push to.—*v.i.* To shake; to totter.—*n.*



a a Joggle joints; *u* the last Joggle.

A kind of joint or joining in masonry and carpentry

jog-trot, jog'trot, *n.* A slow easy trot; monotonous slow routine.—*a.* Monotonous; easy-going; humdrum.

Johannisberg jō-han'is-berg, *n.* [From the castle of the name near Wiesbaden, where the wine is made.] The finest and most expensive of the Rhine wines

johnny-cake jon'i-kāk, *n.* In America, a cake made of the meal of maize

join join, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *joined*; ppr. *joining* join'ing. [Fr. *joindre*, from L. *jungo*, *junctum*, to join, seen in many E. words, as *junction*, *juncture*, *joint*, *joist*, *junta*, *enjoin*, *conjoin*, &c. same root as Skr. *yug* to yoke. E. *yoke*.] To bring, unite, connect, or tie together; to bring into close union or connection; to unite in league, marriage, to associate; to unite or add; to annex; to add to; to unite with; to accompany; to mingle (with); to unite (one thing to another).—To join battle to engage battle.—*v.i.* To unite; to be contiguous; to be in contact; to unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, or society

joiner join'er, *n.* One who joins; a mechanic who does the wood work for houses; a carpenter.—**joinery** join'er-i, *n.* The art of a joiner; carpentry

joining, join'ing, *n.* A joint; a junction

joint, joint, *n.* [Fr. *joint*, fr. *joindre*, pp. *joint*, to join. JOIN.] A joining; the joining of two or more things; the joining of two or more bones; an articulation; a node or knot in plants; a juncture of parts which admits of motion; a fissure or line of parting running across strata; a limb or part of an animal cut off by a butcher.—Out of joint, dislocated; hence, figuratively, confused; disordered.—*a.* Joined; united; combined; shared by two or more; united in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing; acting in concert.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *jointed*, joint'ed; ppr. *jointing*, joint'ing. To form with joints or articulations; to fit together; to cut to divide into joints or pieces.—*v.i.* To coalesce as by joints, or as parts mutually fitted to each other

jointed joint'ed, *p.a.* Having joints or articulations; formed with knots or nodes

jointly joint'li, *adv.* In a joint manner; together; unitedly; in concert

joint-stock, joint'stok, *a.* Pertaining to stock or shares held in company.—Joint-stock company, a number of individuals who jointly contribute funds for carrying on some business or undertaking, of which the shares are freely transferable

jointure joint'ūr, *n.* [F. *jointure*, O. F. *jointeure*, fr. L. *junctura*, a joining, from *jungo*, *junctum*, to join. JOIN.] Property settled on a woman in consideration of marriage and which he is to enjoy after her husband's decease.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *jointured*, joint'ūrd; ppr. *jointuring*, joint'ūr-ing. To settle a jointure upon.

joist joist, *n.* [O. F. *giste*, a couch, a bed, fr. *gesir* = L. *jacere* to lie. JET (1). GIST.] One of the stout pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *joisted*, ppr. *joisting*, joist'ing. To fit with joists.

joke jōk, *n.* [From L. *jocus*, a jest, whence F. *jeu*, It. *giuoco*, *gioco*, a jest, same root as *jocular*, *jocose*, *jocund*, *jocoserious*, *jeopardy*.] A jest; something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; raillery; what is not in earnest or actually meant.—In joke, in jest; with no serious intention.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *joked*, jōkt; ppr. *joking*, jō'king. To jest; to sport; to be merry in words or actions.—*v.t.* To cast jokes at; to rally; to make merry with

joker jō'ker, *n.* One who jokes; a jester; a merry fellow

jokingly jō'king-li, *adv.* In a joking or jesting way

jole, **joll**, jōl, *n.* Same as *Jowl*

jollification jol-i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* [From *jolly* with term. *-fication*.] A scene of merriment, mirth, or festivity; a carouse; merry making.

jollily jol'i-li, *adv.* In a jolly manner

jolliness jol'i-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being jolly

jollity jol'i-ti, *n.* [*Jolly* and *-ity*.] The quality of being jolly; mirth; merriment; gaiety; festivity; conviviality

jolly jol'i, *a.* [O. Fr. *jolif*, *jolif*; Fr. *joli*, gay, merry, fr. the Scand. and originally from the name of the festivities of Christmas; Icel. *jól*; Sw. and Da. *jul*; F. *yule* Christmas; Yule.] Merry; gay; mirthful; jovial; festive; plump and agreeable in appearance

jolly boat, jol'i-bōt, *n.* [*Jolly*.] A ship's boat as Dan. *jolle*; D. *jol*; a yawl, a jolly boat. Yawl.] One of a ship's boats, about half the length with a bluff bow, a yawl.

jolt, jōlt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jolted*; ppr. *jolting*, jōl'ting. [Perhaps fr. *jole*, *jowl*, to knock. JOWL.] To make with short abrupt risings and fallings.—*v.t.* To shake with sudden jerks as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse.—*n.* A shock; a sudden jerk by a sudden jerk.

jolthead, **jolterhead** jōlt'hed, jōl'ter-hed, *n.* A stupid person; a blockhead.

jonquil jon'kwil, *n.* [Fr. *jonquille*, It. *giunchiglia*, fr. L. *juncus*, a rush.] A species of narcissus or daffodil, with rush-like leaves and flowers that yield a fine perfume

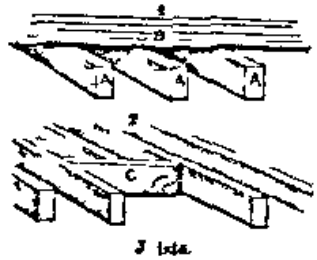
jorum, jō'rum, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A term for a bowl or drinking vessel with liquor in it

joseph jō'zef, *n.* [Probably in allusion to *Joseph's* coat of many colours.] Formerly a riding coat or habit for women

Joss jos, [Chin. *joss*, a deity, fr. Pg. *deos*, fr. L. *deus* a god.] A Chinese idol.—**joss house** jos'hous. A Chinese temple.—**joss stick** jos'stik, *n.* In China, a small reed covered with the dust of fine-ferns and woods, and burned before an idol

jostle jos'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jostled*; ppr. *jostling* jos'ling. [A form of *justle*, *justling*. JOUST.] To push or knock against; to elbow.—*v.i.* To hustle; to shove about as in a crowd

jot jot, *n.* [From Gr. *iōta*, the smallest letter in the Greek alphabet.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *jotted*, jot'ed; ppr. *jotting* jot'ing. To set down in writing to make a memorandum of.—**jotter** jot'er, *n.* One who jots; a book for memoranda.—**jotting**, jot'ing, *n.* A memorandum.



J Joists.

1 A Joists, B Floorboards. 2 C Trimming joist

journal jer'nal, *n.* [Fr. *journal*, fr. L. *diurnalis*, daily, fr. *dies*, a day. DIURNAL, DIAL, DIARY.] A diary; an account of daily transactions and entries in the book containing such; *mercantile*: a book in which items are entered for each day or in groups at longer periods; a daily register; a paper published daily; a periodical; a narration of the transactions of a society &c. that part of an axle or shaft which rests and moves in the bearing

journalism, jer'nal-izm, *n.* [*Journal* and *-ism*.] The occupation of publishing writing in, or conducting a journal.

journalist, jer'nal-ist, *n.* [*Journal* and *-ist*.] The writer of a journal or diary; the conductor of a public journal; a newspaper editor or regular contributor.—**journal** tic jer-nal-ur'tik, *a.* Pertaining to journalists or journalism.

journalize jer'nal-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *journ*

nalized, jer'nal izd ppr *journalizing* jer'nal iz-ing [*Journal* and *ize*] To enter in a journal, to give the form of a journal to

journey, jer'ni, *n* [Fr *journée*, a day, a day's work a day's journey fr L. *diurnus*, daily, fr *dies* a day JOURNAL] A traveling or passage from one place to another, a tour, a trip an excursion, a distance travelled at a time —v i pret & pp *journeyed*, jer'nid ppr *journeying*, jer'ni ing To travel from place to place to pass from home to a distance —**journeyer**, jer'ni er, *n* One who journeys

journeyman, jer'ni man *n* [From *journey* in old sense of day's work] A workman who has served his apprenticeship or has fully learned his trade

joust, jost, *n* [O Fr *juste*, *jouste* *joste*, jousting fr O Fr *juster*, *jouster*, *joster*, to tilt, fr L *juxta*, near to, nigh] A fight on horseback man to man with lances whether in earnest or for diversion —v i pret & pp *jousted* jŏst'ed, ppr *jousting* jost'ing To engage in fight with lances on horseback, to tilt —**jouster**, jost'er, *n* One who jousts or tilts

jovial jō'vi al, *a* [L L *Jovialis* fr L *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter, because the planet Jupiter was believed to make those born under it of a jovial temperament] Gay, merry, joyous, jolly —**joviality**, jō-vi al'i ti *n* Festivity, merriment, jovialness —**jovialness**, jō'vi al nes, *n* The state or quality of being jovial.—**jovially**, jo'vi al li, *adv* In a jovial manner

jowl, jol *n* [Also in forms *jole*, *joll*, *chowl* fr A Sax *ceaft*, jaw, snout Akin *jolt*] The cheek the head.—**Cheek by jowl**, with heads close together, side by side —v t. pret & pp *jowled*, jŏld ppr *jowling*, jōl'ing To knock or dash (as heads together)

joy, joi, *n* [O Fr *joye*, *joie*, *goie*, Fr *joie*, It *gioja*, fr L *gaudium* joy, fr *gaudere*, to rejoice, akin *gaudy rejoice*, *jewel*] Pleasure caused by the acquisition or expectation of good, gladness delight, exultation, exhilaration of spirits, the cause of joy or happiness.—v i pret & pp *joyed* joid, ppr *joying*, joi'ing To rejoice, to be glad, to exult —v t. To give joy to to gladden

joyful joi'ful, *a* Full of joy, blithe glee ful, joyous happy, blissful exulting, —**joyfully**, joi'ful li, *adv* In a joyful manner gladly —**joyfulness**, joi'ful nes, *n* State or quality of being joyful

joyless joi'les, *a* Destitute of joy, wanting joy, giving no joy or pleasure —**joylessly**, joi'les li, *adv* In a joyless manner —**joylessness**, joi'les-nes, *n* State of being joyless

joyous joi'us, *a* [O Fr *joyous* Fr *joyeux* Jov] Experiencing joy, causing joy, glad gay mirthful, joyful happy, blissful, delightful.—**joyously**, joi'us-li *adv* In a joyous manner —**joyousness**, joi'us-nes, *n* State or quality of being joyous

jubate, jo'bāt, *a* [L *juba*, a mane] Having a mane, or hair similar to a mane

jube, jo'be, *n* [Fr *jube*] A name given to a rood loft or a rood-screen

jubilant jū'bi lant, *a* [L *jubilans*, *-antis*, ppr of *jubilo* I shout fr *jubilum*, a shout, not connected with *jubilee*] Uttering songs of triumph, rejoicing, shouting with joy

jubilate, ju'bi lāt, v i pret. & pp *jubilated*, jū'bi lāt-ed ppr *jubilating* ju'bi lāt ing [See prec] To rejoice to exult to triumph

jubilation jū bi lā'shon, *n* [L *jubilatio* See prec] A rejoicing, exultation, feeling of triumph

jubilee ju'bi lē *n* [Fr *jubile*, L L *jubilæus* jubilee, fr Heb *yôbêl*, the blast of a trumpet the sabbatical year announced by trumpet] Among the Jews every fiftieth year, at which time there was a general release of all debtors and slaves, hence a season of great public joy, any occasion of rejoicing, a celebration of a reign, marriage pastorate or the like, after it has lasted fifty years

Judaic, Judaical jū-dā'ik, jū-dā'ik-al, *a* [L *Judaicus*, fr *Judæa* JEW] Pertaining to the Jews —**Judaically**, jū-dā'ik al li *adv* After the Jewish manner —**Judaism**, jū'dā izm *n* [Fr *judaisme*] The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies —**judaize**, jū'dā iz, v i pret & pp *judaized*, ju'dā izd, ppr *judaizing*, jū'da izing [Fr *judaiser*] To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, to assume the manners or customs of the Jews —v t To bring into conformity with what is Jewish

Judas, ju'das *n* pl **Judases**, ju'das-ez [After the false apostle] A treacherous person, one who betrays under the semblance of friendship (no cap) a judas-hole —**judas-hole**, ju das-hōl *n* A small hole for peeping into a chamber without the knowledge of those within it

judge, juj *n* [Fr *juge*, fr L *judex*, *judicis* a judge, fr *jus juris*, law or right, and *dico* I pronounce (JUPA, DICTION) Of similar origin are *adjudge judicature*, *judicial*, *judicious*, &c] A civil officer who hears and determines causes civil or criminal between parties, in courts held for the purpose one who has skill to decide on the merits of a question or on the value of any thing, a critic a connoisseur, in *Jewish hist* a chief magistrate with civil and military powers hence, *pl* the name of the seventh book of the Old Testament —v i pret & pp *judged* jujd ppr *judging* juj'ing [Fr *juger*, L *judicare*] To act as a judge, to pass sentence to distinguish between truth and falsehood by investigation, to form an opinion to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind, to discern, to distinguish, to estimate —v t To hear and determine, as a cause or controversy, to examine into and decide to try to examine and pass sentence on, rightly to understand and discern, to censure harshly, to esteem to think, to reckon

judgeship, juj'ship, *n* The office of a judge

judgment, juj'ment, *n* [Fr *jugement* JUDGE.] Act of judging, the act of deciding or passing decision on something, the act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skilfully, good sense, discernment, under standing opinion, estimate or notion formed by judging or considering the mental faculty by which man compares ideas and ascertains the relations between them, the sentence pronounced in any cause by the judge or court by which it is tried a calamity regarded as inflicted by God for the punishment of sinners, the final trial of the human race

judgment-day juj'ment-dā *n* The last day, when final judgment will be pronounced on men.

judgment-debt, juj'ment-det, *n* A debt secured to a creditor by a judge s order

judgment-seat, juj'ment set, *n* The seat on which judges sit in court, a court, a tribunal.

judicative jū'di kā tiv, *a* [L *judicare*, *judicatum*, to judge and -ive JUDGE.] Having power to judge

judicatory jū'di kā to-ri, *a* [Fr *judicatoire*, L L *judicatorius* fr L *judicare* to judge JUDGE.] Pertaining to the passing of judgment belonging to the administration of justice, dispensing justice —n. A court of justice, a tribunal administration of justice

judicature, jū'di kā tūr, *n* [Fr *judicature* L L *judicatura*, fr L *judicare* to judge JUDGE] The power of distributing justice, a court of justice a judicatory, extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court

judicial jū-di'shal, *a* [L *judicialis* fr *judicium* a judgment fr *judex judicis*, a judge (q v)] Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice or to judges of these proceeding from a court of justice inflicted as a penalty or in judgment, enacted by law or statute —**judicially** jū-di'shal li, *adv* In a judicial manner, by a court of justice

judiciary jū-di'shi a ri, *a* [Fr *judiciaire*, L *judiciarius* fr *judicium* judgment JUDICIAL] Relating to courts of justice or judicature judicial —n. The system of courts of justice in a government the judges taken collectively

judicious, ju-di'shus, *a* [Fr *judicieux*, fr *judicium*, a judgment JUDICIAL] According to sound judgment, wise prudent, possessing sound judgment discerning, sagacious —**judiciously**, ju di'shus-li, *adv* In a judicious manner, with discretion or wisdom wisely, discreetly —**judiciousness**, jū-di'shus-nes, *n* Quality of being judicious discretion

jug jug *n* [From *Jug* or *Judge*, an old familiar form of *Joan*, *Jenny*, or *Judith*, the name being jocularly given to the vessel, like *jack*, *black jack*.] A vessel for liquors, of various sizes and shapes, and generally with a handle, a drinking vessel, a mug, a pitcher —v t pret & pp *jugged*, jugd, ppr *jugging* jug'ing To put in a jug to cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water (*jugged* hare)

jugate, jugated jū'gat, jū'gāt-ed, *a* [L *jugum*, a yoke] Coupled together, as leaflets in compound leaves

Juggernaut jug'er nat, *n* [Properly *Jagannatha* 'lord of the world', the famous idol to which people in India used to sacrifice themselves at festivals] Any idea, custom, fashion, or the like, to which one devotes himself or is blindly or ruthlessly sacrificed.

juggle, jug'l, v i pret & pp *juggled* jug'ld, ppr *juggling* jug'ling [O Fr *jogler*, Fr *jongler*, It *giocolare*, fr L *joculari* to jest or joke, fr L *jocus*, a jest JOKE.] To play tricks by sleight of hand to practise artifice or imposture —v t To deceive by trick or artifice —n. A trick by legerdemain, an imposture a deception

juggler, jug'ler, *n* [O Fr *jugleor* *jogleor*, fr L *joculator*, one who jokes] One who juggles, one who practises sleight of hand, a cheat, a deceiver —**jugglery**, jug'ler i, *n* The art or the feats of a juggler, legerdemain imposture

jugular, ju'gu ler, *a* [From L *jugulum*, the collar bone the throat, fr root of *jungo*, I join JOIN] Pertaining to the throat or neck —*Jugular vein*, one of the large veins (two on each side) by which blood is returned to the heart from the head.

juice, jūs *n* [Fr *jus* fr L *jus*, broth, juice, liquid] The sap of vegetables especially of fruit, the fluid part of animal substances

juiceless jūs'les *a* Destitute of juice, dry, without moisture.

juiciness jūs'i nes, *n* State of being juicy succulence in plants

juicy jūs'i *a* [*Juice* and *y*] Abounding with juice succulent

jujube, ju'jūb, *n* [Fr *jujube*, a jujube fr L *zizyphum*, Gr *zizyphon*, Ar *zizuf*, the jujube tree] The fruit of a spiny shrub or small tree of S Europe, N Africa, and Asia, the tree itself a confection made with gum arabic or gelatine

julep, jū'lep, *n* [Fr *julep* Ar *julāb*, fr Per *gulāb* rose water—*gul* rose and *āb*, water] A sweet drink an American drink composed of spirituous liquor, sugar, pounded ice, and a seasoning of mint

Julian, jū'li an, *a* Pertaining to or derived from Julius Cæsar —*Julian calendar* the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar —*Julian year* the year of 365 days 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar

julienne zhū li-en' *n* [Fr] A kind of soup made with vegetables cut small.

July jū lī' *n* The seventh month of the year, so called from Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month, and by whom the calendar was reformed.

jumble jum'bl v t pret & pp *jumbled*, jum'bld, ppr *jumbling*, jum'bling [O E *jombre*, *jumbre*, *jumpre* to agitate, to shake together akin to *jump*, and to Dan *gumse*, to jolt] To mix in a confused mass, to put or throw together without order —v i To meet mix, or unite in a confused manner —n Confused mixture mass, or collection without order, disorder, confusion

jump jump *v* pret & pp *jumpt* ppr *jumping* [Akin Dan *gumpe* Flem *gompen* Sw *gumpa* Prov G *gumpen* to jolt or jump akin *jumble*] To leap to skip to spring to bound to pass from object to object to agree tally coincide —*vt* To pass over by a leap to pass over eagerly or hastily —*n* Act of jumping a leap a spring a bound

jumper jump'er *n* One who jumps that which rupes a long iron chisel used to pierce a hole for blasting one of a religious sect named from their violent motions during worship

junaceous jū-nā'shus, *a* [L *juncus* a rush] Rushy

junction jungk'shon *n* [F *jonction* L *junctio* from *jungo junctus* to join] The act operation or fact of joining the state of being joined coalition or combination the place or point of union a joint juncture the place where two or more railways meet

juncture jungk'tūr *n* [L *junctura* from JOIN] A joining or uniting the line or point at which two bodies meet a point of time a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances

June jūn *n* [L *Junius* from *Juno* as a family name connected with *juvenis* L *juvenis* a youth *juvenes* young] The sixth month of the year having thirty days

jungle jung'gl *n* [Hind] Land mostly covered with forest trees, brushwood, &c or coarse reedy vegetation

jungle fever jung'gl-fē'ver *n* A severe variety of remittent fever

jungle-fowl jung'gl-fowl *n* A pheasant of Australia a gallinaceous bird of India

jungly jung'gli *a* Consisting of jungles abounding with jungles

junior jū'ni-er *a* [L contracted from *juvenior* comparative of *juvenis* young JUVENILE, YOUNG] Younger not as old as another applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name opposed to *senior* later lower in office or rank —*n* A person younger than another a stage lower in standing —**juniority** jū-ni-or'i-ti, *n* The state of being junior

juniper jū'ni-per *n* [L *juniperus* —*juvenis* young, & *pario* I produce (from its being evergreen)] *pl* (the liquor) is from this JUNE, PARENT] An coniferous shrub, the berries of which are used in the preparation of gin, and in medicine as a diuretic



Juniper (Juniperus communis)

junk jungk *n* [Fr *jonc* L *juncus* a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages, JUNKET] Pieces of old cable or old cordage salt beef supplied to vessels for long voyages (which is tough like *junk*)

junk jungk, *n* [Origin doubtful] A large flat-bottomed sea-going vessel, used in China and the neighbouring seas

junk jungk, *n* [A form of clack clack applied to a piece] A trifle a piece a hunk

junker jung'ker [See, equivalent to young lord you master] A young German nobleman especially one who beliabes aristocratic and feudal prejudices

junket jung'ket, *n* [From It *giuncata*, cream cheese brought to market in rushes, fr L *juncus* a rush JUNK (rope)] Curds mixed with cream sweetened and flavoured a sweetmeat delicate food a feast a gay entertainment —*vi* pret & pp *junketed* jung'ket-ed ppr *junketing* jung'ket-ing To feast to banquet to take part in a gay entertainment —*vt* To entertain to feast

junta jun'ta *n* [Sp fr L *junctus* joined, pp of *jungo* I join] A meeting a junto a grand Spanish council of state

junto, jun'tō [Same orig as prec] A select council or assembly which deliberates in secret on any affair of government a faction a cabal

jupati palm jū'pa-te pām *n* The Sago Arenga palm that yields the raphia fibre

Jupiter jū'pi-ter *n* [Equivalent to *Jovis pater* father Jove] The supreme deity among the Pagans, corresponding with Greek Zeus the largest and brightest of the planets

Jurassic jū-ras'ik *a* [From the *Jura* mountains, between France and Switzerland, where oolitic limestone is abundant] Ingoid a term for a great series of mesozoic strata including the lias and oolite

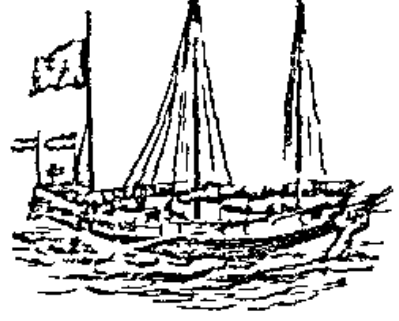
juridical jū-rid'ik-al, *a* [L *jus juris* justice, & *dico* I administer JURY DICTION] Relating to the administration of justice or to a judge used in courts of law

juridically jū-rid'ik-al-li, *ad* In a juridical manner with legal authority

jurisconsult jū'ris-kon-sult' *n* [L *juris consultus—jus juris*, law and *consultus* fr *consulo*, I consult] Anyone learned in jurisprudence a jurist

juri diction jū'ris-dik'shon *n* [L *jurisdictio* JUDICIAL] Judicial power or authority authority of a judge power of governing or legislating the power or right of exercising authority the limit or district within which power may be exercised —**jurisdictional** jū'ris-dik'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to jurisdiction —**jurisdictive** jū-ris-dik'tiv *a* Having jurisdiction

jurisprudence jū'ris-prō'dens, *n* [Fr *jurisprudence* L *jurisprudentia—juris* law and *prudentia*, knowledge skill PRUDENT] The science of law the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community necessary for the administration of justice —**Medical jurisprudence** medical science in its relation to the administration of justice forensic medicine —**jurisprudent** jū'ris-prō'dent, *a* [See prec] Understanding law —*n* One learned in the law a jurist —**juri prudential,** jū'ris-prō-den'shal, *a* Pertaining to jurisprudence



Chinese Junk.

jurist, jū'rist *n* [Fr *juriste* fr L *jus juris*, law JURY] A man who professes the science of law one versed in the law or more particularly in the civil law

juristic juristical jū-ris'tik jū-ris'tik-al *a* Relating to a jurist or to jurisprudence

juror jū'rer *n* [Fr *jureur* fr L L *jurator*, one who takes a oath fr L *juro juratum* I swear See next] One who serves on a jury a juryman

jury jū'ri *n* *pl* **juries** jū'riz [O Fr *jurie* an assize fr *jurer* to swear same origin as *jus juris*, right, law (whence *juridical*, &c) *justus* just] A number of men selected to accord ding to law and give a verdict to decide the truth on the evidence laid before them a body who jointly decide as to prizes in competitions

jury jū'ri *a* [Origin quite uncertain perhaps fr Pg *jusante* help] In ships, a term applied to anything employed to serve temporarily in room of something lost, as a *jury* mast a *jury*-rudder

jury box, jū'ri boks, *n* The place in a court where the jury sit

juryman jū'ri-man, One who is impannelled on a jury or who serves as a juror

jussive jus'iv *a* [From L *jussum* an order fr *jubeo* I command] Conveying or containing a command or order

just just *a* [Fr *juste* L *justus* what is according to *jus*, the rights of man JURY] Right acting rightly in accordance with what is right rendering or disposed to render to each one his due equitable in the distribution of justice upright impartial fair blameless righteous conformed to rule or principles of justice equitable deserved rightful proper confirmed to fact exact —*adv* Exactly precisely accurately nearly close closely near or nearly in place near or nearly in time almost merely barely only

just just See JOUST

justice just'is, *n* [Fr *justice* L *justitia*, fr *justus*, just] The quality of being just uprightness rectitude justness propriety correctness rightful use impartiality fairness just treatment vindication of right requital of desert merited reward or punishment a judge holding a special office —*Justices of the peace* local magistrates appointed to keep the peace to try certain minor causes, and to discharge numerous other functions

justiceship jus'tis-ship *n* The office or dignity of a judge

Justiciary Justiciar jus-ti'shi-a-ri, jus-ti'shi-er *n* [L L *justiciarius*, fr L *justitia*, justice] An administrator of justice a lord chief justice

justifiable just'i-fī'a-bl, *a* That may be justified defensible warrantable excusable —**justifiably** just'i-fī'a-bli *adv* In a justifiable manner rightly

justification, just'i-fi-kā'shon *n* [L *justificatio*] Act of justifying or state of being justified indication of innocence remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment

justificative just'i-fi'kā-tiv *a* Justifying justificatory

justificatory just'if'i-kā-to-ri, *a* Tending to justify indicatory defensory

justifier, just'i-fī-er *n* One who justifies

justify just'i-fī *vt* pret & pp *justified* just'i-fīd ppr *justifying* just'i-fī-ing. [Fr *justifier* fr L *justificare —justus*, just, and *facio* I make] To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law right justice, propriety or duty to vindicate to defend or maintain to pardon and clear from guilt to absolve to acquit to excuse to judge rightly of to adjust to make exact or so as to fit accurately

justle just'l, *vt* Same as *Jostle*

justly just'li, *ad* In a just manner rightly honestly fairly properly

justness, just'nes, *n* Quality of being just uprightness equity correctness

jut jut, *v* pret & pp *jutted* jut'ed ppr *jutting* [A different spelling of *verb to jet*] To project beyond the main body —*n* That which juts a projection

jute, jūt, *n* [Hind *jut*] A fibrous substance from an Indian plant of the linden

family, used in the manufacture of carpets, bagging, &c., the plant itself

Jutty, jut'i, *n* A jetty

Juvenescent, ju-ve-nes'ent, *a* [L. *juvenescens*, ppr of *juvenesco*, I grow young] Becoming young.—**Juvenescence**, jū-ve-nes'ens, *n* The state of being juvenescent

Juvenile, ju'-ve-nīl, *a* [L. *juvenilis*, fr *juvenis*, young, *cog* Skr *yuvan*, young, E *young* *Junior* is comparative of *juvenis*] Young, youthful, pertaining or suited to youth —*n.* A young person or youth

Juvenility, jū-ve-nil'i-ti, *n* Youthfulness, youthful age, light and careless manner

Juxtapose, juks-ta-pōz, *v t* pret & pp *juxtaposed*, juks-ta-pōzd', ppr *juxtaposing*, juks-ta-pōz'ing [L *juxta*, near, and *pose*, to place, seen in such words as *depose*, *dispose*, *expose*, &c] To place near or next, to place side by side Also **juxtaposit**. *jux ta-poz'it*

K.

K, the eleventh letter and the eighth consonant of the English alphabet, in Anglo Saxon generally represented by *c*

Kaaba, ka'a ba, *n* CAABA

Kadi, kad'i or kā'di, *n* CADI

Kaffir, Kaffir, kaf'er CAFFRE

Kafir-bread, kaf'er bred, *n* A kind of sago produced by cycads of S Africa

Kafir-corn, kaf'er-kōrn, *n* A variety of millet (sorghum) cultivated in Africa.

Kaftan, kaf'tan, *n* [Per] A long vest



Persons wearing the Kaftan

with a girdle round it, worn in Turkey, Egypt, &c, under an outer robe

Kail, Kale kāl, *n* [Icel. *Idl*, Dan *kaal* COLE.] A kind of cabbage, colewort, cabbage or greens in general.

Kail, kāl *n* [D and G *kegel*, Dan *kegle*, a nine-pin, a cone] A nine-pin

Kainite, kā'nīt, *n* [Gr *kainos* recent] A mineral obtained at Stassfurt and elsewhere in Prussia, since recent times used as a manure

Kainozoic, kā no-zō'ik *a* CAINOZOIC

Kaiser, kī'zer, *n* [G] An emperor CÆSAR

Kaka, ka'ka, *n* [From its cry] A New Zealand parrot or cockatoo, about the size of a crow

Kakemono, kak-e-mō'nō, *n* A Japanese name for a painting on paper or silk, hung on a wall like a map

Kakodyle, kak'ō-dīl, *n* [Gr *kakos* bad, *odōdē*, smell and *hylē*, matter] A compound of hydrocarbon and arsenic a clear liquid with an insupportably offensive smell and poisonous vapour

Kale kāl, *n* KAIL

Kaleidoscope, ka-lī'dō-skōp, *n* [Gr *kalos* beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopeo* I view] An optical instrument consisting in its simplest form of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined to each other at a suitable angle with loose pieces of coloured glass, &c, inside, which produce an endless variety of figures —**kaleidoscopic, kaleidoscopical** ka-lī'dō-skop''ik ka lī'dō-skop''ik al, *a* Relating to the kaleidoscope

Kalendar, kal'en-der CALENDAR

Kali, kā'li, *n* [Ar *qali* ALKALI] Glasswort a plant the ashes of which are used in making glass —**kalium** kā'li um, *n* Another name for potassium

Kalif kā'lif CALIF

Kalmuk, Kalmuck, kal'muk, *n* Calmuck.

Kamala, kam'a-la, *n.* [Of Asiatic origin.] A drug obtained from an Asiatic tree, used as a vermifuge and also as a dye-stuff

Kamptulicon, kamp-tū'li-kon *n* [Gr *lamptos* flexible, and *oulos* thick, close-pressed.] A kind of floor-cloth composed of ground cork, wool, &c, with melted india-rubber spread on canvas

Kangaroo, kang'ga-ro, *n* The native name of an Australian marsupial quadruped, having the fore legs very short, and the hind legs long, so that it moves forward by leaps

Kangaroo-grass kang'ga-ro-gras, *n* A valuable Australian fodder grass

Kaolin, kā'ō-lin, *n* [Chinese] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of the felspar of a granitic rock, porcelain or china-clay

Karob, kā'rob *n* With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain

Karoo, Karroo ka-rō', *n* (*Hottentot*) The name for arid tracts of clayey table-lands in South Africa, covered with verdure only in the wet season

Katydid, kā'ti-did, *n* [From the noise it makes] A species of grasshopper found in the United States

Kauri-pine, *n* Cowrie-pine

Kava, Kawa, ka'va, kā'wa, *n* A species of pepper, from whose root an intoxicating beverage is made by the Pacific Islanders, the beverage itself

Kavass, Kawass, ka-vas', ka-was', *n* [Turk. *kawcâs*] In Turkey, an armed constable, also, a government servant or courier

Kaw, ka, *v i* and *n* Caw

Kay, kā, *n* Cay

Kayak, kā ak', *n* [Eskimo] A light fishing boat in Greenland made of seal skins

Keblah, keb'la *n* [Ar *kiblah*] The direction of the temple at Mecca being the point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer

Kecksy, kek'si, *n* [Also *kex*, fr W *cecys*, reeds, canes] A dry hollow stalk or stem of a plant [*Shak*]

Kedge, kej, *n* [Origin doubtful] A small anchor used to keep a ship steady, or to assist in warping her —*v t*, pret & pp *kedged*, kejd, ppr *kedging*, kej'ing To warp (a ship) by means of a rope attached to a kedge

Keel kēl, *n* [From Icel *kjölr* Dan *kjol*, Sw *kol*, a keel of a vessel G and D *kiel*, a keel, a ship] The principal timber in a ship or boat, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame, the corresponding part in iron vessels the whole ship, something resembling a keel, a projecting ridge on a surface a low flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Tyne, a coal barge —*v i* To turn up the keel, to capsize

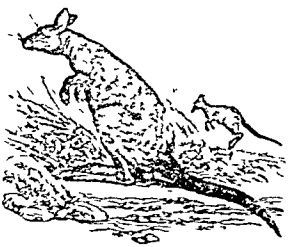
Keeled kēld, *a* Having a keel or ridge carinate

Keelhaul kēl'hal, *v t* pret & pp *keelhauled* kēl'hald, ppr *keelhauling* kēl'hal-ing To punish by dropping into the sea on one side of a ship and hauling up on the other

Keelson, kēl'sun or kel'sun, *n* [Dan *kjölstok*, Sw *kolstock*, G *kielschwein*, lit *keelswine* comp *pig* of lead] An internal keel over the external keel.

Keen, kēn *a* [A. Sax. *cene*, bold=Icel. *kænn*, wise clever, D *koen*, G *kuhn*, keen, bold, same root as *ken can*] Acute of mind, shrewd, penetrating, acute or sharp, as an edge or point, eager or sharp, as an appetite, vehement, ardent, piercing, penetrating, severe as cold, bitter, acrimonious

Keenly, kēn'li, *adv* In a keen manner eagerly, acutely, sharply, severely, bitterly



Kangaroo

Keenness, kēn'nes, *n* The state or quality of being keen, acuteness, sharpness, eagerness

Keep, kēp, *v t* pret & pp *kept*, kept, ppr *keeping* kēp'ing [A. Sax. *cepan*, to keep observe, regard, comp Fris. *kêpen*, to look] To hold, *to retain in one's power or possession*, not to lose or part with, to have in safe custody to preserve, to retain, to protect, support or shield to guard, to detain to tend or have the care of, to feed, to pasture to regard, to attend to, to manage or hold in any state, to continue any state, course, or action (silence, place, &c.), to practise, to do or perform, to obey, to observe in practice, to fulfil, to perform, to use habitually, to observe or solemnize, as a feast, to maintain, to entertain, not to intermit, to hold in one's own bosom, to confine to one's own knowledge, not to disclose or communicate to others, not to betray; to have in pay —**To keep back**, to prevent *from advancing*, *to withhold* to reserve —**To keep down**, to prevent from rising, to restrain —**To keep in**, to hold in, to keep in school after hours, to curb —**To keep one's countenance**, to show no change of *features* to refrain from laughing —**To keep up**, to support to maintain to continue —*v i* To remain in any state, to last to endure, not to perish or be impaired, as fruit —*n.* Care, guard, or heed, the state of being kept, food, sustenance subsistence, a donjon or strong tower in the middle of a castle

Keeper, kēp'er, *n* One who or that which keeps one who has the care, custody, or superintendence of persons or things, a game-keeper, something that keeps or holds safe, a ring which keeps another on the finger

Keeping kēp'ing, *n* A holding, custody; guard, maintenance, support, just proportion, conformity, consistency harmony

Keepsake kēp'sāk, *n* Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver, a token of friendship.

Keeve, kēv, *n* [A. Sax *cyf*, a tub, fr L *cupa*, a tub a cask CUP] A large vessel to ferment liquors in, a mashing tub

Keg, keg, *n* [Formerly *kag*=Icel. *kaggi*, Sw *kagge* a keg] A small cask or barrel

Kelp, kelp *n* [Etymol uncertain] A

name for large sea-weeds the alkal ne substance yielded by sea-weeds when burned, conta g soda and iodine

kelpie kelpy kel pi, n. [Origin unknown] In Scotland, a malig ant spirit sup posed to haunt w ter and to appear in the form of a horse

kelson kel sun, n Same as Keelson

Kelt, Keltic, kelt, k l t k. CELT CELTIC

kelt, k lt, n [Comp Gael. *cailte* lost ru ned] The name in Scotland fo A salmon in its spent state after spawning a f ul fish.

ken ken, t pret. & pp *kenned* kend ppr *ken ng* k ning [Icel *kenna* D n l G *kennen, to k w akin* A. Sax *n w* to know all ed are *cu cu nin k* KNOW] To know, to see t a distanc to descry (Now only pro incial and poet ical)—n. View reach f s ght cogniz ce

kennel ken l, n [Norm F *t ken*, Fr *chien*, a d g fr L. *ca* n a d g (cog with E *hound*) CANINE] A house cot for log a pack f r unds th hole f f x r th beast a haunt— t, pret & pp *k nell l*, k n el l pp *kennell ng* ken l ing T lodg in a kenn l to h to dwell, as a dog a fox —v t. T keep or confi e in a kennel

kennel ken el, n [O Fr *ca l* a form of *cha nel, canal*] The water-course of a street a gutter

kentledge, kentlej n [Perh ps for *cantlage* f *cantle* a p ece] Pigs of iron for ballast lai l on th floor of a ship

kept, kept, p t. and pp of *keep*

keramic ke ram k *a.* Ceramic

keratitis ke -a-tI tis n [G *keras keratos*, horn, alluding to the horny cornea] Inflam mation of th cor ea of th ey

kerb-roof kerbstone. Same as curb-roof curb-stone.

kerchief k r'chif, n [O E. *overchief* O F *couvre chef* cover h *f*—*couvri* cover to cov r and *chef* th head. COVER, CHIEF] A cloth to cover or dress the head any loose cloth used n dress—**kerchiefed** ker hift, a. Weari g a ker hi f

kerf kerf n [A Sax *cyrf* a cutti g, f *ceo f* a, to cut, to carve CARVE] Th cut made through wood by a saw or other cut t g instru ment.

kermes k r'm z, n. [Ar and P *Kerm k mes* f Sk *krimi*, a w rm *crimson* carmin ar deri ati es] A sca let dye stuff consisting of the dried bodies of certain insects found on oak trees round the Mediterranean.

kern kerne, kern, n [O Gael. an l *c rn*, a ma] A light-armed foot-s ldier of ancient Ireland a l the Highlands of Scotland opposed to *gallowglass*

kern k rn, [Probably fr L. *crena*, n tch.] That part f a printing type which hangs v the body or shank

kernel ker'nel, n. [A. Sax. *cyrnel*, a little corn, a kern l, dim of *corn*, a grain. CORN CRAIN] The edibl substance contained in the hell f a nut anyth g incl ded f a hell, h sk or integument the seed of pu ry fruit the central part of anythi g the core the gist.—v t. pret & pp *ker lled*, ker'nelled, ppr *kernel ng* ker el-i g To harden or ripe i to kern ls, as the seeds of plants—**kernelled** ker'n ld, a Ha ing a kernel—**kernelly** ker'nel i, *a.* Full of kernels resembling kernels.

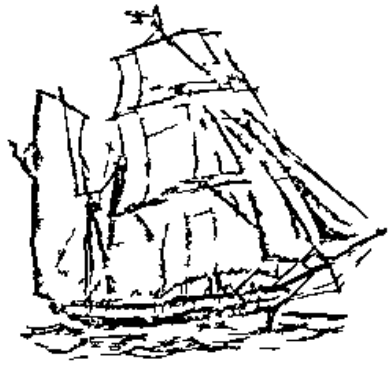
kerosene ke'ro-s [G *keros* wax] A lamp-oil from petroleum extensiv ly used in America.

kersey ker'zi, n. [Said to be f *Kersey* in S ffolk] A species of coarse w llen cloth, usually ribbed.—a Consisti g of kersey hence homespu homely

kerseymere ker'zi-m [A corruption of *cassimere* through influence of *kersey*] Cassimere a twilled woollen cloth made from the finest wools.

kestrel, kes trel [F *quercerelle* cresserelle, kestrel, fr L. *querquerula*, a teal] A common British species f falcon of small size

ketch kech n [Same as D and G *kits* G *katz* origin unknown] A strongly built



K tch

vessel usually two-masted, formerly much used as a bomb- essel.

ketchup kech up n [From *kitjap* a k nd of East Indian pickles] A kin d of sauce generally made f om mushrooms, but som times from walnuts, tomatoes, &c

kettle ket'l, n [A. Sax *cet l=Ð ket t* Icel. *ketill* Sw *kettel* Goth. *katils* G *kessel*, kettle fr L. *catillus*, dim of *cat u* a deep bowl, a vessel for cook g food] A vessel of iron or other met l, used f r heating and boiling w te or other liquor

kettle-drum ket l drum, n A drum made of a copper vessel covered with parchment a tea-party held in th afternoon before dinner (fashional le slang)

kettle-drummer ket'l-drum-e n One who beats the k ttle-drum

kettle holder ket'l hol l-er n A little mat o the like f r holl ng the han lle of a kettle when hot.

kex k ks, n Same as K key

key k n pl. **keys**, kez. [A. Sax *cæg* a key—Frs *kai kei, kay* or nections un kn wn] An instrument for butting or opening a lock an instrument by wh ch someth g is screwed or turned som thing which fast na keeps t ght prevents m ement, or th like a little lever by wh h certain mus cal instruments are played on by the fing rs the f rmam ntal note or tone in a piece of music th t whi h serves to exp lain a cipher anything difficult to be *understood*.—v t *pret & pp k y d* ked pr *key g* k ing To furnish or fasten with a key to fasten or secure firmly

key k n CAY

Key ke n. QUAY

key board ke ord, n The series of flat keys in a mus cal nstrume t such as a pian forte organ, or harm n u

keyed, kcl, a F rn hed with keys set to k y as a tu e

key hole kc h l, n A h le o aperture in a door or lock f r recei ng a key

key note ke p, n Th first n te of a y mal the fundam tal n te or t ne of th scale whi h ay ece of music i or mpose d.

keystone ke st n n The highest ston f a arch whi h enters hk a wed, s l fast as the w rk together See ARCH

khaki kā ke n. [H ndi, from *khāk* d st] A lig t-brown tha cl th for uniform s, &c

khalif kā l f, n Calif.

khan kan, n [Tu kish and Tarta] In Asia, a g vernor a lord, a chi f a prince

khan kan, n [Per *kh n*, a house, a tent] An eastern inn a cara ansary

khanate ka at, Th domin n or j risd t on of a khan.

khedive ke d v' n [Per] A t tle applied to the ruler of Egypt, implying a rank or authority inf r r to an independ t sovereign.

khitmutgar kit-mut gar n [Hin *khidmatgā —khidmat* service d ty and *gā* a doer] In India, a w ter at table an under butler

kibble kib'l, n [Armor *kibel*] In *mining* a large bu ket in which the ore &c. are brought to the surf ce

kibe kib n [Comp W *cibw t—cib* cup an *gwst* moist, flux] A chilblain.

kiblah kib'la, n KEBLAH

kick, kik v t pret & pp *kicked* kikt, ppr *kicking* kik ing [W *cician* to kick fr ic the foot] To strike with the foot to trike in recoiling as a gun —v i. To strike with the foot or feet to manife t opposition to restra nt to recoil, as a gun or firearm—n. A bl w with the foot or feet a striki g or thrust of the foot the recoil of a firearm **kicker** kik er n One that kic k a horse gi en to kicking

kickshaw kik sha, n [Originally *kickshaw* as a singular noun corrupted fr Fr *quelque ho* somethi g] Something fantastical o uncommon a light un substantial d h

kid kid, n [Same as Dan and Sw *kid*, Icel *kith, k tze* a kid akin *k t child*] A young goat leather made from the skin of a kid, or in imitation of it a child (slang and familiar usage)—v t. or i. pret. & pp *kidded* kid ed ppr *kidding* kid ing To bring f rth a kid or young goat

kid k d, n [A form of *k t*] A small wooden tub or vessel

kidnap kid nap v t pr t & pp *kidn pped* kid napt ppr kid napping kid nap ing [From *kid* a child, and *nap* for *nab* to t al] To teal or forcibly abduct a human be g to seize and forcibly carry away

kidnapper kid nap-er n One who kidnaps

kidney kid ni, n [O E. *kidnere*—Sc *k te* A. Sax. *cwith*, Icel. *kvithr* Sw *qued*, the belly nd Sc *eer*, Icel. *nyra*, G *niere*, a k ney] Either of the two glan ds which secrete the urin ary matter in the belly on either side of the backbone s metimes colloquially used f r constitution sort, k nd character or temper (a m n of that *kidney*)

kidney bean kid ni bēn, n A well-known cul ary vegetable th French or haricot bean

kidney potato k d ni pō tā t n A v riety of potato resembl g a kidney in sh ape

kilderkin kil der kin n [O D *kinderken, kinneken*] A small barrel an old l quid measure contain ng the eighth part of a hogsh ad.

kill kil, v t pr t & pp *killed* kild ppr *kill ng* k l g [O E. *kylle kulle cull* to *sink akin to Sc. cole, to cut short Lap N kylla* to lop D *k llen*, to knock down Icel. *kolla* to harm] To depri e of l fe, a imal o veg tal le, in a y man er or by any mean to put to death to lay to sl ght te f r for l to depri e of acti e qualities es to d aden (pas) to erpower—**killer** kil er n One wh kills



Interior f a Khan.

killing killing, p a Depri ng of life over pow ring irresistible irresist ly fascinat ng dangerous severe too fast to last (a

killing pace) —**killingly**, kil'ing li, *adv* In a killing manner

kiln, kil, *n* [A. Sax. *cylene*, *cyln*, fr L *culina*, a kitchen (whence *culinary*)] A fabric of brick or stone, which may be heated for the purpose of hardening burning, or drying anything, a kind of large stove in which something is dried or baked.

kilogram, kilogramme kil'ō-gram, *n* [Fr *kilogramme*, fr Gr *chilioi*, a thousand, and Fr *gramme*] A French measure of weight, being 1000 grammes, or 2·2 lbs avoirdupois

kilometre, kil'ō-mā-tr, *n* A French measure, 1000 metres, equivalent to about five-eighths of a mile or 1093 633 yards The *square kilomètre* is equal to 247 11 acres

kilt, kilt, *n* [A Scandinavian word, comp Icel. *kilting*, a shirt, *kylta* a person's lap, Dan *kilte* to tuck up or kilt] A kind of short petticoat worn by men as an article of dress in lieu of trousers regarded as peculiarly the national dress of the Highlanders of Scotland the filibeg —— v t pret & pp *kilted*, kilt'ed, ppr *kilting*, kilt'ing To tuck up like a kilt, for greater freedom of movement to plait like a kilt —**kilted**, kilt'ed, *a* Wearing a kilt.

kin, kin, *n* [A Sax *cynn*, *cyn*, kin, race= Icel *kyn* Goth *kuni*, O H G *chunni*, kin, kind, family, race, akin are *kind*, *n* and *a*, *king*, D and G *kind* a child, L *genus*, Gr *genos*, race, offspring GENUS] Race, family, relationship, consanguinity or affinity, connection by blood, relatives collectively, kindred —— a Kindred, of the same nature, congenial

***kincob**, kin'kob, n [An Indian word.]* A silken fabric made in India, enriched with gold or silver thread.

kind, kind, *n* [A. Sax. *cynd*, (*ge*)*cynd* nature, kind, race, generation fr same root as *cyn*, offspring KIN] Race, genus, generic class, sort or species, variety, nature, style, manner, character —In kind, with produce or commodities, as opposed to *in money* (to pay one in *kind*)

kind, kind, *a* [A. Sax. *cynde*, *gecynde*, natural, harmonious, closely akin to *kind* *n* KIN] Humane disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy, having tenderness or goodness of nature, benevolent, benignant, loving, friendly, proceeding from or dictated by tenderness or goodness of heart

kindergarten, kin'der-gär-tn, *n* [G, lit children garden CHILD, GARDEN] A kind of infants' school, in which systematically arranged amusements are combined with a certain amount of instruction

kind-hearted kind'hart-ed, *a* Having much kindness of nature, characterized by kindness of heart

kindle, kin'dl, *v t* pret. & pp *kindled*, kin'dld, ppr *kindling*, kin dling [From Icel *yndill*, a torch or candle fr L *candela*, E *candle*] To set on fire, to light, to inflame, as the passions, to rouse, to provoke to excite to action, to illuminate ——v i To take fire, to grow warm or animated, to be roused or exasperated

kindliness, kind'li-nes, *n* Quality of being kindly affection, affectionate disposition, benignity

kindling, kind'ling *n* The act of one who kindles, materials for lighting a fire

kindly, kind'li, *a* [From *kind*, *a*] Of a kind disposition or character, sympathetic, congenial benevolent, favourable refreshing, bland or mild ——adv In a kind manner benevolently, favourably, congenially, readily

kindness, kind'nes, *n* Quality or state of being kind good will benevolence, beneficence charity a kind or friendly act.

kindred kin'dred, *n* [O E. *kinrede*, kindred, fr *kin*, and term *-red*, as in *hatred* (which see) the *d* is inserted as in *gender*, *thunder* KIN] Relationship by birth or marriage consanguinity, affinity; kin, relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former ——a. Related, allied, of the like nature or properties, cognate

kine, kin, old *pl* of *cow*

kinematic, kinematical, ki nē-mat'ik, ki nē mat'ik al, *a* Belonging to kinematics

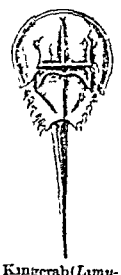
kinematics, ki nē-mat'iks, *n* [Gr *kinēma*, movement, fr *kineō*, I move] That branch of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, without reference to the forces producing it.

kinetic, ki net'ik *a* [Gr *kinētikos*, fr *kineō*, I move] Causing motion, motory applied to force actually exerted.—**kinetics**, ki'net-iks, *n* That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies. DYNAMICS

king, king, *n* [A. Sax *cyning*, fr *cyn*, kin, race, and term *-ing*, one of, descendant (as in *atheling*)=D *koning* O Sax *kuning*, O Fris. *koning* Icel. *konungr*, Sw *konung*, Dan *konge*, G *könig*, king KIN] The sovereign of a nation, a monarch, a sovereign, a prince, a ruler, a playing card having the picture of a king, the chief piece in the game of chess, a crowned man in the game of draughts

king-at-arms king'at -armz, *n* The name of the chief heralds in Britain

king-crab, king'krab, *n* A kind of crustacean with a shell of horse-shoe shape, and a long, tail spine



Kingcrab (*Limulus polyphemus*)

kingcraft, king'kraft, *n* The craft of kings, the art of governing

kingdom, king'dum, *n* [*King* and *-dom*=A. Sax. *cynerīċe*] The dominion of a king, the territory or country now or formerly subject to a king a realm, a dominion, the place where anything prevails and holds sway, one of the most extensive divisions into which natural objects are classified (the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms*)

kingfisher, king'fish-er *n* A bird having splendid plumage which preys upon small fish.

kinglet, king'let, *n* [*King* and *-let*] A petty king, a small bird, the golden-crested wren

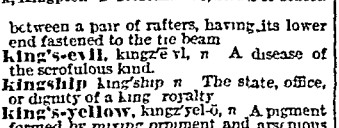
kinglike, king'lik, *a* Like a king

kingliness, king'li-nes, *n* State of being kingly

kingling, king'ling, *n* [*King* and *-ling*] A little king

kingly, king'li, *a* [*King* and *-ly*] Like a king, belonging to a king, suitable to a king, royal, regal, august, splendid.

king-post, king'pōst, *n* An upright piece



Timbers of Roof

A, Kingpost. B Tiebeam CC, Struts or braces.

between a pair of rafters, having its lower end fastened to the tie beam

king's-evil, kingz'e vl, *n* A disease of the scrofulous kind.

kingship king'ship *n* The state, office, or dignity of a king royalty

king's-yellow, kingz'yel-ō, *n* A pigment formed by mixing orpiment and arsenious acid.

king-vulture, king'vul-tūr, *n* An American species of vulture, so called because other vultures are said to stand quietly by until it has finished its repast

kink, kingk, *n* Same as D G and Sw *kink*, a twist or coil] A twist in a rope or thread, an unreasonable and obstinate notion, a crotchet —— v i pret & pp *kinked*, kingkt, ppr *kinking*, kingk'ing To get into a kink, to twist or run into knots

kinkajou, king'ka-jō, *n* A mammal of South America, allied to the bear

kinless, kin'les, *a* Destitute of kin or kindred.

kino, ki'nō, *n* [An East Indian word] An astringent extract resembling catechu

kinsfolk, kinz'fōk, *n* People of the same kin, kindred relations

kinsman, kinswoman, kinz'man, *n*, pl **kinsmen**, kinz'men A man of the same kin, or of the same race or family, one related by blood, a relative —**kinswoman**, kinz'-wu-man *n* A female relation

kiosk, ki-osk', *n* A Turkish word signifying a kind of open pavilion or summer house

kipper, kip'er, *n* [Comp D *kippen*, to hatch, to exclude ova] A salmon at or directly after the spawning season, when it is unfit to be eaten fresh a fish as a salmon or herring, split open, salted, and dried or smoked so called because at the spawning season salmon were cured in this way to make them eatable —— v t pret & pp *kippered*, kip'erd, ppr *kippering*, kip'er-ing To cure (fish) by splitting open, salting and drying

kirk kirk, *n* [An old form of *church* A. Sax. *cyrc* CHURCH] A church still in common use in Scotland.—**kirk-session**, *kirk'se-shon*, *n* The lowest court of the Established Church of Scotland.

kirtle, ker'tl, *n* [A. Sax. *cyrtel*, Icel. *kyrtill*, Dan *kjortel*, probably akin to *shirt*, *short*, *s* being lost] A kind of short gown a petticoat —**kirtled**, ker'tld, *a* Wearing a kirtle

kismet, kis'met, *n* [Ar] A Mohammedan term for fate or destiny

kiss kis, *v t* pret & pp *kissed*, kist, ppr *kissing*, kis'ing [A Sax. *cyssan* to kiss, fr *coss*, a kiss, Icel. and Sw *kyssa*, Dan *kysse*, G *kussen* to kiss the corresponding nouns being Icel. *koss*, Sw *kyss*, Dan *kys*, G *kuss*, from same root as L *gusto*, to taste also as *choose*] To touch with the lips in salutation or as a mark of affection, to caress by joining lips to touch gently, as if with fondness —— v i To join lips in love or respect, to come in slight contact ——n A salute given with the lips a kind of confection

kissing-crust, kis'ing krust, *n* A portion *of the crust of a loaf that touches another*

kit, kit, *n* [Comp D *kit*, a large bottle, O D *kitte*, a beaker, decanter] A kind of wooden tub for holding fish, butter, &c that which contains necessaries or tools and hence the necessaries and tools themselves an outfit

kit, kit, *n* [Probably an abbreviated *form* of *guitar*, *gittern*, *cittern*] A diminutive fiddle used generally by dancing masters

kit, kit, *n* A kitten

kit-cat, kit'kat, *a* and *n* [From the portraits of the members of the *Kit-cat* Club in London, painted in this size by Sir G Kneller the club itself being so called from *Christopher Cat*, a pastry-cook, in whose house it met] A term applied to portraits on a canvas 36 inches in length by 28 or 29 inches in width, or to any portrait about half-length in which the hands are shown

kitchen ki'chen, *n* [A. Sax. *cycene*, fr L *coquina*, kitchen, fr *coquo*, I cook COOK.] The room of a house appropriated to the cookery

kitchener, ki'chen er, *n* A kind of cooking-stove with various conveniences compactly arranged

kitchen-garden, ki'chen gär-dn, *n* A garden for raising vegetables for the table

kitchen-midden ki'chen mid n,n [Dan *kjøkken-möddinq*] The name given to refuse heaps of prehistoric peoples, containing immense quantities of shells of molluscs and rude implements.

kitchen range, kĭ chen-rānj n. A kitchen grate with oven, boiler &c. attached, for cooking

kitchen-stuff kĭ chen-stuf n. Fat collected from pots, dripping pans, &c

kite, kit, n. [A. Sax. *cyta*, a kite connected with *cwīd*.] A bird of the falcon family the common species having a long forked tail a light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for amusement.

kith, kith n. [A. Sax. *cythth* knowledge relationship kin, fr *cuth*, known, pp of *cunnan* to know CAN.] Relations or friends collectively —**Kith and kin**, friends and relations.

kitten kĭt'n, n. [Dim. of *cat*.] A young cat, or the young of the cat —v t pret & pp *kittened* (kĭt'nd) ppr *kittening* (kĭt'n-ing) To bring forth young, as a cat —**kittenish** kĭt'n-ĭsh, a. Like a kitten or what pertains to a kitten fond of playing

kittiwake kĭt'ĭ-wāk, n. [From its cry.] A species of gull

kiwi kiwi, kē'wē-kē'wē, n. The apteryx.

kleptomania, klep-tō-mā'nĭ-a, n. [Fr. *kleptō* I steal, *manie*, madness.] A supposed species of moral insanity exhibiting itself in an irresistible desire to pilfer —**kleptomaniac** *klep-tō-mā'nĭ-ak*, n. One affected with kleptomania.

knack, nak, n. [Imitative of sound, like D *knak*, Dan *knæk*, G *knack* a crack, a nap originally a nap of the fingers, then as a nimble way of doing the thing] Readiness facility of performance dexterity adroitness.

knacker nak'er n. [From Icel. *knakkr* a wedge originally it meant a saddler and harness-maker.] One whose occupation is to slaughter diseased or useless horses

knag nag, n. [Comp Dan. *knag* a wooden peg Prov G *knagge* Sw *knagg* a knot in wood Ir *cnag* a peg, a knob.] A knot in wood a wart a snag the shoot of a deer's horn.—**knagged**, nag'ed, a. Knotty—**knaggy** nag'ĭ, a. Knotty full of knots.

knap nap, v t pret. & pp *knapped*, napt ppr *knapping* nap'ing. [Same as D *knappen*, to crack, to munch, to lay hold of G *knappen*, to crack, to snap.] To break short (as flint) to snap to bite off.——n. A short sharp noise, a snap.

knapsack nap'sak n. [LG *knappsack* D *knapzak*, G and D *knappen*, to snap, to eat, and *zack*—lit. a provision sack.] A bag for necessaries borne on the back by soldiers, travellers, &c.

knar knarl, när närl, n. [GNARL.] A knot in wood —**knarred**, **knarled** närd, närld, a. Gnarled, knotty

knave nāv n. [A. Sax. *cnafa* or *cnapa*, a boy a youth, a son=D *knaap* LG *knape*, O *knabe* a boy or young man, Icel. *knapi*, a servant boy root doubtful comp *knight*.] A boy† a male servant† a petty rascal a base deceitful fellow a dishonest man or boy a rogue a playing-card with a soldier or servant painted on it.

knavery nāv'er-ĭ. [*Knave* and *-ery*.] The practices of knaves dishonesty petty villany roguery

knavish, nāv'ĭsh, a. Partaking of knavery dishonest roguish tricky fraudulent.

knavishly nāv'ĭsh-lĭ, *ad* In a knavish manner, dishonestly fraudulently

knavishness, nāv'ĭsh-nes, n. Quality or habit of knavery

knead ned, v pret. & pp *kneaded*, ned ppr *kneading* ned'ing. [A. Sax. *cnedan*, to knead D *kneden*, G *kneten*, Icel. *knetha*, to knead akin to *gnata*, gnash, to press, to knead.] To work and press into a mass to work into suitable consistency for bread, cake, or paste.

kneading trough, ned'ing trof, n. A trough in which dough is worked.

knee nē, n. [A. Sax. *cneo*, *cneow*=O Sax. *kneo*, L. *genu*, Icel. *kné*, Dan. *knæ* Sw *knä*, D and G *knie* Goth. *kniu* akin to L. *genu*, O. *gonu*, Skr *jānu*, knee.] The joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg a similar joint something resembling or suggestive of this a piece of bent timber or iron used in a ship or other structure.

knee breeches nē brech'ez, n. pl. Breeches that do not reach farther down than the knee

knee-cap nē'kap n. The movable bone covering the knee-joint in front the knee-pan the patella a covering for the knee

kneed nēd, a. Having knees having a bend like a knee bent

knee-deep nē'dēp a. As deep as would come to the knee sunk to the knees

kneel nēl, v i pret & pp *kneeled knelt* neld n lt ppr *kneeling* nēl'ing. [A. Sax. *cneowlian*, fr *cneow* a knee corresponding to D *knielen* L.G *knelen* Dan *knæle* to kneel. Comp *handle* fr *hand* KNEE.] To bend the knee to fall on the knees to rest on the knees to kneel.

kneeler nēl'er n. One who kneels or worships by kneeling

knee pan nē'pan, n. The knee-cap

knee-tol nē'stop, n. A lever worked by the knee to regulate the wind supply in a harmonium or reed organ.

knell, nel, n. [A. Sax. *cnyll* sound of a bell *cnyllan* to sound a bell comp G *knellen* *klin* to make a loud noise G *kallen* D *kallen* Sw *kalla*, (and) akin Icel *kalla* to beat imitative of sound *knell* is kn.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral a passing bell a death signal ——v t pret & pp *knelled*, nelld ppr *knelling* nel'ing To sound as a funeral bell, to toll to sound as an omen or warning of ill.

knelt, nelt pret. & pp of *kneel*.

knew nū pret. of *know*.

knickerbockers nĭk'er-bok-erz n. pl. [Properly Dutch breeches, after Washington Irving's Diedrich Knickerbocker as representative of a Dutchman.] A kind of loose round knee-breeches Also **knickers**

knick knack nĭk'nak, n. [A reduplication of *knack*. KNACK.] Any trifle or toy small article more for ornament than use a *trinket*.

knife nīf, n. pl. **knives** nīvz [A. Sax. *cnif*=D *knijf* LG *knif* Icel. *knifr* Dan *kniv* Sw *kniv* akin to *nip*. NIP.] A cutting instrument consisting of a blade of small or moderate size attached to a handle a cutting tool, or cutting part of a tool or *machine*.

knife-board nīf'bōrd, n. A board on which knives are cleaned and polished a *long seat* on top of a omnibus.

knife edge nīf'ej, n. A piece of steel with a fine edge serving to support an oscillating *body* as the beam of a pair of scales

knife-grinder nīf'grīnd'er n. One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives

knife-rest, nīf'rest, n. An article used to rest the blade of a carving knife at table

knight nīt, n. [A. Sax. *cniht* a boy a servant, a military flower=D a LG *knecht* a menial servant Dan *knegt* a fellow the knave at cards perhaps fr root of *kin* knave.] In feudal times, a man admitted to a certain military rank of honorary order of chivalry a hanger on one of the pieces in chess, usually *the figure* of a horse's head—**Knight** of the shire a county member of the British Parliament at —**Knight bachelor** (under BACHELOR ——v t. pret. & pp *knighted*, nīt'ed ppr *knighting* nīt'ing To dub or create knight to confer knighthood on. See ACCOLADE.

knighthage nīt'hāj n. The aggregate of persons created knights.

knight-errant nīt-er'rant, n. A knight who travelled in search of adventures—**knight-errantry** nīt-er'ra-trĭ, n. The character or practice of a knight-errant.

knighthood nīt'hud, n. The character rank, or dignity of a knight Knighthage.—Order of Knighthood, a duly constituted body of knights, as those of the Garter or the Bath

knightly nīt'lĭ, a. Pertaining to a knight chivalrous —adv In a manner becoming a knight.

knight-service nīt'ser'vis, n. The tenure of lands on condition of performing military service

knit, nit, v t pret & pp *knitted* or *knit* nit, nit'ed ppr *knitting* nit'ing [A. Sax. *cnyttan*, to knit, to tie fr *cnotta* a knot=Icel *knyta* fr *knutr* a knot Dan. & Sw to knit, to knot. KNOT.] To tie in a knot to fasten to form into a fabric by looping or interlacing a continuous thread to unite closely as in love to join or cause to grow together as bones to draw together to contract, as one's brows ——v i To unite or intertwine as a continuous thread by needles to unite closely to grow together

knitter nit'er n. One who or that which knits

knitting nit'ing n. The formation of a fabric by knitting needles or machinery the fabric thus formed

knitting needle nit'ing nē'dl, n. A needle used for knitting usually a straight piece of wire with round ends.

knob nob, n. (Olde form *knap* comp A. Sax. *cnæp* a top a knob D *knop* knoop G *knopf* Icel. *knappr* Dan *knap* *knop* a knob button, bud, &c., also W Ir and Gael. *cnap* a knob.] A hard protuberance a boss a round ball at the end of anything the rounded handle for a door drawer or the like a knot, a bunch ——v t. pret. & pp *knobbed* nobd ppr *knobbing* nob'ing to grow into knobs to bunch.

knobbed, nobd, p a Containing knobs full of knobs

knobby nob'ĭ, a [*Knob* and *y*.] Full of knobs hard protuberances hard.

knobkerrie nob ker'ĭ, n. A kind of bludgeon or heavy weapon with a handle, in use among the Caffres.

knock nok, v i pret. & pp *knocked* nokt ppr *knocking* nok'ing [A. Sax. *cnocian* *cnucian* Icel. *knoka* Sw *knacka*, to knock comp W *cnocian* to knock, to *cnoc* a rap probably imitative.] To strike or beat with something thick or heavy to drive or beat on against to strike against to clash. ——v t To strike to drive to bring in collision to hit.—**To knock down**, to prostrate by a blow to assign to a bidder at an auction —**To knock up** to arouse by knocking to exhaust with fatigue ——n. A blow a stroke with something thick or heavy, a stroke on a door intended as a request for admittance a rap

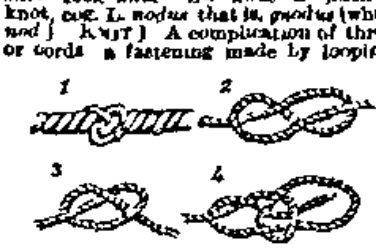
knocker nok'er n. One who knocks an appendage fastened to a door for knocking

knoll nol, v t and i. pret. & pp *knolled*, nōld ppr *knolling* nōl'ing [KNELL.] To sound, as a bell.——n. The ringing of a bell a knell

knoll nol n. [A. Sax. *cnoll*, a knoll, a summit=N *knoll*, Dan. *knold* a knoll G *knolle* *knolle*, a lump comp. W *cnol*, the top a round hillock.] A small or low round hill a small elevation of earth.

knop nop n. An old form of *knob*

knot, not n. [A. Sax. *cnotta*, a knot=D *knot* Icel. *knut* Sw *knut* G *knoten* a knot, conn. L. *nodus* that is, *gnodus* (whence *nod*.) KNIT.] A complication of threads or cords a fastening made by looping a



Knots

1, Diamond knot. 2 Figure-of-eight knot. 3, Overhand knot. Bowline-knot.

cord or thread on itself, a tie a bow or ornamental bunch of ribbon or the like a bond of association or union anything like

a knot, the part of a tree where a branch shoots or grows out, a hard protuberant joint of a plant, a node, a protuberance, a nodule a bunch, a knob, a cluster, a group, as of persons, a difficulty or intricate question, something not easily solved, a division of a ship's log-line, a nautical mile or 6080 feet (=1 151 ordinary mile) —— v t pret. & pp *knotted*, not'ed, ppr *knotting*, not'ing To tie in a knot or knots to form, as a knot, to unite closely —— v i. To become knotted, to form knots or joints, as in plants, to knit knots for fringe

knot, not, *n* [Origin unknown] A small grallatorial bird, closely allied to the snipe

knot-grass, not'gras, *n* A common weed, so denominated from the joints of the stem

knotless, not'les, *a* Free from knots, without knots

knotted, not'ed, *p a* Full of knots, having knots or knobs

knottiness, not'i-nes, *n* Quality of being knotty

knotty, not'i, *a* Full of knots, having many knots, difficult, intricate, involved, hard to unravel (a *knotty* question)

knout, nout *n* [Russ *knute*] A sort of scourge or whip used as an instrument of punishment in Russia

know, nō, *v t* pret *knew*, nū, pp *known* nōn, ppr *knowing*, nō'ing [A. Sax *cnāwan*, pret *cnēow*, pp *cnāwen*, to know=Icel *knā*, to be able, comp the allied words *can*, to be able, *ken* to know, Icel *kunna*, used in both senses, G *können*, to be able, *kennen*, to know, all fr root *gna*, *gan*, to know, seen also in *name*, *noble*, *narrate* (these words have lost *g* before the *n*, seen in *ignoble*, *ignorant*), *uncouth*, L *gnosco*, *nosco* Gr *gignōskō*, I know, Skr *jnā*, to know] To perceive with certainty, to understand clearly, to be assured or convinced of, to be taught or instructed in to be aware of, to distinguish, to be familiar or acquainted with (a person, a topic, &c), to have experience of —— v i To have knowledge, not to be doubtful or ignorant

knowable, nō'a-bl, *a* That may be known

knower, nō'er, *n* ' One who knows.

knowing, nō'ing, *p a* Well informed, intelligent, sagacious, expressive of knowledge or cunning, significant cunning —

knowingly, nō'ing-li, *adv* In a knowing manner, with knowledge, intentionally

knowledge, nol'ej, *n* [O E *knowleche*, &c , fr *know*, and term seen in Icel *kunnleikr*, knowledge, and in E. *wedlock*, and which is derived fr A. Sax. *lāc*, Icel. *leik*, Goth *laiks* sport, play, gift] The result or condition of knowing, clear perception of truth and fact, cognition, cognizance, learning, erudition, information acquired, skill, familiarity gained by actual experience, acquaintance with any fact or person

known, nōn, *p a* Perceived, understood, recognized, familiar, such as people generally know

knubs, nubz, *n pl* [Same as *knob*] Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from cocoons

knuckle, nuk'l, *n* [A. Sax *cnucel*=L.G *knukel*, D *knokkel*, *kneuel*, Dan *knokkel*, G *knochel*, a knuckle, a dim. form akin to *knochen*, a bone, comp W *cnwc* a knob or knot] The joint of a finger, particularly at the base of the fingers, the knee-joint of a calf or pig —— v t pret & pp *knuckled*, nuk'ld, ppr *knuckling*, nuk'ling To strike with the knuckles, to pommel.—**To knuckle down**, to knuckle under, to yield, to submit, to acknowledge one's self beaten probably referring originally to the game of marbles

knurl, nerl, *n* Same as *gnarl*, *knarl*

koala, kō-ä'la, *n* [Native name] A marsupial animal of Australia

kobold, kō'bold, *n* [GOBLIN] In German mythology a kind of goblin

kohl-rabi kōl ra'bē, *n* [G , fr *kohl*, kale, and L *rapa*, a turnip kale or cabbage turnip] A variety of cabbage distinguished by a globular swelling immediately above the ground, which is the part used.

kola-nut COLA-NUT

koodoo, ko'dō, *n* [Native name] A striped antelope of South Africa

Koran, kō'ran, *n* [Ar *koran*, book] The book regulating the faith and practice of Mohammedans, written by Mohammed, as he and his followers assert by inspiration

kosmos COSMOS

koumiss, ko'mis *n* KUMISS

kraal, kral, *n* [D , probably from a native word] A native village or collection of huts in South Africa

kraken, krä'ken, *n* [Dan] A fabulous enormous sea monster, said to have been seen at different times off the coast of Norway

kreasote, kreosote, krē'a sōt, krē'ō-sōt, *n* CREASOTE.

kreutzer, kreuzer, kroit'ser, *n* [G *kreuzer* fr *kreuz*, a cross, because formerly stamped with a cross] A small German and Austrian coin

kriegspiel, krēg'spēl, *n* [G game of war —*krieg*, war, and *spiel*, game] A game of German origin, played by means of pieces representing troops

kris, krēs, *n* A Malay dagger a crease

krummhorn krum'horn, *n* [G , 'crooked horn'] An old wind instrument of wood, an eight-foot reed-stop in an organ

kryolite, *n* CRYOLITE

kudos, kū'dos, *n* [Gr] Glory, fame; renown

kumiss, kō'mis, *n* [Of Tartar origin] A spirit made from mare's milk fermented and distilled

kummel, kim'l or kim'l, *n* [G *kümmel*, caraway] A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c , flavoured with caraway seeds.

kursaal, kör'säl, *n* [G., lit cure hall—*kur*, cure, and *saal*, a hall.] A public hall for visitors in connection with many German watering-places or health resorts

kyanize, kī'an-īz, *v t* pret & pp, *kyanized*, kī'an-īzd, ppr *kyanizing* kī'an-īz-ing [From *Kyan*, the inventor] To preserve (timber) from dry-rot by steeping in a solution of corrosive sublimate

kyrie-eleison, kī'ri e-ē lī''son, *n* [Gr *Kyrie*, Lord, *eleēson*, have mercy] A form of invocation in ancient Greek liturgies and still used in the Roman Catholic service

L.

L, the twelfth letter and ninth consonant of the English alphabet

la, lä, *exclam* [A. Sax. *lá* Lo] Lo! look, see behold.

la la In *mus* the sixth of the seven syllables that represent the seven sounds in the diatonic scale

laager, la'ger, *n* [D , a camp] In South Africa, an encampment, a temporary defensive inclosure, formed of wagons —— v i To encamp to form a temporary defence by means of wagons.

labefaction, lab-e-fak'shon, *n* [L *labefactio—labo*, I totter, and *facio*, I make] Decay, downfall

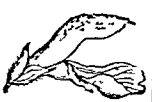
label, lā'bel, *n* [O Fr *label* a rag, a tatter, a shred, of Germanic or Celtic origin comp G *lappe* a flap, rag, W *llab*, a strip, Gael *leab*, a shred. LAP, *n* , LAPPL] A slip of paper, parchment, &c , affixed to something and containing some writing referring to it, a slip affixed to deeds or writings to hold the appended seal, a projecting moulding over doors, windows, &c.—— v t pret & pp *labelled*, lā'beld ppr *labelling*, lā'bel ing To affix a label to

labial, lā'bi al, *a* [From L *labium*, a lip LIP] Pertaining to the lips uttered chiefly by the lips.—— *n* A vowel or consonant formed chiefly by the lips, as *b*, *m*, *p*, *o*

labialize lā'bi al īz, *v t* pret & pp *labialized*, lā'bi-al īzd, ppr *labializing*, lā'bi al īz ing [*Labial* and *-ize*.] To give a labial sound or character to to utter labially

labially, lā'bi-al-li, *adv* In a labial manner, by means of the lips

labiate, lā'bi āt, *a* [L L *labiatus*, fr L. *labium*, lip LABIAL.] In *bot* applied to an irregular gamopetalous corolla which presents an upper and lower lip, also designating an order of plants that have this peculiarity in their blossoms



Labiate Corolla.

labium lā'bi um, *n* [L] A lip, especially, the lower lip of insects, the upper being called the *labrum*

laboratory, lab'o-ra-to-ri, *n* [L L. *laboratorium*, fr L *labor*, labour LABOUR.] A building or room for investigation and experiment in chemistry, physics, or other subject a chemist's work-room, the shop of a druggist, a place where the operations of natural forces go on

laborious, la-bō'ri us *a* [Fr *laborieux*, L. *laboriosus* fr *labor*, labour] Full of labour, requiring labour, toilsome, arduous, diligent, industrious assiduous

laboriously, la-bō'ri-us-li, *adv* In a laborious manner, with labour, toil, or difficulty

labour labor, lā'ber, *n.* [O Fr *labour* Fr *labeur*, fr L *labor*, *laboris*, labour perhaps fr root of *labor*, I fall (whence *lapse*) *labo*, I totter] Exertion, physical or mental or both undergone in doing some task or work exertion of the body in earning a subsistence, performance of work, toil work done or to be done, a work, an achievement, labourers or producers in the aggregate, travail, the pangs and efforts of childbirth. —— v i pret & pp *laboured*, lā'berd, ppr *labouring*, lā'ber-ing To engage in labour, to work, to toil, to exert the body or mind, or both, in carrying out any design, to proceed or act with difficulty, to be burdened, to suffer as under a disease to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea —— v t. To till, to cultivate, to prosecute with effort

laboured, lā'berd, *p a* Produced with labour, bearing the marks of labour and effort opposed to *easy* or *natural* (*a laboured speech*)

labourer, lā'ber er, *n* One who labours; a man who does work that requires little skill or special training, as distinguished from an artisan

labouring, lā'ber ing, *p a* Occupied in work that requires no apprenticeship and little special skill

labour-saving, lā'ber sāv ing, *a* Saving labour, adapted to supersede or diminish the labour of men

labradorite, lab'ra-dor īt *n* A mineral, a kind of felspar, found on the coast of Labrador

labret, lab'ret, *n* [From L *labrum*, lip] A lip ornament worn by certain savage peoples.

labrum, lā'brum, *n* [L] An upper or outer lip LABIUM.

laburnum, la-ber'num, *n* [L Etymol. uncertain] A European leguminous tree, with pendulous clusters of yellow flowers, and yielding a hard wood.

labyrinth, lab'i rinth, *n* [Fr *labyrinthe*, L *labyrinthus*, fr Gr *labyrinthos* Etymol uncertain] A structure or place full of in-

tricacies, or form d with windi g passages which re dered it difficult to fi d the way f om the interior to the entran e a ma an n xplicable difficulty a part of the n ternal ea

labyrinthian labyrinthine lab i rinthi a, lab-ri nth i n a l tyrinth win ling intricate mazy

labyrinthodon lab-ri nth o-d n n [Gr *labyrinthos* a labyrinth, *odont-* a tooth] A foss l amphibian allied to th ocodil and to th frog It or l f t g

lac lak n [P k lākh Skr *lakshā*] A re nous substance p oduced by insects on t es in Asia, used i preparing lacquers, arn shes, &c —**stick lac** th substance in its natu al tate i cru t ng t all twig wh n b ken off a d washed with wate t is called *seed lac* wh n m lted and l ed d to a thin crust t is called *shell lac* *shell c* —**Lac dye** and **lac lake** sca l t colouring matters bta ned from t k lac

lac, lack, lak n [Hind *lākh* Skr *lakshā*] I the East I dies, a word used to l te 100 000 (a *lac* f rupees)

lace, lās, n [O Fr *las* fr L *laqueus* a noose a snare same r ot as *lacere* l nt e seen in *lacu* akin also *laser lat het*] A string or co d used for fasteni g bo ts r some part of dress o plaited and oth rwise ornamented and used for decoration orna me tal cord o bra d, a delicate k n f fabric of interlacn g threads used f the orn m nting of femal dresses, &c —v t pret & pp *laced*, last pr p *lacing* To fasten with a lace to adorn with lace to nte lace to mi gle in m ll q n ntity

lace boot, lās bōt, n A boot wh h is faste ed by a lace

lace frame lās frām n A mact n f r maki g lace

lacerable la ser a-bl, a That m y be lacerated or torn

lacerate l se āt, v t pret & pp *lacerated* la ser āt-ed ppr *lacerating* [L *lacero lacerātus* fr *lacer* mangled, torn] To tear to r nd to make a ragged wou d in by tearing *fig* to t rtu to harr w

lacerate lacerated la ser āt, la ser āt-ed, p a l a Rent torn *bot* having the appearance of bei g torn

laceration, la-se ā sh n, n [L *lacerātio*] Act of lacerating the breach made by rendi g

lacertian lacertilian la-s r'shi an lasert l an, a [L *lacerta*, a liza d] Belonging to the family of lizards —**lacertine** *la-ser'tin, a* Like a liza d.

laches lach es lash ez, n [N m F *lascheté* remiss ess, l t looseness, fr O Fr *lasche*, f L *laxus*, lax, slow] N gl t neg nce rem ssness ine cusable delay

lachrymal, lak rim-al, a [From L *lachryma lacry a, lacrima* a tea , cog with G *dakry* a tear and E *tear*] Ge rat ng or secreting tears perta ni g to tears con veying tears —**lachrymary** lak ri m a-ri, a Contain g tears

lachrymatory lak rim-a-to-ri n [L L *lachrymatorium* f L *lachryma lacrima* a tea LACHRYMAL] A sm ll vessel f und in sepulchres f th anci nts, in whi h it is sa d the tears of a deceased person s fri nds were collected



Lachrymatory

lachrymose lak rim-os, a [L *lacrimosus* L CHRYMAL] Full f tears tearful tearful in sentimental or affected way lugubri us

lacing lā sing n A fasten ing with a lace or co d cord used in fasten g

laciniate laciniated, la-s n i āt, la-s n āt-ed, a [L *lacinia*, a fr g r border] Adorned w th a fring or what resembles fringes.

lack lak, v t pret & pp *lacked*, lakt, ppr *lacking* lak ing [Same as D *laken* to blam O D *lacken*, to fail, to decrease Dan *lak* fault, want Icel *lakr* d fectiv perhaps c nnected with *leak*] To wa t to be d ti tute of n t to have or possess to nee l to requ e —v i To be in wa t to be want t g —n Want dest tution d ficiency n ed fail r

lackadaisical lackadaisy l k a-dā zik al l k-a-dā zi, [From *lackaday*] Aff ctedly pe e weakly sen tin ental

lackaday l k a-dā [C ntr for *alack-the-day*] Exclamation of sorrow or regr t alas — l the lay

lacker lak See LACQUER

lackey l k i, [Fr *laquais* f Sp an I g *lacay alacay* p obably fr an Ar word] An tte ding r al rva t a foo boy f otman any servil foll w —v t pr t & pl *lackeyed* l lak id ppr *lackeying* lak i ing To attend as a lackey to atte d servilly —v i T act as a lackey

lack lustre lak lus-ter *a* Want g lustre o brig t ness

lacmus l k m s LITMUS

laconic laconical la-k n ik la kon ik al, *a* [L *laconicus* Gr *lakonikos* fr *Lacōnia*, Sp rta] E p essing much in a few w rds like the anc nt Sparta s, or Lacōnes sh rt brief sentent ous pithy —**laconically** la-k n ik li *ad* In a lac n c manner briefly con isely —**laconism, laconicism** la'kon izm la-kon i zm, *n* [G *lakonismos*] A cr ise style a brief entent ous phrase o expression

lacquer lak e *n* [F Sp and Pg *laca* fr *laca* lac LAC] A varnish conta n ng lac or som n lar varnish a varnish that gi es an appearance of ena l ware co t d with lacqu r —v t p et & pp *lacquered* lak e d ppr *lacquering* lak er ing To rnish o cost w th lacquer

lacrosse, la-kros *n* [Fr] A game at ball,



Crosse r Bat used in g m of Lacrosse

originat ng with the Ind ns of Ca ada, the ball being carried o thr wn by a larg battled re called a crosse

lacrymal lacrymatory See LACHRYMAL, LACHRYMATORY

lactation lak tā shon *n* [L *lactātio* l gi su k, fr *lactāre* to suck, cog with G *gala galaktos* I *luk* milk] The act of g ing suck, or the t me of so k ng the funct on of secreting and f xcr t g milk

lacteal lak te al, *a* [L *lacteus* milky fr *lac lactis*, milk See prec] Pertain g to milk milky co eyi g chyl —*n* A vessel or slend t be of nimal bod es for con ey ing th chyle or m lk like fluid from th ali mentary canal.

lactescence lak tes ens, *n* [See next] The state of be ng lactescent m lkin ss

lactescent lak tes'ent, *a* [L *lactescens* pp of *lactescere*, to become milky fr *lac lactis*, m lk LACTATION] Becom g milky h ving a milky appe rance or consi tence

lactic, lak tik, *a* [Fr *lactique* See p ec] P rtaini g to milk procured from sour milk or whey (*lactic acid*)

lactiferous, lak tif er us, *a* [L *lac lactis*, m lk and *fero* I bear] Conveying milk or milky juice

lactifuge lak ti fūj *n* [L *lac* milk and *fugo* I e pel] A medi in which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk

lactine lactose lak tin lak tos *n* [L *lac lactis* milk Sugar of milk

lactometer lak tom et er *n* [L *lac lactis* milk, and Gr *metron* measure] An instrun ent for ascertaining the different qualiti of milk

lactoscope lak to-skop *n* [L *lac lactis* milk, and G *skopeō* to see] An in tru ment f r te t g the quality of milk by its *transmission of light*

lacuna la-ku na, *n* pl **lacunæ** la-kū n [L a bl w fr *lacu* a lake] A sm ll pit or dep ssion on a s rface a s ll bl nk spa e a gap a hi tu

lacunar la k r *n* pl **lacunaria, lacunaria,** la-kū nerz lak u nā ri a [L] On of th sunk compartments or pa nels in ceilings, &c

lacustrine, lacustral la kus trin la-kus tral, *a* [F om L *lacus* a lake LAKE] I rtai ing to lakes or swamps

lacy lā si, *a* [*Lac* and *y*] Resembling lace of the nature of lac

lad lad *n* [Of doubtful origi perhaps orig nally o e who is *l d* a serva t or one of a r t nue] A stripling a young man or boy fellow comrade

ladanum lad a-num *n* [Gr *ladanon* fr *ladan* the shrub] The resino s j ice which exu les f om sev ral species of ci tus grow g in Sp n and Portugal, Crete Syria &c.

ladder lad é *n* [A Sax *hlæder* = O Fris *hladder* D *ladder*, O H G *hleitara* G *leiter* a ladder cog L *clitheri* a trel lis or grate] An art le of wood, metal or rope co sisting of two long si le-p eces connecte l by cross-t ees forming st ps by which perso s may ascend or des nd *fig* a mea s of rising to eminence

lade lad, v t p t *lad d* lā ded pp *laded, la den* lad ed, lād n (in sense of l ad d) ppr *ladi ng* lading [A Sax *hlædan*, to load, to lade water = O S x and O H G *hlada* O Fris *hlida* Icel *hl tha* Goth *hlatha* D *laden* G *(be)laden* to load. *Load* is almost the same word, a l ladle is a deriva t e] To load, to put a load or cargo on or in to lift or throw in or out (a flu d) with some utensil to lave

lade lad, *n* [A Sax *ldd* a canal, way course, f *lithan*, to g] A water-course a chann l f water a l ade

laden, lā'n *p a* [Pp of *lade* in first sense] Loaded charged with a bu den or freight *fig* oppressed burd ed

lading lā ing *n* That which constitutes a load o cargo freight burden —Bill of lading See BILL

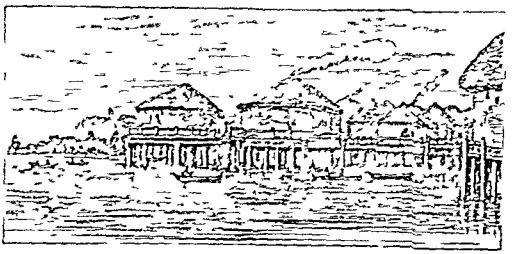
ladle la dl *n* [A Sax *hlædel* fr *hlædan*, to draw wat r LADE, v] A utensil like a dish w th a long handle, used for lading or servi g out liquor f om a esse something resembl ga ladle —v t pr t & pp *ladled* la dld ppr *ladling* la dl ing To lade or ser e w th a ladl

lady lā di, *n* [I **ladies** la diz [A Sax *hlæfdige hlæfdie* lit. bread maid, f *hlaf* bread, f *af* and *l-dig* perhaps same as O L *d y* servant maid (seen in *d f y*)] LORD] A woman of rank or d t nction correl ti e to *lord* a title prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is not of low rank than a knight o wh se father was a noblem n not l wer than an earl a term applied by courtesy to a y woman a won of good breed ng education, and refineme t the correlati to *gentleman* the wife of a ge tleman or man in g od pos t n the m ans o possesso of an estate —Our Lady th Virgin Mary

lady bird lady-cow lady fly, lā di berd, lā di kou, lā di fli, *n* [*Lady* is here the Virg n Mary] A small British beeti th larva of wh h feeds on plant-lice

lady-chapel lā di-chap-el, *n* A chapel ded cated to the Virgin Mary frequently attached to larg ch urches

Lady-day, lā'di-dā, *n* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th
lady-fern, lā'di fern, *n* A British fern of a remarkably elegant plumy structure
ladyhood, lā'di hud, *n* The condition or rank of a lady
lady-killer, lā'di kil er, *n* A man whose fascinations are irresistible among the ladies
ladylike, lā'di lik, *a* Like a lady in manners
lady-love, lā'di luv, *n* A sweetheart or mistress
lady's-bedstraw, lā'diz bed straw *n* A common British plant (genus Galium) with yellow or white flowers
lady's-bower, lā'diz bou er, *n* A British species of clematis, traveller's-joy
ladyship lā'di ship *n* The condition or rank of a lady employed as a title (with *her*, *your*, &c)
lady's-maid, lā'diz mād, *n* A female attendant upon a lady
lady's-slipper, la'diz slip-er, *n* A rare British orchidaceous plant with a conspicuous flower
lady's-smock, lā'diz smok, *n* A common European plant growing in meadows, with lilac or whitish flowers
læmmergeier, lem'mer gī er, *n* Same as *Lammergeyer*
levigate LEVIGATE
lag, lag *n* [Of Celtic origin W *llag*, weak, languid, Gael *lag*, feeble, akin L *laxus*, loose, *lax*, *languidus*, languid.] Coming behind, sluggish tardy —*n* The quantity of retardation of some movement —*v i* pret. & pp *lagged*, lagd, ppr *lagging*, lag'ing To stay behind to loiter, to linger, to tarry
lager-beer, la'ger bēr, *n* [G *lagerbier*—*lager*, a storehouse, and *bier*, beer] A popular German beer, so called from its being stored for some months before use
laggard, lag'ard, *a* [*Lag* and suffix *-ard*] Slow sluggish, backward —*n* One who lags a loiterer
lagoon, **lagune**, la gōn' *n* [Fr *lagune*, It and Sp *laguna* fr L *lacuna*, fr *lacus*, a lake LAKE] A shallow sheet of water bordering on the sea, as on the coasts of Italy, Holland &c, the sheet of water within an atoll or ring shaped coral island.
laic, lā'ik, *a* [Fr *laique* L *laicus* fr Gr *laïkos*, fr *laos*, people] Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy —*n* A layman
laically, lā'ik al li, *adv* In a laic manner, after the manner of the laity
laicize lā'i siz, *v t* pret & pp *laicized*, lā'i sizd ppr *laicizing*, lā-i siz ing [*Laic* and *-ize*] To make lay or laic, to deprive of clerical character
laid, lād, pret & pp of *lay* —Laid paper, writing paper with a slightly ribbed surface, called *cream laid*, *blue-laid*, &c.
lain, lān, *pp* of *lie*
lair, lār, *n* [A Sax *leger*, a bed, a grave, fr the root of *lay* *lie*=D *leger*, G *lager* LAY] A place to lie or rest; especially the resting place of a wild beast, &c
laird, lārd, *n* [A form of *lord*] In Scotland, a land-owner or house proprietor
laisser-faire, lā sā fār', *n* [Fr *laisser*, to let *faire*, to do] A letting alone, non-interference, a term especially used in regard to the non interference of a government with social, commercial, or other matters
laity, lā'i ti, *n* [From *lay* and *-ity* like *gayety* fr *gay*] The people, as distinguished from the clergy, the body of the people not in orders, non professional people
lake, lāk *n* [Fr *lac* fr L *lacus*, a lake, cog Gr *lakos*, a pit, a pond Sc *loch* A Sax *lagu*, water, sea] A sheet or body of water wholly surrounded by land.



Ancient Lake-dwellings restored

lake, lāk, *n* [Fr *laque*, lac LAC] A pigment consisting of an earthy substance impregnated with red (or other) colouring matter
lake-basin, lāk'bā sn, *n* The basin in which the waters of a lake rest, the whole area drained by a lake
lake-dwelling lāk'dwel ing, *n* A dwelling constructed in a lake on a specially prepared foundation of piles, &c a crannog
lakelet, lāk'let, *n* [*Lake* and *let*] A little lake
lakh, lak, *n* LAC
laky, lāk'i, *a* [*Lake* and *-y*] Pertaining to a lake or lakes
lallation, lal lā'shon, *n* [Fr *lallation* fr the letter *l*] A pronunciation of the letter *r* like *l*
lama, la'ma, *n* [Tibetan] A priest or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of



Lama of Tibet

Buddhism which is known as Lamaism and prevails in Tibet and Mongolia
lama, lā'ma, *n* Same as *Llama*
lamasery, lā'ma-ser i, *n* A Buddhist religious society presided over by a lama
lamb lam, *n* [A Sax O Sax Goth Icel and O H G *lamb*, D and Dan *lam* G and Sw *lamm* lamb, further connections unknown] The young of the sheep a person as gentle or innocent as a lamb —The Lamb, the Lamb of God, the Saviour, who was typified by the paschal lamb —*v i* pret & pp *lambed*, lamd, ppr *lambing*, lam'ing To bring forth young, as sheep
lambdacism, lam'da-sizm, *n* [Gr *lambdakismos*, fr *lambda*, the Greek letter L] A pronunciation of the letter *r* as *l*, lallation
lambdoidal lam'doi-dal, *a* [Gr *lambdoeidēs*—*lambda* (Λ) and *eidos* resemblance] In the form of the Greek letter lambda (Λ)
Lambent, lam'bent, *a* [L *lambens lambentis*, ppr of *lambo* I lick allied to *lap* (*v*)] Touching lightly, as with the lips or tongue playing about gliding over, gleaming twinkling, flickering
lambkin, lam'kin, *n* [*Lamb* and *-kin*] A little lamb
lamblike, lam'lik, *a* Like a lamb, gentle, humble meek, mild, innocent
lambling, lam'ling, *n* [*Lamb* and *-ling*] A young or small lamb
lambskin, lam'skin, *n* The skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on, or made into leather
lame, lām, *a* [A Sax *lama*=D Dan and Sw *lam*, G *lahm*, lame, Icel *lama* a lame person, akin Prov E *lam*, to beat] Crippled or disabled in a limb or limbs disabled as a limb, limping, halt, imperfect defective, not satisfactory, as an excuse, hobbling, not smooth, as rhymes —*v t* pret & pp *lamed*, lāmd, ppr *laming*, lām'ing To make lame, to cripple or disable, to render imperfect and unsound.
lamella, la-mel'la, *n*, pl. **lamellæ**, la-mel'lē [L, a dim of *lamina*] A thin plate or scale, one of an aggregate of thin plates
lamellar, la-mel'ler, *a* [From *lamella*] Composed of thin plates, layers, or scales, disposed in thin plates or scales
lamellated la'mel lāt-ed, *a* [From *lamella*] Composed of lamellæ or thin plates, or covered with them.
lamellibranchiate, la-mel'li brang"ki-āt, *a* [L *lamella*, a thin plate, and *branchiæ*, gills] Having lamellar gills and bivalve shells as mussels, cockles, and oysters
lamellicorn, la mel'li korn, *a* [L *lamella*, a plate, and *cornu* a horn] Having lamellar antennæ said of beetles, such as the cockchafers, &c
lamelliform, la mel'li form, *a* Having a lamellar form
lamellirostral, la mel'li ros"tral, *a* [L *lamella*, a thin plate, and *rostrum*, a beak] Having a beak furnished along its margins with numerous lamellæ or dental plates as the ducks, geese, swans, &c
lamely, lām'li, *adv* In a lame or imperfect manner, imperfectly, poorly, feebly
lameness, lām'nes *n* State of being lame, an impaired state of a limb or limbs, imperfection, weakness
lament, la-ment', *v i* pret & pp *lamented*, la-ment'ed, ppr *lamenting*, la ment'ing [L *lamentor*, I wail, fr *lamentum* a wail, same root as *latrare*, to bark, an onomatopoetic word.] To weep or wail, to express sorrow, to grieve, to mourn —*v t* To bewail, to mourn for, to bemoan, to deplore —*n* A lamentation, an elegy or mournful ballad or air
lamentable, la'ment-a-bl, *a* [L *lamentabilis*] To be lamented, deserving sorrow, doleful, mournful, miserable, pitiful, wretched —**lamentably**, la'ment a-bli, *adv* In a lamentable manner
lamentation, la-ment-ā'shon, *n* [L *lamentatio*] Act of lamenting, expression of sorrow, cries of grief, mourning, complaint, wailing
lamina, lam'i na *n*, pl. **laminæ**, lam'i nē [L, a thin plate or lamina, fr same root as *latus*, broad] A thin plate or scale, a layer or coat lying over another, the blade or broad part of a leaf —**laminar**, **laminary**, lam'i nār, lam'i na ri, *a* [*Lamina* and *-ar*, *-ary*] In thin plates or laminæ —**laminate**, **laminated**, lam'i nāt lam'i-nāt'ed, *a* Consisting of laminæ —**lamination** lam i nā'shon, *n* State of being laminated, arrangement in laminæ or thin plates
Lammas, lam'mas, *n* [A Sax. *hlammæsse*, for *hlaf-mæsse* that is *loaf mass*, bread feast, so called because on this day offerings were formerly made of the first-fruits of harvest] The first day of August, a term day in England and Scotland.
lammergeier, **lemmergeyer**, lam'mer-gī er, lem'mer gī-er, *n* [G *lammergeier* —*lammer*, pl. of *lamm* a lamb, and *geier*, a vulture] The bearded vulture the largest European bird of prey, inhabiting S Europe, as well as Asia and Africa
lamp, lamp *n* [Fr *lampe* L *lampas*, fr Gr *lampas*, fr *lampo*, I shine, akin *lantern*] A vessel for containing oil or other suitable substance, to be burned by means of a wick, any contrivance adapted to supply an

artificial light something metaphorically common cating ligh

lampblack, lamp'blak *n* A pigm made f m the fine soot f rmed by he sm ke of gas, oil, coal-tar or common sub-stances.

lamp-ch imney lamp-glass lamp ch m ni, lamp glas, *n* Th glass t be used for lamps burning p rticular oils the glass shade f a lamp a gas-burne

lampion lam'pi-on, *n* Fr dim. of *lampe*] A sma lamp suitable for dec n ons

lamp-light, lamp't t, *n* The li h shed by a lamp **lamp-li hter,** lamp' te *n* A man emp loyed to ligh p lic lamps.

lampoon lam-poo *n* [*F lampon,* a drinking o scurrilous song, *f lamper* to drink & guzzle akin *lap,* to li k] A scurrilous o person sa ire in writing a satire or abus e attack in prose or ve —*v t.* pret. & pp *lampo ned,* lam pōōd ppr *lampooning* lam oo ng T write a lampoon aga st to assa in a lampoon.

lam pooner lam-poo n The write of a lampoon

lamp-po t lamp post, *n.* A post o pillar for supporting a street or othe outdo lamp

lamprey lam'prĭ, *n* [*F lamproie* fr L.L. *lampetra,* L. *limbo* I lick and *petra,* a stone from their hal t attaching them se es to stones by the mou ha] The name of ee like, scale ess fishes, w th suc-torial mou hs, inha ting fresh and sal waters

lamp-shell lamp' l, *n.* One of the *molluscs* of the class Brachiopoda.

lanate, a nāt, *a.* [L. *la us,* f *lana,* wool.] Woolly co red with a grow h or substance resembl ng w ol.

lance, lans, *n.* [*F lance* fr L. *lancea* a lance said t be of Spa ish origin.] An off ns e weapon consisting of a long shaf w th a sharp-pointed head a spear espe-cially a long spear —*v t.* pret. & pp *lanced* Lanc pp *lans g* lans ing T pierce with a lance or other sharp-p inted instru men to open w h a lancet.

lance-corporal lans'kor po-ral, *n.* A pri ate soldier perf rm ng he duties of a corporal with *temporary* rank.

lancelet, lans'let, *n.* [*Lance* and *-le* A small worm-lik ranslucent fish of sin ma-lous structure, the lowest of he v rtebrata he amphioxus

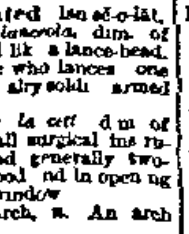
lanceolar lan-se-o-ler *a* [L. *lanceola,* dim. of *lancea,* a lance] *Bot* tapering to-wards each nd

lanceolate lanceolated lan-sē-o-lāt, lan-se-o-lāt-ed, *a* L. *lanceola,* dim. of *lancea,* a lance.] Shaped lik a lance-head.

lancer lans er *n* O e who lances one who carries a lance a ca alry soldi armed with a lance

lancet, lans'et, *n* [Fr *la cett* d m of *lance* a lance.] A small surgical ins rument, sharp-pointed and generally two-edged, use n letting blood nd in open ng abscesses, &c a lancet-window

lancet arch, lans et-ārch, *n.* An arch whose head is shaped like he poin of a lan-cet generally used in lancet-windows



Lancet Arch.

lancet window lans et-win-dō *n* A high and narrow win-dow pointed like lan-cet, as in the Early English st le of archi-tecture See *Arch, c*

lance wood, lans' wo d, *n.* [so named from its use ing suitable for making the shafts of lances.] The wood of several trees of *te iana* and the West In dies, which possesses great li ghtness and elasticity

lanciform, lan'si-form, *a.* Lance-shaped lanceolate

lancinate, lan'si-nāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lanci-nated,* lan si-nāt-ed ppr *lancinating* lan si-nāt-ing [L. *lancino, lancinat m* akin to *lance lacerate.*] To tear to lacerate

lancinatin lan s nāt-ing *p a* Pierc-ing applied to a s ti n sharp hoot ng pa n, as in cance **lancination** lan-s na on *n* A sti kin s arp oo g pa n.

land, la d *n* [A Sax O Fris D Dan Icel. Sw Goth. and G *land* ov nections ry dou ful comp W *llan* a lear pla I a d Gai lan a field Arm lan a hea h The so i ma ter which co st utes e fixed part f he surface of h g be distinctio fr m wate a defin te port h s rface f h gl be as se apart or belo ging to an n h dua peo) a a on ry estate or farm a g n a ma n peop f a coun ry or regi n gro n s il —*v t* p et & pp *l nd d* land ed p *land g* lan g T se on he land shore to disembark to deba k. — T go on land or sh re fr m a sh p or boat disembark

land-agent, land'ā-jen *n* A person m ployed by he pr prietor f an state to co lect rents, to et farms and li ke

landau, la da, *n* [from *Landau,* a town in Germany A kin l f coach carriage whose top ma be open a d brown back

land breeze land re *n* A breeze or current of wet ng f om he land toward he sea

land fe Land, *n* F *ande* I a d Sp *la da,* a heath.] A h a h a beathy or sandy in, as n France

land ed landed *a* Ha ng an estate in land cons st ng in e estate or land

landfall land fal, *n* The first nd dis-cov red after a voyage a lands p

land flood land flud, *n.* An overflowing f land by water an inunda on

land f rce, land rs *n* A m tary force serving on land, as distinguished f m a navy for e

lan l grabber land grab-é *n* On who gra s seizes l nd one who takes land from which another has been ejec ed an Irish usag

landgrave land grā *n.* [G *landgr* D *la dgraaf la d,* land, an *gr f g aaf* an earl or un] In Germany former ya e of certa n princes of the mpire

landholder land'hōld-e *n* A hr de or propri to of land

landi g land'ing, *n* Act of g ng or set-ng on land a place for going or se ng ou hore he part of a sta wh h, be g ev l, witho steps, connects on t gh with *sea-th*

landin net, land ing net, *n* A small bag-shape ne used n ang ng to tak the *fish* f m the water after e ng hooked.

lan ling stage land ng stā *n* A stage or plat rm, fre quently so constructed as o rise and fall wi h he ide for the co en ence of Lan ng or shipping passeng rs and *goods*

landing waiter land ing wā-ter An officer o he customs whose d y is to over see he landi g of g oods.

landlady land'lā-di, *n.* A woman who has property in land, and tenants h lding from h m he m ises f an inn, boarding house, lodging house & correla to *landlord.*

landless, land'les, *a* Des ute of land ha ng no property n land.

lan locke l land'lokt, *a.* Inclosed o encompassed by land, or nearly so as a part of he sea.

landloper lan l'lop-e *n.* [D *lan looper* land, lan l, and *looper* to run Le P] A sgabo o vagran one who has no se tle ha tation.

landlord, land'lord, *n.* The lor f of a ma s or of lan th owne of land or houses who has tenants un er him the master of an inn, la ern, o lodging house a host.

landlubber land'lub-é *n.* A rm of contempt among seamen for a landsman or one unfamiliar with sh ps.

landmark, land mark, *n.* A mark t designate the boundary of land or any fixed object, by wh ch the extent of a farm, dis-trict, &c., is marked any elevated object on land hat serves as a guide to seamen what marks a stage in any course of dev lopmen a y strik g historical event to wh ch o hers may be re rred.

lan l measure land mez-zhū *n* A mea-su f land he system f quan es used n compu ng he area of p cels of land, as acres, roods, poles.

land meas rer land mez-zhū-ré *n* A person whose emp oyment to meas reland.

land measuring land mez- ō g *n* l e art o determ n ng by m asuremen and mputa ion e superficial contents f port ns of an n acres, roods &c

land-owner lan on-e *n* The owne ownet f an l.

lan l rail lan rāl, *n* Th corncrake

landscape land skāp *n* [Dr ect y f D *landerha* Dan *ndskab,* equ a ent to *land-sha e* an lc form *landsk f* was re-presented by A Sax *landrip*] A portion of land rura gr und wh h the eye can compreh n a sing e view a coun ry scene a p cture represen ng a piece of coun ry w h he arious objects conta n su h pictu es g neral, o he pain ng f su h ures.

lan lscape gar lening, land skāp-gār dn ng *n* T e art o y g ou grounds, arranging rees, s rubbery &c., so as to p od ce he effect of na ura landscape

land-st ark land shā k, *n* A sai or's term f a snarpe or hea

land lip la lilde nd al p land alld, *n* A port m of a h or mountain wh a ps o s s down the slo g down of a piece of land from a mountain.

lan lsman landz'man, *n* pl. **lands-f en** landz men. *One* who h es on he la opposed to *seaman* a raw nexpen-*ence sail* a novice n seamanship

landspring, land spring, *n* A spring of wate which fl ws only a fte h avy rains

lan l ste ward, land stū-erd, *n* A person who ooks a ter many thi gs connected with a lan ed estate

land turn lant sturn *n* [G l t land & rn.] A mili ary f rce n some k rop an countries which is not la e to be ca led out e cept n case of act al in as on.

land surveying, *lan l ser f ng n* Act of surveying land e art of d erm ning the boundaries an l s perficial extent of port ns of land, and of laying down a map plan of th whe

lan l-surveyor la ser yā-e *n* One whose emp ymen is lan l surveying

land tax lan taks, *n* A tax assessed on land and buildings.

landward, la ward, *adv* T ward the land.—*a.* Lying toward th land, nland.

landwehr, lan a *n* [*G land,* coun ry and *wehr* defence (E. *we r, beware*] Tha portion of h army of a me Europ an na ions who n me of peace f w h ordi ary occupations, excepting when ca led out f occa na training

land wind land wind, *n* A wind blow ng from the land.

lane ān, *n.* [A. Sa *lane,* a lane = D *laan* alley a enu Icel. *lon,* row of houses *F is lona, lana,* a lan] A narr w way or passage, as between houses, hedg s &c. a n row stre t an alley a passage between lines f ment.

langsyne la g sān *n.* [Sc. *lang* long and *syne* since] The me h g ag (Scotch)

language, lang'gwi *n* [*F anguage f tongue* L. *l ngu a,* the tongu wh ch is cog w h E. *tongue*] corresponding to t, as in L. *lacrima* E. r l Li wha proceeds from the to gu comp *ongue* in sense of language] Human speech the expression f thoughts y words o rticulate sounds the aggre-gate of the words o voca sounds emp oyed by a y commun y for intercom-mun cation be speech peculiar to a na ion a ongue, words appropriate to or especial y *employed* in any branch of knowledge (the *la guage* of ch mistry), general style or manner of expression diction the expres-s on of hough o feeling in any way artic-late or narticulate he *language* of the eyes, o birds, &c

languaged, lang'gwājd, *a* Having a language, expert in language

languageless, lang'gwāj les, *a* Wanting speech or language [*Shak.*]

languid lang'gwid, *a* [L. *languidus*, fr *languere*, I droop or flag LANGUISH] Wanting energy, listless flagging, drooping, dull or heavy without animation, slow, sluggish.

languidly, lang'gwid li, *adv* In a languid manner, feebly, slowly

languidness, lang'gwid nes, *n* State of being languid, languor

languish, lang'gwish, *v i* pret & pp *languished*, lang'gwisht ppr *languishing* lang'gwish ing [Fr *languir*, ppr *languis ant*, fr L. *languescere*, to become languid, fr *languere* to languish cog Gr *langazein* to slacken, akin to *lax*, *lag*, *slael*, *slale*] To be or become faint, weary, or feeble to lose strength or animation, to be or become dull or spiritless, to fade, wither droop, to grow dull to be no longer active and vigorous, as commerce, to sink under sorrow or any continued passion, to look with softness or tenderness

languishing, lang'gwish ing, *p a* Having a languid appearance, pining, having a soft and tender expression

languishingly, lang'gwish ing li, *adv* In a languishing manner, with tender softness.—**languishment**, lang'gwish ment, *n* State of languishing

languor, lang'ger, lang'gwer, *n.* [L *languor*, fr *languere*, to languish (q v)] Languidness, faintness, feebleness, lassitude of body, a dull or enfeebled state of the intellect, listlessness, an agreeable listless or dreamy state —**languorous**, lang'gwer us, *a* Characterized by languor

lanlary, lan'i a ri, *n* [L *laniarius*, pertaining to a butcher, fr *lanius*, a butcher] One of the canine teeth of the carnivorous animals —*a.* Used for lacerating or tearing flesh.

laniferous, la nif'er us, *a* [L. *lanifer*—*lana*, wool, *fero*, I produce] Bearing or producing wool.

lanigerous, lan-ij'er us, *a* [L *lanuger* wool bearing—*lana*, wool, and *gero*, I bear] Bearing or having wool woolly

lank, langk, *a* [A. Sax. *hlanc* connection doubtful] Loose or lax, not plump, of a thin or slender habit of body, gaunt —**lankly** langk'li, *adv* In a lank manner, loosely, laxly —**lankness**, langk'nes, *n* The state or quality of being lank.—**lanky**, lang'ki, *a* Lank or somewhat lank lean

lanner, lan'er, *n* [Fr *lanier*, fr L *lanarius*, *lanius*, a butcher] A species of hawk, especially the female of the species, found in the south and east of Europe —**lanneret**, lan'er-et *n* The male of the lanner

lanoline, lan'ō-lin, *n* [L *lana* wool *oleum*, oil] An oily or greasy substance obtained from unwashed wool, and said to have valuable therapeutic properties in ointments, &c.

lansquenet lans'ke-net, *n* [Originally a foot-soldier, fr G *landsknecht*, a foot-soldier —*land*, country *knecht*, a servant, a *knight*] A game at cards, played with one or more packs and any number of players

lantern, lan'tern, *n* [Fr *lanterne*, fr L. *lanterna*, *laterna* fr Gr *lampter*, torch, lamp fr *lampō* I shine LAMP] A case or vessel in which a light is protected, and which may be carried about, the part of a lighthouse in which is the light an erection on the top of a dome or the roof of a building to give light a tower which has the whole or a considerable portion of the interior open to view, a light open erection on the top of a tower —**Dark lantern**, one with a single opening which may be closed so as to conceal the light —*v t.* pret & pp *lanterned* lan'ternd, ppr *lanterning*, lan'tern-ing To provide or furnish with a lantern

lantern-fly, lan'tern fli, *n* A hemipterous insect of South America which emits a light in the dark

lantern-jawed, lan'tern jad, *a.* Having a long thin visage

lanthorn, lan'tern, *n.* An old and erroneous spelling of *Lantern*, due to the fact that lanterns used to have *horn* sides

lanuginous, **lanuginose**, la-nū'ji nus, la nū ji nōs, *a* [L. *lanuginosus*, fr *lanugo*, down, fr *lana*, wool] Downy, covered with down or fine soft hair

lanyard lan'yard, *n* [Also written *lanier*, *laniard*, fr Fr *laniere*, a thong, strap, originally a woollen band, fr L. *lana*, wool] A short piece of rope or line, used for fastening something in ships a cord with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction tube

Laodicean, la-od'i-sē' an, *a* Like the Christians of Laodicea, lukewarm in religion

lap lap, *n* [A. Sax. *loppa* a lap, a lobe= D and Dan. *lap* Sw *lapp* G *lappen*, a lap, a loose flap, G *lappen*, Icel. *lapa*, to hang loose, akin to *label*, *lobe*, *limp* (a.), *lapse*, *lapel*, *lappet*, are derivatives.] The lower part of a garment that hangs loosely the part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down, hence, the knees or upper part of the legs in this position, the bend or hollow so made

lap, lap, *v t* pret & pp. *lapped*, lapt, ppr *lapping* lap'ing [From O E. *wlap*, to wrap a form of *wrap* (which see)] To wrap or twist round, to infold, to fold, to double over, to lay partly above —*v i* To be spread or laid, to be turned over to lie over something in part (as slates on a roof) —*n.* Part of a thing that covers or rests on part of another, a single round of a course in walking matches or similar contests.

lap, lap, *v i* pret & pp *lapped*, lapt ppr *lapping*, lap'ing [A. Sax. *lapian* to lap or lick=Icel *leppa*, Dan. *labe*, O D *lappen* *lapen*, L.G *lappen* to lap or lick up, allied to L *lambo*, Gr *lapiō*, I lap or lick] To lick up liquor or food with the tongue, to feed or drink by licking, to make a sound as of licking, to ripple with a gentle sound. —*v t* To take into the mouth with the tongue to lick up, to wash gently against. —*n.* A lick, as with the tongue a sound made in this way, a sound as of water rippling against the beach.

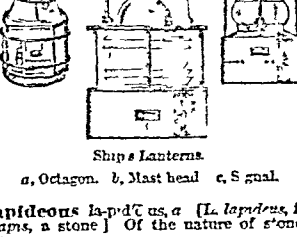
lap-board, lap'bōrd, *n* A board resting on the lap employed by tailors for cutting out or ironing work upon

lapdog lap dog *n* A small dog fondled in the lap a pet dog

lapel, **lapelle**, la-pel *n* [A dim fr *lap*] That part of the coat which laps over the facing —**lapelled**, la-peld', *a* Furnished with lapels.

lapidary, lap'i-da ri, *n* [L. *lapidarius*, fr *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone] A stone-cutter; one who cuts polishes, and engraves precious stones, or fine hard stones used ornamentally —*a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.

lapidate, lap'id-āt, *v t* pret & pp *lapidated*, lap'id-āt-ed ppr *lapidating* lap'id-āt ing [L *lapidare*, fr *lapis*, a stone] To throw stones at, to stone



Ship's Lanterns.

a, Octagon. *b*, Mast head *c*, Signal.

lapideous la-pid'ē us, *a* [L. *lapideus*, fr *lapis*, a stone] Of the nature of stone, stony

lapidescent la pid-es'ent, *a* [L. *lapidescens*, ppr of *lapidescere*, to turn to stone, fr *lapis*, a stone] Turning to stone, petrifying

lapidification, la-pid'i fi kā"shon, *n.* Act or process of lapidifying

lapidify la pid'i fi, *v t* pret & pp. *lapidified*, la pid'i fid ppr *lapidifying*, lapid'i fi-ing [Fr *lapidifier*—L. *lapis*, a stone and *facio*, I make] To form into stone —*v i.* To become stone, to petrify

lapilli, la-pil'li, *n pl* [L. *lapillus* a little stone, dim. of *lapis*, a stone] Volcanic ashes which consist of small angular fragments or particles

lapis-lazuli la pis-laz'ū li, *n.* [L. *lapis*, a stone and L L. *lazulum*, this mineral, *same origin as azure*] *A mineral or* a rich blue colour used in ornament, and when powdered yielding ultramarine

lapper lap'er, *n.* One who laps, in any sense of the different verbs

lappet, lap'et, *n* [Dim. of *lap*] A little lap or flap on a dress, especially on a head dress, and made of muslin —**lappeted**, lap'et-ed, *a* Having a lappet or lappets.

lapsable laps'a bl, *a* That may lapse, that may fall or relapse

lapse, laps, *n* [L. *lapsus*, a slipping or sliding fr *labor*, *lapsus*, I slide, I fall (as in *collapse*, *elapse*, *relapse* &c), akin *lap* (n.), *lobe* &c LAP] A gliding, slipping or gradually falling, an unobserved or very gradual advance, descent or passage, an unnoticed passing away (of time), a slip, an error, a fault, a failing in duty, a slight deviation from truth or rectitude —*v i.* pret & pp *lapsed*, lapst, ppr *lapsing*, laps'ing To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees, to sink, to fall, to glide to slide or slip in moral conduct, to fail in duty, in law, to fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by some omission or negligence —**lapsed**, lapst, *p a* Exhibiting or having undergone a lapse, having fallen away from connection with any church (the *lapsed* masses)

lapwing, lap'wing, *n* [O E. *lapwinke*, A. Sax. *hleapwince*, equivalent to *leapwinl*, from its leaping or jerking mode of flight] The peewit or green plover a handsome bird about the size of a pigeon.

larboard, lar'bōrd, *n* [The *lar-* here is the same as D *laar* G *leer*, empty, the *larboard* side being that where there was no steersman with his steering oar STARBOARD] The left hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head, opposed to *starboard* but now given up in favour of *port* —*a.* Pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship

larcener **larcenist**, lär'sen-er, lär'sen-ist, *n* *One who commits larceny*, a *thief.*

larcenous, lär'se-nus, *a* Pertaining to larceny thievish.

larceny, lar'se-ni, *n* [Fr *larcin*, fr L *latrocinium*, fr *latro*, a robber] Theft of goods or personal property

larch, larch, *n* [L. *larix*, fr Gr *larix*, larch. Etymol unknown] A cone bearing tree, remarkable for tallness, elegance of form, and the durability of its wood.

lard, lard, *n* [Fr *lard*, fr L. *lardum*, *larduin*, bacon, akin Gr *larinos*, fatted, fat, fr *laros* dainty sweet] The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh —*v t.* pret & pp *larded* lärd'ed; ppr *larding* lärd ing To apply lard to, to grease, to mix with lard or bacon to stuff with pieces of bacon (as in cooking a fowl), to fatten to enrich, to mix with something by way of improvement, to interlard.

lardaceous, lärd a'shus, *a* [*Lard* and *-aceous*] Of the nature of lard, consisting of lard.

larder, lärd'er, *n* [O Fr *lardier*, *larder*, fr *lard* (q v)] A room, house, box, or the like, where meat is kept before eating

lard-oil lärd'oil, *n.* A valuable oil made from lard, used for burning and for lubricating machinery

lardy, lärd'i, *a.* Containing lard; full of lard.

large larj *a* [Fr *large*, fr L *largus*, large, plentiful. Etymol uncertain] Great in size, quantity, number, scope, capacity, &c.;

not small abundant copious plentiful ample big bulky huge great broad extensive wide spacious —At large without restraint or confinement diffusely fully with all details.

large-hearted lärj'härt-ed, *a* Liberal munificent generous

largely lärj'li, *adv* To a large degree or extent widely extensively copiously diffusely amply bountifully

largeness lärj'n-es, *n* State or quality of being large magnitude greatness.



Lasso.

largess, largesse lärj'-es, *n* [Fr *largesse* fr L. *largitio* a bounty fr *largiri* to bestow fr *largus* large] A present a gift or donation bounty bestowed.

larghetto lär-g'-to [It.] *Mus* somewhat lowly but not so slowly as *largo*—**largo** lärgō [It.] *Mus* lowly quick than *adagio*

lariat lär'i-t, *n* [Sp *lariata, la reata*] The lasso a long cord or thong of leather with a noose, used in catching horses, &c.

lark, lärk, *n* [A.-Sax *lawerce lâfer*-e Old and Prov. E. *larrock laverock*=D *leeuwerik, leeuwrik* Dan *lærke* Icel. *lævirki*, G *lerche*—a la k.] One of a genus of perching birds (Alauda) having a straight hind claw all of which the skylark is celebrated for its singing being usually spoken of as *the* lark.

lark lärk, *n* [From A. Sax. *lâc* Icel. *leik* Goth. *laiks* sport, play] Sport frolic a piece of merriment [Colloq.]—*v.i.* pret. & pp *larked* ppr *larking* To play frolic sport to make sport. [Colloq.]

larkspur lärk'sper *n* [From the long spur of one of the sepals.] The common name of a genus of plant (Delphinium) common in gardens.

larum lä'rum *n.* An old form of *alarm*

larva, lär'va, *n* pl. **larvæ** lär'vē [L. *larva*, a mask, a spectre] An insect in the caterpillar or grub state in early form of metamorphosis in other animals—**larval**, lär'val, *a.* Belonging to a larva

larviform lär'vi-form *a.* Like or having the form of a larva.

larviparous, lär-vip'a-rus, *a* [L. *larva* and *pario* I bring forth] Producing young in the state of larvæ

laryngeal, laryngean la-rin'jē-al, la-rin'jē-an *a* Pertaining to the larynx.

laryngitis, la-rin-jī'tis, *n* [*Larynx* and term *-itis* denoting inflammation] An inflammation of the larynx

laryngoscope la-ring'go-skōp *n* [Gr *la ynx* and *skopeō*, to see] A speculum contrivance for examining the larynx.—**laryngoscopic** la-ring'go-skop'ik *a* Pertaining to the inspection of the larynx.

laryngotomy lar-in-got'o-mi, *n* [Gr *larynx* and *tomē* a cutting] The making of an incision into the larynx.

larynx la'ringks, *n.* pl. **larynxes, larynges**, la-ringks-ez, la-rin'jēz. [Gr *la ynx larynggos.*] The upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity serving to modulate the sound of the voice

lascar las'kar *n.* In the East Indies, a native sailor

lascivious, las-siv'i-us, *a.* [From L. *lascivia*, lewdness, *lascivus* wanton] Wanton lewd lustful exciting voluptuous emotions.—**lasciviously** las-siv'i-us-li *adv.* In a lascivious manner.—**lasciviousness** las-siv'i-us-nes, *n* Quality of being lascivious wantonness lustfulness

lash lash, *n* [Another form of *leash*—which see] The thong of a whip a scourge a whip a stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough a stroke of satire a sarcasm cutting remark —*v.t.* pret. & pp *lashed* lasht ppr *lashing* lash'ing To strike with a lash or as with a lash to whip scourge to satirize to dash against, as waves to the bind, secure or fasten with a rope or cord —*v.i.* To ply the whip to strike at —**To lash out** to strike out with the hind legs to kick —**lasher** lash'er *n* One who lashes —**lashing** lash'ing. A piece of rope binding or making fast a thing

lass, las, [Origin doubtful, comp Sw *lösk* unmarried, kin to *lat*] A young woman a girl in familiar language often applied to a woman fairly young

lassitude las'si-tūd, *n* [L. *lassitudo* fr *lassus* weary same root as *lat*] Faintness weariness weakness languor of body or mind.

lasso las'sō *n* [Sp *lazo* Pg *laço* fr L. *laqueus* a noose LACE] A rope or cord, with a running noose used in America for catching wild horses, &c.—*v.t.* pret. & pp *lassoed*, las'sōd ppr *lassoing* las'sō-ing To catch with a lasso

last last *a* [A.-Sax. *last* a contr for latest latest, superl of *læt*, late comp best for *betst* LATE.] That comes after all the others in time latest hindmost final ultimate extreme not before the present utmost lowest meanest —**At last**, at the end in the conclusion —**To the last**, to the end till the conclusion.—*adv* The last time the time before the present in conclusion finally

last last *v.t* pret & pp *lasted*. last'ed ppr *last'ing* last'ing [A.-Sax. *læstan*, to follow last, endure (= Goth. *laistjan* to track, to follow G *leisten*, perform) fr A.-Sax *læst* Goth. *laist* a footstep *See* next] To continue in time to endure to remain in existence to continue unimpaired not to decay or perish to hold out to be not entirely consumed.

last Last, *n* [A.-Sax *læst laest*=D *leest* Dan *læst* a last Goth *laists* footstep Icel *leist* the foot, a short sock. LAST *v.*] A model form of the foot, made of wood, on which boots and shoes are formed.—*v.t.* pret. & pp *lasted, lasted* pp *last'ed* ppr *last'ing*. To form on or by a Last.

last, last, *n* [A.-Sax. *hlæst* fr *hladan*, to lade D Dan. and G *last* Ice L *hlest* a load. LADE.] A load a certain weight or measure, generally estimated at 4000 lbs.

lasting, last'ing *p.a* Such as will last, continue or endure durable permanent. —*n.* A species of stuff and very durable woollen stuff

lastingly last'ing-li, *adv* In a lasting manner durably, with continuance

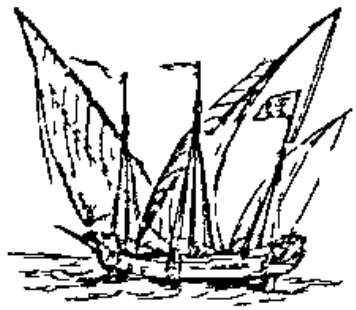
lastly last'li, *adv* In the last place in the conclusion at last finally

latch, lach, *n* [From O. E. *lacche latche* A.-Sax *læccan*, to seize, to take hold of comp Icel. *lass*, a latch a lock] A simple contrivance for catch for fastening a door —*v.t.* pret. & pp *latched* lacht ppr *latch'ing*. *To fasten with a latch*

latchet, lach'et, *n* [From Fr *lacet* a lace or string modified by influence of *latch* LACE.] The string that fastens a shoe

late lāt, *a* [A.-Sax. *læt* lat slow=D *laat* Icel. *latr* Dan *lad*, Sw *lat* late slow tardy, Goth. *lats*, sluggish G *lass* wearied akin L. *lassus* (for *ladtus*) weary (whence *lassitude*) the root is that of *let* to bind] This adjective is compared by *later latter* latest or last] Coming after the usual time slow tardy long delayed not early advanced in time existing not long ago but not now deceased departed, recent modern last or recently in any place, office, or character —**Of late** At a late time or period after date time recently lately —**Of late** lately in time not long past, or near the present

lateen la-tēn' *a* [Fr *voile latine* lit *Latin* sail] Said of a triangular sail having its



Felucca with Lateen Sails.

fore edge fastened to a yard which hoists obliquely used in felluccas, &c. in the Mediterranean.

lately, lāt'li, *adv* Of Late not long ago recently

latency, lā'ten-si, *n* [*Latent* and *-cy*] State of being latent

lateness lāt'nes, *n* State of being late tardiness far advanced period.

latent, lā'tent *a* [L. *latens latentis* ppr of *lateo* I lurk allied to Gr *lanthanō* I escape notice] Not visible or apparent not manifested under the surface —**Latent heat**, heat which exists in any body without producing any sensible effect.—**latently** lā'tent-li *adv* In a latent manner

lateral lat'-al, *a.* [L. *lateralis* fr *latus, lateris* a side as in *collateral, equilateral*] Pertaining to the side on the side proceeding from the side

laterally lat'e-al-li *adv* In a lateral manner direction, or position sideways

latex, lā'teks, *n* [L. a fluid, juice] The elaborated sap of plants, often a white milky fluid

lath, lath *n* [A.-Sax *latta* D and G *latt* whence Fr *latte* It *latta*, a lath, a pole &c. Akin *lattice latten*] A long piece of wood nailed to rafters to support tiles slate a thin narrow slip of wood nailed on a wall to support the plastering such slips collectively any similar piece of wood —*v.t.* pret & pp *lathed* lātht ppr *lathing* lāth'ing To cover or line with laths

lathe lāth, *n* [Same as Icel. *leik* Dan *lad*, a lathe *drejlad*, a turning lathe] A machine by which articles of wood, ivory metals, and other materials, are turned and cut into a smooth round form

lathen lath'en, *a* Made of lath

lather lath'er *n* [A.-Sax. *leathor*, lather nitre used as soap=Icel. *lauthr* lath froth of sea water a kind of soap Sw *lödder* soap fr root meaning to wash, seen also in *lave*] Foam or froth made by soap and water foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse —*v.t.* pret. & pp *lathered* lath'erd ppr *lather'ing* lath'er-ing. To anoint or spread over with the foam of soap —*v.i.* To form a foam with soap and water to become frothy

lathing lāth'ing *n* Laths collectively a covering made of laths —**lathy** lāth'i *a* Thin as a lath like or slender

laticiferous, lat-i-sif'er-us, *a.* [L. *latex laticis*, sap, and *fero*, I bear] Bearing or containing latex or elaborated sap

latifoliate latifolious, la-ti-fō'li-āt, la-ti-fō'li-us, *a* [L. *latus* broad, and *folium* a leaf] Broad-leaved, as a plant.

Latin la'tin *a* [L. *Latini* m. *Latium* the district of Italy in which Rome was built] Pertaining to the Latin a people of Latium in Italy; Roman pertaining to or composed in the language spoken by the Latins or Romans.—**Latin Church**, the Western Church the Church of Rome as distinct from the Greek or Eastern Church.—

Latin peoples, the Italian, French, Spanish, &c, whose language is based on the Latin.——n. The language of the ancient Romans —**Latinism**, la'tin izm, *n* A Latin idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins —**Latinist**, la'tin-ist, *n* One skilled in Latin —**Latinity**, la-tin'i ti, *n* Latin style or idiom style of writing Latin —**Latinize**, la'tin iz, *v t* pret & pp *Latinized*, la'tin-izd, ppr *Latinizing*, la'tin iz-ing To translate into Latin, to give Latin terminations or forms to ——*v i* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin

latish, lāt'ish, *a* Somewhat late

latitude la'ti tūd, *n* [Fr *latitude*, fr L *latitudo*, lit breadth, fr *latus*, broad, wide, fr root meaning to spread.] Breadth width, extent from side to side, room, scope looseness of application, extent of deviation from a standard, freedom from rules or limits, laxity, distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian, distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic —Parallels of latitude, imaginary circles parallel to the equator, used in measuring latitude, and commonly shown in maps

latitudinal, la-ti tūd'in al, *a* Pertaining to latitude, in the direction of latitude

latitudinarian, la'ti tūd-in-ā"ri-an, *a* [Fr *latitudinaire*, *latitude* and *-arian*] Indulging in latitude of opinion not confined by precise limits, thinking or acting at large, lax in religious principles or views, free-thinking liberal.——n One who indulges in latitude of opinion, one who indulges freedom in thinking or acting, one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy

latitudinarianism, la'ti-tūd in ā"ri anizm, *n* The principles of latitudinarians, freedom of opinion, particularly in theology

latrine, la-trīn', *n* [Fr *latrine* L *latrina*, a bath, a water-closet, fr *lavo*, I wash] A privy, a water-closet

latten, lat'en, *n* [O Fr *laton*, Fr *laiton*, brass, comp It *latta*, tin plate, akin to *lath* so called from the material being used in flat pieces or plates LATH] A fine kind of brass or bronze sheet or plate brass, or thin plates of mixed metal

latter, lat'er *a* [An irregular comparative of *late*] Later, coming after something else opposed to *former*, mentioned the last of two modern, lately done or past

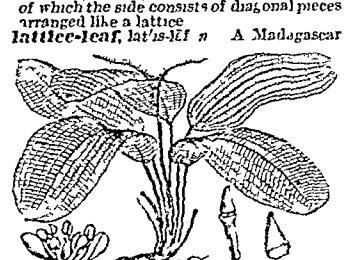
latterly, lat'er li, *adv* Of late, in time not long past, lately ultimately, at last

lattice, lat'is *n* [Fr *lattis*, fr *latte*, lath —which see] A structure of wood or iron made by crossing laths, rods or bars, and forming small openings like net-work, a window made of laths or strips which cross one another like net-work.——a Furnished with a lattice, made like a lattice in structure ——*v t* pret & pp *latticed*, lat'ist, ppr *lattic-ing*, lat'is-ing To furnish with a lattice, to form with cross bars and open work

lattice-bridge, lat'is-brij, *n* A bridge having its sides constructed with cross-framing so as to resemble a lattice

lattice-girder, lat'is-gerd er, *n* A girder of which the side consists of diagonal pieces arranged like a lattice

lattice-leaf, lat'is-lēf *n* A Madagascar



Lattice leaf (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*)

plant with the veins of the leaves forming an open net-work

lattice-window, lat'is-win-dō, *n* A window in which the panes of glass occupy the openings of lattice-work.

laud, lâd, *n* [L *laus*, *laudis*, praise, whence *laudare*, to praise, *allow* is akin] Praise a song or hymn of praise *pl* a service of the church comprising psalms of praise, and generally included in matins ——*v t* pret. & pp *lauded* lâd'ed, ppr *lauding*, lâd'ing To praise in words alone, or with words and singing, to celebrate

laudable, lâd'a-bl, *a* [L *laudabilis* See prec] Deserving praise praiseworthy commendable —**laudableness**, lâd'a-bl nes *n* Quality of being laudable, praiseworthiness —**laudably**, lâd'a-bli, *adv* In a laudable manner

laudanum, lâ'da-num *n* [Same as *ladanum* (q v)] Opium prepared in spirit of wine, tincture of opium

laudation, la-dā'shon, *n* [LAUD] Act of lauding, praise commendation

laudatory lâd'a-to ri, *a* [L L *laudatorius*, fr L *laudare*, to praise LAUD] Containing praise, tending to praise ——*n* That which contains praise

laugh, laf, *v i* pret & pp *laughed*, laft, ppr *laughing*, laf'ing [A Sax. *hlehhan hlihhan*, to laugh=Goth *hlahjan*, O H G *hlahhan*, Icel. *hlæja*, D *lagchen*, G *lachen*, to laugh, imitative of sound made in laughing The modern pron shows change from guttural to *f*, as in *cough*, *enough*] To make the peculiar involuntary noise which sudden merriment excites, to show ridicule to treat with some degree of contempt, when said of things, to appear gay, bright, or brilliant —To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh to one's self or so as not to be observed ——*v t* To express by laughing to affect or effect by laughter —To laugh to scorn to deride to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn ——*n* The act of laughing, a short fit of laughing

laughable, laf'a-bl, *a* That may justly excite laughter, ridiculous ludicrous, comical

laughableness, laf'a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being laughable

laughably, laf'a-bli, *adv* In a laughable manner, ludicrously

laugher, laf'er, *n* One who laughs

laughing-gas laf'ing-gas, *n* Nitrous oxide so called because, when inhaled, it usually produces exhilaration

laughingly, laf'ing-li, *adv* In a merry way with laughter

laughing-stock, laf'ing-stok, *n* An object of ridicule

laugher, laf'ter, *n* [A Sax *hleahtor*, fr *hlehhan*, to laugh=Icel. *hlatr*, O H G *hlahtar*] The act or sound of laughing, an expression of mirth, manifested chiefly in certain convulsive and partly involuntary actions of the muscles of respiration, an expression of mirth peculiar to man

launch, lansh, *v t* pret & pp *launched*, lansht, ppr *launching*, Lansh'ing [Also written *lanch*, a form of *lance* fr Fr *lancer*, O Fr *lanchier*, to throw or dart LANCE] To throw as a lance or dart, to dart, to let fly, to move or cause to slide from the land into the water, as a ship, to set afloat for the first time after being built, *fig* to put out into another sphere of duty, another field of activity or the like ——*v i* To glide, as a ship into the water, to enter on a new field of activity, to expatiate in language ——*n* Act of launching, the setting afloat of a ship or boat, a kind of boat, the largest boat carried by a man-of-war

launderess, lan'dres *n* [From old *launder*, a washerwoman, and *-ess*, *launder*, being contr fr old *lavander*, fr Fr *lavandier lavandiere*, fr *laver*, L *lavare* to wash LAVE] A female whose employment is to wash, and especially to dress, underclothing, table linen, &c

laundry lan'dri, *n* [From old *lavandrie*, fr *lavender*, *launder*, a washer LAUNDRESS] The place or room where clothes are washed and dressed, especially by ironing, mangling, &c

laureate, lâ'rē-āt, *a* [L *laureatus*, fr *laurea*, laurel tree, *fr laurus*, laurel LAUREL] Decked or invested with laurel.—Poet laureate, in Great Britain, a poet specially appointed as the poet of the sovereign, the post, though paid, being now a sinecure ——*n* One crowned with laurel, a poet laureate ——*v t* pret & pp *laureated*, lâ'rē āt-ed ppr *laureating*, lâ'rē āt-ing To crown with laurel, to honour with a degree in a university, and a wreath of laurel

laureateship, lâ'rē āt-ship, *n* Office of a laureate —**laureation**, lâ-rē ā'shon, *n* Act of laureating

laurel, lâ'rel, *n* [O E *laurer*, *lorer*, Fr *laurier* Sp Pr *laurel*, fr L *laurus*, a laurel, for *daurus*, being akin to Gr *dryς*, W *deric*, an oak, E *tree*] The bay tree or sweet-bay (*Laurus nobilis*), an elegant fragrant tree or shrub used in ancient times in making garlands or wreaths for victors &c, a name also given to several other shrubs botanically very different, *pl* a crown of laurel, hence, honour fame distinction

laurelled, lâ'reld, *a* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with laurel wreath, laureate

laurel-water, lâ'rel wa ter, *n* A poisonous water distilled from the leaves of the cherry laurel containing prussic acid

laurustine, laurustinus, lâ'rus-tin, lâ-rus-tī'nus, *n* [L *laurus*, laurel, and *tinus*, this plant] An evergreen shrub or tree, with punkish or white flowers

lava, lâ'va, *n* [It *lava*, fr L *lavo*, I wash LAVE] Rock-matter that flows in a molten state from volcanoes —Lava ware, a ware resembling lava made from iron slag, cast into urns tiles, table tops, &c

lavatory, lav'a to-ri, *n* [L L *lavatorium*, fr L *lavare*, to wash See next] A place for washing a room or place for personal ablutions, a wash or lotion ——a Washing, cleansing by washing

lave, lāv, *v t* pret & pp *laved*, lāvd, ppr *laving*, lāv'ing [Fr *laver*, L *lavare*, to wash, to bathe akin to *luo*, Gr *louō*, I wash, connected are *laundress*, *lavender lava*, *ablution alluvial*, *deluge*, *lotion*] To wash to bathe ——*v i* To bathe, to wash one's self, to wash as the sea on the beach

lave, lāv, *v t* pret & pp *laved*, lāvd, ppr *laving* lāv'ing [A Sax *lafian*, *gelafian*, to pour out, refresh=D *laven*, to refresh, G *laben*, O H G *laban*, to wash, to refresh. LAVISH] To throw up or out, as water, to ladle out to bale

lavender, lav'en-der, *n* [L L *lavendula*, *lavandula*, It *lavandola*, *lavanda*, Fr *lavande*, G *lavandel*, lavender fr L *lavo*, I wash, probably from its distilled water being used in ablution LAVE (1)] An aromatic plant of the mint family which yields an essential oil, and a well known perfume, a pale blue colour with a slight mixture of gray, like the flower of lavender

lavender-water, lav'en-der-wa ter, *n* A perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender and ambergris

laver, lā'ver, *n* [Fr *lavoir*, fr L *lavo*, I wash LAVE (1)] A vessel for washing a large basin

lavish, lav'ish, *a* [Irregularly formed fr *lave* to throw or pour out] Expending, or bestowing with profusion, profuse prodigal, liberal to a fault, wasteful extravagant, overflowing superabundant, superfluous ——*v t* pret. & pp *lavished*, lav'isht, ppr *lavishing* lav'ish ing To expend or bestow with profusion to waste, to squander

lavishly, lav'ish li *adv* In a lavish manner, profusely, prodigally, wastefully

law, la, *n* [A Sax *lagu*, lag fr same root as *le law*, *lore*=Icel *lag* *lög* Sw *lag* Dan *lov* the root is also in L *lex*, *legis*, *law* (whence *legal*)] LIE.] A rule of action laid down or prescribed by authority a statute, a decree, a regulation, an ordinance, a precept, an edict such rules edicts, or decrees collectively, legal procedure, litigation, jurisprudence rights established by law, justice, one of the rules or principles by which any matter or proceed

ng is regulated a prin p e deduced from pract ce or observation a f rma statement of facts invariab y observed in n tura phenomena.—**The law** *theol* the code of Moses or the book conta n ng t.

law abiding la-a-b l ing *a* Observant of he law o ey ng the law

law burrows la'bu -ōz, *n* [A Sa *borh*, security pledge ak n borrow] In S *ace* a writ comman ling a person to give securi y aga nst offering violence to ano her

lawful la'ful, *a* Agreeable o conf rm ab to law a lowed by law legi mate lega consti ut onal const tuted by law righ f l. **lawfully** la'f ll. *d* In a lawfu man er legi imately l gally **lawfulness** la'ful nes *n* Qua y of be ng lawf l.

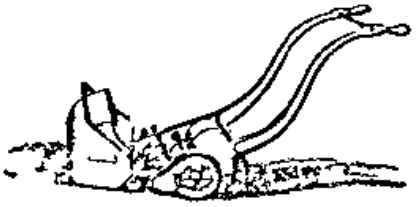
lawgiver la'giv-er *n* One who makes or ac s a law a legislator

lawgiving la'gi ving, *a* Making or en act g laws legisla

lawless, la'les, *a* Not subject o o edie to w, unrestra ned by law con rary to law illegal u a thorized ap aren y n contro led by any l w, ca rie ous **lawlessly** la'les- *adv* I a law ess m nne unlawfully **lawlessness** la es-nes *n* Qua y o sts of be g lawless ill g l y lisregard of law ari ra ness

law maker la'māk-e *n* One wh m kes or enacts law a legisla o a lawgi r

lawn, lan *n* [Origin doubtful pe haps fr town of *Laon* n France comp *cambric* f *Cambray*] A sort of fi e linen or cam bn used in the s eves f bishops and f o her purposes also an m ta n fabric of cotton.——*a.* Made of lawn.



Lawn-mower

lawn mower lan'mō-er *n* A machine f mowing lawns.

lawn-sleeve lan's v *n* A leeve made of lawn a part of a bishop' dress.

lawn tennis, lan ten-is, *n* An outd or game p yed with balls a d rack ts on a lawn and resembl ng tenn s.

lawny lan'i, *a* Resem h ga lawn smooth and grassy

lawsuit, la'sūt, *n* A suit f law for th reco ry of a supposed right a process in law in t uted by a party to compel another to do h m just ce

lawyer la'y [*Law* and *-ier -yer* comp *bowyer sawyer*] One versed in th laws, or a practitione of law one whose profession is to institute su courts of law and to prosecute or defen l the cause of le ts.

lax laks, *a.* [L. *laxus* loose, fr same root as *l sguen* I languish, and probab y E. *ack* hence *r ax lease let h, release*] Loose fla by not not tense, firm or rigi t s ack not rigid y xact, vague exp ess not strict n t sufficien ly strict or rigorous remiss h mg too frequent discharg s from the bowels.

laxative laks'at-iv *a.* [Fr *laxat f* L. *laxa rus, f laxar* to loosen. LAX] Hav ing the powe ew quali y f loosening or open g the intestines, and relieving from constipation.——*n.* A gentle purgati e

laxativeness laks'at-iv nes, *n* Qual ty of being laxa ve or re ax ng.

laxity laks' *n* [Fr *laxité* I *laxitas*] S e or qua y of be ng lax looseness wan oness wa t of strictness remissness.

laxly lak *ad* In a lax manner loose y wi hout exactness o s rict ess

laxness ks nes State o un y of be ng lax lax ty

lay ā, *v* prat & pp *laid* ad pp *l y n* lā ing [A Sax. *lecgan* (pre *legde led* p *g gd geled*] a casual o rresponding to he A Sax *secgan* sim a y Go h *sqp* Icel *leggia* Dan *lægge* D *leggen*, G *legen*, o lay from corresp nd ng in rans v ba. L r] To p ace in a lying pos tion to a se o t ju se place n general to mpose bri g nto a certa n tate to m k ca se to be *lay* ba se] t st to allay to ag see w h regi lari y uilding her vera to p ace a h zard w er y take to contri e scheme plan place ef court of ju ice T lay asid to put off or away to aban r discard To lay by o reserv f fu ur use t pu off To lay by th h is to confine put n prison To lay laim, to c a m To lay down, to resign to declare to de ieste on paper to stake T lay egg, to p duce them naturally f m t e b dy To lay hold f, to lay ho d on, o seize to ca h to apprehen l T lay in, to col t and store To lay open, to open to mak sure t uncove T lay out, to expend to plan or dispose in order h several parts of T lay to heart, to cons ider serious y and ntently T lay sp o t re to treasu to confine to sel o keep from wo k T lay n g to to besi g T lay w t, to l e in ambush —*v i.* To bring forth or produce eggs to bet o wager to stake mo ey T lay s to deal bl ws ——*n.* That which l s o is la a stra um a layer one rank n a series reckon ed upw rd]

lay lā, *n* [O Fr *l i f* the Celt comp l an l (ae) *laoi, laoidh*, a hymn, poem same root as *G ied* a s ng.] A song a ballad a narrat e poem.

lay, lā, *a* [F *lai* fr L. *laicus* fr Gr *la s, fr la* peop] Perta ng to the peop o la y as dist nct from th lergy not c erica not professional not apper ta nu g to one who has professional k now l g Lay brother a person rece ed nto a convent of monks, under ows, but not in h y ord rs

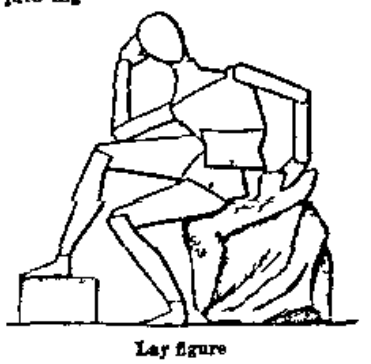
lay lā, pret of *lie*

layer lā er *n* [Partly f *lay* the v b partly same as *la*] One who or that which lays a stra um a coat, as of pa n a r w o course of masonry bri k w k, or the l ke; as sot or twig f a plant, not de tached from the sta k part y la d un ler g n l for growth or propaga t on —*v t.* pret & pp *layered*, lā erd pr *layering* lā g To propaga e by bending he shoot f a plant into he r th shoot rik ing out wh be ng fed by he parent p nt



Layering

lay figure lā' g ā *n* [From *lee n* D *leeman*, lit. 'a person to be moved,' *leden* pl. of *lid* (A. Sax. *l ā, l n lid* Goth. *lithus* a j nt] A j nted figure used by pain rs, which can be y aced in any a ti tud so as to serve when cl thed as a m del f draperies &c.



Lay figure

layman lā man *n* Any man who is lay n l not clerical one of the la ty or people, distinct from the rgy

lazar laza *n* [Fr *laza* fr *Lazarus* in the para le] A leper or a perso n infected wi h any nauseous disease

lazaretto, lazaret la-za-ret'tō la-za-ret *n* [It. *lazzeretto* Sp *lazareto* Fr *laza et.* LAZAR] An hosp tal or house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly for th se affected w th contagious distempers at seaports often a essel used for this purpose a hosp ta fo quaran ine.

lazar house la zär hous, *n* A lazaretto.

lazily lā zi h, *adv* In a lazy or heavy sluggish m nner sluggi h y

laziness lā z nes, *n.* Sta e or quali y of be ng lazy indolence sloth slowness tard ness

lazuli laz u li, *n* Lap s-lazuli.

lazy lā zi, *a* [Origin doubtful pe haps for *lat sy* fr *la* with term as in *tricksy pry* or O Fr *lasche* lax slow remiss, f L. *laxus* lax. LAX] Disinc ned to action or exertion slothful sluggish i lolent av rse to labour heavy in mot on slow moving s ow y or apparent y wi h labou

lea l *n* [From A. Sax *leáh*, un l ed land, pasture comp Dan dia ect *lei*, fa w D *l ej* emp y l low ht cleared land, fr sa e ce t as L *lux*, light. LUCID] A meadow or grassy pla n land under grass o past rage

leach lech *v t* and *i.* LATCH

lead l led, *n* [A Sax *lead* akin D *lood*, Sw and Dan *lod* G *loth*, a p mmet, the ead fo tak ng soun ings root doubtf l.] A well-k own soft and heavy me al of a dull gray colour wi h a coat of blu a plum net or mass of lead, used in soun ing a sea a th n plate of type-metal, used to separate nes in prin ng a small piece of black lead or plumbago used in pen ls, p the ead n cov ring of a roof ——*a.* Made r composed of lead c ons ing more or less of lead prod ced by lead.——*v t* pret. & pp. le ded, led ppr *lead ng* led ing To cov r wi h lead to fit with lead to widen the space between l nes in prin g by inserting a lead o th n plate of type-metal

lead led, *v t* pret & pp *led* le l ppr *lead i g* le ding [A Sax *lædan*, to lead, f *lād*, a course f *l ban*, to go or tra e D *leiden* Icel *leiða* Dan *d* to lead akin *lode lodestone*] To guide or co n duct to gu ie by the hand to conduct, as a chief or c mmande to direct and g vern to precede to ntroduce by go ng first to g i le to sh ow the method of a taining an object to draw to entice to allure to induce to pr ai on to influence to bias or incline to pass to spend in *ea d-play ng* to commence a ro nd or tri k with To lead captive to carry into captiv ty —To lead one a dance or a fine dance, to cause one m o e exert n or trouble than necessary or ex pected.—To lead the way to go before and sh w the way ——*v i.* T go bef re a l show the way, to be ch ef o comman der to take or ho ld the chi f place to draw to ha e a ten lency to induce ——*n.* Guidance p recedence a g ing before

leaded led ed, *a* Covered or fi ted with lead set in lead separated by leads, as lines in prin ing

leaden led n *a* Made of lead resembl ng lead a leaden sky sluggish slow inert h avy d ll gloomy

leader le d r *n.* One who leads or conducts a guide a conductor a ch f a

commander, a captain, one who goes first, the head of a party or faction, a musical performer who leads a band or choir the leading editorial article in a newspaper, one of the front horses in a team

leaderette, lē der-et', *n* A short leading article in a newspaper

leadership, lēd'er ship, *n* State or condition of a leader

leading, lēd'ing, *p a* Chief principal, most important or influential —**Leading question**, a question which suggests a certain answer that the questioner desires to get

leading-strings, lēd'ing-stringz, *n pl* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk, hence, *to be in leading-strings*, to be a mere puppet in the hands of others

leadless, led'les, *a* Having no lead, not charged with a bullet

lead-pencil, led'pen sil, *n* An instrument for drawing or writing, usually made by inclosing a slip of plumbago or graphite (black lead) in a casing of wood

leady, led'i, *a* Pertaining to or resembling lead in any of its properties

leaf, lēf, *n*, pl **leaves**, lēvz [A Sax. *leaf*=O Sax. *lōf*, Goth *laufs*, Icel *lauf*, Sw *löf*, Dan. *löv*, D *loof*, G *laub*, a leaf, probably allied to Lith *lapas* a leaf, Gr *lepis*, a scale] One of the thin, expanded, deciduous growths of a plant or flower, generally green in colour, a part of a book containing two *pages*, something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension, a very thin plate, the movable side of a table, one side of a double door —To **turn over a new leaf**, to adopt a different and better line of conduct —*v i* pret & pp *leafed*, lēft, ppr *leafing*, lēf'ing To shoot out leaves, to produce leaves

leafage, lēf'āj, *n* [*Leaf* and *-age*] Leaves collectively, abundance of leaves

leaf-bud, lēf bud, *n* A bud from which leaves only are produced.

leafed, lēft, *a* Having leaves used frequently in composition (broad-*leafed*, thin-*leafed*, &c)

leafiness, lēf'i-nes, *n* State of being leafy or full of leaves

leaf-insect, lēf'in-sekt, *n* The popular name of insects whose wings resemble or mimic leaves a walking-leaf

leafless lēf'les *a* Destitute of leaves

leaflet lēf'let *n* [*Leaf* and *-let*] A little leaf, one of the divisions of a compound leaf

leaf-mould lēf'mōld, *n* Leaves decayed and reduced to the state of mould, used as manure for plants.

leaf-stalk, lēf'stak, *n* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf

leafy, lēf'i, *a* [*Leaf* and *-y*] Full of leaves.

league, lēg *n* [Fr *ligue*, It *lega* L L *liga* fr L *ligo*, I bind (in *ligament*, *ligature*, *ally*, &c)] A combination or union between princes or states for their mutual aid or defence, an alliance, a confederacy, a combination, a compact a covenant —*v i* pret & pp *leagued*, lēgd, ppr *leaguing*, lēg'ing To form a league to unite in a league or confederacy to confederate

league, lēg *n* [O Fr *legue*, Fr *lieue*, fr L L *leuca*, *leuga*, &c, a word of Celtic origin] A measure of length varying in different countries, the English land league being 3 statute miles, the nautical league nearly 3½

leagued, lēgd, *a* United in a league or mutual compact, confederated

leaguer, lēg'er *n* One who unites in a league, a confederate

leaguer, lēg'er, *n* [From D *leger* G *lager* a bed, a couch, a camp, allied to *laur*, *the lay*] A camp, the camp of a besieging army, a siege

leak, lēk, *n* [Not in A Sax but akin to Icel *leki*, a leak, *leka*, leaky, D *lek* Dan *læk* G *leck*, a leak, leaky; Icel *leka* Dan *lække*, D *lekken*, to leak, A Sax *leccan*, to wet, to moisten, and E to *lack*] A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape, the passing of fluid through such an opening —To **spring a leak**, to open or crack so as to let in water, to begin to let in water —*v i* pret & pp *leaked*, lēkt, ppr *leaking*, lēk'ing To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice in the vessel

leakage lēk'āj, *n* [*Leak* and *-age*] A leaking, the quantity of a liquid that enters or issues by leaking, an allowance for the leaking of casks.

leakiness, lēk'i nes, *n* State of being leaky

leaky, lēk'i, *a* [*Leak* and *-y*] Having a leak or leaks.

leal, lēl, *a* [O Fr *leal* the same word as *legal* and *loyal*] Loyal, true, faithful, honest upright

lean, lēn, *v i* pret & pp *leaned*, *leant*, lēnd, lent, ppr *leaning*, lēn'ing [A Sax *hlæcan*, to make to lean, *hlinian*, *hleonian*, to lean= O Sax *hlinon*, O H G *hlinen* G *lehnen* D *leunen*, to lean, cog with Gr *klinō*, I make to bend, and L *clino*, *inclino*, I bend, I *incline*, the same root being also in *declivity*, *acclivity*, *climax*, &c] To slope, slant or deviate from a perpendicular line to incline, to tend, to bend or incline so as to rest on *something*, to depend for consolation, comfort, and the like usually with *against*, *on*, or *upon* —*v t* To cause to lean to incline, to support or rest

lean, lēn, *a* [A Sax *hlæne*, L G *lern*, lean perhaps allied to *lean* (*v*)] Wanting flesh or fat on the body, meagre not fat, not rich, fertile, or productive, barren of thought, jejune —*n* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat

leanly, lēn'li, *adv* In a lean manner, meagrely, without fat or plumpness

leanness, lēn'nes, *n* State of being lean, thinness of body, meagreness, poverty

lean-to, lēn'tō *a* Having rafters leaning on another building or a wall

leap lēp, *v i* pret & pp *leaped*, *leapt*, lēpt, lept, ppr *leaping* lēp'ing [A Sax. *hleapan*, to leap, to run=Sc *loup* D *loopen*, to run (seen in *elope*, *interlope*), Icel *hlaupa*, Dan *lobe*, Goth *hlaupan* G *laufen*, to run] To spring or rise from the ground with the feet in the air, to jump, to vault to rush with violence, to spring to bound, to skip —*v t* To pass over by leaping to spring or bound from one side to the other of, to cause (one's horse) to take a leap, to make to pass by leaping —*n* A jump, a spring a bound, act of leaping space passed by leaping a sudden transition.—**leaper**, lēp'er, *n* One who leaps.

leap-frog, lēp'frog, *n* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and others *leap* over him

leap-year, lēp'yēr, *n* A year containing 366 days, every fourth year so called probably because after February the days of the week *leap* an extra day as compared with other years.

learn, lern, *v t* pret. & pp *learned*, *learnt*, lernd, lernt, ppr *learning*, lern'ing [A Sax *leornian*, to learn, to teach, akin to *læran*, to teach *lar*, learning, *lore*, comp G *lernen*, to learn, *lehren*, to teach, D *leeren* Icel *læra*, to teach, to learn, Goth *laisjan*, to teach, allied to A Sax *lesan* Icel. *lesa*, to gather] To gain or acquire knowledge of or skill in, to acquire by study to teach (*Shak*) —*v i* To gain or receive knowledge, to receive instruction to take pattern to receive information or intelligence

learned, lern'ed, *a* Having a store of information obtained *by study having much* knowledge, erudite, containing or indicative of learning, scholarly

learnedly, lern'ed li, *adv* In a learned manner, with much knowledge or erudition

learner, lern'er, *n* One who learns, a pupil, a scholar

learning lern'ing *n* Acquired knowledge in any branch of science or literature, knowledge acquired by study erudition, scholarship, education

lease, lēs, *n* [O Fr *lees*, *lais* a lease, fr *laisser*, *lesser*, &c (Fr *laisser*), to let, to let out, fr L *laxare*, to loosen, fr *laxus*, loose LAX] A letting of lands or other property to a person, usually for a consideration known as *rent*, the written contract for such letting, any tenure by grant or permission —*v t* pret & pp *leased* lēst, ppr *leasing*, lēs'ing To let, to grant by lease

leasehold, lēs'hōld, *a* Held by lease —*n* Tenure by lease, land held in lease

leaseholder, lēs'hōld-er, *n* A tenant under a lease

leash, lēsh, *n* [Fr *laisse*, O Fr *lesse*, a leash, fr L L *laxa*, a loose cord, fr L *laxus*, loose LAX] A thong or line by which a dog (or dogs) is held in in hunting, a line holding in a hawk, three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares —*v t* pret & pp *leashed*, lēsht, ppr *leashing*, lēsh'ing To bind by a leash

leasing, lēz'ing, *n* [A. Sax. *ledsung*, fr *leasan* to lie, fr *leas*, false, allied to *lose*, *loove*, *loss*] Falsehood, lies

least lēst *a* [A.Sax *laest*, contr fr *læsest* superl of *læs*, less (no positive) LESS] Smallest, little beyond others, in size, degree, value, &c.—*adv* In the smallest or lowest degree —**At least**, at the least, to say no more, at the lowest degree, on the lowest estimate

leather, leTH'er, *n* [A. Sax. *lether*=L G *ledder*, *lier*, D *leder*, *leer*, Icel *lethr*, Sw *ladr*, Dan *læder*, *lær*, G *leder*, root unknown] The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use, tanned hides in general, an appliance made of this substance.—*a* Leathern consisting of leather

leathern, leTH'ern, *a* Made of leather, consisting of leather —**leathery**, leTH'er i, *a* Resembling leather, tough.

leave, lēv *n* [A. Sax *leof*, *geleaf*, leave, permission, same as the *-liere* in *believe*, akin D *-loof*, in *oorloof*, permission, Icel *leyfi*, permission, *lof*, praise, permission, G *(er)laubeu* to permit allied also to E *love*, *lief*, L *libet*, it is pleasing] Permission, allowance, liberty granted, a formal parting of friends (used chiefly in the phrase to *take leave*)

leave, lēv, *v t* pret & pp *left*, left ppr *leaving*, lēv'ing [A. Sax *laefan*, to leave, to cause to remain, fr *lifan* to remain= Icel *leifa*, O Fris *leva*, O H G *bi-liban*, G *b-leiben*, to remain, same stem as *live*] To let remain, not to take, to have remaining at death, to commit or trust to, as a deposit, to bequeath, to withdraw or depart from to quit to forsake, desert, abandon, to relinquish, resign, renounce, to refer, to commit for decision —*To leave off*, to desist from, to forbear, to cease wearing or practising —*v i* To set out, to take one's departure, to desist

leave, lēv, *v t* To put out leaves, to leaf

leaved lēvd, *a* Furnished with leaves or foliage, having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds.

leaven, lev'n, *n* [Fr *levain*, fr *lever*, L *levare*, to raise, akin *levity*, *lever*, *relieve*, &c] A substance that produces fermentation as in dough yeast, barm, what resembles leaven in its effects —*v t* pret. & pp *leavened*, lev'nd, ppr *leavening* lev'n-ing To mix with leaven, to excite fermentation in, to imbue

leavings, lēv'ingz, *n pl* Things left, relics, refuse, offal

leavy, lēv'i, *a* Full of leaves, covered with leaves.

lecher, lech'er, *n* [O Fr *lechcor*, gourmand, parasite, libertine Fr *lecher*, to lick fr G *lecken*, O H G *leccōn*, to lick LICK, LICKERISH] A man given to lewdness —*v i* pret & pp *lechered*, lech'erd ppr *lechering*, lech'er ing To practise lewdness, to indulge lust

lecherous lech'er us *a* [See prec] Addicted to lewdness or lust lustful lewd

lecherously, lech'er us-li, *adv* In a lecherous manner, lustfully, lewdly

lecherousness lech'er us-nes, *n* Lechery

lechery, lech'er i, *n* [O Fr *lecherie*

LECHER.] Lewdness free ndnce of
lectern k'terŋ, n (O F *lect* L L *le rinum* fr *lec rum*, pul t, f G *on* a couch, a res Ak n *u er*] A sading desk in a church.
lection ks on n [L. *ctio* ctus I read.] A reading a diff ren o van y in h te t of a m nuscrip o book
lecture lek ŭr n [Fr *lect* L *le ra* a reading f *go ctus* I ad. LEGE n] A discourse ead de es on any s b ect usua y af mal m hodi cal disco rse inten d f ns ruct n a reprimand a form reproof —v prc & pp *lec ed*, lek rd, p *lect ri* k ing To read o d a ure o f rm l disc urse to d lec res t. To g e a lecture to to reprima d t re pro e
lecturer l k u One wh ec a y sso o nstructo who d rs mal discou rses to a od nts.
lect re ship lek -shu n Th ffi of a ecturer
le l ed, pre an l pp of *lead*
le l e] n [Fr m stem of *la* c mp Sc. *cuyp* Icel. *gy* he ledg or rim at he bo tom of a cask] A narrow h lf on wh h art es may be p laced a ything wh h resem es su h a lf a part ris ng o proj ct g beyond he res a n ig o h lf f rocks.
ledger j n [Ak n *to led ue* g comp pro E. to old *leg ledger res* g m a p *ace D legg one* ha *us*, a edg as a book ha hes n a fixed place] The principa book of accou ts among m hants n l oth rs, howing how all h accou ts stand as regards deb ts cred s.
ledgy lej i, *a* Aboun li g in ledges
lee n Direct y rom h Scan li avi n =Icel. *hlé* Dan D le e ak n A. Sax. *hleó* a shad a sh te Goth. *hlja*, a tent.] The quarte tow d w ich he wm ws, as pposed to th fr m wh h t comes he sh te caused by a ect keep- g off he wi opposed w *her* —a. I rtai ing to he part o s le w rds wh h he w od blows Le sha th tu re on he lee of a sh p or towar wh ch the wind w
lee n Dreg or sedime LEES
lee board b rd, n A ong flat piece f woo l on each s o certa n Du h mea o prev nt them from drifting las to leeward
lee h. h, n [A. Sax. *lœce* a physician Goth *leikeis*, a phys cian corresp n ding rds a e Sw *läka*, Dan. *aj* Ice *lækna*, A. Sax. *ldecian* to h al h an mal is so called from ts use m healing] A ph sician o doctor, be n n e of sev ral ood-su k ng worml ke animals, some of hem used n medic nal practice —v t. pre & pp *he* lech pp *le k g* h g lo res wi h medicamen s to heal to t eed by be use f leeches. **leech-craft** l h kra t, n The art f healing
leek lk n. [A. Sax *leác* an herb a wk L.G nd D *look*, Ice *laukr* Sw *lök*, Dan. *og* G *lauch* Pus k this gi es h term. *ga ic, hem ock ba leg*] A cul n ary geta e allied to he o the nau nal badg of he W lsh T es th le k, to ha to retract on w ls allud ng o scene n Shak pere's *Henry V*
leer n [E. *ere* A. Sax *hlór* O Sax. *hléd hl a* Icel. *hlyr* are beek] A n glance express e f s me unw rthy feeling an arch or affected gla ce —v i. pret. & pp *leered* ppr *l eri g*] To gl a leer o look mea ng y or are y —v t. To ass wi h a ee to affect wi h a leer
lees, l.z, n *pl* Fr *ie* Pg *ua*, L.L. *ue* origin u known] Th ne of liq or the grosser parts f a y liq or wh h b settled on h bottom f a ess dregs sediment
leeward l w rd, *a. Lee* a d *-ward*] Perta n g to be lee part toward wh h the wind flows —ad Toward th lee opposed to *windward*.
leeway wā, n The dri g o de a- on o a sh p o h ewar of h course. T make up eew y to o ake w k n arrea
left l & pp of *ve*
left t, *a* A. Sax *f* w ak w rthless *sf ft* O D *uch ft* le pri a ed o A Sax *f* O S x. w ak nfirm D ng h parto p ssd o h h body bel gi g to he n x wh h us h n l, arm, foot, &c Left ha k ri er h wh h w be n h ha f a pers wh se face urt ed d wn s am n Th pp te u he righ th rt wh s h le m bers g la body of h p d
left hand h l, l la g h le h h le
left ist Th -ed, *a* L g h arnu w th m re ase a de ter y ha h n h, g n te *n n e* um y awkwa **left ist ness** le ha ed nes, n state qual y f be ng ha ded
left ward t, *a* La as le n ong w rn *ft ff* h s
leg leg, n [A Scanc nav w l Ice *ggr* a leg h llow bo ten Dan *g* bw *leg* h calf or h Th mb o an an ma a lower or postern mb ha part o h mb m h k ee u h f t wha rusem es a leg o a rna g a pa of compasses the long slen s port of anyth g wha co rs leg
legacy g'a-si, n *O F leg ie* L. *ga- m* a legacy *f y* I se u a h I appoint. LEGATE] Tha wh h s be quea h d a beq est a p rt ula g o n sum of m ney gi n by ast will testam n
legal le'gal, *a* [Fr *lé* f L. *le alis* g l, f *lex legis* law] lso u *legi mate ulator* & ak n to *l gare* to de ga e las in *lega* root sam as n E. *y w L e* ared s of *lega*] Acor d ng o n conform y wi h o erin te l by law, law pertain g law jud cial cr ate l by law
legality leg'a-l n Strict adhe nce aw a gal doctrine s ress laid on the law as f n l n h Scriptures
legality gal n F *lega* LEGAL] The condi ion h racter of be ng ga lawf ess conf rm y to aw
legalization l gal zā sh n, n The act o egaliz g
legalize ga z, v t. & pp *leg ized* g lzd ppr *legal* ga g [*Leg* and *-ize* F *-iser*] To mak l g or lawf to nder conf rmab e to law an h n to sanct on
legally ga *ad* In a lega mann lawf lly acc ding law
legate gā n [F *le* I f L. *legn us* f *lega re* I sen w h a commiss n. LEGAL] An ambassad er oy part cular y he pope s ambassado to a f re gn prince o a
legatee leg-a n F m L. *legn m* a acy and *-e* LEGA Y] O t w a legacy is bequeathed.
legateship leg'gāt-sh p n The office of a legate
legation le-gā hon n [L. *lega io* LE GATE An embassy he person persons sen as e ys o mbassadors a d lo matic m ns and hus su te
legato le gā [I ted, L. *ligare* tu LEAG E] *Bl* pla ed or s ng n an even mooth, g li g mann
legend, l end or jend, n [F *légen* f L. *legenda*, h ngs to be read, *lego* I ead riginally ap ed to h es h ns ts h had o be read as a reli gu d y *Lego* I read, ori nally I gathe appears n grea many L ghal w ds, as in *lect* lesson, *ct cull, collect, in ll ct, neg ct, d ject* &c] A marv llous st ry ha der down from early mes a tradition a on historical narrati e an in- s ri n the w ds ec ally those a rang d cula y on a me al o co n
legendary j en la-ri o j nd a-ri *a* t. g ot a] g n or gends fabulous ra n nyth ca
legerdemain l -d mān n [F *le d ia*] f hand—*li* L L *le rarius* f L gh whence *esl y le* f and *m n* L *man* hand.] S e gl f d a deceptive perf rman d pe g on n y of ha l and ad o trick
leger l gi, *a* Ha ng g as a two- *leg d* at mal
leggal g g ng n [*Leg* and *g*] A co ng f th g grea p rt of a g g a y ing gl.
leggy l g a Long gg l
legi ra g'h rn n A k d f s aw p ai m orted from Legh a hat made f ha n aterna
legibility dĭ n Qua y or state f g gi
legible j *a* [L. *legi ilis* f g I read LE ble] Th n y be read con g of etters ngu es ha may be dis- g ished m n to e eye
legibleness j b s n Qua y o sta be ng gib gi y
legibly, le' *ad* Ju a g e manne so as to be read
legion n n [Fr *le ion* f L. *leg ionis* f *leg* I gath LEGU D] A y of n ry sol rs am g Roma s, n m se from 3000 to abo e 6000 a m tary f ce a gr a num be
legionary j n-ri *a* [*Legionna* L. *legi us*] Le la ng to a l gi n o gi con ti g f a g on —n. A lit m so be ng gi to a leg on
legislate jis-a l t. & pp *gisla d*, s -le-ti [*legisla g* s-lā g [L. *x legis* a law an l *us* carried p of *f* I a I carry LEGAL.] To make nact a law o laws
legislation le -lā hon n [L. *legis ati n— legis* a law a *io* a arry ng o bring g] Act gi la ng as of mak ng nass ng a w l ws he enact ng laws law sta tes e acte
legislative le' s-lā n [*Legislat* and F *le ti f*] Ca a of or perta n- ng h nat g flaw done ye act g
legislator j s-lāt-e n [L.] ne who gislates a lawgi er on who makes laws a tate o o m n y
legislature l re e'j s-lā ŭ n [*Le islat* a d *-ure* F *legislature*] The y of men n as a ate te wi h powe to make and re eal aw he gi g pow f a state
legist l j n F *le iste* f L. *le y* law] r AL.] n sk ll d n h laws.
legitim l j n n [L. *legi ma* giti n te g] In *S law* th sha of a f r's inov property to whi h on his ca h has ren are enti ed by aw
legitimacy ma-n n [*Legi ma* an *-cy*] S ate or qua yo bei g legi ma e aw lness ga y
legitimate l māt, *a* [L.L *gi ma us* f *legit ma* to l gi ma f L. *legi mus* lawful, f *lex* law LEGAL] Accorda wi h aw lawfu y beg tcn or born born w ock ger u ne n ise or spurious, f llowing by logi a o n ral seq ence j accord nce wi h e ab hed aw al owa al —v t. & p *legit ma d* j mat-ed ppr *jit ma ing* mā ng To m ke ei er gi m te
legitimately le j 'i mā *a* In a egi mate manner law y
legitimation j ma shon n A f legi ma ng rendering gi mate
legitimist j ma n ne who p- ports gi m au h ri y ne who be eves in be aa redness here tary monarc n
legitimize mīz, v pre & pp *le ti mized*, l j m pr *l gi ma t m ng* [*Legit ma* and *-ize*] T re legi mate to egi m te
legless leg'les, *a* Ha g no legs
legume leg'ūm, le-gūm n [Fr *légum* f L. *egumen* a legum nous y lant, pulse

fr *legō*, I gather, because gathered and not cut LEGEND] A seed-vessel of two valves, like the pod of a pea, a pod, *pl* the fruit of plants of the pea kind, pulse, pease, beans &c.

leguminous lē-gū'mĭn-us, *a* [LEGUME] Pertaining to legumes or pulse consisting of pulse, bearing legumes or pods

leiotrichous, lī-ot'rĭ kus, *a* [Gr *leios*, smooth, and *thrix*, *trichos*, hair] Of or belonging to the smooth-haired races

leister, lēs'ter, *n* [Icel *ljóstr*, Sw *lystra*, a leister] A pronged and barbed instrument for striking fish, a salmon spear [Scotch]

leisure lē'zhūr or lezh'ūr, *n* [O E *leisere*, *leiser*, &c, Fr *loisir*, fr O Fr *leisir*, *loisir* (infin), fr L *licere*, to be allowed, to be lawful comp *pleasure*, which is similarly formed Akin *license*] Freedom from labour, occupation, or business, vacant time time free from employment ——a Not used or spent in labour or business, vacant said of time

leisured, lē'zhūrd, *a* Having leisure, not requiring to work

leisurely, lē'zhūr-lı, *a* Done at leisure, *not hasty*, *deliberate*, *slow* ——*adv* Slowly, at leisure, deliberately

leman, lē'man or lem'an, *n* [From *lief*, A Sax. *leóf*, dear, and *man* LIEF] An old term for a sweetheart of either sex, a gallant or a mistress often in a bad sense

lemma, lem'ma, *n* [Gr *lēmma*, fr *lambanō*, I take] A subsidiary proposition in mathematics, demonstrated for the sake of some other proposition

lemming, lem'ing, *n* [Dan] A small



Common Lemming (*Myodes Lemmus*)

rodent mammal found in Norway, Lapland, Siberia, &c

lemon, le'mon, *n* [Fr and Sp *limon*, It *limone* fr Ar and Per *limun*] An acid fruit of the orange kind, the tree that produces this fruit

lemonade, le-mon-ād', *n* [Fr *limonade*] A beverage, usually aerated, consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened

lemon-grass, le'mon gras, *a* A name of several grasses yielding a fragrant oil

lemon-yellow, le'mon-yel-ō, *n* A beautiful, vivid, light yellow colour

lemur, lē'mer, *n* [L , a spectre so called from its nocturnal habits and stealthy step] A name of certain quadrumanous mammals, allied to monkeys, insectivores, and rodents

lend lend, *v t* pret & pp *lent*, lent, ppr *lending*, lend'ing [A Sax *laenan* to lend, fr *laen* a loan, (fr *lihan*=G *leihen*, to lend), the *d* has erroneously attached itself to the word, comp D *leenen*, Dan *laane*, Icel *lana*, to lend. LOAN] To grant to another for temporary use, to furnish on condition of the thing being returned, to afford, grant, or furnish (assistance, &c.) *refl* to accommodate to give up so as to be of assistance (he *lent himself* to the scheme) —To lend a hand, to assist.

lender, lend'er, *n* One who lends

length length, *n* [A Sax. *length*, fr *lang* long comp *strength* fr *strong* LONG] State or quality of being long the longest measure of any object in distinction from *depth*, *thickness* *breadth* or *width*, extent from end to end, extent, extension, a certain extent, space of time, duration indefinitely, long duration reach or extent, distance, detail or amplification in language, extent, degree, height, as in conduct or *action*, *extent of progress* —At length, at or in full extent, at last, at the end or conclusion

lengthen, length'n, *v t* pret & pp *lengthened*, length'nd ppr *lengthening*, length'n-ing [*Length* and *-en*] To make long or longer to extend in length, to elongate, to protract to extend.——*v i* To grow longer, to extend in length

lengthily, length'ı lı, *adv* In a lengthy manner —**lengthiness**, length'ı nes, *n* State of being lengthy

lengthwise, length'wīz, *adv* In the direction of the length *longitudinally*

lengthy, length'ı, *a* [*Length* and *-y*] Being long or moderately long, *not short*, *not brief* applied chiefly to discourses, arguments, proceedings, &c

lenience, **leniency**, lē'nı-ens, lē'nı-en sı, *n* [See next] Quality of being lenient, lenity, mildness, gentleness

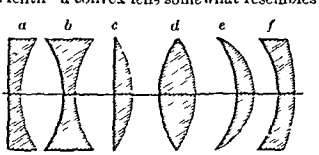
lenient, lē'nı ent, *a* [L *lenıens*, ppr of *lenio*, I make soft or mild, fr *lenis*, soft, mild, akin *lentus*, slow (in *relent*)] Acting without rigour or severity gentle merciful, clement —**leniently**, lē'nı-ent-lı, *adv* In a lenient manner, mercifully mildly

lenitive, le'nıt-ıv, *a* [Fr *lénitif* LENIENT] Having the quality of softening or mitigating assuasive, emollient ——*n* A medicine or application that eases pain, a palliative, an emollient

lenity, le'nı-tı, *n* [L *lenitas* LENIENT] Gentleness mildness of temper, tenderness, kindness, mercy

leno, lē'nō, *n* [From Fr *linon*, lawn akin *linen*] A kind of cotton gauze used for window curtains, &c

lens, lenz, *n* pl **lenses** len'zes [L *lens*, a lentil—a convex lens somewhat resembles



Lenses

a Plano-concave. *b* Double concave
c, Plano-convex *d*, Double convex
e, Meniscus *f*, Concavo-convex

a lentil seed] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it cause objects to appear magnified or diminished in size, one of the glasses of a telescope, microscope, &c

lent, lent, pret and pp of *lend*

Lent, lent, *n* [A Sax. *lencten* spring, *lencten fæsten*, spring fast, LENT=D *lente*, G *lenz*, spring, perhaps connected with *long* the days becoming longer in spring] A fast of forty days, beginning at Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed in the Christian church in commemoration of the forty days' fast of Christ

Lenten, lent'en, *a* Pertaining to Lent, used in Lent, sparing plain

lenticular, len tik'ū ler, *a* [L *lenticularis*, fr *lens*, *lentis* a lentil LENS] Resembling a lentil having the form of a lens convex on both sides lentiform.

lenticularly, len tik'ū ler lı, *adv* In a lenticular form like a lens

lentiform, **lentoid** len'tı form, len'toid *a* [L *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil, and *forma* LENS] Of the form of a lentil or of a lens convex on both sides lenticular

lentigo len-tī'go, *n* [L *lentigo*, a freckle, fr *lens lentis* a lentil] A freckly eruption on the skin —**lentiginose** len-tij'ı nōs *a* In *botany* covered with minute dots as if dusted.—**lentiginous** len-tij'ı-nus *a* Pertaining to lentigo freckly scurfy

lentil, *len'til n* [*Fr lentille* fr L *lens lentis* a lentil LENS] A pea like plant cultivated in Egypt Palestine, &c, having seeds forming a very nutritious diet

lento, len'tō, *a* [It , fr L *lentus*, slow] A direction that music is to be performed slowly

lentor, len'tor, *n* [L] Slowness, sluggishness

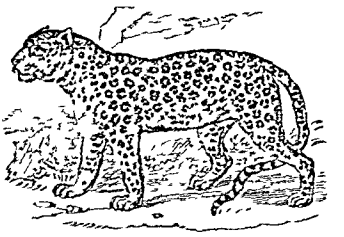
l'envoi, **l'envoy**, len'voı, *n* [Fr ENVOY] A sort of postscript appended to literary compositions

Leo, lē'ō *n* [L , a lion] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac

leonine lē'ō-nīn, *a* [L *leoninus*, fr *leo*, *leonis* a lion LION] Belonging to a lion, resembling a lion or its qualities

leonine, lē'ō-nīn, *a* [From *Leon* or *Leoninus*, an ecclesiastic of the twelfth century, who wrote largely in this measure] A term applied to a certain Latin measure, consisting of hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and end

leopard, lep'ard, *n* [L *leopardus—leo*,



Leopard (*Felis leopardus*)

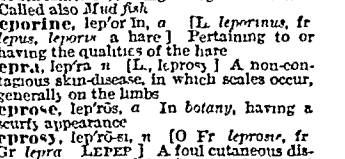
lion, and *pardus*, a panther] A large carnivorous animal of the cat genus generally of a yellowish fawn colour variegated with dark spots, a panther

lepra, lep'er, *n* [Originally the disease, being fr Fr *lepre*, L *lepra*, fr Gr *lepra*, leprosy, fr *lepros*, scaly, connected with *lepos*, a husk] A person affected with leprosy

lepidodendron, lep'ı-dō- den"dron, *n* [Gr *lepis lepidos*, a scale, *dendron* a tree] A gigantic fossil club-moss common in the coal formation

lepidopterous, lep ı-dop'ter-us, *a* [Gr *lepis*, a scale, and *pteron*, a wing] Of or belonging to the order of insects called Lepidoptera (lep-ı-dop'ter-a), comprising the butterflies and moths.

lepidosiren, *lep'ı-do-sī"ren*, *n* [Gr *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, and *seirēn*, a kind of amphibian] A fish of Western Africa and



Lepidosiren annectens.

South America, having both gills and lungs. Called also *Mud fish*.

leporine, lep'or ın, *a* [L *leporinus*, fr *lepus*, *leporis* a hare] Pertaining to or having the qualities of the hare

leprosy, lep'rō-sı, *n* [O Fr *leprosie*, fr Gr *lepra* LEPER] A foul cutaneous disease characterized by dusky red or livid tubercles on the face, ears or extremities, thickened or rugose state of the skin, &c

leprous, lep'rus, *a* [O Fr *leprous*, Fr *lepreux*] Infected with leprosy —**leprously** lep'rus-lı *adv* In a leprous manner —**leprousness**, **leprosity**, lep'-

rus-nes, le-pros'i-ti, n. State of being leprous.

leptocardian lep-to-kär'di-an, a and n. [Gr. *leptos* thin, *kardia*, heart.] Applied to the fish called the lancelet and its congeners.

lese majesty lēz'maj-es-ti, n. LESE-MAJESTY.

lesion lē'zhon, n. [L. *lesio* from *lædo*, *lesum*, I strike, I hurt; seen also in *collide*, *lisle*.] A wound or injury deranging in any manner the substance of organs.

less, les, a. Serving as the comparative of *little*. [A.Sax. *læs læssa*. O.Fris. *lessa*, allied to Goth. *lasiv* weak, feeble; the superl. is *last*. *Little* is from a different root. Hence *least*.] Small not so large or great.—*adv.* In a smaller degree.—*n.* Not so much; a smaller quantity or not so great as another quantity.

lessee les-sē' *n.* [O.F. *lessé* pp. of *lesser* to lease. LEASE.] The person to whom a lease is given.

lessen les'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. lessened, les'nd, ppr. lessening les'n-ing. [From *less* and *-en*.] To make less or smaller; to diminish; to reduce; to abate; to lower; to disparage; to depreciate.—*v.i.* To become less; to diminish; to decrease; to abate.

lesser les'ėr, *a.* [A double compar. from *less*.] Less; smaller; especially common where there is opposition to *greater*.

lesson les'n, *n.* [F. *leçon*, fr. L. *lectio lectionis*, fr. *legi lectum*, I gather, I read. LEGEND.] Anything read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner; the portion of a book which a pupil learns at any one time; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; what is assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learned, or for an exercise; something to be learned; precept; doctrine; notion inculcated; severe lecture; reproof; rebuke; instruction; truth taught by experience.

lessor les-sor' *n.* [O.Fr. *lessor*, fr. *laisser* to let, to lease. LEASE.] One who leases; lets to a tenant; from or for a term of years.

lest lest, *conj.* [O.E. *leste* for *the* shortened from A.Sax. *thy læs the* the less that, lest—*thy* by that (=*the* in *the more*, &c.), *læs* less, the indeclinable relative; *for fear that, in case that, not*.

let let, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *let*; ppr. *letting*. [A.Sax. *lætan*, *let*. O.Sax. *lātan*, L.G. and D. *laten*, Icel. *láta*, Goth. *lētan*, G. *lassen* allied to *late* and L. *lassus* weary.] To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave or power; not to prevent; to lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation.—In such phrases as *let us go*, *let* often expresses merely a suggestion for mutual action; *letting* &c. it often has the force of a command. When it governs an infinitive the latter never takes *to*.—*To let blood*, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow.—*To let down*, to permit to sink or fall; to lower.—*To let go*, to allow; suffer to go; to release.—*To let off*, to allow to escape; to release; to discharge, as an arrow; to fire as a gun.—*v.i.* To be leased or let; to be taken on hire.—*To let in*, to leak; to admit water.

let let, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *letted*, *let*; ppr. *letting*. [A.Sax. *lettan*, *lette*, *let* late.—D. *letten*, Icel. *letja*, comp. *hindr* *letja* and LATE.] To hinder; to impede; to impose obstructions to.—*n.* A hindrance; obstacle; impediment.

letch, lech, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *letched*, lecht; ppr. *letching*, lech'ing. [A.Sax. *leccan*, to wet, to moisten; *lēaf*.] To wash by percolation, as wood ashes, to separate the alkali.—*v.i.* To pass through by percolation.

lethal, lē'thal, *a.* [L. *lethalis*, properly *letifer*, fr. *letum*, death; same root as in *letalis*, *letum*, *I delete*.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

lethargic **lethargical** le-thar'jik, le-thar'jik-al, *a.* [L. *lethargicus*, G. *lethargisch*. LETHARGY.] Affected with lethargy; drowsy; morbidly inclined to sleep; dull; heavy; pertaining to lethargy.

lethargically le-thar'jik-al-li, *adv.* In a lethargic manner.

lethargize leth'ar-jīz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lethargized*, leth'ar-jīzd; ppr. *lethargizing*, leth'ar-jīz-ing. To render thargic.

lethargy leth'ar-ji, *n.* [L. *lethargia*, fr. Gr. *lēthargia*, fr. *lēthargos* forgetful, fr. *lēthe* oblivion; same root as *letal*.] Unnatural drowsiness or sleepiness; a morbid drowsiness or found sleep from which a person can scarcely be awakened; dullness; inactivity; inattention.

lethe lē'the, *n.* [Gr. *lēthē* forgetfulness. *Lethe* the river of forgetfulness in the skies, L. *lot*. I. hill.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.—**lethean** lē-thē'an, *a.* Having the power of producing forgetfulness or oblivion.

letter let'ėr, *n.* One who lets or causes; a setter.

letter let'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *lettre*, fr. L. *littera*, a letter, an epistle, perhaps fr. *linere*, *linitum*, I besmear; same root as in *liquor*.] A mark or character used as the representative of a sound; a character standing for a vowel or consonant; a written or printed message; an epistle; the verbal expression of thought; literal meaning in printing; a single type character; a set of types collectively.—*pl.* learning; erudition.—Letters patent, a writing proceeding from the crown, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act or enjoy some right.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *lettered*, let'ėrd; ppr. *lettering*, let'ėr-ing. To impress letters on.

letter book, let'ėr-bŭk, *n.* A book in which a business man inserts copies of letters despatched by him.

letter box, let'ėr-boks, *n.* A box for receiving letters at a post-office &c.

letter-carrier let'ėr-kar-ri-ėr, *n.* A man who carries about and delivers letters; a postman.

lettered let'ėrd, *a.* Versed in literature or science; belonging to learning; marked or designated with letters.

letter founder let'ėr-fown-dėr, *n.* One who casts letters; a type-founder.

lettering let'ėr-ing, *n.* The act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.

letterless let'ėr-les, *a.* Illiterate; unlettered; not learned.

letter perfect let'ėr-per'fekt, *a.* Perfect to the very letter; having a task perfectly committed to memory.

letter press, let'ėr-pres, *n.* Words impressed on paper or other material by types; printing; printing press.

letter writer let'ėr-rit-ėr, *n.* One who writes letters; a book containing instruction in writing letters.

lettre-de-cachet let-ṙ-de-ka-shā', *n.* LETTER DE CACHET.

lettuce let'tis, *n.* [From L. *lactuca*, a lettuce fr. *lac*, *lactis* the milk (as in *lactic acid*).] The name of several species of plants, the leaves of some of which have been used as salads.

leucocythæmia **leucocythemia** lū-kō-si-thē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white; *kytos*, a cell, and *haima* blood.] A disease in which the blood presents a great increase of the white corpuscles.

leucoma lū-kō'ma, *n.* [Fr. *leuk* a. f. *leukos* white.] A white opacity of the cornea of the eye.

leucopathy lū-kop'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *leukos* white, *pathos* affection.] The condition of an albino; albinism.

leucorrhœa lū-kō-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white; *rhein* I flow.] A morbid discharge of a white or yellowish mucus from the female genital organs; the whites.

leucosis lū-kō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *leukosis* fr. *leukos*, white.] Same as *Leucopathy*.

Levant, le-vant' *n.* [It. *levante* the east, the direction of sunrise; fr. L. *levare* to raise, *se levare* to rise. LEVER.] The eastern portion of the Mediterranean and its seaboard or the contiguous countries, as Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, &c.—**levanter** le-van'tėr, *n.* A wind in the Mediterranean from the direction of the Levant.—**Levantine** le-van'tin or lev'an-tin, *a.* Pertaining to the Levant; designating a particular kind of silk cloth.

levant le-vant', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *levanted*; ppr. *levanting*. [Sp. *levar* to raise, to remove, *levantar la casa*, to break up house.—Fr. *lever* to raise. LEVER.] To run away to decamp; to run away without paying debts.—**levanter** le-vant'ėr, *n.* *One who levants*.

levator le-vā'tėr, *n.* [L. what raises, fr. *levo* to raise. LEVITY.] A name applied to many muscles which raise the lips, eyelids, &c.; a surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

levee le-vē or lev'e, *n.* [Fr. *lever* a rising, a levee; *recevoir en levée* a levy, an embankment; fr. *lever* L. *levare*, to raise. LEVER. LEVITY.] A morning reception of visitors held by a prince; any similar assemblage in America. An embankment on the margin of a river (generally levied).

level, lev'el, *n.* [O.E. *level*, *livel* (now *lavel*); fr. L. *libella*, dim. of *libra*, a level, a balance. See also *deliberate equilibrium*.] An instrument for detecting any variation from a horizontal surface or line; an instrument by which to find or draw a horizontal line; a horizontal line or plane; a surface without inequalities; usual elevation; customary height; equal elevation with something else; a state of equality; a horizontal gallery in a mine.—*a.* Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon or parallel to this; even; flat; not having one part higher than another; even with anything else; of the same height; on the same line or plane; equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *levelled* lev'eld; ppr. *levelling* lev'el-ing. To make level; to remove inequalities of surface in; to lay flat on the ground; to reduce to equality of condition; to point, in taking aim; to aim to direct or point at.—*To level up*, to raise to the level of a thing higher; to raise to a higher status.—*To level down*, to lower to the same level or status.—*v.i.* To point a gun or the like to the mark; to aim.

leveller lev'el-ėr, *n.* One who levels; one who would destroy social distinctions, and reduce men to equality.

levelling, lev'el-ing, *n.* The act of one who levels; the art or practise of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth.

levelling pole **levelling rod** **levelling staff** lev'el-ing pōl, lev'el-ing rod, lev'el-ing staf, *n.* An instrument used in levelling in connection with a spirit-level and telescope.

levelly lev'el-li, *adv.* In a level manner, evenly.—**levelness**, lev'el-nes, *n.* State of being level; evenness.

lever lē'vėr, *n.* [Fr. *lever* fr. *lever* L. *levare* to raise. LEVER. LEVITY.] A bar of metal, wood, or other substance used to overcome resistance encountered at one part, by means of a fulcrum applied at another part; a watch having a vibrating lever to connect the action of the escape-wheel with that of the balance.

leverage lē'vėr-āj, *n.* The action of a lever; lever power; the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever.

leveret, lev'ėr-et, *n.* [O.Fr. *levret* Fr. *livret* dim. of O.Fr. *lievre* (now *lièvre*) a hare, fr. L. *lepus*, *leporis* a hare.] A hare in the first year of its age.

leviable lev'i-a-bl, *a.* That may be levied; that may be assessed and collected.

leviathan lē-vī'a-than, *n.* [Heb. *livyāthān*.] An aquatic animal, described in Job xl. a sea monster of immense size; something resembling such.

levier lev'i-ėr, *n.* One who levies.

levigate lev'i-gāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *levigated*; ppr. *levigating*. [L. *levigo* I *rub fine* fr. *levis*, smooth, akin to Gr. *leios* smooth.] To rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder; to make fine, soft, and smooth.—**levigable** lev'i-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being levigated.—**levigation** lev-i-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *levigatio*.] Act or operation of levigating.

levin, lev'in, *n.* [O.E. *levene levening* per-

haps connected with *light* and Prov E *lowe*, Icel. *log*, flame] Lightning [Poet]

levirate, le'vi-rat, *n* [L *levir*, a husband's brother] Marriage with a deceased husband's brother, as in the Jewish law.

levitate, le'vi-tāt, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *levitated*, le'vi tāt-ed, ppr *levitating*, le'vi-tāt-ing [L *levitas*, lightness, fr *levis*, light. LEVITY] To cause to float or to float in the air —**levitation**, le-vi-tā'shon, *n* The act of levitating, lightness, buoyancy

Levite, lē'vīt, *n* [From *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob] One of the tribe or family of Levi, an officer in the Jewish church, who was employed in manual service, singing, &c., hence, a priest a cleric —**Levitic**, **Levitical**, lē-vit'ik, lē-vit'ik-al, *a* Belonging to the Levites, priestly —Levitical degrees, degrees of kindred within which persons are prohibited (in the book of Leviticus) to marry

levity, le'vi ti, *n* [O Fr *levite*, fr L *levitas*, lightness, fr *levis*, light, akin to E *light*, G *leicht*, easy, slight, Gr *elachys*, small. L *levis* gives *lever*, *levy*, *elevate*, *alleviate*, *relieve*, &c.] Lightness, especially lightness of temper or conduct, unsteadiness, giddiness, want of seriousness, disposition to trifle, fickleness, capriciousness, volatility

levogyrate, **lævogyrate**, lē-vō-jī'rāt, *a* [L *lævus*, left, *gyro*, *gyratum*, I turn GYPE] Turning rays to the left in the polarization of light opposite of *dextrogyrate*

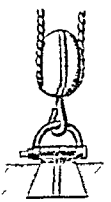
levy, le'vi, *n*, pl **levies**, le'viz [Fr *levée*, fr *lever*, L *levare*, to raise LEVITY, LEVEE] The act of raising, collecting or enlisting troops, the raising of taxes, that which is levied, a body of troops raised.—*v t* pret & pp *levied*, le'vid, ppr *levying*, le'vi ing To raise or enlist (troops) to collect (taxes) —To levy war, to raise or begin war, to raise troops for attack

lewd, lūd, *a* [O E. *lewed*, A. Sax. *laewed*, lay, ignorant pp of *laewan*, to weaken to betray, akin Icel *lá* Goth *leiv*, craft] Lascivious lustful, libidinous, given to the unlawful indulgence of lust proceeding from unlawful lust vile, despicable

lewdly, lūd'li, *adv* In a lewd manner

lewdness, lūd'nes, *n* The state or quality of being lewd, unlawful indulgence of lust, lasciviousness, lechery, sensuality

lewis, **lewisson**, lū'is, lū'is-son, *n* [Perhaps from a person's name]



Lewis

An instrument of iron used in raising large stones by being dovetailed in

lexical leks'ik al *a* Pertaining to a lexicon or to the vocabulary of a language

lexically, leks'ik-al li, *adv* According to lexicography or a lexicon

lexicographer leks-i-kog'ra fer, *n* The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary

lexicographic, **lexicographical**, leks'i kō-graf''ik, leks'i kō-graf''ik al *a* Pertaining to lexicography

lexicography, leks i-kog'ra fi, *n* [Gr *lexi on*, and *graphō*, I write] The act of compiling a lexicon or dictionary, the occupation of compiling dictionaries

lexicologist, leks-i-kol'o-jist, *n* One skilled in lexicology

lexicology leks-i-kol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *lexi on*, and *logos*, discourse] The science of words, their derivation, signification, &c

lexicon, leks'i kon, *n* [Gr *lexikon*, fr *lexis*, a speaking speech, a word, fr *leno*, I say, I speak] A word-book, a dictionary, a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each, now usually applied to dictionaries of the Greek or Hebrew tongue.

Leyden-phial, **Leyden-jar**, lī'dn fī'al lā'dn-jar *n* [So named from having been invented at *Leyden*, Holland.] A glass phial or jar coated inside and outside with tin foil, and readily charged with electricity

lèze-majesty, lēz'maj-es-ti, *n* [Fr *lèse-majesté*, high treason, fr L. *læsa majestas—lædo*, *læsum*, I injure (whence *lesion*), and *majestas*, majesty] Any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state, treason

liability, lī a-bil'i-ti, *n* The state of being liable, that for which one is liable, *pl* sums or amount which one is under obligation to pay, debts

liable, lī'a-bl, *a* [Either from the verb to *lie*, with sense of lying open or subject, or fr Fr *lier*, L. *ligare*, to bind, and hence akin to *ally lien*, *league*, *ligament* Comp *rely* and *reliable*] Answerable for consequences, bound to make good a loss responsible, apt or not unlikely to incur something undesirable, subject, exposed with *to*

liableness, lī'a-bl nes, *n* The state of being liable, liability

liaison lē-ā zōn, *n* [Fr, fr L *ligatio*, a binding, fr L. *ligare*, to bind LIGAMENT] A bond of union, an entanglement, an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman

liana, li a'na, *n* [Fr *liane*, fr *lier* L *ligare*, to bind, akin *lien*] A term applied to the larger climbing and twining plants in tropical forests.

liar, lī'er, *n* One who tells a lie or lies, one who knowingly utters falsehood

lias, lī'as, *n* [Fr *liais*, O Fr *lois*, probably fr Arm *liach* Gael *leac*, a stone] A series of strata in England, lying at the basis of the oolitic series —**liassic**, lī as'ik, *a* Pertaining to or of the age of the lias for mation

libation, lī-bā'shon, *n* [L *libatio*, *libationis*, fr *libo*, I taste, make libation, connections doubtful.] Act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice in honour of some deity, the wine or other liquor poured out in honour of a deity —**libatory**, lī'ta to-ri, *a* Pertaining to libation.

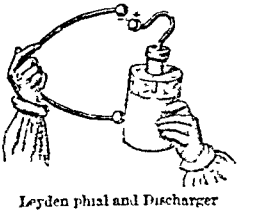
libel, lī'bel, *n* [Fr *libelle*, fr L *libellus*, a libel or lampoon, lit a little book, dim. of *liber*, the inner bark or rind of a tree used for paper, and hence a book, akin *library*] A defamatory writing, any malicious publication containing representations tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision the written statement of a plaintiff's ground of complaint against a defendant.—*v t* pret & pp *libelled*, lī'beld, ppr *libelling*, lī'bel ing To frame a libel against, to defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing or picture, to lampoon, to exhibit a charge against anything in court

libeller, lī'bel-er, *n* One who libels or publishes a libel, a lampooner

libellous, lī'bel us *a* Containing a libel defamatory —**libellously**, lī'bel-us li, *adv* In a libellous manner

liber, lī'ber, *n* [L LIBEL] The inner liming of the bark of exogenous trees, endophlœum bast

liberal, li'ber al, *a* [Fr *libéral*, L *liberalis*, fr *liber*, free, akin to *libet*, *lubet* it pleases, it is agreeable, Skr *lubh*, to desire, cog with E *love*, *lief*, *believe*, &c L. *liber* gives also *liberate*, *liberty*, *libertine* *livery*, *deliver*] Befitting a freeman or one well born of a free heart, bountiful, generous ample, large, abundant, profuse, not characterized by



Leyden phial and Discharger

selfish, narrow, or contracted views, favourable to civil, political, and religious liberty, favourable to reform or progress, and in politics often opposed to *conservative*, not too literal or strict, free —*n* One who advocates greater freedom from restraint, especially in political institutions, in Britain, a conventional term for a member of one of the political parties (in this sense often with cap) —Liberal Unionist in British politics, a member of the Liberal party who opposed Mr Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule for Ireland

liberalism, li'ber al izm, *n* Liberal principles the principles or practice of liberals.

liberality, li-ber-al'i ti, *n* [Fr *liberalité*, L *liberalitas*] Quality of being liberal, largeness of mind, width of sympathy, magnanimity, generosity, disposition to give freely or largely munificence, bounty

liberalize, li'ber al-iz, *v t* pret. & pp *liberalized*, li'ber-al-izd ppr *liberalizing*, li'ber-al-iz-ing [*Liberal* and *-ize*] To render liberal, to enlarge, to free from narrow views or prejudices

liberally, li'ber-al-li, *adv* In a liberal manner, bountifully, freely, largely, with enlarged views, not strictly, not literally

liberate, li'ber-āt, *v t* pret & pp *liberated*, li'ber-āt-ed ppr *liberating*, li'ber-āt-ing [L *libero*, *liberatus*, fr *liber*, free LIBERAL.] To free to deliver, to release from restraint or bondage, to set at liberty, to disengage, to separate

liberation, li ber ā'shon, *n* [Fr *libération*, L *liberatio*] Act of liberating

liberator, li'ber-āt-er *n* One who liberates —**liberatory**, li'ber-a-to-ri, *a* Tending to liberate or set free

libertarian li ber tā'ri-an *a* [*Liberty* and *-arian*] Pertaining to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity —*n* One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will.—**libertarianism**, li-ber-tā'ri an-izm, *n* The principles or doctrines of libertarians

liberticide, li'ber ti-sīd, *n* [*Liberty* and L *cædo*, I kill] A destroyer of liberty

libertine, li'ber-tīn, *n* [L *libertinus* fr *libertus*, one made free, fr *liber*, free LIBERAL] A freedman or manumitted Roman slave, one unconfined, one free from restraint, one who indulges his lust without restraint one who leads a dissolute licentious life a debauchee, a rake —*a* Licentious, dissolute

libertinism, li'ber tin izm, *n* The conduct of a libertine or rake

liberty, li'ber-ti, *n* [Fr *liberte*, L *libertas*, fr *liber*, free LIBERAL] The state or condition of one who is free, freedom freedom from restraint, power of acting without control privilege, exemption, immunity, leave, license, permission granted, a place or district within which certain exclusive privileges may be exercised, freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum, freedom from occupation or engagements, state of being disengaged —Liberty of the press freedom of publishing except what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals

libidinist, li-bid'i nist, *n* One who indulges in lust

libidinosity **libidinousness**, li bidi-nos''i ti li bid'i-nus-nes *n* The quality of being libidinous lustfulness

libidinous li-bid'i nus *a* [L *libidinosus*, fr *libido* *lubido*, lust fr *libet*, *lubet* it pleases LIBEPAL.] Characterized by lust or lewdness, fitted to excite lustful desire, lascivious, lustful, lewd.—**libidinously**, li bid i nus-li, *adv* In a libidinous manner

Libra lī'bra, *n* [L, a balance] The Balance the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September

librarian lī brā'ri an, *n* [L *librarius*, fr *liber* a book. LIPLARY] The keeper of a library or collection of books.

librarianship lī-brā'ri an-ship, *n* The office or post of a librarian

library, lī'bra ri, *n* [L *librarium* a bookcase, *libraria* a bookseller's shop fr *liber*, a book LIBEL.] A collection of books be-

longing to a pri a e person a p b c n t t ion a c y &c. an edit e o an ap rt m *at for hold ng* a collect n of boo k

librate lī'b āt, *v t* pre & pp *brated* brāt-ed ppr *libra ng* l'b āt-ng L *b ab a us* f *bra*, a balance LEVE) To po se to balance o h t n equ pose —*v i. To mo e* as a balance to be poised.

libration lī-brā hon, *n* L *l a* See prec] Act of libra ng o bala c g tate f be ng balanced a state f equ poise an appearen regularn y t the mo on mo wher by h se parts ry n a he border of e u a disc a ternate y becom vis b and nvisib

libratory brā-to-r, *a* [L BRATE] B ancing m ving like a balance osc da ng

librettist l bre ist, *n* [*Libret* an t *e*] The wri e of a bretto

libretto ret ō *n* pl **librettas** *e* bret ōz. [It. a l tle boo k dim of *ib* a boo k L] be LEGEL LIBRARY A book co ta n g the words f an extended mus cal compos n, as an opera

Libyan, lib'yan, *a* Perta ning to *Liby* h c n name of a large port on of N rth A rica, a d somet mes pp ed to a Africa.

lice lī, *n* pl. of *louse*

licensable le sens-a-bl, *a* That may be licensed o permi tted by a legal grant.

licen e licence sens, *n* [F *ence* fr L *-tiee* se, *le ice* is permi ted, one is at liberty (seen also n *-il, ieat licen* akin to *sequ* I lea e las n *quish*] An h rity o liberty gi n to do any act certificate giv g permission o a h rity to d particula acts, prac se n professions cond ct certa n trades, &c the documents containing such a thori y xcess of liberty exorbita freed m, freed m abused, or used n contempt f law or decorum dvia t on from n artis c standard. **licen e** *v* pret. & pp *censed, censt pp censing* sens-ing T gra a license to to permit by gra t of au hori y o authorize to act in a part cula characte

licensee lī-sens-e, *n* One to whom a *cense is granted.* **licenser**] *sens-e n* One who gran s a license.

licentiate, lī sen sh āt, *n* [L.L. *licen i-atus* f L. *licentia*, LI ENSE.] One who has a license to practise any pr. or to xe cise a profess n, as med or the *gy*

licentious -se shus, *a* [L. *ic n s*] Characterized by license us g hee se too grea freedom o erpass g du bounds loose n behaviour profligate diss u lib dinous **licentiously** -sen hus-ad In a licentious m nne **licentiousness**, l-sen h s-nes, *n* Quali y o state of be g licen ous

lichen 'ken or l h en, *n* [G *lich n*, th plant, h disease, f *leicho* l k] O of an o de of cryptogamic pla ts without stem nd ea es, grow g on th be k of trees, ou rocks, &c an erup n of mall p mples, f a rei o wh te co n ustered together or spread ov he su face of he sk n. **lichened** 'k nd o lich d. Cov red with p h ns **lichen ic** lī-k n k, *a* Relating or d r ved from hens

lichenography lī-k n-og'ra-fi, *n* [G *lichē* a d *gra ō* I write.] A botanical descript on of th h he s.

lichenology lī-k n-o-l *n* [G *lichēn* and *logos*] The branch of bot ny wh h treats f the lichens.

lichenous, l ken us o h en us, *a* [Li. *ic nd-ous*] Relating o o cr ered w h hens pertain ng to he disease calle l lichen.

lich-gate h gāt, *n* [Lit corpse-gate f A-Sa *ic* Icel. *lik*, Goth. *leik*, f rm. *lea* f G *leiche*, a corpse, Ak n *ate*] A burch yard gate w th a porch or bed under w h a bie migh tand. **lich way** lch wā, *n* The path by which the dead are carried to h gra e.

licit l sit, *a.* [L. *l s*, fr *licet*, t is a lowa le LICE r] Lawful legal legi mate **licitly** l si h, *ad* Lawfully

lick l k *v* pre & pp *icked* kt pr ick *g* lik ng [A Sax *lic an* L *ken* D *likken*, Dan *l k k*, *le k* o k g I *k* L *ng* G *leuk n*, Sw *l* k Ak n *le he kerish*] T pass raw the tongu ov he surface o to lap to ak n by he to g e o fi g e comm ie (co) To lick into h pe to gi prope f rm to f m h o d n n hat h y ung be rn shape ess and mo he ks h pe n A rubbing or drawing he gu o a ng a s k h s a o coat as f pan n w k co)

lickerish lik'e h, *a* Form y *le k as* f Fre h rigin a fak n o ick *le k le he us* co np G *k* k erish da n y delica e food da n y eag tas en *ny ha g* keen re sh appetiz g **licker** l f ly lik ish *ad* In a k n h mann **lickerishness** k e h s n Q y f be g kerish

lick-platter lick trencher k pla k nah-e n A sn ak g paras te a k

licker-like k sp t- A fl o paras te o he most ab t haracte

licorice k o s n L ion e

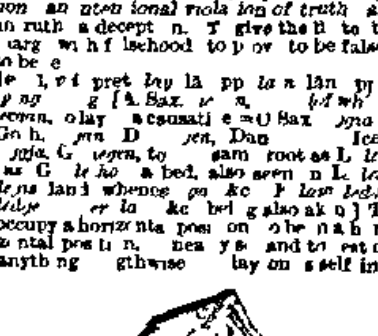
lictor k te *n* [L. f l b nd.] An offi e ann ng he Ro n s who a nded h m gis rates bearing an axe an d fasces as en m f office wh h was to ap preh l p n sh crim nals ac

lid d *n* [A. S *hl* li, co p otec on D *li* Fris *hl d* G *l* Sa n au d an ey d Icel *hl* h, aga gat wa inter ak n A. Sa *h ida* Sax. *hlid n*, to co e] A m ab e co f ne open ng of a esse o box he cove of he ey *ey*]

lid less ld'les, *a* *H ng* no lid.

lie l, *v i* pret & pp *l* i p *ly* ng [A. Sax. *le gan*=O Sax *l gan* D *liegen*, Goth *ug n*, Ice *l ja* Sw *ljuga*, G *gen* to lie hence th correspon ng n s A Sax *je ygl* Icel. *lign*, D n and Sw *lo n*, D *liegen*, G e] To u falsehood w h an nte n to d ce e to knowing y u ert un r h —*n* A f lsehood u tered f he purpose of lecep *tion an uten ional viola ion of truth* an un ruth a decept n. T give the li to to arg wi h f lsehood to p ov to be false to be e

lie l, *v i* pret *lay* la pp *la n* lān pr *y ng g* [A. Sax. *c n, lef wh h* coun, o lay a casuali e =O Sax *ganga* Go h. *gan* D *gen*, Dan Icel. *ga*, G *liegen*, to sam root as L *lec us* G *le ho* a bed, also seen n L *lec legns* land wheno *ga kc* F *lieu lieue lieue er la* kc bel g also ak o] To occupy a horizon ta pos on o be n a h ri- zon tal pos u n, nea y s and to rest on anyth ng gth wise lay on s self in a



Lich-gate.

horizontal or nearly ho izontal position to res to rest on a bed of cou h to be pros ra to be si uated, as a p ace to ha e place o position to be posted o encamped, as an army to a de to emain to con s to be n umben to be p esent o co t d to e is to be fo nd to leper o pe sonal a le m law T lie in to be h bed To lie in w t, to wa t n ambu o cea m n To li over to rema n f f ea te on to be d ferre l To li to to stop an t emain sta onary as a sh p [F *ve b lay is often erron o y use l* fo bu *la* is always tran e a l has fo ts pre e *laid*, as he to l me to *lay* d wn and I *la d* i down H n e is u te y wro g o say w must know how h la *I lay* [went *and la I down*]—*n* l e a e pos on of an ob ec o ob ets gen beari g d rect on pos on or state of an affa

lie *n* LYE

lief *l a* (A Sa *leof ore l, helo e*) D *lie (juf* G *lieb* G th *bs* d ak *lo leave* permis on) be- ie] Le e l p eas ng agreea e (Now on y poe)—*adv* Glad y will ng y read y n s ch phrases as, *I had as lief go as ne*

liege l) *a* [Fr *ig* Pr *l i lo* L.L *ig us, g s* origin an rta n pe haps G *lid* G *ledig* free] Bound by a f u al tenure bo nd to be fa hful an l loya. o a superior *loyal su ject fa hf* —*n* A vassal bound o pe orm certa n serv e a d du es to his lord a l rd o supe a sovereign a law ab d ng ci izen or a izen n gen ra usually n he p ural

liegeman, l man *n* A vassa a l ege.

lien en, obs pp of now *la n*

lien, en, *n* [F *ien, t* L. *gamen, f ig* I bin l. LIGAMENT] In *l w* a gal claim a right o o man to re ain the pro- perty of anot er un il some cla m of *he* form s pa l or sa isfi d.

lientery en-te i, *n* [G *leient ria- leios* smooth and *enle on* an in est ne] A species of diarrhœa, in wh h the food s *l achs ged* and *ges ed*. **lieutenant** lū-en ten'k *a* Perta n g to a utery

lieu u *n* [Fr f L. *oeus* place LO AL] Place room tead j eced d by (to give *goods in ieu of* wages

lieutenancy l f ten an si, *n* [*L eu ena t* a i-ncy] Th office or comm ss n of a lieutenant e to ect e body of lie enants

lieutenant *lef ten ant, n* [*Fr com posed* of *ieu* L. *locus* place a d nant L. *tenens* hold ng] An office who supp es he y ce of a superi n his absence a commissioned officer n the army and na y n xt in rank *be ow a capta n*

lieutenant-colonel l f ten ant ke nel, *n* An army officer nex n ra k below a o nel.

lieutenant general, l f ten a t-jen-e ral, *n* *An army office next* a rank *below* a g eral.

lieutenant governor l f ten a t-gu verna-e *n* An officer s n some Li ish co onies ra k g n xt be w a governo or go ernor-general.

lieutenant ship lef ten ant-sh p *n* A uten n y

lieve lev *a* Same as *Lief*

life lf *n* pl **lives** vz [A.Sax *lif* l fe =O S x and O Fris *lif* Icel *lif* Dan *v* Sw *(f* D *liif* l fe LIVE.] S ate of living o of being al e that tate of an male an l p an s im wh h th na ural functions are or may be performed anim tion v ts y he present state of existence, h time from birth to dea h mann of l ng co duct deportmen n regard to m con du ou course of living n regard to happ ness and m sery an ma be g system of an mal n ure spiri , briskness v acit y the B g f rm real person o state n oppos n to a copy xact resemblance g neral state of man or of social mann rs rank n society common occurrences cou rse of things human affa rs a person narra- e of a past h e history of the ev ts of life biographical narra on human affa rs course of th ngs n the wo ld, happiness n the fa our of God eternal felici y

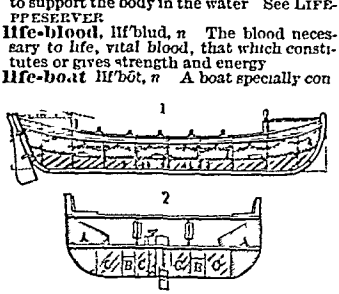
life-annuity, lif'an nū i ti, *n* A sum of money paid to a person yearly during the person's life

life-assurance, lif'a-shŏr-ans, *n* See INSURANCE.

life-belt, lif'belt, *n* A buoyant belt used to support the body in the water See LIFE-PRESERVER

life-blood, lif'blud, *n* The blood necessary to life, *vital blood*, that which constitutes or gives strength and energy

life-boat lif'bōt, *n* A boat specially constructed for saving men in danger of drowning in storms at sea



Life-boat.

1, Longitudinal section 2 Section amidships A A, Air-cases at stem and stern and sides B B, Tubes for escape of water shipped c c, Longitudinal cases packed with cork beneath the deck

life-buoy, lif'boi, *n* A buoy to be thrown to a person in danger of drowning

life-giving, lif'giv-ing, *a* Giving life or spirit, having power to give life, inspiriting, invigorating

life-guard, lif'gārd, *n* A soldier that attends the person of a prince or other person, in the British army, the *Life-guards* are two cavalry regiments of the Household Brigade

lifeless, lif'les *a* Deprived of life dead destitute of life, inanimate, destitute of vigour or spirit dull heavy, *inactive* —**lifelessly**, lif'les-li, *adv* In a lifeless manner —**lifelessness**, lif'les-nes, *n* State of being lifeless

lifelike, lif'lik, *a* Like a living person, true to the life

lifelong, lif'long, *a* Lasting or continuing through life

life-peerage, lif'pēr āj, *n* A peerage for life only

life-preserver lif'prē zerv-er, *n* One who or that which preserves life, a life belt, short stick with a loaded head for defence


Mode of wearing Life preserver

life-raft, lif'raft *n* A raft carried with ships for saving life in cases of shipwreck

life-rent, lif'rent *n* A right which entitles a person to use and enjoy property during life —**life-renter**, lif'rent-er, *n* The person who enjoys a liferent

life-rocket, lif'rok-et *n* A rocket to carry a rope to save men in danger of drowning

life-size, lif'sīz, *a* Of the size of the person or object represented

life-table, lif'tā bl, *n* A statistical table exhibiting the probability of persons living till different ages

lifetime, lif'tim, *n* The time that life continues, duration of life

lift lift *v t* pret & pp *lifted*, lift'ed, ppr *lifting*, lift'ing [From O E *lift*, A Sax *lyft*, air, sky, or directly fr Icel *lypta* (pron *lifta*), fr *loft* (pron *loft*), air = Sw *luft*a, Dan *luft*e, G *luft*en, to lift, fr Sw Dan and G *luft*, Goth *luftus*, air, atmosphere LOFT] To raise from a lower to a higher position, to heave, to hoist, to raise intellectually or spiritually or in fortune, estimation, dignity, &c, to elevate, to exalt to elate, to raise in spirit, to collect when due, to raise to a higher pitch —To lift up the eyes, to raise the eyes in order to look —To lift the hand, to raise it in hostility —To lift up the voice, to cry aloud, to call out —*v i* To raise or try to raise, to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing, to rise, or be raised or elevated. —*n* Act of lifting or raising a lifting, assistance in lifting, assistance in general, that which is to be raised, something that lifts or raises, an elevator or hoist

lifter, lift'er, *n* One who or that which lifts or raises, a *thief* (*in the compound* shop-*lifter*)

lifting-bridge lift'ing brij, *n* A sort of drawbridge which is raised to allow ships to pass

lift-pump, lift'pump, *n* A pump in which the piston raises the water by lifting it without atmospheric pressure

ligament li'ga-ment, *n* [L *ligamentum*, fr *ligo*, I bind (whence also *ligation*, *ligature*, *lien*, *league*, *-ly* in *ally*, &c)] That which binds, ties, or unites one thing or part to another, a band, a bond, a flexible fastening, a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another

ligamental ligamentous li ga-ment'al, li ga ment'us, *a* Of the nature of a ligament

ligan, lif'gan, *n* [Perhaps fr L *ligamen*, a band, fr *ligo*, I bind] *Goods sunk in the sea*, but having something buoyant attached to mark their position

ligation, li gā'shon *n* [L *ligatio*, *ligationis* LIGAMENT] The act of binding, a bond, a ligature

ligature, li'ga tūr, *n* [Fr *ligature*, L *ligatura*, fr *ligo*, I bind. LIGAMENT] Anything that binds, a band or bandage, a tie, a cord, a string, a type consisting of two letters or characters united, as *fi*, *fi*, in *mus* a line connecting notes —**ligatured**, li'ga-tūrd, *a* Bound by a ligature

light, lit, *n* [A Sax *leōht*, bright, shining, *leōht*, *liht*, a light=D L G and G *licht*, *light*, a light, same root as L *lux* and *lumen*, light, *luceo*, I shine, *luna*, the moon, Gr *leukos*, white, *leussō*, I see, W *llug* Gael *leus*, light, Skr *ruch*, to shine LUCID] That agent or force by the action of which upon the organs of sight objects from which it proceeds are rendered visible, the sun's radiance, day, the dawn of day life, anything that gives light, as a lamp, candle, taper star, &c, the manner in which the light strikes upon a picture, the *illuminated* part of a picture, illumination of mind in *struction*, knowledge, *means of knowing* open view, a visible state public view or notice, explanation illustration, means of understanding point of view, aspect, situation to be seen or viewed, a window or pane of glass, a place that admits light to enter spiritual illumination, joy, comfort *felicity*, *one who or that which* gives spiritual light or illumination.—To stand in one's own light, to be the means of preventing one's own good —*a* Bright clear, not dark or obscure, white or whitish as to colour, not intense or deep as to colour —*v t* pret & pp *lighted* lit'ed, *sometimes lit* lit ppr *lighting*, lit'ing To give light to, to illuminate, to enlighten, to kindle, to ignite —*v i* To brighten.

light lit, *a* [A. Sax *leōht*, *liht*, light=D *licht*, G *leicht*, Goth *leihts* Icel *léttr*, Dan *let*, light, cog L *levis* (whence *levity*), Gr *elachys* Lith *lengwas*, Sans *laghu*, *raghu*, light Hence *alight*, *lighter*, *lights*] Not heavy easy to be lifted, borne or carried not oppressive easy to be performed, not difficult, *easy to be digested*, not heavily armed, active, nimble, not laden, slight, *not important*, not dense, inconsiderable, moderate, as a breeze inconsiderate, unsteady, unsettled, volatile gay, airy, indulging levity, trifling, wanton, unchaste, loose, sandy, wanting depth, as a soil, having a sensation of giddiness employed in light work, not of legal weight —To make light of, to treat as of little consequence —*adv* Lightly cheaply

light, lit, *v i* pret & pp *lighted*, lit'ed, sometimes *lit*, lit, ppr *lighting*, lit'ing [A. Sax *lihtan*, *alihtan*, to descend alight, fr *liht*, *leōht*, not heavy A rider, alighting, *lightens* his beast] To descend, as from a horse or carriage, to settle, to rest, to stoop from flight, as a bird, to fall on, to come by chance followed by *on* or *upon*

light-due, lit'dū, *n* A duty or toll levied on ships for the maintenance of light houses, &c

lighten, lit'n, *v t* pret & pp *lightened*, lit'nd ppr *lightening*, lit'n ing [From *light*, bright, and *-en*] To become brighter, lighter, or clearer, to shine, to flash, to burst forth or dart, as lightning, *to show the* electric flash in the sky, to shine like lightning —*v t* To illuminate, to enlighten, to dissipate the darkness of, to fill with light to flash forth

lighten, lit'n *v t* pret & pp *lightened*, lit'nd, ppr *lightening*, lit'n ing [From *light*, not heavy, and *en*] To make lighter or less heavy, to lessen in weight, to alleviate, to make less burdensome or afflictive, to cheer, to gladden

lighter, lit'er, *n* One who or that which lights or kindles

lighter lit'er, *n* A large, open, flat bot tomed boat, used to lighten ships of their burden, *as well as in loading them*

light-fingered, lit'fing gerd, *a* Thievish, addicted to petty thefts

light-footed, lit'fut-ed, *a* Nimble in running or dancing, active

light-headed, lit'hed-ed, *a* Thoughtless, heedless, weak, volatile, unsteady, dizzy, delirious

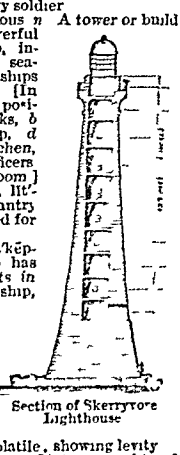
light-headedness, lit 'hed-ed-nes, *n* State of being light-headed, dizziness, giddiness

light-hearted, lit'hart-ed, *a* Free from grief or anxiety, gay, cheerful merry

light-horse, lit'hors *n* Light-armed cavalry

light-horseman, lit 'hors-man, *n* A light-armed cavalry soldier

lighthouse, lit'hous *n* A tower or building with a powerful light at the top, intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night, a pharos [In the cut *a* marks position of water tanks, *b* coal, *c* workshop, *d* provisions, *e* kitchen, *f*, *g* bedrooms, *h* officers room, *i* oil, *j* light-room]


Section of Skerryvore Lighthouse

light-infantry, lit'in fant-ri, *n* Infantry selected and trained for rapid evolutions

lightkeeper lit'kēp-er, *n* One who has *charge of the lights in* a lighthouse, light-ship, or the like

lightly, lit'li, *adv* *In a light manner*, with little weight, easily readily, cheerfully nimbly gaily, airily, with levity

light-minded lit 'mind-ed, *a* Of a light mind, volatile, showing levity

lightness lit'nes, *n* State or quality of being light the opposite of heaviness, levity, *giddiness*, agility, nimble-ness

lightning, lit'ning, *n* [A verbal noun fr *lighten*, to flash] The sudden and vivid flash that precedes thunder, produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity

lightning-rod lightning-conductor, lit'ning rod, lit'ning kon-dukter, *n* A metallic rod to protect buildings or vessels from lightning

lights lits *n pl* [From their *light spongy* texture] The lungs generally of animals

light ship līt′ship n. A ship anchored and hoisting a strong light *to serve as a* lighthouse.

lightsome līt′sum, a. Bright, light; gay, blithe; cheering.—**lightsomeness** līt′sum-nes n. Quality of being lightsome.

lign-aloes līn-al′ōz, n. [*Lign-* as fr. L. *lignum*, wood.] Aloes-wood; agallochum.

ligneous lig′ne-us, a. [L. *ligneus*, fr. *lignum*, wood.] *Woody; wooden;* made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood.

lignification lig′ni-fi-kā″shon n. The process of lignifying, or the state of being lignified or woody.

ligniform lig′ni-form [L. *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, form.] Like wood; resembling wood.

lignify lig′ni-fī, v.t. pret. & pp. lignified; ppr. lignifying [Fr. *lignifier*, L. *lignum*, wood, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into wood.—v.i. To become wood.

lignin, lignine lig′nin n. [L. *lignum*, wood.] A modification of cellulose; vegetable fibre.

ligniperdous lig-ni-pėr′dus, a. [L. *lignum*, wood, and *perdo*, I destroy.] Wood-destroying; said of certain insects.

lignite lig′nīt, n. [L. *lignum*, wood and -*ite*.] Fossil wood or brown coal, a combustible substance mineralized to a certain degree.—**lignitic** lig-nit′ik, a. Containing lignite; resembling lignite.

lignum vitæ lig′num vī′tē, n. [L., wood of life, from its hardness and durability.] The popular name of tropical trees having wood of extreme hardness.

ligula, ligule lig′ū-la, lig′ūl, n. [L. *ligula*, a strap, fr. *ligo*, I bind. LIGAMENT.] A strap-shaped petal of composite flowers; the membrane of the base of a grass leaf.

ligulate, ligulated lig′ū-lāt, lig′ū-lāt-ed, a. [See prec.] Like a bandage or strap; having the form of a ligula.

ligure lig′ūr n. [Fr. *ligure*, L. *ligurius*, *lyncurium*.] A kind of precious stone. (O.T.)

like līk a. [Short for *alike*, fr. A. Sax. *gelīc*, like—D. *lijk*, *gelijk*, Icel. *likr*, *glikr*, G. *gleich*, Goth. *galeiks*, like. From A. Sax. *līc*, form, body (see LICHGATE). Hence the termination *-ly*, *such*, *which*, and the *-ly* of adjectives and adverbs, as also the verb *like*.] Equal, of the same kind; similar; resembling; probable; likely. [Old and colloq.] *Like* is suffixed to many nouns to form adjectives denoting resemblance, as *childlike*, &c.—n. Some person or thing resembling another; an exact counterpart.—adv. or prep. In the same or in a similar manner; similarly; in the same manner as; likely.

like līk v.t., pret. & pp. liked, līkt; ppr. liking, līk′ing. [A. Sax. *lícian*, to please, to suit; originally impersonal—D. *lijken*, to suit; Icel. *lika*, to please, to like; Goth. *leikan*, *galeikan*, to please; same origin as adj. *like* (see prec.).] To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to regard with approbation; to approve.—v.i. To be pleased; to choose.—n. A liking; a fancy; used chiefly in the phrase *likes and dislikes*.

likeable līk′a-bl, a. Such as to attract liking; lovable.—**likeableness**, līk′a-bl-nes, n. Quality of being likeable.

likelihood, līk′li-hụd, n. Probability; likeliness; appearance of truth or reality.

likeliness, līk′li-nes, n. The condition or quality of being likely.

likely līk′li, a. [That is, *like-ly*. LIKE, a.] Probable; like the truth; credible; giving a probability of something; suitable, well adapted, or convenient for some purpose.—adv. Probably; as may be expected or reasonably thought.

like-minded, līk′mīnd-ed, a. Having a like disposition or purpose.

liken līk′n, v.t. pret. & pp. *likened*, līk′nd; ppr. *likening*, līk′n-ing. [*Like*, similar, and -en.] To make like; to compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

likeness, līk′nes, n. Quality or condition of being like; resemblance; similarity; one who resembles another; what exactly resembles something else; especially a portrait.

likewise, līk′wīz, ad. [*Like*, similar, and *wise*, manner.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

liking līk′ing, n. Inclination; pleasure; desire; preference; satisfaction; often with *for* or *to*.

lilac lī′lak, n. [Sp. *lilac*, fr. Ar. *lîlak*, lilac, fr. a Skr. root meaning 'blue'.] A shrub with flowers generally bluish or white, originally a native of Persia.

liliaceous lil-i-ā′shus, a. [L. *liliaceus*.] Pertaining to lilies; lily-like.

Lilliputian lil-i-pū′shan, n. A member of the diminutive race of beings described in Swift's imaginary kingdom of Lilliput in *Gulliver's Travels*; a person of very small size.—a. Very small; pigmean.

lilt, lilt, v.i. and t. pret. & pp. *lilted*, lilt′ed; ppr. *lilting*, lilt′ing. [Perhaps akin to *lull*.] To sing, especially in a cheerful manner; to give musical or harmonious utterance.—n. A song; a tune.

lily lil′i, n. [A. Sax. *lilie*, fr. L. *lilium*, Gr. *leirion* (for *lerion*).] The popular name of many bulbous plants with showy and fragrant flowers.

lily encrinite lil′i-en′kri-nīt, n. Same as *Encrinal*.

lily faced lil′i-fāst, a. Pale faced.

lily handed lil′i-hand-ed, a. Having white delicate hands.

lily hyacinth lil′i-hī′a-sinth n. A bulbous plant with lily-like flowers; a kind of squill.

lily livered, lil′i-liv-erd, a. White-livered; cowardly. [Shak.]

lily white lil′i-whīt, a. White as a lily.

limaceous, li-mā′shus, a. [L. *limax*, *limacis*, a slug, a snail.] Of or pertaining to the slugs or garden snails without shells.

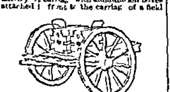
limb lim n. [A. Sax. *lim*=Icel. *limr*, Dan. and Sw. *lem*, a limb. The *b* is added as in crumb, thumb, &c.] A jointed or flexible part of animals; one of the extremities of an animal body; a member; the arm or leg, especially the latter; a branch or bough of a tree.—v.t. pret. & pp. *limbed*, limd; ppr. *limbing*, lim′ing. To supply with limbs; to dismember; to tear the limbs from.

limb lim n. [L. *limbus*, a border, edging or fringe.] The graduated edge of a quadrant or other astronomical instrument; the border of the disk of the sun, moon, or of a planet, &c.; the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal or sepal.

limbed limd, a. Having limbs.

limber lim′bėr a. [Closely allied to *limp*, pliant, flaccid.] Flexible; easily bent; pliant; yielding.

limber lim′bėr n. [Really a plural form of Icel. *limar*, limbs, branches of a tree. LIMB.] A carriage with ammunition boxes attached in front to the carriage of a field gun or cannon; the thills or shafts of a carriage.—v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *limbered*, lim′bėrd; ppr. *limbering*, lim′bėr-ing. To attach the limber to the gun carriage.



Limber

limberness, lim′bėr-nes, n. Quality of being limber; pliancy.

limbo lim′bō, n. [It., fr. L. *limbus*, a hem or edge.] A region beyond this world, according to the belief of some, for souls of innocent persons ignorant of Christianity; any similar region apart from this world; a prison or other place of confinement.

lime līm, n. [A. Sax. *lim*, glue, cement=D. *lijm*, Icel. *lím*, G. *leim*, glue; allied to loam, L. *limus*, slime, Skr. *lī*, to be viscous.] Any viscous substance; bird-lime; calcareous earth obtained chiefly from limestone by burning, and used in the preparation of mortar and cement and also as a manure; also mortar made with lime.—v.t. pret. & pp. *limed*, līmd; ppr. *liming*, līm′ing. To smear with lime; to ensnare; to manure with lime; to cement.

lime līm, n. [Formerly *line*, fr. A. Sax. *lind*; D. and G. *lind*, Dan. Sw. Icel. *lind*, the tree.] The linden tree, a large tree the wood of which is extensively used by carvers, musical instrument makers, &c.

lime līm, n. [Fr. *lime*, fr. Per. *limû*, *limûn*, whence also *lemon* (q.v.).] A species of tree which produces an inferior sort of lemon.

lime burner līm′bėr-nėr, n. One who burns limestone to form lime.

lime juice līm′jūs, n. The juice of the lime fruit, used, among other purposes, as a specific against scurvy.

lime kiln līm′kil, n. A furnace in which limestone is exposed to a strong heat, and reduced to lime.

lime light, līm′līt, n. A very powerful light produced by turning an oxyhydrogen flame on a ball of lime.

limestone līm′stōn, n. A kind of stone consisting of varieties of carbonate of lime.

lime twig līm′twig, n. A twig smeared with bird-lime.

lime wash līm′wosh, n. A coating given with lime-water.

lime-water līm′wą-tėr, n. Water impregnated with lime.

limit lim′it, n. [Fr. *limite*, fr. L. *limes*, *limitis*, a bound or limit; allied to *limen*, a threshold, *limus*, oblique, akin *limit*, eliminate.] A boundary; a border; utmost extent; the part that terminates, circumscribes, or confines; the thing which bounds; restraint; restriction; in *mathematics*, a determinate quantity to which a variable one continually approaches.—v.t. pret. & pp. *limited*, lim′it-ed; ppr. *limiting*, lim′it-ing. To bound; to set bounds or limits to; to circumscribe; to restrain; to restrain from a lax or general signification; to restrict; to apply exclusively.

limitable lim′it-a-bl, a. That may be limited, circumscribed, or bounded.

limitary lim′it-a-ri, a. [*Limit* and *-ary*.] Marking or belonging to a limit; circumscribing or bounding.

limitation lim-it-ā′shon n. [L. *limitatio*.] Act of limiting or of bounding or circumscribing; restriction; circumscription; that which limits; the condition of being limited.

limited lim′it-ed, a. Within narrow limits; narrow; circumscribed; confined; restricted.—Limited liability, such liability as that of a company whose partners or shareholders are liable only for the amount of the shares subscribed.—Limited monarchy, a monarchy *in which the monarch shares the supreme* power with a class of nobles, with a popular body, or with both.—**limitedly** lim′it-ed-li *adv.* *In a limited manner or degree.*

limiter lim′it-ėr n. One who or that which limits or confines.

limitless, lim′it-les, a. *Having no limits;* boundless; unlimited; unbounded; infinite; immense; vast.

limn lim, v.t. pret. & pp. *limned*, limd; ppr. *limning*, lim′ing. [Fr. *enluminer*, fr. L. *illuminare*, to illuminate (q.v.).] To draw or paint, especially a portrait.

limner lim′nėr n. One who limns; a portrait-painter.

limonite lī′mon-īt, n. [From Gr. *leimon*, a moist meadow.] An important ore of iron, varieties of which are bog iron ore and brown hematite.

limosis, li-mō′sis, n. [Gr. *limos*, hunger.] A ravenous appetite caused by disease.

limous, lī′mus, a. [L. *limosus*, fr. *limus*, mud, slime.] Muddy; slimy; thick.

limp limp v.i. pret. & pp. *limped*, limpt; ppr. *limping*, limp′ing. [A. Sax. *lemp-healt*, *lemp-healt*, limping, halt, lame; comp. L.G. *lumpen*, to limp; Icel. *limpa*, weakness; al-

hed to *limp, limber*, and probably to *lame*] To halt, to walk lamely, to be lame in *fig* sense —— *n.* A halt, act of limping

limp, limp, *a* [Akin to *limp*, the verb, and to *limber*, comp Skr *lamb*, to hang] Easily bent, flexible, pliant, lacking stiffness, flaccid.

limpet, lim'pet, *n* [Origin doubtful, comp O Ir *limpine*, a limpet] A univalve mollusc with a conical shell, found adhering to rocks.

limpid, lim'pid, *a* [L *limpidus*, clear, transparent, allied to Gr *lampō*, I shine, hence akin to *lamp*] Clear transparent, translucent, crystal, pure pellucid

limpidity, limpidness, lim pid'i ti, lim'pid nes, *n* Quality of being limpid, clearness purity transparency

limpingly, limping li, *adv* In a limping or halting manner

limy, lim'i, *a* [*Lime* and *-y*] Containing lime, resembling lime, having the qualities of lime

lin, linn, lin, *n* [Ir *linn*, W *llyn*, a pool] A cataract or waterfall, the pool below a fall.

linch-pin, linsh'pin, *n* [Lat *axle pin* fr A. Sax. *lynis, lynes*, an axle tree=D *luns, lens*, G *lünse*, a linch pin] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree, an axle-pin

linctare, lingk'tūr, *n* [L *lingo, linctum*, I lick.] A medicine to be taken by licking

linden, lind'en, *n* [An adj form fr A. Sax Lecl. Sw and Dan *lind*, D and G *linde*, the linden LIME, the tree] The lime tree

line, lin, *n* [A Sax. *line*, a cord or line= D *lyn*, Icel. *lina*, Dan *line*, Sw *lina*, G *leine*, same as L. *linea* a linen thread, a string, a line or stroke, fr *lineus*, flaxen, fr *linum*, flax LINEN] A small rope or cord, a thread like marking as with a pen, pencil, &c, a stroke or score, a long mark or furrow upon the skin, a mark traced or imagined on a map or the globe *the line* being specifically the equator, a row of things, a straight row of soldiers, drawn up with an extended front, a similar disposition of ships in preparation for an engagement, a straight row of words or figures between two margins, the words which form a certain number of poetical feet, a verse, an outline, contour, lineament, a short epistle or written communication, course of procedure thought, conduct, occupation, policy, or the like, conceived as directed toward an end or object a continuous or connected series, as of descendants from a common progenitor, a series of public conveyances, as coaches, steamers, and the like, passing between places with regularity, *in fortification* (pl), works made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in only one direction to the enemy, as a measure, the twelfth part of an inch —Troops of the line, the regular infantry of an army, as distinguished from militia, guards, volunteer corps, cavalry, artillery, &c —A ship of the line, formerly a ship of seventy four guns and upwards —Line of beauty, a fanciful sort of graceful line, to which different artists have given different forms —Fraunhofer's lines, the dark lines observed crossing a spectrum at right angles to its length, named after Fraunhofer, a Bavarian optician, who first thoroughly investigated them ——v t pret. and pp *lined*, lind, ppr *lining*, lin'ing To draw lines upon, to mark with lines or thread like strokes, to set with men or things in lines

line, lin, *v t* pret & pp *lined* lind, ppr *lining*, lin'ing [O E *line*, A. Sax *lin*, flax or linen the original meaning being to double a garment with *linen*, ultimate origin same as *linen*] To cover on the inside, to protect by a layer on the inside, to put in the inside of

lineage lin'ē-āj *n* [Fr *lignage*, fr *ligne*, a line LINE, *n*] Descendants in a line from a common progenitor, race, progeny, family, house

lineal, lin'e al, *a* [Fr *linéal*, fr L *linealis*, fr *linea*, a line LINE.] Composed of lines, in a direct line from an ancestor, hereditary, pertaining to or ascertained by a line or lines —**lineally,** lin'e al li, *adv* In a lineal manner, in a direct line of descent.

lineament, lin'e a-ment, *n* [Fr *linéament*, fr L *lineamentum*, fr *linea*, a line LINE.] One of the outlines or contours which mark the features or countenance, feature, form, make

linear, lin'e ėr *a* [L *linearis*, fr *linea* a line LINE.] Pertaining to a line consisting of lines, in *botany*, like a line slender

linearly, lin'ē-er li, *adv* In a linear manner —Linear perspective, that which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated

lineate, lineated, lineolate, lin'e āt lin'e ā-ted, lin'e-ō-lāt, *a* In *botany*, marked longitudinally with lines

linen, lin'en, *n* [Properly an adj signifying made of flax, fr A. Sax. *lin* flax, L *linum* Gr *linon* flax, comp Armor *lin*, W *llin*, flax.] Cloth made of flax, underclothing ——a Made of flax, resembling linen cloth

linen-draper, lin'en drā per, *n* A person who sells linen goods by retail

liner, lin'er *n* One who or that which lines, a vessel belonging to a line of ocean going steamships, a ship of the line

ling, ling, *n* [Same as D *ling*, Dan and N *lange*, G *leng, langfisch*, so named from



Ling (*Lota molva*)

being long] A valuable fish of the cod family, long in proportion to its thickness, abounding in the British seas

ling ling *n* [Icel and Dan *lyng*, heather] Common heather

lingam ling'gam, *n* [Skr] A conventional symbol of the male organ of generation, held sacred among the Hindus

linger, ling'ger *v i* pret & pp *lingered*, ling'gerd ppr *lingering*, ling'ger ing [From A. Sax *lengra*, compar of *lang*, long, comp the verb *lencer*, from compar of *lang*] To delay, to loiter, to tarry, to be slow in deciding to be slow to move or act to hesitate, to remain long ——v t To spend in a wearisome manner with *out* or *away*

lingerer, ling'ger-er, *n* One who lingers

lingering, ling'ger ing, *a* Given to linger protracted (a *lingering* disease) —**lingeringly,** ling'ger-ing li, *adv* In a lingering manner; slowly, tediously

lingo ling'gō, *n* [L *lingua* the tongue] Language speech, a contemptuous term for a peculiar language

lingual ling'gwal, *a* [From L *lingua* the tongue originally *dingua*, cog with L *tongue* (comp L *lacrima*, E *tear*) TONGUE.] Pertaining to the tongue pronounced chiefly by means of the tongue ——n. A sound or letter pronounced by the tongue, as *l*

linguiform ling'gwi form, *n* [*Lingua* tongue and *forma*, form] Having the form or shape of a tongue

linguist ling'gwist, *n* [L *lingua* tongue and *-ist*=Fr *linguiste* LINGUA.] A person skilled in languages, one who knows several languages

linguistic ling gwis'tik, *a* [Fr *linguistique* see prec.] Relating to language or to the affinities of languages philological

linguistics ling gwis'tiks *n* [See prec] The science of language, comparative philology

lingula ling'gū la, *n* [Lit little tongue, fr the shape of the valves, fr L. *lingua*, a tongue] A remarkable genus of molluscs found fossil in the early Silurian period and still living

lingulate, ling'gū lāt, *a* [See prec] Shaped like a little tongue

linhay, lin'hā, *n* [Probably *lin*=verb to lean, *hay* being A Sax. *haga*, an inclosure] A kind of open shed, forming part of the buildings of a farm

liniment, lin'i ment, *n* [L. *linimentum*, fr *lino* I anoint, *letter, literature* being from same stem] A species of soft ointment, an embrocation

lining, lin'ing, *n* That which serves to line something, the covering of the inner surface of anything, as of a garment or a box

link, lingk, *n* [A. Sax *hlence*, Sw *länk*, Dan *lenke*, Icel *hlekr*, a link G *gelenk*, a joint, a link (fr *lenken*, to bend) perhaps akin to *land*] A single ring or division of a chain, anything doubled and closed like a link, anything connecting any single constituent part of a connected series, as of an argument, a division of Gunter's chain, having a length of 7·92 inches, any straight rod connecting two rotating pieces by flexible joints ——v t. pret & pp *linked*, lingkt, ppr *linking*, lingk'ing To be connected.——v t To join or connect, as by links, to unite

link, lingk, *n* [Origin uncertain, perhaps equivalent to *lint*, the first part of *lin stock*] A torch made of tow or other material and *pitch* —**link-boy, link-man,** lingk'-boi, lingk'man, *n* A boy or man that carries a link to light passengers

link-motion, lingk mō'shon, *n* Motion communicated by links or jointed rods applied especially to a system of gearing for working the valves of a locomotive engine

links, lingks *n pl* [A. Sax *hlinc*, rising ground, a ridge of land, same root as L *clivus*, sloping DECLINE] A stretch of flat or slightly undulating ground on the sea-shore lying uncultivated. [Scotch].

Linnæan Linnean, lin nē'an, *a* Pertaining to Linnæus, the celebrated botanist

linnet, lin'et, *n* [Partly fr A. Sax. *linet*, partly fr Fr *linot, linotte*, both fr L *linum*, flax.] One of the commonest of British singing birds, frequenting open heaths and commons

linoleum, li nō'lē um *n* [L *linum*, flax, and *oleum*, oil] A kind of floor-cloth made with linseed-oil pressed upon canvas, &c

linseed, lin'sēd, *n* [A. Sax. *lin saed—lin*, flax, *saed* seed. LINE. SEED] Flax-seed.

linseed-cake, lin'sēd kāk, *n* The solid mass which remains when oil is expressed from flax-seed, used as food for cattle and sheep

linseed-meal, lin'sēd mēl, *n* Meal made from flax seed

linseed-oil, lin'sēd oil, *n* Oil obtained by pressure from flax seed.

linsey-woolsey, *lin'si wūl si, n* [From *linen* and *wool*, but the form is not clear] A fabric made of linen and wool —— *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed, *of different* and unsuitable ingredients

linstock lin'stok *n* [For *lintstock, lunt-stock*, fr D *lont*, Dan. *lunte*, a match, and *stock*, a stick] A staff with a crotch or fork at one end to hold a lighted match, used in firing cannon

lint, lint, *n* [L. *linteum*, a linen cloth, fr *linum* flax. LINE.] Flax, linen scraped into a soft substance and used for dressing wounds and sores

lintel, lin'tel, *n* [O Fr *lintel*, Fr *linteau*, fr L L *limitellus*, dim fr L *limes, limitis* a limit LIMIT] The horizontal part of the door or window frame that rests on the side pieces

lion, li'on *n* [Fr *lion*, fr L *leo, leonis*, Gr *leōn leontos*, a name which appears in many languages ultimate origin unknown] A well known carnivorous animal of the cat family a sign in the zodiac Leo, an object of interest and curiosity —Lion's provider a popular name for the jackal —Lion's share, the whole or a very disproportionate share in a transaction

li net lionet l on-el, l on-et, n A young lion

lione s l on es, n The f male of h lion

lion hearted on hart-ed, a Ha ing a lion courag bra e ar l magnan n mous

lionism on-izm, n *L n* and *ism* The st ractum, of b nature as a n he treat ng of a p s n as an object f unous y

lionize l on iz, v pre & pp d on izd, pp ons ng ng *Lion* nd -*ize*] To vis he o ect f cur s y n to treat as an o ect of unus y and interest — v i To visit he bjects f interes of a place

lip l p, n [A S *pp* Fris *ppa* D *p* L G D n and G *ppe* Ice *l ppa* Pe *lab* H d L *labium* I lap] The nam f he w fleshy parts (upper and low on ring th from te h n man and many oth a mals sc meth ng sum lar th edge o ord f som ng bin k o margin — v t pr & pp *pped* p ppr *pping* n *lip ng* T touch as with the to kiss

lip-lan nage p lang gwaj, n Ora or art cula e lan guag u derstood by the deaf and dumb from watchi g he lips, n con ra his notion to the language of s gns

liplet lip let, n [*L* and *let*] A litt lip

lip-gra pō-gram, n O *leipo* I lea and *gr a*, a le ter] A wri ng n wh h a partcu ler le in wh ly on ed

lip o ram matic, po-gram ma k *a* Per tai g to lipograms

lipped l t, a Ha ng lips of such o m h k l

lippitude lip tōd, n [L *l ppi* d f *as* blear-ey d] Sore ess of eyes bleared ness

lip-ser ving, lip -d-ing n Und rs nd g wha one says from he mov ne t f his lips used in reg rd to the deaf and d mb

lip-service l p'se vis, n A mere verbal pro ession of service

lip-wisdom lip'w z-dum n Wisd m in w rds w thou grace

liquate kwāt, v i and t pret & pp *at ed*, l kwāt-ed pp *at ng* g kw t g [L *pro pw am* L quo] T me to liq efy to separa e from a less f sible meta by me ing

liquation li kwā shun, n [See *Liquefy*] Act or operat n of liqua ing liq te a tion

liquefacient, lik we-fā shi-ent, n [Li q efy] Tha which causes to m t

li uefaction n lik wē fak hon, [L L q efy] Act o operation of m ing o dis ol ing he con ersion of a s d nto a liq by the agency of hea state of being melted

liquefiable lik w fī a-bl, a Capable of being liquefied

li uefier lik'wē fī-er n That whi h liquefies or me ts

li uefy lik w fī, v t pret & pp *fied*, w f l ppr *uefy g* l k wē fī-ing [*quefio* f L *fa cio* I *fact* to be fi or quid, and *fio* I make] To reduce to liq uid state to m t dissolve by heat — v i To become liqu d to be me ted

liquescency l kwes'en-si, n The con n of being liquescent

liquescent, li kwes'ent, a [L *l quescen* ppr of *quesco*, to become] l, fr *liquer* to be liquid Liq d] Becoming liquid, m lt ing

li ueur li kŭr' or l ker n [F Lit *li uor*] An alcoholic beverage sweete ed and contain g some infusion or ex ract of fru ts, spices, or aromatic su stances

liquid lik'wid, a [L *qui us*, f *liquo* to be liquid per aps f root seen also in *no*, to melt (whence *natus*) *uera lette* whence *letter* *itera* or *oblitera* l lik i, to m k] Composed of particles t at flow freely d l nos lid s flow ing smooth, as a melody or sound devoid of harshness pronounced wi h a ligh contact of the organs of articulati n — n A flu a substance whose particles change he rela e posi ons on he ghtest pressu e a non-e ast c flu d a te wh h has a smooth flowing soun l, as an l

liquidal le l k w a- l, a That may e liquated

liquidambar lik wid am ba n [Th is *p lumber*] A k n l fragran gu n o resin f om severa ees

liquidate k w d ā p & pp *d e* k wid at-ed pp *t n* wh h g [*L p le v* L L *pa fa f L. pidus* q F les from bac ur y t se *as* us v say nettle as at l spport as a bank rup fla n wn d up

li uidation k w d ā shun n A b la g act f s g and ad us ng ts

liquidator k w d ā n On w n laws a person pp ted to c h w nd g up f b ff rs f a firm compa y

liquidity k w l d n [F *q i*] f state ual y f ng dui id

liquidly k w l d In a h u l nan

liquor k e n Fr *queu* L *liquor* t *liquer* to e liqu A li u or fl i substance ften *s ecifically* a *plied* o sp r u r as fluids n k

liquorice k la n [F *p ric* L L *gurvita*, fr *ykyrrh a*—*gl kg* swee an *h a*, so] A plant of he bea family th ro ts f wh h supply a w ll known s ec juice

lira, li ra, n pl **lire** le ra. [From L *a* a poun l, whence also *l*] An Ita an s er coin equ alent to a franc, or 10 near y

lisp l sp v pr & pp *ispd* spt, pp *isping* l p ing [A Sax. *wlisp*, *wlaps* Sw *lapa* to Lap Gr *lepo n*, to whisper to lisp] To pronounce the s blant le ters s d mper fect y as in go ing the sou d of *h* or *th* to speak imperfect y as a child — v t To pronou ce with a lisp or imperfect y — n The ha or act of lisp g, s nu tering an art rated *h* for s

lisper l sp er n One who l sps

lissencephalous, l s-en-sef a-lus a [G *leios* sm oth, an *enkephalos* bra n] Hav g the bra n mooth on the surface as n hats, rode nts, k

lissom lissome, li sum e, li sum-nes, a [For *the-som* Lithe] Supp e fl x le l he n mble act ve **li someness,** li sum-nes, n State of bei g lissom

list l st, n [A Sax. *lst* se age Icel. *sti*, a list, *lista* Sw *lst* Da *lst* a fill t, a se vag G *ist* a strip a bord D *st* bo de margin, catalogue] Th edg or se ag woven on cloth a rip of th a fille a m t, order o boundary a e nclos g a fi l o combi hence g he grou d o fi l inclosed f a combat or co pet tion a roll or catalogue a paper w h a series of n mes — v t pret. & pp *l sted*, list ed ppr *ist ng l s ing* To enr l to en st to fi o cover wi h list — v i To enlist, as n the army

list list pre & p *sted*, lis ed ppr *st g* list g [A. Sax *ste* with (usu mpers) f j asure so Icel. *hann gedda*, Da *lyst* D *lusten* G *sten* f be noun, L *ver*] To de re to some o ind e to ed sposed — n. An ord a ion to one j as of a p

list list, v t. pret. & pp *st d*, l s ed ppr *st ng* list g [Or al f rm of *st n* (w n is a lengthened form f A. Sax *hlystan* to ten, f *hlyst* hearing lik I L *auta*, to listen, f *hlust* ea l ed to A Sax. *hlosnian* to hea cog W *ll* I *usc* an ear L *cluo* I hea L *low*] To hearken to gi e ear to sen o listen — v t. To listen to

listen lis n, v pret. & pp *ened*, l nd p *ening* g lis n ng [From *st* to listen, w h] T hearken to gi ear to at end mely w th a view to hear to give heed. — v t. To hear to attend.

listener lis-e n One who listens.

listerism, lis e lizm n [After S Joseph *Lis* the surg on] The m ethod of carry g ou surgi al opera ons w h he a of a sep s o o h r methods of ex n ng ba case germs

listless st les, a [O F *lost* A S *st* des l easure (see *List* to *des e*) l s g no les re or wis ind ff rer un nte e te gu d weary vacan t **listlessly** a les ad In a lis ess ma n

listlessness l s les-nes n S ate of be g lis ss a n on bee lessness

lit, t p & pp of *light* to k ndle a so a m mes of *gl* to al ght.

litany ta-n [F *anie* f *ti* l a *aneur* I pray f *at* a prayer] A s n s pl ca l n used in pu l w sh p a co on of *short* s pl a *ons* t *Book f Comm n Pray* nite ed by the priest an peop e a terna ely

liter See L TRE.

literal e al, a [O Fr *litera* L L *ra* s f L *i* ers a le LETTER] Acco ling o the le ter or exact ve se e pression real not figura e or metaphori ca no free, as a transla on consis ing of o expressi e by] tera.

literalism te a zm n [*L er* a l *sm*] T e act ed adhering to the letter a mc of n rpret g terally **literal**

list te a n One who pra ises l teral sm an interprete accord ng to he etter

literality l t -al'i-ti n The q uali y of he g ral.

literalize l e al iz e pret & pp *lized* a z ng [*L eral* and *ize*] To render litera , to in terpret literally

literally li te a *al* In al era man ner or se se according to the rimary and nat ra import of wor la no figura l ly word by word.

literalness l te -al nes n The state or quali y of be ng l teral.

literary) te a-ri, a [L *literarius* f *litera*, a tter LETTER.] I rtain ng to letters or lera ure ea ng of deal n w h earn ng o learned n n erived from erudi n, as puta on engag d n tera ture med n l ters consis ng in let rs or writte e printed *e n sol ions*

literate li te a t a [L. *ter us*] Let e l learnes erary — n. One who has re ce ed a certa n un ersi y educa on but has n grad ia ed a terary an

literatim l ter a tim *adv* [L] Lette f le er

literato l ter a tō n pl **literati** li te a l [It *ato*] A literary n an a lite rateur [Rare n s gular]

literature l a u n [O F *ie* f *ature* f L *literatura* f *litera*, a ter *tera* literature] Learn ng terary know e g l terary p sluctions co lect v y he co lecti g wri gs of a cou try r perio h class of wri gs in wh h beau y d a y e s a haracteristic fea ure *be w le tes* the *terary p oduction* the eal ng of au hors of books, &c

lith l th n [A Sax *h* D *lid*, Dan *led* Icel. *ith* G *h* Goth *lmbs*) nk] A n a j n a m mber

litharge li tharj h [G l *harg o* *hon* ston *a ger* sil er] An oxide of lead used in t e arts.

lithe l TH a A. Sax *l he* gen le C *d ge nd* Dan *l nd*, Icel *l n* so mld all ed to L *re as* pl *nk*, *lenis* soft (whence *en y* Hence *lissome*] I so ft ble m ber **lithesome** l TH sum Qual y of be ng e si x y pli bl y bermess. **lithesomeness** TH sum-nes n p y an n mb m ber

lithia, lith -a, n [F on G *thos* a stone] A ma le of the meta] l hum

lithic li h k a G *thos*, stone] Pe ta ng to or consis ng of s one pertaining to stone in he bladd

lithium, l h'i-um, n [G *lithos* a stone] A metallic base of l thia, the ligh est of al *known solids*.

lithofracteur lith-o-frak te n [Fr *l*

Gr *lithos*, stone, and Fr *fracturer*, to fracture] A powerful explosive compound

lithoglyphics, lithoglyptics, lith'o-glif-iks, lith-o glip'tiks, *n* [Gr *lithos*, a stone, and *glyphō*, I engrave] The art of engraving on precious stones, &c.

lithograph, lith'ō-graf, *v t* pret & pp *lithographed*, lith'ō-graft, ppr *lithographing*, lith'ō-graf ing [Gr *lithos*, a stone, and *graphō*, I write] To trace or engrave on stone, and transfer to paper, &c, by printing ——*n* A print from a drawing on stone

lithographer, li tho'graf-er, *n* One who practises lithography

lithographic, lith-ō-graf'ik, *a* Pertaining to lithography, engraved upon or printed from stone —Lithographic stone, lithographic slate, a slaty compact limestone, of a yellowish colour and fine grain, used for receiving the designs in lithography

lithography, li-tho'gra-fi, *n* [Gr *lithos* a stone, and *graphō*, I write] The art of writing or drawing with special pigments on a peculiar kind of stone, and of producing impressions of the designs on paper

lithoid lithoidal, lith'oid, li thoi'dal, *a* [Gr *lithos*, a stone] Resembling a stone, of a stony structure

lithologic, lithological, lith-o-loj'ik, lith-o-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to lithology or the science of stones

lithology, li thol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *lithos*, stone *logos*, discourse] The science or natural history of stones, the study of the mineral structure of rocks

lithophagous, li-thof'a-gus, *a* [Gr *lithos*, stone, and *phagō*, I eat] Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, also, perforating stones, as certain mollusca

lithophyte, lith'o-fit, *n* [Gr *lithos* stone, *phyton*, a plant] A polyp whose substance is stony or horny, as the corals

lithotomist, li-thot'ō-mist, *n* One who practises lithotomy

lithotomy, li thot'ō-mi, *n* [Gr *lithotomia* —*lithos* a stone and *tomē*, a cutting fr *temnō*, I cut.] The operation, art or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder

lithotripsy, li'thō-trip-si *n* [Gr *lithos* stone, and *tribō*, I rub] Same as *Lithotrity*

lithotritor, lith'o tri ter, *n* [See next] An instrument for breaking to pieces a stone in the bladder

lithotrity, li thot'ri ti *n* [Gr *lithos* a stone, and L *tero*, *tritum*, I grind.] The operation of crushing to pieces a stone in the bladder

lithotypy, li-thot'i-pi, *n* [Gr *lithos*, stone, *typos*, impression.] A process of stereotyping by pressing into a mould taken from a forme of type a composition which hardens into a stony substance

litigable, li'ti ga-bl, *a* Subject to litigation

litigant, li'ti-gant, *a* [L *litigans*, *-antis*, ppr of *litigo* LITIGATE] Disposed to litigate engaged in a lawsuit ——*n* A person engaged in a lawsuit

litigate, li'ti gāt, *v t* pret & pp *litigated*, li'ti-gāt ed, ppr *litigating*, li'ti gāt-ing [L *litigo litigatus—lis, litis*, strife dispute, and *ago* I carry on] To contest in law, to bring before a court of law for decision.—*v i* To carry on a suit by judicial process

litigation, li-ti-gā'shon, *n* The act or process of litigating, the proceedings in a suit at law, a lawsuit

litigator, li'ti-gāt-er, *n* One who litigates

litigiosity, li tij'i-os''i ti, *n* The character of being litigious

litigious, li tij'us *a* [Fr *litigieux*, fr L *litigiosus* fr *litigium* a dispute, fr *litigo* LITIGATE.] Fond of litigation or engaging in lawsuits, apt to go to law disputable contentious —**litigiously,** li-tij'us-li, *adv* In a litigious manner —**litigiousness** *li tij'us nes n* Quality of being litigious

litmus, lit'mus *n* [From G *lackmus*, D *lakmoes—lack*, lacker and *mus*, *moes* pulp, pap] A colouring matter procured from certain lichens, used as a test for acids, paper tinged blue with it turning red with acids, and blue again with alkalies

litotes li'to tēz, *n* [Gr *litotēs*, plainness simplicity] In *rhetoric*, a figure which expresses less than what is intended to be conveyed. Thus, a citizen of no mean city', means, 'of an illustrious or important city'

litre lē'tr *n* [Fr, fr Gr *litra* a pound.] The French standard measure of capacity, equal to 61·028 cubic inches the English imperial gallon being fully 4¼ litres

litter, lit'er, *n* [Fr *litiere*, fr L L *lectaria*, fr L *lectus*, a bed, same root as *lie*, *lay*] A kind of frame for supporting a bed in which a person may be borne by men or horses, straw hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for animals the young produced at a birth by a quadruped which brings forth several at a birth as of pigs, kittens, puppies, articles scattered in a slovenly manner, scattered rubbish, a condition of disorder ——*v t* pret & pp *littered*, lit'erd ppr *littering*, lit'er-ing To furnish with litter or bedding, to spread straw, &c, for, to scatter in a careless or slovenly manner, to bring forth so as to form a litter of young ——*v i* To lie or sleep in litter, to give birth to a litter

litterateur, lit'er-a-ter, *n* [Fr *litterateur* LITERAL] A literary man one who adopts literature as a profession

little, lit'l, *a* [Comparative *less*, superlative *least* (both fr a different root), A Sax *lytel=O* Sax *luttil*, *D luttel*, Icel. *litill*, Sw *liten*, Dan *liden*, *lille*, Goth *leitils*, little perhaps same root as *lout*] Small in size or extent, not great or large diminutive, short in duration small in quantity or amount of small dignity, power, or importance, of small force or effect, slight, inconsiderable, small in mind mean, narrow ——*n* That which is little, a small quantity, space, &c., small degree or scale, miniature —A little, somewhat to or in a small degree, to a limited extent ——*adv* In a small degree or quantity

littleness, lit'l-nes, *n* State or quality of being little meanness

littoral, lit'ō-ral, *a* [L *littoralis* fr *littus*, *littoris*, the shore] Pertaining to a shore, inhabiting the sea-shore — Littoral zone, the interval or zone on a sea-coast between high and low water mark.—— *n* A tract along a shore or coast

lituate, lituiform, lit ū āt, lit'ū i form, *a* [L *lituus*, a staff with a curled end] Curled or bent at one end somewhat similar to a bishop's pastoral staff

liturgic, liturgical, li-ter'jik li ter'jik-al, *a* Pertaining to a liturgy —**liturgics,** li ter'jiks, *n pl* The doctrine or theory of liturgies

liturgiology lit'er ji-ol''o-ji *n* [*Liturgy* and *-ology*] The science or system of public ecclesiastical ceremonies

liturgist li'ter-jist, *n* [*Liturgy* and *-ist*] One who favours or adheres to a liturgy, or is learned in liturgies

liturgy, li'ter-ji, *n* [Gr *leitourgia*, public service—*leitos*, public, fr *laos* the people, and *ergon*, work, service] The ritual or established formulas for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms, the fixed form used in celebrating the eucharist

live, liv, *v i* pret & pp *lived*, livd, ppr *living* liv'ing [A Sax *lifian*, *leofian*, *lybban*, to live or dwell=L G and D *leven*, Icel *lifa*, Dan *leve* G *leben*, Goth *liban*, to live akin *life*, same root as *leave* the original meaning being to be left to survive] To exist, to have existence or being, to be in a state of animation, to be alive, to subsist to remain, to continue to abide to dwell, to have settled residence in any place to pass life in a particular manner, to conduct one's self in life, to regulate one's life, to continue in life, to feed or subsist, to be nourished and supported in life to be maintained in life to be supported, as by one's labour to acquire a livelihood to be exempt from spiritual death, to remain undestroyed, not to perish ——*v t* To lead, pass, or spend. —To live down, to live so as to subdue or overcome, to prove false by the course of one's life

live, liv *a* [Short for *alive* that is, 'in life'] Having life, alive, not dead, ignited, not extinct vivid, as colour —Live stock, the quadrupeds and other animals employed or reared on a farm

lived, livd, *a* Having a life used in composition, as, long *lived*

livelihood, liv'li hud, *n* [Corrupted fr O E *lyflode*, *livelode*, A Sax *lif lade* lit life-leading, fr *lif*, life, and *lad*, a leading, as in *lode*, *lodestone* or *loadstone*] Means of living, maintenance, support, subsistence sustenance

livelily, liv'li-li *adv* In a lively manner

liveliness, liv'li nes, *n* Quality or state of being lively or animated, sprightliness; animation, vivacity, briskness

livelong, liv'long *a* [*Live* and *long*] That lives, lasts or endures long, lasting, tedious, long in passing

lively, liv'li, *a* [A. Sax. *lyflic* lifelike, living, fr *lif*, life, and *-lic*, like *-ly*] Life-like, vivacious, brisk, active, sprightly, animated gay, jocund, vivid, fresh, bright —— adv In a lively manner, briskly, vigorously

live-oak, liv'ōk, *n* A species of oak of the United States yielding very valuable timber

liver liv'er, *n* One who lives, one who lives in a certain manner

liver, liv'er, *n* [A. Sax *lifer*, liver=D and Dan *lever*, Icel *lifr*, G *leber*, root doubtful] The organ which in animals secretes the bile, in man placed in the right upper side and towards the front of the abdominal cavity

liver-coloured, liv'er kul-erd, *a* Of the colour of the liver, dark red.

livered, liv'erd, *a* Having a liver used in composition (white *livered*)

liver-fluke, liv'er flōk, *n* A fluke-worm or fluke (*which see*)

liveried, liv'e-rid, *a* Wearing a livery, as servants

liverwort, liv'er-wert *n* [From the appearance of the plants] One of an order of cryptogamic plants, closely allied to the *mosses*

livery, liv'er i, *a* Resembling the liver in texture or colour

livery liv'er i, *n* [Fr *livree*, a giving out, something given out or delivered over, fr *livre*, pp of *livrer*, to deliver, fr L *liberare*, to liberate LIBERAL] A stated allowance delivered over] an allowance of food, as to a family, servants horses, &c] the state of a horse that is kept and fed at a certain rate, a distinctive dress in which the male servants of a person of position are clad, a distinctive garb worn by any body of persons, the body, guild, or association of persons wearing such a garb, characteristic covering or outward appearance ——*v t* pret & pp *livered*, liv'er id ppr *livering*, liv'er i-ing To clothe in, or as in, livery

livery-company, liv'er i kum pa-ni, *n* A company of London liverymen

liveryman, liv'er-i man, *n* One who wears a livery as a servant, a freeman in one of the guilds or companies of the city of London

livery-servant, liv'er i ser vant, *n* A servant who wears a livery

livery-stable, liv'er-i stā bl *n* A stable where horses are kept for hire

livid, liv'id, *a* [Fr *livide* L *lividus*, fr *livēre* to be black and *lilur* fr a root meaning to beat akin to *leiu* smooth.] Black and blue of a lead colour discoloured as flesh by contusion —**lividness, lividity** liv'id nes, li-vid'i-ti, *n* State or quality of being livid.

living, liv'ing, *p a* Having life, being alive not dead, showing action animation, and vigour, existing in action or use — Living rock, rock in its natural place and condition.—The living those who are yet alive ——*n* Means of subsistence manner of life, livelihood, the benefice of a clergyman

livre, lē'vr, *n* [Fr, fr L *libra*, a pound.]

An o l Fr nch money of account, supe sed d by h fran

lixivial lixivious lik s v al, lik s us, *a* [L. *lixivius* ma *lixivia* ley, *lix* ash a.] P rtain g t y h wate impregnated with a kal e s x *racted from wood ashes f* he na ure of ly o ta ned by lix ia n

lixiviate lik-siv' āt, *v* pret & pp *ix ated* ik-s āt-ed, pp *ix tia ng* k-s āt-ing [See prec.] To e tract y from by wate to imy gnate w h y

lixiviation lik-siv' a shon *n* [See p ec The p ocess of ex ract ng alkali salts fr m ashes by pourn g w ter on them

lixivium t, k m um *n* [L. f as es, w ence *ix* ke.] Ly w te *impregnated w th alkalin sa ts* mb bed from woo ashes.

lizard liz' ard, [Fr *l d* L. *er a lacerta* a liza l.] The p ila n of many f ur fo t a of rope w h or m iro nb n t fo ro es ad h gh

llama la ma ya ma, *n* [A P ru an word.] A hoo l rumina g a al Sou h America, all ed to he cam l, bu smaller a id not having a hump

llanos lan oz ya nos, *n pl* [Sp L *pl nus*, *pl* l. PLANE.] Vas grassy plains in he rthern part Sou h Am rica.

Lloyd's, loidz *n* [Lega se th head-rters f he underwriters w ong nally from 17 6 *Lloyd's* coffee h use A sce y in London fo he c llection n f diffusi n of man me ntelli ce, h surance lassification and certifica on f vessels, &c.

lo lō, *exclam* [A. Sax. *l*] Look see beh h observe

loach loch, *n* [F *loche* origin unkn wn] A small fi h inhab ng clea swift streams in England.

load l d, *n* [Partly fr ve b to *lade* partly fr O E. *lode*, way course and hus con nected w h to *lead*.] Wha is la n o put n anything f r c n ey nce a burden as mu h as can be carri l at one time by any con eyance cargo freight a gre ous weig som hing ha burt ns oppresses —— t, pret. & pp *loaded* d ed pp *load* ing To harg with a load to p t on or n to be carried to lay a burden on to encum er to burden to bestow or conf r on in great abun lance to charge as a gun to mak heavie f some purpose by ad ng *special weight. T load a cast or whip* to weight t w h lead or iron —To load dice, to mak one side heavier than the othe To load wine, to drug t.

loader n On who l ads.

loading lod g *n* A cargo a burd n a harge some ng added to g e w ght.

load line lōd l n A li e on the side of a vessel to how th depth to which she sinks wh n not o erl aded.

loadstar lodestar lōd stär *n* [*Lode* and *s* A. Sax. *l d* course, way the ermination of *w thas* f h a, to g (ak n to *lead*).] A star th t leads or serves to gu de espec lly he p -star

loadstone lodestone lōd st n, *n* [*Load* as *n loa ista* (see prec.) A ore o iron *he magnetic ox de f iron, wh h possesses* the property of attract ng iron, and the pow of communica ng his property to iron and stee a magnet.

loaf lōf *n*, pl **loaves** lōvz [A. Sax. *hlāf* a loaf bread = Ice. *h* Dan *lev* Go h. *hlaiba*, *hlā* HG. *laib* G *laib* le *b* ead, a Eng. *lip* Pol. *h* bread, loaf This word forms part of *lord* and *lady* (*Lammas*.)] A mass of brea as t is f rmed by the bak a conical lump of s gar

loaf lōf *v i*, pret & pp *oafed*, *l* ppr *loafing* lōf ing. [The n is from he noun *loafer* (*a la fer* D *loper* one that runs o gads about, fr v b E. to *leap*.)] To spe to kill away one s time.——*v t.* T pass or spend idleness, as time to spend lazi y

loafer lōf' *n.* A lazy or disreputable lou ge a lazy f llow who pa ks up a living anyhow

loaf-sugar lōf-shug'-e *n* Sugar fined a *d formed* a conica mass

loam lōm *n* [A. Sax *lām*, am D *le lehm* ram, lay al l t L *n* and proba y co w h L *mus* s me, mul Ar h s x a f earth or m xu l am x ur of sand, lay & used f moulds g n ro f un ng——*v t.* pre & pp *loamed* d, pp *loa ng* lom ing To cr wi h loam

loamy m *a* *Loam* and *y*.] ns sting f loam f th nature f am

loan lōn *n* A Sax *lān* (?) *cen* a *loan* Fr *l* D *leen* Ice *an* Dan *laan* a *var* Ice *en* G *lehen leh* a h f ak n to A sax *n han* G *ehen* to lend mea g to ira e L. EN E.] Len ng ha wh h len s n h g furnish d f n ; rary use n h c dh n all be urned pec ally a sum f mon y n a re v t an i p et. & i. *oaned* u pp *oan g* h ning To nd [Le t is pre e b.]

loaf affair a a Tha n ay he en

loam filled m f ls, An o l ce wh n n y s len ns ally e pa y ns al m n pawn k s p ace of kn ness

loan society lon so-s -e-ti, *n* A socie y esta ish d f r a p pey and re ce ng back he sam by instalm n s, w h nterest

loath lothe loth, *a* [A. S. *l h*, ta fu odious O s x. and O Fris *l* D *l* Ice *l* Dan and Sw *l*, O H. *le le* pa nful, od us.] Disliking unw ing a rac n nd ned r uctan

loathe lō *v* pre & pp *lo he* l rhl y *lo hing* h ising [A. Sax *la la* t i a he f abo e a.] T fee di gust s a sh to abo mina e part ularly of l disgust a food or drink ——*v i.* To feel na sea, disgust, o abhorrence

loather lō e *n* One who loathes o ab hors

loathful l rhf ul, *a* Caus ng loa h ng ab rring n o gr d gust

loathing lōTH ing *n* E reme d gust, n usea, o a ersi ath rrence dutes a t m

loathliness l rhl nes *n* Loathsomeness

loathly l rhll, *a* Loa hsom

loathness ness *n* Th state f being u h reluctan e disinc na on

loathsome lōTH sum, *a* [*Loa h* and *-som*] fix g d sgus caus g t loa he *disgus ing* detesta e *abhorre* **loath somely** lōTH sum li, *adv* In a loa hs me manne **loathsomeness** lōTH sum nes, *n* The quali y of being loa hsome

loaves, lōvz, *n* pl of *loaf*

lob, lob *n* [W *ob* a dr t all ed to *l ber*.] A d a lo t ——*v t* pre & pp *ob l* lo p r *lobt g* l bing To thr w o toss w h low m ment

lobar lō bär *a.* [*Lobe* nd *-a*] Pe a n g o a e, as f the l er brain Lobar *pneumonia*, *inflamma on f a wh le se of* th ungs, as d tin bel f m *lobula pneum* a, which a tacks the lungs n patches.

lobate lobated lō bāt, lō bāt-ed, *a* [*Lobe* and *-a*] Con ist g of o ha ng l es a p nd to the for f a h d.

lobby lob'i, *n* [L.L. *lobia*, *lobium*, &c a port o f H.G *laube* (*laub* an a our fr *l* a leaf f age. LEAF *Lobie* is an th r form of his word.] An apartm nt giving adm ss n to *h* e an e trance hall a mall hall or wa g room a smal partm tak n f om a hall o en ry tha part of a hall of legisla n not ppropriated to the official use of the assembly

lobe lōb, *n* [F *lobe* L.L. *lobus*, fr Gr *lobos*, a l be.] A round projec ng part of a o thing: such a part of he l er lungs, brain, &c h lower soft part of the ear a rounded projection or di sion of a leaf

lobe lobd, *a* H ving a lobe or l es.

lobe-footed lobʹfut-ed, *a* Ha ing he toes *lobes* or lobate, that is, bordered with membranes, as the grebes.

lobelet, lobʹlet, *n* [*Lob* and] A l e] e

lobelia lō be l a, *n* [From Mat ew *Lobe* physician and bota st to James I.] A g nus f plants belonging to the be flow fam y a e spec es be ng common

lobiped lōʹb ped, *n.* [*Lobe* and L. *pes p d* the foot.] A lobe footed bird, such as th coo

lobster lobʹ ster *n* [A Sax *loppester lopyst* corrupted f L. *locusta* a l mster, a locust The name of certain ten f ted *crustaceans wi h* large claws allied to the crabs, nd used f food.

lobular lobʹū e *a* [*Lobu* and *-a*] Ha ng th haracte of a lo u e

lobule obul, *n* *Lo* and *-u*] A small e

lobworm lobʹw rm, *n* The lugworm

local lōʹkal, *a* [F *local* L.L. *localis* f L. *l cus* a place seen also n *teu*, *lieu eran a al x te a dusloca ce ich all w* &c I erta ng to a part cula place *lim ted* c nfi *l c* a *spot, place area, or* d finite dis n t n m dv ne to fine l e a particula part or organ ——*n* A loca te n of n w a local ra way rain Local option the princi by which a certa n proport on of the nha tants f a spec fied d stri t may p oh n h sa e f into ca ts h re

locale ō-kälʹ *n* [An ill-s elled form of Fr *local* a loca y.] A locali y

localism lōʹkal izm *n* [*Local* and *ism*.] State of being local affect n f a p ace a word o phrase im ited to a part n a place

locality lō-kal i-ti, *n* [Fr *localité*.] State of being loca o si uated somewhere pos t on s ua on f luce geograp hical place or tua on a certa n a ea or d strict

localization lōʹkal i zā shon, *n* The act of loca izin

localize lōʹkal īz, *v t* pret. & pp *loca i ed*, lōʹkal īzd ppr *localiz ng* lōʹkal-īz-ing [*Local* and *-ize*.] To make loca to discov r r de tect he place of

locally lōʹkal li *ad* In a local mac r wi h resp ct o p lace f place

locate lō kātʹ, pret. & pp *loca d*, lō kāt-ed pp *loca ng* lōʹkāt ng [L. *loc loca um f locus* a place LOCAL.] To place to set n a r rti ula spot or pos on, to se tle ——*v i.* To reside to ad opt a fixed resi ce

location lō-kā shon *n* [F *location* L. oca o .] Act of lo ating or placing situa ion wi h respect o place f lace

locative kā t *a* [L.L. *loca ivus* LOCATE.] (Gram n ca ng) lace fa *local* c ve a *local* re case ——*n.* The loca e case a case expres ng posi n.

loch och *n* [Gae *loch*, I *lough* allied to *lake*.] A lake an arm of he sea ru ning into the lan l, especia ly f narr w or o sum ex en lan locked

lock lok *n* [A. Sax. *loc* a lock bar fas ten g f *uca* t lock Ice *uka*, D *l ken* O Sax. *lūk n* lock, lok, Sw *lock*, *a cover sha ter* Dan *l lā* a *lock*, *luk ke*



Lock of a Canal.

to lock ak n G *loch*, a hole, Hence *lock*] An app lance used for fasten ng doors, lids, draw rs, &c. he mechanism by which a

firearm is discharged, a fastening together, a state of being closely entangled, a grapple in wrestling, an inclosure in a canal with gates at either end, used in raising or lowering boats by the admission and letting out of the water, as they pass from one level to another —v t pret & pp **locked**, lokt, ppr *locking*, lok'ing To fasten with a lock and key, to fasten so as to impede motion, to shut up or confine, to close fast, to seal, to join or unite firmly as by intertwining or infolding, to embrace closely —v i To become fast, to unite closely by mutual insertion of parts

lock, lok, *n* [A. Sax. *locc*=O Frs D and Dan *lok*, Icel *lokkr*, G *locke*, a curl or ringlet] A tuft or ringlet of hair, a tuft of wool, hay, or other like substance

lockage, lok'aj, *n* [*Lock* and *-age*] Works which form the locks on a canal, toll paid for passing the locks

locker, lok'er, *n* [*Lock* and *-er*] A close receptacle, as a drawer or a cupboard in a ship, that may be closed with a lock

locket, lok'et, *n* [Dim from *lock*] A little case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair

lock-hospital, lok'hos-pit-al, *n* A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases so called because the inmates were formerly kept in confinement

lock-jaw, lok'ja, *n* A form of tetanus consisting in spasmodic rigidity of the under jaw, so that the mouth cannot be opened.

lock-keeper, lok'kēp-er, *n* One who attends the locks of a canal.

lock-out, lok'out, *n* The closing of a place of work against the workmen on the part of the employers, in order to bring the men to their terms as to hours, wages, &c

locksmith, lok'smith, *n* An artificer who makes or mends locks

lock-stitch lok'stich, *n* The stitch of a sewing machine which forms its stitches by the locking of two threads together

lock-up lok'up, *n* A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.

locomotion, lō-kō-mō'shon, *n* [L *locus*, a place, and *motio*, motion.] Act or power of moving from place to place

locomotive, lō-kō-mō'tiv, *a* [L *locus*, place, and *moveo*, *motum*, I move] Pertaining to locomotion, moving from place to place —n. A steam-engine placed on wheels, and employed in moving a train of carriages on a railway, or that runs on a road.

locomotor, lō-kō-mō'tor, *n* and *a* [L *locus*, place, *motor*, a mover] That which has locomotion —**Locomotor ataxy**, a sort of paralysis in which a person has not command of his limbs their movements being thus so irregular that he cannot walk

loculament, lok'ū-la-ment, *n* [L *loculamentum*, fr *loculus*, a cell, dim of *locus*, a place LOCAL] In *botany*, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged

locull lok'ūl, *n pl* [L *loculus*, a cell, dim of *locus*, place] A series of little cells or compartments.

locum-tenens, lō'kum tē'nenz, *n* [L, 'place holding, one who holds a place=*lieutenant*] One who temporarily acts for another a deputy or substitute

locus lō'kus, *n*, pl **loci** lō'sī. [L *locus*, a place] A place specifically, in *geometry*, the line traversed by a point which is constrained to move in accordance with certain determinate conditions —**Locus standi** ('place of standing') recognized place or position the right of a party to appear and be heard on the question before a tribunal.

locust, lō'kust, *n* [L *locusta*] The name of several large insects allied to the grasshoppers, which are often so numerous in some places that they eat up all vegetation, the locust tree

locust-bean, lō'kust-bēn, *n* The sweet pod of the carob-tree

locust-tree, lō'kust-trē, *n* The carob-tree, also a name given to certain American trees, some of them now cultivated in Europe

locution, lō-kū'shon, *n* [L *locutio*, *locutionis* fr *loquor*, I speak LOQUACIOUS] A mode of speech a phrase

lode, lōd, *n* [A. Sax *lad*, a way, a course, fr *lithan*, to go, same as *load* in *loadstar*, *loadstone*] An open ditch, a straight water channel, a metallic vein, or any regular mineral vein

lodestar *n* Same as *Loadstar*

lodestone, lōd'stōn, *n* Same as *Loadstone*

lodge, loj, *n* [Fr *loge*, It *loggia*, fr L L *lobia* LOBBY] A small house in a park or forest a small country residence, a temporary abode, a hut, a small house connected with a larger a place where members of a society, as freemasons, hold their meetings the body of members who meet at such a place —v t pret & pp *lodged*, lojd, ppr *lodging*, loj'ing To furnish with temporary house accommodation to provide with a temporary place of abode, to set, lay, or deposit for keeping, to plant, fix, or settle, to beat down or lay flat (growing crops) —v i To have a temporary abode, to dwell at some one else's house, to be deposited or fixed, to settle, to reside, to dwell or have a fixed position

lodger, loj'er, *n* One who lodges, especially, one who lives at board, or in a hired room or rooms

lodging loj'ing, *n* A temporary habitation, a room or rooms hired in the house of another, a part of a house let to another usually in *pl*

lodging-house, loj'ing-hous, *n* A house in which lodgers are accommodated.

lodgment, loj'ment, *n* [*Lodge* and *-ment*] Act of lodging, or the state of being lodged, accumulation or collection of something deposited, the occupation of a position, as in a siege, by the besieging party

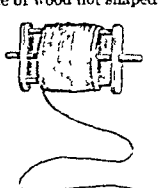
loft, loft, *n* [Same as Dan *loft*, a ceiling, loft, Icel *lopt* (pron *loft*), air, sky, a loft, A Sax. *luft*, Sc *lift*, air, sky, hence, *a-loft*, Icel *á-loft* LIFT] A room or space between a ceiling or flooring and the roof immediately above it the space below and between the rafters a gallery raised within a larger apartment or in a church.

loftily, loft'i li, *adv* In a lofty manner or position, proudly, haughtily

loftiness, loft'i nes, *n* State or quality of being lofty, elevation, haughtiness, sublimity

lofty, loft'i, *a* [*Loft* and *-y*] Elevated in place, rising to a great height high, tall elevated in condition or character, proud, haughty, puffed up, elevated in sentiment or diction, sublime stately, majestic

log log, *n* [Same as Icel. *lág* a felled tree D Dan. and G *log*, Sw *logg*, the nautical log akin *lie*, *lay*] A bulky piece of timber unhewed, a large piece of wood not shaped for any purpose, a floating contrivance for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity by drawing out a line to which it is attached, the record of a ship's progress, a log-book



Log of a Ship

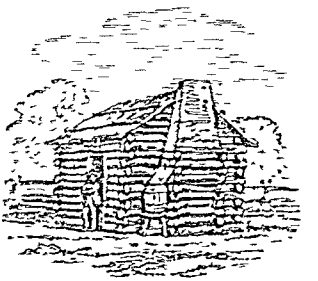
log, log, *n* A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing nearly a pint

logan, **loggan** log'an *n* [Origin doubtful] A large stone or rock so balanced as to be easily moved.

logarithm log'a-rithm, *n* [Gr *logos*, ratio, *arithmos* number] In *mathematics*, the exponent of the power to which a given invariable number (or *base*) must be raised in order to produce another given number these logarithms which facilitate many calculations, being found in tables expressly constructed.—**logarithmic**, **logarithmical** log a rith'mik, log a-rith'mik al *a* Pertaining to logarithms consisting of logarithms —**logarithmically**, log a-rith'mik al li, *a* By the use or aid of logarithms.

log-book, log'buk, *n* [From the ship's *log*, the rate of speed being entered in the book] A book in which are entered all particulars relating to the vessel's voyage that are considered worthy of being registered, a book for memoranda kept by a public teacher

log-cabin, **log-house**, **log-hut**, log'-ka-bin, log'hous, log'hut, *n* A house or

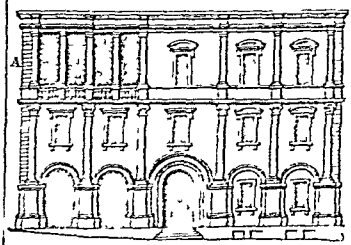


Log-cabin

hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other

log-chip, **log-ship**, log'chip, log'ship, *n* The log or board attached to the log-line

loggerhead, log'er-hed, *n* [From *log* and *head*] A blockhead, a dunce, a dolt, a species of turtle found in the south seas —**To be at loggerheads**, to be engaged in a fight or a dispute —**To come to loggerheads**, to come to a quarrel



Loggia (A), Palace at Montepulciano

loggia loj'a *n*, pl. **loggie**, loj'e [It. LODGE.] A kind of open elevated gallery or arcade in a building

logic, loj'ik, *n* [Fr *logique* L *logica*, fr Gr *logikē* (*technē*, art, understood), fr *logos*, reason] The science or art of reasoning, the science of the operations of the understanding in judging of evidence or in detecting false reasoning, reasoning, mode of arguing

logical loj'ik al, *a* Pertaining to logic, *used in logic according to the rules of logic* skilled in logic according to reason

logically, **logicalness**, loj-ik-kal'i ti, loj'ik-al nes, *a* The state or quality of being logical.—**logically**, loj'ik al li, *adv* In a logical manner

logician, lō-jī'shan *n* [*Logic* and *-ian*] A person skilled in logic

logistic, **logistical**, lō-jis'tik lō-jis'tik al, *a* [Gr *logistikos*, fr *logizomai* I calculate or reckon] Pertaining to judging, estimating or calculating

log-line, log'lin *n* The line fastened to a ship's log and wound on a reel

logogram lō'gō-gram, *n* [Gr *logos* a word, and *gramma*, a letter] A single type or symbol that forms a word

logography, lō-gog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *logos* word, *graphō*, I write] A method of printing in which a type forms a word.

logomachy, lō-gom'a ki, *n* [Gr *logos*, word speech, and *machē*, a fight] A war

of words a contention about words—**logomachist**, lō-gom'a-kist, *n* One who contends about words

logomania, lō-gō-mā'ni-a, *n* [Gr *logos* a word, and *mania*, madness] A disease of the faculty of speech aphasia.

Logos, *log'os*, *n* [Gr *word, speech, reason fr legō* I speak] The Word the Divine Word Christ

logotype log'ō-tīp *n* [Gr *logos* a word, and *typos* type] A type or printing a complete word or more letters than one

log rolling, log'rōl-ing *n* The joining of a number of persons to collect logs, as in clearing land of trees, practised in America or the union of politicians or others to mutually support each other

logwood log'wud, *n* [*Log* and *wood*] A wood of a dark red colour very extensively used as a dye wood

loin, loin, *n* [O Fr *loigne* (Fr *longe*) fr L *lumbus* the loin] The part of an animal on either side between the false ribs and the haunch-bone the part from the rib to the lower limbs.

loiter loi'tėr *v i* pret & pp *loitered*, *loitering* loi'tėr-ing [Allied to Dut *leuteren*, to hinder or to waver] To be slow in moving to delay to spend time idly to hang about —*v t* To consume in trifles to waste carelessly used with *away* —**loiterer** loi'tėr-ėr *n* One who loiters a lingerer an idler

loll, lol, *v i* pret & pp *lolled*, *lolling* ppr *lolling* [Same as O D *lollen*, to sit over the fire Icel *lulla* to lull akin *lull*] To lean idly or listlessly to recline to be at ease to hang out said of the tongue of a dog —*v t* To suffer to hang out, as the tongue

Lollard lol'ard *n* [From LG and D *lollen* *lollen* to sing, a *Lollard* the practice of the original Lollards of the Low Countries of singing hymns at funerals] A name for the followers of Wickliffe in England.—**lollardism**, lol'ard-izm, *n* The principles of the Lollards.

lollipop *lol'i-pop*, *n* [From *lull* to protrude the tongue, and *pop*] Half-baked sugar as pop into a form] A kind of sugar confectionary which dissolves easily in the mouth.

Lombard lom'bard *n* [L *Longobardi*, long beards being a latinized form of the German words for *long* and *beard*] A native of Lombardy in Italy an old name for a banker or money lender —*a* Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards

loment, **lomentum**, lō'ment, lō-men'tum, *n* [L *lomentum*] In *bot* a legume which separates spontaneously by a transverse division between every two seeds.—**lomentaceous**, lō-men-tā'shus, *a* Bearing loments pertaining to a loment

lone lōn, *a* [Short for *alone*] Solitary unfrequented, standing by itself not having others in the neighbourhood single unmarried, or in widowhood.

loneliness, lōn'li-nes, *n* State of being *lonely* or *lonely returnment*.

lonely lōn'li, *a* [*Lone* and *-ly* = *alonely*] Unfrequented by men retired sequestered not having others near apart from flows or companions sad from want of company or sympathy

lonesome lōn'sum *a* [*Lone* and *some*] The state of being lone solitary secluded from society lonely —**lonesomely** lōn'sum-li, *adv* In a lonesome manner —**lonesomeness**, lōn'sum-nes, *n* State of being lonely or solitary solitude

long long *a* [A Sax *lang* = O Sax O Frs D Dan and G *lang* Icel *langr* Goth *laggs* (long) same as (but not borrowed from) L *longus*, long Hence verb to *long* along belong length linger &c] Drawn out in a line or in the direction of length drawn out or extended in time, not short extending over a considerable time extended to any certain measure expressed dilatory tedious protracted lingering postponed extending far in prospect or into futurity occurring after a protracted interval late containing much or having matter —**Long dozen**, thirteen —**Long home** the grave or death (O T) —**Long hundred**, a hundred and twenty —**In the long run**, in the ultimate result —**Long cloth**, a kind of calico dress which stretches much below the feet —**Long firm**, a fictitious or fictitious firm consisting of swindlers who get goods with no intention of paying —**As much as one** can, as much as one can manage to do —**Long odds** (*betting*) odds that will bring a great return in time a large amount of value or far distant either in prospect or for some period of duration

long, long *v* pret & pp *longed* ppr *longing* long'ing [A Sax *langian* to lengthen to long, to desire, G *verlangen* to wish for —Long] To desire earnestly or eagerly to have a hard craving or eager appetite usually followed by *for*

long ago long'a-gō' *n* A time long or far past

long boat long'bōt *n* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship

long bow long'bō *n* The [1 E glish archer's weapon, measuring about 6 feet long the arrow being usually half the length of the bow

longeval lon-jē'val, *a* [L *longævus*—*longus* long, and *ævum* age (life) Long lived.

longevity lon-jev'i-ti *n* [Fr *longévité* L L *longævitas* See prec] Long life length or duration of life more generally great length of life

longevous lon-jē'vus *a* Long lived long lived.

longhand long'hand, *n* Ordinary written hand as contradistinguished from *shorthand* *phonography* or *stenography*

longheaded, long'hed-ed, *a* Having a long head *dolichocephalic* shrewd far sighted discerning

longicorn lon'ji-korn *a* [L *longus* long, and *cornu* a horn] Long horned applied to certain insects of the beetle family from the length of their antennæ

longimetry lon-ji-met'ri-a *n* [L *longus* long, and G *metron* measure] The measurement of distances or lengths

longing, long'ing *p a* Earnestly desiring manifesting keen *longing look* —*n* An eager desire a craving or unnatural appetite —**longingly** long'ing-li, *adv* With longing with eager views or appetite

longipennate lon-ji-pen'āt *a* [L *longus*, long *pr a*, a wing] Having long wings, as certain aquatic birds

longirostral lon-ji-ros'tral, *a* [L *longus* long *rostrum* a beak] Having a long bill, as the snipes, sandpipers, &c

longish, long'ish *a* Somewhat long or lengthy long

longitude lon'ji-tūd, *n* [L *longitudo* fr *longus* long Long] Length measured on the great line distance on the surface of the globe measured on an arc of the equator or a parallel of latitude the meridian of Greenwich being selected as a starting point, and called the first meridian, and *longitude* being called *east* or *west* accordingly as *east* or *my* distance measured on the equator from the first point of Aries

longitudinal lon-ji-tūd'in-al, *a* Pertaining to *longitude* running lengthwise as distinguished from transverse or across

lon itudinally lon-ji-tūd'in-al-li *adv* In a longitudinal manner lengthwise

long lived long'līvd, *a* Having a long life existence lasting long

long measure long'me-zhur *n* Measure of length lineal measure

long primer long prim'ėr A printing type of a size between small-pica and bourgeois

long range long'rānj, *a* Great distance to which projectiles are propelled by firearms.

long-sighted, long'sīt-ed, *a* Able to see at great distance far-seeing sagacious

longsome long'sum, *a* [*Long* and *-some*] Tiresome on account of length tedious.

long span long'spun *a* Spun or extended to a great length tedious

long suffering long'suf-ėr-ing *a* Bearing patiently vexations provocations failings temperament not easily provoked —*n* Long continued forbearance patience of offence

long tongued long'tungd, *a* Loquacious prating talkative

longways, **longwise** long'wāz long'wīz, *adv* In the direction of length lengthwise

long winded lo-g'wind-ed, *a* Not easily exhausted of breath hence tedious in speaking arguing or narration.

loo lō *n* [Origin ally call *lanterloo* Fr *lanturlu* the meaning less refrain of a famous song] A game of cards formerly played with five cards, now commonly with three

lool y lō'bi, *n* [Allied to *Lob lubber*; comp W *llibi* a lazy *llob* a blockhead] An awkward clumsy fellow a lubber

loofa lō'fa, *n* [Arab] name] The dried fibrous interior of a kind of gourd, used as a flesh brush in washing or bathing

look lūk, *v i* pret & pp *looked* lūkt ppr *looking* lūk'ing [A Sax *locian* to look akin Prov G *lugen* O H G *luogen*, *luogen* to look, G *loch* a hole] To direct the eye toward an object with the intention of seeing it to gaze to direct the intellect or eye to apply the mind or understanding to consider to expect to take care to watch to heed to mind to be directed, to have a particular direction or situation to face to *front* to *appear* to have a particular aspect to give certain indications to *have* or assume any air or manner —**To look after** to tend to take care of —**To look down on** or upon, to despise —**To look for** to seek or search for to expect or anticipate —**To look into** to investigate examine —**To look on**, to regard to consider, to think or judge —**To look out**, to be on the watch —**To look to** to take care of to depend on for something —*v t* To see to behold to express or manifest by a look —*n* Act of looking sight gaze glance cast of countenance mien aspect appearance view

looker lūk'ėr One who looks —**A looker on**, an *onlooker* or *spectator*

looking-glass lūk'ing-glas, *n* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it a mirror

look-out lūk'-out *n* A careful looking or watching for any object or event a place from which such observation is made the person or party watching

loom lōm, *n* [O E *lome* A Sax *loma*, tool utensil, easel connection unknown Hence *hear loom*] A frame or machine by means of which thread is worked into cloth or other similar material that part of an oar which is within the boat in rowing

loom lōm, *v i* pret & pp *loomed* lōmd ppr *looming* lōm'ing [Comp Icel *ljōma* to shine *ljōmi*, a ray A Sax *leoma* *lioma* a ray or beam] To appear large or tall through the real or mountain and indistinctly as a distant object, a ship at sea to show large in dark ness or fog to appear to the mind indistinctly

loon lōn, *n* [Same word as O D *loon* a stupid man] A sorry fellow a rogue a rascal a worthless fellow [Sh]

loon lōn, *n* [Corrupted fr older *lorn* = Dan *loom* Icel *lōm* G *tauchen* *lon* a loon] A bird, the great northern diver

loop lōp *n* [Probably a Celtic word = Ir *lub* Gael *lub* *lubh* bend, curve, &c] A noose as of ribbon or cord or twine or string rope chain &c a small arrow opening or bight —*v t* pret & pp *looped* lōpt pp *looping* lōp'ing To form into a loop or loops to fasten or furnish with a loop or loops

loophole lōp'hōl, *n* [From D *luip* a hole *gat* a way *gat* *gaan* to peep] A small opening in the walls of a fortification through which small arms are discharged at an enemy a hole or aperture that affords the means of escape an underhand or unfair method of escape or evasion —**loopholed** lōp'hōld, *a* Having loopholes.

loop-light, lōp'līt, *n* [See prec] A small

narrow aperture or window for the admission of light

loop-line, lop'līn, *n* A line of railway running out of the main line and returning to it again

loose los, *a* [Irregularly formed fr A Sax *leás* (which normally became *leas*), loose= D and G *los*, Dan Sw *los*, Icel *lauss*, loose, Goth *laus*, empty same as term *-less* *Lose*, *loss*, are closely allied] Not attached, untied, not fastened or confined, free from ties, not tight or close not dense, close, or compact, not precise or exact vague, lax, careless unconnected, having lax bowels, dissolute unchaste —*v t* pret & pp *loosed*, lost, ppr *loosing* lōs'ing [Partly fr the above adj, partly fr the allied A Sax *lesan*, *lysan*=Icel *leysa*, Gr *losein*, Goth *lausyan*, to set free] To untie or unbind, to free from any fastening to disengage, to detach, to set free to liberate to relax, to loosen, to free from obligation burden, or the like

loose-box, los'boks *n* A roomy stall in a stable for a horse that is not tied

loosely, lōs'li, *adv* In a loose manner, laxly, slackly carelessly, negligently, dissolutely

loosen, los'n, *v t* pret & pp *loosened*, los'nd, ppr *loosening*, los'n-ing [*Loose* and *-en*] To make loose, to untie, to unfix or unsettle, to free from restraint, tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness —*v i* To become loose

looseness, lōs'nes, *n* The state of being loose or relaxed, slackness, want of strictness laxity, dissoluteness, diarrhœa

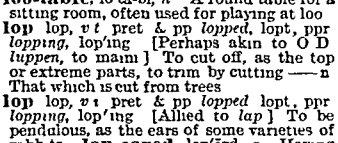
loot, lot, *n* [Hind *lūt* plunder] Booty, plunder especially such as is taken in a sacked city —*v t* pret & pp *looted*, lot'ed, ppr *looting*, lot'ing To plunder, as a sacked city, to ransack in search of plunder

loo-table, lo'tā-bl, *n* A round table for a sitting room, often used for playing at loo

lop lop, *v t* pret & pp *lopped*, lopt, ppr *lopping*, lop'ing [Perhaps akin to O D *luppen*, to maim] To cut off, as the top or extreme parts, to trim by cutting —*n* That which is cut from trees

lop lop, *v i* pret & pp *lopped* lopt, ppr *lopping*, lop'ing [Allied to *lap*] To be pendulous, as the ears of some varieties of rabbits —**lop-eared**, lop'ērd, *a* Having pendulous ears

lophobranchiate, lō-fō-brang'ki āt *a* [Gr *lophos*, a crest or tuft, and *branchia*,



Lophobranchiate Fish

1 Pipe fish (*Syngnathus acus*) 2, Head, with the operculum removed to show the tufted branchiæ, *a*

gills] Having the gills disposed in tufts, as certain fishes, forming the order *Lophobranchii*

lopper, lop'er, *n* One who lops

lopping, lop'ing *n* That which is lopped off, branches lopped.

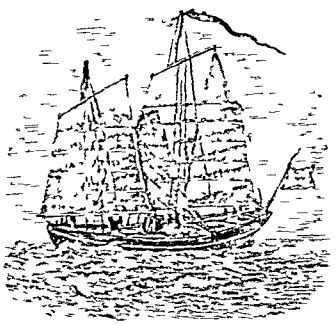
lop-sided, lop'sīd-ed, *a* Heavier at one side than the other inclining to one side

loquacious lo-kwā'shus, *a* [L *loquax*, *loquacis* fr *loquor*, I speak cog Skr *lap*, to speak, to talk, hence also *locution*, *colloquy* *eloquent*, *obloquy* &c] Talkative garrulous given to continual talking babbling —**loquaciously**, lo-kwā'shus li, *adv* In a loquacious manner

loquacity, lo kwas'i-ti, *n* [Fr *loquacité* L *loquacitas*] Quality of being loquacious, talkativeness, garrulity

lorate lō'rāt, *a* [L *lorum* a thong, a strap] Shaped like a thong or strap

lorcha, lōr'cha, *n* [Origin doubtful] A light Chinese sailing vessel, carrying guns,



Lorcha

and built after the European model, but rigged like a junk

lord, lōrd, *n* [O E. *lavord*, *lovord*, &c, A. Sax. *hlaford*, a lord, fr *hlāf*, bread a loaf and *weard*, E. *ward*, lit a bread ward. *Lady* also has *loaf* as first element] A master, a person possessing supreme power and authority, a ruler, a governor, a lady's husband, the proprietor of a manor, a nobleman, a British title of those who are noble by birth or creation, being thus applied to peers of the realm (dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons), and by courtesy to the sons of dukes and marquises and to the eldest sons of earls, an honorary title bestowed on certain high official personages (Lord Mayor) (with *cap*) the Supreme Being Jehovah, Christ —**Lord's day**, Sunday, the Christian Sabbath —**Lord's Supper**, the sacrament of the eucharist —**Lords of Session**, the judges of the Court of Session in Scotland —**Lords temporal**, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords —**Lords spiritual**, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords —**House of Lords** that branch of the British legislature which consists of the lords spiritual and temporal assembled in one chamber —*v i* pret & pp *lorded*, lōrd'ed ppr *lording*, lōrd'ing To act as a lord, to domineer, to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway often followed by *over* and an indefinite *it* (to *lord it over us*)

lord-lieutenant lōrd'lef-ten-ant, *n* An official representing the sovereign, the principal official in a county

lordliness, lōrd'li nes, *n* Quality of being lordly

lordling, lōrd'ling, *n* [*Lord* and *-ling*] A little or diminutive lord.

lordly, lōrd'li, *a* Becoming a lord, pertaining to a lord, large, ample, proud, haughty

lordship, lōrd'ship, *n* State or quality of being a lord (with *his*, *your*, *their*), a title given to a lord, dominion, sovereignty, the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction

lore, lōr, *n* [A Sax *lar*, fr stem of *læran*, to teach=D *leer* Dan *lære*, G *lehre* lore LEARN] Store of knowledge, learning, erudition, knowledge.

lore, lōr, *n* [L *lorum*, a strap] The space between the bill and the eye of a bird.

lorgnette lor nyet', *n* [Fr, fr *lorgner*, to spy or peep] An opera glass —**lorgnon**, lor nyōn', *n* [Fr] A double eyeglass fitting into a handle

lorica lo-rī'ka, *n* [L, originally a corselet of leather thongs, fr *lorum*, a thong] A cuirass or corselet the protective case of certain animals —**loricate** **loricated** lo'ri-kāt, lo'ri kāt-ed, *a* Covered or plated over, covered as with plates of mail —

lorication, lo-ri kā'shon, *n* A protective crust or covering

lorikeet, lo ri-kēt', *n* [A dim of *lory*, on the type of *parrakeet*] Certain small Australian birds of the parrot tribe

loris, lō'ris, *n* [Native name] A quadrumanous mammal allied to the lemurs

lorn, lōrn, *a* [A. Sax *loren*, pp of *leósan*, to lose LOSE.] Undone, forsaken, lonely

lorrie, **lorry**, lo'ri, *n* [Origin doubtful] A long wagon without sides, and with four wheels, for carrying goods

lory, lō'ri, *n* [Malay *luri*] A name of certain Oriental birds of the parrot family with brilliant plumage

lose loz, *v t* pret & pp *lost*, lost, ppr *losing* lōz'ing [Partly fr A. Sax. *losian*, to become lost, to perish, fr *los*, loss, partly fr *lósan*, to lose, usually in the compound *forleosan* like Goth *fraliusan*, Dan *forlise*, D *verliezen*, G *verlieren*, to lose The old pp was *loren* hence *lorn*] To cease to possess as through accident, to become dispossessed or rid of unintentionally, to cease to have, to fail to keep, to forfeit, as by unsuccessful contest, not to gain or win, to wander from and not be able to find *to miss*, to cease to perceive, as from distance or darkness to cease of fail to see or hear, to misuse or throw away —To lose one's self, to lose one's way, to be bewildered —*v i* To suffer loss, to forfeit anything in contest, not to win

loser, lōz'er *n* One who loses

losing loz'ing, *p a* Bringing or causing loss (a *losing* game)

loss, los, *n* [A. Sax. *los*, loss, damage, fr *leósan*, to lose LOSE] The act of losing, privation, deprivation forfeiture, failure to win or gain, that which is lost, quantity or amount lost, misuse, failure to utilize —To be at a loss, to be puzzled, to be in a state of hesitation or uncertainty

lost, lost, *p a* [LOSE] Gone from our hold, possession, view &c, not to be found ruined, destroyed, undone, cast away at sea morally ruined, having forfeited salvation, wasted or squandered, employed to no good purpose, forfeited not able to find the right way, or the place intended, bewildered, perplexed, alienated, hardened beyond sensibility or recovery, not perceptible to the senses not visible

lot, lot, *n* [A Sax *hlot* fr *hleótan*, to get by lot=O Sax *hlōt* D *lot*, Dan *lod*, Sw *lott*, Icel. *hlutr*, G *loos*, Goth *hlauts*, lot Hence *allot*, *lottery*] A person's part division, or share, the part fate or fortune which falls to one, part in life allotted to a person, a distinct portion or parcel a portion of land, a large or considerable quantity or number, that by which a person's fate or portion is determined, something used to decide what is as yet undecided —To cast lots, to throw dice or use some other contrivance to settle a matter —To draw lots, to draw so many lots from a number at random, and accept this as deciding something —*v t* pret & pp *lotted* lot ed, ppr *lotting*, lot'ing To assign by lot, to allot, to assign, to distribute, to sort, to catalogue, to portion.

lote, lōt, *n* The lotus

loth lōth, *a* See LOATH

lothario, lō-thā'ri-ō, *n* [From *Lothario*, one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*] A gay libertine, a seducer of females, a gay deceiver

lotion, lō'shon, *n* [L. *lotio*, fr *lavo*, *lotum*, I wash LAVE (to wash)] A wash or fluid preparation for the complexion, a fluid applied externally in ailments.

loto, **lotto**, lō'tō, lot'to, *n* [It *lotto* lottery] A game of chance, played with numbered disks and cards.

Lotophagi, lō-tof'a ji, *n pl* [Lit lotus-eaters] The name of a people in Greek legend who lived on the fruit of the lotus-tree —**lotus-eater**, lō'tus ēt-er, *n* One of the Lotophagi —**lotus-land**, lō'tus-land, *n* The country of the lotus-eaters

lottery, lot'e-ri, *n* [Fr *loterie* fr *lot* (the Teutonic word having passed into the Romance tongues)] A scheme for the distri

bu on of prizes by l t o chance the distri bu n self.

lotus lotos, l t s, l tus, n [G *l*] A nam ague y applied to differen plan s famous n myth gy and tradition a ree, the fruit of wh h was an lently fa led to



Egyptian Lotus *Nymphæa Lot*

ha e the property of mak ng he peop e *lot* g he country an l fr la an l to remain idle in the lotus-land (see LOT PHAG per *haps really he* } *lube r he date* a n *me* f r he Egyptian water li y he water li y of the ancs, and oth plan s

loud, l d, a [A Sax. *hlud* oud O Sax Fris. *hlûd* D ud, G *laut*, ond ak a Icel. *hljóð* k G *lau* sound also *ute* cog (k *yr* I hea k *glos*, famous L. *clu* famous *laus* praise, whence E. *laud*] H vi g a stro g soun strik ng he ea wi h great force n ise vociferous mak ng a great clamou cl m ous ehement flashy showy or illoquually applied to dress o manne —*ad* h loudness loudly

lou ly lou l, *ad* In a lou mann w h great sound o n use nois y lam ous y **loudness,** loud nes, n Quali y of being lou d.

louis-d or lö ê d n [Fr a Lou of go d.] A g ld coin of France, first s ruck in 1640 n h re gn of *Louis* XIII an rangi g in alue from about 18s *7d* to 19s. 9½d ste li g

lounge lou j pret. & pp *lou g d*, pr l ppr *loung ng* loun ng [Comp F *lon* is, *l ns*, a lout, *f ong* L *longus*, long] To l ter t spen l time lazily to m lly about to ro to re ne at ease to lell.—n. An idle ga or stro act of rec in g at ease a place for lounging **lounger** lou j n. One who lounges a l terer an ller

louse l ous, n. pl. *lice* lis. [A Sax. *lus*, pl. *y* D *luis*, Dan. *lus*, Ice *u*, *laus* perhaps f root of *lese*] The n me of various wing ess insects, parasitic on n an an her mals —*v t* pre & *p loused*, ppr *lousing* louz ng. To lean from ce **lousiness,** louz nes, n state f he ng lousy **lousy** louz'i, a warm ng o ester w h lice

lout lou t, *v i.* pret. & pp *l l*, lou ed ppr *lou ng* lout'i g [A. Sax. *lútan*, to low or stoop Icel. *lúta*, Dan. *ude* to stoop same root as *wit*] To bend, bow *n* stoop down.—n. A mean awkw d f low a bum kin a clown.

lout'i h, lou ish, a. Lik a lout cl wnish.

louvre lö r n [F *l ver lover* origin doubt l.] A turret o la tern ris ng on of the roof f a hal or other apartm n a louvre window Louvre-window a window with sloping boards or bars placed across so as to adm air but e clude rain

lovable luv'a-bl, a. Worthy f love ami ble.

love luv t. pret & pp *loved*, luv t ppr *loving* luving [A. Sax. *lufa*, *f* *u*, love *G lieben*, to love, *liebe*, love allied to *lief* leb dear leav persuasion, *believe* L. *lu* l. den whence *libet* n *ue*) *liber* free whence liberal) *ve* lubeo, I please

lik *lufik* to d s re pe haps also *wit*] To re gard w h s rong affec ion to be strongly a tached to to rega d with the ch acteristi c f ngs of or sex owards t ch to lik o e pleased wi h to de gh in.—*v i.* To be in ove to h e each o her to be tend y a tached —n A s rong o f d a tachm nt warm affec tion f ndi ess s o g a tract on xercise l on he person by a h s gf g f liking f good will he passion between he sexes courtship des e goo w h ject s ov a sweeth art a w n of n dearm n Cup d, e go of e T make lov to to rt to woo

love apple ap-l, n Th tomato

love bird be d, n A ll spe f parr so a ed f m hea hm sh wn to each h by he male and f ma e

love charm lu harm A harm by wh h e was supposed to be ex ted a p l e

loved-child uv hild, n A ill gi mate h

love favour uv fā-e n Som hing g be worn in tok n of o e

love knot, u n n A comp cated kn t figure nten ed to be symb ic ov

loveless u les, a Void of love wi f tend rness

l ve letter let-e n. A le ter p o fess g ove a etter of courtsh p

lovelines uv nes n Qual y of being love y great bea y o at ract ness

love lock luv lok, n A cu o ock of h ir hangi g pr m nently o by ta-ll

love lorn luv-lörn, a Forsaken by one s love p g o suffering from lo e

lovely v'li, a Tha may excite lo e beau iful charm ng delightful en hanting

love match uv mach, n. A marriage for the sake of love

lover uv'er n One who loves one who has a tender affection, particular y for a f male a suito an admir a wooer one who likes strong y

love sick, u sik a Si k or languishing wi h lov express e of languish ng lo e

love token luv'tō-kn n. A present n t ken of ove

loving ing p a Fond k nd affec t onate amorous express ng lo e or k nd ness Loving cup a larg cup co tai ng liquor passed from guest to guest at ban quets

loving kindness, u ng kin l n s, n Tende gard mercy fa r

lovingly ing li, *adv* In a loving man ner w th lo e affecti n te y

low o, a [E *law* *lagh* &c not n A Sax. = Icel *lágr* Sw *låg* D *g* LG *le g lēg* Sc *la gh*, w ak n te *lie* and to law *Lower*] and *below* a e ri a es] Depressed bel wa y gi n surface o p ace n h gh o ated not ra g to he usual h gh m h below t e su ja ca t ground n much abov sea ev be w h usua rate o amount not h ui grave depressed n th scale of s u is n dica e o a numerical smallness nea or not v ry distan from t equato nea th horizon de ete depressed humble in rank n a mea con ion mean vu gar grov ng base diah noura fret e ha ng h e tal e rgy pot excess e or tense not v en mod rate la n not rich, h gh-s-asoned, or nourishing) mod

Low Church, the party n h h of *F g* wh h is opposed to e High Church party g n rally used ad ect y —**Low Sunday** he Sunday next a ter Easter **Low w te** low tide e lowest p nt of the bb o rece l g tide **Low wines,** the firs *liq nor* pro uced in the distillation of alcoh the first run of th still.—*adv* N t al f no on h h under the usual price at a moderate price nea the ground in a mean condition with a depressed voice not loudly in a state of su jection, poverty or disgrace

low lō, *v i* pret. & pp *lowed*, d, ppr low ng lōing [A. Sax. *hlówan* =D *loeien* I. l k O H G *hlojan* to low pro a y m ta e] To bellow as an ox or cow

low born ō born a Of n can or low birth

l wer l e *v t* p t & pp *lowered* l e d pp *lowering* lo e ing [Fr om *lower*, com a of *ow* co op *r* (*ling* ad] To make low n pos on to let down t tak or ri g d wn to r duce or hum e t abase to make ash gh or haugh y to red as va e or amoun to d m nish

l wer lou e *v i* p et & pp *owered* lou e d pp *low ring* lou e ing [Same wor l as D *loe en*, to frown, L G *lu en*, to look n G *lowern* to lu k akin to *lurk*] To f wn to g oom t ook si len to a poa da k o g oomy t hreaten a storm **lowering,** l u e ng p a Th ten g a sto m c udy o ercast.—**loweringly** lou e g li, *adv* In a *low* or g ni ne

lower-case l e kās, n The case of bo es tha o nta ns the small le ters of prin ng-type hence small e ters of printing ypes.

lower-class lō klas, a Pertaining to pers ns of the h mb ranks

lowermost, lō'e möst a [F om *low* compar of *low* an l *m st*] Lowest

lowery ou e i, a [*Lowe* to gloom, and *-y*] Clou y gloomy

lowing lō ng, n. The bellowing or cry of ca tl

lowland lan l, n Land wh ch is low wi h respect o the neighbouring country a low or e el oun ry **The Lowlands,** the so h rn or low parts of Scotla l.

Lowlander lō'land-e n An nhab tant f the Low ls, especial y of Scotla d.

low life lō f l, n Low condi on o social pos on mean social pos n.

lowliness lō li nes, n Qua y or state of be ng low y mean ess.

l w lived lō'li d, a. Leading a low or mean life

lowly lō'li, a. Low or hum le in pos tion of life not lof y or exalte l meek free f om pride —*adv* In a low mann o condi ion.

lowness l nes, n. The state of ben g low wa of e evation depress on dejec t on m a ness

l w pressure lō pre-sh r a Hs ng a low d gree of expa s ve force and conse quen y exert ng a w degree of p ssure pplied to steam or steam-engines, but not w h mu h p ecision

low spirited l y rit ed, a Ha ing e sp rits dep ressed dejected depressed n t ely or prigh y

low water l wa n The lowest point f he eb or ced ng le

l xodrom ic l k so drom ik, a [*G lox* o q ue a d *mos* a co se] P tam ng to o n sa ng or sa li g by he r umb **Loxodromic curve,** lin or piral, the path of a b p wh n or nstantly towards he sam point of the compass. n a direct m o ique to he equa o or sa to cu all he meri h ns at equa ang es

loyal l al, a [F *loyal* O Fr *loial* *l l*, *leal*, fr L. *legalis* legal, *f lex le* a, a w *Ley* *leg l*, *le* are dou ts Lex] Faithful n all respects fa f l to a g rn ment, prince, o superior n e to j g ted fa th, du y or lov not treach rous consta o frien s or associates.

l yalist, loy a ist, n [*Loyal* an l *-ist*=F *loy ste*] A person who adh res to h s so ere gn or co st uted au hori y

loyally l al i, *ad* In a loyal manner fai hfully

loyalty, loy al-ti, n [O F *loialte* LOYAL.] The state or quali y of ei g loyal firm allegiance fi hf y constancy



Lozenge

lozenge lozenj, n [Fr *losange* i k *losang*, *lozenge* prob at y f Sp *oso*, a late r fl t stone f re pa ing] A figure with fou equal sides, han g two sc e and wo b tuse a gle called also a *lozenge* or *diamond* a small cake of sugar &c origi ally in the

form of a lozenge, but now variously shaped, a small diamond-shaped pane of glass in a window

lubber, lub'er, *n* [Allied to *looby*, *lob*, W *llob*, *llabi*, a lubber] A heavy, clumsy fellow, an awkward booby, a contemptuous name given by sailors to those ignorant of seamanship —**lubberly**, lub'er li, *a* Like a lubber, clumsy, clownish

lubricate, lū'brik āt *v t* pret & pp *lubricated*, lū'brik-āt-ed, ppr *lubricating*, lū'brik āt-ing [L *lubrico*, *lubricatus*, fr *lubricus*, slippery, smooth] To make smooth or slippery to rub or smear with an oily or greasy substance for diminishing friction

lubrication lū-brik ā'shon, *n* Act or process of lubricating

lubricator, lū'brik āt-er, *n* One who or that which lubricates, an oil-cup attached to a machine

lubricity, lū-bris'i-ti, *n* [Fr *lubricité*, L L *lubricitas*, fr L *lubricus*, slippery LUBRICATE] Smoothness of surface, slipperiness, *fig* slipperiness, instability, shiftiness lasciviousness

lucarne, lū'karn, *n* [Fr *lucarne* fr L *lucerna*, a lamp, fr *luceo* I shine LUCID] A dormer or garret window

luce, lūs, *n* [L L *lucius*] The fish called the pike

lucency, lū'seen-si, *n* The state or quality of being lucent

lucent, lū'sent, *a* [L *lucens*, *lucentis*, ppr of *lucēre*, to shine LUCID] Shining, bright, resplendent

lucernal, lū-ser'nal, *a* [L *lucerna*, a lamp] Pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light

lucerne, **lucern**, lū'sern, *n* [Fr *luzerne*, *luserne*, origin unknown] A leguminous plant valuable as fodder, cultivated in chalky districts of England and in France

lucid, lū'sid, *a* [L *lucidus* fr *lucēre*, to shine, fr stem of *lux*, *lucis*, light, the root being same as that of *light* Connected are *elucidate*, *luminous*, *luminary*, *lunar*, *lunatic*, *illuminate*, *limn*, &c] Full of light, shining, bright resplendent, clear, transparent pellucid, bright with the radiance of intellect marked by the regular operations of reason, not darkened or confused by delirium, presenting a clear view, easily understood

lucidity, lū-sid'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being lucid, clearness intelligibility

lucidly, lū'sid li, *adv* In a lucid manner clearly —**lucidness** lū'sid nes, *n* State or quality of being lucid, lucidity, clearness light

Lucifer, lū'si-fer, *n* [L *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero* I bear, I bring] The morning-star, Satan (from an erroneous interpretation of the term as applied by Isaiah), a person of Satanic attributes (without *cap*), a match ignitible by friction

lucifugal, **lucifugous**, lū sif'ū-gal, lū-sif ū-gus *a* [L *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fugio*, I flee] Shunning or avoiding the light of day as bats or cockroaches

luck luk *n* [Same as O Fris and L G *lud*, D *lul gelul*, G *gluck* fortune, prosperity, perhaps allied to D *lok len*, Dan *lokke*, G *locken*, to entice] That which happens to a person, what chance or fortune sends, chance, accident, hap, fortune, good fortune, success

luckily, luk'i li, *adv* In a lucky manner, fortunately, by good fortune.—**luckiness**, luk'i nes, *n* State of being lucky

luckless luk'les *a* Without luck, unlucky hapless unfortunate ill fated

lucklessly, luk'les-li *adv* In a luckless manner, unfortunately

lucky, luk'i, *a* [*Luck* and *-y*] Meeting with good luck or success, successful fortunate producing good by chance auspicious

lucrative, lū'krat-iv, *a* [L *lucrativus*, fr *lucrari*, *lucratus*, to gain, fr *lucrum*, gain LUCRE] Pertaining to gain gainful, profitable —**lucratively**, lū'krat-iv-li *adv* In a lucrative manner, profitably

lucre, lū'ker, *n* [Fr *lucre*, L *lucrum*, gain, same root as G *lohn* reward, or as L *luo*, *I loose*, I pay] Gain in money or goods, profit emolument, pelf usually said of base or unworthy gains

lucubrate, lū'kū-brāt *v i* pret & pp *lucubrated*, lū'kū-brāt-ed, ppr *lucubrating*, lū'kū-brāt-ing [L *lucubro lucubratum*, I study by candle-light, fr obs adj *lucuber*, *bringing light*, fr *lux*, *light* LUCID] To work by lamp-light or at night, to study laboriously, to meditate —*v t* To elaborate, as by laborious night study

lucubration lū kū-brā'shon, *n* Act of lucubrating, what is composed, or supposed to be composed, by night a literary composition of any kind, a studied composition

luculent, lū'kū lent, *a* [L *luculentus*, fr *lux*, *lucis*, light] Full of light, bright clear transparent, evident lucid.—**luculently**, lū'kū lent-li *adv* In a luculent manner

ludicrous, lū'di krus, *a* [L *ludicrus*, fr *ludus*, sport or game, *ludo*, I sport, seen also in *allude*, *delude*, *elude*, *illusion*, *prelude*] That serves for sport, adapted to raise good humoured laughter laughable, droll *ridiculous* —**ludicrously**, lū'di-krus-li, *adv* In a ludicrous manner —**ludicrousness** lū'di krus-nes, *n* Quality of being ludicrous

luff, luf *n* [Formerly *loof*, fr D *loef*, Sw *luf*, Dan *luv* G *luf*, weather gauge, connections doubtful. Hence *aloof*] *Naut* the weather gauge, the weather part of a fore and aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached.—*v i* pret & pp *luffed*, luft, ppr *luffing*, luf'ing To put the helm so as to turn the ship toward the *wind*, to sail nearer the wind

lug, lug, *v t* pret & pp *lugged*, lugd ppr *lugging* lug'ing [A Sax *geluggian* (?), to lug, Sw and N *lugga*, to draw, to haul, *lugg*, N *lug*, the forelock or hair of the head, comp Dan *luge*, to pluck.] To hale or haul, to drag, to pull along as something heavy and moved with difficulty —*n* The ear a projecting part of an object resembling the human ear, as the handle of a vessel

luggage lug'āj, *n* [From *lug* and *-age*] Anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried a traveller's packages or baggage

luggage-van, lug'āj van, *n* A waggon or carriage for holding luggage

lugger lug'er, *n* [That is, a vessel with *lug* sails=Dan *lugger*, D *logger*] A small vessel carrying two or three masts with a running bowsprit and *lug*-sails

lug-sail, lug'sal, *n* [Perhaps from the upper corner of the sail forming a kind of *lug*] A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at about one third of its length

lugubrious, lū-gū'bri us, *a* [L *lugubris* mournful, fr *lugeo* I mourn or lament, akin Gr *lugros*, *sad*] Relating to mourning, mournful indicating sorrow, doleful

lugubriously, lū gū'bri us-li, *adv* In a lugubrious manner, mournfully

lugworm, lug'werm, *n* [Sw *lugg*, tuft of hair, it has tufts along its sides *Lug*] A worm which burrows in the muddy sand of the shore Also called *Lob-worm*

lukewarm, lūk'warm, *a* [O E *lul e*, lukewarm=D *leul* A Sax *wlarc*, lukewarm, akin O E. *lewe* G *lau*, lukewarm] Moderately warm, tepid, not ardent, not zealous cool, indifferent —**lukewarmness**, lūk'warmnes *n* State or quality of being lukewarm, indifference, coldness

lull, lul, *v t* pret & pp *lulled*, luld ppr *lulling* lul'ing [Same as Dan *lulle* Sw *lulla* G *lullen*, to sing to sleep, D *lollen* to sound, comp L *lallo*, I sing lullaby] To sing to, as a nurse to a child, to sing a lullaby to to quiet to compose to cause to rest to to quiet to compose to cause to rest to *soothe*, to dull —*v i* To subside, to cease to become calm —*n* A season of quiet or cessation, as of wind after storm

lullaby, lul'a-bi, *n* [From *lull* and *-by*, perhaps suggested by *baby*] A song to lull or quiet babies, that which quiets

lumbago lum-bā'gō, *n* [L, fr *lumbus*, the loin LOIN] A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins

lumbar, lum'bar, *n* [L *lumbus*, a loin] Pertaining to or near the loins —Lumbar region, the small of the back

lumber, lum'ber, *n* [Originally a pawnbroking establishment the place where pawned goods were kept, hence such goods *themselves*, *from the Lombards who* were formerly renowned as pawnbrokers or money lenders] Anything useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use, in America, timber sawed or split for use —*v t* pret. & pp. *lumbered*, lum'berd, ppr *lumbering*, lum'ber-ing To fill with lumber, to heap together in disorder —*v i*. To move heavily, as a vehicle, in America, to cut timber in the forest and prepare it for the market —**lumberer**, lum'ber-er, *n* A person employed in cutting lumber

luminary, lū'min a-ri, *n* [Fr *luminaire*, L *luminare*, fr *lumen*, *luminis*, light, for *lucmen*, fr *lucere* to shine LUCID] Any body that gives light, a light, a person who is a source of intellectual light, a person that enlightens mankind

luminiferous, lū-mi-nif'er-us, *a* [L *lumen*, *luminis*, light, and *fero*, I bring] Producing light, serving as the medium for conveying light (the *luminiferous* ether)

luminosity, lū mi nos'i-ti, *n* The quality of being luminous, brightness clearness

luminous, lū'min-us, *a* [L *luminosus*, fr *lumen*, *luminis* LUMINARY] Shining, emitting light, bright, giving light, clear, lucid, perspicuous —**luminously**, lū'min us-li, *adv* In a luminous manner —**luminousness**, lū'min-us nes, *n* Quality of being luminous luminosity perspicuity

lump, lump, *n* [Same as O D *lompe*, Sw *lump*, N *lump*, piece mass, D *lomp*, G *lump*, a rag, allied to *lunch*] A small mass of matter of no definite shape, a mass of things, a cluster —In the lump, the whole together, in gross —*v t* pret & pp *lumped*, lumpt, ppr *lumping*, lump'ing To throw into a mass, to take in the gross

lumper, lump'er, *n* A labourer employed to load and unload vessels when in harbour

lumpfish, **lumpsucker**, lump' fish, lump'suk-er, *n* [D *lump*, G *lump*, *lumpfisch*] A fish of the northern seas, having the ventral fins modified into a sucker

lumping, lump'ing, *a* Bulky, heavy big

lumpish, lump'ish *a* Like a lump, heavy, dull inactive —**lumpishly**, lump'ish-li, *adv* In a lumpish manner heavily, with dulness —**lumpishness**, lump'ish nes, *n* State or quality of being lumpish

lump-sugar, lump'shug-er, *n* Loaf sugar in small lumps or pieces

lumpy, lump'i, *a* Full of lumps, showing small irregular waves

lunacy, lū'na si, *n* [*From lunatic* and *-cy*] The mental alienation of a lunatic, madness in general, insanity, craziness, mania, *the height of folly*

lunar, lū'nar, *a* [L *lunaris* fr *luna*, the moon LUNATIC] Pertaining to the moon, measured by the revolutions of the moon —Lunar caustic nitrate of silver (silver being called *Luna* by the alchemists) —Lunar month, the period of a complete revolution of the moon 29½ days —Lunar year, a period of twelve lunar months

lunate, **lunated**, lū'nāt, lū'nāt-ed, *a* [L *lunatus*, fr *luna*, the moon LUNATIC] Formed like a half moon crescent-shaped.

lunatic, lū'nat-ik, *a* [Fr *lunatique*, L *lunaticus*, lunatic, moon struck, fr *luna* the moon (lunatics being at one time supposed to be affected by the moon), for *lucna*, fr root of *luceo* I shine LUCID] Affected with madness or insanity, especially the kind of insanity in which there are intervals of reason, mad, insane —*n* A person affected by insanity or lunacy, a madman. —Lunatic asylum, a house or hospital for the reception of lunatics.

lunation, lū nā'shon, *n* [From L. *luna*, the moon LUNATIC] A lunar month, the time from one new moon to the next

lunch lunsh, *n* [A f rm of *lump* as *hunch* of *h mp* *bunch* f *b mp*] A luncheon — *v i* p et & pp *l nched* [*l nsht* ppr *lunch ing*] nsh ng To tak a l n h

luncheon lunsh on, *n* [A long r f rm of *l nch*, perhaps for *l nch p*] A slight repast between breakfast and d n — *v i* pret. & pp *l ncheoned*,] t ond pp *l nch on ing* lunsh on ing T tak a l ch —**Luncheon bar** a part of a place f r fresh ment wh re luncheon can be had

lune lūn, *n.* [L *l na*, the moon LUNATIC] Anything in the shape of a half moon r a cresce t.

lunette lu net [F *l nette* dim. f *l ne* f L. *luna*, m n] A mall f rtified



Lunettes, St. P ul London.

work with an angular front an apertur for the admiss on of light in a conca -eiling a crescent-shaped rnam nt

l ng, lung *n* [A. Sax. *l ngen*, a lung=O a. *l ngen*, Ice l. and Sw *l ngn*, D *long* G *l nge* fr same root as *l ght* [not hea yl from thei lightness (comp *l phis*)] E ther f the tw organs of respiration in a r breathing an mals, l ght and spongy and full of air-cells.

lunge lunj *n* [Formerly *longe allonge* fr fr *allonger* to lengthen, to thrust—L *ad*, to, *longus*, lo g] A sudden thrust or pass, as with a sword.——*v i.* pret. & pp *l nged* lunjd ppr *l ging* lunj ing. T make a thrust or pass, as with a sword o rapier——*v t.* To ex rcise (a horse) by running round while held by a long rein

lunge l. lunj l, *a* Having lungs.

lungwort, lu g wert, *n* A common gar den flow ha ing leaves speckled like lu gs also a kind of lichen.

lunula, lunule l n la, lū nūl, *n.* [Dim. of L. *l na*, the moon.] Something in the shape of a litl moon or crescent Also **lunulet** lu nu-let —**lunular** lu nu ler *a* Havi g the f rm of a small crescent t— **lunulate lunulate l,** l ou lāt, l nū lat-ed, *a* Resembl ng a mall crescent.

lupine l pin *n* [F *l p* f L. *l pinus* belonging to a wolf, fr *l pus*, w lf WOLF] A leguminous plant cultivated n ga dens f r its gaily-c loured fl wers.——*a.* lū pin. Like a wolf w lfish.

lupulin lupuline l pu l n *n* [L. *lu p lus hops.*] The peculiar b tter aromatic principle of the hop

lupus, lu pus, *n* [L., a wolf WOLF] A disease which eats aw y the flesh of the face

lurch, lerch, *n* [O Fr *los che* It. *l rcc* origin doubtful.] A term in the game f cribbage denot ng the unlucky position of a player Hence, to lea lurch, to lea n a difficult state or with ut h lp

lurch lerch, *v i.* pret. & pp *l rched*, lercht ppr *l rch ing* lerch ing. [A form of *lurk* as *a da* d *a k*, *b* a d *b k* &c. LURK] To lurk to roll away or as *gre* to one side ——*n.* A n klen roll or stagg

lurcher lerch er *n.* One that lurches one that lies in wait or lurks a m ngrel dog f r hunting, especially cross between a grey hound and a collie.

lurdan lurdane ler dan, ler dān, *n* [ ) fr *lourdin*, *l urdein*, f *lourd*, heavy dul.] Blockish, lazy and useless.——*a.* A lazy stupid fellow

lure lūr *n.* [O F *leurre loerre*, a fal coner' lure of G origin=G *luder* carrion, a lure] Something held out to call a trained hawk a tas t any enti ement that which in v tes by the prospect of ad tage pleasure ——*v t* pret & pp *l d* l d ppr *l ring* l ring To attract or entice by a lur r ba t to entice to attract to invite by any thi g that p omises pleasur or advantag

lurid lur l, *a* [L *l ridus*] I ale yellow as flam ghastly pal wan gloomy l smal

lurk lerk *v i* pret & pp *lu ked* lerkt ppr *l rking* l rk ing [Same as Sw *l rka* to lurk akin Dan *l rk*] lurk *l* G *lauc* mi h or w tch ng E to *lonse* LOWER] T li hid to l in w t t l conc aled o unperc ei ed to keep ut f sight

lurker lerk er One wh l rks

luscious, l shus, *a* [Corb ja f *l lust* as fr lust*y*] V ry sweet delicious delightful sweet to tess ch ying **lusciously** lu shus-li, *ad* In a lusci us manner so as to l y —**lusciousness** lu shus-n s *n* Quality f being lusci us

lush lush *a* [Sh rtened f om *luscio*] Fr sh luxuria t and j icy succulent

lust l ust *n* [A. sax *lust* desire, pleasu =O Sax O Fris D G and Sw *lust* Icel and Dan *lyst* Goth *lustus* desire Ph nce the be to *lust* v *lust* an l adj *lusty* LIST LOVE] Lon ging desire eag rness to possess or j y concupiscence carn l appet te ill propensity depra ed affecti ns and des res ——*v t.* pret & pp *lust d* lust ed ppr *lust ng* lust ing T des re greatly o eag rly v lo g b ha e carnal desire

lustful lust ful, *a.* Inspired by lust or the sexual appet t pr k ng to se xual ty lewi hbd nona.—**lu tfully** l ust ful li, *d* In a lustful manner —**lu tfulness** lust ful nes, *n.* Th state of be ng lustful.

lustily lust i-li *adv* In a lusty manner with v gour of body stoutly

lustine s, lust i-nes, *n* State or quality of bei g lusty gour stoutness

lustral lus tral, *a* [L lust alis fr *lustro* I purify f *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, f stem of *l o lavo* I wash LAVY] Used in purificat on pertain ng to purification

lustrate lus trāt, *v t* pr t & pp *lust ated*,] us trāt ed ppr *lust t ng* lus trāt ing [L. *lust o lustrat m*, I cl anse (see prec.) To purify as by water

lustration l s-trā shon, *n* [L *lust at o* (see prec.) A s lemn ceremony of purifying g purification *n* cleansing

lustre l ustėr *n* [F *lust e* It *lust o* f L. *lust o* I l lumine, fr root of *luc o* I l ne LUCID] Ex bitness brilliancy splendour h ern the splendour of birth, of deeds, or of fame r n own d stinct n s branched ha nde-lier ornamented with drops o pen da ts of cut glass a m ed fat nic f r ladies dresses —**lustreless,** lust les, *a* Des t te of lust

lu tring l ustring *n* [Fr *lustri* It *lustrino fr lustro* LUSTRE] A speci f glossy s k cl sh.

lustrous lus trus *a.* [LUSTRE.] Full of lustre bright lum ing luminous.



Lute.

lustrum l ustrum, *n* pl. **lu trums lu tra**, l ustrum *or* l ustra. [L.] In ancient Rom e the puri fication of the p ople at the nd f ev ry fi years hence, a period f fi e years.

lusty lust i-*a* [From *lust*=D an IC *lust*] D lystig merry jovial.] Characterized by spirit and v our v gorous robust healthful bulky large lustful lustful *a* bed.

lutanist, lūt an-ist, *n* [L L. *lutanus*, a lute L. TE.] A player on the lute

lute l t *n* [F *l th*, *l t* Sp. *laud*, f Ar *al ūd*, the lute (*al* being the definite ar ticl)] A stringed instrument of the guitar kind, f rm rly very pop lar in Europe —— *v t.* pret & pp *l t d* l t ed ppr *lut ing* l t ing To play on the l te

lute lut, *n* [Fr *lut* fr L. *lut m*, clay] A composition of clay or other tenacious substance used fo coating vessels when ex pos d to fire, and also f r making their junctures air t ght —— *v t.* pret & pp *l t d* lūt ed ppr *lut ing* lūt ing To close or coat with l te

lutenist, lūt en-ist, *n* A lutanist

lutestring lūt string *n.* Corruption of *lustr ng*

Lutheran l ther-an *n* Pertaining to M rt n *Luther* th ref rmer —— *n* A fo l wer f Luth r—**Lutheranism** lū ther an izm *n* The doctri es of r l gion as ta ght by L the the doctrines of the P otestant ch rch in Germany

lutist, lut ist, *n* [*Lut* and *-ist*] A player on the lute a lutanist

luxate luks āt, *v t* pret. & pp *luxated*, luks āt-ed ppr *luc t ng* luks at-ing [L *luxo l xat m*, fr *luxus* dislocated, fr Gr *loxo* sla ti g] T put out of j int, as a limb r dislocate —**luxation** luks-ā shon, Th act of luxat g a dislocation.

luxuriance luks-u ri-a s, *n.* [*Luxuriant* and *-c* =F *luxuriance*] State of be g luxuria t r k growth exuberance

luxuriant, luks-ū ri ant, *a* [L. *luxurians -antis* ppr of *luxu ro luxuriatum*, fr *luxuria* LUXURY] E uberant in growth rank abundant exubera t in plenty ex cess e or superfluous —**luxuriantly** luks-u ri-ant-li, *adv* In a luxuriant manner o degree w th exubera t growth rankly

luxuriate, luks-ū ri-āt, *v i.* pret & pp *luxu ri t d*, luks-u ri āt-ed ppr *luxuriat ng* luks-ū ri at-ing [L. *luxuri luxriatum* LUXURY] To grow ra kly or exuberantly to feed or live luxuri ously *fig* to indulge or revel without restraint

luxurious, luks-u ri-us, *a* [Fr *luxurieux* L. *luxuriosus* LUXURY] Characterized by ind lgence in luxury gi en to luxury v l ptu s, administering to luxury fi nished with luxuries —**luxuriously** luksū ri us-l *ad* In a luxurious mann r vol ptuously **luxuriousness** luks-ū ri us nes *n* State or quality f being l xurious.

luxury luks u-ri, *n* [O Fr *luxure* fr L. *luxuria* f *luxus* excess debau hery] A free or tra agant ind lgence in the pleasures of appetite or in costly and delightful things generally that which grat fies a r lice and fast dious appetite any delicious food or drink anyth ng d lightf l to th senses anything not necessary but used for personal grat fication.

lycanthropy lī kan th p-a [Fr *lykanthr pie* a wolf an *la thrōp s*, a man.] A man believ l to be transf rm l into a w lf a w lf a pers n affected with lycanthr py—**lycanthropy** li ka th o-pi, *n.* The supposed hang of a m n into a w lf a kl d of insanity in wh ch the patie ts suppose h m self to be a w lf

lyceum li-se um *n.* [L. *Lyceum*, Gr *Ly kion* a building at ancient Athens where Aristotle taught fr Apollo *Lykeus*, Apo ll the wolf-slayer, f *lykos*, a wolf] A literary institute a school, preparatory to the uni ersity



Lycopod (*Lycopod m s lago*) *a* Leaf *b* Mi ran gi m in the axil of leaf Spores—magn fied.

lycopod lī kō-pod, *n* [Gr *lykos*, a w lf, and *pous, podos* a foot] A pla t belongi g to an order f ter mediate between grasses and ferns. —**lycopodic** lī kō-pod, *a.* V getal le brimstone the highly flammable powde from the spo re-cases of some lycopods.

Lydian, lid'i an *a* Pertaining to ancient *Lydia*, in Asia Minor, a term applied to one of the ancient Greek modes of music.

lye, lī, *n* [A Sax. *leáh*, lye=G *lauge*, D *loog*, lye, allied to Icel *laug* a bath, and probably L *lavo*, I wash.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood, a solution of an alkali used for various purposes

lyencephalous, lī-en-sef'a-lus, *a* [Gr *luō*, I loose, *enl ephalos*, the brain] Having the cerebral hemispheres loosely connected, as certain animals.

lying-in, lī'ing-in, *n* The act of bearing a child inlying

lyingly lī'ing-li, *adv* In a lying manner, falsely by telling lies

lymph, limf, *n* [Fr *lymphe*, fr L *lympha*, spring water, allied to *limpidus* LIMPID] Water, a watery fluid a colourless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics* —Vaccine lymph, the fluid used in vaccination

lymphatic, lim fat'ik, *a* [Fr *lymphatique* LYMPH] Pertaining to lymph, conveying lymph phlegmatic, sluggish —*n* A vessel in animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph.

lymphoid, limf'oid, *a* [*Lymph* and *-oid*] Having the character or appearance of lymph.

lynch, linsh, *v t* pret. & pp *lynched*, linsht, ppr *lynching*, linsh'ing [From a Virginian farmer of the name of *Lynch*, noted for taking the law into his own hand.] To inflict punishment upon, without the forms of law, as by a mob —**lynch-law**, linsh'la, *n* Punishment by unauthorized persons without a legal trial

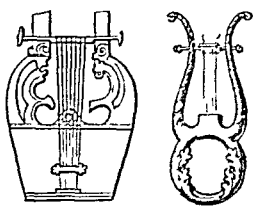
lynx, lingks, *n* [L and Gr *lynx* same root as in L *lux*, light, from its bright eyes] A carnivorous animal resembling the cat, long celebrated for the sharpness of its sight —**lynx-eyed**, lingks'id, *a* Having extremely acute sight

lyrate lyrated, lī'rāt, lī'rāt-ed, *a* Shaped like a lyre, *bot* pinnatifid with large terminal lobe

lyre, līr *n* [Fr *lyre*, L *lyra*, fr Gr *lyra* Etymol. uncertain] A stringed instrument of the harp kind much used by the ancients

lyre-bird, līr'berd, *n* An Australian bird somewhat smaller than a pheasant, having erect tail-feathers in form resembling an ancient lyre

lyric, lyrical, li'rik, li'rik al, *a* [L *lyricus*, fr Gr *lyrikos* LYRE] Pertaining to a lyre or harp, pertaining to poetry originally sung to the lyre, designating that species of poetry which has reference to the individual



Greek Lyres

emotions of the poet, such as songs —**lyric**, li'rik, *n* A lyric poem, a composer of lyric poems

lyrist, lī'rist, *n* A musician who plays on the lyre or harp, a writer of lyrics or lyric poetry

M.

M, the thirteenth letter and tenth consonant of the English alphabet

ma, ma, *n* A childish form of *Mama*

ma'am, mām, *n* A colloquial contraction for *Madam*

Mac mak A Gaelic word signifying son, prefixed to many surnames, as *Mac* Donald

macadamization, mak ad'am i zā"shon, *n* The act or art of macadamizing

macadamize, mak-ad'am īz, *v t* pret & pp *macadamized*, mak-ad'am-īzd ppr *macadamizing*, mak ad'am īz ing [From J L *Macadam*, the inventor] To cover, as a road, with small broken stones, which, when consolidated, form a firm surface

macaroni, mak-a-rō'ni, *n*, pl **macaronis** or **macaronies** mak-a-rō'niz [Fr and Prov It. *macaroni*, It *maccheroni* originally a mixture of flour, cheese and butter perhaps fr L *macerare*, to macerate] A paste or dough of fine wheat flour made in the form of small pipes or tubes, a favourite food among the Italians, a medley, a sort of droll or fool, a name formerly given to fops or dandies

macaronic, mak-a-rō'nik, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to macaroni, or to a macaroni, applied to a species of burlesque verse, consisting of a mixture of ill formed or ill-connected words, as of vulgar words Latinized or Latin words modernized —*n* A confused mixture of several things, a macaronic verse or poem

macaroon, ma ka-ron', *n* [Fr *macaron* MACARONI] A small sweetcake, with almonds in it

macassar-oil, ma-kas'ar-oil, *n* An oil for the hair, named from *Macassar*, in Celebes, from which it was originally procured also a perfumed mixture of castor-oil and olive-oil

macaw, ma-kâ' *n* [Native American name] A beautiful bird of the parrot tribe with long tail feathers

mace, mās *n* [O Fr *mace* Fr *masse* It *mazza* a club, fr L *matea* (only found in the dim *mateola*), a kind of mallet] A weapon consisting of a staff with a heavy metal head an ornamental staff of metal borne before certain magistrates or officials and persons in authority, the heavier rod used in billiards

mace, mās, *n* [Fr *macis*, It *mace*, L *maces*, *macir*, fr Gr *mal er*, an Indian spice] A spice, the dried covering of the seed of the nutmeg used in cooking or in pickles

macer, mās'er, *n* A mace-bearer, an officer attending on several courts of Scotland.

macerate, ma'se-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *macerated*, ma'se rāt-ed, ppr *macerating* ma'-se-rāt-ing [L *macero*, *maceratus*, I soften by steeping] To steep almost to solution, to soften and separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid, or by the digestive process, to make lean or cause to waste away

maceration, ma-se-rā'shon *n* [L *maceratio*] Act or process of macerating

machete, ma-chā'tā, *n* [Sp] A kind of large knife or cutlass used by Spanish Americans as a tool and as a weapon

Machiavellian, ma'ki a-vel"i an, *a* Pertaining to *Machiavel* (Nicolo *Machiavelli*), an Italian writer of Florence (died 1527) in conformity with or denoting his principles, cunning in political management —*n* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.

machicolation, ma-chik'o-lā"shon, *n* [Fr *mâchicoulis*, *mâchecoulis*, origin doubtful] In old castles an opening in an external gallery floor for hurling missiles, boiling lead, &c, upon the enemy —**machicolated**, ma-chik'o-lāt-ed, *a* Having machicolations

machinate, mak'i nāt, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *machinated*, mak'i-nāt-ed ppr *machinating*, mak'i-nāt-ing [L *machinor*, *machinatus*, fr *machina* MACHINE.] To plot or plan to form, as a plot or scheme —**machination**, mak-i nā"shon *n* A plot, an artful design or scheme formed with deliberation —**machinator**, mak'i-nāt-er, *n* One who machinates or plots, a plotter

machine ma-shēn', *n* [Fr *machine*, L *machina*, fr Gr *mēchanē*, machine device, contrivance, fr *mēchos*, means, expedient, same root as *mal e*] Any contrivance which serves to regulate the effect of a given force or to produce or change motion (*simple machines* or mechanical powers being such as the lever, pulley, &c), an engine, an instrument of force, an organization or organized system, a person who acts as the tool of another —*v t* pret. & pp *machined*, ma-shēnd', ppr *machining*, ma-shēn'ing To apply machinery to, to produce by machinery

machine-gun, ma-shēn'gun, *n* A piece of ordnance that is loaded and fired mechanically and can discharge a number of projectiles simultaneously or in rapid succession, having usually two or more barrels, as in the case of the Gatling gun, &c

machinery, ma shēn'e ri, *n* The component parts of a complex machine, taken collectively, machines in general, superhuman beings playing an important part in the plot of some literary work

machine-tool, ma shēn'tol, *n* An adjustable machine for performing operations otherwise done by hand tools

machinist, ma-shēn'ist, *n* [*Machine* and *-ist*=Fr *machiniste*] A constructor of machines, one who tends or works a machine

mackerel, mak'er-el, *n* [O Fr *maquerel*, Fr *maquereau*=D *makreel*, G *makrele*, Dan *makrel*, fr L L *macarellus*, fr L *macula*, a spot—in allusion to the blue blotches on it] An edible sea-fish well known by its elegant shape and brilliant colours —Mackerel sky, a sky in which the clouds somewhat resemble the blotches on a mackerel

mackintosh, macintosh, mak'in-tosh, *n* A term applied, from the name of the inventor (Charles *Macintosh*), to a garment, particularly an overcoat, rendered waterproof by a solution of india-rubber

macle, mak'l *n* [Fr *macle*, fr L *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net] A term applied to twin-crystals united together

macrobiotic, mak'ro-bī-ot"ik, *a* [Gr *makros*, long, and *bios*, life] Long lived.

macrocephalous, mak-ro sef'a lus *a* [Gr *makros*, long *kephalē*, the head] Having a long or large head.

macrocosm, mak'ro-kozm, *n* [Gr *makros*, long great, *kosmos*, the world] The great world, the universe, regarded as analogous to the *microcosm*, or little world constituted by man

macron, mak'ron *n* [Gr *makros*, long] The small line placed above a vowel to mark it as long

macropod, mak'ro-pod, *n* [Gr *makros*, long, *pous*, *podos*, foot] An individual belonging to the kangaroo family

macropterous mak rop'ter us, *a* [Gr *makros*, long, *pteron*, a wing] Having long wings or fins

macrural, macrurous, mak-rö'ral, mak rö'rus, *a* [Gr *makros*, long and *oura*, a tail] Long tailed said of the lobster, prawn, shrimp, &c, *in contrast to the crabs*, because their flexible abdomen extends backward, and is used in swimming

macula mak'ū la, *n* pl **maculæ**, mak'ū-lē [L *macula*, a spot hence *mackerel*, *mail* (armour)] A spot, as on the skin

maculate mak'ū lāt, *v t* pret & pp *maculated*, mak'ū lāt-ed, ppr *maculating*, mak'-

ma|lat|ing (L. *macul* *ma ulatus* fr *macula* a spot.] To spot, to stain — a. Marked with spots; tinted, be red, filled impure.—**maculation** ma-kū-lā'shon, n. [L. *maculatio*.] A spotting; a spot; a stain.

mad mad, a. [O.E. *maad*, A.Sa. *gemaed*, used, *gemaedd* *gemædd* mad, a participial form allied to Goth. *gamaids* injured; O.H.G. *gi meit* blunt, dull; Icel. *meiha*, to hurt.] Disordered in intellect; insane; deranged; delirious; crazy; beside one's self; frantic; furious; wildly frolicsome; infatuated; furious from disease; otherwise said of animals.—Like mad, madly, furiously.—[Colloq.]—v.t. pret. & pp. *made* ppr. *madding*, to madden.

madam ma'dam, n. [F. *madame*, my dear lady; *ma*, my, and *dame* lady; fr. L. *mea domina*, my lady.—DAME.] My lady; an appellation formerly given to married ladies, chiefly to them.

mad apple mad'ap-l, n. The fruit of the egg-plant.

madcap mad'kap, n. A flighty, harebrained person; one who indulges in frolics.—a. Pertaining to a madcap.

madden, mad'n, v.t. pret. & pp. *maddened*; ppr. *madden ing*.—[*Mad*, and *-en*.] To make mad.—v.i. To become mad; to act as if mad.

mad|der mad'er, n. [A.Sax. *modder*



Madder Plant (*Rubia tinctorum*)

wed.] Etymol. unknown.] A climbing perennial plant, the root of which furnishes a valuable dye and pigments.

madding, mad'ing, a. Acting madly; raging; furious; wild.

made mād, pret. pp. of *make*. The pp. besides being used in the senses of the verb is often equivalent to festooned, fitted, artificial, trumped up.—**Made dish**, a dish of meat, poultry &c., recooked after being dressed.

Madeira, ma-de'ra, n. A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira.

mademoiselle mad'mwa-zel, [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle* damsel.—DAMSEL.] The title given to a young unmarried lady in France, &c.

mad house mad'hous, n. A house where mad or insane persons are confined.

ma|dia, mā'di-a, n. [From *madi*, the Chilian name.] A composite plant, allied to the sunflower, cultivated for the oil obtained from its seeds.

madly, mad'li, adv. In a mad or frenzied manner; frantically; furiously; rashly; wildly.

ma|niac mā'ni-ak, n. A man who is mad; a maniac; a lunatic; one who acts as if crazy; a reasonless person.

mania mā'ni-a, n. The state or quality of being mad; lunacy; insanity; frenzy; extreme folly.

madonna, ma-don'na, n. [It. *madonna*, fr. L. *mea domina*, my lady.—MADAM.] An Italian term of address equivalent to *Madam*; the Virgin Mary; a picture representing the Virgin.

madrepore ma'dre-pōr, n. [From It. *madrepora*, fr. *madre* mother, and Gr. *poros* a kind of stone.] A common branching variety of coral.

madrigal mad'ri-gal, n. [F. and Sp. *madrigal*, It. *madrigale*, O.It. *mandriale*, O.Sp. *madrigal*, a herd of cattle=Pr. *mandra*, an inclosed place, a fold.] A pastoral song; an elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts.

mænad mē'nad, n. [Gr. *mainas*, *mainados*, fr. *mainomai*, I rave.] A bacchanal; a raving frenzied woman.

maestoso mā-es-tō'so, [It. majestic.] A direction to play with dignity.

maestro, mā-es'trō, [It. fr. L. *magister*.—MASTER.] A master of any art, especially a master in musical composer.

magazine mag'a-zēn', n. [Fr. *magasin*, a storehouse, fr. Sp. *almacen*, fr. Ar. *makhazan*, a storehouse.] A storehouse; a warehouse; a treasury; a repository for arms, ammunition, provisions &c.; a periodical publication containing a series of numbers or parts of miscellaneous papers of a specified character.

magazine rifle mag'a-zēn rīfl, n. A rifle with a chamber or hammer to be supplied from a magazine, so that it can be fired in rapid succession by special mechanism.

Magdalen magdalene mag'da-len, mag'da-lēn', n. [From Mary *Magdalene*, erroneously supposed to be the woman mentioned in St. Luke viii. 36–50.] A reformed prostitute.

mage māj, n. [Gr. *magos*, fr. L. *magus*, fr. Gr. *magos*, a magician, a Magian.—MAGI.] A magician or enchanter. [*Obs.*]

magenta, ma-jen'ta, n. [Discovered in 1859, the year of the battle of *Magenta*.] A brilliant blue-red colour derived from coal-tar.

maggot mag'ot, n. [W. *anglad*, a maggot, *angrug*, fr. *magu* to breed.] The larva of a fly or other insect; a grub; a whim; a fancy.—**maggoty** mag'ot-i, a. Full of maggots; whimsical; capricious.

Magi mā'ji, n. pl. [L. *magus*, fr. Gr. *magos*, a Magian, fr. Per. *mag*, a priest, same root as L. *magnus*, great.] The caste of priests among the ancient Medes and Persians; hence, holy men or sages of the East.—**Magian** mā'ji-an, a. Pertaining to the Magi.—n. One of the Magi; a priest of the Zoroastrian religion.

magic maj'ik, n. [L. *magica*, fr. *magus*, Gr. *magos*, magic, sorcery; fit the theology of the Magians.—MAGI.] The art of producing effects by supernatural means, as by signs or the occult powers of nature; sorcery; enchantment; necromancy; power or influence similar to that of enchantment.—**Natural magic**, the art of applying natural causes, whose operation is secret, to produce surprising effects.—a. Pertaining to magic; used in magic; working or worked by or as if by magic.—**Magic lantern**, a kind of lantern by means of which small pictures, written on the wall of a dark room or on a white sheet magnified to any size.

magical maj'ik-al, a. Pertaining to magic; used in magic; proceeding from magic; acting or produced as if by magic.

magically maj'ik-al-i, ad. In a magical manner; by enchantment.

magician ma-jish'an, n. [Fr. *magicien*.—MAGIC.] One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress.

magilp ma-gilp', n. [Probably fr. a personal name.] A mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

magisterial maj-is-tē'ri-al, a. [L. *magisterius*, fr. *magister*, a master.—MASTER.] Pertaining to a master; authoritative; pertaining to a magistrate or his office; imperious; arrogant; haughty; domineering.

magisterially maj-is-tē'ri-al-li, ad. In a magisterial manner; arrogantly; in a domineering manner.

magistracy maj'is-tra-si, n. [*Magistracy*, and *-y*.] The office, dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

magistrate maj'is-trāt, n. [L. *magistratus*, fr. *magister*, a master.—MASTER.] A public civil officer invested with the executive or judicial authority or some branch of it; a justice of the peace; a person who dispenses justice in police courts, &c.

magistratic maj-is-trat'ik, a. Certaining to a magistrate.

magma mag'ma, n. [Gr., a mass, salve, ointment, fr. *massō*, I knead.—MASS.] A mixture of mineral or organic matter; a pasty mass; a thick residuum separated from a fluid.

magnanimity mag'na-nim'i-ti, n. [Fr. *magnanimité*, L. *magnanimitas*.] The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of soul; mental dignity or elevation of spirit.

magnanimous mag-nan'im-us, a. [L. *magnanimus*, *magnus*, great (MAGNITUDE), and *animus*, mind (ANIMAL).] Great of soul; of mind elevated in power or in sentiment; high-minded; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal; the opposite of selfish.

magnanimously mag-nan'im-us-li, ad. In a magnanimous manner.

magnate mag'nāt, n. [L. *magnates* (pl.), powerful persons; the great, fr. *magnus*, great.—MAGNITUDE.] A great man; a grandee; an influential person of rank or wealth.

magnesia, mag-nē'si-a, [Fr. *magnésie*, fr. *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, where also *magnet*.] Oxide of magnesium; a soft white slightly alkaline powder used as a mild purgative.—**Sulphate of magnesia**, Epsom salts.—**magnesian** mag-nē'si-an, a. Pertaining to, containing, or resembling magnesia.—**magnesium** mag-nē'si-um, n. The metallic base of magnesia, a white malleable metal.—**Magnesium light**, a dazzlingly bright light produced by burning magnesium wire.

magnet mag'net, n. [O.F. *magnete*, fr. L. *magnes*, *magnetis*, fr. Gr. *magnēs*, a magnet, fr. *Magnēs*, in Asia Minor, of *Magnesia* in Thessaly, whence probably it was first brought.] The loadstone, which has the peculiar property of attracting iron; a bar or piece of iron or steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted.

magnetic mag-net'ik, a. [*Magnet*, and *-ic*; early modern *métique*.] Pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet or corresponding properties; attractive.—**Magnetic needle**, a very small magnetized iron or steel rod turning freely on a pivot, as the needle of the mariner's compass.—**Magnetic north**, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle.—**Magnetic poles**, nearly opposite points on the earth's surface, at some distance from the earth's poles.

magnetically mag-net'ik-al-li, ad. In a magnetic manner; by magnetism; by the power of attraction.

magnetism mag'net-izm, n. [*Magnet*, and *-ism*.] A peculiar property possessed by certain bodies whereby they naturally attract or repel one another; that branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and magnetic phenomena in general; power of attraction.—**Animal magnetism.** MESMERISM.—**Terrestrial magnetism**, the magnetic force exerted by the earth.

magnetist, magnetician mag'net-ist, mag-net-ish'an, n. One versed in magnetism.

magnetizable mag'net-īz-a-bl, a. That may be magnetized.

magnetization mag-net-i-zā'shon, n. The act of magnetizing; or state of being magnetized.

magnetize mag'net-īz, v.t. pret. & pp. *magnetized*; ppr. *magnetizing*.—[*Magnet*, and *-ize*=Fr. *magnétiser*.] To communicate magnetic properties to; to render magnetic.—v.i. To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic.

magnetizer mag'net-īz-er, n. One who or that which magnetizes.

magneto-electricity mag-nēt-ō-e-lek-tris'i-ti, n. Electricity evolved by the action

of magnets, the science which treats of phenomena connected with both magnetism and electricity

magnifiable, mag'ni fi a-bl, *a* Capable or worthy of being magnified

magnific, magnifical, mag nif'ik, mag-nif'ik al, *a* [L *magnificus—magnus*, great, and *facio*, I make] Grand, splendid, illustrious

magnificence, mag-nif'i-sens, *n* [Fr *magnificence*, L *magnificentia* See next] The condition or quality of being magnificent, grandeur of appearance, splendour, pomp

magnificent, mag-nif'i-sent, *a* [L *magnus*, great, and *facio*, I make MAGNIFY] Grand in appearance, splendid, exhibiting grandeur, showy, fond of splendour or show

magnificently, mag nif'i sent-li, *adv* In a magnificent manner

magnifico, mag nif'i kō, *n* pl **magnifi-coes**, mag-nif'i kōz A grandee, a magnate

magnifier, mag'ni-fi-er, *n* One who or that which magnifies

magnify, mag'ni-fi, *v t* pret & pp *magnified*, mag'ni-fid, ppr *magnifying*, mag'ni-fi-ing [Fr *magnifier*, L *magnificare magnus*, great, and *facio*, I make] To make great or greater, to amplify, to increase the apparent dimensions of, to make greater in representation, to increase the power or glory of, to sound the praises of, *to extol, to exalt, to represent as* greater than reality to exaggerate —*v i* To possess the quality of causing objects to appear larger than reality —Magnifying glass, a *plano-convex or double-convex lens*, causing objects seen through it to have their apparent dimensions increased

magniloquence, mag-nil'ō-kwens, *n* [L *magniloquentia* See next] Elevated language, or a lofty manner of speaking, turnid, pompous words or style, bombast

magniloquent mag nil'ō-kwent, *a* [L *magnus*, great (MAGNITUDE), and *loquens*, speaking, fr *loquor*, I speak (LOCUTION)] Speaking loftily or pompously —**magniloquently**, mag-nil'ō-kwent-li, *adv* In a magniloquent manner

magnitude, mag'ni-tūd, *n* [L *magnitudo*, fr *magnus*, great, same root as Gr *megas*, great E. *may, might, much more* &c More or less akin are *magnate, majesty, master*, &c] Greatness, size, bulk, comparative size, extent of dimensions or parts, that which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness importance, consequence

magnolia mag-nō'li a, *n* [After Pierre *Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier] A genus of trees and shrubs, much admired for their flowers and foliage

magnum, mag'num *n* [L, a large thing MAGNITUDE] A bottle holding two English quarts

magpie, mag'pi, *n* [*Mag*, for *Margaret*, and *pie*, a *magpie*, fr L *pica*, a pie or magpie comp *Jenny*-wren, *Robin*-redbreast, &c] A chattering bird of the crow tribe with black and white plumage

Magyar, mag'yär Hung pron mad'yar, *n* A Hungarian, *allied in race to the* Turks and Finns the language of the Hungarians

maharajah ma-hā ra'ja, *n* [Skr *mahā*, great, and *rāja*, a prince or king] The title assumed by some Indian princes ruling over a *considerable extent of territory* —**maharani, maharance**, ma-hā'ra-nē, *n* [Skr, great queen or princess] A female Indian ruler

mahatma, ma-hät'ma, *n* [Skr *mahā*, great, *ātmā*, mind, soul] A name among theosophists for certain Asiatic chiefs of their faith said to possess wonderful and apparently miraculous powers

Mahdi ma'dē, *a* [Ar, the director] Among Mohammedans, a ruler who is to arise and at the head of the faithful spread Mohammedanism over the world

mahl-stick mal'stik *n* [G *mahlstock—malen* to paint, and *stock* stick] A rod used by artists as a rest for the hand in painting

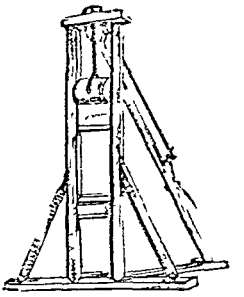
mahogany, ma hog'a-ni, *n* [Native American name] A tree growing in tropical America, also its wood, which is reddish *in colour, and used for cabinet work*, a dinner table or table in general

Mahomedan, Mahometan &c, ma-hom'e-dan, ma-hom'e tan See MOHAMMEDAN, &c

mahout, ma-hout', *n* [Hind.] In the East Indies, an elephant driver or keeper

maid, mād, *n* [Short for *maiden*, A Sax *mægden, maeden*, dim of *mægeth* a maiden =Goth. *magaths*, D *meid, maagd*, L G and G *magd* maid, akin A Sax *magu* Goth *magus*, Icel *mögr*, a boy, a son, allied to Ir and Gael *mac*, a son.] A young unmarried woman, a girl, a virgin, an unmarried woman who has preserved her chastity, a female servant a female slave

maiden, mād'n, *n* [MAID] A young unmarried woman, a virgin or maid an instrument of capital punishment formerly used



Maiden, Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh

in Scotland resembling the guillotine —*a* Pertaining to maidens or virgins, virginal, fresh, unpolluted, unused —**Maiden assize** an assize at which there are no criminal cases —**Maiden speech**, the first public speech made by a person, especially in parliament

maidenhair, mād'n hār, *n* An elegant fern found growing on rocks and walls

maidenhead mād'n hed, *n* [*Maiden* and term *-head*] Virgin purity virginity

maidenhood mād'n hud, *n* [*Maiden* and term *-hood*] The state of being a maid or maiden, the state of an unmarried female, virginity

maidenliness mād'n li nes, *n* The quality of being maidenly, modesty

maidenly, mād'n li, *a* Like a maid, gentle, modest

maid-servant, mād'ser-vant, *n* A female servant

malentic, mā-ū'tik, *a* [Gr *maieutikos*, pertaining to midwifery fr *maia*, a midwife] Serving to assist or accelerate child birth, aiding in bring forth, in a metaphorical sense

maigre, mā'gr, *a* [Fr, lean, spare, meagre] A term applied to a preparation cooked merely with butter —**Maigre dishes, maigre** food, dishes used by Roman Catholics on the days when their church forbids flesh meat

mail māl, *n* [Fr *malle*, O Fr *male*, a bag a mail, either fr Armor *mal*, Ir and Gael *mala*, a bag, or fr O H G *malaha* a wallet=Icel *malr*, a knapsack] Originally, a bag hence, a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers the letters, papers, &c, conveyed, the person or conveyance carrying the mail——*v t* pret & pp *mailed*, māld, ppr *mailing* māl'ing To send by *mail to put in the mail to post*

mail, māl, *n* [Fr *maille*, the mesh of a net, a link of mail, fr L *macula*, a spot, a mesh] Armour of chain-work or other material, a defensive covering for warriors, and *sometimes* their steeds any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster ——*v t* pret & pp *mailed*, māld, ppr *mailing*, māl'ing To put a coat of mail or armour on, to arm defensively

mail, māl, *n* [Comp Icel *mäli*, stipulation, service for hire] In Scots law, a rent or sum payable regularly common in compound *black-mail*

mail-bag māl'bag, *n* A bag in which the public mail is carried.

mail-boat, māl'bōt *n* A boat which carries the public mail

mail-clad, māl'klad, *a* Clad with a coat of mail

mail-coach, māl'kōch, *n* A coach that conveys the public mails

mailed, māld, *p a* Protected by mail or anything of armour or defensive covering

mail-guard, māl'gard, *n* An officer having charge of the mail.

mail-train, māl'trān, *n* A railway train that conveys the mails

maim, mām, *v t* pret & pp *maimed*, māmd ppr *maiming, mām'ing* [*O E main, to* hurt or maim, fr O Fr *mehaigner*, Pr *maganhar*, It *magagnare*, to maim, origin doubtful] To mutilate, to cripple, to disable ——*n* An injury by which a person is maimed or mutilated

main, mān, *a* [Partly fr Icel *megn, megin*, main strong might, *megin*, might, main, main part, partly fr A Sax *mœgn mœgen*, power strength, both fr same root as *may, might*, partly fr O Fr *maigne, magne*, fr L *magnus*, great (whence *magnitude*)] Principal, chief, or most important among others most to be regarded or considered, first in size, rank, importance, &c being or belonging to the most important of a ship's masts mighty, vast (the *main* ocean), directly applied, used with all one's might (*main* strength) ——*n* Strength, great effort (in phrase, *with might and main*), chief or main portion, the gross, bulk, greater part, the ocean, the open sea, a principal gas or water pipe in a street, as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it —**In the main**, in the most part, speaking generally

main, mān, *n* [Fr *main*, L *manus*, hand.] A hand at dice, a match at cock fighting

mainland, mān'land, *n* The principal land as opposed to an isle, the continent

mainly, mān'li, *adv* In the main chiefly principally

main-mast, mān'mast *n* The principal mast in a ship or other vessel, the middle lower mast of a ship

main-sail, mān'sāl, *n* The principal sail in a ship, the chief sail on the mainmast.

main-spring mān'spring, *n* The principal spring of any piece of mechanism, as in a watch, *fig* the main cause of any action

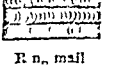
main-stay, mān'stā, *n* The stay extending from the top of a vessel's main mast to the deck, hence, *fig* chief support

maintain, mān-tān', *v t* pret & pp *maintained* mān tānd', ppr *maintaining* mān-tān'ing [Fr *maintenir—main*, L *manus* the hand, and Fr *tenir* L *tenēre*, to hold. MANUAL, TENANT] To hold, preserve, or keep in any particular state or condition, to support, to sustain to keep, not to lose or surrender, to continue not to suffer to cease to keep up to uphold, to defend, to vindicate, to justify to prove to be just, to affirm, to assert ——*v i* To affirm a position, to assert

maintainable, mān tān'a-bl, *a* That



Chain mail



Ring mail

may be maintained, sustainable, vindicable, defensible.

maintainer man tān *n* One who m nta na.
maintenance mān ten ans, *n* [F *m nten nce* MAINTA N] Act of m in aan ng sustena ce m ans of support h hood de nce nd ca co nu ance *law* intermeddl g in a u by assisting ther party w h m y o means to prosecute o d n l t.—*Cap* mainten ance a cap dign y carried be re h so ere gns England th oro on
maize māz, [p *m iz* n Am rican H y tan w rd. f n cern a ce a p an mu h u ated ood n th warm parts of he wo l
majestic ma- st k a H v g m es y o d gn y appearance augus grand sub e ated state
majestically ma-jes tik al li, l a m es man
majesty ma a-ti n L *ma stas* f *mo is* com f rm f *mao* ns gr M s DE.] Grand d g y pos ng bof ness f person o m n qual y sp g awe state ness gn f terary style blimi y a tle f pe rs k gs, queens w th a possess p- noun *his her y ur sty*)
majlica, ma-j ka, *n* [I *Majolica* or *Majorica*, f *Majorca*, whence he first specimens am] A k) f pottery wa wh h resemb es porce ain, richly coloured and en m lled.
major mā *a* [L. co mpa of *magnus* gre t. MA S TUDE.] The grea er n num be qua y exte gre te n d gn y h s importat *mus* a tech ca term o w pp cati n —*n.* A military ffice ner n ra k abo e a cap a n and below a eutenan -colo a person of ag to manag his wn concern a person h age w y-one years comple he first propos on of a regu ar s ll gism n gic
majordomo mā j' āt, *n* Th office f r j m n y
majordomo o mi] Lo m *n* [I *maggiordomo* L. *ma* greate h f and *domus* a house.] A man w akes harg o the managemen a larg household a tew rd a grea ffice f a palace
major general mā jen-e ral, *n.* A n l tary office h n in ra k be w a lieutenant-general.
majority ma-jo'ri ti, *n* [F *majorité*, fr L. *major* MAJOR.] State be g greater h greate umbe more han half he n mbe by which one qua y tha can be counted e ceeds anot f ag he ag at which h law permits a y ng person to manage his own affairs h ffice, rank, o con mand on of a ma
majorship mā -sh p, *n* Office o rank of a or
majuscule ma-jus'k l, *n* [L. *majuscula* u ra, lette u letters ood f *majusculus*, somewhat great, dim f *ma r major*, grea er] A cap ta letter o r sed to m *usle* Majuscul writing, writing composed ent y ca tal letters, as n a cient manuscripts.
make māk, *t* pret & pp *made* mād pp *ng* māk *g* [A Sax. *macan* to make Sax. *mak n*, (Fris *ma* a L.G and D *maken* G *machen*, to mak p ba y fr a root mea ing to pu *mate mat* A be ng deriva ea.) To produce o effect to bri g to being or xistence to cause to be or to ist to create *form*, fashion, f brica e, to co pose t const tute as parts u ted n a whole to do to perf rm to e ecute o cause to ha e y quali y to bri g into a y tate or condi on to cause to do or to act to f rce, compel, constrain w h infi t ve aft he] ject *a*, the sign of th infinit e, be g omi ted) to raise, as profi to gain or acq re o provide as least to prepare to arm and pu f rth, as a speech k pass over in mak g or tra el ng to serve or answer for to complete as by being added to a sum amt, to arrive a to ha within sigh (to *make* a port, land *Make* is often used peri hrastically w th substanti es the wo together being hus equal to a s g e verb h s, to *mak com la* to c mplain *to m ke answer*—to answ to *make haste* to hasten &c To make bell e t pretend o mak pretence —T make t, *to* discover to dec ph to pro e tab sh by ev ence or argumen To make ove to tra f th tle of to conv y To mak p t make full comp te to co pose as ingredi nts o parts to con te m ci cile se tl adjust to b ng to a fin te conclusion.——*v i.* T act d ften with ad ct es to express h ma n of act ng *y m ke b* gc to in erf to poce n di ne course to ten to on ribu to rise o fl w to w rd an sa f h T mak afte to f ll w pu s T mak against, to be a rac to To mak as if to act as if to p nd tha To make a mak a s lle n en agains T mak way with, to tak way and a ach to mo by k ll g T mak bold, to en u to take he berty T make or to con ribute ward be serv e to T make sure to ascer tain w h certa n y —To make sure to con le as certa n to secure to on sc f T mak up for to serve as compensation for ——a form shape struc ure tex ure c nst uti n f parts n a body
make-believe māk'be, *n* Pretence pretex sham *a.* Unreal sham
maker māk er *n* One wh makes he Creator on who composes rea a poet
make-shift, māk sh t, *n* An e ped n s pte to serv a prese t p rpose o urn a temporary s bst ute
make up māk up *n* Th ma ner in wh on dressed f r a part n a play
make weight, māk wā *n* Tha wh h s throwa n to m ke up w gh h which con ributes o something no suffic ent of the
making māk g *n* Act of one who makes workmansh p, stru ure what made a one me material he m ans of bri g success n
malachite mal a-k t, *n* [Fr *malachite*, fr L *malache* a mal ow from ts c ou resem h g tha of th lea es of mallow] A m n ral, a ca bonate of coppe found n so masses of a beau ul green co r and used f ma y ornamental purposes
malacology mal-a-k o- *n* [G *malak* soft, & *logy* discou se] Th b anch of zoology ha ea s of he m llusca o so bod an mals
malacopterygian, malacopterygii ma s mal a-kop j an, ma a-k p j us, *a* G *malakos* s ft, & *pterygion*, a fin fr *ptery* a wi g] A term a plied to those osseous fi hes ha ha e all the rays of h fins so f
malacostracan mal-a-kos'tra-kan *n* G *malakos* s ft, *ostrakon*, a sh] An nd vidua belong ng to a di si n of crustaceans incl ng the crips, *stern*, &c
maladjustment mal ad just ment, *n* Prefix *mal* bad, and *adjust*] A bad wrong ac ustment.
maladministration mal ad m n stra shon *n* [Prefix *mal* an *admi ist ation.*] Bad admi n stration bad managemen of pu lic affa rs
maladroit mal a-droi *a* [Prefix *mal* an *a* d] Not a oi o dexterous awk w rd
malady ma a-di, *n* [Fr *ma ie* fr *m lad* O F *mal bde*, ll, f L *male habitus*, n bad con tu n HABIT] A v disease of he human bo y an pecu, n k ness, disorder or ailmen f a g ri g or deep-seated disease moral or mental disorder
malafides, mā'la fī'dēz, *n* [L.] Bad faith. Mala fide, with bad fa th deceitful y opposed to *bona fide*
Malaga, ma a-ga, *n* A wine imported rom Malaga in pain.
malagueta pepper mal a-gwet a-pep er *n* Grains para se
malaise mal āz, [f *mal*, bad, and *ease* ease State of un g ill a ease m r bad and indefi ite feeling of uneasiness.
malapert ma a-pert *a* [O F *malapert* h o rea y—prefix *m a* adly and O F *appert* ady prompt f L *aperius* open PERT] Pert sau y impud n forwa L——*n.* A pert sa ucy pers n
malapertly ma a-pert li, *ad* Sauc y wi h impud nce **malapertness** ma a-pert nes *n* Sauc ness mpud n pert ness.
malapropos mal-ap' ā-pō *a* an] *a* reflx m] adly an apropos *v*] The oppos te of apropos to th e purpose
malar mā *a* [From L *ala* the heek bon he jaw] P rta n ng to the heek heek bo ne
malaria ma-lā r a, *n* [Fr *mala ia* It *mala a* a, bad f L *ma us* bad and *aer*] Air ta nted by de terious eman a ns from he so he exhala ons f marshy d s ri ts wh h produce nterm t tent f ers m sma f prod ced by scause **malarial, malarian** ma- lario s ma- a r al, ma-la ri an ma-lā us, *a* P rtai ng to o n tc i by mal ria.
malassimilation mal as- mi l ā sh n [Prefix *mal* bad Imperfect o mo assimila n nu ri on ul y d g on
Malay, Malayan, ma-lā ma- a yan *n* A na e of h Malay I n sula the an g age of the Ma ay ——*a.* Belonging to e Malays o hei coun ry
malconformation ma k n for mā h n [Prefix *mal* and *conform*] Imperfect conforma on or form disproport n of parts
malconsent mal kon ent, *n* [Prefix *mal* ill, and *consent*] A disconten ec pe son especially a d scon te sub ect of a government. **malcontent, malcontent** Discontented w h he g ernment or ru e une wh s on ea
male, mal, *a* [*mâle* O F *masle* f L *masculus* m le f *mas* man mari a ma e MASCULI E] Perta n g to he sex that begets y ung as op sed to f e masculine perta n g to fl wers which bear stamens, bu no pis ls a gfleco n la g org ns, bu no fru beari g Ma e hymen, rhymes n which on y he final syllab co esp n la — Male scr w he screw wh we hreads ente he grooves of h f ma screw ——*n* One of the sex ha beg ta young a he an mal a plant or flower which has ameno or y
malediction mal e dik sh n *n* [L. *male dicto—mo* badly ill, and *dictio* a speak g f *dico dic um*, I speak. D CTION] Evi speaki g a curse exerra on mpreca ion.
malefactor mal-e fak é *n* [I *male*, ill, a d *factor* a doe f *facio* I do FAC TOR] One who commi ts a crime a crin nal a culpri a n
malefic ma-lef k *a* [L *maleficus* that d es ill—*male* L and *f c* I d] Do ng misch f n **malefice** ma-le f-sens, *n* [L *m ficen ia* The quali y of be g ma l ficent—**maleficent**, ma-lef -ent, *a* Do g en harm ul.
malevolence ma-lev'ō-lens, *n* [I *male v ce* See n t.] The qual y f being ma evolen ll wi personal ha red enm y of heart ncl na ion to oth rs
malevolent, ma-lev'ō- nt, *a* [L *ma v ens, -en is—male* l an *volen* w ll ng ppr o to I wil TION] Ha g ill wi hari g an e is n m towards another. o ch ers, evil-minded, sp e. m cious
malevolently ma-le - ent- *ad* In a mal len ma ner wi h will
malfeasance m f zans, *n* Fr *mal* f sa ce—*mal* ll, and *f re* L. *facere* to do] The doing of what a perso n ught not to l an illega deed.
malformation mal form a shon, *n.* [Prefix *ma* an *formation*] Ill or wrong forma on *irregula* or anoma ous formaon of struct re of parts def rm y
malic mā'lik *a.* [L. *malum*, an app] Certain ng to app les obtained from the j ice of app es.

malice, mal'is, *n* [fr *malice*, fr L *malitia*, badness, spite, fr *malus* evil cog Gr *melas*, black, Skr *malam*, filth, Ir *maile*, evil. *Malus* is seen also in *malady*, *malign*, *malignant*, &c] A disposition to injure others from mere personal gratification, or from a spirit of revenge, spite, ill will, rancour in *law*, a formed design of doing mischief to another, called also *malice prepense* or *aforethought*

malicious, ma-li'shus, *a* [Fr *malicieux*, L *malitiosus* fr *malitia* MALICE.] Full of or proceeding from malice, evil-disposed, evil-minded, spiteful rancorous —**maliciously**, ma-li'shus li *adv* In a malicious manner, with malice —**maliciousness**, ma-li'shus-nes, *n* Quality of being malicious, malice

malign, ma-lin', *a* [Fr *malin*, fem *maligne*, fr L *malignus* for *malignenus*, of evil nature —*malus* evil, and *genus* nature, kind (MALICE, GENUS) Comp *benign*, with exactly the opposite sense] Of an evil nature or disposition, malicious unfavourable, pernicious, tending to injure, malignant —*v t* pret & pp *maligned*, ma-lind' ppr *maligning* ma-lin'ing To act maliciously towards†, to traduce, to defame, to vilify

malignance, malignancy, ma-lig'nans, ma-lig'nan si, *n* The quality of being malignant extreme malevolence, bitter enmity, virulence

malignant, ma-lig'nant, *a* [L *malignans*, ppr of *maligno*, I show malice, fr *malignus* malignant. MALIGN] Having extreme malevolence or enmity, virulent in enmity, malicious unpropitious, exerting pernicious influence, as stars, virulent, as a boil, dangerous to life, as a fever, extremely heinous.——*n* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions, one of the adherents of Charles I and his son so called by the Roundheads —**malignantly**, ma-lig'nant-li, *adv* In a malignant manner

malignity, ma-lig'ni-ti, *n* [Fr *malignité*, L *malignitas* fr *malignus* MALIGN] The state or quality of being malignant, evil disposition of heart toward another; malice without provocation rancour virulence

malignly ma-lin'li, *adv* In a malign manner.

malinger ma-ling'ger, *v i* pret. & pp *malingered* ma-ling'gerd ppr *malingering*, ma-ling'ger-ing [Fr *malingre*, sickly, weakly, fr *mal*, ill, and O Fr *hingre*, *heingre*, feeble, nasalized form of L *æger*, sick] To feign illness in order to avoid military duty —**malingerer**, ma-ling'ger-er, *n* A soldier who feigns himself ill.

malison, mal'i-zn, *n* [O Fr *malison*, *maleïçon*, contr fr *malediction* Comp *benison*, for *benediction*] A malediction, curse, execration.

mall, mal, *n* [O Fr *mal*, *mail*, Fr *mail*, It *maglio*, *malleo* fr L *malleus*, a hammer MALLEABLE] A heavy wooden beetle or hammer, (originally an alley where the game of *pall-mall* was played with *malls* and balls) a public walk, a level shaded walk

mallard, mal'ard, *n* [O Fr *malard*, Prov Fr *maillard*, fr *maille* (L *macula*), a spot on a bird's feather, from the iridescent spot on the wing] The common wild duck.

malleability, mal'lē a-bil'i ti, *n* Quality of being malleable

malleable mal'lē a-bl, *a* [Fr *malléable*, fr L.L *malleo* I beat with a hammer fr L *malleus* a hammer (akin *mallet*, *maul* MALL)] Capable of being shaped or beaten out with the hammer said of metals.—**malleableness**, mal'lē a-bl nes, *n* Malleability

mallee, mal'ē *n* [Australian] A shrubby species of eucalyptus.

malleolus, mal'lē-ō-lus, *n* [L, dim of *malleus*, a hammer] The bony projection on either side of the ankle

mallet, mal'et, *n* [O Fr *mallet*, Fr *maillet*, dimin fr *mal mail*, L *malleus*, a hammer MALLEABLE.] A wooden hammer for beating, driving puns, chisels, &c.

malleus, mal'ē-us, *n* [L, a mallet] *Anat* one of the small bones of the ear

mallow, mal'ō *n* [A Sax *mallwe*=D *malluwe*, G *malve*, fr L *malva*, mallow, allied to Gr *malachē*, mallow, *malakos*, soft—from its emollient properties] A name for a family of plants with downy leaves and often possessing softening or emollient properties



Common Mallow *Malva sylvestris*

malm, mam, *n* [A Sax *mealm*= O Sax *melm* Sw & N *malm*, Goth *malma* sand, akin to *meal*, fr root meaning to grind.] A rich chalky soil in the south-eastern counties of England.

malmsey mam'zi, *n* [O E *malvesie*, Fr *malvoisie*, fr Napoli di *Malvasia*, in the Morea whence *malmsey* originally came] A kind of grape, a strong sweet white wine now chiefly made in Madeira

malodour, mal-ō'der, *n* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *odour*] An offensive odour —**malodorous**, mal-ō'der us, *a* Having a bad or offensive odour

malpighian, mal-pig'i an, *a* [After *Malpighi*, an eminent Italian anatomist and botanist] Applied to certain small bodies in the kidney and the spleen

malposition, mal pō-zi'shon, *n* [Prefix *mal* bad, and *position*] A wrong position.

malpractice, mal prak'tis *n* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *practice*] Evil practice, misbehaviour

malstick mal'stik, *n* MAHL-STICK.

malt, malt, *n* [A Sax *mealt* (O Sax. Icel. Sw and Dan *malt*, D *mout*, G *malz*), fr *meltan*, to melt. MELT] Barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, then dried in a kiln and used in brewing ale, beer, and porter, or to make wort for distilling ——*v t* pret & pp *malted* malt'ed ppr *malting*, malt'ing To make into malt ——*v i*. To become malt

malt-dust, malt'dust, *n*. The grains or remains of malt.

Maltese, mal tēz', *n. sing* and *pl* A native or natives of Malta —*a* Belonging to Malta.

malt-floor, malt'flōr, *n* A floor on which malt is dried in a malt-kiln

maltha, mal'tha, *n* [Gr, a mixture for caulking ships] A variety of bitumen like pitch.

Malthusian, mal-thū'zi-an *a* Relating to the theory of the Rev T R *Malthus*, that the tendency of population is to increase in a higher ratio than the means of subsistence

malting, malt'ing *n* The act or process of making malt, a work where malt is made

malt-kiln, malt'kil, *n* A heated chamber in which malt is dried.

malt-liquor, malt'lik-er, *n* A liquor prepared from malt by fermentation, as beer, ale, porter, &c

maltman, maltster, malt'man malt'ster *n* A man whose occupation is to make malt

malt-mill, malt'mil, *n*. A mill for grinding malt

maltreat, mal trēt', *v t* pret. & pp *maltreated*, mal-trēt'ed ppr *maltreating* maltrēt'ing [Prefix *mal*, ill, and *treat*] To treat ill to abuse, to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness

maltreatment, mal trēt'ment, *n* The act of maltreating *ill usage*

maltworm, malt'werm, *n* A person fond of beer or other liquor a tippler

malvaceous mal-vā'shus, *a* [L *malva*, mallow MALLOW] Pertaining to the plants of the mallow family

malversation, mal-ver sā'shon, *n* [Fr *malversation*, fr L *male*, badly, and *versor*, I occupy myself, fr *verto versum*, I turn VERSE.] Fraudulent tricks *corruption* or extortion in office breach of trust, &c

mama, mamma, ma mā', *n* [A repetition of the infantile utterance *ma ma*, forming a name for mother in various languages] Mother a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by young persons

mamelon, mam'e-lon *n* [Fr, a nipple, fr L *mamma*, a breast] A small hill or mound with a rounded top

mamma See MAMA

mammal, mam'ma, *n*, pl **mammæ**, mam'mē [L, the female breast of same origin as *mama*, *mamma*, mother] The breast, the organ in females that secretes the milk

mammal mam'mal, *n* [See next] An animal of the class Mammalia

mammalia mam-mā'li-a, *n pl* [Lit breast animals, fr L *mamma*, the female breast MAMMA] The highest class in the animal kingdom, whose distinctive characteristic is that the female suckles the young —**mammalian**, mam mā'li-an, *a* Pertaining to the mammalia

mammalogy, mam-mal'o ji, *n* [*Mammal* and *-logy*] The science of mammals

mammary, mam'ma-ri, *a* [L *mamma*, the breast.] Pertaining to the female breasts or paps

mammee, mam mē', *n* [From Haytian name] An American tree yielding a large and nourishing fruit

mammifer mam'mi fer *n* [L *mamma*, breast, and *fero*, I bear] A mammal.—**mammiferous** mam mif'er-us *a* Having the distinguished characteristics of a mammifer

mammilla mam mil'la, *n* [L *mamilla* a little breast, dim of *mamma*, breast] A nipple or something of this form —**mammillary**, mam'mil-a-ri, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a nipple —**mammillate**, mam'mil-āt, *a* In the form of a pap or nipple, having small protuberances like nipples

mammon mam'on, *n* [L *mammona*, Gr *mammōnas*, mammon, riches, fr Chal *mamōn*, *māmōn*] A Syrian god of riches, mentioned in the New Testament as a personification of worldliness (with *cap*), hence riches, wealth —**mammonism**, mam'on izm, *n* Devotion to the service of Mammon or the pursuit of wealth —**mammonist, mammonite**, mam'on-ist, mam'on-it, *n* A person entirely devoted to the acquisition of wealth

mammoth, mam'oth *n* [Fr *mamouth*, G *mammuth*, fr Rus *mamant*, *mamont* fr Tart *mamma*, the earth, because their remains were found in the earth] An extinct species of elephant, with dense shaggy hair the remains of which are found in Siberia and elsewhere —*a* Resembling the mammoth in size, very large, *gigantic* —*Mammoth tree*, a gigantic coniferous tree of North-western America (*Wellingtonia* or *Sequoia gigantea*)

man, man, *n*, pl. **men** men [A. Sax. *man mann*, man person=O Sax O Frs D O HG and Sw *man*, G *mann*, Icel *mathr*, *mannr*, Dan. *mand*, Goth *manna*, doubtfully referred to root *man*, to think, seen in Skr. *man*, to think *manas* mind, and also in E. *mean*, to intend, *mind* L. *mens*, the mind (whence *mental*)] A human being a person, particularly, a male adult of the human race a male adult of the best stamp, collectively, the human race, mankind, the male sex, a male servant, an adult male in some person's employment or under his direction a piece with which a game, as chess or draughts is played.——*v t*. pret & pp *manned* mand; ppr *manning*, man'ing To furnish with men or with a number competent to any service, to guard with men, *refl.* to infuse courage into

manacle, man'a-kl, *n* [Fr *manicle* L *manicula*, dim of *manica* a manacle fr *manus*, the hand MANAGE] An instru-

ment of iron for fastening the hands a handcuff a shackle (Used chiefly in the plural)—*v t* pret & pp *manacled* manacling ppr *manacling* To put manacles or handcuffs upon to shackle to fetter

manage man'aj *v t* pret & pp *managed* ppr *managing* man'aj-ing (Fr *manager* the management of a horse management or guidance in general, fr It. *maneggiare*, to handle to train to manage fr L. *manus* the hand, whence also *manacle manual* &c MANUAL] To wield to move or use with the hand or by manner desired (as tools, or the like) to govern or direct in ruling to handle with a view to control and direction to conduct carry on, guide administer to make tractable] right under due control, to have under command to make subservient to treat with caution or judgment to govern with address —*v i* To direct conduct affairs to carry on concerns or business

manageable man'aj-a-bl *a* That may be managed easy to be used or directed to a purpose tractable —**manageableness** man'aj-a-bl-nes *n* Quality of being manageable

management, man'aj-ment, *n* A act of managing the manner of treating, directing carrying on, or using for a purpose conduct administration management of eating, directing, or carrying on analogous of the vice

manager man'aj-er *n* One who manages, or who has the guidance of anything one who is directly at the head of a business or undertaking a good manager

manakin man'a-kin, *n* [D m. of *man*, applied to birds for a beautiful tuft of feathers on the chin] A man kin a name for certain small tropical American birds

man at arms man at armz, *n* A heavy armed soldier of the middle ages

manatee man-a-te' *n* [Haytian] The sea-cow an aquatic herbivorous mammal



American Manatee (M. not a. americanus)

allied to the cetaceans, and found on certain coasts

manchet man'sh t, *n* [Origin doubtful] A small loaf of fine bread of white bread —*a.* Fine and white as that of bread or flour

manchineel man-chi-nel' *n* [It *manicinello* for *manzanillo* sp *manzanilla* lit *manzana* apple] A tree of tropical America, abounding in acrid and poisonous juice

Man-chu Manchoo man-choo' *n.* One of the Asiatic race which belongs the reigning dynasty in China the language of the Manchoos, the court language of China

mancipie man'si-pl, *n* [L *mancipe* for *manceps*—*manus* the hand, and *capio* I take] A steward a purveyor particularly of a college or an inn of court

mandamus man-dā'mus, *n.* [L. lit. we command] In law a command writ issued from a superior court directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some specified act

mandarin man'da-rin *n.* [Fr *mandarin*, from *mandar*, to command, from L. *mando*, to think MIND] A Chinese magistrate or public official, civil or military also, the court-language of China.—*Mandarin duck*, a beautiful kind of duck, native of China.—**mandarinate** man'da-ri-nāt, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a mandarin mandarins collectively

mandatary mandatory man'da-ta-ri, man'da-to-ri, *n* [L *mandatarius* fr L *mandatum* a command. MANDATE] One to whom a mandate, a command, or charge is given

mandate man'dāt, *n* [Fr *mandat* L. *mandatum*, an order from *mando* I command (from *manus* the hand, and *do* I give) seen also in *command, commend demand, emand commend* &c] A command an order precept, or injunction a commission written authority to act for a person

mandatory man'da-to-ri, *a* Containing a command preceptive directory

mandible man'di-bl, *n* [L *mandibula* from *mando* I chew] An animal's jaw the under jaw of a mammal the upper or lower jaw of a bird of the upper or lower pair of jaws of an insect —**mandibular** man-dib'u-lar, *a* Belonging to the mandible —**mandibulate** man-dib'u-lāt, *a* Provided with mandibles as many insects

mandoline mandolin man'do-lin *n* [It *mandolino* from *mandola* a corrupted from *pandora*, a species of lute PANDORE] A musical instrument of the guitar kind

mandragora, man-drag'o-ra *n* [L and Gr *mandragoras* the mandrake] The genus of plants popularly called mandrakes a medical preparation from the mandrake

mandrake, man'drāk *n* [Corruption of *mandragora* See prec] A narcotic plant with a large thick roots, formerly the subject of various superstitions

mandrel mandril man'dr l, man'dril, *n* [Fr *mandrin* a word of doubtful origin] A name for a bar rod, or spindle used in turning

man'drill, man'dril, *n* [Fr *mandrille* fr W African name] The great blue-faced ribbon-nosed baboon, the largest and most hideous of the baboons

manducate man'duk-at *v t* pret & pp *manducated*, man'duk-āt-ed ppr *manducating* man'duk-āt-ing [L *manduco manducatum* fr *mando* I chew akin *mandibula* *manger*] To chew to eat to masticate —**manducation** man-duk-ā'shon, *n* The act of chewing or eating —**manducatory** man'duk-a-to-ri, *a* Pertaining to or employed in chewing

mane mān, *n* [Same as O D *maen* D *manen*, Icel. *mon* Sw Dan. *man* O H G *mana*, G *mahne* allied to W *mwng* a mane, *mwn*, the neck, L. *monile* (*mas nae* a necklace Sk *manya*, neck.] The long hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse lion or other animal

man-eater man'ēt-er *n* A cannibal a tribe that has acquired a fondness for human flesh

maneful mān'ful, *a* Having a mane

manège ma-nāzh' *n* [Fr *manège* fr It *maneggio* management. MANAGE] The art of horsemanship of training horses a school for horsemanship

maneless, mān'les, *a* Not having a mane

manen'ine man'en-in *n* A sort of elastic fibre worked up into a mineral rock with plaited straw bags up and down in a shaft

manequin manikin man'i-kin, *n* [A corruption of Sp *maniquin*] An artist's model of wood or wax

manes mā'nēz, *n pl* [L. of O L. *manus*, good, benign] Among the Romans the deified souls or shades of the dead a soul or spirit

manful man'ful, *a* Having the spirit of a man bold daring honorable or enterprising energetic —**manfully** man'ful-li, *adv* In a manful manner boldly courageously energetically —**manfulness**, man'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being manful

manganese ma-gan-ēz' *n* [By metathesis fr *magnesia*, the name first given to it.] A metal resembling iron, the ore of which is used in chemistry and in the industrial arts.—*Manganese bronze*, a variety of bronze containing manganese and iron and possessing valuable properties

manganesian man-ga-nē'zi-an, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of manganese —**manganic manganesic** man-gan'ik, man-ga-nēz'ik *a* Obtained from manganese —**manganite** man'gan-īt, *n* One of the ores of manganese used in the manufacture of glass

mange mānj *n* [O Fr *mangeson* an itching fr *manger* L *manducare* to eat. MANDUCATE] A skin disease of horses cattle dogs, and other animals

mangel wurzel mang'gl wer'zl, *n* [G for *mangold-wurzel*—*G wurzel* root=beet-root] A variety of beet cultivated as food for cattle

manger, mān'jer *n* [Fr *mangeoire* fr *manger* fr L *manducare* to eat MANDUCATE] A trough or box in which food is placed for cattle and horses the receptacle from which horses or cattle eat in a stable or cow house

mangle mang'gl, *v t* pret & pp *mangled* ppr *mangling* mang'gling [Perhaps fr L. *mancus* maimed, through L.L. *mangulo* to mangle, comp A.SAX. *bemancan* to maim L.G *mank* mutilated D *mank* lame G *mangel* a defect, *mangeln* Dan *mangle* to be waiting] To mutilate to lacerate to cut by repeated blows in a jagged a ragged or torn wound to cut in a bungling manner to hack *fig* to destroy the symmetry or completeness of to mutilate

mangle, man'g'gl, *n* [Same as D *mangel* and G *mangel* fr O Fr *mangonel* L *mangonum*, Gr *manganon* a war engine the axis of a pulley] A rolling press, or small calender for smoothing articles of cotton or linen —*v t* pret & pp *mangled*, mang'gld ppr *mangling* mang'gling To smooth, as linen with a mangle to calender

mangler man'g'gler *n* One who mangles

mango man'gō *n* [Malay] The fruit of the mango tree a native of Asia, widely cultivated in the tropics.

mangold wurzel mang'gōld-wer'zl, *n* MANGEL-WURZEL

mangonel man'go-nel, *n* [O Fr *mangonel* It *mangano* for *mangone* fr G *mangon* MANGLE *n*] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls

mangosteen ma-g'gō-sten *n* [Malay *mangustan*] A tree of the East Indies, with a delicious fruit, about the size of an orange



Mangrove (Rhizophora Mangle)

mangrove man'grōv *n* [Of Malay origin] A tropical tree growing on shores a kind having many aerial roots.

mangy mān'ji, *a* [*Mange* and *-y*] Infected with the mange scabby

manhole man'hōl, *n* A hole for admitting a man into a drain, steam-boiler &c to do any work necessary

manhood man'hud, *n* The state of one who is a man humanity virility human nature manliness

mania, mā'ni-a, *n* [L., fr Gr *mania*, fr Gr *mainomai*, I rage, same root as *mind*] Insanity, madness, rage or eager desire for anything, insane or morbid craving

maniac, mā'ni-ak, *a* [L. *maniacus* MANIA.] Affected with mania, mad, raving with madness.—*n.* A madman, one raving with madness

maniacal, ma-nī'ak al, *a* Affected with mania or madness —**maniacally**, ma-nī'ak al-li, *adv* After the manner of a maniac.

Manichean, Manichee, man-i-kē'an, man'i-kē, *n* [From the founder *Manes* or *Manichæus*, a native of Persia, who lived in the third century] One of an ancient sect who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil

manicure, man'i-kūr, *n* [L. *manus*, the hand, *cura*, care] A person whose occupation is to trim the nails and improve the appearance of the hands

manifest, man'i-fest, *a* [L. *manifestus*, lit that may be laid hold of by the hand—*manus*, the hand, and root seen in obs *feudo*, I dash against (as in *offend*)] Clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding evident, obvious, conspicuous, plain, not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood.—*v t* pret & pp *manifested*, man'i-fest-ed, ppr *manifesting*, man'i-festing [Fr *manifester*, L *manifestare*] To make manifest, to display or exhibit, to show plainly, to disclose to the eye or to the understanding —*n.* A document to be exhibited at a custom house, containing the description of a ship and her cargo, the destination of ship and goods, &c.

manifestable, manifestible, man'i-fest-a-bl, man'i-fest-i-bl, *a* That may be manifested.

manifestation, man'i-fest-ā"shon, *n* [L.L. *manifestatio*] Act of manifesting display exhibition, revelation, what serves to display or make manifest

manifestly, man'i-fest-li, *adv* In a manifest manner, clearly evidently, plainly

manifesto, man-i-fest'o *n* [It. *manifesto*, fr L *manifestus*, manifest (*q v*)] A public declaration, usually of a sovereign or government, showing intentions, or proclaiming opinions and motives, a proclamation

manifold, man'i-fōld, *a* [*Many* and *fold*] Numerous and various in kind or quality, of divers kinds, many in number, multiplied, exhibiting or embracing many points features, or characteristics —*v t* pret & pp *manifolded*, man'i-fōld-ed, ppr *manifolding*, man'i-fōld-ing To multiply impressions of, as of a letter, by means of a copying apparatus —**manifoldly**, man'i-fold-li, *adv* In a manifold manner

maniform, man'i-form, *a* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *forma*, form] Shaped like the hand.

manihot, man'i-hot Same as *Manioc*

manikin, man'i-kin *n* [From *man* and termin *-kin*, a dim of *man*] A little man, a dwarf, an artificial model of the human body used by artists or others, a name of certain birds that have a beard like tuft

manilla, manila, ma-nil'a, *n* A kind of cheroot manufactured in *Manila*, the capital of the Philippine Islands —Manilla hemp, a fibrous material from a plant (a kind of banana) which grows in the Philippine Isles &c

manioc, man'i-ok, *n* [Pg and Brazil *mandioca*] The cassava plant CASSAVA.

maniple, man'i-pl, *n* [L. *manipulus* *manus*—*manus*, the hand, and root of *plenus* full (as in *plenary*, &c.)] A company of soldiers in ancient Roman armies, an ecclesiastical ornament consisting of a strip hanging from the left sleeve of an alb

manipular, ma-nip'ū-ler, *a* Pertaining to manipulation

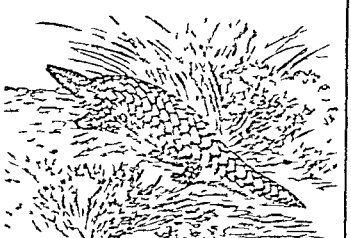
manipulate, ma-nip'ū-lāt, *v t* pret. & pp *manipulated*, ma-nip'ū-lāt-ed, ppr *manipulating*, ma-nip'ū-lāt-ing [Fr *manipuler* fr L. *manipulus*, a handful. MANIPLE.] To treat or operate upon with the hands, to handle, as in artistic or mechanical operations, to operate upon for the purpose of giving a false appearance to

manipulation, ma-nip'u-lā"shon, *n* Act of manipulating, the art or mode of manipulating or working by hand, the act of operating upon skilfully, for the purpose of giving a false appearance to

manipulative, manipulatory, ma-nip'ū-lāt-iv, ma-nip'u-la-to-ri, *a* Pertaining to or performed by manipulation

manipulator, ma-nip'ū-lāt-er, *n* One who manipulates

manis, mā'nis, *n* [The assumed singular of L *manes*, ghosts the animals seek their



African Manis (*M tetradactyla*)

food by night] The pangolin or scaly anteater

manito manitou, *man'i to man't to n* Among the American Indians, a name of any object of religious awe or reverence a good or evil spirit or a fetish

mankind, man kind', *n* [*Man* and *kind*] The race or species of human beings, the males of the human race, men or human beings collectively

manlike, man'lik, *a* Like or resembling a man especially as opposed to a woman masculine, manly

manliness, *man'li nes, n Quality of* being manly, the best qualities of a man, manhood, bravery, boldness

manly, man'li, *a* Having the qualities that best become a man, firm, brave, dignified, resolute, strong minded, &c, not boyish or womanish

manna, man'na, *n.* [Heb *man hu*, what is it? Ex xvi. 15] A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness, the sweet juice of a species of ash brought from the south of Europe

manner, man'er, *n* [From O Fr *manere*, Fr *maniere*, manner, O Fr *manier*, belonging to the hand, fr L *manus*, the hand—properly, the method of handling a thing MANAGE, MANUAL] The mode in which anything is done, way of performing, method, a person's peculiar or habitual way or carriage, bearing or conduct, habit, deportment, *pl* carriage or behaviour, especially polite or becoming deportment, civility in society, sort or kind (all *manner* of things) —In a manner, in a certain degree or measure to a certain extent

mannered, man'erd, *a* Having manners of this or that kind, showing the peculiar style of an author or artist

mannerism, man'er-izm, *n* [*Manner* and *ism*] Adherence to the same manner a tasteless uniformity of style, peculiarity of personal manner —**mannerist** man'er-ist, *n* An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner

mannerliness man'er-li-nes, *n* Quality of being mannerly, politeness civility

mannerly, man'er-li *a* Showing good manners correct in deportment, polite, respectful, not rude or vulgar

mannish, man'ish, *a* [From *man* and *-ish*=A. Sax *mennisc*] Characteristic of or resembling a man, bold or masculine, as applied to a woman.

mannite, man'it, *n.* [*Manna* and *ite*] A sweetish sugary substance of vegetable origin, and obtained from manna

manœuvre, ma-nū'ver or ma-nō'ver, *n* [Fr *manœuvre—main*, L. *manus*, the hand, and *œuvre* L *opera*, work. *Manure* is the same word. MANUAL, OPERATE] A regulated or dexterous movement, particularly of troops or ships, an evolution or movement for attack on or defence against an enemy, management with address or artful design, an intrigue, a stratagem —*v.i.* pret. & pp *manœuvred*, ma-nū'verd or ma-nō'verd ppr *manœuvring*, ma-nū'ver-ing or ma-nō'ver-ing [Fr *manœuvrer*] To perform manœuvres, especially military or naval manœuvres, to employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose, to manage with address or art —*v t.* To cause to perform manœuvres —**manœuvrer**, ma-nū'ver-er or ma-nō'ver-er, *n* One who manœuvres

man-of-war, man'ov-war, *n*, pl **men-of-war**, men'ov war A war vessel, a ship of some size employed for purposes of war

manometer, ma-nom'et-er, *n* [Gr *manos* rare not dense, and *metron*, measure] An instrument to measure the elastic force of gases or vapours

manor, ma'nor, *n* [O Fr *manoir, maneir, maner*, L.L *manerium*, a dwelling place, a mansion, fr L *manere*, to stay, to dwell MANSION] The land belonging to a land, and cultivated by tenants or villeins under him, a landed estate formerly of this kind, a lordship —**manor-house**, ma'nor-hous, *n* The mansion belonging to a manor —**manorial**, ma-nō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a manor

mansard-roof, man'sard ruf, *n* [From François *Mansard*, a French architect, the inventor, who died in 1666] A curb-roof



Mansard Roof.

manse, mans, *n* [O Fr *manse*, L.L *mansa*, *mansum* a residence fr L *manco mansum*, I stay, I dwell. MANSION] In Scotland, the dwelling house of a parochial clergyman, or of the minister of any Presbyterian church.

mansion, man'shon, *n* [L *mansio, mansionis*, fr *manco, mansum*, I dwell (seen also in *manor, menial, remain, remnant*, &c.), same root as Gr *menō*, I remain.] A place of residence, especially one of considerable size and pretension, an abode; a habitation, a dwelling, the house of the lord of a manor

mansion-house, man'shon hous, *n* A mansion, a manor house —The Mansion-house, the official residence of the Lord mayor of London

manslaughter man'slā ter, *n* The killing of a man or of men, murder, homicide, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied.

man-slayer, man'slā-er, *n* One who slays a human being

man-stealer, man'stēl-er *n* One who steals men generally to sell them into slavery

mansuete, man'swēt, *a* [L. *mansuetus*, tame—*manus*, the hand, and *suesco, suetum*, to become accustomed.] Tame, gentle

mantel, mantel-piece, man'tel, man'tel-pēs, *n* [O Fr *mantel*, Fr *manteau*—same as *mantle*] The ornamental work above a fireplace, a narrow shelf or slab there

mantelet, mantlet, man'tel-et, mant'-let, *n* [Dim of *mantle*.] A small mantle or cloak worn by women, a kind of shield or shelter for soldiers or sailors in war, a screen to cover besiegers

mantel-shelf, man'tel-shelf, *n* The shelf of a mantel piece, the shelf above the lintel of a fireplace

mantilla, man til'la, *n* [Sp, same origin as *mantle*] A mantle, cloak, or hood, a Spanish lady's veil

mantis, man'tis, *n* [Gr., a prophet, the mantis] A genus of orthopterous insects,

of peculia form, the praying mantis bei g so called from holding its anterior legs lik a person s hands at prayer

mantle man tl, n. [O Fr *mantel* F *man*-teau it *ma* t llo fr L *mantell m mant lum* a mantl a napkin origin doubtful. Hence *mantel*] A kind of cloak or loose garm nt, to be worn over other garments someti ng that covers and conceals th external fold of the kin m in most m llusca —v t pret & pp *ma tled* man tld ppr *mantl g* man tling To cloak to cover as with a m ntle to disguise —v i T becom co ered with a coating as a liquid to sen l i p f th or scum to cream to display superficial changes of hue

mantle-piece mantle shelf man tl pes, m n'tl-sh lf, n See MANTEL

mantlet n MANTELET

man trap ma trap n A trap o con tri sance f r catch ng trespassers

mantua, man tū a, n [C rrupt o f F *m nt au* a mantle MANTLE.] A lady s gown mantle —**mantua maker** ma tū a māk r n One who makes dresses *for* ladies a dressmak r

manual man u al, *a* [L *ma ualis* per ta ni g to the hand, fr *m us* the ha d (perhaps root *ma*, to m asur) seen also in *mana le*, *manage* *ma f si n a ner manœuvre*, *manu f ctu p u saint s* &] Performed by the ha d, as labour used or made by the hand such as to require bodily exertion —Manual alphabet, the gns made by the deaf and d mb with th ir h nds to serve as letters —Manual rcise the e cise by which soldi rs are taught to handl their arms. —n. A small book such as may be h ld or carried in the hand, or con v nently handled, a c mpendi m the se vice-book of the Roman C thol Church th keyboard of an rgan the l ke

manually man ū al li, *ad* [See prec] With the hand.

manufactory man ū fak to-ri, n [L. *ma us*, the hand, and *factory fact m*, I make See next.] A building in which g oods are manufactured a fact ry

manufacture man ū fak tūr n [L. *manus*, the hand, and *factu a*, a making fr *facio* I make. MANUAL, FACT] The p o cess of making o f rm ng anyth ng by the hand th operation of reducing raw m terials of any kind into forms suitable fo use someth i g made from raw materials by the hand or machinery —v t pret. & pp *manu f ct red*, man-ū fak'tūrd ppr *ma fact r ng* man-ū f k'tū ring To mak or fabricate fr m raw m terials, and work into forms con v nient f use to wo k up by more o less complicated processes to e t or fabricate without real grounds. —v i. To be occupied in manufactures.

manufacturer man-ū fak tūr-e n One who manufactures one who employs work men for manufacturing the own r of a manufactory

manufacturing, man-ū f k tūr ing p a & r rtain ng t y occupied in manufactures

manumission man u m sh n, n. [L. *ma manso* MANUMIT] The act of manu mitting emancipat on.

manumit, man ū m t v t pret & pp *ma mitted*, man u mit ed, ppr *ma mit ting* man ū mit ing. [L. *ma manito*—*m us*, the hand, and *mitto* I send. Mis sion] To release from slav ry to liberate or free, as a sla to emancipate.

manure man-ur' v t pret. & pp ma d, man-ūrd ppr *ma uring* man ūr'ing [MA NUVER.] To cultivate by manual labour to fertilize or enrich with nutrit e substances —n. Any substance added to soil with the view of fertilizing it, or t accele rating vegetation and increasing the produc tion of the crops, such as guano dung, bone-dust.—**manurial**, man-ū ri-al, a. P taining to manures.

manus, mā nus, n. [L. the h nd] The hand th part of an animal f re-limb corresponding to the hand in man.

manuscript, man'ū-skript, n. [L. *manu scriptum*, something written by the hand—*manus* the ha d, and *scribo scriptu* I write MANUAL, SCRIBE] A book or p per written w th the hand or pen in contradis tinct n to wh t is printed often contracted to *MS* pl *MSS* —a. Written with the hand not printed.

Manx mangks n The nati e la guage of the inhab tants of the Isl f Man [th nat es of Ma —a. Belonging to th e Isl of Man or ts language

many me ni, compa *mor* uperl *mo t* [A Sax *manig manig mo t*—O Sax *m nag* O Fris *manich non h* D *me ig* Dan *mang* Goth. *ia ag* O H G *manac* i *manch* many perhaps f] Formal g o comprising a num ber of persons o things numer u always followed by an or a before a noun in the s gula numbe (*ma y a man*) ad th u with more of a distributi e f rce —**The many** the great maj rity of pe ple the c owd the common h l —**So many** the same numbe of a c rta num ber defin tely [*M ny* is prefixed to ma n r us] articipial adj cti es forming self explanatory mpo n ts (*many* col ured, *ma y-*com] *ma y-*eyed, &c)]

many sided m ni sīd ed, *a* Having m ny s le show ng me tal or oth er acti vity in n ny diff re t direct ons exhibiting many phases

Maori mā o-ri, n pl **Maoris** mā o-riz. [A N w Zealand wo l ign fying n ti e o in l genous] One of the native inhabitants of N w Zealand.

map map n [Fr *m pi* fr L. *mappa*, a n pkin *mappa mundi*, a map of the world ak) are *apron napery*] A epresentation of the surface of the earth or of any part of t, drawn on paper or othe material.—v t. pr t & pp *mapped* m pt ppr *mapping* m pi g To draw or d lineate in a map to sketch o t or plan

maple n à pl, n [A. Sax. *mæpel* rigin unknown] A tree of the sycamore k nd, the wood of which is valuabl , while the sap of an American species yi lds a gar

mar mā *v t* pret & pp *marred*, mārd ppr *marring* mär ing [A. Sax *myrran*, *merran*, *ámyr an*, *á nerran*, to hinder to spoil D *m rren*, to retard Icel *merja*, to crush, O H G *marrj n*, to hi d r Akin *m or* (ve b)] To injure in a y m nner to hurt, mpair spoil, deface, det rm disfigure

marabou, ma ra-bō n [Origin doubt ful.] A large stork yielding valuable white f athers one species is also called *adjuta t* (which see)

marabout, maraboot má rá bōt n [Of Arabic origin] In Northern Afri a one of a kin l of sai ts who are held in high estimati n.

maraschino ma-ras-ke nō n [It *fr ma asca*, *amarasca* a k nd of sour ch rry fr L. *amarus* bitt] A ki d of l queu made in Dalmatia from ch rries

marasmus ma-ras'mus, n [*ma asmi f ma t o* I cause to pine or waste] A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease atrophy

maraud ma-rąd, *v i* pret & pp mara ded ma-rąd ed pp *maraud g* ma-rąd ing [Fr *marauder* f *ma aud*, a rogu perhaps connected with *m e*] To ro e in quest of plunder to make an excursion for booty

marauder ma-rąd er n One who ma rands a rover in quest of booty or pl under a plunderer

maravedi, ma-ra-vā de, n [Sp, f *M ohades*, an Arabian dynasty which reign d in Spain.] A v ry small copper coin fo merly used in Spa n.

marble mär'bl, n [Fr *marbre*, f L. *marmor* marbl G *marmaros*, a sparkl ng stone fr *marma ein*, to sparkle] Any species of calcareous stone, of a compact texture and of a beautiful ppearance, sus ceptible of a good polish a little hall of marble or othe hard substance used by boys in play a marble tone remarkabl f some i scription or sculpture —a. Made of marble stained or e i ed like marble hard hard, co-lous, or insensible —v t. pret. & pp *marbled*, mar'bld ppr *marbling* mär'bl ing To stain or vein like marble to an gate in colour to cloud.

marble hearted, mär'bl härt-ed, a Hav ing a h art like marble hard-hearted.

marbling mär'bl ing n Imitation of m ble any marking resembling that of veine l marble, the veined colouring on the edges of a book

marbly mär'bli, *a* Resembling marble in structure o appearance

marcasite mär'ka-sīt, n [Fr *marcassit* a word of Arabic origin.] Iron pyrites, nearly of the colour of tin used fo ornamental or other purposes

marcescent, mär-ses ent *a* [L *ma cescens* ppr of *mar sco* frequent of *mar eo* I w th r] Withering fading decaying

march märch n [Directly fr Fr *m a he* a bo ndary wh ch is of Germ origin, an l same as A Sax. *mea e*, a mark, sign, bound ary Icel. *mark* O H G *marcha* boundary MARK] A frontie or boundary, a border most common in pl and especially apl ied to the boundaries or confines of pol t al di visions. —v t. pret & pp marched marcht ppr *mar hing* märch ing To be a tnated p rt, with a boundary l e between

march märch, *v i* pret & pp *march t* marcht ppr *march ng* mä h ing [Fr *ma cher*=It *ma ciare*, Sp an l Pg *a char* eith fr Fr *ma he* a boun lary (MARCH a front er) through such usages as in aller de*ma che* n *ma che* to wan le from bound ary to bou lary or fr L. *marcus* a ham mer through L.L. *marcare* to beat the ground with the feet to mar h] To mo e by steps and in ord r as s l h rs to m ove in mil tary o der to walk in a grave, deliber ate, o stately manner to proceed or j ogress —v t To cause to march —n. The measured and uniform w lk of a body f m n, as soldiers moving simultaneously and in order a gra e del berate or stately walk an advance of soldi rs from one halt ing place to anoth r the distance passed ov progress e advancement p ogress a musical composit on to accompany and e gulate the m rch of troops or oth er bod s of men.—**March past**, a march past th re view g officer o s me high dign tary on parad

March märch n. [O Fr *m ch* Fr *mo s* fr L. *Mart us*, the month of Mars f *Mi* the Roman g od of wa] The thir l m nth of th year having thirty-one day

marchioness u är'shon-es, n [L.L. *ma chionissa*, *ma cio tissa* fem f L.L *marchio* a marquis MARQUESS] The wife or wid w of a marquis a lady having the rank of a marq is.

marchpane mä ch pān, n. [O Fr *ma ce pain* It. *m rzapane*, fr L Gr *t aza* a bi ley cake an l L. *pa is*, bread] A k n l of sweet bread or biscuit. [*Shak*]

marcid mar s l, *a*. [L. *ma cidus* fr *marceo* I wither MARCESCENT] Withered p ning wasted away lean.

mare mār n [A. Sax *mere* a mare fem. of *mear mea h* a horse so Icel. *mar* a horse, *merr* a mare, G *mahr*, a mare O H.G *mar h*, *march* a horse Dan. *mær* D *merrie* a mare, allied to I *ma e* W *mar h*, a horse] The female of the horse —**Mare s n st**, a discovery that is no discov ery and that a person merely fancies he has made

mare s tail, mārz'tal, n A marsh plant somewhat resembling the equ setum or horse-tail.

margarine mär'ga-rin, n. [Fr *margarine*, a pearl.] A substance of a pearly appearance ol tained fr m lard a n m in Britain now attached to butter e or oth r art ficial imitation of butter which not allowed to be sold unless distinctly so marked.

marge märj n. A poetic form of *margin*

margin mär'jin n [F rme ly *ma g ne* or *ma gent* fr O Fr *margi* fr *marge* It. *ma gine* fr L. *margo marg* is a bri k a m rgin] An edge border brink or verg a brim the edge of a leaf or pag of a book left blank o filled w th notes a sum or

quantity reserved to meet contingencies, difference between the cost of an article and its selling price, *fig* a certain latitude to go and come upon —— v t. pret & pp *margined*, mar'jind, ppr *margining* mar'jining To furnish with a margin, to border, to enter in the margin

marginal, mar'jin al, *a* Pertaining to a margin, written or printed in the margin. —**marginally**, mar'jin al li, *adv* In the margin of a book

margined, mar'jind, *p a* Having a margin bordered

margrave, mar'grāv, *n* [Fr *margrave*, fr D *markgraaf* G *markgraf*—*mark* a march *or border, and graf, an earl or count*] Originally, like marquis, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders, now, a title of nobility in Germany, &c —**margravine**, mar'grā-vin, *n* [Fr *margravine*, G *markgrafin*] The wife of a margrave

marigold, ma'ri-gōld, *n* [*Mary*, that is, the Virgin Mary, and *gold*] A name for several composite plants bearing golden yellow flowers

marinade ma'rin ād *n* [Fr, fr *marin*, marine] A liquor in which fish are steeped to improve the flavour

marine, ma-rēn', *a* [Fr *marin*, *marine*, L *marinus* marine fr *mare* the sea cog with A Sax *mere* (whence *mere*, a lake), O Sax *meri*, D *meer*, O H G *meri*, *mari*, G *meer*, Goth *marei*, Lith *mares*, sea, the root is supposed to be same as in L *mors* death (dead or stagnant water) MERE] Pertaining to or connected with the sea found in the sea, inhabiting the sea used at sea, naval, maritime ——n. A soldier who serves on board of a man-of-war, *the whole* navy of a kingdom or state, the collective shipping of a country, the whole economy of naval affairs

mariner, ma'rin-er, *n* [Fr *marinier* MARINE] A seaman or sailor, one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships — Mariner's compass COMPASS

marine-store, ma-rēn'stōr, *n* A place where old ships' materials are bought and sold.

mariolatry, mā ri-ol'a-tri, *n* [L *Maria*, Mary, the Virgin Mary, and Gr *latreia*, service worship] The adoration of the Virgin Mary

mariolette ma'ri-o-net", *n* [Fr, for *Mariolette*, a dim of *Mariole*, a little figure of the Virgin *Mary*] A puppet moved by strings

marish, ma'rish *n* [A form of *marsh*] A fen a marsh [Poetical]

marital, ma'ri-tal, *a* [Fr *marital*, L *maritalis*, fr *maritus*, a husband, fr *mas*, *maris*, a male MASCULINE] Pertaining to a husband.

maritime, ma'ri-tim, *a* [L *maritimus*, fr *mare*, the sea MARINE] Relating or pertaining to the sea, pertaining to navigation or commerce by sea, naval, bordering on the sea, situated near the sea, having a navy and commerce by sea.

marjoram, mar'jō-ram, *n* [G *marjoran*, It *marjorana*, L L *marjorana*, fr L *amaracus*, Gr *amaracos*, *marjoram*] A plant of the mint family, of several species, the sweet marjoram being aromatic and used in cookery

mark, märk, *n* [A. Sax *mearc*, mark, sign, limit, boundary = Goth *marka*, a boundary, Icel. *mark*, mark landmark, *merki* a boundary, Dan *mærke*, mark, token, *mark*, a field, D *mark*, *merk*, a mark, G *mark* a mark or sign, *mark*, a boundary, a district. *March* (a boundary) is another form, through the French and hence also *remark*. *marquis*, *marchioness* &c] A visible sign or impression on something, any sign by which a thing can be distinguished, a distinguishing sign which a merchant puts upon his goods or what contains them, a trade-mark, an indication, visible token, or evidence, pre-eminence, distinction, or importance, a trace, print, vestige, any note or sign of distinction, a characteristic, a badge, any visible effect of force or agency, proof, evidence, indication, notice taken, heed or regard anything to which a missile may be directed any object aimed at the point to be reached, the proper standard, the extreme estimate, a character, generally a cross, made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it ——v t pret & pp *marked*, mark'ing [A. Sax. *mearcian*, fr the noun] To make a mark or marks on to set down or impress, to single out, point out, stamp or characterize, to denote often with *out* to take particular observation of to take note of, to regard, observe, heed.—**To mark time**, *milit to lift and bring down the feet alternately* at the same rate as in marching ——v i. To note, to observe critically, to take particular notice to remark

mark, mark, *n* [A. Sax *marc*, a weight of gold or silver=D G Sw and Dan *mark*, Icel. *morl*, perhaps named from being *marked* or stamped] An old denomination of money equal to 13s 4d a modern silver coin of Germany in value about one shilling

marked, markt, *p a* Pre-eminent, outstanding, prominent remarkable

markedly, mark'ed li, *adv* Remarkably, noticeably, evidently

markee, mar kē' MARQUEE

marker, mark'er, *n* One who marks one who marks the score at games, as at billiards a counter used in card-playing

market mar'ket, *n* [O Fr *market* It *mercato*, D and G *markt*, all fr L *mercatus*, traffic, a market, fr *mercor* I buy, fr *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise MERCANTILE] An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase, a fair, a public place or building in which goods are exposed to sale, a market-house, purchase or sale, rate of purchase and sale, demand for commodities place of sale, country of sale, the privilege of keeping a public market —— v t pret & pp *marketed*, mar'ket-ed, ppr *marketing*, mär'ket-ing To deal in market, to make bargains for provisions or goods —— v t. To offer for sale in a market, to vend to sell.

marketable, mar'ket-a-bl, *a* Fit for the market, that may be sold, saleable, current in the market

market-cross, mar'ket-kros *n* A cross or small architectural structure set up where a market is held

market-garden, mar'ket-gär-dn, *n* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market

market-gardener, mar'ket-gar-dn-er, *n* One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale

market-house mar'ket-hous, *n* A building for a public market

marketing, mar'ket-ing, *n* Attendance upon a market commodities purchased.

market-town, mar'ket-toun, *n* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market

marking-ink, mark'ing ingk, *n* Indelible ink used for marking linen, &c

marking-nut, mark'ing-nut, *n* A tree of the cashew family, the black juice of whose unripe fruits is used as marking ink.

marksman, marks'man, *n* One who is skilful to hit a mark one who shoots well

marl marl, *n* [O Fr *marle*=D Dan Sw and G *mergel* L L *margila*, fr L *marga*, marl—a word of *Celtic origin*] A rich calcareous earth or clay much used for manure —— v t. pret & pp *marled*, marld, ppr *marling*, märl'ing To overspread or manure with marl

marlaceous, marl-ā'shus *a* [*Marl* and *-aceous*] Resembling marl, partaking of the qualities of marl

marline mar'lin, *n* [D *marling marlyn*, —*marren*, to tie, to moor, and *lyn*, a line a cord. MOOR, LINE.] A small line of two strands, but little twisted, used for winding round ships' ropes to prevent them from being chafed —— v t. pret. & pp *marlined*, mar'lind, ppr *marlining*, mär'lin-ing To wind marline round.

marlinespike, mär'lin spik, *n* An iron tool, tapering to a point, for opening the strands of rope in splicing

marly, marl'i, *a* Consisting in or partaking of marl, resembling marl

marmalade, mar'ma-lād, *n* [Fr *marmelade*, fr Port *marmelada*, fr *marmelo*, a quince, fr L *melimelum*=Gr *melimēlon*, a sweet apple—*meli*, honey, and *mēlon* an apple] A name for preserves made from various fruits, especially bitter and acid fruits such as the orange, lemon, &c

marmorate, marmorated, mär'mo-rāt, mar'mo-rāt-ed, *a* [L *marmoratus*, fr *marmor*, marble MARBLE] Covered with marble, variegated like marble —**marmoration**, mar-mo-rā'shon, *n* A covering or incrusting with marble, a marbling like those in marble —**marmoreal** mär mō'-rī-al *a* Pertaining to marble, made of marble

marmoset, mar'mō-zet *n* [O Fr *marmoset*, Fr *marmouset*, originally a small grotesque figure, fr L L *marmoretum*, a small marble figure, fr L. *marmor*, marble] A beautiful American monkey, with long tail, long fur, and tufted ears

marmot, mär'mot, *n* [Fr *marmotte*, It *marmotta*, *marmontana*, fr L *mus* (*muris*) *montanus*, mountain mouse] A rodent animal of northern latitudes, living in burrows and hibernating in winter

Maronite, ma'ron-īt, *n* [From *Maron*, the founder] One of a Christian sect in Syria in connection with the Roman church.

Maroon, ma-rön', *n* [Fr *marron*, runaway, fr Sp *cimarron*, wild, unruly, a fugitive negro, fr *cima* (Fr *cime*) the top of a hill] A name for fugitive slaves or their descendants in the West Indian Islands and Guiana ——v t pret & pp *marooned*, ma-röndʹ, ppr *marooning* ma-ron'ing To put ashore and leave on a desolate island, as was done by the buccaneers &c

maroon, ma-röndʹ, *a.* [Fr *marron* It *marrone*, *marone*, a chestnut.] Brownish-crimson, of a colour resembling claret.——n. A brownish-crimson or claret colour, a rocket used in displays of fireworks

marplot, mar'plot, *n* [*Mar* and *plot*] One who by his officious interference mars or defeats a design or plot.

marque, märk, *n* [Fr *marque* a mark but the origin of this special usage is not clear MARK] Used in phrase *letter* or *letters of marque*, meaning a license granted to a private vessel to make attacks on the ships or belongings of a public enemy, this license constituting a vessel a privateer

marquee, mar-kēʹ, *n* [Fr *marquise*, a marchioness, a marquee] A large tent, especially one erected for a temporary purpose, an officer's field tent

marquetry, mär'ket-ri, *n* [Fr *marqueterie*, fr *marqueter*, to spot, to inlay, fr *marque*, a mark MARK] Inlaid work, *often of thin pieces of coloured woods* forming various patterns

marquis marquess, mär'kwis, mär'-kwes, *n* [Fr *marquis*, Sp *marques*, It *marchese*, fr L L. *marchisus*, *marchensis*, a prefect of the *marches* or border territories. MARK and MARCH, a boundary] Originally, one who possessed land on the marches or frontiers of an enemy's country, and was bound to defend them, a title of honour next below that of duke

marquisate, mar'kwis-āt, *n* The dignity or lordship of a marquis.

marquise, mar-kēzʹ, *n* [Fr] The wife of a marquis, a marchioness

marriage, ma'rij, *n* [Fr *mariage*, fr L L. *maritaticum* marriage, fr L. *maritus*, a husband, fr *mas*, *maris* a male MARITAL, MASCULINE.] The act of marrying, the legal union of a man and woman for life the ceremony by which they are so united, a wedding, matrimony, wedlock

marriageable ma'rij-a bl *a* Of an age suitable for marriage, *fit to be married.*

married, ma'rid, *p a* Joined in marriage, formed or constituted by marriage, conjugal connubial, intimately united

marrow ma'rō *n* [A. Sax. *mearh, mearg* = O Sax. *marg* D *marg merg* L.G *merch* *march*, Dan. *marv* Icel. *merg* G *mark* marrow comp A. Sax. *wearu*, D *murw* tender soft.] A soft oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones the medulla *fig* the essence the best part a kind of gourd yielding a fruit used as a vegetable also called *vegetable marrow*

marrow bone ma'rō bon, *n* A bone containing marrow

marrowless ma'rō-les, *a* Destitute of marrow

marrow-squash, ma'rō-skwosh *n* An American name for the vegetable marrow

marrowy ma'rō-i, *a* Full of marrow resembling marrow pithy vigorous

marry ma'ri, *v t* pret & pp *married* ma'rid ppr *marrying* ma'ri-ing [Fr *marier* fr L. *marito* to marry fr *maritus*, a husband. MARRIAGE] To unite in wedlock matrimony to join as a man and woman for life to make man and wife to dispose of in wedlock to take for husband or wife to wed *fig* to unite in close bond of connection.—*v i* To unite into the conjugal state to take a husband or a wife

marry ma'ri, *interj* Indeed forsooth from the practice of swearing by the Virgin *Mary*

marrying ma'ri-ing *p a* Disposed to wish or wed to marry

Mars märz, *n* [L. *Mars Martis* whence *martial*] The Latin name of the fabled god of war a planet between the earth and Jupiter

Marsala, mär-sā'la, *n* A wine from *Marsala* in Sicily

marsh, marsh, *n.* [A. Sax *mersc* for *mersc* (=*mer sch*) a marsh or bog, an adj form from *mere* a mere=L.G *mersch*, G *marsch* O D *maersche maersch* Dan. *marsk* allied to L. *mare* the sea. MERE, *n.* MARINE] A morass fen, or swamp a tract of low and very wet land.—*a.* Pertaining to a morass or to wet, swampy or boggy places.

marshal, mär'shal, *n* [O Fr *mareschal*, F *maréchal*, L.L. *mariscalcus*, fr O H.G *marah skalc*—O H.G *marah* (=A. Sax. *mearh*) a horse and *scalc* (Mod. G *schalk*) a servant. MARE] Originally a servant of official who had charge of horses an officer whose duty it was to regulate combats in the lists hence one who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly directs the order of a procession, and the like a military office of the high st rank generally called a *field-marshal* in the United States, a civil officer at the head of each judicial district.—*v t* pret. & pp. *marshalled*, mär'shald ppr *marshalling* mär'shal-ing To dispose in order to arrange in a suitable or effective manner to array to dispose in due order as the several devices of the coats of arms of distinct families.

marshaller mär'shal-er *n* One who marshals or disposes in due order

marshalling, mär'shal-ing, *n* Act of arranging in due order an arrangement of coats of arms in a shield so as to exhibit the alliances of family

marshalship, mär'shal-ship, *n.* The office of a marshal

marsh-gas, marsh gas, *n.* Same as *Fire damp*

marsh harrier märsh ha'ri-er *n* A kind of British hawk frequenting marshes.

marshiness, märsh'i-nes, *n.* State of being marshy

marsh mallow märsh mal'ō, *n.* A plant of the hollyhock genus *Malva*] of almost demulcent properties.

marsh marigold märsh ma'ri-gōld, *n.* A marsh plant of the ranunculus family with a bright yellow flower

marshy märsh'i, *a.* [*Marsh* and *y*] Abounding in marshes of the nature of a marsh or swamp boggy fenny produced in marshes.

marsipobranch, marsipobranchiate mar-sip'o-brangk, mar-sip'o-brang'ki-āt, *a* and *n* [Gr *marsipos*, a pouch, and *branchia*, gills] Having pouch like gills said of certain fishes

marsupial mär-sū'pi-al, *a* [L. *marsupium* Gr *marsypion* a pouch] Having ventral abdominal pouch belonging to the order of marsupials.—*n.* One of those mammals (such as the kangaroo) that bear the young born in an imperfect condition and placed at birth by the mother in an external abdominal pouch, in which are the teats, and there nurtured until fully developed—**marsupium**, mär-sū'pi-um *n* The pouch of the marsupials

mart, märt, *n* [Low Gr fr *market*] A place of sale or traffic an emporium of goods

martagon mär'ta-gon, *n* [Fr and Sp *martagon*] A kind of lily the bulbs of which eaten by the Cossacks

martello tower mär-tel'ō tou'er *n* [from *Martello* in Corsica, where tower of this kind made a stand against the English in 1794] A small circular shaped fort with earthen walls, chiefly built to defend the seaboard

marten mär'ten, *n* See MARTIN

marten mär'ten *n* [Old Ger *martern* Fr *martre* fr D *marter* G *marder* a marten]



Pine-marten (*Mustela Martes* or *Martes abietum*)

A fierce and destructive kind of weasel, valued for its fur

martial mär'shal, *a* [L. *martialis* fr *Mars*, *Martis*, the god of war] Pertaining to war suited to war military warlike belonging to war or to an army and navy —Martial law law proceeding directly from military power and proclaimed in times of war insurrection rebellion or other great emergency—**martially** mär'shal-li, *ad* In a martial manner

martin mär't n, *n.* [From the proper name *Martin* probably referring to St *Martin*, comp robin-redbreast, &c] A name applied to various species of swallows, one being the common house-martin or house-swallow of Britain

martinet mär'ti-net, *n* A precise punctilious, or strict disciplinarian said to be from a officer of that name who regulated the French infantry in the reign of Louis XIV

martingale mär'tin-gāl, *n* [Fr *martingale*, Sp *martingala*, a martingale, an old kind of breeches *fr Martigal*, an inhabitant of *Martigue* in Provence] A strap from a horse's head to the girth under his belly passing between his forelegs, to prevent him from rearing a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit (see JIB).

Martinmas, mär'tin-mas *n.* [*Martin* and *mass*] The feast of St. Martin of Tours, the 11th of November a Scotch term-day on which rents are paid, servants hired.

martlet mart'let, *n.* [Dim. of *martin*] The martin, a kind of swallow [*Sh.*]

martyr mär'ter *n* [Gr *martyr martyros*, a martyr a witness.] One who by his death, bears witness to the truth on who suffers death or persecution on account of his belief one who suffers death, persecution, or injury to defence of or on account of any cause one who is greatly afflicted.—*v t* pret. & pp *martyred*, mär'terd ppr *martyring* mär'ter-ing To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth.

martyrdom mär'ter-dom *n* The doom or death of a martyr

martyrize mär'ter-iz, *v t* pret & pp *martyrized* mär'ter-izd ppr *martyrizing* mär'ter-iz-ing To devote to martyrdom.

martyrologist, mär'ter-ol'o-jist, *n* A writer of martyrology

martyrology mär'ter-ol'o-ji *n* [Gr *martyr* a martyr and *logos* discourse treatise] A history or account of martyrs, with the sufferings a register of martyrs.

marvel, mär'vel, *n* [Fr *merveille* It *maraviglia*, fr L *mirabilia*, wonderful things fr *mirabilis* wonderful, fr *mirari* or I wonder MIRACLE] A wonder something very astonishing a miracle a prodigy.—*v i.* pret & pp *marvelled* mär'veld ppr *marvelling* mär'vel-ing To wonder to feel admiration or astonishment.

marvellous mär'vel-us, *a* [Fr *merveilleux* fr *merveille* a wonder MARVEL] Exciting wonder or surprise wonderful astonishing strange incredible

marvellously mär'vel-us-li, *adv* In a marvellous manner, wonderfully

mascle mas'kl, *n* [O F *mascle* Fr *macle*, fr L. *macula* a spot the mesh of a net.] One of the lozenge-shaped metal plates or scales used in making scale-armour

mascotte, mascot, mas'kot, [F.] A person or thing supposed to bring good luck

masculine mas'kū-lin *a* [Fr *masculin*, L. *masculinus*, fr *masculus* male fr *mas* a male of same origin are *marry martial*, *male*] Male of the male sex having the qualities of a man manly strong robust (said of a woman) coarse bold forward, unwomanly *gram* designating a class of nouns which in English are the names of male animals but which in some other languages include names of things.—*n.* The masculine gender a word of this gender

masculineness masculinity mas'kū-lin-nes, mas-kū-lin'i-ti, *n* The quality or state of being masculine

mash mash, *n* [A. Sax *mase* a mash= Dan. *mask* a mash, Sw *maska* to mash, Sc *mask*, to infuse as tea, G *meisch* mash (of malt) *meischen* to mash, mix akin to *mix* a mixture *mix*] A mixture or mass of ingredients beaten or blended together a mixture of the food of domestic animals a mixture of ground malt and warm water yielding wort.—*v t.* pret. & pp *mashed*, masht ppr *mashing* mash'ing To mix, as malt and water together in brewing to beat into a confused mass to crush by beating and pressure

masher mash'er *n* [In secondary sense from being supposed to *mash* the hearts of the fair sex.] One who or that which masses a fop a weak, would-be gallant (*colloq*)

mash tub mash tun mash'tub mash'tun *n.* A tub or vat for containing the mash in breweries

mask, mask, *n* [Fr *masque* Sp and Pg *mascara* a mask fr Ar *maskhara* a buffoon, jeer laugh, fr *sakhira*, to ridicule] A sportive covering the face especially a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth a festive entertainment in which the company wear masks a masquerade a sort of play or histrionic spectacle much patronized during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that which disguises pretence or subterfuge.—*v t.* pret & pp *masked*, maskt ppr *masking* *mask'ing* *To cover with a mask* to disguise to cover to hide

masked maskt, *a* Having the face covered wearing a mask concealed disguised.—Masked battery a battery so contrived as not to be perceived by the enemy till it opens fire upon them.—Masked ball a ball at which the company wear masks, or appear in masquerade.

masker mask'er *n* One who wears a mask one who plays in a masque

mason mā'sn *n* [Fr *maçon*, L.L. *macio macionis macchio machionis*, a mason origin doubtful.] A builder in stone or brick

one who prepares or cuts stone, and constructs the walls of buildings, &c , a member of the fraternity of freemasons

masonic, ma-son'ik, *a* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons

masonry, mā'sn ri, *n* [Fr *maçonnerie*] The art or occupation of a mason, the work produced by a mason, stonework, the doctrines and practices of freemasons

masque, mask, *n* *See* MASK

masquerade, mas ker ād', *n* [Fr *masquerade*, Sp and Pg *mascarada* MASK] An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing and other diversions, a disguise ——*v i* pret & pp *masqueraded*, mas-ker-ād'ed, ppr *masquerading*, mas-ker-ād'ing To assemble in masks, to go in disguise —**masquerader**, mas-ker-ād'er *n* One who masquerades, a person wearing a mask, one disguised

mass, mas, *n* [Fr *masse*, fr L *massa*, a lump, fr Gr *maza*, a barley-cake, fr *massō*, I knead] A body of matter collected or formed into a lump, a collective body of fluid matter, a heap, a great quantity collected, bulk, magnitude, an assemblage, a collection of particulars blended, confused, or indistinct, the main body of things considered collectively, the gross, the generality, the quantity of matter in any body—always proportional to the weight —**The Masses**, the great body of the people, more especially of the working-class and lower orders, the populace ——*v t* pret & pp *massed*, mast, ppr *massing*, mas'ing To form into a mass, to collect into masses, to assemble in crowds

mass, mas *n* [A. Sax. *messe*, Fr *messe*, Dan. and G *messe*, fr L L *missa*, mass, fr the proclamation—Ite, *missa* est 'Go, the assembly is dismissed' (L *missus*, pp of *mitto*, I send)—made in the ancient churches when the catechumens were dismissed after a portion of the service, whereupon followed the communion MISSION] The communion service or service of the euchrist in the Roman Catholic churches, the elaborate musical setting of certain portions of this service —**High mass**, a mass performed on solemn occasions, by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and subdeacon, with choral music —**Low mass**, the ordinary mass performed by the priest, assisted by one altar servant only

massacre mas'sa-ker, *n* [Fr *massacre*, probably fr such a German word as L G *matslen*, *matschlen*, to cut in pieces, or G *metzger*, a butcher, *metzlen*, to cut to pieces, O G *meizan*, to cut down.] The slaughter of numbers of human beings, with circumstances of cruelty, ruthless, unnecessary, or indiscriminate slaughter ——*v t* pret & pp *massacred*, mas'sa-kerd, ppr *massacring*, mas'sa-ker-ing [Fr *massacrer*, fr the noun] To murder or kill with indiscriminate violence, to butcher to slaughter usually of killing human beings

massage, ma sazh' or mas'ij, *n* [Fr, fr Gr *massō*, I knead MASS] The process of kneading, rubbing, pressing, slapping, &c., parts of a person's body who is suffering from neuralgia or certain other ailments, in order to bring relief or effect a cure —**massagist**, ma-sazh'ist, mas'a-jist, *n* A person who practises massage, also called a *masseur* (mas er') —**massageuse**, **masseuse** ma-sazh'er or mas'a jez, mas ez', *n* A female who practises massage

masseter, mas-sē'ter, *n* [Gr *masētēr* lit a chewer, fr *masaomai*, I chew] Either of the pair of muscles which raise the under jaw

massicot, **masticot**, mas'si-kot, mas'ti kot, *n* [Fr *massicot*] Yellow oxide of lead, used as a pigment

massiness mas'i-nes *n* State of being massy, bulkiness, ponderousness

massive, mas'iv, *a* [From *mass* and *ive*= Fr *massif*] Forming or consisting of a large mass having great size and weight, bulky and heavy, ponderous, pertaining to a mass or aggregate, not local or special, *mineral* having no regular form as a whole

massively, mas'iv li, *adv* With massiveness, ponderously

mass-meeting, mas'mēt-ing, *n* A large or general meeting called for some specific purpose

massy, mas'i, *a* [*Mass* and *-y*] Having the nature of a mass, ponderous, bulky and heavy

mast, mast, *n* [A Sax *mæst*=D L G G Sw and Dan *mast* Icel *mastr*, a mast, probably cog with L *malus*, mast (=*madus*, *mazdos*)] A long, round piece of timber or a hollow pillar of iron or steel standing upright in a vessel, and supporting the yards, sails, and rigging in general——*v t* pret & pp *masted*, mast'ed, ppr *masting*, mast-ing To fix a mast or masts in, to supply with a mast or masts

mast, mast, *n* (no pl) [A Sax. *mæst*, mast, food = G *mast*, mast akin to *meat* MEAT] The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest-trees, nuts, acorns

masted, mast'ed, *a* Furnished with a mast or masts

master, mas'ter, *n* [O L *master maistre*, O Fr *maistre*, Fr *maître*=It *maestro*, Sp *maestre*, *maestro*, D *meester*, G *meister*, Icel. *meistari*, fr L *magister*, master, fr root *mag*, seen in L. *magnus*, great (MAGNITUDE) same root as *may*, *might*, *much*] One who rules, governs, or directs one who has others under his own immediate control, an employer, one who has possession and the power of controlling or using at pleasure, the owner, proprietor, a chief, principal, head leader, the captain of a merchant ship, the navigating officer of a man-of-war] the head of or a teacher in a school, a man eminently skilled in some occupation or art, a word of address used before a person's name, and when he is grown up always pronounced mis'ter and written *Mr*, when a boy or young gentleman written in full and pronounced mas'ter, a degree in colleges and universities, the head of some societies or corporations, the title of certain high legal or other functionaries (a *master* in chancery) —**The old masters**, ancient painters of eminence —**Master of the horse**, a great officer in the British court —**Master of the Rolls** one of the judges of chancery in England, keeper of the rolls of patents and grants that pass the great seal —**To be master of one s self**, to have the command or control of one's own passions ——*v t* pret & pp *mastered* mas'terd, ppr *mastering*, mas'ter ing To obtain dominion, power, or authority over, to conquer, to overpower to subdue, to bring under control, to make one s self master of ——a Belonging to a master, chief, principal, giving employment to workmen (a *master* painter &c)

master, mas'ter, *n* A vessel having masts

masterful, mas'ter ful, *a* Inclined to exercise mastery, imperious, arbitrary, headstrong

master-hand, mas'ter hand, *n* The hand of a person extremely skilful, a person eminently skilful

master-key, mas'ter-kē, *n* The key that opens many locks, hence *fig* a general clew to lead out of many difficulties

masterless mas'ter les, *a* Destitute of a master or owner, ungoverned, unsubdued

masterliness, mas'ter-li nes, *n* The quality of being masterly, masterly skill

masterly, mas' ter-li, *a* Suitable to a master, formed or executed with superior skill, most excellent, skilful

master-mariner, mas'ter ma rin-er, *n* The captain of a merchant vessel

master-mind mas'ter-mind, *n* A chief or superior mind, a predominant intellect

master-passion, mas'ter pa-shon, *n* A predominant passion

master-piece, mas'ter-pēs, *n* Something superior to any other performance of the same person anything done or made with superior skill, a chef-d œuvre

mastership, mas'ter-ship, *n* Office of a master, dominion, rule, mastery

master-singer, mas'ter-sing-ér, *n* One of a society of German poets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries

master-spirit, mas'ter-spi-rit, *n* A predominant mind, a master mind

master-stroke, mas'ter strōk, *n* A masterly act or achievement

master-work, mas'ter-werk, *n* Principal performance chef-d'œuvre

mastery, mas'te ri, *n* [O Fr *maistrie*, fr *maistre*, a master] Power or authority of a master, dominion, command, superiority in competition pre-eminence, victory in war, eminent skill, superior dexterity

mast-head, mast'hed, *v t* pret & pp *mast-headed*, mast'hed ed, ppr *mast-heading*, mast'hed-ing To send to the top of a mast and cause to remain there by way of punishment

mastic, **mastich**, mas'tik, *n* [Fr *mastic*, L *mastiche*, *mastichum*, fr Gr *mastichē* fr *mastizō*, I chew so named because chewed in the East] A resin from a tree of Southern Europe, &c, yielding a varnish, the tree itself, a kind of mortar or cement

masticable, mas'tik a-bl, *a* That can be masticated

masticate, mas'ti-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *masticated*, mas'ti kāt-ed, ppr *masticating* mas'ti kāt-ing [L *mastico*, *masticatum*, I chew, lit I chew mastic, fr *mastiche*, mastich (q v)] To chew, to grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion

mastication, mas ti-kā'shon, *n* Act of masticating or chewing

masticator, mas'ti kāt-er, *n* One who or that which masticates, a machine for mincing meat, also for kneading up raw india-rubber or gutta-percha.

masticatory, mas'ti-kā-to ri, *a* Adapted to masticate or chew —— *n*. A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva

masticot, mas'ti kot, *n* See MASSICOT

mastiff, mas'tif, *n* [O Fr *mestif*, a mongrel, a large dog of mixed breed, fr L. *mistus*, *mixtus*, mixed MIX] A large variety of dog stoutly built, and with deep and pendulous lips

mastitis, mas ti'tis, *n* [Gr *mastos*, the breast, and term *-itis*] Inflammation of the *breasts of women*

mastless, mast'les, *a* Having no mast

mastodon, mas'to don, *n* [Gr *mastos*, breast, a rounded mass, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth] An extinct quadruped resembling the elephant, but larger

mastodynia, mas-tō-din'i-a, *n* [Gr *mastos*, breast, and *odynē* pain] Pain in the breast, a kind of neuralgia

mastoid, mas'toid, *a* [Gr *mastos*, breast] Resembling a nipple or breast, a term applied to a projection of certain bones and parts connected therewith

mat, mat, *n* [A Sax *meatta*, a mat=D *mat*, L G G and Dan *matte*, Ir *mata*, all fr L *matta*, a mat made of rushes] An article of interwoven rushes, straw, twine or other material used for various purposes of cleanliness and protection from injury, some kind of coarse fabric used for packing, or for covering floors, &c , an article of various materials, flat and of little thickness, put below dishes on the table, anything growing thickly or closely interwoven ——*v t* pret & pp *matted*, mat'ed, ppr *matting*, mat'ing To cover or lay with mats, to interweave like a mat, to entangle ——*v i* To grow thick together, to become matted

matador, ma ta-dōr', *n* [Sp, lit a killer, fr *matar*, L. *mactare*, to kill, to sacrifice] The man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights, one of the three principal cards in *ombre* and *quadrille*

match mach, *n* [O Fr *mesche* Fr *mèche*, a match, a wick, Pr *mecha*, fr L *myxus*, a wick, fr Gr *myxa*, the nozzle of a lamp, phlegm or mucus] A small body that catches fire readily, and is used for conveying and communicating fire a small slip of wood with a composition on one end that ignites with friction, a lucifer —**Quick match**, slow match, matches in a rope like form made to burn at a certain rate and used for military and other purposes

match mach, *n* [Same as O E. *make* a mate o match, f A. Sax. *macca, gemecca* a compan on, f *macian* to *make*. *Mate* is another form MAKE] A person who is equal to o able to cope w h an th any thing h t equals or correspon ls to an her n equal a mate union by marriag on to be m rried a co test on equa gro nds com pet ion f victory o a un n f part es f contest.——*v t* pret & pp *matched* mach ppr *mat h* mach g T be a mach o mate to e ua to sh w an equal to to oppose as equal to set against as equal in c ntes to to m ke o correspond to marry to g e n m rriage t j n, combin c upe v T be un ed j marriag, to s t corre pon to be of equa size figure *r* qual y t a y

matchable mach a bl, *a* f t be ma her

matchless mach es, *a* That ca t be matched having no equal u equalled un n allied.

matchlessly mach les li I a match ess man **matchlessness** mach'les-nes, *n* State o nsh y be g matchless

matchlock mach'lok, *n* F rm y he k of m sk t, com a n ng a match f firing he musk ket

matchmaker mach'māk-e *n* One w o c n n es effects a n on y marriage

matching mach'māk g *a* and *n* Wo k ng to bri g about marriages

mate māt, [A form of o *mak* a ma and als m tch an equal comp O D *maet I maat* compan mate MATCH e ual] A compan on u associate one who customari y associates wi h a h n equal a match a husband o w e he ma e o f mal of a male wh h associate n pairs an officer n a ship whose du y is to ass st he maste or command e ——*v t* pret & pp *ma d* mā ted ppr *ma g* mā ng To equal to be equal to to match t ma ry to match on s self against to cope w th.

mate māt, [Sp] Paraguay tea, a bruh whose lea es are used exten ly n S c h America as a su stitu e for tea.

mateless māt'les, *a* Ha ing n mate *or* compan on.

mater mā'te *n.* [L. m ther MOTHER.] A mothe the me f the wo men branes tha cov the brain, he dura-mater a d pia-mater —*n* **familias** mā'te-fa-mī'as, *n.* [L.] The mother f a fam y.

material ma-tē'ri-al, *a* [F *matériel*, L.L. *materialis*, f L. *materia* MATTER] Consisting of ma ter corporeal not i ma no mental perta n ng to he p y ica na u e of m n, or to the bod y wa ts, interests, ad com rts, importan weigh y momentous esse ce] *n. logic*, not f rmal *a. substantial.*——*n.* Anything composed f ma e he substance or mat ter of which any hing is mad

materialism mā-tē'ri-al-izm, *n* [*Material* and *-ism* f *materialisme*.] The doctri f materialists treme care of on material nature

materialist (1. ma-tē'ri-al-ist, *n* [*M erial* ad *-ist* f *materia* ist] One who asserts that all existence is material one who denies there is anyth g bu matte

materialistic (1 *r* ma-te ri-al-ist k *a* Relating to or partak k of g at materialism

materiality ma-te-ri-al'i-ti *n* The qua li y of be g material material as pposed to spiritual existence importance

materialization mat-ē'ri-al-i-zā'shon, *n* The act of materializing.

materialize ma- ri-al-īz, *v t.* pret. & pp *materialized*, ma-te'ri-al-īzd, ppr *materializing* ma-te'ri-al-īz-i g [*M erial* and *-ize* F *mat rialiser*] T reduce t a state of ma te o m k ma ria to regard as ma te to e pla s by b aws app ria to ma ter

materially ma-tē'ri-al-i *a* I a material mann n e tate of a te n f mally a stan ally n a luporta ma n d gree sne y

materiate ma-tē'ri-āt, *n* State of *re* g aterial importance

materia medica ma-tē'ri-a med'i-ka, *n* L h med al material] Tha bra h *of* medical sci ce w h re ta f th dru gs, & mp yes n icine th carati n beta ces employed mer cin

matériel ma-tā-ri-el' *n* F MATTER L.] Ma erial o nstrum nts mp oyed, d n ion rom m n

matern al a-tern'al, *a* L *matern us* a er a akin *ma y us* mother *a* & *y* MOTHER Moth y pertain g to a h becom g a mo he

maternally ma na *ad* n a maternal man u

maternity ma-ter'n *n* F *matern é*, L.L *rnitas* M ERNA Th state haracte a h a m he

mati a h, *n* A Sax *œh f maw n* t m *w q* A mow g as n ter *ma h* m k al, ma-the'ma k, *a* L. math *maticus* G *athēmat kos*] P rtaining to ma h ma ics

mathematically ma h ma k a li, *ad* In a mathema ca manner acco ing to he laws or prin p es f ma hemat cs

mathematician ma he ma-t sh n *Mathematic* and *-ian* F *mathématicien*] O ersed n ma hem cs

mathematics ma-h ma ks, *n* [L. *mathema tica*, G *mathematikē* (*tech e*, art, un lerstood f *mathematikos*, perta ng to learning o ma hematics f *mathema* learning f stem of *ma na ō mi heasomai*, I learn] The science of quan y the sci nce wh h treats of magn d a numbe or of whatever can be measured numbered, comprising ar hmet c, geometry alg bra, trig om try astron my &c

matin, ma'un *n.* [F *matin*, f L. *matutinus*, perta ning to the morn g same root as *matu*] Morn ng *p* m rn g worsh p o serv ce morn ng pray rs o songs t me of m rn g serv ce th first canon cal h ur in he Roman Ch rch ——*a* P rtai ng to the morn g used n the m rn ng

matinée mat-ē-nā, *n* [Fr h rive] An entertainmen or eceptio h lea y n he day

matrass, ma ras *n* [F *ma as*, a matrass of Le origin] A h n ica vessel with a taperi g neck used f d gest n, *sforz ion*, &c

matriarchy mā'ri-ār-k *n.* [G *mater meter* mo her *o hē ru*] The ru o predom ance of he m ther n a f mily the prin p e o determ ng de en and inheritance on th mother's h and no n he father's as is don by certa n prim e tribes **matriarchal**, mā-ri-ār'kal, *a* Pertain ng to *matriarch y*

matrices p of *M rix*

matricidal ma-ri-sī'dal, *a* P rtaining to matricide

matricide m t'ri-sīd, *n* [L. *m ricida* m. be crime *matricidium*, the perpetrator *mater matris*, mother and *cæda*, I slay.] The killing o murd of a mo her the killer or m rde of h s m he

matriculate ma-trik'ū-lāt, *v t.* pret & pp *ma riculated* ma-trik'ū-lāt-ed ppr *ma riculating* ma-trik'ū-lāt ng L. *matricula*, a publi register dim. of *m rix* a wom a parent item, a register f *mater* a mother MATERNAL.] T ente in a register to enr ll to enter or adm t t m mbersh p n a body or society particularly h a coll g o un ersi y by enrolling he nam n a register ——*v i.* To be entered as a member of a society ——*a.* Matric ated enrolled. ——*n.* One who is matriculated

matriculation ma- rik'ū-lā'shon, *n* Act of matriculati g

matrimonial mat ri m ni-al, *a* Pe ta g to m rimony or m rri ge c n b a n pt al **matrimonially** mat-ri-mō'ni-al-i *ad* n a trim n al man n

matrimony ma'ri-mō-ni, *n* [L. *ma i n* f *mater*, a mo her MATERNAL] Marriag we lock he married o nup tial te

matrix mā'triks *n* pl. **matrices** mā'tri-sēz [L. *ma rix* a womb f *er* m h MATERNAL.] The wom hat wh h resembles a w mb he f rm mould n w h someth ng is shaped e rock o main su ance n wh h a y tal, m neral, f ss s m edded one of e fi e sumpe colours n dy g black, wh te u L, a y w

matron mā'tron, *n* [F *m ron* f L. *ma na* a ma m, f *ma* a m h h TERNAL] An lde y marri d w man o an elder y lady he her of a fa y, a ead nurse n a hosp ta he f ma e ad superi tenden o an ns tu on.

matronage mā'ron-āj *n* The s ate of a ma n ma na collec y

matronal mā'ron-al, *a* [*Matrona is*] P rtain g to a b a n u ta le to an l er y lady o t a married wom an gra e m th y

matronhood mā'tron-hud, *n* State of a ma ron

matronize mā'tron-īz, *v t* & pp *ma ron zed* mā'ron-īzd ppr *ma ron izing* mā'ron-īz g To ren l ma ron like to act as a *matron to to hape on*

matronly mā'n li, *a* L ke o becom ing a ma n er y sed te

matte ma'te, *n* [F *m f* O *mat* dull dim] M tal imperfectly sm ted o purifi d regul s.

matted ma'ted, *p a* Laid with mats en tangled

matter mat'er *n.* [O F *mater* Fr *ma e*, f L. *materia* ma ter pe haps f *re* of *mo her* or f h t of *m u* as being stuff ready for use] N m m b y substance *extended*, ha w h la n f or tang ha whi h res st f rc the s beta ce of wh h be wh e sen bl un erne is compose tha of wh h a y h ng s made he substan e f a y speech or wri ng be as o facts and s not from the words ha wh h f rms th s bject f any m ntal opera on and st ngui hed rom the *form* n ject h ng eated affai bus ess e n h ng, occasi n circum stan e cause o occasi n of trou le s tu a ce &c as in he phrase what is the *ma er* s b t of com a nt, su t, demand g oun or basis mport consequence mportan e mou su stance excrete fr m ing animal bodies hat which s discharge n a unpou bowl, or abscess pus Ma ter fact, a reall y as di ng ished from what is f nci ——*v t.* Pret. & pp *mat er d*, ma r pp *mat er i g* ma ng To be of importance to sign y use wi h it h s, h or *ecka*

matter of fact, ma -o fakt, *a* Treating of facts or a es plain or co mon p ace ap lied to h gs adh r g to m re facts prosa applied to persons

mattery ma l, *a.* [*M atter* pus, and *-y*] Puru en g n ra g pus o matte

matting ma ng, *n* M ateria f mats *mats collect y* coarse f rn f ack ng

mattock ma k n [A Sax *m e* f W *m og* I *madw* Gael. *maidag* ma tock] A p kaxe wi h or e or bo h of ts nds broad instead o poi e

mattress ma res, *n* [O F *ma rras* F *ma elas* I *materasso* f A *m h* s qu ted cush n.] A q te bed s ed stuffed with ha wo l, or oth r mate rial, and qu ted

matty mat'i, *a* [Origin unknown] The rade nam for a an al herri g

maturation ma ū ā s n [L L. *matur o* MATURE.] The process n a turing or com ng to maturi y ripeness e process of suppurating perfectly suppu a tion

maturative, ma-tū'ra-tiv, *a* Ripening, conducing to suppuration ——n. *Med* anything that promotes suppuration

mature, ma-tūr', *a* [L *maturus*, ripe, mature, early, same root as *matutinus*, early, whence *matin*] Perfected by time or natural growth, ripe brought to perfection, perfect, completed, prepared, ready brought to completion, as a scheme, come to suppuration, as an abscess, having become payable, having reached the time fixed for payment ——v t pret & pp *matured*, ma-tūrd', ppr *maturing*, ma-tūr'ing To make mature, to ripen, to promote the ripeness or completeness of, to advance toward perfection —— v i To advance toward ripeness, to become ripe or perfect, to reach the time fixed for payment

maturely, ma-tūr'li, *adv* In a mature manner, with ripeness, completely, with full deliberation.

maturity, matureness, ma-tūr'i-ti, ma-tūr'nes, *n* [L *maturitas*] State of being mature ripeness, a state of perfection or completeness the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due

matutinal, ma-tū-tin'al, *a* [L. *matutinus* MATIN] Pertaining to the morning

maud, mąd, *n* A plaid of undyed brown wool a gray woollen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland, a thick woollen travelling-rug or wrap

maudlin, mąd'lin, *a* [From Mary *Magdalen*, who is represented by painters with eyes red and swollen with weeping] Tearful, lachrymose, over-emotional, sickly *sentimental), approaching to intoxication*

maugre mą'gėr, *adv* [O Fr *maugre*, Fr *malgre—mal*, ill, and *gré*, will, fr L *male*, badly, and *gratus*, agreeable] In spite of, in opposition to, notwithstanding

maul, mal, *n* [Same as *Mall*] A kind of large hammer or mallet ——v t pret & pp *mauled*, mąld ppr *mauling*, mal'ing To beat with a maul, or as with a maul, to maltreat severely

maul-stick, mal'stik, *n* Same as *Mahlstick*

maund, mand, *n* In the East Indies, a measure of weight, differing according to locality from about a quarter of a cwt to thrice this

maund mąnd, *n* [A. Sax. *mand mond*, D *mand*, L G *mande*, a basket] A hand-basket [*Shak.*]

maunder man'der, *v i* pret & pp *maundered*, man'derd, ppr *maundering*, man'der ing [From old *maunder*, a beggar, one who carries a *maund*] To speak with a beggar's whine, to talk like a drunk or silly old person, to drivel.—**maunderer**, man-der-er, *n* One who maunders

Maundy-Thursday, man'di therz-dā, *n* [O E *maundee*, a command, Fr *mande*, fr L *mandatum*—the first word used in the Vulgate to render the words of our Saviour when, after supper, he washed his apostles' feet 'Mandatum novum do vobis', a new commandment I give unto you] The Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good Friday, on which the sovereign of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall —**Maundy money**, small silver coins (including twopenny and penny pieces) struck for this distribution.

mausolean, mą sō-lē'an, *a* Pertaining to a mausoleum, monumental

mausoleum, mą sō-lē'um, *n* [L *mausoleum*, fr Gr *mausōleion*, fr *Mausōlus*, king of Caria, in honour of whom his queen Artemisia erected a magnificent tomb] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument

mauve, mav, *n* [Fr *mauve*, mallow, fr L *malva*, a mallow, the petals of which have purple markings resembling this colour] One of the coal tar colours, a purple dye obtained from aniline

mavis, mā'vis, *n* [Fr *mauvis*, Sp *malvis*, fr the Celtic comp Armor *milvid*, a mavis] The throstle or song thrush

maw, mą *n* [A Sax. *maga*=L G *mage*, D *maag*, G *magen*, Dan *mave*, Icel. *magi*, the stomach root doubtful.] The stomach, especially of animals, the paunch, the crop *of fowls*

mawkish, mąk'ish, *a* [From old *mawk*, *mauk*, a maggot=Icel *mathr*, N *mall*, Dan *maddik*, a maggot] Apt to cause satiety or loathing Insipid, sickly, nauseous

mawkishly, mąk'ish li, *adv* In a mawkish way —**mawkishness**, mak'ish nes, *n* Quality of being mawkish

maw-seed, mą'sēd, *n* [From *maw*, the stomach] A name given to poppy-seed from its being used as food for cage-birds

mawworm, mą'werm, *n* A worm which infests the maw or stomach and bowels.

maxilla, mak sil'la, *n*, pl. **maxillæ**,



Skull of *Mustela foina* (Beech Marten) *a*, Maxilla superior *b*, Maxilla inferior, or mandible

mak sil'lē [L, a jaw, fr root of *macerrate*] A jaw bone, a jaw, an upper jaw

maxillar, maxillary, mak-sil'lar, maks'-il-la-ri, *a* [L *maxillaris* fr *maxilla*, the jaw-bone See prec] Pertaining to the jaw, jaw-bone, or maxilla

maxilliped, mak sil'li ped, *n* [L. *maxilla, a jaw, and pes, foot*] *A jaw-foot* one of the short foot-like appendages that cover the mouth in a crab, lobster, &c

maxim, mak'sim, *n* [Fr *maxime* fr L *maxima* (*sententia* opinion, understood), the greatest or chief opinion, *maximus*, superl of *magnus*, great MAGNITUDE.] An established principle, a principle or formula embodying a rule of conduct, an axiom, an aphorism

maximal, mak'sim-al, *a* [See MAXIMUM.] Pertaining to a maximum, highest

maximist, mak'sim-ist, *n* [*Maxim* and *-ist*] One who deals in maxims

maximize, mak'sim-īz, *v t* pret & pp *maximized* mak'sim-īzd, ppr *maximizing* mak'sim īz-ing [*Maximum* and *-ize*] To make as great as possible, to raise to the maximum

maximum, mak'sim um, *n* [L, neut. of *maximus*, greatest, superl. of *magnus*, great. MAXIM.] The greatest amount degree, or quantity attainable in any given case as opposed to *minimum* ——a Greatest

May, mā, *n* [Fr *mai*, Pr *mai*, D *mei*, Dan & G *mai* May, fr L *Maius*, May, fr the goddess *Maia*, a goddess of growth or increase, fr root of L *magnus* great, and E. *may*, the auxiliary] The fifth month of the year, the early part of life, hawthorn blossom, because the hawthorn blooms in this month.—— v i. To celebrate the festivities of May-day used only as a participial noun in such phrases as *to go a-maying* &c

may, mā, *verb aux*, pret *might* mīt Used similarly to *can*, *could* [A Sax. *mœg*, I *may*, he *may* pret *meahte*, *mihte*, fr *mugan*, *magan* = L G and D *mogen*, Goth and O H G *magan* G *mögen*, Icel. *mega* Dan *maa* to be able, fr same root are *much* *maid* L. *magnus*, Gr *megas* Skr *mahā*, great] Used generally to imply possibility with contingency, opportunity, permission granted, desire, as in prayers, imprecations, &c, frequently used to form the compound tenses of the potential mood (you *might* have gone had you pleased)

May-beetle, mā'bē ti, *n* The cockchafer

May-bloom, mā'blōm, *n* The hawthorn flower

May-bug, mā'bug *n* The cockchafer

May-day, mā'dā. *n* The first day of May

May-dew, mā'dū. *n* The dew gathered on the first day of May, and supposed to have virtue in preserving youthful beauty

May-duke, mā'dūk *n* [Corruption of *Medoc*, in France, from which these cherries were introduced] A variety of the common cherry

May-flower, mā'flou-er, *n* A flower that appears in May, especially the hawthorn

May-fly, mā'fli, *n* A neuropterous insect or fly that appears in May

May-game, mā'gām, *n* Sport or diversion on the first of May

mayhap, mā'hap, *adv* Perad venture it may happen, perhaps

mayhem, mā'hem, *n* [An old form of *maim*] In *law*, the act of maiming a man

Maying, mā'ing, *n* The gathering of flowers on May-day

May-lily, mā'li-li, *n* The lily of the valley

May-morn, mā'mōrn, *n* Morning of May-day

mayonnaise, mayonaise mā-on āz, *n* [Fr, origin doubtful] A dish composed of yolks of eggs and salad-oil beat together, used as a sauce to lobster, salmon &c

mayor, mā'er, *n* [Fr *maire*, Sp *mayor*, fr L *major*, greater, compar of *magnus*, great. MAGNITUDE.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough, the chief member of a municipal corporation in London and a few other cities called *lord* mayor

mayoral, mā'er-al, *a* Pertaining to a mayor

mayoralty, mā'er al ti, *n* The office of a mayor

mayoress, mā'er-es, *n* The wife of a mayor

May-pole, mā'pōl, *n* A pole to dance round on May-day

May-queen, mā'kwēn, *n* A young woman crowned with flowers at the celebration of May-day

mazard, mazzard, maz'ard, *n* [A form of *mazer*, the head being compared to a bowl, comp Fr *tête*, head, fr L. *testa*, a jar] An old name for the head or skull in contempt (*Shak*), a kind of cherry

mazarine, maz-a-rēn', *n* [After Cardinal *Mazarin*] A deep blue colour —**mazarine-gown** *maz-a-rēn'goun, n A common* councilman's gown

maze, māz, *v t* pret & pp *mazed* māzd, ppr *mazing*, māz'ing [Akin to Prov E *mazle* to wander as if stupefied Icel *masa*, to chatter or prattle, N *musa*, to pore over, hence *amaze*] To bewilder, to confound, to amaze ——n A perplexed state of things confusion of thought perplexity, bewilderment, a confusing net-work of paths or passages, a labyrinth

mazer, mā'zer *n* [Originally a cup made of maple or spotted wood, fr Icel. *mosurr-bolli*, a maple bowl, fr *mösurr*, maple=G *maser*, a spot in wood, fr *masr*, a spot, akin *measles*] A cup or large goblet, generally of valuable material.

mazily, mā'zi-li, *adv* In a mazy manner, with perplexity —**maziness**, mā'zi nes, *n* The state of being mazy

mazurka mazourka, ma-zur'ka, *n* A lively Polish round dance in 3-8 or 3-4 time, the music written for this dance

mazy, mā'zi, *a* [*Maze* and *-y*] Having the character of a maze, winding, perplexed with turns and windings, intricate

mazzard, *n* MAZARD

me, mē, *pron pers* [A Sax *me*, *mec* (accusative), *me* (dat) G *mich* (acc), *mir* (dat) Icel. *mī*, *mér*, Goth *mi*, *mis*, cog L *me*, *mihi*, Gr *eme emoi*, Skr *mām*, *mahyam*, me, to me] The objective or accusative, as also the dative, of *I*

mead, mēd, *n* [A. Sax. *maed* MEADOW] A meadow used poetically

mead, mēd, *n* [A. Sax *medu*=D *mede*, G *meth met* Icel. *miöthr*, Dan *miöd*, Sw *miöd*, W *medd*, Ir *meadh* mead Gr. *methy* wine Lith *medus*, Rus *med*, Skr *madhu*, honey] A fermented liquor made from honey and water

meadow, me'dō, *n* [A. Sax *maed* genit *maedwe*, a meadow, probably fr same root as *mow* and L *meto*, I mow] A low level tract of land under grass, generally mown annually or oftener for hay, a piece of grass-land in general ——a. Belonging to or growing in a meadow

meadow foxtail, me'dō-f ks-tāl, *n.* A grass f great agricu ural va ue wh n cul t ated on meadow land.

meadow grass, me'do-gras, *n* A name of several Bri ish species of grass.

meadow sweet me'd -sw t, *n* A com mon Britsh herbaceous plant (genus q v) with corymbs of white and fragran flowers queen-of-the-mead w

meadowy me'do-i, *a* Perta ning to a meadow rese bl ng a meadow

meagre m ge *a.* [*F maigre* It L *macer* lean sam root as Gr *makros* long] Thin lean, spare ha ng li le flesh ba ren dest ute of richness or fertility poo mean sca ty dry and harsh to the tou h, as chalk

meagrely m ge li *adv* In a meagre manne poorly hun y scantily

meagreness *m ge nes, n* State or quality of being meagre *leanness poorness* barrenness

meal mel, *n* [A Sax *mael*, time port on, repast D and Dan *maal* G *mah n* Icel *md* part, repast me f root seen n *m ann m n, moon* It is the term na on seen in piecemeal &c.] A port on of f i tak n at one time occasi n of taking food a repas.

meal, mēl, *n* [A Sax *m n, me o* O Sax *md O Fris m* Icel *Sw mjol*, D Dan, *m l*, G *m Al m al*, f the verba stem seen in Icel *ma a* G h *m lan*, O n *blen*, L *molere* to grind, akin mid *mola mallow moll fig*] The substan e of edible grain groun i to fine par icles flou

meallen, me'l-z, *n pl* A name given in South Africa t maize or Indian corn

mealiness mēl'i-nes, *n* Qual y of be ng m a y m itness or smoo hness to he touch

mealy me i, *a* [*M al* and *-y*] H ng th e qua ies of o resembl ng meal pow d ry like meal farinaceous or rep read with someth ng that resem les meal

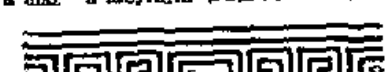
mealy mouthed m i-mouth d, *a* I nwil g to tell he tru h n plain languag inclined to speak of anything in a fe terms han the tru h will warra t a soft-spoken ine ined to hypocri y

mean m n *a* [Part y f A Sax *maen* mean, false, bad, f *mān*, evil, wi kedness Ice *m n* mean partly fr A Sax *gemaene* common D and Dan. *gemeen* Goth *ga mai ns* G *gemein*, comm n] Low in ra k or t eth ignoble h m le wa ting d ghi y f m nd w n nded destitu e of honour base, spiri less contemptibl desp cable worthy of h le or no regard, hum le poor

mean, m n *a* [O F *meien, moien F moy n* Pr *mejan* f L *med anus*, middl f *med us*, middle Med t M ID] Intervening a m *ddle pos ion m ddle* m way between extremes intermedi te having an intermediate value between two extr mes.—**Mean time** the time accord g to an ordinary clock or watch, whi h makes every day of exact y the same length, though if day are measured by the sun hey re not so ——n. What is intermediate between two extremes the m ddle or average rate or degree medium a quan y having an intermediate *e be ween several others pl* the *mediums* or what is used to effect an ob ject measure or measures adopted agency instrumental y thou h pl. in form generally used as sing by *his n ns, a means* to an end income, revenue, pecuniary resources (his *n ns were large*.—**By all means**, *certainly*, on ev ry consideration.—**By no means**, not at al certainly not

mean, m n, *v t* pret. & pp *mean* ment ppr *mea ing* ing. [A. Sax. *mænan*, to mean, to intend O Fris *mēna* Sax. *mênian*, D *meenen* Icel. *mena*, Sw *mena*, Dan. *mene*, G *mei en* to think to mean same root as *mark*, *m nd men d mer ion*, *ha mo* to think] To ha e in the mind, view or contemplation to intend t pur pose to design, with reference to a future act to signify to y licate to denote to imply to import.——*v i.* To have though or ideas, or to have meaning

meander mē an der *n.* [The name of a river in Phrygia fam d for its wind ngs] A winding course a bend o turn ng n *s rse a ma.* a labyrinth a kin l of ornam nta



Mea der

design having a labyrinthine haracte *v t.* pret & pp *meander d*, m an d ring ppr *m andering* m an e g To wind, turn o fl w rou d to make fl nous.——*v i* To wind a ut U be ir cate

mean ing men ing *p a* Sig nficant e pr ss ve de ide a fame ook *a. That wh h a person means a m* urpos n n h ct les gn he sense f w rds gn fies on m rt purport, f

meaningless, m ning les, *a* Ha ing n m an ng **meaningly** m n ing a With mean ng *s* as to han h som th ng direct y gnifica y

meanly m n'i *ad* In a w an manner con li n poo y so dilly base y hab bly d respectful y

meanness mēn nes *n* State or qu lity of being mean low state or condition lowness f m sor ines n ggardi ness

meant, me t, pret and pp of m an.

meantime m n t m, *ad* During the interval n he interva between one spec fied period an l anoth r —*n.* The nterval between on specified perio l and l another

meanwhile m n whil, *adv* and *n* Meanme

mease m s [O Fr *mese m ise*] The qua y of 500 a *mease* of herri gs

measled me zl l, *a.* Infected or spo ted w h measles.

measles, m zlz *n* pl. in form but used as sing [Lit. the spots or spotted si kness D *maze n* G *masern*, pl. of *mase* (a so m tse *nasl*) O G *mâsa, masa* a spot MAZER] A contagious disease n man mma y characterized by a crimson rash upon he sk n rubeo a a disease of swine, characterized by reddish watery pustules on the sk n

measly measle l mēz'l m z l, *a* Infected w h measles eri ous k measles

measliness, mez'h nes, *n.* State of being meas y

measurable me'zh a-bl, *a.* That may be measured not ry great moderate—**measurably** me zhū-a-b i, *ad* In a measurable n a ner mod rate y

measure me'zhu *n* [*F mesure*, f L. *mensura*, a measuri g f *metior mensus* I measure (seen also in *immense d mension, commensu al* f a root *ma*, to measu e whence also *m son, met* &c] Th ext t or magni ude of a thing in length, b ead h thickness, in circumf rence, capaci y or in any other respect a stan la l of size a fixed un t of capaci y or e tent a system of measureme t a measuri g rod *or line a certa n defi te* quan y that wh h is allotted or due ou moderation just degree bulletin to quan y or degree action or proceed ng directed to an e l a step or proposed step course of action legislativ p opos musica t m he metrical arrangement of the sy la les n poetry wi h respect to quant y or accent a gra solemn la ice *pl* beds or strata the term *coal-measures* of a mas s or quan y contained in and *her* a certain *number of* times tract y ——*v t* pret. & pp *me sured*, me zhurd, ppr *measuring* me'zhū ring. To ascertain the extent, dimensions, o ca pac y of to judge of t e greatness of to estimate to valu to pass t rough or over to proportion to all t histi te by measur (often wi h *out*) —**To measure one s k** wn length, to fall or be thrown down.

To measure strength, said of two parties tha ascertain by trial which is the stronger

To measure swords, to fight with swords.——*v i* To result or turn out on be ng measured t be m extent

measured me'zhū d, *p a* Del berate and n f rm slow and steady state y f rmal es ricted w h n bounds, modera e

measureless, me zhur les, *a* Wi hout measure boundless Im ense vast Im mense nfi te mmeasura

measurement me'zhur ment *n.* Act of measuring a unt ascerta ne l by measur ng

meat mēt, *n* [A. Sax *mete*=O Fris *m* D *met* Icel. *mat* Dan. *mad*, Sw *ma* h *mat* food further connect ons loub ful. Food in general anyth ng eaten f r nourishment, e her by man or bea t the flesh f an mals used as food the ed e porti n t as ng he *meat* of an egg

meat biscuit m t bi -k t, *n* A prepara on of he m st nutritious parts of m at, ade w th meal to a biscu t

mealiness m t i-nes, *n* The qual y of be ng m a y

meat-offering, m t of é ing *n* An f ing or sacrifice consist g of meat or foo l

meat salesman mēt'sālz-man *n* An agent who receives carcasses from cat le-rearers and d poses of them to butchers

meatus, m a tus, *n* [L f *m* I go] A passag a duct or passag of the b dy

mechanic me-kan k *a* [L *m hanicus* mecha cal, a mechanical engineer fr Gr *mecha kos fr me ha* a machine MA CHINE.] Same as *Mechanical*, b th tle used. ——*n.* An artisan an art ficer a hand craftsman an art san emp yed in making and repairi g mach nery Mechanics' institute an in ion for pers n of th artisan classes, w h lectures, a rary museum &c

mechanical me-kan k al, *a* [*M hanic* and *-al*.] Ert n ng to mechan m or n a chinery resu b ng a mach ne ac ng w h ou h ought or ins pended e f h ligh fit done by the m re fo ce tha pertai n g to artisans or mec an cs or t e em y men pertain ng to the sci nce of m chan cs perta ng to phy cal o ma erial forces act ng by or resu ting fr m w gh t or m men n n physical opposed to *hum n* [a m *hanical* m xture, hat s, one in wh h the i gredients do not lose the r iden y).—**Mechanics powers**, the s mp le mach n s, the leve whe and axl pull y n n l plan wedge a d screw

mechanically me kan' k al-i, *adv* In a mec anical manner w thou t thought o e gence by the mere force of hab t by p ys cal force or pow

mechanician me kan-i'shan *n* [*M cha nician-ism Fr d anicien*] One sk lled n mechan cs a mach e-m k

mechanics, me-kan ks, *n* [MECHANIC.] I esc n ewhich treats of mot on and force of an d rided into—*statics* embracing t e princip es which app y to bodies at rest i *dynam ics*, the principles app ying to bodies in a state of mot on. See also DYNAMICS, KINEMATICS.

mechanism m kan-izm, *n.* [*M hanic* and *-ism=Fr mecanisme*] A mecha al co ntri ance the parts of wh ch ac e y or the arran ement and r lation of the parts of a mach ne machinery

mechanist, mek an ist, *n.* [*Mecha ic* and *-ist*.] A m ke of mac nes, or one skilled in m chanics a mechanician.

mechanize mek an-iz, *v* pret. & pp *me hanized*, m kan-izd *mech i ng* mek an-iz-ing. To subject to con rm nce to f rm mechanica y

mechlin mek'lin *n* A species of fin lace ma at *Mechlin* or Mal nes in Be

meconic m kon'ik *a* [*m k* a pp py] I rivin g to he *pppy*, a term pl ied to the pecu iar acid wi h which mec hia is com n d in opium

medal med al, *n* [Fr *medaille* It L *meta lum*, f *meta lon* metal. METAL.] A piece of metal in the form of a co n, sta ped with some figure or device, e ther to preserve the *memory* of som e illustrious person or event, or to serve as a reward of

ment —**medalet**, med'al-et, *n* A smaller kind of medal —**medallic**, me-dal'ik, *a* Pertaining to a medal or to medals.

medallion, me-dal'yon *n* [Fr *medaillon*, fr *medaille*, a medal.] A large antique medal anything resembling such a piece of metal, as a circular or oval tablet, bearing on it objects represented

medallist, medalist, med'al-ist, *n* [*Medal* and *-ist*] An engraver, stamper, or moulder of medals, a person skilled in medals, one who has gained a medal as the reward of merit

medallurgy, med'al er-ji *n* [*Medal*, and Gr *ergon*, work] The art of making and striking medals and coins

meddle, med'l, *v i* pret & pp *meddled*, med'ld, ppr *meddling*, med'ling [*O Fr medler, mesler* (Fr *mêler*) to mix, *se mesler de*, to mix one's self up with, fr L L *misculare*, fr L *misceo*, I mix MEDLEY, MIX] To interfere, to have to do to interpose or intervene importunely or officiously, to mix or concern one's self, to deal or treat (often followed by *with* or *in*)

meddler, med'ler, *n* One who meddles, an officious person, a busybody

meddlesome, med'l sum, *a* [*Meddle* and *some*] Given to interfering, meddling, officiously intrusive

meddling, med'ling, *p a* Given to meddle, officious, busy in other men's affairs

media, *n pl* MEDIUM.

mediæval See MEDIEVAL

medial, mē'di-al, *a* [L *medialis*, fr *medius*, middle (akin to *mid*), seen also in *mediate*, *medium*, *medieval*, *mediocre*, *meridian moiety*, &c.] Middle, situated in the middle, mean, pertaining to a mean or average

median mē'di an *a* [L *medianus* MEDIAL.] Situated in the middle, passing through or along the middle —Median line, *anat*, a vertical line supposed to divide the body longitudinally into two equal parts

mediastinum mē'di as-tī'num, *n* [L *mediastinus*, in the middle, fr *medius*, middle MEDIAL] The division of the chest between the lungs dividing it into two parts

mediate, mē'di-āt, *a* [L L *mediatus*, pp of *mediare*, to be in the middle, fr L *medius* middle MEDIAL] Middle being between two extremes, interposed, intervening acting as a means or medium not direct or immediate, effected by the intervention of a medium —*v i* pret & pp *mediated*, mē'di-āt-ed, ppr *mediating*, mē di-āt-ing To interpose between parties as the equal friend of each, to negotiate between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation, to intercede —*v t* To effect by mediation —**mediately**, mē'di-āt-li *adv* In a mediate manner, indirectly —**mediateness**, mē'di āt-nes, *n* State of being mediate

mediation, mē-di-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *mediation* L L *mediatio*] Act of mediating, interposition, intervention between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them, intercession, entreaty for another

mediative, mē'di-āt-iv, *a* Of or belonging to a mediator mediatorial

mediatize, mē'di-at-īz, *v t* pret & pp *mediatized*, mē'di-at-īzd, ppr *mediatizing*, mē'di at-īz ing To render mediately dependent said of German states that were annexed to larger states and made mediately, instead of immediately, dependent on the empire

mediator, mē'di-āt-er, *n* [Fr *mediateur*, L L *mediator* MEDIATE] One who mediates or interposes between parties at variance, for the purpose of reconciling them, an intercessor, an advocate

mediatorial, mē'di-a tō"ri al, *a* Belonging to a mediator

mediatorially, mē'di a-tō"ri-al li, *adv* By mediation, like a mediator

mediatorship, mē'di-āt-er-ship, *n* The office of a mediator

medic, medick, mē'dik, *n* [Gr *mēdikē*, lit a plant of *Media*] A name of certain leguminous plants yielding fodder and allied to clover, lucerne

medicable, med'ik-a bl, *a* [L *medicabilis* MEDICATE] That may be cured or healed

medical, med'i-kal *a* [Fr *medical*, L L *medicalis*, fr L *medicus* medical, a physician, fr *medeor*, I heal.] Pertaining to medicine or the art of curing diseases, medicinal, tending to cure curative —*Medical jurisprudence* Under JURISPRUDENCE

medically, med'i-kal-li, *adv* In a medical manner, according to the rules of medicine

medicament, me-dik'a-ment, *n* [L *medicamentum*, fr *medicor*, I heal MEDICATE] Anything used for healing, a medicine, a healing application —**medicamental**, med'i-ka-men"tal, *a* Relating to healing applications

medicate med'i kāt, *v t* pret & pp *medicated*, med'i-kāt-ed, ppr *medicating*, med'i-kāt-ing [L *medicor*, *medicatus*, fr *medicus*, healing, a physician. MEDICAL] To treat with medicine, to imbue or impregnate with anything medicinal —**medication**, med i-kā'shon, *n* Act or process of medicating, application of medicine —**medicative**, med'i kā-tiv, *a* Tending to cure or heal

medicinal, me-dis'in al, *a* [Fr *medicinal*, L *medicinalis*, fr *medicina*, medicine (q v)] Pertaining to medicine, having the property of healing, curative, containing healing ingredients

medicinally, me-dis'in al li, *adv* In a medicinal manner, with medicinal qualities, with a view to healing

medicine, med'sin or med'i-sin, *n* [Fr *medecine*, L *medicina*, fr *medicus*, curative, a physician MEDICAL] Any substance used as a remedy for disease, physic a drug, the science and art of preventing, curing, or alleviating diseases, the healing art, something with occult or magical power

medieval, medieval, mē-di ē'val, *a* [L *medius*, middle and *ævum*, age] Pertaining to the middle ages

medievalism mē-di-ē'val izm, *n* [*Medieval* and *-ism*] Medieval principles or practices —**medievalist**, mē-di-ē'al ist, *n* An admirer of medievalism, one who lived in medieval times

mediocre mē'di-ō-ker, *a* [Fr *mediocre*, fr L *mediocris*, middling fr *medius*, middle MEDIAL] Of moderate degree, middling, inferior rather than otherwise

mediocrity, mē di-ok'ri ti *n* [Fr *médiocrité*, L *mediocritas*] State of being mediocre, a middle state or degree a moderate degree or rate, a person of mediocre talents or abilities of any kind

meditate, med'i-tāt, *v i* pret & pp *meditated* med'i tāt-ed, ppr *meditating*, med'i-tāt-ing [L *meditor*, *meditatus* I meditate cog with *mete*, *meet* (a)] To dwell on anything in thought, to turn or revolve any subject in the mind, to muse, to study to cogitate, to fix the mind —*v t* To think on, to plan by revolving in the mind, to scheme to intend

meditation, med i tā'shon, *n* [*Fr meditation*, L *meditatio*] Act of meditating, close or continued thought, serious contemplation, cogitation

meditative, med'i-tāt-iv, *a* [Fr *méditatif*, L L *meditativus*] Addicted to meditation expressing meditation or design —**meditatively**, med'i-tāt-iv li, *adv* With meditation

Mediterranean med'i-te-rā"nē an, *a* [L *mediterraneus—medius*, middle and *terra*, land MEDIAL, TERRA] Surrounded by or in the midst of land, inland now applied exclusively to the *Mediterranean Sea* or to something pertaining to, situated on or near the Mediterranean Sea

medium, mē'di um, *n*, pl **media, mediums**, mē'di a mē'di-umz [L *medium*, the middle midst a means, neut of *medius* middle MEDIAL] Something holding a middle position, a mean between extremes, a state of moderation, something serving as a means of transmission or communication, means of motion or action, agency of transmission, that by or through which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on, agency, instrumentality, a person through whom spiritual manifestations are claimed to be made (pl *mediums*) —Circulating medium, coin and bank-notes, currency —a Middle, middling

medlar, med'ler, *n* [*O Fr meslier, mesler medler*, fr L *mespilus*, fr Gr *mespilon* medlar] A tree and its fruit, which resembles a small apple

medley, med'li, *n* [O Fr *medlee, meslee*, (Fr *melée*), fr *medler, mesler*, to mix MEDDLE] A mingled and confused mass of ingredients, a miscellany, a jumble, a hodgepodge, a kind of song made up of scraps of different songs

Medoc, me-dok', *n* A kind of claret, from *Medoc*, department of Gironde, France

medulla, me-dul'la, *n* [L, marrow, fr root of *medius*, middle MEDIAL.] *Anat* the fat substance or marrow which fills the cavity of the bones, *bot* pith.—**Medulla oblongata**, the upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord —Medulla spinalis, the spinal marrow or cord.

medullary, medullar, me-dul'la ri, me-dul'ler, *a* [Fr *medullaire*, L *medullaris* See prec.] Pertaining to the medulla or marrow, consisting of marrow, resembling marrow, relating to the pith of plants —**Medullary sheath**, a thin layer surrounding the pith.—**Medullary rays**, plates radiating from the pith of exogenous plants to the bark See EXOGEN —**Medullary substance** the white substance composing the greater part of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves

medusa, me-dū'sa *n*, pl **medusæ**, me-dū'sē [From *Medusa*, one of the three Gorgons of Greek mythology, applied to the animals from their tentacles being compared to Medusa's snaky locks, her hair having been changed into serpents] A general name for the jelly fishes or sea-nettles

meed, mēd, *n* [A. Sax *med*, a reward, for older *mœrd*=O Sax *mēda*, O Fris *mēde*, L G *mede*, D *mede*, G *miethe*, Goth *mizdo*, reward, recompense, cog with Gr *misthos*, pay, hire] That which is bestowed in consideration of desert, reward, recompense, a gift

meek, mēk, *a* [Same as Icel *mjukr*, soft, meek, Sw *mjuk*, Dan *myg*, pliant, supple, Goth *muls*, soft, meek] Soft, gentle, or mild of temper not easily provoked or irritated, forbearing, humble, submissive

meekly mēk'li, *adv* In a meek manner, gently, submissively, humbly

meekness, mēk'nes, *n* Quality of being meek, gentleness, forbearance, humility, submission

meerschaum mēr'shum, *n* [G, lit sea-foam—*meer*, the sea, and *schaum* foam from its appearance MERE (*n*), SCUM] A substance like a fine white clay, made into tobacco-pipes, a tobacco pipe made of this.

meet, mēt, *a* [A. Sax *gemet*, fit, proper, fr *metan* to measure=Icel *mætr*, meet, worthy METE] Fit, suitable, proper, appropriate

meet, mēt, *v t* pret & pp *met*, met, ppr *meeting*, mēt'ing [A Sax *mētan* to meet, fr *mōt*, a meeting, Dan. *möde*, Sw *möta*, Icel *mæta*, Goth *motjan*, *gamotjan*, to meet, akin *moot*] To come face to face with, to come in contact with, to come to be in company with to come in hostile contact with to encounter, to join battle with, to find, to light on, to get, gain or receive, to satisfy gratify, answer (a demand one's wishes) —To meet the ear, to strike the ear, to be heard —To meet the eye, to come under notice, to become visible —*v i* To come together; to encounter, to assemble, to congregate, to come in contact, to join as lines —To meet with, to light on, to find, to suffer, to experience —*n* A meeting, as of huntsmen

meeting mēt'ing, *n* A coming together, an interview, an assembly, a congregation, a convention, a collection of people, a hostile encounter; a duel

meeting house m ting hous, n A place of worship a church a house of public worship for dissenters

meetly met'li, *adv* In a meet m n er fitly suitably prope ly—**meetness** m t' nes, n. Quality of being m et fitness suitableness.

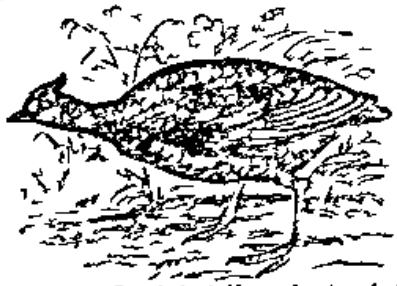
megacephalous meg a-sef a-lus, *a* [Gr *megas*, great, *k phale* the h ad.] Large headed.

megafarad m g'a-far ad, n [G *megas* gre t, and E *farad*.] An electric unit of a million farads.

megalithic meg a l th k, *a* [Gr *megas* gre t, and *l thos* stone.] Consisting of large stones and of anc ent structures consisting f larg unh wn stones, such as cromlechs, Cycl pean architecture &

megalosaur megalosaurus meg'a-l sa, meg a-lo-sa, rus n [G r *megas, meg le*, great, and *saur s* a l zard.] A fossil carnivorous rep tile 40 to 50 f t lo g

megapode megapodius meg a pod, meg-a-pō d -us, n [G r *me* gr at, and *pous, podos* a foot.] An Australian bird



M gapod or J gi fowl (*M gapod us tumulus*)

which erect large mounds of veg table matter n which t ggs are laid and hatched by th heat of the fermenti g mass.

megatherium meg a-th r um, n. [Gr *megas*, great, nd *therion*, a wil beast.] A fossil genus of very large mammals, allied to the sloths.

megilp me gilp' MAGILP

megohm meg'ōm, n. An electric unit of a m llion ohms.

megrim m grim, n. [Fr *migr* f cor rupted f Gr *hémicrania—hemi*, half and *kra nion*, the cranium.] A neuralgi pain in the s d of the head pl low spirits whims or fancies.

meiocene mī'ō-s n, *a* MI CENE.

meiosis mī-ō'sis, n. [Gr *mei sis*, a lessen g, fr *m ioo* I lessen f *meiōn*, less.] D mi ution a rhetorical figure representg a thing less tha it is

melanæmia, melanemia, mel-a-ne mi-a, n [Gr *m las, melan*, black *ha ma*, blood.] A condit n of the blood in which it contain blackish particles

melancholia, mel-an-k 'li-a, n Morbid melancholy

melancholic mel an k l ik, *a*. [Fr *mélancol que* L. *m lancholicus*, G *m lagcholikos*.] Disordered by m lancholy hypochondriac gloomy m lancholy

melancholy m l an-ko-li n. [Fr *mél colie* l *melan holia*, f G *m lan holia m l ghōlia* excess of black bil melancholy madness—*melas, m la na*, black, and *kolē* bile (wh nce *koler cholera*).] A variety f mental alienation characterized by xcessi e gloom mistrust, a d depression hypochondria depression f sp rits induced by grief gloom dejection sadness.—*a*. Gloomy dejected depressed in spirits dismal calamitous sombre

mélange mā lānzh, n. [Fr *fr méler* to mix. MEDDLE.] A mixture a medley

melanic me lan k, *a* [Gr *m l s, m laxos*, black.] Black belonging to a black type or class.

melanism, mel n izm, n [Gr *melas, melan*, black, and *-ism*.] An unn tu e development of colouring material in the kin and its appendages the opposite of *albinism*

melanite, mel an lt, n [G *melan* black an l *ut* .] A mineral, a variety of garnet, of a vel et-black or gray h black c lo r

melanochroic, m l an-ō-kro' ik, *a* [G *m las melan* black and *chroa* colour.] A term applied to the dark-skinned white aces of men.

melanosis mel a-nō' is, n [Gr *melas n elan* black, and *-osis*.] A disease n wh h tissue is converte l nto a l lack hard substa ce near which ulcers may f rm

melaphyre m l a fī r [G *m las* black, nd *phyr* f *porphy ry*.] A compact black or blackish-gray trap-rock

melasses m las'ez, s See MOLA ES

mêlée, mā-lā' n [F a part c pial substantive, f *élr* to m x. MEDDLE.] A fight in which the combata ts are mingled in a c nfused mas an affray

mellbean, mellilean mel l be an, *a* [After *M lilæus*, on of th speakers the first eclogue r poetic dial gu of V gil.] Proceeding by alternate utterances alternat ly responsive

melilot, m l i l t, [Gr *melil t n m li lotos—meli*, h ney and *l t* h tus.] A plant allied to the cl vers and ulti ted for fod d hart s-clover

melinite, mel in lt n An xplos e made in France the composit n of which is kept secret.

meliorate mē l y r āt, *v t* pret & pp *meliorated* mēl y ār-ted ppr *meliorating* mēl yor ār-ting [L. *m liōro melior t m*, fr *melior* better.] To mak better to improve to ameli rat —*v i*. To grow better

melioration mēl y r ā shon, n Act of m l rat g improvement an l oration.

meliorism mēl y r izm n [L. *melior*, better (wh nce *melio r a eliorat*) and *-ism*.] The imp over e t of soci ty the doctri that e eryth ng in nature is so ordered as to produce a progressi e impr ve ment

mellay melley mel'la, n [Form of *mêl* .] A mêlée a co flict (P rt .)

melliferous, mel if r us, *a*. [L. *mel m llis* honey and *fero* I produce. MEAD.] Prod cing honey

mellifluence mel if'lu-e s, n [L. *mel m llis* h ney and *fluens fl ntis* ppr of *fl ere* to flow.] A flow of honey or sweetness a sweet smooth fl w

mellifluent mellifluous m l if lu nt, m l f l -us, *a*. [L. *m ll fl ens, mellifl us* See prec.] Fl wing w th honey or sweetness smooth sweetly flowing

mellifluently mellifluously mel f lu-ent-li mel if'lu-us-li, *ad* In a mellifluent or mellifluous manne

mellivorous, mel iv'o-rus, *a*. [L. *mel mellis* hon y and *vor* I devour.] Honey eat g fond of honey

mellow m l ō *a*. [Allied to Prov G *moll*, soft, ripe *m lsch*, m llow *m llig* soft probably to L. *mollis* Gr *m lak* Skr *mridu*, tend r, soft and to P *meal* f root *mar* to grind.] S ft with ripeness or maturity s ft to the ea soft and smooth to the taste rich and pleasant to the eye ea palate, &c. as colour sound, flav ur tone l d wn by lapse of t me s fte d r matured by length of years rendered goo l humoured by liquor half-tipsy —*v t*. pret & pp *m llow d*, m l od ppr *m llow ng* mel o ing. To mak mell w to s ften by ripeness or age to ripen to gi e n hness fla our or delicacy to tone or smooth dow to soften in haracter to mature —*v i*. To become mellow or ripened to mature to soften in character to become toned down

mellowness, mel'o-nes, n. The state or qual ty of being m ellow

melodeon me-l de-on, n. [From *melody* G *m lodia*.] A w d instrument of the harmon um k nd.

melodic me-lod' k, *a* [Gr *melodikos* f m *lodia*, melody.] Of the nat re of melody relating to melody—**melodics**, m lod iks, n. That branch of music which in esti gates th laws f melody

melodious, me-lō di us, *a*. [Fr *melodieux* MELODY.] Containing or characterize l by melody musical agreeable to the ear by a sweet s ccession of sounds

melodiously me-lō di us li, *adv* In a melo d ous manner musically sweetly

melodiousness me-lō'di us-nes n Quality of bei g mel lious

melodist mel'o-d st, n [*M lody* an l *-ist* =F *melodist*.] A composer or si ger of mel dies

melodize m l'o-dīz, *v t* pret & pp *melod zed* m l'o-dīzd ppr *melodizing* m l'o-dīz-ing [*Melody* a d *-ize*.] To make melodi us —*v i*. To compose or sing melodies

melodrama me l -dra ma n [Gr *m los* a song, n l *dr ma*, drama.] Prope ly a mus cal dram now a serious play, in which effect is so ght by startl ng incidents an l exagg rate l sent m nt, a ded by splend d decorati n and often mus c

melodramatic me lō dra mat ik, *a* Pertain ng to suitable for or having the character of a melodrama sensational.

melodramatically, mel'ō-dra-mat ik al li *d* In a melodram tic manner in an affected and exaggerated mann

melodramatist me lo dra ma t st n O wh acts in melodramas or who writes th m

melodrame mel'o-dram, n A melodrama.

melody mel'o-di, n [Gr *melodia*, a tune, a h ral s ng—*m los* a limb a part, and *d* a song an ode.] An agreeable succession of sound sweetness of sound sound that del ghts the r a succession of sounds s egulated an l modulated as to please the ear the part cular air or tune of a musical piece a succession of musical tones p oduced by a ngl v ce or nstrument.

melon mel'on *n* [Fr *melon* L. *melo* an apple-shaped m lon, f Gr *m lon* an apple or apple-shaped fru t.] A k nd of cucumber a l its fruit which is large fleshy and highly fla oured.

melt, melt, *v t* pr t & pp *melted* melt ed ppr *m lting* melt ing [A Sax. *meltan* allied to *malt mellow* &c Gr *meldo* I liquefy probably also to *smelt*.] To reduce f m a s h l to a liquid state by heat to liq fy to fuse to dissol e *fig* to m llify to soft n to o ercome with tender emotion to rend r gentle or susce t ible to l e pl y or t derness.—*v i*. To become liquid to dissol to be changed from a fi ed or s lid to a fluid state to be softened to love, pity tend rness, or sympathy to pass by imperceptible degrees to bl nd to shade.

melter m lt er n One who melts.

melting m lt ing *p a* Ten ing to soften s tening into tenderness aff cti g mov ing, feeling o st wing tenderness.

meltingly melt ing li, *adv* In a melting manne

melting pot m lt'ing pot n A crucibl

member mem'be n [Fr *membre* L. *mem br m*, a l mb a m mber of the body comp Goth. *mimz*, flesh Skr *mansa* flesh.] A part of an animal body ha ing a distinct office an o gan a limb part of an aggreg te or whol one of the persons composi g a society community or the lik a representati e in a l gislative b dy —Member of Parliam nt, a m mbe of that branch of the British legislatur called the House of Commons, cor tracted M.P.

membere f m m berd, *a*. Ha ing members or limbs usu l hardly in compo t n.

membership m m'ber ship n State of being a m mber the members of a body

membraceous, membranaceous, mem-bra-nā shus *a* M mbranous lik a membra

membrane mem'brān n [Fr *membr n* L. *m mb n*, a membran , skin parchment, fr *membrum*, a m mber (q .).] A thin fle ible skin or textu occurri g in various parts of an mal bodies a similar texture in plants.

membranous mem'bra-nus, *a* [*M m brane* and *-ous*.] Belo ging to a membrane consisti g of membranes resembling a membra e

memento mē-men tō [L., remember be mindful, fr *memi i*, I remembe same

root as *mens*, mind (whence *mental*) E. *mind*] That which reminds, a suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory, a souvenir, a keepsake

memoir, mem'or, mem'war, *n* [Fr *memoire*, fr L *memoria*, memory, fr *memor*, mindful, same root as Skr *smar*, to remember] A notice of something remembered or deemed noteworthy, an account of events or transactions, written familiarly, or as they are remembered by the writer; a written account, a biographical notice, recollections of one's life (in this sense usually in the pl), a biography or autobiography, a communication to a scientific society on some subject of scientific interest.

memoirist, mem'or-ist, *n* A writer of memoirs

memorabilia, mem'or-a-bil"i-a, *n pl* [L] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record

memorable, mem'or a bl, *a* [Fr *memorable*, L *memorabilis* fr *memoro*, I mention, fr *memor*, mindful MEMOIR.] Worthy to be remembered, signal, remarkable, famous, illustrious, celebrated.—**memorably**, mem'or-a-bli, *adv* In a memorable manner

memorandum mem-or an'dum, *n* , pl. **memorandums** or **memoranda**, mem-or an'dumz, mem-or an'da [L, fr *memoro*, *memoratus* I bring to remembrance MEMORABLE.] A note to help the memory, a brief entry in a diary, a summary of the state of a question a formal statement

memorial mĕ mō'ri al, *a* - [Fr *memorial*, L *memorialis*, fr *memoria*, memory MEMORY] Pertaining to memory or remembrance, preservative of memory, serving to commemorate ——n. That which preserves the memory of something, anything that serves to keep in memory, a monument, a memorandum any note to assist the memory, a written representation of facts, made to a legislative or other body or to some person, as the ground of a petition, a species of informal state paper much used in diplomatic negotiations

memorialist, mē-mō'ri al ist. *n* [*Memorial* and *-ist*] One who writes or presents a memorial

memorialize, mē mō'ri-al-īz, *v t* pret & pp *memorialized*, mĕ mō'ri al-īzd, ppr *memorializing*, mĕ mō'ri al īz-ing To present a memorial to, to petition by memorial

memoriter me-mo'rit-er, *adv* [L] From memory, by heart

memorize, mem'or-īz, *v t* pret & pp *memorized* mem'or-īzd, ppr *memorizing*, mem'or-īz-ing To cause to be remembered, to record, to hand down to memory by writing

memory, mem'ō-ri, *n* [L *memoria*, memory, fr *memor*, mindful MEMOIR] The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past, a retaining of past ideas in the mind remembrance, recollection exemption from oblivion, the time within which a person may remember what is past, something remembered what is treasured in the mind and recalled.

menace, men'ās, *n* [Fr *menace*, fr L *minacia*, a threat, fr *minax*, *minacis*, threatening, fr *mina*, a threat, fr root *min* seen in *minĕre*, to project (in *prominent*, *eminent*), akin *mien*, *demean*, *amenable*, &c] A threat or threatening, the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil, indication of a probable evil or catastrophe to come —— v t. pret & pp *menaced* men'āst, ppr *menacing* men'ās ing [Fr *menacer*, fr the noun] To threaten, to express or show a disposition or intention to inflict evil upon to hold out threats of, to indicate danger to

menacingly, men'ās-ing-li, *adv* In a menacing or threatening manner

menage, men-azh', *n* [Fr *ménage* a household, O Fr *mesnage*, fr L.L *mansionaticum*, fr L *mansio*, a dwelling MANSION] A household, housekeeping, household management

menagerie, me-naj'er-i, *n* [Fr *menagerie* MENAGE] A collection of wild animals, especially of wild or foreign animals kept for exhibition, the place where they are kept

mend, mend, *v t* pret & pp *mended* mend'ed, ppr *mending*, mend'ing [Shorter form of *amend*] To repair, as something broken, rent, decayed, or the like, to restore to a sound state, to patch up, to alter for the better, to improve, to amend to better, to improve upon ——v i To advance to a better state, to improve, to act or behave better

mendacious, men-dā'shus, *a* [L *mendax mendacis*, lying, fr *menda*, defect] Lying; false, given to telling untruths

mendacity, men-das'i-ti, *n* [L *mendacitas* See prec] The quality of being mendacious, lying, deceit, untruth

mender, mend'er, *n* One who mends

mendicancy men'di kan si, *n* [*Mendicant* and *-cy*] State of being a mendicant, beggary, a state of begging

mendicant men'di-kant, *a* [L *mendicans*, *mendicantis* ppr of *mendico*, I beg fr *mendicus*, a beggar (akin to *menda*, a fault)] Begging, poor to a state of beggary practising beggary —— n A beggar, one who makes it his business to beg alms, a member of a begging order or fraternity, a begging friar

mendicity, men-dis'i-ti, *n* [L *mendicitas* See prec] State of being a mendicant, state of begging, the life of a beggar

menhaden, men-hā'den, *n* [American Indian] A valuable fish of the herring family, abounding on the eastern shores of the U States

menhir, men'hir, *n* [W *maen*, a stone, and *hir*, long] A name for tall, rude stones of unknown antiquity, standing singly or in groups

menial, mē'ni-al, *a* [O E. *meyneal*, &c O Fr *meignial*, fr *meigner*, *maisgnee*, a household, L L *masnata* same origin as *mansion*] Belonging to household servants, low with regard to office or employment ——n. One of a train of servants, a domestic servant mostly as a term of disparagement

meninges me-nin'jēz, *n pl* [Gr *mēningx*, *meningos*, a membrane] The three membranes that envelop the brain the *dura mater*, *pia mater*, and *arachnoid membrane* —**meningitis** men in ji'tis, *n* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord

meniscus, me nis'kus, *n* pl **menisci** or **meniscuses**, me nis'si, me-nis'kus-ez. [Gr *mēnisk os* a little moon, fr *mēn mēnos*, the moon] A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, so that it resembles a crescent LENS —**meniscoid**, me-nis'-koid, *a* Like a meniscus, crescent-shaped.

menology, mē nol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *mēn mēnos*, a month (same root as *moon*) and *logos*, account] A register or calendar, a calendar of saints and martyrs

menorrhagia men-or-rā'ji a, *n* [Gr *mēn*, *mēnos*, a month, and *rheō* I flow] *Med* an immoderate menstrual discharge, hemorrhage from the uterus

menses, men'sēz, *n pl* [Pl of L. *mensis* a month cog with *month*] The catamenial or monthly discharge of a woman

menstrual, men'stru-al *a* [L *menstrualis*, monthly fr *menstruus* monthly MENSES] Monthly, pertaining to the menses of females, menstruous —**menstruant**, men'stru-ant, *a* Subject to menstruation

menstruate, men'stru-āt *v i* pret & pp *menstruated*, men'stru āt-ed, ppr *menstruating*, men'stru-āt-ing [L *menstruare*, fr *menstruus* MENSTRUAL.] To discharge the menses.—**menstruation**, men stru-ā'shon, *n* The act of menstruating, the period of menstruating —**menstruous** men'stru us, *a* [L *menstruus*] Pertaining to the monthly flow of females

menstruum, men'stru um *n* pl **menstruums** or **menstrua**, men stru umz, men'stru a. [From L. *menstruus*, monthly, fr *mensis*, a month, from some old belief of the alchemists about the influence of the moon.] Any fluid which dissolves a solid, a solvent

mensurability, **mensurableness**, men'sūr a-bil"i-ti, men'sūr-a-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being mensurable

mensurable men'sūr a-bl, *a* [Fr *mensurable*, fr L *mensura*, measure MEASURE.] Measurable

mensuration, men-sūr ā'shon, *n* [L.L *mensuratio*, fr *mensūro mensuratus*, I measure MEASURE.] The act, process, or art of measuring, act or art of ascertaining areas, solid contents, heights and distances, &c , by means of the most simple measurements, the result of measuring

mentagra men-tag'ra, *n* [L., fr *mentum*, the chin, and Gr *agra*, a seizing] An eruption about the chin forming a crust

mental, men'tal, *a* [Fr *mental* fr L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind, same root as *mind*, *mean* (v) *mention*, Skr *man*, to think MIND] Pertaining to the mind or intellect, wholly depending on the mind, performed by the mind intellectual

mentally, men'tal-li *adv* In a mental manner intellectually, in thought

mentation, men tā'shon, *n* [L. *mens*, *mentis* the mind. MENTAL] The action or operation of the mind

menthol, men'thol, *n* [L *mentha*, mint, *oleum*, oil.] A white crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint, used externally in cases of nervous headache

mention, men'shon, *n* [Fr *mention* L. *mentio* fr root of *memini*, I remember, *mens*, mind MENTAL] A brief notice or remark in regard to something, a cursory speaking of anything often in the phrase *to make mention of*, to name or say something in regard to —— v t. pret & pp *mentioned*, men'shond ppr *mentioning* men'shon-ing [Fr *mentionner*] To make mention of, to speak of, to name

mentionable, men'shon a-bl, *a* That can or may be mentioned.

mentor, men'tor, *n* [From *Mentor*, the cousellor of Telemachus, according to Homer] A wise and faithful adviser or monitor, a friend and sage adviser

menu, me-nū' *n* [Fr, lit. minute or detailed list fr L *minutus*, minute] A list of the dishes, &c , to be served at a dinner, supper, or the like a bill of fare

mephitis me fi'tis, *n* [L. *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation] Noxious exhalations or emanations —**mephitic**, **mephitical**, me fit'ik, me fit'ik al, *a* Pertaining to mephitis offensive to the smell, noxious, pestilential

mercantile, mer'kan-til, *a* [Fr *mercantile*, It *mercantile*, fr L *mercans*, *mercantis* ppr of *mercari* to traffic, fr *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise MERCENARY] Pertaining to merchandise commerce, or trade, trading, commercial

mercenary, mer'se na-ri, *a* [Fr *mercenaire*, L. *mercenarius*, fr *merces*, hire, wages, akin to *merx* merchandise fr same root as Gr *marptō*, I seize akin *mercantile*, *merchant*, *market*] Hired or obtained by hire, hireling, venal, that may be hired actuated by the hope of reward or love of money, greedy of gain, sordid.——n One who is hired, a soldier that is hired into foreign service, a hireling —**mercenarily**, mer'se na-ri li, *adv* In a mercenary manner —**mercenariness**, mer'se-na ri-nes, *n* The quality or character of being mercenary

mercer, mer'ser, *n* [Fr *mercier*, fr L *merx*, *mercis* goods, wares merchandise MERCENARY] One who has a shop for silks, woollens, linens, cottons, or other drapery goods

mercery, mer'se ri *n* [Fr *mercerie*] The goods in which a mercer deals

merchandise, mer'chand īz, *n* [Fr *marchandise*, fr *marchand*, a merchant MERCHANT] The goods, wares or commodities of a merchant, the objects of commerce trade commerce

merchant, mer'chant *n* [O Fr *marchant*,

Fr *marchand* fr L *mercans mercantis* ppr of *mercari* to traffic, fr *merx* merchandise akin *merces* reward, wages *mercenary mercantile mercy market* &c.] One who carries on trade on a large scale a man who exports and imports goods a dealing in by wholesale —a. Relating to trade commerce commercial.—**Merchant captain, seaman,** a captain, a seaman fa *merchant* A of merchantmen —**Merchant service** the mercantile marine or trading ships of a country —**Merchant tailor** a tailor who furnishes the materials for the garments which he makes

merchantable mer'cha-t-a-bl. That may be bought and sold in market able fit for market

merchantman mer'cha-t-m n. A ship engaged in commerce as distinguished from a ship of war a trading vessel

merchantry mer'cha-t-ri. The business of a merchant mercha tile affairs collectively

merciful mer'si-ful, a. Full of mercy compassionate tender ready to pardon willing to pardon injuries —**mercifully** mer'si-ful-li, *adv* In a merciful manner tenderly readily —**mercifulness** mer'si-ful-nes, n. Quality of being merciful

merciless mer'si-les. Destitute of mercy pitiless cruel hard hearted.—**mercilessly** mer'si-les-li, *adv* In a merciless manner —**mercilessness** n. Quality of being merciless.

mercurial mer-kū'ri-al, [L *mercurialis*] Like the god Mercury or what belongs to him light hearted gay sprightly skilful pertaining to mercury quicksilver consisting of mercury

mercurialize mer-kū'ri-al-iz, *v t* pret & pp *mercurialized*, m-kū'ri-al-izd ppr *mercurializing* To affect or treat with mercury

mercurially mer-kū'ri-al-li, *ad* In a mercurial or lively manner actively

mercurite, mercurous mer'ku-rīt, mer'kū-rus, *a* Containing mercury terms used of certain chemical compounds.

mercury mer'ku-ri. [From L. *Mercurius* the Roman divinity of commerce and gain and messenger with goods, fr *merx mercis* goods wares MIKE ENARY *Merchant*] Quicksilver a heavy metal, liquid at all ordinary temperatures the planet which is nearest to the sun a newspaper a messenger a news-carrier

mercy mer'si, n. pl. **mercies** mer'siz. [Fr *merci*, f. L. *merces, mercedis* pay recompense, in L.L. mercy fr L. *merx* merces merchandise akin *merces tale mercator* &c. *mercenary market, amerce* &c.] Willingness to spare pardon or forgive that benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves clemency pity compassion an act or exercise of mercy or favour a blessing charity, benevolence unrestrained exercise of will or authority often the phrase *at one's mercy* that is, completely in one's power —**Sisters of Mercy** members of female religious communities who nurse the sick and perform similar work of charity and mercy

mercy-seat, mer'si-sēt, n. The place of mercy or favour on the cover of the ark of the covenant among the Jews.

mere mē, a. [O Fr *mere* fr L. *merus* pure, unmixed.] This or that and nothing more simple absolute entire, utter

mere mēr, n. [A. Sax. *mere* a mere or lake=D *meer* Icel. *marr* Goth. *marei*, O *mer* the sea, a lake allied to *moor, marsh, morass*, and L. *mare* the sea (whence *marsh, mort*, death (whence *mortal*) Hence the *mer* in *mermaid*.] A pool or small lake

mere, n. [A Sax. *mære gemære* O D *meer* a boundary Icel. *mærr* borderland.] A boundary a boundary-stone

merely mē'li, *ad* For this and no other purpose solely simply only

meretricious, mer-e-tri'shus, *a* [L. *meretricius*, f *meretrix meretricis* a prostitute, f *mereo* I earn money MERIT] Relating to prostitutes alluring by false show gaudy showy tawdry —**meretriciously** mer-e-tri'shus-li, *adv* In a meretricious manner

merganser mer-gan'ser, n. [L. *mergo* I dive and *anser* a goose] The goosander

merge merj, *v t* pret & pp *merged*, merjd ppr *merging* merj'ing. [O Fr *merger* L. *mergere* to dip, to be seen also in *emerge, immerge, submerge*] To cause to be swallowed up or incorporated to sink to bury lit in *fig* sense —*v i.* To be swallowed, or lost

meridian me-ri'di-an, n. [Fr *meridien*, L. *meridianus* fr *meridies* for *medidies*, fr *medius* mid, and *dies*, day MEDIAL, DIAL] Relating to midday or noon when the sun is highest in the heavens pertaining to the zenith or culminating point —n. Midday noon culmination point figurat the highest splendour any imaginary circle passing through both poles, and through any given place and used in geography to denote the longitudes of places a similar imaginary line on the heavens passing through the zenith of any place —**First meridian,** that from which all the others are counted eastward and westward, and from which longitudes are reckoned, usually the meridian of Greenwich.

meridional me-ri'di-on-al, *a* [Fr *méridional* MERIDIAN] Pertaining to the meridian southern southerly —**meridionally** me-ri'di-on-al-li, *ad* In the direction of the meridian

merino, me-ri'no, *a* [Sp *merino* fr *merino* an inspector of sheep-walks, f L.L. *major* as if L. *major* greater MAJOR] Belonging to a variety of sheep from Sp in which long and fine wool made of the wool of these sheep —n A merino sheep, a stuff twilled on both sides manufactured originally from merino wool

merit mer'it, n. [Fr *mérite* fr L. *meritum* what is deserved, f *mereo* I earn or deserve origin doubtful.] What one deserves desert excellence entitling to honour or reward worth value good quality *pl* the rights of a case or question the essential points or circumstances.—*v t.* pret & pp *merited* pp *merit-ed* ppr *meriting* mer'it-ing [Fr *meriter* L. *meritare* to earn.] To deserve to have a right to claim to have a just title to to deserve in a bad sense to incur

meritorious, mer-i-tō'ri-us, *a* [Fr *méritoire* L. *meritorius* fr *mereo*] Deserving MERIT] Having merit deserving reward or praise praiseworthy —**meritoriously** mer-i-tō'ri-us-li, *ad* In a meritorious manner

merk, merk, n. [MARK] An old Scottish silver coin, value thirteen shillings and four pence Scotch, or thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling

merle mer'l, n. [F *merle* It. *merla* fr L. *merula*, a blackbird.] The blackbird

merlin, mer'lin, n. [Fr *emerillon*, fr L. *merula* a blackbird, meaning blacked hawk] A courageous species of hawk about the size of a blackbird.

merlon, mer'lon, n. [F *merlon* perhaps fr L *murus murus* a wall.] In fortification, two demi-embrasures See EMBRASURE

mermaid mer'mād, n. [*Mer* is same as *mere* a lake] A fabled marine creature, having the upper part like a woman and the lower like a fish.—**merman,** mer'man, n. The male corresponding to *mermaid*.

merosome mer'o-sōm, n. [G *meros* a part, and *soma*, a body] One of the successive segments or parts of which many animals of low type consist

merrily mer'i-li, *adv* In a merry manner with mirth with gaiety and laughter

merriment, mer'i-ment, n. [*Merry* and *-ment*] Mirth gaiety with laughter or noise joyousness hilarity

merry mer'i, *a.* [O E. *myrie murie* A. Sax. *myrg myrig* perhaps fr root of *mea* tender soft, delicate or fr the Celt comp Ir and Gael. *mear* Gael. *mir* merry] Joyous jovial hilarious, gay and noisy causing laughter mirthful sportive

merry andrew mer'i a-drū, n. [Said to be from *Andrew Borde*, a facetious physician in the time of Henry VIII] A buffoon a clown one who makes business is to make sport for others

merry making, mer'i māk-ing, n. A festival a meeting for mirth.

merry man mer'i man, n. A merry companion a buffoon a clown

merry thought mer'i-that, n. The furcula or forked bone of a fowl's breast.

mersion mer'shon, n. [L. *mersio* MERGE.] Immersion

mésalliance mā zal yāns (Fr) A misalliance an unequal marriage

meseems me-sēmz', *v impers* pret *me seemed*, me-sēm'd [Not properly a simple verb being really an impers verb preceded by a pron understood in the dative=it seems to me Comp *methinks*] It seems to me

mesencephalon mes-en-sef'a-lon, n. [Gr *mesos* middle and *enkephalos*, the brain] The middle or central portion of the brain.

mesenteric mes-en-ter'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery

mesentery mes'en-te-ri, n. [Gr *mesenteron—mesos* middle and *enteron* an intestine] A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen serving to retain the intestines and other appendages in a proper position

mesh mesh, n. [A. Sax. *max max* a net, a mesh=Dan *mask* Sw *maska* Icel. *möskvi, moerkr* a mesh comp W *masg* a mesh, Lith. *megsti*, to knit] The opening or space between the threads of a net *fig* a method of taking that entangles an implement used in making nets —*v t* pret & pp *meshed* ppr *meshing* mesh'ing To catch in a net to ensnare

meshy mesh'i, *a* [*Mesh* and *-y*] Formed like network reticulated.

mesial mē'zi-al, *a* [Gr *mesos* middle] Middle median dividing something into halves

mesmeric mez-mer'ik, *a* Pertaining to mesmerism hypnotic

mesmerism mez'mēr-izm, n. [After *Mesmer* a German physician who proposed the doctrine in 1778] The doctrine that some persons can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of others by virtue of a mysterious power or simply by greater force of will animal magnetism hypnotism

mesmerist mez'mer-ist, n. One who practises or believes in mesmerism

mesmerize mez'mer-īz, *v t* pret. & pp. *mesmerized* mez'mer-īzd ppr *mesmerizing* mez'mer-īz-ing To bring into a state of mesmeric hypnotic sleep

mesmerizer mez'mer-īz-er n One who mesmerizes.

mesne mēn *a* [O Fr *meane* middle fr L *medianus* middle] MEAN *a* middle] In *law* middle intervening as a *mesne lord*, a lord intervening between a superior and one holding land from him.—**mesocephalic mesocephalous,** mes'o-se-fal'ik, mes-o-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr *mesos* middle and *kephalē* the head.] Said of the skull when it is of medium breadth.

mesoblastema mes-o-blas-tē'ma, n. [Gr *mesos*, middle, *blastos*, bark] The middle cellular layer of the bark

mesothorax mes-o-thō'raks, n. [Gr *mesos*, middle and *thorax* the chest.] The middle ring of the thorax of an insect.

mesozoic mes-o-zō'ik, *a* [Gr *mesos*, middle, and *zoe*, life] In *geol* pertaining to the secondary age, between the palæozoic and cainozoic

mesquite mes'kēt, n. [Sp. *mezquite* probably of American origin.] A large mimosa tree or shrub of America, with edible pods.

mess, mes, n. [O Fr *mes*, a dish or course fr L *missus*=It. *messo* lit. something sent or placed fr L. *mittere*, sent pp of *mittere* I send MISSION] A dish or a quantity fit to set down at one time food for a person at one meal a number of persons who eat to-

gether at the same table, especially in the army or navy —v i pret & pp *messed*, mest, ppr *messing*, mes'ing To take meals in common with others, as one of a mess, to associate at the same table

mess, mes, *n* [Formerly *mesh*, which is same as *mash*, lit a mixture] A disorderly mixture a state of dirt and disorder, *fig* a muddle, state of embarrassment

message, mes'āj, *n* [Fr *message*=It *messaggio*, fr L L *missaticum*, message, fr L *mitto missum*, I send. MISSION] Any communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another, an official written communication, as of facts or opinions sent by a sovereign, &c , to a house or houses of a legislature

messenger, mes'en jer, *n* [Fr *messager*, fr *message* The *n* has intruded as in *passenger*] One who bears a message one who conveys despatches one who or that which foreshows, a harbinger —Queen's (king's) messenger, an officer in England employed to carry despatches both at home and abroad

messenger-at-arms, mes'en-jer at-ärmz, *n* In Scotland, an officer who executes summonses, &c , connected with the Court of Session

Messiah, mes-sī'a, *n* [Heb *māshiach*, anointed, fr *māshach*, to anoint] The anointed One, Christ, the Anointed, the Saviour of the world.—**Messiahship**, mes-sī'a ship, *n* The character, state, or office of the Saviour —**Messianic**, mes-si-an'ik, *a* Relating to the Messiah

messieurs, mes'yerz, *n* [Fr , pl of *Monsieur* (which see)] Sirs, gentlemen the plural of *Mr* , employed in addressing firms or companies of several persons, and generally contracted into *Messrs* (mes'erz)

messmate, mes'māt, *n* [*Mess* and *mate*] An associate in a mess or company who regularly eat together

messuage, mes'wāj *n* [O Fr *messuage*, *mesnage*, L L *messuagium*, *mansionaticum*, fr L *mansio* a dwelling MANSION] In *law*, a dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings &c , a manor house

mestizo, mes tē'zō *n* pl **mestizos**, mestē'zōz. [Sp *mestizo*, fr L *mixtus*, pp of *misceo* I mix] A person of Spanish and American Indian parentage or of similar mixed blood

met, met, pret and pp of *meet*

metabolic, me-ta-bol'ik *a* [Gr *metabolē*, change] Pertaining to change or metamorphosis —**metabolism**, me-tab'ol izm, *n* Change or metamorphosis chemical change of nutriment taken into the body

metacarpus me-ta kär'pus, *n* [Gr *meta*, beyond, *l arpos*, the wrist] The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers —**metacarpal**, me-ta-kär'pal, *a* Pertaining to the metacarpus ——n One of the bones of the metacarpus

metacentre, me-ta sen'ter, *n* [Gr *meta*, beyond, and *kentron*, centre] That point in a floating body on the position of which its stability or fixed position depends

metage, mēt'āj, *n* [*Mete* and *-age*] Measurement of coal, price of measuring

metagenesis, me-ta-jen'e-sis, *n* [Gr *meta*, after, and *genesis*] The passing of an animal from the ovum or egg to the perfect state through a succession of generations

metal, me'tal, *n* [Fr *metal*, L *metallum*, fr Gr *metallon*, a mine, a metal, a word of doubtful origin] A name of certain elementary substances, such as gold, silver, iron, lead, having a peculiar lustre and generally fusible by heat, the broken stone used for covering roads, the melted material for glass, pottery ware, &c , *pl* the rails of a railway

metalled, me'tald, *a* Covered with metal, as a road.

metallic, me tal'ik, *a* [Fr *métallique*, L *metallicus*] Pertaining to or of the nature of metal, consisting of metal, like a metal —**Metallic oxide**, a compound of metal and oxygen

metalliferous, me-tal ifer us, *a* [L *metallum*, metal, *fero*, I bear] Producing metals, yielding metals

metalline, me'tal-in, *a* [*Metal* and *-ine*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with metal

metallist, me'tal ist, *n* [*Metal* and *-ist*] A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals

metallize me'tal-īz, v t pret & pp *metallized*, me'tal īzd, ppr *metallizing*, me'tal-īz ing [*Metal* and *-ize*=Fr *metalliser*] To form into metal, to give to a substance its proper metallic properties

metalloid, me'tal-oid, *a* [Gr *metallon*, metal, *eidos* form] Having a form or appearance like that of a metal a term applied to all the non-metallic elementary substances

metallurgic, me tal-er'jik, *a* Pertaining to metallurgy

metallurgy me'tal er-ji, *n* [Fr *metallurgie*, fr Gr *metallourgos*, working in metal—*metallon* metal, and *ergon*, work] The art of working metals, the art or operation of separating metals from their ores by smelting

metamere, me'ta mēr, *n* [Gr *meta*, with or among and *meros*, a part] One of a series of similar parts or segments, of which some animals consist

metamorphic, me-ta-mōr'fik, *a* [METAMORPHOSIS] Pertaining to metamorphosis or metamorphism — Metamorphic rocks, rocks whose texture has been rendered less or more crystalline by subterranean heat, pressure, or chemical agency

metamorphism, me-ta-mōr' fizm, *n* [See prec] The process of metamorphosing, change of form or structure

metamorphose, me-ta mōr'fōz *v t* pret & pp *metamorphosed*, me ta mōr'fōst, ppr *metamorphosing*, me ta-mōr'fōs-ing [From *metamorphosis*] To change into a different form, to transform

metamorphosis, me-ta-mōr'fo-sis *n* , pl **metamorphoses**, me-ta-mōr'fo-sēz, [Gr *metamorphōsis*—*meta*, denoting change, and *morphē*, form, shape] Change of form or shape transformation, particularly, a change of form in the development of an animal, as the changes of an insect from the larva to the winged state, any change of form or shape

metaphor, me'ta-for, *n* [Fr *metaphore*, Gr *metaphora* fr *metapherō*, I transfer—*meta*, over, and *pherō*, I carry BEAR (v)] A figure of speech founded on resemblance, by which a word is transferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another, so that a comparison is implied Thus, that man is a fox', is a metaphor, but 'that man is like a fox', is a simile —**metaphoric**, **metaphorical**, me ta fo'rik, me ta-fo'rik-al, *a* Pertaining to metaphor, comprising a metaphor not literal, figurative —**metaphorically**, me-ta-fo'rik-al-li, *adv* In a metaphorical manner, not literally

metaphrase, me'ta-frāz, *n* [Gr *metaphrasis* — *meta*, according to, after, and *phrasis*, phrase PHRASE] A verbal translation from one language into another, a literal translation opposed to *paraphrase* —**metaphrast**, me'ta-frast, *n* A literal translator —**metaphrastic** me-ta-frast'ik, *a* Close or literal in translation

metaphysic, me-ta-fi'zik, *a* [Fr *metaphysique*, L L *metaphysicus*, fr *metaphysica*, metaphysics (q v)] Metaphysical —n Metaphysics

metaphysical, me-ta-fi'zik al, *a* [See prec] Pertaining or relating to metaphysics, according to rules or principles of metaphysics —**metaphysically**, me ta-fi'zik al li, *adv* In a metaphysical manner

metaphysician me'ta fi zi'shan *n* [Fr *metaphysicien* METAPHYSICS] One who is versed in metaphysics

metaphysics me-ta fi'ziks, *n* [L. *metaphysica*, pl. neut. fr Gr *meta*, after, and *physica*, physics (fr *physis*, nature), the name being derived from certain writings of Aristotle that came *after* those treating of natural bodies or *physics*] The science of the principles and causes of all things existing, the philosophy of mind, as distinguished from that of matter, the science that seeks to know the ultimate grounds of being or what it is that really exists, embracing both psychology and ontology

metastasis, me-tas'ta-sis, *n* [Gr *metastasis*—*meta*, over, and *etasis*, position] Change, metabolism, removal of a disease from one part to another

metatarsus me-ta-tar'sus, *n* [Gr *meta* beyond, and *tarsos*, tarsus] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes —**metatarsal**, me ta tar'sal, *a* Belonging to the metatarsus ——n. A bone of the metatarsus

metathesis, me ta'the sis, *n* [Gr *metathesis*—*meta* over, and *thesis*, a placing THESIS] Transposition, especially of the letters or syllables of a word

metathorax me ta thō'raks, *n* [Gr *meta*, after and *thōrax*, the chest] The third and last segment of the thorax of an insect

metayer, me tā'yer, *n* [Fr *metayer*, L L *medietarius*, fr L *medietas*, middle state, half, *moiety*, fr *medius*, middle MEDIAL.] A cultivator who tills the soil for a landholder on condition of receiving a share of its produce, *often* the half

mete, mēt, *v t* pret & pp *meted*, mēt'ed, ppr *meting*, mēt'ing [A Sax *metan*=O Sax. *metan*, O Fris *meta*, D *meten*, Goth *mitan*, G *messen*, to measure, Icel *meta*, to value, from root of L *modus*, a measure (whence *mode*, *moderate*, &c) Gr *metron*, a measure, Skr *mā*, to measure] To measure to measure out, to dole

metempirical, met-em-pir'ik al, *a* [Gr *meta*, beyond, and *empeiria*, experience EMPIRIC] Beyond or outside of experience, not based on experience, transcendental, a priori opposed to *empirical* or *experiential* —**metempiricism**, met-em-pir'i-sizm, *n* The system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning, transcendentalism

metempsychosis, me temp'si-kō''sis *n* [Gr *metempsychōsis*—*meta*, denoting change, *en*, in and *psychē*, soul PSYCHIC] The transmigration of souls the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body

metensomatosis, met'en sō-ma tō''sis, *n* [Gr —*meta*, implying change, *en* in, and *sōma*, *sōmatos*, the body] The transference of the elements of one body into another body

meteor, mē'tē-er, *n* [From Gr *meteōron*, a meteor, *meteōros*, raised on high—*meta*, beyond, and *aeirō*, I raise] An atmospheric phenomenon, a transient luminous body seen in the atmosphere, an aerolite, a shooting-star, *fig* something that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder

meteoric, mē-tē-or'ik, *a* Pertaining to meteors, consisting of meteors, proceeding from a meteor *fig* transiently or irregularly brilliant —Meteoric iron, iron as found in meteoric stones —Meteoric stones aerolites which fall from the heavens, and usually consist of metallic iron and certain silicates —Meteoric showers, showers of shooting-stars occurring periodically

meteorite, mē'tē er-īt, *n* A meteorolite, aerolite, or meteoric stone METEORIC

meteorograph mē'tē-er o-graf, *n* An instrument or apparatus for registering meteorological phenomena.

meteorolite, mē'tē er-o-līt, *n* [Gr *meteōron*, a meteor, and *lithos*, a stone] A meteoric stone, an aerolite

meteorological mē'tē er-ol-oj''ik-al, *a* Pertaining to meteorology

meteorologist, mē'tē-er-ol''o-jist, *n* [*Meteorology* and *-ist*] One versed or skilled in meteorology

meteorology, mē'tē er-ol''o-ji *n* [Gr *meteōrologia*—*meteōron*, a meteor, and *logos* discourse] The science which treats of atmospheric phenomena more especially as connected with or in relation to weather and climate

meter me te n. [From *me* o part y f *me ron*, measu e] *me* w o wh h measures a gas-mete
meter me te n Same as *M*
metewand meteyar l m t wo l, m t yard, n. A w nd o rod f measun g
metheglin, me-theg'lin, n *W me d yn —medd*, mead, a *yn*, liquo] The h u mea
n etl inks n h ngke' v m s pre *me h h* m ha [A Sax *m* to me] impers na *hyncz* o sc n na ea comp. *mescenst*] I seem s to me I t ink
n etl od m b t, n. [F *hode* L m *h ax*, f G *w hod* m *me a*, a an l *kód* a way] A way mo y wh h w proceed to heattain nen of some a m m le o manner f proced re logical or scien fi arta gemen o mode of acting sy ma or order y procedure system class fica n.
metl o lic methodical m ho k, me hod ik-al, a Characterized by m thod systemat orde ly **n ethodically** m hod ik-a ll, *ad* I n m ho cal n n
methodi m me' hod izm n Observa ce of method or sy tem w h *esp* h doctrines and w ms p of the Me h usts
methodist m hod ist n One wh serves method w h *cap* one of a sect f Christia s, so called from h rewulan y of th h es, and th strict em of elr pnnc es fou ded by J hn Wesley
methodistic n etl odistl al me- hod ist k, me-thod n k al, a Lela g to m hod or h M thodists **methodisti cally** me hod ist k-al h *ad* In a methodistical mai ne
n ethodize me hod lz, v t. pret & pp methodized pre th l zd, ppr method z g *lethod* a l *-ize*] To reduce to method to dispose in d e orde
methodology me- hod-o o-ji, n [*M thod* a i *-ology*] The science of method or of lassi fica on.
methought, mē tha , pret of *me h aks*
methyl meth il, n. [G *meta* w h, and *hyle* wood.] The hypothet cal radi cal of wood-spirit a d tacomb nat ns **methylate** t, meth'l lāt-ed, a Impreg ted or m ed with methyl. M thylated spirit, sp ri of w ne contain g 9 per cen of wood naphtha, wh h renders t unfi f r drink g **metl ylic** me-thil k, a P rtain g o me hyl.
methystle m -thist k, n [F *m hyst* los m *hy* wine] I toxicating n. An t y ca
metonym ic n etonym l al me tō n m k me tō-n m k al, a I rta ing to metonymy **n etonymically** m to n m k-al-l *ad* Ly m onymy
metonymy me-ton' mi, n. [*met y mon—meta* den ting ha g and *on ma* a nam] A figure f speech n which one w rd is put f nother on accoun of som relation between the h gs signified, as when we say W read ly *gil*
metope met o-pē, n [G *metopē—meta*, between, and *ope* an aperture] *A* A h s h between betrig yphs of he Doric frie e
metoposcopy met-o-pos'ko-pi, n [*metopon*, f ehead, and *skope* I view] Th stu y of phys onomy
metre mē te n [F *mè* L *m ru* metre, f G *metron*, met a measure same root as *n measure mete*] Phythmical arrangem nt of sy la les into verse, stanzas, stroph es &c. rhythm measure erse.
n tre mètre me te F pron. m'à-tr n. f pot] G *metron* a m asure hee pver] A French measure of length, eq al to 39 37 English inches, the st ndard of linear measure **metric** met rik, *a*. Per ta ng to a syst m of weights, measures, and moneys, first adopted in France the decimal ystem.
metric metrical met rik met rik-al, a. L. *metricus*, G *m rikos*] I rtaining to metre or rhythm consisting of erse
m tri ally met rik-al-li, *ad* In a metrical manner
metrograph met rō-graf, n [G *met on*, measu e, *g aphō* I write.] An apparatus on a ra way e g ne wh ch m asures and records h rate of spe d at a y mom n t h t n of arri and parture
n etr logy m tro o-ji, n G *met on* measure *n* doctrine The sci nce f w ghts and measu s
metronon e m t ō-n m, [*m m*, m asu e *nom* a law An stru ent, such as a pen dulum set n m tio y ock w k that dete m nes he u k ess owness of mu cal c mpositi ns
metronym ic, m t- ō-n m k n dn [G *met ymikos mete me* a m h an *noma* a n me] A term a s an n f m a m he as oppose d to *at n m*
metr polis m tro po n *p* s p perly m t y n re on to tac es—*mete m* m nd *p* s cy MOT ER, P E] A m he cl y the h f y cap tal f a k ng tom, s ate cou ry h s or sea of a met po tan hot
n etropolitan me o-po'li-tan *a* F om *met p* ta] Bel ging to a metropo s or to a m hurch having she au ion y of a m tro tan n. Ing nally he bish p es n a me opo s o ch f c y now b hop who p sid s o r the ot bishops of a pr ine an archbish]
n etr politanate, m t- o-pol tan āt, n Th office or see of a me opo tan bishop
metr politic metropolitical n t- ro-po li k, m pō-li k-al, a I rtain ng to a me ro po s, metropol tan
n ettle m tl, n [M re y and a e l spe ing o m tal which was form y used n th same sense] Mora p y ca consi u on stuff o materia ten ar sp n cromat tional rdour o gr n
n ettle, et'tl, a Fu f me le h gh-spirited ard o fu of fire
mettlesome met'l sum a [M tle and *som*] full of m tal or sp ri brisk fiery
n ettlesomeness me l-sum nes n State quali y of be ng met lesome
mew mū, n [A. S *maw* a gul or mew Sc *maw* D *m eu* L.G *meuw* G m Icel *má* a mew] A sea-m w a gul.
mew mū, n [F m m ng, a m w o cag f L L. *muta* a w l L *mutare* to h ge MUTABLE] The m ul g of a hawk a cage f hawks o her b ds while mou g a coop f r f wls a places of co finemen n g neral. —v t. p et & pp *mewed* mūd ppr *mewing* mū g T shed o cas to moc to sh ut up i lose confi as n a cag or other in losure —v i To cast the feathers to mou t.
mew mū v i pret & pp *mewed* m d pp *mewing* m ' g [Im tative d lso written *meaw meaw* &c. comp W *mewian* G *m auen*, Dan *miaue* o m w] To cry as a ca —n. The cry of a cat.
n ewl mūl, v i pret & pp *mewled* m ld ppr *mewling* mū ling. [Im tati e comp *m w mew* Y *mewlen*] T cry as a ch k to sq all.
mews m s p [MEW (*n*).] The ry al stables n Lond n, so called because he lt wh e he king's hawk w re once *mew t* or confined hence w h verbs, &c. n *ning* a place where carriage-horses are kept in larg tow s la or alley in wh h tab s or mew are ua ed.
n ezereon me-ze ri-on, n [F *mézereon*, Sp *mezere n*, f Ar a d Per *mézaríyún*, h ca w ia.] A garde n brub (*D Ane Mezz* m whose fragra pink flow re ap pea in pri g before he lea es expa l.
mezzanine mez'za-n n, n [I *mezza* f *mezzo* m ddle *Mezzo*] An entresol.
mezzo med zo *a* [It., f L *med us*, n ldle.] *Mus.* m ddl mean. Mezzo soprano a rete r ice lowe than soprano and h gher han con ralto
mezzorilievo med z ē l ā ō n. [I *mezzo* m ddle, *rilievo* re f] In *sculp* middle relief
mezzotint, mez'o-t nt or mez zō-tint, n. [It. *mezzo* middle, nt] A ma ner o engraving on copper or steel in imita ion of drawing in Indian ink.
mf m The th rd note in the mus ca scale between *e* and *fa*
miasma m az ma, *n* pl **n iasmata** n az a-ta [G *miasm* f *n* I tain l pollute] The effl via of any] rr ty ng bod s n ng and flo ing n th atmosp ere nox ous emana nsals a
miasmal mī-az'ma *a* Contain g n asm miasma o **n iasmatic** n az- mat k *a* I erta n ng to m asma y od o ng caused by aff cted by m asma.
miaul myal v i [MEWL, h ew] To cry as a ca o k en t mew
mica, m ka, n [From L *mica* to g tte] A m n capal e of be ng c a ed o h ning elas plates of ex me h nness
micaceo s mī kā shus *a* [*Mica* and *-ac ous*] P rtain ng to conta n ng or con s g of m ca ke m ca
mice mīs, n *p* of *mouse*
Micl aelmas m'k l-mas, n [*Michae* a d *mas* a feas] The f as of St *M hae* th archa g l, the 29th of Sep embe o e of the regula erms n E gland.
mickle m kl, *a* [A Sax *micel*, *my l=* Sax. *mikil* Icel *m k* G h *m k la* great Mu] Much great
n icrol e n kr n [G *m k* sma l, *bio* l] A m croscopic orga ism su h as a bacillus o bact rium **n icrol lal mierol ian mier l ic** n k l al mī-krō an, mī-k *l* k *a* I erta n ng to m cr bes
microbiology m k ō-bī-o o-j n [G *mikros* smal bio log d octrine.] T e sc ence of micr bes or other micro-organisms
microcephalic microcephalous m k o-se-fal k, mī k -se a-lus, a r wit smal an *kephalē* he h ad] Ha ing a very smal ku l.
microchrono meter m krō kro-nom et-er [Gr *mikr* s, small, and *h onomet*] An instrument f registering v ry sr all periods of t m a k n t of r gra h
micrococcus mī-kro-kok us, n [G *mikr os*, small, and *kokkos* a berry] A microscop c organism of a round form
microcosm m krō-kozm n [G *mik os*, small, *k smos* wo ld.] The li tle world a t rm used for man accord ng to an o l view an epitome of the un v rse or grea world the *macrocosm*
microcyte m k ō-s t n [*m kros* small, *kytos* a ho w] A ery mall cell o sac a sma t od corpuscle
microfarad m krō-far ad [G *m k os* sma a *fa ad*] The million h part of a farad an e ectrica u t.
n icrogeology m krō- o-ji, n [From *mic osc pe* an *g ology*] That de artm t of geo ogy whose fact are ascerta ned by the use o th microscope
n icrograph y m krog'ra-fi, n [Gr *mikr* small, *gra hō* I describe] The description of m croscopic o ect.
n icrohm m krom n [*mikros* small, and *hm.*] The m lhonth part of an o m an e ectrical unit
microlitic mī krō-lith ik, n [G *mik* sma l, and *litho* a ston] Consisting of sma sto es opposed to *mega lithic*
micrology, m kro o-ji, n [G *m kros* mall, *logo*, I gathe] A tenti n to sma or m n te poi ts.
n icron eter mī-krom et-ē n [G *mik os* sma l, and *met on*, measure] An instrumen or appliance for measuring smal objects, spaces, or angles. **microme tric n icro metrical** mī-k met rik mī-krō m rik al, a. Le ongingto th *micrometer* etc
micrometry m krom et ri, n The art of measuring wi h a m crometer
micro-organism mī-krō-or'gan-izm, n [G *m k* small, and *organ ism*] A ro scop organism as a bacterium or bac ia.
microphone mī'krō-f n, n [G *mik* small, and *phōn* sound.] An nstrument to augment mall sounds by means of e ectricity **microphonous** mī krof'o-nus, a Serving to augmen small or weak sounds
microphotography mī'krō fō-tog' ra-fi,

n [Gr *mikros*, small, and *photography*] The photography of microscopic objects

microphyte, mī'krō-fīt, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, *phyton*, a plant] A microscopic plant especially one that is parasitic

micropyle, mī'krō-pīl, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, *pyle*, gate] *Bot* the opening by which a pollen-tube enters the ovule, *zool* an opening by which the spermatozoa fertilize an ovum.

microscope, mī'krō skōp, *n* [Fr *microscope* — Gr *mikros*, small, and *skopeō*, I view] An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses for rendering minute objects distinctly visible

microscopic, microscopical mī krō-skop'ik, mī-krō-skop'ik al, *a* Pertaining to a microscope made by the aid of a microscope resembling a microscope capable of seeing very small objects, visible only by the aid of a microscope very minute

microscopically, mī-krō-skop'ik al-li, *adv* By the microscope with minute inspection.

microscopist, mī'krō-skō-pist or mī-kros'kō-pist, *n* [*Microscope* and *-ist*] One skilled or versed in microscopy

microscopy, mī kros'kō-pi, *n* [*Microscope* and *-y*] The use of the microscope, investigation with the microscope

microseism, mī'krō-sīzm, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, *seismos*, a shaking] A very slight earthquake shock, an earth-tremor

microspectroscope, mī-krō-spek'trō-skōp, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *spectroscope*] A spectroscope in connection with a microscope

microtome, mī'krō-tōm *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *tomos*, cutting] An instrument for making very fine slices of objects for the microscope.

microzoon, mī krō-zō'on, *n*, pl **microzoa**, mī krō-zō'a [Gr *mikros*, small, *zōon*, animal] A very minute animal, such as the infusoria, a microbe

microzyme, mī'krō-zīm, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, *zymē*, yeast] A minute organism serving as the germ from which epidemic disease may arise, a disease germ

micturate, mik'tūr-āt *v i* pret & pp *micturated*, mik'tūr-āt-ed, ppr *micturating*, mik'tūr āt-ing [L *micturire*] To make water —**micturition**, mik-tūr i'shon, *n* The act of making water, a morbid frequency in passing urine

mid, mid, *a*, no compar, superl *midmost* [A Sax *midd*, mid=O Sax *middi*, O Fris *midde*, Goth *midjis*, Icel *miðr* (*miðhr*), Sw and Dan *mid*, G *mitte*, cog L *medius* (see MEDIAL), Gr *mesos* Skr *madhyas* middle] Middle, at equal distance from extremes, intervening

mid-air, mid'ār, *n* The middle of the sky a lofty position in the air

mid-day, mid'dā, *n* The middle of the day, noon —*a* Pertaining to noon, meridional

midden, mid'n, *n* [Same word as Dan *modding*, *mōgdynge*, fr *mōg*, dung, and *dynge*, a heap] A dunghill. KITCHEN-MIDDEN

middle, mid'l, *a*, no compar, superl *middlemost* [From *mid* A Sax O Fris D and Dan *middel*, G *mittel*, middle MID] Equally distant from the extremes, forming a mean, intermediate intervening, in *gram* between active and passive, expressing that the subject does something to or for himself —Middle ages, the period extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century —*n* The point or part equally distant from the extremities, the waist or middle part of the body, something intermediate, a mean

middle-aged, mid'l-ājd, *a* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man

middle-class, mid'l-klas *n* The class of people holding a social position between the working-classes and the aristocracy —*a* Of or relating to the middle-classes

middle-earth, mid'l-erth, *n* The world, regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell.

middleman, mid'l man, *n* An agent or intermediary between two parties, an agent or dealer coming between producers and consumers or buyers

middlemost, mid'l mōst, *a* Being in the middle or nearest the middle

middle-sized, mid'l sīzd, *a* Being of middle or average size

middling, mid'ling, *a* [A kind of present participle] Of middle rank, state, size, or quality, medium mediocre

midge, mij, *n* [A Sax *mycg* a midge or gnat=D *mug*, G *mücke*, Dan *mygg*, Sw *mygg*, Icel *my* allied to Gr *myia*, a fly] A small gnat or fly

mid-heaven, mid'hev n, *n* The middle of the sky or heaven

mid-hour, mid'our, *n* The middle part of the day

midland, mid'land, *a* Being in the interior country, distant from the coast or sea-shore, inland.

midleg, mid'leg *n* The middle of the leg

midlent, mid'lent, *n* The middle of Lent

midmost, mid'mōst, *a* [MID] In the very middle, middlemost

midnight, mid'nīt, *n* The middle of the night, twelve o clock at night —*a* Pertaining to midnight, dark as midnight very dark.

midnoon, mid'nōn, *n* Middle of the day, noon

midriff, mid'rif, *n* [A Sax *midrif*, *midhrif*—*midd*, mid, *hrif*, the belly, similarly D *midrif* O Fris *midref*, L G *middelrif*] The diaphragm, which see

midship, mid'ship, *a* Being in the middle of a ship

midshipman, mid'ship-man, *n* [Reason for the name doubtful] A young officer in the British navy who has been a naval cadet and is in training for higher rank, the next step being sub-lieutenant

midst midst, *n* [From old *middes* (with *t* appended, as in *against*, *amongst*), the genit of *mid*, middle, afterwards converted into a noun] The middle —In the midst, among involved in, in the thickest part, or in the depths of —In our, your, their midst, in the midst of us, &c in the country, community, or society, in which we, you, they live — prep Poetically used for *Amidst*

midsummer, mid'sum-er, *n* The middle of summer, the summer solstice, about the 21st of June

midway, mid'wā, *n* The middle of the way or distance —*a* Being in the middle of the way or distance —*adv* In the middle of the way, half-way

midwife, mid'wif, *n* [From O E and A Sax. *mid*, with, together with (G *mit*), and *wife* comp Sp and Pg *comadre*, a midwife *co*=L *cum*, with, and *madre*, a mother] A woman that assists other women in childbirth, a female practitioner of the obstetric art —**midwifery** mid'wif-ri, *n* The art or practice of a midwife obstetrics

midwinter, mid'win ter, *n* The middle of winter, the winter solstice, December 21

mien, mēn, *n* [Fr *mine*, air, mien=It. *mina*, course, behaviour, fr L L *minare* to lead, conduct, properly to drive with threats, fr L *mina*, a threat MENACE.] External air or manner of a person, deportment, look bearing carriage

miff *mif*, *n* [Comp Prov G *muff*, sullenness] A slight quarrel. [Colloq]

might, mīt, *pret of may*—*which see*

might, mīt, *n* [A Sax *miht*, *meaht* might, fr stem of *may* to be able=O Sax. *maht*, O Fris *macht*, D and Dan. *magt*, G *macht*, might MAY] Great power or ability to act, strength, force power, often bodily strength or physical power but also mental power, power of will political power —With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion

mightily, mīt'i-li, *adv* In a mighty manner, with might, powerfully, vehemently, greatly

mightiness, mīt'i nes, *n* State or attribute of being mighty, also, with possessives, a title of dignity

mighty, mīt'i, *a* [*Might* and *-y*; A Sax. *mihtig*] Having might, power, or dominion, strong, powerful potent often an epithet of honour (most *mighty* prince), very great, vast, eminent intellectually, displaying great power, performed with great power (*mighty* works) —*adv* In a great degree, very [Colloq]

mignonette, min-yon-et' or min', *n* [Fr *mignonnette*, a dim of *mignon*, darling MINION] An annual plant, a native of N Africa, but cultivated in gardens on account of the sweet scent of its flowers

migrant, mī'grant, *n* [L *migrans*, *migrantis*, ppr of *migro* See next] One who migrates, a migratory bird or other animal.

migrate, mī'grāt, *v i* pret & pp *migrated*, mī'grāt-ed ppr *migrating*, mī'grāt-ing [L *migro*, *migratum*, I migrate, seen also in *emigrate*, *immigrate*, *transmigration*] To remove from one place of residence to another at a distance, especially from one country to another

migration mī grā'shon, *n* [L *migratio* See prec] Act of migrating, removal from one place to another

migratory, mī'grā to-ri, *a* [*Migrate* and *-ory*] Disposed to migrate, roving, wandering frequently changing residence, occasionally removing for pasturage, passing from one climate to another, as birds

mikado, mi-ka'dō, *n* [Japanese lit High Gate] The emperor of Japan, the spiritual as well as temporal head of the empire

milch, milsh, *a* [A Sax. *melc*, *milce*, milch, giving milk, comp L G *melk e*, Icel. *miðr*, G *mell*, mulch, but L G *mell*, Icel *mjöll*, G *milch*, milk MILK.] Giving milk, as cows or goats

mild, mild, *a* [A Sax *milde*=O Sax O Fris and L G *milde*, D Dan Sw and G *mild*, Icel *mildr*, Goth. *milds*, fr a root meaning to grind or crush, and hence allied to *mellow*, *meal*, *mould*, L *mollis*, soft (whence *mollify*)] Gentle in temper or disposition, not severe, cruel, fierce, rough, harsh, or angry, merciful, indulgent, placid, not stern, gently and pleasantly affecting the senses, not violent, soft, bland, gentle, not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic, moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste mellow

mildew, mil'dū *n* [A Sax *mildeaw*, *meledēaw*=D *meeldauw*, O H G *militou*, G *mehlthau* probably = 'honey dew', comp L *mel*, honey] A minute parasitic fungus that causes decay in living and dead vegetable matter, a sort of blight, the condition so caused. —*v t* pret & pp *mildewed* mil'dūd *mildewing*, mil'dū ing To affect with mildew —*v i* To become affected with mildew

mildly, mīld'li, *adv* In a mild manner, softly, gently, tenderly, not roughly or violently

mildness mīld'nes, *n* State or quality of being mild, softness, gentleness, tenderness clemency, blandness, temperateness

mile, mīl, *n* [A Sax. *mīl*, like D *mijl* Dan *mil*, G *meile*, a mile, fr L *mille*, a thousand, used shortly for *mille passuum* a thousand paces a Roman mile Akin *million*, *milliard*, &c] A measure of length or distance, used as an itinerary measure in almost all countries of Europe the ordinary or statute mile being 1760 yards or 5280 feet the *geographical* or *nautical mile*, 6080 feet

mileage mīl'ij, *n* [*Mile* and *-age*] Fees paid for travel by the mile, the aggregate of miles in a railway, canal, &c, aggregate of miles run by vehicles

Milesian, mi lē'zhi-an *n* A native of Ireland, whose original inhabitants, according to Irish legend, were descended from

Miletus a fabulous k ng of Spain —— a. P rta ning to he anc nt I ish race

n ilestone e mil s ōn n A stone or b ock set up to ma k the miles on a road

n ill il m f d, s (O F *mil*, *f mille* f L. *m ll* of *m* t housand leaf a housan l, a d *f* um, a eaf f L A common plan in Britain with fin y di vided lea es, and small, white o ose-co ured flowers yarrow

n illary m a-ri, *a* [L. *m us* f *m* ms, mil t.] I esem ling m ll t-seeds accompanied with an erup ion like millet-seeds (a *w vary* fev r)

n illtancy m l-tan-si, s (*Milit n* and *-cy*] S rif re m hitarism

militant, mil ta a. (L. *m itans* m t-*n*-s pp f *milito* I figh f *mile* mili-*s*, a *e* dle] Serving as a s dle fighting comba ing engaged n a co n tan arf re o co test

militarism m l ta-rizm, s [F *m risme milita y* and *-ism*] The stem h leads a na ion pay xpens ve a te on to military aff rs h keep ng up f great rm es. **militarist**, m a-rist, A mil tary man o em ur f militarism on who fa o rs a warlik policy

military, n il ta-ri, a. [F *m* L *militaris*, f *mile militis* a s d e P taining to s ldiers he pr fess on of rms pertain g to wa war ke becom ng a s er part a s ldie y belling rent —— s. The wh e body of soldi rs so diery th army

militate mil tat, *v* pret. & pp *m* t-tat m t-tated pr militat ng tat-ing [L. *milit militatum* M ILITANT] To stand arrayed to h ew gh or nflu-ce sa of argum nts, cons rations, &c s d o te ll wed y ago st

n illitia, m sha, s [L. military service soldiery] A body of m n enr l ed an rained as military f r h de ence a coo ry but not permanently organized in tim f peace

militian an m ha-man, s. On who be ongs t ne mili ia.

milk, milk s. [A. Sax *meolc*, *m lc*, m k D Dan and L G *m k*, Icel *m k* Sw *mjolk* Goth. *miluks* G *milch*, m k R s. *m lok* Pol a B hem. *ml ko* m k root see in L. *m ge mulgeo* I m lk] A wh ish fl d secr ted by certa n g nds n f male a imals, and dr wn f m ese y ng young as nourishmen wha resem les m k he wh te juice o certa n plants —— v a. pret. & pp *milked*, milk pp *mil g m k ng* [A Sax. *meolcian* r be *mil*] T draw m k f m the breasts o ndde of by he hand.

milker milk e s One who milks a cow g g milk.

milk fever milk f s A fev wh h sometimes accompa ies he first secret on of m k in f males te ll rth.

n ilkine s n k-nes, s. State of g m y qual les k ne of milk so mess.

milkmaid m k mād, s A woman who m ks or is mpl yed in he dairy

milkman m lk man, s A man that sell m k or carries m k to market

milk pan lk, m k'p nsh, s A drink made by n ing m lk with spirits and sweet-en g it

milk sickness, milk sik nes, s A malig nan disease which affects certain kinds of rm stock n America.

milksop m k sop, s A p ece of bread soa ed m k a soft, effe n feeble m n ed s ne one dev d of manliness.

milk tooth, k ōth, s One of the first set of teeth ldren or young imals.

milky m k'i, *a.* I rta ning to, resem-g, or contain g milk yielding m lk as Tamerona. Milky W y the in y w ich we

mill m s. [L. *mil* a thousand.] A thousand h part n he U n ted States, the h sand h part of a dollar

m ll roll, s. [*V m* s, A. Sax *myln*, *mylen*, fr L. *molina*, a mill, f *molo*, a m ll or millstone, fr *molo* I gri d—root same as m *m al*, *mm d* &c] A mach ne for mak ng mea ff a mach n f grind g and i redue ng to fine part cles gra n fru t, o h substance o f perf rm ng ot e era ions by mea s o wheel and circula ion h h k g s contains ma-nery for grinding & —— *v t* p t & pp *m lled* mil pp *m l* n m g To grind n a mill to pass hrough a m ll to stamp a co n ng p ess, es cial y to stamp so as to make a ran erse y gr o ed edg oun l to brow as n k to l as h

n ill board mil'bord, s A tough kind of pasteboa made n a pape m

r ill dam, mil dam s A dam o m ound across a wate course to catch wate f rr ga m wh a m pd.

mille l m l, *a* Passed hrough a m a ing th *e* ransv rse y grooved, as a h o th head of a s. w

r illenarian m e nā r an *a* L. *mil n rius*, f *m le* a housand. [MILE] Con s st ng f a housand y ars perta ng to he ou n tum —— s. On who be leves n h mil enn um.

n illennial, mil len a *a* Perta n ng to h illen nium *s* t n a h sand years.

r illen nium mil n s [L. m a h sand and *annus* a ye] An aggre g te a ho sand years he hi san l years Re x l 5, d rin g wh ch m lenarian be e Chris will re gn on earth w th h s sa ts.

n illepe l milliped mil'le-ped, m l peel, n. [L. *mil* a b usand an *pedis* a f A ame worm like an mals w h m ny ee s, myriapod, s w ol lesse

millepore mil'le-po n L *mil* a h sand, and *porus* a pore. s f eet building co rals, so named f om the r nu-n mus m ute oc la pores

miller m er s n who keeps or at-te ds a mill f r grind g grain

n illesimal il les'i-m-al, *a* [L. *mill* t-*mus* f *mu* a housand] Thousandth com st ng of housan th parts.

n illet m t, s [F *m* et d m of *mil*, f L. *mi* m ll t] A k nd of small grain f various species used f food in many coun ries

n ill horse mil'hors, s. A horse hat rns a m ll.

r illiard mil yard s [F f L. *mille* a housa d.] A thousa d m ns thus a *m rd* of francs £40 000,0 0 ter ling.

n illigramme m gram, s [F f L. *m lle*, a housand, and *gramme*] The tho sand h part of a gramme, eq to s *e* n mill metres of wate o 0 4 of an k g sh grain.

n illim etre mil i ma t r s [F f *mill* a thousand, and *me*] The hou-sand h part of a metre equal to 0 937 of n nch

milliner mil'in-e [Supposed to be originally *Miliner* f *Mil* n Italy] A w an who makes and sells head-dresses, hats, o bonnets, & f fet s en.

milli ery mil n-e-ri, s. The articles made w n ld by milliners the occupat n of a milliner

n illing, mil'ing, s. The rocess of gri d g o passing hrough a m the mak ng flour *s* mea th ransverse grooves or ed es on h edge of a coin o screw head.

mi lion mil yn s. [F *mill* fr L. *mille* a thousan] A housand ines a house d the number of n ne re hou-sand a ery great num r indefin y

n illionaire m y n-ā s [F *m* -*ons* re -*ons* a n h m] A man worth a m ion of pounds, dollars, & a v ry rich person

millionth, mil n h, *a* The ten hun-dred housandth constituting one of a m

n ill pond m pond, s A pond furnish-s w ter f driving a m ll wheel

mill race mil'rās, s The stream of water hat dri es a mill wheel, or the channel in which run

mi l stone m l'ston, s One of the stones used n a mill for grinding grain

n ill wheel, mil whēl, s A wheel used to r e a mill a wa wheel

mill wright m t, s A mechan c o wright whose occupat n t is to construct he mac nery of *m* lls

milreis, mil' s s [Pg *m* , a housand, and *r* p of *real* a small d nom nat n f mon y] A Portuguese money worth a out 4s 4½d Called also *Mil ea*, *Milree*

n ilt m *n* [A. Sax, *m* O Fris and L G *m* Dan. *m* Icel. *mil* G *mult*, the sp een D *m* the sp een, h m of fishes same root as *m* applied to the mil f fi hes f th resem lan e of t e w d to *w k* a d f he m ky appearance *of he s*] *The sp een of an a* mal he *s* f rce of fishes o the sperma o organ of the males

n ilter mil er s. [D *m ter* See prec.] A ma e fish.

r im e m m, s [L. *mimus* f G *m mos*, an acto a n m] A species of an nt drama enterta nm n f wh h g s ures and m micry predom na e f an acto n su h performances

n it etic p imetical mi-m k, mi-m et k-al, *a* [G *p mei kos*, m tate e, f *m me es* a m n c, f *m meis hai*, to n tate] Apt to im tate given to aping o m micry aracterized y m m cry

mimic, m m k, *a* [L. *m micus* fr G *m mikos* f *mimos* an n tat actor m me] Im tat e th ined to m tate n ts ng consis ing of m ta m —— s. One w o m tates m m cs one who a tempts o excite laughter by act ng o speak ng n he manne f another a mean or servile m at —— *v* t p. t. & pp. *mimick* m m k ; *m mick ng* m m'k ng T m ate o ape specially *to* sport to rid cul hy m ta n.

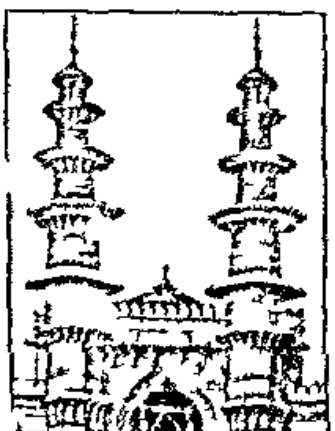
n imicker m m k-e s. One who m mics.

mi icry m m k-ri, s [*S ic* an i -*cy*] Im ta on, often for sport or rid cu e the resemblance o ten exh ted by p a ts and a ma to certa n ther p nts o an mals, or o t natural ob cts am ng wh h hey e th s resemblance serving as a n eans p otect on

n imosa, mi mō sa, s [From G *mimus* a m mic, f their sensi e lea es.] The nam e of many legumi ous plan s, s me of wh h are remarka e f r the ritabili y of h lea es, h nce he name *sensi ive p nt* or

n ina, m na s [L. *m a*, G *mna* An anc n t of w ight and va ue among he Greeks a n hers

mina n na, s [Indian nam] An I d n par th ma ling fam y that can be a g t to peak and is o ten kept in cages.



M rets

minaret m a-ret, s [Fr *m re* Sp. *m a ete*, f A *mna* a, a minaret.] A slender lofty urret with one o more bal conies, attached to mosques n Mohamme-

dan countries and from which a crier summons the people to prayers

minatory, min'a-tō-ri, *a* [L. *minatorius*, fr *minator*, a threatener, fr *mina*, a threat MENACE.] Threatening, menacing

mince, mins, *v t* pret & pp *minced*, minst, ppr *mincing*, mins'ing [Partly fr A Sax. *minsian*, fr *min*, small, partly fr O Fr *mincer* fr *mince*, fine, small, root same as that of *minor*, *minister*] To cut or chop into very small pieces, to diminish in speaking, to extenuate or palliate, to utter with affected softness, to clip, as words, not to utter with the full sound.——*v i* To walk with small or short steps, to affect delicacy in manner to speak with affected nicety

mince-meat mins'mēt, *n* Meat chopped or minced small

mince-pie, mins'pī, *n* A pie made with minced meat and other ingredients

mincing, mins ing, *p a* Speaking or walking affectedly, affectedly elegant —**mincingly,** mins'ing-li, *adv* In a mincing manner

mind, mīnd, *n* [A. Sax *mynd*, *ge-mynd*, mind, thought, intention, Dan *minde*, Sw *minne*, Icel. *minni*, memory fr a root *men*, to think, seen also in *mean*, to intend, L *mens mentis*, mind (whence *mental*), Gr *menos*, mind. MENTAL, MEAN, &c.] The thinking principle, the intellectual power in man, the understanding, cast of thought and feeling, intention purpose, inclination, opinion, memory, remembrance ——*v t* pret & pp *minded*, mīnd'ed ppr *minding*, mīnd'ing To attend to, to fix the thoughts on to notice, to mark, to observe, to heed, to regard, to attend to with submission

minded, mīnd'ed, *a* Disposed, inclined, having a mind, as in high-*minded*, right-*minded* —**minder,** mīnd'er, *n* One who minds a care-taker

mindful, mīnd'ful, *a* Bearing in mind, attentive, regarding with care heedful —**mindfully,** mīnd'ful-li, *adv* Attentively heedfully —**mindfulness,** mīnd'ful-nes, *n* Quality of being mindful.

mindless, mīnd'les, *a* Destitute of mind, unthinking stupid, neglgent careless

mine, mīn, *adj pron* [A. Sax. *mīn* gemt. or adj corresponding to *me*=Dan and Sw *min*, Icel *minn* Goth *meina*, D *myn*, G *mein* *My* is a shortened form Comp *thy*, *thine*] My, belonging to me once regularly used before nouns beginning with a vowel, now generally used (like *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*) as equivalent to *my* followed by a noun, and serving either for a nominative or an objective

mine, mīn, *n* [Fr *mine*, a mine, *miner*, to form a mine, fr L L *mina*, a mine, *minare*, to drive to conduct, originally to drive (animals) with threats, fr L *mina*, a threat MENACE.] A pit or excavation in the earth, from which coal, ores, or other mineral substances are taken by digging, an underground passage in which gunpowder or other explosives may be lodged for destructive purposes, *fig* a rich source or store of wealth or anything highly valued.——*v i* pret & pp *mined*, mīnd ppr *mining*, mīn'ing To dig a mine, to dig for ores, &c to burrow ——*v t* To undermine, to sap, to dig away the foundation from, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees

miner mīn'er, *n* One who mines, one who digs or works in a mine for metals or other minerals

mineral, mi'ne-ral, *n* [Fr *mineral*, fr L L *minerale*, mineral fr *mina*, a mine MINE, *n*] Any ingredient in the earth's crust an inorganic body with a definite chemical composition, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface —*a* Pertaining to or consisting of minerals, impregnated with mineral matter —Mineral kingdom, that grand division of natural objects which includes all minerals, and of which mineralogy is the science —Mineral oil, kerosene or petroleum —Mineral waters, waters either naturally or artificially impregnated with gases, carbonates, sulphates, iron, &c.

mineralization, mi'ne-ral-ī-zā"shon, *n* [See next] The process of converting into or combining with a mineral, the act of impregnating with a mineral, as water

mineralize, mi'ne-ral-īz, *v t* pret & pp *mineralized*, mi'ne-ral-īzd, ppr *mineralizing*, mi'ne-ral-īz-ing [*Mineral* and *-ize*=Fr *mineraliser*] To convert into a mineral, to change from the metallic state, to impregnate with mineral substance ——*v i* To engage in the observing and collecting of minerals

mineralizer, mi'ne-ral-īz-er, *n* One who mineralizes, a substance which mineralizes another, or combines with it in an ore

mineralogic, mineralogical mi'ne-ral-oj"ik, mi'ne-ral-oj"ik-al, *a* Pertaining to mineralogy

mineralogically, mi'ne-ral-oj"ik-al-li, *adv* According to mineralogy

mineralogist, mi ne ral'o-jist *n* [*Mineralogy* and *-ist*] One who is versed in the science of minerals

mineralogy, mi ne-ral'o-ji, *n* [*Mineral* and *-logy* =Fr *mineralogie*] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and class them according to their properties

mingle, ming'gl *v t* pret & pp *mingled*, ming'gld, ppr *mingling*, ming'gling [From old *ming*, A. Sax *mengan*, to mix, with freq term *-le*=D *mengen*, *mengelen*, G *mengen*, *mengeln*, Icel. *menga*, to mingle, akin G *menge*, multitude, *among*, *mongrel*] To mix up together so as to form one whole, to blend, to form by mixing, to debase by mixture to mix up to confuse ——*v i* To be mixed, to be united in a whole, to join

miniate, mi'ni-āt, *v t* pret & pp *miniated*, mi'ni āt-ed ppr *miniating*, mi'ni āt-ing [L *minio miniatum*, fr *minium*, red lead or vermilion] To paint with red lead or vermilion —— *a* Of the colour of minium or vermilion

miniature mi'ni-a-tūr, *n* [It. *miniatura*, originally a design such as those drawn on the margins of old manuscripts, fr L. *minium*, red lead, this pigment being much used in the ornamenting of old manuscripts] A painting of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colours on ivory, vellum, &c., anything represented on a greatly reduced scale, a small scale (shown in *miniature*) ——*a* On a small scale very small, diminutive

miniaturist, mi'ni a-tūr ist, *n* One who paints miniatures

minify, mi'ni fi, *v t* pret & pp *minified*, mi'ni fid, ppr *minifying*, mi'ni-fi-ing [L *minus*, less, and *facio*, I make] To make little or less opposite of *magnify* to lessen, to diminish, to slight, to depreciate

minikin, mi'ni-kin, *n* [O D *minnel en*, darling, a dim fr *minne*, love, akin *minion*] A darling, a favourite ——*a* Small, diminutive

minim, mi'nim, *n* [Fr *minime*, fr L *minimus*, least, superlative corresponding to *minor*, small MINOR] Something exceedingly small, a dwarf, a note in music equal to two crochets, the smallest liquid measure a single drop

minimize, mi'ni mīz, *v t* pret & pp *minimized* mi'ni mīzd, ppr *minimizing*, mi'ni mīz-ing [*Minimum* and *-ize*] To reduce to a minimum to represent as of little moment, to depreciate

minimum, mi'ni mum *n*, pl **minima** *or* **minimums** mi'ni ma, mi'ni mumz [L See prec.] The least quantity assignable in a given case the lowest price of any article, the smallest amount or degree

mining mīn'ing, *a* Pertaining to or connected with the digging of mines.—*n* The art or employment of digging mines

minion, *min'yon, n* [Fr *mignon*, a darling (whence *mignonette*), fr O G *minne* love originally remembrance, akin *mind*] A darling, an unworthy favourite, a servile dependant one who is the creature of another, a *minx* or pert female, a small kind of printing type.

minish, min'ish, *v t* pret & pp *minished*, min'isht, ppr *minishing*, min'ish-ing [O Fr *menuisier*, *menuisier*, to diminish, fr L L *minutiare*, fr L *minutia*, smallness, fr *minutus* minute Hence *diminish* MINUTE] To lessen, to diminish

minister, min'is-ter, *n* [Fr *ministre*, L *minister*, fr stem of *minor*, *minus*, less, as *magister*, master, fr stem of *magnus*, great. MINOR] One who acts under the direction of another, a servant, an attendant, an agent, one to whom a sovereign intrusts the direction of affairs of state, a member of a cabinet or government, one of the highest officials in the administration of government a political representative or ambassador, the pastor of a church ——*v t* pret & pp *ministered*, min'is-terd, ppr *ministering*, min'is-ter ing To give, to afford, to supply ——*v i* To act as an attendant, to perform service, to afford supplies, to give things needful, to supply the means of relief, to contribute

ministerial, min-is tē'ri al, *a* [Fr *ministeriel*, fr L. *ministerium*, ministry MINISTER.] Pertaining to ministry or the performance of service, pertaining to a ministry or to ministers of state, pertaining to ministers of the gospel.

ministerialist, min-is-tē'ri-al-ist, *n* [*Ministerial* and *-ist*] A political supporter of the ministry of the day

ministerially, min-is-tē'ri al li, *adv* In a ministerial manner

ministering, min'is-ter-ing, *p a* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent

ministrant, min'is-trant, *a* [L *ministrans*, *ministrantis*, ppr of *ministrare*, to minister] Performing service, acting as minister or attendant, attendant on service

ministration, min-is-trā'shon, *n* [L. *ministratio* See prec] Act of ministering, agency service or attendance given, ecclesiastical function

ministrative, min'is-trāt-iv, *a* Ministering affording service

ministry, min'is tri, *n* [L *ministerium*, fr *minister*] The act of ministering, service, aid, instrumentality; the state of being a minister, the office or profession of a minister of the gospel, the clergy the body of ministers of state or chief officials of the executive government, the administration, the government, a department of government

minium, min'i-um, *n* [L, hence *miniature*] Red oxide of lead, red lead.

miniver, min'i-ver, *n* [O Fr *menuvair*, *menuvair*, a grayish fur—*menu* (L *minutus*), small, and *vair*, fur] The fur of the Siberian squirrel, a fine white fur

mink, mingk, *n* [Sw *mank*] An American and European quadruped, allied to the polecat and weasel

minnesinger min'ne-sing er, *n* [O G *minne* love (MINION), and *singer*, a singer] One of a class of German lyric poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries so called from love being their chief theme

minnow, min'ō, *n* [A Sax. *myne*, a minnow fr root *min* small. MINOR] A very small British fish inhabiting fresh-water streams, a similar small fish

minor, mī'nor, *a* [L *minor*, smaller (without a positive) fr a root *min*, small, seen also in A.Sax *min*, small Dan Sw *mindre*, Icel. *minni*, G *minder*, less Ir and Gael. *min*, small, fine Akin *minute*, *minister*, *munish*, &c] Lesser, smaller opposed to *major* absolutely small or inferior, of little importance, petty, in *music*, less by a lesser semitone, as applied to an interval; having a tone and semitone between the key note and its third applied to a scale ——*n* A person of either sex below or under age, or not yet 21 years of age, one under the authority of his parents or guardians.

minorite, mī'nor-īt, *n* A Franciscan friar

minority, mi no'ri ti, *n* pl **minorities,** mi no'ri-tiz. [Fr *minorité* MINOR] State of being a minor, or not of age the period from birth until 21 years of age, the smaller

number out of a whole divided into two the smaller number or a number less than half as distinguished from *majority* the party that has the fewest votes

minorship mī'nor-ship *n* Minority

minster min'ter *n* [A.Sa. *mynst* (like G. *münster* D. *munster*) fr. L. *monasterium*, a monastery MONASTERY] Originally a monastery then a church of a monastery latterly a cathedral church

minstrel min'strel *n* [O.Fr. *menestrel* f. L.L. *ministerialis*, a harper lit. one who *ministerat* to the amusement of the nobility music or jesting a dim. fr. L. *minister* a servant] Originally one of a class of men who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp or other instrument verses composed by themselves or others a musician a bard a singer

minstrelsy min'trel-si *n* [Equivalent to *minstrel* and *-cy*] The art or occupation of a minstrel instrumental music singing a body of singers or ballads

mint mint *n* [A.Sax. *mynet* fr. L. *moneta* the mint, money fr. *Moneta* (the adviser) a surname of Juno whose temple at Rome money was coined from the mint (whence *money*, *monetary*) Mod. Fr. *Monnaie* is a doublet of this] The place where money is coined by public authority a place from which anything is produced a source of abundant supply —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *minted* ppr. *minting* To coin to invent to forge to fabricate

mint mint *n* [A.Sax. *minte* f. L. *mentha*, *menthe*, f. G. *minthē* *minthē* mint] Aherbaceous aromatic labiate plant with tonic properties, as *spearmint* and *peppermint*

mintage min'tāj *n* That which is coined money stamped duty paid for coining

minter min'ter *n* One who mints a coin

mint julep mint'ju-lep *n* A spirituous drink flavoured with mint. [American.]

mint mark, mint'mārk *n* A private mark put upon coins by those that coin them, for the purpose of identification.

mint master mint'mas-ter *n.* The superintendent of a mint

mint sauce mint'sās *n* Mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar used as a sauce for lamb

minuend min'u-end *n* [L. *minuendus*, lit. something to be diminished, fr. *minuo* I diminish. MINOR.] The number from which another number (the subtrahend) is to be subtracted.

minuet, min'u-et *n* [Fr. *menuet* diminutive of *menu* small (from the small steps) fr. L. *minutus* minute (q.v.)] A slow graceful dance and the tune for it

minim min'im *n* [Neut. of L. *minor* less. MINOR.] Less less by so much wanting in arithmetic and algebra, the sign (−) prefixed to negative quantities, or quantities to be subtracted.

minuscule min'us-kūl *n* [L. *minusculus* small, minute f. *minor* *minus* less.] A small sort of letter used in Mss. in the middle ages.

minute mi'nut *a.* [L. *minutus*, pp. of *minuo* I make smaller f. root *mi-n*, small. MINOR.] Very small observant of small things or details precise attentive to the smallest particulars particular exact

minute min'it *n* [Fr. *minute* f. L. *minuta* (*pars*), something small. See prec.] A small portion of time being the sixtieth part of an hour or sixty seconds the sixtieth part of a degree a space of time indefinitely small, a short sketch of any agreement or other object, in writing a note to preserve the memory of anything —*v.t.* pret. & pp. minuted, ppr. minuting To write down a short or concise statement or note of

minute-book, min'it-bŏk *n.* A book containing minutes or short notes

minute-glass *n.* min'it-glas *n.* A glass, the sand of which runs for a minute.

minute-gun mi'nit-gun *n.* A gun discharged at intervals of a minute as a signal from a vessel in distress.

minute hand min't hand *n* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch

minutely mi-nūt'li *adv* With minute attention exactly nicely —**minuteness** minut'nes *n* Extreme smallness critical exactness minutiæ

minutiæ mi-nu'shi-ē *pl* [L. *minutiæ* small minute things] Small minute things minor or unimportant particulars or details.

minx mingk *n* [Perhaps a sort of adaptation of *monk* or *nun*] A pert forward girl a bold saucy ash pussy

miny mī'ni *a.* Abounding with mines like a mine

miocene mī'o-sēn *a.* [Gr. *meion* less, and *kainos* recent] Of the name of the tertiary strata which overlie the eocene and are below the *pliocene* Spelled also *Miocene*

miracle mir'a-kl *n* [Fr. *miracle* f. L. *miraculum* something wonderful fr. *mirus* wonderful akin to *mirari* to wonder at *admirari* to admire &c.] A wonderful thing a marvel a prodigy a deviation from the known laws of nature held to be wrought by a supernatural being a supernatural event miracle play —To a miracle wonderfully, astonishingly

miracle play mir'a-kl-plā *n* Formerly a dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints, or other sacred subjects

miraculous, mi-ra'ku-lus *a* [Fr. *miraculeux* fr. L. *miraculum*, MIRACLE] Having the nature of a miracle performed supernaturally or by the direct agency of almighty power supernatural wonderful extraordinary

miraculously mi-ra'k-lus-li *adv* In a miraculous manner by miracle supernaturally wonderfully

miraculousness, mi-ra'kū-lus-nes *n* State of being miraculous

mirage mi-rāzh' *n* [Fr. *mirer* to look *se mirer* to be reflected. MIRROR.] An optical illusion, arising from an unusual aerial refraction causing remote objects to be seen double as if reflected in a mirror or to appear as if suspended in the air

mire mīr *n* [Same as Icel. *mýrr* *myri*, Sw. *myra*, N. *myre* = swa. prob. same root as *moor* *mash*.] Wet muddy soil mud —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mired* ppr. *miring*. To sink and daub with mud —*v.i.* To sink in mire or mud.

miric, mirical mi-rik mi'rik-al *a* [L. *mirificus—mirus* wonderful, and *facio* I do] Wonder working wonderful.

miriness, mīr'i-nes *n* State of being miry or muddy

mirror mir'er *n* [Fr. *miroir* a mirror f. *mirer* to look at, f. L. *mirari*, to admire. MIRACLE] A looking glass any polished substance that forms images by reflecting ray of light a pattern to imitate —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mirrored* ppr. *mirroring* mi'er-ing To reflect, as in a mirror

mirth merth *n.* [A.Sax. *myrgth*, *myrhth*, &c., fr. *myrig* *myrg* merry MERRY] The feeling of being merry merriment noisy gaiety glee *hilarity*

mirthful merth'ful *a* Full of mirth merry jovial amusing —**mirthfully** merth'ful-li *adv* In a mirthful manner —**mirthfulness**, merth'ful-nes *n* state of mirthfulness being merthful

mirthless, merth'les *a* Without mirth joyless.

miry mīr'i, *a* [*Mire* and *y*] Full of mire abounding with deep mud consisting of mire

misadventure mis-ad-ven'tūr *n* [Prefix *mis*=*mes*, and *adventure*] An unlucky accident mischance misfortune ill luck

misadventurer mis-ad-ven'tūr-er *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *adventurer*] Ill adventurer

misadvised, mis-ad-vīzd' *a* [Prefix *mis* and *advised*] Ill-advised ill-directed.

misalliance mis-al-lī'ans, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, and *liance*=Fr. *mesalliance*] Any improper alliance or association especially an improper connection by marriage MISALLIANCE

misanthrope misanthropist mis'an-thrōp mis-an'thrō-pist, *n* [Gr. *misanthrōpos—miseō* I hate *hatred* and *anthrōpos* man] A hater of mankind

misanthropic misanthropical mis-an-throp'ik mis-an-throp'i-kal, *a* Relating to a misanthrope hating mankind

misanthropically mis-an-throp'ik-al-li *adv* In a misanthropic manner

misanthropy mis-an'thrō-pi *n* [Gr. *misanthrōpia* MISANTHROPE] Hatred or dislike to mankind

misapplication mis-ap-pli-kā'shon *n* The act of misapplying a wrong application

misapply mis-a-plī' *v.t* [Prefix *mis*, and *apply*] To apply amiss to apply to a wrong purpose

misapprehend mis-ap-pre-hend' *v.t* [Prefix *mis* and *apprehend*] To misunderstand to take in a wrong sense —**misapprehension** mis-a-pre-hen'shon *n* Act of misapprehending misunderstanding

misappropriate mis-ap-prō'pri-āt, *v.t* [Prefix *mis*, and *appropriate*] To appropriate wrongly —**misappropriation** mis-ap-prō'pri-ā'shon *n* Wrong appropriation

misarrange mis-a-rānj' *v.t* [Prefix *mis*, and *arrange*] To arrange improperly

misbecome mis-be-kum' *v.t* [Prefix *mis* and *become*] Not to become to suit ill not to befit —**misbecoming** mis-be-kum'ing *a* Unbecoming unseemly

misbegotten mis-be-got'n *a* [Prefix *mis*, and *begotten*] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten used also as a general epithet of opprobrium

misbehave mis-be-hāv' *v.t.* [Prefix *mis* and *behave*] To behave ill to conduct one's self improperly often used with the reflexive pronouns.

misbehaviour mis-be-hā'vyr *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *behaviour*] Ill behaviour improper rude or uncivil behaviour misconduct

misbelief mis-be-lēf' *n* [Prefix *mis* and *belief*] Erroneous belief, false religion

misbelieve mis-be-lēv' *v.t* [Prefix *mis* and *believe*] To believe erroneously —**misbeliever** mis-be-lēv'er *n* One who believes wrongly one who holds a false religion —**misbelieving**, mis-be-lēv'ing *a* Believing erroneously irreligious

miscalculate mis-kal'kū-lāt *v.t* [Prefix *mis* and *calculate*] To calculate erroneously

miscalculation mis-kal'k-lā'shon *n* Act of miscalculating erroneous calculation

miscall mis-kal' *v.t* [Prefix *mis* and *call*] To call by a wrong name to name improperly to revile or abuse

miscarriage mis-ka'ri-j *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *carriage*] The act of miscarrying failure unfortunate issue result unsuccessful act of bringing forth young before the time natural birth

miscarry mis-ka-ri' *v.i* [Prefix *mis* and *carry*] To fail to reach its destination to fail of the intended effect not to succeed (when we *miscarried*) to bring forth young before the proper time

miscegenation mis-sē-je-nā'shon [L. *miscere* I mix, and *genus* a race] Mixture or amalgamation of races.

miscellaneous, mis-sel-lā'nē-us, *a* [From *miscellaneus* mixed, fr. *miscellus*, mixt, f. *misceo* I mix MIX] Consisting of several kinds or things mingled promiscuous producing written composition as a miscellaneous writer

miscellany mis'sel-la-ni, *n* [Fr. *miscellanées* f. L. *miscellanea* see prec.] A mixture of various kinds a collection of written compositions on various subjects a collection of various literary productions.

mischance, mis-chans' *n* (Prefix *mis*=*mes*, and *hance*] Ill luck misfortune mishap disaster

mischief, mis'chif, *n* [O Fr *meschef, meschef*, mischief, fr Fr *mes*=L *minus*, less, and *chef*=L *caput*, the head MINOR, CHIEF] Harm, hurt, injury, damage, detriment, evil, whether intended or not, intentional injury, harm or damage done by design, vexatious affair, source of vexation, trouble, or annoyance, troublesome or annoying conduct

mischievous, mis'chiv-us *a* [See prec] Causing mischief, harmful, hurtful, injurious, fond of mischief, annoying or troublesome in conduct

mischievously, mis'chiv us-li, *adv* In a mischievous manner

mischievousness, mis'chiv us-nes, *n* Quality of being mischievous

miscible, mis'i bl, *a* [Fr *miscible*, fr L *misceo*, I mix] That may be mixed.

misconceive, mis-kon sēv', *v t* and *i* [Prefix *mis*, and *conceive*] To conceive erroneously, to misapprehend, to misunderstand.

misconception, mis-kon sep'shon, *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *conception*] An erroneous conception, wrong notion or idea, misapprehension, misunderstanding

misconduct, mis-kon'dukt, *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *conduct*] Wrong conduct, misbehaviour, mismanagement —— *v t* mis-kondukt' To conduct amiss, *refl* to misbehave

misconstruction, mis-kon struk'shon, *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *construction*] Act of misconstruing, wrong construction or interpretation

misconstrue, mis-kon'strō *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *construe*] To construe or interpret erroneously, to take in a wrong sense, to misjudge, to misunderstand

miscount, mis-kount', *v t* and *i* [Prefix *mis*, and *count*] To count erroneously, to mistake in counting —— *n* An erroneous counting or numbering

miscreant, mis'krē ant, *n* [O Fr *mescreant* (Fr *mecreant*), misbelieving—*mes*, fr L *minus*, less and *creant*, believing, fr L *credo*, I believe CREED] An unbeliever or infidel, a vile wretch, an unprincipled scoundrel

misdate, mis-dāt', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *date*] To date erroneously —— *n* A wrong date

misdeed, mis-dēd', *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *deed*] An evil deed, a wicked action, transgression

misdeem, mis-dēm', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *deem*] To judge erroneously, to misjudge, to mistake in judging

misdemean, mis-dē-mēn', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *demean*] To behave ill used *refl* —**misdemeanant**, mis-dē mēn'ant, *n* One who commits a misdemeanour

misdemeanour, mis-dē-mēn'er, *n* [Prefix *mis* and *demeanour*] Ill behaviour, a fault offence, or transgression, an offence inferior to felony

misdirect, mis-di-rekt', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *direct*] To give a wrong direction to, to direct into a wrong course, to direct to a wrong person or place

misdirection, mis-di-rek'shon *n* Act of misdirecting, a wrong direction, an error committed by a judge in charging a jury, in matters of law or of fact

misdo, mis-dō', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *do*] To do amiss —**misdoer**, mis-dō'er, *n* One who does wrong, one who commits a fault or crime

misdoubt mis-dout', *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *doubt*] Suspicion of crime or danger —— *v t* To suspect of deceit or danger

misemploy, mis-em ploi', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *employ*] To employ amiss or to no purpose, to misuse

miser, mī'zer, *n* [L *miser*, wretched, a word of doubtful connections] A miserable person, a sordid wretch, a niggard, one who in wealth acts as if suffering from poverty

miserable miz'er a-bl *a* [Fr *miserable*, L *miserabilis* fr *miser*, wretched. MISER] Very unhappy, wretched, suffering misery, abounding in misery, causing misery, very poor or mean, worthless, despicable —**miserableness**, miz'er-a bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being miserable —**miserably**, miz'er a-bli, *adv* In a miserable manner

miserly, mī'zer-li, *a* Like a miser in habits, pertaining to a miser, penurious, sordid, niggardly

misery, miz'er i, *n* [L *miseria* fr *miser*, wretched MISER] Great unhappiness, extreme distress, wretchedness, calamity, misfortune, cause of misery

misfeasance, mis-fē'zans, *n* [Prefix *mis*, Fr *mes* wrong (L *minus*), and *faisance*, fr *faire*, L *facere*, to do] In *law*, a wrong done, wrong-doing in office

misfit, mis-fit', *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *fit*] A wrong or bad fit, a bad match —— *v t* To make (a garment, &c) of a wrong size, to supply with something that does not fit, or is not suitable

misfortune, mis-fōr'tūn *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *fortune*] Ill fortune, ill luck, calamity, some accident that prejudicially affects one's condition in life, disorder, mishap

misgive, mis-giv', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *give*] To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence, to fail usually with 'heart or 'mind', &c, as subject, and a pronoun as object —**misgiving**, mis-giv'ing, *n* A failing of confidence, doubt, distrust

misgovern, mis-guv'ern, *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *govern*] To govern ill, to administer unfaithfully — **misgovernment**, mis-guv'ern-ment, *n* The act of misgoverning, bad government or administration

misguide, mis-gīd', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *guide*] To lead or guide into error to direct ill or lead astray, to direct to a wrong purpose or end

mishap, mis-hap', *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *hap*] A mischance, an unfortunate accident ill luck, misfortune

misinform, mis-in fōrm' *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *inform*] To give erroneous information to —**misinformation**, mis'in formā"shon, *n* Wrong information

misinterpret, mis-in ter'pret, *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *interpret*] To interpret erroneously, to understand or explain in a wrong sense, to put a wrong construction on —**misinterpretation**, mis-in ter'pre-tā"shon, *n* The act of interpreting erroneously, misunderstanding

misjudge, mis-juj', *v t* [Prefix *mis* and *judge*] To mistake in judging of, to judge erroneously —— *v i* To err in judgment

mislay, mis-lā', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *lay*] To lay in a wrong place, to lay wrongly, to lay in a place not recollected

mislead, mis-lēd', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *lead*] To lead astray or into error, to cause to mistake, to deceive

mislike, mis-lik', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *like*] To dislike, to disapprove, to have aversion to

mismanage, mis-man'āj, *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *manage*] To manage ill, to administer improperly —**mismanagement**, mis man'āj-ment, *n* Bad management

mismeasure, mis-mezh'ūr, *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *measure*] To measure incorrectly, to form a wrong estimate of —**mismeasurement**, mis-mezh'ūr ment, *n* Wrong measurement

misname, mis-nām', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *name*] To call by the wrong name

misnomer, mis-nō'mer, *n* [Prefix *mis*, fr Fr prefix *mes*, wrong (L *minus*, less), and *nommer*, to name, L *nominare*, fr *nomen*, a name whence *nominate*] A mis naming a mistaken or inapplicable name or designation, a misapplied term or designation.

misocapnic, mi-sō-kap'nik *a* [Gr *miseō*, I hate, and *kapnos*, smoke] Hating smoke, especially tobacco-smoke

misogamist, mi sog'am ist *n* [Gr *miseō* I hate, *gamos*, marriage] A hater of marriage —**misogamy**, mi sog'a-mi, *n* Hatred of marriage

misogynist mi-soj'in ist, *n* [Gr *miseō* I hate, and *gynē*, woman] A woman hater —**misogyny**, mi-soj'i ni, *n* Hatred of the female sex

misplace, mis-plās', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *place*] To put in a wrong place, to set on an improper object —**misplacement**, mis-plās'ment, *n* Act of misplacing

misprint, mis-print', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *print*] To mistake in printing, to print wrong —— *n* A mistake in printing, a deviation from the copy

misprision, mis-prizh'on, *n* [From Fr prefix *mes* (=L *minus*, less), and L *prehensio*, a taking, fr *prehendo*, I take] Mistake, misconception, *law*, neglect or oversight, neglect to make known a crime

misprize, misprise, mis-prīz', *v t* [O Fr *mesprizer* (Fr *mepriser*), to despise—prefix *mes*, *mis*=L *minus*, less and *priser* =L *pretiare*, to prize, fr *pretium*, price PRICE.] To slight or undervalue

mispronounce, mis-prō-nouns', *v t* or *i* [Prefix *mis*, and *pronounce*] To pronounce erroneously

mispronunciation, mis-prō-nun'si ā"shon, *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *pronunciation*] A wrong or improper pronunciation

misquotation, mis-kwōt-ā'shon, *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *quotation*] An erroneous quotation, the act of quoting wrong

misquote, mis-kwōt', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *quote*] To quote erroneously, to cite incorrectly

misreport, mis-rē pōrt', *v t* To report erroneously, to give an incorrect account of —— *n* An erroneous report, a false or incorrect account given

misrepresent, mis-rep'rē-zent", *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *represent*] To represent falsely or incorrectly, to give a false or erroneous representation of

misrepresentation, mis-rep'rē zent-ā"shon, *n* Act of misrepresenting, a false or incorrect account given

misrule, mis-rōl', *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *rule*] Bad rule, misgovernment —— *v t* To rule amiss, to govern badly or oppressively

miss, mis *n* [Contracted fr *mistress*] An unmarried woman, a young unmarried lady, a girl, a title or address prefixed to the name of an unmarried female

miss, mis, *v t* pret & pp *missed*, mist, ppr *missing* mis'ing [A. Sax. *missan*, to miss =O Frs *missa*, L G D and G *missen* Icel *missa*, Dan *miste*, Sw *mista*, to miss, closely akin to Teut prefix *mis*, fr same root as A Sax *mithan*, to conceal, avoid, G *meiden*, to avoid] To fail in hitting, reaching, obtaining, finding, seeing, and the like, to discover the absence of, to feel or perceive the want of, to mourn the loss of, to omit, to let slip, to pass over —To miss fire, to fail to go off or explode from dampness or other cause (said of a gun) —— *v i* To fail to hit or strike what is aimed at to miscarry —— *n* A failure to hit, reach, obtain, &c, loss, want

missal mis'al, *n* [L L *missale, liber missalis*, fr *missa*, the mass MASS] The Roman Catholic mass-book or book containing the office of the mass

missee, mis-sē', *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *see*] To see wrongly or take a false view of

missel-thrush, mis'el thrush, *n* [From its feeding on the *mistletoe*, comp *Gr mistel-drossel*, mistletoe-thrush] A British thrush rather larger than the common thrush

misseltoe, miz'l tō *n* MISTLETOE

misshape mis-shāp', *n* [Prefix *mis*, and *shape*] A bad or incorrect form —— *v t* To shape ill —**misshapen**, mis-shāp'n *a* Ill formed, deformed ugly

missile, mis'il *a* [Fr *missile* L *missilis*, fr *mitto missum* to send, I throw MISSION] Capable of being thrown or hurled from the hand or any instrument or engine —— *n* A weapon or projectile thrown or to be thrown with a hostile intention, as a lance an arrow a bullet

missing mis'ing, *p a* [From *miss* (*v*)] Absent from the place where it was expected to be found, not to be found, wanting lost.

mission, mi shon, n. [L. *missio* a sending fr *mitto missum* I send, which e ters into a great many E glish words, as *admit* on *m t permit remit, dismiss, remiss promise messeng me* &c.] A sending or d legating duty on which one is sent a commissi n d legated business an errar l destined end or function persons sent by a thority to perform any service, particularly pers as sent on some political b siness or t pr p ag te religion a stat n of missionaries the persons c nnected with such a stat n

missionary m sh n a-ri, [*Mission* and *-ary=*Fr *missionnaire*, L.L. *missionari s*.] One sent to propag te rel gion or d ctr nes of some kind.——a. Pertaining to miss s

missive mis'i a. [Fr *missif* f L. *mis s* sent. Missrov.] Such as is sent sent o proceeding from some authorita o offic l source ——n. A message a letter or writ g sent

misspeak mis-spek *v i* [Prefix *mis* nd *speak*.] T err or mistake in speak ng

mi spell, mis-spel *t* [Prefix *m* a l *spell*.] To spell rroneously —**misspell ing**, mis-spel i g n. A wro g spelling false orth graphy

misspend mis-spend *v t* [Prefi *mis* nd *spend*.] To spend amiss t waste or consume to no purpose or to a bad one

misspent, mis spent *p a* Ill-spent wasted.

misstate mis-stāt t [Prefix *mis* and *state*.] To state wrong to mak an errone ous representat on of to misrepresent

misstatement, mis stāt ment, n. A wrong statem t

mist, mist, n. [A. Sax *mist*, gl oom, cloud =L.G. D. and Sw *mist* Icel. *mistr* mist, akin O Sax. D and G *mist* dung f root seen in Skr *mih*, to sprinkle A Sax. *migan* L. *mingere* to urinate.] Vi ble watery vapour suspend d in th atmosph re at or near th surface of the earth aqueous vapour falling in numerous but separately almost imperceptible drops cloudy m tter somethi g which dims or darkens, and obscures o intercepts vision.

mistakable mis-tāk a-bl, *a* That may be mistaken.

mistake mis-tāk *v t* pret *mistook* mistuk' pp *mistaken* mis-tāk n pp *mistaking* mis-tāk'ing [Prefix *mis* and *take*.] To take wrongly to select wrongly to conceiv or n derstand erroneously to misunderstand or misapprehend to take, as one th g or pers n for another to regard as one when really an the ——*v i*. To err in opinion or judgment.—**To be mistaken**, to be misunderstood to make a b d e ror to be in error ——n. An error in opinion or judgment misco cept n misapprehensio bl d lp a fa lt a wrong act done unintentionally —**mistaken** mis-tāk n, *p a* Erroneous incorrect based on mistake or labour g under a mistake wrong —**mistakenly** mis-tāk n-li, *ad* In a mistaken manner by mistake.

mi t r mi ter *n* MASTER.

mistily mis ti li, *ad* In a misty manner vaguely darkly obscurely

mistime mis-tīm *v t* [Prefix *mi* and *time*.] To time wrongly not to adapt to the t me.

mi tiness mist'i nes, n. The state of being misty

misstyle mis-tīl *v t*. [Prefix *mis*, and *tit*] To call by a wrong t tle or name

mi tletoe, mis'l-tō mizl-tō, n. [A. Sax *mistl tan*, Icel. *mistelte* an *kar, kr n* Sw and Dan. *tera*, Goth. *ta* as] mean g a twig or sprout mean ng of *mistel* (Goth.) A plant that grows parasitically on various trees, and was held in great veneration by the Druids.

mi translate, mis-trans-lāt *v t* [Prefix *mis*, and *translate*.] T transl te erroneously —**mistranslation** mis-trans-lā shon, n. An erroneous translation or er si n.

mi tress, mis'tres, n. [O F *maistresse* masteress (Fr *maîtresse*), fem correspondi g to *maistre*, fr L. *magister* a master MASTER.] The femal appellation corresponding to *master* a woman who has a thority c woman t, own rat ip &c the female head of some estab li hr ent, as a family school, &c a female teacher a femal wh is w ll skilled in anyth ng, o has mastered it, a female weetheart a c ncubi a title of address a plied to married or mat nly women, written n th ab bre iated form *Mr* and pr nounced mis r

mistrust mis-trust n [Prefi *mis* and *trust*.] Wa t of confidence o trust sp cion.——*v t*. To h e no trust in to distrust to suspect to d ubt —**mistrust ful** mis-trust ful *a* Full of m strust suspi ion doubting, wanting confi nce

misty mist i *a* [*Mist* and *y*.] Overspread with mist dim obscure cl uded hazy

misunderstand mis-un der-stand *t* [Prefix *m* nd *understand*.] To un der stan l wr gly to misconceive to mistake to tak in a wrong sense —**misunder standing** mis-un'der-sta l ing n. Misconception m sappr hensi n disagree m nt difference dissen sion

misuse mis-fiz *v t* [Prefix *mis* (=Fr *mes*) and *use* ( )] To treat or use improperly to use to a bad purpose to maltreat to abuse

misuse, mis-us' n [Prefix *mis* (Fr *mes*) a d *use* (n.)] Improper use abuse misapplication erroneous use

mite mit, n [A. Sax *mite*=D *mijt* L.G *m t* Dan *mide* G *miete*, n ite fr root seen in Icel. *meita* Goth *maitan*, to cut] An acarida or minute animal of the class Arachnida (cheese-*mite* s gar *mite* it h mit &c)

mite, mit, n [O Fr *mite*, D *mijt* a small co n perhaps lit something cut small, the origi bei g same as prec.] A very small co n formerly curre t anything proverbially small a ery l ttle creature

miter See MITRE

miligant, mi ti gant, *a* [L. *m tigans*, ppr of *mitigo* See next.] Mit gat g softening soothing easing as pain.

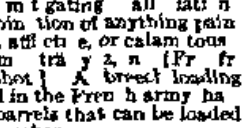
mitigate n ti-gāt, *v t* pret. & pp *mitigated*, mi ti gāt-ed ppr *m tigat g* mi ti gāt-ing [L. *mitig t tum*—*mitis* m ild, soft, and *ago* I make.] To make soft or m ild to alleviate as suff ring to r nder less painful, rigo ous, intense or severe to assuage lessen abat moderate

mitigation mi ti-gā shon n [L. *mitigat o*.] Act of m t gating all iati n abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, afflict e, or calam tous

mitrailleuse m trā y z, n [Fr fr *mitraille*, grape-shot.] A breech loading machine-g n um l in the Fren h army having a number of barrels that can be loaded and discharged together

mitral mi t al, *a* Pertaining to a mitre resembling a mitre

mitre mī'te n [Fr *mitre* L. *mit a*, fr Gr *mitra* headband, turb A Phrygian word.] The head-dress anciently worn by the inh b tants of Asia Mi no a sort of high pointed cap worn by bish ps and other high ecclesiastical dignitaries upon solemn occasions.——*v t*. pret. & pp *mitred* mī'terd pp *mitring* mī'tr ing To adorn with a mitre



Mitre-joint.

mitred mī terd, *p a* Wearing a mitre having the privilege of wearing a mitre —Mitred abbot, an abbot having ecclesiastical rights within his own precincts

mitre joint mī tr joint, n. A joint connecting two pieces at a right angles, the line of the joint making an angle of 45 with both pieces.

mitre wheel mī tr wh l, n. A bevel wheel at right angles to another

mitriform mī tri-form, *a* Resembling a mitre in form

mitt, mit, n [Abbrev of *mitten*.] A mitten a kind of glove without fingers.

mitten mit n n [Fr *mitaine*, fr O H G *mitamo* half fr *mitte*, the middle the mitten being a kind of half or half-divided glove (akin *mid*).] A covering for the hand differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger the thumb only being separate a mitt

mittimus mit i mus n [L. we send.] A warrant f commitment to prison a writ f r removing records from one court to another

mity mīt i *a* [From *mite*.] Having mites abounding with mites

mix miks, *v t* pret & pp *mix d* or *mixt* mik t pp *mix ng* miks ing [A. Sax *m scan* which by comm mutation thes would give *miscan* (for *miscna*), O H.G *miscan* (*mischen* to mix cog L. *misc mixti n* (MEDLEY MEDDLE) Gr *mignymi mi* to mix akin *mash mess*.] To unite or blend promiscuously as two or more ingredients to mingle to bind to join, to associate to unite with in company to produce by mingling ingredients.——*v i*. To become united or blended to be joined or associated to mingle to]

mixable miks a-bl, *a* Capable of being mixed, miscible

mixed mikst *p a* Promiscuous indiscriminate miscellaneous —**mixedly** miks' ed li *ad* In a mixed manner

mixen mik sn, n [A Sax *mixen* fr *mix mscan* dung] A dunghill [*Prov*.]

mixer mik er n One who or that which mixes or mingles

mixtilineal mixtilinear mik ti li al, mik-ti-li n e-er *a* [L. *mixt s*, mixed, and *linea* a line] Containing a mixture of lines partly straight partly curved.

mixture mikstūr n. [L. *mixtura* fr *misce mixtum* I mix MIX] Act of mixing or state of being mixed a mass or compound of different ingredients blended together a liquid medicine of different ingredients.

mizzen mizen miz'n n [Fr *mizaine* fr It. *mezzana* mizzen fr *mezzano* middle, f *mezzo* middle originally a large sail on a middle mast MEZZO MEDIAL] A fore-and-aft sail on the aftermost mast of a ship or barque called also *Spanker*.——a. Belonging to the mizzen supporting the mizzen.—**Mizzen mast**, the aftermost mast of a ship or a barque

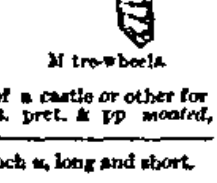
mizzle miz'l, *v i* pret & pp *mizzled* miz'ld, pp *mizzling* miz'ling [Fr *mistil* mist a dim. a d freq fr *mist*.] To rain in very fine drops.——n. Small rain

mnemonic mnemonical nē m n ik, ne-m n k l, a [See it.] Certaining to memory assisting memory

mnemonics nē m n'iks, n [Gr *mnēmonikē* belonging to memory fr *mnēmōn* mindful, f *mnaomai* I remember akin to Skr *smri* root as in L. *mi d*.] The art of memory a system of precepts an rules for assisting the memory

moa mō a, n. The native N w Zealand n me for the *Dinornis*

moan mon *v i* pr t. & pp *moaned* mōnd ppr *moaning* mon i g [O E. *mone*, *moone* & A. Sax *mænan* to moan perhaps an imitative word.] To utter a low dull sound through grief or pain to make lamentations to utter a prolonged groan to give out a low dull noise.——*v t*. To bewail or deplore.——n. A low dull sound due to grief or pain a sound resembling this —**moanful** mōn fūl, a Sorrowful expressing sorrow


Mortar-beetle.

moat mōt, n [Fr *mot* L.L *mota* the mound of earth dug from a trench a hill or mound on which a castle was built origin unknown] A ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place.——*v t*. pret. & pp *moated*,

möt'ed, ppr *moating*, möt'ing To surround with a ditch for defence

mob, mob, *n* [Abbreviated fr L *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd, fr *mobilis* movable, fickle, fr *moveo*, I move MOVE, VULGAR.] A crowd, a promiscuous multitude of people, rude and disorderly, a disorderly assembly, a rabble ——*v t* pret & pp *mobbed*, mobd, ppr *mobbing*, mob'ing To attack in a disorderly crowd, to crowd round and annoy

mob, mob, *n* [Comp D *mop*, a pug-dog, *mopmuts*, a mob-cap] A mob-cap —**mob-cap**, mob'kap, *n* A plain cap for females

mobbish, mob'ish, *a* Pertaining to a mob, tumultuous

mobile, mō'bil, *a* [Fr *mobile*, L. *mobilis*, fickle, mobile, movable, fr *moveo*, I move Hence *mob* MOVE.] Capable of being easily moved, very liable to change (*mobile* features), changeable, fickle

mobility, mō-bil'i ti, *n* [Fr *mobilité*, L *mobilitas* MOBILE.] The state of being mobile, susceptibility of motion, readiness to move or change, fickleness, inconstancy

mobilization, mob'il i-zā''shon, *n* [Fr *mobilisation*] The act of mobilizing or calling out for active service, the act of placing upon a war-footing

mobilize, mob'il-īz, *v t* pret & pp *mobilized*, mob'il-īzd, ppr *mobilizing*, mob'il-īz-ing [Fr *mobiliser* MOBILE] *Milit* to put in a state of readiness for active service

mob-law, mob'lą, *n* The rule of the mob, the rough administration of justice by a mob, lynch-law

mobocracy, mob-ok'ra-si, *n* [*Mob*, and Gr *kratos* power, imitating *aristocracy*] The rule or ascendency of the mob

moccasin mok'a-sin *n* [N American Indian] A shoe made of deer-skin or soft leather, worn by North American Indians, a venomous serpent of the U States

mock, mok, *v t* pret & pp *mocked*, mokt, ppr *mocking*, mok'ing [O Fr *mocquer*, Fr *moquer*, origin doubtful, comp It *mocca*, a grimace, also Gr *mōl os*, mockery] To mimic or imitate in contempt or derision, to deride by mimicry, to flout, to ridicule, to fool, tantalize, disappoint, deceive, to set at naught, to defy ——*v i* To use ridicule, to gibe or jeer ——*n* A derisive word or gesture, a gibe, flout, or fleer, ridicule, derision ——*a* Imitating reality, false, counterfeit, assumed.

mocker, mok'er, *n* One who mocks, a scorner, a scoffer

mockery, mok'e-ri, *n* [Fr *moquerie* MOCK] Act of mocking, derision, ridicule, sportive insult, contemptuous merriment, imitation, counterfeit appearance, false show vain effort

mock-heroic, mok'hē rō-ik *a* Burlesquing the heroic in poetry, action, character, &c

mocking-bird, mok'ing berd, *n* An



Mocking bird (*Mimus polyglottus*)

American bird of the thrush family, having a wonderful faculty of imitating sounds

mockingly, mok'ing li, *adv* By way of mockery or derision.

mock-orange, mok'o-ranj, *n* A shrub with white flowers having an odour resembling that of orange-flowers, the syringa

mock-sun, mok'sun, *n* A parhelion PARHELION

mock-turtle, mok'ter tl, *n* A soup prepared from calf's head, in imitation of real turtle soup

modal, mōd'al, *a* [Fr *modal*, fr L *modus*, mode] Relating to a mode or mood, pertaining to mode, manner, or form, not to essence —**modality**, mō-dal'i ti *n* The quality of being modal —**modally**, mōd'al li, *adv* In a modal manner, in regard to mode

mode, mōd, *n* [Fr *mode*, fr L. *modus*, mode, manner, measure, &c, same root as *mete* Akin are *modest*, *modest*, *moderate*, *modern*, *mood* (in gram) is same word.] Manner, method, way, fashion, custom (*the mode*, the prevailing fashion or style), in *gram* mood of verbs, in *mus* a species of scale of which modern musicians recognize only two, the *major* and the *minor*

model, mo'del, *n* [Fr *modèle*, O Fr *modelle*, fr It. *modello*, a model, lit 'a little measure', dim fr L *modus* measure MODE] A pattern of something to be made, a form in miniature of something to be made or of something already made or existing, an image, copy, facsimile standard, plan, or type, anything serving or worthy of serving as a pattern, an example, a person, male or female, from whom a painter or sculptor studies his proportions, details, postures, &c.——*v t* pret & pp *modelled*, mo'deld, ppr *modelling*, mo'del-ing To plan or form after some model, to form in order to serve as a model, to give form to, to mould, to shape ——*v i* To make a model, to form or figure in some plastic material, as clay

modeller, mo'del er, *n* One who models, one who makes models or figures in clay, wax, or plaster

modelling, mo'del ing, *n* The making of a model or models, the making of artistic figures from plastic material, appearance of relief in painted figures

moderate, mo'de rāt, *v t* pret & pp *moderated*, mo'de-rāt-ed, ppr *moderating*, mo'de-rāt-ing [L *modero* and *moderor*, *moderatus*, I limit, moderate, fr *modus*, a measure MODE] To restrain from excess of any kind, to reduce in intensity (rage, passion, desire, joy, &c), to qualify, temper, lessen, allay ——*v i* To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense, to preside as a moderator ——*a* [L. *moderatus*] Not going to extremes temperate in opinions or views, not extreme or excessive, not very great, medium, mediocre ——*n* One who is moderate or not extreme in opinions

moderately, mo'de rāt-li, *adv* In a moderate manner or degree, temperately, not excessively, not very —**moderateness**, mo'de-rāt-nes, *n* State of being moderate

moderation, mo-de-rā'shon, *n* [Fr *moderation*, L. *moderatio*] The act of moderating the state or quality of being moderate, the keeping of a due mean between extremes, freedom from excess, due restraint temperance, the act of presiding as a moderator —*Moderations*, at Oxford University, the first public examination for degrees

moderatism, mo'de rāt-izm, *n* Adherence to moderate views or doctrines

moderator, mo'de rāt-er *n* [L. *moderator*] One who or that which moderates or restrains, a president or chairman, especially of meetings or courts in Presbyterian churches

moderator-lamp, mo'de rāt-er-lamp, *n* A lamp in which the passage of the oil up towards the wick is regulated or *moderated*, by an ingenious arrangement

moderatorship mo'de rāt-er-ship, *n* The office of a moderator

modern mod'ern, *a* [Fr *moderne*, fr L L. *moderna*, modern belonging to the present mode, fr L. *modus*, mode manner MODE] Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past, not ancient or remote in past time, of recent origin, late, recent ——*n* A person of modern times opposed to an *ancient*

modernism, mod'ern izm, *n* [*Modern* and *-ism*] Modern practice, cast, or character, a deviation from ancient manner or practice, a modern phrase or mode of expression —**modernist**, mod'ern-ist, *n* One who admires the moderns, or what is modern

modernize, mod'ern īz, *v t* pret. & pp *modernized*, mod'ern-īzd, ppr *modernizing*, mod'ern īz-ing To render modern, to adapt the language of to modern times, to cause to conform to modern ideas or style

modernizer, mod'ern īz er, *n* One who modernizes or renders modern

modernness, mod'ern nes, *n* The quality of being modern

modest, mod est, *a* [Fr *modeste*, fr L *modestus*, fr *modus*, a measure MODE.] Restrained by a sense of propriety, not forward or bold, unpretending, bashful, diffident, free from anything suggestive of sexual impurity, pure, moderate, not excessive, extreme, or extravagant

modestly, mod'est-li, *adv* In a modest manner, with modesty, diffidently, bashfully, not wantonly, not excessively

modesty, mod'es-ti, *n* [Fr *modestie*, L *modestia* MODEST] Quality of being modest, that lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth or importance, bashful reserve, chastity, purity, moderation freedom from excess

modicum, mod'i kum, *n* [L, a small or moderate quantity, fr *modicus*, moderate, fr *modus*, measure MODE.] A little, a small quantity, small allowance or share

modifiable, mod'i-fī a-bl, *a.* That may be modified.

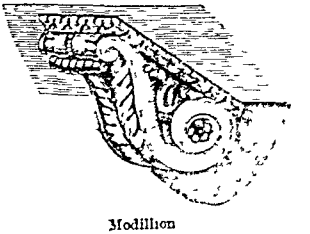
modification, mod'i fi kā''shon, *n* [Fr *modification*, L *modificatio*] Act of modifying, the state of being modified, some alteration in form, appearance, or character, change or variation, a particular form, mode or manner of being

modificatory, mod'i-fi-kā-to-ri, *a* Tending to modify or produce change

modifier mod'i fī er, *n* One who or that which modifies

modify mod'i fī, *v t* pret. & pp *modified*, mod'i-fīd, ppr *modifying*, mod'i-fī-ing [Fr *modifier*, fr L *modificare*—*modus*, measure limit, manner, and *facio*, I make MODE, FACT] To qualify, to reduce in extent or degree, more commonly to change or alter, to change the external qualities of, to give a new form or external character to, to vary, to alter in some respect.

modillion, mō-dil'yon, *n* [Fr *modillon*, fr L *modulus*, a model, dim of *modus*, a



Modillion

measure MODE] In *arch* a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket used in cornices of buildings

modish mōd'ish, *a* [*Mode* and *-ish*] According to the mode or fashion affectedly fashionable —**modishly**, mōd'ish li, *adv* In a modish manner —**modishness** mōd'ish nes, *n* The quality of being modish, affectation of the fashion

modiste, mō-dēst', *n* [Fr *modiste*, a milliner, fr *mode*, fashion] A woman who deals in articles of ladies dress, particularly, a milliner or dressmaker

modular mod ū ler *a* Perta ni g to modul tu n, or to a module or modul s

modulate, mod u lāt, *vt* p t & yp *odulat d* mod ū lāt ed ppr *modulati j* mod ū lāt ing [L. *modulor n odulatus* I measure o regulate fr *modulus* dim. of *modus* measure mode MODEL, MODE] To proporti n to ad just to vary o inflect th sound of in uch a manner as to giv expressi eness to what is uttered to vary (the voice) in ton to hange th mus cal k y o mode of n th course of compos tion to tra sfer from one key to another —*v i. Musik* to pass from ne key t to another

modulation, mod ū lā sh n *n* [F *modulation*, L. *mod l t*] The act of m l ulat g adjustment the act of fect ng the v ice or a y nstrument musically m lod us so nd the chang from on scale or mode to nother in the course of a *musical compos tion*

modulator mod lāt r *n* [L *mod lator* MODULATE] On wh or th t wh ch m f lates in the toni s l f sy t m as ert of map of mus cal sounds showing th r lati e intervals f th n tes, &

module mod ūl *n* [Fr f L. *modulus* dim of *modus* a measure MODE] I *a ch* a measure or stand l tak n t regulate the r roport ons of a b uild g

modulus mod ū lus {MODULE.] *Math* and *physics* a term for son c nstant multi pl er or qua tity used in connection w th s me variable quantity

modus mō dus, *n* [L. MODE] A way ma or mode —**Modus v ndi** (en di) ht w y of li ng a temporary agreement or arra gement between two p ti so parties previous to a final settlem nt.

Moeso-gothic mē-so-goth k *n* The lan guag of the Moeso-Goths or Goths of Moesia, in which we ha the earliest writt n example of a Teutoni dialect, n m ly parts of the Scriptures translated by Ulfilas n th f ourth century often simply called Gothic. GOTH,

Mogul, mō-gul *n* *Lit* a Mo g lian or M ng l.—**The Great Mogul** th s ereign of the empire founded in Hin lusta by th Mongols in th sixteenth century

mohair mō hār *n* [O Fr *mosa mohere* Fr *moi e* It *moerr fr* Ar *m kh yy r* a k n l of camlet or haircloth] Th hair of the Ang a goat cloth made of this hair camlet a wool and cotton cloth mad in im tat on of real mohair

Mohammedan mō-h m med an *a* [Mo h mmed or Mahomet lived 570-632.] Pe taining to Mohammed, or the relig on f unded by h m.—*n.* A follower of Mo hammed one who professes Mohammedan ism —**Mohammedanism** mo ham med an-izm, *n* Th relig on f M hammed, or t ained in the Koran —**Mohammedanize** mō-h m med-an iz, *t.* To make c formable to Mohammedanism.

mohur mo hē *n* [P r *muh* muk a g l c e.] A British I dian g ld co n, alue fifteen rupees.

moidore moi d r *n* [Pg *moed d'ou* lit. m n y of gol l—L. *moneta*, m ney d of *aurum*, gold] An old g ld co n of Portugal, valued at £1,] sterl ng

moiety mo e-ti, *n* [Fr *moitie* f L. *medietas*, fr *medius*, m ddle MEDIAL.] The half one of two qual parts a portion or share.

moil, moil, *t.* [yret & pp *moil d*, moild [p *moil ng* moil) g [Fr m O F *m oiller*) *mouiller* to w t, to *w ten*, fr L. *medius* soft. MOLLIFY.] To dai by t mak dirty, to labour to t d to w k w th painful efforts.

moire mwär *n.* [A form of *mo ha r*] A clouded or watered appearance on m tals or textile fabrics w tered silk —**moire-antique** mwar-an-tēk' *n* Silk watered so as to resemble materials worn in old n times.

moist f, moist, *a.* [O F *moiste*, f L. *mus-tus*, fresh, hence juicy fr *mustum*, fresh (whence *must n*, must or new win)] Moderately wet damp humid, not dry

moisten mois n *t* pret & pp *oistened* n ni, ppr *oistening* y m s n ig [*Moist* and *-en*] To make moist or damp t wet in a small degr e

moistness, moist'nes *n* State of being m st dampness humidity

moisture mois t r *n* [*Moist* and *-ure*] A moderate d gree of wet ess diffuse l and sens ble wetness humidity

molar mō le *a* [L *mol ris* f *mola* a mill same root as *m d* MILL] Serving t bruise grin the food in at g grind i g —*n* A grinding t th a tooth f ing a flattened surface a d ubl tooth

molar m ler *a* [L *m les* a mass] P r ta ning to a m ass or body as a wh l

molasses mo-las ez, *n sing* [Also *melas* a better spell ng fr Fr *lasse* Sp *m laza* f L. *mellaceus*, resembling ho y f *l mellis* hon y] A syrup produced fr m uga in th process of n aking treacle

mold Same as *Mould*

molder Same as *Moulder*

mole m l, *n* [A Sax *mal* a bl t, a spot O D *mal* D n *mal* G *mal* a p t] A spot ma k or h man body

mole m l, *n* [Fr *m le* fr L. *m l* a mass, a dam, a m l ak n d *molish mol t* molecule emol ment] A m ound or break w ter formed so as to part ally close a harbour or anchorage, and protect fr m the wa es

mole mol *n* [Same word as *mould*, earth, bei g af bre uated from the fuller n m *m ldwarp mouldwarp* lit. earth-caster f *mould* and *wearp* to cast so Icel. *n ol lvarpa* D *mol molwerp* G *maul wurf*] A small i secti orous animal which f rms a burr wa unde th surface of th gro nd, thr wing up th s l into little hills a kind of plough fo maki g drains

mole-cast, mol'kast *n* A mole-hill.

mole-cricket, mol'krik-et, *n.* A name



M le-cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulg ri*)

g en to certain cricket-l ke burrowing in sects.

molecular mol k ū ler *a* Rel ng t or cons st ng f molecules —**molecularity** mol k ū la r ti, State or quality f being molecular

molecule mō le kūl, *n* [Fr *mol cul* d m. f L. *m les* a mass. MOLE (mo n l)] A very minute particle of matter th smallest quantity of ny substa ce wh h is capable of exist ng in a separate form

mole-eyed mol'īd, *a* Ha ing very small eyes bl nd

mole hill m l'hil, *n* A little h ll lock of earth thrown up by m les a very small hill.

moleskin mol k n, *n* A strong twill d fust n o cotton cloth with a rface r sembling the k n of a mole

molest, mo-lest' *vt* pret. & yp *mol sted* mō-lest ed ppr *m lest ng* mo-lest ing [Fr *molester* f L. *molest* fr *mol stus* tron) heavy fr *mol s*, trouble a great mass. MOLECULE.] To annoy to disturb to harass to x.

molestation mo-lest ā shon, *n* Act of molesting disturbance annoyance uneas ness given.

mollah mol a, *n* A t tle of respect in Turkey a j dge in sacred matters of Mohamm danism

mollification mol'i fi kā shon *n* Act of mollifying mitigat ng or appeasing

mollifier m l i fī-er *n* One who or that which mollifi

mollify mol i fī, *vt* p et & pi *m llified* m l i fīd pp *mollifi d* g moll fī i g [Fr *moll fier* fr L *mollificare*—*mollis* soft, and *f cre* I make *Mollis* is f sar e rm t as *sellous*] To soften to assua as pa n or irritati to appease to pacify or make l ss angry to reduce in harshness to tone down

mollusc mollusk mol usk *n* [F *mollusque*, fr *mollus* soft, fr *mollis* soft MOLLIFY] An animal whose body soft and wh ch belongs to the sub-king d m Molluscs, in clud ng an mals usually prov d t with a hell, as mussel , oysters la land sea s alls & as well as the cuttle-fi hes —**molluscous** mol l a'kus *a* Pertai g to the r olluscs soft and flabby

Moloch, mol k *n* [H b r *lech*] The ch f god of the I h e ans and Ammo ites, to whom huma beings were sacrificed hence that to which some person is sacrifice l.

molossus m -los us, *n* [G *molosso*] In *pr* a f ot of three long syllabl s

molt Same as *Moult*

molten molt n ol i *pp of melt* Melted m t f melted metal.

molybdenum mol ib-de n im *n* [From L. *m lybdæna* (fr *molyb dai a* gale a, fr *molybdi* lead.] A brittle and rare m tal of a wh te colour —**molybdic** m o-lib'dik *a.* Pertaining to or contai ing molybd um.

moment mo ment, *n* [Fr *moment* L. *momentum* movement, impulse bri f space of time importance, contr fo *m vement* fr *mo* I m ve MOVE.] A m ite port n of time an i tant a po nt of time e mo ntum impul ive power importan e consequence we gh t gravity

momentarily m ment a ri l *ad* f ery mome t for m o nt

momentariness mo m nt-a-ri nes, *n* The state of being mome tary

momentary m ment a-ri, *a* [L L. *momentarius*] Of mom ent important w ight of great conseqn n e —**momentous** ly mō-ment us-li, *ad* Weighti ly importantly —**momentousness** mō-ment us-nes, *n* State of being mom r tous

momentum mō-ment um, *n* pl. **menta.** mo ment a. [L.] The f rce possessed by a body in motion the prod t f the mass an i v locity of a body impel

monachal mon ak al, *a* [L.L. *nachalis* f *monachus*, a m nk M NK] Pertaining to monks r a m part l fe monast c

monachism mon ak izm *n* [f *a-khism* See prec.] Th monastic life or system monk ry monkishness.

monad mon ad *n* [G *monas monadus* un ty f *mone* alone] An ultimate ato a mikroscopical organism or m cro-org nism of an extr m ly simpl ch racter, an imaginary entity in the philosophy of Leibnitz —**monadic monadical** mon ad ik mon ad ik al, *a* Ha g the nat re or ch racter of a m nad.

monadelph mon-ad elf *n.* [Gr *monadelphos*, brother] A plant whose stam na are united in one body

monander mon an der *n* [G *monos* s ngle and *ner a d*, a male] A pla t ha i g one stam en only

monandry mon-and'ri, *n* [Gr *monandria* See prec] Marriage to one husband only as opposed to *polyandry*

monarch m n ark *n* [Fr *monarque* L. *monarcha*, fr G *monar kēs monarchos*, a monarch, ruling alone—*monos* alone, and *archo* rule] A sole ruler th supreme

governor of a state, a sovereign, as an emperor, king, queen, prince &c, one who or that which is superior to others of the same kind —a Supreme, ruling

monarchal, monarkal, *a* Pertaining to a monarch, suiting a monarch, sovereign

monarchic, monarchical monarkik, monarkikal, *a* [Fr *monarchique*] Pertaining to monarchy, vested in a single ruler —**monarchically**, monarkikali *adv* In a monarchical manner

monarchism monarkizm, *n* [*Monarch* and *ism*] The principles of monarchy love or preference of monarchy

monarchist, monarkist, *n* [*Monarch* and *ist*] An advocate of monarchy

monarchize, monarkiz, *v t* pret & pp *monarchized*, monarkizd ppr *monarchizing* monarkizing To play the king, to act the monarch

monarchy, monarki, *n* [Fr *monarchie*, L L *monarchia*, Gr *monarchia* MONARCH] The government of a single person a state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person, actually or nominally, a kingdom an empire

monastery, monastery, *n* [L L *monasterium*, fr Gr *monasterion*, fr *monastes*, a solitary, a monk *monazo*, I am alone, fr *monos*, alone, sole] A house for monks, sometimes for nuns, a house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, an abbey, a priory, a nunnery or convent

monastic, monastical, monastik, monastikal, *a* [Fr *monastique*, L L *monasticus* Gr *monastikos*, fr *monastes* See prec] Pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns, recluse —**monastic**, monastik, *n* A monk

monastically, monastikali, *adv* In a monastic manner, reclusely

monasticism, monastizm, *n* Monastic life the monastic system or condition

monasticon, monasticon *n* A book about monasteries, convents &c

monatomic, monatomik, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, *atomos*, an atom] *Chem* said of an element one atom of which will never combine with more than one atom of another element

Monday, mundā, *n* [A. Sax *mónandæg*, *mónan* genit of *móna* the moon, and *dæg*, day] The day sacred to the moon, the second day of the week

monde, mond, *n* [Fr, the world, fr L *mundus*, the world] A French word used in certain phrases, as 'beau monde', the world of fashion

monetary, monetari, *a* [L L *monetarius* fr L *moneta*, money, mint MONEY] Relating to money, consisting in money —Monetary unit, the standard of currency

monetize, monetiz, *v t* pret & pp *monetized*, monetizd ppr *monetizing* monetizing [L *moneta*, money, and *-ize*] To form into coin or money —**monetization**, monetizāshon, *n* The act of monetizing

money, muni, *n*, pl **moneys** muniz. [O Fr *monoie*, *monnoie*, Fr *monnaie*, fr L *moneta*, the mint, money, originally a surname of Juno (lit. the warner or admonisher, fr *moneo*, I admonish), in whose temple at Rome money was coined, whence also *mint* MONITION] Coin, pieces of gold silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange, any equivalent for commodities, and for which individuals readily exchange their goods or services, a circulating medium, wealth, affluence The plural is used in the sense of sums or denominations of money

money-bill, muni bil, *n* A legislative bill for raising money

money-changer, muni-chānjer, *n* One who deals in or exchanges money

moneyed, munid, *a* Having money, rich, wealthy

moneyer, muni-er, *n* A coiner of money, one who superintends a mint

moneyless, munilés, *a* Destitute of money

money-making munimāking *n* The process of accumulating money —*a* Lucrative, profitable

money-market, munimarket, *n* The market or field for the investment or employment of money

money-order, muni-or-der, *n* An order granted upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office, and payable at another

money's-worth munizwerth *n* Some thing as good as or that will bring money, full value

money-taker, munitāker, *n* A person at some public place who receives sums of money

monger, mungger *n* [A. Sax *mangere*, a dealer, f *man nan* to traffic perhaps fr L *mango*, dealer] A trader, a dealer now only or chiefly in composition, as in *iron monger*

Mongol, Mongolian mongol, mongōlian, *n*, *a* A native of Mongolia —*a* Belonging to Mongolia —*Mongolian race*, one of the great divisions of the human family, named from the Mongols, who are considered the type, and including Chinese, Turks Lapps, &c

mongrel, munggrel, *a* [From A. Sax *mang*, mixture, with dim suffix as in *coclerel* akin *mingle*, *among*] Of a mixed breed, of different origins or breeds mingled together, hybrid —*n* An animal of a mixed breed a hybrid

monied munid, *a* MONEYED

moniliform monilifform, *a* [L *monile*, a necklace] Like a necklace, like a series or string of beads

monism, monizm, *n* [Gr *monos*, alone, single, and *-ism*] The doctrine that in the universe there is only a single element or principle from which everything is developed, thus single principle being either mind (*idealistic monism*) or matter (*materialistic monism*) —**monist**, monist *n* An adherent of monism —**monistic**, monistik, *a* Pertaining to monism, pertaining to or derived from a single source

monition, monishon, *n* [L *monitio*, *monitionis*, fr *moneo*, *monitum*, I admonish (hence *moneta*, E *money*) root in *monstrum* a monster, *monstrare*, to show (*demonstrate*), *mens*, mind (*whence mental*), E *mind*] Admonition, warning, advice by way of caution, indication, intimation

monitor, monitor, *n* [L, Fr *moniteur*] One who admonishes, one who warns of faults or informs of duty, a senior pupil in a school appointed to instruct and look after juniors, a lizard, popularly believed to give warning of the presence of crocodiles, a shallow heavily-armed iron-clad vessel

monitorial, monitōrial, *a* [See prec] Relating to a monitor or monitors in a school, conducted or carried on by monitors, monitory, admonitory

monitorially, monitōrialli, *adv* After the manner of a monitor

monitory, monitori *a* [L *monitorius* MONITOR] Giving admonition, admonitory

monitress monitrix, monitres, monitriks, *n* A female monitor

monk, mungk *n* [A. Sax. *munuc*, *munec*, fr L L *monachus*, Gr *monachos*, one who lives alone, a recluse, a hermit, fr *monos*, alone] One of a community of males inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to celibacy and religious exercises

monkey, mungki *n*, pl **monkeys**, mungkiz [From O Fr *monne*, a monkey, It *monna*, a female ape properly dame, mistress, a contr of *madonna*, the term *Jen* being diminutive, as in *donkey*] Any of the quadrumana except the lemurs and their allies, more strictly, a long tailed quadrumanous animal, as distinguished from the apes and baboons, a term applied to a boy or girl in real or pretended disapproval, a pile-driving apparatus, a sort of power hammer, a sum of £500 (slang)

monkey-bread mungki-bred, *n* The fruit of the baobab

monkeyism, mungkizm, *n* The quality or qualities of a monkey

monkey-jacket, mungki-jaket, *n*. A close fitting jacket, generally of some stout material

monkey-pot, mungki pot, *n* The fruit of a gigantic Brazilian tree, consisting of a capsule furnished with a lid, containing nuts

monkey-puzzle, mungki-puzl, *n* A name for the araucaria

monk-fish, mungkfish, *n* The angel fish

monkish, mungkish, *a* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks, monastic

monk's-hood, mungkshud, *n* The plant aconite, so named from the peculiar cowl shape of the flowers

monocarp, monōkarp, *n* [Gr *monos* single, and *karpos*, fruit] A plant that perishes after having once borne fruit, an annual plant

monochlamydeous, monōklamidēus *a* [Gr *monos* single, and *chlamys*, *chlamydos*, a cloak] In *bot* having a single covering, never having both calyx and corolla

monochord, monōkord, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *chorde*, a musical string CHORD] An instrument of one string, used in musical acoustics

monochromatic, monōkromatik, *a* [Gr *monos*, sole, and *chrōma*, colour] Consisting of one colour, or presenting rays of light of one colour only —**monochrome**, monōkrōm, *n* A painting in one colour, but relieved by light and shade —**monochromy**, monokrōmi, *n* The art of painting in a single colour

monocotyledon, monōkotiledon, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *cotyledon*] A plant with one cotyledon only, a monocotyledonous plant —**monocotyledonous** monōkotiledonus, *a* Having only one seed lobe or cotyledon, as endogenous plants

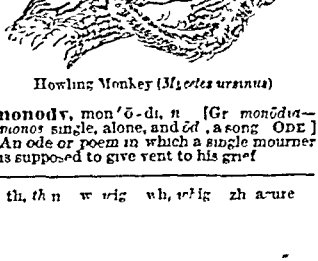
monocracy, monokrasi, *n* [Gr *monos*, sole, and *kratos*, rule] Government or rule by a single person autocracy —**monocrat**, monōkrat, *n* One who governs alone

monocular, monoculous, monokūler, monokūlus, *a* [Gr *monos*, single and L. *oculus*, eye OCULAR] Having one eye only, suited for one eye only

Monodelphia, monōdelfi a, *n pl* [Gr *monos*, single, and *delphys*, womb] The highest division of the Mammalia, including all animals having a single uterus (DIDELPHIA, ORNITHODELPHIA.)—**monodelph monodelphian** monodelf, monodelfian, *n* A mammal of the Monodelphia

monodic, monodik, *a* Pertaining to a monody —**monodist**, monodist, *n* One who writes monodies

monodrama, monōdrama, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *drama*, a drama] A dramatic performance by a single person.



Howling Monkey (*Mycetes ursinus*)

monody, monōdi, *n* [Gr *monōdia*—*monos* single, alone, and *ōd*, a song ODE] An ode or poem in which a single mourner is supposed to give vent to his grief

monœcious, mo-nē shus *a.* [Gr *monos*, one, and *oikos* a house.] Having male and female flowers on the same plant, or male and female organs in the same flower.

monogamist, mon-og'a-mist *n.* *Monogamy* and *ist*.] One who practises or upholds monogamy.

monogamy, mon-og'a-mi *n.* [Gr *monos* single and *gamos* marriage.] The practice or principle of marrying only once; the having only one wife or husband at a time; *esp.* the having only one mate.

monogenesis, mon-ō-jen'e-sis, [Gr *monos*, single, and *genesis*, origin.] Singleness of origin; derivation from a parent stock; the theory of the derivation of all living beings from a single germ.

monogram, mon'a-gram *n.* [Fr. *monogramme*, from Gr. *monos* single, and *gramma* a letter.] A character or figure formed of one, two, or more letters interwoven, usually as a device for a name.

monogrammatic, **monogrammatical**, mon-ō-gra-mat'ik, mon-ō-gra-mat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a monogram.

monograph, mon'ō-graf *n.* [Gr *monos* single, and *graphein* to describe.] An elaborate account or description of a single thing or class of things.

monographer, **monographist**, mon-og'ra-fer, mon-og'ra-fist, *n.* A writer of a monograph or monographs.

monographic, **monographical**, mon-ō-graf'ik, mon-ō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a monograph.

monogyn, mon'ō-jin, *n.* [Gr *monos*, single, and *gyne*, a female.] A plant having only one pistil or stigma.

monogyny, mo-noj'i-ni, *n.* [See preceding.] Marriage to one woman only; the state of having only one wife at a time.

monolith, mon'ō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *lithos* a stone.] A pillar or other object consisting of a single piece of stone.

monolithic, mon-ō-lith'ik *a.* Formed of a single stone; pertaining to or consisting of monoliths.

monologist, mo-nol'o-jist, *n.* [See next.] One who soliloquizes; one who monopolizes conversation.

monologue, mon'o-log, *n.* [Fr. *monologue*, from Gr. *monos* single, and *logos* a speech. See Logic.] A speech uttered by one person alone; a soliloquy; a poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer; a long speech uttered by one person in company.

monomania, mon-ō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *mania* madness. MANIA.] Insanity in regard to a single subject or class of subjects, that form of mania in which the mind is absorbed by one idea; a craze.

monomaniac, mon-ō-mā'ni-ak *a.* Affected with monomania.——*n.* A person affected by monomania.

monomaniacal, mon-ō-mā-ni'ak-al, *a.* Affected with, pertaining to or resulting from monomania.

monometallism, mon-ō-met'al-izm, *n.* [*monos* single, E. *metal*.] The fact of having only one metal as a standard in the coinage of a country; the theory of a single metallic standard. **monometallic**, mon'ō-me-tal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to monometallism. **monometallist**, mon-ō-met'al-ist, *n.* A supporter of monometallism.

monomorphic, **monomorphous**, mon-ō-mor'fik, mon-ō-mor'fus, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *morphē* form.] Having one form or type of structure.

monopetalous, mon-ō-pet'al-us, *a.* [Gr *monos*, single, and *petalon*.] Having the petals united together into one piece by their edges; gamopetalous.

monophthong, mon'ō-thong, *n.* [Gr *monos* single, and *phthongos* sound.] A simple vowel sound, two or more written vowels pronounced as one.

monophyllous, mo-nof'il-us, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *phyllon*, leaf.] Having one leaf only or formed of one leaf.

monophysitism, mon-ō-fi'zit-izm, *n.* [Gr. *monos* single, and *physis* nature, and *-ism*.] The doctrine that Christ had but one nature. Used also as adj.

monopolist, mo-nop'o-list *n.* *Monopoly* and *ist*.] One having a monopoly; one who has full command of the supply of any kind of goods.

monopolize, mo-nop'o-liz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *monopolized*; ppr. *monopolizing*. [*Monopoly* and *-ize*.] To have full command of the supply of; to engross the whole of; to possess an exclusive right of engrossing; to have a monopoly of.

monopolizer, mo-nop'o-liz-er, *n.* One who monopolizes.

monopoly, mo-nop'o-li, *n.* [L. *monopolium*, Gr. *monopolion*, from *monos* single, and *pōlein* to sell.] An exclusive right of selling something, or of filling or manufacturing for sale; that which is the subject of a monopoly; the possession or assumption of anything to the exclusion of others.

monopotate, mo-nop'o-tāt, *n.* [Gr *monos* only and *potasis* a drinking.] A drinking only one cup.

monosepalous, mon-ō-sep'a-lus, *a.* [Gr *monos* one, and E. *sepal*.] Composed of sepals which are united by their edges; gamosepalous.

monosperm, mon'o-sperm, *n.* [Gr *monos*, single, and *sperma*, seed.] A plant of one seed only. **monospermous**, mon-ō-spe'rmus, *a.* Having one seed only.

monostrophic, mon-o-strof'ik *a.* [Gr *monos* single, and *strophē* a turning. STROPHE.] Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure.

monosyllabic, mon-ō-sil-lab'ik *a.* [See next.] Consisting of or syllabic; consisting of words of one syllable. **Monosyllabic languages**, a class of languages in which each word is a simple uninflected root.

monosyllable, mon'ō-sil-la-bl *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *syllabē* a syllable.] A word of one syllable.

monotessaron, mon-ō-tes'sa-ron *n.* [Gr *monos*, single, and *tessares* four.] A harmony of the four Gospels.

monothalamous, mon-ō-tha'la-mus, *a.* [Gr *monos* single and *thalamos* a chamber.] Consisting of a cavity or chamber undivided by partitions or loculi.

monotheism, mon'ō-thē-izm, *n.* [Gr *monos*, single, and *Theos*, God. THEISM.] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only. **monotheist**, mon'ō-thē-ist, *n.* One who believes in or holds only to monotheism. **monotheistic**, mon'ō-thē-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to monotheism.

monotone, mon'o-tōn, *n.* [Monotony.] A single tone; a sound never varying; a sameness of tone, or continued pitch of voice in reading or speaking.

monotonous, mon-ot'on-us, *a.* Exhibiting monotony; wanting variety in tone or succession; uniform; tiresome. **monotonously**, mon-ot'on-us-li, *adv.* In a monotonous manner; with wearisome uniformity. **monotonousness**, mon-ot'on-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being monotonous.

monotony, mon-ot'o-ni, *n.* [Gr *monotonia*—*monos*, single, and *tonos* tone. TONE.] Uniformity or sameness of sound; a dull uniformity or unvarying sameness or want of variety, as in literary composition, scenery, or music.

Monotremata, mon-ō-trem'a-ta, *n. pl.* [*monos*, single, *rima*, aperture.] The lowest sub-class of mammals, having a single outlet from the intestines, the urinary and genital organs, producing young from eggs, and combining characters of birds, reptiles, and mammals. **monotremate**, mon-ō-trem'āt, *n.* One belonging to or having the characters of the Monotremata. **monotrochal**, mon-ō-trō'kal, *a.* [*monos*, single, and *trochos* a wheel.] Having a single wheel-like ciliated band.

monseigneur, mo-sen-yer', *n.* pl. **messeigneurs**, mā-sen-yer' [Fr. *mon*, my, and *seigneur* lord. SEIGNIOR.] A French title of honour given to princes, bishops, and other high dignitaries.

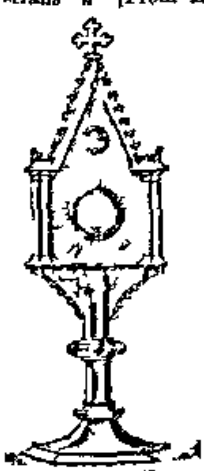
monsieur, mos-yē', mes-yē', *n.* pl. **messieurs**, mes-yē' [Fr. contr. of *monseigneur*.] The common title of courtesy and respect in France, answering to the English *Mr*, and abbreviated *M'ns*, *M*, pl. *Mrs*, *MM*.

monsignore, **monsignor**, mon-sē-nyō'rā, mon-sē-nyor', *n.* [It.] A title of high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church.

monsoon, mon-sōn' *n.* [Fr. *mousson*, *mousson*, Sp. *monzon*, from A. *mausim* a time, a season, hence a fixed season for sailing.] The trade-wind of the Arabian and Indian seas, for six months blowing from about NE, and the rest of the year from about SW, an alternating wind in any given locality.

monster, mon'ster *n.* [Fr. *monstre*, L. *monstrum* a marvel, a monitor, a portent or omen from *moneo* I warn. MONITION.] An animal of unnatural form or of great size; an imaginary creature as a mermaid or sphinx; an animal or plant of very abnormal structure or exhibiting many important parts; a person so wicked as to excite horror; one unnaturally wicked or evil.——*a.* Of enormous size; numbers, a *monster* meeting.

monstrance, mon'strans *n.* [From L. *monstrare*, from the same root as *monster*, *monition*.] In the Roman Catholic Church, a transparent or glass-faced ornamental receptacle in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people.



Monstrance

monstrously, mon'strus-li, *adv.* In a monstrous manner; out of the common course of nature; shockingly; frightfully; horribly.——*adv.* Exceedingly; very much; unusually; to an enormous degree. **monstrousness**, mon'strus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being monstrous; enormous size; hugeness; shocking frightfulness; horribleness.

monte, mon'tā, *n.* [Sp. the stock of cards which remain after each player has received his share; fr. L. *mons*, a mound.] A Spanish gambling game played with a pack of cards.

montero, **montero-cap**, mon-tē'ro, mon-tē'ro-kap *n.* [Sp. *montero* a huntsman, from *monte* a mountain.] A kind of cap with a flap round it.

month, munth, *n.* [A. Sax. *mōna*, *mōnath*, Fr. *mōna* the moon = O. Frs. *mōnath*, Icel. *mānath*, Dan. *maaned*, D. *maand*, G. *monath*, all related to L. *mensis* (for *mēns*), a month. Moon.] The period measured by the moon's revolution; the time from one conjunction or new moon to another; a period containing about 29½ days; the lunar month; one of the twelve parts of the calendar year, consisting unequally of 30 or 31 days, except February which has 28, and in leap-year 29

days, a calendar month, popularly four weeks.

monthly, munth'li, *a* Performed in a month, done or happening once a month, or every month.——n A publication which appears regularly once a month ——adv Once a month, in every month.

monticle, monticule, mon'ti kl, mon'ti kūl, *n* [L *monticulus*, dim of *mons, montis*, a mountain] A little mount, a hillock.

monument, mon'ū ment, *n* [L. *monumentum*, fr *moneo*, I remind, I warn MONITION] Anything by which the memory of a person or of an event is preserved or perpetuated a memorial, something built or erected in memory of events, actions or persons any enduring evidence or example, a singular or notable instance

monumental, mon-ū ment'al, *a* Pertaining to or serving as a monument, memorial, preserving memory, great and conspicuous, vast

monumentally, mon-ū-ment'al-li, *adv* By way of monument or memorial

moo, mo, *v i* pret & pp *mooed*, mod, ppr *mooing*, mo'ing To low, as a cow imitated from the sound.——n The low of a cow

mood mod, *n* [Fr *mode*, L *modus*, same as *mode* MODE] A special form of verbs expressive of certainty, contingency, possibility, or the like in *logic*, a variety of syllogism or proposition

mood mod, *n* [A. Sax. *mód*, mind, passion, disposition=O Sax and O Fris, *mód*, D *moed*, Icel *módr* (*móthr*), Dan and Sw *mod*, Goth. *mods*, G *muth*, *mood*, spirit, passion, courage, &c, root doubtful] Temper of mind, temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling, humour, disposition, a fit of temper or sullenness

moodiness, mod'i nes, *n* State or quality of being moody, sullenness, ill humour

moody, mod'i, *a* [*Mood* and *-y*=A Sax *módig*, angry MOOD (2)] Subject to moods or humours, out of humour, gloomy, sullen, melancholy

moon, mon, *n* [A. Sax. *móna* (masc)=O Fris, *móna*, O Sax. *máno*, Icel. *mani* Dan *maane*, D *maan*, G *mond* Goth *mena*, Lith *menu*, Gr *mēnē*, Skr *más*, fr root *ma* to measure (whence *measure*, *mete*), the moon being early adopted as a measurer of time *Month* is a derivative] The changing luminary of the night, by which months were measured, the heavenly body or satellite next to the earth, revolving round it in about 29½ days, and reflecting light borrowed from the sun, a satellite of any planet, a month, something in the shape of the moon ——v i pret & pp *mooned*, mond ppr *mooning*, mon'ing To wander or gaze idly or moodily, as if moonstruck (colloq)

moonbeam, mon'bēm, *n* A ray of light from the moon

moon-blind mon'blīnd, *a* Dim-sighted, purblind

moon-calf, *mon'kaf n* A monster, a deformed creature, a dolt, a stupid fellow

moon-culminating, *mon'kul-min-āting*, *a* An epithet for those stars which pass the meridian soon before or after the moon

moonish, mon'ish, *a* Variable, as the moon fickle

moonless, mon'les, *a* Not favoured with moonlight

moonlight mon'lit, *n* The light afforded by the moon ——a Illuminated by the moon, occurring during or by moonlight —**moon-lit**, *mon'lit*, *a* Lit or illuminated by the moon

moonlighter, mon'lit-er, *n* One of those who in Ireland go about at night and commit agrarian outrages —**moonlighting**, mon'lit-ing, *n* The practices of moonlighters

moonshee, mon'shē, *n* [Arab *munshi*] In Hindustan, an interpreter, a teacher of languages

moonshine, mon'shīn, *n* The light of the moon, figuratively, show, without substance or reality, pretence

moonshiny, mon'shīn-i, *a* Illuminated by the moon

moonstone, mon'stōn, *n* A translucent variety of felspar used in trinkets or otherwise

moonstruck mon'struk, *a* Affected by the influence of the moon, lunatic

moony, mon'i, *a* Pertaining to or like the moon or moonlight, bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck

moor, mōr, *n* [A. Sax *mór*=Icel. *mór*, a heath, D *moer*, a morass Dan & L G *mor*, a moor, a marsh, G *moor*, a marsh, a moor same root as *mere*, *mire*, *mora* is a derivative] A tract of waste land, especially when partly covered with heath a tract of hilly ground on which game is preserved for sport

Moor, mor, *n* [Fr *Maure*, fr L. *Maurus*, Gr *Mauros*, a Moor, comp Gr *mauros*, black or dark-coloured.] A native of the northern coast of Africa, a Saracen

moor, mōr *v t* pret & pp *moored* mōrd, *mooring*, mor'ing [From or akin to D *marren*, *maren*, to tie, to moor, same word as E *mar*, A. Sax *merran*, to hinder, to mar, O H G *marrjan*, to stop] To confine or secure a ship in a particular station, as by cables and anchors, or by chains ——v i To be confined by cables or chains

moorage, mor'āj, *n* A place for mooring

moor-cock, moor-fowl mor'kok, mor'foul, *n* The red grouse GROUSE.

moor-hen, mor'hen, *n* The gallinule or water-hen, also the female of the red-grouse

mooring, mōr'ing, *n* Act of one who moors, *pl* the anchor, &c, by which a ship is moored, the place where a ship is moored.

Moorish, mor'ish, *a* Pertaining to the Moors

moorish, moory, mór'ish, mór'i, *a* Having the character of a moor moorland

moorland, mor'land, *n* A waste, barren district, a moor —Used also adjectively

moorva, mōr'va, *n* [Skr] A strong silky fibre, obtained from an L Indian plant of the lily family

moose, mōs, *n* [American Indian name] The American variety of the elk.

moot, mōt *n* [A. Sax. *mót*, *gemót*, a meeting (=O Sax *mōt*, Icel *mót*, a meeting), whence *metan*, to meet] A kind of ancient English court, a debate a discussion —— v t pret & pp *mooted* mot'ed, ppr *mooting*, mot'ing To debate, to discuss, to argue for and against ——a Debatable, subject to discussion discussed or debated (a *moot* subject) —**mootable**, mot'a-bl, *a* Capable of being mooted —**moot-hall**, mot'hal, *n* A hall of meeting, a hall of judgment —**moot-point**, mōt-point, *n* A point debated or liable to be debated

mop, mop *n* [Comp D *moppen*, to pout, to make a sulky face MOPE] A wry mouth, a grimace

mop, mop, *n* [A Celtic word=W *mop*, a mop, Gael. *mob*, a tuft, tassel mop, probably allied to L *mappa*, a napkin] A piece of cloth or a collection of coarse yarns fastened to a handle, and used for cleaning floors, carriages, &c. ——v t pret & pp *mopped*, mopt ppr *mopping*, mop'ing To rub or wipe with a mop

mope, mōp, *v i* pret & pp *moped*, mōpt, ppr *moping*, mōp'ing [Connected with *mop*, a wry mouth D *moppen*, to pout] To show a dull, downcast, or spiritless air to be spiritless or gloomy ——n. One who mopes, a low-spirited person

mopet, mopsey, mop'et, mop'sē, *n* [Dim of *mop*] A rag baby, a puppet made of cloth, a pet name of a little girl, a woolly variety of dog

mopish, mōp'ish *a* Inclined to mope, dull spiritless, dejected.—**mopishness** mōp'ish nes, *n* Dejection, dulness, stupidity

moraine, mō-rān', *n* [Fr, akin to It *mora*, a heap of stones] An accumulation of stones or other debris on the surface of glaciers or in the valleys at their foot, a regular feature in glacier phenomena

moral, mo'ral, *a* [Fr *moral*, L. *moralis*, fr *mos*, *moris*, manner, *mores*, manners, morals (seen also in *demoralize*, *demure*, *morose*)] Relating to right and wrong as determined by duty, relating to morality or morals, ethical right in conduct, acting in conformity with virtue virtuous, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, accountable, governed by the laws of right and wrong, supported by reason and probability, sufficient for practical purposes (*moral* certainty) —Moral law, the law prescribing moral duties and teaching right and wrong —Moral philosophy, the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation, ethics —*Moral sense*, *the capacity* to perceive what is right and wrong, and to approve or disapprove, conscience ——n The practical lesson inculcated by any story, *pl* general conduct or behaviour as right or wrong, principles and mode of life, moral philosophy or ethics

morale, mō-ral' *n* [An erroneous spelling of Fr *moral*, used in same sense] Mental condition of soldiers, &c, as regards courage, zeal, hope confidence, and the like

moralist, mo'ral ist, *n* [*Moral* and *ist*= Fr *moraliste*] One who teaches morals, a writer or lecturer on ethics, one who inculcates or practises moral duties, one who is moral but not religious

morality, mō-ral'i ti, *n* [Fr *moralité*, L L *moralitas*] The doctrine of moral duties, morals, ethics, the practice of the moral duties, virtue, moral character or quality, the quality of an action in regard to right and wrong, a kind of Old English drama in which the personages were abstractions or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, &c

moralize, mo'ral-īz, *v t* pret & pp *moralized*, mo'ral-īzd, ppr *moralizing*, mo'ral-īz ing [*Moral* and *-ize*=Fr *moraliser*] To apply to a moral purpose, to draw a moral from, to render moral or virtuous, to give a moral character to ——v i To make moral reflections, to draw practical lessons from the facts of life

moralizer, mo'ral īz er, *n* One who moralizes

morally, mo'ral-li *adv* In a moral or ethical sense, according to the rules of morality, virtuously, uprightly, virtually, to all intents and purposes

morass, mō-ras', *n* [Equivalent to *moor*, with a term., same as L.G *moras*, D *moeras* Sw *moras*, G *morast* MOOR] A tract of low, soft wet ground, a marsh, a swamp, a fen —Morass ore, bog iron ore —**morassy**, *mō-ras'i*, *a* Marshy, *fenny*

moratorium, mo-ra-tō'ri-um, *n* [L *moratorius*, delaying, fr *morator*, a delayer, fr *moror*, *moratus* I delay] A postponement of the payment of debts allowed by a government in special circumstances

Moravian, mō-rā'vi an, *a* Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians ——n A native of Moravia, one of a religious sect, also called the United Brethren, tracing its origin to John Huss, and holding evangelical principles —**Moravianism**, mō-rā'vi an izm *n* The principles of the Moravians or *United Brethren*

morbid, mōr'bid, *a* [Fr *morbide*, L. *morbidus*, fr *morbus*, a disease same root as L *mori* Skr *mri*, to die MORTAL] Diseased sickly, not sound and healthful

morbidity, mōr-bid i ti *n* The state of being morbid, diseased state

morbidly, mōr'bid li, *adv* In a morbid or diseased manner

morbidness, mōr'bid nes *n* State of being morbid, morbidity

morbific, mōr bif ik, *a* [Fr *morbifique*, L *morbus*, disease and *facio*, I make] Causing disease, generating a sickly state

morceau mōr sō, *n*, pl **morceaux** mōr sōz. [Fr, fr O Fr *morsel* MORSEL] A morsel, a small piece, a short piece or passage of literary or musical composition.

mordacious, mōr-dā'shus, *a* [L *mordax*, *mordacis*, fr *mordeo*, I bite MORSEL] Biting, pungent sarcastic

mordacity, mōr-das'i ti, *n* [Fr *mordacité*,

L. *mortalitas* See -ity.] The quality of being mortal; liability to death.

mordant mor'dant, *a.* & *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *mordere* to bite.] A substance which serves to fix colours in different stuffs; sticky matter by which gilt is made to adhere. —*a.* Biting; caustic; severe.

more mōr, *a.* [A. Sax. *mā, māra* = O. Frs. *mēra*, L.G. and Du. *meer*, Dan. *mer*, Icel. *meiri*, Goth. *maiza*, from the root seen in L. *magis* great, E. *may*.] With singular nouns (as comparative of *much*) greater in amount, extent, degree, &c.; with plural nouns (as comparative of *many*) greater in number. —*n.* An additional or greater quantity, amount, or number; something further; greater degree, extent, or quantity; in addition to; besides; again. —**To be no more**, to be dead, to have perished. *More* is commonly used with an adjective or adverb to form the comparative degree. —*n.* A greater quantity, amount, or number; something further.

morern mor'ren, *n.* [Corrupted with *moreen* fr. Fr. *mouton*.] A woollen, or woollen and cotton, fabric used for curtains, heavy dresses, &c.

morel mō'rel, *n.* [Fr. *morille* fr. O.H.G. *morhila* (*morhel* Sw. *murkla*).] A kind of edible European mushroom.

moreover mōr-ō'ver, *ad.* [*More* and *over*.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.

moresque mō-resk', *a.* [Fr. It. *moresco* fr. *Mori* L. *Mauri* a Moor.] After the manner of the Moors; arabesque. —*n.* Decoration in the Moorish manner; arabesque.

morganatic, mōr-ga-nat'ik *a.* [L.L. *morganatica*, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after marriage, a dowry accepted in lieu of other claim; corrupted fr. G. *morgengabe* lit. morning gift (A. Sax. *morgen-gyf*).] A term used of a kind of marriage between a monarch or man of high rank and a lady of inferior rank who does not take rank with her husband, while the offspring also hold an inferior position.

morgue mōrg, *n.* [Fr. Origin unknown.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends; especially used of such places in France.

moribund mor'i-bund, *a.* [L. *moribundus* fr. *morior* I die. MORTAL.] In a dying state.



morion mō'ri-on, *n.* [Fr. *morion*, It. *morione*; origin doubtful.] A kind of open helmet, with a nasal or visor, and sometimes with a crest; somewhat resembling a hat.

morisco mo-ris'ko *n.* [Sp. *morisco* Moorish, fr. *Moro* a Moor.] A Moorish dance of Spain; a morris-dance.

Morion of the time of Queen Elizabeth

Mormon mōr'mon, *n.* [From the book of *Mormon*, accepted by them as of divine origin, and said to have been made known to Joseph Smith by an angel.] A member of a sect founded in the United States in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who practise polygamy and have a complete hierarchical organization, they call themselves Latter day saints. —**Mormonism**, mor'mon-izm *n.* The religious doctrines of the Mormons. —**Mormonite**, **Mormonist** mor'mon-īt, mōr'mon-ist, *n.* A Mormon.

morn morn, *n.* [Contr. fr. O.F. *morneen*, A. Sax. *morgen*, morning, whence also *morning*, *morrow*.] The first part of the day; the morning; used chiefly in poetry.

morning, morn'ing [O.E. *morrening* fr. A. Sax. *morgen* (Dan. and G. *morgen*, Icel. *morgin* n., Goth. *maurgins*) by common change of *g* to *w* with the *-ing* of verbal nouns (Comp. *even*, *evening*, *dawn*, *dawning*).] Perhaps from a root meaning to gleam.] The first part of the day, beginning at two o'clock at night and extending to twelve at noon; the time between dawn and the middle of the forenoon; the early part; often used as an adj.

morning land mōr'ning land, *n.* The East; a poetical name.

morning star mōrn'ing stär *n.* The planet Venus when it rises before the sun; a weapon of the middle ages, the head of which was a heavy ball set with spikes.

morning tide mōr'ning tīd. MORNING TIME.

morocco mo-rok'ō, *n.* [Short for *Morocco leather*.] A fine kind of leather, originally made in Morocco, from goat skins, but now also from sheep skins.

morose mō-rōs', [L. *morosus* peevish, from *mos* custom, habit.] MORAL.] Of austere temper; gloomy; churlish; sour-spirited.

morosely mō-rōs'li, *adv.* In a morose manner; with sullenness.

moroseness, mō-rōs'nes, *n.* State or quality of being morose.

morphia, **morphine** mor'fi-a, -fin, *n.* [Gr. *Morpheus*, the god of sleep.] The narcotic principle of opium, a powerful alkaloid.

morphinomania, **morphiomania** mor'fin-ō-mā'ni-a, mor'fi-ō-mā'ni-a [from *morphia* or *morphine*, and *mania*.] A morbid and uncontrollable craving for morphia.

morphological, **morphological** mor-fol-oj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to morphology. —**morphologically** mor-fol-oj'i-kal-li, *ad.* In a morphological manner.

morphologist mor-fol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in morphology.

morphology mōr-fol'o-ji *n.* [Gr. *morphē* form and *logos* description.] That department of biological science which treats of the form and arrangement of the structures of plants and animals; the science of form in the organic world; the doctrine of forms or structure in languages.

morris, **morrice** mo'ris *n.* [Fr. *jeu or esque* fr. Sp. *morisco* fr. *Moro* a Moor.] A dance borrowed from the Moors or an imitation of their dress; a fantastic dance formerly practised in England.

morris-dance mo'ris-dans, *n.* A morris.

morrow mo'rō *n.* [O.E. *morn*, *morwen*, fr. A. Sax. *morgen* n. morning.] The day next after the present; the next day subsequent to any day specified.

morse mōrs, *n.* [Fr. fr. Dan. the sea, and *ros*, a horse.] The walrus.

morsel mōr'sel, *n.* [O.Fr. *morcel* (*morsel*) fr. L.L. *morcellus* a dim. fr. L. *morsus* a bite, fr. *mordeo morsum* I bite; cog. with O.H.G. *schmerz* pain.] A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a fragment; a little piece in general.

mortal mōr'tal, *a.* [F. *mortel*, L. *mortalis* fr. *mors mortis* death; same root as Sk. *mṛi* to die, *mṛita* dead; this root meaning to crush or grind, and also that of *mala* murder &c.] Subject to death; deadly; destructive to life; fatal; incurring the penalty of death; not venial, as sin; human; belonging to man who is mortal; long and tedious. —*n.* A being subject to death; a human being; a man.

mortality mor-tal'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *mortalité* L. *mortalitas*.] The state of being mortal; death; frequency of death; death of numbers in proportion to a population; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts; human nature.

mortally mōr'tal-li *adv.* In a manner that must cause death; in the manner of a mortal.

mortar mōr'tar *n.* [From L. *mortarium*, a mortar in which things were pounded, also the mixture pounded; mortar Fr. *mortier* a mortar, mortar fr. root *mar* meaning to grind or crush. MORTAL.] A vessel, in which substances are pounded or reduced with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance thick and wide used for throwing shells, &c.; a cement from its resemblance to the above utensil; a mixture of lime and sand with water used as a cement for stones and bricks in walls.

mortgage mōr'gāj *n.* [Fr. *mort* dead, and *gage* pledge—the estate is dead, becomes void and entirely lost by failure to pay. MORTAL GAGE.] An assignment or conveyance of land or house property to a person as security for the payment of a debt; and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to contract the grant shall be void; the deed by which this conveyance is effected. —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mortgaged* ppr. *mortgaging*. To grant or assign over or mortgage; to pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt. —**mortgagee** mōr-gā-jē' The person to whom an estate is mortgaged. —**mortgager** mōr'gā-jer *n.* The person who mortgages.

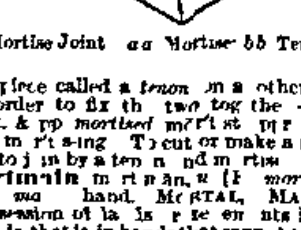
mortice mōr'tis, *n.* MORTISE.

mortification mōr'ti-fi-kā'shon *n.* [See *ut.*] The act of mortifying or the condition of being mortified; the death of a part of an animal body while the rest is alive; gangrene; the subduing of the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, &c.; humiliation or exation; chagrin. In *Scots law* the disposal of lands for religious or charitable purposes.

mortify mōr'ti-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mortified* pr. pt. *ptg.* ppr. *mortifying* [Fr. *mortifier* L.L. *mortificare* fr. L. *mors mortis* death, and *facio* I make. MORTAL.] To affect with gangrene or mortification; to subdue or bring into subjection; to abstain; to practise austerities; to humiliate; to hagrin, to affect with vexation. In *Scots law*, to dispose of by mortification. —*v.i.* To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of a living body; to become gangrenous.

mortifying, mōr'ti-fī-ing *p.a.* Humiliating; galling; mortify or humiliate.

mortise mōr'tis, *n.* [Fr. *mortaise* origin unknown.] A hole cut in one piece of material to receive corresponding projection called a *tenon* on another piece in order to fix the two together. —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *mortised* pr. pt. *mortising*. To cut or make a mortise in; to join by a tenon and mortise.



Mortise Joint. *a a* Mortise. *b b* Tenon.

mortmain mōrt'mān, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main* hand. MORTAL, MANUAL.] Possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, that is, in hands that cannot alienate such as ecclesiastical or other bodies.

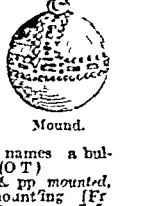
mortuary mōr'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L.L. *mortuarium* fr. L. *mortuus* dead, fr. *mori* to die. MORTAL.] A place for the temporary reception of the dead; a dead house. —*a.* Pertaining to or for the burial of the dead.

morula, mo'ru-la, *n.* [A dim. fr. L. *morum* mulberry.] A germ or embryo that has attained the form of a roundish mass of cells.

mosaic mō-zā'ik *n.* [F. *mosaique* fr. It. *mosaico* so named from its resemblance to the Muses, fr. *Musa* a Muse.] Inlaid work formed by little pieces of enamel, glass, marble, precious stones, &c. of various colours, disposed on a ground of cement in such manner as to form designs. —*a.* Pertaining to or composed of mosaic. —**Mosaic gold**, an alloy of copper and zinc, called also *ormolu*.

Mosaic, **Mosaical** mō-zā'ik, mō-zā'ik al, *a.* Pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites, or his writings and institutions.

mosaically, mō-zā'ik al-li, *adv* In the manner of mosaic work
mosaicist, mō-zā'i sist, *n* One who makes mosaics
Moselle, mō-zel', *n* A species of white French and German wine, named from the river Moselle
Moslem, moz'lem, *n* [Ar] A Mussulman, an orthodox Mohammedan
mosque, mosk, *n* [Fr *mosquée*, fr Sp *mezquita*, fr Ar *meyid*, mosque] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship
mosquito, mos-kē'tō *n* [Sp and Pg *mosquito*, dim. fr *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly] A name for gnats or flies common in many regions, and very annoying from their severe bites
moss, mos, *n* [Same as D O H G and Dan *mos*, Sw *mossa*, G *moos* Icel. *mosi*, akin to A. Sax. *méos*, G *mies*, moss, a bog Cog L *muscus*, moss Gr *moschos*, a sprout or tender shoot] A name of cryptogamic plants of small size with simple branching stems and numerous small leaves, also a name of various lichens, a bog, a place where peat is found —— v t. pret & pp *mossed*, mōst, ppr *mossing*, mos'ing To cover with moss by natural growth.
mossiness, mos'i nes, *n* State of being mossy or overgrown with moss
moss-rose, mos'rōz, *n* A beautiful variety of the rose, so named from the calyx being covered with a moss-like growth
moss-trooper, mos'trop-er, *n* [From the mosses so common on the borders] One of the marauders upon the borders of England and Scotland previous to the union of the crowns
mossy, mos'i, *a* [*Moss* and *-y*] Overgrown or abounding with moss, covered with moss, or bordered with moss
most mōst, *a* superl. of *more* [A Sax *maest*, for *ma-est*, superl of old positive *ma*, more=Goth *maists*, Icel. *mestr*, D and Dan *meest*, G *meist* MORE.] Greatest in any way ——adv In the greatest or highest, or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent, mostly, chiefly often used before adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree ——n The greatest or greater number, the majority in this sense plural greatest amount or advantage, utmost extent, degree, effect &c. often with *the*, and in this sense singular
mostly, mōst'li, *adv* For the most part, mainly, chiefly, generally speaking
mote, mōt, *n* [A. Sax *mot*, a mote, comp D *mot*, dust, sweepings] A small particle, anything proverbially small
motet, motett, mō-tet', *n* [Fr *motet*, fr It *mottetto*, a dim of *motto* MOTTO] A sacred cantata, a choral composition, usually of a sacred character
moth, moth, *n* [A. Sax *moththe*=D *mot*, Icel *motti*, G *motte*, Sw *mott*, a moth] The name of numerous nocturnal insects allied to the butterflies, the clothes moth, the caterpillar of which is so destructive
moth-eat, moth'ēt, *v t* To eat or prey upon, as a moth larva eats a garment —
moth-eaten, moth'ēt-n, *a* Eaten by moths, or rather their larvæ
mother MUTH'er, *n* [A Sax *módor*, D *moeder*, Dan and Sw *moder*, Icel. *móthir*, G *mutter*, Ir *matair*, Gael *mathair* .. *mater*, Gr *mētēr* Skr *mātā*, *mātar*, Per *mādar*, fr doubtful root] A female parent, especially one of the human race, a woman who has borne a child, that which has produced anything source or origin, a familiar term of address to elderly women, an abbess or other female at the head of a religious or semi religious institution ——a Native, natural, inborn, vernacular, originating
mother, MUTH'er, *n* [Same as L G *moder*, D *modder*, Dan *mudder*, G *mutter*—dregs mud, slime, &c , allied to *mud*] A thick slimy substance that gathers in liquors, particularly vinegar
mother-church, MUTH'er-cherch, *n* An original or oldest church, the metropolitan church of a diocese
mother-country, MUTH'er-kun tri, *n* A country which has sent out colonies, in relation to its colonies, a country as the mother or producer of anything
motherhood, MUTH'er-hud, *n* State of being a mother
mother-in-law, MUTH'er in lą, *n* The mother of one's husband or wife
motherless, MUTH'er-les, *a* Destitute of a mother
motherliness, MUTH'er-li-nes, *n* Quality of being motherly
motherly, MUTH'er-li, *a* Like or becoming a mother, maternal affectionate
mother-of-pearl, MUTH'er-ov perl, *n* The hard silvery brilliant internal layer of several kinds of shells extensively used in the arts Called also *Nacre*
mother-tongue, MUTH'er-tung *n* One's native language a language to which other languages owe their origin
mother-wit, MUTH'er-wit, *n* Native wit common sense
mothery, MUTH'er-i, *a* [From *mother* (2)] Containing or like mother
mothy, moth'i, *a* Full of moths
motile, mō'til, *a* [From L. *motus*, motion, and *-ile*] Having inherent power of motion, as certain organs of plants
motility, mō-til'i-ti, *n* [Fr *motilité* See prec] Power of moving, contractility
motion, mō'shon, *n* [L *motio*, *motionis*, fr *moveo motum*, I move MOVE] Act or process of moving or changing place the passing of a body from one place to another opposed to *rest*, power of moving, change of posture action, a movement, movement of the mind or soul, internal impulse, proposal made, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly or other meeting, evacuation of the intestines, alvine discharge —— v i pret & pp *motioned* mō'shond ppr *motioning*, mō'shon-ing To make a significant movement or gesture with the hand
motionless, mō'shon les, *a* Wanting motion, being at rest
motive mō'tiv, *n* [Fr *motif* a motive, L L. *motivus*, moving fr L *moveo*, *motum*, I move MOVE.] That which incites to action, that which determines choice or moves the will cause object, inducement, prevailing design intention purpose, theme or leading subject in a piece of music, the prevailing idea of an artist, as expressed in his work ——a Causing motion.—— v t pret & pp *motived* mō'tivd ppr *motiving*, mō'tiv ing To supply a motive to or for, to prompt.
motiveless, mō'tiv-les, *a* Having no motive or aim
motivity, mō-tiv'i ti, *n* [L L *motivitas* MOTIVE.] Power of moving or producing motion
motley, mot'li, *a* [Akin to *mottle*] Variegated in colour, consisting of different colours parti-coloured exhibiting a combination of discordant elements, heterogeneous, diversified.—— n. A dress of various colours, the usual dress of a domestic fool
motor, mō'tor, *n* [L *motor*, a mover, fr *moveo*, *motus*, I move] A moving power or that which originates motion force or agency that sets machinery in motion —— a Imparting motion —**motory, motorial**, mō'to-ri, mō tō'ri al, *a* Giving motion
mottle, mot'l, *n* [Comp O Fr *mottele*, clotted, curdled probably fr the German comp Prov G *matte*, curds] A blotched or spotted character of surface, as in wood employed in cabinet work —— v t prt & pp *mottled* mot'ld, ppr *mottling*, mot'ling To mark with spots or blotches as if mottled.
mottled, mot'ld, *p a* [MOTTLE.] Spotted, marked with spots of different colours or shades of colour, as if stained
motto mot'tō *n* , pl **mottoes** or **mottos**, mot'ōz. [It *motto*, Fr *mot* a word, fr L L. *muttum*, a word, fr L *muttio*, I mutter] A short sentence or phrase or a single word, adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea or principle, appended to a coat of arms, or otherwise put prominently forward.
moufflon, mouflon, mof'lon, *n* [Fr *mouflon*] An animal of the sheep kind inhabiting Corsica, Sardinia, and Greece
mould, mōld, *n* [A. Sax. *molde*, mould, earth, dust=O Fris *molde*, Icel *mold*, Dan *muld*, D *molde*, *moude*, mould, earth, also Dan *mul*, D *mol mul*, mould, mouldiness fr root seen in Goth *malan*, L *molo*, I grind, the root of *meal*] Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil mustiness or mildew, a vegetable growth like down, which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, &c , dust from incipient decay —— v t pret & pp *moulded*, mōld'ed, ppr *moulding*, mōld'ing To cause to contract mould, to cover with mould or soil.—— v i. To become mouldy
mould, mōld, *n* [Fr *moule*, *molle* (with *d* added), also *modle*, fr L *modulus* dim of *modus*, a measure MODE, MODEL] The matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form, model or pattern, cast, form, shape character —— v t. pret & pp *moulded*, mōld'ed, ppr *moulding*, mōld'ing To model, to form into a particular shape, to shape, to fashion
mouldable, mōld'a-bl, *a* That may be moulded or formed.
mould-board, mōld'bōrd, *n* The curved board or metal plate in a plough, which serves to turn over the earth
moulder, mōld'er, *n* One who moulds or is employed making castings in a foundry
moulder, mōld'er, *v i* pret & pp *mouldered*, mōld'erd, ppr *mouldering*, mōld'ering [From *mould*, fine earth or dust] To turn to mould or dust by natural decay, to crumble to perish, to waste away gradually —— v t To convert into mould or dust.
mouldiness, mōld'i nes, *n* State of being mouldy
moulding, mōld'ing, *n* Anything cast in a mould, an ornamental contour or form in wood or stone running along an edge or a surface
moulding-plane, mōld'ing plān, *n* A plane used in forming mouldings
moulding-sand, mōld'ing sand, *n* A mixture of sand and loam for moulds in a foundry
mould-warp, mōld'warp, *n* [MOLE, the animal.] The animal otherwise called the mole
mouldy, mōld'i, *a* [*Mould* and *-y*] Overgrown with mould musty, decaying
moult mōlt, *v i* pret & pp *moulted* mōlt'ed ppr *moulting*, mōlt'ing [O E *moute*, *moicte* (the *l* having intruded as in *could*), like D *muiten*, L G *muten*, fr L *mutare*, to change MEW] To shed or cast the hair, feathers skin, horns, &c , as birds and other animals do —— v t To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, skin, &c —— n The act or process of changing the feathers, &c , time of moulting
mound, mound, *n* [A Sax *mund*, a defence=O Fris Icel and G *mund*, protection same root as *mount*] An artificial elevation of earth usually raised as a defence or fortification, a bulwark, a rampart or fence
mound, mound, *n* [Fr *monde*, fr L *mundus*, the world.] The ball or globe which forms part of the regalia of an emperor or king


Mound.

mound-bird mound'berd, *n* The megapode
mount, mount, *n* [A Sax *munt*=Fr *mont* fr L *mons*, *montis* a hill, fr root *mun*, seen also in *eminent*, *prominent* Of same origin are next word, and also *mountain*, *amount*, &c] A hill a mountain now chiefly poetical, or used in proper names a bulwark for offence or defence (O T)
mount, mount, *v i* pret & pp *mounted*, mount'ed ppr *mounting* mount'ing [Fr *monter*=It *montare*, Sp & Pg *montar*, L L. *montare*, fr L. *mons montis*, a mountain See prec] To rise on high, to rise, to as-

cend to towe to get on horseback or upon any anima to am unt to ea h in val ——v t. To raise alo to ascend to el mb to place one's self upon, as on h rseback to furnish wi h h rses to set in o co w th someth ng necessary use ful, o rna n ental to prepare for use to set off to ad antage o embellish to carry to be furnished wi h a esse n *uals* nen ygu

T mount guard, to tak a and de theriu y f asen n ——s. Tha w hwhi h som ng is m unted o fi ted cardboar or othe materia on wh h a p cture is fixed a sc g, frame, o su h lik h o portu yo means o ruling h rse back

mountai moun n. [O F *m n-ta montaigne* F *montagn* f L L. *montanus* m unta ous, f L. *mons* mo- s a mour tain, h OUNT A targ mass of earth and rock rs g abo h comm n le of the earth or adjacen lan au le steel mass larg than a ll anyth g ry large ——a. Pertain ng to a m unta n found on mountains growing o dw ling on a m ntain.

mountain ash moun tin ash, s A Eu ish tree of h sam genus as he pea and p Pyrus w h wh te flow rs, fru scarl t, acri, n aust re he wan ce

mountain bramble moun tin-bram bl, s he *y serry*

mountain-cat mount n-k t, s The wild cat.

mountain-cork mo ntain-kork, n A wh te o gray ariety f asbestos

mountain-dew moun n dū, s A nam or Scotch, and mo especially H ghla l whisky

mountaineer m un-t n r' s. [*Mountain* an -*eer* O F *me tay ier*] An n ha tan f a moun nous district a li t of mountains.——v i. pre & pp *mountaineered*, moun- n-ērd; ppr *mountaineering* m an n ing. To practise the climb ng f mountains.

mountain flax, moun' n-fl ks, s. A species of asbestos amian hus.

mountainous moun tin-us, a Full of m unta n large, as a m ta huge

mountebank, moun ti bangk, s I *mon nb nco montambo* o *monta* to mount, and *banco* bench,) B c me who mounts a ben h or sta na li place, a nda medicines nos r ms which he pretends are al a e rem es a quack any boastful and f lse preten le a harlatan.

mounted moun ed, p a. F ted w h a moun o ur ts g e ped wi h a h rse or he rses.

mounting moun ting, s Act of one w mounts ti with which an art e is mounted or set off rimmi g, set g, ga nis g, furnishi ga, &c.

mourn mörn, v pret. & pp *mourned*, *morn* ppr *mourning* morn g A. Sax *m rn* =O Fa *morniam*, Ice *orna*, *r* G *morniren* Goth. *ma rnan*, to grie rwd same as in *murm* T sorrow to *grie* to lamen to e press grief n orrs w to be sorrowful to w a be customary habi of *sorr w* ——v t. T grie e f to lamen to del ore to bewail.

mourner morn r me who mourns one who a ends a funeral.

mournful mörn f l, a Express g sor r w xi bi g be a gearance *grief delorful* caus ng s row and cal m ta sorrowful l g gris.

mournfully m rn ful li, *ad* In a mournful manner w h sorrow

mournfulness morn nes, State or character f be ng m rn ful

mourning m rning, s The act f one who mourns lamentation dress or ha worn by mourners.——a. Employed to ex l ress gri f la *mourning* n g

mourning-coach morn ng k h, s. A coa h or a funeral, draped in black and drawn by black horses.

mouse mous, s. pl. **mice** mis [A. Sax *mus*, pl. *mys* (like *lus*, *lys*, louse, lice = Icel. *mus*, Dan. *mus*, D *muis* G *maus* cog L. *mus*, G *my* P *mūsh* k *mūshe* m use probably f soo mean ng to ates A w kn wn mall rodent quadruped th at in ests dw ll ng houses, gra ari s, fi lds, & a nam f ani *mus* al d an mals a te m f end arm nt v i. *mo z* pre & pp *moused* mouzd; ppr *mous ng* n u g. T hun f o catch m ce

mouse-trap mous'-trap, s. A ra f ces h g ine

mousing mou'zing *p a* G n to or en gag catch g ze

mousquetaire mūs-ke-tār, s Sec) STA E ta ta, m h, p ll [] m r [A Sax *musk* Sax *m s k* O Fris and L *m sc* Ice *uth* n Sw *mun* Dan. *mund* D *mud*, G h m *nkha* n h L k *sak moo h* & his wo l has *ka* an *a* be re he A] Th pe ng n th head o n imal into wh h food is rec ed, and from wh v ce is u tered he sperti re between he lips o port m of h face f rmed by the lips he ca y with n he lips a h ng dar to he n ou h be open g of a y th g he w as a p tcher or o h esse h open g f a ca e, p t, d n, well, &c be part f an er creek, &c. by w h) na w th th ocean o any larg body of wate T mak a mouth make mouths, to d t rt the n u h to make wry face as ind rs n Down in the mo th, chap allen d d mort fied —— t MOUTH pret. & pp *mouthed* m u hd ppr *mouth ng* MOUTH *ng*. To take into he mo u h to se ze w h m uth and shake t u t. w h a oice if ste tly big or aw ll ug v i. To s eak w th a fu ro l, or loud, affected ice to y rate to ran to mak wry face.

mouthed mou hd, a Furnished w th a m n f hs or sh k nd.

mouther mour n One who mouths.

mouthful mou h ful, s As mu h as he m u h co a s at once, a small q an y

mouthpiece mou h'pēs, s T e part of a mus ca wu istrum en to wh ch the mo applies a tube by wh h ga is h h he mouth wh le be g an ked one w de rs h p ion th rs

movable mö a-bl, a [Also spelled *moveable* F *mov mov f f mover mo ver* to move. See ne] Capab f pei g m ved ha ng f m n t me to a se (a mo *le* -ast h Easter) ——s. A y part a n g goods capa f e ng m ve p goods, w res, c ne h s, fur n ure

movableness movability mövā- b nes, m -a- n bi s o q al y f be g m my bili y

movably mövā-bli, *ad* In a mo a le manne o state.

move m e pret. & pp *moved*, mövd pp *moving* m ving [O F *mover mouver* f L. *movere* mot s, to move seen also in *move m nion*, *m tion*, *mo ve mover remot promote* &c] To cause to chan e place, pos ur o posi on to set in motion to impe to to carry con ey or draw from one p ace to an o er to excite into act n to affect o agitate to rouse to cause to act or late w to prevail on to excite from a state rest indifference to cite tenderness, p y grief in he heart of v prev k to stir up to shak to bring forward f con sideration and determinati n as a rea n t n to bring f rward for acceptance to hange h pos on *i* a p oce n he game of chess, draughts, &c.——v i. To hange place or posture to sti to pass o go to ha e action o he powe of action, to begin o act to wa k to march to remove shak to hange res dence to propose

som h ng o an orga zed meeti g f r consi rat n and d term na on ——s. The act of m ov ng a movement proces ng ac on taken the act of ans rring fro n place to place as p ecis in hess, &c.

moveless mö l s, a Incapable of be ng moved o t u rving fix l.

movement mö ment, s [F *mouvement* A t of m ving c urse o process of chang in ion any change of pos in a materi bo y h ma ne of movi g a ges u n agita a set on f oot by one o m) rsons n o k to bring abou a ne resul des d he wheel w k of a lock watch

mover mö e n A person or thi g that m es gi s mo n ne who off rs a m n n an assembly

moving mö ng *p a* Ca s ng to mo e o act x g h f ngs uch g pa h e affec ing **movingly** möving li, *ad* In a mo ing mann pa he cal y

mow m o ō n [A. Sax *muga* a heap a w *N mu z*, *mua* a heap of hay] A h ap mass, or) le of h y or shea es of grain d posited in a barn the part of a barn where hey are packed.——v t. pret & pp *mowed* n ed m i pp *mowing* m u ing or mo ng T lay n a mow

mow m o ō n. [From Fr *moue* a wry face comp D *mo ue* a mow] A wry face —— v i. pret. & pp *mowed*, mōd or m ppr *mowing*, mō go mouling To mak m u s

mow mō pre *mowe* f mōd pp *mowed* o *mown* n L n ppr *mowe* g m g [A. Sax. *mdwan* to m w = Dan. *meie* D *maa* *me hen* to mow ak n I el *maa* *maye* a swa he same root a I *m* G *mæn*) w *M adow* is from th *root*] To cu down wi a scy he o mac din as grass oth p ants, to cu he grass fro n to ei dowa od scrim nately or n g eat num ers.——v i. To cut grass to use th scy h

mowburn, m n bern or m bern *v i* To h a d f rment when in the mow and h s eel ry said of hay o gra n.

mower mo s O e who mows a mowing machine

mowing machine m ing ma-sh n s An agricul ural mach ne emp y d to cut d wn grass, e e gra n, &c

moxa, m k sa, *n* [Ch ese] A substance used by burni g m be sk n as a counte rrita cautery

mucedinous s -sed'i nus, a [L. *mucedo* n ul] Having he c aracte of mould or m ldew

much ch *a mor* and *most* serve as ts c mpara e and supe la e [Short ed f rm f *m k* mu *kel*, muh, f A. Sax. *m l*, *micel*, mu great, many = Sax *m k* Icel. *mikil* Goth *m kils* O H G *hl*, great same root as L. *magnus*, great, E. may MAGNITUDE, MAY] Great in q an y o an unt a undant.——adv In a grea degree by fa to a grea degree or exten greatly used especially w h comparat es and pas partic p s. Much about th same nea y s nal.——s. A great nanti y a grea dea e me h ng s range, uncommon o serious. **much ness**, much nes, s. State of be ng much quan t y

mucific mū-s f k a [L. *mucus* mucus, an *facio* I mak] Gener ing mucus.

muciferous mū-sif r s, a. Ha ing the haracter of or resembling mucus.

mucilage mus laj *n.* [Fr *mucilage* L L *m cilago* f L. *mucus* M c s] A solu tion in water of gummy matte a gum my su s ance f nd in certa n plants.

mucilaginous mū-si la-n-us, a Per ta n g to or secreting mucilage sl my ropy partak ng of he na re of mucilage

muck, muk, s A blun lering *corruption* I AN K.

muck muk, s. [From Icel. *myki*, Da *m* dung (whence *modd ng* m llen] Du g in a me ist state, o a mass of decay ng vegetable matter s mething mean, vile or filthy ——v t. pret & pp *mucked*, muki,

ppr *muck'ing*, muk'ing To manure with muck, to remove muck from

muck-worm, muk'werm, *n* A worm that lives in muck, a miser, a mean sordid wretch

mucky, muk'i, *a* [*Muck* and *-y*] Filthy, nasty

mucopurulent, mū-kō-pū'rŭ-lent, *a* [From *mucus*, and *purulent*] Consisting of mucus and pus (a *mucopurulent* discharge from a sore)

mucous, mucose, mū'kus, *a* [Mucus] Pertaining to mucus, or resembling it, slimy, ropy, secreting a slimy substance — Mucous membrane, a membrane that lines all the cavities of the body which open externally (such as the mouth, nose, intestines), and secretes mucus.—**mucousness, mucosity**, mū'kus-nes, mū-kos'i-ti, *n* State of being mucous, sliminess

mucronate, mū'kro-nāt, *a* [L *mucronatus* fr *mucro*, a sharp point] Narrowed to a sharp point, terminating in a sharp point.

mucus, mū'kus, *n* [L., *mucus fr* the nose akin *mungo*, I wipe the nose] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals, which it serves to moisten and defend, gummy vegetable matter soluble in water

mud, mud, *n* [Allied to L G *mod*, *mudde*, Sw *modd*, mud, D *modder*, Dan *mudder*, mire, Icel *mod* dust, E *mother*, slimy sediment *Muddle* is a derivative] Moist and soft earth of any kind, sediment from turbid waters, mire ——*v t* pret & pp *mudded*, mud'ed, ppr *mudding*, mud'ing To soil with mud to muddy or make turbid.

muddily, mud'i-li *adv* In a muddy manner, turbidly, cloudily, confusedly —**muddiness**, mud'i-nes, *n* State or quality of being muddy

muddle, mud'l, *v t* pret & pp *muddled*, mud'ld, ppr *muddling*, mud'ling [A freq fr *mud*] To make muddy, foul, or turbid, as water, to intoxicate partially, to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor, to bring into a state of confusion, to make a mess of ——*v i* To become muddy, to act helplessly, to be in a confused or dirty state ——*n.* A mess, dirty confusion, intellectual confusion, bewilderment

muddle-headed mud'l hed-ed, *a* Having the brains muddled, stupidly confused or dull, doltish.

muddy, mud'i, *a* [*Mud* and *-y*] Abounding in mud, foul with, resembling, or containing mud, turbid, miry, cloudy in mind, confused, stupid, obscure, wanting in perspicuity ——*v t* pret & pp *muddied* mud'id, ppr *muddying*, mud'i ing To soil with mud, to dirty, to render turbid, to cloud, to make dull or heavy

muddy-brained, muddy-headed, mud'i brānd, mud'i-hed-ed, *a* Of a dull understanding stupid.

mud-eel, mud'ēl, *n* The siren, a species of amphibian

mud-fish, mud'fish, *n* The lepidosiren

mud-lark, mud'lark, *n* One who cleans sewers, one who fishes up matters from the mud on the banks of tidal rivers

muezzin, mueddin, mu-ed'zin, mu-ed'in, *n* [Ar *muezzin*, fr *azzana*, to inform fr *azana*, to hear] A Mohammedan crier attached to a mosque, who proclaims from a minaret the summons to prayers

muff muf, *n* [Same as Dan *muff*, D *mof*, L G *muffe*, *muff*, G *muff*, a muff, akin to O H G *mouwa*, L G *moue* D *mouw*, a lon, sleeve, comp also D *mof*, a clown *muf*, musty, silly, doting Hence *muffle*] A warm cover for receiving both hands, usually made of fur, a soft, useless fellow, a mean, poor spirited person (colloq)

muffettee, muf-et-tē', *n* [Formed as a dim of *muff*] A small muff worn over the wrist a wristband of fur or worsted worn by ladies

muffin, muf'in, *n* [Probably fr. *muff*, on account of its softness] A light, round, spongy cake

muffin-cap, muf'in kap, *n* A flat woollen cap worn by men

muffle, muf'l, *v t* pret & pp *muffled*, muf'ld, ppr *muffling*, muf'ling [O E also *moffle*, akin to *muff*, comp D *moffel*, a muff, Fr *mouffle*, a mitten] To conceal from view or cover from the weather by cloth, fur, or any garment, to cover close, particularly the neck and face, to blindfold, to put to silence, *fig* to cover, to conceal to involve, to deaden the sound of (as of an oar) by wrapping or tying cloth, &c, round

muffle, muf'l, *n* [Fr *mouffle*, a kind of glove, a chemical vessel See prec.] An arched vessel, resisting the strongest fire, and placed over cupels in the operation of assaying, a pulley-block containing several sheaves

muffle, muf'l, *n* [Fr *mufle*, fr G *muffel* a dog with large hanging lips] The tumid and naked portion of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents

muffled, muf'ld, *p a* Wrapped up closely, especially about the face, blindfolded, *dulled or deadened applied to sound*

muffler, muf'ler, *n* [Lit that which *muffles*] A cover for the face or neck, a stuffed glove for lunatics

muffti, muftee, muf'ti, muf'tē, *n* [Ar *mufti*, a judge or magistrate] A doctor of Mohammedan law, an Anglo-Indian term for plain dress worn by officers off duty, civilian dress

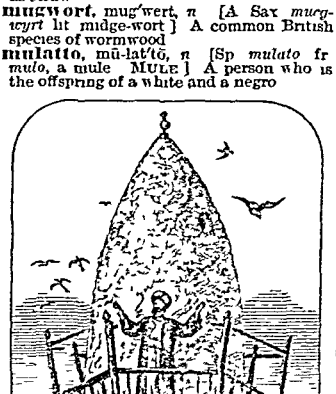
mug, mug, *n* [Same as N *mugge*, a ewer, a mug, Sw *mugg*, an earthen cup Ir *muigan*, a mug] A small vessel of earthen ware or metal for containing liquor, a jug

mug, mug, *n* [Perhaps a Gypsy word= Skr *mukha*, the face] The face or mouth used contemptuously

muggy, muggish, mug'i, mug'ish, *a* [Comp Prov E *mug*, mist, Icel. *mugga*, mugginess, drizzle Gael. *mugach*, cloudy, W *mwg*, smoke] Moist or damp, and close, said of the weather, moist, damp, mouldy, as straw

mugwort, mug'wert, *n* [A Sax *mucgwyrt* lit midge-wort] A common British species of wormwood

mulatto, mū-lat'tō, *n* [Sp *mulato* fr *mulo*, a mule MULE] A person who is the offspring of a white and a negro



Muezzin calling to Prayer

mulattress mū lat'res, *n* A female mulatto

mulberry, mul'be-ri *n* [For *murberry*, A Sax *murberie* *morberie*, a mulberry, *mur*, *mor*, being fr L *morus*, *morum* Gr *moron*, a mulberry] The berry or fruit of a well known tree, and the tree itself, one species of which is extensively cultivated to supply food for silk worms

mulch, mulsh, *n* [Akin to *molu* in A Sax *molsnian*, to rot, G *mulsch* *molsch*, rotten, D *molsmen*, to moulder] Dungy material used for protecting the roots of newly-planted shrubs or trees, &c

mulct, mulkt, *n* [L *mulcta* or *multa*, a fine.] A fine imposed on a person guilty of some offence or misdemeanour ——*v t* pret & pp *mulcted*, mulkt'ed, ppr *mulcting*, mulkt'ing To fine, to punish by pecuniary fine, to deprive (to *mulct* a person *of* or *in* £300)

mule, mūl, *n* [Fr *mule*, It Sp & Pg *mulo*, fr L. *mulus*, a mule] A quadruped of a mongrel breed, the offspring of an ass and a mare, or a horse and a she ass, a hybrid animal, a spinning machine invented by Crompton in 1775, so called from being a combination of the drawing rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves

muleteer, mūl-et-ēr', *n* [Fr *muletier*] One who drives mules a mule-driver

mulish, mūl'ish, *a* Like a mule, sullen, stubborn —**mulishly**, mūl'ish li, *adv* In a mulish manner —**mulishness**, mūl'ish-nes *n* Quality of being mulish

mull, mul, *v t* pret & pp *mulled*, muld, ppr *mulling*, mul'ing [From the spurious participle *mulled*, in the old term *mulled ale*, equivalent to *mould-ale*, that is funeral ale, fr *mould*, earth, the earth of the grave.] To heat, sweeten, and flavour with spices, as ale or wine

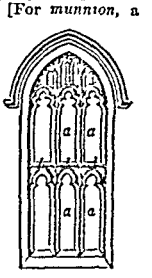
mulligatawny, mulligatawny, mul'a-ga-ta'ni, mul'i ga-ta'ni, *n* [Tamil *milagutunni*, lit pepper-water] An East Indian curry soup

mullen, mullein, mul'en, *n* [A Sax. *molegn* etymol unknown] The common name of a genus (Verbascum) of wild plants used in domestic medicine

mullet, mul'et *n* [Fr *mulet* fr L *mullus*, the surmullet] A name for fishes of two different families, the gray mullets and the red mullets, or surmullets

mulligatawny MULLAGATAWNY

mullion, mul'yon, *n* [For *munnion*, a word equivalent to Fr *moignon*, Sp *muñon*, a stump, the mullion of a window being the stump below the tracery] An upright division between the lights of windows, screens &c, in Gothic architecture — **mullioned**, mul'yond, *a* Having mullions.



Mullioned Window *aa*, Mullions, *bb*, Transom

mulsh mulsh MULCH

multangular mul-tang'gū ler, *a* [L *multus*, many, and *angulus*, an angle] Having many angles, polygonal. — **multangularly** mul-tang'gū ler li, *adv* With many angles

multanimous mul-tan'i mus *a* [L *multus* many, *animus*, mind.] Exhibiting many phases of mind, many-sided.

multicapsular, mul-ti-kap'sū-ler, *a* [L. *multus*, many, L *capsula*] Having many capsules used especially in botany

multicostate, mul ti kos'tāt, *a* [L *multus*, many, *costa*, a rib] Having many ribs or ridges

multifarious, mul-ti-fā'ri-us *a* [L *multifarius*, manifold, fr *multus* many, and a term of doubtful origin] Having great diversity or variety, made up of many differing parts —**multifariously**, multi fā'ri us li, *adv* In a multifarious way

multifid, mul'ti fid, *a* [L *multipdus* — *multus*, many, and *findo*, I divide] Cleft or cut by many divisions.

multifoil mul'ti-foil, *a* [L *multus*, many and E *foil*] *Arch* having more than five foils or divisions (a *n ultifoil* arch)

multiform mul ti form, *a* [L *multiformis* — *multus*, many, and *forma*, form] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances —**multiformity** mul ti for'mi ti, *n* The state of being multiform

multilateral, mul-ti-lat'er-al, *a* [L

mul us many and *la us la ris* a s le] Hav g many sides many-sided.

multilineal mul ti n e-al, *a.* [L. *m l- us*, ma y and *l nea* a line] Ha ng many lines.

multilocular m ti- ok ŭ le a L *m us*, ma y *loculus* a cell.] Ha ng ma y cells, locul, or compartments.

multi partite mul part t [L *mul tus* ma y and *part us* d vided pa a part.] Di ded into several or ma y parts.

multiped, mul ped, n L *u s* an *pes pedis* a foot] An an ma ha has ma y feet.

multiple mul p a Fr *mu j* f L.L. *mu plus mul us* m ny an] Ver as n *double ri le* Di e E Mia ha g many parts di us ns n A num e wh h conta ns no her n x mbe f t mes a *cer m m r j le* tw o m re numbers contain ng ach f m a certain mbe of tim es exact y us 24 is a c mmon m ple of 3 nd 4 h *least mmon mult pl* ber g the smallest num e *ha wal do th s.*

multiplex, mul ti-leks, *a* [L. *mul j e m us*, many and stem of *pl o* I f l. Ply] Mia l h comp b having petals y ng over each he m fo la

n ultiliat le mul p l-a bl, *a* Tha may e multip ied.

multiplicand m p kan d n [L. *mul plicandus*, fr *mult ply* I m ltiply] A n mber or quan ty to be mul plied by anot e

multiplication mul p i-kā shon n L *mul plicatu* MULTIPLY] The act process of mul p ying state of be ng multiplied reproc n m of an mals a ful o operation by wh h any gi en number m y be repeated or added to self any numbe f mes proposed. Multiplication table a tabl gi ng he produc of all the s mp gits multip ied into each he onward to some n t, as to l mes

multiplicative mul pli kāt i a T g to multip y havi g be powe to mu ti y or increase numbers

n ultiplicator mul ti pli kāt-e n [L.) *s mul plier*

multiplicity mul plisi n [F *m l plic* ft L. *mult*] MULTIPLEX.] State of bear g mult plex or manif ld grea number many of the same k d.

multiplier mul ti p-le n. One wh or tha which mul p es the number by which another is mul p ied.

multiply mul ti pli, *v t* pret. & pp mul- *plied*, m ti p ppr mul *ying* mul ti- pli *g* [F *mul j er* f L. *m plico*, f *mult plex* iq v] To increase in number to mak more by natural reproduction or by addi ion to make more numerous *rith* to add to itself any given number of times. —*v i.* To grow o increase in number or to become m re numerous by reproduction to te l to spread. Multiplying glass, Mu ltiplying lens, a lens or glass with a numb ber of facets, caus ng an object to appear mul ple many times.

multipotent, mul- pō-tent, *a.* [L. *mul- potens, m ti potes* (—*mul us*, much, and *potens*, powerf] Ha g man fold power or power to d m y th ngs.

mu tipresence mul ti-prez-ens, n. [L. *mul us* m y and E. *presence*] The power or act of being presen in more places than one at the same ti me.

multiserial mul ti-s ri-al, *a* [L. *multus* many and *series*, a row] Ha ing or ar ra ged in m ny rows.

multisonous, mul- ŭs *us*, *a* [L. *mul- us*, m ny and *sonus* sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

multisyllable mul- i-a Pla-bl, *n* [L. *mul us*, many and *sy lla*] A word of many syl bles a poly l-bl

multitubular mul-ti-t bŭ ler *a* [L. *m ltus*, many and *tubula*] Ha ing many tubes (a *multi tubular* boiler)

multitude mul ti-tud, n. [Fr *m ltude* f *m ltus* many a pp f *mu e* f *he m lto of fromol o* I promu-gate] State of being many a great number co ec e y a grea numbe d fin te y a ow of people a throng, a large assem lag Th multitude the pop ulace he mass w h ut refe ence to an assem lag

multitudinous mul ti tid n us, *Con* isting of o pertain ng to a m l o grea num er man ? l.

multivalve m ltivalvular m t a mu va vŭ le a L *mul us* ny an E *ve*] Ha g m y val s a *ul h* **multivalve** u t a n An an m wh h has a h ll f many al es eces

m ltur ulate mu g ŭl la *a* [L *ul us* ma y a *gula* a bon Ha g he f d ide t m re han w parts, as h p n oce s &

multure m n [F *mul u* f L *u o* a gri g f *mol* I grin Th grinding f gra n grist n he ytia fee go to h pr pri r of g ll re urn f gr nd g f corn

mum mum *a* Im ta of a low s l made wi h th s closed, like L an] G *ma k n mum le*] S t *t* speak ng also used as *sclam* be s lent h f

n mi m m, *n* [L. *n mm* f Christian *M* who first brewed y Brunswik n 1492] A species of al brewed from whea en mal &c

mum le mu n'bl, *v i* pret. & pp *mum led* mum'b pr *mumb ng* mum'b ng. [Freq f mum lik D *mommen*, Dan. *m mle* G *m mm* t m m] To mu te to speak wi h mou h pa y sed so as to render he sounds inart culate an i mp fect to ch w o bite soft y t eat wi h he lips close —*v t.* To u wi h a ow n art culate oice to mouth g tly or wi h a m tering sound to supp ess o ttle imperfect y

mumbler mumb'l n One wh mumbles or speak wi h a w inart c late voice

mumbling, mumb'l ng, *n* The act or so nd of one who m bles

mumblingly mumb'lil g li, *adv* In a mum l ng m anner

mum m mum *v i* pret & pp *mummed*, mum pp *m mming* mum ing. [*M* Dutch or erman origin *Compare G ummen* to mask mumme, a mask, *ummel*, a bugbea l *mo mmen*, to mask, *mom*, a mask, whence (f *momer* to mask *pomeri* mummery origina y perhaps to e the *face* an l ery m y s mila sound.) To mask to sport or m k di ma n n a mask o disgi ise

mummer mum er n [See p a.] A masker a masked be ffoon a play-actor

mummery mum e i, n [M *mm*] A *mask g or masquerade* buffoonery far cica show, hypocritical disgu se n l parade

mum mification n m m fi-ka l n n The act of making or process of becom ng a mum y

mummify mum i fi, *v t.* pret & pp *m mm fied* m m fid ppr *m mmifying* mum fi ng [*M mmy* nd *fy*] To make to a mummy to embalm as a mummy

mummy mum i, n [I *mymm i*, F *momie* pp mompe fr Ar *mūmiā*, f *mūm*, wax] A dead human body embalm d after th ma ner of the a ci nt Egyptia n, n which wax *bunnms*, &c were u ed a human body dried up nd preserved in a y manne a sort of brown bi um nous pig ment.—*v t* pret & pp *mummied*, mum id ppr *mummying* mum m ing To mumm fy to em balm.

mump mump, *t o i* pret. & pp m *mped*, *mumpt* ppr *mumping* mump ing. [An m tat w rd, all ed to *m mb* and *m nch*] T mumb or mu ter to move be jaw h he mouth closed to munch i m ke mouths to implore alms o play the beg gar **mumper** mump n One who mumps a beggar

mumpish mump'ish, *a.* [M *mr*] Dull hea y, sullen sor — **mumpishly** mumpish li, *ad* Sullen y sur f **mumpishness,** mump'ish-nes, n. Sullen silence a illenness.

mumps mumps, n (From *mump*] S ent d sp asure s illness a disease co s ng n an nflamma ion of the salivary g ands w h swelling along the neck pa s.

munch, munsh, *v t* and *i* pret. & pp *munched*, munsh, ppr *mu hing* mu an ng (Im ati e of he sound sk n *mumble* m p] To hew audibly to mump to n b] **muncher** munsh e n One who mun s

mun dane mun dān *a* [L *mundanus* f *mu dus* t wo ld] Be onging o h s w d wor ly terres ria earthly **mundanely** mun dān *ad* In a m nda e mange wi h re eren o wo ld y h ngs

mungo mung'gō n (I e baps f om some person of this name) A sh rt w o f rm by tearing to pieces old woollen fa rics and used n mak ng n w ak n t shoddy

mungoose mongoose mu gōs mon gōs n. Eas Indian name] A s lender a out he size of a rat, one of the n u m n k pt in houses n India to rid h m of vermin

municipal mū n i pal, *a* (F *m nicipal* L. *municeps* (f *municip ium*, a town g ned y its own laws—*m nia*, *offi ial* duti es, and *capio* I take) Be ongi g to a corpora on o ci y perta n ng to th cor poration of a t w or ci y o the citizens of a state Municipal law the law which perta ns to the ci izens of a sta e in the pri a e ca sacl y

municipality mū n i pal'i ti, n [Fr. prec.] A t w or ci y possessed of local se gov rnment a o mu ty under muni cipal] ow ri ion

municipalize m n pal Lz *v t* pret & pp n cipa i d, mū ni pa lzd ppr mu nic *pa iz j*, mū n i pal-īz ng [*M* ici *pa l d-ize*] To gi e a munic m haracter to to con rt in o a m nicipality

n i icipally mū n pal li, *ad* In a mur cipal manner

n unificence m n fi-sens, n [Fr *mu ificence* L. *mun fice* (—*mun us* a ft, *our* a gift, and *f cio* I m ke] A gi ing or be stowing e ally liberal y generosi y boun fulness.

munificent mū n fi-sent, *a* [See prec.] Libera in gi ing o bestow ng boun ti lo n al] bera gen ous.—**n ni ficently** mū ni fi sent-li, *adv* Libera y g nerous y

muniment m ni ment, n [L. *munimen m* a d f nce f *m n* ancien y *moenio* I fort fy f *munio* walls] A f fica ion o st ongh old) support d ence a reco l a deed a harte a wri ng by wh h cla ms and rights are def nded o maintained.

munition m n hon n [L. *munit o munut mis* f *mun* I fort fy henos *munition*. See prec] A fort fi a n Th n aterials used n wa mil tary st res am mu on materi l f r any enterprise

n uraena mū ru a, n [L.] A kind of eel f und n the Med terranean.

mural mū ral, *a.* [L. *m f m ros* a wall.) Perta n ng t a wal resemb ng a wall perpen icula or steep Mural circle an astronomical nstrumen f r measuring a gular distances n the meridian f el to wall exact y perpendi ula Mural painting, a pa ting in distemper o jours upon a w ll.

murder m r'de n [Also (though *n w* rare) *y murther* f A Sax *m rthor mor the* f *morth* dea h O Sax and O Fris *morth* D *moord* Dan. Sw and G *mord*, Icel. *morth* Goth. *maurthr* eng L. *mors*, *mortis* dea h thence *morto* , L h. *mortia*, death f root *mar* to crush Sk *mri*, to die MORTAL.] Act of unlawful y pe ting to deat act of unlawfu y k ll ng a human be g wi h prem ditated malice by a per son of sound m nd. The murder is out, some- thing is disc losed which was wis ed to be kept conceal ed —*v t.* pret. & pp *m rder d mer'der i* ppr *murdering mer'der* ing [A. Sax *myrth ian*, to murder f the noun.] To put to death unlawfu y to kill (a human being wi h p rmeditated ma ice to abuse or v iate grossly to ma by bad execution.

murderer, mer'der-er, *n* One who murders, or is guilty of murder

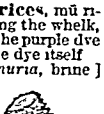
murderess, mer'der-es, *n* A female who commits murder

murderous, mer'der-us, *a* Pertaining to murder, guilty of murder, consisting in murder, meditating murder, bloody, sanguinary —**murderously,** mer'der us-li, *adv* In a murderous manner

murex, mū'reks, *n*, pl **murices,** mū ri-sēz. [L] A mollusc resembling the whelk, esteemed by the ancients for the purple dye that some of them yielded the dye itself

muriate, mū'ri-āt *n* [L *muria,* brine] The old name for *Chloride* —

muriatic, mū ri at'ik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt —*Muriatic acid,* the older name of *Hydrochloric acid*



Muricate

muricate, muricated, mū'ri-kāt, mū'ri-kāt-ed, *a* [L *muricatus,* fr *murex,* the point of a rock] Full of sharp points or prickles, armed with prickles

muriform, mū'ri-form, *a* [L *murus,* a wall, *forma,* form] Showing an arrangement like brickwork.



Muriform Cells

murk, merk, *n* [A. Sax *mirce,* dark = Icel *myrkr,* Dan and Sw *mörk* dark] Darkness or gloom [*Shak*] —**murky,** mer'ki,a Dark, *obscure, gloomy* — **murkily,** mer'ki-li, *adv* In a murky manner, darkly

murmur, mer'mer, *n* [Fr *murmure,* fr L *murmur,* a reduplication of an imitative syllable *mur,* seen in G *murren,* D *morren,* Icel. *murra,* Dan *murre,* to murmur] A low continued or repeated sound as that of a stream or of bees, a low indistinct sound, a hum, a complaint uttered in a low, muttering voice, a grumble or mutter —*v i* pret & pp *murmured,* mer'merd, ppr *murmuring,* mer'mer-ing To utter or give out a murmur or hum, to grumble to utter complaints to mutter —*v t* To utter indistinctly; to mutter

murmurer, mer'mer er, *n* One who murmurs

murmuring, mer'mer-ing, *p a* Making or consisting in a murmur uttering complaints in a low voice or sullenly —*n.* A continued murmur, a low confused noise

murmuringly, mer'mer-ing-li, *adv* With murmurs with complaints

murrain, mu'rān *n* [O Fr *morine,* fr L *morior,* I die MORTAL.] A deadly and infectious disease among cattle or other animals.

murrey, mu'ri, *a* [O Fr *morer,* fr L *morus,* a mulberry] Mulberry coloured, of a dark red colour

murrhine, mu'rin, *a* [L *murrhinus,* fr *murrha,* a material supposed to be fluor-spar] A name given to a fine kind of ware brought from the East, and much prized among the Romans Called also *Myrrhine*

murry, mu'ri, *n* The muræna (which see)

murther, mer'THER See MURDER

muscadel, muscatel, muscadine mus'ka del, mus'ka tel, mus'ka-din, *a* and *n* [O Fr *muscadel* Fr *moscatelle,* Sp & Pg *moscatel,* fr L.L. *muscatus,* smelling like musk, fr *muscus* musk MUSK] The name of several sweet and strong Italian and French wines, the grapes which produce these wines a delicious pear

muscat, mus'kat, *n* [Fr *muscat* fr L L. *muscatus,* smelling of musk, fr *muscus* musk. MUSK.] A kind of grape, and the wine made from it MUSCADEL

muscle mus'l, *n* [Fr *muscle* fr L *musculus* a little mouse, a muscle, dim of *mus* a mouse—probably from the appearance under the skin *Mussel* is the same word] A definite mass or portion of an animal body consisting of fibres susceptible of contraction and relaxation, and thus effecting motion a definite portion of the lean of an animal's flesh

muscled, mus'ld, *a* Having muscles

muscoid, mus'koid, *a* [L *muscus,* moss, and Gr *eidos,* form] Moss-like, resembling moss

muscology, mus-kol'o-ji, *n* [L *muscus,* moss, and *-ology*] That part of botany which investigates mosses

muscovado, mus-kō-vā'dō, *n* or *a* [Sp *mascabado*] Unrefined sugar, the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining

Muscovite, mus'kō-vīt, *n* A native of Muscovy, or Russia, a name of common mica

muscular, mus'kū ler, *a* [From L *musculus,* a muscle] Pertaining to or consisting of muscle, performed by a muscle, having strong muscles, strong, brawny, vigorous

muscularity, mus-kū-la'ri-ti, *n* State of being muscular

muscularly, mus'kū-ler-li, *adv* In a muscular manner, strongly

musculocutaneous, mus-kū-lō-kū tā"-nē-us, *a* [L *musculus,* muscle, *cutis,* skin] Pertaining to the muscles and skin said of certain nerves

muse, mūz, *n* [Fr *muse,* L *musa* fr Gr *mousa,* a muse, music, eloquence, propriety, origin doubtful *Music, museum, mosaic* are derivatives] One of the nine sister goddesses of the Greeks and Romans presiding over music, poetry, painting, rhetoric, astronomy, &c , hence, poetic inspiration *the inspiring goddess of song* [Written with or without *cap*]

muse, mūz, *v i* pret & pp *mused,* mūzd, ppr *musing,* mūz'ing [Fr *muser* to muse, dawdle, loiter, perhaps fr O H G *muoza,* idleness, *muozon,* to be idle, G *musze,* in activity, leisure or fr L *mussare,* to mutter From this comes *amuse* with prefix *a-*] To ponder, to think or meditate in silence to reflect, to be absent in mind.—*v t.* To think or meditate on —*n.* A fit of abstraction.

muser, mūz'er *n* One who muses

museum, mū zē'um, *n* [L *museum* fr Gr *mouseion,* fr *mousa,* a muse, originally a temple of the muses MUSE.] A repository of interesting objects connected with literature, art, or science a cabinet of curiosities, a collection of objects in natural history, antiquities, &c

mushroom, mush'rōm *n* [Fr *mousseron* fr *mousse,* L. *muscus,* moss MOSS] The name of numerous fungi, especially such as are edible *fig* an upstart one that springs up suddenly like a mushroom —*a* Pertaining to mushrooms resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth

mushroom-spawn, mush'rom-span, *n* The reproductive matter or mycelium of mushrooms.

music, mū'zik, *n* [Fr *musique* L. *musica* fr Gr *mousikē* (*technē,* art understood), music, art, culture, fr *mousikos* pertaining to the muses MUSE, *n*] Melody or harmony a succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, any combination of simultaneous sounds in harmony the science of harmonious sounds the art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear, the written or printed score of a composition

musical, mū'zik-al, *a* Belonging to music, producing music melodious, harmonious, pleasing to the ear fond of or skilled in music —**Musical glasses** glass vessels on which music may be played by striking them

musical-box, mū'zik al-boks, *n* A small instrument having a toothed barrel operating on vibrating metal tongues, which plays one or more tunes on being wound up

musically, mū'zik-al li *adv* In a musical melodious or harmonious manner, with sweet sounds

music-hall mū'zik-hal, *n* A place of public entertainment in which the company are treated to singing, dancing and other performances

musician mū zi'shan, *n* [*Music* and *-ian* =Fr *musicien*] A person skilled in music, one that sings or performs on instruments of music.

music-stand mū'zik-stand, *n* A light frame for placing pieces of music on while being played

music-stool, mū'zik-stol, *n* A stool for one who performs on a piano or similar instrument

musing, mūz'ing, *n* The act of one who muses, meditation, contemplation —**musingly,** mūz'ing li, *adv* In a musing way

musk, musk, *n* [Fr *musc,* It and Sp *musco,* fr L L. *muscus,* musk, fr Ar and Per *musk* musk] A strong-scented substance obtained from the musk-deer and used as a perfume, also, the animal itself, a musky smell a popular name for one or two plants giving out such a smell —*v t* pret & pp *musked,* muskt, ppr *musking,* musk'ing To perfume with musk

musk-deer, musk'dēr *n* A deer of Central Asia, the male of which yields the perfume musk contained in a sac near the navel

musk-duck, musk'duk, *n* A duck with a musky smell, a native of America

musket, mus'ket *n* [Fr *mousquet,* O Fr *mousket, moschet,* It *moschetto,* originally a sparrow-hawk lit fly-hawk, fr L *musca* a fly (comp *falcon, falconet, ea1er,* &c , as names of fire-arms)] A general term used for any hand gun employed for military purposes, a sparrow hawk or hawk of inferior kind. Formerly spelled *Musquet*

musketeer, mus-ket-ēr', *n* A soldier armed with a musket

musketoon, mus-ket-ōn', *n* [Fr *mousqueton* MUSKET] A short thick musket, the shortest kind of blunderbuss

musketry mus'ket-ri, *n* [*Musket* and *-ry*] The fire of muskets, troops armed with muskets, the art or science of firing small-arms

musk-mallow, musk'mal-ō, *n* A British plant with a peculiar musky odour

musk-melon, musk'mel on, *n* A delicious variety of melon, named probably from its fragrance

musk-ox, musk'oks *n* A kind of small hardy ox which inhabits the extreme north of North America, and smells strongly of musk

musk-pear, musk'pār, *n* A fragrant kind of pear

musk-plum, musk'plum, *n* A fragrant kind of plum

musk-rat, musk'rat, *n* An American rodent allied to the beaver, which smells of musk in summer called also *musquash,* also two insectivorous animals smelling of musk

musk-rose, musk'rōz, *n* A fragrant species of rose

musky, musk'i, *a* Having the odour of musk fragrant.

Muslim muz'lim, *n.* Same as *Moslem*

muslin, muz'lin *n* [Fr. *mousseline* said to be derived fr *Mosul* or *Moussul,* a town in Turkish Asia where it was first made] A sort of fine thin cotton cloth of various kinds —*a* Made of muslin

muslinet muz'lin-et, *n* [Dimin of *muslin*] A sort of coarse muslin

musquash mus'kwosh *n* A musk rat

musquito, mus-kē'tō, *n* See MOSQUITO

musrole, muz'rōl, *n* [Fr *museroller,* akin to *muzzle*] The nose-band of a horse s bridle

mussel, mus'el *n* [Same as *muscle* with different spelling and meaning L *musculus* a muscle, a mussel] The common name of a genus of bivalve shell fish, one species of which is largely used for food and bait.

Mussulman mus'ul man, *n* pl **Mussulmans,** mus'ul manz, *n* [Turk and Per *musulmān*] A Mohammedan or follower of Mohammed.

must must, *v i* without Inflection and used as a present or a past tense [A Sax *te móste we móston* I must, we must a past tense pres *te mot* I may or must similar form is in Goth. D Sw and G] A defective or auxiliary verb expressing obligation or necessity, physical or moral

must, must, *n* [L. *must um*, new wine fr. *mustus* new, *fresh*.] New wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented.

mustache, mus-tash, *n*. Fr *moustache*, It *mostaccio*, fr. Gr *mustax*] the upper lip, the mustache.] The long hair on the upper lip especially the upper lip of men, often spoken of as a plural, from spreading out on either side.

mustang, mus'tang, *n* [Sp. *mestengo*, belonging to the *mesta*, or body of graziers.] The wild horse of America, a descendant of horses imported.

mustard, mus'terd, *n* [O F *moustarde*, Fr *moutarde*, It *mostarda*, mustard, f. L. *mustum*, must, because f rm y mad with a little must mixed in it. MUST MOUST] An annual cruciferous plant, cultivated for its pungent seeds, from which the condiment of same name is obtained.

muster, muster v pret & pp *mustered* muster'ing ppr *mustering* muster ng [O F *moustrer* or *mostrer monstrer* to exhibit, f L *monstrare*, to show fr *monstrum* a monster. MONSTER] To collect as troops for service review parade or exercise to collect, assemble, or bring together. *To muster up*, to gather collect, or summon up generally *fig* (to muster up courage) —v.i. To assemble, to meet in one place —*n*. An assembling of troops, a register or roll of troops mustered a collection for exhibition an array. *To pass muster* to pass without censure, to be allowed to pass.

muster-book, muster book, *n*. A book in which forces are registered.

muster roll, mus'ter-rōl, *n*. A roll or register of troops, or of a ship's company.

mustily, mus'ti li, *ad*. In a musty manner. **mustiness**, mus ti nes, *n*. The state or quality of being musty staleness mouldiness.

musty, mus'ti, *a* [Fr base *moisi*, for *moisty* fr *moist*.] Mouldy sour stale spoiled by age; having an ill flavour vapid.

mutability, mū ta-bil'i-ti, *n* [Fr *mutabilité* L *mutabilitas*. See next.] Quality or state of being mutable; changeableness inconstancy instability.

mutable, mū ta-bl, *a* [L *mutabilis*, fr *muto* I change, akin to *moveo* I move, or to *munus* a gift, service, Lith. *mainas* exchange, *mainti*, *mutare* & are akin.] Changeable, subject to change, inconstant, unsettled, unstable, variable, fickle.

mutableness, mū ta-bl nes, *n*. Quality of being mutable.—**mutably**, mū ta bli *ad*. In a mutable manner changeably.

mutation, mū tā shon, *n* [L *mutatio*, fr *muto*, I change. MUTABLE] Act or process of changing change alteration, either in form or qualities modification.

mutchkin, much'kin, *n* Comp D *mutsje* a little cap, a quartern. Sc. *mutch*, a kind of cap.] A liquid measure in Scotland containing four gill.

mute, mūt, *a* [Fr *muet*, L *mutus* silent, dumb comp Gr *mu*, a sound with closed lips also *muzo* mumble *mutter*] Silent, not speaking; incapable of speaking not having the power of speech dumb in gram and philol silent, not pronounced, or having a sound sudden and complete by checked by a contact of the vocal organs applied to certain consonants as ... —*n*. A dumb person a hired attendant at a funeral a mute consonant a letter having no sound, represents no sound, as p, t, k a ... (small instrument ... applied to a musical instrument to deaden or soften the sounds.

mute, mūt, v.i. pret & pp *muted*, ppr *muting* [F *mutir*] To eject the contents of the bowels as birds.

mutely, mūt'li, *ad*. In a mute manner silently without uttering words or sounds. **muteness**, mūt'nes, *n*. The state of being mute.

mutilate, mū'ti-lāt, v.t. pret & pp *mutilated*, ppr *mutilating* [L *mutilo*, *mutilatum*, to cut or lop off; from same root as akin *mutilus*, curtailed.] To injure or disfigure by cutting a piece or pieces from to cut off a limb or essential part of to maim to remove any material part from so as to render the thing imperfect.

mutilation, mū ti la shon, *n* [L *mutilatio*.] Act of mutilating, or state of being mutilated removal of some essential part. **mutilator**, mū'ti-lā-tėr, *n*. One who mutilates.

mutineer, mū tin ėr', *n* [O Fr *mutinier* from *mutin*, mutiny.] One guilty of mutiny.

mutinous, mū ti nus, *a* [From old mutine, a mutineer, and *-ous*] Exciting or prompting; engaging in mutiny turbulent seditious.

mutinously, mū'ti-nus-li, *ad*. In a mutinous manner.

mutiny, mū'-ti-ni, *n* [From old *mutine*, a mutineer O F *mutin* mutinous, riotous, fr *meute*, revolt, an *emeute*, f. L L *mota*, a body of men raised for an expedition, fr L *moveo*, *motus*, I move. MOVE] An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders open resistance to officers, or opposition to their authority; insurrection —v.i. pret & pp *mutinied*, ppr *mutinying*, mū'ti-n ing To engage in mutiny to rise against lawful authority in military or naval service to be guilty of mutinous conduct.

mutter, mut'er, v.i. pret & pp *muttered*, ppr *muttering* [A Imitative word like *mum*, *murmur*, *mumble*, comp G *muttern*, L *mutt* o m ter, mu, he sound I produced by closing the lips. MUMBLE] To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips to mumble to grumble to murmur to sound with a low rumbling noise —v.t. To utter with a low murmuring noise —*n*. Murmur obscure utterance. **mutterer**, mut'er-ėr, *n*. One who mutters a grumbler. **muttering**, mut'er ing, *n*. The sound made by one who mutters.

mutton, mut'n, *n* [Fr *mouton* I. *multo*, *moltone* a sheep supposed to be f. L *mutilus*, mutilated, through L.L *multo* ... a wether, a castrated ram. MUTILATE.] The flesh of sheep raw or dressed for food.

mutton-chop, mut-n-chop, *n*. A rib of mutton for roasting or having the bone at the thin end chopped off.

mutual, mū'tū-al, *a* [Fr *mutuel*, fr L *mutuus*, fr L *mutuus* mutual, exchanged, borrowed, f. *muto* I change. MUTABLE] Reciprocal interchanged given and received on both sides equally relating to affecting, or proceeding from two or more together common shared alike.

mutually, mū'tū-al li *ad*. In a mutual manner reciprocally in the manner of giving and receiving.

muzzle, muz'l, *n* [O Fr *musel* (Mod. F *museau*), dim o O F *muse* L.L *musus* a mouth, f. L *morsus*, a bite f. *mordeo*, *morsum* I bite. MORSEL] The projecting mouth and nose of an animal as of a horse, dog, &c. the open end of a gun or pistol, &c. a fastening or cover for the mouth which hinders an animal from biting. —v.t. pret & pp *muzzled* muz'ld ppr *muzzling* muz'l-ing To put a muzzle on to bind the mouth of to prevent biting or eating, to restrain from speaking to gag.

muzzy, muz'i, *a* [Akin to *muse* to be absent minded] Absent in mind bewildered tipsy [Colloq.]

my, mī, *pronom ad* [From *mine*. A Sax. *min*, the *n* having disappeared as in *a*, *an*, &c. MINE] Belonging to me always used before a noun or adjective only as *me* being used predicatively.

myalgia, mī-al'ji-a, *n* [Gr *mys*, muscle, *algos* pain] Cramp.

mycelium, mī-sē'li-um, *n*. pl. **mycelia**, mī-sē'li-a. [From Gr *mykēs*, a fungus] The spawn of fungi, consisting of whitish filaments spreading like a net-work.

mycology, mī-kol'o-ji, *n*. [Gr *mykēs*, a mushroom or fungus, and *logos*.] That department of botany which investigates fungi. **mycologic mycological**, mī-kō-loj'ik, mī kō-loj'ik-al, *a*. Relating to mycology. **mycologist**, mī kol o-jist, *n*. One versed in mycology.

myelitis, mī-e-lī'tis, *n*. [Gr *myelos*, marrow and *-itis*] Inflammation of the substance of the brain or spinal marrow.

myeloid, mī'e-loid, *a* [Gr *myelos*, marrow *eidos* form.] Resembling marrow.

mylodon, mī'lō-don *n* [Gr *mylos* a grinder or molar, and *odous odontos*, a tooth.]



Skeleton of Mylodon.

A large and heavy extinct animal, allied to the sloths.

myography, mī-og'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *mys*, *myos* a muscle, and *graphō* I describe.] A description of the muscles of the body myology.

myology, mī ol o-ji, *n* [Gr *mys*, *myos* muscle, and *logos*, doctrine.] The science or knowledge or description of the muscles of the human body.

myomotility, mī-ō-mō-til'i-ti, *n*. [Gr *mys*, a muscle.] The vital or contractile property of muscular tissue.

myope, **myops**, mī'ōp, mī'ops, *n* [Gr *myō*, to shut, and *ōps* the eye.] A short-sighted person. **myopia myopy**, mī-ō'pi-a, mī'o-pi, *n*. Short-sightedness.

myosis, mī-ō'sis, *n* [Gr *myō* I close the eyes.] A disease of the eye consisting in an unnatural contraction of the pupil. **myotic**, mī-ot'ik, *a* and *n*. Causing such contraction or a drug that causes.

myotomy, mī-ot'o-mi, *n*. [From Gr *mys* a muscle, and *tomē* a cutting] The anatomy of the muscles; the operation of cutting through muscles.

myriad, mir'i-ad, *n* [Gr *myrias*, *myriados*, f. *myrios* numberless, *myrioi* ten thousand.] A countless number; the number of ten thousand or collectively ——*a*. Innumerable; multitudinous manifold.

myriapod, mir'i-a-pod, *n*. [Gr *myrioi*, ten thousand, and *pous*, *podos* a foot.] A centiped, or animal of the same class.

myriorama, mir-i-o-rä'ma, *n* [Gr *myrios*, innumerable, and *horama*, a view.] A sort of landscape kaleidoscope, forming an almost endless variety of scenes by means of portions of it placed one on another.

myrmidon, mėr'mi-don, *n* [From the *Myrmidones* of Greek literature, who in Achilles ruled, and who accompanied him to Troy.] A soldier of a rough character; one of a ruffianly band under a daring or unscrupulous leader an unscrupulous ... —*Myrmidons of the law*, bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, policemen, &c.

myrobalan, mī-rob'a-lan, *n* [L *myrobalanum*, Gr *myrobalanos*—*myron*, unguent, and *balanos*, a nut.] A dried fruit of the plum kind brought from the East Indies, and used by dyers and tanners.

myrrh, mėr, *n* [L *myrrha* fr Gr *myrrha*, word of Oriental origin.] A gum resin, the exudation of a spiny shrub of Arabia and Abyssinia, in use as an aromatic and medicament; a British plant, otherwise

called sweet cicely —**myrrhic**, mer'nk, *a* *Pertaining to or obtained from myrrh*
myrtle, mer'tl, *n* [L *myrtus*, Gr *myrtos*] An evergreen shrub celebrated for its beautiful and fragrant foliage and flowers
myrtle-wax, mer'tl-waks, *n* Wax from the candleberry-tree
myself, mI-self', *compd pron*, pl **ourselves**, our-selvz' As a nominative it is used, generally after I, and not another in the objective often used reflexively and without any emphasis
mystagogue, mystagogus, mis'ta-gōg, mis-ta-gō'gus *n* [Gr *mystagōgos—mystēs* one who is initiated, and *agōgos*, a leader] One who instructs or initiates in or interprets mysteries
mysterious, mis tē'rI-us, *a* [Fr *mystérieux*] Containing mystery, hidden from human understanding beyond human comprehension, unintelligible, occult, enigmatical —**mysteriously**, mis-tē'rI us-li, *adv* In a mysterious manner —**mysteriousness**, mis-tē'rI-us nes, *n* Quality of being mysterious
mystery, mis'ter i, *n*, pl **mysteries**, mis'ter-iz. [L *mysterium*, fr Gr *mystērion*, a mystery or secret doctrine, fr *mystēs*, one initiated, fr *myō*, I close the mouth. Anciently the term *mysteries* was applied to religious rites and ceremonies, only known to and practised by those who had been initiated] Something hidden from human knowledge and fitted to inspire a sense of awe, something above human intelligence, something intentionally kept hidden, a secret, a species of dramatic performance in the middle ages, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history
mystery, mis ter-i, *n* [Properly *mistery*, being fr L *ministerium*, service, *ministry*] A trade, craft, or calling
mystic, mystical, mis'tik, mis'tik al, *a* [L *mysticus* fr Gr *mystikos*, fr *mystēs*, one initiated MYSTERY] Obscure to human knowledge or comprehension, involving some secret meaning or import, mysterious, occult, dark, sacredly obscure, pertaining to mystics or mysticism —**mystic**, *n* One who holds the doctrines of mysticism
mystically, mis'tik al-li, *adv* In a mystic manner implying a secret meaning
mysticism, mis'ti sizm *n* [*Mystic* and *-ism=*Fr *mysticisme*] Views or tendencies in religion based on a communication between man and his Maker through inward and spiritual perception, a seeking to solve the mysteries of existence by internal illumination or special revelation, a dreamy contemplation of ideas that have no foundation in human experience
mystification, mis'ti fi kā"shon *n* The act of mystifying or state of being mystified
mystify, mis-ti fi, *v t* pret & pp *mystified*, mis'ti-fid, ppr *mystifying*, mis'ti-fi-ing [Coined fr *mystic*, and *-fy*] To perplex intentionally, to take advantage of the credulity of, to bewilder, to befog
myth, mith, *n* [From Gr *mythos*, a word, a fable, a legend.] A tradition fable, or legend embodying the notions of a people as to their gods or other divine personages, their own origin and early history, the origin of the world, &c, in a looser sense, an invented story, something purely fabulous or having no existence in fact
mythic, mythical, mith'ik, mith'ik-al, *a* Relating to myths, described in a myth, fabulous, fabled.—**mythically**, mith'ik-al-li *adv* In a mythical manner
mythographer, mi-thog'ra-fer, *n* [Gr *mythos*, a myth, and *graphō*, I write] A framer or writer of myths
mythological, mythologic, mith-o-loj'ik-al, mith-o-loj'ik, *a* Relating to mythology, proceeding from mythology, of the nature of a myth, fabulous —**mythologically**, mith-o-loj'ik al-li, *adv* In a mythological manner
mythologist, mythologer, mythologian, *mi-thol'o-jist, mi-thol'o jer, mith-o-lō'ji an, n* One versed in mythology
mythologize, mith-ol'o-jIz, *v t* pret & pp *mythologized*, mith ol'o-jIzd, ppr *mythologizing*, mith-ol'o-jIz ing To relate or explain myths —*v t* To turn into a myth
mythology, mith-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *mythologia*, fr *mythos*, a myth, and *logos*, doctrine] The science or doctrine of myths, the myths of a people or nation collectively —Comparative mythology, the science which investigates myths with a view to their interpretation, and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples
mythopœic, mythopoetic, mith-ō-pē'ik, mith'ō-po-et'ik, *a* [Gr *mythos*, a myth, and *poieō*, I make] Mythmaking, producing or tending to produce myths

N.

N, the fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant of the English alphabet
nab nab, *v t* pret. & pp *nabbed*, nabd, ppr *nabbing*, nab'ing [Same as Dan *knappe*, Sw *knappa*, to snatch, comp D and G *knappen*, to snap] To catch or seize suddenly or unexpectedly [Colloq]
nabob, nā'bob, *n* [Ar *nuwwab*, vicegerents, *governors*] A *provincial governor under a* viceroy in the Mogul empire a European who has enriched himself in the East
nacre, nā'ker, *n* [Fr *nacre* Sp *nacar*, fr Per *nal'ar*, an ornament of different colours] Mother-of-pearl.
nacreous, nā'krI-us, *a* Consisting of or resembling nacre or mother of pearl
nadir, nā'der, *n* [Fr *nadir*, Ar and Per *nadir*, *naẓir*, the nadir fr *nazara*, to correspond, to be opposite] That point of the lower hemisphere of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith, *the point* directly under the place where we stand *fig* the lowest point, the point or time of extreme depression
nævus, nē'vus, *n* [L] A natural mark, spot, or blemish on the skin of a person, a birth-mark.
nag nag, *n* [Same as Scot *naig*, D *negge*, a pony, akin to *neigh*] A small horse, a horse in general.
nag, nag, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *nagged*, nagd ppr *nagging* nag'ing [N and Sw *nagga* to gnaw, irritate, scold=G *nagen*, E. to *gnaw* NAIL, GNAW] To scold pertinaciously to find fault constantly
naiad nā'yad, *n* [Gr *naias naiādos*, fr *naō*, I flow] A water nymph, a female deity that presides over rivers and springs
naif, na-ēf, *a* [See NAIVE] Ingenuous, artless having a natural lustre without being cut said of jewels
nail nāl, *n* [A Sax. *nægel*=D and G *nagel*, the human or a metallic nail Icel. *nagl* Dan *negl*, a human nail, *nagle* and *nagle*, a metallic nail, cog Lith *nagas* L *unguis*, Skr *nakha*, a human nail, allied to *nag* (verb)] The horny substance growing at the end of the human fingers and toes, a claw, a small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, to be driven through or into timber or other material to keep separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it a stud or boss, a measure of length, being 2¼ inches, or 1-16th of a yard.——*v t* pret & pp *nailed*, nāld, ppr *nailing*, nāl'ing To fasten with nails, to unite, close, or make compact with nails, to stud with nails, to hold fast or make secure
nail-brush, nāl'brush, *n* A small brush for cleaning the nails
nailer, nāl'er *n* One whose occupation is to make nails —**naileress**, nāl'er-es, *n* A female maker of nails.
nailery, nāl'e ri, *n* [*Nail* and *-ery*] A manufactory where nails are made
nail-headed nāl'hed ed, *a* Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail
nainsook nān'sụk, *n* [Hindustani] A kind of muslin, plain and striped, originally made in India
naive, nā-ēv', *a* [Fr *naïf*, fem *naïve*, fr L *nativus*, native latterly also rustic, simple NATIVE.] Ingenuous, simple, artless, unsophisticated —**naively**, na-ēv'li, *adv* In a naïve manner —**naivete**, nā-ēv'tā, *n* [Fr *naïveté*] Native simplicity, unaffected ingenuousness
naked, nā'ked *a* [A. Sax *nacod* naked, a participial form=O Fris *nal ad*, L.G *nal'ed*, D *naal t*, Icel. *nal'tr*, *nal'tun*, Dan *nogen*, Goth *naqu ths*, G *nack t*, same root as L *nudus*, nude, Skr *nagna*, naked] Not having clothes on, bare, nude, not having a covering, especially a customary covering, open to view, not concealed, manifest, mere, bare simple, unarmed, defenceless, unprovided destitute —The naked eye the eye unassisted by any instrument as spectacles, telescope, &c.
nakedly, nā'ked li, *adv* In a naked manner, without covering
nakedness, nā'ked nes, *n* State of being naked nudity bareness.
namable, nameable nām-a-bl, *a* Capable or worthy of being named
namby-pamby, nam'bi-pam'bi, *a* [Contemptuously formed from the name of *Ambrose* Phillips, a rather weak poet, who died in 1749] Affectedly pretty, weakly sentimental, insipid, vapid.
name, nām, *n* [A Sax *nama*, a name= O Sax *namo*, O Fris *nama*, L G *name*, D *naam*, G *name*, Goth *namo*, Icel *nafn*, Dan *navn* (for *namn*), Sw *namn*, all probably cog with L *nomen* for *gnomen* (whence E *nominal*, *noun*), Skr *nâman*, for *jnâman* or *gnâman* a name, fr same root as *know* Some derive it fr the root seen in A. Sax. *niman*, G *nehmen*, to take] That by which a person or thing is distinctively called or designated, appellation title, designation, reputation, character; renown, fame, eminence, the mere word by which anything is called, sound only, not reality, authority, behalf, persons having a certain name a family —**To call names**, to apply opprobrious names ——*v t* pret & pp *named*, nāmd, ppr *naming*, nām'ing To give a name or appellation to, to denominate to designate, to call, to style to speak of by name, to nominate to entitle, to pronounce to be, to speak of or mention as
nameless, nām'les, *a* Without a name not known to fame, obscure ignoble, that cannot or ought not to be named inexpressible —**namelessly**, nām'les-li *adv* In a nameless manner —**namelessness**, nām'les-nes, *n* The state of being nameless
namely, nām'li, *adv* By name, particularly, that is to say
name-plate, nām'plāt, *n* A plate bearing a person's name, such as is placed on the door of a dwelling
namer, nām'er, *n* One who names or calls by name
namesake, nām'sāk, *n* One whose name has been given to him for the sake of another, one who has the same name as another
nandu nan'dū *n* [Brazilian name] The rhea or South American ostrich
nankeen, nankin, nan-kēn', *a* A

species of cotton cloth usually of a yellow colour originally manufactured in China: pl trousers or breeches made of the material.

nap nap *n* [A. Sax. *hnappian* to take a nap to doze] A short slight or slumber —— *v.i* pret & pp *napped* napt ppr *napping* To have a short sleep to drowse to be in a careless secure state

nap nap *n* [A. Sax. *hnoppe* the nap of cloth=D *nop* *noppe* Dan *noppe* LG *nobbe* a small tuft to knob or knop from the little tufts on coarse cloth] The woolly substance on the surface of cloth &c. the pile as of a hat the downy or soft hairy substance on plants

nape nāp *n* [Same as A. Sax *cnæp* a top skin *knap* knob *knoppe*] The prominent joint of the neck behind the back part of the neck

napery nāpe (r) *n* [Fr *napperie* from *nappe* a towel, from L *mappa* a towel which see also *napkin* *napkin* *apron*] A collective term for linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table

naphtha naf'tha or nap'tha [L and Gr *naphtha*] A volatile limpid bituminous liquid, of a strong peculiar odour rarely very inflammable used as a measure of light, a solvent for caoutchouc, &c and known by the same as petroleum or paraffin-oil

naphthalic naf-thal'ik or nap- *a* Pertaining to or obtained from naphtha

napiform nā'pi-form, *a.* [L *napus* a turnip, and *forma* form.] Having the general shape of a turnip (rare, *form* obs)

napkin nap'kin *n* [E. diminutive of Fr *nappe*, a cloth, from L *mappa*, a napkin MAP] A sort of towel used at table a handkerchief.

napkin ring. nap'kin ring *n* A ring of any metal, &c to inclose a table napkin

napless nap'les, *a* Without nap threadbare

napoleon na-pō'li-on, *n* [After *Napoleon* I.] A French gold coin, worth 20 francs, or 15s 10½d sterling a game played with cards, each player receiving five

nappiness, nap'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being nappy

nappy nap'i, *a* Having abundance of nap or down on the surface.

narcissus nar-sis'us, *n.* [L., fr Gr *narkissos*, fr *narkē* torpor fr the narcotic properties of the plants] An extensive genus of bulbous plants, with gay and fragrant flowers, including the daffodil, the jonquil, &c.

narcosis, nār-kō'sis, *n* [Gr See next] The effect of a narcotic the state produced by narcotics

narcotic nār-kot'ik *n* [Gr *narkōtikos*, from *narkoō* I render torpid, from *narkē* torpor] A substance which if received into the system produces sleep and in large doses brings on stupor coma and even death as opium, hemlock, alcohol, &c. —— *a.* Having the properties of a narcotic

narcotically nār-kot'ik-al-li, *ad* After the manner of a narcotic.

narcotism, nār'kot-izm, *n* Narcosis.

narcotize nar'kot-īz, *t* pret. & pp *narcotized* nar'kot-īzd ppr *narcotizing* nār'kot-īz-ing [*Narcotic* and *-ize*] To bring under the influence of a narcotic affect with stupor

nard nārd, *n.* [L. *nardus*, fr Gr *nardos*, Heb *nērd* or *nēd*] An aromatic plant usually called spikenard an ointment prepared from the plant —**nardine** nārd'in, *a* Relating to nard having the qualities of spikenard.

narghile nargileh nār'gi-le, *n.* [Persian and Turkish name] A kind of tobacco-pipe or smoking apparatus used by the Orientals, in which the smoke is passed through water a hookah (which see).

narial nā'ri-al, *a* [L. *naris*, a nostril] Pertaining to the nostrils nasal.

narrate na-rāt' nar' *t* pret. & pp *narrated*, na-rāt-ed or nar' ppr *narrating* na-rāt'ing or nar' [L. *narro narratum*, from *gnarus* knowing, skilful, fr root *gna*, seen also in E *know* ken ON *kunnr* L *gnarus* knowing known] To tell, rehearse or recite as a story to relate or recount the particulars of orally or in writing

narration na-rā'shon *n* [L *narratio*] Act of narrating a narrative relation story statement in words or writing of any transaction event

narrative nar'a-tiv *a* Pertaining to narration —— *n* That which is narrated or related a relation or narration a statement orally or in writing of the particulars of any transaction or event —**narratively** nar'a-tiv-li, *ad* By way of narration

narrator na-rā'tor or nar'ā-tor *n* [L] One who narrates or who writes a series of events transactions

narrow nar'ō *a* [A. Sax. *nearu* narrow, from *nearu* D *naar* (*aan*) Icel *nar* *nor* (*gen*) *nar* to be connected with *nara* (*gen*) *narfi* a relation] Of little breadth or width having small breadth or extent of surface having little distance from side to side of little extent or capacity limited as to means straitened confined illiberal confined in sentiment or intellectually not within a small distance loose accurate scrutinizing barely sufficient to admit as an escape —*n* A narrow part or passage as between one sea or lake and another a sound a strait usually in the plural —*v.t* pret & pp *narrowed* ppr *narrowing* To make narrow or contracted literally figuratively —*v.i* To become narrower or less to contract in breadth.

narrowly nar'ō-li, *adv* In a narrow manner closely strictly closely with minute scrutiny nearly within a little sparingly

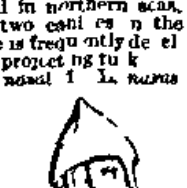
narrow minded. nar'ō mīnd'ed, *a* Narrow or contracted in mind illiberal of confined views or sentiment

narrow mindedness nar'ō-mīnd-ed-nes, *n* The quality of being narrow minded

narrowness nar'ō-nes, *n* State or quality of being narrow in any sense

narrow souled nar'ō-sōld *a* Illiberal illiberality

narwhal narwal nār'wal, nār'wal, *n* [Dan *narhval* Icel *nar-hvalr* apparently equal to corpse whale Icel *nár* a corpse from the animal's colour] A kind of whale found in northern seas, with no teeth except two canines in the upper jaw of which one is frequently developed into an enormous projecting tusk



Narwhal.

nasal nā'zal, *a* [Fr *nasal* from L *nasus* the nose Norse] Pertaining to the nose formed or affected by the nose, as speech —*n.* An elementary sound uttered through or partly through the nose part of a letter uttering the nose

nasalize nā'zal-īz, *t* pret & pp *nasalized* nā'zal-īzd, ppr *nasalizing* nā'zal-īz-ing [*Nasal* and *-ize*] To render nasal, as the sound of a letter to insert a nasal letter in especially *n* or *m* (L *to nasalize* form from the root *tud* to strike)

nasally nā'zal-li *ad* In a nasal manner by or through the nose

nascency nas'en-si *n* [See next] The state of being nascent.

nascent nas'ent, *a* [L. *nascens* ppr of *nascor* I am born NATURE.] Arising beginning to exist or to grow coming into being springing up

nasberry nāz'ber-i, *n* [From Sp *uva passer* raisin of the sun, *passer* a raisin modified so as to have a Engl berry form] A West Indian fruit

nasicorn nā'si-korn, *a* [L. *nasus*, nose *cornu*, horn.] Having a horn on the nose.

nasiform nā'si-form *a* [L *nasus* nose, and *forma*, form] Shaped like a nose

nastily nas'ti-li *adv* In a nasty manner filthily dirtily obscenely

nastiness nas'ti-nes, *n* State or quality of being nasty filthiness filth obscenity

nasturtium nas-tēr'shi-um *n* [L. fr *nasus* the nose and *torqueo, tort* I twist, fr the acridity of its smell] A genus of herbs including the common water-cress also a name given to the Indian cress

nasty nas'ti *a* [For older *nasky* connected with LG *nask* Sw *nasig* *nät* urinal, dirty] Filthy, dirty full nauseous smell disagreeable in taste or smell terrible

nasute nā'sūt, *a* [L. *nasutus* large nosed, keen smelling from *nasus* the nose NASAL] Having a quick or delicate perception of small, keen-scented, critical, censorious

natal nā'tal, *a* [L *natalis* from *nascor natus* I am born (whence also *natio* (*nation*) from same root as *genus* kind NATURE GENUS] Pertaining to birth dating from one's birth.

natal nā'tal [L *nates* the buttocks] Pertaining to the buttocks (the *natal* callosities of monkey)

natant nā'tant, *a* [L *natans natantis* ppr of *nato* I swim, freq of *no* *t*] Swimming sometimes applied to swimming birds

natation na-tā'shon *n* [L *natatio* NATANT] The art or act of swimming

natatorial nā'ta-tō'ri-al, *a* [L *natator*, a swimmer from *nato* I swim NATANT] Swimming or adapted to swimming being good for the purpose or swimming birds

natatory nā'ta-to-ri, *a.* Fitted to swim adapted for swimming natatorial

natch, nach, *n.* [AITCHBONE.] The rump of an ox.

nation nā'shon *n* [L. *natio*, from *nascor* I am born NATAL.] A body of people inhabiting the same country or united under the same sovereign or government an aggregation of persons speaking the same or a cognate language a division of students in some universities according to their place of birth a great number a great deal by way of emphasis

national na'shon-al *a* [Fr *national* from L *natio* a nation NATION] Retaining to a nation public general common to a nation attached, or fully attached, to one's own country —National air a popular tune belonging to a particular nation a tune by national consent sung or played on certain public occasions —National Church, the established church of a country or nation —National debt, the sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes

nationalism na'shon-al-izm *n* [*National* and *-ism*] Nationality a national idiom or trait in Ireland, the political programme of the party that desires more or less complete separation from Great Britain

nationalist na'shon-al-ist, *n* [*National* and *-ist*] A supporter of nationalism

nationality na-shon-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being national national character strong attachment to one's own nation a nation a race of people separate existence as a nation nationhood unity and integrity

nationalization na'shon-al-iz-ā'shon, *n* The act of nationalizing the act of bringing into national property or putting entirely under state control.

nationalize na'shon-al-īz, *v.t* pret & pp *nationalized*, na'shon-al-īzd ppr *nationalizing* na'shon-al-īz-ing [*National* and *-ize*] To make national to make the common property of the nation as a whole to give the character of a distinct nation

nationally na'shon-al-li, *ad* In a national manner as a whole nation.

native nā'tiv *a* [L *nativus*, born, innate natural, from *nascor natus*, I am born. NATAL.] Retaining to the place or circumstance of one's birth being the scene of one's origin indigenous not exotic conferred by birth inborn not artificial or acquired occurring in nature pure or un-

mixed with other substances (said of minerals) —n One born in a place or country, and not a foreigner or immigrant, an aboriginal, an indigenous animal or plant, an oyster raised in an artificial bed

natively, nā'tiv-li, *adv* In a native manner, by birth, naturally, originally —**nativeness**, nā'tiv nes, *n* State of being native

nativity, na-tiv'i-ti, *n* [L. *nativitas*, fr *nativus*, native (q v)] A coming into life or the world, birth, time, place, and manner of birth a horoscope —The nativity, the birth of Our Saviour

natrolite, nā'tro-līt, *n* [*Natron*, and Gr *lithos*, a stone] A mineral occurring in trap rocks, and containing a great quantity of soda

natron, nā'tron, *n* [Fr and Sp *natron*, fr Ar *natrūn*, native carbonate of soda akin to *nitre*] Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali

natterjack, nat'er-jak, *n* [For *atter*-jack, fr A Sax *attor*, poison from its disgusting smell] A species of English toad which walks or runs and has a deep hollow voice

nattily, nat'i li, *adv* In a natty manner, sprucely, tidily

nattiness, nat'i nes, *n* State of being natty

natty, nat'i, *a* [Formerly *nettie*, akin to *neat*] Neat, tidy, spruce, smart in dress

natural, na'tūr al, *a* [Fr *naturel*, L. *naturalis*, fr *natura* nature (q v)] Pertaining to nature, implanted by nature, produced or effected by nature, consistent with nature, according to the stated course of things, not forced, not artificial, not farfetched such as is dictated by nature, according to the life, derived from nature, discoverable by reason and not revealed, produced or coming in the ordinary course of things, connected with the existing physical system of things, unaffected, according to truth and reality, illegitimate, born out of wedlock, bastard, in a state of nature unregenerated, a term applied to the diatonic or normal scale of C —Natural history, the sciences of zoology and botany, or of zoology alone —Natural numbers the numbers 1, 2, 3, and upwards —Natural order, an order of plants in the natural system in contradistinction to the artificial system of Linnæus —Natural philosophy, physics PHYSICS — Natural science, a term which embraces *zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy*, &c — Natural selection SELECTION —n One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding, an idiot, a fool, in *music*, a character, the use of which is to make a *sharpened note a semitone lower, and a* flattened one a semitone higher

natural-born, na'tūr al-born, *a* Native, not alien

naturalism, na'tūr al izm, *n* [*Natural* and *-ism*] Natural religion, the doctrine that there is no interference of any supernatural power in the universe

naturalist, na'tūr al-ist, *n* [*Natural* and *-ist*=Fr *naturaliste*] One who is versed in natural *science or natural history*, one who holds the doctrine of naturalism

naturalistic, na'tū ral is' tik, *a* Pertaining to naturalism in accordance with nature, based on natural objects

naturalization, na'tūr al iz ā"shon, *n* [Fr *naturalisation*] Act of naturalizing, or of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native citizen

naturalize, na'tūr al-īz, *v t* pret & pp *naturalized* na'tūr al īzd, ppr *naturalizing*, na'tūr al īz-ing [*Natural* and *-ize*=Fr *naturaliser*] To make natural, to confer the rights and privileges of a native subject upon, to accustom to a climate, to acclimatize, to adopt as native or vernacular

naturally, na'tūr al li, *adv* In a natural manner, according to nature, not by art or habit, without affectation, according to life, according to the usual course of things, spontaneously, without art or cultivation

naturalness, na'tūr al nes, *n* State of being natural conformity to nature, or to truth and reality, absence of affectation

nature, nā'tūr, *n* [Fr *nature*, fr L *natura*, birth, nature, natural constitution, the universe, fr *natus* (for *gnatus*), born, produced, whence also *natio*, *natal* fr root *gna* or *gan*, seen also in E *kind*, *kin* Skr *jan*, to produce GENUS] The universe, the system of things of which ourselves are a part the world of matter, or of matter and mind, the creation, especially that part of it by which man is more immediately surrounded, the agent, author, or producer of things, or the powers that carry on the processes of the creation, the total of all agencies and forces in the creation, the inherent qualities of anything, the essential qualities which constitute it what it is disposition of mind personal character, individual constitution, essential or inherent properties or qualities, quality, sort natural human instincts natural affection, life or reality as distinguished from that which is artificial

nature-myth, nā'tūr-mith, *n* A myth symbolical of or based on natural phenomena

nature-printing, nā'tūr-print-ing *n* A process by which plants, &c, are made to impress their forms on a metal plate, casts being then taken for printing

naught, nat, *n* [A. Sax *nāht*, *nōht*, *nawiht*, *nówiht*, fr *ne*, not, and *awiht*, *ówiht* aught, lit not a whit (see AUGHT) *Nought* is the same, and *not* is an abbreviated form] Nought nothing —To set at naught, to slight, disregard, or despise —a Worthless, of no value or account, bad

naughtily, na'ti li, *adv* In a naughty manner, mischievously

naughtiness, na'ti nes, *n* State of being naughty, misbehaviour, as of children, mischievousness

naughty, na'ti, *a* [From *naught*] Bad, mischievous, ill-behaved.

naumachy, **naumachia**, na'ma-ki, na-mā'ki-a *n* [Gr *naumachia*—*naus*, a ship, and *machē*, fight] A show or spectacle representing a sea fight among the ancients, the place where these shows were exhibited.

nausea na'shē a, *n* [L. *nausea*, fr Gr *nausia*, sea-sickness, fr *naus*, a ship NAUTICAL] Sea-sickness, sickness with a propensity to vomit

nauseate, na'shē-āt, *v t* pret & pp *nauseated*, na'shē-āt-ed, ppr *nauseating*, na'shē-āt-ing [L *nauseo*, *nauseātum* See prec] To feel nausea or be inclined to vomit —*v t.* To loathe, to reject with disgust to affect with disgust

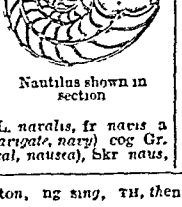
nauseous, na'shus, *a* [*Nausea* and *-ous*] Exciting nausea, loathsome, disgusting —**nauseously**, na'shus li, *adv* In a nauseous manner —**nauseousness**, na'shus-nes, *n* Quality of being nauseous

nautch-girl, nach'gerl, *n* In the East Indies a native professional dancing-girl

nautical, na'tik al, *a* [L *nauticus*, fr Gr *nautikos*, belonging to a ship, fr *naus*, a ship NAVAL] Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation, naval marine

nautically, na'tik al li, *adv* In a nautical manner

nautiloid na'ti-loid, *a* [*Nautilus* and *-oid*] Resembling the nautilus or its shell



Nautilus shown in section

nautilus, na'ti lus, *n* [Gr *nautilos* fr *naus*, a ship NAVAL] A genus of cephalopods with many-chambered shells in the form of a flat spiral, also name for the argonaut or paper nautilus a form of diving-bell.

naval, nā'val, *a* [L. *navalis*, fr *navis* a ship (whence also *navigate*, *navy*) cog Gr. *naus* (whence *nautical*, *nausea*), Skr *naus*, fr a root *nu* for *snu*, meaning to float or flow] Pertaining to ships, pertaining to a navy nautical, maritime

nave, nāv, *n* [A. Sax. *nafu*, *nafa*=D *naaf*, *naaf*, Dan *nav*, Icel *nöf*, G *nabe* a nave cog Skr *nābhi*, a nave, a navel. *Navel* is a dim from this, and *auger* is partly derived from it] The central block or hub of a wheel, into which the ends of the spokes are inserted.

nave, nāv, *n* [Lit ship, fr O Fr *nave* (Mod Fr *nef*), It *nave*, fr L *navis*, a ship NAVAL] The middle part, lengthwise, of a church, the part between the aisles and extending from the entrance

navel, nā'vl *n* [A Sax *nafel*, *nafol*=D *navel*, Dan *navle*, Icel. *nafle*, G *nabel*—navel, dim forms fr words signifying nave of a wheel. NAVE] A depression in the centre of the abdomen, the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus

navel-string, nā'vl string, *n* The umbilical cord

navew, nā'vū, *n* [From O Fr *naveau*, fr L L *napellus*, a dim of L. *napus*, turnip] The wild turnip

navigable na'vi ga-bl, *a* [Fr *navigable*, L *navigabilis*] That may be navigated or passed in ships or vessels, affording passage to ships

navigableness, **navigability**, na'vi-ga-bl-nes, na'vi ga bil'i ti, *n* The quality or state of being navigable

navigably, na'vi ga bli, *adv* In a navigable manner

navigate, na'vi gāt, *v i* pret & pp *navigated*, na'vi gāt-ed, ppr *navigating*, na'vi-gāt-ing [L *navigo*, *navigatum*—*navis*, a ship, and *ago*, I conduct] To conduct or guide a ship, to manage a ship, to sail —*v t* To manage in sailing, as a vessel, to pass over in ships, to sail or guide a ship over

navigation, na-vi gā'shon, *n* [Fr *navigation*, L. *navigatio*] Act or art of navigating, the science or art of managing ships —Aerial navigation, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons

navigator, na'vi gāt-er, *n* One who navigates, one who directs the course of a ship

navvy, nav'i, *n*, pl **navvies**, nav'iz [Abbrev fr *navigator*—the name being first given to men engaged on works connected with inland navigation] A common labourer engaged on such works as the making of canals or railways

navy, nā'vi, *n* [O Fr *navie*, fr L *navis*, a ship NAVAL] All the ships of a certain class belonging to a country, the whole of *the ships of war belonging to a nation* the naval force of any country, including ships, men, stores, &c.

nawab, na-wab', *n* [NABOB] A viceroy, a deputy

nay, nā, *adv* [Equivalent to *ne aye*, that is, not ever fr Icel. and Dan *nei*, Sw *nej*, no, nay, comp *nor* for *ne or*, not or, *neither*, for *ne either*, not either &c No] No, not only so, not this alone but —To say nay, to *deny to refuse* —*n. Denial refusal*

Nazarean, **Nazarene** naz'a-rē an, naz a-rēn', *n* An inhabitant of *Nazareth*, a name given to Christ and the early converts to Christianity in contempt

nazarite, naz'a-rit, *n* [From Heb *nazar*, to separate] One of those Jews who bound themselves by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion Num vi 2 21

neap, nēp *a* [A. Sax *nēp*, neap, akin to Dan *knap* Icel. *knappr* narrow, scanty, and probably to *nip*] Low, or not rising high applied to the lowest tides or those that happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon

neaped, nēpt, *a* [See prec] Left aground by the falling of the tide as a ship

neap-tide, nēp'tīd, *n* One of the lowest tides opposite to *spring*-tide

near, nēr *a* [A. Sax *nēar*, compar of *neah*, nigh (*nearer* being thus a double compar)=Icel *nær*, *narri*, Dan *nær*, Sw *när*, *nära*, near, nearer NEXT, NIGH]

high not far distant in place time, or degree closely related by blood intimate familiar dear affecting one's interest or feelings inclined to economy parsimonious such as barely to avoid injury or danger narrow on the left of a horse opposed to *off* in ruling or driving short or not circuitous —prep At no great distance from close to high —adv Almost within a little close to the wind —to and fro pret & pp **neared**, nearing ppr nearing To approach to draw near

nearctic nē-ark'tik a [Gr *neos* new and *arktos* arctic] Applied to the region of its characteristic fauna inhabiting North America to the Isthmus of Panama

nearly nēr'li, *ad* Closely intimately almost within a little

nearness, n nēr'nes, State or quality of being near closeness proximity &c

near-sighted nēr'sīt-ed, a Seeing clearly at a small distance only short-sighted

near-sightedness nēr'sīt-ed-nes n The state of being near-sighted

neat n t, a [A Sax *neát* (in and pl) =Sc *nowt* Icel *naut* Sw *nöt* Dan *kvæg* cattle, an ox from verbal stem in Icel *njóta*, A Sax *néotan*, to use to enjoy Goth *niutan* to take] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows used the collectively or of one individual —Neat's-foot oil, an oil obtained from the feet of neat

neat, n t, a [F *net, nette*=It. *netto* Sp *neto* fr L *nitidus* shining from *nitēre*, I shine] Free from extraneous matters pure clean cleanly nice trim tidy expressed in few and well-chosen words clever smart free from tawdry appendages and well adjusted, as attire without water added, as spirituous liquors

neat handed nēt'hand-ed, a Using the hands with neatness deft

neatherd n t'herd, n A person who has the care of cattle

neatly n t'li, *ad* In a neat manner tidily smartly cleverly

neatness n t'nes, n State or quality of being neat

neb, neb, n [A Sax *nebb* face mouth, beak=D *neb* Dan *næb* Sw *näbb* beak, nose allied to forms with initial *s* as D *snabbe* a beak comp E *snap*] The nose the beak of a fowl the bill

nebula, neb'ū-la, n pl **nebulæ** n'bū-lē [L *nebula* a cloud, cog Gr *nephelē* a cloud, Icel *síð* G *nebel*, mist] The name for celestial objects resembling white clouds, in many cases resolved by the telescope into clusters of stars

nebular neb'ū-lėr a Pertaining to nebulæ —Nebular hypothesis, a hypothesis that the bodies of the solar system have been condensed from a nebular state

nebulose neb'ū-lōs, a Same as **Nebulous**

nebulosity neb-ū-los'i-ti, n The state of being nebulous the faint misty appearances surrounding certain stars

nebulous, n b'ū-lus, a [L *nebulosus*, Nebula] Cloudy hazy literally or figuratively pertaining to or having the appearance of a nebula

necessarily ne-ses-sa-ri-li, *ad* In a necessary manner by necessity indispensably as a matter

necessary ne-ses-sa-ri, a [F *nécessaire* L *necessarius*, necessary un- of-late from *ne*, not, and *cessare*, to give way whence *cessation*] Such as must be inevitable unavoidable indispensable even that cannot be absent acting from necessity opposed to *free* (as regards the will) —Necessary to be, those truths which cannot but from their very nature but be true —n Anything necessary or indispensably requisite

necessarian necessarianism ne-se'si-ta ri-an, ne-se-sā'ri-an n, *ism* one who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in opposition to free-will

necessitarianism, necessarianism, ne-ses'i-tā ri-an-izm, ne-se-sā'ri-an-izm, n The doctrine of philosophical necessity

necessitate ne-ses'i-tāt, t pret & pp *necessitated*, ne-ses'i-tāt-ed ppr *necessitating* [Fr *nécessiter* fr L *necessitas* Necessity] To make necessary or indispensable to render unavoidable to compel to oblige

necessitous ne-ses'si-tus, a [*necessity* and *-ous*] Wanting the necessaries of life intelligent pressed with poverty destitute pinching —**necessitously** ne-ses'si-tus-li, *adv* In a necessitous manner

necessity ne-ses'si-ti, n [F *nécessité*, L *necessitas* from *necesse* unavoidable Necessary] The condition of being necessary unavoidableness indispensableness need urgent compulsion impulse of circumstances the absolute determination of the will by motive that which is absolutely required a necessary exertion diligence pinching poverty

neck n k, n [A Sax *hnecca* the neck= O Frs *nekke, knikka* D *nek*, L G and Dan *nakke* Icel *hnakki* the nape G *nacken* the neck connect with Icel *knakkr*] The part of an animal's body between the head and the trunk and connecting them part of a thing corresponding to the neck of an animal a narrow tract of land connecting two larger tracts a isthmus the slender part of a vessel as a bottle that part of a violin similar instrument which connects the scroll or head and body

neckcloth, n k'kloth, n A piece of linen or cotton cloth worn round the neck

necked nekt, a Having a neck, as in stiff-*necked*

neckerchief nek'er-chif n A kerchief for the neck

necklace nek'las, n A string of beads, precious stones, &c., worn round the neck

necklet, nek'let, n A small chain worn on the neck for suspending a locket

neck piece nek'pes, n An ornament or defence for the neck

necrobiosis nek'rō-bi-ō'sis, n [Gr *nekros* a dead body and *bios* life] *Med.* the degeneration or wearing away of living tissue

necrographer nek-rog'ra-fer n [Gr *nekros*, a dead body *graphō* I write] One who writes an obituary notice

necrolatry n k-rol'a-tri, n [Gr *nekros* a dead body *latreia*, worship] Excessive veneration or worship of the dead

necrologist, n k-rol'o-jist, n [See next.] One who writes obituary notices

necrology n k-rol'o-ji, n [Gr *nekros*, a dead body and *logos* discourse] A register of deaths a collection of obituary notices

necromancer nek'rō-man-ser n One who practises necromancy a wizard a sorcerer

necromancy n k'rō-man-si n [Gr *nekromanteia—nekros*, a dead body and *manteia*, divination, from *mantis* a prophet Chiromancy] The revealing of future events through pretended communication with the dead the black art the art of magic or sorcery —**necromantic** nek-rō-man'tik a Pertaining to necromancy

necrophagous, nek-rof'a-gus, a [Gr *nekros*, a dead body *phagein*, to eat] Feeding on carrion

necropolis nek-rop'o-lis, n [Gr *nekros* a dead body and *polis*, a city] A city of the dead a cemetery especially one that is extensive and ornamentally laid out

necrosis nek-rō'sis, n [Gr *nekrōsis* deadness, from *nekros*, a dead body] Death or mortification of a bone, corresponding to gangrene of the flesh a disease of plants —**necrosed**, n k'ōst a Affected by necrosis

nectar nek'tär n [L *nectar* fr Gr *nektar* nectar] The fabled drink of the ancient gods hence anything very sweet and pleasant to the taste a liquor very sweet and pleasant to the taste

nectared nek'tärd, a Imbued with nectar or abounding with nectar

nectarine n k'tā-rin, a Sweet as nectar —n A variety of the common peach

nectarous nek'tar-us, a Sweet as nectar

nectary nek'ta-ri, n [From *nectar*] The part of a flower that contains or secretes the nectar

nectocalyx nek'to-kā'liks, n pl **nectocalyces** n k'to-kā'li-sēz [Gr *nektēs*, swimming and *kalyx* a cup] The swimming bell or disc of a medusa or jelly fish by the contractions of which it is propelled

né nā *pp* [The fem of Fr *né* born fr L *natus* born. Natal] Born a term placed before the name of a married woman's maiden name to indicate her parentage

need n l, n [A Sax *néd, nyd*, n *dd* need =O Frs *néd* O Sax. *nód* D *nood* Icel *nauðh*, Dan and Sw *nød* L Goth *nauths* Gr *nothēs* need, necessity root doubtful] A state that requires supply or relief pressing occasion for something urgent want lack necessity want of the means of subsistence poverty indigence destitution —v t pret & pp **ded**, needed ppr needing To have necessity or occasion for to want, lack require often used especially in negative and interrogative sentences with or the termination of the 3d person singular and without the infinitive sign *to* before a following verb —v i To be wanted to be necessary used impersonally

needfire n l'fīr n [Lit fire of *need* or necessity] Fire produced by friction, of old the subject of superstitions

needful n d'ful, a Needy necessitous necessary requisite

needfully ned'ful-li, *ad* In a needful manner

needfulness n d'ful-nes, n Quality or state of being needful

needily ned'i-li, *ad* In a needy manner necessarily

neediness nēd'i-nes, n. State of being needy want poverty indigence

needle n dl, n [A Sax. *nædl* a needle =O Sax. *nádli* O Frs *nédl* Goth *nethla* G *nadel* D *naald* Icel *nal*, Dan. *nal* a needle fr root seen in D *naaijen* G *nähen* to sew L *nō* Gr *nēō* I spin] An instrument used for interweaving thread or twine in knitting, netting embroidery &c. a small instrument of steel, pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread, used for sewing a similar implement of steel in a mariner's compass attracted and directed to the pole a similar appliance in other instruments, anything in the form of a needle the slender leaf of a pine or coniferous tree

needle book, nē'dl bůk, n Pieces of cloth in the form of a book, used for sticking needles in

needle fish, nē'dl fish, n The pipe fish, also the sea-urchin

needle-gun nē'dl-gun n A breech-loading rifle fired by the striking of a *needle* or small spike on detonating powder in the cartridge

needless nēd'les, a Not needed or wanted unnecessary not requisite useless

needlessly nēd'les-li, *adv* In a needless manner without necessity

needlessness nēd'les-nes, n Quality of being needless unnecessariness

needle telegraph, nē'dl-tel'ē-graf n A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle

needle-woman nē'dl-wů-man n A seamstress

needle-work, nē'dl-wėrk, n Work executed with a needle the business of a seamstress

needly nē'dl-i, a [*Needle* and *-y*] Relating to or resembling a needle

needs, nēdz, *adv* [An adverbial genitive of *need*] Of necessity necessarily indispensably generally with *must*

needy ned'i, a [*Need* and *-y*] Being in need necessitous indigent very poor

ne'er nār A contraction of *never*

neese nēz, v i pret & pp *neesed*, neezing ppr *neezing*, nezing [A. Sax. *niesan*=D

niezen, G *niesen*, a form of *sneeze*] To sneeze

nefarious, nē-fā'ri-us, *a* [L *nefarius*, fr *nefas*, impious unlawful, fr *ne*, not and *fas*, law] Wicked in the extreme, villainous detestable, infamous, atrocious

nefariously, nē fā'ri-us-li, *adv* In a nefarious manner

negation, nē-gā'shon, *n* [L *negatio*, fr *nego*, *negatus*, I say no or not—*ne*, not, and perhaps verbal affix *go*, *-ago* Akin *deny*, *renegade*] A denial, a declaration that something is not, has not been, or will not be; contradiction or contradictory condition

negative, neg'at-iv, *a* [Fr *negatif*, L *negativus* See prec] That denies, implying denial or negation opposed to *affirmative*, tending in the direction of denial, implying absence, opposed to *positive* having the power of stopping or restraining (a *negative* vote), *photog* applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are the reverse of those in nature —*n* A word which denies, as *not*, *no*, a proposition by which something is denied, that side of a question which denies or contradicts, the right or power of preventing the enaction of a law or decree, a veto, a decision or answer expressive of negation, a photographic picture on glass, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature, used to obtain positive impressions —*v t* pret & pp *negatived*, neg'at-ivd, ppr *negativing*, neg'at-iv-ing To disprove, to prove the contrary of, to reject by vote, to refuse to enact or sanction

negatively, neg'at-iv li, *adv* In a negative manner, with or by denial

neglect, neg lekt', *v t* pret & pp *neglected*, neg-lekt'ed, ppr *neglecting*, neg-lekt'ing [L *negligo*, *neglectum*, lit I do not pick up —*nec*, not, nor, and *lego*, I pick up LEGEND] To treat with no regard or attention or with too little, to slight, to set at naught, not to heed, care for, or attend to, to disregard, to overlook, to omit by carelessness or design, to leave undone —*n* A neglecting, omission, forbearance to do anything that should be done, slight, omission of attention or civilities, negligence

neglectful, neg-lekt'ful, *a* Showing neglect, heedless, careless, inattentive, accustomed or apt to neglect

neglectfully, neg lekt'ful-li, *adv* In a neglectful manner

negligence, neg'li-jens, *n* [Fr *négligence*, L *negligentia* See next] The quality or character of being negligent, neglect carelessness, remissness, an act of negligence, an instance of negligence or carelessness

negligent, neg'li-jent, *a* [Fr *negligent*, L *negligens*, *negligentis*, ppr of *negligo* I neglect. NEGLECT] Characterized by neglect, apt to neglect, careless, heedless, neglectful, indifferent, inattentive

negligently, neg'li-jent-li, *adv* In a negligent manner, carelessly heedlessly

negociate, &c. See NEGOTIATE.

negotiability, nē-gō'shi-a-bil'i-ti, *n* Quality of being negotiable

negotiable, nē gō'shi a-bl, *a* That may be negotiated, that may be transferred by assignment or indorsement

negotiate, nē-gō'shi-āt *v t* pret & pp *negotiated*, nē-gō'shi āt-ed, ppr *negotiating*, nē gō'shi āt-ing [L *negotior*, *negotiatus* fr *negotium*, want of leisure, business—*nec*, not, and *otium* leisure] To treat with another respecting purchase and sale, to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade, to hold diplomatic intercourse, as respecting a treaty, league, &c, to treat, to conduct communications in general —*v t* To procure or bring about by negotiation (a treaty, a loan), to pass in the way of business, to pass into circulation (as a bill of exchange)

negotiation, nē gō'shi ā'shon *n* [Fr *négociation*, L *negotiatio*] A negotiating, the treating with another regarding sale or purchase the intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like, diplomatic bargaining

negotiator, nē-gō'shi-āt-er, *n* One who negotiates, one who treats with others

negotiatory, nē gō'shi-a-to-ri, *a* Relating to negotiation

negress, nē'gres, *n* A female negro

negro, nē'grō, *n*, pl **negroes**, nē-grōz [It and Sp *negro*, black, fr L *niger*, black] A black man, a member of that African race which is characterized by a black or very dark skin and hair of a woolly or crisp nature —*a* Relating to negroes, black

negroid, nē'groid, *a* [*Negro* and *-oid*] Resembling negroes, having negro characteristics

negus, nē'gus, *n* [From the inventor, Col *Negus*, of Queen Anne's time] A beverage made of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice, or wine water, and sugar

neigh, nā, *v i* pret & pp *neighed*, nād ppr *neighing*, nā'ing [A Sax *hnargan*=O D *neyen* Icel *hneggja*, *gneggja*, Sw *gnegga* probably an imitative word, comp L *hinnio*] To utter the cry of a horse, to whinny —*n* The voice of a horse a whinnying

neighbour, neighbor, nā'ber, *n* [A Sax *nedh-bur*, *neh-bur*, lit a near-dweller, fr *neah*, near (NIGH), and *bur*, *gebur*, a dweller, a boor (BOOR) Similar are O Sax *nâbûr*, D *nabuur*, L G *nabur*, G *nachbar*] One who lives or dwells near another, one who lives in the same locality or in close proximity one who lives on friendly terms with another, one of our fellow-men also used as a familiar term of address —*a* Being in the vicinity adjoining, next —*v t* pret & pp *neighboured*, nā'berd, ppr *neighbouring*, nā'ber-ing To be near to, to adjoin

neighbourhood, nā'ber hud, *n* The condition of being neighbours a place or district the inhabitants of which are neighbours, vicinity neighbours collectively, a district or locality in general (a low *neighbourhood*)

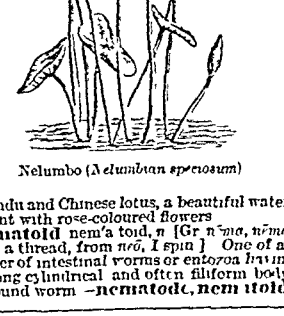
neighbouring nā'ber ing, *a* Living or being near, adjoining

neighbourliness, nā'ber-li nes, *n* State or quality of being neighbourly

neighbourly, nā'ber-li, *a* Like or becoming a neighbour, acting as a good neighbour, social, friendly

neither, nī'THER or nē'THER, *pron* and *pron adj* [The negative of *either* earlier forms *nather*, *nouther*, &c, fr A Sax *nâther*, *nôther*, *nâuther*, *nahwerther*, fr *ne*, not and *âhwæther*, either ETHER] Not either, not the one or the other —*conj* Not either, nor

nelumbo, nē-lum'bō, *n* [Ceylonese] The



Nelumbo (*Nelumbium speciosum*)

Hindu and Chinese lotus, a beautiful waterplant with rose-coloured flowers

nematoid nem'a toid, *n* [Gr *nēma*, *nēmatos* a thread, from *neō*, I spin] One of an order of intestinal worms or entozoa having a long cylindrical and often filiform body, a round worm —**nematode, nematoid**, nem'a tōd, *a* Pertaining to or resembling the nematoids

Nemesis, nem'e-sis, *n* [Gr, fr *nemō*, I distribute] A female Greek divinity regarded as a personification of retributive justice, hence just retribution or punishment

nemoral, nem'or al, *a* [L *nemoralis*, fr *nemus*, *nemoris*, a wood.] Pertaining to a wood or grove

Neo-Latin, nē'ō-lat-in, *a* and *n* [Gr *neos*, new, and *Latin*] Applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin

neolithic nē ō lith'ik, *a* [Gr *neos*, new, *lithos*, a stone] Belonging to a period in which implements of polished stone were used applied to the more recent of the two periods into which the stone age has been subdivided, as opposed to *palæolithic*

neologian, nē-ō-lō'ji an, *n* A neologist

neologic, neological, nē ō-loj'ik, nē-ō-loj'ik al *a* Pertaining to neology

neologically, nē-ō-loj'ik-al li, *adv* In a neological manner

neologism, nē-ol'o-jizm, *n* [NEOLOGY] A new word or phrase, or new use of a word, the use of new words

neologist, nē-ol'o-jist, *n* [*Neology* and *-ist*] One who is given to neology, an introducer of new words, an innovator in theology

neologize, nē-ol'o-jīz, *v i* pret & pp *neologized*, nē ol'o-jīzd, ppr. *neologizing*, nē-ol'o-jīz ing [*Neology* and *-ize*] To introduce or use new words or terms, to introduce or adopt new doctrines

neology, nē-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *neos*, new, and *logos*, a word, doctrine] The introduction of a new word or of new words, novel doctrines rationalistic views in theology

neophyte, nē'ō fīt *n* [Gr *neos*, new, and *phyton*, a plant] One newly implanted in the church, a new convert or proselyte, a novice, a tyro, a beginner in learning —*a* Newly entered on some state

neoteric, neoterical, nē ō-te'rik, nē-ō-te'rik-al, *a* [Gr *neōterikos*, fr *neōteros*, compar of *neos*, new NEW] New, novel, recent in origin, modern.

neoterism, nē ot'er izm, *n* [See prec] The introduction of new words or phrases, a neologism

neoterize, nē ot'er-īz, *v i* pret & pp *neoterized*, nē-ot'er-īzd, ppr *neoterizing*, neot'er-īz-ing [NEOTERIC] To coin new words or phrases to neologize

neotropical, nē ō-trop'ik al, *a* [Gr *neos*, new, and L *tropicus*] Applied to a region of the earth in reference to its characteristic fauna, including all America south of *the isthmus of Tehuantepec*

nepenthe, nepenthes, nē-pen'thē, nē-pen'thēz, *n* [Gr *nēpenthēs—nē*, not, and *penthos*, grief] A kind of magic potion supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes, any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care

nephalism, nef'al izm, *n* [Gr *nēphalismos*, fr *nēphalios*, sober, fr *nēphō* I abstain fr wine] Teetotalism.—**nephalist**, nef'al ist, *n* A teetotaller

nepheloid, nef'el-oid *a* [Gr *nephelē*, a cloud] Cloudy or turbid, as liquors

nephew, ne'vū, *n* [Fr *neveu*, fr L *nepos*, *nepotis* a nephew, grandson descendant, cog A Sax *nefa*, Icel *nefi* G *neffe*, Skr *napat*, a nephew Akin *niece*] The son of a brother or sister

nephralgia nephralgy ne-fral'ji a, ne-fral'ji, *n* [Gr *nephros* a kidney, and *algos*, pain] Pain in the kidneys

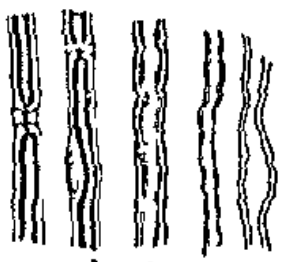
nephritic, nef'rit, *n* [Gr *nephritēs*, fr *nephros*, kidney] The mineral otherwise called jade

nephritic, nephritical, ne-frit'ik, ne-frit'ik al, *a* [Gr *nephritikos*, fr *nephros* a kidney] Pertaining to the kidneys affected with disease of the kidneys, relieving disorders of the kidneys

nephritis nē-frī'tis, *n* [Gr *nephros*, kidney, and term *-itis*, signifying inflammation] Inflammation of the kidneys

nephrotomy, ne-frot'o-mi, *n* [Gr *neph-*

ro k ey an l *to d* a c ng] Th ope at n f cu ing f r st ne n t k y
nepoti n n p zm, n [F *népotisme* f L. *nepos n* o a neph w q] Un due pa o age of rela s r ass ow to n h ws and o h e
nepoti, n, po is n One who practices nepotism.
Nep tu e n pun L V *u* e ch f mari e div n y th l *u* fied by th r wi h t reek l ec n A planet bey n h f L s remotest ow e s n y kn w n he w a a ste s, disc 84
Nept nian, nep-tū ni-a Nert r f r ng to he or an sea f d y water o he ag ncy of wate
Nereid nē-rē-id, n n *u* n *Nereus* a mari e de y] h laughters of Nereus a sea ymp w h carp a marine ann a sea
Nervati n, n Las o n Th rra p m n o distri n of n ves *so* e dis ribu n of he ins of a s a
Nerve, n rv, n [L *nervus* a w a ten don, st ength, v g perhaps *so* a wh lose f a soen n F *nerf* A s ew te do one f h wh h fi s threads o co s that ram fy th ough h bod es of an mals, a l whose f n m s o con y se t ast on an l ri nate m ir s reng h firmness of bo y fort ud firm ess of m l n ry ng l m ta ces courage st ngt f rce en rgy s ne- g resem ga nerve n te ram fi a j ns or o herwise —*v t.* p & pp *nerv d* n rvd p r *nervi y* nerv ng To gi e st engthe v you to to arm w h force to *ten*
Nerve-cell n rv'sel, n One of he ce s in he gray matte of h bra n or sp na ri.
nerve] nerv'l, *p a* Ha g herves ha ng nerves *d* this o tha baract
nerve-fi re n rv f b n One of the



Nerve-fibres

primi i fibres of the nerves and of he wh te m batance of he bra n sp na cord.
nervele s nerv'les, Deat ta f herv or stre gth weak w g s rength f will.
nervous nerv'us, [F *n rveux* L *ner vosus* a newy v g rous, strong, f *nervus* a s wor tend] P rtai g to he n rves affec ing th n rves ha ing he n rves easi y affecte ha ing weak or d *seased nerves*, easi y agitated havi g n rv or body y rength strong gor s sinewy characteri ed by f rce or trength ser men ty e **Nervous centres**, h organs whence th nerves origi ate as he brain an j z marrow **Nervous system**, e n rves and n rvous centres to ge h r y
nervous ly n rv'us ad In a nervous manner **nervous ne s**, nerv us-nes, n Sta e quali y of being nerv
nervure nerv'ū *n* [*F n rve* and *n*] Th n erve s a leaf one f he connecting es which he p to e pand th wing an insect
nervy n rv'i, a E ewy vigorous cou ageous.
nescience n sh-ens, n [L *nescientia*, f *nescio* don't know—*n* not, and *scio* I know Sc. WICK.] The state of not know ing want of kn w edge ignora ce
Ness, nes, *n.* [A Sa *næss* Icel. *nes*, Dan. *næs*, a ness sh n to nose] A promon ory cape or hea nd.
nest n s *n* [A Sax *n st* cog w h Arm *nis* L *n* s a n sh, for *n-sdu* f down NETHER a t so *sed* to s t w nce *n* and L *sido* S t] The place ed f rm ined by a f lay ng an l ach ng gge a place n which e yo g f a us al animals are mi e e rea a n be f pers ns reques g h ha ha ne art s f d nish ng es ac n loping he one n s ma a se f an all draw rs a warm su g ace of a ed —pret & p *st n* pp *st ne* nes ng T bu ia ca
nest-egg n g An gg le n the s to n sak g s n gla pas ngs g s
nestle n s l *n* p *ne* es i p *st* s ling A Sax *n st* a f f m *ne* T a ccupy a n s t tak h te t *ne* a g v T se s te as a n s to hart han f ll
nestling g *N st* and *n*] A y u g n he n s jus tak fro n h he
Nestorian n t r n n An selhe n f N t rius a n rch f n ta op les n h s h n ury wh n ai ta ha he wo ia es n Chris wer a ara o e of h s mod rn hri ns f he has who a h m na f h Nestorian se
net n t, n A Sax *net net* a n t O Sax *net* I el. Dan a] D *Sw nät*, G dh *n* G *ne z* an t comp L *nassa* a bask t for catch ng f h] A tex ure of tw n bread, &c w h m sh s (wn m nly use to catch fi h, rds, &c a unn g der ce as sn re a woven fa ric of fi e open tex ure. —*v t.* p & pp *net d* n e pp *ne ng* ne g T make into a n o t w k to take n a n t h noe o capt re by w or s ra agem to n lose na n tor n t w k
net neț, a [F *n t* n a n t, NEAT] Be ng bes of s d o es mated apart from all ia ges ex penses *net* pr fi —*v t* p & p *ne l* ne ed pt *net g* net g To gain as ear profi
nether ne *th* r, a [A Sax *n he n* r *ne a* a compa form (comn e w h *n othan beneath n ben ath*) I D an l D n *nede* Ice *n he r* G *nieder* root seen n Sk *n d* wown *la*] Lower ying or be ng benea o t e low part op- *se* to *upper*
nether ne *th* r, *a* (A Sax *n he n* r *ne a* a compa form (comn e w h *n othan beneath n ben ath*) I D an l D n *nede* Ice *n he r* G *nieder* root seen n Sk *n d* wown *la*] Lower ying or be ng benea o t e low part op- *se* to *upper*
nethermost T most *a* [*Nether* an *-m* A Sax *n hor*] Low
nettle ne tl, *n* [*p a Make intra n t* or net- wo k ration late l.
netting net ng, n A l ces f n t-w k n t w k of small ropes f r stow ng away sa ls r bamm cks on a sh p
netting needle n *gn* Nl, n Ak l fish tle use in m k g n s
nettle net'l, n [A Sax *n* D an l Dan *nælde* Ice *n aar* an t l *or* n st Je haps conn cted w h *n t* a fibres may h e been use l to make n ts.] A sort of j lants cons st ng h efly of n g rected wea s w h s ding ha rs some y l ng ten gh fibres —*v t.* pre & pp *n t l* ed ptl *nin g* vi ne l ng *To irritate* o annoy somew a to st to s ght a ger y on to pla
nettle rash net'l-rash, n An ru ti n upon t skin resem ling the effects of the st ng
netty net'i, a Like a net n tel.
network net w k n o k formed n same manner as a et a y t-like f r an lace
neural, n ral, *neu on* a nerv ak to Le *nervus* NERVE.] I rta ning to he nerve or nervous sy em. N ural ar h, h ard al cond.
neuralgia, nū ral j a, n [*C n ron*, a *nerve*, and *algos* pa n. *N* RA] I ain n a nerve a ac pain a g a ng y ner ed n a nerve or nerves **neuralgic** n ral j k, a I erta g to neura gia.
neurasthenia nū ras-thē n a, n [*C n uron* n rve *as henei* we kness. As T NIA] Nervous d ty o exhaus on
neurility nū l n [Gr *n u on*, a nerve and *-ity*] I e ty or pert s f n or s of the n rves o nerve-h rc
neuritis nū r s n [Gr *n uron* nerv and *-itis*] Infla ma on of a nerv
neurology nū ro'lo-ji, **neurology** nū ro-h p-no o-ji, nu ro-h p'n izm *n* [G *ne n rve hy mos* a eet] Nervo sal et o an ma magn sm n amen n
neurology nū ro'lo-ji, *n* [G *neu n, rve* a *log* doc ri e] That branch of sc nce wh h treats of h nerv s
neuropathy [gy nu ro-pa-t o-ji, *n* [*u n*, a e ve and *pa hos*] Tha [a h f pa ho ogy wh h t ats of a n s f nervous syste n
neuroptery nū rop'te ri, *a* Be ng *ng to the n uropt ra*
neuropus nū rop'te us, *a* Be ng *ng to the n uropt ra*
neurosis nū rō'sis, *n* [G *n on* erve, a *-o is*] A d sease having o pose o h e ta sea n the n rv way n
neurotic n ot k, *a* [Fro G *n on* an rve Re a ng to th nerv s ca ab e of ac ng on t e n rves sh o n rvous scases, —*n* A d sease of he n rves a d cine for nervous affec ons
neurotomy nū rot y n o-mi *n* [G *neu on*, a n rve and *om* a cu ng] Th sect or practice of cu ting n r es
neurotonic nū r to'nik *n* [G *neu n* n rve and *onic*] A med cine em pl yed to s ngthen he nerv us sys m
neuter nū te, *a* [L *neu er* ne not one no the th —compo n s of n, n and *u er* wh her of two] Neu al of neu r g nde h is ne n ueu n f e as an n ne ac en r pass e ran e, as a ve b *le* having s am ns n p is *so* ba g no fu y dove ope sex [*eu er* bo s —*n* An an ma of h r sex or ncaps e f ro- paga on an perfect y d v l ed femal f ert n social insects as a sand l s, a plan wh h has ne h stamens no p ls a no of the eu erg n
neutral nū a *n* [L *neu n* u f ne (v] Note li g w h any party n a d pu te n ass ng e h of two m ten k part es no tere es or way r an h i ft t, n Ar s w g ne th ac l n alka ne pr pert s Neu ra t nt, a du grayish ta sk g of ch racte of n ne of the ri t cr urs N u ral vow the *ow* s l Ira l n b *her* &c, an l in ma yu asse ed sy lab s —*n* A person o a n u t takes no part in a contest b w en o h ra
neutrality nū ra ti n [F *n* (The ta e o ng n u ral th sta f k ng no part wh n a disp e o er ies arises be ween two o e
neutralizati n nū ral z ā s n Act of n u ra zi g as of redu g to a tate f neutral y
neutralize n ra lz, *v* p t & pp neu- a Le nū ra neu g ra ng [*extra* and *neu*] *neut alier*] To ren l neutra to d a oy th pecu ar propert s or oppos te dispositi n of to r le nopera e to cou teract o coun te bala ce *em* to d at yo ren b r n rt or imperceptible th peci ar properties of by combina n w th a d ff rent u stan

neutralizer, nū'tral-īz er, *n* One who or that which neutralizes

neutrally, nū'tral li, *adv* In a neutral manner, as a neutral

never, nev'er, *adv* [The neg of *ever*, A Sax. *næfre*, fr *ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever, comp *neither, either*, &c. EVER] Not ever, at no time in no degree, not at all, not, emphatically —*Never* is much used in composition, as in *never*-ending, *never*-failing, &c

nevermore, nev'er-mōr, *adv* Never again, at no future time

nevertheless, nev'er-THĒ-les", *adv* [The *the* is the old instrumental case of the demonstrative used before comparatives, A Sax. *thy læs*, the or by that less] Not the less, notwithstanding, yet however

new, nū, *a* [A Sax *niwe, nēowe*, new= O Sax *niwi*, D *nieuw*, Icel. *nyr*, Sw and Dan *ny*, Goth *niujis*, G *neu*, cog W *newydd*, Ir *nuadh*, L *novus* (whence *novel, renovate*, &c), Gr *neos*, Skr *navas*—new, connected with *now*] Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being, recent in origin, novel opposed to *old*, as used of things, not before known, recently discovered, recently produced by change, different from a former (a *new* life), not habituated, not familiar, unaccustomed fresh after any event, never used before, or recently brought into use, not second hand, recently commenced, starting afresh (a *new* week) —**New World**, a name frequently given to North and South America, the western hemisphere —*adv* Newly, recently especially used in composition

new-comer, nū'kum-er, *n* One who has lately come

newel, nū'el, *n* [O Fr *nuel, noiel, nual*, fr L *nucalis*, like a nut, fr *nux, nucis*, a nut, lit the kernel] The upright structure in a winding staircase supporting the steps, and round which they turn —**Open newel**, where the steps are pinned into the wall and there is no central pillar

new-fangled, nū-fang'gld, *a* [From *new*, and *fang* to take, inclined to adopt what is new] Fond of novelty, formed with the affectation of novelty, of new and unfamiliar fashion

new-fashioned, nū'fa-shond, *a* Made in a new fashion, lately come into fashion

Newfoundland, nū found'land *or* nū'-found land, *n* A fine variety of dog supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, remarkable for sagacity, good-nature, and swimming powers

newish, nū'ish, *a* Somewhat new, nearly new

newly, nū'li, *adv* Lately, freshly, recently, with a new form, different from the former in a new and different manner, before, afresh, anew

new-made, nū mād', *a* Newly made or formed.

newness, nū'nes, *n* State or quality of being new, lateness of origin, recentness, novelty, unfamiliarity

news, nūz, *n* [From *new* being probably a translation of Fr *nouvelles*, news This word has a plural form, but is almost always used as a singular] Recent intelligence or information, fresh information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown, tidings, intelligence, a newspaper

newsman, news-vender, nūz'man nūz'vend-er, *n* One who sells or delivers newspapers

newsmonger, nūz'mung ger, *n* One who deals in news one who employs much time in hearing and telling news

newspaper, nūz'pā-per, *n* A sheet of paper printed and distributed at short intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events, a public print that circulates news, &c

news-room, nūz'rom, *n* A room or apartment where newspapers, and often reviews, magazines, &c, are read.

newt, nūt, *n* [A corruption of *an ewt, ewt ewt* being old forms EFT] A small tailed batrachian of lizard like appearance, living in ponds, ditches, and moist places, an eft

Newtonian, nū tō'nī-an, *a* Pertaining to Sir Isaac *Newton*, or formed or discovered by him —**Newtonian telescope**, a *form of* reflecting telescope

next, nekst, *a* superl of *nigh* [A Sax *nehst, nēxt, nēhsta*, superl of *nēh, neah*, nigh. NIGH] Nearest in place, time, rank, or degree When *next* stands before an object without *to* after it it may be regarded as a preposition —*adv* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding

nexus, nek'sus, *n* [L] The, connection, interdependence existing

nib nib, *n* [Same as *neb* (q v)] The bill or beak of a bird, the point of anything, particularly of a pen, a small pen adapted to be fitted into a holder — *v t* pret & pp *nibbed*, nibd, ppr *nibbing*, nib'ing To furnish with a nib, to mend the nib of, as a pen

nibble, nib'l, *v t* pret & pp *nibbled*, nib'ld ppr *nibbling*, nib'ling [A freq or dimin of *nib* or *nip*] To bite by little at a time to eat in small bits, to bite, as a fish does the bait, to carp at, just to catch by biting — *v i* To bite slightly or gently, to carp, find fault — *n* A little bite, or seizing to bite

nibbler, nib'ler, *n* One who nibbles, a carper

niblick, nib'lik, *n* [Origin doubtful] A kind of golf-club with a thin, flat, iron head

nice, nīs *a* [O Fr *nice, nisce*, simple, fr L *nescius*, ignorant not knowing, fr *ne*, not, *scio*, I know NESCIENCE.] Foolish or silly†, over-scrupulous, fastidious, squeamish punctilious distinguishing accurately and minutely, highly critical or discerning made with scrupulous exactness, exact, accurate, precise, pleasant to the senses, delicate, of a delicate nature, delicious, dainty, pleasing or agreeable in general

nicely, nīs'li, *adv* In a nice manner fastidiously, critically, with delicate perception, accurately, exactly precisely, finely, becomingly, pleasantly, satisfactorily

Nicene, nī-sēn', *a* Pertaining to *Nicæa* or *Nice*, a town of Asia Minor —*Nicene creed*, a summary of Christian faith composed by the Council of Nice, A.D 325

niceness, nīs'nes *n* State or quality of being nice, nicety, delicacy of perception squeamishness, accuracy, precision, agreeableness, pleasantness

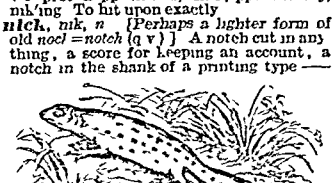
nicety, nīs'e-ti, *n* [O Fr *nicete*] State or quality of being nice, delicacy of perception, fastidiousness, squeamishness precision, accuracy, delicate management, a minute difference or distinction, (*pl*) delicacies or dainties

niche, nich, *n* [Fr *niche* fr It *nicchia*, a niche, originally a shell shaped recess, fr *nicchio*, a shell fish, fr L *mytilus*, a mussel] A recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or some other ornament

niched, nicht, *a* Put in a niche, having a niche or niches

nick, nik, *n* [Same as D *Inik*, Sw *nick*, a nod, a wink, D *nikken*, L G and G *nicken*, to nod, or connected with *nick*, a notch.] The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience, the critical time — *v t* pret & pp *nicked*, nikt, ppr *nicking*, nik'ing To hit upon exactly

nick, *nik, n* [Perhaps a lighter form of old *nock* =*notch* (q v)] A notch cut in any thing, a score for keeping an account, a notch in the shank of a printing type —



Smooth Newt (*Triton punctatus*)

v t pret & pp *nicked*, nikt, ppr *nicking*, nik'ing To make a nick or notch in, to mark with nicks.

nickel, nik'el, *n* [Sw *nickel*, nickel, a name perhaps connected with Nick, the evil spirit, and given to this metal because its copper-coloured ore deceived the miners by giving no copper] A valuable metal of a white colour and great hardness, magnetic, and when perfectly pure malleable and ductile, in the United States, a small coin partly consisting of nickel

nickelic, ni kel'ik, *a* Pertaining to or containing nickel.

nickeliferous, nik-el-if'er us, *a* [*Nickel*, and L *fero*, I bear] Containing nickel

nickel-plating, nik'el plāt-ing, *n* The plating of metals with nickel

nickel-silver, nik'el-sil ver, *n* An alloy composed of copper zinc, and nickel

nick-nack, nik'nak, *n* [KNICK-KNACK] A trinket, a gimcrack, a trifle Spelled also *Nick-Inack, Knicl-Inacl* —**nick-nackery,** nik'nak-er i, *n* A collection of nick-nacks, a nick nack, a trifle

nickname, nik'nām, *n* [Probably for *el ename* (Icel *auk nefni*), the initial *n* being that of *an*, the indef art, like *newt* for *ewt*] A by-name, a name given in contempt, derision, or jest — *v t* pret & pp *nicknamed*, nik'nāmd, ppr *nicknaming*, nik'nām ing To give a nickname to

nicotian, ni-kō'shi an, *a* [From *Nicot* who introduced tobacco into France in 1560] Pertaining to or derived from tobacco

nicotine, nik'ō-tin, *n* [*Nicot* and *-ine* See prec] A volatile alkaloid from tobacco, highly poisonous

nictate, nik'tāt, *v i* pret & pp *nictated*, nik'tāt-ed, ppr *nictating*, nik'tāt-ing [L *nicto, nictatus*, I wink] To wink, to nictate —**nictation, nictitation,** nik tā'shon, nik ti tā'shon, *n* Act of winking

nictitate, nik'ti tāt, *v i* pret & pp *nictitated*, nik'ti tāt-ed, ppr *nictitating*, nik'ti-tāt-ing [L *nictito*, I wink, freq of *nicto* NICTATE] To wink, to nictate —**Nictitating membrane**, a thin movable membrane most largely developed in birds, which covers and protects the eyes

nidamental, nid a-men'tal, *a* [L *nidamentum*, a nest, fr *nidus*, a nest NEST] Pertaining to nests or what protects eggs

nidificate, nid'i fi-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *nidificated*, nid'i fi-kāt-ed, ppr *nidificating*, nid'i-fi kāt-ing [L *nidifico*, fr *nidus*, a nest, *facio*, I make NEST] To make a nest and bring out young —**nidification,** nid'i fi-kā"shon, *n* Act of nidificating

nidify, nid'i fī, *v t* pret & pp *nidified*, nid'i-fīd, ppr *nidifying*, nid'i fī ing [Fr *nidifier*—L *nidus*, a nest, and *facio*, I make] To nidificate

nidor, nī'dor, *n* [L.] Scent, savour, smell of cooked food

nidus, nī'dus, *n* [L, a nest NEST] Any part of a living organism where a parasite finds nourishment, the bodily seat of a zymotic disease, the part of the organism where such a disease is developed.

niece, nēs, *n* [Fr *niece*, O Fr *nepce*, fr L *neptis*, a granddaughter allied to *nepos, nepotis*, a nephew NEPHEW] The daughter of one's brother or sister

niello, ni-el'lō, *n* [It, fr L L *nigellum*, fr L *nigellus*, dim of *niger*, black] Ornamentation of metal plates by cutting lines and filling them up with a black or coloured composition

niggard, nig'erd, *n* [From Icel *knoggr*, Sw *nygg* niggardly, with term *-ard*] A miser, a stingy person, a sordid, parsimonious wretch —**niggard, niggardly,** nig'erd li, *a* Miserly, stingy, meanly covetous sordidly parsimonious sparing — **niggardly,** *adv* In a niggard manner — **niggardliness,** nig'erd li nes, *n* The quality of being niggardly, sordid parsimony

nigger, nig'er, *n* [Fr *negre*, Sp *negro* NEGRO] A familiar or contemptuous name for a negro or other person of coloured race

nigh, nī, *a* [A Sax *nēah neh*, nigh, near= O Sax. *nāh*, L G *neen*, D *na*, Icel *nā-*, G *nah, nahe*, near prep *nach*, to, after, Goth *nehwa*, nigh NEAR, NEIGHBOUR] Near, not distant or remote in place or time, closely

at hand ready to aid.—ad. Near; almost; nearly.—prep. Near to; a great distance from.

night, n. [A. Sax. niht; akin to O. Sax. nacht, Dan. nat, Icel. natt, Sw. natt, Dan. nat, O. H. G. nacht, G. nacht, Goth. nahts, D. nacht, Arm. nav, Lith. naktis, Russ. nochi, Gr. nyx, nyktos, Skt. nakta, night, probably from root nak, to perish.] The daily period of darkness; hence, the part of the natural day when the sun is below the horizon, or between sunset and sunrise; also, a state or time of darkness, death, ignorance, or intellectual darkness; obscurity; cause of gravel or mental shadow.

night bell, n. A bell at a door, for use when the shop is closed, as by a physician, to be rung at night.

night blind, a. Having dimness of vision, a disease in which the eyes can see by day but not by artificial light.

night-cap, n. A cap worn or to be worn when going to bed.

night-clothes, n. pl. Clothes worn in bed.

night-dress, n. A dress worn during the night.

nightfall, n. The close of the day.

night-glass, n. A telescope specially adapted for use at night.

night-gown, n. A loose gown worn in bed; a night-dress.

night hag, n. A witch supposed to ride abroad in the night.

night-hawk, n. A species of goatsucker; a bird unusually active in the United States.

night heron, n. The heron, q.v. A heron of nocturnal habits.

nightingale, n. [A. Sax. nihtgale, nihtgalu, nihtegale, from niht, night, and galan, to sing; O. Icel. galan, to sing; Goth. galan, to sing; Dan. nattergal, G. nachtigall, Dan. nattergal.] A small insect-eating migratory bird that sings at night, celebrated for its vocal powers.

night jar, n. [From the sound.] A name of the common goatsucker.

nightless, a. Having no night.

night light, n. A candle of tallow, burning for a night, or a similar light, often placed in a dish of water.

nightly, adv. Done by night; happening in the night; done every night; nocturnal.—adv. By the night; every night.

night man, n. A man who removes night-soil from towns.

nightmare, n. [A. Sax. niht, night, and mara, nightmare, hag, spectre; O. Icel. mara, nightmare, hag, spectre; Dan. mare, hag, nightmare; Sw. mara, nightmare, hag, spectre; O. H. G. mara, nightmare, hag, spectre; G. mahr, incubus, nightmare; Lith. mara, nightmare, hag, spectre; Russ. mora, nightmare, hag, spectre.] A feeling of oppression or suffocation during sleep, accompanied by intense anxiety or fear; hence, any overpowering oppression or stupefying influence.

nightshade, n. [A. Sax. nihtscada, the shade; shadow; so D. nachtschade, G. nachtschatten.] A name of various plants of a potato genus which possess narcotic or poisonous properties; also a phrase to name different genera. Deadly nightshade is the name.

night-soil, n. [From its being generally removed in the night.] The contents of privies, &c. employed as a manure.

night-stool, n. A close-stool or portable water-closet for a bedroom.

night-walker, n. One who walks or roams about during the night; a sleepwalker; a somnambulist.

night wanderer, n. One roaming at night.

night ward, n. Watch, q.v.

night-ward, a. Approaching towards night.

night-watch, n. A watch or guard in the night; a watch or distinct period in the night.

night-watchman, n. One who acts as a watchman during the night.

nigrescent, a. [L. nigrescens, from nigrescere, to grow black, from niger, black.] Approaching to blackness.

nigritude, n. [L. nigritudo, from niger, black.] Blackness.

nihilism, n. [From L. nihil, nothing, and -ism.] Annihilation; also, the principles of nihilists, or those who deny all existing social and political arrangements, and aim at subverting society, in order that a purer system may be established; also, a name assumed by a secret society which aims at the overthrow of existing social and political arrangements.

nihilist, n. [L. nihil, nothing, and -ist.] One who professes nihilism; one who belongs to a secret society which aims at the overthrow of existing social and political arrangements.

nihility, n. Nothingness; nonexistence; a thing of nought.

nil, n. [L. nil, nothing.] Nothing; as, his interest in the matter is nil.

nil, an abbreviation for nihil, nothing.

Nilotic, a. [L. Nilus, Nile, from Gr. Neilos, Nile.] Pertaining to the river Nile.

nimbiferous, a. [L. nimbus, a cloud, and ferre, to bring.] Bringing clouds; cloudy.

nimble, a. [A. Sax. nemel, quick to take, from niman, to take; Icel. nema, to take; Dan. nemme, to take; Sw. nemma, to take; Goth. nimans, taking; O. H. G. neman, to take; G. nehmen, to take.] Quick in motion; agile; active; fleet; swift; light of foot; expert; ready; apt; quick of apprehension.

nimble-fingered, a. Dexterous; generally, a bad sense, given to pilfering.

nimbleness, n. Quality of being nimble; agility; quickness; celerity; activity.

nimbly, adv. In a nimble manner; with agility.

nimbus, n. [L. a cloud.] A rain-cloud; also, a kind of halo or disc surrounding the head in representations of divinities or sacred personages.



nine, n. [A. Sax. nigon, O. Sax. and O. Fris. negan, L. G. and Flem. negen, D. negen, G. neun, Goth. niun, Icel. niu, Sw. nio, Dan. ni, O. Icel. nigu, Dan. nie, Sw. nie, Goth. niun, L. novem, Gr. ennea, Skt. nava.] One more than eight, or one less than ten.—a. Amounting to nine in number.

nine fold, a. Consisting of nine folds; nine-plicated.

ninepins, n. pl. A game with nine pins of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled.

nineteen, n. and a. [A. Sax. nigontyne, from nigon, nine, and tyn, ten.] Nine and ten.

nineteenth, a. [A. Sax. nigontha.] The ordinal of nineteen.—n. A nineteenth part.

ninetieth, a. [-eth and -th.] The ordinal of ninety.

ninety, n. and a. [A. Sax. (Anglian) nigontig—nigon, nine, and -tig, ten.] Nine times ten.

ninny, n. [Perhaps from a nasalized form of the Scotch nonny, nonnie, comp. Icel. nanna, Sp. nana, a child.] A fool; an simpleton.

ninth, a. [Nine and -th, A. Sax. nigotha.] The ordinal of nine.—n. A ninth part.

ninthly, adv. In the ninth place.

niobium, n. [From the mythical Niobe.] A rare metal, called also Columbium.

nip, v.t. pret. & pp. nipped, ppr. nipping. [Akin to Dan. nippe, to twitch, knip, to nip, to pinch; D. knijpen, to nip, knijp, a nip, knijpen, to pinch; Icel. hnippa, to nip, hnippr, a nip, knappa, to nip, to bite, knappr, a nip, knyppa, to nip, to pinch; Sw. knappa, to nip, to bite, knapp, a nip; G. knipfen, to nip, knipf, a nip, knipfen, to pinch; Flem. knippen, to nip, knip, a nip.] To catch and compress sharply between two faces or points; to pinch to nip off; to bite off; to intercept; to blast as by frost; to blast the growing parts of; to benumb; to chill. To nip in the bud, to destroy in the first stage of growth.—n. A pinch with the points of the fingers, nails, &c.; a blast; a frost.

nippers, n. pl. [From nip.] Small pincers.

nipple, n. pl. [A. Sax. nepe, probably inserted when nap, a nap or knap, nub, nob.] The teat, pap or nipple by which milk is drawn from the breasts of female animals; something like a pap; the part of a gun over which the percussion cap is placed.

Nisan, n. See ABIB.

nisi, conj. [L.] Unless. Used in legal phrases. Decree nisi, under DECREE. Nisi prius [L.], unless before a prominent writ originating in a certain court, an assize court before which civil actions are tried.

nit, n. [A. Sax. hnitu, hnitu; D. neet; Icel. gnit, gnitu; Sw. gnet; Dan. gnet; cog. G. kenia, kenie.] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

nitrate, n. [A. and -ate.] A salt of nitric acid. Nitrate of potash, pure nitrate of soda, a substance obtained in crystals from the action of nitric acid on potash; also called cubic nitre. Nitrate of soda, a substance analogous to nitre, imported from South America and used as a manure.

nitre, n. [F. nitre, L. nitrum, Gr. nitron, of some oriental origin.] A substance called also saltpetre and potassic nitrate, in chemical language a nitrate of potassium or potassic oxide, used for making gunpowder and dyeing, medicine, &c.

nitric, a. [Nitre and -ic.] Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen; designating an acid prepared from sulphuric acid and nitre, employed in etching, in metallurgy, assaying, &c., and in medicine, and popularly called *Aquafortis*.

nitrify, v.t. [Nitre, and -fy, from L. facere, to make.] To convert into nitre.—v.i. To undergo the process of nitrification. Verb and pp. nitrified.

nitrogen, n. [F. nitre, nitre, and -gen, to produce.] That element necessary to inflammable gas which, when chemically combined with oxygen in the proportion of about four to one, forms the atmosphere; also called azote.

nitrogenize, v.t. pret. & pp. nitrogenized, ppr. nitrogenizing. To impregnate or combine with nitrogen.

nitrogenous, a. [Nitrogen, and -ous.] Containing or containing nitrogen.

nitro-glycerine, n. A colourless oily liquid produced by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin, a most powerful explosive.

nitrous, a. [L. nitrosus, from nitrum, nitre.] Containing nitre; containing nitrogen in a lower degree of oxidation than those called nitric; designating a gaseous compound of nitrogen and oxygen which, when inhaled, causes merriment; hence, merry; also, hence, used as an earthy material, or one containing nitre; also, hence, producing an exhilarating, or intoxicating effect; hence, the name laughing-gas.

nitry, n. [Nitre and -y.] Pertaining to nitre; containing nitre; producing nitre.

nivat, n. and a. [L. nivalis, from nix, nivis, snow.] Snowy; growing among snow; flowering during winter.

niveous, a. [L. niveus.] Snowy; resembling snow.

nizam, n. [Hindustani, from Arabic nizama, to govern.] The title of the ruler of Hyderabad in southern Hindustan.

no, nō, *adv* [A Sax *nā, nó*, no, fr the negative particle *ne*, *n-*, and *a*, ever, this negative particle=Icel *ne*, Goth *ni*, Bohem. and Rus *ne*, Armor and Gael. *na*, L *ne*, Gr *nē*, Skr *na*, al in *nor, not, nay none*] A word of denial or refusal, opposed to *yes* ——*n* A denial, a negative vote, or a person who votes in the negative (the *noes* have it)

no, nō, *a* [From A Sax *nān*, none, by loss of *n*, it is related to *none* as *my* and *thy* to *mine* and *thine*] Not any, not one none ——*adv* Not in any degree, not at all, not chiefly with comparatives (no sooner)

Noachian, nō-ā'ki-an, *a* [Heb *Noach*, Noah] Pertaining to Noah the patriarch, or to his time

nobility, nō-bil'i-ti *n* [L *nobilitas* NOBLE] State or quality of being noble, nobleness, loftiness or elevation of soul, the state of being of noble birth or rank, nobles collectively, the persons collectively who are of rank above commoners, the peerage

noble, nō'bl, *a* [Fr *noble*, fr L *nobilis*, high born, noble, for *gnobilis*, fr stem of *gnosco, nosco* I know KNOW] Of ancient and splendid family, of lofty lineage, distinguished from commoners by rank and title, belonging to the highest rank or class in a community, belonging to the peerage, illustrious, eminent, exalted, high in excellence or worth, lofty in character, magnanimous, proceeding from or characteristic of greatness of mind, magnificent, stately splendid, of the best kind choice, excellent ——*n* A person of rank above a com-



A

Noble of Edward III A, Actual diameter of the coin

moner; a nobleman, a peer, an old English gold coin, value 6s 8d sterling

nobleman, nō'bl man, *n* A noble, a peer one of rank above a commoner

nobleness nō'bl-nes *n* State or quality of being noble, nobility, noble rank, stateliness, magnificence

noblesse, nō-bles', *n* [Fr *noblesse*, L L *nobilitia*, fr L *nobilis*, noble] The nobility, persons of noble rank collectively

noblewoman, nō'bl-wu-man, *n* A female of noble rank.

nobly, nō'bli, *adv* In a noble manner, with the rank of a noble, heroically, with magnanimity splendidly, magnificently

nobody, nō'bo-di, *n* [*No* and *body*] No person, no one, a person of no standing or position

noctambulist nok tam'bū-list, *n* [From L *nox, noctis*, night, and *ambulo*, I walk] A night walker or somnambulist

noctilucous, nok-ti'lū kus, *a* [L *nox, noctis*, night, and *luceo*, I shine] Shining in the night

noctivagant, nok-tiv'a-gant, *a* [L *nox, noctis*, night, *vagans*, ppr of *vagor*, I wander] Wandering in the night

nocturn, nok'tern, *n* [L *nocturnus* nocturnal] A religious service formerly used in the Roman Catholic Church at midnight, now a part of matins.

nocturnal, nok tern'al, *a* [L *nocturnus*, fr *nox, noctis*, night NIGHT] Pertaining to night, done or happening at night; nightly, done or being every night, *cool* active by night, *bot* closed during the day and expanding during the night, as flowers

nocturnally, nok tern'al li *adv* In a nocturnal manner, in the night, nightly.

nocturne, nok'tern, *n* [Fr *nocturne* NOCTUFNAL.] A painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night-light, a night-piece

nod, nod, *v i* pret & pp *nodded*, nod'ed, ppr *nodding*, nod'ing [Allied to O H G *nuoten, hnoten*, to shake further connections doubtful] To incline the head with a quick motion, to make a slight bow, to let the head sink from sleep, to make an inclination of the head, as in assent or in beckoning, to bend or incline the top with a quick motion ——*v t* To incline, as the head or top, to signify by a nod, to beckon by a nod ——*n* A quick downward shake of the head, as in drowsiness or sleep, or as a sign of assent, salutation, &c

nodal, nō'dal, *a* [From *node*] Pertaining to a node or nodes —*Nodal points* and *nodal lines* the points or lines of a vibrating body which remain at rest during the vibration.

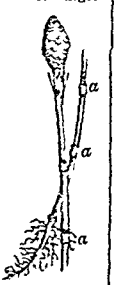
nodated, nō'dāt-ed, *a* [L *nodatus*, fr *nodus*, a knot] Knotted, having knots

nodding, nod'ing, *p a* Bending with a quick motion, having a drooping head, as a flower

noddle, nod'l, *n* [A dim corresponding to D *knod*, *knodde*, a knob, a knot, D'an *knude*, a knot akin to *knot*] The head used humorously

noddy nod'i, *n* [Probably fr *nod*, and equivalent to sleepy-head, comp *noodle*] A simpleton, a fool, a sea-fowl of the tern kind so called from its being easily taken

node nōd, *n* [L *nodus* (for *gnodus*), a knot, cog *knot, noddle*] A knot, *fig* an entanglement, a knob a protuberance, a sort of knot or thickening on a stem where leaves arise, one of the two points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere (as the ecliptic and equator) intersect each other, one of the points in which the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary



a a, Nodes

nodose, nōd'ōs *a* [L *nodosus* NODE.] Full of knots knotted jointed.

nodosity, nō-dos'i ti *n* The state or quality of being nodose, knottiness, a knotty protuberance

nodular, nod'ū ler, *a* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule

nodule, nod'ūl, *n* [L *nodulus*, dim of *nodus* a knot NODE.] A little knot or lump, a round mass or body, a rounded mineral mass

noetic noetical, nō-et'ik, nō-et'ik al, *a* [Gr *noētikos*, fr *nous* the mind] Relating to the mind or intellect

nog, nog *n* [Same as Dan *I nag*, *I nage*, a wooden peg, *D knag*, a yard-arm, akin *I nag*] A wooden pin, a brick-shaped piece of wood inserted in a wall.

noggin, nog'in, *n* [Ir *noggin*, Gael. *noggean*, a noggin] A small mug or wooden cup a measure equivalent to a gill.

noils, noilz, *n pl* [Origin doubtful] The knots and short wool separated out from the long wool in combing

noise, noiz, *n* [Fr *noise*, strife, quarrel, noise, probably through a form *noxia*, for L *noxa* injury, hurt NOXIOUS] A sound of any kind or proceeding from any cause more especially a din, a confused mixture of sounds, uproar, outcry, clamour, frequent talk, much public conversation or discussion —— *v t* pret. & *pp noised*, noizd, ppr *noising*, noiz'ing To spread by rumour or report

noiseless noiz'les, *a* Making no noise or bustle, silent —**noiselessly**, noiz'les li *adv* Without noise, silently —**noiselessness**, noiz'les-nes, *n* State of being noiseless

noisily, noiz'i-li, *adv* In a noisy manner; with noise

noisiness, noiz'i nes, *n* State or quality of being noisy

noisome, noi'sum, *a* [From old *noy* for *annoy*, and *-some*] Noxious to health or morally noxious, offensive to the smell or other senses, disgusting, fetid.—**noisomely**, noi'sum li, *adv* In a noisome manner —**noisomeness**, noi'sum nes, *n* Quality of being noisome

noisy, noiz'i, *a* [*Noise* and *-y*] Making a loud noise, turbulent, *obstreperous, full of* noise

nomad, nō'mad, *n* [Gr *nomas, nomados* living on pasturage, fr *nemō*, I feed, I pasture] One who leads a wandering or pastoral life, feeding flocks or herds, and not subsisting by tillage

nomade, nō mad, *n* Same as NOMAD

nomadic, nō-mad'ik, *a* [Gr *nomadikos* NOMAD] Pertaining to nomads, subsisting by cattle or sheep, and wandering for the sake of pasturage pastoral.—**nomadism**, nō'mad izm, *n* The state of being a nomad.

nomarch, nom'ark, *n* [Gr *nomos*, a nome, *archō*, I rule] The governor or chief magistrate of a nome —**nomarchy**, nom'ar ki, *n* A district under a nomarch

nome, nōm, *n* [Gr *nomos*, a district] A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece

nomenclator, nō'men-klāt-er, *n* [L, fr. *nomen*, a name, and *calo*, I call] A person who calls a person or thing by their names, a person who settles the names of things

nomenclature, nō'men klā tūr, *n* [L *nomenclatura* See prec] A system of names, the vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any branch of science, the scientific names for individual things.

nominal, no'mi-nal, *a* [L *nominalis*, fr *nomen, nominis*, a name NAME.] Pertaining to a name or names, titular, existing in name only, not real, merely so called.

nominalism, no'mi-nal-izm, *n* The principles of the nominalists

nominalist no'mi-nal-ist, *n* [*Nominal* and *-ist*] One of a sect of scholastic philosophers who maintained that general notions (such as the notion of a tree) have no realities corresponding to them, and have no existence but as names (*nomina*) or words opposed to *realist*

nominally, no'mi nal li, *adv* In a nominal manner, by name or in name only, not really

nominate, no'mi-nāt *v t* pret & pp *nominated*, no'mi-nāt-ed, ppr *nominating*, no'mi-nāt-ing [L *nomino, nominatus*, fr *nomen, nominis*, a name NAME.] To name, to mention by name, to name or designate for an office or place, to name for an election, choice or appointment to propose by name —**nominately**, no'mi nāt-li *adv* By name, particularly

nomination, no-mi nā'shon, *n* [L *nominatio*] Act of nominating, act of proposing by name for an office, the power of nominating or appointing to office, the state of being nominated.

nominatival, no'mi na-tī'val, *a* Pertaining to the nominative case

nominative, no'mi nāt-iv, *a* [Fr *nominatif*, L *nominativus, naming* NOMINATE.] A term applied to that form of a noun or pronoun which is used when the noun or pronoun is the subject of a sentence ——*n* The nominative case, a nominative word.—**nominatively**, no'mi nāt-iv li, *adv* As a nominative

nominator, no'mi nāt-er, *n* *One who* nominates

nominee, no-mi nē', *n* A person nominated, one proposed to fill a place or office

nomology nō-mol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *nomos*, a law, and *logos* discourse] The science or knowledge of law, legislation, and government.

non-acceptance, non ak sep'tans, *n* A refusal to accept

nonage, non'āj *n* [L *non*, not, and *age*] State of being not of age, or under age minority; the time of life before a person becomes legally of age

nonagenarian non'a-je-nā'ri an, *n* [L *nonagenarius*, fr *nonageni*, ninety each,

nonaginta ninety] A person n y o be ween ninety and a h n red years o l

nonagon, n na-g n n [L. *nonus* n n h, nd G. *gonia* an ang e] A p ane figure ha ing n e p es and nine angles.

non appearance non-ap pe'rans, n A failure to appea d a of appearance

non arrival, n n-a-ri l, n Fa ure to arri e

non-atten lance, n n-a ndans n A f re to at n persona absence.

non-attention n n a te h n, n I a ten ion

nonce nons, n Sam as *one* w h an al n be ong g to he o d ti h art cle, seen h phrases *for the nes* or *hes one* f r h n nce *ones*, be ng an ad erbia g e f A. Sax *d* used s betan y comp *he he* or *hat o her*] Pres t occas on o purpose used n y u he phrase *or the nonce*

non chalance n ha-la s, n Fr. See next.] Carelessness nshiff rence coolness

nonchalant n sha-la t, a [F. *non* n t, an *haloir* to care f f L. *calere* to e w rm o ard n akin *h f ea dren*] I ifferen ca e ess cool. **non chalantly** n n sha-lant-li, *ad* In a n halan ma n

non-com niant non kom ha ta t, n Any one con ecte w h a m tary na al f rce whose d y hes apart om fi h g a civilian n a p ace occ p by roops

non-commi sio ed non k m m hond, a N h g a commission N n-commissioned ficers, bordinate officers n he Bri h army below he ra k f en ena t, as serges e nd corporals

non-c mpliance non k m p ans, n N glect o re f com a e.

non-concurrence n n k n ku rens, n A refusal to concur

non-conductor n n k n-d k n A sub ance which does not con uct, hat is, ransm such a force as hea or lectricity or wh h ransm ts wi h diffi y

nonconforming, non-k m ng, a h n con rming o joining in the estab ished re gion dissen g

nonconformi t, on-kon-f rmi-ti n One w d es no con orm, especia y one who used to con orm to h estab ished chu h.

nonconformit y non k n rm n N glect o failure f co rm y o usa to n te w h an esta ished p rch in ts rites and mod of worsh p dissente m

non-contagious n k n-tā ns, a Not contagious, as a disease

non-contenti non-kon-te n. In h j ouse o Lor ls, one who gi es a peg e ote.

non-delivery non-de-li' i, n A neglect or all ure of de ery

nondescript, non de-skript, a [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described. SCRIBE.] Th has not been descri ed not eas y de scribed a bnormal or amorphous odd n describable —n. Something n t easi y described person or hing not easi y classed.

none nun, n. o *pron* [A. Sax. *nān*—*ne*, not, and *ān*, one: the loss of he final n produced the subject, ve so to which now stands in th same re ation as *n w* and *thin* to *my* and *thy*. No O K.] Not one nse of persons or hings not any not a part not the least portion.

non-effective non-ef k v a. Ill ing no power to produce an effect causing n effect.

non-efficient, non-ef fi shent, a N t fficient —n. A unteer who has not attended a prescribed n mbe drills a d passe certai sta n n about g

non-ego non e-gō n. [L., not I.] Mete h all beyond or outside of the ego or conscious ir nking subject he object as opposed to the subject.

non-elas ic non-e-las'tik, a. N lastic destitute of the property o lasticity

non-elect, non e-lekt', n. *sing* nd pl. One who is, or those who are, not elect those who are not chosen to salvation

nonentity non-en ti n [L. *non-ens* ta. ENTITY] Non-e istence a thing not exis ing a person u te ly wi hou consequence o mportan e

nones n nz, n p [L. *nonæ* f *nonus* n n h, be g he n n h day be re h cs] In the *Pre c lenda* h s uth day of March, h y July and Octobe and he fi h of the other mon hs *ec le* h ffice for he ninth hou

non-essential n n-es-sen shal, N esse tia o necessary n abso te y n cessary —n A hing ha is no a so ute y necessary

nonesuch nun su h, n A pers n thing a has n equa parall

n n existence, n n-egz s n Abse ce x stence h n ga n be g

non-existent n n-egz a N ha g istence

n n f lfil ent n n fo f fil m t, n Absence of fulfilm n n glect or fail e to fulfi

non intervention n n n en shen, n Absten n m interv n g a policy n t nterf ring n f g ncse cepting where a coun ry's wn terests are dan y n ed

non juring, n n y ing [L. *non* not an I swea J Ru n N swearing a llance pertaining to n jurors **non juror** non jūr' n n wh used to take the oa h of al giance to h gn m m and rown f E gl n a Lev u on of 1 88

non luminous non ū m n us, a N lum us n g ing ugh

non n etallic n n me ta ik a Not consisting of me al.

non moral on mo'ral, Not m ra ha ng n g to do wi h ir ra yo ethics.

nonpareil non pa- n F *non* not, no a pa eqna f L. *par* parisequal, lik PAR.] A pers n hing a ng no eq la a nonesuch a sort of app a v ry small sort of prin g type

n (payment non pā m t, n N glect of payme fai ure of paymen

non performance n n pe f m ns, n A fail re o neglect o perf rm

nonplus, non plus, n [L. *non*, n t, and *us* more further *when a pl*.] A state n wh h on can say o do m re tan n phrase *a non plus*] —v pr & pp *nonp used*, non p ust pp *nonp using* non p us g To bring to a stan to puzzle to on bound

non professional, n n p ō- hon-al, a N belonging to a pro n not don by o proceed g from pr essional m

non residence non re'zi-dens, n Fa ure or neglect of resid ng where offi a es require o e to res de *or* on o es own lands residence by clergymen away from h r cures.

non resident non re zi dent, a Not residing a particular place on one own estate, or in one proper place —n. One who is non-residen

non resistance non-rē-zis ans, n. The omission of resistance pass e obedience a mission to authori y

non resistant, non re zist ant, a Mak ng n resistance.—n. One who is n n resista

nonsense, pon sens, n [Non not, a d *se se*, be wo ments being lose y wed together.] N rds or languag wi hou mean g o which con ey no just ideas a su dy trifles, things of no importance

nonsen ical, non-sen'ik-al, a Von sense -ic -a] Destit te of sense unmeaning absurd foolish. **nonsensically** non-sens'ik-al-li, *ad* Absurdly w ho meani g

non-sequitur non-sek wi-tėr n [L., does not llow] An in rences or conclusion which does not f llow from the prem ses.

non sexual, non-sek'sū-al, a. Destitute of sex s ss neu r sexual.

nonsuit, non'sūt, n. A stoppage of a su a law ordered by a judge when the plain ff fa ls to make out a legal cause of action —v t. pret. & pp *nonsuited*, non sut-ed pp *nonsu ng* non sūt- g To subject to a nonsu

noodle nō'dl, n A f rm akin o *noddy* A sim t n. [Colloq.]

nook, nūk, n [Same as Sc. *neuk*. I n uc a nook proba ly a Celtic wo d.] A co ne a ecess a sec uded a

nooology nō-o-o-j n [he m nd and *log* discourse] The sc ence of n tellectual facts or phenomena

noon ōn, n [A. Sax. *n n f* L. *n a hor* he n h hour *f non s*, n n h, *f mem* n n origina y about 3 p m bu terwa da he term became ap to he d-day hou] The m ddle of day th m wh n he un is n t em ridian twel e lock he me of greatest brill ancy o pe wer t rim

noon day nōn dā n 3 l-day noon.—a. l rtain ng to m lay m rid nal.

nooning nōn g n Repose at noon sometimes, epas a noo

noontide n n t d, n The me of noo n d lay —a l rta n ng o noon meri d nal.

noose, nōs or nōz n [I roba y f om or Prof F *nous* a knot f L. *nodus*, a knot N DE.] A runn ng kn whi h b n is he ss he more t s drawn —v t jre & pp *noos*, nōzd ppr *nooning* nō g To e n a noose to catch in a poose to e ra to insnare

nor nor *onj* [O with he neg part e *ne* n I ōx l. old form we e *the nowher* n, N] A w rd used o n l n gat hes d or a subsequ n men be o a ause o sentence corre e to *n ither* o oth n ga also eq alen to *and* n as m y con nua

norm n rm, n [L. *norma* a carpenter's s are a rule of doubt ul origin he *norm l*, *norm*] A rule a pa tern a mode an au oritat stan lard a ype

normal n r'mal, a [F *n rmal* L. *normalis*, f *norma* a rule NORM. Accord ing to a rul principl or norm conf rm ng w h a certa n ype o stan ar n ab n rmal egula g perpend ular No mal schoo *Fr ėco normale* a sc oo to t serves as a mo a schoo n wh t teachers are nstructed n he prin p es o h profess n an ra ed in he pract o a rain ng-c llege —n. A perpendi cula a raig li e a right angles to h tangent o tangen plane a any p n of curve o curved surface

normalize nōr'ma lz v pret. & pp *normalized* nōr'ma lzd pr *normalizing* nōr'ma lz ng [*normal* and *-ize*] To make normal o reduce to a standard o ype

normally nōr'mal li, *adv* In a orma mann

Norman nor'man, n [That is *north-man* or m n of the north.] A n e of N mandy —a. I rtain g to Normans y o the N rmans Norman ar hitecture h ou l h list of ar hitect re, an of the Lom sq f rman French, th language of h Norma s a he F g Conquest, and long made use of in lega proceedings.

Norse n rs, n [Icel. N Dan and Sw *Norsk*] The languag of Norw y an Ic land. Old N rse the anc n l nguage Scandinavia, represented y the ancie Icelandi and w h won erf l puri y by mo dern Icelandic.—a. Belonging to a en Scandina ia o ts language N rse an nōrs'man n. A nat e of a cient Scandi n via.

north nōrth n [A. Sax. *north* = Ice *north* O Sax O Fris L.G G Sw a Dan. *nord* north, D *noord*, origin u k wn] On he ca dinal p nt, opposite of *sou* A a regi n, tract o cou try ying op s e to th sou h.—a. Nort ern be g in the n rth N rth F e h print of e hea ns towards e n r which is 90° distan from he eq n ct a he northern xtrem y of th earth a N rth star he n rth p la sta a sta he con lation l rsa] nor Li tle Bea about 1 2° from the North Pole

north-east, nörth ēst', *n* The point midway between the north and east —*a* Pertaining to the north-east north-eastern
north-easter, nörth-ēst'er, *n* A wind from the north-east
north-easterly, nörth-ēst'er li, *a* Toward or from the north east
north-eastern, nörth ēst'ern, *a* Pertaining to or being in the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east
north-eastward, nörth-ēst'werd, *adv* Towards the north-east
northerly, nörTH'er li, *a* Pertaining to the north, northern, proceeding from the north —*adv* Toward the north
northern, nörTH'ern, *a* [A Sax *northerne*] Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west, in a direction toward the north, or a point near it, proceeding from the north —*n* An inhabitant of the north —Northern lights, the popular name of the aurora borealis
northerner, nörTH'er ner, *n* A native or inhabitant of the north or of a northern country or part
northernmost, nörTH'ern möst *a* Situated at the point furthest north
northward, northwards, nörth'werd, nörth'werdz, *adv* [A Sax *northweard northweardes*, the latter a genitive form] Toward the north —*a* Being toward the north
northwardly, nörth'werd-li, *adv* In a northern direction
north-west, nörth west', *n* The point in the horizon midway between the north and west —*a* Pertaining to the point between the north and west, being in or proceeding from this quarter
north-westerly, nörth west'er li, *a* Toward or from the north west
north-western, nörth west'ern, *a* Pertaining to or being in the north west, or in a direction to the north west
Norwegian, nor wē'jı an, *a* Belonging to Norway —*n* A native of Norway
nose, nōz, *n* [A Sax *nosu, nasu*=O Frs *nose*, D *neus*, Icel. *nos*, Dan *næse*, Sw *nasa*, G *nase*, cog Pol *nos*, L *nasus* Skr *nasa, nasā*—nose *Ness* is akin] The organ of smell employed also in respiration and speech, the power of smelling hence, scent, sagacity, something supposed to resemble a nose a nozzle —To lead by the nose, to lead blindly —To turn up the nose, to show contempt —*v t* pret & pp *nosed*, nōzd, ppr *nosing, nōz'ing* To smell, to scent, to twang through the nose —*v i* To smell to pry officiously
nosed, nōzd, *a* Having a nose of a certain kind used in compounds (long *nosed*)
nosegay, nōz'gā, *n* [*Nose* and *gay*] A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smell, a bouquet
noseless, nōz'les, *a* Destitute of a nose
nose-ring nōz'ring *n* A ring worn in the nose as an ornament a ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull, a pig, &c
nosological, no-so-loj'ik al, *a* Pertaining to nosology
nosologist, no sol'o jist, *n* [NOSOLOGY] One who classifies diseases
nosology, no-sol'o-jı, *n* [Gr *nosos*, disease, *logos*, discourse] A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases
nostalgia nos tal'jı a, *n* [Gr *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain] A vehement desire to revisit one's native country, home sickness
nostril, nos'tril, *n* [O E *nosethril, nose thirl*, A. Sax. *nosthyrl*, lit nose hole, *thyrl* or *thyrel* meaning a hole, whence *thurlian* to bore (same word as *thrill*)] One of the two apertures of the nose
nostrum, nos'trum, *n* [L *nostrum*, ours, that is, a medicine belonging to us alone] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret, a quack medicine, anything prescribed as a remedy or specific
not not, *adv* [Contr fr *naught, nought* and equivalent to *ne aught* NAUGHT] A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal
notability, nōt-a-bil'i ti, *n* Notableness, a notable person or thing, a person of note
notable, nōt'a bl, *a* [Fr *notable*, L *notabilis*, fr *noto*, I mark or note, fr *nota* a mark, for *gnota*, fr *notus, gnotus*, known NOTE, NOBLE.] Worthy of note or notice remarkable, memorable, noted or distinguished, conspicuous manifest, observable —*n* A person or thing of note or distinction, one of the French nobles selected by the king to form a parliament before the revolution
notableness, nōt'a bl nes, *n* State or quality of being notable
notably nōt'a bli, *adv* In a notable manner remarkably eminently especially
notarial, nōt ā'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a notary —**notarially**, nōt-ā'ri al li, *adv* In the manner of a notary
notary, nōt'a-ri, *n* [L *notarius*, a secretary, a clerk a writer, fr *nota*, a note, sign, or mark NOTE] An officer authorized to attest written documents, to protest bills of exchange, &c called also *Notary Public*
notation, nōt-ā'shon, *n* [L. *notatio* fr *noto*, I mark, fr *nota*, a mark. NOTE] A marking or noting, act or practice of recording anything by marks, figures, or characters, especially facts connected with an art or science, as in arithmetic, algebra, music, &c
notch, noch *n* [softened form of old *nock*, a notch=O D *nock*, O Sw *nocka*, a notch akin *nick*] A hollow cut in anything, an incision a nick, an indentation, a gap —*v t* pret & pp *notched*, nocht, ppr *notching*, noch'ing To cut a notch or notches in, to cut in small hollows, to indent
notching, noch'ing, *n* A series of notches
note, nōt, *n* [Fr *note*, fr L *nota*, a mark, sign, character, fr *notus*, known, for *gnotus*, pp of *gnosco, nosco*, I know NOBLE, KNOW] A mark, sign, or token, a mark on the margin of a book, a statement subsidiary to the text of a book explaining or adding something, an explanatory or critical comment, an annotation, a memorandum or short writing to assist the memory or for after use or reference, a list of items, a reckoning bill, account, a written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment a diplomatic or official communication in writing, a short letter a billet, notice, heed, observation, reputation, consequence, distinction a character which represents a musical sound or the sound itself, harmonious or melodious sound. —*v t* pret & pp *noted*, nōt'ed, ppr *noting*, nōt'ing To observe carefully, to mark, to heed, to attend to, to set down in writing to make a memorandum of, to mark (a bill) as being dishonoured—a proceeding done by a notary
note-book, not'buk, *n* A book in which notes or memoranda are written
noted, nōt'ed, *p a* Being of note, much known by reputation or report, celebrated, famous, distinguished.
noteless, nōt'les, *a* Not attracting notice, not conspicuous
note-paper, nōt'pā-per, *n* Paper for writing letters or notes on
noteworthy, nōt'wer THI, *a* Deserving notice worthy of observation or notice
nothing, nu'thing, *n* [*No thing*] Not anything opposed to *anything* and *something*, non-existence, nothingness, a trifle a thing of no consideration or importance, a cipher —*adv* In no degree, not at all
nothingness, nu'thing nes, *n* Nihility, non-existence, insignificance
notice, nōt'is, *n* [Fr *notice*, fr L. *notitia*, notice, fr *no co, notum*, I know NOTE.] The act of noting, note heed, regard cognizance, information, intelligence, direction, order, warning, intimation beforehand, a paper that communicates information, attention, civility, a short statement, a brief critical review —*v t* pret & pp *noticed*, nōt'ist, ppr *noticing*, nōt'is-ing To take note or notice of to perceive, to become aware of, to observe, to mark, to mention or make observations on, to treat with attention and civilities
noticeable, nōt'is-a-bl, *a* That may be noticed or observed, worthy of notice or observation readily noticed, observable —**noticeably**, nōt'is a bli *adv* In a noticeable manner, markedly
notification, nōt'ı fi kā"shon, *n* [See next] Act of notifying or giving notice; notice given, intimation the writing which communicates information, an advertisement, citation, &c.
notify, nōt'ı fi, *v t* pret & pp *notified* nōt'ı fid ppr *notifying*, nōt'ı fi ing [Fr *notifier*, fr L. *notificare* fr *notus* known, and *facio*, I make NOTE.] To make known, to declare, to publish, to give notice to, to inform by words or writing
notion, nō'shon, *n* [Fr *notion*, L *notio*, fr *nosco notus*, I know NOTE] A mental conception, mental apprehension, idea sentiment, opinion, belief or view entertained, slight feeling or inclination
notional, nō'shon al, *a* Partaking of the nature of a notion, imaginary, ideal, existing in idea only, visionary, whimsical fanciful
notochord, nō'tō-kord, *n* [Gr *nōtos*, the back, and *chorde*, a string] A sort of rod or chord in embryos the rudimentary backbone
notoriety, nō-tō-rī'e ti, *n* [Fr *notoriété*] The state or attribute of being notorious, the state of being publicly known to disadvantage, discreditable publicity, one who is notorious
notorious, nō-tō'rı us, *a* [LL. *notorius*, fr L *notor*, a voucher, a witness, fr *notare*, to mark NOTE] Publicly known and spoken of, manifest to the world, known to disadvantage, publicly known from something discreditable
notoriously, nō-tō'rı us-li, *adv* In a notorious manner publicly, openly —**notoriousness**, nō-tō'rı us-nes, *n* State of being notorious notoriety
notwithstanding not-WITH stand'ing, a participial compound passing into a *prep* and a *conj* [*Not* and *withstanding*] In spite of, despite, nevertheless, however
nought nat, *n* [A. Sax. *nawiht*, *ne* no whit NAUGHT] Not anything, nothing, a cipher
noun, noun, *n* [O Fr *noun, non, nom*, Fr *nom*, fr L *nomen*, name NOMINAL.] In *gram* a name, a word that denotes any object of which we speak, whether animate or inanimate, material or immaterial —**nounal**, noun'al, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of a noun
nourish, nu'rish, *v t* pret & pp *nourished*, nu'risht, ppr *nourishing*, nu'rish ing [O Fr *nurrir, norrir*, Fr *nourrir* (*nourrissant*, &c), fr L *nutrire*, to nourish, akin *nurse, nutritious, nurture*] To feed, to supply with nutriment or what promotes growth, *fig* to supply the means of support and increase to, to encourage, to foster, to cherish, rear, or bring up
nourishable, nu'rish a-bl, *a* Susceptible of nourishment.
nourisher, nu'rish-er, *n* A person or thing that nourishes.
nourishing, nu'rish ing *p a* Helping to nourish promoting growth, nutritious
nourishment, nu'rish ment, *n* The act of nourishing, nutrition, food, sustenance nutriment, *fig* that which promotes any kind of growth or development
nous, nous, *n* [Gr] Intellect, mind, understanding, talent [Colloq]
novel, no'vel, *a* [O Fr *novel*, Fr *nouvelle*, novel a novel, 'what is newly told', fr L *novellus*, a dim. fr *novus*, new [seen also in *novice, innovate, renovate*, &c) NEW] Of recent origin or introduction new and striking, of a kind not known before, unusual, strange —*n* A fictitious prose narrative of considerable length, written to amuse or entertain readers, and professing to give a picture of real life
novelist no'vel ist, *n* [*Novel* and ist= Fr *nouvelliste*] A writer of a novel or of novels

novelty no v l ti, *n* pl. **novelties** n vel-tiz [*Novel* a l -ty=Fr *nou auté*] *The quality of being nov l* a n ticeable new as newness recentness of orig n or introdu t a n w or strange thing

November no-vem'ber *n* [L fr *n vem* n e, be g the ninth n onth accor l to th anci nt Roman year] Th lev nth month of the year co tain ng 30 d ys

novennial nō-ven'i-al, *a* [L. *n venn s—novem*, nine and *annus*, a year ANNUAL.] Ine e ery n th year

novercal no-ver'kal, *a* [From L. *noverca* a step m th e fr *novus*, new] Pertaining to a st pmother

novice no vis, [F *novice* fr L. *n us* n ew fresh, n w come f *novus* n w NOVEL.] On who is new t the circumstances n which h r h is placed o e who is new in y bu ness be n r a tyro one th t has entered a relig us h use, but has not taken the v ws a pro bationer —**noviceship** no vis ship *n* Th state of a no ce

novitiate no-vi'shi-āt, *n* [Fr *noviciat* L.L. *novit atus*] Th state or time f being a no ice a y ar or the time of p bat on f th trial f a novice bef r he o she finally take the v ws of a religious l r

now nou, *ad n i conj* [A. Sax. *nu* now =O Sax. O Fri D O Icel Sw D a d Goth *n* cog. L *n* ac C sun n w per haps ll ed to *new*] At the p esent t me at a particular past time at that time afte this had h ppened afte th things being so —Now and then t ons time and nothe occasi nally at intervals. —N w a w at one t me —at another time alternately S nila ly *now then* ——*n.* Th p esent time or mome t.

nowadays n ō'a-dāz, *adv* [*Now* and *adv* (q)] In these days in this age

noway, noways, nō'wā, nō'wāz, *dv* [*N* and *w y*] I no n ner or degree nowise.

nowhere n whār d [*N* and *where*] Not in y place or s ate

nowhith r nō'whiTH-er *adv* [*N* and *whither*] *T n place nowhere*

nowise nō'wīz, *ad* [*No* and *wise* ma] Not in any manner d ree

noxious, n kshus, *a.* [L. *noxius*, fr *noxa*, hurt, harm, injury fr root of *nec* I injure (a in *n ocent* i *nocuus*), same a that of *pēt ak n ox* (*anox*)] H rtful harmf l ba ful pernicious unwh l som corruptin to morals —**noxiously** nok h sh, *ad* In a n xious m hurtfully —**noxiousness,** nok sh us nes, Quality f being n f ous.

noyau nwa-yō *n* [Fr *noy* a ston of a fruit, f l *nucelli* like a nut fr *nux nucis*, a nut] A co dial generally p pa ed fr m spirits, b t a monds, sugar candy grated nutm g, a l mace

n zzle noz'l, *n* [For *nosel* a dim. of *nose*] The j r ecting ap f something g a to minal pipe or terminal part f a p

nuan e, nu-ans, [F fr *nuer* L. *n* a cloud] A gradat n or sh de *f* colour a g t or delicat degree in transitions

nubiferous nu bi'er us, *a* [L. *nubifer* — *nbes*, loud, *nbi fero*, I bring.] Bring ing or producing clou ds

nubile nū'bīl, *a* [L. *nūbilis*, fr *n bo*, I marry NUPTIAL.] Of an ag e suitable for marriage m rria, *abse*

nu hal, nū'kal, *a* [L.L. *nuchal*, f Ar] Perta in to t e n pe f t. neck.

nuciferous, nū-sif'er us, *a* [L. *nux nucis* a nut, and *f* I bear] Bearr or producn g n ts —**nuciform,** nu f rm, *a* I the form of a n t.

nucleate nucleated nū'kl āt, nū'kl-āt-ed, *a* *Hav in* a nucleus applied to cells

nucleolus, nu-kle'o-lus, *n* [L **nucleoli,** n kle'o-lī [Dim of *nucleus*.] The m re or l particles in the interior of the nucleus of some cells. *Also called* **nucleolus** bled.

nucleus nū'kle-us, *n* pl **nuclei,** nu'kli-ī [L., a kernel, fr *nux nucis*, a nut.] A ker nel or something similar a central mass about which matter is collected th solid o vesicular body f uni in many cell It g ner f a cell the body f *met* call l also the *n*.

nude n id, *a* [L. *nudus* naked (seen also in *denude*) same root as *naked*.] N ked bare especially not covered with clothes r drapery —The nude th un ir *ged h* figure as represented in art —**nudely** d'li, *ad* In a n i l r nak l m r nak dly —**nudene** s nu l nes, The tate quality of he nud

nudge nuj (Allied t *D k* / *t* *sig eeze E* / *knu k*] A j g with the l w a poke with the t p ud *ed* n j l ppr *udj* j nuj ing T g e j g with the l bow

nudibranchiate nū'di bra g'ki āt [L *nud s* n k i, *l branchiæ* g ll] H g n sh ll, an l th bra schiate gills possessed, as cert m llusca

nudity nū'di ti *n* [F *nudité* L *n ditas*] The tate f be g nud nakedness bare ness what is nud or not cov red with drapery n painting and sculpture

nugatory nū'ga-to-ri, *a* [L. *nugat rius*, f *nug r* ng tus I trifle fr *n g* trifles] Trifling futil worthless of no f roe in operat e

nugget nug'et, *n* [F rm ly *nigot nigot* perhaps a c rruption of *ingot* (a i *g t* a i *g t* a *g t*)] A lump especially o e f the larg r lumps of native g ld f und in the di gings.

nuisance nū'sans *n* [Fr *nuisance* f L.L. *nocē t a* inj ry fr L *nocens* hurtful, pp of *oc* I hurt. NOXIOUS.] That which annoys or gr ss trouble and ve con that which is off n ive, n xious, or irritat ing an yance a gu ce or pest a bore

null nul, *a* [L. *nullus*, not any n n — ne, not, *i ullus* any o contracted fr *n ullus, dimi of ne one*] *Of no legal* o bind g force or ability of no efficacy invalid f r o importance or account *fig* dead o lif less —*n.* A cipher zero

nullification, nul i fi-kā shon, *n* [L.L. *null ficat*] *Act f n il fying a rendering* void nd of n effect, or of no legal effect.

nullifier nul fi-er *n* On who nullifies

nullify nul'i fī, *t* pret & pp *nul ified*, nul f l, ppr *n ll fy ing* nul'i fī ing, [L. *nullus* n e, and *fic* I make NULL.] T ren r null, to annul to make void to r nder invalid to d prive of legal force or efficacy

nullity nul'i-ti, *n* [F *nullité*, fr L *nullus* NULL.] *The state o quality of* being null w nt of validity what is of no force or efficacy nomenclty

numb n m *a.* [Lit. taken be ng from A. Sax. *numen*, pp of *m n*, O L. *nim* Goth *n nan*, to *seize* hence also *benumb* (with prefix *bi*) *nimble*. The fi l b in ex crescen t. See next.] Benumbed deprived or destitute of sensat n a d m tion torpid paralysed. ——*v t.* pret and pp *n m d*, numd pp *numb j* ppr *mn* To ben m to make numb or torpid to deaden to stupefy

number num'ber *n* [O F *nombre* Fr *nombre* fr L *numerus* number (whence also *n meral numerous* en *n ate*) same root as *nomad*, G *nem* I distribute, *nomos*, law A. Sax *niman* to take (whence *n mh n mble*) As to inserted *b* comp *humble n mble*] An ag regate of units, o a single unit co nsidered as part of a series a numeral an arithmetical figure r ag regate of figures an aggregate of individual not a f w m y on of a numbered series of things a part of a periodical or seri l publication, in trical arrangem t f syllables poetical rhythm or measure the d f ference of form which a word takes on to express unity or plurality ——*v t.* pret & pp. *mbered*, num bered ppr *n mbering* num be ing. T count to reckon to enumerate to reckon as one of a collection or m titude, to reckon, rank, or consider to p t a number or numbers on to amount to to reach the number of.

numberer num'ber-er *n* On who num bers

numberless num'ber les, *a* That can *not be n mbered* countless innumerable

numbles n m blz, *n pl* [Fr *nombles* f L *umbl i* the navel.] The entrails of a l the humble —which see

numbness num'n s, *n* State of bein *numb torpor torpidity*

numerable nū'me-a-bl, *a* [L. *numer abilis* fr *numer* I number NUMBER.] That may be numbered o counted.

numeral nū'mer al, *a* [Fr *uméral* fr L *n merālis* fr *numerus n mber* NUMBER.] P rtaining to number consisting of num ber p ess g rep esenti g numb r ——*n* A figur haracter use l to express a numbe a w rd e pressing a num ber (*tw three* &c.)

numerally nū'mer-al li, *adv* According to number in numbe

numerary nu me a-ri, *a* [L. *numerarius*.] Belonging to number num rical.

numerate *vt* nū'mer āt *vi pret & pp merat d*, nū'mer āt-ed ppr num ati j nū'mer āt-ing [L. *num ro num atus* f *n merus* a number NUMBER.] To count to enumerate to read off according to the *rules f num ration*

numeration nū'me ā shon, *n* [L. *numeratio* See prec] Act or art of number ing the act o art of reading off figures properly

numerator nū'mer āt-er *n* [L. NUMERATE.] One who numbers the number (how th h) in vulgar fract ons wh h shows how many parts f a un t are taken

numerical, nū me'rik al, [F om L. *um rus* a n mber *n l-cal*] *Belonging* to number denoting a numbe consisting in numbers —**numerically** nū-me'rik al li, *ad* In numbers with respect to numbe

numerous, nū'mer us, *a* [L. *num ro us* NUMBER.] *Be ing many o consisting of* a great number of individuals many —**numerously** n me us-li, *ad* In great numbers

numismatic nū-mis-mat'ik *a* [Fr *numismat que* fr L. *numisma*, coin f Gr *nom sma* coi l t what is sanctioned by law fr *nomiz* I sanct on fr *nomos*, law NUMBER.] Perta ni g to coins or medals —**numismatics** nū mis-m tiks, *n* The *science or knowledge of coins* and *medals* as objects of inter st n historic or art stu gy n ls. Sometimes *Numismatography* *Numismatology* in same sense —**numismatist** nū mis'mat-ist, *n* One versed in *n m s tics*

nummary num a-ri, *a* [L. *nummus* a coin akin *n mimi tic*] Rel ting to coins —**nummular nummulary** num u le num u la-ri, *a* [L. *nummularius* fr *n mmulus* dim of *nummus* a coin] Per tain g to coin or money ha ing the form of a coin.

nummulite num u lit, *n* [L. *n mmulus* a small coin, and *-it* See prec] The nam



Nummulites

of foss l ong nimma having externally some what the appearance of a piece of money

numskull, num'skul, *n* *(Numb* and *skull*] A blockhead, a dunce, a dolt, a stupid fellow

nun, nun, *n* [A. Sax *nunne*, fr L L. *nonna*, L Gr *nonna*, a nun, comp Skr *nanâ*, mother] A woman devoted to a religious life and who lives in a convent or nunnery, under a vow of perpetual chastity and celibacy, a female monk

nuncio nun'shi-o, *n* [It *nuncio*, *nunzio*, Sp *nuncio*, fr L *nuncius*, a messenger, for *noventius*, fr *novus*, new, akin *announce*, *renounce*, *pronounce*, *enunciate*, &c] A messenger, an ambassador of the first rank representing the pope at the court of a sovereign

nuncupative, nuncupatory, nun-kū'pat-iv, nun kū'pa-to-ri *a* [From L. *nuncupo*, *nuncupatus* I name, I call—*nomen*, a name and *capio*, I take] Orally pronounced, not written, as a will

nunnery, nun'e-ri, *n* , pl **nunneries,** nun'e-riz. [*Nun* and *-ery*=O Fr *nonnerie*] A house in which nuns reside

nunnish, nun'ish, *a* Relating to nuns, resembling a nun

nuptial, nup'shal, *a* [Fr *nuptial*, L *nuptialis* fr *nuptiæ*, marriage, fr *nubo*, *nuptum*, I marry, said of a woman, properly, I veil root *nub*, whence L *nubes*, a cloud. NEBULA] Pertaining to marriage, done at a wedding, constituting marriage —**nuptials,** nup'shalz, *n pl* Marriage

nurse, ners, *n* [Fr *nourrice*, fr L *nutrix*, *nutricis*, a nurse, fr *nutrio*, I nourish NOURISH] One who suckles or nourishes a child a female who has the care of a young child or children, one who tends or takes care of the young, sick or infirm, a female attendant in a hospital, one who or that which nurtures, cherishes or protects, *hort* a shrub or tree which protects a young plant ——v t pret & pp *nursed*, nerst, ppr *nursing*, ners'ing To act as nurse to to feed and tend generally in infancy to suckle, to rear, to nurture, to tend in sickness or infirmity, to promote growth or vigour in, to foment, to foster

nursery, ner'se ri, *n* [*Nurse* and *-ery*] The place or apartment in which children are nursed and taken care of, a place where trees, shrubs, plants, &c, are raised and propagated, the place where anything is fostered and its growth promoted.

nursery-governess, ner'se ri guv'er-nes, *n* A governess for young children

nurseryman, ner'se-ri-man, *n* One who has a nursery of plants, or is employed in one

nursling, ners'ling, *n* [*Nurse* and *-ling*] One who is nursed, an infant, a child

nurture, ner'tūr, *n* [Fr *nourriture* fr *nourrir*, to nourish NOURISH, NURSE] The act of nourishing, education, upbringing, food, nourishment ——v t pret and pp *nurtured*, ner'tūrd, ppr *nurturing*, ner'tūr-ing To nourish, to educate, to bring or train up

nut, nut, *n* [A.Sax *hnut*=L G *nut*, D *noot*, Icel *hnot* Dan *nod*, G *nuss*, Gael *cnudh*] A fruit containing a seed or kernel inclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe, an achene, a small block of metal or wood, with an internal or female screw to be put upon the end of a screw-bolt to keep it firmly in its place —A nut to crack, a difficult problem to solve, a puzzle to be explained ——v i pret & pp *nutted*, nut'ed, ppr *nutting*, nut'ing To gather nuts

nutant, nū'tant, *a* [L *nutans*, *nutantis* ppr of *nuto*, I nod, freq of *nuo*, I nod INNUENDO] Drooping or nodding, as the blossom of a plant

nutation, nū-tā'shon, *n* [L *nutatio* See prec] A nodding a slight gyratory movement of the earth's axis tending to make the pole describe a minute ellipse, due to the attraction of the sun and moon

nut-brown, nut'broun, *a* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

nut-cracker, nut'krak er, *n* An instrument for cracking nuts, a European bird that feeds on nuts

nut-hatch, nut'hach, *n* [The *hatch* is a softened form of *hack*] A scansorial bird which eats the kernel of the hazel-nut

nutmeg, nut'meg, *n* [From *nut*, and O Fr *muguette*, nutmeg, fr L *muscus*, musk, lit the scented nut NUT, MUSK] The aromatic kernel of the fruit of a tree of the Malay Archipelago —Nutmeg butter, a solid oil extracted from the nutmeg

nutria nū'tri-a, *n* [Sp *nutria*, *lutria*, fr L *lutra*, an otter] The commercial name for the skins or fur of the coypou

nutrient, nū'tri ent, *a* [L *nutriens -entis*, ppr of *nutrio* I nourish NOURISH] Nourishing, nutritious ——n. Any substance which nourishes

nutriment, nū'tri ment, *n* [L *nutrimentum*, fr *nutrio*, I nourish NOURISH] That which nourishes, nourishment, food, aliment —**nutrimental,** nū tri ment'al, *a* Nutritious nourishing

nutrition nū tri'shon, *n* [Fr *nutrition* L *nutritio*, fr *nutrio*, I nourish (whence *nourish*, *nurse*, &c)] The act or process by which plants or animals absorb their proper food, the process of assimilating food, the act of nourishing, that which nourishes, nutriment

nutritious, nū-tri'shus, *a* [*Nutrition* and *-ous*] Serving to nourish, containing or supplying nutriment —**nutritiously,** nū-tri'shus-li, *adv* In a nutritious manner

nutritive, nū'tri tiv, *a* Having the quality of nourishing nutritious, pertaining to nutrition —**nutritively,** nū'tri tiv-li, *adv* In a nutritive manner

nut-shell, nut'shel, *n* The hard shell inclosing the kernel of a nut —In a nut-shell, *fig* in little compass, in a few words

nutty, nut'i, *a* [*Nut* and *-y*] Abounding in nuts, flavoured like a nut, resembling a nut

nux-vomica nuks-vom'i ka, *n* [From L *nux*, a nut, and *vomeo*, I vomit] The fruit of an East Indian tree, containing the virulent poison strychnine, a drug containing strychnine

nuzzle, nuz'l, *v t* pret & pp *nuzzled*, nuz'ld, ppr *nuzzling*, nuz'l ing [From *nose*, akin to *nozzle*] To rub with the nose, to put a ring into the nose of, to root up with the nose ——v i To work with the nose, to feel or rub something with the nose, to hide the head, as a child in its mother's bosom

nyctalopia, nik ta lō'pi a, *n* [Gr *nyktalōps*, blind by night—*nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *alaos*, blind, and *ōps*, the eye] Night-blindness applied also to the exactly opposite defect of vision, hemeralopia (which see)

nyctitropic, nik-ti tropʻik, *a* [Gr *nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *tropos*, a turn] Said of certain plants, the leaves of which assume certain positions at night.

nylgau, nil'gu, *n* NILGAU

nymph nimf, *n* [Fr *nymphe*, fr L *nympha*, fr Gr *nymphē*, a nymph, a girl, a bride, akin to L. *nubo* I marry NUPTIAL.] One of the inferior divinities of the Greeks and Romans, imagined as beautiful maidens haunting the mountains, forests, meadows or waters, a poetical name for a young and attractive woman, a maiden, a damsel, also the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

nymphean, nim-fē'an, *a* Pertaining to nymphs, inhabited by nymphs

nympholepsy, nim'fō-lep si, *n* [Gr *nymphē*, a nymph, and *lēpsis*, a taking] A species of ecstasy or fascination.—**nympholept** nim'fō-lept, *n.* [Gr *nympholeptos*] A person affected with nympholepsy

nymphomania, nim-fō-mā'ni a, *n* [Gr *nymphē*, a bride, and *mania*, madness] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in females.

nystagmus nis tag'mus, *n* [Gr *nystagmos*, a nodding] An involuntary rolling motion of the *eyes*

O.

O is the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet

o, ō, *interj* An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, the sign of the vocative often distinguished from *Oh* which is regarded as more strictly a particle expressive of emotion

oaf, ōf *n* [From Icel *álfr*, an elf or fairy ELF] A fairy changeling, a dolt a blockhead. —**oafish,** ōf'ish, *a* Stupid, dull, doltish

oak ōk, *n* [A. Sax *âc*=Se *âc*, O Fris *âk*, Icel *eik*, D *eik* L.G *eike*, Dan *eeg*, Sw *ek*, G *eiche*, root unknown] A well known and valuable tree of many species, long much used for ship-building and still for purposes which require strength and durability, the bark being used for tanning

oak-apple, ōk'ap-l *n* An oak gall.

oaken, ōk'n *a* Made of oak or consisting of oak.

oak-gall, ōk'gal *n* A gall of the oak, a growth caused by an insect

oak-leather, ōk'leTH-er, *n* A fungous growth in the fissures of old oaks

oakling ōk'ling, *n* [*Oak* and *-ling*] A young oak

oak-paper, ōk'pā per, *n* Paper hangings stained like oak

oakum ōk'um, *n* [A Sax. *âcumba*, tow, oakum lit matter combed out, from prefix *a* away out, and *camb*, a comb COMB] The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose fibres, employed for caulking, &c

oaky, ōk'i, *a* [*Oak* and *-y*] Like oak, hard firm strong

oar, ōr, *n* [A Sax. *âr*=Icel. *ár*, Dan *aare*, Sw *åra* perhaps fr root *ar* seen in A Sax. *eran*, Goth *arjan*, L *aro*, I plough, or allied to *rudder*, *row*] A long piece of timber, rather broad and flat at one end, used to propel a boat through the water ——v i pret & pp *oared*, ōrd, ppr *oaring*, ōr'ing ——v t To impel by rowing

oared ōrd *a* Furnished with oars

oar-lock ōr'lok, *n* A rowlock

oarsman, ōrz man, *n* One who rows at the oar, a boatman

oary, ōr'i, *a* [*Oar* and *-y*] Having the form or use of an oar

oasis ō ā'sis *n* pl **oases** ō-ā'sēz. [L and Gr, fr Coptic *ouch*, to dwell, and *saa*, to drink] A fertile spot where there is water in a sandy or barren desert a green spot in a waste often used figuratively

oast ōst, *n* [A Sax, *âst*=D *ast*, *east*, *eyst*, a kiln same root as A. Sax *âd*, a funeral pile EDIFY] A kiln to dry hops or malt.

oasthouse, ōst'hous, *n* A building for oasts or hop-kilns

oat ōt, *n* [O E *ote*, *ate*, *oate* A Sax *âta*, the oat, Icel *a'ti*, an eatable, oats from the root of *eat*] A cereal plant valuable for the grain it produces, *pl* a quantity of the plant in cultivation or of the grain (field of *oats*) —Wild oats, youthful excesses generally in the phrase *to sow one's wild oats*, to indulge in youthful excesses or follies.

oat-cake, ōt'kāk, *n* A cake made of the meal of oats

oaten, ōt'n, *a* [*Oat* and *-en*] Made of or pertaining to oats or oatmeal

oath, ōth, *n* pl **oaths**, ōthz. [A Sax *ath*=Ice. *eith*, Icel. *th* Dan. and Sw *d*, Goth *aiths* D *eed* G *eid*, oath; furth connections and root unkn wn.] An appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed a blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being an imprecation

oat meal ōt mel, *n* Meal of oats produced by grinding or pounding

obligate ob'li-gāt, *v t* [It. OBLIGATE.] To make an instrumental part or accompaniment of something of such importance that it cannot be dispensed with.

obconic obconical ob-kon'ik, ob-kon'ik-al, *a* [Prefix *ob* and CONIC, CONICAL.] In botany, inversely conical: having the figure of a cone attached by its apex to the stem.



obdurate ob'dū-rāt, *a* [L. *obduratus*, pp. of *obduro*, to harden; *ob* and *durus*, hard (seen in *indurate*, *endure*, *durable*, *duration*, *dolor*).] Hardened in heart; persisting obstinately in evil; impenitence; hardened against good; stubborn; unyielding; inflexible.

obduracy ob'dū-ra-si, *n* [*Obs.* *obdurate* + *-cy*.] The state or quality of being obdurate; inveterate hardness of heart; impenitence; obstinacy in wickedness.

obdurately ob'dū-rāt-li, *ad* In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; inflexibly.

obdurateness ob'dū-rāt-nes, *n.* Obduracy; stubbornness.

Obeah ō'bē-a, *n* A species of sorcery or witchcraft among the African negroes.

obedience ō-bē'di-ens, *n* [Fr. *obedience*, L. *obedientia*, obedience, fr. *obediens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *obedio*, I obey. OBEY.] Act of obeying; quality of being obedient; conformance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule of duty; prescribed submission to authority.

obedient, ō-bē'di-ent, *a.* [L. *obediens*, *-entis*, ppr. of *obedio*, I obey. OBEY.] Submissive to authority; yielding compliance to commands, orders, or injunctions; dutiful; compliant.

obediential ō-bē-di-en'shal, *a.* According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands.

obediently ō-bē'di-ent-li, *ad* In an obedient manner; dutifully; submissively.

obeisance ō-bā'sans, *n.* [Fr. *obeissance*, from *obeissant*, obedient, fr. *obeir*, L. *obedire*, to obey. OBEY.] A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence, deference, or respect.

obelisk, ob'e-lisk, *n* [L. *obeliscus*, fr. Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. fr. *obelos*, a spit, a pointed pillar.] A tall four-sided pillar gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating at the top in a small pyramid; a mark referring the reader to a note at the foot of the page, thus, †, used in printing; called also a *dagger*.

obelize ob'e-līz, *v t* pret. & pp. *obelized* ob'e-līzd; ppr. *obelizing* ob'e-līz-ing. [See prec.] To mark as spurious or suspicious.

obelus, ob'e-lus, *n* [L. *obelus*, a spit.] A mark in ancient MSS or old editions of the classics, indicating a suspected passage or reading.

obese ō-bēs', *a.* [L. *obesus*, fat—*ob* int. and *edo*, *esum*, I eat. EAT.] Excessively corpulent; fat; gleshy.

obeseness, obesity ō-bēs'nes, ō-bēs'i-ti, *n* [Fr. *obesité*, L. *obesitas*. OBESE.] The state or quality of being obese; excessive corpulency.

obey ō-bā', *v t* pret. & pp. *obeyed* ō-bād'; ppr. *obeying* ō-bā'ing. [Fr. *obéir*, fr. L. *obedire*, *obedio*, to obey—prefix *ob* and *audio*, to hear. AUDIBLE.] To comply with, as with commands, orders, or instructions of a superior or the requirements of law; to give ear to; to submit to the government of; to be ruled by; to submit to the direction or control of; to yield to the impulse, power or operation of.—*v i.* To submit to commands or authority; to do as one is bid.

obeyer ō-bā'er, *n* One who obeys.

obfuscate ob-fus'kāt, *v t* pret. & pp. *obfuscated*; ppr. *obfuscating*. [L. *obfusco*, *obfuscatum*—prefix *ob* and *fusco*, I obscure, fr. *fuscus*, dark.] To darken; to obscure; to bewilder; to confuse; to muddle.

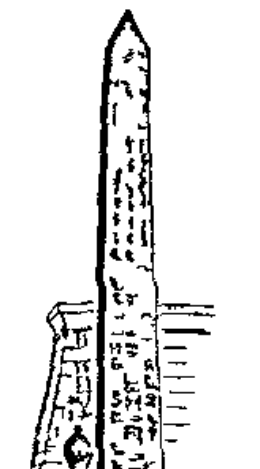
obfuscation ob-fus-kā'shon, *n* The act of obfuscating; confusion or bewilderment of mind.

Obi ō'bi, *n* Same as *Obeah*.

obit ō'bit, *n* [L. *obitus*, death, decease, fr. *obeo*, I die—*ob*, against, and *eo*, *itum*, I go. ITINERANT.] A person's decease; an anniversary of one's death; a funeral ceremony; any office for the dead.

obituary ō-bit'ū-a-ri, *n* [Fr. *obituaire*, fr. L. *obitus*, death. See prec.] An account of a person's decease; a list of the dead.—*a* Relating to the decease of a person; written about a deceased; a list of the dead.—*a* Relating to the decease of a person; written about a deceased person.

object ob'jekt, *n* [L. *objectum*, lit. something thrown before, against—*ob*, against, and *jacio*, I throw (as in *deject*, *eject*, *reject*, &c.) JET (*of water*).] That about which any power or faculty of the mind is employed; that to which the mind is directed; accomplishment; attainment; end; ultimate purpose; a concrete reality; something tangible; thing; word or member governed by a preposition.—*v t.* ob-jekt', pret. & pp. *objected* ob-jek'ted; ppr. *objecting* ob-jek'ting. [Fr. *objecter*, L. *objecto*, *objectum*.] To throw or put before; to cast in the way against; to oppose; to bring forward as a matter for reply, each, or as an adverse ground or reason; to present in opposition; to present or offer as an objection.—*v i.* To oppose; in words or arguments; to offer reasons against.



Obelisk, L.

object-glass, ob'jekt-glas, *n* The glass in a telescope or microscope placed at the end of a tube next the object.

objectify ob-jek'ti-fī, *v t* pret. & pp. *objectified* ob-jek'ti-fīd; ppr. *objectifying* ob-jek'ti-fī-ing. [*Object* and *fy*.] To form into an object; to give the character of an object to.

objection ob-jek'shon, *n* [L. *objectio*.] Act of objecting; that which is or may be objected; adverse ground, reason, or argument; fault found.

objectionable ob-jek'shon-a-bl, *a* Justly liable to objections; such as may be reasonably objected against; reprehensible.

objectionably ob-jek'shon-a-bli, *adv* In an objectionable manner.

objective ob-jek'tiv, *a* [Fr. *objectif*, L. *objectivus*. OBJECT.] Pertaining or relating to an object; relating to whatever is external to the mind; outward; external; opposed to *subjective*; belonging to the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.—*n.* The objective case; an object-glass.

objectively ob-jek'tiv-li *adv* In an objective manner.

objectiveness ob-jek'tiv-nes, *n* The state or relation of being objective.

objectivity ob-jek-tiv'i-ti, *n* The quality or state of being objective.

objectless ob'jekt-les, *a* Having no object; purposeless; aimless.

object lesson ob'jekt-les-n, *n* A lesson given by means of articles themselves or pictures of them; a lesson from actual examples.

objector ob-jekt'er, *n* One who objects; one who offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure.

objuration ob-jū-rā'shon, *n.* [From L. *objuro*, I abjure by oath—prefix *ob* and *juro*, I swear. JURY.] The act of binding by oath.

objurgate ob'jer-gāt, *v t* and *i* pret. & pp. *objurgated* ob-jer'gāt-ed; ppr. *objurgating* ob-jer'gāt-ing. [L. *objurgo*, *objurgatum*—prefix *ob* and *jurgo*, I chide.] To chide, reprove, or reprehend.

objurgation, ob-jer-gā'shon, *n* The act of objurgating; a reproof.

objurgatory ob-jer'ga-to-ri, *a* Containing objurgation or reproof.

oblate ob-lāt', *a* [L. *oblatus*, thrust forward (i.e. at the equator) also offered, devoted—*ob* and *latus*, carried, borne.] Flattened; depressed at the poles; as a spheroid or globe.—Oblate spheroid, a spherical body flattened at the poles, as is, having the shape of the earth.

oblate ob'lāt, *n* [See prec.] A secular person who devoted himself and his property to some monastery into which he was admitted as a lay member; a member of a congregation of secular priests who live in community.

oblateness ob-lāt'nes, *n* The quality or state of being oblate.

oblation ob-lā'shon, *n* [Fr. *oblation*, L. *oblatio*, fr. *offero*, *oblatus*, I offer, I present. OBLATE.] Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

obligant, ob'li-gant, *n.* [L. *obligans*, ppr. of *obligo*. See next.] One who binds himself to pay or perform something.

obligate ob'li-gāt, *v t* pret. & pp. *obligated*, ob'li-gāt-ed; ppr. *obligating* ob'li-gāt-ing. [L. *obligo*, *obligatum*, I bind, I bring under an obligation—prefix *ob*, and *ligo*, I bind. LIGAMENT.] To bring under some obligation; to hold to some duty; to oblige.

obligation ob-li-gā'shon, *n* [L. *obligatio*, fr. *obligo*. OBLIGATE.] That which morally binds or obliges to do something; the binding power; legal compact, or law that which constitutes the foundation of moral duty; an external act or duty imposed by the relations of society; the position of being bound or indebted to another for a favour bestowed; and including a bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for non-fulfilment; a claim upon one.

obligato ob-li-gā'tō. OBBLIGATO.

obligatorily ob'li-ga-to-ri-li, *adv* In an obligatory manner.

obligatoriness, ob'li-ga-to-ri-nes, *n* State of being obligatory.

obligatory ob'li-ga-to-ri, *a* [Fr. *obligatoire*, L. L. *obligatorius*. OBLIGATE.] Imposing or implying an obligation, binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act.

oblige ō-blīj', *v t* pret. & pp. *obliged* ō-blījd'; ppr. *obliging* ō-blīj'ing. [Fr. *obliger*

fr L *obligo*, I bind, I oblige—*ob*, and *ligo*, I bind. OBLIGATION] To constrain by any force, physical, moral, or legal to compel, to bind by any restraint, to bind by some favour done, to lay under obligation of gratitude to render service, attention, or kindness to

obliged, ō-blījd', *p a* Having received some obligement or favour, laid under obligation, indebted.

obligee, ob-li-jē', *n* [*Oblige* and *-ee*] In *law* the person to whom another is bound or obliged.

obligement ō-blīj'ment, *n.* A favour conferred obligation.

obliger, ō-blīj'er, *n* One that obliges



Brass Obolus of Metapontum A, Actual diameter of coin.

obliging ō-blīj'ing, *p a* Having the disposition to oblige, eager to do favours, or actually conferring them, civil, complaisant, courteous kind.

obligingly, ō-blīj'ing li, *adv* In an obliging manner, kindly, complaisantly

obligingness ō-blīj'ing nes, *n* The state or quality of being obliging

obligor, ob-li-gor', *n* In *law*, the person who binds himself to another

oblique, ob-lēk' or ob-līk', *a* [Fr *oblique*, fr L. *obliquus*—prefix *ob*, and *liquis*, awry] Neither perpendicular nor parallel to some line or surface which is made the standard of reference, not direct, aslant, slanting, indirect or by allusion, by a side glance, sinister, obtuse or acute, as an angle in *grammar*, said of any case in nouns except the nominative —Oblique cone or cylinder one whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base —Oblique speech, oblique narration, statements quoted indirectly, or in a different person from that employed by the original speaker

obliquely, ob-lēk'li or ob-līk'li, *adv* In an oblique manner or direction not perpendicularly not directly, indirectly by a side glance, by an allusion

obliqueness, obliquity, ob-lēk'nes or ob-līk'nes, ob-lik'wi ti *n* [L *obliquitas*] The state of being oblique, deviation from parallelism or a perpendicular deviation from moral rectitude a mental or moral twist —*Obliquity of the ecliptic*, the angle which the plane of the ecliptic makes with that of the equator

obliterate, ob-lit'e-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *obliterated*, ob-lit'e-rāt-ed ppr *obliterating* ob-lit'e-rāt-ing [L *oblitero*, *obliteratus* I blot out—prefix *ob*, and *litera*, a letter LETTER.] To blot out, to erase to efface, to expunge, to cause to be forgotten

obliteration ob-lit'e-rā"shon, *n* [L *obliteratio*] Act of obliterating, effacement, extinction

obliterative, ob-lit'e-rāt-iv, *a* Tending to obliterate

oblivion ob-li'vi-on, *n* [L *oblivio*, *oblivionis*, fr *oblivisco* I forget—prefix *ob* and *luteo* I become black LIVID] State of being blotted out from memory a being forgotten forgetfulness the act of forgetting, a forgetting of offences or remission of punishment

oblivious, ob-li'vi us, *a* [L *oblivious* See prec.] That easily forgets, forgetful, causing forgetfulness mentally absent —

obliviously, ob-li'vi us-li *adv* In an oblivious manner, forgetfully, absently —

obliviousness ob-li'vi us-nes, *n* State of being oblivious.

oblong, ob'long *a* [L *oblongus*, oblong—*ob*, against, inversely, and *longus*, long] Rectangular, and having the length greater than the breadth, longer than broad.—— *n.* An oblong figure

obloquy, ob'lō kwi, *n* [L. L *obloquium*, fr L *obloquor*, I appeal against—*ob* against, and *loquor*, I speak. LOQUACIOUS] Censorious speech contumely detraction a state of being in disgrace, odium, infamy

obnoxious, ob-nok'shus, *a* [L *obnoxius* —prefix *ob*, against, and *noxa*, hurt, injury NOXIOUS] Liable†, reprehensible, odious, offensive, hateful unpopular

obnoxiously, ob-nok'shus-li, *adv* In an obnoxious manner —**obnoxiousness**, *ob-nok'shus-nes*, *n* State of being obnoxious

oboe, ō'boi, *n* [It *oboe* fr Fr *hautbois*, an oboe] A musical wind-instrument made of wood and holding an important place in the orchestra, a hautboy —**oboist**, ō'bō-ist, *n* A player on the oboe



Oboe.

obolus, ob'o-lus, *n* [Gr *obolos*] A small coin of ancient Greece equal to 1½d

obovate ob-ō'vāt, *a* [Prefix *ob*, implying inversion, and *ovate*] Inversely ovate having the narrow end downward

obscene, ob-sēn', *a* [L *obscenus*, *obscœnus*, filthy, repulsive, obscene etym doubtful] Impure in language or action indecent, offensive to chastity and delicacy, inauspicious, ill-omened.

obscenely, ob-sēn'li, *adv* In an obscene manner, impurely unchastely —**obsceneness**, ob-sēn'nes, *n* The state or quality of being obscene

obscenity, ob-sen'i ti, *n* [Fr *obscenite*, L *obscœnitas*] The state or quality of being obscene, impurity in expression or representation, ribaldry, lewdness

obscurant, obscurantist, ob-skū'rant, ob-skū'rant-ist, *n* [L *obscurans*, *-antis*, ppr of *obscuro*, I obscure] One who obscures, one who opposes the progress of knowledge, or labours to prevent enlightenment, inquiry, or reform

obscurantism, ob-skū'rant-izm, *n* The system or principles of an obscurant.

obscuration, ob-skūr-ā'shon, *n* [L *obscuratio*] Act of obscuring, state of being darkened or obscured

obscure ob skūr', *a* [Fr *obscur*, fr L *obscurus*—prefix *ob*, and root seen in *scutum*, a shield, Skr *sku*, to cover ESQUIRE] Darkened, dim, darksome, destitute of light, not easily understood, not obviously intelligible, abstruse, not much known or observed remote from observation not noted, unknown to fame unnoticed, humble, scarcely legible, indistinct imperfect —*v t* pret & pp *obscured*, ob-skūrd' ppr *obscuring*, ob-skūr'ing [L *obscuro*] To darken, to make dark, to cloud, to make less visible, legible, or intelligible, to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious to conceal, to tarnish.

obscurely, ob-skūr'li *adv* In an obscure manner, darkly, dimly, not clearly, imperfectly, in retirement, not plainly, indirectly, by hints or allusions

obscurement ob-skūr'ment *n* The act of obscuring or darkening, the state of being darkened or obscured

obscureness, ob-skūr'nes, *n* State of being obscure, *obscurity*

obscurer, ob-skū'rer, *n* One who or that which obscures

obscurity, ob-skū'ri-ti *n* [L *obscuritas*] The quality or state of being obscure darkness dimness, darkness of meaning, a state of being unknown to fame

obsecrate, ob'sē-krāt, *v t* pret & pp *obsecrated*, ob'sē-krāt-ed, ppr *obsecrating*, ob'sē-krāt-ing [L *obsecro*, I entreat—prefix *ob* and *sacer*, sacred. SACRED] To beseech, to entreat to supplicate

obsecration, ob-sē krā'shon *n* The act of obsecrating, entreaty, supplication

obsecratory, ob-sek'ra-to-ri, *a* Supplicatory, expressing entreaty

obsequies, ob'se-kwiz, *n pl* [From L. prefix *ob*, and *sequor*, I follow—an erroneous form, the proper L term being *exsequiæ* SEQUENCE] Funeral rites and solemnities

obsequious, ob-sē'kwi us *a* [Fr *obséquieux*, L *obsequiosus*—prefix *ob*, and *sequor*, I follow] Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another, compliant, servilely or meanly compliant, devoted, servile, cringing, fawning —**obsequiously**, ob-sē'kwi us-li, *adv* In an obsequious manner. —**obsequiousness**, ob-sē'kwi us-nes, *n* Quality of being obsequious.

observable, ob zerv'a bl *a* [Fr *observable*, L *observabilis*] That may be observed, worthy of observation or notice remarkable —**observably**, ob-zerv'a-bli, *adv* In a manner worthy of observation

observance, *ob-zerv'ans*, *n* [Fr *observance*, L *observantia* See next] Act of observing, paying attention to, or doing performance, respect, ceremonial reverence in practice, performance of rites, religious ceremonies, &c, rule of practice, thing to be observed, obedient regard or attention, respectful or servile attention homage

observant, ob-zerv'ant, *a* [L. *observans observantis*, ppr of *observo* OBSERVE] Observing, taking notice attentively viewing or noticing, mindful, heedful, regardful, obeying in practice, carefully attentive

observantly, ob-zerv'ant-li, *adv* In an observant manner

observation, ob-zer-vā'shon, *n* [Fr *observation*, L *observatio* OBSERVE] The act power, or habit of observing, act of taking notice, the act of watching particular phenomena, the information gained by such an act, notion gained by observing, a remark, an opinion expressed observance, performance of what is prescribed

observational, ob-zer-vā'shon-al, *a.* Consisting of or relating to observations

observative, ob-zer'va-tiv, *a* Observing, watchful, attentive

observatory, ob-zer'va-to-ri, *n* [Fr *observatoire*, fr L. *observare*, to observe] A place or building for making observations, especially on the heavenly bodies, a place of outlook

observe ob-zerv', *v t* pret & pp *observed*, ob-zervd', ppr *observing*, ob-zerv'ing [L *observo*—*ob*, and *servo*, I watch, I keep (as in *conserve*, *preserve*) SERVE] To take notice of, watch, mark, heed, to behold with some attention to notice to utter or remark, to keep religiously, to celebrate, to keep or adhere to in practice, to comply with, to obey, to practise —*v i* To remark, to be attentive, to comment

observer, ob-zerv'er, *n* One who observes, a looker on or spectator, one who observes phenomena for scientific purposes

observing ob-zerv'ing, *p a* Given to observation, attentive

obsession, ob-se'shon, *n* [SESSION] A besetting, control by evil spirit or influence

obsidian, ob-sid'i an, *n* [*Obsidianus lapis* stone of Obsidius (or *Obsius*), fr its discoverer] Vitreous lava, or volcanic glass, a glassy mineral of several varieties.

obsidional, ob-sid'i-on al, *a* [L *obsidionalis*, fr *obsidio* a siege—*ob*, before, and *sedeo*, I sit] Pertaining to a siege

obsolescence, ob-sō-les'ens, *n* [See next] State or process of being obsolescent, a passing into disuse

obsolescent, ob-sō-les'ent, *a* [L. *obsolescens -entis*, ppr of *obsolesco*, to grow obsolete See next] Becoming obsolete, going out of use passing into desuetude

obsolete ob'sō-lēt, *a* [L. *obsoletus*, pp or *obsolescere*, to grow obsolete—prefix *ob* and *olesco*, as in *adolescence* (q v)] Antiquated, gone into disuse, not used, out of date, rudimentary imperfectly developed.

obsoletely, ob'sō-lēt-li, *adv* In an obsolete manner

obsoleteness, ob'sō-lēt-nes, *n* State of being obsolete a state of desuetude

obstacle, ob'sta kl, *n.* [Fr *obstacle*, L

obstacul m—prefix *ob* against, and *stare* I stand. STATE STAND.] That which stands against or opposes, whether physical, moral, or social; a stoppage; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

obstetric, obstetrical ob-stet'rik, -ri-kal, *a.* [L. *obstetrix*, a midwife (from *ob*, over, and *stare*, *statum*, to stand), q.v. STATE.] Pertaining to midwifery or the delivery of women in childbed.—**obstetrician** ob-ste-trish'an, *n.* One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur.—**obstetrics** ob-stet'riks, *n.* The science of midwifery, the art of assisting women in parturition and treating the diseases incident thereto.

obstinacy ob'sti-na-si, *n.* [See OBSTINATE.] The state or quality of being obstinate; firmness; stubbornness; unreasoning or stubborn persistence in opinion or resolution; the quality of not easily subduing or removing, as a disease.

obstinately ob'sti-nat-li, *ad.* In an obstinate manner; pertinaciously; with resolution not to be shaken.

obstinateness ob'sti-nat-nes, *n.* Quality of being obstinate; obstinacy.

obstipation ob-sti-pā'shon, *n.* [L. *ob*, against, and *stipo* I cram.] CONSTIPATION.] Extreme constipation, where there is no animal discharge.

obstreperous, b-str'e-pe-rus, *a.* [L.L. *strepērus*, noisy, from L. *obstrepo* I clamour—*ob*, against, and *strepo* I roar.] Making a tumultuous noise; loud, noisy, clamorous; vociferous.—**obstreperously** ob-strep'us-li, *ad.* In an obstreperous manner.—**obstreperousness,** b-strep'er-us-nes, *n.* Clamour; noisy turbulence.

obstruct, ob-strukt' *vt.* pret. & pp. *obstructed*, ob-struk'ed, ppr. *obstructing*, ob-struk'ing. [L. *obstruo*—*obstructus*—prefix *ob*, against, and *struo* I build. STRUCTURE.] To block up; to stop up; to close as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles to hinder; to impede; to be in the way of; to hinder from passing; to retard; to interrupt; to prevent; to withstand progress.

obstructer, ob-struk'er, *n.* One that obstructs or hinders.

obstruction ob-struk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *obstruction*, L. *obstructio*.] Act of obstructing; anything that stops or closes a way; that which impedes progress; obstacle; bar or barrier; impediment; hindrance; check; stoppage; stagnation.

obstructionist ob-struk'shon-ist, *n.* One who practises obstruction; an opponent.

obstructive ob-struk'tiv, *a.* [*Obstruct* and *-ive*=Fr. *-if*.] Obstructing; tending to obstruct; hindering; causing impediment.—*n.* One who obstructs or hinders.—**obstructively** ob-struk'tiv-li, *ad.* In an obstructive manner.

obstrument, ob'stroo-ment, *n.* [L. *obstrumentum*, from *obstruere*, *obstructum*, ppr. of *obstruo* (see OBSTRUCT).] Obstruction; blocking up; hindering.—*n.* Anything that obstructs; hence, nature's passages in the body.

obtain ob-tān', *vt.* pret. & pp. *obtained*, ppr. *obtaining*. [Fr. *obtenir*, L. *obtineo*—prefix *ob*, and *teneo* I hold.] TENACITY.] To get; to hold or possess in a lasting manner; to procure; to gain; to acquire; to win; to earn.—*vi.* To be received in customary or common use; to be established; to prevail; to prevail.

obtainable ob-tān'a-bl, *a.* That may be obtained, procured, or gained.

obtainer ob-tān'er, *n.* One who obtains.

obtainment, ob-tān'ment, *n.* The act of obtaining; attainment.

obtest, ob-test', *vt.* pret. & pp. *obtested*, ob-test'ed, ppr. *obtesting*. [L. *obtestor*—prefix *ob*, and *testor* I witness, from *testis*, a witness. TEST.] To call upon earnestly; to implore; to adjure; to implore.

obtestation ob-test-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *obtestatio*.] The act of obtesting; supplication; entreaty.

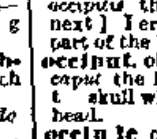
obtrude ob-trood', *vt.* pret. & pp. *obtruded*, ppr. *obtruding*. [L. *obtrudo*, *obtrusum*, from *ob*, and *trudo* I thrust, as *intrude*, *protrude*, *detrude*, &c. TRUSE.] To thrust forward; to push into any place or state; to force unduly; to intrude; often, to offer without reasonable opportunity.—*vi.* To force oneself into any place or state; to intrude.—**obtruder** ob-trood'er, *n.* One who obtrudes.

obtrusion ob-troo'zhon, *n.* [L. *obtrusio*.] Act of obtruding; state of being obtruded; intrusion; forcing.

obtrusive ob-troo'siv, *a.* [L. *obtrusus*, and *-ive*.] Disposed to obtrude; intrusive; officious; unduly forward.—**obtrusively** ob-troo'siv-li, *ad.* In an obtrusive manner.

obturate ob'tū-rāt, *pret.* & *pp.* *-rated*, *ppr.* *-rating*. [L. *obturo*, *obturatum*, from *ob*, and *turo* I stop up—*turus* a bull.] To block up; to stop up as a passage.—**obturation**, ob-tū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of obturating.—**obturator** ob'tū-rā-tor, *n.* That which obturates or stops up.

obtuse ob-tūs', *a.* [L. *obtusus*, from *obtundo*, *obtusum*, I hunt—prefix *ob*, and *tundo* to strike to beat, as in *contundo*.] Not pointed; not acute; greater than a right angle; blunt; dull; stupid; having no keen or acute wanting in sensibility; obtuse angle, one larger than a right angle or 90°.



obtusely ob-tūs'li, *ad.* In an obtuse manner; dully; stupidly.

obtuseness, ob-tūs'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being obtuse; blunt ness; dullness; want of quickness; stupidity.

obverse ob'vers, *a.* [L. prefix *ob* and *versus* turned.] In *numismatics* said of that side of a coin which bears the face or head.—*n.* That side of a coin, medal, which has the face or head on it, the other being the *reverse*.

obvert ob-vert', *vt.* pret. & pp. *obverted*, ppr. *obverting*. [L.L. *obverto*, *obversum*, from *ob*, and *verto* I turn.] To turn so as to present the face or front.

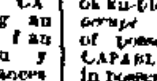
obviate ob'vi-āt, *vt.* pret. & pp. *obviated*, ppr. *obviating*. [L.L. *obviatus*, *obviare*, from *ob*, and *via* a way. VIA.] To meet, as difficulties or objections so as to prevent or remove; to clear away; to remove.

obvious, ob'vi-us, *a.* [L. *obvius*, meeting, from *ob*, and *via* a way.] Easily seen, perceived, or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect; plain; clear; manifest.

obviously ob'vi-us-li, *ad.* In an obvious manner; plainly; evidently; plainly.

obviousness, ob'vi-us-nes, *n.* State of being obvious.

obvolute, obvoluted ob'vo-lūt, ob'vo-lūt-ed, *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, *obvolutum*, pp. of *obvolvo*, to roll around, from *ob*, and *volvo* I roll or roll on.] Rolled or rolled in.



ocarina, ō-ka-rē'na, *n.* [It.] A small musical instrument of terra cotta, pierced with holes, but having seven such instruments in a plate set.

occasion ok-kā'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *occasion*, L. *occasionem*, from *ob*, and *cado* I fall. CASE.] A falling out or happening; an occurrence; a cause; anything that occurs or incidentally; an occurrence not looked for; an event; opportunity favourable to; season; or direct cause; accidental cause; a cause acting on the will; a motive or reason; incidental need; casual exigency; or an unexpected with need or demand; particular position of affairs; juncture.—*vt.* pret. & pp. *occasioned*, ok-kā'zhond, ppr. *occasioning*, ok-kā'zhon-ing. To cause incidentally; to bring about; to produce; to influence.

occasional ok-kā'zhon-al, *a.* [O. *casion* and *-al* = Fr. *occasionnel*.] Occurring at times, but not regularly; made or done for a particular occasion; as opportunity requires or admits; accidental.

occasionally ok-kā'zhon-al-li, *adv.* In an occasional manner at times; sometimes; often; not regularly.

occident ok'si-dent, *n.* [Fr. *occident*, L. *occidens*, *occidentis*, falling, setting (as the sun), from *cadere* to fall, to set. CASE.] The west, the western quarter of the sphere; the opposite of orient.

occidental ok-si-den'tal, *a.* [L. *occidentalis*. See prec.] Western; opposed to *oriental*; pertaining to the western quarter of the heavens.—*n.* A person born in or belonging to the west.

occidentalize ok-si-den'tal-īz, *vt.* pret. & pp. *occidentalized*, ok-si-den'tal-īzd, ppr. *occidentalizing*, ok-si-den'tal-īz-ing. To give an occidental cast or character to.

occidentally ok-si-den'tal-li, *adv.* In an occidental manner; as far as the west.

occipital ok-sip'i-tal, *a.* [From L. *occiput*, *occipitis*, the back part of the head. See next.] Pertaining to the occiput, or back part of the head.

occiput, ok'si-put, *n.* [L. from prefix *ob* and *caput* the head. CAPITAL.] That part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

occlude ok-klōd', *vt.* pret. & pp. *occluded*, ok-klōd'ed, ppr. *occluding*, ok-klōd'ing. [L. *occludo*—prefix *ob*, and *claudo*, I shut. CLOSE.] To shut up; to absorb or take up within itself; to incarcerate.

occlusion ok-klō'zhon, *n.* The act of occluding; absorption without combination.

occult, ok-kult', *a.* [F. *occulte*, L. *occultus*, hidden, pp. of *occulo* I cover or conceal, from prefix *ob*, and *celo* I conceal, and E. *hide*.] Hidden; from the eye or understanding; not manifest; without manifestation; unknown; unless to the enlightened.—Occult sciences, certain so-called secrets of the middle ages, as alchemy, necromancy, magic, astrology.—*vt.* pret. & pp. *occulted*, ok-kul'ted, ppr. *occulting*, ok-kul'ting. To conceal by way of eclipse; to remove from view by interposition.

occultation ok-kul-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *occultatio*. See prec.] A hiding or concealing; the hiding of a heavenly body from our sight by the interposition of some other of the heavenly bodies, particularly by the passing of a planet by the moon.

occultism ok'kul-tizm, *n.* A system of occult or mysterious doctrines; the belief in occult sciences, mysticism, &c.

occultly ok-kult'li, *adv.* In an occult manner; by occultness.—**occultness,** ok-kult'nes, *n.* State of being occult.

occupancy ok'kū-pan-si, *n.* [O. *occupant* and *-cy*.] Act of occupying; a holding in possession of terms, rents, &c.; possession.—**occupant** ok'kū-pant, *n.* [Fr. *occupant*, from L. *occupans*, *occupantis*, ppr. of *occupo* (see next).] One who occupies an estate.—**occupation** ok-kū-pā'shon, *n.* [F. *occupation*, L. *occupatio*.] Act of occupying; state of taking possession; tenure; state which engages one's attention; business; employment; trade; calling; vocation.—**occupier** ok'kū-pi-er, *n.* One who occupies; one who holds possession as occupant.—**occupy** ok'kū-pi, *vt.* pret. & pp. *occupied*, ok'kū-pīd, ppr. *occupying*, ok'kū-pi-ing. [Fr. *occuper*, from L. *occupo*, to take possession of (possess pr. fr. *ob* and *capio* I take. CAPABLE.] To take possession of; to be in possession; to possess; to hold and use; to take up as room or space; to cover; to fill; to employ or use (time, &c.); to engage; to busy; to fill.—*vi.* To be an occupant; to hold possession.

occur ok-ker', *vi.* pret. & pp. *occurred*, ok-kerd', ppr. *occurring*, ok-ker'ing. [L. *oc-*

curro—ob, against, and *curro*, I run CUPPLANT] To meet or come to the mind, to be presented to the mind, imagination, or memory, to appear, to befall, to happen, to take place, to exist so as to be capable of being found or seen, to be found, to be met with, to be found here and there

occurrence, ŏ-ku'rens, *n* The act of occurring or taking place, any incident or accidental event, an observed instance

ocean, ō'shan, *n* [Tr *ocean*, L *oceanus*, fr Gr *ōkeanos*, the ocean the deity of the ocean] The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe the sea, the main, the deep, one of the great basins or areas into which it has been divided any immense expanse (the boundless *ocean* of eternity) —a Pertaining to the main or great sea

oceanic, ō-shē an'ik *a* Pertaining to the ocean, found or formed in the ocean especially as distinguished from smaller areas

oceanography, ō-shan og'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *ōkeanos*, ocean, *graphō*, I write] The department of knowledge that deals with oceanic phenomena

ocellus, ō-sel'lus, *n* pl **ocelli**, ō-sel'lī [L *ocellus* dim of *oculus*, an eye OCULAR] One of the minute simple eyes of insects, spiders, &c —**ocellate, ocellated** ō-sel'lāt, ō sel'lāt-ed, *a* [L *ocellatus*] Resembling an eye, studded with the figures of little eyes

ocelot, ō sē lot, *n* [Mex *oceloll*] An animal of the cat kind 3 or 4 feet long, an inhabitant of Mexico

ocher, ō'ker, *n* Same as *Ochre*

ochlocracy, ok lok'ra-si, *n* [Gr *ochlokratia—ochlos*, the mob, and *kratos*, power, rule] The rule of the mob or multitude —**ochlocratic**, ok lō-krat'ik, *a* Relating to an ochlocracy

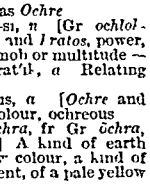
ochraceous, ō krā'shus, *a* [*Ochre* and *-aceous*] Of an ochre colour, ochreous

ochre, ō'ker, *n* [L *ochra*, fr Gr *ōchra*, fr *ōchros*, pale yellow] A kind of earth or clay of a pale yellow colour, a kind of fine clay used as a pigment, of a pale yellow or brownish-red colour

ochrea, ō'krē a OCREA

ochreous, ō'krē us, *a* [*Ochre* and *-ous*] Consisting of or containing ochre, resembling ochre

ochry, ō'ker i, *a* Pertaining to ochre, containing or resembling ochre



o, Ocrea of *Polygonum Hydropiper*

ocrea, ō'krē-a *n* [L *ocrea*, a greave or legging] *Bot* the union of two stipules round the stem in a kind of sheath — **ocreate**, ō' krē āt, *a* *Bot* furnished with ocreæ

octagon, ok'ta gon, *n* [Gr *ol tō*, eight, and *gōnia*, an angle] A plane figure having eight angles and eight sides —**octagonal**, ok tag'on al, *a* Having eight angles and eight sides

octahedral, ok-ta-hed'ral, *a* [See next] Having eight equal faces or sides

octahedron, ok-ta-hed'ron, *n* [Gr *ol tō*, eight, and *hedra*, a side] A solid figure having eight faces or sides, a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles



Octandria—Flower of Rue

octandrian, octandrous, ok-tan'dri an, ok tan'drus *a* [Gr *ol tō*, eight, and *anēr andros* a male] Having eight distinct stamens

octangular, ok tang'gū ler, *a* [L *octo*, eight, and *angular*] Having eight angles

octant, ok'tant, *n* [L *octans*, an eighth fr *octo*, eight.] The eight part of a circle, an instrument resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth of a circle, or 45°

octastyle, ok'ta-stīl, *a* [Gr *ol tō*, eight, and *stulos*, a column] Having eight columns in front

octave ok'tāv, *n* [Tr *octave*, fr L *octavus* the eighth, fr *octo*, eight EIGHT] Eighth, denoting eight —*n* An eighth, the eighth day after a church-festival the festival itself being included, eight days together after a church-festival, the festival day being included, the first two stanzas in the sonnet of four verses each a stanza of eight lines, an eighth in music, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones, one sound eight tones higher than another

octavo ok-tā'vō, *n*, pl **octavos** ok tā'vōz [L *octavus* See prec] A book in which the sheets are folded into eight leaves —*a* Having eight leaves to the sheet 8vo

octennial, ok ten'i al, *a* [L *octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year] Happening every eighth year lasting eight years

October, ok-tō'ber, *n* [L, fr *octo*, eight] The eighth month of the primitive Roman year, the tenth month of the year in our calendar having 31 days

octodecimo ok tō-de'si mō, *a* [L *octodecimus* eighteenth, *octodecim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight and *decem*, ten] Same as *Eighteenmo* and usually written 18*mo*

octogenarian, ok'tō-je nā'ri an, *n* [L *octogenarius*, fr *octogeni* eighty *octo*, eight] A person eighty years of age, or between eighty and ninety —*a* Between eighty and ninety years of age —**octogenary** ok to'jen a-ri, *a* Octogenarian

octogynous, ok-toj'i nus, *a* [Gr *ol tō*, eight, and *gynē*, a female] Having eight pistils or styles

octohedron, ok-tō-hē'dron, *n* OCTAHEDRON

octopede, ok'tō-pēd, *n* [L *octo* eight, and *pes, pedis*, a foot] An eight footed animal

octopetalous ok-tō-pet'a-lus, *a* [Gr *ol tō* eight and *petalon*, a petal] Having eight petals

octopod ok'tō pod, *n* [Gr *ol tō* eight, and *pous, podos*, a foot] An animal having eight feet, a cuttle-fish, having eight arms or tentacles

octopus, ok'tō-pus *n*, pl **octopuses**, ok'tō-pus-ez [Gr *ol tōpous* eight footed See prec] A two-gilled cuttle fish, having eight arms (often several feet long) furnished with suckers, they have attained a notoriety from tales concerning their ferocity and the gigantic size of some

octoroon ok tō ron', *n* [L *octo* eight, and the *-roon* of *quadroon*] The off-spring of a quadroon and a white person

octosyllabic, ok'tō sil lab'ik *a* [Gr *ol tō*, eight, and *syllabē*, a syllable] Consisting of eight syllables

octrot, ok-trwā, *n* [Fr fr L *auctor*, an author] A duty levied at the gates of French and other cities on goods brought in

octuple ok'tū pl, *a* [L *octuplus—octo*, eight.] Eightfold.

ocular, ok'ū ler, *a* [Fr *oculaire*, L *ocularis, ocularius*, fr *oculus*, the eye a word cognate with E *eye* EYE] Pertaining to the eye or eyes, depending on the eye, received by actual sight

ocularly, ok'ū ler-li, *adv* In an ocular manner, by the eye, sight or actual view

oculate, oculated, ok'ū lāt, ok'ū lāt-ed, *a* [L *oculatus* fr *oculus*, an eye] Furnished with eyes, having spots resembling eyes —**oculiform**, ok'ū li form, *a* In the form of an eye

oculist, ok'ū list, *n* [Fr *oculiste* fr L *oculus*, the eye OCULAR] One skilled in diseases of the eyes

od od *n* The name invented by Reichenbach for a peculiar force which he fancied he had discovered associated with magnetism *mesmerism* &c

odalisk, odalisque, ō'da-lisk, *n* [Fr *odalisque*, fr Turk. *odalik*, fr *oda*, a chamber] A female slave or concubine in a seraglio or a harem

odd, od, *a* [From Icel *oddi*, a triangle, an odd number, comp *odda-mathr* an odd man, *odda tala*, an odd number=Dan *od*, a point, *odde*, a tongue of land, A Sax *ord*, a point, G *ort*, place, spot, originally a point] Not even, not exactly divisible by 2, remaining after the pairs have been reckoned, additional to a whole given in round numbers not included with others, unheeded, of little value or account (*odd* trifles) incidental casual, forming one of a pair of which the other is wanting, belonging to a broken set, singular, strange, peculiar, eccentric queer

Oddfellow, *od fel-ō*, *n* A member of an extensively ramified friendly society, organically modelled on freemasonry

oddity, od'i ti, *n* [*Odd* and *-ity*] The state or quality of being odd singularity, strangeness, a singular person or thing

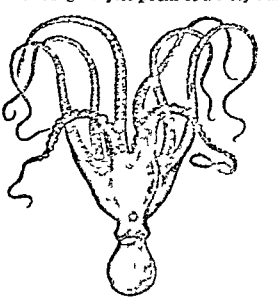
oddly, od'li *adv* In an odd manner, not evenly strangely, unusually, irregularly, singularly, uncouthly

oddment, od'ment, *n* [*Odd* and *-ment*] Something odd or remaining over

oddness, od'nes, *n* State of being odd, singularity, strangeness

odds, odz, *n sing* or *pl* [ODD] Inequality, excess of one number or quantity compared with another difference in favour of one and against another, advantage, superiority, amount by which one but exceeds another —At odds, at variance, in controversy or quarrel —Odds and ends, small miscellaneous articles

ode od, *n* [L *ode*, fr Gr *ōdē*, song, fr *aeidō* I sing] A song, a short poem, a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung a lyric poem of a lofty cast



Octopus vulgaris (Common Cuttle)

odeon, odeum, ō-dē'on ō-dē'um, *n* [Gr *ōdeion*, fr *ōdē*, a song] A theatre for musical or dramatic performances

od-force od'fōrs, *n* Od

odic, ō'dik, *a* Pertaining to od

odious ō'di us *a* [Fr *odieux* fr L *odiosus*, fr *odium*, hatred, fr *odi*, I hate, same root as A Sax *atol* terrible] Hateful, deserving hatred, offensive disgusting, vile causing hate exposed to hatred.—**odiously**, ō'di us-li *adv* In an odious manner; hatefully —**odiousness**, ō'di us-nes, *n* Quality of being odious

odium, ō'di um *n* [L *odium* hatred. *ODIOUS*] Hatred, dislike, enmity the quality that provokes hatred, reproach, or blame

odometer, ō-dom'et-er *n* A hodometer

odontalgia, odontalgy ō don tal'ji a, ō don tal ji, *n* [Gr *odous odontos*, tooth, *algos*, pain] Pain in the teeth, toothache —**odontalgic**, ō-don tal'jik, *a* Pertaining to the toothache —*n* A remedy for the toothache

odontoglossum, ō-don-tō-glos'um *n* [Gr *odous, odontos* a tooth and *glōssa*, a tongue] A genus of tropical American orchids prized for their magnificent flowers

odontoid ō-don'toid *a* [Gr *odous odontos* a tooth, *eidos* form] Tooth like —Odontoid process, the part of the first verte-

bra of the neck forming a pivot for the head.

odontology ō-don-tol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *logos*, discourse, treatise.] That branch of anatomical or medical science which treats of the teeth.

odontophore ō-don'to-fōr, n. [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth, *phoros*, bearing.] The so-called tongue or lingual ribbon of certain molluscs, covered with minute teeth.

odoriferous ō-do-rif'er-us, a. [L. *odor*, odour, and *ferre*, to bear.] Diffusing smell or fragrance; perfumed; fragrant; sweet-scented.

odoriferously ō-do-rif'er-us-li, *adv.* In an odoriferous manner.

odorous ō'do-rus, a. [L. *odorus*, from *odor*, odour.] Emitting a scent; having the quality of scent; fragrant.—**odorously**, *adv.* In an odorous, *i.e.* sweet-smelling, fragrant manner.

odour, **odor** ō'dur, n. [L. *odor*, smell, a pleasant smell, akin to *olere* (for *odolere*), to smell, and to (*re*)*dolere*, to smell.] Any scent or smell, whether pleasant or offensive; scent; fragrance—to bad odour, in bad repute; in disfavour.—**odour of sanctity**, the reputation of being a saint.

odourless ō'dur-les, a. Free from odour.

Oecumenic EC(U)MENIC.

oedema, **edema** e-dē'ma, n. [Gr. *oidēma*, a swelling, from *oidein*, to swell.] Morbid watery distension of the cellular tissue; a swelling of parts arising from an unnatural collection of watery fluid in the cellular tissue.

œil-de-bœuf œl-de-bef', n. [Fr. *œil*, eye, and *bœuf*, ox.] An ox-eye; a round or oval opening in a frieze or roof to admit light.

œnanthic, **enanthic** e-nan'thik, a. [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower.] Having or imparting the characteristic odour of wine.

œnology, **enology** ē-nol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *oinos*, wine, *logos*, discourse.] That branch of knowledge which deals with wine.

œnophilist, **enophilist** ē-nof'il-ist, n. [Gr. *oinos*, wine, *philein*, to love.] A lover of wine.

œr, **er** ār, *conj.* contracted from *ever*.

œsophagus, **esophagus** ē-sof'a-gus, n. [Gr. *oisophagos*—*oisein*, I will bear, and *phagein*, to eat.] The gullet, the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.—**œsophageal**, **esophageal**, *a.* Pertaining to the œsophagus.

œstrus, **estrus** ēs'trus, n. [Gr. *oistros*, gadfly, vehement desire.] Irresistible impulse in sexual impulse of animals.

of or, prep. [A.Sax. *of*, D. Dan. Sw. Icel. and Goth. *af*, G. *ab*, orig. L. *ab*, Gr. *apo*, Sanskrit *apa*, away from. *Off* is the same word.] A word used in regard to source, cause, origin, etc., possession, ownership, distribution, relation, distance in space or time, concerning, relative to, identity, equivalence, or apposition, &c.

off, *a.* and *adv.* [The same word as *of*, differently applied.] Away; whether with regard to rest or motion, distance, removal, separation, departure, etc.—**Off and on**, on and off, with interruptions, discontinuously, at intervals.—**Well off**, ill off, as an adjective phrase, in good or bad circumstances.—*a.* Distant; remote; distant further away as applied to horses, right hand opposed to *near*, in cricket, applied to that part of the field which is on the left of the bowler.—*prep.* Not on, away from, to seaward from, a nautical use (before *ff. p.*).—*interj.* Away! begone! depart!

offal *fal*, *n.* [Lit. *off fall*, as D. *afval*, Icel. *af-fall*, G. *abfall*, of similar formation and meaning.] The parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected; coarse meat; carrion; refuse.

off-colour of'-ku-ur, *a.* Defective in colour; ill-coloured; sickly.

off-day of'-dā, *n.* A day on which any usual occupation is discontinued.

offence of-fens', *n.* [Fr. *offense*, from L. *offensa*, *offensum*, pp. of *offendo*, to strike against, to hurt, injure, displease, offend, from *ob*, against, and *fendo*, to strike.] A striking against or assaulting; hurt, injury, an affront, insult or wrong; displeasure, transgression of law, crime or sin; a misdemeanour. To take offence, to become angry or displeased at something said or done.

offend, of-fend', *v.t.* [Fr. *offenser*, from L. *offendere*, *offensum*, pp. of *offendo*, to strike against, to hurt, displease, offend, from *ob*, against, and *fendo*, to strike.] To cause to sin, neglect duty.—*v.i.* To transgress the moral law; to sin; to commit a crime or fault; to cause displeasure; to take offence.

offender of-fend'er, *n.* One who offends; a transgressor; a criminal; a trespasser.

offense A.merica spelling of OFFENCE.

offensive of-fens'iv, [Fr. *offensif*, from L. *offendo*, *offensum*, to offend.] Causing offence; assaulting; displeasure; disagreeable; irritating; disgusting; disagreeable to the senses; repulsive; repugnant; used in attack; assailant; aggressive; opposed to defence.—*n.* The position of attack; the act of attacking (to act on the *offensive*).

offensively of-fens'iv-li, *adv.* In an offensive manner; really aggressively.

offensiveness of-fens'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being offensive; unpleasantness; rudeness.

offer of'er, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *ofer*, from *of*, off, and *fer*, to offer (*ofer* = *off-fer*), akin to Goth. *usfaran*, to offer, to present, from *us*, out, and *faran*, to go, to fare.] To present for acceptance or rejection; to tender; to present to notice; to proffer; to present as in words; to propose; to sacrifice (often with *up*); to attempt or do with violence; to threaten; to bid, as price or wages.—*v.i.* To present itself; to declare a willingness to make an attempt.—*n.* The act of offering; a proposal to be accepted or rejected; a bid; an act of bidding; a price or the sum bid.

offerer of'er-er, *n.* One who offers.

offering of'er-ing, *n.* Act of one who offers; that which is offered; a gift offered or consecrated to a deity; a sacrifice; an oblation.

offertory of'er-to-ri, *n.* [L. *offertorium*, from *offertor*, an offerer, from L. *offero*, I offer.] Sentences read or repeated while the alms or gifts are collecting; the alms or gifts collected.

off hand of'hand, *a.* Done without thinking or hesitation; unpremeditated; done or said at the moment.—*adv.* On the spur of the moment; promptly.

office of'is, *n.* [Fr. *office*, from L. *officium*, duty, office, service, work, perhaps from a participle of and *facio*, I do, or for *opem*, aid (*ops*, *opis*, aid, assistance) and *facio* (FACT).] Special duty or business; duty of duties falling on or allotted to a person; high employment or position; duty, service, that which is performed or assigned to be done by a particular thing; function; act of good or ill; (*pl.*) earnestly tendered, usually in a good sense; service; formulary of devotion; a service apt or fit for a particular occasion; a house or apartment in which persons transact business; a place where official or professional acts are done; a body of persons trusted with certain duties; persons who transact business in an office; often applied to an (insurance or company) public buildings, outhouses, &c., a mansion, a dwelling-house, or farm.

office bearer of'is-bār-er, *n.* One who holds an office.

officer of'is-er, *n.* A person invested with an office, either civil or military; a person commissioned or authorized to perform any public duty; one who holds a commission in the army or navy; one authorized to take into legal custody.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *officered*, *officering*. To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.

official o-fish'al, [Fr. *officiel*, L. *officialis*, from *officium*, OFFICE.] Pertaining to an office or public duty derived from the proper office or officer or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority.—*n.* One invested with an office of a public nature; a lemity appointed by bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c.

officialism o-fish'al-izm, *n.* [*Official* and *-ism*.] A system of official government; a system of excessive official routine; red tapism.

officially o-fish'al-li, *adv.* In an official manner or official capacity; by virtue of the proper authority.

officiate of-fish'i-āt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *officiated*; ppr. *officiating*. [L.L. *officiare*, from L. *officium*, duty, OFFICE.] To perform official duties; to act in an official capacity.—**officiator** of-fish'i-āt-er, *n.* One who officiates.

official of-fish'al, *a.* [Fr. *officinal*, from L. *officina*, a workshop, same origin as *office*.] Used in a shop or belonging to it; used in the preparation of recognized medicines sold by apothecaries (an *officinal* plant).—*n.* A drug sold in an apothecary's shop.

officious of-fish'us, *a.* [Fr. *officieux*, from L. *officiosus*, from *officium*, duty, OFFICE.] Officiously doing kind offices; excessively forward in kind deeds; interposing services not wanted; troublesome in trying to serve; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

officiously of-fish'us-li, *adv.* In an officious manner; with forward zeal; meddlesomely.

officiousness of-fish'us-nes, *n.* Improper forwardness; meddlesomeness.

offing of'ing, *n.* [From *off*—a kind of partial noun.] That part of the sea which is near to the horizon than to the shore.

offscouring, of'-skour-ing, *n.* [Lit. that which is scoured off.] Refuse; rejected matter that which is vile or despised.

offset, of'set, *n.* [*Off* and *set*.] An offshoot; a spur or projecting portion of a range of heights; a shoot or sucker; a sprout from the roots of a plant; a spur or mountain set off against another as an equivalent in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from a main line to a winding line, the area of an irregular portion.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *offset*; ppr. *offsetting*. To set off as one account against another to make the account even; to pay the demand of another.

offshoot of'-shōt, *n.* [*Off* and *shoot*.] An offset or shoot of a plant; anything arising from or growing out of a other.

offspring of'-spring, *n.* [*Off* and *spring*.] That which springs from a stock or parent; a child or children; a descendant or descendants; issue; progeny; a collection of any kind.

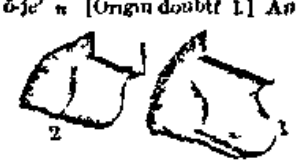
oft oft, *adv.* [A.Sax. *oft*, often=O.Sax. *oft*, Icel. and G. *oft*, Dan. *ofte*, Sw. *ofta*, Goth. *uft*, oft, often, *ufta*, a later form akin to *over*.] Often; frequently. [Poet.]

often of'n, *adv.* [From *oft*, but the *-en* is not easily accounted for.] Frequently; many times; not seldom.—*a.* Frequent.

oftentimes of'n-timz, *adv.* [*Often* and *times*.] Many times; frequently; often.

oftimes oft'timz, *adv.* [*Oft* and *times*.] Frequently; often.

ogee ō-jē', *n.* [Origin doubtful.] An architectural moulding consisting of a round and a hollow with an outline somewhat resembling the letter s.—**Ogee arch**, an arch of double curvature



Ogee Mouldings. 1, Early English. 2 Decorated.



Ogee Arch

ogham, og'am *n* [Ir] A kind of writing practised by the ancient Irish, the characters of which also were called *oghams*

ogle, ō'gl, *v t* pret & pp *ogled*, ō'gld ppr *ogling*, ō'gling [Same as L G *oegeln* to eye, G *augeln*, to ogle, corresponding to G *auge*, D *oog*, the eye EAR.] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with design to attract notice —*n* A side glance or look —**ogler**, ō'gler, *n* One who ogles

ogre, ō'ger, *n* [Fr *ogre*, fr L *Orcus*, the god of the infernal regions, hell] An imaginary monster or hideous giant of fairy tales, who lived on human flesh, a person likened to an ogre

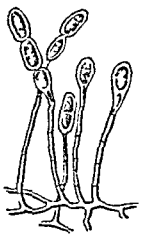
ogrelsh, ō'ger ish, *a* Resembling or suggestive of an ogre

ogress, ō'gres, *n* [Fr *ogresse*] A female *ogre*

oh, ō, *exclam* [See O] Denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, or anxiety

ohm, ōm, *n* [From *Ohm*, a distinguished German physicist] In *elect* a term expressive of a certain amount of electric resistance —**Ohm's Law**, an important law referring to the causes that tend to impede the action of a voltaic battery

oidium ō id'i um, *n* [Dim of Gr *ōon*, an egg] *A microscopic* fungus growing upon and very destructive to vines, the disease thus caused.



Oidium

oil oil, *n* [*O Fr oile, oille*, Mod. Fr *huile*, fr L *oleum*, oil, fr Gr *elaion*, oil, properly olive-oil, akin *olivē*] An unctuous inflammable liquid insoluble in water, expressed or drawn from various animal and vegetable substances a substance of somewhat similar character of mineral origin Oils are divided into *fixed* or *fatty*, and *volatile* or *essential oils* the latter being diffusible into vapour by heat —*v t* pret & pp *oiled* oild, ppr *oiling*, oil'ing To smear or rub over with oil, to lubricate with oil, to anoint with oil

oil-cake, oil'kāk, *n* A cake or mass of compressed linseed, rape, or other seed from which oil has been extracted.

oil-cloth, oil'kloth, *n* Painted canvas for floor-covering, &c, floor-cloth

oil-colour, oil'kul-er, *n* A pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in *oil*

oiler, oil'er, *n* One who oils, something used for oiling machinery

oillery, oil'er-i, *n* The commodities of an oilman

oil-gas, oil'gas, *n* An inflammable gas obtained from oils

oilliness, oil'i nes, *n* Quality of being oily, unctuousness, greasiness

oil-mill, oil'mil, *n* A mill for expressing vegetable *oils*

oil-painting, oil'pānt-ing *n* The art of painting with oil-colours, a picture painted in oil colours

oil-palm, oil'pam, *n* A West African *palm whose fruit yields* palm oil

oil-press, oil'pres, *n* A mill or machine for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp

oil-skin, oil'skin *n* Waterproof cloth prepared linen for making garments to keep out the rain

oil-spring, oil'spring *n* A spring which yields mineral oils, as petroleum

oil-stone, oil'stōn, *n* A fine grained stone on which tools receive a fine edge by the aid of oil

oil-well, oil'wel, *n* A well sunk into an oil bearing mineral bed

oily, oil'i, *a* [*Oil* and *-y*] Consisting of or containing oil having the qualities of oil, resembling oil, greasy *jig* unctuous, sanctimonious, hypocritically pious

ointment, oint'ment, *n* [From old *oint*, to anoint, fr Fr *oindre*, L *ungere* to anoint, whence *anoint unction*] Any soft, unctuous substance used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part, an unguent

oke, ōk, *n* An Egyptian and Turkish weight equal to about 2¼ lbs

old ōld, *a* [A Sax *ald, eald*=O Sax *ald*, O Fris and L G *ald, old*, D *oud*, G *alt*, Goth *altheis*, old, Icel *aldinn*, old, *aldr*, age, a pp cog with L *altus*, lofty (whence *altitude*), ad *ultus*, adult ALIMENT] Grown up to maturity and strength, advanced in years, advanced far in years, aged of some particular age, being of long continuance, long made or used, not new or fresh ancient, antique antiquated, *long practised*, of long standing, having the feelings or knowledge of an old person, familiar term of affection or cordiality —**Of old**, long ago, in ancient times, belonging to old times —*Old age*, the portion of a person's life during which he can be called old, advanced years —**Old bachelor**, an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years —**Old maid**, an unmarried woman no longer young —*Old school*, persons having the character, manner, or opinions of a bygone age —**Old world**, the eastern hemisphere, or Europe, Asia, and Africa

olden, ōld'n *a* Old, ancient —*v t* pret & pp *oldened*, ōld'nd, ppr *oldening*, ōld'n ing To grow old, to age, to become affected by age

old-fashioned ōld fa'shond, *a* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom, characterized by antiquated fashions or customs, apng old people

oldish, ōld'ish, *a* Somewhat old.

oldness, ōld'nes, *n* Quality or state of *being old*

oleaginous, ō-lē a'jin us, *a* [Fr *oleagineux*, L *oleaginus*, fr *oleum*, oil OIL] Having the qualities of oil, oily, unctuous, *fig* (applied to persons manners, &c) smoothly sanctimonious, unwholesomely fawning

oleander, ō-lē-an'der, *n* [Fr *oleandre*, It and Sp *oleandro*, fr L *arodandrum* by corruption for *rhododendron*] A beautiful evergreen flowering shrub

olecranon, ō lek'ra-non, *n* [Gr *ōlekranon*] A prominence at the back of the elbow-joint

oleic, ō-lē'ik, *a* [L *oleum*, oil] Pertaining to or derived from *oil*

oleiferous, ō-lē if'er us, *a* [L *oleum*, oil *fero*, I bear] Producing oil

oleograph, ō'lē-ō-graf, *n* [L *oleum*, oil Gr *graphō*, I write] A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of *lithographic printing*

oleomargarin, ō'lē ō-mar'ga rin, *n* [L *oleum*, oil, and *margarin*] A substitute for butter prepared from animal fat boiled and churned with pure fresh milk

oleraceous, ol-er ā'shus *a* [L *oleraceus*, fr *olus, oleris*, pot-herbs] Having the nature of a pot-herb or kitchen vegetable

olfactory, ol fak'to-ri, *a* [From L *olfacio olfactum* I smell—*oleo*, I smell, and *facio*, I make ODOUR] Pertaining to *smelling*, having the sense of smelling —*n* An organ of smelling

olibanum, o lib'a num, *n* [L L *olibanum* fr L *oleum*, oil, and *libanus*, frankincense] A kind of incense, frankincense

oligarch o'li gark, *n* [OLIGARCHY] One of a few persons in power an aristocrat

oligarchic, oligarchical, o-li gark'ik, o-li gark'ik al, *a* Pertaining to oligarchy

oligarchy, o'li gar-ki *n* [Gr *oligarchia* —*oligos*, few, and *archō*, rule] The government or rule of a few, government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands, those who form such a class or body

oligoclase o-li'gō-klās *n* [Gr *oligos*, small, and *klasis*, a fracture] A kind of felspar occurring in granite porphyry, &c.

olio, ō'li-o, *n* [*It* rom Sp *olla* (pron *olya*), a dish of meat, fr L *olla* a pot] A dish of meat boiled or stewed; a mixture, a medley, a miscellany, a collection of various written pieces

olitory, ol'i-to-ri, *a* [L *olitorius* fr *olitor*, a kitchen gardener, fr *olus*, pot-herbs, whence *oleraceous*] Belonging to a kitchen garden

olivaceous, o-li vā'shus, *a* [L L *olivaceus*, fr L *oliva*, an olive] Of the colour of the olive olive green, green mixed with brown

olive, o'liv, *n* [Fr *olive*, L *oliva*, fr Gr *elaia*, the olive tree, also its fruit OIL] An evergreen tree much cultivated in Southern



Olive (*Olea europæa*)

Europe, &c, also its fruit, from which a valuable oil is expressed, the colour of the olive, the emblem of peace —*a* Relating to the olive, of the colour of the olive

olive-branch, o'liv-bransh, *n* A branch of the olive-tree, the emblem of peace, *fig* a *child*

olive-oil, o'liv-oil *n* An oil obtained from the fruit of the olive and much used in cookery and for medicinal and manufacturing purposes

olive-yard, o'liv-yard, *n* A piece of *ground in which olives are cultivated*.

olivine, o'liv-in, *n* An olive green variety of chrysolite

olla, ol'la, *n* [Sp *olla*, a jar or pot, L *olla*] A jar or urn —Olla podrida, po-drī'da [Sp, lit rotten or putrid pot] a Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of various kinds of meat stewed with vegetables hence, a mixture or miscellaneous collection

Olympiad, ō-lim'pi ad, *n* [Gr *olympias, olympiados*, fr *Olympia*, in the Peloponnesus, where the Olympic games were held] In ancient chronology, a period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, the first *Olympiad* beginning 776 B C —**Olympian Olympic**, ō-lim'pi an, ō-lim'pik, *a* Pertaining to Olympus, or to Olympia, in Greece, relating to the Greek games celebrated at Olympia, forming a great national festival of the ancient Greeks

omasum o-mā'sum, *n* [L] The third stomach of ruminating animals, the many plies

ombre, om'ber, *n* [Fr, fr Sp *hombre* man fr L *homo* a man] An old game at cards, usually played by three persons

omega, ō'me ga or ō-me'ga, *n* [Gr, lit *the great O*, as opposed to *o micron*, the short *o*] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, long *o* (ō), *fig* the last, or the ending, as alpha, the first letter, denotes the first or beginning

omelet, o'me-let *n* [Fr *aumelette omelette*, origin unknown] A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and sometimes other ingredients

omen, ō'men, *n* [L *omen*, old form *osmen*, perhaps fr *os ōris*, the mouth, or connected with *auris*, the ear, hence *abominate*] A

casual event or occurre ce thought to por tend g od or evil a prognostic an augury a presage.——v.t. p t & pp. omened To foreshow ... me i pp omening o'men ... To prognosticate as an om to augur to bet ken ——v.i. To divine to predi t

omened, ō mend, p a. Contain om n o prognostic.

omentum, ō-men tum, n. [L] A ... cau l epiploon.—**omental** o- ... tal, a. Relati g to th omentum

ominous o'min us, a [L om ... omen, ... Omen] Contai ... an l especially an ill ome ... foreboding evil inaus pi ... us ... **ominously** o'm n-us-li, adv In a ... ma ... er ... with ill omen —**ominousness** o'min-us- es, n Qu al ty of being ... us

omissible o-mis'i bl, a. C p ... (being mitt d

omission ō-mi shon, [Fr ... omis- ... fr ... mitt ... Omit] A ... f omit- ting neglect or failure to d ... m th ... g required to be done ... l ... g o ... t failure to insert or m nti n som thing mitted r left out.

omissive ō-mis'iv a. [L omissus and ... Omit] Om tt g leavi g out neglecting

omit o-mit v.t pret & pp omitted, ō-mi't ed ppr omitting, ō mit ... g [L mitt ... I neglect, disregard, say nothing ... t—prefix ob and mitto I send. Missive] T ... pass ov ... or neglect, to fail or f ... bear to d ... to use to lea e out not to insert or m ... tion

omnibus, om ... bus, n pl. **omnibuses** om ... buses [L ... f ... all be ng Latin plural ... f all] om ... s all.] A large carriage with seats running le gthwise used for conveying passe gers.

omnifarious, om-ni-fā ri-us, a [L omnifarius f ... mnis, all.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

omniferous, om n f' ... -us, a [L omnifer —om is all ... ar l fero to bear] All bearing producing al kin ls.

omniform om ... f r ... a [L om is all and forma, f rm] Having e ery form r shape

omnigenous om-nij en-us, a [L omnigenus—om is, all, e ... ry and genus kind.] Consisting f all kinds

omnipotence om nip ō tens, n. [F ... m poten ... L om ... potentia, fr ... m ipotens omnipotent—o ... is, all, and pote ... pow rful. Potent] Almighty pow r unlim ted o ... fi ... e pow r an attribute of God hence (with e p) used f ... God.

omnipotent, om- ... potent, a. [L omnipotens See prec] All p wer l almighty possessing ... l mited pow r —Th Omnipotent the Almighty

omnipotently om nip o-te t li, adv In an om ipote t ma ... ner

omnipresence om-ni-prez'ens, n. [L omnis, all, a ... l pr sentia presence.] Presence in ev ry place ... the sa e t me ubiquity

omnipresent, om n ... prez ent, a [L. om s, all, and p aesens present.] Prese t in all places at the same t m ... ubiquitous

omniscience omniscie ncy om ... ni-ens, om ni shi-en-si, [F ... m iscience ... f L ... m s, all, and sc tia k ... wledge science f ... sci ... I know Science] Th faculty of knowing all things universal knowledge knowled e unbounded or infinite

omniscient om ... sh e t, a. [LL omnisciens—L omnis, al, and sciens, knowing. See prec.] Knowing all things having infinite o universal k ... wled ... all knowing —**omnisciently** om-ni sh ent-li, adv By omniscience.

omnium-gatherum om ni-um-gath ... e um, n. [From L. ... m ... m f all ... nd spurious L. gatherum, a ga hering] A miscellaneous collection f th ngs or persons. (Col oq.)

omnivorous, om ... iv or-us, a [L omnivorus—om ia, all, and voro I devour ... Voracious] All-devouring, eating food of every k nd indiscriminately

omohyoid ō-mō-hī'oid, a. and n. [G ... omos the should r and E. hy id] Applied to a muscl at the s des a l fr nt of the neck and attach d to th hy id bone and the s ulder

omoplate ... ō plāt n [G ... omoplat ... os, shoulder, and platē flat surface] The shoulder blade or scapula

omphalic om fal ik ... [G ... phal ... th na ... l ... rtaining t th ... navel

omphalotomy om fal ot ... m ... [Gr omphalos the na el, ... a cutting] The operation f dividing th na l string

on ... on, p [A.S. ... —O Sax ... D ... a ... ... g ... ... A ... f ... ast ... the surface f ... th ... g ... y ... tact with th ... rface ... part ... s ... f a ything it ... pl y ... tru n ... pa ... ad ... to at ... h ... pe l ... ... t ... f ... diat ly afte ... as a res lt ... ref ... ... lato ... t ... ... aff ... t the peril f r f r the saf ty f ... d ... ting a pl ... ... r ... rgag ... t ... ... t ... ... among the taff ... tribute to ... po nt ng to a t te condition, occupation &c. ... on d ty ... —adv Forward in progress ... ward, forwa d, in succession ... ntinua ce without in terrupt on or ceasin ... adhering not off attached to th body

onager on a-jer n [L fr G ... on gr — onos, ass, nd agrios wild] Th wild ass of Central Asia.

once wuns, adv [O E on ... onis an adverbial g ... t. of on ... mp ... and thrice ... nce.] One t ... on ... t m ... ... t ... ... at on ... f rm r time f rm rly immediately after as soon as. Also used as a n un preceded by this or that —At once all tog th r suddenly not gradually im ... ediately forthwith.

oncoming, on'kum-ing a Approaching near ...——n. A com ing or drawing near approach

oncotomy ong k ... t o-mi n [Gr onk ... s a t ... m ... r and tome a cutt ... g] The opening f an abscess, ... the extirp ... n of a tumo r

one wun, a [O E oon (p n. on) A. Sax ... =D ... I ... G and Dan ... Sw en Icel ein ... Goth ai ... og L ... W ... n l Gael a ... Armo ... unus—one Th ... definite articl ... n, a is the sam w rd one, o ... ly al ... lonely ... ne are d rivati es] Being but a sin le th ng or a un t being an individual and no mo ... n ... two or more indicat ... g a contrast or opposit ... n to ... me other thi g ... losely united form ... g a wh ... le united ... single in kind.—One day on a cert i ... o particular day at an indefi ite ... —All ... ne just the sam ... f no consequence ... no m tter —— Th first of the simple units ... symbol represe ti g this (=1).—At on ... in union in concord agreement.——pro Any single person any ... n, ... y person ... a th ... g particular thing —One another two or ... re person ... parties, o ... th ... s taken re iprocally

one horse wun'hors, a. Drawn by a s n gl horse

oneirocritic o-nī'ro-krit"ik n. [Gr onei ... r ... a ... lrea ... kritikos, discernin] An i terpr te ... of dreams.

oneirology o-nī ... l o-ji n [Gr oneiros, a drea ... a ... l logos doctrin] The doctrine or the ry f dreams.

oneiromancy o nī rō man si n [Gr on ... os dream, manteia divinat on] Divination by dreams.

oneness, wun nes, n State o quality of bei g one ... ... sin l ... ... singularity unity

onerary on e-ra-ri a. [L oner rius, f ... us, oneris, ... load (seen also in one ous exonerate)] Fitted o int nded f r the car ria ... of burd ns comp ... sing a burden

onerous, on e rus, a [Fr on r ... x L. onerosus f ... on s, oneris a bu d n. See prec.] Burdensome hea y oppressive —**onerously** on e-rus-li, ... as to burden or opp ess.

oneself wun-self pron One's self on ... own person.

one sided wun-sīd ed, a. Having one side only l m ted to one si ... partial unfair

ongoing on g ... ing n A going on con ... l ct behaviour g n rally in pl

onicolo ō-nik o-l ... n [It] A variety of onyx used for cameos

onion un yun n [Fr oignon ognon fr L unio u ionis unity an ... nion with one ... fr unus one Unity] A cultivated plant f the lily fam ly and particularly its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

onirocritic &c. Oneirocritic &c.

onlooker on'luk-er n One who looks a spectator

only ... n li, a [One w th its old pronun ... t ... ōn and term ly A. Sax anlic ... l ... like] Single sol ... al ne in its class solitary ——adv For one purpose alone ... ply ... rely bar ly sol ly singly — Only n t, all but ... very nearly almost —— ... L ... t excepting that

onomasticon o ... o-mas ti kon n [Gr ... ast kon, fr ... ono ma a name] A work co tai ... ng words with their expla at on a sort of d ct nary or vocabulary

onomatology on o-ma-tol o-ji, n [Gr ... n on ... atos a nam l ... discourse] Th doctri e of names or terms terminology

onomatopoeia, on o-ma-tō-pē a, n [Gr onom ... ... It the making of a nam — onoma onomatos a name, and poi ... I mak] The formation of words by imitation f sounds the expressing by sound of th thing signified thus b z h ... peewit wh p-poor will & are produced by onomatopoeia —**onomatopoetic onomatopoeic** on o-ma-to ... et ik on o-ma-to-pē ik, Pertain g to or form d by onomatopoeia.

onrush, on rush n A rush forwards or onwards ... rap ... l or ... ... nto set

onset on set, n A setting or rushing upon a ... l ... attack an assault an attack of any ki ... l

onslaught, o ... lat, n [From on and A. Sax slaht a blow an attack fr slag sle n, ... slay o strike Slay] An attack onset assault

ontogenesis ontogeny on-tō jen e sis on to je ni, n [Gr on, ont ... be ... g and gen sis, fr ... gen to pr ... luce] In b ... l the history of the individual de elopme t of an org ... ... g

ontologic ontological on-to-loj'ik on-to-l ... ik ... l, a ... Perta ... g to ontology or th sci nce of being

ontologist on-tol o-jist, n. One versed in ontology

ontology on tol o-ji n [Gr ptr on, ont ... g nit ont ... being and logos discourse] Th theory of e ... isten es th doctrine of being that part of metaphysics whi h investig tes and expl ins the nature and essence of th ... gs

onus ... us, n [L burden Onerary] A burd n ... ften used f ... onus probandi th bu den of proof the burden of pr ... ing what has been alleg ... d.

onward, onwards on w r ... on'wer ... z adv [On and ward ...] ... ting directi n, simila to towa ... A Sax onward. Onwards is an ad ... rt ... l genit ...] Toward the p ... t before or in f o t forward o in ad ance a littl further or forward.—**onward** a. Ad an ed or ad ancing progressive forward impro ... d

onyx o'niks, n [G ... onyx a claw a veined g ... l an onyx, ... lied to L. unguis Sans. nakha a nail.] A semi pellucid gem with variously-col ured zones or ... tins, a vari ty of quartz ... n agate with lay rs of chalcedony used for cameos.

ooid ooidal ō-oid ... ō-oi dal a [Gr ōon an ... and eidos form.] Egg shaped ovoid

oolite ō ō-līt, n. [Gr ōon ... n egg and lithos, stone, from its resemblance to th roe of fish.] A species of limestone com posed f gl ... ules clustered togethe ... the oolite form ... on or system

oolitic ō-o-lit ik a ... Pertai ... ... g to oolite co ... posed of oolite resembli g oolite —

Oolitic system, a series of strata comprehending limestones, calcareous sandstones &c., which underlie the chalk formation and rest on the trias, the Jurassic system.
oology, ō-ol'ō-ji, *n* [Gr *ōon*, an egg, and *logos*, discourse] The branch of knowledge that deals with birds' eggs —**oologist**, ō-ol'ō-jist, *n* One versed in oology
oomiak, ō'mi-ak, *n* [Esquimaux] A large boat used by the Esquimaux women.
oothecal, ō-ō-thē'kal, *n* [Gr *ōon*, an egg, and *thēca*, a case] An egg-case, as that for the eggs of some insects.
ooze, ōz, *n* [Partly fr A. Sax. *wōs*, juice, liquor, partly fr *wāse*, mire, mud=Icel *vas*, wetness, same root as *water*] A soft flow or issue, as of water a spring, soft mud or slime, earth so wet as to flow gently, calcareous mud on the sea bottom, solution of tannin, the liquor of a tan-vat —*v i* pret & pp *oozed*, ōzd, ppr *oozing*, ōz'ing To flow or issue forth gently, to percolate as a liquid through the pores of a substance or through small openings —*v t* To emit in the shape of moisture
oozy, ōz'i, *a* [*Ooze* and *-y*] Resembling ooze, miry, containing soft mud
opacity, ō-pas'i-ti, *n* [Fr *opacité*, L *opacitas* fr *opacus*, dark OPAQUE.] State or quality of being opaque, opaqueness, want of transparency
opacous ō-pā'kus *a* [L *opacus*] Opaque
opal, ō'pal, *n* [Fr *opale* fr L *opalus*= Gr *opallios* Etymol unknown] A precious stone or gem, which in its best variety exhibits brilliant and changeable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red.
opalescence, ō-pal-es'ens, *n* [*Opal* and *-escence*] A play of colours like that of the opal the reflection of a milky and iridescent light
opalescent ō-pal-es'ent, *a* [See prec.] Resembling opal, having the iridescent tints of opal.
opaline, ō'pal in, *a* [*Opal* and *-ine*] Pertaining to or like opal —*n* A semi translucent glass, whitened by the addition of special ingredients
opalize ō'pal-īz, *v t* pret & pp *opalized*, ō'pal-īzd ppr *opalizing* ō'pal īz-ing [*Opal* and *-ize*] To make or resemble opal.
opaque, ō-pāk', *a* [Fr *opaque*, fr L *opacus* shady, dark, obscure, fr *ob*, against, around.] Impervious to the rays of light not transparent —**opaquely**, ō pāk'li, *adv* In an opaque manner —**opaqueness**, ō-pāk'nes, *n* Quality of being opaque, opacity
ope, ōp, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *oped*, ōpt ppr *oping* ōp'ing [Short for *open*] To open used only in poetry
opeidoscope, o-pī'dō-skōp *n* [Gr *ops*, voice, *eidos*, form, *skopeō*, I see.] An instrument for rendering visible vibratory movements caused by sound.
open ō'pn *a* [A Sax *open*, open = O Sax. *opan*, O Frns. *open*, D *open* Icel *opinn*, Dan *aaben* G *offen* open in form like a pp, doubtfully connected with *up*] Not shut, closed, locked, barred, &c not covered not stopped or blocked, free to be used or enjoyed, not restricted affording free ingress, accessible, public spread out, expanded, not drawn together or contracted free, liberal, bounteous, free from dissimulation candid; not secret or concealed clear, unobstructed, free from frost and snow exposed to view, laid bare, exposed or liable to be assailed fully prepared, attentive, receptive amenable, not yet decided, as a question not settled, balanced, or closed, enunciated without closing the mouth or with a full utterance, *mus* produced without stopping by the finger or without using a slide, key, piston, &c —**Open verdict**, a verdict that a crime has been committed without specifying the criminal, or that a sudden or violent death has occurred, without specifying the cause —*n* An open or clear space —**The open**, the open country, a place or space clear of obstructions —*v t* pret & pp *opened* ō'pnd ppr *opening*, ō'pn-ing [A. Sax. *openian*, to open, fr the adj] To make open, to unclose to unlock to unbar, to remove any fastening or obstruction from, so as to afford an entrance, passage, or view of the inner parts, to cut into, to pierce, to make by cutting, piercing, &c, to spread out, to expand, to enter upon or commence, to make accessible, to make public, to declare open, to set in operation with some ceremony to reveal, to lay bare, to disclose (as one's mind) —**To open fire**, to begin to fire or discharge firearms.—*v i* To unclose itself, to be unclosed to be parted, to begin to be seen from a distance, to commence to begin, to begin to fire (as a battery)
opener, ō'pn er, *n* One who or that which opens
open-eyed, ō'pn-īd, *a* Having the eyes open watchful, vigilant
open-handed ō'pn hand-ed, *a* Having an open hand, generous liberal, munificent
open-hearted, ō'pn hart-ed, *a* Candid, frank, generous
open-heartedness, ō'pn hart-ed nes, *n* Frankness, sincerity
opening, ō'pn-ing, *a* First in order, serving to begin, commencing —*n* The act of one who or that which opens an open place, a break or breach in something, a hole or perforation, an aperture, beginning, commencement a vacancy an opportunity of commencing a business or profession, a clear or thinly wooded space in a forest
openly, ō'pn li, *adv* In an open manner publicly, candidly, plainly, evidently, without reserve or disguise
open-mouthed, ō'pn mouthd, *a* Having the mouth open, gaping as with astonishment
openness, ō'pn-nes, *n* State or quality of being open
open-work, ō'pn werk, *n* Ornamental work, so made as to show openings through its substance
opera, o'pe-ra, *n* [It *opera* work, composition as opposed to improvisation fr L *opera*, work, akin to *opus* OPERATE] A musical drama, a dramatic composition set to music and sung and acted on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments, the score or words of a musical drama, a theatre where operas are performed
opera-bouffe, o'pe-ra-buf *n*, pl **operas-bouffes** (same pron) [Fr *opera bouffe*, It *opera buffa*] An exaggerated or farcical form of comic opera.
opera-cloak, o'pe-ra-klōk, *n* A cloak, generally of showy colours, worn by ladies at the opera, or other evening meeting
opera-glass o'pe-ra glas, *n* A small binocular telescope of low magnifying power, used in theatres, &c., a lorgnette
opera-house, o'pe-ra hous, *n* A theatre for the performance of operas
operameter, op-e ram'et-er, *n* [L *opera*, work and Gr *metron*, measure] An apparatus attached to a machine to indicate the revolutions of a shaft, the strokes of a piston, &c
operant o'pe rant, *a* [L *operans* ppr of *operor* See next.] Having power to produce an effect, operative —*n* One who operates, an operator
operate, o'pe-rāt, *v i* pret. & pp *operated*, o'pe rāt-ed, ppr *operating*, o'pe-rāt-ing [L *operor*, *operatus* I work, fr *opus operis* work, labour, akin *opera*, and the second element of *nature*, *manure*, *manœuvre*] To work, to act, to have agency to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical to produce effect to exert moral power or influence, to take appropriate effect on the human system, as medicine to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body —*v t* To act to effect, to produce by agency, to work, to drive, as a machine
operatic, o-pe rat'k, *a* Pertaining to the opera resembling the opera
operation, o-pe rā'shon *n* [Fr *operation*, L *operatio*] Act or process of operating agency, state of working, or acting, the exertion of power physical, mechanical, or moral, action, effect, process, manipulation, series of acts or processes, any methodical action of the hand, as in surgery, a surgical proceeding to which the human body is subjected, action or movements of troops or war-ships movements of machinery or of any physical body
operative, o'pe-rāt-iv, *a* [*Operate* and *-ive*] That operates, exerting force or agency, active in the production of effects, efficacious, producing, the effect having to do with manual or other operations —*n* One who operates, works, or labours, a skilled workman, an artisan.
operatively, o'pe-rāt-iv-li, *adv* In an operative manner
operator, o'pe-rāt-er, *n* [L] One who operates, the person who performs some curative operation upon the human body
opercular, **operculate**, ō-per'kū-ler, ō-per'kū lāt, *a* Pertaining to or having an operculum



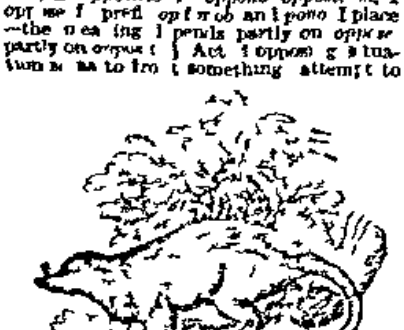
o, Operculum of Shell (*Turbo olearius*)

operculiform, ō-per'kū li form, *a* Having the form of an operculum
operculum, ō-per'kū lum *n* [L, a dim fr *operio*, I close or shut APERIENT] A little lid or cover, especially applied in zoology and botany, the plate serving to close the shell of many molluscs a part which protects the gills of fishes.
operetta, op-e-ret'ta, *n* [It dim of *opera*] A short musical drama of a light character
operose o'pe rōs, *a* [L *operosus* fr *opera*, work, labour OPERA] Attended with labour, tedious, troublesome, elaborate —**operosely**, o'pe-rōs-li, *adv* In an operose manner —**operoseness**, **operosity**, o-pe rōs-nes, o-pe-ros'i-ti, *n* Laboriousness
ophicleide, o'fi-klīd, *n* [Gr *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, *kleidos*, a key, lit key serpent, being made to supersede the old serpent] A large and powerful musical brass instrument of the trumpet kind, having a compass of three octaves


Ophicleide

ophidian, ō-fid'i an, *a* [From Gr *ophis*, a serpent] Pertaining to serpents having the characters of the serpents, serpentine —*n* One of an order of reptiles which comprises all the snakes or serpents
ophiolatry, of-i-ol'a-tri, *n* [Gr *ophis*, *ophios* a serpent, and *latreia*, worship] Serpent-worship
ophiology, of-i-ol'o-ji *n* [Gr *ophis*, a serpent *logos*, discourse] That branch of zoology which treats of serpents
ophiomorphous, of'i-o-mor''fus *a* [Gr *ophis* a serpent, *morphē*, form] Having the form of a serpent
ophiophagous of-i-of'a-gus *a* [Gr *ophis*, serpent, *phagō*, I eat] Eating or feeding on serpents
ophite, of'it, *n* [Gr *ophis*, a serpent] Green porphyry or serpentine also a name for certain Gnostics who held that the serpent by which Eve was tempted was Christ and hence regarded the serpent as sacred.
ophthalmia, of thal mi'a, *n* [Gr, fr *ophthalmos* the eye, fr root *op*, to see, as in *optic*] Inflammation of the eye or its appendages
ophthalmic, of thal'mik, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to the eye or to ophthalmia
ophthalmitis, of thal mī'tis *n* [Gr *ophthalmos* the eye, and *-itis*] Inflammation of the eye
ophthalmodynia, of thal'mō-din'i a, *n* [Gr *ophthalmos*, eye, *odynē*, pain] Pain, especially rheumatic pain, of the eye

ophthalmology of-thal-mol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *ophthalmos* eye + *logia* doctrine] That branch of science which deals with the eye
ophthalmoplegia, of-thal-mō-plē'ji-a, [Gr *ophthalmos* + *plēgē* a stroke] Paralysis of one or more muscles of the eye
ophthalmoscope of-thal'mo-skōp, *n* [Gr *ophthalmos* eye + *skopeō* I view] An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye by means of a mirror
ophthalmoscopy of-thal-mos'ko-pi, *n* The art of using the ophthalmoscope
ophthalmotomy of-thal-mot'o-mi, [Gr *ophthalmos* eye + *tomē* a cutting] The art or practice of cutting into the eye as in surgical operations
opiate ō'pi-āt, *n* [Fr *opiat* < L *opium*] Any medicine that contains opium and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose a narcotic that which induces rest or inaction that which quiets uneasiness, mental or physical.—*vt* pret & pp *opiated*, ppr *opiating* ō'pi-āt-ing To ply with opium to lull to sleep to deaden
opine ō-pīn', *vt* and *i* pret & pp *opined* ō-pīnd', ppr *opining* ō-pīn'ing. [Fr *opiner* < L *opinari*, to think. OPINION] To think to suppose to be of opinion
opinion ō-pin'yon, *n* [Fr *opinion*, L. *opinionis*, fr *opinor* I suppose deem think same root as *opto* I wish, *optimus*, best (OPTATIVE) or *ops* before, I set before myself] A judgment or belief formed without conclusive evidence belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge notion persuasion judgment or sentiments regarding persons or their qualities settled judgment or belief estimation estimation.
opinionable ō-pin'yon-a-bl, *a* Capable of being made matter of opinion not to be settled dogmatically
opinionated ō-pin'yon-āt-ed, *a* [*Opinion* and *-ated*.] Stiff or obstinate in opinion conceited.
opinionative ō-pin'yon-āt-iv *a* Unduly attached to one's own opinions opinionated dogmatic
opinionatively ō-pin'yon-āt-iv-li, *adv* In a dogmatical manner assertibly
opinioned ō-pin'yond, *a* Fixed in opinion opinionated
opisthobranchiate ō-pis'tho-brang'ki-āt, *a* [Gr *opisthen*, behind, and *branchia* gills.] Pertaining to those mollusks in which the gills are placed posterior to the heart
opisthocœlous ō-pis'thō-sē'lus, *a* [Gr *opisthen*, behind, and *koilos* hollow] A term applied to vertebræ which are hollow or concave behind
opisthographic ō-pis'tō-graf'ik [Gr *opisthen*, behind, L. *graphō* I write] Having writing on the back as well as on the front.
opium, ō'pi-um, *n* [L *opium* < Gr *opion*, from *opos*, vegetable juice.] The inspissated juice of a kind of poppy cultivated in Hindostan, Asiatic Turkey and elsewhere one of the most energetic of narcotics, and most precious of medicines.
opium-eater ō'pi-um-ēt-er *n* One who habitually uses opium as a stimulant
opodeldoc ō-pō-del'dok *n* [Probably an arbitrary name coined by Paracelsus.] A solution of soap alcohol with the addition of camphor and essential oils, used as a liniment.
opopanax ō-pop'a-naks, *n* [Gr *opos*, juice and *panax* a plant (Allheal).] The inspissated juice of an umbelliferous European plant, used as an antispasmodic
opossum, ō-pos'um, *n* [From *opassom* an American-Indian name] The name of several marsupial mammals of America.
oppidan op'i-dan, *n* [L. *oppidanus* < *oppidum*, a town] An inhabitant of a town a boy at Eton college who boards in the town
opponent, ō-pō'nent, *a* [L. *opponens*, *opponentis* ppr of *ppono* I oppose—*pre* before, and *pono* I place] Opposing antagonistic opposite.—*n.* One who opposes one who supports the opposite side in controversy disputation, or argument an adversary a antagonist
opportune op-or-tūn', *a* [Fr *opportun* < L. *opportunus* opportune fit perhaps lit "offering a port or harbour"—pr fr *ob* and *portus* a port or harbour for *par* as PORTER] Seasonable pertinent present at a proper time timely well timed convenient
opportunely op-or-tūn'li, *adv* In an opportune manner seasonably
opportuneness op-or-tūn-es, *n* Quality of being opportune seasonableness
opportunism op-or-tun-izm, *n* [*Opportune* and *-ism*] The practice of seizing or turning opportunities to advantage.
opportunist op-or-tun-ist [*Opportune* and *-ist*] One who watches opportunities a politician who is more influenced by place and power than principle
opportunity op-or-tun'i-ti, *n* [F *opportunité* < *opportunitas* OPPORTUNE] An hour or other time a time or occasion favourable for some purpose suitable time combined with the favourable circumstances convenient chance or conjuncture
opposable op-pōz'a-bl, *a* That may or can be opposed.
oppose op-pōz', *vt* pret & pp *opposed* op-pōzd', ppr *opposing* op-pōz'ing [F *opposer*—pref *ob* for *b* a disposer to place, stand ppr < L. *ponere* to place from COMPOSE] To act or place before or over against so as to put in opposition, with a view to hinder defeat, destroy or prevent to place as an obstacle to act against to resist by physical or other means to check to resist effectually to act against an opponent or competitor.—*vi*, To make objections to act obstructively
opposed, op-pōzd' *pa* Being in opposition in principle or in act adverse hostile antagonistic
opposer op-pōz'er *n* One who opposes
opposite op'o-zit *a* [F *opposé* L. *oppositus*—*ob* before and *positus* placed. POSITIVE COMPOSE.] Standing or situated in front facing adverse repugnant contrary inconsistent in boxing or in parries, each passing crosswise to that above or below it.—*n.* One who or that which opposes an adversary an enemy
oppositely op-poz'it-li, *adv* So as to be opposite in a position to face each other in a contrary manner against each other
opposition op-po-zish'on, *n* [Fr *opposition*, L. *oppositio* < *oppono oppositum*, I oppose < *ob* before + *pono* I place—the meaning depends partly on *opposite* partly on *oppose*.] Act of opposing situation as to front something attempted to check restrain or defeat contrariety repugnance, contrariety of interests, measures, or designs contradiction inconsistency the collective body of opponents of a ministry or administration the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposite to each other or when their longitudes differ by 180°



Virginian Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*)

oppositionist, op-pō-zi'shon-ist *n* One who belongs to an opposition
oppositive op-poz'i-tiv *a* [*Opposite* and *-ive*] Capable of being put in opposition.
oppress op-pres' *vt* pret & pp *oppressed* ppr *oppressing* op-pres'ing [Fr *oppresser* < L *oppressus* pp of *opprimo* *oppressum*, I oppress—prefix *ob* and *premo* *pressum*, I press. PRESS.] To press or weigh down unduly to load or burden cruelly or unjustly, to treat with unjust severity rigour or hardship to harass to overpower to overburden to sit or lie heavy on to make languid.
oppression op-pre'shon *n* [Fr *oppression* < L *oppressio*] Act of oppressing excessively rigorous treatment government severity hardship dullness of spirits lassitude a sense of heaviness or weight.
oppressive op-pres'iv *a* [Fr *oppressif*] Such as to oppress burdensome unjustly severe grievous tyrannical heavy over powering overwhelming
oppressively op-pres'iv-li *adv* In an oppressive manner—**oppressiveness** oppression, *n* Quality of being oppressive
oppressor op-pres'er *n* One who oppresses a cruel governor or taskmaster
opprobrious op-prō'bri-us, *a* [OPPROBRIUM.] Containing opprobrium scurrilous abusive contumelious infamous—
opprobriously op-prō'bri-us-li, *adv* In an opprobrious manner scurrilously
opprobrium, op-prō'bri-um *n* [L. *opprobrium*, fr *ob* against and *probrum* a shameful or disgraceful act] Scurrility or contumelious language contemptuous reproaches disgrace scurrility infamy
oppugn op-pūn' *vt* pret. & pp *oppugned* op-pund' pp *oppugning* op-pū'ning [L. *oppugnare*—*ob* against, and *pugno* I fight fr *pugna*, a fight] VOCATION] To attack by arguments or the like to oppose or resist by the exercise of reason
oppugnancy op-pug'nan-si, *n* [See next] Opposition resistance contention
oppugnant, op-pug'nant, *a* [L. *oppugnans*, pp of *oppugno* OPPUGN] Resisting opposing hostile
opsiometer op-si-om'et-er *n* [Gr *opsis*, sight, *metron* measure] An optometer
optative op'tā-tiv *a* [L. *optativus* < *opto* *optatus* I wish, I desire (as in *adopt* *option*) the same as in *optative mood* OPTIVE] Expressing a wish or desire designating that mood or form of the verb which wish or desire is expressed.—*n.* The optative mood of a verb
optatively op'tā-tiv-li, *adv* In an optative manner in the optative mood
optic op'tik, *a* [F *optique* fr Gr *optikos* < *optos* seen, root meaning to see as in *ops* the eye *ōps* the face *ophthalmos*, the eye OPTICIAN, EYE.] Relating to pertaining to vision or sight subservient to vision relating to the science of optics.—*n.* An organ of sight an eye—**Optic axis**, the axis of the eye, that axis passing through the middle of the pupil and the centre of the eye
optical op'tik-al *a* [See prec.] Relating to or connected with the science of optics pertaining to vision optic.—**optically** op'tik-al-li, *adv* By optics of sight
optician op-tish'an *n* [Fr *opticien*] A person skilled in the science of optics one who makes or sells optical instruments
optic op'tiks, *n* [OPTIC] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light and vision, optical instruments &c
optimates op-ti-mā'tez, *n pl* [L. *optimates*, fr *optimus* best. OPTIMISM] The Roman aristocracy hence an aristocracy or nobility in general.
optimeter op-tim'et-er *n* OPTOMETER
optimism op'tim-izm, *n* [Fr *optimisme* fr L. *optimus* best OPTATIVE] The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best the tendency to take the most hopeful view in all matters belief in the world improvement.

optimist, op'tim ist, *n* [See prec] One who believes in optimism

optimistic, op-tim ist'ik, *a* Relating to or characterized by optimism

optimize, op'tim īz, *v t* pret & pp *optimized*, op'tim īzd, ppr *optimizing*, op'tim īz ing [Optimism] To hold the doctrines of an optimist, to be always hopeful

option, op'shon, *n* [Fr *option*, L *optio*, fr *opto*, I wish Optative.] Choice free choice, the power of choosing, power of deciding on a course of action, choice election preference —Local option. Local

optional, op'shon al, *a* Left to one s own option or choice, depending on choice or preference, that may be done or left undone as one pleases

optionally, op'shon al li, *adv* In an optional manner, at pleasure

optometer, op-tom'et-er, *n* [From *opt-* of *optic*, and Gr *metron*, a measure Optic] An instrument for determining the focal length of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye

opulence, op'ū lens, *n* [Fr *opulence*, L *opulentia*, fr *opulens*, *opulentis* Opulent] Wealth, riches, affluence

opulent, op'ū-lent, *a* [L *opulentus*, also *opulens*, *opulentis*, rich, abounding in means fr *opes* wealth same root as L *opto*, I wish Optative] Wealthy, rich affluent, having a large estate or much money

opulently, op ū lent-li, *adv* In an opulent manner, richly, with abundance or splendour

opuntia, o-pun'shi a *n* [From a town *Opus*, in Greece] A kind of cactus, one species of which is common in S Europe

opuscule, opuscle, ō-pus'kūl, ō-pus'l, *n* [L *opusculum*, dim fr *opus*, work Operate.] A small work, a little book

or, or, *conj* [Contr from the older *other*, A. Sax. *dther*, formerly used both for 'either' and 'or', the same word as *either*, but A. Sax *oththe* or, also influenced this word.] A particle that either marks an alternative, or else that two terms are equivalent, and frequently corresponds with *either*, and also with *whether*, with which words it is sometimes interchangeable in poetry

or, or, *adv* [A form of *ere*] Ere before

or or, *n* [Fr *or*, L *aurum*, gold.] Heraldic name for gold, expressed in engraving by numerous small points or dots

oracle, orach, o'rach, *n* [*Formerly arrach*, fr Fr *arroche*, orache origin unknown] A name of several British plants of which a garden species is used like spinach

oracle, o'ra-kl, *n* [Fr *oracle*, fr L *oraculum*, an oracle, fr *oro*, I speak, pray, beseech fr *ōs*, *ōris*, the mouth akin *oral*, *orifice*, *orator*, *adore* &c] Among the ancient Greeks and Romans the answer of a god or the priest or priestess of a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair, especially some future event, the deity who was supposed to give answers to such inquiries the place where the answers were given the sanctuary or temple of the ancient Jews a divine communication revelation, or message, any person reputed uncommonly wise, and whose opinions have great weight, a wise or authoritative utterance

oracular, ō-rak'ū ler, *a* [L L *oracularis*, fr L *oraculum*, an oracle] Pertaining to an oracle or oracles uttering oracles, of the nature of an oracle authoritative, sententious, ambiguous like the ancient oracles

oracularly, ō-rak'ū ler li, *adv* In an oracular manner, authoritatively

oragious ō-rā'jus, *a* [Fr *orageux*, stormy, fr *orage* a storm] Stormy tempestuous

oral ō'ral, *a* [Fr *oral* fr L *ōs ōris* the mouth Oracle.] Pertaining to the mouth, uttered by the mouth or in words, spoken, not written in *zoology*, pertaining to the mouth of animals

orally, ō'ral li, *adv* In an oral manner, by word of mouth, verbally

orang, ō-rang', *n* Orang-utan

orange, o'ranj, *n* [Fr *orange*, It *arancia*, *arancio*, Sp *naranja*, fr Ar *nárany*, an orange, the form of the word being influenced by Fr *or*, gold fr L *aurum*] An evergreen fruit tree cultivated abundantly in the south of Europe, the Azores America, &c , and also its fruit, the colour of this fruit, a reddish yellow ——a Belonging to an orange coloured as an orange

orangeade o-ranj-ād', *n* [*Orange* and *-ade*] Drink made from orange juice or flavoured with orange-peel.

orange-lily, o'ranj-li li, *n* A garden plant with large orange-coloured flowers

Orangeman o'ranj man, *n* [From William III of England, Prince of *Orange*, a principality now absorbed in France] A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795, to uphold the Protestant ascendency, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence —**Orangeism**, o'ranj-izm, *n* The tenets or principles of the Orangemen

orange-peel, o'ranj-pēl, *n* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit, the peel of the bitter orange dried and candied and used in flavouring puddings &c

orangery, o'ranj-e-ri, *n* [*Orange* and *-ery*=Fr *orangerie*] A place for raising oranges a house for orange trees

orange-tawny, o'ranj-tą-ni, *n* A colour between yellow and brown

orang-utan orang-outang, o-rang'ō-tan, o-rang'o-tang, *n* [Malay *orang-ūtan*,



Orang utan (*Pitheeus satyrus*)

lit man of the woods] One of the largest of the anthropoid or manlike apes, a native of Sumatra and Borneo

orate, ō'rāt, *v t* pret & *pp orated* ō'rāt-ed ppr *orating*, ō'rāt-ing [From *oration*] To make an oration, to talk loftily, to harangue [Colloq]

oration, ō-rā'shon, *n* [L *oratio* fr *oro*, *oratus*, I speak, I pray, fr *ōs*, *ōris* the mouth Oral] A formal or set speech or discourse spoken in public a discourse pronounced on a special occasion, an eloquent speech or address

orator, o'ra-ter *n* [L *orator*, fr *orare* to speak. See prec] A public speaker, a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion, a specially skilled or eloquent public speaker

oratorical, o-ra to'rik al *a* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory rhetorical.—**oratorically**, o ra-to'rik al li, *adv* In an oratorical manner

oratorio o-ra tō'ri-ō, *n* [It See next] A sacred musical composition consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios &c , the subject being taken usually from the Scriptures

oratory, o'ra to-ri, *n* [It *oratorio*, L L *oratorium*, a place of prayer It and L *oratoria*, the orator s art, fr L *orator*, an orator, one who prays Oration, Oral] A place for prayer, a small chapel or place allotted for prayer, the art of an orator, the art of public speaking or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, eloquence

orb, ōrb, *n* [Fr *orbe*, fr L *orbis*, a circle a ring, a disc seen also in *orbit*, *exorbitant*] A spherical body, a sphere or globe, a heavenly body, also a circular disc, a hollow globe or sphere forming part of the solar or sidereal system according to former theories ——v t pret & pp *orbed*, ōrbd, ppr *orbing*, ōrb'ing To encircle, to inclose

orbed, ōrbd, *p a* Like an orb, round, circular, orbicular

orbicular, ōr-bik'ū ler *a* [Fr *orbiculaire* L L *orbicularis*, fr L *orbiculus*, a small disk, dim of *orbis*, an orb] In the form of an orb, circular, spherical —**orbicularly**, or-bik'ū ler li, *adv* Circularly, spherically

orbiculate, orbiculated ōr bik'ū-lāt, ōr-bik'ū lāt-ed, *a* [L *orbiculatus*, fr *orbiculus* Orbicular] Made or being in the form of an orb, rounded, circular

orbit, ōr'bit, *n* [L *orbita*, a wheel track, a circuit, fr *orbis*, an orb, a disk, a ring Opb] The path of a planet or comet through space, the course of a planet in its periodical revolution round its central body, the bony cavity in which the eye is situated, the skin which surrounds the eye of a bird

orbital, ōr'bit-al, *a* Pertaining to an orbit

orbitary, ōr'bit-a-ri, *a* Connected with or surrounding the orbit (*orbitary* feathers)

orby, ōr'bi, *a* [*Orb* and *-y*] Resembling an orb, spherical

Orcadian, or-kā'di-an, *a* Relating to the *Orcades*, or Orkney Islands ——n A native or inhabitant of Orkney

orchard, ōr'cherd, *n* [A Sax *ortgeard* for *wyrtgeard*, lit a wort-yard, so Dan *urtgaard*, Goth *aurti-gards*, a garden Wort, Yard] An inclosure devoted to the culture of fruit-trees

orchard-house, ōr'cherd-hous, *n* A glass-roofed shed for cultivating fruits without the aid of artificial heat

orchella, orchella-weed, or kel'la orkel'la-wēd, *n* [Archil] A lichen yielding archil

orchestra, ōr'kes-tra, *n* [Gr *orchēstra* fr *orcheomai*, I dance] The part of a Greek theatre allotted to the chorus, now that part of a theatre or other similar place appropriated to the musicians, a body of musicians performing in public.

orchestral, ōr-kes'tral or ōr', *a* Pertaining to an orchestra, suitable for or performed in the orchestra

orchestration, ōr-kes-trā'shon, *n* The arrangement of music for an orchestra, instrumentation

orchestrion, or kes'tri-on, *n* [From *orchestra* with term of *accordion*] A complicated mechanical musical instrument intended to give the effects of an orchestra

orchid, ōr'kid, *n* [From Gr *orchis*, an orchis lit a testicle, from the form of the root] Any member of an order of perennial plants, many of them parasitic, with tuberous fleshy roots, and beautiful flowers of remarkable form found almost everywhere and prized by florists

orchidaceous, orchideous, ōr ki-dā'shus, ōr-kid'ē-us, *a* Pertaining to the orchids

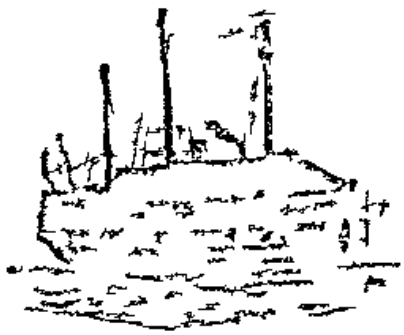
orchidology, ōr-ki-dol'o-ji, *n* [*Orchid* and *-ology*] The branch of botany which relates to orchids

orchis, ōr'kis, *n* [Gr *orchis* Orchid] An orchid, especially one belonging to the genus Orchis, several of them common in Britain

ordain ōr-dān', *v t* pret & pp *ordained*, ōr dānd', ppr *ordaining* ōr-dān'ing [O E *ordeyne*, *ordeine*, O Fr *ordener* (Fr *ordonner*) fr L *ordinare*, to order, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis* order Order.] To set in order or arrange), to settle or establish authoritatively to enact to decree, to order; to appoint or institute, to set apart for an office to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions

ordainable, ōr-dān'a-bl, *a* Capable of being ordained.

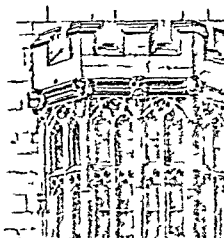
ordainer ôr-dān'er *n.* One w o orda
ordainment, ô -dān'ment, *n* Th e act of o daining ap p n m n
ordeal, ôr'd al, *n* [A. Sax *or* or *d* deeis n, ordeal, it *out-deal* k O Sax *w d* s, D *oo dee* G *rth* a dems n fr A. Sax. prefix *or* O H u , Goth us out, and verb mean ng t d DEAL] A rial to determ ne guil or in ce ce y su jecting he accused to such a est as fa of han lli g red hot iron, pd g he han l nto boiling wate &c escape from ir ury he g cons le ed proof of in ocence hence, y se re trial or s rict test.
order ôr'd *n* [F *ord* f L. *ordo ord* arra g ment, order row regu la series, rank or lass, &c. perhaps f *or* seen in *orient orign* connected are d n, *ord nary ord na ce xtraor na y subord n te* &c.] Regula disposi methodical arrangem t es a ished su cession prope state o con h n estab hed me hod or mode of proce ing esta ished mod of con ucting de ates, discus ns, public meetings, &c set d m of opera n regulari y pub c tran uil y absence f confusion or disturb ance man date precept command injunct n ru o regu a n in ruct n or er mis n to su ply goods o to pay mo y a ree pass f r admission to a place f enta ta ment rank, class, d s n of m n a re, gious fratern y a b y of men ha ing had a comm n h norary dist nct n or n ferred on them th d stinction, rank or dign y tself division f atura o ects, g nerally intermediate between cl ss and genus in *archæ ol re* a or ummen e, wi h ts enta ature, view d as form g n a hi- tectura whe he e being fi e or n, iz. Doric Ionic Tuscan rom h an, and Composite pl. rial haracte as ach rec y on ination in an er n a church, pecia y cal ed h y orders. In order f p rpose w h a view to the i as mea s t an end.—Order in council, a order issued by the Bri ish sov re n, y an l w h the ad vice of he privy-counc —Or er the day, the bus ness set d w f r or sideral n by a legislati e assembly on a part cula day the pre sch g fas on or custom.— v. pret. & pp *or ler d*, ôr'd i ng *ordering* ôr'der ng To set or place in order t re late, ad ust dispose or arra ge to ens ure m anag o ject to rules or laws to d rect b command ordain g e an ord r or e mmiss on f r — i To g e or m nand or direct n.
or lerer ôr' -e *one* wh orders.
orderle s, or'de -les, a. Without ord regu lari y dis n erly
ord rlines, ôr' nes, *n* S a qua y of e g or la ri y gulari y
orderly ôr'le -di, *a* In accorda ce wi h g e order, w ll ordered meth cal regular *w lk* being on d y an *orderly* offi cer] —*n.* A private s h o n-co n m manded offi e who a t n ia on a su erior officer to carry ord rs or messag s.—*ad* Accordi g to de o der
ordinal ôr'din-al, *a* [L. *ord nalis,* f *or ord nis,* order RDER] Ity ess g *order* or succes n [he *ord na n ers are first or ond* A d, &c. pertai g to an order in natural his ry —*n.* A n m den ti g orde as *fir* a bo k conta g an *ord* nation service
ordinance, ôr'din-ans, *n.* [O F *or nance* L *ordinanse*], f *ordire* L. *ord re* to ordain. ORDA v] That wh is ordained a r le established by an h m y law statute edict, decree.
ordinand, ôr'din-and, *n* [L. *ord nandus,* f *ord nare* to ordain. ORDAIN] On a who to be ordained or rece ve orders
ordinant, ôr'din-ant, *a* [L. *ord nans, -n is,* ppr. of *ordinare* See prec.] One who ordains a prelate who confers orders.
ordinarily ôr'din-a-ri-li, *ad* In an ordinary ma ner usually g nerally in most cases.
ordinary ôr'din-a-ri, *a.* [L. *o dinarius* fr *or ordinis,* order q v]) Conformable to ordi regular cus mary common, usual ha a m t wi h a any t me of er n mon rank t du gu hed by su ri ce nce somewhat nf rior f li e men n. An offi e appoi ed to som peculia juris ict on ne wh has l ary or immediate jurisd ti n n ma ters ecl astical an ecclesiast ca juris s e udg who takes cognizance of ca ses s wn ng and ot y di ega n s d stabmen an ea g h use wh he mova set ed or of e commu ra h figures rme w h ra li as h hen l ross sa ir In rdinary n ac al a s surv ta y to h g a a y g a h cian ha lain or



S p laid p in ordinary

d nary bi a sh p *n ord n ry* is one n t n ac al service but laud n
ordinate ôr'din-åt, *a* [L *ord na us,* well ordered. VARY] Legul r n bod cal.—*n* In g m. on of th se es f ver nce w h de ern e the pos ion f a p n as t ra gh line drawn f m a y d t n he a scissa, th a scissa a f rdi ate be g a ed *co-ord na*
ordination, ô n-å h n, *n* [L *ord na f ord re* to ordain] Act of o lain g act of conf rring ho y lers or sacre d ta power th in est ng of a person w h f ction of a rgyman h act f settling a Presbyterian cle yman n a h rg
ordinance ôrd nans, *n* Qam as *ord nanc* F *ordonnance* arra gement, eq p n en originally ha ref n e t g ba f regula ion str n or eq pr] ar mo grea guns, mortars, an h w zers c ll c y artill ry —Ordnan survey he de ta s survey f Brita y t g rnment, n nally be un und r an Fie d h head f h ord nance departmen
ordure r n. F *ordu e* f O Fr *ord,* l *ordo* filthy f L *horri us* rri] q v] Dung ex rement fæces —**ordur ous,** r us, *a* Pertaining to o con sting f or jure
ore *n* A. Sax *d* rass, copper Icel *ei* rass, H *ér* Goth. *iz* or eog L. *o* ore, brass Sk *yas* ron.] A m neral substance consist ng f a m ala l other ma ter n com n ion, be g the source rom w h m tals are usually ob ta ed by me ing n tal, sometimes g ld or si al
oread ō-ad, *n.* G *ore as or ri ios,* mou tain] A mountain nym h.
oreography o-ri-og'ra fi, [*oros,* a n tain, and *graphê* I d scribe] The scri e of mounta s orogra hy
organ ôr'gan, *n* [L. *organ m* f G *organon,* ns rum n m ment, n us al instrum nt, ool y rgan, f *ergo* I w k same root as *p w k*] An natrum en or means ha wh h performs e me office, d y pr fu ction a part of an a mal or v getable y wh ch som funct n is carried on a mean f commu ication between one person or body of persons an l ar th a medi m of convey certa n opini ns a newspaper b large and m s harmonious of wind-instrum ts of mus c, con s g f a great numbe of p pes an l wi h k ys s m to h me of the y a o
organ builder ôr'g n bil er *n.* One wh se occupa n is to cons ru t musical o gans
organic o -gan k *a* [L. *organicus*] Pe tai ng to *r* acting as an o gan perta n ng g ns of an mals and pla ts perta ning an ma an eg tab e w bis, ex h ing an ma o eg tab life an l fu s f rm ng a who e wi h a syste a c arrangem t f parts organ zed sys e n a ze Organi disease a d sease in wh ch n of an organ is a tered or pos d m *diurase* Org nic remains, a r v g table remains found in a foss te
organical ôr gan'ik a *a* Organic
organically gan k a li, *ad* In an g ni na by o with orga s
organism ôr'gan zm, *n* [*Org n* an l *sm* Engs structure a body exh ng rgan za n a d organic l fe, a member of an ma or eg ab k g lous
organist r'gan is *n* O e who plays on rg n
organizable, ôr'gan iz-a-bl, *a* That may be o g ed
organization ôr'gan zā sh n *n* Act o rocess of gan zing act f arra ging h parts f a or np s who in a su ab r an e f use or serv ce orga c tru ure suita d ap t n of parts f he perform a ce f ta fun ns.
organize ôr'gan iz *v t* pret & pp *or g ized* r'gan izd pp *org niz ng* r'gan iz ing [*n orge ie,* and *ize* F *or ge ise*] f gi e an organ s ructu e to to ona ruct s hat one part m y co-o perate w n an he to dis n ute nte su ta le parts te es ab h and systemat ze to so order and arrange a to be ca y f service
organized ôr'gan izd p *a* F rmed w th g s, ha gan o gan c structure
organizer ô gan-iz-er *n* In who or ga izes, esta lis, ystem izes
organ loft, ôr'gan l t, *n* T e l f where an organ stan s in a chur h
organogenesis organogeny ôr'gan-ô-jen-e-s s, ôr ga-n j i, *n* [*organon,* an organ and *gen esis* rth] The development f an organ o of org ns in p lan s or an m ls.
organography ôr gan-og'ra-fi *n.* [G *organon* an organ and *graphê* I write] A esc n of the org ns of pla ts or animals
organological ôr'gan-o- oj ik al, *a* Per tai ng to gan logy
organology gan-ol o-j *n* [G *organon* rgan and *logos* discourse] The phy logy of diff ren organs of animals pla ts.
organ on organum ô ga non, ôr ga num, *n* [*gan*] A boo f rules and canons f t d rectu n f the scientific faculty an natrum nt f t ought
organ screen ôr'gan k n *n* An ma mental screen of tone o t m ber on whi a hurch organ is placed.
organzine ôr'g n zn *n* [F *organsin* I *org n.*] A silk thread of several th ads tw ted tog ther a fabric mad of such thread.
orgasm ôr'gazm *n* [G *orgasmos* f *org* I sw ll] Immoderate e exciter ert or action
orgeat ôr'zhat, *n* [F *f orge* barley] A preparation e tracted from ba ley an l almonds, used to mix n certa n dru ks, o m rinal y as a re k dom icent
orgiastic ô ji-as'tik *a* I rtain g to the Greek orgies, o myst fes als.
orgy ôr' *n* [L *orgies,* or'j z [G *orgê* secret rites, fr *ergo* I work, W RK] Se cret rites or ceremonies in the worsh p of pagan de ties, part cularly rev ls of the Gre ks in honour of Di nysus or Bacchus properly on y p ural in his sense hence a wi d or fran ic revel a drunk n party
orichalc or'i kalk *n.* [L. *orichalcum,* f *oros* a m unta n and *chalkos,* cop r] A metallic substance resembling gold in colour th brass of the ancients.

oriel, ō'ri-el, *n* [O Fr *oriol*, L.L. *oriolum*, a porch, a hall, origin doubtful.] A large bay or recessed window in a hall, chapel,



Oriel Window, Baliol College, Oxford.

&c., projecting from the outer face of the wall, and supported on brackets or corbels, a bay window

orient, ō'ri-ent, *a* [L. *oriens, orientis*, rising, ppr of *orior, ortus*, I arise, whence also *origin, (ab)ortion*, same root as *order*] Rising, as the sun or moon, hence, eastern, oriental brilliant, bright, shining —The orient, the east eastern countries —*n.* Fine lustre as that of a pearl.—*v t* pret. & pp *oriented* ō'ri-ent-ed, ppr *orienting*, ō'ri-ent ing [Fr *orienter*] To define the position of, in respect to the east or other points of the compass, to build or place so as to stretch from west to east See ORIENTATION

oriental ō-ri-ent'al, *a* [L *orientalis* fr *oriens orientis*, the east ORIENT] Eastern, situated in the east, particularly in or about Asia, proceeding from the east —*n* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world, particularly an Asiatic

orientalism, ō-ri-ent'al izm *n* An eastern mode of thought or expression, erudition in oriental languages or literature

orientalist, ō-ri-ent'al ist, *n* An oriental one versed in the eastern languages and literature

orientalize, ō-ri-ent'al īz, *v t* pret & pp *orientalized* ō-ri-ent'al izd, ppr *orientalizing*, ō-ri-ent'al iz ing To render oriental or conformed to oriental manners

orientate, ō-ri-ent'āt, *v t* pret & pp *orientated*, ō-ri-ent'āt-ed, ppr *orientating* ō-ri ent'āt-ing [*Orient* and *-ate*] To cause to assume an easterly direction, to orient —*v i* To be east and west or nearly so

orientation, ō'ri-en-tā''shon, *n* [ORIENTATE] A turning towards the east, position east and west, as applied to churches, such a position as that the chancel shall point to the east, the determining of the points of the compass in taking bearings

orifice, o'ri fis, *n* [Fr *orifice*, fr L *orificium*—*ōs, ōris* the mouth, and *facio*, I make ORAL, FACT] The mouth or aperture of a tube pipe, or other cavity, a perforation an opening, a vent

oriflamme, o'ri flam, *n* [Fr., fr L *aurum*, gold, *flamma*, flame] The ancient flag or royal standard of France

origin, o'ri jin, *n* [Fr *origine*, fr L. *origo, originis* origin, beginning, fr *orior* I rise ORIENT] Source, beginning the first existence or beginning of anything, that from which anything primarily proceeds, derivation cause, root, foundation

original, ō-ri'jin al, *a* [Fr *original*, L *originalis*, fr. *origo, originis*, origin (q v)] Pertaining or belonging to the origin or early state of something, primitive, pristine, first in order, preceding all others, having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought, produced by the writer himself, not copied.—Original sin, sin or tendency to sin inherited by the progeny of Adam as a result of the fall.—*n.* Origin source, first copy, archetype model, that from which anything is transcribed translated, or copied, the language in which any work is composed as distinguished from a translation, a person of marked individuality of character, a primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed.

originality, ō-ri'jin al'i ti, *n* [Fr *originalité*] Quality or state of being original, the power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought

originally ō-ri'jin al li, *adv* In an original manner primarily, from the beginning, or origin, at first, at the origin, by the first author

originate, ō-ri'jin āt, *v t* pret & pp *originated*, ō ri'jin āt ed ppr *originating*, o-ri'jin it-ing [From L *origo originis*, origin, and *ate*] To give origin to, to cause to be to bring into existence to produce —*v i.* To have origin to take first existence, to be begun

origination, o-ri'jin a''shon, *n* [L. *originatio*] Act or mode of originating, first production, mode of bringing into being

originative, o ri'jin-nāt iv, *a* Having power to originate

originator, o-ri jin āt-er, *n* One who or that which originates

oriole, o'ri-ōl, *n* [O Fr *oriol*, fr L *aureolus* dim of *aureus*, golden, fr *aurum* gold.] The name of certain birds with plumage of a golden colour

Orion, ō-ri'on, *n* [A celebrated hunter of Greek mythology] A constellation of the southern hemisphere represented by the figure of a man with a sword by his side, three stars on a line forming his *belt*

orison o'ri zon *n* [O Fr *oreison*, Fr *oraison*, fr L *oratio* a prayer, an oration ORATION] A prayer or supplication

orleans, or'le anz *n* [From the place *Orleans*] A kind of cloth made of worsted and cotton used for dresses &c

orlop, or'lop, *n* [D *overloop*—*over*, over and *loopen*, to run OVER, LEAP] The lowest deck in a ship that has three decks, sometimes a temporary deck.

ormer, or'mer, *n* [Fr *ormier*, L *auris maris*, lit ear of the sea] An ear shell or sea-ear, especially one of economic importance

ormolu, or'mō-lū, *n* [Fr *ormoulu*, lit ground gold—*or* gold, and *moulu* pp of *moudre* fr L *molere*, to grind] A fine kind of brass containing 25 per cent zinc and 75 per cent copper made to imitate gold, also gilt bronze

ornament, or'na ment *n* [Fr *ornement* L *ornamentum*, fr *ornо, ornatus*, I fit out, embellish adorn] That which adorns or embellishes something which, added to another thing renders it more beautiful to the eye embellishment, decoration additional beauty, fair outward show, that which adds beauty to the mind or character —*v t* pret & pp *ornamented*, or'na-ment-ed, ppr *ornamenting*, or'na ment-ing To decorate with ornaments, to adorn, to embellish to deck

ornamental or na-ment'al, *a* Serving to ornament pertaining to ornament

ornamentally, or na ment'al li, *adv* In an ornamental manner

ornamentation, or'na men tā''shon, *n* The act of ornamenting; the ornaments or decorations produced.

ornamenter, or'na ment-er, *n* One who ornaments

ornamentist or na ment-ist, *n* One who ornaments a decorator

ornate or'nāt, *a* [L *ornatus*, pp of *orno* I adorn ORNAMENT] Richly ornamented or embellished adorned, decorated, of a rich or florid character

ornately, or'nāt li, *adv* In an ornate manner

ornis, or'nis, *n* [Gr *ornis*, a bird] The birds collectively of a region, its avifauna.

ornithic, or nith'ik, *a* [Gr *ornis, ornithos*, a bird.] Pertaining to birds

ornithichnite, or nith'ik nīt, *n* [Gr *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, *ichnos*, a footstep] A fossil footprint of a bird

Ornithodelphia, or'ni thō-del''fi a, *n pl* [Gr *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, *delphys*, a womb] The lowest sub-class of mammals, same as *Monotremata*, in which the structure of the reproductive organs recalls that in birds

ornithodelphic, or'ni-thō del''fik, *a* Pertaining to the Ornithodelphia

ornitholite, or nith'o-līt, *n* [Gr *ornis ornithos*, a bird, *lithos*, a stone] The fossil remains of birds

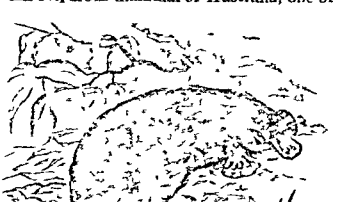
ornithological, or'ni-tho-loj''ik-al, *a* Pertaining to ornithology

ornithologist, or ni thol'o-jist, *n* [*Ornithology* and *-ist*=Fr *ornithologiste*] A person who is skilled in ornithology

ornithology, or ni thol'o-ji, *n* [Fr *ornithologie* fr Gr *ornis ornithos*, a bird, and *logos* discourse] The science of birds which comprises a knowledge of their form, structure, classification habits, and uses.

ornithomancy or nith'o-man si, *n* [Gr *ornis ornithos* a bird *manteia* divination] Augury, a species of divination by means of birds their flight, &c.

ornithorhynchus, or'ni thō-ring''kus, *n* [Gr *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, *rhynchos*, a beak.] An oviparous mammal of Australia, one of



Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.

the Monotremata, with a body like that of an otter a horny beak resembling that of a duck, and webbed feet, the duck bill, duck-mole or water mole

ornithoscopy, or ni thos'ko-pi, *n* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, *skopeō*, I view] The practice or art of observing birds and their habits

orogeny ō-roj'e ni, *n* [Gr *oros*, mountain, and root *gen*, to produce GENUS] The origin and formation of mountains

orographic orographical or-ō-graf'ik or-ō-graf ik al, *a* Relating to orography

orography ō rog'ra fi, *n* [Gr *oros* a mountain and *graphō* I describe] The scientific treatment of mountains, orology

oroide, ō'roid, *n* [Fr *or* (L *aurum*) gold and Gr *eidos*, resemblance] An alloy resembling gold in appearance

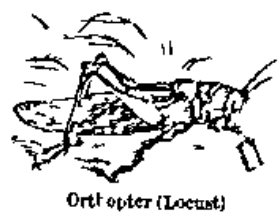
orological, or-ō-loj'ik al, *a* Pertaining to orology

orology ō-rol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *oros* a mountain and *logos* discourse] A description of mountains, orography

orotund ō'rō-tund, *a* [L *os, oris* the mouth and *rotundus*, round, rotus d.] Characterized by fulness, richness and clearness, rich and musical. applied to the voice utterance

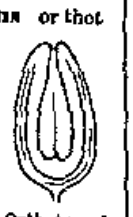
orphan, ōr'fan *n* [Gr *orphanos*, orphaned, allied to L *orbus* bereaved] A child who is bereaved of father or mother, or of both. —*a* Bereaved of parents —*v.a.* I ret & pp *orphaned* ōr'fand ppr *orphaning* ōr'fan ing. To reduce to the state of an orphan to bereave of parents, children, or friends.

orphanage ôr'fan-aj *n* The state of an orphan a home for orphans
orphanhood ôr'fan-hud, *n* The state of being an orphan.
Orphean or-fe-an *a* Pertaining to *Orpheus* the legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece hence melodious
orphic, orfik *a* Orphean.
orpiment ôr'pi-ment, *n* [Fr *orpiment* f L *auripigment*um—*aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, pigment] A mineral consisting of sulphur and arsenic, of a brilliant yellow color the basis of the yellow paint called *king's yellow* —**Red orpiment** a name of *realgar*
orpin ôr'pin [F *orpin* —*or* gold, and *peindre* to paint. ORPIMENT] A yellow pigment of various degrees of intensity applied also to red
Orrery *o're-ri, n* [Named in honour of an Earl f *Orrery*] An astronomical machine exhibiting the motions, relative magnitudes, and distances of the bodies composing the solar system
orris *o'ris, n* [Pr *or* L *aurum* gold.] A sort of gold or silver lace a pattern in which gold and silver lace is woven
orris *o'ris, n* [Corruption of *iris*] A plant from which is obtained orris-root—**orris root**, *o'ris-rôt, n* The root of three species of *iris* which, in its dried state is used as a medicine
ort, ort, *n* [L G *ort* O D *oo ete* remnants of food prefixed *or*, as in *ordeal*, and *vb* to *eat*] A scrap f food left a fragment a piece of refuse commonly in the plural
orthoceras or-thos-e-ras, *n* [Gr *orthos* straight, and *keras* a horn.] A genus of fossil shells of the nautilus family straight or nearly so
orthoclase or'thô-klâz, *n* [Gr orthos straight, and *klasis*, fracture] A kind of felspar with a straight fracture
orthodox or'thô-doks, *a* [Fr *orthodoxe* f *ôr orthodoxos* sound in the faith—*orthos* right, and *doxa* opinion [kindogma)] Sound in opinion or doctrine particularly sound in religious opinions or doctrines opposed to *heterodox*, in accordance with sound doctrine sound, correct.
orthodoxly or'thô-doks-li, *ad* In an orthodox way with soundness of faith.
orthodoxy r'thô-doks-i, *n.* [G *orthodoxie*. ORTHODOX.] The character or state of being orthodox soundness of faith correctness of opinion or doctrine, especially in religious matters.
orthoepic orthoepical or-thô-ep'ik or-thô-ep'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to orthoepy
orthoepically or thô ep'ik al li, *ad* As regards othoepy with correct pronunciation
orthoepist, or'thô-ep-ist, *n* [*Orthoepy* and *ist*] One who is well skilled in orthoepy one who is well skilled in pronunciation.
orthoepy o thô-e-pi or r-thô-e-pi *n* [Gr *orthoepeia* —*orthos*, right, and *epos*, a word, Lat] The art of uttering words with propriety a correct pronunciation of words
orthogamy or-thog'a-mi, *n.* [Gr *orthos* straight, and *gamos*, marriage] In botany direct or immediate fertilization without the intervention of any mediate agency
orthognathous, orthognathic or thog'-a-thus, or th'g nath'ik, [Gr *orthos* straight, and *gnathos* a jaw] Having jaws that do not protrude not prognathous having a large facial angle. See FACIAL.
orthogon or'thô-gon, *n.* [Gr *orthos*, right, and *gonia*, a angle] A rectangular figure
orthographer o thog'ra-f r *n* One versed in orthography
orthographic orthographical, or thô-graf'ik, or-thô-graf'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to orthography in geometry pertaining to right lines and angles.—Orthographic projection, a projection used in drawing maps, &c the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance from the object.
orthographically or thô graf'ik-al li, *ad* According to the rules f orthography or spelling i the manner f the orthographic projection.
orthography or th'g'ra-fi [Gr *orthographia*—*orthos*, right, and *graphô* I write GRAPHIC] The art of writing words with the proper letters the way in which words are properly written spelling the part f grammar which treats of letters and spelling
orthopedia, orthopædy or-thô-pe-di-a, or'thô-pe-di, *n* [Gr straight and *pais* a child] The act f curing remedying deformities children generally in the human body
orthopedic orthopædical thô-pe-dik or thô-pe-dik-al, *a* Relating to orthopædia
orthopedist orthopedist r'thô pe-dist *n* One who practises orthopædia
orthopraxy or'thô-prak-si, *n* [Gr *orthos* straight and *praxis* a doing] The treatment of physical deformity by mechanical agency
orthopter orthopteran, or thop'ter or th pter-an, *n* [Gr *ortho* straight and *pteron* a wing] One of an order of insects



Orthopter (Locust)

which have four wings, the anterior pair being leathery, the posterior pair folding longitudinally like a fan such as the cockroaches, grasshoppers, and locusts
orthopterous, or thop'ter us *a* Pertaining to the orthopterans
orthotropal orthotropous or thot'ro-pal, r thot'ro-pus, *a* [Gr *orthos* straight, and *trepô* I turn.] In bot having an ovule placed vertically



Orthotropal ovule.

ortolan or'to-lan *n* [Fr *ortolan* f It. *ortolano* L *hortulanus* a gardener *fr hortus* a garden GARDEN] A European bird of the bunting family much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.
oryx, o'riks, *n* [L. and Gr] A name f r an antelope of North Africa, also for the gemsbok of South Africa.
Oscan os'kan, *n* [L. *Oscus* a Oscan] An ancient Italian language allied to the Lat
oscillancy os'il lan-si, *n* [See next] State f oscillating, or swinging backwards and forwards
oscillate os'il-lat, *v i* pret & pp *oscillated*, os'il lât-ed ppr *oscillating* os'il lât-ing [L *oscillo, oscillatum* to swing, f *oscillum* a little image of a face of Bacchus hung to a tree and swayed with the wind, diminutive of os, the mouth. ORACLE.] To swing to move backward and forwards to vibrate as a pendulum to vary or fluctuate between fixed limits.
oscillating, os'il lât-ing *a* Moving backward and forward vibrating.
oscillation os-il-lâ shon *n* [Fr *oscillation* L. *oscillatio*] The act or state of oscillating or swinging, backward and forward vibrating.
oscillatory os'il la-to-ri, *a* [Fr *oscillatoire* OSCILLATE] Oscillating swinging vibrating.
oscitancy os'si tan-si, *n* [*Oscitant* and *-cy*] The act of gaping and yawning drowsiness stupidity
oscitant, os'si tant, *a* [L. *oscitans oscitantis* ppr of *oscito* I yawn, f *os* the mouth, and *cieo* I move.] Yawning gaping drowsy sluggish.
oscitation os-si tâ'shon, *n* [See prec.] The act of yawning.
osculant, os'kû lant, *a* [*Osculans -antis*, ppr f *osculor* OSCULATE] Kissing osculating
osculate os'kû lât, *v t* pret & pp *osculated*, os'kû lât-ed ppr *osculating* os'kû lât-ing [L *osculor, osculatus* fr osculum, a little mouth, a kiss, f *os ôris* the mouth ORACLE.] To salute with a kiss to come in contact with, as one curve with another —*v i* kiss one another to kiss to touch at a point as two curves coming in contact
osculation os-kû lâ shon *n* [L *osculatio* See prec.] Act of kissing a kissing contact as of one curve and another
osculatory os kû la-to-ri, *a* [*Osculate* and *-ory*] Pertaining to osculation or kissing
osculum os'kû lum *n* [L. pl. **oscula** os' kû la. [L See OSCULATE] A little mouth or the large exhalant apertures in sponges
osier ô zhe-er *n* [Fr *osier* Fr dial. *riola*, Arm *ysil*, *ozil* an osier comp Gr *oisa* a osier] The name of various species of willow chiefly employed in basket-making —*a* Made of osier or twigs like osier
osiered ô zhi-erd, *a* Covered or adorned with osiers
osiery ô'zhi-er i, *n* A place where osiers are grown
Osmanli os man li, *n* pl. **Osmanlis** os' man li [From *Osman* founder of the empire of the Turks.] An Ottoman Turk an official functionary in Turkey
osmium os'mi um, *n.* [Gr *osmê* smell] A hard bluish white metal, so called from its oxide possessing an extremely disagreeable smell.
osmose os'mos, *n* [Gr *ôsmos* an impulse a pushing fr *thô* I push.] The impulse or tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix the phenomena attending the passage of fluids through a porous septum ENDOSMOSE EXOSMOSE
osmotic os-m t k *a* Pertaining to or characterized by osmose
osnaburg oz'na-berg *a* A species f coarse linen cloth, originally made at and imported from *Osnabrug* in Germany
osprey os'pra, *n* (Corrupted fr *ossifrag* L *ossifr ga* lit. the bone-breaker —*os*, a bone and *frag* I break.] A well known bird of prey a kind of large hawk or



Osprey (Pandion *Haliaetus*)

small eagle which feeds almost entirely on fish.
osselin, osseine os'se-in *n* [From L. *os ossis*, bone] Bone tissue the soft gluelike substance of bone left after the removal of the earthy
osselet, os'se-let, *n* [F , a little bone, dim of L. *os, ossis* a bone] A little bone the internal bone of some cuttlefishes
osseous, os'e-us, *a* [L. *osseus*, bony fr *os, ossis*, bone akin to L. *ost*on Gr *asthi*, a bone] Bony composed of bone resembling bone
ossicle os'si kl, *n* [L. *ossiculum* dim. of *os, ossis* a bone See prec.] A small bone

as in the internal ear, a small hard structure in star-fishes, &c

ossiferous, os-sif'er us, *a* [L *os, ossis*, a bone, and *fero* I bring] Producing or furnishing bones

ossific, os sif'ik, *a* [Fr *ossifique*, L *os, ossis*, a bone, and *facio*, I make] Having power to ossify

ossification os'i-fi kā''shon, *n* [OSSIFY] The act of ossifying the change or process of changing into a bony substance

ossifrage, os'i frāj, *n* [L *ossifraga—os ossis* a bone and *frag*, root of *frango* I break OSPREY] The sea eagle or osprey

ossify, *os'i fi, v t pret & pp ossified, os'i* fid, ppr *ossifying*, os'i fi-ing [L *os, ossis* bone, and *facio*, I make] To convert into bone, to change into a substance of the hardness of bone —v i. To become bone or of bony hardness

ossivorous, os-siv'o-rus *a* [L *os, ossis* bone, and *voro*, I eat] Feeding on bones, eating bones

ossuary, os'sū a-ri, *n* [L *ossuarium*, fr *os, ossis*, bone] A charnel-house, a place where the bones of the dead are deposited

ostensibility, os-ten'si bil''i ti, *n* Quality or state of being ostensible

ostensible os-ten'si bl, *a* [Fr *ostensible*, fr L *ostendo, ostensum*, I show—*ob*, towards, and *tendo*, I hold out TEND, TENT] Put forth as having a certain character, apparent and not real, having something of sham or pretence pretended professed

ostensibly, *os-ten'si-bli, adv* In an ostensible manner; professedly

ostensive, os-ten'siv, *a* [Fr *ostensif*, fr L *ostendo*, I show OSTENSIBLE.] Showing, exhibiting, betokening

ostentation, os ten-tā'shon *n* [L *ostentatio*, fr *ostento*, I show off, I display, intens of *ostendo*, I show OSTENSIBLE] Ambitious display, vain show, parade, pomp display dictated by vanity, or to invite praise or flattery

ostentatious, os-ten tā'shus *a* Characterized by ostentation making a display from vanity, intended for vain display, showy

ostentatiously, os-ten-tā'shus-li, *adv* In an ostentatious manner

osteoblast, os'tē-ō-blast, *n* [Gr *osteon*, bone, *blastos*, a germ] A cell or corpuscle forming the germ of osseous tissue

osteocolla, os'tē-ō-kol''la, *n* [Gr *osteon* a bone, and *kolla* glue] An inferior kind of glue obtained from bone, bone-glue

osteodentine, os'tē-ō-den''tin, *n* [Gr *osteon*, bone, and L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth] A modification of dentine observed in the teeth of certain animals

osteogenesis, osteogeny, os'tē-ō-jen''e-sis, os-tē-oj'e-ni, *n* [Gr *osteon*, bone, *genesis*, origin, genesis, root *gen*, to produce] The formation or growth of bone

osteographer, os-tē-og'ra-fer, *n* One who describes the bony parts of the body

osteography, os-tē og'ra fi, *n* [Fr *osteographie* fr Gr *osteon*, a bone and *graphō* I describe] A description of the bones

osteologic, osteological, os'tē ō-loj'ik os'tē-ō-loj' ik al, *a* Pertaining to osteology

osteologist, os tē-ol'o-jist, *n* One versed in osteology

osteology, os-tē-ol'o-ji, *n* [Fr *osteologie* fr Gr *osteon*, a bone, and *logos*, discourse] That part of anatomy which treats of the bones and bone tissue

osteomalacia *os'tē-ō ma-lā''si a, n* [Gr *osteon* bone *malakia*, softness] A diseased softening of the bones.

osteoplasty os'tē-ō-plas-ti, *n* [Gr *osteon*, bone, *plasso* I form PLASTIC] An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied

osteotome, os'tē-ō-tōm, *n* [Gr *osteon* bone, and *-tomos* cutting, fr *temnō*, I cut] An instrument for cutting bones.

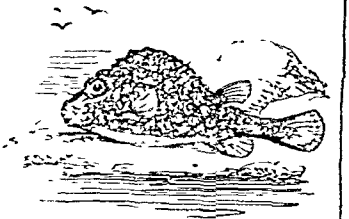
ostiole *os'ti-ōl, n* [L *ostiolum*, dim of *ostium*, door] A small orifice or opening, as in certain sacs or cells in plants —**ostiolate** os ti'o lāt *a* Furnished with an ostiole

ostitis os-tī tis, *n* [Gr *osteon*, a bone and term *-itis*, signifying inflammation] In flammation of a bone

ostler, os'ler HOSTLER

ostracean, os-trā'shē-an, *n* [From L *ostrea* an oyster, influenced by Gr *ostral on*, a shell.] A bivalve mollusc of the oyster family

ostracion os trā'shi-on, *n* [Gr *ostral on*,



Ostracion triqueter (Trunk-fish)

a shell] A fish with a bony external covering

ostracism os'tra sizm *n* [Gr *ostrakismos*, fr *ostrakon* a shell, a voting tablet] A mode of political banishment in ancient Athens effected by public vote, the voter writing on a tablet the name of the person he desired to be banished, hence, banishment, expulsion, separation

ostracize, os'tra-siz, *v t* pret & pp *ostracized*, os'tra-sizd, ppr *ostracizing*, os tra-siz ing [Gr *ostrakizō* See prec] To banish by means of ostracism, to expel, to banish from society

ostreaceous os-trē ā'shus, *a* [L *ostrea*, an oyster] Of or belonging to the oyster family

ostreaculture, os'trē-a-kul''tūr, *n* [L *ostrea* an oyster, and *culture*] The artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters

ostrich, os'trich *n* [O Fr *ostruche, ostruce*, Fr *autruche*, fr L *avis* a bird, and *struthio*, Gr *struthion*, an ostrich] A large



Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*)

running bird of the deserts of Africa and Arabia, the largest of existing birds, an allied bird of S America

Ostrogoth os'trō-goth, *n* [L L *ostrogothus*, fr *ostrus* eastern (G *ost*, east) and *Gothus* a Goth] One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths or western Goths

otalgia, otalgy, ō-tal'ji a, ō'tal ji, *n* [Gr *ous ōtos*, the ear, and *algos*, pain] A pain in the ear, ear ache

otary, ō'ta-ri, *n*, pl. **otaries**, ō'ta-riz. [Gr *otaros* large-eared, fr *ous, ōtos*, an ear] A seal with projecting external ears, such as those that yield the seal-skin of commerce

other UTH'er, *a* and *pron* [A. Sax. *ōther* =O Sax. *ōthar, ōther*, L G D and G. *ander*, Icel *annar*, Sw *annan*, Dan *anden* Goth *anthar*, cog Lith. *antras*, L. *alter*, Skr *anyatara* (compar of *anya*) — other all comparative forms] Not the same, different second of two, additional not this, opposite often used reciprocally with *each*, and applicable to any number It is also used substantively and may take the plural number and the sign of the possessive case —**The other day**, on some day not long past quite recently —**Every other**, every second, each alternate

otherness, UTH'er nes, *n* The state or quality of being other

otherwhere UTH'er-whār, *n* In some other place, elsewhere

otherwise, UTH'er wīz, *adv* [*Other*, and *wise*, manner] In a different manner, differently, not so, by other causes, in other respects — Rather . than otherwise, rather than not (*rather* pleased *than otherwise*) —*coni* Else, but for this, such not being the case

otiose, ō'shi-ōs, *a* [L *otiosus*, fr *otium*, leisure] Being at rest or ease, idle, unemployed, done in a leisurely or perfunctory manner careless.

otiosity, ō-shi os'i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being otiose, idleness or leisure

otitis, ō-tī'tis, *n* [Gr *ous, ōtos*, the ear, and term *-itis*, signifying inflammation] Inflammation of the ear

otocyst, ō to sist, *n* [Gr *ous, ōtos* ear, and *kystis*, bladder] A sac or cavity containing the hearing apparatus of an animal

otolite, otolith ō'to-lit, ō'to-lith, *n* [Gr *ous, ōtos*, ear, *lithos*, a stone] A name of small calcareous bodies contained in the ear-cavities of some animals

otology, ō-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *ous ōtos* the ear *logos*, discourse] Knowledge of the ear and its diseases —**otologist**, ō-tol'o-jist *n* One who has a special knowledge of the ear

otorrhœa, ō-to-rē'a, *n* [Gr *ous, ōtos*, ear, *rheō*, I flow] A purulent discharge from the ears

otoscope, ō'to-skōp *n* [Gr *ous, ōtos* ear, *skopeō*, I view] An instrument for examining the interior of the ear

ottava-rima ot-ta'va rē ma *n* [It, eighth or octuple rhyme] An Italian form of stanza consisting of eight lines, the first six rhyming alternately and the last two forming a couplet, as in Byron's *Don Juan*

otter, ot'er *n* [A. Sax. *otter*=D and G *otter*, Dan *odder* Icel. *otr*, cog Lith *udra*, Rus *vuidra*, Pol *vydra*, same root as Gr



Otter (*Lutra vulgaris*)

hudōr water *hydra*, and *water*] An aquatic carnivorous animal somewhat resembling the weasel, but larger and hunted for the sake of its fur

otto, ot'tō ATTAR

Ottoman, ot'tō-man *a* [From *Othman Osman* the founder of the Turkish empire] Pertaining to or derived from the Turks —*n.* A Turk (without *cap*) a kind of couch or sofa introduced from Turkey

oubliette, ō'blē-et, *n* [Fr, fr *oublier* L *oblitus* to forget OBLIVION] A dungeon with an opening only at the top as in some old castles or other buildings

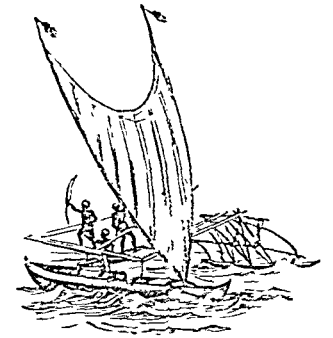
ouch, ouch, *n* [For *nouch*, fr O Fr *nouche, nasche* O H G *nusca*, a brooch] The socket in which a precious stone is set a jewel, a brooch.

ought, at, *n* [AUGHT] Aught, anything

ought at, *v* [Originally the preterite of the verb to *owe*=A. Sax. *āhte*, pret. of *āgan*, to

possess b t now used in lifferently as a present and a past (owe) To be bold or bo nd in duty o moral obligati n
ouistiti ō-is-tē-tē, n [From its whis ling cry] A beautiful little monkey of tropical Am rica.
ounce owns, n [From l uncia th twelfth part f anything ak n to ounce, pe hence also *inch*] A w ght the twelfth part of a pound troy and the sixteenth of a pound avordupo s.
ounce owns, n [Fr *once* Sp *onza* It. *lonza* origin doubtful] A carnivorous animal of Asia esembling a small le pard or panther
our our a [A. Sax. *ure* our f *we* us= G *unser* (with u *not* our) Icel. Sw. Dan. *vor* Goth. *unsar*] Belonging or belonging to us *Our* is a later possessive f rm and is used n place f *ours* and not like *her her their their*
ourself our-self' pron. Used in stead f *myself* as a more lignified w rd, like *we* and *us* in the regal style
ourselves, our-selz' pron. pl. f *our self* W or us, n t others often added by way of emphasis, but with the object often without emphasis as I simply serving as the reflexive correspon ling to *we*
ousel ouzel ōō'z'l, n [A. Sax. *ósl* an ousel akin to G. *amsel* an ousel] A name f rth blackbird also with qualifying w rd f r other birds of the thrush family (*ring-ouzel water-ouzel*)
oust, ouste vt pret. & pp. *ousted* ppr. *ousting* [O Fr *ouster* Fr *ôter* pp. *ôté* to be from L. *haustor* to draw out (in *exhaustion*)] To eject to t rn out to dispossess —*ouster* ouster In *law* dispossession or ejectment
out ut adv. (A Sax. *út* out=O Sax. O Fris and Goth. *út* Icel. *út* Sw. *ut* Dan. *ud*, D. *uit* G. *aus* out present also in *about utter utmost*) On or towards the outside not in or within; with the mind or thoughts forth abroad in the field in or to a land beyond usual limits not in proper place or position nothing or concealed or kept secret public finished exhausted used up deficient extinguished no longer burning not employed or not in office to a new or unsettled body of men open as a free manner not in possession of the own r in error at a loss in a puzzle having taken her place as a woman in society —n. One who is out, especially one out of office politically (cf. *effete*) the outer wall a nook or corner a projecting angle (line and *out* hence the *in and out* of a question all in *det.* is) —vt pret. & pp. *outed*, outed ppr. *outing* To put out to eject to expel *for*) Away begone! expression e also *I abhor it* or contr. *out'* —*Out of.* (Usually a compound prep like *to, up*) Proceeding from as source or origin; consequence of taken, extracted, or quoted from beyond not in excl. of from; from by way of reason or liberation of within the limits or scope of knowledge or exhaustion (*t f breath*) —*Out f hand*, immediately without delay —*Out f print*, not on sale or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold —*Out of sorts*, out of order unwell —*Out of temper* in bad temper irritated.
out an i-out out an i-out, a Thorough thorough paced bent to completeness.
outargue out-ärg'ū, vt To argue better than t surpass in arguing
out balance out bal'ans, vt To outweigh better in weight more effect
outbid out-bid' vt To bid beyond to bid more than another
outbrave out-brāv' vt To surpass in braving to bear down by more daring or insolent treatment
outbreak, ut'brāk n A breaking forth eruption or violent public and violent manifestation as if answered by sense.
outburst out'berst n A bursting or breaking out outbreak.
outcast, out'kast, pa. t. cast out thrown away rejected — n. One who is cast out or exiled an exile one driven from home or country
outcome out'kum n That which comes out of or results from something the issue the result the consequence
outcrop out'krop n long f the exposure f strata at the surface of the ground the part exposed
outcry out'krī, n A vehement loud cry f distress exclamation loud outcry public protest public clamor
outdare out-dār' vt To surpass in daring to excel surpass to defy
outdistance out-dis'tans, vt To leave behind in any competition at a race
outdo out-dōō' vt To excel to surpass to perform better or more than
outdoor out'dōr a Being without the house in the open air not confined to the house
outdoor out'dōr (*emphat. out'*) Out of doors in the open air —n. That part of a target beyond the inner circle usually the outermost part of the mbouchure of a drain, culvert, or sewer
outfall out'fal, n The mouth f a river or a watercourse point of discharge f or the mbouchure of a drain, culvert, or sewer
outface out-fās' vt To face to bear down with imposing front or with effrontery to stare down
outfall out'fal, n The mouth f a river or a watercourse point of discharge for or the mbouchure of a drain, culvert, or sewer
outfit out'fit, n A fitting out, as f a ship f a voyage or persons f a journey or pilgrimage the f itting out the equipment for going forward —n. One who fits out one who supplies what is required for the outfit of persons going forward.
outfitting out'fit-ing n A fitting out equipment f a voyage
outflank out-flangk' vt To manœuvre so as to be able to attack in the flank to outmanœuvre to get the better f
outflow out'flō n That which flows out
outgeneral out-jen'er-al, vt To excel in generalship to gain advantage over by superior military skill
outgo out-gō' vt To go beyond to advance before —n. Going out expenditure outlay —a. Going out removing gone out of use often
outgrow out-grō' vt To surpass in growth to grow too great for to outlive any thing
outgrowth out'grōth n That which grows out or proceeds from anything an excrescence that which grows out of a moral cause a result.
out herod out-her'od, v. To excel in resembling Herod to go beyond in a vice or evil or enormity
out house out'hous, n A small house or building near the main one
outing, out'ing n A short excursion an airing pleasure trip spent out of doors.
outlandish, out-land'ish a [A Sax. *útlendisc—út* out and *land* land] Foreign to a foreign land foreign strange peculiar among strangers people strange barbarous uncouth barbarous
outlast, out-last' vt To last longer than to exceed in duration
outlaw out'lā, n [From *out* and *law*. As *law* = *legal* an outlaw was originally, to one out of the law] An outlaw, an outlaw] A person excluded from the benefit of the law or deprived of its protection —vt. pret. & pp. *outlawed* ppr. *outlawing* *outlaw'ing* To deprive of the benefit and protection of law to proscribe
outlawry out'la-ri, n. [*O law* and *ry*] The putting a man out of the protection of law or the process by which a man is deprived of the protection
outlay out'lā, n A laying out or expending expenditure
outlet out'let, n The place or the opening by which anything escapes or is discharged a place f exit a vent
outlier out'lī-er n An isolated part a portion of a rock formation detached and some distance from the principal mass
outline out'lin n The line by which a figure is defined or contour a drawing in which a object or scene is represented only by lines of contour without shading or filling any sketch of design or of details or features —vt To draw the outline of to delineate to sketch
outlive out-liv' vt To live beyond to survive
outlook out'lōōk, n A looking out vigilant watch the place of watch what lies before the eyes prospect survey
outlying out'lī-ing a Lying at a distance from the main body being on the exterior or front remote.
outmanœuvre out-ma-nōō'ver or out-ma-nū'ver vt To surpass in manœuvring
outmarch out-märch' vt To march faster than to march so as to leave behind
outmost out'mōst a [Superl. of *out*] Further outward most remote from the middle interior
outnumber out-num'ber vt To exceed in number
out-of-door out-ov-dōr' a Out of the house open air (*in-of-door* exercise)
out-of-doors, out-ov-dōrz', *adv.* Out of the house
out-of the way out-ov-the-wā', a Remote from public resort secluded unfrequented unusual uncommon
out patient out'pā-shent n A patient not residing in a hospital, but who receives medical advice &c from the institution
outpost out'pōst n A post or station within the limits of a camp or at a little distance from the main body of an army the troops placed at such a station.
outpour out-pōr' vt To pour out to send forth in a stream to effuse —n An outflow
output out'pōōt, n The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, as coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, &c
outrage out'rāj vt pret. & pp *outraged* out'rājd ppr. *outraging* out'rāj-ing [Fr *outrage* O Fr *oultrage* It. *oltraggio* L.L. *ultrāgium* f L. *ultra* beyond.] To do extreme violence or injury to treat with wicked severity to abuse to maltreat to commit a rape or indecent assault upon. —n. Excessive violence or injury done to a person or thing injurious words offered to persons or things want of moderation or decency
outrageous out-rā'jus, a [O Fr *outrageus* and *-ous=Fr outrageux*] Characterized by outrage excessively violent furious extravagant, atrocious
outrageously out-rā'jus-li, *adv.* In an outrageous manner furiously violently
outrageousness, out-rā'jus-nes n Quality of being outrageous.
outrance ōō-träns' n [Fr f L. *ultra*, beyond. *Outrage*] The last extremity
outré ōō'trā, a [Fr f *outrer* to exaggerate f L. *ultra*, beyond. *Outrage*] Extravagant exaggerated bizarre
outreach out-rēch' vt pret. & pp *outreached* out-rēcht' ppr *outreaching* To reach going or extending beyond
outrider out'rī-der n A servant on horseback who attends a carriage
outrigger out'rig-er n A structure of spars, a rigged out from the side of a rowing boat to steady it an iron bracket on the outside of a boat, with the rowlock at

the extremity, a light boat provided with such apparatus



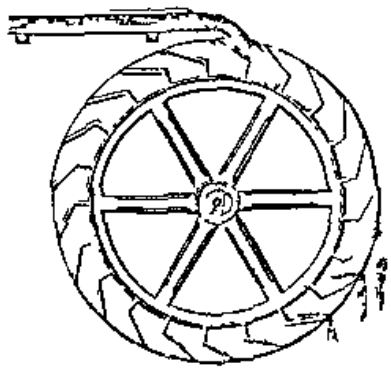
Pirogue of Vanikoro, with Outrigger

outright, out'rīt, *adv* Completely, utterly, entirely
outroot, out-rot', *v t* To eradicate, to extirpate
outrun, out-run', *t t* To exceed in running, to leave behind, to exceed or go beyond
outrush out-rush' *t i* To rush or issue out rapidly or forcibly —*n* out'rush A gushing or rushing out, an outflow
outsail, out-sāl', *v t* To leave behind in sailing
outset, out'set, *n* A setting out, beginning, first entrance on any business
outsettlement, out'set-l-ment, *n* A settlement away from the main settlement
outshine, out-shīn', *v t* To shine out or forth —*v t* To excel in lustre or excellence
outside, out'sīd, *n* The external surface or superficies, superficial appearance exterior, external man the part or place that lies immediately without or beyond an inclosure the utmost, extreme estimate —*a* On the outside, exterior, external, superficial —*prep* On the outside of
outsider, out'sīd er, *n* One not belonging to a party, association, or set, one unconnected or not admitted
outsit, out-sit', *v t* To sit beyond the time of anything, to sit longer than
outskirt, out'skert, *n* The boundary or parts near the edge of an area, border, purlieu generally in pl
outspan, out-span', *v t* and *i* [E. *out*, and D *spannen*, to yoke] To unyoke (a team of oxen) from a wagon correlative of *inspan* [South Africa]
outspeak, out-spēk' *v t* To exceed in speaking, to say more than —*v i* To speak out or aloud
outspoken, out'spō-kn, *a* Free or bold of speech, candid, frank
outspread, out-spred', *v t* To spread out or over to extend, to spread, to diffuse —*a* Extended, expanded
outstanding, out-stand'ing, *a* Projecting outward, prominent, remaining unpaid, not collected.
outstare out-stār', *v t* To stare out of countenance to face down to outface
outstay, out-stā', *v t* To stay longer than, *to overstay*
outstep, out-step', *t t* To step or go beyond to exceed
outstretch, out-strech', *v t* To stretch or spread out, to expand
outstrip, out-strip', *v t* [Apparently from *out* and *strip*, but the meaning suggests a corruption of some other word.] To outgo, to outrun, to advance beyond to exceed.
outswear, out-swār', *t t* To exceed in swearing
outtalk, out-tak', *t t* To overpower by talking, to exceed in talking
outvalue, out-val'ū, *v t* To exceed in value, estimation, or price
outvie, out-vī', *t t* To exceed in vying with or in rivalry, to exceed, to surpass
outvote, out-vōt', *v t* To exceed in the number of votes given, to defeat by plurality of votes
outwalk, out-wak', *v t* To walk further, longer, or faster than, to leave behind in walking
outward, out'werd, *a* [A Sax *utweard* or *uteweard*—*ut* *ute*, out, and *weard*, denoting direction] External, exterior, forming the superficial part opposed to *inward*, visible, appearing, not properly belonging, adventitious —*adv* Tending or directed toward the exterior, outwards, from a port or country
outward-bound out'werd bound, *a* Bound to some foreign port or country
outwardly, out'werd-li, *adv* In an outward manner, externally, in appearance, not sincerely
outwards out'werdz, *adv* [A genit form] Same as *outward*
outwatch, out-woch', *t t* To surpass in watching to watch longer than
outwear, out-wār', *v t* To wear out, to last longer than
outweigh, out-wā', *v t* To exceed in weight, to exceed in value, influence, or importance, to overbalance
outwit, out-wit', *t t* pret. & pp *outwitted* out-wit'ed, ppr *outwitting*, out-wit'ing To surpass in stratagem, craft, or subtlety, to overreach, to defeat by superior ingenuity
outwork, out'werk, *n* Part of a fortification distant from the main fortress or citadel
ouzel *n* OUSEL
ova ō'va, *n*, plural of *ovum*
oval, ō'val, *a* [Fr *ovale*, L *ovalis*, fr *ovum*, an egg, cog Gr *ōōn*, an egg EGG] Shaped like the outline of an egg, elliptical resembling the longitudinal section of an egg —*n* A figure in the shape of an ellipse an elliptical figure
ovally, ō'val-li, *adv* In an oval form, so as to be oval
ovarian, ovarial, ō-vā'ri-an, ō-vā'ri al, *a* Belonging to the ovary
ovariotomist, ō-vā'ri-ot'o-mist, *n* One who practises ovariotomy
ovariotomy, ō-vā'ri-ot'o-mi, *n* [*Ovary* Mod L *ovarium*, and Gr *tomē*, a cutting] The operation for removing a tumour in the ovary
ovary, ō'va-ri, *n* [Mod. L *ovarium*, fr L *ovum*, an egg OVAL] The female organ in which ova, reproductive germs or eggs, are formed and developed, in plants, a case inclosing ovules or young seeds, and ultimately becoming the fruit
ovate ō'vāt, *a* [L *ovatus* OVAL] Egg-shaped oval
ovation, ō-vā'shon, *n* [L. *ovatio*, fr *ovare*, to exult, akin to the exclamation *evoe*, Gr *euoi*] A lesser sort of triumph among the ancient Romans, hence, any triumphal reception of a person or marks of respect publicly shown
oven, uv'n, *n* [A. Sax *ofn* = O Fris and D *oven*, Dan *ovn*, Icel *ofn*, *ogn*, Sw *ugn*, G *ofen*, Goth *auhns*, cog Gr *ipnos* an oven Skr *ukhā*, a pot] A place built in closely for baking heating or drying any substance, a chamber in a stove or kitchen-range, or a portable apparatus of tinned iron used for baking &c
over, ō'ver, *prep* [A. Sax. *ofer*, over, above across = O Fris L G D and Dan *over*, Sw *ofver*, Icel. *ofr*, *yfir*, G *über*, cog L. *super*, Gr *hyper* Skr *upari* above a comparative form allied to *up*] Above, in place or position, above, denoting superiority, authority, power of superintending or governing &c., with oversight or watchfulness in respect to, denoting motive or occasion denoting superiority as the result of a struggle or contest, upon the surface of, through the whole extent of, across, from side to side of, throughout, during the whole time, above the top, so as to cover or immerse more than, upwards of —*adv* From side to side, in width, from one side to the other or another, on all the surface; above the top, brim, or edge, more than the quantity assigned, in excess, completely, having come to an end, past and gone, excessively, in a great degree, too often united by a hyphen to the word it qualifies.—**Over and over**, repeatedly —**Over again**, once more, with repetition —**Over and above**, besides —**Over against**, opposite —**All over**, in every part, completely —It is all over with a person or thing, the person or thing is ruined or undone.—*a* Upper, superior covering
overact, ō-ver akt', *v t* To act or perform to excess
overalls, ō'ver alz, *n pl* Loose trousers worn over others to protect them
over-anxious, ō'ver-angk shus, *a* Anxious to excess
overarch, ō-ver arch', *v t* and *i* To arch over to cover with an arch
overawe, ō-ver-ā', *t t* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence
overbalance, ō-ver bal'ans, *v t* To do more than balance, to weigh down, to exceed in weight, value, or importance to destroy the balance or equilibrium of (used *refl*) —*n* Excess, something more than an equivalent
overbear, ō-ver-bār', *v t* To bear down, to overpower, to domineer over, to suppress
overbearing, ō-ver-bār'ing, *a* Haughty and dogmatical, imperious, domineering, tyrannical.
overbid, ō-ver-bid', *t t* To bid or offer more than an equivalent
overboard, ō'ver-bōrd, *adv* Over the side of a ship, out of a ship or from on board —**Thrown overboard** (*fig*), discarded deserted, betrayed.
overbold, ō'ver-bōld, *a* Unduly bold, forward impudent
overbridge, ō'ver-brij, *n* A bridge over a line of railway at a station
overbrim, ō-ver-brim', *t i* To flow over the brim or edge, to be so full as to overflow
overbuild ō-ver-bild', *t t* To build over, to cover with an excessive number of buildings
overburden, ō-ver-ber'dn, *v t* To load with too great weight to overload.
overcanopy, ō ver kan'ō-pi, *v t* To cover as with a canopy
overcast, ō-ver kast', *t t* To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom, to sew by running the thread over a rough edge
overcharge, ō ver-charj', *t t* To charge or burden to excess, to fill too numerously, to make an excessive charge against, to charge at too high a sum or price, to exaggerate —*n* ō'ver-charj, an excessive charge, a charge of more than is just in an account
overcloud, ō-ver kloud', *t t* To cover or overspread with clouds
overcoat, ō'ver kōt, *n* An upper coat; a topcoat, a greatcoat
overcome, ō-ver-kum', *v t* To be victorious over, to conquer, to subdue, to surmount to master, to get the better of —*v i* To gain the superiority, to be victorious
overcrowd, ō-ver kroud', *t t* To crowd to excess especially with human beings
overdate, ō-ver-dāt', *v t* To date beyond the proper period.
overdo, ō-ver-dō', *v t* To do to excess, to carry too far to overact, to harass or fatigue, to boil, bake, or roast too much
overdose ō ver-dōs, *n* Too great a dose —*v t* ō-ver-dōs', to dose excessively
overdraw, ō-ver-drā', *v t* To draw upon for a larger sum than is standing at one's credit in the books of a bank, &c, to exaggerate either in writing, speech, or a picture
overdress, ō-ver-dres', *v t*. and *i* To dress to excess
overdrive, ō-ver-drīv', *v t* To drive too hard, or beyond strength

overdue ō-vĕr-dū', *a* Past the time fixed for payment, as a debt; not accounted for or arrived at the assigned date, as a ship
overeat, ō-vĕr-ēt' *v* To surfeit with eating (used *refl* to *over it one' self*)
overestimate ō-vĕr-ĕs'-mĭ-māt, *v* To estimate too highly ——*n* An estimate or calculation that is too high
overflow ō-vĕr-flō' *v* the pret and pp are properly *overflowed* though the pp *overflown* is sometimes used To flow over the top and over to inundate to flood to deluge to overwhelm.——*vi* To flow or run over to swell and run over so as to be so full that the contents run over be abundant to bound ——*n* Overabundance an inundation or superabundance
overflowing, ō-vĕr-flō'ĭng *pa* Abundant copious exuberant
overflowingly ō-vĕr-flō'ĭng-lĭ, *ad* Exuberantly greatly abundantly
overgorge ō-vĕr-gôrj' *v* To gorge fill to surfeit to excess often *refl*
overgrow ō-vĕr-grō' To grow over to rise above to cover with grass herbage etc generally *pp* and *a* run over *overgrown* with grown to excessive size
overgrowth ō'-vĕr-grōth *n* Exuberance or excessive growth.
overhand, ō'-vĕr-hand, *a* and *ad* With the hand over the object with the hand above the wrist upward.
overhang, ō-vĕr-hăng' *v* and *n* To hang impend, jut, or project over
overhaul ō-vĕr-hâl' *v* To examine thoroughly with a view to repairs to examine (accounts) to gain upon or overtake To overhaul a ship to overtake to search her for contraband goods ——*n* ō'-vĕr-hâl, Examination inspection repair
overhead ō-vĕr-hĕd' *ad* Above over the head aloft in the zenith
overhear ō-vĕr-hēr' *v* To hear when not expected or intended to hear or by accident or stratagem
overheat, ō-vĕr-hēt' *v* To heat to excess.
overhung ō-vĕr-hŭng', *pa* Hung or covered or adorned with hangings.
overissue ō-vĕr-ish-ū, An excessive issue an issue as of coin or bank notes in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it.——*vt* To issue in excess, or contrary to prudence or honesty
overjoy ō-vĕr-joi' *v* To give excessive or great joy to gratify greatly *pp* ——*n* ō'-vĕr-joi, Joy to excess, transport
overlooking ō'-vĕr-lŏk'ĭng *n* A kind of lidding worn over the eyes for protection.
overland ō'-vĕr-land, *a* Passing by land made upon or across the land.
overlap ō-vĕr-lăp' *v* To lap over so as to cover to extend so as to partly hide or rest upon.——*n* ō'-vĕr-lăp The lapping of one thing over another
overlay ō-vĕr-lā' *pret & pp* of *overlie*, ō-vĕr-lī' *pret overlaid* ō-vĕr-lād' *pp overlain* ō-vĕr-lān' To lay over to cover spread over the surface of to coat or cover to smother with one covering, or by lying upon to obscure by covering.
overleap ō-vĕr-lēp' *vt* To leap over to pass by a leap *refl* to leap too far
overlie, ō-vĕr-lī' *pret overlay* ō-vĕr-lā' *pp overlain* ō-vĕr-lān', To lie over upon to smother by lying on.
overlive ō-vĕr-lĭv' *v* To outlive to survive
overload ō-vĕr-lōd' *vt* To load too much or with too heavy a burden to carry to overburden.
overlook ō-vĕr-lŭk' *v* To overlook to inspect to superintend to view from a higher place to stand on a more elevated place, so as to allow the means of looking down on to see from behind or over the shoulder of another to pass by indulgently to pass to punish or censure
overlord ō'-vĕr-lord, *n* One who is lord over another a feudal superior
overmanned, ō-vĕr-mănd' *a* Furnished with a mast or masts that are too long or too heavy

overmaster ō-vĕr-mâs'-tĕr *v* To gain the mastery over to overpower to subdue to conquer
overmatch ō-vĕr-măch' To be more than a match for to exceed in power or force to subdue to conquer to subdue One superior in power not able to overcome
overmuch ō'-vĕr-mŭch' *a* Too much exceeding what is necessary or proper *ad* In too great a degree ——*n* More than enough
overnice ō-vĕr-nīs', *a* Excessively fastidious scrupulous
overnicely ō-vĕr-nīs'-lĭ *ad* In a overnice manner with great or unnecessary scrupulosity
overnight ō'-vĕr-nīt, Through during the night in the evening before
overpass ō-vĕr-pâs' To pass over or beyond to omit or neglect or disregard to pass by or away to cease by passing
overpay ō-vĕr-pā' *v* To pay too highly to reward beyond the price or merit
overpeople ō-vĕr-pē'-pl *v* To overstock with inhabitants
overplus ō'-vĕr-plŭs *n* [*Over* and L. *plus* more.] That which is over and above a surplus that which remains as a supply or beyond a quantity proposed
overpower ō-vĕr-pou'-ĕr *v* To be or prove superior to affect with a power or force that cannot be borne to overwhelm by force to overcome to vanquish to subdue to crush.
overpowering ō-vĕr-pou'-ĕr-ĭng *pa* Exceeding in degree amounting irresistible
overpoweringly ō-vĕr-pou'-ĕr-ĭng-lĭ *ad* In an overpowering manner
overproduction ō'-vĕr-prō-dŭk'-shŭn *n* Production of commodities in excess of demand.
overrate ō-vĕr-rāt' *v* To rate at too high to regard as having greater talents, abilities, or merit than is really the case
overreach ō-vĕr-rēch' *v* To reach over or beyond to deceive by artifice to cheat to circumvent
overrule ō-vĕr-rūl' *v* To rule over to ramble down to persecute to set at naught
overripe ō-vĕr-rīp' *a* Ripe or matured to excess.
overrule ō-vĕr-rūl' *v* To influence or control by predominant power to subject to superior authority to govern with high authority to disallow to set aside, as objections in law or in equity to correct
overrun ō-vĕr-rŭn' *v* To run spread over to grow over to cover all over to overflow or to overspread over to harass by hostile incursions to ravage to run to or past hastily and heedlessly to run over spread with numbers.——*vt* To overflow to run over upon printing to carry over parts of lines or pages in correcting on account of contraction or expansion of columns, when new matter has to be inserted.
overrunner ō-vĕr-rŭn'-nĕr *n* One that overruns.
overscrupulous ō-vĕr-skrō'-pū-lŭs, *a* Scrupulous to excess.
overseas, ō'-vĕr-sēz', *a* Foreign from beyond the sea. **overseas,** ō-vĕr-sēz', *ad* Beyond or across the sea abroad.
oversee, ō-vĕr-sē' *v* To see over to look to superintend.
overseer, ō-vĕr-sē'-ĕr *n* One who oversees to overlooks a superintendent an inspector —Overseers of the poor officers in England who manage the poor
overset, ō-vĕr-sĕt' To set over to turn upon the side or bottom upward to upset capsize to subvert to overthrow —— *vi* To capsize
overshadow ō-vĕr-shăd'-ō *v* To throw a shadow over to shelter to cover with protecting influence
overshoe ō'-shō, *n* A shoe worn over another an outer waterproof shoe.

overshoot ō-vĕr-shōt' *vt* To shoot over to shoot beyond. To overshoot oneself, to venture too far to overreach oneself



Overshot Water wheel

Overshot water wheel, a wheel that receives the water above the top and has buckets opposed to the
oversight ō'-vĕr-sīt *n* Superintendence watchful care and observation, or failing of attention or a mistake or error omission
oversleep ō-vĕr-slēp' *v* To sleep beyond to sleep too long or too much to *refl* to *oneself*
oversman ō'-vĕrz-măn, *n* An overseer a surveyor an intendant a Scotch arbiter
overspread ō-vĕr-spred' To spread over to scatter over
overstate ō-vĕr-stāt' *v* To state too highly or exaggerate
overstatement ō-vĕr-stāt'-mĕnt, *n* An exaggerated statement
overstay ō-vĕr-stā' *v* To stay too long for to tarry beyond the time of
overstep ō-vĕr-stĕp' *v* To step over beyond to exceed.
overstock ō-vĕr-stŏk' *v* To stock to excess, too copiously to fill so full as to crowd to supply with more than is wanted.
overstrain ō-vĕr-strān' *v* To strain or stretch too much or too far to exert too much to exaggerate ——*vi* To make too violent efforts ——*n* ō'-vĕr-strān Excessive raining or exhausting effort.——**overstrained** ō-vĕr-strānd' *pa* Forced to excess exaggerated overdone
overstrew ō-vĕr-strō' *v* To spread over to cover by scattering
oversupply ō'-vĕr-sup-plī', *n* An excess of supply a supply more than is needed
overt ō-vĕrt' *a* [O.Fr *overt ouvert* Fr *ouvert* pp of *ouvrir ouvrer* to open, L. *aperio* to open, from *ap* for *ab* away from *operio* not in use, to open] Open to view manifest not hidden apparent
overtake ō-vĕr-tāk' *v* To come up with and overflown. *n* in proceeding on a like course pursuit progress to catch to come upon to fall on after to take by surprise or incapacitate (especially in pp *overtaken*
overtask ō-vĕr-task' *v* To task too much to impose too heavy a task on to oppress by too severe exactions
overtax ō-vĕr-taks' *v* To tax too heavily to make too severe demands upon
overthrow ō-vĕr-thrō' *v* To throw down over to overset to throw down to level, as an army, to subvert or destroy ——*n* ō'-vĕr-thrō The act of overthrowing ruin ulterior destruction.
overthrower ō-vĕr-thrō'-ĕr *n* One that overthrows.
overthwart, ō-vĕr-thwart *prep* Athwart across from side to side of ——*vt* To cross to lie or be across
overtime, ō'-vĕr-tīm *n* Time during which one work beyond the regular hours.
overtly ō'-vĕrt-lĭ *adv* In an overt manner openly publicly

overtone, ō'ver-tōn, *n* Same as *Harmonic*
overtop, ō-ver-top', *v t* To rise above the top of, to excel, to surpass
overtrade ō-ver-trād', *v i* To trade to excess, to trade beyond capital or too rashly
overture, o'ver-tūr, *n* [O Fr *overture* Fr *ouverture*, an opening an overture OVERT] A proposal, an offer, something offered for consideration, a musical introduction to precede important compositions as oratorios, operas, &c, written for a full orchestra.
overturn, ō-ver tern', *v t* To overset or overthrow, to capsize to turn or throw from a foundation, to subvert to ruin —*n* ō'ver-tern State of being overturned, an overthrow
overturner, ō ver-tern'er, *n* One that overturns
overvaluation, o'ver-val-ū ā"shon, *n* Too high valuation, an overestimate
overvalue, ō-ver-val'ū, *v t* To value too highly, to set too great value on to rate at too high a price
overween, ō-ver-wēn', *v i* [*Over* and *ween*] To think too highly, arrogantly, or conceitedly —**overweening,** ō-ver-wēn'ing, *p a* Haughty, arrogant; proud, conceited
overweigh, ō ver wā', *v t* To exceed in weight, to outweigh
overweight, ō-ver-wāt', *v t* To overburden to weigh down
overwhelm, ō-ver-whelm', *v t* To whelm entirely, to cover over and crush, to swallow up, to submerge, *fig* to bear down, to crush
overwind, ō-ver-wīnd', *v t* To wind too far
overwise, ō'ver wīz, *a* Wise to affectation —**overwisely,** ō ver wīz'li, *adv* In an affectedly wise manner
overwork, ō-ver-werk', *v t* To work beyond strength to cause to labour too much, to tire with labour often *refl* (to *overwork one's self*) —*n* ō'ver-werk Excessive work or labour, work done beyond one's strength or beyond the amount required
overworn, ō'ver-wōrn, *a* Worn to excess, worn out, trite, threadbare
overwrought, ō-ver-rąt', *p a* Wrought or laboured to excess, affected or excited to excess, tasked beyond strength
oviduct, ō'vi-dukt, *n* [L *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a duct OVUM, DUCT] A duct or passage for the egg in animals, from the ovary
oviferous, ō-vif'er-us, *a* [L *ovum*, an egg *fero*, I bear] Carrying eggs applied to organs of some crustaceans carrying the eggs after exclusion
oviform, ō'vi form, *a* [L *ovum*, an egg *forma*, form] Having the form or figure of an egg
ovigerous, ō-vij'er us, *a* [L *ovum*, egg, *gero*, I carry] Bearing ova or ovules, oviferous
ovine, ō'vīn, *a* [L *ovinus*, fr *ovis* a sheep EWE] Pertaining to sheep, consisting of sheep
oviparous ō-vip'a rus, *a* [L *ovum*, an egg, and *pario*, I bring forth] Bringing forth or producing eggs, producing young from eggs which are excluded from the body and afterwards hatched opposed to *viviparous*
ovipositor, ō-vi-poz'it-er, *n* [L *ovum*, an egg, and *positor*, a placer, fr *pono*, *positum*, I place] An organ at the extremity of the abdomen of many insects for depositing their eggs
ovisac, ō'vi sak *n* [L *ovum*, an egg, *saccus*, a sack] The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum
ovoid, ovoidal ō'void, ō-void'al, *a* [L *ovum*, and Gr *eidos*, form OVAL] Having a shape resembling that of an egg
ovolo ō'vo lō *n* [It fr L *ovum* an egg] In *arch* a round moulding forming the quarter of a circle
ovoviviparous, ō'vō-vi-vip"a-rus, *a* [L *ovum*, an egg *vivus*, alive, *pario*, I produce] Producing eggs which are hatched within the body (as is the case with vipers)
ovulation, ō-vū lā'shon, *n* [From *ovule*] The formation and discharge of ova or an ovum from the ovary
ovule ō'vūl, *n* [Dim fr L *ovum* an egg] A small ovum, a germinal vesicle of animals, a rudimentary seed of plants
ovum, ō'vum, *n*, pl **ova,** ō'va [L, an egg, cog with *egg* EGG] A small vesicle within the ovary of a female animal, when impregnated becoming the embryo, an egg
owe, ō *v t* pret & pp *owed*, ōd, ppr *owing*, ō'ing [From A Sax. *āgan*, to own, to have (pret *āhte* whence *ought*, pp *agen*, whence *own*)=O Fris *āga*, O Sax *egan*, Icel *eiga*, Sw *äga*, *ega*, O H G *eigan*, Goth *aigan*, to possess] To possess or own† to be indebted in to be obliged or bound to pay, to be obliged to ascribe, to be obliged for —**owing,** ō'ing, *ppr* [Pres part used in passive sense of *owed*, *being due*] Required by obligation to be paid, remaining as a debt, ascribable, as to a cause due, imputable, as to an agent
owl, oul *n* [A Sax *ule*=L G *ule*, D *uil*, Icel *ugla*, Dan *ugle* Sw *ugula*, G *eule*, names imitative of its cry, comp L *ululo*,



Horned Owl (*Strix otus*)

I lament, E *howl*] One of the nocturnal birds of prey, well known for their somewhat catlike heads and their harsh and screeching note
owlery, oul'er i, *n* [*Owl* and *-ery*] An abode or haunt of owls
owlet, oul'et, *n* [Dim of *owl*] An owl, a young owl
owl-eyed, oul'īd, *a* Having eyes like an owl's blinking in daylight
owlish, oul'ish, *a* Resembling an owl.
own, ōn, *a* [A. Sax *agen*, pp of *agan*, to own or possess, like Dan and Sw *egen*, Icel *eiginn*, D and G *eigen*, own OWE.] Belonging to me him, us, you, &c, distinctively and emphatically used after a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the possessive —*v t* pret & pp *owned* ōnd ppr *owning*, ōn'ing [A. Sax *āgnian* (fr *āgen*=*own*, *a*), Icel *eigna*, Dan *egne*, G *eignen*, to own] To have the right of property in, to hold or possess by right to acknowledge or avow, to concede, to admit to be true
owner, ōn'er, *n* One who owns, the rightful possessor or proprietor
ownership, ōn'er ship *n* The state of being an owner, proprietorship, legal or just claim or title
ox oks, *n*, pl **oxen,** oks'en [A Sax. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*, an ox=O Fris *oxa*, Icel *oxi*, Sw and Dan *oxe*, D os, G *ochs*, *ochse*, Goth *auhsn*, *auhsus*, an ox, cog L *vacca*, a cow, Skr *ukshā*, an ox, perhaps same root as *wax*, to grow] Any animal of the cow or bovine genus, in a more restricted sense, a male of the bovine genus castrated, and grown to his size, or nearly so
oxalic, ok sal'ik, *a* [Gr *oxālis*, sorrel, fr *oxus* sharp, acid] Pertaining to sorrel —**Oxalic acid,** an acid obtained from sorrel, rhubarb, &c.—a violent poison
ox-eye, oks'ī, *n* A name of several plants, especially a species of chrysanthemum —which see
ox-eyed, oks'īd, *a* Having large full eyes, like those of an ox.
ox-gall, oks'gal, *n* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox.
oxgang, oks'gang, *n* [*Ox*, and *gang*, a going] An old measure of land, being as much as an ox could plough in a year, generally from 15 to 20 acres
oxidate, oks'id āt, *v t* pret & pp *oxidated*, oks'id āt-ed, ppr *oxidating*, oks'id āt-ing To convert into an oxide, to oxidize
oxidation oks id ā'shon, *n* [See prec] The operation or process of converting into an oxide
oxide, oks'īd, *n* [From Gr *oxus*, sharp OXYGEN] A compound of oxygen with another element (rust is *oxide* of iron)
oxidizable, oks'id-īz a bl, *a* That may be oxidized
oxidize, oks'id īz, *v t* pret & pp *oxidized*, oks'id-īzd, ppr *oxidizing* oks'id-īz-ing [*Oxide* and *-ize*] To convert into an oxide, to cause to combine with oxygen —*v i* To change or be converted into an oxide
oxidizer, oks'id-īz-er, *n* That which oxidizes
oxlip, oks'lip, *n* A species of the primrose growing wild in Britain
Oxonian, ok sō'ni an, *a* [From Mod L *Oxonia*, Oxford] Pertaining to Oxford —*n* A native or inhabitant of Oxford, a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford.
oxygen, oks'i-jen *n* [From Gr *oxys* acid, sour, and root *gen*, to generate so named because supposed to be present in all acids] A gaseous element which, with nitrogen, forms atmospheric air, and with hydrogen forms water, and which is essential to respiration, to animal and vegetable life, and to combustion
oxygenate, oks'i-jen āt, *v t* pret & pp *oxygenated*, oks'i-jen āt-ed, ppr *oxygenating*, oks'i-jen-āt-ing [*Oxygen* and *-ate*] To unite or cause to combine with oxygen
oxygenation, oks'i-jen-ā"shon *n* The act, operation, or process of oxygenating
oxygenize, oks'i-jen īz, *v t* pret & pp *oxygenized*, oks'i-jen īzd, ppr *oxygenizing*, oks'i-jen-īz-ing To oxygenate (which see)
oxygenous, oks-ij'en-us, *a* [*Oxygen* and *-ous*] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing oxygen
oxyhydrogen, oks i-hī'drō-jen, *a* Formed of oxygen and hydrogen mixed, adapted to the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen in combination —**Oxyhydrogen light** LIME-LIGHT
oxymel, oks'i mel, *n* [Gr *oxys*, sharp sour, and *meli* honey] A mixture of vinegar and honey, used as an expectorant or demulcent
oxymoron, oks-i mō'ron, *n* [Gr *oxy mōron*, a smart saying which at first view appears foolish, fr *oxys*, sharp and *mōros*, foolish] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of contrary signification is added to a word as, *cruel kindness*
oxytone, oks'i tōn *a* [Gr *oxys* sharp acute, and *tonos*, tone TONE] Having an acute accent on the last syllable
oyer, ō'yer, *n* [O or Norm Fr *oyer*, Fr *ouir*, fr L *audire*, to hear] A hearing or trial of causes in law —**Court of oyer and terminer,** an English court for hearing and determining felonies and misdemeanours
oyez, ō'yes [O Fr *oyez*, 'hear ye' See prec] The introduction to a proclamation made by a public crier, in order to secure attention, and repeated three times
oyster, ois'ter, *n* [O Fr *oistre*, fr L *ostea*, *ostreum*, fr Gr *ostreon* an oyster, akin to *osteon*, a bone] A well known bivalve shell-fish or mollusc, living in the sea and much esteemed for food
oyster-bed, ois'ter bed, *n* A bed or breeding place of oysters
oyster-dredge, ois'ter-drej, *n* A dragnet for bringing up oysters from the water
oyster-patty, ois'ter pat-i, *n* A patty or small pie made with oysters

ozocerite ozokerite ō-zō-sē'rīt, ō-zō-kē'rit, n. [*ozo* I smell, *keros* wax] A mineral wax or paraffin of a brown or brownish yellow colour made to consist of ozone [From Gr *ozo* I smell] A kind of gas with a peculiar odour smelling of chlorine on of oxygen existing in the atmosphere to a minute extent

ozonize ō'zō-nīz, *pt* & *pp* **ozonized**, *ppr* **ozonizing** [*Ozone* and *-ize*] To charge or impregnate with ozone.

ozonometer ō-zō-nom'et-er n. [*Ozone* and *meter* measure] An apparatus for measuring the ozone in the atmosphere

ozonoscope ō-zō'no-skōp n [E. *ozone*, and Gr *skopeo* I view] A contrivance for showing the presence of ozone in the atmosphere.

P

P the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet. To mind one's P's and Q's to be very careful in behaviour—a phrase of unknown origin

pabular pab'ū-lar *a* [From L. *pabulum* food, base next] Pertaining to food or pabulum.

pabulum pab'ū-lum, n [L. from *paco* I feed. PASTURE] Food, that which feeds either mind or body

paca pā'ka, [Ig *paca* from *pak*, hence name] A rodent animal of S America and



Common Paca *Cælogenys Paca*

the West Indies about 2 feet long much esteemed for food

pacable pā'ka-bl, *a* [From L. *pacare* to pacify PAY] Easily appeased or pacified.

pace pās, n [F *pas*, from L. *passus* a step or pace from root *pad*, seen in E. *path* a path, *patere*, to walk, Skr *pad*, to go *Pass* has the same origin] A step the distance between the two feet in walking estimated at 2½ feet The distance passed over by one foot at a single step, or 5 feet this being the Roman pace mann r of walking, gait a mode of stepping among horses, in which the gr on both sides are lifted together legree of celerity rate of progress To keep or hold pace with to go or move as fast as literally or figuratively —VI. pret. & pp. *paced*, pāst ppr *pacing* pās'ing To step to stride to walk, to go, move, or walk slowly to move by lifting the legs on the same side together as a horse.—VT To measure by steps to walk over with measured paces or steps.

paced, pāst, *a* Having a particular gait as, *slow-paced* trained to pace, as a horse.

pacer pās'er n. One who paces a horse trained to pace

pachy n. pak'i, n. [F spelling] PASHA

pachydactylous pak-i-dak'i-lus, *a* [Gr *pachys* thick, *dakty* or *dog* toe.] Thick toed.

pachyderm, pak'i-derm n [F *pachyderme*, Gr *pachys* thick, *derma*, skin] A thick-skinned animal a member of an order of mammals other including the elephant, hippopotamus, horse, hog &c.

pachydermatous pak-i-der'ma-tus, *a* See prec.] Thick-skinned fig not sensitive to ridicule, sarcasm, or the like.

pachymeter pak-im'et-er n [Gr *pachys*, thick *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring small thickness.

palliable pa-al'i-a-bl, *a*. Capable of being palliated.

pacific, pa-sif'ik, *a*. [F *pacifique* from L. *pacificus*—*pax* *pacis* peace, and *facio* I make. PACIFY] Tending to make restore peace conciliatory pacifying adapted to reconcile differences not warlike peaceful calm tranquil —The Pacific Ocean, the ocean situated between the west coast of America and the shores of Asia and Australia.

pacifically pa-sif'ik-al-li, *ad* In a pacific manner

pacification pa-si-fi-kā'shon n [L *pacificatio* A pacifying, making peace, accommodation, composition

pacificator pa-sif'i-kā-tor n [L *pacificator* one who pacifies a peacemaker

pacificatory pa-sif'i-ka-tor-i, *a* Tending to make peace conciliatory

pacifier pas'i-fī-er n. one who pacifies

pacify pas'i-fī, pret. & pp. *pacified* ppr. *pacifying* [Fr *pacifier* L. *pacificare* pax peace and *facio* I make] PEACE PAY] To give peace to restore peace to reconcile to appease to calm to allay to soothe to assuage to abate agitation or tumult

pack, pak Same as D *pak* Dan *pak*, Sw *packa* a pack or bundle O F *ac* Arm *pac* Gael *pac* a package stringy lot tuft] A bundle made of anything carried on the back for the use of a beast of burden a collection, a number of persons united in a bad design or practice a gang pack of —VT. pret. & pp *packed*, pakt ppr *packing* pak'ing [F *empaqueter* from the noun D *pakken* Icel *pakka*, G *packen*] To make up into a package bundle or bale to stow to fill make hold a vessel with contents to assemble or bring together in numbers to unite as party or men to pursue with fraudulent design to dismiss without ceremony to make a gain by unfair means as the position of an engine or stuff to preserve in sealed vessels as eatables —VI. To make up bundles or packs to put up things for transportation to send part in haste with *off* away to go together in flocks or bands as geese

package, pak'āj n [*Pack* and *-age* O F *paquage*] A bundle or bale a package a parcel charge made for packing or labour

packet, pak'et, n [F *paquet* F *paquet* PACK.] A small package a bundle or parcel employed in carrying mails, goods, and passengers on regular days or stations

packing pak'ing n A Chinese alloy consisting of copper 40 4, zinc 25 5 nickel 6, and tin 8

pack horse pak'hors, n A horse employed in carrying packs, or goods and baggage on its back.

pack ice pak īs, n. An assemblage of large floating pieces of ice

packing, pak'ing, n Act of one who packs, material used in packing, stuffing or making up stuffing

packing needle pak'ing-nē-dl, n A strong needle for sewing packages.

pack man pak'man, n One who carries a pack on his back, a pedlar

pack saddle, pak'sad-dl, n. The saddle of a pack horse, made for bearing burdens.

pack sheet, pak'shēt, n. A strong coarse cloth for covering goods in bales

packthread pak'thred, n strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels

paco pā'kō n [Peruvian] The alpaca.

pact, pactian, pakt, pak'shun, n. [Fr *pacte* L. *pactum* a bargain (in *compact*) fr *pacisci* *pactus* to fix, bargain, covenant as *pax* rest as PEACE, PAY] A contract an agreement or covenant.

pad pad, n [A form of *path* comp Prov E *pad*, Sc *paad* a path PATH] An easy pace horse a horse who infests the road on foot a foot-pad.—VI. pret & pp *padded* ppr *padding* To walk or go on foot to travel slowly to rob on foot

pad pad, n [Origin uncertain perhaps akin to *pod*] A soft saddle a cushion a bolster a gift with some gift substance a quantity of boiling paper used for boiling or writing upon VT. pret & pp *padded* ppr *padding* To stuff with soft material to furnish with a pad or padding

padder pad'er n One who pads a footway

padding pad'ing n The act of stuffing materials used in stuffing coats, saddles, boots, &c erary matter inserted in a book periodical, &c merely to increase the bulk

paddle pad'l, VI pret. & pp. *paddled*, ppr *paddling* pad'ling [A freq and imit from *pad* to go L G *paddeln*, to go with short steps, to paddle from *pad* a path] To play in water with hands or feet to row for water with a paddle.—VT. To propel by an oar or paddle.—n. A hand short oar used for impelling light boats the blade or broad part of an oar or wheel one of the float-boards of a paddle wheel

paddle box pad'l-boks, n The wooden cover or guard of the paddle-wheel of a steamer

paddler pad'l-er n One who paddles.

paddle wheel pad'l-whēl, n A wheel with boards or floats on the circumference driven by steam and propelling a steamship

paddock, pad'ok n [Same as Icel. and Sw *padda* Dan *padde* D *pad*, *padde* a frog or toad, with dim. suffix *-ock*] A toad or frog

paddock pad'ok n [F *parc* A Sax *pearroc* PARK.] A small park for rearing nursing or keeping under pasture usually adjoining a house

paddy pad'i n [Malay *padi*] Rice in the husk whether in the field or gathered.

patella, pa-del'la, n (1 of L. *patella* dim. from *patera* a cup PATELLA.] A cup or deep saucer containing fat, yam, tea, new milk, &c inserted in pub illuminations, &

padeloe pad'e-lō n [Australian word] A name of certain kangaroos

padishah pā'dī-shä, n [Pers *pādshāh*, from *pā*, a protector, and *shāh*, a king] A title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah.

padlock pad'lok n [From *pad* a path, lock for a gate on a path or from *pad* in local sense of a pannier] A movable lock with a bow or shackle regular link to be fastened through a staple —VT pret & pp padlocked pad'lokt ppr *padlocking* pad'lok-ing To fasten or provide with a padlock

paduasoy pad'ū-a-soi, n [From *Padua*, in Italy and Fr *soie*, silk] A particular kind of silk stuff

paean pē'an, n [Gr] A war-song before or after a battle a song of triumph generally a loud and joyous song

paedagogics, paedagogy pē-da-goj'iks, pē'da-gō-ji PEDAGOGICS, PEDAGOGY

paedobaptism pē-dō-bap'tizm, n. [Gr *pais* *paidos* a child, and *baptism*] The

baptism of infants or children —**pædo-baptist** pē-do-bap'tist, *n* One who holds to infant baptism

pagan pā'gan *n* [L *paganus* a peasant, fr *pagus* a village or country district (same root as Gr *pegnymi* I fix), comp origin of *heathen* Akin *peasant page*] A worshipper of false gods one who is neither a Christian a Jew, nor a Mohammedan, a heathen an idolater — *a* Pertaining to pagans or heathens heathenish idolatrous

paganish pā'gan ish *a* Heathenish

paganism pā'gan izm, *n* [Fr *paganisme*] The religious opinions and worship of pagans heathenism

paganize pā'gan īz, *v t* pret & pp *paganized* pā'gan īzd ppr *paganizing* pā'gan īz-ing [*Pagan* and *ize*] To render pagan or heathenish, to convert to heathenism

page, pāj *n* [Fr *page* It *paggio* a page fr L.L *pagius*, a rustic fr L *pagus* a country district PAGAN] A young male attendant on persons of distinction, a lad employed by a person of rank or wealth, to go messages, attend to the door, &c

page, pāj *n* [Fr *page* fr L *pagina*, a page, fr root seen in L *pango* Gr *pegnymi*, I fix, akin *compact* (a.) *pageant*] One side of a leaf of a book a writing or written record.—*v t* pret & pp *paged*, pājd ppr *paging* pāj'ing To mark or number the pages of

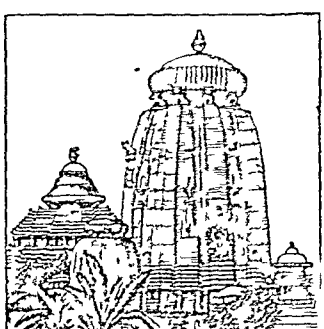
pageant pa'jent, *n* [Old forms *pagyn*, *pagen*, originally a scaffold or stage fr L *pagina* a slab a page (of a book) PAGE (2)] A spectacle of entertainment, something intended for pomp a display or show, as at some public rejoicing anything showy without stability or duration — *a* Showy pompous, ostentatious

pageantry, pa'jent ri, *n* [*Pageant* and *ry*] Pageants collectively show pomp pous exhibition or spectacle

paginate, pa'jin āt, *v t* pret & pp *paginated* pa'jin āt-ed, ppr *paginating* pa'jin āt-ing [L *pagina*, a page of a book PAGE (2)] To page

pagination, pa-jin ā'shon, *n* [See prec] The act of paging, the figures which indicate the number of pages

pagoda pa go da, *n* [Fr *pagode*, fr Per and Hind. *but kadah*—*but*, an idol, and *Ladah*,



Crest Pagoda at Bhuvaneswar, Orissa, India.

a house] A Hindu or Bud hist temple a gold or silver coin of Hindustan of value from 8s to 9s sterling

pah pa, *interj* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust

paid pad, *pret* and *pp* of *pay*

paideutics pā-dū'tiks *n* [Gr *paideutikē* (*techne*) education fr *paideu* I teach fr *pais paidos* a boy] The science of teaching, or of education

paigle, pā'gl, *n* [Comp W *pigl*, a plant name] The cowslip or primrose

pail pāl *n* [O Fr *paile paele*, fr L *patella*, a pan, fr *patere*, to be open PATENT] An open vessel of wood, tin, &c., used for carrying liquids

pailful pāl'ful, *n* The quantity that a pail will hold.

paillasse pal yas', *n* [Fr, fr *paille* straw, L *palea* chaff] An under bed of straw

pain pān *n* [Fr *peine*, O Fr *peine paine*, &c fr L *pœna*, punishment and latterly pain torment fr Gr *poine* a fine akin *penal penitence*, *pine* (v) *punish* &c] A penalty bodily suffering an uneasy sensation in animal bodies distress anguish agony, torment uneasiness of mind disquietude, anxiety solicitude grief or sorrow *pl* the throes of travail or childbirth labour, work, toil laborious or diligent effort — *v t* pret & pp *pained* pānd ppr *paining* pān ing To cause pain to, to cause to suffer physical or mental suffering, to afflict to distress, to torment torture, disquiet grieve

painful pān ful *a* Full of pain giving pain to body or mind distressing grievous requiring labour or toil difficult executed with pains or close and careful application

painfully, pān ful li, *adv* In a painful manner

painfulness pan'ful nes, *n* State or quality of being painful

painless pān'les, *a* Free from pain

painstaker, pānz tāk-er *n* One who takes pains a laborious person

painstaking pānz'tāk ing, *a* Taking, or given to taking pains giving close application laborious and careful — *n* The taking of pains, careful labour

paint pānt, *v t* pret & pp *painted* pānt ed ppr *painting* pānt'ing [O Fr *paindre* pp *paint* (Fr *peindre peint*) fr L *pingere pictum* to paint (whence *picture depict*) fr root meaning to scratch or cut] To form a figure or likeness of in colours to represent by colours and figures to exhibit in natural colour and form, to cover with colour or colours *to colour*, *to represent or exhibit* to the mind to describe to portray, to delineate to adorn or beautify by laying artificial colours on (the face) — *v t* To practise painting to lay colours on the face with a view to beautify it — *n* A substance used in painting a pigment colour laid on canvas or other material colour laid on the face rouge

paint-box pānt'boks *n* A colour box.

painter, pānt er, *n* One whose occupation is to paint one skilled in representing things in colours or pigments —Painter's colic a disease to which painters and others who work with poisonous preparations of lead are liable

painter, pān'ter *n* [Ultimately fr Gr *pantikra* a hunting net] A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object

painting pant ing, *n* The act of one who paints the art or employment of laying on colours the art of representing objects by means of colours a painted picture colours laid on

pair pār *n* [Fr *paire*, a pair, fr L *par*, equal whence also *parity peer compeer*, *disparage*, &c] Two things of like kind or character two things similar in form suited to each other, or used together a thing composed of two pieces acting together a couple a brace a man and his wife in particular a similar bodies two members who would vote on opposite sides and agree not to vote for a specified time — *v t* pret & pp *paired* pārd ppr *pairing* pār'ing To join in pairs to couple to mate to join in forming a pair — *v t* To unite in pairs or couples to assort in twos

pairing-time pār'ing tīm, *n* The time when birds couple

pair-royal pār'roi al *n* Three similar things three cards of a sort at certain games as three kings, three queens &c

pairwise pār'wīz *adv* In pairs

pakfong pak'fong, *n* PACKFONG

palace, pal'is *n* [Fr *palais*, fr L *palatium* a palace, fr *Palatium*, one of the hills on which Rome was built and where Augustus had his residence] The house in which an emperor, a king or other distinguished person resides a splendid place of residence

palace-car pal'is-kar *n* An elegantly fitted up railway carriage provided with chairs, sofas, &c

paladin pal a-din *n* [Fr *paladin* fr L *palatinus* attached to the palace fr *palatium*, a palace PALACE] A knight attached to a sovereign's court a knight-errant a heroic champion, a hero

palaarctic, pal-e-ark'tik, *a* [Gr *palaios* ancient and *arctic*] A region marked by a characteristic fauna, and embracing Europe, Africa north of the Atlas and Northern Asia

palæobotany, pal'e-o-bot a-ni *n* [Gr *palaios* ancient and *botany*] The study of the plants that are found in a fossil state

palæocrystic, pal'e o-kris''tik *a* [Gr *palaios*, ancient, *krystos*, frost] Frozen from of old, as parts of the Arctic and Antarctic seas

palæographer palæographist pal-ē-og'ra fer pal-ē-og'ra fist *n* One skilled in palæography

palæographic palæographical pal' ē-o-graf ik, pal'ē-o graf ik al, *a* Pertaining to palæography

palæography pal-e-og'ra-fi *n* [Gr *palaios* ancient *graphō* I write] An ancient manner of writing ancient writings collectively the art of deciphering ancient documents or inscriptions

palæoichthyology pal'ē-o-ik thi-ol o-ji *n* [Gr *palaios* ancient *ichthys* a fish] The science of fossil fishes

palæolith pal e-o-lith *n* [See next] An unpolished stone implement or other object belonging to the earlier stone age

palæolithic pal'ē-o-lith''ik *a* [Gr *palaios*, ancient *lithos* a stone] Belonging to the earlier stone period of prehistoric times characterized by the use of rude unpolished stone implements

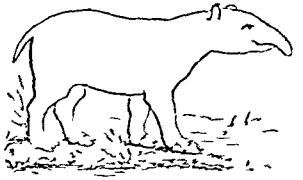
palæontological pal ē-on tō-loj ik al, *a* Pertaining to palæontology

palæontologist pal'ē-on tol' o-ji t, *n* One who studies or is versed in palæontology

palæontology pal e-on tol' o-ji *n* [Gr *palaios* ancient, *logos* discourse] The science of the ancient life of the earth that branch of biological science which treats of fossil organic remains.

palæophytology, pal'ē-ō-fi tol''o-ji *n* [Gr *palaios* ancient, *phyton* a plant] That branch of palæontology which treats of fossil plants or vegetable remains

palæotherium pal e-o-the ri um *n* [Gr *palaios*, ancient, *therion* a wild beast] An



Palæotherium restored.

extinct animal allied to the horse tapir, and rhinoceros.

palæozoic pal ē-ō-zō'ik, *a* [Gr *palaios* ancient, *zoe* life] In geol applied to the lowest division of stratified groups as distinguished from the *Mesozoic* and *Cainozoic*

palæozoology pal e-ō-zō-ol o-ji *n* [Gr *palaios* ancient *zoon* an animal] That branch of biology which concerns itself with extinct animals

palæstra pa les tra, *n* PALESTRA

palanquin palankeen pa-lan keen' *n* [Fr and Pg *palanquin* fr Pali *palan ka*] A covered conveyance used in India, &c., borne on the shoulders of men

palatable pa'lat-a-bl, *a* [From pa] Agrees e to the palate o taste as oury

palatableness pa'la a-b nes, *n* Th q ah y of be ng palata le

palatably pa'lat-a-b i, *adv* In a palat-ab e man n

palatal pa'lat-al, *a* [P lat n1-a] Per ta n ng to the palate u tered by h a of the palate as certain sounds —*n* A sonni pronounced by hea l of h palate as hat of k n hs A and t s of

palatalize pa'lat-al-z, *v* pret & pp pa ata ized pa) ta lzd, pp pa a L palat-a lz- g [Palatal a i i.e] T g e a pala a sonni to to convert f m gut ra to pa ata hurch as compared w h k k

palate pa'lat, *n* [L. pala u he palate etym l n kn wn] Th roof o uppe p rt of the mouth h nce he sense f aste tas e re ish nte ec ual taste

palatial pa-la shal, *a* [From L pa m a palace v)] Perta ng to a palace becom g a pala magr ficen

palatinate pa-la a n The pro e o se gn ry of a pala n

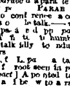
palatine pa'la- n, *a* [Fr pa t L palat us, f pal m a palace (q P ta n g to a palace, all g an m e empoym n n he k ng' palace posses ing royal pri ges. County palati a con y o e which n ea t, bish p d ke form y ru ed w h rega pow rs —*n*. one i es ed w roya pri lleg s and rights a count pala ne

palaver pa-la-v e *n* [Pg palavra, Sp palat a a w d, f L parabo a a para le n late lines a word Fr p PARAB e] A long o serious talk o conf rence a con-versation superfluous o le talk —*v t* pr & pp palaver d pa-a e d pp pala-vering pa-la ve ing T h tt u humbug by words —*v i* To talk idly to ndulg in a pala er or pala ers

pale pal, *n* [F pal, f L pa a take fo p g us o paxius f root seen in pact (of a book pag pact] A po nted tak usua y j it ed abov a l be w to a ra an nclosure or p ace f n ed n an area m ked off regi n n ted ther e or scope The Pal th port on of Ire and w i h wh h E gli h rul was ng conf ed a ter th co quests of Henry II.— pret & pp pa d, pāl pp pa g pā g To n-lose s rrou d w h pales, takes, posts, rails to nclose to f nce n.

pale pal, *a* [O Fr pale F pale f L pa lus pale PALLID] Wh ish wan d ficient in co our not ruddy o fresh of colou not brigh not sh ning of a fa t lustr dim —*v t* pret. & pp paled, pāld ppr pal ng pā ng. To make pal to dim —*v i* To urn pale.

palea, pā'l -a *n* [L palea, half] A bract be wee th fl rets f composite plan s n nterior bract f he flowers of grasses.



paleaceous, pā-l a shus, *a* Consist ng Fl wer O t Pa-of chaff ke scales fee A w eo mea co ered with paleae

pale-ale pā'al, *n* A l ght-co oured p eas-ant la le

pale-face pāl'fās, *n* A name among he North Am rican Ind ns f wh person

palely pāl'li, *ad* l a pa e ma n w h a freshly or ruddily

paleness pā'l nes, *n*. tat or qual y f be ng pale w nness want of ru ldi ess

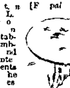
paleography paleontology &c See PALÆ-

palestra, pa-les'tra, [G pa aistra, fr pal a wrest g] A p ace of wrestling wrestli ng or other a letic e rcises.

palestrian palestral palestric pa-les tri an, pa-les ral, pa-les trik, *a* [See prec] l rtai g to wrestli ng or at letic exercise

paletot, pal t. ti, *n*. [F pale ot paletoque f D palsrok, a pilgrim coat] A loose sort of ma s coat o woma long jacket an overcoa

palette, pa t, *n* [F pal f L L pal a d n f L pala a spade o sho e] A n ova board o tab-l wi h a humb-h le a one nd on wh h a pa nte ay e p gments w h wh h he pa sh s es a pa et



Palette

palette knife pa n f n A P te s P e te sort f kn f used by pa nters or to ng co ours an l by drug g to m x sa s

palfrey pa'l fri *n* [F p f f L L pa f us, L pa a de and L er dus a pos horse f he carry a d heda a carriag] A rid ng orse a rse used f ate xcas o s o sh w a small horse fit f a ies

palfreyed pa rid, *a* Rid ng on a pa f y

Pali pāl, *n* [Pa] Th sac languag f h Buddh sts a lesce la t of h San krit, not now spok n bu used on y n r gious wo ks

palification pa lik tl of o fi, *n*

palillogy palilogy pa- o-jl, *n* [pa n agan, an le I spe k] In he-or th etpet n of a word o wo ls

palimpsest pa mp-s st, *n* [mp esto rubbed aga n pal n, ag n a sa I rub] A p ece of parch e t o th materi from which wri ng has been erased to mak ro m tor oth writing, o u leav g h firs faint ly vis e

palindrome pa -dr m n [G pal n-d omos runn g back pa n aga n d omos a runn ng] A word, rse o sentence a is he sa e when read backw rd or forward, a mad m

paling āl ng, *n* A f nce f rme l wi h pa es, or vert al s akes o r s n.

palingenesis pal n j n e-sis, *n* [G pa n again, and gene is b rth.] A tra s-forma on a m a orphosis as of insects re-birth a great geolog cal hange. **palingenetic** pal n je net ik, *a* l erta n ng to pal ngenesis

palinode pa nōd, *n* [Gr pa nōdia— pal n again, an l ōdē a song] riginal y a poe ca reca tati n a p ece n wh h a poe re racted ct es hence a recanta-ion i g neral. **palinodist** pa n-o-ist *n* A wri of pal nodes

palisade pa-i-sād *n* [F pa isade f pa isser to pal f palis a pale fr L pa us, a stake PALE a stak] A fence or f rt fica-on co sis g of pa es, stakes, o posts, h rp-ened a d set firm y n he gr n a row also applied to one f th takes —*v t* pret & pp pa isad d, pa-i sā e pp pa isad g pa- sād ng To surround, in lose or f rt y w th takes or posts

palish pāl ish, *a* Somewha pa e o w n

pall pal, *n* [A. Sax. pel, a ak fr L palla, al m a loak o m] An outer ma t of d gn y a pall m a large lark-co oured oth t wn ov a coffin a a fu ra a linen cloth to cove a chal ce a canopy curta n or co ering n genera —*v t* pret. & pp pa d pall pp pa ng pa g To cloak or co w i a pal to cov r ahr ud.

pall pal, *v i* pre & pp palled, pald pp pal pa 'ing. [Equi al nt to appa w h-out h prefix] T become ap d, tasteless, o nsipid, to become oy ng o surf g to lose all agreea e quali y —*v t* To m ke v id or insipid to weaken to im pa to loy

palladium pal-ā d-um *n* [G pa la d m f P las, P ados, Pallas, the is the goddess A hene h erva.] Primarily a sta ue of he goddess Pallas, on h pre-serva on f wh ch accord g to legend, depended he safety of an n Troy ence some h ng hat affords effectual defence, prote ion, an l saf y a iu wa k safe-gua l a grayi h wh te ma ab e m tal, wh h has he h dness of fine stee

Pallah pa la *n* A handso e spec es of an e ope in S h Afr a

pallet pal et, *n* [F p f L L pa a, d n f L pa a a spa e or sh v] same as f] A pale te a name of various n struments or app ances a too used by potters &c e h r of t ece wh h re ce e he impulse from a pendu um o ba nce whee

pallet, pal e *n* [F p f paille raw chaff f L pa a, chaff] A sma n poo or n de bed.

pallial pal al, *a* [L a m a mantle] l rta n g to a pa um o man

palliate pal ā pret & p pa ia d pal āt-ed pp pa ia pa ā ng [F L ier f L pal m a loak a n a le l A L n] To co ce the en rm y of by e cuses and apologies to exte uate to soften o one down by favoura e rep e sents ons to mi gate to assen, abate a late

palliation pa lā sh n *n* [See prec] Act of pal a ng what serves to pall a e extenua on m ga m a evia n

palliative pa ā-tiv *a* [Pall at and -ive] pal ie (f] Serv ng o palliate or ex enua e —*n* T a wh e pa ates, m ti gates, o a ev ates

pallid pal 1, *a* [L pa lus f pa eo] am or k pa e [ALE, PAL OW] Pal wan d e a lou a t h gh-co oured.

pallidity pa- l -t *n* Qua y of being pa pal ness wanness

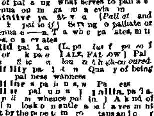
pallidness pa li n s, *n* Pa ess

pallium pal u n *n* **pallia**, pa l a. L p ll m whence pal (n.] A k nd of a l n loak o mantle a a l a ves m nt sent by the pope to m ro tans an l o r h gh ch u dign taries, be g a an mas e of w te lam woo pass g round he shou d rs, an ha g a s rip fall ng down be an l beh n he ma f a m usc

pall-mall pel me *n* [O F pa ma f It. pa lama to f palla a ba l ak n F b ll and maz to L ma leus a mall (q v)] An ll g m e n which a all was s ru k wi h a mallet through a ring on a po the al ey or wa k where the game was p ayed h nce the street in London call d *Pall Mall*

pallor pa o *n* [L paleness. PALL D] Pa ness

palm pām *n* [L pa a the palm of he hand, a palm-tree so named from the shape of ts bran hes cog G palamē, A Sax folm, O H f mo h palm of he hand.] The nne part f e ha l a bands readth a mea sure equal to 3 o 4 inches a



Oil palm *Elæis guineensis*

broad flat part, as of an anchor fluke, a name of many plants constituting a well-known order of endogens, a branch or leaf of a palm, anciently borne as a symbol of victory or triumph, hence, superiority, victory, triumph a green branch carried in church festivals, a popular name for several plants.—v t pret & pp *palmed*, pamd, ppr *palming*, pam'ing To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers or tricksters, to impose by fraud.

palmaceous, pal mā'shus, *a* [See prec] Belonging to the palm tribe

palmar, pal'mar, *a* [L *palmaris*, fr *palma*, the palm of the hand PALM] Of the breadth of the hand, pertaining to the palm of the hand

palmarian, palmary, pal mā'ri-an, pal'ma-ri, *a* [L *palmaris* PALM] Worthy of obtaining the palm, of supreme excellence

palmate, palmated, pal'māt, pal'māted, *a* [L *palmatus*, fr *palma*, the palm of the hand.] Having the shape of a hand, resembling a hand with the fingers spread, entirely webbed, as feet

palmately, pal'māt-li, *adv* In a palmate manner

palmatifid, pal-mat'i fid, *a* [L *palmatus*, and *findo, fidi*, I split] In *botany*, divided so as to resemble a hand.

palm-butter pam'but-er, *n* Palm-oil

palmed pamd, *a* Having palms

palmer, pam'er, *n* A pilgrim that returned from the Holy Land with a branch of palm, one who palms or cheats, as at cards or dice

palmer-worm, pam'er-werm *n* The common name of certain caterpillars

palmetto, pal met'tō, *n* [Sp *palmito*] A name of several palms, the cabbage palm of the West Indies and southern United States

palm-house, pam'hous, *n* A glass house for raising palms

palmiferous, pal mif'er-us, *a* [*Palm* and L. *fero*, I bear] Bearing or producing palms

palmiped, pal'mi-ped, *a* [L *palma*, a palm, and *pes, pedis*, a foot] Web-footed, having the toes connected by a membrane, *as a water-fowl*

palmister, pal'mis ter, *n* [*Palm -ist*, and *-er*] One who deals in palmistry

palmistry, pal'mis-tri, *n* [*Palmister* and *-y*] The art or practice of telling fortunes by examining the palm of the hand, chiromancy

palmitic, pal mit'ik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil (*palmitic acid*)

palm-oil pām'oil, *n* A fatty substance resembling butter obtained from palms (chiefly African), and employed in making *soap and candles* and for lubrication

palm-sugar pam'shug-er *n* Saccharine matter from the juice of palms

Palm-Sunday, pam'sun-dā, *n* The Sunday next before Easter so called in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way

palm-wine, pam'wīn, *n* A liquor obtained by fermenting the juice of certain palms

palmy, pām'i, *a* [*Palm* and *-y*] Abounding in palms, flourishing, prosperous, victorious

palmyra-palm pal-mi'ra-pam *n* A common palm of India, of great value and economical importance

palp, palp, *n* [PALPUS] A feeler or tentacle of an animal

palpability, pal pa bil'i ti, *n* Quality of being palpable

palpable, pal'pa bl, *a* [Fr *palpable*, L L *palpabilis*, fr L *palpo* Istroke, I touch akin *palpitate*] Perceptible by the touch, easily perceived and detected, as a mistake, plain, obvious readily perceptible

palpableness pal'pa bl nes, *n* Quality of being palpable, plainness obviousness

palpably, pal pa-bli, *adv* In a palpable manner, so as to be perceived by the touch, plainly obviously

palpation, pal pā'shon, *n* [From L *palpo*, I stroke PALPABLE.] The act of feeling, manual examination

palpebral, pal'pe-bral, *a* [L *palpebra*, an eyelid] Pertaining to the eyelid or eyebrow

palpiform pal'pi form, *a* [*Palpus* and *form*] Having the form of palpi or feelers —**palpigerous**, pal-pij'er us, *a* Bearing palpi

palpitate, pal'pi tāt, v t pret & pp *palpitated*, pal'pi-tāt-ed, ppr *palpitating*, pal'pi-tāt-ing [L *palpito palpitatum* freq of *palpo*, I feel PALPABLE] To pulsate rapidly to flutter or move with slight throbs, to throb applied particularly to a fluttering movement of the heart, hence, to tremble, to quiver

palpitation, pal pi-tā'shon *n* The act of palpitating, a violent pulsation of the heart, as from violent action, fright, or disease

palpus, pal'pus, *n* pl **palpi**, pal'pī [Mod L *palpus* fr L *palpare*, to stroke, to feel PALPABLE] A jointed sensitive organ on the head of an insect, a feeler

palsgrave, pal'grāv, *n* [G *pfalzgraf*, fr *pfalz* (fr L *palatium*, palace), and *graf*, a count or earl] A count palatine —**palsgravine**, palz'gra-vin, *n* The consort of a palsgrave

palstaff, palstave, pal'staf, pal'stāv *n* [Icel *palstafr*, a pole staff] An ancient axe shaped weapon used by Celtic nations

palsy, pal'zi, *n* [A contr of Fr *paralysie*, L and Gr *paralysis* (q v)] Paralysis, especially of a minor kind —v t pret & pp *palsied* pal'zid ppr *palsying* pal'zi ing To affect with palsy or as with palsy, to paralyse

palter, pal'ter, v i pret & pp *paltered* pal'terd ppr *paltering*, pal'ter-ing [Of same origin as *pelt* n, and originally having reference to the haggling of dealers in old clothes] To act insincerely, to shift, to dodge

palterer, pal'ter-er, *n* One that palters, an insincere dealer, a shifter

paltriness, pal'tri nes, *n* The state or quality of being paltry

paltry, pal'tri, *a* [Same as L.G *paltrig, palterig*, raged, fr *palte*, Frns *pult*, G *palte*, bw *palta* (pl. *paltor*) a rag akin *palter*] Mean and trivial, trifling, worthless, contemptible

paludal, pal'ū-dal, *a* [From L *palus, palūdis*, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes generated by marshes (*paludal* fever) Also **paludine, paludinous** (pal'ū din, pal-ū'din us), in similar sense

paludism, pal'ū-dizm, *n* [*Paludal* and *-ism*] Illness caused by malaria

paludose, pal'ū-dōs, *a* [L *paludosus*] In *bot* growing in marshy places

palustral, palustrine, pa lus'tral, pa-lus'trin, *a* [From L *palus*, a marsh] Same as *Paludal*

paly, pāl'i *a* [*Pale* and *y*] Pale, wanting colour [Poetical]

pampas, pam'pas, *n pl* [Sp -Amer] The grassy treeless plains of South America, especially in the southern portion of South America east of the Andes

pampas-grass, pam'pas-gras, *n* A variety of grass growing on the pampas, with flower-stems 10 to 14 feet high

pampean, pam pē'an, *a* Pertaining to the pampas

pamper pam'per, v t pret & pp *pampered*, pam'perd, *pampering*, pam'per ing [Probably akin to *pap* (with *m* inserted) comp G *pampen* dial G *pampfen*, to stuff, to cram with food.] To gratify to the full to furnish with that which delights, to feed luxuriously to indulge with rich food

pamperer, pam'per er, *n* One who pampers.

pamphlet pam'flet *n* [Formerly *paunflet pamplet pamflet* of doubtful origin perhaps fr Sp *papelete*, a written paper, with insertion of nasal, as in D *pamper* (Fr *papier*) paper PAPER.] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of sheets stitched together, but not bound; a short treatise or discussion on some subject of current interest

pamphleteer, pam flet-ēr', *n* A writer of pamphlets, a scribbler —v i To write and issue pamplets

pampiniform pam-pin'i form, *n* [L *pampinus*, a tendril] Resembling a tendril

pan, pan, *n* [A Sax *panne*, D *pan*, G *pfanne*, all fr L L *panna*, for *patna*, L *patina*, a pan, fr *patere*, to be wide or open PATENT] A vessel broad and shallow, of metal or earthenware, used for household purposes, an open vessel for boiling or evaporating or other operations, a pond for evaporating salt water to make salt, the part of a gun-lock which holds the priming, the skull

panacea pan-a-sē'a, *n* [L *panacea*, fr Gr *panakeia*, fr *pan*, all, and *akeomai*, I heal.] A remedy for all diseases, a universal medicine

pan-Anglican pan ang'gli kan, *a* [Gr *pan*, all, and *Anglican*] Representative of all who hold views similar to those of the Anglican Church

panary, pan'a-ri, *a* [From L *panis*, bread.] Pertaining to bread (*panary* fermentation)

pancake, pan'kāk, *n* A thin cake of batter fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate

pancratium, pan krā'shi-um, *n* [Gr *pan-kration—pan*, all, and *kratos*, strength.] A gymnastic contest of ancient Greece consisting of boxing and wrestling

pancreas, pan'krē as, *n* [Gr *pan* all, and *kreas*, flesh] A fleshy gland or organ of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ, the sweet-bread in cattle —**pancreatic**, pan krē-at'ik, *a* Pertaining to the pancreas

panda, pan'da, *n* A quadruped of India of the size of a large cat, allied to the bears

Pandanus, pan'da-nus, *n* [From *pandan*, the Malay name] The screw-pine genus of plants

Pandean pan-dē'an, *a* Pertaining to the Greek god Pan —Pandean pipes, Pan's pipes, a musical wind instrument composed of pipes of different lengths tied together, a syrinx

pandect, pan'dekt, *n* [L *pandectæ* the Pandects fr Gr *pandektēs*, all-containing—*pan*, all, and *dechomai*, I contain] A treatise which contains the whole of any science *pl (with cap)* the digest or collection of Roman civil law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and consisting of fifty books.



Pampas-grass (*Gynerium argenteum*)

pandemic, pan-dem'ik *a* [Gr *pan*, all, and *demos* people] Incident to a whole people epidemic

pandemonium pan-dē-mō'ni um *n* [Gr *pan* all, and *daimōn*, a demon.] The abode of the demons or evil spirits—a name invented by Milton hence any lawless, disorderly place or assemblage a riotous state.

pander pan'der *n* [From *Pandarus* who procures the part of a pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida.] A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; a mean pro-curing wretch, who caters for the lusts of others —*v.t.* pret. & pp. *pandered*; ppr. *pandering*. To act as agent for the lusts of others; to be subservient to lust or passion.

panderess pan'der-es, *n.* A female pander; a procuress.—**panderism** pan'der-izm, *n.* The employment of a pander; pimping.

pandiculation pan-dik'ū-lā'shun, *n.* [From L. *pandiculor*, *pandiculari*, to stretch oneself; *pando*, to spread out.] The stretching of one's self, as when one is lazy or just awakened from sleep; a morbid restlessness and stretching.

pandit, pan'dit, *n.* PUNDIT.

pan-iore pan'dōr', *n.* BANDORE.

pandiniform pandiniformis, pan-din'i-rat, pa-din'i-rat, pa-din'i-rā'tus, pa-din'i-rā'tum, *a.* [L. *pandus*, bent, and *forma*, shape.] Fiddle-shaped.

pane pān, *n.* [Fr. *pan*, a piece, a portion of a surface, from L. *pannus*, a cloth, a patch (whence also *pannus*, coarse cloth; *penno*, wool; Goth. *fana*, cloth.] A piece of glass inserted in a window; loosely, a panel or division of any kind of work, as a sunken portion surmounted by a border.

paned pānd, *pa.* Provided with or composed of panes.

panegyric pan-e-jir'ik, *n.* [Fr. *panégyrique*, from Gr. *panēgyrikos*, fit for a public assembly; *panēgyris*, a public assembly—*pas*, all, and *agyris*, an assembly; from *ageirō*, I assemble.] A laudatory speech or oration; a formal eulogy; an encomium; praise bestowed; laudation.

panegyric, panegyrical pan-e-jir'ik, pan-e-jir'ik-al, *a.* Containing panegyric, praise or eulogy; encomiastic.—**panegyrically** pan-e-jir'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of panegyric.

panegyrist pan-e-jir'ist, *n.* [Fr. *panégyriste*, Gr. *panēgyristēs*.] One who makes a panegyric; a eulogist; an encomiast.

panegyrize pan'e-jir-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *panegyrized*; pa.ne-jir-izd; ppr. *panegyrizing*, pan'e-jir-iz-ing. [Gr. *panēgyrizō*.] To make a panegyric on; to eulogize; to praise highly.

panel, pan'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *panel*, dim. of *pan*, pane; a panel. PANE.] A surface more or less distinct from others adjoining; a piece of work; an area on a surface sunk from the general surface; a sunken portion in a door, shutter, &c.; a piece of wood upon which a picture is painted; a document with the names of persons summoned to serve on a jury; the jury in Scotland, the accused person in a criminal action.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *panelled*, pa.neld; ppr. *panelling*, pa.nel-ing. To form with panels.

panelling pa.nel-ing, *n.* Panelled work; panels.

pang, pang, *n.* [Orig. doubtful; compare Sw. *pång*, a spasm, a convulsion.] A sharp and sudden pain; a violent paroxysm of extreme pain; painful spasm; throe.

pangenesis pan-jen'e-sis, [*pan*, all, and *genesis*, birth.] A hypothesis to explain the phenomena of reproduction and development in organic beings.

pangolin pang'ō-lin, [Malay *pe-nanol-g*.] The scaly ant-eater or manis. See MANIS.

panhellenic pan-hel-len'ik, [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Hellēnikos*, Greek, from *Hellēn*, the Greeks.] Pertaining to all the Greeks or Hellenes.—**panhellenism**, pan-hel'len-izm, *n.* The propensity to unite all the Greeks into one political body.

panic pan'ik, [Fr. *panique*, from Gr. *Panikos*, belonging to Pan, the god Pan, who was believed to inspire sudden or causeless fear.] A sudden fright, particularly when without real cause; terror inspired by a trifling cause.—*a.* Extreme, sudden, or causeless, as fright.

panicle pan'i-kl, [L. *panicula*, a panicle.] A branching form of inflorescence, as in the lilac or the oat.—**paniculed** pan'i-kld, *a.* Furnished with panicles.—**paniculate** pa-nik'ū-lāt, *a.* Arranged in a panicle; like a panicle.

panification pan'i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *panis*, bread, and *facio*, I make. PANTRY.] The process of breadmaking.

pannier pan'i-er, *n.* [Fr. *panier*, from L. *panarium*, a bread-basket, from *panis*, bread. PANTRY.] A wicker basket; a basket or hamper for a person's back; a basket used in pairs for carrying things hung across a beast's back; a part of a lady's dress attached to the back of the skirt.

panikin pan'i-kin, *n.* [Dim. of *pan*.] A small pan or cup.

panoplied pan'o-plid, *a.* Wearing a panoply.

panoply pan'o-pli, *n.* [Gr. *panoplia*—*pas*, all, and *hopla*, arms.] A complete suit of armour; a full suit of armour.

panorama pan-o-ra'ma, *n.* [Gr. *pas*, all, and *horama*, a spectacle—*horaō*, I see.] A continuous picture, as of a landscape, painted on the inner surface of a cylindrical wall, and viewed from a central position; a succession of views presented to the mind or to the eye.

panoramic pan-o-ram'ik, *a.* Belonging to a panorama.

panpresbyterian pan-pres-bi-te'ri-an, *a.* [*pan*, all, and PRESBYTERIAN.] Belonging to all Presbyterians; including all parts of the world.

panslavic pan-slav'ik, *a.* [*pan*, all, and SLAVIC.] Pertaining to all the Slavic races.—**panslavism** pan-slav'izm, The doctrine that the Slavic races into one political body.

panspermatism, panspermy pan-sper'ma-tizm, pan'sper-mi, *n.* [Gr. *pas*, all, and *sperma*, seed, germ.] The doctrine that organic germs are everywhere diffused, and that so-called spontaneous generation is due to these germs (see GERM).

pansy pan'zi, *n.*; pl. **pansies**, pan'ziz. [Fr. *pensée*, thought, heart's-ease, from *penser*, to think. L. *pensare*, to ponder. PENSIVE.] A plant and flower, heart's-ease, a name for the garden variety of the violet.

pant, pant, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *panted*; ppr. *panting*. [Fr. *pantois*, from or connected with O. Fr. *pantoiser*, to pant, to gasp.] To have a panting; Fr. *pâmer*, to be breathless.] To breathe quickly as after exertion or from excited eagerness; to gasp; to throb violently, as the heart after hard labour; to palpitate; to desire ardently; to long.—*v.t.* To breathe forth; to gasp out.—*n.* A gasp; a throb or palpitation.

pantalets pan'ta-lets', *n. pl.* [From *pantaloons*.] Loose drawers worn by females and children.

pantaloon pan'ta-lön', *n.* [Fr. *pantalon*, a buffoon, from *Pantalone*, a Venetian name, a person in a Venetian dress, the Venetians being called *Pantalones*, after the patron saint *Pantaleone*, or *Pantalon*.] A character in the old Italian comedy, a modern pantomimes a character usually represented as a very tuous old man, the butt of the clown.

pantalons pan'ta-lönz', *pl.* [It. *Venetiani*, Venetians. See prec.] A kind of tightly fitting trousers from formerly worn by men; pantaloons.

pantheism, pan'thē-izm, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Theos*, God.] The doctrine which maintains that the universe is God, or that all things are modes or manifestations of God.—**pantheist** pan'thē-ist, *n.* One who believes in pantheism.—**pantheistic** **pantheistical** pan-thē-ist'ik, pan-thē-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to pantheism.

pantheon pan'thē-on, *n.* [Gr. *pantheion*, *pantheon*—*pas*, all, and *theos*, a god.] A temple dedicated to all the gods; all the divinities collectively worshipped by a people.

panther pan'thėr, *n.* [Gr. *panther*, a wild beast.] A carnivorous animal of Asia and Africa, otherwise called the leopard.—**panthress**, pan'thėr-es, *n.* A female panther.

pantile pan'til, *n.* [*Pan* and *tile*.] A tile for roofs with a hollow surface, or with a cross section resembling the letter S.

panisocracy pan-i-sok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, *isos*, equal, and *kratos*, power.] A community in which all the members would be equal in rank and social position; the principle of such a scheme or community.

pantler pant'ler, *n.* [Formerly *pantler*, *panetier*, from Fr. *panetier*, from L. *panis*, bread. PANTRY.] A servant having care of a pantry.

pantograph pan'to-graf, *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *graphō*, I write.] An instrument by means of which drawings may be copied mechanically in the original scale or on one reduced or enlarged.

pantomime pan'to-mim, *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, from Gr. *pantomimos*, one who imitates all things—*pas*, all, and *mimos*, a mimic. MIMIC.] A scenic representation in dumb show; a theatrical entertainment in dumb show; a show; a burlesque; a popular stage entertainment of the kind usually produced about Christmas.

pantomimic pan'to-mim'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pantomime; in or dumb show.

pantry pan'tri, *n.* [From *panetrie*, a pantry, from L. *panis* (Fr. *pain*), bread, whence also *panetier*, and in part *apotheca*, a storehouse, from *apotithēmi*, I lay up, I store.] Originally a place in which bread was kept; now an apartment or closet in which provisions are kept or where plate, dishes, &c. are cleaned.

pap pap, *n.* [Similar to Sw. *mes*, as D. and Dan. *pap*, G. *pappe*, probably from an infantile cry PAPA.] Any kind of soft food for infants; the nipple of the breast; a teat; a round hill resembling a teat.

papa pa-pä', *n.* [A reduplication of one of the earliest articulations uttered by infants.—Fr. G. D. and Dan. *papa*, L. *papa*, *pappa*, Gr. *pappa*, comp. *nanna*, *mamma*.] A childish name for father.

papacy pā'pa-si, *n.* [O. Fr. *papacie*, L.L. *papatia*, the papacy, from L. *papa*, the pope, father. PAPA, POPE.] The office and dignity of the pope; the popes collectively; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom.

papal pā'pal, *a.* [Fr. *papal*, L.L. *papalis*, from prec.] Belonging to the pope or to the papacy; popish.

papalist pā'pal-ist, *n.* [*Papal* and *-ist*.] A supporter of the papal system; a Roman Catholic.

papalize pā'pal-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *papalized*; ppr. *papalizing*. To make papal.—*v.i.* To conform to popery.

papally pā'pal-li, *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

papaveraceous pa-pā-ver-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *papaver*, a poppy.] Pertaining to the poppy family.



Papaw (*Carica Papaya*)

papaw pa-pä', *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *papaya*, a name brought from Malabar.] A tropical

tree and its fruit, the juice of both of which renders tough meat tender

paper, pā'per, *n* [Fr *papier*=It *papiro*, fr L *papyrus*, Gr *papyros*, the papyrus, from which a kind of paper was made] A substance formed into thin sheets used for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes, a piece, leaf, or sheet of this, a single sheet appearing periodically, a newspaper, a journal, an essay or article on some subject, any written or printed document, collectively, such documents as promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c —*a* Made or consisting of paper, appearing merely in documents without really existing (a *paper* army), thin, slight —*v t* pret & pp *papered*, pā'perd, ppr *papering*, pā'per ing To cover with paper, to furnish with paper hangings, to fold or inclose in paper

paper-cutter, pā'per kut-er, *n* A paper-knife, a machine for cutting paper in piles, or for trimming the edges of books, &c

paper-folder, pā'per fōld er, *n* An instrument for folding paper, a paper knife

paper-hanger, pā'per hang er, *n* One whose employment is to line walls with paper hangings

paper-hangings, pā'per hang ingz, *n pl* Paper, variously ornamented, for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, &c.

paper-knife, pā'per nīf, *n* An instrument of bone, ivory, &c., with an edge like a blunt knife, used in cutting open the leaves of books, &c or for folding paper

paper-mill, pā'per mil, *n* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

paper-money, pā'per mu ni, *n* Bank-notes or the like circulated as the representative of coin

paper-nautilus, pā'per na ti lus, *n* The paper sailor or argonaut

paper-reed, pā'per rēd, *n* The papyrus

paper-sailor, pā'per sāl er, *n* Same as *Paper nautilus*

paper-stainer, pā'per-stān er *n* A person who colours paper, a maker of paper-hangings

paper-weight, pā'per wat, *n* A small weight laid on loose papers to keep them in place

papery, pā'per i, *a* Like paper, having the thinness and consistency of paper

papier-mâché, pap-yā ma shā, *n* [Fr lit masticated paper] A material prepared by pulping different kinds of paper into a mass which is moulded into various articles dried, and japanned

papilionaceous pa-pil'yō-nā"shus, *a* [L *papilio*, a butterfly] Resembling the butterfly, having a corolla shaped like a butterfly such as the flower of the pea.

papilla, pa-pil'la, *n* pl **papillæ** pa pil'lē [L] A small pap or nipple a little eminence on the surface of the skin as on the tongue

papillary, pap'il la-ri *a* [See prec] Pertaining to or resembling the nipple, papillose —**papillate**, pap'il lāt, *a* Covered with papillæ —**papillose**, pap'il-lōs *a* Papillary

papist pā'pist, *n* [Fr *papiste*, fr *pape*, L *papa*, the pope. POPE] A Roman Catholic —**papistic**, **papistical**, pā pis'tik, pā-pis'tik-al *a* Popish pertaining to Popery —**papistically** pā pis'tik-al li, *adv* In a papistic manner —**papistry**, pā'pist ri, *n* Popery [These words carry usually a contemptuous shade of meaning]

pappus pap'us, *n* [L, fr Gr *pappos*, the down of plants.] A feathery or downy substance or appendage as of the seeds of certain plants

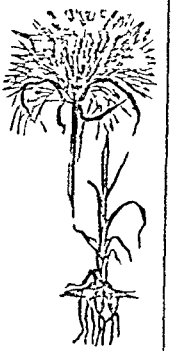
pappy, pap'i, *a* [*Pap* and *-y*] Like pap, soft succulent.

papula, pap'ū la, *n* pl. **papulæ**, pap'ū lē [L] A pimple —**papular**, **papulose**, **papulous**, pap'ū ler, pap'ū los, pap'u lus *a* Covered with pimples.

papyraceous pap-i rā'shus, *a* Made of or resembling papyrus or paper

papyrograph pa pī'rō-graf, *n* [Gr *papyrus* papyrus, paper, and *graphō*, I write] An apparatus for producing a number of copies of a written document

papyrus, pa pī'rus, *n*, pl. **papyri**, pa-pī'ri [L *papyrus*, Gr *papyros*, probably of Egyptian origin Hence *paper*] A kind of sedge or reed growing in the valley of the Nile, the stems of which anciently afforded material for writing, a written scroll made of the papyrus.



Egyptian Papyrus (*Papyrus antiquorum*)

par, par, *n* [L *par*, equal, an equal, a pair whence *pair* and *peer*, seen also in *compeer*, *disparage*, *umpire*, &c] State of equality, equality in condition or in value, the state of shares or stocks when they may be purchased at the original price, or *at par* —Above par, above the original price, at a premium —Below par, below the original price, at a discount

para, pa'ra, *n* A Turkish copper coin, worth about 1 18th of a penny sterling

parabasis, pa-rab'a-sis, *n* [Gr] Part of an old Greek comedy in which the chorus addressed the audience in name of the poet

parable, pa'ra-bl, *n* [Fr *parabole*, fr L *parabola*, Gr *parabole*, fr *paraballō*, I throw beside, I compare—*para*, beside, and *ballō*, I throw Of same origin are *parley*, *parlour*, *parole*] Formerly, a comparison, similitude proverb, a dark saying now a fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction —*v t* pret & pp *parabled*, pa'ra-bld, ppr *parabling*, pa'ra-bling To represent by a parable

parabola, pa ra'bō-la *n* [L *parabola*= Gr *parabolē*, same word as *parable* perhaps so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone] A geometrical figure one of the conic sections, shown when a cone is cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, the curve which a projectile theoretically describes

parabolic, **parabolical** pa-ra-bol'ik, pa-ra bol ik al, *a* Expressed by or pertaining to parable, of or belonging to a parabola, having the form of a parabola

parabolically, pa ra bol'ik al li, *adv* By way of parable, in the form of a parabola

paraboloid, pa-rab'ol-oid, *n* [*Parabola* and *-oid*] The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, a parabolic conoid.

paracentesis, pa'ra sen tē"sis, *n* [Gr *paracentesis*—*para*, through, and *kentéō*, I pierce] The surgical operation of tapping

paracentric, pa ra sen'trik, *a* [Gr *para* beyond, and *kentron*, centre] Deviating from circularity

parachute, pa'ra shot, *n* [Fr, fr *parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall] An apparatus like a large umbrella accompanying a balloon and enabling an aeronaut to drop to the ground without injury, the umbrella shape giving a great resistance of the air

paraclete pa'ra-klēt, *n* [Gr *paraklētos* fr *parakaleō* I call to aid—*para* beside, and *kaleō*, I call] One called to aid or support, hence (with *cap*), a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

parade, pa-rād', *n* [Fr *parade*, fr Sp *parada*, a parade, a place for the exercise of troops, fr L *paro*, *paratus*, I prepare PARE, PREPARE] Ostentation show, display, military show or display, military procession the collection of troops for inspection or the like, the place where such display is held, a public walk or promenade —*v t* pret & pp. *paraded* pa-rād'ed, ppr *parading*, pa-rād'ing To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner, to assemble and marshal in military order —*v i* To walk about for show, to assemble and be marshalled in military order, to go about in military procession

paradigm, pa'ra-dim, *n* [Gr *paradeigma*, a pattern or paradigm—*para*, beside, and *deiknūmi*, I show DICTION] A pattern, model, or example, an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections —**paradigmatic**, pa'ra-dig-mat"ik, *a* Pertaining to a paradigm, suited for being an example, exemplary —**paradigmatically**, pa'ra-dig mat"ik-al-li, *adv* By paradigm or example

paradisaic, **paradisaical**, pa'ra-di sā"ik, pa'ra-di-sā'ik al, *a* Pertaining to paradise or to a place of felicity, like paradise

paradise, pa'ra-dis, *n* [Fr *paradis*, L *paradisus*, fr Gr *paradeisos*, a park or pleasure grounds, an oriental word] The garden of Eden, a place of bliss, a region of supreme felicity or delight, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death

paradox, pa'ra-doks, *n* [Gr *paradoxon*, lit something incredible or beyond belief—*para*, beyond, and *doxa*, opinion] An assertion or proposition seemingly absurd, yet true in fact, a seeming contradiction, something which, on the surface of it, seems to contradict known principles or received opinions

paradoxical, pa ra-doks'ik al *a* Having the nature of a paradox, inclined to paradox. —**paradoxically**, pa-ra-doks'ik-al-li, *adv* In a paradoxical manner

paraffin, **paraffine**, pa'ra-fin, *n* [From L *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin from its resistance to chemical reagents] A solid white substance obtained from the distillation of wood, bituminous coal or shale, &c., largely used for candles and other purposes

paraffin-oil, pa'ra-fin-oil, *n* The oil obtained in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale, the lighter oils being used for illuminating, the heavier for lubricating, much the same as kerosene from petroleum

paraffin-scale, pa'ra fin skāl, *n* Unrefined paraffin

paragoge pa'ra-gō-ji, *n* [Gr *paragōgē*—*para* beside, and *agō*, I lead] The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as the *t* in *against* —**paragogic**, **paragogical**, pa-ra goj'ik, pa ra goj ik al, *a* Pertaining to paragoge

paragon pa'ra gon, *n* [O Fr *paragon*, fr Sp *paragon*, *paragon* model from the prepositions *para con* in comparison with] A model or pattern, a model or example of superior excellence or perfection

paragram pa'ra-gram *n* [Gr *paragramma*—*para* beside, and *gramma*, a writing, fr *graphō*, I write] A play upon words, or a pun —**paragrammatist**, pa ra gram'at ist, *n* A punster

paragraph, pa'ra-graf, *n* [Gr *paragraphos* *para graphē*, a marginal note, a paragraph—*para*, beside and *graphō*, I write] Originally a marginal note, hence, the character ¶ used as a reference, or to mark a division in a written composition a distinct portion or section of a writing, which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences, generally distinguished by a break in the lines, a *brief* notice, as in a newspaper

paragraphic, **paragraphical**, pa ra-graf'ik, pa ra-graf'ik al *a* Consisting of or pertaining to paragraphs

paragraphist, pa'ra graf ist, *n* One who writes paragraphs

parakeet, pa'ra-ket, *n* PARRAKEET

paralipomena pa'ra-li-pom'e-na, *n* [Gr *paraleipomena* things omitted] Matters omitted at their proper places in a book or treatise, a supplement containing things omitted.

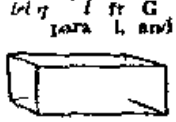
parallactic, pa ral lak'tik *a* Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body

parallax, pa'ral laks, *n* [Fr *parallaxe*, fr Gr *parallaxis*, fr *parallassō*, I make al-

ternate or vary *pa a* beyond, and *a* *ason* I hang I a te *f a low* oth r] The p- parent hange of position of an object re a- ti y to o her objects wh n ewed from d ff rent points the differe ce be ween th place of the s n, moon, or a planet seen from the earth s surface and its ce re a the same ista

parallel pa ra lel, *a* [F *p al* G *parallelos*—*para* bes de, and *l* fo another] Extended n the same d rect an l all parts equa y distan as es surfaces e ng exact y at an eq d ta e throughout th length reau h ng the same d rection r en y n ng n accordance wi h w m h n lik s la equal in a esse a parts **Parallel ruler** a mat mat cal instru n f dr w ng para le nes, f rmed of w o ma rulers n nected by tw cross-bars *f* o na gth and m ova le about n —*n.* A w h throughout ta wh le length is e l ta fr m another ne of th circ es a sphere paralle to ta eq to a lin n a ap m rk ng la ude aller also a *parallel of latitude* en form y r resem la ce n all essential pa ta ken ss comparison made a y g eq a to o resem ling a oth in a essen a partic lars n who correspond *even* al y tha other a counter part a re h eu before a fortress, *parall l* to ts def nces for covering t e bes era —*v t* pret & pp *pa lel*, pa ra lel ppr *pa le l ng* para lel ing To place *a* as to be para to equal to correspond to to be eq al to: to resemble n all essential points to compare

parallelepiped pa-ral le pip'ed, *n* [Often erroneously *pa lel o* f fr G *parallelepipedon*—*pa* para l, and *epipedon* plan s pe fi ial *epi*, on, a d *pe don*, the ground.] A s l bounded by i ane parallel surfaces a reg ular so d comprehend ed under six parallelograms, th opposite ones of which re similar parallel, nd equal o each oth



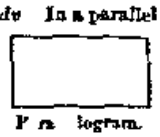
Parallelepiped.

parallelepipedon pa a-le e-pip'el-on *n* same as *l a lle f d*

parallelism pa ral izm *n* State of being parallel resemblance or equality of a te comparison.

parallelly pa ra le-li, *adv* In a parallel man r wi h parall lism

parallelogram pa-ra le o-gram, *n* [r *para le gramma*, f *parallelos*, parall l, and *gr mma*, a let a line f *gr* Pa logram *ph* I write] A figure bounded by parallel li es a right lined quadrilateral figure wh se opp si te s les are para lel and equal.



parallelogrammatic pa ra le o-gram m t k *a* Relating a parallelogram

parallelogrammic pa-ra-le o-gram k *a* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

parallelopiped pa-ra-lel ō-pi ped. See PARALLELEPIPED

paralogism pa-ral o-jizm *n* [Gr *pa a-logismos* para ley *n* I a l ulous reason l g, fr *l gos*, reason.] A fallacious argumen an instance of false reasoning a conclusion wh n the premises do not w rrant.

paralyse pa-ral z, *vt.* pret. & pp *paralysed* pa-ral-zd' ppr *pa alyz ng* pa-ra-lz ing [Also written *pa a yze* F *paralyser* f Gr *paralysis*. REALTY *v.*] To affect with paralysis o palsy t unnerve, to destroy or impair the physical or mental energy of to reduce to a helpless state to check or bring to a stoppage

paralysis pa-ral'i-sis, *n.* [Gr *paralysis*, fr. *paraluein* to loosen, f *para*, beside and *luein*.] A diseased state of certain nerves by which the power of voluntary or involuntary action is lost in any part of the body a loss of sensation in any part of the body palsy *fig* a state of being helpless or broken, as a stand still as trade)

paralytic pa-ra-l t k, *a* [F *paralytique* See prec.] Relating to or affected with paralysis inclined o tending to paralysis o palsy *n.* A person affected with palsy

paralyze bam as *P a s*

paramatta, pa-ra-ma a, *n* [Said to have been originally made in Austria] A light dress fabric, half wool of merino wool and the warp cotton

paramere pa-ra-m r *n* [*p a* beside *m os* a part] A half of an animal which ymmetrically arranged parts

parameter pa-ram n *pa a* beside and measure In *y m* a stant u y which ters to he e uat is rv

paramount, *a* un [F *pa* Lit *pe* ug n te y a AM s Sport i w possessing h h ghest ority n n nt f the highest e pe t a hers —*n.* A ief ch f e h g s rank

paramour pa-ra-mör *n* [F *par amour* with love] A woman with whom wrongfully a ow wife has had sexual intercourse

paranymph, pa-ra-n f *para- y ph* —*pa* by and *ym ph* a bridegroom] In ancient Greece a bride s man o bride groom s friend

parapet pa-ra-pet, [F *pa pet*, f It. *parapetto* f *pa a* (F *pa rer* f *parry*) to ward off, to guard, and *pet* (L. *pe us* the breast. PECTORAL.] A wall o ram part breast-high a breast-work, a wall or rampart of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot a wall on the edge of a bridge y &c to prevent people from fall ng over

parapeted, pa ra pet ed, *a* Furnished wi h a parapet

paraph pa raf *n* [F *paraphe*, *pa he* an a reviation f *pe agraph*] The figure formed by a flourish of a pen at the conclusion of a signature

paraphernalia pa ra f nā li-a, *n pl* [L.L. *pa hernal* f Gr *pa pherna*, what a bride has beside her dower—*para* beyond, and *pherne* a dowry f *pher* I bring, cog. with the b to *bear*.] That which a bride brings over and above her dowry, such as both gewels, &c hence personal ornaments trappings

paraphrase pa ra frāz, *n* [Fr *pa aph ase* fr Gr *pa ph asis*—*pa a* beside and *ph zō* I speak *te*] A statement giving the meaning of another statement nd different phraseology generally with the intention of imparting greater clearness an explanation of some text o passage in more clear and ample w ds a le se or free translation of a sacred song o hymn based on a portion of Scripture —*v t.* ppr *pa phrasing* pa-ra-frāz-ing To make a paraphrase f to explain, interpret, or translate with latitude to construe or explain in clear words.

paraphrast pa ra frast, *n* [F *pa aph aste*, Gr *pa phrastes* See prec.] One who paraphrases.

paraphrastic paraphrastical pa-ra-fras a pa-ra-fras t-k-al, *a* Pertaining to or resembling paraphrase n al ver al or literal **paraphrastically** pa-ra-frast ik-al-li, *adv* In a paraphrastic man

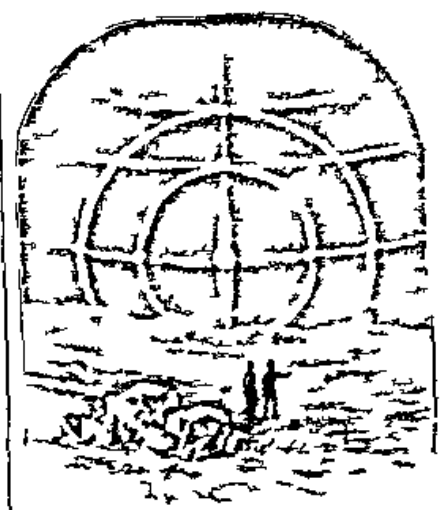
paraplegia. parapiegy pa-ra-plē j-a, pa-ra-j *n* [*pa a* beside, and *plēgē*, paralysis] The paralysis of the lower part of the body

parapodium pa ra pō di um *n* pl. **parapodia.** pa ra pō di a. [Gr *pa a* beside, *pous*, *podos*, f *a*] A name f the rudimentary limbs of many worms.

parasang pa ra-sang, *n.* [Gr *pa asanga*] An ancient Persian measure of length equal to 3 English miles.

paraselene pa ra-se-lē ne, *n* pl. **para**

selenæ pa ra-se-l ne [Gr *p ra* about near and *selene* the moon] A mock moon a luminous ring round the moon, in



Paraselenæ

which are sometimes bright spots be ring resembling face to the moon

parasite pa ra-s t, *n* [F *pa si* fr L. *parasitus* Gr *parasitos* one who eats at another s table of a other a parasite a toady *para* beside and *sitos* food] One who frequents the tables of the rich and learns how a welcome by flattery a hanger-on a sycophant a toad-eater hence a animal that lives upon or in another plant which grows upon another plant, a lichen, &c.

parasitic parasitical pa-ra-s t k pa-ra-s t-k-al, *a* [Gr *pa sitikos*] Belonging to a parasite growing as a parasite grow ing on some other body **parasitically** pa-ra-s t k-al-li, *adv* In a parasitic manner

parasiticide pa-ra-sit si-l, *n* [F *sit* and L. *cæ*] I kill] Any agent destroying animal or vegetable parasites

parasitism pa ra-sit-izm *n* [*sit* and *ism*] The behaviour or manners of a parasite the state of being a parasite

parasol pa ra-s l, *n* [Fr *parasol* f It. *pa asole* fr *pa a* (L. *pa* to prepare to ward off and *sol* L. the sun PARRY SOLAR.] A small umbrella used by ladies to keep off the sun s rays

parataxis pa-ra-tak s, *n* [*pa ra* beside and *taxis* arrangement] In *gram* arrangement of propositions one after another without relating the dependence on each other

parboil, pär'boil, *v* pret. & pp *pa boil d* par boild ppr *parboil ing* par bo l [*from part* and *boil*.] To boil in part to in a moderate degree

partable pär'buk l, *a.* [Origin doubtful.] A purchase formed by a single person round a heavy object as a barrel to hang or knowing on an inclined plane, the object itself acting as a gravitating power

parcel pär'sel, *n* [Fr *parcelle* fr L.L. *particella*, equivalent to L. *pars ticula*, dim of *pars*, *partis*, a part PART] A portion of anything taken separately a part belonging to a whole a small bundle packet, or package of goods a number of persons in company pl. —*v t* pret & pp *parcelled* or *parselled* ppr *parcelling* or *parselling* To divide into parcels or portions to make up into parcels or packages.

parcel-office par'sel-of is, *n* A place where parcels are received for delivery

parcel post, pär'sel post, *n* The department of a post-office system by which parcels are sent.

parcener pär'sen-er *n* [O Fr *parcenier* *parcenier* fr L. *partitio partitionis*,

sharing PARTITION] A coheir or copar-cener

parch, parch, *v t* pret & pp *parched*, parcht, ppr *parching*, parch'ing [Perhaps fr Fr *percer*, Fr dial *percher*, to pierce, as *if to* pierce or penetrate with heat PIERCE.] To dry to extremity, to burn the surface of, *to scorch* —*v i To* become very dry, *to* be scorched or superficially burned.

parchedness, parch'ed nes, *n* The state of being parched.

parchment, parch'ment, *n* [From Fr *parchemin*, parchment (with *t* added on), fr L *pergamena*, *pergamina* (*charta*, paper, understood), lit paper of Pergamus, fr *Pergamus* in Asia Minor, where parchment was first brought extensively into use about B C 200] The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared, and rendered fit for writing on, a document written on this substance —Parchment paper, paper dipped in a liquid that gives it the appearance of parchment

pard, pard, *n* [L *pardus*, fr Gr *pardos*, a leopard] The leopard or panther

pardon, par'dn, *v t* pret & pp *pardoned*, par'dnd, ppr *pardoning*, par'dn ing [O Fr *pardoner* (Fr *pardonner*), fr L L *per-donare*, to pardon—L *per*, through, quite, and *dono*, I give DONATION] To forgive (an offender or offence), to release or absolve from punishment on account of wrong done, to forbear to exact a penalty for, to overlook, to pass over, to excuse —Pardon me, forgive me, excuse me a phrase often used when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms —*n* Forgiveness of an offence or an offender, remission of a penalty, forgiveness received an official warrant of penalty remitted

pardonable, par'dn a bl *a* That may be pardoned, venial, excusable —**pardonableness**, par'dn a bl nes, *n* Quality of being pardonable

pardonably, par'dn a-bli, *adv* In a pardonable manner excusably

pardoner, par'dn-er, *n* One who pardons, formerly a seller of the pope s indulgences

pare, pār, *v t* pret & pp *pared*, pārd, ppr *paring*, pār'ing [Fr *parer*, to pare, to dress, to curry, fr L *parare*, to prepare, seen in a number of words, as *parade*, *parry*, *prepare*, *repair*, *separate*, &c] To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing, to trim by cutting, to dress, to shave off with a sharp instrument, *to* cut away by little and little *to* diminish

paregoric, pa re go'rik, *a* [Gr *parigori-kos*, soothing, fr *paregoreō*, I exhort, console, sooth—*para*, beside, and *agoreuō* I speak in an assembly, fr *agora*, an assembly] Encouraging, soothing mitigating, assuaging pain —*n* A medicine that mitigates pain, an anodyne

pareira, pa ri'ra, *n* A Portuguese name for the roots of certain plants employed as tonics and diuretics

parenchyma, pa-ren'ki ma, *n* [Gr *para*, beside and *enchyma*, an infusion—*en* in, and *cheō* I pour] A name for certain tissues of animals and plants, the pith or pulp of plants, the spongy and cellular tissue —**parenchymatous**, **parenchymous**, *pa ren kim'a tus*, pa ren'ki mus, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma

parenesis, pa-ren'e sis, *n* [Gr *paraineseis*, fr *paraineō* I exhort] Persuasion exhortation —**parenetic**, **parenetical**, pa re net'ik, pa re net'ik al, *a* Hortatory, persuasive

parent, pā'rent, *n* [Fr *parent*, fr L *parens parentis* a parent fr *pario parēre*, I bring forth I beget akin to *parare* to prepare (PARE) and cog with A Sax *fear*, an ox] One who brings forth or begets, a father or mother a progenitor, one who or that which produces, cause, source, origin.

parentage pā'rent-āj *n* [Parent and *-age*] Extraction birth, condition with respect to the rank of parents

parental, pa rent'al, *a* [L *parentalis*] Pertaining to parents, becoming parents, tender, affectionate

parentally, pa rent'al li, *adv* In a fatherly or parental manner

parenthesis, pa ren'the sis, *n*, pl **parentheses**, pa-ren'the sēz. [Gr *paren-thesis—para*, beside, *en*, in, and *thesis*, a placing] A whole sentence or certain words inserted in another sentence, interrupting the natural connection of words, *but serving* to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence, the inserted words being usually included in hooks or curved lines thus, ( )

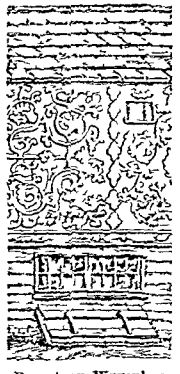
parenthetic, **parenthetical**, pa-ren thet'ik, pa-ren thet'ik al, *a* Pertaining to a parenthesis, of the nature of a parenthesis, exhibiting parentheses

parenthetically, pa ren thet'ik al li *adv* In a parenthesis, by way of parenthesis

parenticide, pa-ren'ti sid *n* [L *parens parentis*, a parent, and *cædo*, I kill] One who kills a parent

parentless, pā'rent-les, *a* Deprived of parents

parer pār'er, *n* One who or that which pares an instrument for paring



Pargeting, Wyrenhoe, Essex

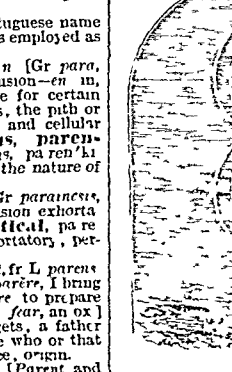
parergon par er'gon *n* [Gr *para*, beside, and *ergon*, work] Something done incidentally, something subsidiary

paresis, pa're sis, *n* [Gr, fr *pariēmi*, I relax] A slight degree of paralysis —**paretic** pa-ret'ik, *a* Pertaining to paresis

parget, par'jet, *n* [O E *pariet*, fr O Fr *pariette*, fr L *paries*, *parietis* a wall] Plaster laid on roofs or walls, especially if ornamental —*v t* To cover with plaster or parget —**pargeting** **parge-work**, par'jet-ing parj'werk, *n* Plaster work, plaster work with patterns and ornaments raised or indented upon it

parhelic, par hel'ik, *a* Relating to parhelia

parhelion, par hē'li-on, *n* pl **parhelia**, par-hē'li a. [Gr *para*, beside, and *helios*, the sun] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.



Parhelia.

pariah pā'ri a, *n* [A Tamil word] One of the lowest class of people in Hindustan, hence, one despised and contemned by society, an outcast

Parian, pā'ri an, *a* Pertaining to *Paros*, an isle in the Ægean Sea producing a fine kind of marble —*n* A fine variety of porcelain or porcelain clay resembling Parian marble

paridigitate, pa-ri-dij'i tāt *a* [L *par*, *paris*, equal and *digitus*, a finger or toe] Having an even number of fingers or toes

parietal, pa ri'et-al, *a* [Fr *parietal*, fr L L *parietalis*, fr L *paries*, *parietis*, a wall] Pertaining to a wall pertaining to or within the walls of a building, pertaining to the walls of some cavity

paring, pār'ing, *n* That which is pared or cut off, a piece clipped off, rind separated from fruit, *the act of shaving off* the surface of grass-land, and burning the pared portions *to give fertility*

paripinnate, pa ri pin'āt, *a* [L *par*, *paris*, equal, and *pinnate*] *Bot* equally pinnate said of a compound pinnate leaf ending in two leaflets

parish, pa'rish, *n* [Fr *paroisse*, fr L L *parœcia* fr Gr *paroi'ia*, a parish, a neighbourhood, fr *para*, beside and *oi'os*, a house (seen also in *economy*)] An ecclesiastical division of a town or district under the care of a priest or parson, a subdivision of a county for civil purposes, especially for local government and taxation —*a* Belonging to a parish parochial

parish-clerk, pa'rish klark, *n* A person whose duty it is to lead the responses in the service of the Church of England

parishioner, pa-rish'on er, *n* [From old *parishen*, a parishioner, fr O Fr *parochien* PARISH] One who belongs to a parish, a member of the parish church

parish-register, pa'rish re jis ter, *n* A book in which the births deaths, and marriages that occur in a parish are registered

Parisian, pa riz'i an, *a* Pertaining to *Paris*, or its inhabitants —*n* A native or resident of Paris —**Parisienne**, pa-rē'zē-en", *n* [Fr] A female native or resident of Paris

parisyllabic, pa'ri sil lab'ik, *a* [L *par*, *paris* equal, and *syllaba*, a syllable] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections

parity, pa'ri ti, *n* [Fr *parité* fr L *paritas*, fr *par*, *paris*, equal PAIR.] Equality, likeness, like state or degree, close correspondence, analogy

park, park *n* [Same as A Sax. *pearroc*, a park (whence *paddock*), D *perk*, a park, G *pferch*, O H G *pfarrich*, an inclosure, Fr *parc*, It *parco* Sp *parque*, Armor *park*, ultimate origin doubtful] A piece of ground inclosed for beasts of the chase a considerable extent of ornamental ground adjoining a mansion house kept apart for the owner s pleasure, an inclosed place in or near a town for exercise or amusement, a large area set apart for the public *owing to* interesting natural features, an assemblage of the heavy ordnance belonging to an army, with its carriages and stores —*v t* pret & pp *parked*, pārkt, ppr *parking*, par'king To inclose in a park, *to* bring together in a park of artillery

parlance, par'lans, *n* [O Fr, fr *parlant*, ppr of *parler*, *to speak* PAPER] Conversation, discourse, talk

parley, par'li, *v i* pret & pp *parleyed* par'lid ppr *parleying* par'li ing [Fr *parler* to speak, O Fr *paroler*, fr L L *parabolare*, to speak fr L *parabola*, a comparison, a parable, later a word. PALAVER] To confer on some point of mutual concern, to discuss orally, to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, a truce, &c —*n* Mutual discourse or conversation, a conference with an enemy in war

parliament, par'li ment *n* [Formerly *parlement*, *parlament*, fr Fr *parlement* (It and Sp *parlamento*), fr *parler*, to speak, and term *-ment*, as in *complement*, &c. PARLEY] An assembly of persons met for discourse conference, deliberation, &c., a

sup me ma y g neral comm he legisla ure o he Un te k ngdom of a Britain a d Ireland, co istu g e H ause f Lor ls and H ouse f mm ns and com prat g h l ls spri us th l ir tempora and e comm ns, he so r gu also n s sense bel nging to any gis a assc bly of a m la k d, as an C hou s and lon es Act of parliame t, a law that has passed through pa lament, an has ecc ed h y assen of Crown, Lords, and Commons.

Parliamentarian par li m n a r a An adh ren of par am n a r a wh s herred t he par am n h me of Charles I.

Parliamentary pä m n a r a {*Parliament* + *-ary*} Pert g to pa lamen *enacted* o ion y m la ac cor g to th rules m n o s nila l gisla ag ar la m tary train, a train wh y Pa lia am n ra way or mpa y act p ess once a day each way f h n us t of third-class passengers a t y ce a pen y a mil han

Parlour [rior pär'le {F *parler* to speak LATERY Originally a room for co rsa o as in a house which h fa y usually occu y and wh re they h ld t ord nary con e an interco rse a s U te States, a recei n n m for vis t rs a drawing oom n n he

Parlour boarder pärle sort-e n A girl who dines w th fam y

Parme an pä me zan a {F *Parma* n Italy nam d fr m *Parma* the ce b ate mar ta n of cheese made h re

Parna ian pä as'si an a {Certa ng to *Parnassus* the ce b ate mou ta n G eece sacred to A a the M ses

Parochial pa k al a {F *paroisse* a parish, PAR } Le nging to a parish narrow in v ews or o n e provincial

Parochialism, pa-rō'k-a m, n {*Parochial* an *ism*} The state of be ng parochial narrowness of m n or new

Parochialize pa ro ki al Le p t & pp *parochialized* pa-rō'k-a p t & a t-d To render parochial

Parochially pa ro ki al ll, a j a parochial m r n a parish by n e

Parodic par mical pa-ro' a-ro' kal, a Lela ng to parody consis ng of or resem bl ng pa y

Parodist pa ro list, {*Parody* and *ist*} On wh makes an es f pa odies

Parody pa rō-d, n {Fr *parodie* f *para*—*para* beside and *ōd* song DR } A wri ten pro duct n n w h by som alg t alt ra tions w rds f an au h o his h s are, different pu rpose a kind of pos ca bles are altered and fi ed to a burlesque ath f a serious t em —v t ret & p *parodied*, pa rne ppr *parodying* To imitate n humo ously to wr e a paro y on.

Parole pa- a, {F *parole* a word L *parabola* a w d, a ra PARLEY} Words of ora declarat n oral statements in law word of mou h w rd of promise wo d of honour a pro mise by a prisoner of war hat h will not try to escape f allowed to go a m ab berty o will not bea arms aga st h cap ure f a certain p ri d, r the ke a sort o nuli ary o strength n on er ry day —a. Gen by wor of mouth oral not wr ten

Paronoma ia, paronomasy pa-ron o a, pa-ron'o-m-si, {*paronomasia* para, beside and *onoma* name} A pun or play n the w rds f similar sound bu diff r n meanings P ronunc g to paronomasy a. P ronunc g to paronomasy

Paronym par'o-nim, n. {See n 1} A paronymous word.

Paronymous pa ron i mus, a {Gr *paronymos* fr *para* beside and *onoma* a name} Like n sound, bu d ff ring in spell g a la gu fi cat on ha ng h sa ne ori a n

Paro ysm pa-rox m n The ual y *pa* f a beni c a t u A salivary gland on th sid A face n fr f be ear

Paroli a n I flam a f aro g and

Parol ist a r'ks- m n {Fr *p rox sm* I urg x'ras, a sharp a L a because ras or la n fi spea f g as f

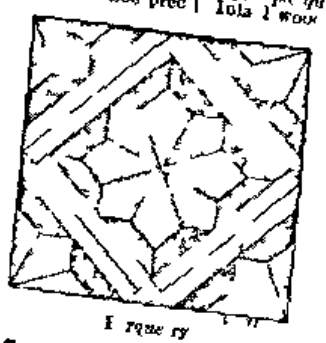
Paroxysmal a-rok'se-z'ma a p rts n g h a xy n *paroxysm* f

Paroxysmic pa-roks-iz m k a Pa oxysmal

Paroxytone pa- k s ton, an n {Gr *paroxytonos* fr *oxys* sharp + *tonos* a tone} In G m a of a word having th acute accent on e ul na o

Parquet p rke n {F *parquet* dim of *parc* a park or oth r nclos re PARK} The part of a thea e o mus f all between the orch tra n l —v t & pt *parqueted* or *parqueted* p t & pp *parqueting* or *parqueting* To furn in parq ury

Parquetry pär'k-t-r n {F *parqueterie* See prec } Inla d wood wo k in fferent co ours and pa erns, f rined pally used for fl rs



Parquetry

Parr pär n {Orig n k own} A sm ani n wk own to be a y ng sa mon a certa n stag

Parrakeet pa rak t, n {Fr *parra* a parrot + PARE t} A a I *crooma* a parrak e of anous part *ra* f *Lee* eastern h u sh re generally a sma size

Parricidal pa-ri' s a I erta n ng to parricide or mm g parri ide

Parricide pa ri-s d, n {L *parricida* } er m nal *parricid* m the cri me, parri id or mu le e neral per son f *pater* pa ris fath a l *cid* I kill} A person who murd rs his fa h or mothe or mu le of a parent, or f some one one y connected

Parrot, pa rot, n {From F *Perrot* or *Perrot* personal names f *Pierre* Pe er comp sp *Perica* a dim f *Pier* Pe er also a sm al parrot, *perin* a ma par or ma parrakee b h names as *Jacko* a *Jackdaw* *Lo* a red ar in k l} A name common to a fa y of p rots, ng parrit ets, ma caws, cockatoos, a es l f en to sh of bem as h nar bec

Parrot fish pa rot fish, n A fish with a beak like mouth and bri liant co ra

Parry pa ri, v pret & pp *parried*, pa rid *parrying* pa ri ing {Fr pa to ward off I *par* Sp *para* It L *parare* to get ready to prepare {ARE} T ward ff stu p or t ru as le as a blow o thrust wa off str kes to pu by thrus s or strokes to fence

Parse pärs, v t pret & pp *parsed* prat p t {ärs ng {L *pa* a part, a wha *pe* f speech {is {ARE} To ana lyse as a sc tence i o its parts or else speech com ing it, and *the r la* n to ea other by g ram nt o agr eement

Parsee [ir-s n {I and II L *Pa sa* an } One f the *Parsees* here ta f he Zoroastrian o anci nt Persian *re g n* n w rsh p

Parsees [ir-s n {I *Parsees* Th *religion* an i customs of the Parsees

Parsimonious pä-s-mō'ni us, a Ex h b ng o characterized by pars mo y n gga y m s y le rious

Parsimoniously pär s mo ni us-li adv In a pars m n s manne

Parsimony pär' mō ni n {Fr *parsimonie* L *parsimonia* fr *parcimonia* f *parcere* to spare } Pa haint of he ng excess e frugal y n e ures of m ney nigg rdl ness pen ri y

Parsley pärs li, n {Formerly *persely* a corr um, G *p rose* L *Petroselinum* fr *petra* a rock and *selinon* celery} A gar d n y p ta ur f *parsley* } & gar agreea e fla or to soups &c.

Parsnip pärs n p n {Corrupted fr Fr *pastenade* L *pastinaca* a park } f pas *nak* o two-pr g d be, and *npe* Lang at m } A un ex l f ro s n culti ated flag y canal nt

Parson pär'sn n {O F *persone* f L L ece *rius pe sona* the person of e ur h so en ted beca *y h person* h Chur wh h is an n e by is represented I Ie s w } The *rst* to n un t of a p r h one ha has he parochia t of a or cure of *s* a clergy man a man who is n rilers o has been ce sed ordi ach

Parsonage pär'sn aj n {*parson* and *age*} The be ue of a parish t e official dw ll ing use of a parson

Part, pärt n {*part* a part=It Sp an Ig *part* f L *pars* a part, h ece port on share whence a so *partake* *ce*, *part* } *rtic pa e* {A *pa* to pr le a w ei he separate f garde sepa ra y s y port less t an the wh e a d i n a sc n a u l s n one of a bu of eq al port o q an rt that make up a wh a com ten port n of a w separate p rt on of a book a m mbe of a wh e an o ga I rt an organ that wh h fu s to each d s m s tare, portion concern Intere o party affa rs of any office or bus ness cha acter ass gn l to an act r in a Pay in mus ne f d ff ren *pa* lod es f a concerted compos on in e ded to be h a l *by h r* l qual ies powers fa culties und exce o s pe or ex w my this, her &c) part so far as concerns me () m be For the most part, com n y In good part, na f endly n n r a y wh sure In ll part, un a ou r gards thei f la a part cular e ractur as a mb nce —v t, pre & p *parted*, *part e ppr part ng* {pirt'ng T di ide separa e o b ak t se into two o m re p ces to share to into shares to distri e t ca se t separate o sun e to keep an n or se para e to separa as con stan ce —v i To become separated, broken or detached to q ll ach other to take or bid farewell to ea h other

part, to break or be torn asunder, as a rope

partake pär-tāk', *v i* pret *partook*, par-tuk', pp *partaken*, par tāk'n ppr *partaking*, par tāk'ing [From *part* and *take*] To take a part, portion, or share, in common with others, to have a share or part, to participate, to share, to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.——*v t* To have a part in to share

partaker, par-tāk'er, *n* One who partakes, a sharer; a participator, in accomplice, an associate.

parterre pär-tār' *n* [Fr, fr *par* (L *per*), on, by and *terre* (L *terra*) earth, ground] A piece of ground with flower beds and intervening spaces of gravel or turf, the pit of a French theatre

parthenogenesis par'the nō-jen''e sis, *n* [Gr *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis* production] Birth by a virgin, reproduction in some insects or other animals from females without the intervention of a male —**parthenogenetic**, par'the-nō-je-net''ik, *a* Pertaining to parthenogenesis, born of a virgin

Parthian, par'thi an, *a* Pertaining to ancient *Parthia* or its inhabitants —Parthian arrow or shot, a shot aimed at an adversary while flying from or avoiding him

partial, par'shal, *a* [Fr *partial*, L L *partialis*, fr L *pars, partis*, a part PART] Belonging to or affecting a part only, not general or universal, not total, biassed to one party, inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question, not indifferent, having a liking or fondness

partiality, par shal'i ti, *n* [Fr *partialité*, L L *partialitas*] State or quality of being partial, unfair bias, undue favour shown, a liking or fondness

partially, par'shal-li, *adv* In a partial manner, with undue bias, in part, not totally to some extent.

partibility, part-i bil i ti, *n* Quality of being partible

partible, part'i-bl, *a* [Fr *partible*, fr L *partire*, to divide PART] That may be parted, divisible

participate, par-tis'i pāt, *v i* pret & pp *participated*, pār-tis'i pāt-ed ppr *participating*, par tis'i pāt-ing [L *participo, participatus—pars partis*, a part, and *capio*, I take PART, CAPABLE] To partake, to have a share in common with others, to share generally followed by *in*——*v t* To partake to share, to receive a part of

participation par-tis'i pā''shon *n* [See prec] Act of participating or partaking, a sharing in common with others

participator, par-tis'i pāt-or, *n* One who participates or partakes a partaker

participial, par ti sip'i-al, *a* [L *participialis*] Having the nature and use of a participle, formed from a participle ——*n* A word having the nature of a participle

participially, par-ti-sip'i al li *adv* In the sense or manner of a participle

participle, par'ti si pl, *n* [From Fr *participe*, L *participium*, a participle fr *particeps*, participating, partal ing—*pars, partis*, and *capio*, I take (as in *principle, syllable*) The *-le* has been attached, as in *principle, syllable*] A word participating of the properties both of an adjective and of a verb

particle, par'ti-kl, *n* [Fr *particule*, L *particula*, dimin of *pars, partis*, a part PART] A minute part or portion of matter an atom, a corpuscle, a molecule, a jot, any very small portion or allowance, a word that is not varied or inflected, as a preposition

particoloured, par'ti kul-erd, *a* PARTY-COLOURED

particular, par tik'ū ler, *a* [Fr *particulier*, L *particularis* fr *particula*, a particle PARTICLE] Pertaining to a single person or thing peculiar personal individual, private, special, not general designating a single thing by way of distinction, attentive to details, exact, precise, nice, minute circumstantial single, not ordinary, notable, singularly nice in taste, precise *fastidious*——*n* A single instance, a single point, a detail, a distinct circumstance

particularism, par tik'ū ler izm, *n* [*Particular* and *ism*] Special attention to one's own interests or belongings, exclusiveness

particularist, par tik'ū ler ist, *n* One who favours or shows particularism

particularity, par tik'ū la'ri ti, *n* State or quality of being particular minuteness of detail, that which is particular

particularization, par-tik'ū ler i zā''shon, *n* The act of particularizing

particularize, pär tik'ū ler iz, *v t* pret & pp *particularized* pär tik'ū ler-izd ppr *particularizing* pär tik'ū ler-iz-ing [*Particular* and *-ize*—Fr *particulariser*] To make particular mention of to enumerate or specify in detail——*v i* To be particular or attentive to details

particularly par tik'ū-ler li, *adv* In a particular manner, distinctly specially, notably

particulate, par tik'ū-lāt, *a* [From L *particula* a particle] Pertaining to particles forming a particle

parting part'ing, *p a* Serving to part or divide given at separation, departing——*n* Division separation, leave-taking

partisan par'ti-zan, *n* [O Fr *pertuisane*, Sp *partesana*, It *partigiana* origin doubtful] A kind of halbert or pike formerly in use

partisan, partizan, par'ti zan, *n* [Fr *partisan*, fr *parti*, a party, fr L *pars, partis* a part PART] An adherent of a *party or faction, a party man*——*a* *Adhering* to a party or faction, biassed in favour of a party

partisanship, partizanship par'ti-zan-ship *n* The state of being a partisan, adherence to a party

partition, par ti'shon, *n* [Fr *partition*, L *partitio* fr *partior*, I divide, distribute, fr *pars, partis* a part PART] Act of parting or dividing, division, separation, that by which different parts (as rooms cells, or cavities) are separated, a *division wall* part where separation is made, division of an estate in which several are jointly interested.——*v t* pret & pp *partitioned*, par-ti'shond, ppr *partitioning*, par-ti'shoning To divide by partitions, to divide into shares

partitive par'ti tiv *a* [Fr *partitif* L *partitus*, divided.] Denoting a part, referring to a part, distributive —**partitively**, par'ti tiv li, *adv* In a partitive manner

partizan Same as *Partisan*

partlet pärt'let, *n* [From O Fr *Pertelote*, a female name] A name for a hen

partly, part'li, *adv* In part, in some measure or degree not wholly

partner, part'ner, *n* [From old *parcener*, a sharer, O Fr *parçoner*, fr L *partitio* a sharing PARTITION] One who partakes or shares with another, a partaker an associate, a sharer a joint owner of stock or capital employed in commerce manufactures, or other business, one who dances with another a husband or wife

partnership, part'ner ship, *n* The state or condition of being a partner, fellowship, the association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on any business, joint interest or property

partook pär tük' *pret of partake*

partridge par'trij, *n* [Formerly *partriche, partrych* fr O Fr *perdrix* (Fr *perdrix*), fr L and Gr *perdix*, a partridge] A well-known gallinaceous game bird of the grouse family, common among cultivated ground in Britain also a name for many other similar birds

part-song part'song, *n* A song to be sung by two or more persons together taking different parts

parturient par-tū'ri-ent, *a* [L *parturiens, -entis* ppr of *parturio*, I bring forth, fr *pario partus*, I bring forth PARENT] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young

parturition, par tū ri'shon, *n* [L L *parturitio* See prec] The act of bringing forth young

party, par'ti, *n*, pl **parties**, par'tiz. [Fr *partie*, a party, side *parti*, a party, a suitor or litigant, &c, fr Fr *partir*, L *partire*, to divide, fr *pars partis*, a part PART] A body of individuals who take a particular *part or side in affairs* a number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others one of two litigants, the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit, one concerned or interested in an affair, persons engaged against each other, a select company invited to an entertainment, a company made up for a given occasion, a single person distinct from or opposed to another; a detachment or small number of troops sent on a particular duty——*a* Of or pertaining to a party

party-coloured, par'ti kul-erd *a* Having divers colours, coloured differently in different parts, motley

party-man, par'ti man, *n* One of a party, a man of extreme party principles, an abettor of a party, a partisan

party-spirit, par'ti-spi-rit, *n* The spirit that supports a party, spirit of a partisan

party-spirited, par'ti spi rit-ed, *a* Having the spirit of party or of partisans

party-wall, par'ti-wal, *n* A wall that separates one house from the next, a wall separating adjoining tenements

parvanimity, par-va nim'i-ti, *n* [L *parvus*, small, *animus*, mind, formed on type of *magnanimity*] Littleness of mind, meanness opposite of *magnanimity*

parvenu, par're nū *n* [Fr *parvenu*, bt *one who has arrived*, fr *parvenir* L *pervenire*, to arrive—*per*, through, and *venire*, to come] An upstart, a person who has newly risen to eminence or notice

paryis, paryise, par'vis, *n* [Fr *parvis*, fr L L *parvisus, paravisus* fr L *paradisus*, paradise] The area round a church, a room above the church porch

pas, pa, *n* [Fr fr L *passus*, a step a pace PACE.] A step, right of going foremost precedence

paschal pas'kal, *a* [O Fr *paschal*, Fr *pascal*, L L *paschalis* fr L and Gr *pascha*, passover, Easter fr Heb *pascha*, passage, fr *pasach* to pass over] Pertaining to the passover or to Easter

pasha pa'sha or pa-shā', *n* [Tur and Per *pâshâh*, contr fr *pâdishâh*, protector or great king PADISHAH] A title of Turkish military commanders of high rank and governors of provinces

pashalic, pa'sha-lik or pa-shā'lik, *n* The district or jurisdiction of a pasha

pasigraphy, pa sig'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *pasi*, for all, and *graphê*, writing] A system of universal writing

pasque-flower, pask'flou er *n* [O Fr *pasque*, Easter PASCHAL] A species of anemone with handsome purple flowers

pasquil, pas'kwil, *n* [It *pasquillo*, fr *pasquino*, a pasquin] A pasquin or pasquinade

pasquin, pasquinade, pas'kwin pas-kwin ād', *n* [Fr *pasquin, pasquinade*, fr It *pasquino*, a lampoon fr *Pasquino*, a witty and satirical tailor (or barber) of Rome, whose name after his death was bestowed upon a statue that had been dug up near his shop and to which satirical effusions were affixed at night] A lampoon, a satirical publication——*v t* pret & pp *pasquined, pasquinaded*, pas'kwind, pas'kwin-ād ed ppr *pasquining pasquinading* pas'kwin ing, pas'kwin ād ing To lampoon, to satirize

pass, pas, *v i* pret & pp *passed, past*, past, ppr *passing*, pas'ing [Fr *passer*=It *passare* Sp *pasar* to pass, fr L *passus*, a pace PACE.] To go, advance move, proceed, to go past a certain person or place, to change from one state to another, to alter or change, to vanish, to disappear to be lost, to die, to elapse, to be spent, to go on or away progressively, to be enacted, to receive the sanction of a legislative body, to be current, to gain reception, or to be generally received; to be regarded considered, received, in opinion or estimation,

to occur to take place to be done to thrust o push in fencing or fighting to go unheeded or neglected to be transf rred from an owner to run o extend, as a road to go successfully through an e aminat on or inspect on.—To come to pass, to happen to occur—T pass ff, to be carried thro gh conducted, or manage L—T pass on, t c tinue to go forward to proceed—To pass through, to underg , to xperience — t To go past, or by nd, to go through or e to cross to spe l to live th ugh to un dergo with success (as an examin tion) to hand er to send to c rculate to cause to perc late to utter o pronounce as an op n n to take n tice f to tra scend to transgress or go beyond to all w r approve of as allowable or just to app r sanction by a const tut nal or legal maj ity of votes to enact to go forth offic lly to pron unce to impose fraudulently to practise artfully to surpass, o l o x ceed to thrust to make a push in f cing to nil, as feces —T pass by to tak n notice of to o erlook to forgi To pass off to pose by fraud to palm off —To pass over to let go by unnoticed, to disregard. ——n. A passage way road a narrow passage a mounta n defile permissi n to pass, to g or to come a license to pass a passport a ticket f free transit r admiss on a thrust a push attempt to stab or strike a movement of th hand over or along any thi g ma ipulat on f a mesmerist state of a person condition or xtreme case ex tremity th successful or satisfactory g ing through an examinat o

passable pás'a-bl, *a* That may be passed, tra lled, o na gated that may be tra s rred fr m hand to hand current rece v able tolerable allowable admissible p etty fai

passably pas'a bli, *adv* In a passable manner tolerably moderately

pas age pas'áj, *n* [Fr *passage* f *passer* to pass. PASS.] Act of passing transit a journey by a con eyance, especially by a sh p way by which persons or things may pass r sel w y a conv nient channel entrance or exit a gall ry or corridor leading to the v rious divisions of a building right or liberty of passing access occurrence incid nt episode part of a book o writ g quoted or referred to a short portion of an air or tune enactment the act f carrying a measure through a legislat e body an emon ter

passant pas'ant, *a.* [Fr *passant* pp of *passer* to pass. PASS.] In *her* ld n an animal which appears to walk with head directed forward.

pass-book pas'bŏk, *n* A book in which a shopkeeper enters art cles bought on credit a bank book.

passé pa -sā', *a.* [F , masc. fem. of pp of *passer* to pass.] Past faded as applied to persons, past the heyday of life

passenger pas en jer [Formerly *passinger* one who makes a passag the n being an intrus e el men t, as in *a sunny morning r*.] One who passes, a tra eller a wayfarer one who tra els in some estab lished con eyance, as a stage-coach, steam boat, &c.

passenger pigeon pas en jer pi jon *n* A migra ory pigeon of America.

pa senger-train pas n j r trān, *n* A railway train f r the con eyance of passengers.

passer pas'er *n* One who passes a passenger

pa ser by pas-er bī', *n. pl* (L., l t. spar rows so called because the bulk of them are small birds.) A name given to the extensive order f b rds also called insessorial or perchi g b rds.—**pa serine** pas er in, *a.* Pertaining to the order Passeres.——*n.* A passerine b rd.

pas ibility pas-i-bil i-ti, *n* [Fr *passibilité*.] Quality of being possible aptness to feel or suffer

pa sible pas i bl, *a.* [Fr *passible* L *passibilis* fr *pati* or *passus* I suffe] Susceptible of feel g or s ffering susc ptibl of im pressions from ext rnal ag nts

pressim pas im *adv* [L.] H r a d ther n som book

passing pas' g, *p a* Current n w occurring cursory fleeting ——*ad* Ex ceedingly surpass gly r r s kably v ry

pas ing-bell pas g bel *n* A bell rung at the t me f just fter a pers l ati ring ally les gned to of tain pray rs f the pass ng soul

pa sion pa sh n [F *passion* L *passio* f *pati* to suffer, bear. Doublet *passio*.] I mpfl fr s t r a g t be spen s r L *pati* to h pen] wh *pat* t) an l L *fatis* akin) *fari* (*fan pet* bl &c.] A ff ng r mburg f th t cally the last suffering f the Sa v that wi h is suffered e l a t g feeling r em t a agitat n, o the t f mind, as h r g, fear &c h feelings cas n l ly ab ff nce injury o insult h n e l t an re f r zeal and ur h mc f lear lo eager less r as f dress a pass nate display a purs t to wh o ind tel

pa sional passionary pa hon al, pa shon a-ri, *n* A book o wh r h s described the suff rings f saints and martyrs

pa ionate pa sh át *a* [*Passion* and *-at*] Mov l or exc tel by pass n veh ment warm ar dent easily moved to a ger irascible ch leric fiery h t hasty

passionately pa hon át li, *ad* In a pass nate ma ner ardently v hemently a gry —**passionateness** pa shon-át-nes, *n* Stat of being passionate

passion flower pa'shon flou r *n* A plant, so called fro n a fa ciel resemb la ce in the parts f the flowers to the symbols of our Lord s pass on su h as nails, thorns, &c

passionless pa shon les, *a* Void of passion calm of temper

pas ion play pa h n plā, *n* A drama or play represe ting the different scenes in th pass n of Christ

Pas ion Sunday pa hon-a n-dā, *n* [See n xt.] The fifth S nday in Lent

Pa sion week pa shon-wēk *n* [From Christ passion or suff ri gs.] The week immediat ly preceding Easter

passive pas' *a* [Fr *passif* L *passivus* fr *pati* or *passus*, I suffer. Passive is L.] Capable of feeling or suffering suff ring not acti g recei g or capable of recei ing impressions from external agents resisting not opposing receiving or s ff ring without resistance i act inert n gr expressi of suff ring y be g affected by s me action e pressing that the n natu e is the object of some act n or feel ng.

pa sively pas' li, *ad* In a pass ma n r, without action n resistingly in the passive v ice

pas iveness pas' i nes, *n* Quality f being pass e passiv ity pat ence calm ness unresist ng suf mission

pa sivity pas- n s I assi ness

pass-key pas'k *n* A key for several lock a master k y a latch key

pa sover pás o- *n* A feast of the Jews commemorati e of th del erance f th Hebrew in Egypt when th destroying ang l passed over the houses of the Israelites hav e ma ked with the blood of the paschal l mb th sacrifice off red at the feast of the passover the paschal lamb

pa port pas'pōrt, *n* [F *passeport* a safe-conduct, a passport (L. license to enter or leave a port. PASS, PORT.] A permission or license empowering a person to tra l, granted by a competent a thority a d cument duly gned and attested giving leav and protection to a person (tra l g in a f reign country that which e ables one to pass with safety or certainty or reach soon des ned p ace

pa -word pas'werd, *n* A secret word or counters gn to distinguish a friend from a strang r

past pást, *p a* [A form of *pasted*.] Gone by or bey nd belonging to a period anterior to this not present o future spent end d act (ll l el. ——*n.* Elliptically past time a yth g that is past past state past life ——*pr p* Beyond in time not possessing beyond out of reach of furth er than after — *ad* By so as to pass

paste pást *n* [O Fr *paste* Fr *pâte* L *f sta* paste fr Gr *pastē* a mess f la y) rridg fr *pas* sprinkled fr *pass* I sprinkl] A mass or mess in a soft fluid r less than l qui d state a mix tu f flour with milk water &c used in c k ry & n t e of clay f r l tter y a kind f cement v ry nicely c n p unded a mixture f flour and water l ll d, used f r causing paper or other substan s to adh r h rd brill a t glassy substance used in m king imitati ns of precious stones c & m —*v t.* pret & pp *past* l past pr *pas ing* past sting To unite or cem nt with paste to fasten with paste

pasteboard pást'bōrd *n* A sort of thick pape f rmed of s gle sheets pasted one upon an th or by macer ting paper and casting it in moulds & carti ard.

pastel pas'tel, *n* [F *pastel* a pastel fr L *pastillus* a little roll. PASTIL.] A colo ured crayon

pastern pas'tern *n* [O Fr *pastur* Fr *pâturon*, the pastern fr *past re* a shackle for cattl at pasture, also pasture f eeding PASTURE.] The p rt of a h rse s l g between the joint n xt the f ot and the coronet f th hoof (See fig. under HORSE.)

pasticcio pas-tic'i- *n* [It.] A me ley, an olio a copy of the style and l manner of som art t

pastil pastille pas'til, pas-tēl' *n* [Fr *pastille* L. *pastill s*, a little roll, fr *pastus* f r L, fr *pasco past m* I f ed. PAST R.] A roll o mass omposed of sw et-sm ll ng cens, y ces, &c burned to di fect or scent th air of a room an agreeable k nd of sug r confecti ry

pastime pas'tim *n* [*Pass* and *time*.] That wh h r uses a l serves to m ke t pass agree bly r creation di ersion p rt play

pastor pas'tor *n.* [L. *past r* a f d r a hepherd, f *pasco pastum* I f ed (whence also *past r*) sam root as Sans *pā* to guard. *Pastern pa tor* are of same origin.] A m n ster of the g spel wh o has the ch rg of a church nd congregation or flock

pa toral pa tor al, *a* [Fr *pastoral* L. *pastoralis* PAST R.] Pertaining to sh pherds or herdsm n descript of th lif of shepherds rustic rural r lat ng to the care of s uls, or to the pastor of a hurch — Pastoral l tter a letter or circula addressed by a bish p to the clergy and pe pl of his d ocese —Pastoral staff, the offi al staff of a bishop or ab bot, w th a curv d head —Pastoral theology that part of theology wh h ats of the obligati ns of pastors a d their relations towards their fl cks ——*n.* A poem descripti of o dealing w th sh p h rds and the occupat s a l em of rural lif n styl a book l a pastor l letter or address

pastorally pas tor al li, *ad* In a pastoral or rural manner in th manner of a pastor

pastorate pas'tor át *n.* [*Pastor* and *-ate*.] Th office state or j risdicti n of a spiritual "pastor" hip ry h pastors

pastorship pas'tor-ship *n* The office or rank of past r

pa try pas'tri *n* [F *pâte* and *-ry*.] Eatables made f paste or m inly of paste the crust of pies, tarts &c

pastry-cook pás'tri-kuk *n* One wh makes and sells pastry or articles of food made of past as pies, &c

pasturable pas't a-bl *a* Fit for pasture.

pasturage pas't ā] *n* [*Pasture* and *-age* = O Fr *past r ge*.] The business of grazing cattle graz ng ground grow ng grass for feeding tock

pa ture pas'tūr *n* [O Fr *past re* (Fr *pâture*) f L. *pastu a* pasture, feeding, fr

pasco, I feed PASTOR] Grass for the food of cattle or other animals, ground covered with grass, such as animals feed on, grazing ground, grass land ——v t pret & pp *pastured*, pas'tūrd, ppr *pasturing*, pas'tūr-ing To supply with pasturage, to feed on growing grass.——v i To graze, to take food by eating grass from the ground

pasture-land, pas'tūr land, *n* Land appropriated to pasture

pastureless, pas'tūr les, *a* Destitute of pasture

pasty, pās'tı, *a* [*Paste* and *-y*] Like paste, of the consistence of paste ——n [O Fr *paste*, Fr *pâté*] A meat pie covered with paste

pat pat, *n* [Origin doubtful, perhaps imitative of the sound of a slight sharp blow, comp W *ffat*, a blow, and E *tap Patter* is a frequentative from this] A light quick stroke with the fingers or hand, a tap, a small lump of butter beat into shape by the hands ——v t pret & pp *patted*, pat'ed, ppr *patting*, pat'ing To strike gently with the fingers or hand, to tap —— a Hitting the mark, apt, fit, convenient ——adv Fitly, conveniently, just in the nick

patagium, pa-tā'jı um, *n* [L, the border of a dress] The flying expansion of bats, flying squirrels, &c

patch, pach, *n* [Origin doubtful, comp Swiss *patschen*, to patch, *batsch*, a patch] A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it, a small piece of anything similar a small piece of silk stuck on the face for adornment, a small piece of ground, a plot —— v t pret & pp *patched*, pacht, ppr *patching*, pach'ing To mend by sewing on a patch or patches, to adorn with a patch or patches, to mend with pieces, to repair clumsily, to make of pieces and shreds *fig* to make suddenly or hastily or without regard to forms (to *patch up* a quarrel)

patcher, pach'er, *n* One who patches

patchery, pach'er-ı, *n* [*Patch* and *-ery*] Bungling work

patchouli, patchouly, pa-chō'lı, *n* [Indian name] An Asiatic plant the leaves of which furnish an odorous oil, the perfume itself

patchwork, pach'werk, *n* Work composed of pieces of various shapes and colours sewed together, work composed of pieces clumsily put together

patchy, pach'ı, *a* Full of patches

pate, pāt, *n* [Perhaps fr *O Fr pate*, for *plate*, a plate or flat piece] The head, or rather the top of the head

pated, pāt'ed, *n* Having a pate, usually in composition

patella, pa-tel'la, *n* [L *patella*, a small dish, the knee pan, dim of *patina*, a dish fr *patēre*, to lie open PATENT] A small pan, vase, or dish, the knee pan

paten, pa'ten, *n* [From L *patina*, a pan [See prec] A metallic plate or flat dish, the plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed.

patent, pā'tent, *a* [From L. *patens, patentis*, ppr of *patēre*, to lie open, same root as *patior*, I suffer (whence *patient, passion*), Gr *petannymi*, I spread, *petalon*, a leaf, akin *pan, paten, patella*] Open, spread out, expanded, evident, manifest to any one, open to the perusal of all, secured by law or royal grant as an exclusive privilege or monopoly, patented ——n. A writing (called *letters patent*) given by the proper authority and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons, as a title of nobility, granted by a British sovereign, a similar writing, securing to a person for a term of years the exclusive right to an invention or discovery ——v t pret. & pp *patented*, pā'tent-ed, ppr *patenting* pā'tent-ing To make the subject of patent or exclusive right, to secure, as the exclusive right of a thing to a person

patentable, pā'tent-a-bl, *a* That may be patented

patentee, pā'ten tē, *n* [*Patent* and *-ee*] One who gets a patent, one to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent

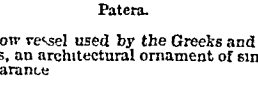
patent-right, pā'tent-rīt, *n* An exclusive privilege in an invention, &c, granted by patent

patera, pat'e ra, *n*, pl **paterę**, pat'e rē [L, fr *patēre* to be open PATENT] A



Patera.

shallow vessel used by the Greeks and Romans, an architectural ornament of similar appearance



Architectural Paterę

paterfamilias, pā'ter-fa-mil''ı-as, *n* [L, fr *pater*, father and *familia*, a family] The head or father of a family

paternal, pa-ter'nal, *a* [Fr *paternel*, fr L *paternus*, fr *pater*, father (FATHER), akin *patriarch, patrimony, patriot, patron, pattern*] Pertaining to a father, fatherly derived from the father, hereditary

paternally, pa-ter'nal-lı, *adv* In a paternal manner

paternity, pa-ter'ni-tı, *n* [Fr *paternite*, L *paternitas*, fr *paternus*, paternal (q v)] Fathership, the relation of a father to his offspring, derivation from a father, origin, authorship

paternoster, pā'ter-nos-ter, *n* [L, *our father*, the first two words of the Lord's prayer in Latin] The Lord's prayer, a rosary, every tenth bead in the rosary

path, path, *n*, pl **paths**, pāths or paTHZ [A.Sax *pæth*=D and L G *pad*, G *pfad*, a path, perhaps fr Gr *patos*, a path, the root being that of L *pons*, a bridge, Skr *path, panth*, to go] A way beaten by the feet of man or beast, any narrow way or track beaten by the foot, a footway, the way course, or track where a body moves in air, water, or in space, a way or passage, course of life, mode of conduct or action adopted.

pathetic, pa-thet'ık, *a* [Fr *pathétique* fr Gr *pathetikos*, fr *pathos*, suffering PATHOS] *Full of pathos, affecting*, exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion, touchingly

pathetical *pa thet'ik-al, a* PATHETIC

pathetically, pa-thet'ık al lı, *adv* In a pathetic manner touchingly

pathless, path'les, *a* Having no path, road, or track, trackless untrodden

pathogenesis, pathogeny, path-o-jen'e sis, pa-thoj'e nı *n* [Gr *pathos* suffering and *genesis*, origin, root *gen*, to produce] The doctrine of the origin and development of disease

pathognomonic, pa thog'nō mon''ık, *a* Gr *pathos*, suffering, and *gnōmōn*, one who knows, fr root of *gınōskō* I know] Distinctive or characteristic of a disease, indicating a particular disease

pathologic pathological, path-o-loj'ık, path-o loj'ık al, *a* Pertaining to pathology —**pathologically**, path-o-loj'ık al lı, *adv* In the manner of pathology

pathologist pa-thol'o-jist, *n* One who is versed in or who treats of pathology

pathology, pa-thol'o-jı, *n* [Fr *pathologie*, fr Gr *pathos*, suffering, and *logos*, discourse] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes, and symptoms, the doctrine of diseases

pathometry, pa thom'et-rı, *n* [Gr *pathos*, suffering, *metron*, measure] The distinction of suffering into different kinds or of different degrees of intensity

pathos, pā'thos, *n* [Gr *pathos*, passion, suffering, feeling, sensibility, fr stem of *pathein*, to suffer (seen also in *apathy, sympathy, antipathy*), same root as in *patient, passion* PASSION] *Expression of strong* or deep feeling, that quality or element which excites tender emotions, as those of pity, compassion, sympathy, &c, touching or affecting influence

pathway, path'wā, *n* A path, a footpath, a course of life

patience, pā'shens, *n* [Fr *patience*, L *patientia*, fr *patiens*, patient PATIENT] The quality of being patient, physical endurance, the suffering of anything evil or distressing with a calm unruffled temper, endurance without murmuring or fretfulness, a calm temper which bears evils without murmuring or discontent, composure, calmness in waiting for something to happen, forbearance, long suffering perseverance

patient, pā'shent, *a* [Fr *patient*, L *patiens, patientis*, ppr of *patior*, I suffer PASSION] Physically able to support or endure, proof against followed by *of*, having the quality of enduring evils without murmuring, showing fortitude, calmness, or submission under trials, not easily provoked, long suffering, forbearant, not revengeful, persevering, calmly diligent, not hasty not over eager or impetuous, waiting without discontent.——n A person or thing passively affected, a person suffering bodily indisposition, a sick person, a person under medical treatment

patiently, pā'shent-lı, *adv* In a patient manner, with patience, submissively, uncomplainingly

patin, pa'tin PATEN

patina, pat'ı na, *n* [L *patina*, a dish, a kind of cake, fr *patere*, to be open PATENT, PAN] The fine green *rust on ancient* bronzes and copper coins and medals

patois, pat-wā, *n* [Fr] A rustic or provincial form of speech

patrial, pā'trı al, *n* and *a* [L *patrius*, belonging to a country, fr *patria*, native country PATRIOT] Applied to words derived from the name of a country

patriarch, pā'trı ark, *n* [L *patriarcha*, fr Gr *patriarchēs—patria* a family, fr *patēr*, father, and *archē*, rule PATERNAL] The father or chief of a race or tribe, the father and ruler of a family, one who governs by paternal right, a bishop of rank next to the pope, a dignitary superior to an archbishop in the Greek Church.

patriarchal, patriarchic, pā-trı ark'al, pā trı-ark'ık, *a* Belonging to a patriarch, subject to a patriarch

patriarchate, pā'trı-ark āt, *n* [*Patriarch* and *-ate*] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch

patriarchism, *pā'trı ark ızm, n Government* by a patriarch

patriarchy, pā'trı ar-kı, *n* A patriarchate

patrician, pa-trı'shan *a* [Fr *patricien*, fr L *patricius*, pertaining to the Roman *patres*, that is fathers, senators or patricians, fr *pater*, father PATERNAL] Belonging to the senators of ancient Rome senatorial, of noble birth, noble, not plebeian.——n A person of patrician or noble birth a nobleman

patriciate, pa-trish'ı-āt, *n* The dignity of a patrician, aristocracy collectively

patrimonial, pat-rı mō'nı al, *a* Pertaining to a patrimony, inherited.—**patrimonially**, pat-rı mō'nı al lı, *adv* By inheritance

patrimony, pat'rı-mo-nı, *n* [L *patrimonium*, fr *pater*, father PATERNAL] A paternal inheritance estate or possessions inherited from one's father, a heritage, a church estate or revenue

patriot, pā'trı-ot or pat', *n* [Fr *patriote* fr L *patria*, one's fatherland or native country, fr *pater* father PATERNAL] A person who loves his country, and zealously

s pports l defends it and its interests —a. Patriotic

patriotic pā-tri-ot ik or pat- a. [*Patriot* and *-ic*—Fr *patriotique*.] Full of patriotism actuated or inspired by the lo of one's country directed to the p blic w lfare

patriotically pā-tri-ot'ik-al li or pat- ad. In a patriot c ma ner

patriotism pā tri-ot-izm or pat- n. [*Patriot* and *-ism*. Fr *patriotisme*.] The ties of a patriot h e f ne country the pass on for the w lfare f one s country

patrist, pā trist, n. [From L. *patres* fathers, th Fathers of th Church PATERNAL.] One rsed in the writings of the f thers f th Christian church.

patristic pa-tris tik a. [See prec.] Per taining to the anc ent f thers of th Christian hur h. **patristics** pa-tris'tiks, n. That branch of theology which treats f th doctrines of th Christian fathers

patrol pa-trol' n. [Fr *pat ouille* fr *patrouiller* to patrol, also to paddl with the f t, fr *patte* O Fr *pate*, paw G *pfote* D *poot* a paw ki *to pave*.] The walking or mar hin round by a guard at night to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place th guard or persons wh go such rounds a policeman who g es rou l a *regular beat*.—v.i. pret. & pp *pat olled* pa-trōld' ppr *pat olling* pa-trol ing To go th rou n ls as a patrol to march about and see what passes, as by policemen in a city —v.t. To pass through o round, as a guard.

patron pā tron n. [Fr *pat* a patron, also a pattern, fr L. *patronus*, a patron, a protect r in L. L. a pattern, f *pater* a fa th PATERNAL. *Patter* is a doublet of th is.] A pr tector or a defender an ad ocate on who counte nces, supports, nd protects the a person or a work a man of rank or standing who assists a person in an inf r r pos tion one who cou tenances a l supports or lends al l one who has the gift nd dispos tion of a benefice or church-living a guardian saint.

patronage, pat ron-āj or pā n. [Fr *patronage* f L. *patronus*, a patron.] Act of patronizing special countenance support guardianship p, as of a saint the right f presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice

patroness, pā tron es, n. A femal patron or one who patronizes, countenances, or supports a f male gu rdian s nt a f mal who has the right of prese t ng to a ch rch-living.

patronize pat ron-īz o pā v t. pret. & pp *patronized*, pat ron īzd o pā ppr *patronizing* pat tron īz ing or pā To act as patron of to support, cou tenance, or f our to lend aid to promote to assume the air of a patron or superior t wards.

patronizer pat ron-īz-er or pā n. One who patronizes.

patronizing, pat ron īz ing or pā p.a. Assuming the airs of a patron act g like one who co lescends to patronize or f vo —**patronizingly** pat ron-īz ing li or pā ad. In a patro izing ma ner

patronymic pat r nim ik n. [G. *patronymikon*—*pater patr-*, a father, and *onoma*, a name.] A name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors.—a. Derived from or expressing the nam of a father or ancestor

patten, pat en, n. [Fr *patin*, a clog, patten, fr *patte* the foot. PATRICIAN.] A wooden shoe or sole raised by supports upon n iron ring and worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud

patter pat er v.t. pret. & pp *pattered*, pat ered ppr *pattering* pat er ing [Freq. fr *pat*, to give a slight blow PAT.] To make a sound like that of falling drops of water or ha to make a quick succession of small sounds to move with quick steps, making a ght sounds.—n. A quick succession of small sounds.

patter pat er v.t. and i. pret. & pp. *pattered*, pat erd ppr *pattering* pat er ing [Perhaps fr the *Paternoster* or Lord's prayer repeated in h rches in a l w tone of voice.] To speak in a muttering way to mumble to talk in a fluent, gli h way —n. Chatter prattle th ves' slang

pattern pat ern n. [Fr *patron* a patr n, a pattern same word as *patr* (1).] An original or model proposed f r imitatio n that wh h is t be copied or m tated, a sample a part showing the figure or quality of the whole an ornamental design n some woven f bri th ounterp rt in wood of s mething that is to be t in m tal anything cut o t in paper to direct th cutting f loth.

patty pat i, n. pl. **patties** pat iz [Fr *pat* a pie PASTY.] A little pie a pasty —**patty pan** pat i pa n A pan to bake patties in

patulous pat lus, a. [L. *patul* fr *patere*, to be pen PATENT.] E pa ded open g w d ly

paucity pā si ti, n. [L. *paucitas* fr *paucus* littl f w same root *fac* (q.v.).] Few ness smallness of number scarcity small ness of quantity

paul pal, n. Same as PAWL.

pauldron pal dron, n. [O Fr *espalleron* fr *esp lle* Fr *epa le*, the shoulder.] A piece f armour overing the shoul ler

Pauline pal in, a. Pertaining to St. Paul, or to his writings

paulo-post future pā'lō-pōst-fū tūr n. [L. *paulo* a little *post* after.] A tense of Greek v rbs oth rwise designated the future perfect.

paunch pansh, n. [O Fr *panche* (Fr *panse*) f L. *pa tex, pa ticis*, the belly.] The belly and its contents the al imen n ruminat ng quadrupeds the first and largest tomach, to wh h the food is received b fore rumination.—**paunchy** pansh'i, a. [*Paunch* and *y*.] Big bellied.

pauper pa per n. [L. *pauper* poor (whence *pauperies* po , *impoverish*) akin *paucus* few PAUCITY.] A poor person part cularly one so in l gent as to depend on the publ c for mai te ance

pauperism. pa per-izm n. [*Pauper* and *ism*.] State of bei g a pauper the state of indigent persons requiring support from the commu ty

pauperize pa pe rīz, v.t. pret. & pp. *pauperized* pa pe rīzd ppr. *pauperizing* pa per-īz-i g [*Pauper* and *-ize*.] To reduce to pauperism.

pause paz, n. [Fr *pause* O F *pose* *pose* f L. *pausa*, fr Gr *pausis*, a stop ing, fr *pauo* I stop: *pose* seen in *compose* *impose* &c. is of same origin.] A temporary cessation an nterminis n of act on, spe k ing, m ging playing, or the lik a temporary stop or rest cessati n proceeding from d ubt suspense a l reak m writi g a temporary cessation in reading a mark f cessation or t rmination of the voice —v.i. pret. & pp *paused*, pāzd ppr *pausing* paz'ing To m k a pause or sh rt stop to cease to speak for a time to delay to desist or forbear for a t me to d liberate to hesitate to be interm tted.

pave pāv v.t. pret. & pp *paved*, pāvd ppr *paving* pāv'ing. [Fr *paver* L.L. *pavare* f L. *pavi* to ram, to pa e.] To make a hard level surface on by lay g with stones, earth, lime &c to cover with stone brick, or other substance so as to make a lev l and soli surface f r horses, carriages, or f ot-passe g rs.—To pave way (*fig.*) to prepare a w y t remove difficulties o obstacles *being* hard.

pavement, pāv'ment, n. [Fr *pavement* f L. *pavimentum*. PAVE.] The s li d or covering of a street, road, courtyard, &c f g stones, bricks, &c stones r ther material with which anything is paved.

paver pāv'er n. One wh pa es a pavior

pavid, pav'id, a. [L. *pavidus*, fr *pavere* I fear.] Timid fearful.

pavilion, pa-vil'yon, n. [Fr *pavillon*, a tent, fr L. *papilio, papilionis*, a butterfly also a tent, probably from some fancied resemblance of latter.] A tent, a large tent raised on post a canopy a small building or part of a building ha ing a tent-formed roof a building of an ornamental character for certain e tertainments the outer ear.—**Pavilion roof,** a roof sloping or hipped equally on *all sides*.—v.t. pret. & pp *pavilioned*, pa-vil'yond ppr *pavilioning*, pa-vil'yon ing To furnish with pavilions or tents to sh lter with a tent

paving pāv'ing n. Pavement a floor of tones or bri ks.—Paving stones, la ge prepared st nes or slabs for paving

pavior pavour pāv'i-er n. A person whose occupation is to pave a paver

pavise pa īs, n. [O Fr *pavois*.] A large shield to rest on the groun l



Pa ise.

pavonine pav ō-nīn, a. [L. *pavoninus*, fr *pavo*, a peacock (q.v.).] Bel ng ing to or resemb g a peacock iridescent

paw pa, n. [From O Fr *poe*, *poue* *pote* a paw, sam as L. G *pot* D *poot* D n *pot* G *pfl* a paw *origin doubtful*.] The foot of animals ha ing claw the hand (n conten pt) —v.t. pret. & pp *pawed*, pad ppr *pawing* To draw the fore-foot along the groun l to scrape with th fore-foot, as a horse —v.t. To scrape with the fore-foot to handle roughly; to fawn upon

pawed pad, a. Hav ng paws.

pawl, pal, n. [From W *pawl*=L. *palus* a pole or stak POLE.] A short bar acting as a catch to p v nt the capstan or windlass of a hip from rolling back a cli k or detent which falls into the teeth of a rat h t-wheel.—v.t. pret. & pp *pawled* pald ppr *pawling* pal ing To stop with a pawl.

pawn, pan, n. [O Fr *pan*, a pawn or gage origin doubtful: comp D and O Fris. *pand* (*vfand*, Icel. *pantr* Sw and Dan. *pant* a pledge.] Something given or deposited as security f r the payme t of money borrowed a *pledge for the fulfilment of a promise* state of being pledged a pawnshop —v.t. pret. & pp *pawned*, pand ppr *pawning* pan ing To g ve or deposit in pledg to pledge with a pawnbroker to pledge to pledge for the fulfilment of a promise.

pawn p n, n. [O Fr *paon peon*, properly a foot-s ld r fr L.L. *p la pedonis* f *pes pedis*, the foot PEON FOOT.] A piece of the lowest rank at chess

pawnbroker pan'brō'k-ér n. A person licensed to lend money at a legally fixed rate of interest on goods depos ted with him

pawner pan er n. One who pawns.

pawnshop pan shop, n. A pawnbroker's shop or establishment

pawn ticket, pan t k-et, n. A ticket gi en by a pawnbroker to a pledg r with particulars of the transaction.

pax wax, paks'waks, n. [Also called *flax-wax* fr A. Sax *flax* hair and *weaxan*, to wax o grow.] A strong yellowish l gament strengthening the neck of the ox sheep, &c

pay pā, v.t. pret. & pp *paid*, pād, ppr *paying* pā ing [Fr *payer*—Sp and Pg *pagar* It. *pagare*, f L.L. *pacare* to pay, fr L. *pacare*, to quiet appease pacify fr *pax pacis*, peace PEACE.] To recompense or requite to remunerate for goods receiv ed or service rendered to discharge one's obligation to to compensate to reward to satisfy as a claim, to discharge, as a debt to g ve the equ valent for to gi e to render or offer w thout obligation (as attention, respect, a vis t).—v.i. To make a payment or payments to be profitable o remunerative —n. An equi al nt given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed salary wages reward recompense.

pay, pā, *v t* pret & pp *payed,* pād, ppr *paying,* pā'ing [O Fr *peier, poier,* fr L *picare,* to pitch, fr *pix, picis,* pitch] To cover or coat, as the bottom of a ship, with tar or pitch

payable, pā'a-bl, *a* That may or ought to be paid, justly due

pay-bill, pā'bil, *n* A bill or statement specifying the amount of money to be paid, as to workmen, soldiers, and the like

pay-day, pā'dā, *n* The day when payment is regularly made, the day for paying wages

payee, pā-ē', *n* [*Pay* and *-ee*] The person to whom money is to be paid

payer, pā'er, *n* One who pays

paymaster, pā'mas-ter, *n* One from whom wages or reward is received, an officer in an army or navy whose duty is to pay the men their wages

payment, pā'ment, *n* Act of paying, discharge of a debt or obligation, what is given for service done, reward, recompense

paynim, pā'nim, *n* [O Fr *paienime, paienisme=paganism* (q v)] A pagan, a heathen

pay-office, pā'of-is, *n* A place or office where payment is made of public debts

pay-roll, pā'rōl, *n* A roll or list of persons to be paid, with a note of the sums payable

pea pē, *n* [O E *pese, pees,* a pea, pl *pesen, pesre,* A. Sax. *pise,* pl *pisan,* fr L *pisum,* fr Gr *pisos* a pea, root seen in Skr *push,* to grind. *Pea* is a false form, the *s* of the word being mistaken for the sign of the plural, and then dropped to make a singular] A well-known plant with papilionaceous flowers, cultivated in the garden and in the field on account of its seeds, one of the seeds of the plants (In the plural, we write *peas* for two or more individual seeds, but *pease* for an indefinite number or quantity in bulk)

peace, pēs, *n* [From O Fr *pais* (Fr *paix*) =It. *pace,* Sp & Pg *paz* fr L *pax, pacis,* peace—root *pac,* seen in *pacisco,* I agree (whence *pact*), of same origin are *pay, appease, pacify,* &c.] A state of quiet or tranquillity, freedom from disturbance or agitation, quietness, calm, repose, public tranquillity, freedom from war, a more or less permanent cessation of hostilities, freedom, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety, or the like, quietness of mind, tranquillity calmness, quiet of conscience, harmony concord —Breach of the peace, disturbance of public tranquillity by riotous or other conduct —To hold one's peace, to be silent —To make a person's peace, with another, to reconcile the other to him

peaceable, pēs'a-bl, *a* Disposed to peace, not quarrelsome, peaceful, pacific, tranquil, undisturbed, serene, calm

peaceableness, pēs'a-bl nes, *n* State of being peaceable

peaceably, pēs'a-bli, *adv* In a peaceable manner, quietly, without agitation, tumult, or commotion

peace-breaker, pēs'brāk-er, *n* One who violates or disturbs public peace

peaceful, pēs'ful, *a* Full of peace, free from war, noise, tumult, or disturbance quiet, undisturbed, still, pacific, mild, calm, serene

peacefully, pēs'fŭl-li, *adv* In a peaceful manner, quietly, calmly, tranquilly

peacefulness, pēs'ful nes, *n* State of being peaceful

peace-maker, pēs'māk er, *n* One who makes or promotes peace by reconciling parties at variance

peace-offering, pēs'of-er ing, *n* Something offered to an offended person to procure reconciliation or peace, among the Jews, an offering to God for thanksgiving and reconciliation

peace-officer, pēs'of-fis-er, *n* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace

peach pēch, *n* [Fr *pêche,* O Fr *pesche,* It *pesca, persica,* fr L *persica,* Persian, lit the Persian fruit or tree] A well known tree and its fruit, allied to the almond, and supposed to have come originally from Persia

peach, pēch, *v t* pret. & pp *peached,* pēcht, ppr *peaching,* pēch'ing [Abbrev of *impeach*] To betray one's accomplice, to turn informer [Colloq]

peach-coloured, pēch'kul erd, *a* Of the colour of a peach-blossom, of a pale red colour

peachy, pēch'i, *a* Containing or resembling peaches

peacock, pē'kok, *n* [*Pea,* in this word= A. Sax *pawa,* a peacock, fr L *pavo*=Gr *taōs,* a peacock, Ar *tawus,* Hind *taoos*] A large and beautiful gallinaceous bird with rich plumage properly the male bird, the female being, for distinction's sake called a *peahen* —**pea-fowl,** pē'foul, *n* The peacock or peahen.

pea-jacket, pē'jak-et, *n* [The *pea* is from D and L G *pije,* coarse, thick cloth, a warm jacket, akin to Goth *paida,* a garment] A thick woollen jacket or short coat worn by seamen, fishermen, &c

peak, pēk, *n* [From Fr *pic,* a mountain peak, a pick, also *pique,* a pike a Celtic word, fr Armor *pic,* W *pig,* a point, a pike, a beak, akin *beal, pike, picl, prel*] A projecting point, the end of something that terminates in a point, the top of a hill or mountain ending in a point, a projecting portion on a head-covering, the upper, outer corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard, also, the extremity of the yard or gaff

peak, pēk, *v i* pret. & pp *peaked,* pēkt, ppr *peaking,* pēk'ing [Perhaps from prec., from the sharpened features of sickly persons] To look sickly or thin, to be or become emaciated.

peaked pēk'ĕd, *a* Ending in a peak or point.

peaky, pēk'i, *a* Consisting of peaks, resembling a peak

peal, pēl, *n* [A mutilated form of *appeal*] A series of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouting, &c, a set of bells tuned to each other, the changes rung on such bells, chime —*v i* pret & pp *pealed,* pēld, ppr *pealing* pēl'ing To utter or give out a peal.—*v t* To cause to ring or sound, to utter loudly and sonorously

pea-nut, pē'nut, *n* The ground nut ARACHIS

pear, pār, *n* [A. Sax *peru*=Icel *pera,* D *pere,* Fr *poire,* fr L *pirum,* a pear] A well known fruit-tree growing wild in many parts of Europe and Asia, one of the fruits of the tree

pea-rifle, pē-rī'fl, *n* A rifle carrying a ball about the size of a pea

pearl, perl *n* [From Fr *perle,* fr L L *perula, perla,* a pearl, a dim either for *pirula,* fr L *pirum,* a pear, or for *pilula,* a little pill, a globule] A smooth lustrous body, of a roundish form and generally whitish colour, produced by certain molluscs something resembling a pearl, as a drop of dew, a small printing type the smallest except diamond and brilliant, something very valuable, what is choicest and best —a Relating to or made of pearl or mother of-pearl.—*v t* pret & pp *pearled,* perld, ppr *pearling,* perl'ing To set or adorn with pearls

pearlaceous, per-lā'shus, *a* [*Pearl* and *-aceous*] Resembling pearl or mother of-pearl of a pearly appearance

pearlash, perl'ash, *n* Commercial carbonate of potash

pearl-barley, perl'bar-li *n* The seed of barley ground into small round grains.

pearl-diver, perl'dīv er, *n* One who dives for pearl-oysters

pearled, perld, *a* Set or adorned with pearls

pearl-edge, perl'ej, *n* A narrow kind of thread edging for lace

pearl-fishery, perl'fish-e-ri, *n* A place where pearl-oysters are collected.

pearl-fishing perl'fish ing *n* The occupation of diving for or otherwise getting pearl-oysters

pearliness, per'li-nes, *n* State of being pearly

pearl-mussel perl'mus-el, *n* A fresh-water mussel which yields pearls.

pearl-nautilus, perl'na-ti lus, *n* The true nautilus as distinguished from the argonaut or paper-nautilus

pearl-oyster, perl'ois-ter, *n* A mollusc which yields pearls

pearl-powder, perl'pou-der, *n* A sort of powder from bismuth, used as a cosmetic

pearl-white, perl'whīt, *n* Pearl powder

pearly, perl'i, *a* Containing or abounding with pearls, resembling a pearl or pearls, resembling mother-of pearl, nacreous, clear, pure, transparent

peasant, pe'zant, *n* [O Fr *païsant, paisan* (Fr *paysan*), fr *pais, pays,* country, fr L *pagus,* a district of country (with *t* affixed as in *tyrant*) PAGAN, PAGE (boy)] A countryman, a rustic, a hind one whose business is rural labour —a Rustic, rural

peasantry, pe'zant-ri, *n* [*Peasant* and *-ry*] Peasants, rustics, the body of country people

peascod, peasecod, pēz'kod, *n* The pod of a pea

pease See PEA

pease-meal, pēz'mēl, *n* Meal or flour from peas

pea-shooter, pē'shōt-er, *n* A small tube through which boys shoot peas by blowing

pea-soup, pease-soup, pē'sōp, pēz'sop, *n* A soup made chiefly of peas

peat, pēt, *n* [For *beat, bete,* fr old *bete,* to mend a fire, fr A. Sax. *bētan,* to make *better,* akin *better*] A kind of turf used as fuel, a small block of this cut and dried for fuel

peat-bog, pēt'bog, *n* A bog or marsh containing peat

peat-moss, pēt'mos, *n* A moss producing peat

peaty, pēt'i, *a* Composed of peat, resembling peat, abounding in peat

pebble, peb'l, *n* [A. Sax. *papol,* in *papolstan,* lit pebble stone, etym unknown] A roundish stone, a stone worn and rounded by the action of water; a name for agate and for rock-crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles

pebbled, peb'ld, *a* Abounding with pebbles

pebbly, peb'li, *a* Full of pebbles, abounding with small roundish stones

pecan, pecan-nut, pē-kan', pē-kan'nut, *n* [Fr *pacane,* Sp *pacana,* of Amer origin] A species of hickory and its fruit

peccability, pe-ka-bil'i-ti, *n* State of being peccable

peccable, pek'a-bl, *a* [Fr *peccable,* fr L *peccare, peccatum,* to sin PECCANT] Liable to sin, apt to transgress the divine law

peccadillo, pek-a-dil'lō, *n* [Sp *pecadillo,* dimin fr *pecado*=L *peccatum,* a sin See prec] A slight trespass or offence, a petty crime or fault

peccancy, pek'an-si, *n* [*Peccant* and *-cy*] State or quality of being peccant

peccant, pek'ant, *a* [Fr *peccant,* fr L *peccans,* ppr of *pecco,* I sin, whence *peccable, peccadillo*] Sinning; criminal, morbid, bad, corrupt, not healthy

peccantly, pek'ant-li, *adv* In a peccant manner



Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*)

peccary, pek'a-ri, *n* pl **peccaries** pek'a riz. [South American name] A quad-

ruped of America representing the swine to which it is allied.

peccavi, pek-kā'vī. [L., I have sinned, fr *pecco*, I sin. PECCANT.] A word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offence.

peck, pek, s. [Perhaps a form of *pack* but comp. F. *picotin* a peck, L.L. *picta* a liquid measure, origin unknown.] The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts.

peck, pek, v.t. pret. & pp. *pecked* (pekt); ppr. *pecking* (pek'ing). [A shortened form of *pick*.] To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into; to pick up as food, with the beak; to make by striking with the beak, or a pointed instrument.—v.i. To strike with a beak or a pointed instrument; to strike in a manner to make small impressions.

pecker, pek'er, s. One who or that which pecks. woodpecker.

peckish, pek'ish, a. Inclined to eat; hungry. [Colloq.]

pecten, pek'ten, s. [L. *pecten*, a comb, a kind of shell-fish, fr. *pecto*, I comb; root also in Gr. *pekō*, I comb. A fine hair in this root.] A genus of marine bivalve molluscs having a shell marked with diverging ribs and furrows.



Pecten or Scallop.

pectic, pek'tik, a. [Gr. *pektikos*, curdling, fr. *pegnymi*, I fix.] Having the property of forming jelly, as leaf and acid found in fruits.

pectinal, pek'tin-al, a. [From L. *pecten*, a comb, fr. *pecto*, Gr. *pēkō*, I comb. PECTEN.] Pertaining to or resembling a comb.

pectinate, pek'tin-āt, a. [L. *pectinatus*, see prec.] Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb; toothed like a comb; serrated.

pectination, pek-tin-ā-shun, s. The state of being pectinated; what is pectinated.

pectoral, pek'to-ral, a. [Fr. *pectoral*, L. *pectoralis*, fr. *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast, same root as *passo*, I fix, Gr. *pēgnymi*, I fix.] Pertaining to the breast.—Pectoral fins, two fins of a fish situated near the gills. (See FIN.)—s. A breastplate or covering for the breast; a medicine for complaints of the chest and lungs; a pectoral fin.

pectose, pek'tōs, s. [PECTIC.] A substance contained in fleshy fruits.

peculate, pe'kū-lāt, v.i. pret. & pp. *peculated*, pe'kū-lāt-ed; ppr. *peculating*, pe'kū-lāt-ing. [L. *peculor*, *peculatus*, I steal, fr. *peculium*, private property, fr. *pecu*, cattle, in which wealth originally consisted, a word connected with F. *fief*. PECULIAR, PECUNIARY.] To appropriate money or goods intrusted to one's care; to be guilty of embezzlement; to steal.

peculation, pe-kū-lā'shun, s. Act of peculating; embezzlement.

peculator, pe'kū-lāt-er, s. [L.] One who peculates.

peculiar, pē-kūl'yer, a. [L. *peculiaris*, one's own, peculiar, extraordinary, fr. *peculium*, one's own property. PECULATE.] One's own; specially belonging to a person, place, people, &c.; characteristic; particular; special; unusual; odd; eccentric.—s. Private or particular right or authority; a particular parish or church which has ecclesiastical jurisdiction within itself.

peculiarity, pe-kū'li-a-ri-ti, s. [L. *peculiaritas*, quality of the like, a peculiar thing.] Something peculiar to a person or thing; that which belongs to or is found in one person or thing and in no other.

peculiarly, pe-kūl'yer-li, *ad.* In a peculiar manner; especially; singularly; in a manner not common to others.

pecuniarily, pe-kū-ni-a-ri-li, *a.* In a pecuniary manner.

pecuniary, pe-kū'ni-a-ri, *a.* [L. *pecuniarius*, fr. *pecunia*, property, money, fr. *pecus*, cattle. PECULATE.] Relating to or connected with money; consisting of money.

pedagogic, **pedagogical**, ped-a-goj'ik, ped-a-goj'ik-al, *a.* Resembling or belonging to a pedagogue.

pedagogics, ped-a-goj'iks, The science or art of teaching.

pedagogism, ped-a-gog-izm, s. The business or manners of a pedagogue.

pedagogue, ped-a-gog, s. [Fr. *pedagogue*, fr. L. *paedagogus*, a pedagogue, a slave who went with children to school, &c.—*pais*, *paidos*, a child, a boy, and *agō*, I lead.] A teacher of children; a schoolmaster; used generally by way of contempt.

pedagogy, ped-a-go-ji, s. The art or office of a pedagogue; the teaching profession.

pedal, ped'al, *a.* [L. *pedalis*, belonging to the foot, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, for *ped-s*, fr. *pedeo*, I step, and with E. *foot*; seen also in *pedestal*, *pedestrian*, *biped*, *quadruped*, *impede*, *expedite*, &c. FOOT.] Pertaining to a foot or to a pedal.—s. A lever to be pressed by the foot; a part of a musical instrument acted on by the feet, as in the piano, organ and harmonium.

pedant, pe'dant, s. [Fr. *pédant*, It. Sp. & Pg. *pedante*, for *pedagogante*, fr. L. *paedagogans*, *pedagogantis*, ppr. of *paedagogo*, I educate. PEDAGOGUE.] A person who makes a show in display of his learning, or who prides himself on his learning, one whose taste is governed by a system of rules.

pedantic, **pedantical**, pe-dant'ik, pe-dant'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a pedant or pedantry; characteristic of a pedant.

pedantically, pe-dant'ik-al-li, *ad.* In a pedantic manner.

pedantry, pe'dant-ri, s. [Fr. *pédanterie*, It. *pedanteria*.] The manners, qualities, or character of a pedant; ostentation or boastful display of learning; obstinate adherence to rules or established form.

pedate, ped'āt, *a.* [L. *pedatus*, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. PEDAL.] Having divisions like toes divided into distinct lobes; in *botany* applied to certain palmate leaves.

peddle, ped'l, v.i. pret. & pp. *peddled*, ped'ld, ppr. *peddling*, ped'ling. [From Prov. E. *ped* or *pad*, a wicker basket, a pannier, akin to *pod*. Hence *pedlar*.] To travel about the country and sell small wares to go about as a pedlar; to be engaged in a small business to trifle.—v.t. To sell or retail in small quantities while travelling about.

peddler, ped'ler, s. One who peddles; a pedlar.

pedestal, pe'des-tal, s. [Sp. *pedestal*, Fr. *piedestal*, It. *piedestallo*, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and G. and E. *stall*. PEDAL, STALL.] The base or support of a column, pillar, statue, &c.

pedestrian, pe-des'tri-an, *a.* [From L. *pedestris*, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot. PEDAL.] Going on foot; walking; performed on foot.—s. One who walks or journeys on foot; one who walks for a wager; a remarkable walker.

pedestrianism, pe-des'tri-an-izm, s. [*Pedestrian* and *-ism*.] The practice of walking; the art of a pedestrian; walk.

pedicel, ped'i-sel, s. [Mod. L. *pedicellus*, a form equivalent to L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. PEDAL.] A small short foot-stalk of a leaf, flower or fruit; a foot-stalk by which certain animals, as zoophytes, &c., are attached.

pedicellate, pe-di-sel-lāt, *a.* [*Pedicel* and *-ate*.] Having a pedicel.

pediculous, **pediculous**, pe-dik'ū-ler, pe-dik'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *pediculosus*, a louse.] Lousy; having the lousy distemper.

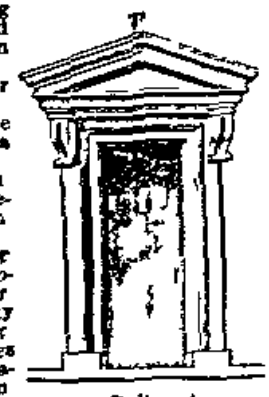
pedicure, ped'i-kūr, s. [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, *cura* care.] A person who practises the care-taking of other people's feet.

pedigree, ped'i-gre, s. [Origin unknown.] Lineage; line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends; genealogy; an account or register of a line of ancestors.

pedimane, pe'di-mān, s. [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, *manus*, the hand.] An animal that has feet serving as hands.

pedimanous, pe-dim'a-nus, *a.* [See prec.] Having the foot hand-shaped, as monkeys.

pediment, pe'di-ment, s. [Fr. barely from L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] The triangular mass resembling a gable at the end of buildings in the Greek style; a small gable or triangular decoration like a gable over a window, a door, &c.—**pedimental**, pe-di-ment'al, *a.* Relating to a pediment.



Pediment.

pedlar, **peddler**, ped'ler, s. [Properly *peddler*, fr. *peddle*.] A petty dealer that carries his wares with him; a travelling chapman.

pedlary, **pedlery**, ped'ler-i, s. Pedlar's wares; the employment of a pedlar.

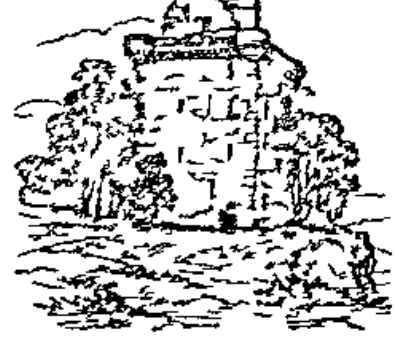
pedobaptism, pē-dō-bap'tizm, s. PAEDOBAPTISM.

pedobaptist, pē-dō-bap'tist, s. PAEDOBAPTIST.

pedometer, pe-dom'et-er, s. [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance thus ascertained.

peduncle, pe-dung'kl, s. [Fr. *pédoncule*, L.L. *pedunculus*, dimin. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] The stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant; the stem or stalk by which certain brachiopods, &c. are attached; a foot-stalk or pedicel.—**pedunculate**, pe-dung'kū-lāt, *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle.—**pedunculate**, **pedunculated**, pē-dung'kū-lāt, pe-dung'kū-lāt-ed, *a.* Having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle.

peel peel tower, pēl, pel tou'er, s. [Perhaps same as *pile*, a building or edifice



Peel-tower, Glencaple, Dumfriesshire.

but comp. W. *pill*, a tower, a fortress.] A strong square tower such as are common on the Scottish borders.

peel, pēl, v.t. pret. & pp. *peeled*, pēld; ppr. *peeling*, pēl'ing. [Fr. *peler*=It. *pelare*, fr. L. *pellis*, the skin (long with E. *fell*, a skin), whence also *pellicle*, *pelisse*, *pelt*, &c.; *pellion*, being fr. same root.] To strip off as bark, or rind; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin or bark; to flay; to skin; to pare.—v.i. To lose the skin, bark or rind; to fall off, as bark or skin.—s. The skin or rind.

peel, pēl, v.t. pret. & pp. *peeled*, pēld, ppr. *peeling*, pēl'ing. [Fr. *peler*, fr. L. *pala*, a spade, a plunder.] To strip; to plunder; to pillage.

peel, pēl, s. [Fr. *pelle*, fr. L. *pala*, a spade,

A baker's wooden shovel to lift bread in and out of the oven

peeler, pēl'er, *n* One who peels

peen, pēn, *n* Same as *Pein*

peep, pēp, *v i* pret & pp *peeped*, pēpt, ppr *peeping*, pēp'ing [Imitative of sound, like D and G *piepen*, Dan *pippe*, L *pipio*, Gr *pippizō*, I chirp, the other meaning is supposed to have arisen from the chicken's peep or chirp accompanying its peeping from the shell PIPE] To cheep or chirp as a chicken or small bird, to begin to appear, to look through a crevice or small opening, *to look narrowly, closely, or shly* —n. A chirp or cheep, a look through a small opening, first appearance

peeper, pēp'er, *n* One that peeps

peep-hole, peeping-hole pēp'hōl, pēp'ing hōl, *n* A hole through which one may peep without being discovered

peep-show, pēp'shō, *n* A show of small pictures viewed through a hole fitted with a magnifying glass.

peer, pēr, *n* [O Fr *peer, per, pai* (Fr *pair*), lit an equal, fr L *par*, equal PAIR] One of the same rank, qualities, or the like, an equal, a companion, a fellow, an associate, a member of one of the five degrees of nobility (duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron), a nobleman

peer, pēr, *v i* pret & pp *peered*, pērd, ppr *peering*, pēr'ing [O Fr *perer, pareir*, fr L *parēre*, to appear, same as *pear* in *appear*, or fr L G *piren*, to peer] To appear, to peep out, as the sun over a mountain, to look narrowly, to peep

peerage, pēr'āj, *n* [*Peer* and *-age*] The rank or dignity of a peer, the body of peers

peeress, pēr'es, *n* A woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage, the consort of a peer

peerless pēr'les, *a* Having no peer or equal, matchless, unequalled

peerlessly, pēr'les-li, *adv* In a peerless manner —**peerlessness**, pēr'les nes, *n* State of being peerless

peevish, pē'vish, *a* [Comp Dan *pievc*, to cry like a child, Sc *pew, pyow*, a sound of complaint] Fretful, querulous, apt to complain, hard to please, expressing discontent or fretfulness, self-willed, froward

peevishly, pē'vish li, *adv* In a peevish manner —**peevishness**, pē'vish nes, *n* The state or quality of being peevish

peewit, pē'wit, *n* [From its cry] The lapwing

peg, peg, *n* [Perhaps fr the Celtic, comp W *pegor, pegwn*, a pivot, *pig*, something sharp, allied probably to E *peak., pick*] A small pointed piece of wood used in fastening things together, the pin of a musical instrument on which the strings are stretched, a pin on which to hang anything —v t. pret & pp *pegged*, pegd, ppr *pegging*, peg'ing To fasten with pegs as the sole of a boot —v i To work diligently generally followed by *away* or *on* [Colloq]

pegged, pegd, *p a* Fashioned or furnished with pegs

peg-top, peg'top, *n* A child's toy, a variety of top

peirameter, pī ram'et-er, *n* [Gr *peira*, a trial, and *metron*, a measure] An instrument for ascertaining the resistance which the surfaces of roads offer to wheeled carriages, &c

peirastic, pī ras'tik, *a* [Gr *peirastikos*, fr *peira* trial] Making trial, tentative

pejorative pē'jor-ā-tiv, *n* [L *pejor*, worse] Conveying a depreciatory meaning —n. A word conveying such a meaning (*poetaster* is a *pejorative* of *poet*)

pekoe, pē'kō, *n* [Chinese] A kind of fine black tea

pelage, pel'āj, *n* [Fr *pelage*, hair, fr L *pilus*, hair PILE.] The hairy covering of an animal

Pelagian, pe la'ji an, *n* A follower of *Pelagius*, a British monk of the fourth century, who denied original sin and asserted the doctrine of free will and the merit of good works —*a* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines —**Pelagianism**, pe-lā'ji-an izm, *n* The doctrines of Pelagius

pelagic, pe-laj'ik, *a* [Gr *pelagos*, the ocean] Belonging to the ocean, inhabiting the open ocean

pelargonium, pel ār gō'ni um, *n* [From Gr *pelargos*, a stork,—from the shape of the capsules] A genus of ornamental plants, usually called *Geraniums* GERANIUM

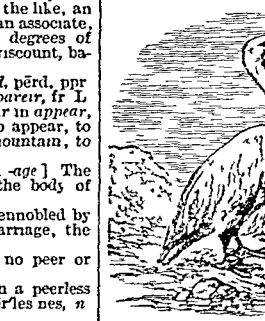
Pelasgian, Pelasgic, pe-las'ji an, pe las'jik, *a* Pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi, prehistoric inhabitants of Greece, &c. —**Pelasgic architecture, Pelasgic building** CYCLOPEAN

pelecan, pel'i kan, *n* PELICAN

pelerine, pel'er-in *a* [Fr, fr *pelerin*, a pilgrim PILGRIM] A lady's long cape or tippet

pelf, pelf, *n* [O Fr *pelfre*, spoil, booty, probably fr L *pilare*, to rob PILFER] Money, riches, filthy lucre a contemptuous term.

pelican, pel'i kan, *n* [From L *pelicanus*, Gr *pelel anos*, a pelican, fr *pelel us*, a hatchet



Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*)

—from shape of bill] A large web-footed bird, with a very large bill, beneath which is a pouch for holding fish

pelisse, pe lēs', *n* [Fr *pelisse*, fr L *pelliceus*, made of skins, fr *pellis*, a skin PEEL (1)] Originally a robe or coat lined or trimmed with fur, now a silk coat or habit worn by ladies

pell, pel, *n* [L *pellis*, a skin or hide See prec] A skin or hide, a roll of parchment.

pellagra, pe-la'gra, *n* [It *pellagra*, fr L *pellis*, skin, and Gr *agra*, seizure] A disease of the nature of leprosy, particularly noticed among the Milanese

pellet, pel'et *n* [Fr *pelote*, fr L L *pilota, pelota*, dim of L *pila*, a ball PILE (heap), PLATOON] A little ball, one of the globules of small shot

pellicle, pel'i kl, *n* [From L *pellicula*, dimin fr *pellis*, a hide, a skin PELT] A thin skin or film on a surface a thin skin which envelops certain seeds —**pellicular**, pel lik'ū ler, *a* Pertaining to a pellicle

pellitory, pel'i to-ri, *n* [A corruption of L *parietaria*, lit the wall plant fr *paries, parietis*, a wall] A name of several British plants

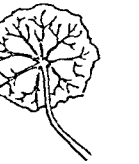
pell-mell pel'mel, *adv* [O Fr *pelle melle*, Fr *pêle mêle*, fr *pelle* [L *pala*], a shovel, and *mêler*, to mix (MEDLEY)] With confused violence, in a disorderly body, in utter confusion

pellucid, pel lū'sid, *a* [L *pellucidus—pel*, fr *per*, through, and *lucidus*, shining LUCID] Transparent, not opaque translucent —**pellucidity, pellucidness**, pel lū sid'i ti, pel lū'sid nes, *n* The state or quality of being pellucid.—**pellucidly**, pel lū'sid li, *adv* In a pellucid manner, transparently

peloria, pe lō'ri a *n* [Gr *pelōr*, a monster] Regularity of structure in the flowers of plants which normally bear irregular flowers —**peloric**, pe lor'ik, *a* Characterized by peloria

pelt, pelt, *n* [Shortened fr *peltry*, fr L *pellis*, a skin PELL.] The skin of a beast with the hair on it, a raw hide.

pelt, pelt, *v t* pret & pp *pelted*, pelt'ed, ppr *pelting*, pelt'ing [O E *pulten* probably fr L *pultare*, to knock, a form of *pulsare*, fr *pello*, I drive PULSE.] To strike with something thrown, driven, or falling, to drive by throwing *some* thing —v i. To throw missiles, to fall in a heavy shower —n A blow or stroke from something thrown



Peltate Leaf

peltate, peltated, pel'tāt, pel'tāt-ed, *a* [L *pelta*, a target] Shield shaped in *bot* fixed to the stalk by the centre or by some point distinctly within the margin

peltry, pelt'ri, *n* [O Fr *pelletrie, peletrie*, fr *pel*, L *pellis*, a skin PELL.] Skins with the fur on them collectively, furs in general

pelvic, pel'vik, *a* Pertaining to the pelvis

pelvis, pel'vis, *n* [L *pelvis*, a basin] The bony cavity of the body constituting a framework for the lower part of the abdomen

pemmican, pem'i kan, *n* [North Amer Indian] Lean venison dried, pounded into a paste, and pressed into cakes, beef similarly preserved

pemphigus, pem'fi gus, *n* [Gr *pemphix, pemphigos*, a bubble] An eruption of vesicles or pustules on the skin

pen, pen, *n* [O Fr *penne*, a pen, a feather, fr L *penna*, a feather, for *pesna*, fr root *pet* seen in Gr *petomai*, I fly, same root as that of *feather* FEATHER] A quill or large feather, an instrument for writing with ink, made of the quill of a bird, or now commonly of metal a writer, a penman, style or quality of writing, the internal bone of a cuttle fish —v t. pret & pp *penned*, pend, ppr *penning*, pen'ing To write, to compose, *to commit to paper*

pen, pen, *v t* pret & pp *penned* or *pent*, pend, pent, ppr *penning*, pen'ing [Lit to fasten with a *pin=O E pinne*, to bolt, A Sax (*on*)*pinnian*, to bolt in, L G *pinnen, pennen* to shut, to bolt PIN] To coop or shut up, to confine in a small inclosure, to coop —n A small inclosure for cows, sheep, &c, a fold, a coop

penal, pē'nal, *a* [Fr *pénal*, fr L *pœnālis*, fr *pœna*, pain punishment PAIN] Relating to punishment, enacting or inflicting punishment, incurring punishment, subject to a penalty —**Penal servitude**, a punishment in Britain, consisting in imprisonment for a series of years, with hard labour, at certain penal establishments

penally, pē'nal li, *adv* In a penal manner

penalty, pen'al ti, *n* [*Penal* and *-ty*=Fr *pénalité* PENAL] Suffering or punishment annexed to the commission of a crime or offence, the loss or forfeit to which a person subjects himself by non fulfilment for certain stipulations agreed on, the sum to be forfeited for non-compliance with an agreement, a fine or mulct.

penance, pen'ans, *n* [O Fr *penance, penetance*, fr L *pœnitentia* repentance, fr *pœnitens* penitent it is a doublet of *penitence* PENITENCE, PAIN] An ecclesiastical punishment imposed for sin the suffering to which a person voluntarily subjects himself as an expression of penitence

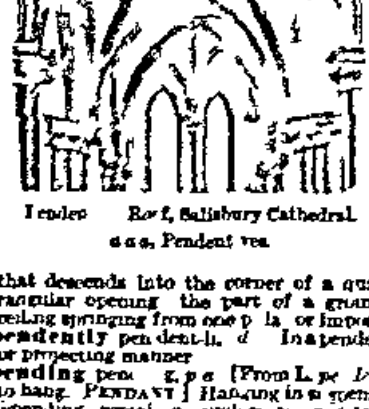
pen-and-ink, pen'and ingk, *a* Literary, done with a pen and ink, as a drawing or sketch

penannular, pen-an'nū ler, *a* [L *pene*, almost, and *annulus*, a ring] Nearly annular, having nearly the form of a ring

penates pē nā'tēz, *n pl* [L] The household gods of the ancient Romans, including the lares

pen-case, pen'kās, *n* A case or holder for a pen

pence pens, *n* The plural of *penny*
penchant, p shah, *s* [Fr *fr pencher* to incl e] A strong inclination decided taste liking bias
pencil pen sil, *n.* [O Fr *pincel* (F *pinceau*, a hair pencil, a brush, fr L. *penic lus*, dimin. of *pe us*, a tail, ak n to *penna*, a feath PEN] A small brush use l by pa nters for laying on colours an instrum t formed of blackl ead, chalk, or the like, used for wri ing and drawing any nstrument f writing w thout ink an aggregate of rays f l ght which con erge to or diverge from the same p int. —*v t.* pret & pp *penc lled* pen sild pp *pencilling* pen sil ing To write or mark w h a pencil.
pencilled, pen sild, *p a* Painted, drawn, or ma ked w th a pencil marked with fine lines delicate y marked.
pend pend, *v t* pret. & pp *pended*, pend ed, ppr *pend g* pend ing [*From pend ng*] To impend, to wait f r settlement.
pendant, pen da t, *n.* [F *pend nt* hang ng, what hangs, a counterpart, f *pend* L. *pende e*, to hang, which, with the allied *pendere*, to weigh, appears in *pensile*, *pendulum*, *depend*, *append*, *expend*, *compensation compend ium*, &c.] A yth ng hangi g down by way of ornament, as an ea -ring a apparatus hanging from a ceiling f r giving ligh either of a pair of compa ison p tures, statues, &c. an append x o addi ion a hang g orname t used n the v ults and timber roof of Gothic architecture a flag borne at the mast head f certain ships, of two kinds—the *long pendant* and the *broad pendant*
pendency pen'den-si, *n.* [*Pendent* and *-cy*] The state of be g pende t or sus pended the state of being undecided.
pendent, pen dent, *a* [L. *pendens*, *pendentis* hang ng, pp of *pendere* to hang. PEN DA T] Hanging suspen ded pen l ou jutt ng over pr ecting.—*s.* Something pendant or hanging
pend nitive pen-dent iv *s* [Fr *pe lentif*] The portion of a dome-shaped vault



I ender Roof, Salisbury Cathedral.
a a a, Pendent ves

that descends into the corner of a quadrangular opening the part of a grained ceiling springing from one p la or impost.
pendently pen dent-li, *d* In a pendent or projecting manner
pending pen g, *p a* [From L. *pe dere* to hang. PENDANT] Hanging in s pense, depending remai ng, undet e n a ter min ted.—*prep.* During for the t me of the continuance of
pendulate pen dū lāt, *v i.* pret. & pp. *pendulat d*, pen dū-lāt-ed ppr *pen dul ng* pen dū-lāt-ing. [*See next.*] To swing freely like a pendulum to swing to dange
pendulous, pen'dū-lus, *a.* [L. *pendulus*, hanging, f *pendere*, to hang PENDANT] Hangi g hanging so as to swing; swinging fastened at one end, the othe being mov able. **pendulousness**, pen dū lus-nes, *s* The state of being pendulous.
pendulum pen dū lum *s* [From L *pendu us* hanging down. See p ec] A body so suspended from a fixed po nt as to swing to and f by the alternate act on f gravity an l the m mentum mparted to the body the swing g p ece in a h k wh h regulates its motion, and is use f kept con tinuously g g by a spring or w g t.
penetrability pen e-ra-bil -i-ti *s* [F *pénétrabilité* f L. *pene rabilitas*] Suscept bili y of being pene rated.
penetrable pen e ra-b *a* [Fr *pénétrable*, f L. *pene rabilis*, fr *pene o* to penetrate PENETRATE] That may be pen trated, entered, or pierce l y a body susceptible of moral o intellectual m ressu n
penetrably pen e ra b *ad* In a pen trable manner so as to be pen rable
penetralia, pen e-trā li-a, *n pl* L. f *penetralis* internal.] The nn r parts f a building, as f a temple or palace a sanctu ary h llen hings
penetrance, **penetrancy** pen trs s, pen e-tran-si, *n* The quali y f be ng pene tra t.
penetrant pen e-tra t, *a* Having the pow r to penetrate o pi rce.
penetrate pen e-trā e pret. & pp *pene ed*, pen e-trāt-ed pp *penetra g* pen e-trāt-ing. [L. *penet penet atus* l penetrate root pen, denoting internality a d t a, to pass or go] To enter or pass into th interior of to enter or pierce as into anothe body to affect, as the m nd to cause to feel to reach by the intellect to understand.—*v i.* To e ter int/ or pierce a ything, to pass or make w y in to make w y i tellectually
penetrating, pen e-trāt-ing, *p a* Having the power of entering or pe rcing harp subtle acute discern ng
penetratingly pen e-trāt-ing-li, *adv* In a penetrat ng mann r
penetration pen trā shon, *s* [F *penet n*, L.L. *penet atio* PENETRATE] Act of penetrating or of ente ring a body mental acuteness sagacity discernment discrimination.
penetrative pe'n trāt-i *a.* [*Penet te* and *-ive*=F *pe ti atif*] Piercing sharp su tl acute d scerning
penfold pen'f ld, *n.* PINFO D
penguin pen gwin, *s* [Origin doubtful proba ly f prov F *penard* y or P *pen g* he wing bearing the *pens* o qu lls the outer j int of the w g, s that the name won l mean a bir] wh h s w g like this, a rud mentary wing] A name of web-footed sea f rnis h ing rud mentary wings usele s f r fl ght but effective in swimming, and legs placed very far back
penguinery pen-gwin er i, *n* A col ny of pengu ns
peninsula pen-in s la, *s* [L. *pen sula* f *pene* almost, and *insula*, an is nd I SULAR] A port on of land s most sur rou ded by water an l con erted wi h the main and by a narrow neck or isthmus
peninsular pen-in sū ler *a.* In th form of a pen sula pertaining to a peninsula inhabiting a peninsula.
peninsulate, pen-in sū lāt, *v t* pret & pp *peninsula d*, pen- n sū lāt-ed pr *peninsulat g* pen n sū lat- ng T form into a peninsula to encompass a most wi h water
penis, pe nis, *n.* [L.] The male organ of generation
penitence pe'ni-tens, *s* [Fr *pénitence*, f L. *penitentia* se next.] The state of be g penitent sorrow for one s ins or off nces repentance con si ion.
penitent, pe'ni-tent, *a.* [Fr *penitent* fr L. *penitens*, *penitentis*, pr of *penito* to repent fr *pena*, punishment, pena y whence also pa *penal*, *penitA*, &c.] Suff r ing pa n o sorrow of heart on account of one's own sins, crimes, or offences contrite sorry f r wr ng d ing and resol d n amendment.—*s.* One who repen of sin one sorrowful on account of his transgressions one under church censure but admi ted to penance.
penitential pe ni ten shal, *a* [L.L. *pen en tia* fr F *pén ten tiel*] Proceeding from or expressing pen tence rela ng t pen tence — *s* A Roman Catholic book conta n ng the rul s which relate to penance
penitentially pe ni ten shal-li, *adv* In a pe ten manner
penitentiary pe ni ten sha-ri, *a* [L.L. *penitentiarius* a pen tent, f *penitentia* pen tence (q v)] Relating to penance — *s.* A pen tent one who does penance an ffice or fficial of the Roman Ca holic Church connected wi h the gran ng of dispensat on &c. a house of correction in which off nders are confined for punishm n and ref rma ion and compelled to labou
penitently pe'ni tent-li *adv* In a penitent manne with repentance
penknife pen nif *s* A sma l knif at one t me used for making and mending pens f m q ls
penman pen man, *s* pl. **penmen** pen m n A man who teaches the art of writing one who writes a good hand an a thor s writer
penmanship pen man-sh p *s* The use of the pen n wri ing the art of writing manner of wri ng
pennant pen ant *s* [From *pennon* but influenced by *pendant*] A small flag s pennon a pendant
penner pen e *s* A case for a pen or pens.
penniless pen'i les, *a* [From *penny* and *-less*] Money ess dest tute of money poor
pennilessness, pen'i les-nes, *s.* State of being penniless
pennon, pen on *s* [Fr *pennon*, fr L. *pe a*, a feather a plume PEN] A small pointed flag or streamer formerly carried by knights attached to their spear or lance
pennoncel, **pennonceile**, pen on-sel, *s* A small pennon
penny pen'i, *s.* pl **pennies** or **pence** pen iz, pens. *Pennies* denotes the nber of coins *pence* th amount in value [A. sax *penig pen ng*, *pend ng*= Sa O Frix. and D *penni g* Dan *penning* L. *penge* Icel *pen ngr* O H G *pfenn ng* G *pfen ig* perh pe of same origin as *pawn*, a pledge DAWN] A name of various co ns, some of them f rmer v ri ver a bronze f rm rly cr pper) coin, of which there are twelve in th shilling an in gnificant coin or value money
penny a liner pen i-a-lin-er *s* A person who furnishes ma ter f r publ c j urnals at a penny a line, or some such s mall price any poor writer f r h pe
penny-dog, pen'i-dog *s* A kin l of small shark or dog fish.
pennyroyal pen'i-roi-al, *s* An aromatic Eri h plant f the m nt f mily
pennyweight, pen'i-wāt, *s* The we ght of an ancient silver penny now a troy weight c ntaining twen y f nur grains, or the tw ntieth part of an oun
penny wise pen i-wiz, *a.* Wise in sa ing pence or small sums, at the hazard of lark niggardly on an important occasions.
pennyworth pen i-werth *s* As much as is bought for a penny any purchase anything bought or sold f r money that which is worth the money gi en a bargain
penology pe nol o-ji, *s.* [G *poine*, punishm nt, and *logos*, discourse] The science which treats of pu lic punishments.
pensile pen'sil, *a.* [L. *pensilis*, f *pendeo* *pens-* hang' *pensum*, 'thing weighed' thing pendent suspended
pension pen'shon, *s* [Fr *pension* f L. *penso*, *pensionis*, a paying f *pend* pen sum, I w gh, I pay whence *expend*, &c] PENDANT] A sta ed yearly allowance to a person in considera on of past services an annual payment by government to soldiers, sa ors, & who ha e served a term f years a board g house or boarding-school on the Continent (in this sense pronounced pan sy h, being French —*v t.* pret. & pp *pensioned*, pen shond ppr *pensioning* pen'shon-ing. To grant a pen ion to

pensionary, pen'shon-a-ri, *a* [*Pension* and *-ary*=Fr *pensionnaire*] Receiving a pension, consisting in a pension.——*n.* One who receives a pension, a pensioner

pensioner, pen'shon-er, *n* One in receipt of a pension, a dependant, a student in the University of Cambridge, who pays for his board and other charges

pensive, pen'siv, *a* [Fr *pensif*, fr *penser*, to think or reflect, fr L *pensare*, to weigh, to consider, a freq fr *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh PENDANT] Thoughtful, employed in serious study or reflection, thoughtful and somewhat melancholy, expressing thoughtfulness with sadness

pensively, pen'siv-li, *adv* In a pensive manner

pensiveness, pen'siv-nes, *n* State or quality of being pensive

penstock, pen'stok, *n* [*Pen*, an inclosure, and *stock*] A trough, tube, or conduit of boards for conducting water, a sluice above a water-wheel

pent, pent, *p a* [The pp of verb to *pen*] Shut up, closely confined (Often with *up*)

pentachord, pen'ta-kord, *n* [Gr *pente*, five, and *chordē*, a string] An ancient Greek instrument of music with five strings

pentacle, pen'ta-kl, *n* [L *pentaculum*, fr Gr *pente*, five] A figure consisting of five straight lines so joined and intersecting as to form a five-pointed star formerly a mystic sign in astrology or necromancy



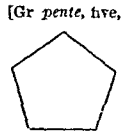
Pentacle

pentadactylous, pen-ta-dak'ti-lus, *a* [Gr *pente*, five, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe] Having five fingers or toes

pentadelphous, pen-ta-del'fus, *a* [Gr *pente*, five, *adelphos*, brother] Having stamens arranged in groups of five

pentaglot, pen'ta-glot, *n* [Gr *pente* five, and *glōtta*, a tongue] A work in five different languages

pentagon, pen'ta-gon, *n* [Gr *pente*, five, and *gōnia*, an angle] A plane figure having five angles and five sides, a fort with five bastions —**pentagonal**, pen-tag'on-al, *a* Having five corners or angles —**pentagonally**, pen tag'on al-li, *adv* With five angles



Pentagon

pentagram, pen'ta gram, *n* [Gr *pente*, five, and *grammē*, a line] A pentacle

pentagraph, pen'ta-graf, *n* PANTOGRAPH

pentagyn, pen'ta-jin, *n* [Gr *pente*, five, and *gynē*, a female] A plant having five styles —**pentagynian**, **pentagynous**, pen-ta-jin'i an, pen-taj'i-nus, *a* In *bot* having five styles

pentahedral, pen-ta-hē'dral, *a* [See *next*] *Having five equal sides*

pentahedron, pen-ta-hē'dron, *n* [Gr *pente* five, and *hedra*, a side] A solid figure having five equal sides or faces

pentamerous, pen-tam'er-us *a* [Gr *pente*, five, and *meros*, a part] Having or divided into five parts, having five joints to the tarsus of each leg, as certain beetles

pentameter, pen-tam'et-er, *n* [Gr *pente*, five, and *metron*, measure] A poetic verse of five feet, the two first feet being either dactyles or spondees, the third always a spondee, and the two last anapests ——*a.* Having five metrical feet

pentander, pen tan'der, *n* [Gr *pente*, five, *anēr*, a man or male] A plant having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil —**pentandrous**, pen tan'drus, *a* Having five stamens with distinct filaments

pentangular pen tang'gū ler, *a* [Gr *pente*, five, and *angular*] Having five angles

pentapetalous, pen-ta-pet'a-lus, *a* [Gr *pente*, five, *petalon*, a petal] Having five petals

pentaphyllous, pen taf'i lus, *a* [Gr *pente*, five, *phyllon*, a leaf] Having five leaves

pentarchy, pen'tar-ki, *n* [Gr *pente*, five, and *archē*, rule] A government in the hands of five persons

pentasepalous, pen ta-sē'pa-lus, *a* [Gr *pente*, five, E *sepal*] Having five sepals

pentastichous, pen tas'tik us, *a* [Gr *pente*, five, *stichos*, a row] Having five rows, ranks or lines

pentastyle, pen'ta stil, *n* and *a* [Gr *pente*, five, *stylos*, a column] Having five columns in front

Pentateuch, pen'ta-tūk, *n* [From Gr *pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a book, fr *teuchō*, I prepare] A collective term for the first five books of the Old Testament —**pentateuchal**, pen ta tūk'al, *a* Relating to the Pentateuch

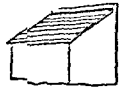
Pentecost, pen'tē-kost, *n* [Gr *pentēkosti* (*hēmera*), the fiftieth (day), fr *pentēkonta*, fifty, fr *pente*, five] A solemn festival of the Jews so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the feast of the Passover Whitsuntide, which is fifty days after Easter —**pentecostal**, pen tē-kost'al, *a* Pertaining to Pentecost or to Whitsuntide

pentegraph, pen'tē-graf, *n* PANTOGRAPH

penthouse, pent'hous, *n* [Formerly *pentice*, fr Fr *appentis*, a penthouse—L *ad*, to and *pendeo* I hang PENDANT] A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building, a roof sloping up against a wall.

pentile, pen'til, *n* PANTILE

pent-roof, pent'rōf, *n* [From *pent* of *penthouse*] A sloping roof all of whose slope is on one side



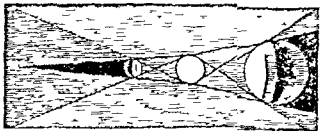
Pent-roof.

penult, pē'nult or pen'ult, *n* [L *penultimus*—*pœne*, almost, and *ultimus*, last ULTIMATE.] The last syllable of a word except one

penultima, pen-ul'ti ma, *n* The same as *Penult*

penultimate, pen-ul'ti māt, *a* [PENULT] The last but one ——*n* The last syllable but one of a word.

penumbra, pen-um'bra, *n* [L *pœne* almost, and *umbra* a shade or shadow UMBRAGEOUS] The partial shadow or obscurity on the margin of the total shadow in an eclipse, the point of a picture where the shade blends with the light



Umbra and Penumbra.

penurious, pe-nū'ri-us, *a* [PENURY] Pertaining to penury, parsimonious, close, miserly niggardly

penuriously, pe-nū'ri us-li, *adv* In a penurious manner

penuriousness, pe nū'ri-us-nes *n* State or quality of being penurious, niggardliness, parsimony

penury, pe'nū ri, *n* [Fr *pénurie*, fr L *penuria* akin to *pœne* almost, Gr *penia*, poverty] Poverty, indigence, want of the necessaries of life

peon, pē'on, *n* [Sp *peon*, a foot-soldier, a day labourer L.L. *pedo*, *pedonis*, fr L *pes*, *pedis*, the foot PAWN (at chess), PEDAL.] In Hindustan, an attendant, a native constable in Spanish America, a day-labourer; a kind of serf —**peonage**, **peonism** pē'on āj, pē'on izm, *n* The state or condition of a peon

peony, pē'o-ni *n* [L *pœonia*, Gr *paiōnia*, fr *Paiōn*, Apollo who is said to have used this flower medicinally] A genus of plants of the ranunculus family with large gaudy flowers

people, pē'pl, *n* [O E *peple*, *puple*, &c, O Fr *poeple*, *pueple* Fr *peuple*, fr L. *populus*, people (whence also *popular*)] The body of persons who compose a community, race, or nation, a community, a body social, persons indefinitely, men, persons, folks, those who are closely connected with a person, as attendants, domestics, relatives, &c (with possessives) —The people, the populace, the mass ——*v t* pret & pp **peopled**, pē'pld, ppr *peopling* pē'pl ing To stock with people or inhabitants to populate

peperine, **peperino** pep'e-rin, pep-e-rē'nō *n* [It *peperino*, fr L *piper*, pepper] A light porous species of volcanic rock

peplus pep'lus, *n* [Gr *peplos*] An upper robe anciently worn by Greek women

pepper, pep'er, *n* [A.Sax *pipor*, *pipor*, fr L *piper*, Gr *pēpĕri*, *peperi* a word of Oriental origin] A plant and its aromatic pungent seed, much used in seasoning, &c ——*v t* pret & pp **peppered**, pep'erd, ppr *peppering*, pep'er-ing To sprinkle with pepper, to pelt with shot or missiles, to drub thoroughly

pepper-and-salt, pep'er and sult, *a* Of a light ground colour dotted with dark markings

pepper-box, pep'er-boks, *n* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pepper on food

pepper-corn, pep'er korn *n* The berry or fruit of the pepper plant, something of inconsiderable value

peppermint, pep'er-mint, *n* [*Pepper and mint*] *A plant of the mint genus having* a penetrating aromatic smell and a strong pungent taste, followed by a sense of coolness, a liqueur prepared from the plant, a lozenge of sugar flavoured with peppermint

pepper-pot, pep'er pot, *n* A West Indian dish, made with cassareep and flesh or fish and vegetables a kind of capsicum

peppery, pep'er i, *a* *Having the qualities* of pepper, choleric, irascible

pepsin, **pepsine**, pep'sin, *n* [Gr *pepsis* digestion, fr *peptō*, I digest] A peculiar animal principle secreted by the stomach, the active principle of gastric juice

peptic, pep'tik, *a* [Gr *peptikos*, fr *peptō*, I cook, I digest COOK.] Promoting digestion, relating to digestion, digestive ——*n.* A medicine which promotes digestion

peptics, pep'tiks, *n* The doctrine of digestion, as a plural, the digestive organs

per, per, *prep* [L, by, through, &c] A Latin preposition commonly occurring in certain phrases in the sense of by, for as, *per annum*, by or for the year, *per centum*, by the hundred. (See CENT)

peradventure, per ad ven'tūr *adv* [Prefix *per*, by, and *adventure*=Fr *par aventure*] Perchance, perhaps, it may be Sometimes used as a noun=doubt, question

perambulate, per am'bū lāt, *v t* pret & pp *perambulated*, per-am'bū-lāt-ed, ppr *perambulating*, per-am'bū lāt-ing [L *perambulo*, *perambulatum*—*per*, through, and *ambulo*, I go or walk. AMBLE.] To walk through or over, to traverse, to pass through or over and survey, *to survey* the boundaries of (a parish)

perambulation, per-am'bū-lā'shon, *n* The act of perambulating, a travelling survey or inspection, annual survey of the bounds of a parish

perambulator, per-am'bū lāt-er, *n* One who perambulates, a child's carriage propelled by hand from behind

perceivable, per sēv'a-bl *a* That may be perceived, perceptible

perceivably, per sēv'a-bli, *adv* In a perceivable manner

perceive, per-sēv', *v t* pret & pp *perceived*, per sēvd', ppr *perceiving* per sēv'ing [Fr *percevoir*, fr L *percipere*—*per*, and *capio*, I take CAPABLE.] To have knowledge or obtain impressions of through the senses, to apprehend by the organs of sense or by

th m d to know to understand to observe *to discern*.

perceiver per-sēv'er *n* One who perceives.

perceptage pe -sent-āj [From L *per* by and *cen um* a hundred. PER CENT.] The allowance duty rate of interest, proportion, &c reckoned on each hundred

perceptibility pe sep ti bil'i ti, *n* State or quality of being perceptible per ceptible ness of perceiving

perceptible per-sep'ti-bl, *a* [Fr *per ptible* f L. *percipio* PERCEIVE.] That may be perceived that may be known by the senses perceivable

perceptibly per-sep'ti-bli, *d* In a perceptible manner

perception per-sep'shon *n* [Fr *pe cept n*, L. *percept f perc pu per ept m* PERCEIVE.] Act of perceiving or receiving a knowledge of external things by the senses that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object the faculty by which we hold communication with the external world discernment

perceptive per-sept'-*a* [L *p ceptus* and -*ive* PERCEIVE.] Relating to the act or power of perceiving having the faculty of perceiving

perceptivity per-sep-tiv'i-ti, The quality of being perceptive power of perception

perch perch, *n.* [Fr *per he* It L *perca* f Gr *perkē* f *perkos, perknos* dark, dusky] A spiny fresh water fish found in the streams and lakes of Europe.

perch perch, *n* [Fr *per he* It Sp *per ha*, L. *pertica* a pole, a staff] A roost for fowls anything on which they light hence an elevated place or position a measure of length containing five yards and a half, also called a rod or pole a square rod, 30¼ square yards, or the 160th part of an acre.—*v.i.* pret & pp *perched*, perchi pp *perch ing* To sit on a perch to roost, as a bird to light to settle, as a bird.—*v.t.* To place on a perch

perchance, per-chans' *ad* [L. *per* by and *casus*.] Perhaps peradventure

percher perch *n* A bird that perches or lights on trees, &c. a bird belonging to the order of Insessores

perchloric per-klō'rik, *a.* [Prefix *per* and *Chloric*.] Applied to an acid forming a syrupy liquid very explosive

perciplence perciplency per-sip'i-ens, per-sip'i-en-si *n.* [See next.] Perception.

percipient, per-sip'i-ent, *a* [L. *percipiens, -entis*, pp of *percipi* PERCEIVE.] Perceiving, having the faculty of perception —*n.* One who perceives or has the faculty of perception

percolate per'kō-lāt, *v t* pret & pp *per ed ted*, per'kō-lāt-ed, ppr *percolat ing* per kō-lāt-ing. [L. *per lo, percolatus* — *per* through, and *colo* I strain from *colum*, a sieve (whence *col der*)] To strain through to filter —*v.i.* To pass through small interstices pores to filter

percolation per-kō-lā'shon, *n* The act of percolating filtration the passing of liquid through a porous body

percolator per'kō-lāt-er [PERCOLATE.] One who or that which filters.

percurrent per-ku'rent, *a* [L. *per* through, and *currens* running] Running through from top to bottom.

percuss, pe kus' *v t* pret. & pp *percussed* pe kust' ppr *percussing* / per kus'sing [L. *percussus*, pp of *percutio percussum*—*per* through and *quatio*, I strike (as in *concuss*) QUASH.] To strike against to give a shock to to tap or strike in medical practice.

percussion pe kush'on, *n.* [L. *percussio, -is* pp *cutio percussum*—*per* and *quatio* I strike See prec.] Act of striking one body against another with some violence shock produced by the collision of bodies collision impact the impression or effect of sound on the ear the act of striking the surface of the body to determine by sound the condition of the organs subjacent (as the lungs or heart)

percussion-cap, per-ku'shon-kap, *n.* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder used to explode gunpowder

percussion fuse per ku'shon fuz *n* A fuse in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile strikes the object

percussive per kus'iv *a* [*Percuss* (*ive*.)] Acting by percussion striking against as percussive force

percutient, pe ku'shi-ent, *a* and *n* [L. *percutiens* ppr of *percutio* PERCUSS.] Striking that which strikes

perdition pe -di'shon *n* [L L *p ditio* f L. *perdo pe d tus* I destroy I ruin—*per*, thoroughly and *do* I put or give with E. *do*.] Future ruin utter destruction loss of final happiness in a future state future misery or eternal death

perdu per line per lu' per lin' [Fr *pe du perd* lost pp of *pe d* to lose fr L *perdo* to lose, to spend] Hidden concealment out of sight generally in the phrase *to lie in to be perdu*

perdurable per'dū-ra-bl, [F f L. *perdu* last—*per* intens and *durus* last DURABLE.] Very durable last long continuing long

perdurably per'dū-ra-bli *ad* In a perdurable manner lastingly

perdure pe -dūr' *v* pret & pp *perd ed* perd'ūrd ppr perdur ing per-dūr'ing. [PERDURABLE.] To endure or continue long.

peregrinate pe're-grin-āt, *v i* pret & pp *pe egrinated* pe re-grin-āt-ed, ppr *peregr nat ing* pe grin-āt-ing [L. *per grinor peregrinatus* fr *peregrinus*, foreign, a traveller or stranger —*per* through, and *ager* land. PILGRIM.] To travel from place to place to wander

peregrination. pe're-grin-ā'shon, *n* [L. *peregrinatio* f *peregrin or per grinatus* See prec.] A travelling from one place or country to another a wandering or roaming about

peregrinator pe re grin-āt-er *n* One who peregrinates a traveller

peregrine pe je-grin, *a* [L. *pe egrinus* PEREGRINE.] Foreign not native—*Peregrin falcon*, a handsome species of falcon.—*n.* A peregrine falcon.

peremptorily pe'remp-to-ri-li, *adv* In a peremptory manner absolutely positively decisively

peremptory pe'remp-to-ri *a* [L. *peremptorius* decisive, destructive, fr *perimo per mptus*, I destroy—*per* thoroughly and *emo* I take, I buy (seen also in *exempt exempt prompt*)] Such as to preclude debate or expostulation positive in action or judgment decisive absolute positive peremptory final determinate

perennial pe-ren'i-al, [L. *peren is*—*per* through, and *annus*, a year ANNUAL.] Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year continuing without cessation or stop perpetual unceasing even flowering continuing more than two years, as a plant.—*n.* A plant whose root remains alive more years than two but whose stems flower and perish annually

perennially pe ren'i al li, *ad* In a perennial manner continually without ceasing

perennibranchiate per-en'i-brang'ki-āt, *a* [From *perennial* and *branchiæ*.] Having the branchiæ gills permanent, as certain amphibia

perfect, per'fekt, *a* [L. *perfectus*, pp of *perficio* I complete I finish—*per* thoroughly and *facio* I do FACT.] Finished complete consummate entire not defective having all that is requisite to it's nature kindfully informed completely skilled possessing every excellence faultless blameless without blemish.—Perfect tense *gram* a tense which expresses an act completed.—*v.t.* pret. & pp *perf cted*, perf'ekt-ed ppr *perf ct ing* perf'ekt-ing To accomplish to consummate to finish to complete to make perfect to instruct fully to make fully skilful often reflective

perfectation, per f ek-tā'shon, *n.* A bringing to perfection

perfecter perf'ekt-er *n* One who perfects

perfectibility per fek ti bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being perfectible

perfectible per f k ti bl, *a* Capable of becoming or being made perfect

perfection per f k shon *n* [Fr *perf ction* L *p fectio* PERFECT.] State of being perfect or complete a quality endowment or acquirement of great worth an excellence perfect in its kind.

perfectionism per fek shon *izm n* [*P fection* and *-ism*.] The doctrine of the perfectionists

perfectionist per fek shon ist, *n* [*Perfection* and *-ist*.] One who believes that some attain to moral perfection in the present life one of an American sect of Christians founded on socialist principles

perfective, per f k tiv *a* Conducing to bring to perfection

perfectly perf'ekt-li, *ad* In a perfect manner consummately totally completely exactly accurately

perfectness perf'ekt-nes, *n* State or quality of being perfect completeness consummate excellence perfection.

perfervid per f r id, *a* [L *perfervidus* —*per* intens and *fervidus* f rvid.] Very fervid very hot or ardent

perfidious per fi di-us, *a* [L *perfidiosus*, f *perfidia* perfidy (q v.)] Guilty of or involving perfidy treacherous faithless disloyal traitorous

perfidiously per fi di-us-li, *adv* In a perfidious manner treacherously

perfidiousness per fi di us nes *n* Quality of being perfidious.

perfidy perf'i-di, *n* [F *perfidie* L. *perfidia*, fr *perfidus*, faithless—prefix *pe* and *fidus* faithful *per* having the same force as in *pervert* PERVERT FIDELITY FAITH.] Act of breaking or violating faith or allegiance the violation of a trust reposed treachery faithlessness disloyalty traitorousness.

perfoliate per fō'li-āt, *a* [*per* through, and *folium*, a leaf FOLIAGE.] Having the base quite surrounding the stem as if the stem ran through it



Perfoliate Leaf.

perforate per'fo-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *perforated*, per'fo-rāt-ed ppr *perforat ng per fo-rāt-ing.* [L. *perforo per foratus*—*per*, through and *foro* I bore I pierce FORE.] To bore pierce or penetrate through to pierce with a pointed instrument to make a hole or holes through by boring

perforation, per fo-rā'shon *n.* [L L. *perforatio*] Act of perforating boring or piercing through a hole bored

perforative per fo rāt iv *a* Having power to perforate or pierce

performer per fo-rāt-er *n* One who or that which perforates

perforce per f rs' *adv* [Prefix *per* through by and *force*] By force or violence of necessity

perform pe fōrm' *v t* pret & pp *performed* per f rmd' ppr *perf rm ng* pe f rm'ing [O E. *pa forme parfurne* fr O Fr *parfurnir* to perform—pr fix *par* and *fourn r*, to accomplish, to furnish FURNISH.] To execute to accomplish to effect to do to carry out to carry into effect to act, as on the stage to fulfil, act up to, discharge (a duty) —*v i.* To act a part to play on a musical instrument, represent a character on the stage or the like

performable per f rm a bl, *a* That may be performed.

performance per f'rm ans, *n* Act of performing execution or completion of anything doing action deed achievement a thing done production work act a piece of writing a literary work the acting or exhibition of character on the stage the acting or exhibition of feats an entertainment provided at any place of amusement

performer, per-fūrm'er, *n* One who performs, as an actor, musician, &c.

performing, per fūrm'ing, *p a* Exhibiting performances or tricks

perfumatory, per-fū'ma-to-ri, *a* Yielding perfume, perfuming

perfume, per'fūm or per fūm', *n* [Fr *parfum*, perfume, fr *perfumer*, to perfume, fr L *per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke FUME.] A substance which gratifies the sense of smell by emitting a scent or odour, a sweet scent or odour emitted a pleasant scent or smell, fragrance, incense —— *v t* per-fūm', pret & pp *perfumed*, per fūmd', ppr *perfuming*, per-fūm'ing To scent with perfume, to fill or impregnate with a grateful odour

perfumer, per-fūm'er, *n* One who or that which perfumes, one whose trade is to sell perfumes

perfumery, per-fūm'er-i, *n* [*Perfume* and *-ery*] Perfumes in general, the art of preparing perfumes

perfunctorily, per-fungk'to-ri-li *adv* In a perfunctory manner, negligently

perfunctory, per fungk'to-ri, *a* [L L *perfunctorius*—L *per*, and *fungor*, *functus*, I perform, execute, do FUNCTION] Done carelessly or in a half-hearted manner, done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty, slight, careless, negligent

pergameneous, **pergamentaceous**, per ga-mē'nē-us, per'ga-men tā"shus, *a* [L *pergamena*, parchment PARCHMENT] Resembling parchment

perhaps, per-haps', *adv* [L *per*, by (as in *perchance*), and E. *hap*] It may be, peradventure, perchance, possibly

peri, pē'ri, *n* [Per *pari*, a fairy] In Persian belief, a sort of spiritual being or fairy excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.

periagua, pe ri-a'gwa, *n* [Same as *piragua*, *pirogue*] A sort of canoe, a pirogue

perianth, per'i-anth, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *anthos*, a flower] In *bot* the floral envelope when calyx and corolla are combined so that they cannot be distinguished from each other

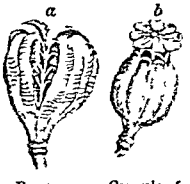
periapt, pe'ri apt, *n* [Gr *periapton—peri*, around, *haptō*, I fasten] An armlet or charm worn about a person [*Shak.*]

pericardiac, **pericardiac**, pe-ri-kar'di-al, pe ri-kär'di ak, *a* Relating to the pericardium

pericarditis, pe'ri kar-dī"tis, *n* [*Pericardium* and term *-itis*, signifying inflammation] Inflammation of the pericardium

pericardium, pe ri-kär'di-um, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *kardia*, the heart CORDIAL] The membranous sac that incloses the heart

pericarp, pe'ri-karp, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *karpos*, fruit] The seed vessel of a plant, or the shell of the seed-vessel, the part inclosing the seed.—



Pericarp —*a*, Capsule of Aristolochia, *b*, of Poppy

pericarpial, pe ri karp'i-al, *a* Belonging to a pericarp

perichondrium, pe-ri-kon'dri-um, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *chondros*, cartilage.] A membrane which covers certain cartilages

pericranium, pe-ri krā'ni-um, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *kranion*, the skull. CRANIUM] The membrane that invests the skull

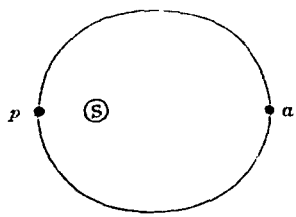
periderm, pe'ri-derm, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *derma*, skin] A sort of outer layer or skin, the outer layer of bark

perigastric, pe ri gas'trik *a* [Gr *peri* around, and *gastēr*, the belly] Surrounding the belly or stomach

perigean, pe-ri-jē'an, *a* Pertaining to the perigee

perigee, pe'ri-jē, *n* [From Gr *peri*, about, near, and *gē*, the earth GEOLOGY] That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest the earth, formerly also this point in the orbit of any heavenly body opposed to *apogee*

perihelion, pe-ri hē'li-on, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, near, and *hēlios*, the sun] That



Orbit of Planet.

s, Sun. *p*, Perihelion *a*, Aphelion

point of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun opposed to *aphelion*

peril pe'ril, *n* [Fr *péril*=It *periglio*, Sp *periglo*, fr L *periculum*, *periclum*, danger, fr root seen in *perior*, *experior*, I try (whence *experiment*) same ultimate root as L to *fare*, *ferry*] Risk hazard, danger, jeopardy, exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction —— *v t* pret & pp *perilled*, pe'rild, ppr *perilling*, pe'ril-ing To hazard to expose to danger

perilous, pe'ril-us, *a* [Fr *périlleux*, fr L *periculosus*, dangerous PERIL] Dangerous, hazardous full of risk

perilously, pe'ril-us-li, *adv* In a perilous manner dangerously

perilousness, pe'ril-us-nes, *n* State or quality of being perilous

perimeter, pe-rim'et-er, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *metron*, measure METRE] The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides

perinæum, **perineum**, pe-ri nē'um, *n* [Gr *perinaion*, *perineon*, origin doubtful] The inferior surface of the trunk of the body, from the anus to the external organ of generation —**perineal**, pe-ri nē'al, *a* Pertaining to the perinæum

period, pē'ri-od, *n* [Fr *période*, fr L *periodus*, fr Gr *periodos—peri*, about, and *hodos*, way, path] Originally, a circuit or revolution, hence, the time taken up by a heavenly body in making its revolution round the sun, a stated number of years, a series of years by which time is measured, a cycle, any time in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun, any specified portion of time, the time at which anything ends, end, conclusion, an indefinite portion of any continued state existence or series of events, state at which anything terminates, length, or usual length, of duration, a complete sentence from one full stop to another, the point that marks the end of a complete sentence, a full stop, thus ( )

periodic, **periodical**, pē-ri-od'ik, pē-ri-od'ik al, *a* [Fr *periodique*] Pertaining to period or revolution, performed in a period or regular revolution in time happening by recurrence, at a stated time returning regularly in a certain period of time, published at certain periods as a magazine (in this sense *periodical* is the only form)

periodical, pē-ri-od'ik-al, *n* A magazine, newspaper, or other publication that is published at stated or regular periods

periodically, pē ri-od'ik-al li *adv* In a periodical manner, at stated periods

periodicity, pē'ri-o-dis"i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being periodical

periosteal, **periosteous**, pe ri-os'tē-al, pe ri os'tē-us, *a* [See next.] Belonging to the periosteum.

periosteum, pe-ri-os'tē um, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *osteon*, bone] A membrane investing the bones of animals

periostitis, **periosteitis**, pe'ri-os-tī"tis, pe'ri-os-tē-ī"tis, *n* [*Periosteum* and *-itis*, implying inflammation] Inflammation of the periosteum

peripatetic, **peripatetical**, pe'ri-pa-tet"ik, pe'ri-pa-tet"ik-al, *a* [Gr *peripatetikos*, fr *peripateō*, I walk about—*peri*, about, and *pateō*, I walk.] Walking about, itinerant pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, taught by him while walking in the Lyceum at Athens —**peripatetic**, *n* One who walks, one who walks much, a follower of Aristotle

peripateticism, pe'ri-pa-tet"i-sizm, *n* [*Peripatetic* and *-ism*] The philosophical system of the peripatetics

peripetia pe'ri-pe tī"a, *n* [Gr *peripeteia*] That part of a drama in which the plot is unravelled, the dénouement

peripheric, **peripheral**, **peripherical**, pe-ri-fe'rik, pe rif'er al, pe ri fe'rik al, *a* Pertaining to a periphery

periphery, pe rif'er-i, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *pherō*, I bear] The outside or surface of a body, the boundary line of a figure in a circle the circumference

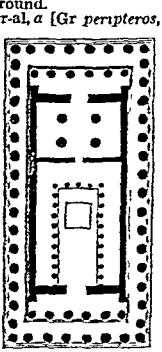
periphrase, pe'ri-frāz, *n* A periphrasis —— *v t* pret & pp *periphrased*, pe'ri-frāzd, ppr *periphrasing*, pe'ri frāz-ing To express by periphrasis or circumlocution —— *v i* To use circumlocution

periphrasis, pe rif'ra-sis, *n*, pl **periphrases**, pe-rif'ra-sēz [Gr *periphrasis—peri* around, and *phrazō*, I speak PHRASE] A roundabout form of expression, circumlocution, the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea.

periphrastic, **periphrastical**, pe-ri-fras'tik, pe-ri-fras'tik-al, *a* [Gr *periphrastikos*] Having the character of or characterized by periphrasis, circumlocutory —**periphrastically**, pe-ri-fras'tik al-li, *adv* In a periphrastic manner

periplus, pe'ri-plus, *n* [Gr *periplous—peri*, about, and *pleō*, I sail.] A circumnavigation or voyage round.

peripteral, pe-rip'ter-al, *a* [Gr *peripteros*, fr *peri*, around, and *pteron*, a wing, a row of columns] Surrounded by a single row of columns, as a temple


Plan of Peripteral Temple

periscopic, pe-ri-skop'ik, *a* [From Gr *peri*, around, and *skopeō*, I view] Viewing on all sides applied to spectacles having concavo-convex lenses for the purpose of increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely

perish, pe'rish, *v i* pret & pp *perished*, pe'risht, ppr *perishing*, pe'rish ing [Fr *périr*, ppr *périssant*, to perish, fr L *perire*, to perish—to go ITINERANT] To die, to lose life, to wither and decay, to be destroyed, to come to nothing to be lost or ruined.

perishable, pe'rish-a-bl, *a* Liable to perish, subject to decay, especially speedy decay

perishableness, **perishability**, pe'rish-a-bl nes, pe'rish-a-bil"i ti, *n* State of being perishable

perishably, pe'rish-a-bli *adv* In a perishable manner

perisperm, pe'ri-sperm, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, *sperma* seed.] See ENDOSPERM

perispore, pe'ri-spōr, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *spore*] The outer covering of a spore.

perissodactyle, **perissodactylous**, pe-ris'ō-dak"til, pe-ris'ō-dak"ti lus, *a* [Gr *perissos*, uneven, *daktylos*, a finger or toe]

Having feet with toes odd in number odd-toed, as the rhinoceros, tapir &c

peristaltic peri-stal'tik *a* [*peristaltikos*, fr *peri*, around, and *stellō* I place] Contracting all round, or in successive circles applied to a peculiar motion of the intestines in digestion

peristome, peri-stōm, *n* [*peri*, around, and *stoma*, a mouth] A ring or fringe of bristles or teeth round an orifice in plants or animals

peristyle peri-stīl, *n* [Fr *peristyle* L *peristylium* Gr *peristylon* fr *peri*, around, and *stylos* a pillar STYLE] A range of columns round or among

peritoneal peritonæal peri-tō-nē'al, *a* Pertaining to the peritoneum

peritoneum peritonæum peri-tō-nē'um, *n* [*peritonaion*—*peri*, about, and *teinō*, I stretch] A membrane investing the internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less all the viscera contained in it **peritonitis**, peri-tō-nī'tis, *n* [*Peritoneum* and *-itis*] Inflammation of the peritoneum

perivisceral, peri-vis'er-al, *a* [*Peri* about, and L *viscera*] Applied to the space surrounding the viscera

periwig, peri-wig, *n* [Formerly *perriwig perewike periwicke* &c *perruque* Fr *perruca* It PERUKE *Per* is the first syllable of this word] A small wig a peruke —— *v t* pret & pp *periwigged*, peri-wigd ppr *periwigging* peri-wig-ing To dress with periwig

periwinkle, peri-wing'kl, *n* [From A Sax *pinewincle* fr L *pinna*, *pe a*, a mussel, and A Sax *wincle* a winkle or whelk] A universal name applied to several species of British shrubs

periwinkle peri-wing'kl, *n* [O F *pervenke*, *perwenke* Fr *pervenche* fr L *pervinca*, a periwinkle] The popular name of two British species of undershrubs

perjure perjūr *v t* pret & pp *perjured*, pe rd ppr *perjuring* per'ūr-ing [L *perjero*—*per* through, and *juro* I swear *per* here conveying a bad sense, as in *perfidia*, perfidy] To forswear wilfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority or in a court of justice generally used reflexively

perjurer perjūr-er *n* One who perjures himself

perjurous perjū'rus, *a* Guilty of perjury containing perjury

perjury per'ju-ri, *n* [L *perjurium* PERJURE] The act of forswearing or of wilfully making a false oath when lawfully administered the act of violating an oath or solemn promise

perk, perk, *a* [From W *perc* neat trim, smart comp also pert, prune, dapper] Trim smart spruce pert —— *v t* pret & pp *perked*, perkt ppr *perking* perk-ing To hold up the head pertly to look sharply —— *v t* To make trim or smart to prank to hold up the head) pertly

perlaceous, perlā'shus, *a* [From *pearl* and *-aceous*] Resembling a pearl pearly

permanence permanency per'ma-nens, per'ma-nen-si, *n* [*Fr permanence* See PERM] State or quality of being permanent, duration fixedness continuance

permanent, per'ma-nent, *a* [*Fr permanent* L *permanens manentis*, ppr of *permaneo* [remain or continue—*per* through, and *maneo* I stay remain MANSION] Lasting durable not decaying of long continuance continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing built fixed

Permanent way the finished road or track of railway including bridges, crossings, &c

permanently per'ma-nent-li, *adv* In a permanent manner

permeability per me-a-bil'i-ti, *n* Quality or state of being permeable

permeable per'mē-a-bl, *a* [*Fr perméable* L *permeabilis* fr *permeo* PERMEATE] That may be permeated or passed through, as solid matter

permeably per'mē-a-bli, *adv* In a permeable manner penetrably

permeate, per'mē-āt, *v t* pret & pp *permeated*, per'mē-āt-ed pp *permeating* per'mē-āt-ing [L *permeo* *permeatus* *per* through, and *meo* I go I pass] To pass through the pores or interstices of to penetrate and pass through, without injure or displacement of parts, as fluids do also used figuratively

permeation per'mē-ā'shun, *n* [L *permeatio* fr *permeo* To pass of permeating

Permian per'mi-an *a* From *Perm* in Russia In geology a term proposed by systematically grouping the beds which lie between the Carboniferous and Triassic systems

permissibility pe mis'i-bil'i-ti *n* The quality of being permissible

permissible pe mis'i-bl, *a* That may be permitted allowed

permissibly pe mis'i-bli, *adv* In a permissible manner

permission per mi'shun, *n* [F *permission* L *permissio*—*permitto* PERMIT] Act of permitting allowance consent license or liberty granted authorization

permissive, pe mis'iv *a* That permits grants or permission or liberty allowing Permissive laws, laws that permit certain things without enforcing any thing

permissively per mis'i-vli, *adv* In a permissive manner by permission

permit, per mit' *v t* pret & pp *permitted* pe mit-ed, pp *permitting* pe mit-ing [F *permettre* L *permittere*—*per* through, and *mitto* I send, I let go MISSION] To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting to grant to suffer to concede to give leave or liberty to by express consent —— *v i* To grant leave or permission to all we——n. per'mit A written permission or license given by competent authority to convey specified wine, &c. from one place to another

permittee pe mit-ē' *n* [*Permit* and *-ee*] One to whom anything is permitted one to whom a permit is granted.

permitter pe mit-er *n* One who permits

permutable per mū'ta-bl, *a* That may be permuted having exchangeable

permutably per mū'ta-bli, *adv* In a permutable manner by interchange

permutation pe mū-tā'shun *n* [L *permutatio* PERMUTE] Interchange change among various things a once *much* a way of being different ways in which a set of qualities can be arranged

permute pe mūt' *v t* pret & pp *permuted*, pe mū-ted pp *permuting* pe mū-ting [Fr *permuter* L *permuto* I fix *per* through, and *muto* I change MUTABLE] To interchange to change as regards order or arrangement

pernicious, per nish'us, *a* [F *pernicieux* L *pernicious*, f *pernicies* destruction *per* through roughly and *nex* death as in *necare*—which see] Having in it some quality of destroying or injuring producing great injury or mischief deadly noxious tending to ruin or destroy

perniciously per nish'us-li *adv* In a pernicious manner destructively

pernicity per nis'i-ti *n* Quality of pernicious

pernoctation per nok-tā'shun, *n* [L *pernoctatio*—*per* through, and *nox*, night] The act of passing the night

peronei pe-ro-nē'i *n* [G *peronē* a brooch, the fibula] Pertaining to the fibula

perorate per'ō-rāt, *v i* pret & pp *perorated* per'ō-rāt-ed, ppr *perorating* per'ō-rāt-ing [*peroration*] To make a peroration also, to peechify to spout

peroration per-ō-rā'shun *n* [L *peroratio*, f *perorō* I speak from beginning to end, I conclude—*per* through, and *ōro* I speak, I pray ORATION] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse a rhetorical passage at the conclusion of a speech.

peroxide per-ok'sīd, *n* [*Per* and *oxide*] The oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

perpend per pend' *v t* pret & pp *perpended* pe pend-ed ppr *perpending* per pend-ing [L *perpendo* I weigh carefully attentively and *pendo* I weigh PENDANT] To weigh in the mind to consider to ponder

perpendicular per pen-dik'ū-ler *a* [L *perpendicularis* fr *perpendiculum* a plumb-line—*per*, intens and *pendeo* I hang PENDANT] Erect vertically upright or vertical at right angles with the plane of the horizon falling directly on a line or surface at right angles lying at right angles to a given line surface or make a normal with a curved surface Perpendicular style the third or Tudor style of Gothic the latest style of purely English architecture ——*n* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, a vertical line a line falling at right angles on another line or making equal angles with each side

perpendicularity pe pen-dik'ū-la'ri-ti *n* The state of being perpendicular

perpendicularly per pen-dik'ū-ler-li, *adv* In a perpendicular manner vertically at right angles

perpetrate per'pe-trāt, *v t* pret & pp *perpetrated*, per'pe-trāt-ed pp *perpetrating* per'pe-trāt-ing [L *perpetro* *perpetratum*—*per* through, and *patro* I finish or perform same root as *pater* father PATERNAL] To do or perform in a bad sense, to be guilty of to commit sometimes used humorously

perpetration per-pe-trā'shun *n* [L L *perpetratio*] The act of perpetrating committing

perpetrator per'pe-trāt-er *n* One that perpetrates

perpetuable pe pe'ti-a-bl, *a* Capable of being perpetuated

perpetual pe pe'tu-al, *a* [F *perpétuel* L *perpetualis* f *perpetuus* perpetual—*per* through, and *peto* I seek, PETITION] Continuing or continued without end never ceasing continuing for ever endless to be eternal permanent fixed not temporary everlasting unless Perpetual curate a permanent holder of a curacy Perpetual motion, a mechanical motion or machine that once started has the power of continuing itself forever or a infinitely—such a machine being however impossible

perpetually pe pe'tu-al-li, *adv* In a perpetual manner constantly continually

perpetuate pe pe't āt, *v t* pret & pp *perpetuated*, per pe'tū-āt-ed pp *perpetuating* pe pe'tū-āt-ing [L *perpetuo* *perpetuatus* f *perpetuus* perpetual PERPETUAL] To make perpetual to cause to endure or be lasting to preserve from extinction or oblivion

perpetuation per pe'tū-ā'shon, *n* Act of perpetuating or making perpetual

perpetuity pe pe-tū'i-ti, *n* Fr *perpétuité* L *perpetuitas* f *perpetuus* perpetual—which see] The state or quality of being perpetual endless duration continuance to eternity some thing of which there will be no end

perplex, pe plekst' *v t* pret & pp *perplexed* pe plekst, ppr *perplexing* pe plek-ing [From L *perplexus*, entangled, intricate, involved—*per* intens and *plecto* *plexum*, I twist akin to *plico* I fold, PLY, PLAIT] To entangle to involve to embarrass to puzzle to distract to bewilder to cause suspense anxiety or amazement to

perplexing pe plek'sing *p a* Troublesome embarrassing difficult intricate

perplexingly pe plek'sing-li *adv* In a manner so as to perplex

perplexity per plek'si-ti, *n* [L L *perplexitas* f L *perplexus* PERPLEX] The state of being perplexed puzzled or at a loss confusion of mind bewilderment the state of being intricate or involved

perquisite per'kwi-zit, *n* [L *perquisitum* something diligently inquired after, fr *per quiro* I seek out—*per* intens and *quæro* I seek QUERY] Something obtained or allowed for services beyond ordinary salary

or settled wages; something in addition to regular wages or salary

perquisition, per-kwi-zi'shon, *n* [See prec] A thorough inquiry or search

perron, per'on, *n* [Fr, fr L L *petronus*, a perron, fr L and Gr *petra*, a stone] An external stair leading to the entrance door of a building

perruque, pe-rōk', *n* [Fr] A peruke

perruquier, pe ro'ki er, *n* A wig maker

perry, pe'ri, *n* [Fr *poiré*, fr *poire*, fr L *pirum*, a pear (q v)] The fermented juice of pears, prepared in the same way as cider

persecutation, per skrō-tā'shon, *n* [L *perscrutatio—per*, thoroughly, and *scrutor scrutatus*, I search SCRUTINY] A search ing thoroughly, minute search or inquiry

persecute, per'se-kūt, *v t* pret & pp *persecuted*, per'se kūt-ed, ppr *persecuting*, per' se kut-ing [Fr *persécuter*, fr L *persequor, persecutus*, I persecute—*per*, intens, and *sequor*, I follow SEQUENCE] To harass with unjust punishment or repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance, to afflict persistently, to afflict, harass, or destroy for adherence to a particular creed or religious system

persecution, per-se-kū'shon, *n* [Fr *persécution*, L *persecutio* PERSECUTE] Act or practice of persecuting, state of being persecuted continued annoyance or infliction of evil

persecutor, per'se-kūt-er, *n* One who persecutes, one who pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles

persecutrix, per'se kūt-riks, *n* A female persecuter

perseverance, per-se vē'rans, *n* [Fr *persévérance*, L *perseverantia* PERSEVERE.] Act or habit of persevering, persistence in anything undertaken, continued diligence, steadfastness, steady continuance

persevere, per-se-ver', *v i* pret & pp *persevered*, per se-vērd', ppr *persevering*, per se vēr'ing [Fr *persévérer*, L *perseverare*, fr *perseverus*, very severe or strict—*per* intens, and *severus*, severe, strict SEVERE] To continue steadfastly in any business or enterprise undertaken, to pursue steadily any design or course commenced, not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

persevering, per se vēr'ing, *p a* Given to persevere, constant in pursuing a purpose or enterprise —**perseveringly**, per se vēr'ing li, *adv* In a persevering manner

Persian, per'shi-an, *a* Pertaining to Persia, the Persians or their language —*n* A native of Persia, the language spoken in Persia, an Aryan or Indo European *tongue, a thin silk formerly used for lining* —**Persian berries**, the berries of a species of buckthorn, used in dyeing yellow —**Persian wheel**, a large wheel fixed vertically with a series of buckets at its circumference, by which water is raised from a stream, well, &c

persiflage per'sē flazh, *n* [Fr, fr *per siffler* to quiz—L *per*, and *sibilare*, to hiss] Idle bantering talk, frivolous or jeering conversation, banter

persimmon, **persimon**, per sim'on, *n* [Virginia Indian] An American tree of the ebony family, and its edible fruit, about the size of a small plum.

persist, per sist', *i i* pret & pp *persisted*, per sist'ed ppr *persisting* per sist'ing [Fr *persister*, L *persistere*, to persist or continue —*per*, through, and *sisto*, I stand (as in *assist, consist, resist*, &c) STATE, STAND] To continue rigidly, steadily, or obstinately in the pursuit of any business or course commenced, to persevere, to continue in a certain state said of things

persistence, **persistency**, per sist'ens, per sist'en-si, *n* [Fr *persistance*, fr L *persistens*, ppr of *persisto* PERSIST] Act or state of persisting perseverance, constancy, continuance, duration, obstinacy in *physics*, the continuance of an effect after the cause has been removed.

persistent per sist'ent, *a* [Fr *persistant* See prec] Persisting, steady constant, persevering tenacious —**persistently**, per sist'ent li, *adv* In a persistent manner

persistive, per sist'iv, *a* Persevering, persistent [*Shal*]

person, per'son, *n* [O Fr *persone*, Fr *personne*, fr L *persōna*, primarily a mask used by actors, hence, a character, a person, fr *persōno*, I sound through, call out—*per*, through, and *sono*, I sound. SOUND (noise)] An individual human being, a man, woman, or child, as opposed to a thing a human being, indefinitely, one, an individual, a man, a term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead, bodily form, human frame, with its characteristic appearance, in *gram* one of three relations in which nouns and pronouns are regarded as standing to a verb, one of the three *corresponding* inflections of a verb singular and plural —**In person**, by one's self, not by representative

personable, per'son a bl, *a* Having a well formed body or person, of good appearance

personage, per'son āj, *n* [O Fr *person age*, Fr *personnage* PERSON] A person of importance, a man or woman of distinction, a being regarded as having an individuality like that of a human being

personal, per'son al, *a* [O Fr *personal*, L *personalis* PERSON] Pertaining to a person as distinct from a thing affecting some individual person, peculiar or proper to him or her, applying to the person, character, or conduct of an individual, generally *in a disparaging manner, belonging to* face and figure, done in person, not by representative, denoting or pointing to the person in a grammatical sense, having the modifications of the three persons.—**Personal property**, *movables*, chattels, things belonging to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, &c, as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses

personalism, per'son-al izm, *n* State of being personal

personality, per-son al'i ti, *n* pl **personalities**, per son al'i tiz. [Fr *personalité*, L L *personalitas*] State of being personal, individuality, that which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality, an application of remarks to the conduct and character of individuals by way of disparagement, in *law*, personal estate, personalty

personalize, per'son-al iz, *v t* pret & pp *personalized*, per'son al izd, ppr *personalizing*, per'son al iz ing To make personal.

personally, per'son al li, *adv* In person in a personal manner, by bodily presence, not by representative or substitute, with respect to an individual, particularly, with *regard to one's personal existence or individuality*

personalty per'son al ti, *n* Personal property, in distinction from real property

personate, per'son āt *i t* pret & pp *personated*, per'son āt-ed, ppr *personating*, per'son āt-ing [L *personatus*, assumed, counterfeited. PERSON] To assume the person, character, or appearance of, to represent by an assumed appearance, to act the part of, to assume or put on —*a* [L *personatus*, masked.] In *bot* said of a corolla somewhat resembling an animal's mouth as in the snapdragon

personation, per-son ā'shon, *n* The act of personating a counterfeiting the person or character of another

personator, per'son āt-er, *n* One who personates.

personification, per-son'i fi kā''shon, *n* Act of personifying, an embodiment an impersonation, a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as possessing the attributes of persons

personify, per son'i fī, *i t* pret & pp *personified*, per son'i fīd, ppr *personifying*, per son'i fī ing [Fr *personifier*, fr L *persona*, person, and *facio*, I make] To represent with the attributes of a person, to treat for literary purposes as if possessing the sentiments, actions or language of a rational being or person, to impersonate

personnel, per son-el', *n* [Fr, fr *personne*, a person PERSON] The body of persons employed in any occupation often opposed to *materiel*

perspective, per spek'tiv, *a* [Fr *perspectif, perspective*, fr L. *perspicio, perspectum*, I see or look through—*per*, through, and *specio*, I view SPECIES] Producing certain optical effects when looked through, optical, pertaining to the art of perspective —*n* [Fr *perspective*] The art which teaches how to represent objects on a flat surface so that they appear to have their natural dimensions, positions, and relations, a representation of objects in perspective, quality of a picture as regards perspective, *view, vista*

perspectively, per-spek'tiv li, *adv* According to the rules of perspective

perspicacious, per spi kā'shus, *a* [L *perspicax, perspicacis*, fr *perspicio—per*, through, and *specio* I view, I look PERSPECTIVE] Quick sighted, of acute discernment, quickly seeing through or understanding anything, acute, clear sighted.

perspiciously, per spi kā'shus-li, *adv* In a perspicacious manner

perspicacity, per spi kas'i ti, *n* [Fr *perspicacité*, L L *perspicacitas* See prec] The state or quality of being perspicacious, acuteness of discernment, penetration, sagacity

perspicuity, per spi kū'i ti, *n* [Fr *perspicuité*, L *perspicuitas*, fr *perspicuus*, clear, transparent See next.] The quality of being perspicuous, easiness to be understood, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity, plainness, distinctness

perspicuous, per spi'kū us, *a* [L *perspicuus* clear, evident transparent fr *perspicio*, I see through PERSPECTIVE.] Clear to the understanding, that may be clearly understood, not obscure or ambiguous, lucid.—**perspicuously**, per spi'kū us-li, *adv* In a perspicuous manner, clearly, plainly —**perspicuousness**, per spi'kus-nes *n* Perspicuity

perspirability, per spīr'a-bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being perspirable

perspirable, per spīr'a-bl, *a* Capable of being perspired.

perspiration, per spi rā'shon *n* [Fr *perspiration*, L L *perspiratio* PERSPIRE] Act of perspiring, exudation of sweat through pores of the skin, matter perspired, sweat

perspiratory per spīr'a to-ri, *a* Pertaining to perspiration

perspire, per spīr', *i t* pret. & pp *perspired* per spīrd', ppr *perspiring*, per spīr' ing [O Fr *perspirer*, fr L *perspirare*, to *breathe through—per through, and spiro* I breathe SPIRIT] To emit the moisture of the body, whether visible or invisible through the pores of the skin, to sweat, to be emitted or excreted through the pores of the skin to exude —*v t* To emit or evaporate through the pores of the skin, to give out through pores

perstringe, per-strinj', *t t* pret & pp *perstringed*, per strinjd', ppr *perstringing*, per strinj'ing [L *perstringo—per* through, and *stringo*, I graze or brush STRINGENT] To touch upon in words, to criticise

persuadable, per swād'a-bl, *a* Capable of being persuaded.

persuade, per-swād', *t t* pret & pp *persuaded* per-swād'ed, ppr *persuading*, per-swād'ing [Fr *persuader*, fr L *persuadere*, to persuade—*per*, effectively, and *suadeo*, I advise, urge SUASION] To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation, to draw or incline by presenting motives, to convince by argument or evidence presented, to induce, to prevail on, to win over, to advise —*v i* To use persuasion

persuader, per-swād'er, *n* One who persuades.

persuasible, per swā'si bl, *a* [Fr *persuasible*, L *persuasibilis* fr *persuadeo*, I persuade (q v)] That may be persuaded.

persuasion, per swā'zhon, *n* [Fr *persuasion*, L *persuasio*, fr *persuadeo, persuasum*, I persuade (q v)] Act of persuading, settled opinion or conviction, a creed

or belief o a sect or a party adhering to a creed or system of opinions

persuasive pe swā si d [Fr *persuasif* See prec] H ng the pow of persuad ng calculated to persuad i fluenc g to a course of action.——n. That wh ch pe suades an incitemen an exhortation

persuasively per-swā si li, *adv* In a persuad e mann

persuasiveness pe -swā s v es, *n* Qua h y of be ng persuas e

pert, pert, *a.* [Part y (tr O Fr *apert app rt* as n *mal pert*) f L. *pertus* open APE- *n evt partly f W pert, per* trim sprunc PERK] Li y brisk smart f rward saucy bold in decorous free

pertain pe -tān t, pret & pp *perta ed,* pe tāni pp *perta n ng* pe tān ng [O F *parte* f L. *pert nere*—*per* in tens and *teneo* I ho l, whence also *tenant onta n, ol n, r n,* & TENANT] To be ong to re ate to concern t regard to be th p operty right, o d y to ha e relation ways f ll wed by

pertinacious, pe ti nā shus *a* [L. *per nax pert nāris per* ntens , and *tenax* tenac us, f *teneo* I hold. TENACIOUS] Ho ling or adh ring to any o i n n, pur pose, or design w h o a acy or fixed re so *utio n obs nate ina zible determine* i, perverse y pers ste t

pertinaciously pe nā hus li, *ad* I a pertinacious manner persistently o stinate y

pertinacity per-t nasi t n [Fr *per nacité,* f L. *pert nax* pert nac ous q v] The qual y of eing pert nacious firm or unyield g adherence to opin on or purpose obsti acy resi n on consta cy

pertinence pertinency pe n ns, pe n nsi, *n* L.L. *pert nen* See nex] h y or state f b g pertinen jus ess of relat o to h s b ect or ma te in han l ñ ess appos tenesa

pertinent, per nent, *a.* [F *pert n* L. *pert ens pertinentia* f *per* of *pert nere,* to perta n. PERTAIN] Related o perta n ing to the subject or matter in hand to he purpose or end proposed apposite fi prope not f re gn to the questi n.

peril ently per't nent-li, *ad* In a per tinen manner; apposite y to the purpose

pertly pert'li, *ad* In a pert man er smartly saucy

pertness pert nes, *n* Quali y of being pert sau ness f rwardness bo h ness.

perturb pe te b' *v t.* pret. & pp *per rbed,* pe bd ppr *pertu b ng* pe terb ing. [O F *perturber* L. *pert rbare*—*per* in ens and *bo* I dis b fr ba a crowd, D STURB, T RBID] To disturb to agitate to *dis uiet* to confuse

perturbable pe terb'a-bl *a.* Capable of bei g pertu bed o agitated.

perturbance pe b ans, *n.* Act of perturbing perturbation

perturbation, per-terb-ā hon [Fr *pert rba tion,* L. *pert rbatio* PERTURB.] The act of perturbing of state of be ng pert rbed disorde disquiet o agita ion of m n great uness ness distu ance or commoti n cause of dis uiet. P rturbations of the planets, regulari ies in he r orbits arising from their a raction on one anothe

perturber pé terb er *n* One who pe urbs.

perfuse perfused pe -fus, pe fūzd' *a.* [L. *pertusus,* p p *p rtundo* I beat o bore through—*per* through, and *tund* I strike OBTUSE.] Pierced with holes ha ing holes or slits, as a leaf.

pertusion per tū hon, *n* [See prec.] The act f thrusting through or piercing a ho e made by punching a perforat on.

peruke pe-rōk' pe-rūk' *n.* [Fr *perruque* f I *persucca,* I dial *pilucca,* peruk f L. *pilus,* hair *Persucca* is a corru ion of *perrucca,* and its final syllable has become wig] A wig or periwig a perruque an art ficial cap of hai

perusal pe-rūz'al, *n* [*Peruse* and *-al.*] Act of perusing or reading

peruse pe-ruz' *v* pre & pp *per used* pe rūzd ppr *perusing* pe-ruz' g From prefix *per* intens and *use* USE] To r ad through to read w h a ten on to e am ne wi h careful scru ny

peruser pe ruz'er *n* One who peruses

Peruvia n. pe ru v -an *a* Perta n ng to *Peru* Sou h Am ri a ——*n.* A na e f P ru P ruvian balsam, a liquid, f a f a grant od ur and bitterish ti ou y e ded by a e f Peru. P ruvian ba k, he a k of se era rees of Peru, yielding qu n ne

pervade pe ād *v* pre & pp *p aded* pe ād ed pp *pervad ng* pe ā g (L *pervado* I g h *per*—*per* hrough and *vad* I g as in *evade invade*) cog A Sax *v dan* L. *vad*] T pass o flow hrough to pe meate to be diffused hrough to spread or be dissem na ed hrough the wh le e en

pervasion pe ā hon *n* [PERVADE.] The act of pervading

pervasive pe ā's v *a* From L. *per vasus* pp f *pervado* PERVADE] T nd ng o hav g powe to perva e

perverse p ers' *a* [F *pervers* I Sp and Pg *perverso* f L. *perversus* pp of *perverto* I pervert, corrupt, o rthr w *per* and *verto* I urn. VERSE, VERSION] *Turned aside from he ngh obst nate n* he wrong s ubborn frowar l un ractable cross pe ulan peevish untoward.

perversely pe rs'li *adv* In a per v rse manner stubb rn y obst nate y n the wrong **perverseness** per ers nes, *n.* Qual y of being perverse

perversion, pe r'shon *n* [F *perversion* L. *j erversio* PERVERT] Act of pe vert ng a turn ng from t u ho propn y a di ert ng from the true ntent bject hs ge to something worse m sapp ca on.

perversity pe r'si t, *n* [F *perversité* L. p *er itas*] State or qual y of be ng perverse pert rseness crossn ss dispos on to hwart or cross

perversive pe er'siv *a.* [P rverse and ive] Tend g or h g pow r to pert rt.

pervert, pe ert e pret & pp *pervert d* per ert ed ppr *pert rt ng* pe v rt ng [L. *perverto perversus* PERVERSE.] To urn from truth, propne y o from a prope purpose to d stort from i s tru use or end to turn f m the rig to corrupt to misinterp et wilfully t m sapp y —— *n.* pér'vert. One who has been perverted one wh has been turned from one religion to a oth hat is cons d red worse

perverter pe vert er *n* One who per erts.

pervertible, per vert bl, *a* That may be perverted.

pervicacious, pe vi-kā shus, *a.* [L *per vicax* headstrong] Headstrong stubborn refractory

pervious, per' us, *a* (L *pervi s*—*per* through, and *via,* a w y VOYAGE] That m y be penetrated by a oth body or sub stance permeab penetrat ha may be pene rated by the m nta s ght

perviousness, per'vi-us-nes, *n* Quali y of be g pervious.

peseta, pe-sā tā, *n* [Sp] A Spanish si v coin correspond ng to a franc.

peso pā s *n* [p] A lar e coin used in he Spanish states of South America.

pessary pes ari, *n* [L. *pessar n.*] An nstrumen n ro used in to the vagina to bear up h womb

pessi i m pes'im-izm, *n* [From L. *pessimus the w rst, and -ism.*] The d trin that regar ls the w rld or e eryth ng n na ure in he most un ourable l gh he tendency always o look at he dark s de of h ngs opposed o *op mism*

pessi ist i, pes'im-ist, *n.* one who be es n pessimism **pe simi tic** pes-im-if' t k, *a.* Pertain ng to pess mism.

pessimize pes'im-iz, *v t.* pret. & pp *pessimized,* pes' m-iz-ing. To bo d or express the belief or doctrines of a pessimist.

pest pest, *n.* [F *peste* fr L. *pestis* a pest or plague whence *pestilent pestiferous* root d oubtful.] A deadly epidemic disease plague pestilence anything very noxious n isch evous, o des ruct ve a misch evous o destruct ve person.

pester pes' e *v* pret & pp *p s er d* pes terd ppr *pest ing* pes te ing [For *empester* f O Fr *empes er* F *pêtrer* originally to shack e the feet of a h rse at pas ure f L L. *n* in, an *pastori m* foot-shackles, f L *pastor* a shepherd. PASTERN PASTOR.] To f ague to roub e to d u b to annoy wi h li tle vexa ions

pesterer pes ter-er *n* One who pesters

pest house pest'hous, *n* A hospital for persons nfected wi h he plague or *any* con tagious and deadly d sease

pestiferous pes- if e us, *a* [L. *pestis,* a plague an *l fero* I carry I bring] Pes ten ia n xious to heal h ma gnan n f ous con agious nox ous ns yn ann f

pestiferously pes-t f us-li *ad* In a pes ferous manner; pestilent ally

pestilence pes' lens *n* [*pes ence* L *pest en a,* f *pestil* pestilent q v)] The plague or oth r deadly ep dem c any contagious o infect ous d sease h t is epi demic and fatal something mo ally ev o destruct e

pestilent, pes't lent, *a* [F *p stilen* L. *pestil ns pestilentis* fr *pestis,* a plagi e or pes PEST] Pestilen ia misch us nox ous to morals or socie y pern cious trou esome

pestilential pes-t len shal *a* [*pes- lentus* f L. *pe tilen tia,* pest ence] P tak ng of the nature of a pes nce or the plagu producing or tend g to prod ce i rt ous disease des ruct e pe cious

pestiller tially pes-ti-len shal li, *adv.* In a pes len al n ner

pestilently pes ent-li, *adv* In a pes mann m schievous y destructiv y

pestle pes'l, *n* [O Fr *pestel p* f L. *pis ll m* a pes e, fr *pinso pistum* I bray I pound Sk *pish,* to poun ak n *pis ti, pidon*] *An ins rumen for po nding and* breaking s bsta ces n a m rta ——*v t.* an i. p t. & pp *pestled* pes'ld]. *p y* pes'ling To bruise o pou l wi h a pes to use a pes e

pet pet, *n* [F m I *pea* a pet, pe ted Gael *peata,* a pet or tame an mal] A da ling, a fa ourite ch d any i tle an mal fon lled an i ndulged.——*v t.* p & pp *pe ted* pet ed pp *pett ng* pet ing To reat as a pe to fon lle to n l g

pet, pet, *n* [Probab y connected w h prec word.] A slight fit of peevishness o fretfi disconten

petal pe tal, *n* [Fr *pét le* a leaf G *petalon* f *pe los* spread ou t, expanded same root as n *patera*] A fl w af one f the separate parts of the co o la of a flowe usual y brigh y co ured.

petale t pe tal, *n* Hav ng petals.

petalli e pe tal in, *a.* I rtal ng to a peta

petaloid pe'tal-o id, *a* [*Petal* an l *-oid*] Having the f rm of a petal resemb ng petals

petard pe tārd [Fr *péta d,* f *pe* to break wind, to bounce f L. *pedo peditum,* wi h same sense] An engi of war made of metal, to be loaded wi pow le a d fixed on gates, barricades, dra w n g ns &c n order to des roy h n y explosi n H lit with his own petard, *(fig)* o ed in e da g r he n a t fo others

petardier pe-tar er' *n* [Fr *pe a dier*] One who manages a petard.

petechiæ pe-tē'ki-ē *n pl* [L L. *petecchia,* I *petecchia,* f L. *petig* an eruption.] Purp e spots which a pear on the sk ins gnan fevers **petechial** pe-tē'ki-al, *a* Having live wx ts or *petechiæ*

Peter pence Peter's pence pe te pens, pē terz-pens *n p* Money con ributed annually to the popes (as the successors of St. I eter)

petiolar petiolary pe' -o-le pe'ti-o-la-r *a* Perta ng to a pet le

petiolate petioled pe ti-ō-lāt, pe'ti-ōld, *a* Having a petiole.

petiole, pe'ti-ōl, *n* [Fr *petiole*, fr L *petiolus*, dim fr *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] The footstalk of a leaf, or a leaf stalk connecting the blade with the stem

petit, pe'ti, *a* [Fr PETTY] Petty, inferior, little

petite, pe tēt', *a* [Fr, fem of *petit*] Small in figure, tiny

petition, pe ti'shon, *n* [Fr *petition*, L *petitio*, *petitionis*, fr *peto*, *petitum*, I seek, attack (seen in *appetite*, *competent*, *competition*, *impetus*, *petulant*, *repeal*), fr root meaning to fall, to fly, as in Gr *pteron*, a wing, Skr *pat*, to fly PEN] An entreaty, supplication, or prayer, a solemn or formal supplication, a prayer or separate request in a prayer, a formal request or supplication from an inferior to a superior, the paper containing a supplication or solicitation, a written application in certain legal proceedings —*v t* pret & pp *petitioned*, pē ti'shond ppr *petitioning*, pē ti'shon ing To make a petition to, to pray, to supplicate, to solicit, to make a written supplication to, as to a superior for some favour or right

petitionary, pē-ti'shon-a ri, *a* [*Petition* and *-ary*] Supplicatory, coming with a petition, containing a petition or request

petitioner, pē ti'shon er, *n* One who petitions or presents a petition

petitory, *pe ti to-ri, a* [From L *petitor*, a petitioner] Petitioning, soliciting, begging

petrel, pet'rel, *n* [Dim of *Peter*, in allusion to St Peter's walking on the sea, as



Stormy Petrel (*Thalassidroma pelagica*)

the birds often seem to do] The name of web footed sea birds often found at great distances from land.

petrifaction, pet-ri fak'shon, *n* [From L *petra* stone, *facio*, I make] The process of changing into stone or stony substance, an animal or vegetable substance converted into stone, a fossil, a state of being paralysed as with astonishment

petrifactive, pet-ri fak'tiv, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to petrifaction, having power to convert into stone

petrifiable, pet'ri fi a-bl, *a* That may be petrified.

petrific, pē trif'ik, *a* [PETRIFY] Having power to petrify, convert into stone

petrify, pet'ri fi, *v t* pret & pp *petrified*, pet'ri fid, ppr *petrifying*, pet'ri fi ing [Fr *petrifier*, fr L *petra* (fr Gr *petra*) a stone or rock (seen also in *petroleum*, *pier*) and *facio*, I make] To turn into stone or stony substance, to turn into a fossil, to make callous or obdurate, to fix in amazement, to paralyse or stupefy —*v i* To become stone, or of a stony hardness

petrine, pē'trin *a* Relating to St Peter (the *Petrine* epistles)

petrogeny, pe tro'jen i, *n* [Gr *petros*, rock, and root *gen*, to produce] The doctrine of the origin of rocks

petrographer, pe trog'ra fer, *n* One who studies petrography

petrography, pe trog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *petros*, a stone, and *graphō*, I write] The study of rocks, petrology

petroleum pe trō'lē um, *n* [From L *petra*, rock (fr Gr *petra*), and *oleum*, oil] Rock-oil, mineral oil a liquid inflammable substance found in the earth, and largely used in a purified form for lighting and other purposes

petrological, pet-rō loj'ik al, *a* Pertaining to petrology

petrologist, pe trol'o-jist, *n* One versed in petrology

petrology, pe-trol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *petros*, a rock, *logos*, discourse] The study of rocks, that branch of geology which treats of the composition of rocks

petronel, pet'rō nel, *n* [O Fr *petrinal*, *poictrinal*, fr L *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast being discharged with the stock placed against the breast] A kind of carbine or large horseman's pistol

petrosal, pe-trō' sal, *a* [L *petrosus*, fr *petra*, Gr *petra*, stone] Petrous, pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone PETROUS

petrous, pet'rus, *a* [From Gr *petros*, a stone] Like stone, hard, stony applied to that portion of the temporal bone in which the internal organs of hearing are situated

pettichaps, pet'i-chaps, *n* Same as *Pettychaps*

petticoat, pet'i kōt, *n* [From *petty* and *coat*] A loose under garment worn by females hence, a woman

pettifog, pet'i fog, *v i* pret & pp *pettifogged*, pet'i fogd, ppr *pettifogging*, pet'i fog ing [*Petty*, and Prov E *fog*, to seek gain by mean practices] To act in mean or petty cases, as a lawyer

pettifogger, pet-i fog'er, *n* [See prec] An inferior attorney, a lawyer employed in small or mean business

pettifoggery, pet-i fog'e ri, *n* The practice of a pettifogger, tricks, quibbles

pettily, pet'i li, *adv* In a petty manner

pettiness, pet'i-nes, *n* Character or quality of being petty, smallness, littleness

pettish pet'ish, *a* [*Pet* and *ish*] In a pet, fretful, peevish.

pettishly, pet'ish li, *adv* In a pettish manner, with a freak of ill temper, peevishly

pettishness, pet'ish nes, *n* Quality of being pettish

pettitoes, pet'i tōz, *n pl* [*Petty* and *toes*] The toes or feet of a pig, sometimes used humorously for the human feet

petto, pet'tō, *n* [It, fr L *pectus* the breast] The breast, hence, *in petto*, in secrecy, in reserve

petty, pet'i, *a* [Fr *petit* little, small, comp obs L *petitus*, thin, slender, W *pitw*, little, *pid*, a point] Small, little, diminutive, inconsiderable, inferior, trifling trivial having little importance — Petty jury, a jury in criminal cases who try bills coming from the grand jury

pettychaps, pet'i-chaps, *n* [From *petty*, small, and *chaps*, mandibles] A name given to several British species of warblers

petulance, **petulancy**, pe'tū lans, pe'tū lan-si, *n* [Fr *petulance*, L *petulantia* See next] Quality of being petulant, peevishness, pettishness, frowardness

petulant pe'tū lant, *a* [Fr *pétulant*, fr L *petulans*, *-antis*, fr *peto*, I make for, I attack PETITION] Manifesting froward ness or perversity, irritable, peevish, fretful, saucy, pert capricious

petulantly, pe'tū lant-li, *adv* In a petulant manner, with saucy pertness

petunia, pe tū'ni a, *n* [Brazil, *petun*, tobacco] A genus of American plants, nearly allied to tobacco, and prized for their flowers

pew, pū, *n* [O Fr *pui*, a raised place, fr L *podium*, a balcony, a front balcony in an amphitheatre, fr Gr *podion*, fr *pous*, *podos*, the foot. PEDAL, FOOT] An inclosed seat in a church, or an inclosure containing more than one seat —*v t* pret & pp *pewed*, pūd, ppr *pewing*, pū'ing To furnish with pews

pew-fellow, pū'fel-ō, *n* One who sits in the same pew, a companion

pewit, pē'wit, *n* [See PEEWIT] The lapwing or peewit

pewter, pū'ter, *n* [O Fr *peutre*, *piautre* =D *peauter*, also *speauter*, same as *spelter* (*q v*)] An alloy consisting mainly of tin and lead, a vessel or vessels made of pewter —*a* Relating to or made of pewter

pewterer, pū'ter er, *n* One who makes vessels and utensils of pewter

pewtery, pū'te ri, *a* Belonging to or resembling pewter

phænogam, fe'nō-gam, *n* [Gr *phainō*, I show, and *gamos*, marriage] A phanerogamous plant opposed to *cryptogam*

phænogamous, fe nog'a-mus, *a* [See prec] Having manifest flowers, phanerogamous

phaeton, fā'e-ton, *n* [From *Phaethon*, of Greek mythology, who lost his life when driving the chariot of his father Helios (the Sun)] An open carriage on four wheels, usually drawn by two horses

phagedena, **phagedæna**, faj-ē-dē'na, *n* [Gr *phagedaina*, fr *phagō*, I eat] A spreading obstinate ulcer

phagedenic, **phagedænic**, faj-ē-dē'nik, *a* Pertaining to phagedena.

phalangal, **phalangeal**, fa lang'gal, fa-lan'jē al, *a* Belonging to the phalanges

phalange, fa-lanj', *n* [Gr *phalanx*, *phalangos*, a phalanx, a bone of the fingers or toes PHALANX] One of the small bones of the fingers and toes

phalanger, fa-lan'jer, *n* [From two of the toes being joined as far as the last



Vulpine Phalanger (*Phalangista vulpina*)

phalanges] An Australian marsupial animal of several species

phalanx, fal'angks, *n*, pl **phalanges**, fa lan'jez, also, except in anatomy, **phalanxes**, fal'angk sēz [Gr *phalanx*, origin doubtful.] The heavy armed infantry of an ancient Greek army, especially when arranged in ranks and files close and deep, a body of troops or men in close array, one of the small bones of the fingers or the toes

phalarope, fal'a rōp, *n* [Gr *phalaros*, white, *pous*, *podos*, a foot] A lobe footed wading bird, visiting Britain in its migrations

phallic, fal'lik, *a* [See next] Pertaining to the phallus, or to the worship of the generative principle in nature

phallus, fal'lus, *n* [Gr *phallos*, the virile organ] The emblem of the generative power in nature, especially in certain religious or solemn usages

phanerogam, fan'er-o-gam, *n* [Gr *phaneros*, evident, *gamos*, marriage] A flowering plant, a plant with conspicuous flowers containing stamens and pistils opposed to a *cryptogam*

phanerogamic, **phanerogamous**, fan'er-o-gam''ik, fan er-og'a mus *a* [See prec.] Belonging to the flowering plants

phantasm *fan'tazm n* [Gr *phantasma* fr *phantazo*, I show, akin to *phaino*, I show PHENOMENON *Phantom* is a doublet.] A creation of the fancy, an apparition; the imagined appearance of a dead or absent person, a phantom, something imagined, an idea, notion, or fancy

phantasmagoria fan tas'ma gō''ri a, *n* [Gr *phantasma*, a phantasm, and *agora*, an assembly] Any exhibition of figures or pictures by means of shadows, as by the magic lantern, the apparatus used in such an exhibition, a show or mixed gathering of figures, illusive images

phantasmagorial **phantasmagoric**, fan tas'ma-gō''ri al, fan tas'ma-gor''ik, *a* Relating to a phantasmagoria

phantasmal, fan taz'mal, *a* Pertaining

to or resembling a phantasm spectral illusive

phantasy fan'ta-si, n See FANTASY FANCY

phantom, fan'tom, n. [Fr *fantôme* fr L. and Gr *phantasma* same word as *phantasm*, PHANTASM.] An apparition a spectre a ghost a fancied vision a phantasm any thing unreal.

phantomatic f n-to-mat'ik, a Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom.

pharisaic pharisaical fa-ri-sā'ik, fa-ri-sā'ik-al, a. [Gr *pharisaïk* See next] Pertaining to or resembling the Pharisees making a show of religion without the spirit of it hypocritical.

pharisaically, fa-ri-sā'ik-al-li, *ad* In the manner of Pharisees hypocritically

pharisaism f ri-sā-izm n. The tenets, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect rigid observance of ternal forms of religion without genuine piety hypocrisy in religion.

Pharisee fa'ri-se n. [Gr *pharisaios* Heb *pdrush*, separated, fr *parash* to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, distinguished by a strict observance of rites and ceremonies, and who considered themselves more righteous than other Jews hence, a formalist an religious hypocrite

pharmaceutic pharmaceutical fär'ma-su'tik fär'ma-su'tik-al, a [Gr *pharmakeutikos*, fr *pharmakeuō*, I administer medicine, fr *pharmakon*, a drug PHARMACY] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy or preparing medicines

pharmaceutically fär'ma-su'tik-al-li, *ad* In the manner of pharmacy or pharmaceutics

pharmaceutics fär'ma-sū'tiks, n [PHARMACEUTICAL] The science of preparing drugs or medicines pharmacy

pharmaceutist fär'ma-sū'tist n [See above] One who prepares medicines one who practises pharmacy, an apothecary

pharmacist, fär'ma-sist, n. One skilled pharmacy, a druggist

pharmacologist fär'ma-kol'o-jist, n One who is skilled in pharmacology

pharmacology fär'ma-kol'o-ji n [Gr *pharmakon* a drug, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or knowledge of drugs the art of preparing medicines.

pharmacopœia, fär'ma-kō-pē'a, n [Gr *pharmakon*, a drug or medicine, and *poieō* I make] A book describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines, with their uses and manner of application, generally published by authority

pharmacopolist, fär'ma-kop'o-list, n [Gr *pharmakon*, a drug, *polein* I sell] An apothecary

pharmacy fär'ma-si, n [Fr *pharmacie*, fr Gr *pharmakeia*, fr *pharmakon* a drug] The art or practice of preparing and compounding medicines the occupation of an apothecary

pharo fā'rō, n FARO

pharology fa-rol'o-ji n. (*Phare* and *logos*, discourse.) The art of exhibiting light-signals to ships for their guidance

pharos, fā'ros, n [From Gr *Pharos* a famous lighthouse which stood by the mouth of the port of Alexandria.] A lighthouse a beacon.

pharyngeal fa-rin'jo-al, a. Belonging to affecting the pharynx.

pharyngitis, fa-rin-ji'tis, n. [*Pharynx* and *-itis*, implying inflammation] Inflammation of the pharynx.

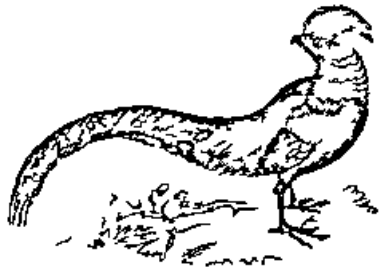
pharyngotomy fa-rin-got'o-mi, n. [Gr *pharynx*, and *tomē* a cutting] The operation of making an incision into the pharynx.

pharynx fa'ringks, n. [Gr *pharynx pharyngos* akin to *phagein*, to swallow] The muscular sac which intervenes between the cavity of the mouth and the œsophagus.

phase fāz, n. [Fr *phase* fr Gr *phasis* fr root of *phainō* I shine, *phaos* light] I show PHENOMENON] A particular stage or state of the moon or a planet in respect to illumination or figure or enlightened disc as it or stage of a continuously varying periodic phenomenon an aspect of that which presents various aspects one of the various aspects of some question or topic a turn or chance

phasis, fā'sis, n pl **phases** fā'sēz A phase used in astronomy PHASE

pheasant, fez'ant n [Fr *faisan* fr L. *phasianus* fr Gr *phasianos* of *Phasis* a river of Asia, near the mouth of which the birds are said to have been numerous The is excrescent as in *peasant* fr *pays*] A



Golden Pheasant (*Phasianus pictus*)

name of certain gallinaceous birds one of which is reared and preserved in Great Britain and elsewhere for sport and food. The *golden* pheasant and the *silver* pheasant are natives of China.

pheasantry fez'ant-ri n. [*Pheasant* and *-ry*] A place for breeding, rearing and keeping pheasants

phellaplastics fel-lō-plas'tiks, n [Gr *phellos* cork and *plassō* I form or fashion] The art of modelling in cork

phenaki toscope fen-a-kis'to-skōp n [Gr *phenakizō kos*, deceitful, *skopeō* I view] An instrument which shows figures as if actually in motion.

Phenician fe-nish'i-an n and a PHENICIAN

Phenix fe'niks, n PHŒNIX.

phenogam fe'o-gam, n. A phenogam.

phenomenal f no'men-al, a. Pertaining to or consisted by a phenomenon so surprising or extraordinary as to arrest the attention extremely remarkable or extraordinary astounding

phenomenalism f no'men-al-izm, n That system of philosophy which confines itself only into the cognisance of sensations and ideas.

phenomenally f no'men-al-li, *ad* In the manner of a phenomenon extraordinarily

phenomenism f -po'm n-izm n The doctrines or principles of the phenomenists.

phenomenist f no'men-ist, n One who believes only in phenomena, having no regard to the causes or consequences.

phenomenon f no'me-non, n pl **phenomena** f no'me-a. [Gr *phainomenon* what appears, neuter of the passive participle of *phainō* I shew make to appear light akin to *phaos* light *bhā*, to shine. *Phantom*, *fancy*, *fantasy* &c are of kindred origin PHANTOM] An appearance anything given which whatever is perceived to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist an appearance whose cause is not immediately obvious what strikes us as strange and uncommon something extraordinary an exceedingly remarkable thing or person.

phial, fī'al, n. [L. *phiala* fr Gr *phialē* same word is another form] A glass vessel or bottle a small glass vessel used for holding liquids and especially medicines. —vt pret & pp *phialled*, PHIALLED ppr *phialling* PHIALLING To put or keep in a phial, or as in a phial.

Philabeg philibeg, fil'a-beg, fil'i-beg, n KILT (3)

philander, fi-lan'dėr, vi pret & pp *philandered*, fi-lan'dėrd ppr *philandering* fi-lan'dėr-ing. [Fr *Philand* a virtuous youth in Ariosto *Orlando Furioso* between whom and a married lady there were tender relations.] To make love sentimentally to a lady to flirt to pretend admiration.

philanthropic philanthropical fil-lan-throp'ik, fil-lan-throp'ik-al a Relating to philanthropy, entertaining good will towards all men directed to the general good benevolent

philanthropically fil-lan-throp'ik-al-li, *adv* In a philanthropic manner benevolently

philanthropist, fi-lan'thro-pist, n One devoted to philanthropy one who loves and exerts himself in doing good to his fellowme

philanthropy, fi-lan'thro-pi n [Fr *philanthropie* fr Gr *philanthrōpia*—*philein* loving, *anthrōpos* man.] The love of mankind benevolence towards the whole human family

philately fi-lat'e-li, n [Fr *philatélie* a word compounded, fr Gr *philo* loving, and *atelēs* exemption from payment—stamps taking the place of direct payment] The practice of collecting all sorts of postage-stamps—**philatelist**, fi-lat'e-list n One who collects postage-stamps

philharmonic, fil-har-mon'ik, a. [Gr *philos* loving, and *harmonia* harmony] Loving harmony or music fond of harmony or music

philhellene philhellenist fil-hel'lēn fil-hel-len'ist n [Fr *philhellène* fr Gr *philos*, loving, and *Hellēn*, a Greek.] A friend of Greece one who supports the cause and interest of the Greeks (Hellenes)

philhellenic, fil-hel-len'ik a. Loving the Greeks

philhellenism, fil-hel'len-izm, n The principles of the philhellenists

Philippian, fi-lip'i-an, n A native or inhabitant of Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia, named after Philip of Macedon

Philippic, fi-lip'ik, n [Gr *Philippikos* relating to *Philippos*] An oration of Demosthenes the Grecian orator against Philip king of Macedon hence (without *cap*) any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective

Philistine fil'is-tin *or* fil'is-tin n An inhabitant of ancient *Philistia*, now a portion of Syria the English form of *Philistim* a term applied by German students to any one who has not been trained in a university hence a person deficient in culture and wanting in taste a person of narrow views a prosaic, practical man

philistinism fil'is-tin-izm n Manner or modes of thinking of Philistines.

phill horse fil'hors, n A horse in the shafts a corruption of *thill-horse*

philogyny fi-loj'i-ni n [Gr *philogynia* loving *gynē* a woman.] Fondness for women uxoriousness

philological philologic fil-ō-loj'ik al, fil-ō-loj'ik, a Pertaining to philology

philologically fil-ō-loj'ik-al-li, *adv* In a philological manner

philologist philologer philologian fi-lol'o-jist, fi-lol'o-jer fil-o-lō'ji-an n One versed in philology or the study of language in a scientific manner

philology fi-lol'o-ji, n [Gr *philologia*, fr *philos* loving and *logos* a word.] The study of language and literature the science of language linguistics often expressed by the qualified title of *comparative philology*

philomath fil'ō-math n [Gr *philomathēs*—*philein* loving and *manthanō* I learn.] A lover of learning—**philomathic philomathical**, fil-o-mat'ik fil-ō-mat'ik-al, a Pertaining to the love of learning.—**philomathy** fi-lom'a-thi, n The love of learning

philomel philomela, fil'ō-mel, fil-ō-mē'la, n. [From *Philomela* of Greek mythology who was changed into a nightingale] The poetic name of the nightingale

philoprogenitiveness fil-lō-prō-jen'i-tiv-nes, n. [Gr *philos*, from, and E. *progeny*] The love of offspring, a term used chiefly by phrenologists.

philosophe fil-o-zof n. [Fr] A petty or puny philosopher

philosopher fi-los'o-fer n [Gr *philosophos*—*philos*, loving, and *sophia*, wisdom, fr

sophos, wise] A person versed in philosophy, one who devotes himself to the study of moral or mental science, one who conforms his life to the principles of philosophy, one who lives according to reason or the rules of practical wisdom

philosophic, philosophical, fi lō-sof'-ik, fi-lō-sof'ik al, *a* Pertaining to consisting in, suitable, or according to philosophy, given to philosophy, regulated by philosophy or the rules of reason, calm, cool, temperate, rational, such as characterizes a practical philosopher

philosophically, fi-lō-sof'ik-al li, *adv* In a philosophic manner, calmly, wisely, rationally

philosophism, fi los'of-izm, *n* [Fr *philosophisme*] Spurious or would be philosophy, the affectation of philosophy

philosophize, fi-los'o-fiz, *v i* pret & pp *philosophized*, fi los'o-fizd, ppr *philosophizing*, fi los'o-fiz ing To act the philosopher, to reason like a philosopher, to search into the reason and nature of things, to formulate a philosophical system or theory

philosophizer, fi los'o-fiz-er, *n* One who philosophizes

philosophy, fi los'o-fi, *n* [Gr *philosophia*, lit love of wisdom, fr *philos*, loving, and *sophia*, wisdom, fr *sophos*, wise] The science which tries to account for all the phenomena of the universe by ultimate causes, mental science, metaphysics, the general principles underlying some science or branch of knowledge, a particular system or theory, the calm and unexcitable state of mind of the wise man, practical wisdom

philtre, philter, fil'ter, *n* [Fr *philtre*, fr L *philtrum*, fr Gr *philtron*, fr *phileo*, I love] A love-charm or spell, a potion supposed to excite love —— *v t* pret & pp *philtred, philtered*, fil terd, ppr *philtring, philtering*, fil'ter ing To impregnate with a love-potion, to charm by love, to administer a potion to

phiz, fiz *n* [A contraction of *physnogномy*] The face or visage (Humorous)

phlebitis flē-bī tis, *n* [Gr *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and *-itis*, implying inflammation] Inflammation of a vein

phlebotomist flē-bot'o-mist, *n* One who practises phlebotomy, a blood letter

phlebotomy, flē-bot'o-mi, *n* [Fr *phlebotomie*, Gr *phlebotomia*, fr *phleps, phlebos* a vein, and *tomē*, a cutting] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood, blood letting —— *v t* pret & pp *phlebotomized*, flē bot'o-mīzd, ppr *phlebotomizing*, flē-bot'o-mīz-ing To let blood from, to bleed by opening a vein

phlegm, flem, *n* [Gr *phlegma, phlegmatos*, a slimy humour, a humour resulting from inflammation fr *phlegō*, I burn FLAME.] The viscid matter of the digestive and respiratory passages, discharged by coughing or vomiting, bronchial mucus, coldness, sluggishness, indifference

phlegmasia, fleg mā'si-a, *n* [Gr, same origin as *phlegm*] An inflammation in the thigh or leg of lying-in women

phlegmatic, fleg-mat'ik, *a* [Gr *phlegmatikos*, fr *phlegma* PHLEGM] Abounding in phlegm, generating phlegm, cold, dull, sluggish, not easily excited, not lively

phlegmatically, fleg mat'ik al-li, *adv* In a phlegmatic manner coldly heavily

phlœum, phloem, flē'um, flō em, *n* [Gr *phloios*, bark.] The cellular portion of bark immediately under the epidermis

phlogistic, flo-jis'tik, *a* Pertaining to phlogiston, inflammatory

phlogiston flo-jis'ton *n* [Gr *phlogistos* burnt, fr *phlogizō*, I burn, fr. *phlegō*, I burn FLAME.] A hypothetical element formerly thought to exist and to be pure fire or the principle of combustion

phlox, floks *n* [Gr *phlox*, a flame] A North American genus of plants, cultivated in gardens

phlyctæna, phlyctena, flik-tē'na, *n* [Gr *phlyl taina*] A watery pustule on the skin.

phocacean, fō-kā'shē-an, *n* [From L *phoca*, fr Gr *phōkē*, a seal] A mammal belonging to the seal genus

Phœbus fē'bus, *n* [L *Phœbus*, fr Gr *Phoibos*, fr root of *phaos*, light, Sans *bhā*, to shine] A mythological name of Apollo, often used to signify the sun

Phœnician fē ni'shi-an, *a* Pertaining to ancient Phœnicia, the region between Lebanon and the Mediterranean.—— *n* A native of Phœnicia, the language of the Phœnicians, an extinct tongue akin to Hebrew

phœnix, fē'niks, *n* [Gr *phoinix*] A female bird of ancient legend, said to live 500 or 600 years, when she built for herself a funeral pile, lighted it by flapping her wings, and rose again from her ashes, hence, an emblem of immortality, a paragon, a person of singular distinction or beauty

pholas fō'las, *n* pl. **pholades**, fō'la-dēz [Gr *phōlas*, fr *phōleō*, I lie concealed] A genus of marine molluscs which pierce rocks, wood, &c.

phonation, fō-nā'shon, *n* [Gr *phōnē*, voice] The act of uttering vocal sounds

phonautograph, fō-naʼto-graf, *n* [Gr *phōnē*, sound *autos*, self and *graphō* I write] An instrument for automatically recording sounds, a phonograph

phonetic, phonetical, fō-net'ik, fō-net'-ik-al, *a* [Gr *phōnētikos*, fr *phōnē*, voice, sound, same root as in *fame*] Pertaining to the voice, pertaining to the representation of sounds, representing sounds

phonetically, fō-net'ik-al li, *adv* In a phonetic manner

phonetics, fō-net'iks, *n pl* [PHONETIC] The doctrine or science of sounds, especially of the human voice, the representation of sounds, especially in writing

phonic, fō'nik, *a* [Fr *phonique*, fr Gr *phōnē*, sound. PHONETIC] Relating to sounds or to phonics.

phonics, fō'niks, *n* The doctrine or science of sounds, phonetics

phonogram fō'nō-gram, *n* [Gr *phōnē*, sound, *gramma*, writing] A character representing a sound, a sound as reproduced by the phonograph

phonograph fō'nō-graf *n* [Gr *phōnē*, sound, and *graphō*, I write] A character for expressing a sound, an instrument by means of which sounds can be permanently registered, and afterwards mechanically reproduced in the original tones from the register

phonographer, phonographist, fō-nog'raf-er, fō-nog'raf ist, *n* One versed in phonography, one who uses or is skilled in the use of the phonograph

phonographic, phonographical, fō-nō-graf'ik fō-nō-graf'ik al, *a* Pertaining to phonography or the phonograph

phonographically fō-nō-graf'ik-al-li, *adv* In a phonographic manner

phonography, fō-nog'ra-fi, *n* [PHONOGRAPH] The description of sounds, the representation of sounds by characters, each of which represents one sound, and always the same sound, phonetic shorthand, the art of using the phonograph.

phonology, fō-nol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *phōnē*, sound, voice, and *logos*, discourse] The science of the elementary sounds of the human voice, phonetics

phonometer, fō nom'et-er, *n* [Gr *phōnē*, sound, *metron*, a measure] An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations of a given sound in a given time

phonotype, fō'nō-tīp, *n* [See next] A type or character used in phonetic printing

phonotypy, fō-nō'ti-pi *n* [Gr *phōnē, sound, and tupos*, type.] The representation of each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character phonetic printing

phormium, for'mi-um *n* [Gr] An ancient Grecian lute or lyre

phormium, for'mi um, *n* [From Gr *phormos*, a basket—because it is made into baskets] The botanic name of New Zealand flax.

phosphate, fos'fāt, *n* [From *phosphorus* and *-ate*] A salt of phosphoric acid, a substance largely consisting of phosphates, and used as manure

phosphatic, fos-fat'ik, *a* [See prec.] Partaking of the nature of a phosphate, containing a phosphate

phosphide, fos'fīd, *n* [*Phosphorus* and *-ide*] A combination of phosphorus with a single element

phosphite, fos'fit, *n* [*Phosphorus* and *-ite*] A salt of phosphorous acid

phosphorate, fos'for āt, *v t* pret & pp *phosphorated*, fos'for āt-ed, ppr *phosphorating*, fos'for-āt-ing To combine or impregnate with phosphorus

phosphor-bronze fos'for-bronz, *n* An alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus

phosphoresce, fos-for-es', *v i* pret & pp *phosphoresced*, fos-for-est', ppr *phosphorescing*, fos for-es'ing [*Phosphorus* and *-esce*] To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat, to give out a phosphorus light

phosphorescence, fos-for-es'ens, *n* [See prec] The state or quality of being phosphorescent, the property of becoming luminous without combustion.

phosphorescent, fos-for-es'ent, *a* [From *phosphoresce*] Shining with a faint light like that of phosphorus, luminous without sensible heat.

phosphoric, fos-fo'rik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from or resembling phosphorus, phosphorescent —Phosphoric acid, an acid used in medicine

phosphorize, fos'for-Iz, *v t* pret & pp *phosphorized*, fos'for-Izd, ppr *phosphorizing*, fos'for-Iz ing To combine or impregnate with phosphorus

phosphorous, fos'for-us, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.

phosphorus, fos'for-us, *n* [L *phosphorus*, fr Gr *phōsphoros*, the morning star, lit. light-bringer, fr *phōs*, light (same root as in *phenomenon*), and *pherō*, I bring] An elementary substance at common temperatures a soft solid which undergoes slow combustion, an important constituent of animals and plants, and chiefly obtained from bones

phosphuretted, fos'fū ret-ed, *a* Combined with phosphorus.

photochemistry, fō-tō-kem'ist-ri, *n* [Gr *phōs, phōtos* light, and *chemistry*] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical action of light.

photochromy, fō-tok'ro-mi, *n* [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, *chrōma*, colour] The reproduction of colours by photography

photo-engraving, fō'tō-en grāv-ing, *n* [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light] A name of processes in which the action of light is used for obtaining a picture upon a plate or block for subsequent engraving

photoglyphy, fō-tog'li-fi, *n* [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *glyphō*, I engrave] A method by which photographs can be etched into metal plates

photograph, fō'tō-graf, *n* [PHOTOGRAPHY] A picture obtained by photography —— *v t* pret & pp *photographed* fō'tō-graft, ppr *photographing*, fō'tō-graf-ing To produce a likeness or representation of by photographic means

photographer, photographist, fō-tog'raf er, *tō-tog'ra-fist*, *n* One who takes pictures by means of photography

photographic, photographical, fō-tō-graf'ik, fō-tō-graf ik al, *a* Pertaining to photography

photographically, *fō-tō-graf'ik-al-li*, *adv* In a photographic manner, by means of photography

photography, fō-tog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *phōs phōtos*, light, and *graphō*, I write, I delineate] The art or practice of producing representations of scenes and objects by the action of light on chemically prepared grounds or surfaces

photogravure fō'tō-grav-ūr, *n* [Gr *phōs phōtos*, light, and Fr *gravure*, engraving] A process by which an engraving is produced on a metal plate by light acting on a sensitive surface

photo-lithograph, fō-tō-lith'o-graf n A picture produced by photo-lithography

photo-lithography fō'tō-li-thog'ra-fi, n [Gr *phos photos* light, and *lithos* stone, and *graphein* to write] A mode of lithographing in which a photograph is transferred to a prepared lithographic stone

photology fō-tol'o-ji, n. [Gr *phos photos*, light, and *logos* discourse.] The doctrine or science of light.

photometer fō-tom'et-er n [Gr *phos, photos*, light, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the relative intensity of different lights.

photometric, photometrical fō-to-met'rik fō-tō-met'rik-al, a Pertaining to or made by a photometer

photometry fō-tom'et-ri, n [PHOTOMETER.] The measurement of the relative amounts of light emitted by different sources.

photo-micrography fō'tō-mī-krog'ra-fi, n [Gr *phos photos*, light, *mikros* small, and *graphō* I write] The art or process of photographing objects magnified by the microscope.

photophone fō'tō-fōn, n [Gr *phos, photos* light, and *phonē* a voice, a sound.] An instrument for reproducing sound in distant places by variations in the intensity of a beam of light

photosphere fō'tō-sfēr n. [Gr *phos, photos*, light, and E. *sphere*.] The luminous envelope surrounding the sun.

phototype, fō'tō-tīp, n [Gr *phos photos*, light, and *typos*, a type.] A plate produced by photography by a peculiar process, and from which copies can be printed.

phototypy fō-tot'i-pi, n. The art or process of producing phototypes.

photo-zincography fō'tō-zing-kog'ra-fi, n. [Gr *phos, photos* light, and E. *zincography*] The process of printing from a prepared zinc plate on which a photograph has been taken.

phrase frāz, n. [Fr *phrase* L. *phrasis*, f Gr *phasis*, a phrase, fr *phainō*, I speak seen also in *periphrasis*, *paraphrase*] A short sentence or expression a peculiar or characteristic expression an idiom or idiomatic expression style diction in music, a short part of a composition usually occupying a distinct rhythmical period of from two to four bars —— v t. pret. & pp *phrased*, frāzd ppr *phrasing* frāz'ing. To call, to style to express —— i. To employ phrases or peculiar expressions.

phrase-book, frāz bŏk n A book in which phrases or idioms of a language are collected and explained.

phraseologic phraseological, frā-ze-ō-loj'ik frā-ze-ō-loj'ik-al, a Relating to or containing phraseology peculiar in expression rhetorical idiomatic phrases

phraseologist, frā-ze-ol'o-jist n A stickler for a particular form of words phraseology a coiner of phrases.

phraseology frā-zē-ol'o-ji, n. [Fr *phraséologie* f Gr *phasis*, a phrase and *legein*, to speak.] Manner of expression peculiar words used in a sentence diction style expression a collection of phrases in a language

phrenetic fre-net'ik, a. [PHRENITIC PHRENSY.] Having the mind disordered frantic frenetic. —n. A frantic or frenzied person one whose mind is disordered.

phrenic fren'ik, a [From Gr *phrēn* the diaphragm.] Belonging to the diaphragm.

phrenitis, fre-nī'tis, n [Gr f *phrēn* the mind, and *itis*, term. denoting inflammation.] An inflammation of the brain delirium phrensy or frenzy

phrenologic phrenological, fren-ō-loj'ik fren-ō-loj'ik-al, a. Pertaining to phrenology

phrenologically fren-ō-loj'ik-al-li, adv According to the principles of phrenology

phrenologist, fre-nol'o-jist, n. One versed in phrenology

phrenology fre-nol'o-ji, n. [Gr *phrēn, phrenos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse] A doctrine which maintains that the different mental powers or faculties are located in different parts of the brain and that a person's mental or moral endowments may be discovered by the exterior configuration of the skull this being regarded as corresponding to the brain contained within cranium logy

phthiriasis thi-ri'a-sis n [Gr *phtheiriasis* f *phtheir* a louse] The lousy disease an excessive multiplication of lice on the human body in spite of cleanliness

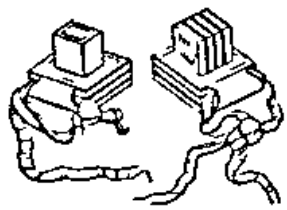
phthisic tiz'ik, n [Gr *phthinikos* PHTHISIS] A consumption or wasting away a person affected with phthisis —**phthisical** tiz'ik-al. Having or belonging to phthisis consumptive

phthisis, thī'sis, n [Gr *phthisis* a wasting f *phthinō* I waste away] A wasting disease the lungs commonly known by the name of consumption pulmonary consumption

phycology fī-kol'o-ji, n [Gr *phykos* seaweed, *and logos discourse*] That department of botany which treats of the algae or seaweeds

phylacteric phylacterical fī-lak-ter'ik, fī-lak-ter'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to phylacteries

phylactery fī-lak'ter-i, n [Gr *phylaktērion*, a safeguard, phylactery fr *phylassō* I defend or guard.] An amulet worn among



Phylacteries.

the Jews, being a strip of parchment inscribed with certain texts from the Old Testament, inclosed within a leather case and fastened on the person

phylarch, fī'lärk, n [Gr *phylē* a tribe, and *archō* rule] The chief of a tribe

phyletic fī-let'ik, a [Gr *phylē* a tribe or race] Pertaining to a race or tribe

phyllodium fil-ō-di-um, n [Gr *phyllon*, a leaf, and *idea* like] A leaf-stalk developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf

phylloid fil'oid, a [Gr *phyllon* leaf, and *eidos*] Leaf like shaped like a leaf

phyllophagous fil-of'a-gus, [Gr *phyllon*, leaf and *phagō* I eat.] Leaf-eating

phyllophorous fil-of'o-rus, a [Gr *phyllon* a leaf, and *phoros*, bearing] Leaf bearing producing leaves

phyllopod fil'o-pod, n [Gr *phyllon* leaf and *pous, podos* a foot] One of those crustaceans that have limbs of leaf like form for swimming

phyllotaxis, phyllotaxy fil-o-tak'sis, fil-o-tak'si n [Gr *phyllon*, leaf *taxis* order] The arrangement of the leaves on the axis or stem of a plant.

phylloxera, fil-ok-sē'ra, n [Gr *phyllon* a leaf and *xēros*, parched.] An insect which infests the leaves and roots of the oak, vine, &c and which has caused much damage to the vines of some countries.

phylogenesis phylogeny fī-lo-jen'e-sis, fī-loj'e-ni, n. [Gr *phylē* a tribe and *genesis* root *gen*, *to produce*] The origin and history of races or types of animal forms.—**phylogenetic,** fī-lō-je-net'ik, *a* Pertaining to phylogenesis or phylogeny

phylum, fī'lum, n pl. **phyla,** fī'la. [Gr *phylon*, a tribe] A grand subdivision of the animal or vegetable kingdoms.

physalia, fi-sā'li-a, n. [Gr *physallis* a bladder fr *physaō* I puff] A hydrozoon that floats on the surface of the ocean.

physic fiz'ik, n. [L. *physica*, physics or natural philosophy latterly also physic or medicine, fr Gr *physikos*, pertaining to nature natural, fr *physis* nature fr *phyō* I bring forth cog with Skr *bhū* to be E. to *be*, Ep] The science of medicine the art of healing a medicine or medicines collectively popularly a medicine that purges a purge a cathartic —— v t. pret. & pp *physicked* fizikt ppr *physicking* fiz'iking To treat with physic to purge with a cathartic to remedy

physical fiz'ik-al, a [Gr *physikos* PHYSIC] Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being as opposed to what is mental or moral material pertaining to physics or natural philosophy

physically fiz'ik-li *adv* In a physical manner as regards the material world as regards the bodily constitution

physician fi-zi'shan, n [Fr *physicien* PHYSIC] A person skilled in the art of healing one whose profession is to prescribe medicines for diseases.

physicism fiz'i-sizm, n [*Physic* and *-ism*] The ascription of everything to merely physical or material causes

physicist, fiz'i-sist, n One skilled in physics a natural philosopher

physic nut fiz'ik nut, n The seed of tropical plants (genus Jatropha) having strong purgative and emetic properties.

physics fiz'iks n [from Gr *physika*, physics, natural things. PHYSIC] That branch of science which treats of the laws and properties of matter chiefly in relation to mechanics, dynamics, light, heat, sound, electricity and magnetism natural philosophy

physiocratic, fiz-i-ō-krat'ik a [Gr *physis*, nature, *kratos* power] Skilled of a theory in political economy which maintains that the earth and the powers of nature are the sole source of natural wealth

physiognomic physiognomical fiz-i-og-nom'ik fiz-i-og-nom'ik-al, *a.* Certaining to physiognomy

physiognomist fiz-i-og'no-mist, n One who is skilled in physiognomy

physiognomy fiz-i-og'no-mi, n [From Gr *physiognōmonia—physis* nature and *gnomon*, one who knows, from stem of *gignōskō* I know KNOW] The art of perceiving a person's character by the features of his countenance the face or countenance as an index of the mind particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance

physiographic physiographical, fiz-i-ō-graf'ik fiz-i-o-graf'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to physiography

physiography fiz-i-og'ra-fi n [Gr *physis*, nature and *graphō* I describe] The science which treats of the earth's physical features, as well as of the climates, &c of the globe physical geography

physiolatry fiz-i-ol'a-tri, n [Gr *physis* nature *latreia* worship] The worship of the powers of nature nature worship

physiologic physiological fiz-i-o-loj'ik fiz-i-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to physiology

physiologically fiz-i-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv* According to the principles of physiology

physiologist, fiz-i-ol'o-jist, n. One who is versed in the science of physiology one who treats of physiology

physiology fiz-i-ol'o-ji, n [Fr *physiologie* fr Gr *physiologia—physis* nature, and *logos*, discourse] The science which



Physalia atlantica (Portuguese man-of-war).

deals with the phenomena of life in plants and animals, the study of the functions of living beings

physique, fi-zēk', *n* [Fr PHYSIC] A person's physical or bodily structure or constitution

phytogenesis, phytogeny, fi-tō-jen'e-sis, fi-toj'e-ni, *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *genesis*, origin.] The doctrine of the generation of plants

phytogeography, fi'tō-jē-og''ra-fi, *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant and *geography*] The geographical distribution of plants

phytography, fi-tog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant and *graphō*, *I describe*] That branch of botany which concerns itself with describing, classifying, and naming plants

phytoid, fi'toid, *a* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *eidos*, likeness] Plant-like

phytologist, fi-tol'o-jist, *n* One versed in phytology, a botanist

phytology, fi-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *logos*, discourse] The science of plants, botany

phytopathology, fi'tō-pa-thol''o-ji, *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *pathos*, disease, *logos*, doctrine] Scientific knowledge relating to the diseases of plants

phytophagous, fi-tof'a-gus *a* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *phagō*, I eat] Eating or subsisting on plants —**phytophagy,** fi-tof'a-ji, *n* The eating of or subsisting upon plants

phytotomy, fi-tot'o-mi, *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *tomē*, a cutting] Vegetable anatomy or dissection

piacular, pī-ak'ū-lar, *a* [L *piacularis*, fr *piaculum*, expiation, fr *pio* I appease, fr *pius*, pious (q v)] Expiatory having power to atone, requiring expiation

pia-mater, pī'a-mā'ter, *n* [L, lit pious mother] A vascular membrane investing the whole surface of the brain DURA-MATER

pianette, pianino, pi-a-net', pi a-nē'nō, *n* [Fr and It dim of *piano*] A small pianoforte

pianissimo, pi a-nis'i-mō, *n* [It superl of *piano*, soft] In *mus* very soft a direction to execute a passage in the softest manner

pianist, pi an'ist, *n* [*Piano* and *-ist*] A performer on the pianoforte

piano, pi-a'nō, *a* [It *piano*, smooth, soft, fr L *planus*, plain PLAIN] In *mus* soft, a direction to execute a passage softly

piano, pi an'ō, *n* pl **pianos,** pi an'ōz [Short for *pianoforte*] A pianoforte

pianoforte, pi an'ō-fōr tā, *n* [It *piano*, soft smooth, and *forte*, strong PIANO, FORTE.] A musical metal stringed instrument with a key-board, producing sounds by hammers that act on the strings

piassava pi-as'a-vā, *n* [Pg *piaçaba*] The fibre of a Brazilian palm tree, used in making brooms, brushes, &c

piaster, piastre pi as'ter, *n* [Fr *piastre*, It and Sp *piastra*, a thin plate of metal, a dollar, fr L.L *plastra*, L *emplastrum* fr Gr *emplastron*, a plaster PLASTER] A coin or monetary unit of various values, the Turkish piastre being a little over 2*d*

piazza, pi az'za *n* [It *piazza*, open place, square, market-place=Sp *plaza*, Fr *place* PLACE.] A rectangular open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades, a verandа or gallery

pibroch pē'broch, *n* [Gael *piobaireachd*, fr *piobair* a piper, *piob*, a pipe] A species of music for the bagpipe, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland

pica, pī'ka, *n* [Origin doubtful] A printing type having six lines in an inch used generally as the standard size *Small pica* is a type of smaller size

picador, pik a-dōr', *n* [Sp, fr *pica*, a lance.] A horseman with a lance who excites and irritates the bull in a bull fight

picaninny, pik'a-nin i *n* PICKANINNY

picaresque, pik a-resk', *a* [Fr *picaresque* PICAROON] Pertaining to rogues or picaroons, describing the fortunes of rogues or adventurers

picaroon, pik-a-ron', *n* [Sp *picaron*, augmentative of *picaro*, a rogue] A rogue or cheat, one that lives by his wits, a pirate or plunderer

piccalilli, pik'a lil li, *n* [Origin unknown] An imitation Indian pickle

piccaninny See PICKANINNY

piccolo, pik'ko lō, *n* [It *piccolo*, small] A small flute with shrill tones, an octave flute

picc, pīs, *n* *sing* and *pl* Small East Indian coin, value about ½*d* each

piceous, pis'ē-us, *a* [L *piceus*, fr *pix*, *picis* pitch] Pitchy, black as pitch

piciform, pī'si form *a* [*L picus* woodpecker, and *forma* form] Resembling the woodpecker and kindred birds

pick, pik, *v t* pret & pp **picked,** pikt, ppr **picking,** pik'ing [Same as A.Sax *piccian* to prick or pierce, D *pikken*, G *picken*, to peck, Icel *pikka*, to pick Allied to *pike*, *peak*, *peck*, same root also in *spike*] To strike at with something pointed, to peck at, as a bird with its bill, to pierce, to clean by removing with the teeth fingers claws &c, something that adheres, to separate from other things, to select, to choose, to pluck, to cull, to gather, as fruit growing, to gather up here and there, to collect to snatch thievishly (a purse), to steal the contents of (*to pick a pocket*) —*To pick a lock*, to open it with some instrument other than the key —*To pick oakum*, to make oakum by untwisting old ropes —*To pick a pocket*, to abstract something thievishly from it —*To pick a quarrel*, to quarrel intentionally —*v i* To eat slowly or by morsels, to nibble, to pilfer —*n* A pointed tool or instrument of various kinds a heavy sharp-pointed iron tool, with a wooden handle, used in digging, ditching, mining, &c a sharp hammer used in dressing stones

pickaback pik'a-bak *a* or *adv* [From the older form *pickapack*, a reduplication of *pack*] On the back or shoulders like a pack [Colloq]

pickaninny, pik'a-nin i, *n* [Sp *pequeño niño*, little infant] A negro or mulatto infant [Amer]

pickaxe, pik'aks *n* [Apparently from *pick* and *axe*, but really a corruption of O Fr *picquois*, a pickaxe fr *picquer*, to pierce PICK] A pick with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other, also, simply a pick

picked, pikt, *p a* Specially selected, select choice

picker, pik'er, *n* One who picks a name of tools or apparatus of many various shapes

pickerel, pik'er-el, *n* [A dim fr *pike*, comp *cockerel*] The name of several freshwater fishes of the pike family

picket, pik'et, *n* [O Fr *picquet*, Fr *piquet*, a stake, picket of soldiers, &c, a dim of *pique*, a pike, a stake PICK.] A pointed stake used in fortification, a narrow pointed board used in making fences a pale, a detachment of troops kept fully equipped to guard against surprise an advanced guard, a small detachment of men sent to bring in soldiers that have exceeded their leave, a game at cards —*v t* pret & pp **picketed,** pik'et-ed ppr **picketing,** pik'et-ing To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes or pales, to fasten to a picket or stake, to place or post as a guard of observation

picket-fence, pik'et-fens, *n* A fence made of pickets or pales

picket-guard, pik'et-gārd, *n* A guard always in readiness in case of alarm

picking, pik'ing *n* The act of one who picks perquisites not always honestly obtained that which is left to be picked or gleaned, *pl* the pulverized shells of oysters used in making walks

pickle pik'l, *n* [Same as D and L.G *pekel*, G *pokel*, *bökel*, brine pickle perhaps akin to *pick*] Brine a solution of salt and water, in which flesh, fish, or other substance is preserved, anything preserved in pickle, vegetables preserved in vinegar, a state or condition of difficulty or disorder, a troublesome child.—*v t* pret & pp *pickled*, pik'ld ppr *pickling* pik'ling To preserve in brine or pickle, to treat with pickle

picklock, pik'lok, *n* An instrument for opening locks without the key

pickpocket, pik'pok et *n* One who steal from the pocket of another

pickthank, pik'thangk, *n* One who is officious for the purpose of gaining something a parasite, a toady

picnic, pik'nik, *n* [Origin doubtful per haps verb to *pick* and *nick* of *nick-nack*] A pleasure party the members of which carry provisions along with them on an excursion to some place in the country used also adjectively —*v i* pret & pp *picnicked* pik'nikt, ppr *picnicking*, pik'nik ing To attend or take part in a picnic party

picotee, pik ō tē', *n* [Fr *picotée*, fr *Picot* de la Perousse, a French botanist] A variety of carnation or clove pink

picquet, pik'et *n* PIQUET

picra, pī'kra, *n* [L, fr Gr *pikros*, sharp bitter] Powder of aloes with canella, a cathartic medicine

picric, pik'rik, *a* [Gr *pikros*, sharp, bitter] An acid used in dyeing

picrotoxine, pik-rō-tok'sin *n* [Gr *pikros*, bitter, *toxikon*, poison.] A bitter poisonous principle in the seeds of *Cocculus indicus*

pictorial, pik tō'ri-al, *a* [From L *pictor* a painter] Pertaining to pictures, illustrated by pictures, forming pictures or engravings

pictorially, pik-tō'ri-al-li, *adv* In a pictorial manner with pictures or engravings

picture, pik'tūr, *n* [L *pictura*, fr *pingo pictus*, I paint PAINT] A painting, drawing, etching, or engraving, exhibiting the resemblance of anything, a painting, any resemblance likeness, or representation either to the eye or by means of words —*v t* pret & pp *pictured*, pik'tūrd, ppr *picturing*, pik'tūr ing To paint or draw a resemblance of, to represent pictorially, to form or present an ideal likeness of, to describe in a vivid manner

picture-book, pik'tūr buk, *n* A book for children illustrated with pictures

picture-gallery, pik'tūr-gal-e ri *n* A gallery or large apartment in which pictures are hung up or exhibited

picturesque, pik-tūr esk', *a* [Same as Fr *pittoresque*, It *pittoresco* fr *pittura*= L *pictura*, a picture] Forming or fitted to form a pleasing picture, expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, abounding with vivid and striking imagery, graphic in style of writing

picturesquely, pik tūr-esk'li, *adv* In a picturesque manner

picturesqueness, pik tūr-esk'nes, *n* The state or quality of being picturesque

picul, pi'kul, *n* In China, a weight of 133⅓ lbs

piddle, pid'l, *v i* pret & pp *piddled* pid'ld ppr *piddling* pid'ling [A different spelling of *peddle*] To deal in trifles, to peddle, to attend to trivial affairs

piddock, pid'ok, *n* [Origin unknown] The pholas

pie pī, *n* [A Celtic word=Gael and Ir *pighe*, a pie] An article of food, consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, a mass of types confusedly mixed or unsorted.

pie, pī *n* [Fr *pie*, fr L *pica*, a magpie akin *picus*, a woodpecker, Skr *pikas*, the Indian cuckoo] The magpie

pieb ald, pī'bald, *a* [From *pie*, a magpie, and *bald*, spotted with white. BALD] Having spots or patches of white and black or other colour, having patches of various colours, pied, diversified, mongrel

piece, pēs, *n* [Fr *piece*=Sp *pieza* Pg *peça*, Pr *pessa*, It. *pezza*, fr L.L *petium* a piece, probably fr the Celtic comp W *peth*, Armor *pez*, a piece] A part or portion of anything separated from the rest actually or only in idea a fragment, not the whole a portion, a distinct part a definite quantity or portion of certain things, a composition, essay, or writing of no great length a separate performance, a distinct portion of

work do e a p cture o painti g a coun a gun o s gl n earn. To w k by th piece to work by quant ty and n t by time —Of a piece of th same sort alik —v t. pret. & pp pie d, pent. ppr *piecing* pea ng T nlarge or m d by th additi n of a piece to patch t j in to unite —v i. To unite l y coalesce ce to join on.

piece-goods pe gu dz, *n pl* Goods g n rally sold by th piece as c tt na, shirtings &c

piecemeal pea m l, *dv* [*Piece* and suffix *me l*, A. S x. *mæl m* by p rts IN HEAL.] In o by pieces n fragm ts by l ttle and little in su cess on

pierer pe r r n One who p ces boy r girl emp loyed m a spi ning factory t join broken threads

piece work pea we k, *n* Work d n by the piece o j b w k pa l by quant ty or m asureme t

piet pi t, *a* [From *pi* magpi] Party col ured vari gated with spot of diff rent c l urs sp tted with la g spo ts

pien l pe d, n. [Pr n pi t a pin or peg G pi e th p nd of a hammer] The sharp po t or edge of a hamme

pier pe r, n [O F *pere pierre* st ne a ier (Pr *pe rr*] fr L *p t a* stone seen lso in *petrify, pet olum*] A mass of s lid ston w k for supporting an arch or th timb rs f a br dge or oth budding a large pillar or shaft a mass of st ne w k projecting into th sea, for breaki g the force of the waves and mak ng a saf har b r or a projecting wharf or l oll g place a mass f s l l work between the w ndows of a room r doors of a l ibb g

pier-glass per gla, *n* T ll pail for using a pi r

pierce pers, *vt* pret & pp *pierced* pers pp *piercing* p rsing [F *pe rer* to pierce ori n unc rtain] To b perf rate, or transfix with a pointed instrument to penetrate to f rce a way into to touch o ffect keenly to mov deeply to p trate as a secret or purpose —v i. To enter as a po ted ir tram t to penetrat

pierceable pers'a-bl, *a.* That may be p rced

piercer pers r *n* One who or that wh ch p rces n l trument th t p rces, penetrates, *or* bores, that organ of an sect with which it pierces bodies the ovipositor

piercing, pers ng, *p* Pe etrating—cut ti kee sharp sev re **piercingly** j rsi g-li, *ad* In a p rcing man er

pier-glass s, pēr glas, *n* A glass which h ng s ag t a p r between w lows

pier table pēr'tā-bl, *n.* A table placed between wind ws

pietism pī e-tizm, *n* [See n xt.] The p rnic ples of th pietists

Pietist pī e-tist, *n.* [*Piety* and *ist*] One f a rel g us party h G rm ny who p oposed to rev ve declining p iety in the Lu formed Churches (without *cap*) one wh m kes a display of strong religious feeli g s

pietistic pietistical, pī-e-tis tik pī-e-tis t-k-al, Pertai t to Pieti ts.

piety pī e-ti, *n.* [F *p t* It. *pietà*, fr L *p tas* f *p us*, pious— bl h see *Fy* is the same w rd in a diff rent f rm] Reverence r v eration towards God a sense of dep nd nce on the S preme Le n, ac companied with l ve, a l a disposi ti to obey his will godliness d v t o rel gion reference toward pare ts, accompanied with affect on a ld r m to th m

pi zometer pī-e zom t r *n* [Gr *p zō* I press, nd *m tron*, m asure] An instrum t f r ascertaining the c mpress bil ty of wate

piff, pif, *n* [A. Sax. *pyffa* (?) k n t r D *bij b* ge L *b re* ing] A y m g w ne a swi in ge ral an old m mass of unf rmed iron lead, o othe metal.—v t. or i p et. & pp *piffed* pift ppr *piffing* p ging To bring f rth p gs t ge together Lik p g to act like pigs.

pigeon, pi jon, *n.* [Fr *j* a fr L. *pipio* *j fimus* a hirping bird, fr *pipio* I peep I chirp an imitat e verb comp I *pipe peep fife*] A well known bird of many a ri ties a do e a simpleton a gull a person swindled by gamblers

pigeon hearted, pi jon härt-ed, *a* Tim d easily frighten d.

pigeon hole pi jon h l, *n* A h le for p ge ns to nter their dwelling a l ttle pen ng or division in a desk or case for h l ing papers

pigeon house pi jon hous *n* A dovecot

pigeon livered p jon h verd, Mild in temper soft gentle

pigeonry pi j n n, *n* A place f r keeping j ge ns a d e-cot

piggery p g t, *n* A place with ties nd oth accompaniments allotted to j gs.

pig-in pig n [F acl. *pigne* Ir *pigín*, an arthen p tch] A sm ll wooden ves sel with n ct handle

piggish pig'ish Relating to or l ke p gs.

pig headed p g'hed-ed, *a* Having a head l ke a pig, t p lly obstin te

pig headedness pig'hed-ed nes, *n* The qual ty of being p g headed or obst nately tor l

pig iron pig'l-ern *n* Iron in p igs, as it comes from the f last-furnace

pig lead pig'led, *n* Lead i p igs, as when first tracte l from the ore

pigment, pig'ment *n* [L. *p gmentum* fr stem of *pingo* I paint] P int any sp cial ton use l by pa nters, dy rs, &c t impart col urs to bodies the col uring matte found in the tissues of most a mals and pla ts

pigmental pig men tal, *a* Pertaining to p gm nts.

pigment-cell p g'ment-sel, *n* A small cell of animals or p lants or containing col ur matter

pigmy See PYGMY

pignut, pig'nut, *n.* The root of a p lant EARTH NUT

pig skin pig' kin, *n* The skin of a p g especially when prepared for saddlery or other p rposes

pig sty pig' tī, *n* A sty or pen for p gs

pig tail p g tal, *n* The tail of a p g the hair f the head tied bef h d in a tail to-hanno twisted l to a lo g rope

pike pīk, *n* [A. Sax. *pic, pīle* a pik a edl or p same as D *pick* L t *pick* (and D *pik* F *pique* akin t *pick pe k* and probably to L. *spica*, a po t. PICK, SPIKE] A sp ke or po ted p iece a mili tary weapon consi t g f a l ng w d en shaft w th a po ted steel head a f rk used in husbandry a f esh wate fi h with a pot ted snout, a toll-bar a po ted peak or mountain summit



Pikestaff

piked pīkt, *a* Furnished with a pik

pikeman, pīk man, *n* A soldi r armed with a p ke.

pikestaff pīk staf *n.* Th staff or shaft of a p k a long staff having a p ke t th l wer end

pilaster pi las'te *n* [Fr *pilastre* It *pilastr* fr L *pila*, a pillar a pile (q.)] A square p ll sl ghtly projecting f om a p er r from a wall.—**pilastered** pi las'terd, *a* F rnished l with p lasters.

pilau pilaw pi la, *n* PILLAU

pilch p l.h, [A. Sax. *pylċe* a furred garment, fr L. L. *pellicea*, fr L. *pellis* a skin PELISSE.] A fu coat a flannel cl th for an infant

pilchard pil shä d, *n* [Probably a Cornish word comp Ir *pilsear* a pilchard W



Pilchard (*Culpea pilcha dus*)

p lead a minnow] A fish r sembling the h rring but small r

pile pīl *n* [From Fr *pil* a heap a pile a pier or mole a oltaic pil f L. *pila*, a pillar a pi o mole, o partly fr L *pila* a ball or globe] A heap a mass or collection of things in an elevated form a collecti n of combustibles for burning a dead body a large bu ldi g or mass of buil ings an electric b a series of plates of two dissimilar metals, laid one abo e the other alternately, with cloth between each pa r moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity a galvanic o voltaic battery —v t. pret. & pp *pīld* pīld ppr *pīling* p ling To lay throw or collect i to a heap, to heap to accumulate to amass to fill with son ething heaped.

pile pīl, *n* [O F *pe l, fr* L *p l s* hair wh also *plush perah pluck* (v)] A h ir a fibre of wool cotton, &c th nap or fine hairy or woolly surface of cl th the shag or hair on th kins of animals

pile pīl, *n* [A. Sax. *pil* a tak a dart, fr L *pil m* a] In wh ce also O *pfil* D *pijl* Sw and Dan *pil*, an arrow] The head of an arrow &c when not barbed a beam pointed at th end, dri en t to the soil for the support of some superstructure or to f rm part of a wall a h rkhic figure resembli g a wel, —v t. pret & pp *pīled* pīld ppr *pīling* p ling To drive j ces into to furnish or support with piles.

pileate pileated, pī le-āt, pīle-āt-ed, *a* [From L. *pileus* a cap] Having th f rm of a cap h ving a cap or lid l ke the cap of a mushroom

pile-driver pīl driv-ėr *n* A workman whose occupation is to drive piles a machine or co tri ance for driving piles.

pile dwelling, pīl dwel ng *n* A dwelli g built on piles a lake-dwelli g

piles pīlz, *n pl* [From L *pila* a ball] A disease of the lowe part of the rectum near the anus hemorrhoids.

pileus pil us, *n* [L. a cap] The cap or top of a mushroom, supported by th stalk

pile-work pīl wėrk *n* Work consisting of piles a lacustrine dwelling

pilewort pīl wert, *n* A ranunculus otherwise called celandine

pilfer pil fer, *v i* pret. & pp *pilfered* p l ferd pp *pilfering* p l f r ing [O Fr *pelfr* to pl der fr *pelf* e g ds, spoil booty ITSELF] To steal in small quantities to practise petty theft.—v t. To steal or g n by petty theft to fil h.

pilferer pil fe-er *n.* One who pilfers.

pilgrim p l grim, *n* [Sam as D *pelgrim*, D n *pel grim*, Icel. *pilagrimr* Fr *pelerin* fr L. *per grinus*, a trav ll r a f reigner—*per* through, and *ger* la] (as in *ag arian agricultu*)] A wand rer a trav eller one who tra els to a distance to visit a holy place or sacred pl ces

pilgrimage pil grim āj, *n* [*Pilgrim* and *-age*] A j rney a j rn y to some place d med sacred, in order to pay devotion the j rney of human life

pilliferous pil l f r us *a* [L. *pilus*, hair *f ro* I bea] Bearing or p duc ing hairs, as a leaf

pilliform p lli f rm, *a* [L. *pilus* hair *f rma*, f rm] Formed lik or resembling down or hairs.

pilling pil ing *n* Pil s collecti ly

pill pil, *n* [Abbrev of L. *pilula*, a dim.

of *pila*, a ball (whence also *pellet*, *platoon*)] A medicine in the form of a little ball, to be swallowed whole, anything nauseous to be metaphorically swallowed or accepted. ——v t pret & pp *pilled*, pild, ppr *pilling*, pil'ing To dose with pills, to form into pills

pill, pil, t t pret & pp *pilled*, pild, ppr *pilling*, pil'ing [Fr *piller*, to pillage, fr L *pilare*, to plunder (whence also *-pile* of *compile*)] To rob, to plunder, to strip

pillage, pil'aj, *n* [I r *pillage*, fr *piller*, to rob See prec] Act of plundering, plunder, spoil, that which is taken by open force, chiefly from enemies in war —— v t pret & pp *pillaged*, pil'ajd, ppr *pillaging*, pil'aj-ing To strip of money or goods by open violence, to plunder, to spoil

pillager, pil'aj er, *n* One who pillages

pillar, pil'er, *n* [O Fr *piler*, Fr *pilier*, a pillar, fr L L *pilare*, a pillar, fr L *pila*, a column PILE (a heap)] A column, a columnar mass, a perpendicular support consisting of one or of several columns combined, *fig* a supporter one who or that which sustains or upholds

pillar-box, pil'er-boks, *n* A public receptacle in the form of a short pillar, for letters that are to be sent by post

pillared, pil'erd, *a* Supported by pillars, having the form of a pillar

pillau, pillaw, pil a', *n* [Turk and Per] An oriental dish consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat Spelled also *Pilau, Pilaw*

pillion, pil'yon, *n* [From the Celtic=Ir *pillun*, *pillin*, Gael *pillean*, a pillion, a pack-saddle, same root as L *pellis*, skin (whence verb to *peel*, *pelisse*)] A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback, a pad, the pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back

pilloried, pil'o-rid, *a* Put in a pillory

pillory, pil'o-ri, *n* [Fr *pilori*, L L *pilorium*, *pilaurium*, &c , origin doubtful.] A frame of wood set up, with movable boards and holes, through which were formerly put the head and hands of an offender for punishment ——v t pret & pp *pilloried*, pil'o-rid, ppr *pillorying*, pil'o-ri ing To punish with the pillory to expose to ridicule, contempt, abuse, &c

pillow, pil'o, *n* [O E *pulwe*, *pulwe*, A Sax *pyle*, fr L *pulvinus* a cushion] A long cushion of hair, feathers, or other soft substance, something that bears or supports, a supporting piece for an axle or shaft —— v t. pret & pp *pillowed*, pil'od, ppr *pillowing* pil'o-ing To rest or lay on for support

pillow-case, pillow-slip, pil'o-kas, pil'o-slip, *n* The movable case or sack which is drawn over a pillow

pillowed, pil'od, *p a* Supported by or provided with a pillow

pillow-lace, pil'o las, *n* Hand made lace worked on a small pillow or cushion.

pillowy, pil'o i, *a* Like a pillow, soft

pillworm, pil'werm, *n* The millipede, which can roll itself into a ball

pilose, pi'los, *a* [L *pilosus*, fr *pilus*, hair (whence *pile*, of cloth)] Covered with, abounding in, or full of hairs, hairy

pilot pi'lot, *n* [O Fr *pilot*, Ir *pilote*= Sp *piloto*, It *pilota*, *piloto*, fr O D *pyloot* fr *pijlen*, to sound the depth, and *loot*, the sounding-lead.] One whose office or occupation is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out of a harbour, bay or river, a guide a director of one's course, one who has the conduct of any affair —— v t pret & pp *piloted*, pi'lot-ed, ppr *piloting*, pi'lot-ing To act as pilot of, to guide through dangers or difficulties

pilotage, pi'lot-aj, *n* [*Pilot* and *-age*] The compensation allowed to a pilot, the duty or office of a pilot

pilot-cloth pi'lot-kloth, *n* A stout blue cloth much worn by seafaring people

pilot-engine, pi'lot-en jin, *n* A locomotive engine sent on before a train to clear the way

pilot-fish pi'lot-fish, *n* A fish of the mackerel kind, which frequently keeps company with vessels

pilot-jacket, pi'lot-jak-ket, *n* A pea-jacket, such as is worn by seamen

pilular, pil'u ler, *a* [L *pilula*, a pill PILL] Pertaining to pills —**pilule**, pil'ul, *n* A little pill

pimento, pimenta, pi men'to, pi men'ta, *n* [Fg *pimento*, *pimenta*, It *pimento*, fr L *pigmentum*, paint, juice of plants PIGMENT] Allspice, the berry of a tree of the West Indies, Jamaica pepper

pimp, pimp, *n* [Probably a nasalized form of *pipe* like Pr *pimpa*, a pipe), a pimp being as it were one who whistles for females like a call bird] A man who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer, a pander ——v i pret & pp *pimped*, pimpt, ppr *pimping*, pimp'ing To pander, to procure lewd women for the gratification of others

pimpernel, pim'per-nel *n* [Fr *pimprenelle*, It *pimpinella*, L L *pimpinella*, *pimpernella*] A little red-flowered annual found in British cornfields

pimple, pim'pl, *n* [A nasalized form fr L *papula*, a pimple] A small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base, commonly terminating in scurf

pimpled, pim'pld, *a* Having pimples on the skin full of pimples —**pimply**, pim'pli, *a* Pimpled having pimples

pin, pin, *n* [Same as A Sax *pinn*, L G and D *pin*, Dan *pind*, G *pinn*, W *pin*, Ir and Gael *pinne*, a pin, a peg, &c., fr L *penna* or *penna*, a feather, a pen PEN] A longish piece of metal, wood, or the like, used for a fastening or as a support from which a thing may be hung, a peg, a bolt, a small piece of wire pointed at one end, and with a rounded head at the other, used for fastening clothes, &c. a peg in stringed musical instruments for adjusting the tension of the strings, the centre of a target, a central part —— v t pret & pp *pinned*, pind, ppr *pinning*, pin'ing To fasten with a pin or pins, to clutch to hold fast —— v t To inclose, to confine, to pen or pound

pinafore, pin'a for, *n* [Because it is or was *pinned on before*] A sort of apron worn by children, a child's apron

pinaster, pi nas'ter, *n* [L, fr *pinus*, pine] A pine of southern Europe

pincase, pin'kas, *n* A case for holding pins

pincers, pin'serz, *n pl* [From O Fr *pinçoir*, pincers, fr *pincer*, to pinch PINCH] An instrument for griping anything to be held fast or drawn out nippers the nippers of certain animals prehensile claws Sometimes called *Pinchers*

pinch, pinsh, t t pret & pp *pinched*, pinsht, ppr *pinching*, pinsh'ing [Fr *pincer* to pinch, comp It *pizzare*, Sp *pizcar*, *pinchar*, to pinch, of doubtful origin] To press hard or squeeze between the tips of the fingers, the teeth claws, or with an instrument, &c , to squeeze, as the flesh, till it is pained, to nip, to twinge, to pain, to gripe, to distress, to afflict, to nip, as with frost ——v i To act with pressing force, to press painfully, to be sparing or miserly ——n A close compression, as with the ends of the fingers, the act of pinching, a nip, a pang, severe pressure straits, difficulty, time of distress from want a strong iron lever, a crowbar, as much as is taken by the finger and thumb, a small quantity, generally of snuff

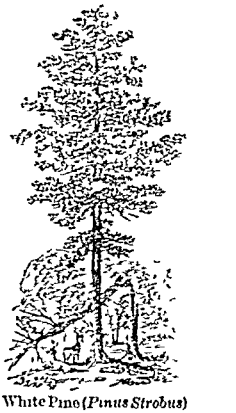
pinchbeck, pinsh'bek *n* [After the inventor, a London watchmaker of the 18th century] An alloy of copper and zinc, somewhat resembling gold in its appearance, hence, when used as an adj , sham, not genuine

pincher, pinsh'er, *n* One who or that which pinches

pin-cushion, pin'ku shon, *n* A small cushion into which pins are stuck for preservation

Pindaric, pin-da'rik, *a* After the style and manner of Pindar, the ancient Greek lyric poet (died 443 B C) ——n. An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar, an irregular ode

pine, pin, *n* [From L *pinus*, a pine-tree, same root as *pix*, *picis*, pitch (whence to *paya* ship)] The name of many valuable evergreen coniferous trees, furnishing timber, turpentine, pitch, and resin, also the pine-apple and the plant that produces it



White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*)

pine, pin, v t pret & pp *pined*, pind, ppr *pining*, pin'ing [A Sax *pinian*, to pain, to torment, fr *pin*, pain, fr L *pena*, punishment, same word as *pain* PAIN] To languish, to grow weakly with pain, grief, anguish, &c to lose flesh or wear away, to grow lean with longing for something —— v t To feel pain for, to grieve for, to make to languish

pineal, pin'e al, *a* [From L *pinea*, the cone of a pine, fr *pinus*, a pine] Resembling a pine-cone in shape —**Pineal gland**, an internal part of the brain, about the size of a pea

pine-apple pin'ap l, *n* [From its resemblance to the cone of a pine, which formerly was called a pine-apple] A species of fruit somewhat resembling the cone of a pine-tree in appearance but entirely different in character, the plant itself

pine-barren, pin'ba ren, *n* A tract of arid land producing pines [Amer]

pine-cone, pin'kon, *n* The cone of a pine-tree

pine-crowned, pin'kround, *a* Crowned or surmounted with pine-trees

pine-finch pin'finsh, *n* A bird nearly allied to the bullfinch

pine-house, pin'hous, *n* A pinery

pine-oil, pin'oil, *n* An oil resembling turpentine, used in making colours and varnishes

pinery, pin'er-i, *n* [*Pine* and *-ery*] A hot-house in which pine apples are raised, a place where pine-trees grow

pinetum, pi ne'tum, *n* [L, a pine plantation, fr *pinus*, a pine] A collection of growing pine trees of different kinds

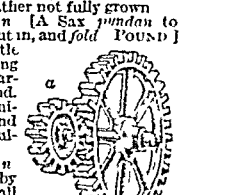
pine-wood, pin'wud, *n* A wood of pine-trees, pine timber

pine-wool, pin'wul, *n* A fibrous substance obtained from pine trees, and used for stuffing mattresses, &c.

piney, piny, pin'i, *a* [*Pine* and *-y*] Pertaining to pines, abounding with pines

pinfeather pin'fe ther, *n* A small or short feather, a feather not fully grown

pinfold pin'fold, *n* [A Sax *pundan* to pound, to pen or shut in, and *fold* POUND] A place in which cattle straying and doing damage are temporarily confined, a pound.



Spur wheel and Pinion *a*

ping, ping *n* [Imitative] The sound made by a flying bullet as from a rifle

pinhole, pin'hol, *n* A small hole made by a pin, a very small aperture

pinion, pin'yon, *n* [Fr *pignon* a pinion or plume, a small wheel =Sp *piñon*, a joint of a bird's wing, a wheel, fr L *pinna*, *penna*, a feather PEN] A bird's wing,

the joint of a bird's wing remotest from the body: a large wing feather: a small toothed wheel playing into the teeth of a large wheel: a fetter for the arms.——v.t. To peck at: pp. *pinioned* pinjond: ppr. *pinioning* pinjon-ing. To bind or confine the pinions or wings of: to cut off as the first joint of the wing: to bind or confine *as the arms to the body*: to hackle: to flutter.

pink, pingk, n. [Probably akin to D. *pinken*, to twinkle with the eyes, to wink—some of them are marked with eye-like spots.] A name of certain garden flowers of the genus Dianthus: a light red colour or pigment resembling that of the common garden pink: the thing of this colour: the flower or something super-excellent.——a. Of a fine light rose or reddish colour: like a frequent hue of the pink.

pink, pingk, v.i. pret. & pp. *pinked* pingkt, ppr. *pinking* ping-king. [Dim. of *pink*, to work in eyelet holes to ornament with holes, scallops, &c.: to stab: to wink with a word: rapier.]

pink, p. pingk, n. [D. and Dan.] A high-prowed stern, a build now obsolete.

pinked pingkt, *pa.* Pierced: worked with small holes.

pink-eye pingk'-i, n. A disease attacking horses, akin to influenza.

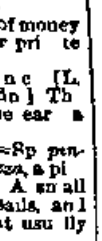
pink-eyed pingk'id, *a.* [From *pink*, to wink: to blink.] Having small eyes.

pin money pin mu-ni, n. A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses.

pinna, pin'a, pl. **pinnæ** pin'e. [L. *pinna*, a feather: wing: a fin.] The pavilion or projecting part of the ear: a leaflet of pinnate leaf.

pinnace pin'as, n. [Fr. *pinasse*=Sp. *pinaza*, Ital. *pinazza*, *pinassa*, a pinnace, fr. L. *pinus*, a pine tree.] A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and usually having two masts: a boat usually rowed with eight oars.

pinnacle pin'a-kl, n. [Fr. *pinacle*, L.L. *pinaculum*, a dim. form of L. *pinna*, *pina*, a feather: Prov. Eng.] A rocky peak: a pointed ornamental construction above the roof of a building, or that caps and terminates the highest parts of other buildings.——v.t. pret. & pp. *pinnacled* pin'a-kld: ppr. *pinnacling* pin'a-kling. To put a pinnacle on: to furnish with pinnacles: to furnish with pinnacles.

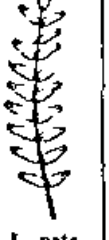


Pinnate Leaf

pinnate pin'at, pin'at-ed, *a.* [L. *pinnatus* from *pinna*, a feather: a fin. See prec.] In *bot.* shaped like a branching feather: a feather-formed leaf: like a feather.—Pinnate leaf, a compound leaf where a single petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it.

pinnately pin'at-li, *ad.* In a pinnate manner.

pinnatifid pin-nat'i-fid, *a.* [*Pinnate*, and L. *findo*, I cleave.] In *bot.* said of a simple leaf divided pinnately with irregular lobes.



Pinnatifid Leaf

pinnatipes pin-a-ti'pedz, *a.* [L. *pinna*, a fin, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Fin-footed, having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds.

pinnatisect pin-a-ti-sekt', *a.* [*Pinnate* and L. *secto*, *sectum*, I cut.] In *bot.* having the divided down to the midrib.

pinners, pin'erz, *pl.* [From *pin.*] An old female head-dress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks.

pinnigrade pin'i-grad, *a.* [L. *pinna*, a fin, *gradior*, I go.] An animal, such as a seal, having limbs resembling paddles.

pinniped, pin'i-ped, n. [L. *pinna*, a fin, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A fin-footed animal.

pinnula, **pinnule** pin'u-la, pin'ul, n. [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna*, a feather: PENNA.] A small pinna: a little plume: the herb of a feather or something similar.

pin point, pin'point, n. The point of a pin: *mere trifle*.

pint pint, n. [Same as O. Fris. and D. *pint*: F. and G. *pinte*: a pint: *Sp. pinta*, a mark: also a pint (a quantity mark): from L. *pingo*, *pictum*, I paint. PICTURE.] A measure of capacity containing the eighth part of a gallon.

pintail pin'tal, *s.* A variety of duck with a harp-pointed tail.

pintle pin'tl, n. [Dim. of *pin.*] A pin or bolt used in rigging: a pin.

pint pot pint'-pot, n. A pot for holding just a pint.

pinwheel pin'-whel, n. A wheel of which the cogs are pins projecting outwards.

piny PINEY.

pioneer pi-o-ner', n. [Fr. *pionnier*, O. Fr. *peonnier*, from *pion*, *peon*=It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier: PEON.] One whose business is to march with or before an army to prepare the road for it, make entrenchments &c.: one who goes before to prepare the way for another: one who first leads the way.——v.t. & pp. *pioneered* pi-o-ner'd. To go before and prepare a way for.——v.i. To act as pioneer: ppr. *pioneering* pi-o-ner'ing. To go before and prepare a way for.——t. To act as pioneer.

pious pi'us, *a.* [Fr. *pieux*=It. *pio*: Sp. *pio*: from L. *pius*, pious, devout, filial (whence also *piety*, *pie*, &c.).] Devout, godly: holy: devoted to the service of God: dictated by reference to God: proceeding from piety: having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives.

piously pi'us-li, *ad.* In a pious manner.

pip pip, n. [Same as D. *pip*: LG. *pipp*: F. *pipe*: from L.L. *pipita*, for L. *pituita*, phlegm, the pip.] A disease of fowls by which the nostrils are stopped.

pip pip, n. [Short for *pippin.*] The kernel or seed of fruit: a spot on cards.

pipe pip, n. [A.Sax. *pipe*: a pipe=D. *pijp*: Icel. *pipa*: Dan. *pibe*: G. *pfeife*: of imitative origin: corresponding to D. *pijpen*: LG. *pipen*, G. *pfeifen*: from *pipen*: Fr. *piper*: L. *pipio*, to peep, chirp.] A wind instrument of musical consisting of a tube: a musical tube or hollow body: a tube of clay or other substance with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco: the windpipe: the sound of the voice: a whistle: a roll in the exchequer resembling a pipe: a wine measure, usually containing about 105 imperial or 126 wine gallons: the boatswain's whistle used to call the men to their duties.——v.i. pret. & pp. *piped*, ppr. *piping*. To play on a pipe: to have a shrill sound: to whistle.—— t. To play on a pipe: to wind in trumpet: to utter in a sharp or high tone: to call by means of a pipe or whistle as in ships.

pipe-clay pip'kla, n. The finest kind of potter's-clay manufactured into tobacco-pipes, and used by soldiers for cleaning belts, &c.—— t. To whiten with pipe-clay.

piped pipt, *a.* Formed with a tube or tubes: tubular.

pipe fish pip'fish, n. A long and slender fish, the thickest part of whose body is only equal to a new quill.

pipe layer pip'la-er, n. A workman who lays gas main, water or drainage pipes.

piper pipe'er, n. One who plays on a pipe: a bagpiper: a sea-urchin: a common in the north of seas.

piperaceous pi-per-a'shus, *a.* [L. *piper*, pepper.] Belonging to the pepper tribe of plants.

pipette pi-pet' [Fr. lit. a small pipe.] A small tube terminating in a perforated bulb, used by chemists for transferring liquids.

piping pip'ing, *pa.* Having or giving out a shrill whistling sound: accompanied by the music of the peaceful pipe: boiling hissing with heat.——n. Pipes, as for gas, water &c. collectively: a jointed stem used for propagating plants.

pipistrel **pipistrelle** pi-pis-trel', n. [Fr. *pipistrelle*, L. *vespertilio*, a bat.] The common bat of Britain.

pipit pip'it, n. [Probably imitative of its cry.] A name of birds allied to the lark.

pipkin pip'kin, n. [Dim. of *pipe.*] A small earthen boiler.

pippin pip'in, n. [Fr. *pépin*: a seed: comp. L. *pepo*: a melon.] An apple of various kinds.

pipy pip'i, *a.* Resembling a pipe: tubular.

piquancy, pe'kan-si, n. [*Piquant* and *-cy.*] Quality of being piquant: sharpness: pungency.

piquant pe'kant, *a.* [Ppr. of Fr. *piquer*, to prick: to be sharp: to piece, as sauce: right as *pack*, *pak*, *peak*, &c.] Making a lively impression: sharp: racy: lively: speaking: interesting: sharp or cutting to the feelings: pungent: severe.—**piquantly** pe'kant-li, *ad.* In a piquant manner.

pique pek, n. [Fr. *pique*: pique, grudge: hatred, to bring to grief. PIQUANT.] Irritation: grudge: offence taken: slight: anger.——v.t. pret. & pp. *piqued* pekt: ppr. *piquing* pek'ing. [Fr. *piquer*.] To irritate: to irritate to sting: to excite: to degree of anger in: to touch with envy: jealousy or other passion (with the *reflexive* pronoun): to pride or value one's self.——v.t. To cause irritation.

piquet, pi-ket', n. [Fr. *piquet*. See PICKET.] A picket: a game at cards played between two persons with thirty-two cards.

piracy pi'ra-se, n. [*Pirate* and *-cy.* PIRATE.] The characteristic doings of a pirate: the act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas: literary theft: infringement of the law of copyright.

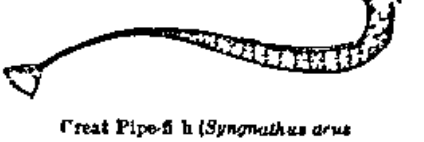
piragua, pi-rag'wa, n. A kind of canoe. PIROGUE.

pirate pi'rat, n. [Fr. *pirate*=It. Sp. and Pg. *pirata*, L. *pirata*, from Gr. *peiratēs*, from *peiraō*, I attempt, try: from *peira*, a trial, for making attempts or attacks upon ships.] A robber on the high seas: an armed ship or vessel engaged in piracy: one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas or elsewhere: one who publishes the writings of other men without permission.——v.i. pret. & pp. *pirated* pi'rat-ed: ppr. *pirating* pi'rat-ing. To rob on the high seas.——v.t. To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings.

piratic **piratical** pi-rat'ik, pi-rat'ik-al, *a.* [L. *piraticus*.] Having the character of a pirate: pertaining to or consisting in piracy.—**piratically**, pi-rat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a piratical manner: by piracy.

pirogue pi-rog', n. [Fr. *pirogue*: Sp. *piragua*: originally a W. Indian word.] A kind of canoe made from a trunk of a tree hollowed out, often fitted with sails and outriggers. See cut at OUTRIGGER.

pirouette pi-rö-et', n. [Fr.] A whirling or turning about on the toes in dancing.——v.i. pret. & pp. *pirouetted*, pi-ro-et-ed: ppr. *pirouetting* pi-ro-et-ing. To make a pirouette: to whirl or turn about on the toes.



Great Pipe-fish (*Syngnathus acus*)

piscator pis-kā'tor, n. [L. fr. *piscis*, a fish.] A fisherman: an angler.

piscatorial **piscatory** pis-ka-tō'ri-al, pis'ka-to-ri, *a.* [L. *piscatorius*, from *piscator*, a fisher: fr. *piscis*, a fish.] Relating to fishermen or to fishing.

Pisces pi'sēz, n. pl. [L. *piscis*, a fish. FISH.] The Fishes, the twelfth sign or

constellation in the zodiac, the vertebrate animals of the class fishes

piscicultural pis-i kul'tū ral, *a* Connected with pisciculture

pisciculture, pis-i kul'tūr, *n* [L *piscis,* a fish, and *cultura,* culture] The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means, fish culture

pisciculturist pis i kul'tūr ist, *n* One who practises pisciculture

pisciform, pis'i form, *a* [L *piscis,* a fish, and *forma,* form] Having the shape of a fish

piscina, pis si'na *n* [L , a cistern, a fish-pond, fr *piscis,* a fish] A niche in churches, with a small basin and water-drain, into which the priest empties any water used

piscine, pis'sin, *a* [From L *piscis,* a fish] Pertaining to fish or fishes

piscivorous, pis siv'o rus *a* [L *piscis,* fish, and *voro,* I eat] Feeding or subsisting on fishes

pise, pē'zā, *n* [Fr , fr L *piso, pinso* I bray, as in a mortar] Stiff earth or clay used to construct walls, being rammed into moulds as it is carried up

pish, pish, *exclam* A word expressing contempt —— v i pret & pp *pished,* pisht, ppr *pishing,* pish'ing To express contempt by uttering *pish!*

pisiform, pi'si-form, *a* [L *pisum,* a pea, and *forma,* form] Having the form of a pea

pismire, pis'mir, *n* [From *piss* and *mire* =D *mier,* Sw *myra,* Icel *maurr,* an ant, it discharges an irritant fluid vulgarly regarded as urine] The ant or emmet

pisolite, pi'sō-lit, *n* [Gr *pison,* a pea, and *lithos,* a stone] A carbonate of lime occurring in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger —**pisolitic,** pi sō-lit'ik, *a* Composed of, containing, or resembling pisolite

piss, pis, *v t* pret & pp *pissed,* pist, ppr *pissing,* pis'ing [Same as Fr *pisser,* D and G *pissen,* Sw *pissa,* Dan *pisse,* W *pisaw,* to make water Probably formed fr the sound] To discharge urine, to make water, to urinate —— v t To eject, as urine

pistachio, pis-tä'shi-ō, *n* [Sp *pistacho,* fr L *pistacium,* the fruit, *pistacia,* Gr *pistakia,* the tree] The nut of a small tree cultivated over the south of Europe for its fruit, the tree itself, also called *pistacia*



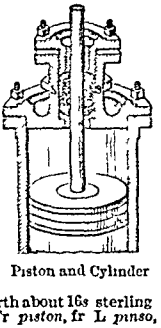
Pistil *a* Style, *b,* stigma

pistil, pis'til, *n* [Fr *pistil,* fr L *pistillum,* a pestle (being named fr the shape), a dim fr *pinso, pistum,* I pound PESTLE] The seed bearing organ of a flower, consisting of the ovary, the stigma, and often also of a *style*

pistillary, pis'til la-ri, *a* Of or belonging to the pistil

pistillate, pis'til lit, *a* Having a pistil

pistol pis'tol, *n* [Fr *pistole,* fr It *pistola,* a pistol, originally a dagger made at *Pistola* or *Pistoia,* near Florence From diminutive stabbing weapons the name came to be given to miniature firearms] A small fire-arm designed to be fired with one hand —— v t pret & pp *pistolled* pis'told, ppr *pistolling,* pis'tol-ing To shoot with a pistol


Piston and Cylinder

pistole, pis-tōl', *n* [Fr *pistole,* a pistole, the same word as *pistol,* being so named because originally a half-crown, a diminutive of the crown] An old gold coin of Spain, France, &c., worth about 16s sterling

piston, pis'ton, *n* [Fr *piston,* fr L *pinso, pistum,* I beat, I pound, I press PESTLE PISTIL] A cylindrical piece of metal or other solid substance, which fits exactly into a hollow cylinder as that of a steam-engine, the barrel of a pump, &c , and works alternately in two directions

piston-rod, pis'ton rod, *n* A rod which connects a piston to some other piece, and either moved by the piston or moving it

pit, pit, *n* [A Sax *pyt* pit=D *put,* Icel *pyttr,* a pit or well, fr L *puteus,* a well or pit] A hollow or cavity of some depth in the earth, the shaft of a mine a vat in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, &c , an excavation in the soil covered by a glazed frame, for protecting plants, a concealed hole in the ground for catching wild beasts, a small hollow, cavity, or depression in one's flesh or in any surface a place where cocks or dogs are brought to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats, part of a theatre on the floor of a house —— v t pret & pp *pitted,* pit'ed, ppr *pitting,* pit'ing To lay in a pit or hole, to mark with little hollows, as by the small pox, to set in competition to set against one another, as in combat

pit-a-pat, pit'a pat, *adv* [A reduplication of *pat,* a slight blow] In a flutter, with palpitation or quick succession of pats or beats (his heart went *pit a pat*)

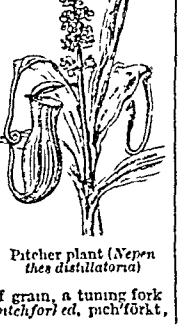
pitch, pich, *n* [A softened form of O E *pik,* A Sax *pic,* pitch, fr L *pix, picis* pitch, akin to Gr *pissa,* pitch] A thick dark resinous substance obtained from tar, and used in caulking ships, &c —— v t pret & pp *pitched,* picht, ppr *pitching,* pich'ing [Formerly *picche,* to pierce, to peck, to dart or throw, a softened form of *pick, pike* PICK] To thrust, as a pointed object, to fix, to plant, to set, to set up, as a tent, to throw at a point, to toss, to hurl, to regulate or set the key note of, to set in array, to marshal or arrange in order (a *pitched* battle), to pave or face with stones, as an embankment —— v i To light, to settle, to come to rest from flight, to fall headlong, to plunge to fall, to fix choice, to fix a tent or temporary habitation, to encamp, to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves —Pitch and toss, a game in which the players determine the order of tossing by pitching coins at a mark —— n A cast, a throw, height, elevation, or distance reached by anything thrown, height or degree of elevation, highest rise, degree, rate, the point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself, descent, slope, degree of descent or declivity, the rise of an arch, degree of elevation of the key note of a tune, or of any note, distance between threads of a screw

pitch-coal, pich'kōl, *n* A kind of bituminous coal, also a name given to *jet*

pitch-dark, pich'dārk, *a* Dark as pitch, very dark

pitcher, pich'er, *n* [O Fr *picher, pichier, pechier*=O It *picchero,* fr O H G *pechar, behhar,* a beaker BEAKER.] A vessel with a spout for holding liquors, a water pot, jug, or jar with ears

pitcher-plant, pich'er plant, *n* A name given to several plants from their pitcher shaped leaves or leaves with an enlargement resembling a water-pot


Pitcher plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*)

pitchfork, pich'fōrk, *n* [*Pitch* and *fork*] A fork used in pitching or throwing hay or sheaves of grain, a tuning fork —— v t pret & pp *pitchforked,* pich'fōrkt, ppr *pitchforking,* pich'fōrk ing To lift or throw with a pitchfork, hence, to put suddenly or accidentally into any position

pitchiness, pich'i nes, *n* State or quality of being pitchy

pitch-pine, pich'pīn, *n* A pine abounding in resinous matter which yields pitch

pitchpipe, pich'pīp, *n* A small pipe used in finding or regulating the pitch of a tune

pitch-plaster, pich'plas-ter, *n* A plaster of Burgundy pitch

pitch-stone, pich'stōn, *n* The glassy form of felstone

pitchy, pich'i, *a* Partaking of the qualities of pitch, like pitch, smeared with pitch, black, dark, dismal

piteous, pi'tē-us, *a* [*Pity* and *-ous*=Fr *piteux*] That may excite pity, mournful, sorrowful, sad, miserable, compassionate, pitiful

piteously, pi'tē-us-li, *adv* In a piteous manner sorrowfully, mournfully

piteousness, pi'tē-us nes, *n* Quality or state of being piteous

pitfall, pit'fal, *n* A pit slightly covered over, forming a kind of trap

pith, pith, *n* [A. Sax *pitha,* pith, marrow =D and L G *pit,* root unknown] The soft, spongy substance in the centre of exogenous plants, the spinal cord or marrow of an animal, strength or force, energy, cogency, concentrated force, closeness and vigour of thought and style, condensed substance or matter, quintessence

pithecoid, pi thē'koid, *a* [Gr *pithēlos,* an ape, and *eidos* likeness] Pertaining to apes, resembling an ape ape like

pithily, pith'i li, *adv* In a pithy manner, with close or concentrated force, cogently, with energy

pithiness, pith'i nes, *n* The state or quality of being pithy, concentrated force

pithless, pith'les, *a* Destitute of pith

pithy, pith'i, *a* [*Pith* and *-y*] Consisting of pith, containing or abounding with pith terse and forcible as regards language, energetic, sententious

pitiable, pi'ti a-bl, *a* [*Pity* and *-able*] Deserving pity or compassion, lamentable, wretched, miserable

pitiableness, pi'ti a-bl nes, *n* State of being pitiable

pitiably, pi'ti a-bli, *adv* In a pitiable manner, wofully

pitier, pi'ti er, *n* One who pities

pitiful, pi'ti ful, *a* Full of pity, tender, compassionate, miserable, moving compassion, woful, to be pitied for littleness or meanness, paltry, contemptible, despicable

pitifully, pi'ti ful li, *adv* In a pitiful manner —**pitifulness,** pi'ti-ful-nes, *n* Quality of being pitiful

pitiless, pi'ti les, *a* Feeling no pity hard-hearted, merciless, relentless, unmerciful

pitilessly, pi'ti les-li, *adv* In a pitiless manner —**pitilessness,** *pi'ti les-nes, n* The state or quality of being pitiless

pitman, pit'man, *n* One who works in a pit, a miner

pit-saw, pit'sa, *n* A large saw worked by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below

pittance, pit'ans, *n* [Fr *pitance,* a monk's mess fr L L *pietantia, pitantia* a monk's allowance fr L *pietas,* piety PIETY] A very small portion allowed or assigned a very small quantity of food or money bestowed in charity, a charity gift

pitted, pit'ed, *p a* Marked with little pits or hollows

pituitary, pi tū'i-ta-ri, *a* [Fr *pituitaire,* fr *pituite,* fr L *pituita,* phlegm] Concerned in the secretion of phlegm or mucus, as the membrane which lines the nostrils

pituitous, pi tū i-tus, *a* [L *pituitosus* See prec] Consisting of or resembling mucus

pity, pi'ti *n* [Fr *pitie,* O Fr *pité*=It *pietà,* L *pietas,* piety, fr *pius,* pious PIOUS *Piety* is a doublet of this] Sympathy or compassion compassion accompanied with some act of charity or benevolence, the feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another, fellow suffering, fellow feeling, compassion, commis-

eration sympathy the ground or subject of p ty cause of grief thing to be regretted. in this sense sometimes used n the plural. —v t. pret. & pp *pitied*, p t d ppr *pity i g* p tt-ing. To feel pity pa n, or grief f r to ha e sympathy for to c mmiserate to compassionate to sympathize with —v i. To e ercise *pity to* be compassion te

pityingly p tt ing li, *ad* W th pity compass nately, tenderly

pityriasis, pit-i-ri a-sis, n [From G *pityr n* bran.] A cutaneous disease con ist ng of irregular bran-like scaly patches

pityroid pit ro id, a [Gr *p tyr n*, bran, and *oid*.] Resembling b an bran like

pivot, pivot, n. [fr *pivot* a pi t dim f It. *piva*, *papa*, a pipe (Fr nd E. *pipe*) PIPE.] A pi on which something turns that on wh h anyth ng turns or evol es a turning p t an offi er or soldi r s id whom s ldiers wheel that on which sm porta t esults depend i. —v t. pret. & pp *pivoted*, pivoting ppr *pivoting* T place on a pi ot to furnish with a pi t.

pivotal p ot-al, a Belonging to a pivot

pivot bridge pivot-brij n A f rm of swi g bridg mov g o a rtical pi ot

pivoted pi ot-ed, *p a.* Furnished with a pi ot r pi ots.

pix piks, n. PYX

pixy pixie pik n, n [P haps for *puckey* f *Puck*.] A sort of English f iry

pizzicato pit-si-ka to, a [It. twitched.] Twitched by the finger n play ng, and n t played with th bow of the viol n.

placability placableness, pla-ka-bil ti, pla'ka-bi-nes, n. Quality of being placable

placable pla'ka-bl, a. [F *placable* L. *placabilis*, fr *placo* I so the, I pease I pacify ak to *placeo* I please. PLEASE] Readily appeased o pacified appeasable willing to f rgi e

placard plak rd or pla-kärd n. [F *placard*, *plaquard*, fr *plaque* a plate fr the Teutonic comp D *plat*, a flat piece f wood, a ce, *plakbrief* a placard, *plakken*, to stick up LG *plakk* a piece of t rf] A wri ten or printed pape o bill posted in a public place, a poster —v t. p t & pp *placarded*, plak'erd-ed or pla-kärd ed pp *placarding*, plak erd-ing or pla-kärd ing. To post placards.

place plas, n. [Fr *place* a place, post, position a square or open space m a t w f L. *plat a*, a street an area, fr G *platea*, an open space, a broad street, f *platys*, flat, broad. PLATE] An open space i a town or city an area a part cular port on of space marked off in some way, a locality spot, or sit positum, room location a tow or village a fort ied post a mansion an edifice quarters, a passag n a book pos t or degree in order d proced ng rank order of priority o dign ty office, employment station station in life calling occupation condition ground or occasi n room room or stead, with idea of substitut n the position in the hea ens of a hea enly body —T giv place, to make room or way to retire to yield.—To hav place, to h ve a station to ha existence. —T take place, to come to pass to happen to occur to ta k the precedence or priority —v t. pret. & pp *placed*, plas ppr *placing* plā'sing. To put o set to lay to station to locate to ap poi t, set, or establish in an office or in rank state, or condi t n to set or fix to invest to put out at i terest to len l.

placeless, plas'les, a. Having no place or office

placeman plas'man, n. One who has a place or office, especially under a government.

place-name plās'nām, n. The name of a place or locality in contradistinction to *personal* name.

placenta, pla sen ta, n. [L. a cake] The a te birth an organ dev l oped in mammals d ring pregnancy and connecting the mother and the fœtus that part of a seed-vessel on which the ovules or seeds are placed.

placental pla-sen tal, *a* Pertaining to the placenta possess g a placenta —n. An animal that possesses a placenta

placentation pla-sen-tā'shon n The disposit on of th placenta

placentiform pla-sen ti form *a* Shaped l ke a place ta

placer plā'r n One wh places

placid pla si i, *a* [Fr *placide* L *placidus* fr *placo* I pl ase PLEASE] G ntle qu et undisturbed m ll rruffled calm tranqu l serene

placidly pl si l l *ad* In a placi ma ne dily calmly

placidness placidity pla s d nes, pla-s l i ti, n State r quality f being placid L

plack, plak [F *plaque* f Fl *plack* an a c nt Flemish co n akin *plack d*] A ry small copper coin f rmerly current i Scotland.

placket, plak'et, n [O Fr *placq tt* a patch *plaque* to lay r clap on PLACARD] A petticoat the opening o sl t in a petti c at r skirt a fent

placoid, plak oid, *a* [G *plax plakos* som thi g flat] Applied to b ll y scales or plates of certain fi hes.

plagiarism plā j a-rizm n [*Plagiary* and *ism*.] Th act of plagiarizing th act of purloini g another s ma a lit rary works l terary th ft that wh h is plagiarized.

plagiarist, plā ji a-rist, n. [*Plagiary* and *ist*] One who plagiarizes th writings of another an l puts them off as his own.

plagiarize plā j a-riz, *vt* pret. & pp *plagiarized*, plā j a-rizd ppr *plagiarizing* plā j a-ri-zing [*Plagiary* and *-ize*.] T steal or purloin the published thoughts or w rds of another

plagiary plā j a ri, n. [L. *plagiarius* f *plagium* man-steal g kidn pping f L. *plaga* a net, trap] One who steals or purloins anoth r's w rdings a l ft m th m to th public as his own a literary thief plagiarism.

plagiostome, plā ji-ō-stom, n [Gr *plagi* a trans me a l st *ma*, mouth.] A term for cartilagin us fishes, including the sharks nd rays, which ha e th ir mouth placed *transversely* beneath

plague plāg n. [Same as D *plaag* Dan. n l s *plage* Icel. *plaga* O Fr *plague* Fr *plaga*, O Sp. *plaga*, the plague all f L. *plaga*, a bl w strok calam ty Gr *plagē* blow or shock. PLAINT] A strok or calamity *severe trouble o vexation* a pestil ntial disease a mal gnant fever f the East em nently so ta ious, and attended by e ces e debility a person who n oys or troubles —v t. p t. & pp *plagued*, plāgd ppr *plaguing* plāg'i g To ex to tease to harass to troubl to scourge as with disease r any kin l of evil.

plague-mark plague-spot plāg'mārk, plāg spot, n. A mark o spot of plague or f ul d sease a deadly mark or sign

plaguer plāg'er n. One who plagues or e es.

plague-sore plāg's r A s re resulting from the plague

plaguily plāg'i li, *adv* Vexatiously m a m noer so as to plague to vex, harass, or embarrass. (Colloq)

plaguy plāg'i, a. [*Plague* and *y*.] Vexat trouble some tormenting [Colloq]

plaice plās n [O Fr *plais* fr L.L. *platessa*, a pla ce or other fl t-fish, fr Gr *platy*, flat. PLACE.] A well known flat fish allied to the flounder but larger

plaid, plād, [Gael. *plaid* fr *peallaid* a bed-skin, fr *peall*, skin akin to L. *pellis*, a skin PELLICLE.] A large rectangular woollen cl th, frequently of tartan, w rn as an outer covering or wrap by Highlanders and others.

plaided plā'ded. Of the cloth of which pla ds are made tartan wearing a plaid.

plain plān, *a.* [Fr *plain*, plain, flat, level n sp *pl no*, Fr *plan*, It. *piano* fr L. *planus*, level, plain (some not as *pla ga*, f beat) *Plain* and *plane* are f rms of th same word.] Without elevations and depressions smooth level flat open clear without disguise cunning, or affectation, undisguised, w th ut refinement artless honest sincere candid frank simple not rich or luxurious w thout art or embellishment mere bare downright evident manifest appar nt not obscure istinct ob ious distinct certain —n A piece of level land an area *having* an ev n surface or one little varied by inequalities a gr m that is not hilly or m untainous —*adv* In a mann r to be easily understood distinctly plainly

plain dealer plān dēl-er n. One who is h nest and open speaking and *acting*

plain-dealing plān dē ling, n Conduct fr e f m art, stratagem or disguise sincerity —a Dealing with frankness and ncerity

plainly plān'li, *adv* In a plain mann r lucidly ho estly a cord ly straightforwardly evidently *clearly, bluntly*

plainness, plān nes, n. The state or quality of being plain openness candour intelligibility absence of ornam t or richness

plain song, plān so g, n A s mple grave and unad rned chant used in services of the ch rch G gorian music

plain speaking plān spēk ing n Plain ness or blu t ss of speech candour

plain-spoken plān spō k n, *a.* Speaking plainly w th bl tness

plaint plānt n [Fr *plaint* a complaint, fr *plaindre* to complain, fr L. *plangere*, to beat the breast to lament, akin to *plango*, I blow (*plaso* I strike Fr CE.] A complaint or lamentation audible expression of sorrow representation made of injury o wr ng done

plaintiff plān'tif n [O Fr *pl i tif* fr *pl d* to complain, fr L. *plangere* PLAINT] In *law* th person who commences a suit bef re a tribunal for the recovery of a claim opposed to *defendant*

plaintive plān'ti v *a* [*Plaintif* and *-ive* = F *plaintif*.] Expressive f sorrow or grief re ying mournful sad.—**plaintively** plānt l *adv* In a pl ntive m —**plaintiveness** plānt v nes, n Quality o tate f being plaintive

plait plāt, n [O Fr *plait plett* fr *plicat* folded, fr *plicare* to twist, wh nce *ply*] A flattened gath r o fold a double l ng of cloth o y s milar tissue or fabric a braid, as of hair straw &c —v t. pret. & pp *plaited*, pl t ed ppr *plaiting* plat ng *To fold to double in narrow stripes to* braid to interweave the locks or strands of (to *plait* th hair)

plaited plāt ed, *p a* Folded, braided interwoven m b t f lded l ngthwise like a closed fan.

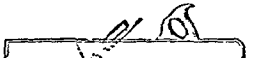
plaiter plāt er n One who or that which pla ts.

plan plan, n. [Fr *plan*, fr L. *planus* plain, flat lev l, even. PLANE, PLAIN] The representation of anything drawn on a flat surface or pla e and f rming a map or chart, the representation of a h rizontal section of a build g delineation plot sk tch any th g devised or projected schem project design contriv nce device a way a le a m thod or process —v t & i. *planned*, pland ppr *planning* plan'i g. To f rm plan, draught, or representation f as d any intended w k on a plane surface to scheme to devise to form in design. —v i. To form a plan or scheme

planchet, plan shet, n [Fr *planchet* d m. of *plan he* a board. PLANK.] A flat piece of metal intended fo a coin.

plane plān, *a.* [From L. *planus* plain, lev l, flat. PLAIN] Without elevations or depressions *perfectly* le el forming a pl ne even level flat.—**Plane geometry** the geometry of plane figures, in contradist nct on *to solid geometry* or the geometry of s l ds.—**Plane trigonometry** that branch of trigonometry which treats of tria gles described on a plane —n. A smooth or perfectly level surface a part of something ha ing a level surface, in *geom.* a surface

such that if any two points in it be joined by a straight line, the straight line will lie wholly in the surface, an ideal surface, supposed to cut and pass through solid



Jack Plane

bodies or in various directions, a joiner's tool, used in paring or smoothing wood ——v t pret & pp *planed*, plānd, ppr *planing*, plān'ing To make level or smooth, to smooth by the use of a plane

plane, plane-tree, plān, plān'trē, *n* [Fr *plane*, *platane*, fr L *platānus*, the plane tree] A forest tree with a straight smooth stem and palmate leaves (genus Platanus, order Platanaceæ), in Scotland, a name given to sycamore, a kind of maple

planet, pla'net, *n* [Fr *planete*, L L *planeta*, fr Gr *planētes*, lit. a wanderer, a wandering star, as opposed to a fixed one] A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other centre, from which it receives light

planetarium, plan-e ta'ri um, *n* [See next] An astronomical machine which represents the motions and orbits of the planets

planetary, pla'net-a ri, *a* [Fr *planétaire*, L L *planetarius*, fr *planeta*, a planet.] Pertaining to the planets, produced by planets, having the nature of a planet

planetoid, pla'net-oid, *n* [*Planet* and *-oid*] One of the small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, an asteroid.—**planetoidal**, pla'net-oi-dal, *a* Pertaining to the planetoids.

planet-struck, pla'net-struk, *a* Affected by the supposed influence of planets, blasted

plangent, plan'jent, *a* [L *plangens*, *plangentis*, ppr of *plango*, I beat PLAINT] Beating, dashing as a wave, noisy, resonant

planimeter, pla-nim'et-er, *n* [L *planus*, plain, plane, and Gr *metron*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure —**planimetry**, pla nim'et-ri, *n* The mensuration of plane surfaces

planing-machine, plān'ing ma-shēn, *n* A machine for planing wood, a machine tool for planing metals

planish, pla'nish, *v t* pret & pp *planished*, pla'nisht, ppr *planishing*, pla'nish ing [From *plane*] To make smooth or plain, as wood, to smooth and toughen, as a metallic surface by blows of a hammer, to polish.

planisphere, pla'ni sfēr, *n* [L *planus*, plane, and E *sphere* PLAIN, SPHERE] A sphere projected on a plane, a map exhibiting the circles of a sphere

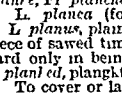
planispheric, pla ni sfer'ik, *a* Pertaining to a planisphere

plank, plangk, *n* [Same as D *plank*, Dan and G *planke*, Tr dial *planke*, Fr *planche* Pr *planca plancha*, fr L *planca* (for *plantica*), a board, slab fr L *planus*, plain PLAIN] A flat broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker ——v t pret & pp *planked*, plangkt, ppr *planking*, plangk'ing To cover or lay with planks

planless, plan'les, *a* Having no plan

planner, plan'er, *n* One who plans or forms a plan, a projector

plano-concave, plā'nō-kon kāv, *a* Plain on one side and concave on the other



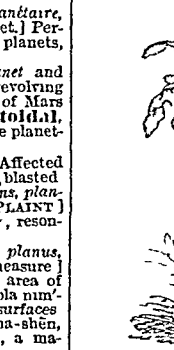
Plano-concave Plano-convex

plano-convex, plā'nō-kon-veks, *a* Plane or flat on one side and convex on the other

planometer, pla nom'et-er, *n* [L *planus*, flat, and Gr *metron*, a measure] A gauge for plane surfaces

plant, plant, *n* [Fr *plante*, a plant, fr L *planta*, a plant, a twig, the sole of the foot, fr root of Gr *platys*, broad, whence *place*] One of the living beings or organisms which *form the vegetable kingdom*, a vegetable, an organized living and growing body deriving its sustenance from the inorganic world, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds or other productive bodies, one of the smaller species of vegetables, as opposed to a tree, an herb, a shoot or slip, a collective term for the machinery, tools, &c, necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business ——v t pret & pp *planted* plant'ed, ppr *planting*, plant'ing To put in the ground and cover, as slips, shoots, bulbs, &c., for growth, to set in the ground for growth, to set, as the germ of anything that may increase to set firmly, to fix, as a standard or flag to settle, to fix, as the first inhabitants, to establish, as a colony, to furnish with plants, to lay out and prepare with plants, to set and direct or point, as cannon, to introduce and establish —— v i To set plants in the ground.

plantain, plantain-tree, plan'tān, plan'tān trē, *n* [Sp *plantano*, *platano*, fr



Plantain tree (*Musa paradisiaca*)

L *platanus*, a plane tree (q v)] A tropical plant of the same genus as the banana, and having fruit which is of great importance as an article of food

plantar, plan'tar, *a* [From L *planta* the sole of the foot PLANT] Relating or belonging to the sole of the foot

plantation, plant-ā'shon *n* [L *plantatio*, fr *planto*, I set, plant PLANT] The act of planting, the place planted a wood or grove, formerly a colony an estate cultivated by non European labourers, a first planting introduction, establishment



planter, plant'er, *n* One who plants, one who owns a plantation abroad.

plantigrade, plan'ti-grād, *a* [L *planta* the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, I walk] Walking on the sole of the foot and not on the toes (digitigrade) applied to certain carnivorous animals, including the bears.

Plantigrade Foot—Polar Bear

plantless plant'les, *a* Without plants, destitute of vegetation

plantlet plant'let, *n* A little plant, a small or undeveloped plant

plant-louse, plant'lous, *n* An aphis

plaque, plak, *n* [Fr] An ornamental plate, a flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted, a brooch, the plate of a clasp, a circular ornamental plate for decorating walls.

plaquette, pla ket', *n* [Fr, a dim of *plaque*] A small plaque

plash, plash, *n* [Same as D *plasch plas*, a puddle, perhaps from sound of splashing; comp D *plassen*, Dan. *plaske* Sw *plaska*, G *platschen*, *platschern*, to puddle in water, L G *plasken*, L to *splash*] A small collection of standing water, a puddle, a pool a splash ——v i pret & pp *plashed*, plasht, ppr *plashing*, plash'ing To make a noise in water, to dabble in water, to splash

plash, plash, *v t* pret & pp *plashed*, plasht, ppr *plashing*, plash'ing [O Fr *plassier*, *plessier*, fr L *plexus*, pp of *plecto*, I weave, I twist, as in *complex*—which see *Pleach* is a doublet of this] To bend down and interweave the branches or twigs of (to *plash* a hedge)

plashy, plash'i, *a* [*Plash*, a puddle, and *-y*] Watery, abounding with puddles

plasma, plas'ma or plaz'ma *n* [Gr *plasma*, something formed or moulded, fr *plassō*, I form, whence *plastic*] Formless elementary matter, the simplest form of organized matter in the vegetable and animal body

plasmic, plasmatic, plaz'mik, plaz-mat'ik, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to a plasma, having the character of a plasma

plaster, plas'ter, *n* [O Fr *plastre* (Fr *plâtre*), fr L *emplastrum*, fr Gr *enplastron*, a plaster, fr *emplassō*, I daub over—*en*, on, in, and *plassō*, I form, I shape (whence also *plastic*, *plasma*)] A substance used in medical practice by being made to adhere to the surface of the body, a mixture of lime, water, sand, and often hair, for coating walls and partitions, calcined gypsum, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for casts, cement, &c —Plaster of Paris a composition of several species of gypsum, originally obtained near Paris, and used for various purposes —— v t pret & pp *plastered*, plas'terd, ppr *plastering*, *plas'ter ing* To overlay with plaster, to bedaub, to lay on coarsely

plasterer, plas'ter-er, *n* One who overlays with plaster

plastering, plas'ter ing *n* The act of putting on plaster, the plaster work of a building, a covering of plaster

plastery, plas'ter i, *a* Resembling plaster, containing plaster

plastic, plas'tik, *a* [Fr *plastique*, fr Gr *plastikos*, fr *plassō*, I form, I model PLASTER] Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter capable of being moulded or modelled applied to sculpture and the kindred arts, as distinguished from painting and the graphic arts

plasticity, plas-tis'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being plastic

plastron, plas'tron *n* [Fr *plastron*, a breastplate, same origin as *plaster*] A breastplate, something covering the chest, a protection for the chest used by fencers, the under portion of the bony case of tortoises and turtles.

plat, plat, *v t* pret & pp *platted*, plat'ed, ppr *platting*, plat'ing [A form of *plait*] To plait, to weave to form by texture

plat, plat, *n* [Same word as *plot*, but probably affected by Fr *plat*, *plate* flat, fr Gr *platys*, broad, flat] A plot or small piece of ground devoted to some special purpose. ——v t. pret & pp *platted*, plat'ed ppr *platting*, plat'ing To make a ground plan of, to plot

platan, platane, plat'an, plat'in, *n* [L *platanus* the plane] The plane tree

plate, plat, *n* [O Fr *plate*, a metal plate, plate armour, silver and *plat*, a dish a platter, plate, fr *plat*, *plate*, flat—a word also found in the Teutonic tongues perhaps (like *place*) fr Gr *platys* broad, cog with Skr *prithu*, broad] A flat piece or sheet of metal, armour composed of flat broad pieces of metal, gold and silver wrought into vessels or utensils, a shallow flattish

dish or vessel from which provisions are eaten at table a piece of metal on which anything is engraved for the purpose of being printed off on paper a page of stereotype for printing —*v t* pret & pp plated, plating, ppr plating T cover with a thin plate or coating of metal, as of silver

plate armour plāt ar'mer *n* Defensive armour consisting of plates of metal

plateau pla-tō', *pl* **plateaux** pla-tōz' [F fr *plat* flat akin to *plate*] A broad, flat area of land in an elevated position a table-land a large ornamental dish for the centre of a table

plate-glass *n* plāt'glas *n* A superior kind of thick glass used for mirrors, &c

platelayer plāt'lā-er *n* A workman on a railway whose occupation is to lay down rails

plate-mark, plāt'mārk *n* A legal mark on gold and silver articles to indicate their degree of purity &c

platen pla-tē' *n* [Fr *plat* as fr *plat* flat PLATE] The flat part of a printing press by which the impression is made

plate powder plāt pow'dėr *n* A compound for cleaning gold and silver plate

plater plāt'er *n* One who plates or coats articles with gold or silver

plate-rack plāt'rak, *n* A frame for plates and dishes

plate-warmer plāt'warm-er *n* An apparatus in which plates are warmed before the fire

platform, plat'form *n* [F *plat forme—plate*, flat, and *forme* a form. PLATE FORM] A structure with a flat surface, especially if raised above some part called for the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery the raised walk along the tract at a railway-station placed for standing outside a railway-carriage or car a raised place or structure for speakers at public meetings the body of principles professed by a public man or body of men, such as a political party a declared system of policy —The platform, the profession of public speakers public speakers collectively

platina, pla-tī'na, *n* [*sp plat na*, *f plata*, silver akin to *plate*] The old name of platinum

plating, plāt'ing *n* The art of covering metal articles with a thin coating of gold silver the coat ing itself

platinize pla'tin-īz, *v t* pret & pp *platinized*, platinizing, ppr *platinizing* platinizing. [*Platinum* and *ize*] To combine or cover with platinum

platinoid, pla'tin-oid, *n* [*Platinum* and *oid*] A name of metals with which platinum is invariably found associated

platinotype pla-tin'o-tīp, *n* [From *platinum* and *type*] A permanent photographic print produced by a process in which platinum is used

platinous, pla'tin-us, *a* Containing or resulting of platinum

platinum pla'tin-um [From *platina*, with terminat on intended to assimilate it to other names of metals, as *lanthanum*, *uranium* &c] A metal resembling silver or of a grayish white colour the heaviest of all metals, hard, ductile and malleable

platinum-steel pla'tin-um-stēl, *n* Steel alloyed with about 1 10th of platinum

platitude pla'ti-tūd, *n* [Fr fr *plat* flat. PLATE] Flatness dullness insipidity a true, but stale remark a truism

platitudinous, pla-tu-tud'i-nus, *a* Of the nature of platitude

Platonic pla-ton'ik, *a* [Fr *Platonique*, f *Platon*, Plato] Pertaining to Plato, or to his philosophy has a book or history form—Platonic love, a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes unmixed with carnal desires—**Platonism**, plā'ton-izm, The doctrines, opinions, or philosophy of Plato—**Platonist**, plā'ton-ist, *n* One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato

platoon pla-tōn' *n* [F *peloton*, a clew or ball of thread, a platoon, fr *pelote*, a ball = It *pallotta* sp *pelota*, fr L.L. *pelota*, *pilota*, fr L *pila*, a ball. PELLET] Formerly a small square body of soldiers or musketeers now two files or rows forming a subdivision of a company

platter plat'er *n* [From O F *platel*, dim of *plat* a plate PLATE] A large flat dish for holding eatables at table a plate

platter plat'er *n* One who plats

platting plat'ing *n* Strips of cane straw &c. plaited or plaited material for making into hats, &c

platyrrhine platyrrhinal plat'i-rīn, -rī'nal *a* [Gr *platys* broad, and *rhis rhinos* a nostril] Having a broad nose applied to monkeys with the nostrils far apart

plaudit, pla'dit, *n* [L *plaudite* 2d person imperative of *plaudo plausum* I applaud, clap the hands, seen in *plausible explode* and doubtful] Applause praise bestowed, shout of approbation acclamation usually in the plur

plauditory pla'di-to-ri, *a* [*Plaudit* and *-ory*] Applauding or commending

plausibility plaz-i-bil'i-ti, *n* [Fr *plausibilité*] Quality of being plausible specciousness

plausible plaz'i-bl, *a* [L *plausibilis*, f *plaudo plausum* PLAUDIT] Praiseworthy apparently worthy of praise or approbation apparently right specious using specious arguments or discourse —*spok*

plausibleness, plaz'i-bl-nes, *n* The state or quality of being plausible speciousness

plausibly plaz'i-bli, *ad* In a plausible manner specially in a manner adapted to gain favour or approbation

plausive plaz'iv *a* [From L. *plausus* and *ive* PLAUDIT] Applauding manifesting praise

play plā, *v i* pret & pp *played*, plaid ppr *playing* plāing. [A. Sax. *plegian* to play Fr *plaire* play pastime connection doubtful] To do something merely for amusement to sport to frolic to toy to trifle to daily to act wantonly or thoughtlessly to make sport or practise sarcastic merriment to contend in a game to gamble to perform on an instrument of music to move or work freely or loosely to act with free motion to flutter to act a part on the stage to personate a character —*T* play on or upon, to make sport of to delude to give a humorous or fanciful turn to —*v t* To put in action motion to use as an instrument of music to act, as a sportive part or character to act or perform by representing a character to act to perform, as one's part in life to perform in contest for amusement or for a prize —*n* Any exercise *or series of acts* intended for pleasure amusement, or diversion amusement sport, folic gambols game gaming practice of contending for victory for amusement, or for a prize practice in any contest action use employment office practice manner of acting in contest or representation a dramatic or mpos tion or representation motion movement, regular or irregular room for motion liberty of action room for enlargement or display scope swing —To hold in play to keep occupied.—A play on words, the giving of words a double signification a pun

play actor plā'akt-er *n* A stage player an actor

playbill plā'bil, *n* A bill exhibited as an advertisement of a play with the parts assigned to the actors

play book, plā'bůk, *n* A book of dramatic compositions

player plā'er *n* One who plays an actor a musician a gamester

play fellow plā'fel-ō *n* A companion in amusement or sports

playful, plā'ful, *a* Full of play sportive given to levity indulging in sportive fancy pleasantly jocular or amusing

playfully plā'ful-li, *adv* In a playful manner

playfulness, plā'ful-nes, *n* Quality or state of being playful sportiveness

playgoer plā'gō-er *n* One who frequents plays

playgoing plā'gō-ing *a* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage

playground plā'ground, *n* A piece of ground set apart for open air recreation, especially connected with a school, &c.

playhouse plā'hous, *n* A theatre

playmate plā'māt, *n* A playfellow a companion in childhood

plaything plā'thing *n* A toy anything that serves to amuse

playwright, plā'rit, *n* A maker of plays

plea, plē, *n* [O Fr *plai*, *plaid* *plait* a suit, a plea fr L. *placitum* an opinion in later times a suit or plea, f *placeo* I please PLEASE] A suit or action at law that which is alleged by a party to an action in support of his demand the answer of a defendant to the plaintiff's declaration something alleged in support, justification, or defence an excuse a pleading

pleach plēch, *v t* pret & pp *pleached*, plēcht ppr *pleaching* plēch'ing. [Akin to *plash* to interweave] To plash to interweave

plead plēd *v i* pret & pp *pleaded* or *pled*, pleading, pled, ppr *pleading* pl'ding. [Fr *plaider* to plead, fr L.L. *placitare* fr L. *placitum*. PLEA] To argue or reason in support of a claim or against the claim of another to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff to urge reasons for or against to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication to supplicate with earnestness to urge to press by operating on the passions —*v t* To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons to argue to allege or adduce in proof support, or justification to offer in excuse to allege and offer in a legal plea or defence or for repelling a demand in law T plead guilty or not guilty to admit or deny guilt

pleadable plēd'a-bl, *a* Capable of being pleaded

pleader plē'der *n* One who pleads a lawyer who argues in a court of justice one that frames pleas or pleadings

pleading plē'ing, *n* The act of one who pleads the act or practice of advocating clients' causes in courts one of the written statements in a litigant's demand or claim, or of his defence or answer

pleadingly plē'ding-li, *ad* By pleading

pleasance plez'ans, *n* [F *plaisance* PLEASANT] Pleasure delight a part of a garden or pleasure-grounds secluded by trees or hedges

pleasant, plez'ant, *a* [Fr *plaisant* ppr of *plaire* to please PLEASE] Pleasing agreeable grateful to mind or senses humorous witty

pleasantly plez'ant-li *ad* In a pleasant manner pleasingly agreeably gaily merrily —**pleasantness** plez'ant-nes, *n* State or quality of being pleasant

pleasantry plez'ant-ri, *n* pl **pleasantries**, plez'a-triz [*Pleasant* and *-ry* = Fr *plaisanterie*] Gaiety merriment humour sprightly saying raillery a jest a frolic

please plēz, *v t* pret. & pp *pleased*, plēzd ppr *pleasing* plēz'ing. [O Fr *plaisir* *plesir* &c. to please Fr *plaire* fr L. *placere* to please akin to *placa* to appease (whence *placable*) hence also *pleasure* *placid*, *placa*, *placid*] To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in to delight to gratify to satisfy to content to seem good to In this sense used impersonally —*v i* To give pleasure to gain approbation to like to choose to prefer to be kind enough (do it, if you *please*)

pleaser plēz'er *n* One who pleases or seek to please

pleasing, plēzing, *p a* Giving pleasure satisfaction, or gratification agreeable ac-

ceptable, pleasant —**pleasingly**, plēz'ing li, *adv* In a pleasing manner

pleasurable, ple'zhūr a bl, *a* Pleasing, giving pleasure, affording gratification

pleasurableness, ple'zhūr-a-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being pleasurable

pleasurably, ple'zhūr-a-bli, *adv* In a pleasurable manner, with pleasure

pleasure, ple'zhūr, *n* [O Fr *plaisir, pleisir*, Mod Fr *plaisir*, pleasure fr L *placere*, to please properly an infinitive, but as in *leisure* the final syllable has been assimilated to that of nouns in *-ure*, L *-ura* PLEASE.] The gratification of the senses or of the mind, agreeable sensation or emotion, enjoyment or expectation of good opposed to *pain*, delight, joy, gladness, sensual or carnal gratification, approbation, what the will dictates or prefers, choice, preference, will, purpose, intention, command, arbitrary will or choice —*v t pret & pp pleasured, ple'zhūrd ppr pleasuring*, ple'zhūr ing To give or afford pleasure to, to please, to gratify

pleasure-ground, ple'zhūr-ground, *n* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner for recreation or amusement

pleasureless, ple'zhūr les, *a* Devoid of pleasure, having no pleasure

plebeian, ple bē'an, *a* [Fr *plebeien*, fr L *plebeius*, fr *plebs, plebis* the common people, same root as in PLENTY] Pertaining to the common people, of low or common birth, vulgar, common belonging to the lower ranks —*n* One of the common people or lower ranks of men, one of the common people of ancient Rome one of the citizens who did not come under the class of the patricians

plebeianism ple-bē'an-izm *n* The state or quality of being plebeian, vulgarity

plebeianize, ple-bē'an īz, *v t* pret & pp *plebeianized*, ple-bē'an-īzd ppr *plebeianizing*, ple-bē'an īz ing [*Plebeian* and *-ize*] To render plebeian or common

plebiscitary, pleb-i sit'a-ri, *a* [See next] Relating or pertaining to a plebiscite

plebiscite pleb'i sit or pleb'i-sīt, *n* [Fr, fr L *plebiscitum—plebis*, of the people, and *scitum*, a decree] A vote of a whole people or community, a decision obtained by an appeal to universal suffrage

plectognathic, plectognathous, plek-tog nath'ik, plek tog'na-thus, *a* [Gr *plektos*, twisted, *gnathos*, a jaw] Pertaining to an order of fishes with peculiar jaws

plectrum, plek'trum, *n* [Gr *plēktron* fr *plēssō*, I strike] A small instrument



Plectrum

for striking the strings of the lyre or similar instrument

pledge, plej, *n* [O Fr *plege, pleige*, L L *plegius, plegium, plivium plurium* pledge, origin uncertain] Personal property given in security of a debt a thing pawned a pawn, anything serving as a security for the performance of an act, a guarantee, a promise, a surety, a hostage a child, offspring the drinking of another's health, a health —**To take the pledge**, to bind one's self to temperance or teetotalism —*v t* pret & pp *pledged*, plejd ppr *pledging*, plej'ing To give as a pledge or pawn, to deposit in possession of a person as a security, to give as a guarantee or security, to gage, to engage solemnly, to drink a health to, to drink to one's welfare

pledgee, plej-ē', *n* [*Pledge* and *-ee*] The person to whom anything is pledged.

pledger, plej'er, *n* One who pledges

pledget, plej'et, *n* [Origin uncertain] A compress or small flat mass of lint laid over a wound.

Pleiad, plī'ad, *n*, pl **Pleiads, Pleiades**, plī'adz, plī'a-dēz. [Gr *Pleiādes*, the Pleiads, fr *pleō*, I sail, the rising of the seven stars having in ancient times indicated the time of safe navigation] Any one of the cluster of seven stars situated in the neck of the constellation Taurus

pleiocene, plī'ō-sēn PLIOCENE.

pleistocene, plīs'tō-sēn, *n* [Gr *pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, recent] In *geol* the most recent or uppermost division of the tertiary formation

plenary, plē'na-ri, *a* [L L *plenarius* fr L *plenus*, full PLENTY] Full, entire, complete —**Plenary inspiration**, in *theology*, that kind or degree of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error —**plenarily**, plē'na-ri li *adv* In a plenary manner —**plenariness**, plē'na-ri nes, *n* The state of being plenary

plenipotence, plenipotency, ple-nip'o-tens, ple nip'o-ten si, *n* [L *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power PLENTY, POTENT] Fulness or completeness of power

plenipotent, ple nip'o-tent, *a* [L *plenipotens* See prec] Possessing full power

plenipotentiary, ple'ni-pō ten''shi a ri, *n* [Fr *plénipotentiaire* fr L *plenus* full, and *potens*, powerful See prec] A person invested with full power to act for another, usually an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court furnished with full power —*a* Containing or invested with full powers

plenish, ple'nish, *v t* pret & pp *plenished*, ple'nisht, ppr *plenishing*, ple'nish ing [O Fr *plenir plenissant*, fr L *plenus*, full PLENTY] To replenish

plenitude, ple'ni-tūd, *n* [L *plenitudo*, fr *plenus*, full PLENTY] The state of being full or complete, plenty, abundance, repletion

plenteous, plen'tē us, *a* [*Plenty* and *-ous* PLENTY] Abundant, copious, ample, sufficient for every purpose, yielding abundance, having an abundance

plenteously, plen'tē us li, *adv* In a plenteous manner, copiously, plentifully

plenteousness, plen'tē-us-nes *n* State of being plenteous, abundance, copious supply, plenty

plentiful, plen'ti ful, *a* Being in plenty or abundance, copious ample abundant

plentifully, plen'ti ful li, *adv* In a plentiful manner, copiously, abundantly

plentifulness, plen'ti ful nes, *n* State of being plentiful, abundance

plenty, plen'ti *n* [O Fr *plenté*, fr L L *plenitas* fulness, abundance, fr L *plenus*, full, fr root of *pleo*, I fill, which is that also of Gr *plērēs, pleos* full, and also of E. *full, fill*] Abundance, copiousness, full or adequate supply, fruitfulness, sufficiency —*a* Plentiful, abundant

plenum, plē'num, *n* [L *plenus*, full PLENTY] Fulness in opposition to *vacuum*

pleonasm plē'on azm, *n* [Gr *pleonasmos* fr *pleon pleion*, more same root as *plenty*] A redundancy of words, the use of more words than are necessary or called for

pleonastic, plē-on as'tik *a* [Gr *pleonastikos*] Pertaining to pleonasm, partaking of pleonasm redundant

pleonastically, plē-on as'tik al-li, *adv* In a pleonastic manner

plesiosaur, plesiosaurus plē'si-ō-sar plē'si-ō-sa''rus, *n* [Gr *plēsios* near, and *sauros*, a lizard] A large extinct marine lizard, chiefly remarkable for its length of neck

plethora pleth'o-ra, *n* [Gr *plēthōrē*, fulness, fr *plēthein* to be full, same root as *plenty* PLENTY] In *med* an overfulness of blood excess of blood; repletion, a superabundance in general, a glut

plethoric, plethorical, ple-thor'ik, ple thor'ik al, *a* Characterized by plethora, having a full habit of body

plethorically, ple-thor'ik-al li, *adv* In a plethoric manner

pleura, plū'ra, *n*, pl **pleuræ** plū'rē [Gr *pleura* a rib, pl *pleura*, the side] A thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax on both sides, and also invests either lung —**pleural**, plū'ral, *a* Pertaining to the pleura

pleurapophysis, plū-ra-pof'i sis, *n*, pl **pleurapophyses**, plū-ra-pof'i sēz. [Gr *pleuron*, a rib, and *apophysis*, a process] One of the processes of a typical vertebra projecting from the side

pleurisy, pleuritis, plū'ri si, plū rī'tis, *n* [Fr *pleurésie*, L L *pleurisis*, fr Gr *pleuritis*, fr *pleura*, side] An inflammation of the pleura

pleuritic, pleuritical, plū rit'ik, plū-rit'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to pleurisy

pleuro-pneumonia, plū'rō-nū-mō''ni a *n* [Gr *pleura*, side, and *pneumōn*, lung] A disease of cattle consisting in an inflammation of the pleura and lungs, a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia

pleximeter, plexometer, plek sim'eter, plek-som'et-er, *n* [Gr *plēxis*, percussion, and *metron*, a measure] A small circular or ovoid plate placed in contact with the body in diagnosis of disease by percussion

plexus, plek'sus, *n* [L *plexus*, an interweaving, fr *plecto, plexum*, I interweave] A network of vessels, nerves, or fibres

pliability pliableness, plī a-bil'i ti, plī'a-bl nes, *n* The quality of being pliable, flexibility, pliancy

pliable, plī'a-bl, *a* [Fr *pliable*, fr *plier*, to bend, to fold, fr L *plicare*, to fold, to bend PLY] Easy to be bent, flexible, supple, pliant, readily yielding to moral influence, as argument or persuasion

pliably, plī-a bli, *adv* In a pliable manner

pliancy, plī'an si, *n* [*Pliant* and *-cy*] The state or quality of being pliant or pliable

pliant plī'ant, *a* [Fr *pliant*, ppr of *plier* PLIABLE.] That may be easily bent, readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking, flexible, pliable, plastic limber, easily yielding to moral influence, easily persuaded.

pliantly, plī'ant-li, *adv* In a pliant manner

plica, plī'ka, *n* [L, a fold PLY] A disease of the hair, in which it is thickened, matted, or clotted, a diseased state in plants in which the twigs form an entangled mass

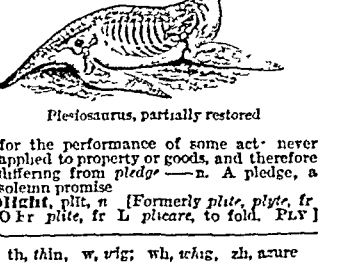
plicate, plicated, plī'kāt, plī'kāt-ed, *a* [L *plicatus*, fr *plico*, I fold, *plica*, a fold] In *bot* plaited folded like a fan

plication, plī kā'shon, *n* [See prec] A folding or fold, a bending back of strata on themselves

plicature, plī'ka-tūr, *n* [L *plicatura* PLICATE] A plication a folding

pliers, plī'erz, *n pl* [From *ply*, Fr *plier*, to bend. PLY] A small pair of pincers by which any small thing, as wire, is seized and bent

plight, plīt, *v t* pret & pp *plighted*, plīt'ed, ppr *plighting*, plīt'ing [A. Sax *plihtan*, to pledge, to expose to danger, fr *pliht* a pledge, danger = D and Dan *pligt*, Sw *pligt, plikt*, G *pflicht*, duty, seen also in D *verpligten* Dan *forpligte*, G *verpflichten*, to bind or oblige] To pledge, as one's word or honour, to give as a security



Pleiosaurus, partially restored

for the performance of some act· never applied to property or goods, and therefore differing from *pledge* —*n.* A pledge, a solemn promise

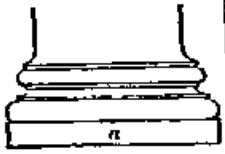
plight, plīt, *n* [Formerly *plite, plyte*, fr O Fr *plite*, fr L *plicare*, to fold. PLY]

State o condition risky or dangerous state predicament

plighter p c n. One who p ghts

plim, plim, i. pret & pp *p mm d* [m l, pp *pl mm ng* p im ng *(Allied to f mp)* To sw ll to grow p umper —— v t To make to sw ll out.

plinth plin h, n. [L. *p n hus* f G *p nthos*, a br k] In *ar h* a flat square slab which serves as he foundation of a co umn o pedestal.



a Pl h

pliocene p yō-sen a. and n [G *plio n*, more *kainos*, recen] In geol. applied to a comparat ely modern divis on of b ter ary strata, he still more recen port on *being* ca ed *pleistocen*

plod, p od. pret & pp *plodded* p od ed ppr *plodd ng*, plod ing. (Akin to I rov E. *ploud*, o wad *plo g* to wa k rough mud or water I n l Gael. *plod*, a puddle to walk laborious y as h ough mire] To trudge or walk heav y to w rk wly and laboriously to bo to moil to drudge. —— v t To accomplish by todsom exer on.

plodder plod er n One who p ods a dull heavy laborious pers n.

plodding plod ng p a G n top od dib-g bn slow a laborious n e ecu i o

ploddingly plodding l, a i In a p od-d g manne

plot, plot, n. [A Sax. *plot* a spot of ground, a pot G h. *plata*, a patch. *Pla* is an other f rm. *P* of a scheme, is related to *plat*, piece of ground, as *pla* a schem to *plan*, a design on a fl surface on y p has generally the se se of fl design] A small p ece of ground of w defined shape a plan or draugh as of a fi l, farm, &c. on paper a schem stratagem or plan an intrigue a conspiracy be s ry of a play poem, no l, &c. —— v t. pret. & pp *p tted* p tt ed pp *pl tting* plot ing To make a plan to plan to devise b con n —— i T form a secret scheme of mischief to conspire to contri e a plot plan.

plotter plot er One who p ts a conspirator

plough, **plow** *plou*, *n* [A. Sax *pl h* Icel. *plogr* Sw *plog* Dan *plov* O Fris. *pl ch*, D *p oeg* G *pflug* a plough] An instrument of f rm for turning g up the s l, an preparing fo receiving th seed, drawn by


Wheel Plough

mals, n w also by steam also a name f various tools, as a p ner's instrum nt f r growing, an a book b nder's instrument f r cutting and smoothing he edges of books. —— v t. pret. & pp *p wed*, p ow p *pl w ing* To turn up with the plough, as se s to f rrow b mak grooves or ridges in to run brough as a mailing vi T turn up he soil wi h a plough to use a p ugh.

plough able pl ou'a-bl, a Tha may be ploughed ara le

ploughboy p ou'boi, n. A boy who drives ga es a team n f ou g a rustic boy

ploughe plou'er n. One who p ugh has an e ation

plough iron p ou'i-ern n. The coulter of a p ugh.

plough land p ou'land, n Land that is su ab e f r tillage as mu h land as a team of h rses can plough in a yea a h e of land.

plough man, plou man, n One who plough s o holds a plough a hu bandman a farm labo rer

plough Monday p ou mun-dā, n The Monday ter i w lf h-day when h plo gh was supposed to be ag n se to w k

plough share plou' hā n The share o part f a plough wh h cu s the g ound a he bottom of he furr w

plough tail p ou'tal, n Tha part f a ough which fe p ughman ho ds

plough wright, plou t, n A radesman w o makes and pa s p ughs

plover p e n O F *pl ver* L *pluvier* fr h rain bird f L *p vi* ra n, f *p u* I ran] A nam f sev a species of grallatorial b ds, ncluding g den th lapwing &c

Plow p ou n A plough common spell ng n America

pluck, p k v pret an pp *pluck d* p uk ppr *p uck n* pluk ing [A. S x. *Iuccian* o puck D and L G *p ukken*, Dan. *p kk* I l *p okka*, *p kka*, G *pflucken* f L L. *pilucc are* f L. *pilus* hair] To pi k, cull r ga her as berries *or fl w rs to pull sharply to twitch to* pul draw s rting to strip by p ul i g to rip fea h rs f m to reject as f ili g to pass a n ers y o th amination

pluck, p k, n [Perha s fr a o verb h heart, &c. he g] uck d out by the butche b t comp Gael. *llir pluc* ump, knot, bunch as to he figura e sense ro pare a h ll *h a* a lily *ver d fill w* a man of smoth k *ney* &c.] The heart, li er an l ghts of a sheep ox, or o h r an mal o he butcher' mark courage or spir (colloq)

plucker pluk e n One who p urks.

pluckily p k li, a i In a plu ky manner sp rite lly [Co loq]

plucky p uk i, Ha ing p u k spirited courageous [Co oq]

plug p g n [Same as D *p g* L G *pluck*, *pl gge p ge* a bu g a peg Sw *plugg* a pl g o peg G *pfl k* pl g peg, comp W *plyc* Gael. *j or* a pug a b ck.] A stopp stoppe bung a peg a p ece f wo l o oth substa ce us o s ps h e quid f t bacco —— v t. pre & pp *plugged*, p g l pp *plugg ng*, *plugs* g *To* stop w th a p to mak ugh by stopp ng a hole

plug ger p ug e n One who j gs a d n s s n trumen f r fill g a tooth.

plum p m, n [A.Sax. *p um* = L G *pl mme* Icel. *plóma*, G *pfl m* f L L. *prūna* (F *prune*), f L *prū n* a p m f *prunus* G *pron os*, he p um ree] A fl shy fruit containing a tone or kern nd when dried called a prune the e pro ucing t, and certain other rees a rasin colloquial y he sum of £ 00 000 terling hence, any handsome sum or for th g n rally

plum age p ōm ā n [F *um a -a k* I *m g* PLUME] The f a hers hat cov a bird.

plum ass ier plo ma si a. n. [Fr f p m a p] A dealer n p mes or feathers f ornam

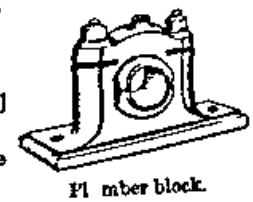
plumb, p um n [Fr *j m* f L *p mbum*, lead, wh nce also *d mm y umbe f p* &c] A p mm t a ertica perpendicular pos on —— a Sta ng acc rding to p umb perpendicu ar —— adv In a perpendicula d rect n.—— v t. pret. & pp *p mbed* p um ing To as ust to a pl mb to set pe pendicula y b s wi h a p mm t h nce, to ascertain h capaci y of o sound.

plumb bago plum-bā g o. [L. *p mbago* f *p mbum*, lead. Pl MB] An her name f w grap te o t ack lead.

plumbean plumbeous, p um be an p um-be us, a [Pl MB] Lead n.

plumber p um n [F *plom er* L *pl mbarius*, f *p mbum* lead. PLUMB] One who p mbs o who w k n lea

plumber block p um er b ok n A meta box o case for support ng the end of a revo v ng shaft o journ l.


Pl mber block.

plumbery **plummery** p m e n, n [*l umbe* and *y*] Works or manufactures in ead th place where p u r g s ca ried on he bus ness of a p umber

plumble p um'b l a [L. *p um m*, lead] Perta ng to ad den ed f om lead.

plumbing p um ng n. The art of casting and w king n lead p um r's wo k

plumb-line p m'l n, n A l ne having a metal w ight attach d to one end, used to d te m ne a perpen icu ar a p umme a] perpendicula to the plane of the horizon

plumb rule, p um rōl, n A narrow board wi h a plumb- ne a tach d, used by masons, bri klayers, &c for determ n ng a perpen icula

plum-cake p um'kāk n Cake containg rais ns, curran s, o oth fru

plume p ōm, n [F *pl me f* L *p uma* h dow y part of a f her a small so t f a her cog. W *p f* p umage bk y u, to swim to fly] Th fea h of a b d particularly a large feather a fea he o collect on of fea h s w rn as an ornament part cula y an ostrich fea her —— v t. pr & pp *y m d*, pl n i p *p um g* p ōm g To p k and adjust, as p umes or fea h rs to strip of feath rs a lorn w th fea h rs or p mes *refl* to pri le to v lue to b as

plumed p ōmd, *p a* Adorned w h fea hers or p mes crested.

plumeless p ōm'les, a W hou fea hers o p umes.

plumelet, p ōm'let, n A sma l p nme

plumery p ōm er i, n [*F um an l -ery*] I um s co ecti y a mass of p mes

plumipede p ōm i ped, n [L. *p uma*, p um and *y s pedis* a foot.] A b d hat has ts feet w red wi h fea hers

plumose **plumous** p m et p m et, a [O Fr *plomet* F *plumet* f *pl m pl* L *p ma* a fea h PLUME] A p ce of lead or o e metal a tac d to a line, used in sound ng he dep h of water a plumb-ru e o p mb- ne.

plumose **plumous**, p lm s p ōm us, a [L. *p m sus* PLUME] Fea hery resemb g f a hers

plump p ump a [Allied to D *p mp* unw ly bu ky G Dan and Sw *p ump* unwieldy mass e coarse f rm seen n f y *m*, o sw l.] Swe ed wi h f t or fleshy to the full s ze f t stout round hu y —— n. A kno or c uster of indi vidua s f mp —— v t. pret & pp *p umped*, p umpt pp *p mping* p ump ng To make p ump to e ten l to f ll n ss to dilate to f atten

plump p ump v i pret. & pp *p mped*, p ump pp *y p ng* p ump ng [Same as Dan *pl p* Sw *p umpa* f *p mpen*, to j ump or p unge per aps an imitati e word.] To p nge o fal lik a hu vy mass o ump of dead ma te to fa s len y or a once to te for only one can late wh n the vote m ght be h ed between two o more.—— adv S l enly at once, o wh a sudden heavy fal s raigh rwardly flatly

plumper *plump er n One who or hat* w h p mps a te gi en at an elect on to one candidate when m ght ha e bee d vi led am ng the number to be e ected.

plumply pl mp *ad* In a pl mp man er fu ly rou y w hou t reserve

plumpness ph mp nes, n State or quaty of being mp

plum pudding p m-pud g n. Pudding conta n ng r ins, raisins, o currants.

plumpy p mp a. Pl mp fat jolly

plumule p ōm ōl, n [L. *p mula*, d m of *pl ma* a feather PLUME] In *bot* the growing p nt of the embryo the rudiment of the f ore stem of a plant

plumy, plōm'ī, *a* [*Plume* and *-y*] Feathered, covered with feathers, adorned with plumes

plunder, plun'der, *v t* pret & pp *plundered*, plun'derd, ppr *plundering*, plun'der-ing [From G *plundern*, to plunder (fr *plunder*, baggage)=D *plunderen*, Sw *plondra*, Dan. *plyndre*, to plunder] To deprive or strip of goods or valuables, to pillage, to spoil, to rob in a hostile way, to take by pillage or open force ——*n* The act of plundering or what is taken in this way, robbery, pillage spoil, booty

plunderer, plun'der-er, *n* One who plunders.

plunge, plunj, *v t* pret & pp *plunged*, plunjd, ppr *plunging*, plunj'ing [From Fr *plonger*, to plunge, fr hypothetical L L. *plumbicare*, fr *plumbum*, lead lit to fall like lead or to fall plumb PLUMB] To dip or thrust into water or other fluid, or into any substance easily penetrable, to immerse, to thrust or push, to thrust or drive into any state or condition, to cast or involve ——*v i* To dive or rush into water or other fluid, to fall or rush into any state or circumstances so as to be enveloped, inclosed, or overwhelmed to pitch or throw one's self headlong, to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse ——*n* Act of plunging, diving rushing or leaping into water or any penetrable substance act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse

plunge-bath, plunj'bath, *n* A large bath in which persons can put themselves wholly under water

plunger, plunj'er, *n* One who or that which plunges, a diver, a solid cylinder used as a piston in pumps

pluperfect, plō'per-fekt, *a* [*L plus quam perfectum*, 'more than perfect' PERFECT] Applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that an action was finished at a certain period, to which the speaker refers

plural, plōō'ral, *a* [From L *pluralis*, fr *plus*, *pluris*, more same root as *plenty*] Relating to or containing more than one, consisting of two or more, or designating *two or more*, the *plural number* being that number or form of a word which designates more than one, or in some tongues more than two (the *dual* being for two) ——*n* The number which designates more than one

pluralism, plōō'ral izm *n* [*Plural* and *-ism*] The act or system of holding more than one living or benefice, plurality

pluralist, plōō'ral-ist, *n* [*Plural* and *-ist*] A clergyman or ecclesiastic who holds more benefices than one

plurality, plōō-ral'i ti, *n* [*Plural* and *-ity*, Fr *pluralité*] State of being plural an aggregate consisting of two or more of the same kind, the greater number, the majority, more than one benefice held by the same clergyman

pluralization, plōō'ral-ī zā''shon, *n* The act of pluralizing

pluralize, plōō'ral-īz, *v t* pret & pp *pluralized*, plōō'ral īzd, ppr *pluralizing*, plōō'ral-īz-ing [*Plural* and *-ize*] To make plural by using the termination of the plural number

plurally, plōō'ral li, *adv* In a plural manner, in a sense implying more than one

plurilteral, plōō-ri li'ter al *a* [*L plus*, *pluris*, more, and *litera*, a letter] Containing more letters than three

plurilocular, plōō-ri lok'ū ler, *a* [*L. plus*, *pluris* more, *loculus*, a cell] In *botany*, multilocular

pluriparous, plōō-rip'a-rus, *a* [*L plus*, *pluris*, more and *pario*, I produce.] Producing several young at a birth.

plus plus, *n* [L., more] An algebraic and arithmetical character marked thus +, placed between numbers or quantities to signify that they are to be added together often used prepositionally, with the signification of in addition to

plush, plush, *n* [Fr *pluche*, *peluche*, fr L. *pilus*, hair PILE] A textile fabric with a velvet nap on one side, resembling small hairs

plutocracy, plō-tok'ra-si, *n* [Gr *Ploutos*, the god of wealth, and *I'ratos*, rule, power] The power or rule of wealth

plutocrat, plō'to-krat, *n* [See prec] A person possessing power or influence solely or mainly owing to his riches —**plutocratic**, plō-to-krat'ik, *a* Pertaining to a plutocracy or a plutocrat.

Plutonian, plō-tō'ni an, *a* [See next] Plutonic

Plutonic, plō-ton'ik, *a* [From *Pluto*, the king of the infernal regions among the ancient Greeks] Pertaining to Pluto or to the regions of fire, volcanic, subterranean, dark.—Plutonic rocks unstratified crystalline rocks formed or altered in character at great depth beneath the earth's surface by igneous action —Plutonic theory, that which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface largely to the agency of fire

Plutonist, **Plutonian**, plō'ton ist, plō-tō'ni an, *n* One who adopts the plutonic theory

pluvial, plo'vi al, *a* [Fr *pluvial*, L. *pluvialis*, fr *pluvia*, rain, same root as *flow*] Relating to rain, rainy, humid, depending on or arising from the action of rain

pluviometer, plo-vi-om'et-er, *n* [L. *pluvia*, rain, and Gr *metron*, measure] A rain-gauge

pluvious, plō'vi us, *a* [L *pluviosus*]Rainy, pluvial.

ply, pli, *v t* pret & pp *plied*, plīd, ppr *plying*, pli'ing [From Fr *plier* (also *ployer*), to fold, to bend, fr L *plicare*, to fold, coil, plait, akin *plectere*, to weave or twist (whence *plait*), same root as Gr *plel ō*, I plait More or less closely akin are *apply*, *comply*, *imply reply*, *deploy*, *employ*, *display*, *complicate*, *implicate implicit complex*, &c., and the terminations of *double*, *triple*, &c] To employ with diligence, to apply closely and steadily to, to keep busy at, to work at to keep at work or in action, to practise or perform with diligence, as a task to press hard with blows or missiles, to assail briskly to beset, to urge upon to press, to present or offer to urgently and repeatedly ——*v i* To work steadily, to go in haste, to busy *one s self to be steadily employed*, to endeavour to make progress against the wind, to run regularly between any two *ports*, as a vessel ——*n.* pl **plies**, plīz. A fold, a plait, a twist often used in composition to designate the number of folds (three *ply*)

plyer, pli'er, *n* One who or that which plies, pl same as *Pliers*

pneumatic, nū-mat'ik, *a* [Gr *pneumatikos*, fr *pneuma pneumatos*, wind, breath, spirit, fr *pneō*, I breathe or blow] Pertaining to air, or to any elastic fluids or their properties moved or played by means of air, filled with or fitted to contain air applied to numerous instruments, machines, apparatus, &c, for experimenting on elastic fluids or for working by means of the compression or exhaustion of air

pneumatically, nū mat'ik-al li, *adv* By pneumatic force, according to pneumatics

pneumatics, nū-mat'iks, *n* [PNEUMATIC] That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids and particularly of atmospheric air

pneumatology, nū ma-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, spirit, *logos* doctrine] The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit, psychology.—**pneumatologist**, nū ma-tol'o-jist *n* One versed in pneumatology

pneumatometer, **pneumometer**, nū-ma-tom'et-er, nū-mom'et-er, *n* [Gr *pneuma pneumatos*, breath, *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the quantity of air inhaled into the lungs.

pneumogastric, nū mō gas'trik, *a* [Gr *pneumōn*, a, lung, and *gastēr*, the belly] Pertaining to the lungs and stomach

pneumometer PNEUMATOMETER.

pneumonia, nū mō'ni-a, *n* [From Gr *pneumōn*, a lung fr *pneō*, I breathe] An inflammation of the lungs

pneumonic, nū mon'ik, *a* Pertaining to the lungs or to pneumonia, pulmonic

pneumonitis, nū-mō-nī'tis *n* [Gr *pneumōn*, lung, and *-itis*] Inflammation of the lungs, pneumonia

poach, pōch, *v t* pret & pp *poached*, pōcht, ppr *poaching*, pōch'ing [From Fr *pocher*, to poach eggs, fr *poche*, a pouch or pocket, the white forming a sort of pocket for the yoke POUCH] To cook (eggs) by breaking and pouring among boiling water

poach, pōch, *v t* pret. & pp *poached*, pōcht, ppr *poaching*, pōch'ing [Either meaning originally to *pouch* or pocket thievishly (see prec.), or a softened form of *poke*, to push, to intrude] To intrude or encroach on another's ground in order to steal game, to kill or destroy game contrary to law

poach, pōch, *v t* pret & pp *poached* pōcht, ppr *poaching*, pōch'ing [A softened form of *pol e*, to thrust POKE.] To stab, to pierce, to tread or stamp with the feet, as soft ground, so as to render it broken ——*v i.* To become soft and slushy or miry to be swampy

poacher, pōch'er, *n* One who poaches or steals game, one who kills game unlawfully

poachiness, pōch'i nes, *n* The state of being poachy

poachy, pōch'i, *a* [POACH (3)] Wet and soft, easily penetrated by the feet of cattle, as land

pochard, pōch'ard, *n* [Lit the *poacher*, one that poaches or pokes] The name of certain ducks of the Arctic Seas

pock, pok, *n* [A Sax *poc* or *pocc*, a pustule = D *pok*, G *pocke*, a pustule, perhaps akin to *poke*, a bag *Poc = pock s*] A pustule raised on the skin in disease, especially in the small pox.

pocket, pok'et, *n* [Dim. corresponding to *pol e*, a pouch or bag] A small bag or pouch inserted in a garment for carrying small articles, a small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards, a certain quantity, from 1½ to 2 cwts, as of hops, a small cavity in a rock, or on its surface, containing gold; a mass of rich ore ——*v t* pret & pp *pocketed*, pok'et-ed, ppr *pocketing*, pok'et-ing To put or conceal in the pocket, to take clandestinely.—**To pocket an insult**, affront, &c, to submit to or put up with it.

pocket-book, pok'et-buk, *n* A small book or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket

pocketful, pok'et-ful, *n* Enough to fill a pocket, as much as a pocket will hold.

pocket-handkerchief, pok'et-hand-ker-chif, *n* A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use

pocket-knife, pok'et-nīf, *n* A knife suited for carrying in the pocket with one or more blades which fold into the handle

pocket-money, pok'et-mu ni, *n* Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.

pocket-picking pok'et-pik-ing, *n* Act or practice of picking the pocket, the trade of a pickpocket

pocket-pistol, pok'et-pis-tol, *n* A pistol to be carried in the pocket, a small flask of liquor for the pocket (colloq)

pock-mark, pok'mark, *n* Mark or scar made by the small pox.

pock-pitted, pok'pit-ed, *a* Pitted or marked with small-pox

pocky, *pok'i a Having pocks or pustules*

pococurante, pō'kō-kō-ran''tā, *n* [It *poco*, little (*L paucus*, *few*), and *curare*, to care] One who cares little, an apathetic, careless, indifferent person

pococurantism, pō'kō-kō-rant''izm, *n* [See prec] The character disposition or habits of a pococurante, extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness

peculiform, pok'ū li form, *a* [L *poculum*, a cup, and *forma* form] Cup-shaped

pod pod, *n* [Connections doubtful, perhaps a form of *pad*, cushion] The pericarp or seed vessel of certain plants, as peas, beans, mustard, &c.——*v t.* pret. & pp *podded*, pod'ed, ppr *podding*, pod'ing To produce

pods to swell and have the appearance of a pod.

podagra, pod ag'ra, n [Gr *f pous, podo* th foot, and *agra*, a taking or seizure] Gout in the foot —**podagral podagric**, po-dag'ral, po-dag'rik, a Pertaining to the gout gouty

podalgia, po-dal'ji a, n [Gr *pous, podos* the foot, *algos*, pain] Pain in the foot, especially neuralgic pain

podded pod'ed, a Having its pods formed furnished with pod

podgy poj'i, a Pudgy, fat and short

podium, po'di um n [L *podium* Pew] A continuous pedestal or low wall on which columns rest

podophyllin pod-o-fil'in n [Gr *pous, podos*, a foot, and *phyllon* a leaf] A resin obtained from a certain plant (*Podophyllum peltatum*), used in medicine

poem po'em n [F *poeme* L *poema*, from Gr *poiein*, to make, a poem, from *poios* I make Poet] A piece of poetry a composition in which the lines consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme a composition in which the language is that of excited imagination

poenology pe-nol'o-j n Penology

poephagous, pe-ef'a-gus, a [Gr *poe* grass, and *phagein* I eat] Subsisting on grass herbivorous

poesy po'e-si, n. [Fr *poesie* L *poesis* f Gr *poiesis*, the art of writing poetry Poetry] The art of making or composing poems poetry metrical composition

poet, po'et, n. [F *poete* L *poeta*, fr Gr *poietes*, lit a maker f *poiein* I make In England poets were formerly often called makers] The author of a poem the writer or maker of a metrical composition one skilled in writing poetry or who has a particular genius for metrical composition a person distinguished for poetical merits

poetaster po'et-as-ter n [From *poet* and the pejorative *-aster* compare *bicaster* &c.] A petty poet a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses

poetess po'et-es, n [*Poet* and *-ess*] A female poet

poetic poetical po-et'ik po-et'ik-al [Fr *poetique* L *poeticus*, Gr *poietikos* Poetry] Pertaining to poetry suitable to poetry expressed in poetry or measure possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry —Poetic justice distribution of rewards and punishments as such as is common in poetry and works of fiction, but hardly in accordance with the realities of life —Poetic license a liberty or license taken by poets with regard to matters of fact or language, in order to produce desired effect

poetically po-et'ik-al-li, *ad* In a poetical manner

poetics, po-et'iks, n [Pl of Poetic] That branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry

poetizule po-et'i-kūl, n [A dim of *poet*] A poetaster

poetize po'et-iz, i pret. & pp *poetized*, po'et-izd ppr *poetizing* po'et-iz-ing [F *poetiser*] To write as a poet to compose verse

poet laureate n. See Laureate.

poetry po'et-ri, n. [*Poet* and *-ry*=O Fr *poeterie* f *poet* a poet] The artistic expression of thought in emotional rhythmical language the language of the imagination or feelings rhythmically expressed, or expressed in an elevated style of prose in a wide sense, whatever appeals to the finer emotions or the sense of ideal beauty metrical composition verse poems

pooh, pu, shoo Exclamation of contempt

poignancy poin'an-si, n. [*Poignant* and *-cy*] Quality of being poignant sharpness or keenness severity acuteness

poignant, poin'ant, a [Fr *poignant* f ppr *poindre* fr L *pungere* to prick Point] Sharp to the taste pointed keen bitter severe piercing very painful or acute

poignantly poin'ant-li, *ade* In a poignant manner with keenness or point piercingly

point, point, n [Fr *point* a point, a spot a dot, a stitch, a minute moment, &c. *pointe*, something sharp or pointed, wit, or pungency &c. the former f L *punct m*, lit a puncture f *pungo punctum* I puncture the latter the f m part of Fr *poindre* to prick fr same L e b akin *pou ce punch* &c] The sharp or acute end of any instrument or body a steel instrument with a sharp point used by engravers, etchers, &c. a tring with a tag for arti les of dress lace worked by the needle a small cape headland, r p om ntory the st g of an epigram al ely r striking t rn of th ught r press n telling force of xpress n an nd us ble part of t me space act spot o place v rge e e definite tage in progress lectree tate f le at n, depression re tens n mark m a scale a character used to mark th di si n of writing, r th pauses to be observed n reading o speak ng, as the comma, & a mark of punctuation that which has th parts n magnitude acco ding to geometry a mark or unit to denote degree of success or progress end, a m o purpose thing to be reached o accomplished a salient trait of character peculiarity characteristic e ternal peculiarity of an nimal single thing subject matter particular thing single part of a complicated whole *pl* the witches or movable guiding rails at junctions or stations on railways —v t. pret & pp *pointed*, pointed ppr *pointing* pointing. To make pointed to harpen to a point to direct toward an object or place, to show its position or excite attention to it to direct the eyes or notice of to aim to direct toward an object to indicate the purpose or point of to show by way of example to punctuate to fill the joints of with mortar and smooth them with the point of a trowel —To point out, to show by the finger or by other means —v i. To direct the finger for designating an object, and exciting attention to it (with *at*) to indicate the presence *A* game by standing and turning up the nose in its direction, as dogs do to show distinctly by any means

point blank, point'blangk, a [Fr *point*, point, sign, *blanc* white the phrase f as its origin in the directness with which an arrow is aimed at the white mark or blank in the centre of a butt.] In *gun* having a horizontal direction *fig* direct plain explicit xpress —As a dl erb, horizontally directly

pointed point'ed, *p a* Having a sharp point sharp aimed at or expressly referring to some particular person personal epigrammatic abounding in conceits or likely to rankle —Pointed style in *arch* a name applied to several styles usually called *Gothic*

pointedly point'ed-li, *ad* In a pointed manner with directness of reference with explicitness.—**pointedness** point'ed-nes, n *Quality of being pointed* sharpness.

pointer point'er n. One who or that which points the hand of a timepiece a variety of dog trained to stop and point out the game to sportsmen.

point lace point'lās, n A fine kind of lace wrought with a needle

pointless, point'les, a Having no point blunt having no smartness or keenness without wit or satiric application

pointsman point'sman, n A man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway

poise poiz, n [O Fr *pois poise* fr L *pensum* what is weighed, f *pendere pensum* to weigh. See next] Weight gravity, counterpoise the weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards to balance the subst nce weighed balance equilibrium equipoise a regulating power that which balances

poise poiz t. pret & pp *poised*, poizd ppr *poising* poiz'ing [O Fr *poiser peiser* Fr *peser* fr L. *pensare* to weigh balance ponder &c., *fr pensum*, w ghed, pp of *pendo* I weigh. Pendant] To weigh or ponder to balance in weight to counterbalance to make of equal weight to hold or place in equilibrium. —v i. To *be balanced or suspended*, *fig* to hang in suspense to depend —**poiser** poiz'er n One who or that which poises.

poison poi'zn, n [Fr *poison*, poison originally a pot on or drink fr L *potio potionis* drink draught. *Potion*] Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or dangerous effect upon anything endowed with life anything infectious or malignant that which taints or destroys moral purity or health.—v t. pret & pp *poisoned*, poi'zond ppr *poisoning* poi'zn ing To infect with poison to mix or combine with poison to attack, injure or kill by poison to taint, mar impair corrupt, or vitiate, as the morals.

poisoner poi'zn er n One who or that which poisons.

poison fang, poi'zn fang n One of the upper teeth of certain serpents, by which venom is conveyed when they bite.

poison-gland poi'zn-gland, n A gland in animals and plants which secretes and contains poison

poison nut, poi'zn-nut, n Nux vomica.

poisonous poi'zn us, a Having the qualities of poison venomous deadly corrupting

poisonously poi'zn us li, *ade* In a poisonous manner

poisonousness, poi'zn us-nes n. Quality of being poisonous.

poitrel poi'trel, n. [O Fr *poitrail* f Fr *poitrine*, f L. *pectorale* fr *pectus* the breast] Armour for the breast of a horse

poke pōk, n. [Sm as O D *pok* a sack or bag Icel. *poki*, a sack, a bag *pouch* is a softened form of this, and *pocket* diminutive] A bag or sack a pouch a pocket

poke pōk, t pret & pp *poked*, pōkt pp *poking* pōk'ing [Same as D & L G *poken* to poke akin to Sw *pōka* L G *poke* a dagger; comp Ir *poc*, a blow Gael. *puc* to push] To thrust or push against with something long or pointed to stir as with a pole stick, or bar to thrust or push to jog —I poke fun, to joke to make fun —v i. To grope, as in the dark to search to feel one's way to busy one's self without a definite object —n. A gentle thrust a jog a sudden push.

poke bonnet pōk bon-et, n A projecting bonnet formerly worn by women

poker pōk'er n One who or that which *pokes as iron bar used in poking or stirring* a fire

poker pōk'er n [Origin doubtful] A fascinating game at cards in the United States.

polacca pō lak'a, n [It *polacca*] A vessel with three masts used in the Mediterranean

polar pōl'er a [Fr *polaire* L.L. *polaris* f L *polus* the pole of the heavens Pole (2)] Pertaining to the pole or poles of the earth or any sphere situated near one of the poles proceeding from one of the regions near the poles, as winds, pertaining to the magnetic pole or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed pertaining to the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated.—Polar lights, the aurora borealis or australis —Polar star the pole star —Polar bear the white bear of the Arctic regions. —Polar circles, the arctic and antarctic circles.

polarimeter pōl'ar-im'e-ter pō-lar'i-mē'ter po-lar'i-mē'ter, n [*Polar*, and Gr *metron*, a measure, and *skopein* view] An optical instrument for exhibiting the polarization of light.

polarity po-lar'i-ti, n [Fr *polarité* L.L. *polaritas*, f *polar*] The state of being polar *tendency to the pole property of pointing* towards the poles property in certain bodies which causes them to point to given poles.

polarizable pōl'er iz-a-bl, a. Susceptible of polarization.

polarization pōl'er iz-ā'shon, n. The

act of polarizing or giving polarity to a body, the state of having polarity

polarize, pō'ler īz, *v t* pret & pp *polarized*, pō'ler izd, ppr *polarizing*, pō'ler īz ing [*Polar* and *ize*=Fr *polariser*] To communicate polarity or polarization to

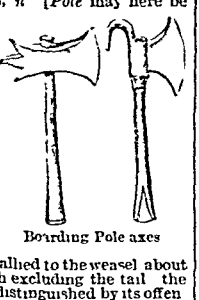
polarizer, pō'ler īz'er, *n* That part of a *polariscope by which light is polarized*

pole, pōl, *n* [A.Sax. *pal*, a pole or stake (= D *paal*, Icel *pall*, Sw *pāle*, G *pfahl*), fr L. *palus*, a stake, a pale PALE.] A long, slender piece of wood, a round piece long as compared with its thickness, a tall piece of timber erected, a rod or a perch, being a measure of length of five yards and a half, or as a square measure 30¼ square yards —*v t* pret. & pp *poled*, pold, ppr *poling*, pōl'ing To furnish with poles, to bear or convey on poles, to impel by poles, as a boat, to push forward by the use of poles

pole, pōl, *n* [Fr *pole*, fr L. *polus*, the pole of the heavens, the heavens, fr Gr *polos*, the axis of the sphere, the pole, the firmament, fr *pelein*, to turn or move] One of the extremities of the axis on which the celestial sphere appears to revolve, one of the extremities of the earth's axis, the point of the heavens which is vertical to the north pole of the earth, the pole star, a point in a spherical figure representing in position the celestial or terrestrial pole, one of the two points in a magnet or other body in which the power seems to be chiefly concentrated.

Pole, pol, *n* A native of Poland.

pole-axe, pōl'aks, *n* [*Pole* may here be the long stick, but perhaps it is for *poll*, the head] A sort of hatchet used as a weapon of war, an axe with a long handle, an axe used in killing cattle



Boarding Pole axes

pole-cat, pōl'kat, *n* [Supposed to be for *poult-cat*, that is, chicken or poultry cat, or abbrev fr *Polish-cat*] A carnivorous animal nearly allied to the weasel about 17 inches in length excluding the tail the fitchew or fitchet, distinguished by its offensive smell

polemic, pō-lem'ik *a* [Fr *polémique* fr Gr *polemikos*, fr *polémos*, war] Pertaining to controversy, controversial, disputative —*n* A disputant, one who carries on a controversy, one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another

polemical, pō-lem'ik al, *a* Polemic, controversial

polemically, pō-lem'ik al li *adv* In a polemical manner, with controversy, disputation, or contention

polemics pō-lem'iks, *n* [POLEMIC] Disputation, the art or practice of carrying on controversies, controversial writings

polenta, po-len'ta, *n* [It Sp Pg and Fr *polenta*, fr L *polenta*, peeled barley] A kind of pudding or porridge made in Italy from maize meal.

pole-star, pōl'star, *n* A star which is situated very close to the North Pole of the earth, useful as a guide, hence a lode-star that which serves as a guide or director

police, pō-lēs', *n* [Fr *police*, fr L *politia*, fr Gr *politeia*, government, administration, fr *polites*, a citizen, fr *polis* a city (whence also *policy*, *politic*, *politics* &c)] The system by which public order, liberty, property, and individual security are maintained in a community, the internal regulation and government of a community, a body of civil officers for enforcing the laws respecting good order, cleanliness, health &c.—Police constable, police officer, a policeman —Police court, a court for the trial of offenders on charges brought by the police —Police magistrate, a judge who presides at a police court.—Police office, police station, the headquarters of a body of police, or of a section of them, the house to which the offenders are taken in the first instance

policeman, po-lēs'man, *n* An ordinary member of a body of police, a police officer who has to perambulate a certain beat for a fixed period to protect property, and see that the peace is kept

policy, pol'i si, *n* [O Fr *policie*, fr L *politia*, fr Gr *politeia* POLICE.] The art or manner of governing a city, state, or nation, that system of measures which rulers adopt and pursue as best adapted to the interests of the nation, line of conduct taken with respect either to foreign or internal affairs, prudence or wisdom in rulers or individuals in the management of public or private concerns, dexterity of management, in Scotland, the pleasure grounds around a mansion

policy, pol'i si, *n*, pl **policies**, pol'i siz. [Fr *police*, a policy, fr L L *politicum*, *politicum*, a register, fr L. *polyptychum*, Gr *polyptychon*, an account book—*polys*, many, and *ptyche*, a fold.] The writing or instrument by which a contract of indemnity or contingent payment is effected between an insurer and the insured.

polish, pol'ish, *v t* pret & pp *polished*, pol'isht, ppr *polishing*, pol'ish ing [Fr *polir*, *polissant*, fr L *polire*, to smooth, to polish (whence also *polite*)] To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction, to burnish, to wear off rudeness, rusticity, and coarseness from to make elegant and polite —*v i* To become smooth to receive a gloss, to take a smooth and glossy surface —*n* A smooth, glossy surface produced by friction, gloss, refinement, elegance of manners

Polish, pō'lish, *a* Pertaining to Poland or to its inhabitants —*n* The language of the Poles

polishable, pol'ish a-bl, *a* Capable of being polished.

polished, pol'isht *p a* Having received a polish, smooth and glossy refined, polite

polisher, pol'ish-er *n* The person or instrument that polishes

polishing-powder, pol'ish ing pou-der, *n* A preparation in the form of powder for polishing articles.

polishing-slate, pol'ish ing slat *n* A kind of slate, composed of microscopic infusoria, used for polishing glass, marble &c

polite po-lit', *a* [L. *politus* pp of *polio*, I polish (q v)] Polished in manners, having elegance or refinement of manners, refined urbane elegant well bred.

politely, po-lit'li, *adv* In a polite manner, courteously

politeness pō-lit'nes, *n* Quality of being polite polish or elegance of manners, good breeding, courtesy obliging attentions

politic, pol'i tik *a* [Fr *politique*, L *politicus* POLITICAL] Showing policy, wise, prudent, and sagacious in devising, and pursuing measures to promote the public welfare, well devised and adapted to the public prosperity, ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme or in adapting means to ends, whether good or evil sagacious, subtle, worldly wise, crafty, well devised. —Body politic, the citizens of a state collectively, the state

political, pō-lit'ik al, *a* [L *politicus*, fr Gr *politikos* fr *polites*, a citizen POLICE] Of or belonging to citizens or the state, pertaining to policy or to civil government and its administration, pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from *civil* or *municipal*, public, derived from office or connection with government, politic, treating of politics or government.—Political economy, the science dealing with the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of the products necessary useful, or agreeable to man, which it requires some labour to produce, procure, or preserve

politically, pō-lit'ik al li, *adv* In a political manner

politician, po-li ti'shan, *n* [Fr *politicien* POLITIC] One versed in politics or in the science of government and the art of governing, one devoted to or occupying himself with politics

politicly, po'li tik-li, *adv* In a politic manner

politics, po'li tiks, *n* [POLITIC] The science of government, that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety peace, and prosperity, political affairs, or the contests of parties for power

polity, po'li ti, *n* [Gr *politeia* POLICY] The form or system of civil government of a nation or state method of government, the recognized principles on which any institution is based.

polka, pōl'ka, *n* [G *polka*, fr Bohem *pulka*, half, from the character of the step] A dance of Bohemian origin, also, the air played to the dance

poll, pōl, *n* [Same as O D *pol*, *bol*, a ball, the head L G *polle*, the head, the top of a tree, probably allied to *ball*, *bowl*, *pollard* is a derivative] The head or the back part of the head, a register of heads, that is, of persons, the voting of electors for candidates for office an election —*v t* pret & pp *polled*, pold, ppr *polling*, pōl'ing To cut off, as the hair of the head, to cut off the ends of, to shear, lop, or clip, to enrol or register, to receive or give, as a vote, to bring up to vote, to receive or elect, as votes

pollack, pol'ak, *n* [Same as D and G *pollack*, origin unknown] A species of marine fish belonging to the cod family

pollan, pol'an, *n* [Probably akin to *pollack*] An Irish species of fresh water herring

pollarchy, pol'ar ki, *n* [Gr *polloi*, many, and *archō*, rule] The rule of the many, government by the mob or masses

pollard, pol erd, *n* [From *poll* and *-ard*] A tree that is polled, or that has its top cut off that it may throw out branches a stag that has cast its horns, also a hornless ox a coarse product of wheat but finer than bran —*v t* pret & pp *pollarded* pol'ard ed ppr *pollarding*, pol'ard ing To make a pollard of, to convert into a pollard by cutting off the head

poll-book, pōl'bųk, *n* A register of voters or electors.

poll-clerk, pōl'klark, *n* A clerk who assists at the polling of voters

polled, pold, *p a* Lopped, cropped, or clipped having no horns or antlers (as, *polled* cattle)

pollen, pol'en, *n* [L *pollen*, *pollinis* and *pollis pollinis* fine flour or dust] The fecundating dust or male element of flowers a fine substance like flour or meal, contained in the anther and which by contact with the stigma produces fertilization

pollenize pol'en īz, *v t* pret & pp *pollenized*, pol'en izd ppr *pollenizing*, pol'en īz ing [*Pollen* and *ize*] To supply with pollen, to impregnate with pollen

pollen-tube pol'en tūb, *n* One of the tubes emitted by pollen when it comes in contact with the stigma of a plant, and which aid in fertilization

pollex, pol'eks *n* [L] The thumb in man a corresponding digit of other animals

pollinate pol'i nāt, *v t* pret & pp *pollinated*, pol'in āt-ed ppr *pollinating* pol'in āt-ing [POLLEN] To pollenize

polliniferous, pol i nif er us *a* [L *pollen*, pollen, and *fero*, I bear] Producing pollen

poll-tax, pol'taks, *n* A tax levied by the poll or head a capitation tax

pollute, pol lūt' *v t* pret & pp *polluted*, pol lut'ed ppr *polluting* pol lut'ing [L *polluo*, *pollutum*, I soil, defile fr prep *pol*, *por*, used in composition, and *luo*, I wash LAVE.] To soil, defile, make foul or unclean, to make unclean or injure in a legal or ceremonial sense, to profane, to taint or infect morally, to violate carnally, to debauch.

pollutedly pŏl lut ed ll, *adv* In a state of pollution
pollutedness pol lût ed-nes, *n* State or quality of being polluted.
polluter pol l t e *n* One who pollutes.
pollution pol-lū shon, *n* [Fr *poll tion* L. *pollutio*] Act of polluting or state of being polluted defilement uncleanness.
polo pō'lō, *n.* [Of Asiatic origin] A game at ball resembling hockey only that it is played on horseback introduced fr m India.
polonaise pol-o-nāz' *n* [Fr lit Polish] A robe o dress worn by ladies a d adopted from the fashion of the P les a melody written in im itation of P lish da ce tunes.
polony po-l n, *n* [Probably corrupted from *Bologna* sausag] A kind of h ghdried sausage made of partly-cooked pork
poltroon pol-trōn or pol *n* [Fr a dŏp *polt on* fr It *poltron* fr *polt* lazy dastardly fr O H.G *polstа* a pillow LOLSTER] An arrant coward a dastard a wretch without sp nt or courage —*a* Base ile contempt bl
poltroonery pŏl-trō -r, *n* [F *poltronnerie*] Th co luct of a poltroon coward ce utter want of spirit.
polyadelph. poh a-d lf' *n* [Gr *polys*, ma y *adelphoi*, brother] A pla t h v g its stam ns united in three or more bodies r bundles.
polyandry po-ll-an dri, *n* [Gr *poly* many *anēr, andros* a man.] The practice of females havi g more husbands than one at the same tm plural ty of husbands.
polyanthus po-l-a thus, *n.* pl. **poly anthuses** po-ll n thus-ez. [G *polys*, and *a thos* a flow r] A fa ourite g rden anety of the primrose w th sev ral blossoms on one talk.
polyarchy pŏl' ā ki, *n.* [Gr p lys many and *a kē*, rul] The gov rnm t o rul of many
polycarpic polycarpous, po-ll kär'pik, po-ll kär pus, *a* [Gr *poly* many fl *pos*, fruit] In *bot* having carpels distinct nd num rous also bearing fru t many times with t perishing
polychromatic, polychromic pŏ'll kro-mat ik, pŏ ll-kro-m k, *a* I lychr me h b ting a play of colours.
polychrome pŏ'll krōm, *a.* [G *poly* ma y and *a ma*, colour] Ha ing se ral o many colours executed i the manner of poly hromy —*n.* I lychromy
polychromy pŏ'll kro-mi, *n* [See prec] The practice of c louring tatues a l the xter rs and interi rs of buildings architectural ornamentat on in colours.
polycotyledon pŏ'll kŏt i le'don *n.* [G *polys*, m y *kotylēdōn*] A pla t th t has many or m re tha two co yl dons or lobes to th seed.—**polycotyledonous** pŏ'll kot-i-le dō-nus, *a.* Having more than two cotyledons.
polydactyli m po-ll-dak til izm, [G *poly* many *d ktyl s* a fi ge or toe] The condition of ha ing m re than the reg lar n mber of fi g rs or d gits.
polygamist po-ll a-mist, *n.* A person who practises polygamy
polygamous pŏ lig'a-mus, *a.* Consisting o or characterized by polyga y
polygamy po-lig'a-mi, *n* [r *poly* many and *g mos*, marriage] State or custom f having a plurality of wives or husbands a at the same t m
polygastric po-ll-gas'trik *a* [Gr *polys*, many *gastēr* a stomach.] Having o pertaining to ha e ma y stomachs
polygenesis po-ll-jen e-sis, *n* [Gr *poly*, many and *genesis*, birth.] The doctri e that organisms f rm many germs or embryos.
polygenous pŏ-l j nus, *a.* [G *polys*, many and *genos*, kind.] Consisting of m ny k nds
polyglot, *pŏ'll-gl t, a.* [Gr *poly* many and *glōtta*, the tongue (LOTTIS.] Many tongued having y or t ain g ma y rse v ral l nguages speaking or knowing several lan ua es —*n.* A book in a B ble printed in several langu ages in parallel columns
polygon, po li-gon, *n.* [Gr *polys*, many and *gōnia* an angl] A plane figure of many angles and sides particularly one having m re than four angles or s des
polygonal, polygonous po lig on al, po-lig'on-us, *a* Forming a polyg n ha ing many a gles.
polygram, po li gram, *n* [Gr *poly* ma y *gramma* a line] A figure consisting f m ny lines
polygraph, pŏ'll grat, *n* [Gr *poly* many *graphe* a writing] An instrument f r multiplying c pies of a writing
polygraphy po-lig'ra-fi [P LYGRAPH] Th art f writing in rious ciphers a d of le phering th same
polygyn pŏ'll j n, *n* [G *poly* many an *gynē* a f mal] A plant h ing flowers with many pistils r more than twelv
polygyny po-lij n *n* [See prec] Th practice f havi g m re w es than on t th same t m
polyhedral polyhedrous po li h dral, po-li he drus *a* [See n t] Ha ing many si les, as a solid body
polyhedron, po-ll he dron, *n* [Gr *poly* many an *hedra* a seat] A body o solid er tained by m ny si les or plan es
polymerism, po-l m r zm [G *poly* many *meros* a part.] A difference of chemical properties in bodies with the same chemical elements combined in the same proport ons
polymorphism, po-li m r'fizm, *n* [G *poly* m y and *orph* form.] The property of existing in diff rent forms the property of crystallizing in two or more f m lamental f rms
polymorphous, polymorphic po-lim r'fus, po-li mor'fik, *a.* [See prec] Ha ing many f rms assum g many f rm
Polynesian po-li n sh an, *a* [G *poly* many *nēsos*, an land.] P rtaining to *Polynesia*, the region of many islands in th Pacific.—*n.* A nat o inhabitant of P lynesia
polynomial po-li nō'mi al, *n* [Gr *polys*, many *onoma*, a nam] An alg braic quantity co sisting of many term —*a.* Con ta ning many terms or names
polyonymous, po li on i m s, *a* [G *polys*, many *onoma*, a name.] H ving ma y n mes or titles
polyp polype pŏ'lap *n* [L. *polypus* a polyp f t *polypous—polys*, many *pous* a foot] The hydra or fresh-a an mone or some allied animal a hydrozoon.
polypary pŏ'l pa-ri, *n* [*Polyp* and *-a y*] Th horny ex lope or case of polyps the structure in which polyps live in col nies.
polypetalous po li pe tal us, *a* [G *poly* many and *petalon* a petal.] Having many petals, as a flowe
polyphonic po-li fon ik, *a* [G *poly* many *phonē* sound, voice HYPHETIC] Having or consisting of many voices r sounds in music or trapsmtal.
polyphonism, polyphony po-l f on-izm, po-lif o-ni, [See prec.] M ltiplicity of sou ds.
polyphonist po lif on ist *n* [POLY PH IC] One who can speak in diff rent voices a v trilop ist a ventraquist.
polyphyletic pŏ'll fi l t ik *a* [G *poly* many *phylē*, a tribe, a family] P rtaining to m y tribes or families
polyphyllous, po-l f l-lus, *a* [G *poly* m y *phyllon*, a leaf] *Bot.* many-lea ed.
polyplotom po-lip -d m, *n* [L. *polypus* a polyp and *d mus* a h use.] Th stem or permanent fabric of a colony of zo phytes.
polypier po-li pi-er *n.* [Fr fr *polype* a polyp] The comm n part or s pport of those compound a mals called polyps
polyplastic po-li plas't k *a* [G *poly* many and *plast kos*, plastic] H v ng or assum g many f rms
polypody pŏ'li po-di, *n* [Gr *polypodion*, fr *polys*, y any and *pous, pod* foot—from its pread ng root-stock.] A name of various f rns
polyporous, po-li-pō rus *a* [Gr *polys*, many *poros*, a pore] Having m ny pores.
polypus, pŏ'li-pus, *n* pl. **polypi**, pŏ'll-pī. [POLYP] A polyp a kind of tumour especially one growing in the nostrils or uterus. —**polypous** pŏ'li pus, *a* I ertaining to a polypus
polyrhizous po-li-ri zus, *a* [Gr *polys* many *rhiza*, a root] Possessing numerous r ots
polyscope pŏ'li skōp, *n* [Gr *polys* many and *skopeō* I view] A lens so formed that ob j cts se n through it appear multiplied.
polysepalous, po-l -sep'a-lus *a* [Gr *poly* ma y and *sepal*] Ha ing the sepals of the calyx separate f om each other
polyspermal polyspermous po-li sper'mal, po-l -sper'mus *a* [G *poly* many and *perma* seed.] Containing many seeds
polysporous po-li-spo rus, *a* [Gr *polys* ma y and *sporos* seed.] Having many spor s
polystyle pŏ'li-stil, *a* [Gr *poly* many and *stylos* column.] H ving ma y columns
polysyllable polysyllabical pŏ'li-sil lab ik pŏ'li-sil lab' ik al, *a* Pertaining to a polysyllable consisting of m any syllables, r fmo th n three
polysyllable pŏ'li-sil la-bl, *n* [Gr *polys* ma y a l *syllabē* a syllable] A w rd of many syllables, or one consisting of more syllables than three
polysyndeton po-li-sin de-ton *n* [Gr f *polys* many *syn* tog th r *d ō* I bind.] A figure f rhetoric by which the conjunct on is often repeated.
polysynthetic, pŏ'l -sin-thet' ik *a* [Gr *poly* many a d *synthesis* a putting together SYNTHESIS] In *philol* compounded of a number of roots or elements each re ta ing a kind of indepen lence character ized by such compound words
polytechnic p -li-tek nik *a* [Gr *poly* many and *technē*, art TECHNICAL.] Comp h ding m ny arts des gnat ng a school in wh h m ny branches of art or sc nce are taught.—*n.* A school of instruct m in arts, an exhib t on of objects belonging to the ind strial arts.—**polytechnics** po-li tek niks *n* The science of th mechanical arts.
polythalamous po-li thal a-m s, *a* [G *polys* many *thalamos* a chamber] Having many cells or chambers
polytheism pŏ'll the izm *n* [From Gr *poly* many th os a god. THEIST] The doctrine of a plurality f gods
polytheist, po l the ist, *n.* [See prec] A person who believes in a plurality of gods.
polytheistic, polytheistical pŏ li th -ist ik pŏ'll th ist ik al, *a* I ertaining to polytheism] Ming a plurality of g ds
polyzoa, po-li zō a *n pl* [Gr *polys*, many *zōon* an animal.] A class of animals, chiefly marin form g compound groups or colonies, a l generally known as sea-mosses and sea-mats
polyzonal po li zō nal, *a.* [Gr *polys*, many *zōnē* a zon] Composed of many zones, rings, or belts, as a certain kind of lens.
polyzoon, po-li zo on, *n.* One of the polyzoa
pomace pom'as, [From L. *pomum*, an apple POME.] The substance of apples or of imilar fru t crushed by grinding
pomaceous po ā si us, *a* [From L. *pomum*, an apple or similar fruit POME] I ertaining to o resembling apples consisting of apples like pomace
pomade pō-mād' *n* [Fr *pommade* It. *pomada, pomata*, fr L. *pomum*, an apple being originally prepared fr apples.] I er fumed ointment especially for the hair pomatum
pomander, pom an der *n* [From Fr *pomme d'ambre* apple or ball of amber] A perfumed ball, formerly carried about by persons.
pomatum po-mā tum, *n.* [From L. *pomum*, an apple POMADE.] A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair
pome, pom *n* [L. *pomum*, an apple, whence *pomade pomatum pommel, pomegranate* &c.] In *bot* a fruit of the character of the apple, pear &c

pomegranate, pŏm'gran ăt, *n* [L *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, having many grains or seeds POMP, GRAIN] A fruit



Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)

of the size and shape of an orange, containing numerous grains or seeds, the tree that produces the fruit

pomiferous, pō-mif'er-us *a* [L *pomum* an apple or similar fruit, *fero* I produce] Bearing fruits of same size as apples, oranges, melons, cucumbers, &c

pommel, pum'el, *n* [O Fr *pommel*, fr L *pomum*, apple or similar fruit POMEL] A knob or ball, any ornament of a globular form, the knob on the hilt of a sword, the protuberant part of a saddle-bow, a round knob on the frame of a chair &c — *v t* pret. & pp *pommelled*, pum'eld, ppr *pommelling* pum'el-ing To beat as with a pommel, or with something bulky, to belabour, to thump

pomologist, pō-mol'o-jist, *n* One who is versed in pomology

pomology pō-mol'o-ji, *n* [L *pomum*, an apple or other fruit, Gr *logos* discourse] The science or knowledge of fruits, the cultivation of fruit-trees

pomp, pomp, *n* [Fr *pompe* L *pompa*, fr Gr *pompē*, a solemn procession, fr *pempō*, I send] A showy procession, a splendid show, exhibition, or ceremony display, pageantry, splendour, parade, grandeur, pride

pompelmoose, pom'pel mos *n* [Probably of Eastern origin] An East Indian fruit akin to the shaddock, and in taste resembling an orange

pompholyx, pom'fo-liks, *n* [Gr *pompholyx* a bubble] A vesicular eruption upon the skin

pompion pum'pi-on, *a* [O Fr *pompon*, akin *pumpion*] A pumpkin

pomposity, pom-pos'i ti, *n* Pompousness ostentation, vainglorious show

pompous, pomp'us *a* [Fr *pompeux*, It *pomposo* POMP] Displaying pomp or ostentation, showy, splendid magnificent, showing self importance, exhibiting an exaggerated sense of dignity, ostentatious, high flown

pompously, pomp'us-li, *adv* In a pompous manner with airs of self importance, ostentatiously

pompousness pomp'us nes, *n* State or quality of being pompous pomposity

poncho, pon'cho *n* [Sp] A garment worn in South America resembling a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through.

pond, pond, *n* [A slightly different form of *pound*=A Sax *pund*, an inclosure] A body of water of less extent than a lake, and either artificial or natural

ponder pon'der, *v t* pret & pp *pondered*, pon'derd, ppr *pondering*, pon'der ing [Fr *ponderer*, fr L *ponderare* to weigh, fr *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight, perhaps akin to *pendēre*, to hang, *pendere*, to weigh POISE] To weigh in the mind or mentally to consider with deliberation, to think about, to reflect upon — *v i* To think, to muse, to deliberate

ponderability, pon'der-a-bil' i-ti, *n* Quality or state of being ponderable, that property of bodies by which they possess sensible weight

ponderable, pon'der-a bl *a* [Fr *pondérable*, L L *ponderabilis* PONDENT] That may be weighed, capable of being weighed — *n* Something that has weight

ponderosity, pon-der-os'i-ti, *n* Ponderousness weight.

ponderous pon'der us, *a* [L *ponderosus* fr *pondus ponderis* weight PONDER.] Heavy, weighty, massive, forcible, strongly impulsive

ponderously, pon'der us li, *adv* In a ponderous manner with great weight

ponderousness, pon'der-us-nes, *n* Quality or state of being ponderous

pond-lily, pond'li li, *n* The water lily

pond-weed, pond'wēd, *n* A name of several British weeds growing in ponds and streams

pongee, pon'jē, *n* [Chinese] A kind of soft unbleached silk.

poniard, pon'yard, *n* [Fr *poignard*, fr *poing*, L *pugnus*, the fist. PUGNACIOUS] A small dagger or pointed weapon for piercing or stabbing — *v t* pret & pp *poniarded*, pon'yard-ed, ppr *poniarding*, pon'y ard ing To pierce with a poniard, to stab

pontage, pon't ij, *n* [L L *pontagium* fr L *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge] A duty paid for repairing bridges, the toll of a bridge

pontiff pon'tif, *n* [Fr *pontif*, fr L *pontifex*, a Roman chief priest, fr *pons pontis*, a bridge, and *facio*, I make] A high priest applied particularly to the pope

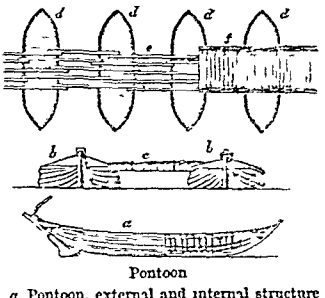
pontifical, pon-tif'ik-al, *a* [Fr *pontifical*, L *pontificalis* PONTIFF] Belonging to a high-priest or pontiff, belonging to the pope — *n* A book containing rites and ceremonies that can be performed by a bishop, *pl* the dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop

pontifically, pon-tif'ik-al-li, *adv* In a pontifical manner

pontificate, pon tif'i-kāt, *n* [L *pontificatus* PONTIFF] The dignity of a high-priest, the office or dignity of the pope, the reign of a pope, papacy

pontonier pontoonier, pon-to nēr', *n* [Fr] One who constructs pontoon-bridges

pontoon, pon tōn', *n* [Fr *ponton* fr L *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge] A kind of boat, or a buoyant, floating structure, as a hollow



Pontoon

a, Pontoon, external and internal structure *b b*, Pontoons supporting roadway, *c* —Plan of bridge *d d*, Pontoons *e*, Beams for supporting the roadway *f*, Roadway complete

tin cylinder, used for supporting the platforms of temporary bridges, a water tight structure such as may be placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air, to assist in raising it

pony, pō ni, *n* pl **ponies** pō'niz [Origin unknown] A small breed or size of horse, a betting term for the sum of £25 probably from that being about the price of a pony

poodle, pō'dl, *n* [Same as G and Dan *pudel*, D *poedel*, L G *budel*, a poodle akin to L G *pudeln*, to waddle] A small dog with long silky curling hair

pooh pō, *interj* An exclamation of contempt or disdain, poh, pshaw — **pooh-pooh** pō-pō', *v t* pret & pp *pooh poohed*, pō-pōd', ppr *pooh-poohing*, pō pō'ing To turn aside with a pooh, to express scorn or contempt for, to sneer at

pool, pol, *n* [A Sax. *pōl*=L G *pohl*, *pool*, O Frs *pol*, Icel. *pollr*, D *poll*, G *pfuhl*, pool, fen, the word is also Celtic, W *pwll*, a pool, a pit, Ir and Gael *poll*, a hole] A small collection of water in a hollow place, a small pond a puddle, a hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

pool, pōl, *n* [Fr *poule*, a hen fr L *pullus*, a chicken, whence also *pullet*] The collective stakes at certain games of cards, billiards, &c, a variety of play at billiards in which two or more persons engage, a number of sums put together to be divided *among successful competitors*, a combination of railways or other enterprises for their own mutual interest.

poonac, pō'nak, *n* [A Tamil word] The substance left after the oil is expressed from cocoa-nuts.

poop pōp *v t* pret & pp *pooped*, popt, ppr *pooping* pōp'ing [Fr *poupe*, fr L *puppis*, the poop or stern origin doubtful] Primarily, the stern of a ship, now, the highest and aftmost deck of a ship, raised above the rest of the deck

poor, pōr, *a* [O E *poure*, *povre*, *povere*, O Fr *poure*, *povre*, Mod. Fr *pauvre*, fr L *pauper*, poor fr *paucus*, few, and *pario*, I produce, or *paro*, I provide] Wholly destitute of property, or not having sufficient for a comfortable subsistence, needy, indigent, necessitous, destitute of value, merit, or desirable qualities generally, barren, infertile mean jejune, trifling, paltry, unimportant, pitiable, lean emaciated, wanting in spirit or vigour, humble, weak, impotent, ill deserving pity hapless, unhappy, miserable wretched.—*The poor, the indigent* the needy those who have to depend for support on the contributions of others

poor-box, pōr'boks, *n* A box to receive money for the poor

poorhouse, por'hous, *n* A residence for persons receiving public charity

poor-law, por'la, *n* A law, or the laws collectively, dealing with the maintenance of the poor

poorly pōr'li, *adv* In a poor manner or state in poverty or indigence with little or no success in an inferior manner, insufficiently, defectively, humbly — *a* Somewhat ill indisposed not in health

poorness, por'nes, *n* State or quality of being poor, poverty

poor-rate, pōr'rāt, *n* An assessment or tax for the relief or support of the poor

poor-spirited, pōr-spi'rit-ed, *a* Of a mean spirit, cowardly

pop, pop, *n* [Formed from the sound.] A small, smart, quick sound or report — *v i* pret & pp *popped*, popt, ppr *popping*, pop'ing To make a small smart, quick sound to dart, to start or rush forth suddenly to enter or issue forth with a quick sudden motion — *v t* To offer or present with a quick sudden motion to thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion —To pop the question in familiar language, to make an offer of marriage to a lady — *adv* Suddenly, with sudden entrance or appearance

pop-corn, pop'korn, *n* Corn or maize for parching, parched maize [Amer]

pope, pōp, *n* [A Sax *papa* fr L L *papa*, the pope, lit. father, same word as *papa*, the childish name for father PAPA] The Bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic church, in the *Greek church*, a priest or chaplain

popedom pōp dum, *n* The jurisdiction, office, or dignity of the pope, papal dignity

popery, pōp'e ri, *n* [*Pope* and *-ery*] The religion of the Roman Catholic church, comprehending doctrines and practices a term offensive to Roman Catholics.

pope's-eye pōpz ī *n* A portion of the fleshy part of an ox leg.

popgun pop'gun, *n* A small gun or tube used by children which makes a loud report when the pellet is expelled.

popinjay pop'in-jā, *n* [From Fr *papegai*, Sp and It *papagayo* L G *papagis*, parakeet or parrot origin doubtful. A parrot the green woodpecker a gay trifling young man a fop

popish pō'pish, *a* Pertaining to the pope or to the Roman Catholic church used with a shade of contempt and not by Roman Catholics. **popishly** pō'p-li, *ad* In a popish manner

poplar pop'lar, *n* [Fr *peuplier* F *prep ier* L *populus* a poplar Etym uncertain] A name of well known trees, of numerous species, as the white poplar or aspen, black poplar &c

poplin pop'lin, *n* [Fr *popeline*, *papeline* origin doubtful] A fabric made of silk and wool, of many varieties

popliteal pop-lī'ē-al, *a* [From L. *poplex* *popliteus* the ham] Pertaining to the ham or part behind the knee

poppet, top'et, *n* [Same as *puppet*] A term of endearment or

poppied pop'id, *a* Grown over with poppies made drowsy as with opium

poppy pop'i, *n* [A Sax *popeg popig* from L *papaver* a poppy Etym uncertain] A plant of many species with showy flowers and milky colored juice, which in one species yields opium

poppy-head, pop'i-hed, *n* A carved ornament on the end of a pew desk, &c

poppy-oil pop'i-oil, *n* A fixed oil, drying oil obtained from the seeds of the poppy

populace pop'ū-lās, *n* [Fr *populace* from *peuple*, from L. *populus*, the people (which see *people*)] The common people the vulgar the multitude the commonalty the mob

popular pop'ū-lar *a* [Fr *populaire* L. *popularis*, from *populus* the people See prec] Pertaining to the common people familiar plain easy to be comprehended believed by or enjoying the favour of the people pleasing to people in general extensive prevalent

popularity pop-ū-lar'i-ti [Fr *popularité*, L. *popularitas*] State or quality of being popular or of possessing the affections and confidence of the people favour or good will of the people

popularization pop'ū-lē-zā'shon, *n* The act of popularizing

popularize pop'ū-līz, *vt* pret & pp *popularized* pop'ū-līzd pp *popularizing* pop'ū-lī-zing [From L *popularis*, people] To make popular or suitable to the common mind to treat in a popular manner so as to gain generally in belief, &c spread among the people

popularly pop'ū-lē-li, *a* In a popular manner among the people at large commonly

populate pop'ū-lāt, pret & pp *populated* pop'ū-lāt-ed ppr *populating* pop'ū-lāt-ing [From L *populus*, people] POPULACE] To people to furnish with inhabitants

population pop-ū-lā'shon, *n* [POPULATE] The act or process of populating or peopling the whole number of people in a country town, &c the inhabitants population

populous, pop'ū-lus, *a* [F *populeux* L. *populosus*, fr *populus*, people] POPULACE] Abounding in people full of inhabitants thickly peopled.

populously pop'ū-lus-li *ad* With many inhabitants in proportion to extent.

populousness, pop'ū-lus-nes, *n* State of being populous.

porbeagle por'be-gl, *n* [Lit. hog beagle—Fr *porc* a hog, and F *beagle* a kind of dog and *beagle*, to shark] comp *porpoise*] A species of shark.

porcelain pōr'se-lān, *n* [Fr *porcelaine* from *porcelaine*, fr It. *porcellana* fine earthenware, so called from its resemblance in whiteness and smoothness to the shell of a young pig, from *porcella* a pig, a dim of L *porcus* a hog from the fancied resemblance of the shell to a hog. PORK] The finest species of pottery ware originally manufactured in China and Japan made of clay unmixed with other earth, and having a certain degree of translucency a body going to vitrify in the glazing fire called also *china*

porcellanous pōr-se-lā'nus, *a* Pertaining to or resembling porcelain

porch pōrch, *n* [Fr *porche* Sp and It *porte* from L *porticus* a portico from *porta*, a gate and *aperio* I BRT] A portico a covered walk externally a tached to the entrance of buildings

porcine pōr'sīn, *a* [L *porcinus* from *porcus* a hog HORK] Pertaining to swine like a swine hoggish

porcupine pōr'kū-pīn, *n* [From *porcus*, hog, and *spina*, thorn, lit. spine-hog from L *porcus* a pig, and *spina*, a spine thorn HORK SPINE] A rodent animal about 2 feet long covered



Crested Porcupine *Hystrix cristata*

with long erect lance spines which serve for defence

porge pōrj [F *purger* from L *purgo* *purgare* a passage a purging sense root as *purus* I purify pass through IRT] An irritate opening as the pores in the skin of an animal, through which the perspirable matter passes to the surface a natural interstice or opening between the particles from which circumstance bodies

pore pōr *n* pre & pp *pored*, pōrd [Form rarely pour pōr of doubtful origin.] To look with steadily continued attention on or a person to read or examine with steady perseverance

porer pōr'er, *n* One who pores.

porgie porgy pōr'gi, *n* [Origin doubtful] The name given to a number of different fishes, some of them used as food.

porifer pō'ri-fer, *n* [L *porus* a pore, a I *fero* I bear] A sponge or animal.

poriform, pōr'i-form, *a* [L *porus* a pore and *forma* a shape] Resembling a pore

porism pōr'izm *n* [Gr *porisma* corollary from *porizo* I gain] A certain kind of *mathematical problem* also *theorem* **porismatical** pōr-is-mat'ik pōr-is-tik-al, *a* Pertaining or

pork, pork *n* [Fr *porc* fr L. *porcus*, a swine or a pig cog with A Sax *fearh* a pig E. *farrow* q v] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used as food.

pork butcher pork'bōch-er *n* One who kills pigs or who deals in pork

pork-chop pork'chop *n* A slice from the rib of a pig

porker pōr'ker *n* A hog a young pig *Lat roast pig*

pork pie pōrk'pī, *n* A pie made of pastry and minced pork

pornography pōr-nog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *porne* a prostitute *graphō* I write] Literature in which prostitutes figure or scenes writing

porosity pōr-os'i-ti *n* [Fr *porosité*] Quality or state of being porous, or having pores state of being porous

porous pō'rus, *a* [L *porosus* fr *pore* a pore PORE] Having pores having spaces between the particles which compose a body

porously pōr'us-li, *adv* In a porous manner

porousness pō'us-nes, *n* Quality or state of being porous

porphyrite pōr'fi-rīt *n* A variety of porphyry

porphyritic porphyraceous pōr-fi-rit'ik, pō-fi-rā'shus *a* Pertaining to consisting of resembling or containing porphyry

porphyry pō'fi-ri, *n* [Fr *porphyre* from *porphyrites* porphyry lit a purple colored rock from *porphyra*, purple PURPLE.] Originally a hard Egyptian stone of the granite family a reddish color much used for sculpture and a better now applied generally to any hard igneous rock with small crystals of feldspar or other mineral scattered

porpoise pō'pus, *n* [O E. *porpeis* *porpesse* &c lit swine-fish from L. *porcus* a



Purpoise *Phocæna communis*

swine and *piscis* a fish PORK, PISCATORY.] A cetaceous mammal, frequenting the Northern Seas, and feeding on herring mackerel, &c.

porraceous pō-rā'shus, *a* [L. *porrum* a leek] Of a leek green color

porridge pōr'ij *n* [From *porrage* from L *porrum* *porrus* a leek and *mess* ing originally leek soup or broth corruptly of *pottage*] A kind of soup or broth in which peas a vegetable a dish of oatmeal or some substance boiled in water or milk till a thick pulpy mass is formed.

porrigo pō-rī'gō *n* [L.] Scald head scurf or scall not eczema.

porringer pōr'in-jer *n* [From *porridge* The *n* is intruded as in *messenger*] A small deep vessel in which children eat porridge or milk

port, pōrt *n* [A. Sax *port* a port, harbour a seaport, from L. *portus*, a haven light a place of entrance, a passage an act to *port* a gate (see below) same root as E. *ford* *ferry* & FARE] A harbour or haven any bay cove or inlet or ocean, which vessels can be sent to safety

port port, *n* [A. Sax *port*, a gate, Fr *porte* from L. *porta*, a gate from same root as *portus*, a haven from *pario* a passage and L. *ferre* see prec] A gate] an entrance] an opening in the side of a ship vessel of war &c through which cannon are discharged a port-hole an aperture for the passage of steam &c]

port, pōrt *v* pret & pp *ported*, pōr'ted pp *porting* pōrt'ing [From *port* to carry from L. *portare* to carry (seen in *deport* *export* *import* *report*, *sport* & same root as *portus* a harbour a port. See above] To carry in manual exercise as a musket to carry (as a rifle) in a slanting direction upwards towards the across the body in front. —*n* [Fr *port* carriage demeanour from *porter* L. *portare* to carry] Carriage bearing gait manner of movement or walk demeanour air

port port, *n* [Etym. uncertain.] The left side of a ship looking forward opposed to *starboard*. —*vt* and *i* pret. & pp *ported*

pōrt'ed, ppr *porting*, pōrt'ing To turn or put to the port side of a ship said of the helm.

port, port-wine, pōrt, pōrt'wīn, *n* [From *Oporto*, whence it is shipped, *Oporto* means the *port*, fr L *portus*, a harbour POPT (1)] A kind of wine made in Portugal.

portability, pōrt-a-bil'i-ti, *n* The state of being portable

portable, pōrt'a-bl, *a* [L *portabilis* fr *porto*, I carry or bear PORT, to carry] That may be carried, that may be carried by the hand or about the person, easily or readily carried, not bulky or heavy

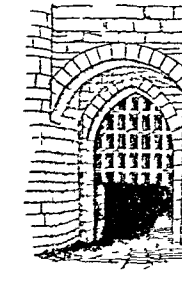
portableness, pōrt'a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being portable

portage, pōrt'āj, *n* [Fr *portage*, fr *porter*, to carry PORT, to carry.] Act of carrying, carriage, freight, a break in a line of water communication necessitating the carriage of goods, boats, &c , for some distance

portal, pōrt'al, *n* [O Fr *portal* Fr *portail* L L *portal-*, fr L *porta*, a gate POPT (2)] A door or gate, an entrance passage the grand or main entrance of a cathedral or other edifice and the connected parts —*a.* In *anat* belonging to a vein forming a sort of entrance (*port*) to the liver —Portal circulation, a circulation of venous blood from the intestines, &c., through the liver

port-crayon, pōrt'krā-on *n* [*Port*, to carry, and *crayon*] A holder for chalks or crayons, a pencil-case

portcullis, pōrt-kul'is, *n* [Fr *porte*, gate, and *coulisse*, groove, fr *couler*, to slip or slide down, fr L *colare* to strain, filter (whence *colander*)] A sliding or falling gate being



Portcullis.

a strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, hung over the gateway of a fortified place, to let down at pleasure and prevent the entrance of an enemy

Porte, pōrt, *n* [From Fr *Sublime Porte*, translation of *Bab Ali*, lit the High Gate, the chief office of the Turkish Empire, named *from the gate (bab) of the palace at which* justice was anciently administered] The government of the Turkish Empire

porte-monnaie, pōrt-mo'nā, *n* [Fr , fr *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money] A small pocket-book or kind of purse

portend, por-tend', *v t* pret & pp *portended*, por-tend'ed, ppr *portending* por-tend'ing [L *portendo*, I stretch forth, point out, portend—*por*, for *pro*, forth or forward, and *tendo*, I stretch TEND] To indicate or foreshow, especially in an ominous manner, to foretoken, to presage, to threaten

portent, pōr'tent or por-tent', *n* [L *portentum* POPTEND] That which portends or foretokens, especially, an omen or token of ill.

portentous, por-tent'us, *a* [L *portentosus* PORTENT] Having the nature of a portent, ominous, foreshowing ill, monstrous prodigious, wonderful

portentously, por-tent'us li, *adv* In a portentous manner

porter, pōr'ter, *n* [Fr *portier*, fr L *porta*, a gate POPT (2)] One who has charge of a door or gate, a doorkeeper, one who waits at the door to receive messages

porter, pōr'ter, *n* [From Fr *porteur*, a carrier, fr *porter*, to carry L *portare* POPT (3)] A carrier, a person who carries or conveys burdens, parcels, &c , for hire, a malt liquor of a dark brown colour and moderately bitter taste, originally a favourite drink of porters

porterage, pōr'ter āj, *n* [*Porter*, a carrier, and *-age*] Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter, carriage, transportation

porteress, pōr'ter-es, *n* A female porter

port-fire, pōrt'fīr, *n* [From *port*, to carry] A kind of match for firing mines, &c

portfolio, pōrt-fō'li-ō, *n* [Imitation of Fr *porte-feuille*, a portfolio, the office of a minister—*porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf POPT, FOLIO] A case of the size of a large book to carry or keep drawings, prints, papers, &c , the office and functions of a minister of state

port-hole, pōrt'hōl, *n* The embrasure of a ship of war

portico, pōr'ti-kō, *n* , pl. **porticos** or **porticoes,** pōr'ti-kōz [It and Sp *portico*, fr L *porticus* PORCH] A colonnade or covered walk a kind of porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns, a porch

porticoed, pōr'ti-kōd, *a* Having a portico or porticoes

portion, pōr'shon, *n* [Fr *portion*, L *portio, portionis*, akin to *pars*, a part PAPT] A part of anything separated from it or considered by itself, a part assigned, a share or allotment, the part of an estate given or falling to a child or heir, fate, final state —*v t* pret & pp *portioned*, pōr'shond ppr *portioning*, pōr'shon ing To distribute in portions or parts, to parcel, to divide

portioner, pōr'shon-er, *n* One who portions, in Scotland, the proprietor of a small feu or portion of land, a feuar

portionless, pōr'shon-les, *a* Having no portion

portliness, pōrt'li-nes, *n* State or quality of being portly

portly, pōrt'li, *a* [From *port*, carriage, mien, demeanour] Of a noble port, carriage or bearing, grand or dignified in mien, stately, of good size or stature, rather tall, and inclining to stoutness

portmanteau, pōrt-man'tō, *n* [Fr *porte-manteau—porter*, to carry and *manteau*, a cloak PORT (to carry), MANTLE.] A bag, case, or trunk, usually of leather, for carrying clothes and other things in travelling

portrait, pōr'trāt, *n* [Fr *portrait*, pp of *portraire*, to portray PORTRAY] A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life, a likeness of a person, animal, or thing, a vivid description or delineation in words

portraiture, pōr'trā-tūr, *n* [*Portrait and -ure*] *A portrait the art or practice* of drawing portraits, or of vividly describing in words.

portray, pōr trā', *v t* pret & pp *portrayed*, pōr-trād', ppr *portraying*, pōr-trā'ing. [Fr *portraire*, to portray, to depict, fr L *portrahere* to draw forth—L *por, pro*, forward, and *trahere*, to draw, whence *trace, tract, trait, traction, abstract*, &c TRACE.] To delineate, to paint or draw the likeness of, to depict, to describe in words

portrayal pōr trā'al, *n* The act of portraying, delineation, representation

portrayer, pōr-trā'er, *n* One who portrays

portreeve, pōrt'rēv, *n* [*Port* and *reeve*] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town

portress porteress, pōrt'res, pōrt'er-es, *n* [From *porter* and *-ess*] A female porter or keeper of a gate

Portuguese, por'tū gēz, *a* Pertaining to Portugal.—Portuguese man-of-war, a species of Physalia —*n* The language of Portugal the people of Portugal.

pory, pō'ri, *a* Porous, having pores

pose, pōz, *v t* pret & pp *posed*, pōzd, ppr *posing*, pōz'ing [Fr *poser*, to place, to put, to put a question, fr L *pausare*, to halt, to stop, fr *pausa*, a pause (fr Gr *pausis*), but the meaning, as well as that of the compounds in which it appears, has been influenced by *ponere, positum*, to put, place, set, which gives *position*, &c. This word is seen in *compose, depose, dispose, repose*, &c PAUSE] To perplex, puzzle, or embarrass by a difficult question, to cause to be at a loss

pose, pōz, *n* [Fr *pose*, an attitude, fr L *pausa* See prec] Attitude or position natural or assumed for effect, an artistic posture or attitude —*v.i* pret & pp *posed*, pōzd, ppr *posing*, pōz'ing To attitudinize, to assume characteristic airs —*v t* To cause to assume a certain posture or attitude, to place so as to have a striking effect, to state or lay down, to posit

poser, pōz'er, *n* One who poses, something that poses puzzles, or puts to silence

posit, poz'it, *v t* pret & pp *posited*, poz'it-ed, ppr *positing*, poz'it-ing [From L *pono, positum*, I place POSITION] To lay down as a proposition or principle, to present as an absolute fact

position, pō-zi'shon, *n* [Fr *position*, L *positio*, fr *pono, positum*, I place, set, which appears as *-pound* in *compound*, &c , as *-pone* in *postpone*, and is seen also in *deposit, opposite, positive, post, posture*, &c] State of being placed situation, station, place, manner of standing or being placed, attitude, posture, place or standing in society, social rank, state, condition of affairs, principle laid down, proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved; thesis

positive, poz'it-iv, *a* [Fr *positif*, L L *positivus*, fr L *pono, positum* POSITION] Definitely laid down expressed, direct, set, explicit, not implied, absolute, express, peremptory, not admitting any condition or discretion, real, actual, existing in fact, direct or express, confident, fully assured, dogmatic, over-confident in opinion or assertion affirmative, not negative, distinctly ascertained or ascertainable, in *photog* having the lights and shades as they are in nature —Positive degree, the form of an adjective which denotes simple quality, without comparison —Positive philosophy, a philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte (1793-1857), which limits itself to human experience or actual phenomena, discarding theology or metaphysics, and whatever is not capable of experimental verification —Positive quantity, in *alg* a quantity to which the sign + (plus) belongs —*n.* That which is positive or not negative, the positive degree

positively, poz'it-iv li, *adv* In a positive manner, absolutely by itself, not negatively, really, indubitably, explicitly, expressly

positiveness, poz'it-iv-nes, *n* State or quality of being positive

positivism, poz'it-iv-izm, *n* [*Positive* and *-ism*] The positive philosophy See POSITIVE

positivist, poz'it-iv ist, *n* [*Positive* and *-ist*] One who maintains the doctrines of the positive philosophy

posse, pos'se [A L infinitive signifying to be able] Possibility, a small body of men —Posse comitatus (power of the county) the body of men which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot &c.

possess, po-zes', *v t* pret & pp *possessed*, po zest', ppr *possessing* po-zes'ing [O Fr *possesser*, to possess, fr L *possessus* possessed, pp of *possideo possessum*, I occupy, I possess—*pos* for *por*, before, near, and *sedeo*, I sit (as in *reside, preside* &c.) SESSION] To have and hold, to occupy to own, to have the just and legal title, ownership or property of, to have power over, as an invisible agent or spirit, to affect by some power or influence, to pervade to fill or take up entirely to put in possession, to

make master or owner used passively or reflexively (to be *possessed of* a large fortune to *possess one self* of another's property) to furnish or fill to imbue or instil (with *with* before the thing)

possession po-ze'shon, *n* [Fr *possession* L. *possessio*] Act or state of possessing or owning ownership occupation occupancy the state of owning or having in one's hands or power the thing possessed land, estate, or goods owned anything valuable possessed or enjoyed the state of being under the power of demons or invisible beings lunacy —**To take possession**, to enter into possession to assume ownership —**To give possession**, to put in another's power or occupancy

possessionary po-ze'shon-a-ri, *a* Relating to or implying possession

possessive po-zes'iv *a* [F *possessif* L. *possessivus*] Pertaining to possession expressing or denoting possession —**Possessive case** a case of nouns and pronouns which expresses possession, ownership similar relation the genitive —*n* The possessive case a pronoun or other word denoting possession

possessively po-zes'iv-li, *ad* In a possessive manner so as to denote possession

possessor po-zes'er *n* [L.] One who possesses or has possession owner proprietor master occupant

possessory po-zes'o-ri, *a* Relating to or having possession

posset pos'et, *n.* [Comp W *posel* curdled milk, a posset, *posiaw* to gather] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by wine or other liquor

possibility pos-i-bil'i-ti, *n* [Fr *possibilité*, L.L. *possibilitas*.] State or condition of being possible the power or chance of happening the state of being not impossible though improbable

possible pos'i-bl, *a* [Fr *possible* L. *possibilis*, fr *possе* to be able for *potis* able and *esse* to be] Able to be may be or exist that may be now or may happen or come to pass that may be done practicable not contrary to the nature of things not impossible, though improbable

possibly, pos'i-bli, *adv* In a possible manner by any power mental or physical, really existing perhaps perchance

post, pōst, *n.* [A.Sax *post* fr L. *postis*, a door post origin doubtful perhaps cog with E. *fast*] A piece of timber or other solid substance set upright, and often intended to support something.——*v t.* pret. & pp *posted*, ppr *posting* To fix up in some public place or on some public structure to expose to public notice to reprobation

post, pōst, *n* [From Fr *poste* (masc) a military post or station, an office or employment, and *poste* (fem), a letter-carrier a post-house a post-office mail, &c., both fr L. *posita*, for *positus*, placed, pp of *ponere*, I place. POSITION] A place fixed or assigned, the place at which some person or thing is stationed or fixed a military or other station the place where a small soldiery or a body is stationed an office or employment an appointment, position or berth carrier of letters, papers, messages, or the like: one that goes at stated times to convey letters or despatches a postman an established system for the public conveyance of letters, &c. the mail a post-office a size of writing and printing paper measuring about 15 or 19 inches by 15.——*v t.* pret. & pp *post'd*, ppr *post'ing*. [Fr *poster* to post.] To travel with post-horses to travel with speed to hasten on.——*v t.* To place to station to cause to take up a certain place or position to place in the post-office to transmit by post to carry (accounts or items) from a journal or other book to the ledger to make the requisite entries in for showing a true state of affairs to make master of full details.——*a.* Used in travelling quickly speedy ——*adv* Travelling as a post, swiftly expeditiously or expressly

postage pōst'āj *n* The charge for conveying letters or other articles by post

postage stamp post'āj-stamp *n* An adhesive stamp of various values issued by a post-office to be used as payment of cost of transmission.

postal, post'al, *a.* Relating to posts, or the carrying of mails

postboy post'boi, *n* A boy who rides post a courier

post-card, post'kārd, *n* A card to be sent through a post-office as a means of correspondence

post-chaise, post-shāz' A chaise for the convenience of travellers with post-horses

post-date post-dāt' *pret & pp post-dat'ed ppr post-dat'ing.* [Pr fix *post* after *date*.] To date after the real time to subscribe with a later date than the real one

postdiluvial postdiluvian post-di-lū'vi-al, post-di-lū'vi-an, [L *post* after *diluvium* the deluge] Being or happening after the deluge

poster post'er *n* One who posts a courier one who travels expeditiously a large printed bill or placard posted for advertising.

posterior pos-te'ri-or *a* [L *posterior* compar of *posterus* coming after fr *post* after behind] Later or subsequent in time later in order coming after situated behind hinder ——*n* A hinder part pl the hind parts of an animal's body

posteriority pos-te-ri-or'i-ti, *n* [Fr *posteriorité*] State of being posterior or subsequent

posteriorly pos-te'ri-or-li, *ad* At a posterior time subsequently afterward.

posterity pos-ter'i-ti, *n* [Fr *postérité*, L. *posteritas* fr *posterus* POSTERIOR.] Descendants children, children's children &c indefinitely the race that proceeds from a progenitor succeeding generations.

postern post'ern *n* [O Fr *posterne* Fr *poterne* f L.L. *posterna, posterula*, secret exit, back way fr L. *post rus* behind. POSTERIOR] Primarily a back door or gate a private entrance hence any small door or gate in a fortification covered passage leading under a rampart to the ditch in front.

post-existence pōst-egz'istens, *n* Subsequent existence

postfix post'fiks, *n* [Prefix *post* and *fix*] An affix or suffix ——*v t* post-fiks' pret & pp *post-fix'ed* post-fikst' ppr *post-fix'ing* To add or annex to the end of a word.

post-glacial pōst-glā'shi-al, *a* After the glacial epoch.

post haste, post-hāst' *n* Haste of speed like that of a post or courier ——*adv* With speed or expedition.

post horn post'horn *n* A horn blown by the driver or guard of a mail-coach or similar vehicle.

post horse post'hors, *n.* A horse for the rapid conveyance of couriers passengers, &c. let for hire

post house post'hous, *n.* A house where relays of post-horses are kept

posthumous, post'ū-mus, *a* [A corruption of L. *post mus*, last, superl of *posterus* coming after POSTERIOR. The word has assimilated a derivation from L. *post* after, and *humus*, ground, there being a supposed reference in it to burial.] Born after the death of the father published after the death of the author arising or continuing after one's decease (as fame)

posthumously post'ū-mus-li, *ad* In a posthumous manner after one's decease

postilion pos-til'yon *n* [Fr *postillon*, fr *poste*, a post] One who rides the near leading horse of a carriage and four or one who rides the near horse of a pair

postman post'man, *n* A post or courier a letter-carrier

post mark pōst'märk *n* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter

postmaster post'más-ter *n* The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office

postmeridian pōst-me-ri'di-an, *a* [Prefix *post* and *meridian* n=L *post meridianus—post* after *meridies* noon. MERIDIAN] After the meridian or noon being or belonging to the afternoon

post mortem post-mor'tem *a* [L. *post mortem* (accus of *mors*) after death] After death —**Post-mortem examination**, an examination on or of a body made after death

post nuptial post-nup'shal, *a.* [Prefix *post* and *nuptial*] Being or happening after marriage

post-obit, post-ob'it, *n* [L. *post obitum*, after death] A bond which secures to a lender money on the death of some specified person from whom the borrower has expectations.

post-office post of'is *n* An office or house where letters are posted or received for delivery and transmission, a government department that has the duty of conveying letters and certain articles intrusted to it charge

post paid pōst-pād *a* Having the postage prepaid as a letter

postpone pōst-pōn' *v t* pret & pp *postponed* ppr *postponing* pōst-pōn'ing [L *postpono—post* after and *pono* I put I place POSITION] To put off to a future or later time to defer to set below something else in value or importance

postponement pōst-pōn'ment, *n* Act of postponing

post position pōst-pō-zish'un, *n* [Prefix *post* after and *position*] The act of placing or state of being placed behind a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word

post prandial pōst-pran'di-al, *a* [L. *post* after and *prandium*, a dinner] Happening after dinner

postscript pōst'skript, *n* [L. *postscriptum* written thing written after—*post* after and *scriptus* written, pp of *scribo* I write SCRIBE] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer something added on to a book or composition by way of supplement or extra explanation.

post tertiary post tėr'shi-a-ri, *a* [*Post* after and *tertiary*] In *geol* coming after the tertiary a term applied to various comparatively modern deposits

post town pōst'toun, *n* A town in which a post-office is established.

postulant, pos'tū-lant *n* [L. *postulans, antis*, pp of *postulo* I demand, fr *posco* I ask.] A position or supposition of which the truth is demanded or assumed for the purpose of future reasoning a necessary assumption or condition the enunciation of a self-evident principle.——*v t.* pret & pp *postulat'ed* ppr *postulat'ing* [L. *postulo postulatus*] To assume or take for granted to regard as too obvious for requiring proof

postulatary pos'tū-lā-to-ri, *a* [L. POSTULATE] Assuming or assumed without proof

posture pos'tūr *n* [Fr *posture* fr L. *positura* a placing fr *pono positum*, I place POSITION] Attitude or relative position of parts the disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other or with respect to a particular purpose situation condition particular state at a certain time or with regard to something else ——*v t.* pret. & pp *postured*, pos'tūred ppr *postur'ing* pos'tūr-ing To place in a particular posture or attitude ——*v i.* To assume particular postures to contort the body into artificial attitudes.

posture maker pos'tūr-māk-ėr *n* One who makes postures or bodily contortions an acrobat.

posture master pos'tur-más-ter *n.* One who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body

posturer posturist, pos'tū-er pos'tūr-ist, *n* One who postures an acrobat

poesy pō'zi, *n.* [Corrupted from *poesy* being

originally a verse or small piece of poetry] A poetical verse or a motto inscribed on a ring, &c , a motto or verse sent with a nosegay, hence, a bunch of flowers or a single flower, a bouquet.

pot, pot, *n* [same as O Frs. D and L G *pot*, Icel *pottr*, Sw *potta*, Dan *potte*, Fr *pot*, W. *pot*, Ir *pota*, a pot, ultimate origin doubtful, some think L *potare* to drink (see next)] A vessel more deep than broad, made of various materials and used for various domestic or other purposes, a mug or other drinking vessel, a jug containing a specified quantity of liquor· the quantity contained in a pot, a sort of paper of rather small-sized sheets.—To go to pot, to be ruined or come to an ill end probably alluding to the pot in which old metal is melted down. [Colloq]—v t pret. & pp *potted*, pot'ed, ppr *potting*, pot'ing To put or place in a pot, to preserve parboiled and seasoned in pots, to plant in a pot of earth.

potable, pō'ta-bl, *a* [Fr *potable*, L L *potabilis*, fr L *poto*, *potatum*, or *potum*, I drink, same root as Ir *potaim*, to drink, Skr *pā*, to drink. Akin *potion*, *poison*, &c] Drinkable, suitable for drinking —— *n.* Something that may be drunk.

pot-ale, pot'āl, *n* The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine

potash, pot'ash, *n* [From *pot* and *ash*, *ashes*] The popular name of vegetable alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants, and so named because the water in which the ashes are washed is evaporated in iron pots —Potash water, an aerated beverage consisting of carbonic acid water, to which is added bicarbonate of potash.

potassa, pō-tas'sa, *n* [Modern L form fr *potash*] The older name for *potash*

potassic, pō-tas'ik, *a* Relating to potassium, containing potassium.

potassium, pō-tas'si-um, *n* [A latinized term from *potash*] The metallic basis of potash, a soft white and very light metal resembling polished silver

potation, pō-tā'shon *n* [L *potatio*, fr *poto*, *potatus*, I drink. POTABLE.] A drinking or drinking bout, a draught.

potato, pō-tā'tō, *n* , pl. **potatoes**, pō-tā'tōz. [Sp *patata*, *batata*, said to be a Haytian word meaning the sweet-potato] Formerly the plant called sweet-potato, a species of convolvulus, now the well-known plant derived from America whose tubers are largely eaten as food, and which belongs to the same family as tobacco and the nightshade, a tuber of this plant —Potato-beetle See COLORADO BEETLE —Potato-disease, a disease caused by a kind of minute fungus

potatory, pō'ta-to-ri, *a* [L *potatorius* POTABLE.] Pertaining to drinking

pot-bellied, pot'bel-id, *a* A person who has a protuberant belly

pot-boiler, pot'boil-er, *n* A work of art or literature executed for the sole purpose of earning money

pot-boy, pot'boi, *n* A boy or man who assists in serving beer or ale in a public-house

poteen po-tēn', *n* [From Ir *potaim*, to drink. POTABLE.] Irish whisky, especially illicitly distilled whisky

potency, pō'ten si, *n* [See next] The state or quality of being potent, might, force, power

potent, pō'tent, *a* [L *potens*, *potentis*, powerful, a ppr corresponding with *possum*, I am able, fr *potis*, able, capable, akin to Gr *posis*, husband; Skr *pati* a lord, a master POSSIBLE, POWER] Mighty, strong, powerful, having physical or moral power, efficacious, having great authority, control, or dominion

potentate, pō'ten-tāt, *n* [Fr *potentat*, L L *potentatus*, fr L *potens*, powerful. POTENT] One who possesses great power or sway, a prince, a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch

potential, pō-ten'shal, *a* [From L *potentia*, power, fr *potens*, *potentis*, powerful. POTENT] Being in possibility, not in actuality, possible, latent, that may be manifested.—Potential mood, a verbal form used to express possibility or liberty of an action or of being ——*n* Anything that may be possible, a possibility

potentiality, pō-ten'shi al"i ti, *n* Quality of being potential, possibility, not actuality

potentially, pō-ten'shal li, *adv* In a potential manner, in possibility, not in act

potentiary, pō-ten'shi a-ri, *n* [From L *potentia*, power] One having or assuming power, authority, or influence

potentite, pō'ten-tīt, *n* [L *potens*, *potentis*, powerful.] A blasting substance recently introduced.

potently, pō'tent-li, *adv* In a potent manner; powerfully

pother, poTH'er, *n* [Origin doubtful, perhaps a form of *bother*] Bustle, confusion, tumult, flutter ——v t. pret & pp *pothered*, poTH'erd, *pothering*, poTH'er-ing To make a pother, bustle or stir —— v t. To harass, to bother, to puzzle

pot-herb, pot'erb, *n* An herb used in cooking

pot-hook, pot'hŭk, *n* A hook on which pots are hung over the fire, a letter or character like a pot-hook

pot-house, pot'hous, *n* A low drinking-house

potion, pō'shon, *n* [Fr *potion*, L *potio*, a drinking, a draught, fr *poto* I drink. POTABLE *Poison* is a doublet of the same word.] A draught, a liquid medicine, a dose to be drunk

pot-luck, pot'luk, *n* What chance may send in the way of food, what may happen to be at hand for a meal without special preparation

pot-metal, pot-me'tal, *n* An inferior kind of brass, a species of stained glass

pot-pourri, pō-pō-rē, *n* [Fr , lit rotten or putrid pot.] A dish of different kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together, hence, a mixed collection, a medley

potsherd, pot'sherd, *n* [From *pot* and *sherd*, a form of *shard*] A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot

pottage, pot'āj, *n* [Fr *potage*, fr *pot*] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water usually with some vegetables, oatmeal or other porridge

potter, pot'er, *n* [From *pot*] Literally, one whose occupation is to make pots, hence, one whose occupation it is to make earthenware vessels or crockery of any kind.

potter, pot'er, *v i* pret. & pp *pottered*, pot'erd ppr *pottering*, pot'er ing [Comp D *poteren*, *pruteren*, to poke or search with the finger or a stick, W *pwtio*, to poke or thrust PUT] To busy one's self about trifles, to work with little energy or effect, to move slowly

pottery, pot'e-ri, *n* [From *pot* and *-ery*= Fr *poterie* POT] The vessels or ware made by potters, earthenware, the place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

pottle, pot'l, *n* [Fr *potel*, a dim of *pot* POT] Originally a liquid measure of four pints; hence, any large tankard, a vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

pot-valiant, pot-val yant *a* Valiant over the cup, heated to valour by strong drink.

pouch, pouch, *n* [A softened form of *poke*, a bag a pouch. POKE] A pocket a small bag, the bag or sac of certain animals, as that of the pelican ——v t. pret & pp *pouched*, poucht, ppr *pouching*, pouch'ing To put into a pouch, to pocket

pouched, poucht, *a* Having a pouch, furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials.

poult, pōlt, *n* [Fr *poulet*, a pullet, a chicken, a dim. of *poule*, a hen POULTRY] A young chicken, partridge grouse, &c

poulterer, pōl'ter-er, *n* [Lengthened fr older *poulter*, fr *poult* or *poultry* POULTRY] A dealer in poultry

poultice, pōl'tis, *n* [From L *puls*, *pultis*, pottage, pap] A soft composition of meal, bread, or something mollifying to be applied to sores ——v t. pret. & pp *poulticed*, pōl'tist, ppr *poulticing*, pōl'tis-ing To apply a poultice to

poultry, pōl'tri, *n* [A collective fr *poult*, a pullet=*poult* and *-ry*, O Fr *pouletrie*, fr *poulet*, a chicken, a dim. fr *poule*, a hen, fr L *pullus*, a young animal, a chicken, cog with Gr *pōlos*, E. *foal* FOAL.] Domestic fowls which are reared and fed for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c

pounce, pouns, *n* [Fr *ponce*, It. *pomice*, fr L. *pumex*, *pumicis*, a pumice-stone PUMICE.] A fine powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper after erasures, coloured powder sprinkled over papers having designs pricked in them, used in reproducing patterns, &c —— v t. pret & pp *pounced*, pounst, ppr *pouncing*, pouns'ing To sprinkle or rub with pounce, to draw by means of pounce

pounce, pouns, *n* [Ultimately fr L *pungo*, *punctum*, I prick or pierce, comp Fr *poinçon*, a bodkin, Sp *punzar*, to prick, to pierce PUNCH (stamp), POINT] The claw or talon of a bird of prey ——v t. pret & pp *pounced*, pounst, ppr *pouncing*, pouns'ing To fall on and seize with the pounces or talons, to fall on suddenly with *on* or *upon*

pounce-box, pouns'boks, *n* A small box with holes in the lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper

pounced, pounst, *a* Furnished with pounces or talons.

pounce-box, poun'set-boks, *n* A pounce-box, a small box for perfume

pound, pound, *n* [A. Sax. *pund* a pound, a weight or money=Dan Sw Icel. and Goth *pund*, G *pfund*, fr L *pondo*, a pound, akin to L *pondus*, a weight PONDEPOUS, PENDANT] A standard weight, consisting of twelve ounces troy or sixteen ounces avoirdupois, a money of account, consisting of twenty shillings, originally making a pound in weight of silver

pound, pound, *n* [A. Sax *pund*, a fold, an inclosure, *pond* is the same word in slightly different form] An inclosure in which cattle are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law ——v t pret & pp *pounded*, pound'ed, ppr *pounding*, pound'ing To shut in or confine in a public pound

pound, pound, *v t* pret & pp *pounded*, pound'ed, ppr *pounding*, pound'ing [A.Sax. *punian*, to beat, bray the *d* has become attached, as in *sound compound* Hence *pun*] To beat, to bray, to strike with some heavy instrument, to comminute and pulverize by beating

poundage, pound'āj, *n* [*Pound* (1) and *-age*] A certain sum or rate per pound payment rated by the weight of a commodity

poundage, pound'āj, *n* [*Pound* (2) and *-age*] Confinement of cattle in a pound, a mulct levied upon the owners of cattle impounded.

pounder, pound'er, *n* One who or that which pounds

pounder, pound'er, *n* A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds used mostly in composition, as a *64-pounder*, a cannon firing projectiles weighing 64 lbs.

pour, pōr, *v i* pret & pp *poured*, pōrd ppr *pouring*, pōr'ing [Origin unknown] To flow, gush, or issue forth in a stream to rush in a crowd or continued procession —— v t To let flow out or in, to emit to send forth in a stream or continued succession, to send forth, to give vent to, to throw in profus on

pourparler, pōr-pär-lā, *n* [Fr , fr *pour*, for, and *parler*, to speak.] A preliminary conference

poussette, pō-set', *v i* pret & pp *poussetted*, po-set'ed, ppr *poussetting* pō-set'ing [From Fr *pousser*, to push PUSH] To swing round in couples, as in a country-dance

pout, pout, *v i* pret. & pp *pouted* pout'ed ppr *pouting* pout'ing. [From W *pwtiaw* to push, or fr dial. Fr *pout*, *potte*, Pr *pot* the lip] To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or pettishness, to look sullen, to swell

out o be prom nent.——n. Protrus n f the lips in pou ing
pouter pou e n. One who pouts a k n of pigeon wi h a prom nen breas
poverty po've i, n. O F *poeve* F *pauvre* fr L. *paupertas*, poorness, f *pa per* poor POOR.] Stat f be ng poo or ndig nt penury indigence necess y wan meagreness barrenness of sen m nt o ornamen defect nsufficie cy n d fect of words or ideas
poverty stricken po'v -ti-strukn, *a* Reduced to a state of poverty n gent.
pow der pou de n [F *poud* F *pou* d *pul* e, lit. p wder fr L. *pulvis, pu veris* dust, powd Ak n PULVER ZE Any dry substance composed o m ute partic es, dus gunpowde hair powder medicinal s bstance n the form f dust.——v t pret & pp *powder d*, pou de d ppr *powderi* pou'd ing To reduce to powde o fi partic es to commun te to pul erize to tri urate to spri kle with powder to sprinkle with sal to corn, as mea v To f ll to dust to use powder for the ba face
powdered. pou de d, *p a* Reduced to powder pri kled with powde corned as ted.
pow der fla k, pou der flask. A flask in wh ch gu powder is carried.
pow der horn pou d hôrn n A horn n wh ch gunpowd used to be carried by sportsmen.
powder magazine pou d ma-ga-zen A magaz ne f holding powde in f rti fied places. &c
pow der mill pou de mil, n. A mill n which gunpowder is made
powder room pou de röm, n The room in a sh p wh re gunpowde is k p
powdery pou'de *a* O h ture of or resembling powder dusty friable
power pou n [O F *poer pooi* , *pod* &c. Mod F *pouvoir*] I *po er* hp and Pg. *poder* f L.L. *pote e*, to be a le, used for L. *posse*, to be ab f *potis*, a le, and *esse*, to be akin *possible potes* , &c *POTENT*] Abili y to act or do capability, strength, f rce, or energy capacity susceptibili y effi cacy influence predominance a facu y of the m nd, gift fa en abili y strength or influence among men command dom nion rule au hority one who exercises authori y a sovereign he sovereign auth ri y of a state a state or governmen a spiri or supe-human ag having a certain aw y legal authori y warran a mecha ca ager that which produces mot on or f rce, or that wh h may be applied to produce the mov ng force appl ed to produce he required ffect mechanical ad an ag or effect force or effect resul ing from the action of a machine the pro uct arising from be mul plication f a number quantity into itself he degree to which a optical nstrumen magnifies th apparen dimensions of an object. Power f a torney written authority giv n to a person to act for another —Grea powers o Europe, Grea Bri in, France Austria, Germany Russia and Italy
powerful. pou er fql, *a.* Having great power strong poten mighty prob energetic efficacious exgen influe tial.
powerfully pou e f li, *ad* In a powerful manner with great force o energy potently m ghtily forcibly
powerfulness, pou f nes, n The qua y of being powerful.
powerless, pou er les, *a* Destitute of power weak impotent.
powerlessly pou les li, *ad* I a powerless manner weakly
powerlessness, pou'er-les-nes, n The state of being powerless.
pox poks, n. (A pecu ia spelling of *pocks* pl. of *pock*—used as a sing f OCK.] A disease characterized by pocks or pustules, as he smallpox
practicability practicableness, [prak'ti-ka-bil i-ti, prak'ti ka-bl-nes, n. Quality or state of being practicable feasibility
practicable, prak ka- l, *a* [F *praticable* f L.L. *practic* to transac f *practicus* act e fr *prak k* act ract cal, f *prasso* I do I w k. PRACTICE] That may be don effected, or performed by mea s or powe hat can be apl ed feasible hat may be passed or tra lled ov as a road passable
practicably prak ka-b *ad* In a practicab m nn
practical prak kal, [Fr *p a e* L.L *practicus* I T BLE P rta n g to practice action use n m ly heo etical capab f pract or act use hat reduces kn w edg or heories to actual use deri i fr m practice o xperience, educated by practice or peri nce sk lled n actua w k Practicaj ke a tri k p ay d pr n a perso n to annoy him nd amuse others
practicality practicalness prak kal i-t prak' kal nes, *n* Th qua y of be ng pract ca
practically prak kal li, *ad* In a pract cal m nne n me y theor cally by peri nce actually n effect o al in tents and purposes.
practice prak' is, n. Formerly *practick practike* f O F *pratique* f G *prakike* pract cal kn wledge, fr *prak kos* practical. PRACTICABLE] A d g act g, or effect ng a piece of c nduct a proceed ing frequent o customary act n custom hab usag actual performa ce, dist guished fr m theory e ercise any profession applica ion of remedies med cal treatm n *of diseases* exercise wo a view to imp ovemen rain ng drill, sk ul or artfu managem de teri y in con tri ance or the use of means art stratag m artifice
practice prak is, *v* pret & pp *practiced*, prak tist ppr *practicing* prak is-g. (From be noun *practice*.) To put in practice to perform to do perf rm frequen y customary y or ha tually to use or exer se as any profession o art to d repeated y with the view of acquiring sk ll or dexteri y in to commit to perpetrate to teach by pract ce o accustom to ra n.——v i. To perform certain acts frequently or custom arily for nstruct on, profi or amuse men to f rm a habi of acting in any manner to use artifices, arts, o st tagems to exercise some pro essi n, as ha of medicine
practiced prak ist, *p.a* Ha ng had much practice k led through practice
practiser prak is-e *n* One who practises.
practising prak'tis-ing *p a* Act y engag n pro essional employmen
practitioner prak h n-er *n* [From *practician*, formerly used n same sense f *practic*] One who is engaged in e ert al xercise of some pr essi n particularly law or medicine.
præmunire pr -mū-nī' ē *n* [A corruption of L. *præmoneri* to pre-adm n sh, f the words of he writ dealing wi h t is offence] In former times th serious crime of asserting he jurisdiction of the pope denying he sovereign supremacy &c.
prætor pre to *n* [L f *præ* bef re and I go] A title of certa n ancient Roman m gistrates, especially of wo important magistrates of h city
prætorian, p e-to'ri-an, Be ongi g to a prætor Prætorian guards, the y guards of he Roman mperors.——n. A soldier of he Prætorian guard.
prætorium p e-to'ri-um, n. [PRÆTOR.] The official residence of a Roman provincial governor a hall f justice
prætorship pr -to -ship, n The dign y o a prætor
pragmatic pragmatical, prag mat'ik prag mat ik-al, *a* [f *prammat us* L. *pragmaticus* f G *pragma tikos*, f pr *gma*, business, thing don fr *prasso* I do PRACTICK.] Forward to intermeddle meddling meddlesome impertinent busy or officious.
pragmatically prag ma 'ik-al li, *adv* In a pragmat cal o n ed ll ng ma ne
prairie prā ri, *n* [F *p a rie*, f L.L. *prat ria* f *prat m* a meadow] A extensi e tract of grassy land mos y lev or n a y s and g n ra y des e o t ees especially a tract of this kin d n N Am rica
prairie log p ā ri dog *n* A smal



Prairie-d g *Cynomys ludovicianus*

burrowing r dent of America, allied to the marmot and squirrel.
prairie wolf prā ri-wulf, n The small w of the prairies, he coy te
praise prāz *n* [Forme y *preis* prey praise price va ue f O Fr *p is, preus* price, hon r Mod. Fr *prise* *mettre* to va ue, f L. *pr m, price va ue reward price* and to *prize* a edon ets of his] Commenda ion bestowed upon a person, act, or thi g approba on or admi ra on expressed encom ur eulogy panegyric lau hon our a g rifying or e t ll g gra ude expressed or homag paid to God, o ten in song he object ground, or reason of praise —— t pre & pp *pr ised* prāzd ppr *praising* prā ing To extol to laud to commend to eulogize to honou to g orify to magnify
praiser prāz n One who pra ses.
prai eworthiness prāz'w TH nes, n Qua y of be ng pra seworthy
praiseworthy prāz'wer THi, *a* Deserv g of praise o applause commenda e laudable
pram prām *n* [D *pra m*, Dan *pram* Ice *pram*] A k n of flat-bottomed boa
prance prans, *v* pret. & pp *pranced* pranst, p *prancing* prans ing [A gh ly differ nt f rm of *pra k*] To spring, bound, leap or caper as a horse to ri e ostenta ously, to a n abon in a showy manner r with wa ike parad
prancer pransˈer n A pra cing horse
prandial pra di al, *a* [L. *prand m*, d nn Rela ng to a dinne or meal in g eral.
prank prangk, *v t* pret. & pp *pranked* pra gk ppr *pra king* prangk ng [Allied to D *pronk* fin ry *pronken*, to stru Dan. *pranke*, Sw *prunka*, G *prunken*, to make a s ow comp also G *prangen*, Icel. *pr ngn* Dan. *prang* to make a show *prank* D t Dan. *pragt* p mp] To adorn in a showy manner to dress up to decorate to ostenta on.——v i. To ha a showy or gaudy appearance ——n. A merry rick or a piece of misch ef rathe for sport than injury a freak or frolic a gambo or caper
prankish, prangk'ish, *a* Full of pranks. I rase prāz, n. [Fr *prase* f G *prasos* a leek] A species of quartz of a leek-green colour
prate prāt, *v i* pret. & pp *pra ed* prā ed ppr *prat g* prā ing. [Same as L.G *praten* D *praaten* or *pr ten* Dan *prate* Icel. and Sw *prata* to prate probal y of im tati e origin.] To talk much and to little pu pose to babble, chatter, ta tle ——v t. To n ter foolish y ——n. C m mued talk to h tle purpose trifling talk unmean ng lo q acity
prater prā er n One who prates.

prating, prāt'ing, *p a* Given to prate, loquacious

pratique, prat'ēk *n* [Fr *pratique*, practice, intercourse PRACTICE] A license to a ship to hold intercourse at a port after being certified as clear of infectious disease

prattle, prat'l, *v t* pret. & pp *prattled*, prat'ld, ppr *prattling*, prat'ling [Freq and dim of *prate*] To talk much and idly, like a child, to chatter, to prate —*n.* Trifling or puerile talk loquacity on trivial subjects

prattler, prat'ler, *n* One who prattles, an idle talker

pravity, pra'vi-ti, *n* [L *pravitas*, fr *pravus*, crooked, evil] Deviation from right, moral perversity, depravity

prawn, prān, *n* [Etym unknown] A small crustaceous animal of the shrimp family, prized for food.

praxis praks'is, *n* [Gr, fr *prassō*, *praxō*, I do PRACTICE.] Use, practice, discipline, an example or form to teach practice

pray, prā, *v i* pret & pp *prayed*, prād, ppr *praying*, prā'ing [O Fr *preier*, *prier* (Fr *prier*)=It *pregare*, to pray, fr L *precari*, to pray (as in *deprecate*, *imprecate*), fr *prex*, *precis*, a prayer (whence also *precarious*), same root as Skr *prach*, to demand, A. Sax *frignan*, G *fragen*, to inquire] To beg, beseech, entreat, supplicate, or implore, to ask something with earnestness, or as a favour or boon, to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings —Pray, elliptically for *I pray you tell me*, a common mode of introducing a question —*v t* To beg, beseech, supplicate, or entreat, to make earnest request to, to implore, to ask with reverence and humility, to petition

prayer, prā'er, *n* One who prays

prayer, prār, *n* [Not directly fr *pray*, but fr O Fr *proiere* (Fr *priere*), a prayer, fr L.L *precaria*, a prayer, fr L *precarius*, lit. obtained by begging or entreaty, fr *precari*, to pray PRAY, PRECARIOUS] The act of *praying*, *supplicating*, *or beseeching*, act of one who prays, a petition, supplication, entreaty a solemn petition for benefits addressed to the Supreme Being a formula of church service or worship, public or private that part of a written petition or memorial which specifies the thing desired to be done or granted.

prayer-book, prār'er-buk, *n* A book containing prayers or forms of devotion public or private —The Prayer-book, the Book of Common Prayer used by the Church of England and certain other churches

prayerful, prār'er-ful *a* Given to prayer, devotional, using much prayer

prayerfully, prār'er-ful-li, *adv* In a prayerful manner

prayerfulness, prār'er-ful nes, *n* The state of being prayerful.

prayerless, prār'er-les *a* Not using prayer

prayer-meeting, prār'er mēt-ing, *n* A meeting for prayer a meeting for worship distinct from a regular church service

praying prā'ing, *p a* Given to prayer

praying-machine, praying-mill, praying-wheel, prā'ing ma-shēn, prā'ing mil, prā'ing-whēl, *n* An apparatus used in Asia, especially a wheel with a written prayer attached, made to revolve each revolution counting as an utterance of the prayer

preach, prēch, *v t* pret & pp *preached*, prēcht, ppr *preaching*, prēch'ing [O Fr *precher*, *prechier* (Fr *prêcher*), to preach, fr L *prædicare*, to declare in public—*præ*, before, and *dico*, *dicatum*, I proclaim, closely akin to *dico*, *dictum*, I say DICTION] To deliver a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture, to deliver a sermon, to give earnest advice, to discourse in the manner of a preacher —*v t.* To proclaim, to publish in religious discourses, to inculcate in public discourses, to deliver in public, as a discourse

preacher, prēch'er, *n* One who preaches, a person who delivers a sermon

preachify, prēch'i-fī, *v i* pret & pp *preachified*, prēch'i fīd, ppr *preachifying*, prēch'i fī ing To give a long winded moral advice [Colloq]

preaching, prēch'ing, *n* The act or profession of a preacher, a sermon

preachment, prēch'ment, *n* A sermon, a discourse affectedly solemn in contempt

preadamite, prē-ad'am-īt, *n* [*Pre*, before, and *Adam*] One of those inhabitants of the earth who are presumed by some to have lived before Adam —*a.* Prior to Adam, pertaining to the Pre adamites

preamble prē-am'bl, or prē', *n* [Fr *préambule*, fr L *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, I go AMBLE.] An introduction, preface or prelude, especially the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law —*v t.* pret & pp *preambled*, prē am'bld ppr *preambling*, prē-am'bling To preface, to introduce with preliminary remarks

preaudience, prē-â'di ens *n* [Prefix *pre*, before, and *audience*] Right of previous audience or of being heard before another, as among lawyers at the bar of a court

prebend, preb'end, *n* [Fr *prebende*, fr L L *præbenda*, things to be supplied, fr L *præbeo*, I give, grant, furnish — *præ*, before, and *habeo*, I have HABIT] The stipend granted to a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church out of its estate

prebendal, pre-bend'al, *a* Pertaining to a prebend.

prebendary, preb'end a-ri, *n* An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend, a canon

prebendaryship, preb'end a-ri ship, *n* The office of a prebendary; a canonry

precarious, prē-kā'ri us, *a* [L. *precarius*, lit depending on prayer or request, or on the will of another, fr *precari*, to pray PRAY, PRAYER] Depending on the will or pleasure of another, held by no certain tenure, depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events, uncertain doubtful, insecure

precariously, prē-kā'ri-us-li, *adv* In a precarious manner, insecurely —**precariousness**, prē-kā'ri-us-nes *n* The state of being precarious

precaution, prē-kạ'shon, *n* [Fr *precaution*, L L *præcautio*—L *præ*, before, and *caveo*, *cautus*, I take care CAUTION] Previous caution or care, caution previously employed to prevent evil or secure good —*v t* pret & pp *precautioned*, prē-kạ'shond, ppr *precautioning*, prē-kạ'shon-ing To caution or warn beforehand

precautionary prē kạ'shon-a-ri, *a* Containing or proceeding from precaution

precede, prē-sēd', *v t* pret & pp *preceded*, prē-sēd'ed ppr *preceding*, prē-sēd'ing [Fr *précéder*, fr L. *præcœdĕre*, to go before—*præ*, before, and *cedo*, I go CEDE.] To go before in time, or in rank or importance, to preface or introduce

precedence, precedency, prē-sēd'ens, prē-sēd'en si, *n* [Fr *précédence* PRECEDE.] Act or state of preceding, priority, state of going or being before in rank or dignity, the right to a more honourable place, order or adjustment of place according to rank the foremost place in a ceremony, superior importance or influence

precedent, prē-sēd'ent, *a* [L *præcedens præcedentis*, ppr of *præcedere* PRECEDE] Preceding, going before in time, anterior

precedent, pre'sē-dent, *n* [From preceding adj] Something done or said, that may serve as a rule or example to be followed in a subsequent case of the like kind, a judicial decision which serves as a rule for future decisions in similar or analogous cases

precedented, pre'sē-dent-ed, *a* Authorized by or in accordance with a precedent

precentor, prē-sen'tor, *n* [L L *præcentor*, —L *præ* before, and *canere*, *cantum*, to sing CHANT] The leader of a choir in a cathedral, the leader of the singing to a congregation

precentorship prē sen'tor-ship, *n* The employment or office of a precentor

precept, prē'sept, *n* [Fr *precepte*, L *præceptum*, something taught, *fr præcipio*, *præceptum*, I teach or instruct—*præ*, before, and *capio*, I take CAPABLE.] Anything commanded or enjoined as an authoritative rule of action, a command or admonition concerning moral conduct injunction rule, doctrine, maxim, a written mandate in certain legal proceedings

preceptive, prē-sep'tiv, *a* [L *præceptivus*] Containing precepts, giving rules or directions, didactic

preceptor, prē sep'tor, *n* [L *præceptor* PRECEPT] A teacher, an instructor the teacher of a school

preceptorial, prē-sep-tō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a preceptor

preceptory, prē-sep'to ri, *a* Giving or containing precepts

preceptress, prē-sep'tres, *n* A female preceptor or teacher

precession prē sē'shon, *n* [Fr *précession*, fr L. *præcedo*, *præcessus*, I precede PRECEDE.] Act of going before, advance —Precession of the equinoxes, a slow movement of the equinoctial points (which see) causing the equinoxes to succeed each other in less time than they would otherwise do

precinct, prē'singt, *n* [L *præcinctus*, a girding—*præ*, before and *cingo cinctus*, I gird CINCTURE.] The bounding line around a place, a limit, a part near a border, a district within certain boundaries, a minor territorial division

precious, pre'shus, *a* [Fr *precieux*, fr L. *pretiosus*, fr *pretium*, price, value PRICE.] Of great worth or value, costly, very valuable, highly valued, much esteemed, cherished, worthless, contemptible (in the two last senses ironical) —Precious metals, gold and silver —Precious stones, jewels, gems.

preciously, pre'shus-li, *adv* In a precious manner, valuably, exceedingly (colloq)

preciousness, pre'shus-nes, *n* Quality of being precious

precipice, pre'si-pis *n* [Fr *precipice*, fr L *præcipitium*, a falling headlong, a precipice, *fr præceps* headlong—*præ*, forward, and *caput*, head. CHIEF] A headlong declivity, a bank or cliff extremely steep, it may be perpendicular or overhanging

precipitable, prē-si'pi-ta-bl, *a* That may be precipitated chemically

precipitance, precipitancy, prē si'pi-tans, prē si'pi tan-si, *n* Quality of being precipitate, headlong hurry, rash or excessive haste

precipitant, prē-si'pi tant, *a* [Fr *precipitant*, L. *præcipitans*, *præcipitantis*, ppr of *præcipito* PRECIPITATE.] Falling or rushing headlong, precipitate

precipitantly, prē-si'pi-tant-li, *adv* In a precipitate manner

precipitate, prē-si'pi tāt, *v t* pret & pp *precipitated*, prē-si'pi tāt-ed, ppr *precipitating*, prē-si'pi tāt-ing [Fr *precipiter*, L *præcipitare*, fr *præceps*, *præcipitis*, headlong PRECIPICE.] To throw or hurl headlong, to cast down from a precipice or height, to urge or press with eagerness or violence to hasten excessively, to hurry blindly or rashly, to hasten or urge on too quickly, to throw or cause to sink to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance held in solution —*v i* To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as any substance in solution —*a* Headlong, falling, flowing or rushing with steep descent adopted with too great haste or without due deliberation, overhasty, rashly hasty —*n.* A substance which is thrown down or deposited from a liquid in which it has been dissolved

precipitately, prē-si'pi tāt-li, *adv* In a headlong or precipitate manner; headlong, too hastily, with rash haste

precipitation, prē-si'pi tā"shon, *n* [Fr *precipitation*, L *præcipitatio*] The act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated a falling or rushing down with violence and rapidity, rash, tumultuous haste, precipitance, the process by which a substance is made to separate from another or others in a solution, and fall to the bottom

precipitous p e-si pi tus, *a* [Fr *préci pi eux* f L. *praeceps praecipitis* PRECI PICE.] Very steep, like or forming a precipice headlong in descent.

precipitously pre-si p -tus-li, *ad* In a precipitous manner with steep descent

precipitousness p si p us nes, *s* State or qual y of be g precipitous.

précis, prā-se, *s.* [Fr *precis* precise also an abstract. PRECI E.] A concise or abridged statemen a summary an abstract.

precise, pre-sis' *a.* [F *p bris pr cise* fr L. *praecisus* pp of *praecido* I cut off—*prae* before, and *c ido* I cu CIS RA.] Sharply or exact y lim ted or defined as to mean ng exact definite not loose, vague o equi o cal strictly accurate o correct part ular exact in conduct formal n ce prim punc ti ous.

precisely, pr -sis'li, *ad* In a precise mann defi te y strictly exactly ac cu rate y wi h excess of formality

preciseness pre is nes, *s.* Qual ty of being precise exactness scrupulos y for mal y

precisian, pre si zhan *s* [*Precise* and -*s.*] One who is precise, or rigidly e act in the observance of rules

precisianism, pre-si zhan izm, *s* The conduct of precisian exces e exactness.

precision, pre-si zhon, *s* [Fr *pr cision,* L. *praecisio* PRECISE.] State of being pre cise preciseness exact lim tation exactness accuracy correctness defin teness.

preclude p klōd' *v* pret & pp *pr uded,* pr klōd ed, ppr *pre ud ng* p e-klōd ing. [L. *pro ludo praeclusum—prae* before, d *claudo* I shut, I close, as n *conclude exclude,* &c. CLOSE, *v*] To shut ou to mpede, to h n le to render inopera by anticipati e action.

preclusion pre-klō'zhon, *s.* [L. p *ecludo*] The act of preclud g

preclusive prē klō'si *a.* [PRECLUDE.] Tending to preclude h ndering by pre vious obstacles. **preclusively** pr klō'siv li, *ad* In a preclusi e manne

precocious, pre-kō hus, *a* [Fr *précoce,* f L. *praecox praecocis* ripe early precocious *prae* bef re and *coquo* I cook or ripen COOK.] R pe bef re the natural time ripe in understanding at an early period dev loped or ma ured ea y in life acting like an adult though not grown up prematurely.

precociously p kō shus-li, *adv* In a precocious manner prematurely

precociousness precocity pre kō shus-nes, pr kos i-ti, The state quality of be ng precocious early d lopmen of he m nta powers prematureness.

precognition, prē kog n hon, *s* [L. *prae,* be ore and *cognit* cognition.] Previous knowledge or cogn tion *Scots law* a preliminary exam nation, as of a witness be ore a trial.

precognosce pre'kog-nos, *v t* pret. & pp. *precognosced* pr kog nost ppr *precognoscing* prē'kog nos- g [L. *prae* bef re *cognoscere,* to know] *Scots law* to take the precogn tion of

preconceive prē'kon-sēv' *v* pret. & pp *preconceived,* pre-kon-sēv d ppr *precon ceiving* prē-kon-sēv ing [Prefix *pr* and *conceive*] To f rm a concept on or opin on of bef rehand to f rm a previous notion or idea of.

preconception pre kon-sep hon, *s* [*Pre* and *conception.*] The act of p reconceiving conception or opinion previous y f rmed.

preconcert, prē-kon-sert pret. & pp *y reconcerted,* pre-kon-sert ed ppr *pr oncerting* prē kon-sert ing [Prefix *pre* and *concert*] To concert bef rehand to settle n arrange by previous agreement —*s.* pr kon sert. A previous agreemen or arra gement.

preconcertedly pre kon-sert ed li, *ad* In a preconcerted manner by previous agreemen or arrangem t.

preconcract, pre-kon' rakt, *s* [Prefix *pre* and *contract*] A contract or agreement p re ous t another —*v t* and I. pre-kon-trak' pret. & pp *p econt acted* ppr *precont acting* pre kon-trakt ed ppr *precont act ng* p kon trakt ng To c ntract or s pulate previously

precursive p ker's v *a.* Precursory

precursor pre ker'se *s.* [L. *procu sor —p o* before, and *cu sor* a ru ner f *curro cu su m,* I run. CURRENT.] A forerunner a ha b ng r m who o ha wh h precedes and indicates ts approach

precursory p ker'so-ri, *a* [PRE -SOR.] Preceding as he ha b g f reru ing

predaceous pre dā shus, *a* From L. *praeda* p ey spoil. PREY] Liv g by prey gi n to prey on othe a mals

predate, pre-dā' pret & pp *predated,* p e-dā ed ppr *predat ng* p e-dā ng [Prefi *p* and *d*] To date by a ticipation to antedate u precede n date

predatory pred a-to-ri, *a* L. p *eda rius f praeda* plun der PREY] Plun dering pillaging pract sing rapine

predecease p e-de ses pret. & pp *predeceased* pre-de-sest ppr *prede easing* pre d -ses ing. [Prefix *pre,* and *decease*] To d e bef re —*s.* The decease of one before anothe

predecessor pre-de-ses'or *s* [L. *praedecessor—pre* befo e and *dece sor,* on who re tres, f *de edo decessum,* I depart *de,* from and *cedo* I go CEDE.] One who has been before and bet in the same position on who has preceded another in any stat pos ion office, o the like

predestinarian, pr -des ti- ā ri an, *a* Be onging to predest na ion.—*s.* One wh o believes o he doctrine of predes nat on.

predestinarianism, pre-des'ti-nā ri-anizm, *s.* The y tem or doctrines of the predestinarians.

predestinate pre-des'ti-nāt, *v t* pret. & pp *predest nated* pre-des' nāt-ed ppr *predes nating* pre-des' i-nāt-ing. [L. *praedestino praedest na um—p ae* before and *destino* I determine DESTINE.] To f reordain to decree, appoi t, or o dain beforehand by an un hangeable purpose to f predoom —*a.* Predest nated f reordained.

predestination p e-des ti nā shon, *s* L.L. *praedest na io*] The act f predesti nating the act of decreeing or foreordaining events the doctrine tha God has f om etern y determined whatever comes to pass, particularly tha he has preordained m n ei her to eve lasting happ ness or misery

predestinator pre-des' -nāt-e *s* One that predest nates or foreordains

predestine, pre-des n, *i.* pret & pp *predest ned,* prē-des' nd pp *predest ting* pre des tin ing [L. *prae destinare* PRE-DESTINATE.] To decree bef rehand to f reordain.

predeterminate pre-de ter m -nāt, *a* Determined bef rehand.

predetermination pre de te mi-nā hon, *s* Prev ius determina on purp se formed beforehand.

predetermine pre-de-ter'min, *v t* pret & pp *predetermi ed* prē-de ter'mind, ppr *predeterm ng* pre-de-ter'm n-ing [Prefi *pre,* and *determine.*] To d term ne bef rehand to foreordain.—*v i.* To make a determ nation beforehand.

predial, pre di-al, *a.* [F *prédial* f L. *praedi um,* farm or estate.] Consist g of land or farm landed attached to land den ed or arising from land.

predialitity pre'di ka-bil i *s* The qual y of be g predicable

predicable pre'd ka-bl, *a.* [L. *praedicabilis,* fr *praedico* PRED ATE.] Capa ble of being predicated or affirmed that may be attributed o someth g —*s.* Anyt g tha may be pred ated or affirmed f anoth in *logic,* one of the fi e things which can be affirmati y predicated of se era others, viz. genus, species, difference, property and accident

predicament pre-d k'a-ment, [L.L. *praedicamentum,* f L. *praedico* PRED ATE.] A name for certa n general categories or classes in logic hence class or kind condition especially a dangerous or try g condition or state

predicamental prē-dik a-men tal, *a.* Pertain ng to a predicament.

predicant p e'di kant, *s* [L. *praedicans,* pp of *praedico* PRED ATE.] One that affirms anyth ng a preach g friar; a Dominican —*a.* Predicating preaching

predicate pre'di kāt *v t* pret. & pp *pr dic ted* pre'd kāt-ed ppr *predica ng* p e' di kāt-ing. F om L. *praed o praedica um,* I affirm, dec a e proclaim—*pr e* before, and *dic* I declare (D CTION.) *Preach* comes from this ve b PREACH] To affirm as an a tribute of some b ng to decla e one e t ng of anoth r to assert.—*v i.* To make an affirmation.—*s* In *logic,* that wh h, in a propos on is affirmed or denied of the subject n *gram* the word or wo ds in a propos ion which e press what is affirmed o denied of the subject

predication pre-di-kā shon, *s* The act of predica ing affirma on assertion.

predicative, pre'di kāt-iv *a* Expressi g affirm on or predicat on not used before a noun but only in pred ca ng.

predicatively pre'di kāt-iv li *ad* In a predicative man er as a pr licate and not a tached at ribu e y to a noun.

predicatory pre'd ka-to-ri, *a* Predi at-ing affirmati e positive.

predict p e-dikt' *v t* pret & pp *predicted,* pre-dik ed ppr *predict ng* pre dikt ing. [From L. *praedico praedictum—prae* before, and *dico* I tell. D CTION] To foretell to prophesy to foreshow to declare to be to h ppen in th fu ure

prediction pr dik shon *s.* [L. *praedictio*] Th act of predict ng a prophecy

predictive prē-dik *a* [*Predict* and -*ive*] Foretelli g prophet c

predictor prē-dik tor *s* One who predicts.

predilection pre d lek shon *s* [Fr *prédilection* L. *pro* befor , and *d lectio* a ho ce, f *dil go* I lo e D LI ENT] A previous thing o preference a preposses s on of mind n fa our of a person or hing

predispose pr -dis-pōz' *v t* pret & pp *predisposed,* pre-d s-pōzd ppr *pre ispos ng* [e-dis-pōz'ing [Prefix *pre* and *dispose* To dispose or incline beforehand to gi e a pre ious disposi on or tendency to to fit o adapt previously

predisposing, pre-dis-pōz'ing *p a* In clin ng bef rehand making ha le or sus ceptible

predisposition pre dis pō-zi shon *s* [Prefix *pr* and *disposition*] The state o bei g p edisposed y revious in lina ion o ten dency susceptibili y from anteceden causes.

predominance predominancy pre dom'i-nans, pre-d m -nan-si, *s* Estate o qua ty of be ng predominant pre a ence over others superiori y ascendency

predominant, p -dom'i-na t, *a* Pre dom nat ng prevalent over others superio n influence or au hori y in g ov rol ng. **predominantly** prē dom'i nan li, *ad* In a predom nant manner

predominate pre-d m'i-nāt, *v i* pret & pp *pr dom nat d,* pre-dom'i nāt-ed, ppr *pred m na g* pre-dom i-nāt-ing [Fr *pré dom ner* f L. *pro* before and *d minari* to rule, f *dom us,* lord. DOM NATE DAME.] To ha e surpass ng pow influence, or author y to ha e com rol influence mong others to rule to p evail —*v t.* To ri le ove to master

predoom pre-dōm' *v t* p et. & pp *pr doomed,* pre-dōmd ppr *pr doom g* prē dōm'ing [Prefix *pre* and *doom*] To doom or judg bef rehand.

pre-eminence prē em i nens, *s.* [See next.] The state o qual y of be g pre emin n superior or surpassing em nence superiori y in excellence

pre-eminent, pre-em i-nent, *a.* [F *pré em en* fr L. *prae* bef re and *em nēr* to project. EMINENT] Eminen bove others surpassing or highly dist ngu shed in excellence, sometimes also n evil **pre-eminently** pre-em'i nent-li *adv* In a pre em nent manner or degree

pre-emption, prē-em'shon, *n* [L *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying, fr *emo*, I buy EXEMPT] The act or right of purchasing before others

pre-emptive, prē-em'tiv, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to pre-emption

preen, prēn, *v t* pret. & pp *preened*, prēnd, ppr *preening*, prēn'ing [O E *proine*, *proigne*, to prune, to preen PRUNE.] To trim with the beak said of birds dressing their feathers

pre-engage, prē-en-gāj', *v t* pret & pp *pre-engaged*, prē-en gājd', ppr *pre-engaging*, prē-en-gāj'ing [Prefix *pre*, and *engage*] To engage by previous agreement, to engage or attach by previous influence, to preoccupy

pre-engagement, prē-en-gāj'ment, *n* Prior engagement or attachment

pre-establish, prē-es-tab'lish, *v t* pret & pp *pre-established*, prē-es-tab'lisht, ppr *pre-establishing*, prē-es-tab'lish-ing [Prefix *pre*, and *establish*] To establish beforehand.

pre-establishment, prē-es-tab'lish-ment, *n* Previous establishment, settlement beforehand.

pre-exist, prē-egz ist', *v i* pret & pp *pre-existed*, prē-egz-ist'ed, ppr *pre-existing*, prē-egz-ist'ing [Prefix *pre*, and *exist*] To exist beforehand, or before something else

pre-existence, prē-egz-ist'ens, *n* [Prefix *pre*, and *existence*] Previous existence, existence previous to something else, existence in a previous state, existence of the soul before its union with the body

pre-existent, prē-egz-ist'ent, *a* [Prefix *pre*, and *existent*] Existing beforehand, preceding in existence

preface, pre'fās, *n* [Fr *preface*, fr L *præfatio*, a preface—*præ*, before, and *for*, *fatus*, I speak, I say FATE.] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or written piece, preamble, proem prelude —*v t* pret & pp *prefaced*, pre'fāst, ppr *prefacing*, pre'fās-ing To introduce by a preface or preliminary remarks

prefatory, pre'fā-to-ri, *a* [From L *præfatus* PREFACE.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a preface

prefect prē'fekt, *n* [L *præfectus*, a prefect or head, fr *præficio*, I put over—*præ*, before, and *facio*, I make] One placed over others, a governor, commander, superintendent, chief magistrate

prefecture, prē'fekt-ūr, *n* [L *præfectura* PREFECT] The office or jurisdiction of a prefect, the official residence of a prefect.

prefer, pre-fer', *v t* pret & pp *preferred*, prē-ferd', ppr *preferring*, prē fer'ing [Fr *preferer*, fr L *præferre* to prefer, set before—*præ*, before, and *ferre*, to bear FERTILE] To bring or lay before, to present, as a petition, prayer, &c, to advance, as to an office or dignity to raise, to exalt, to set higher in estimation, to hold in greater favour or esteem, to choose rather

preferable, pre'fer-a-bl, *a* [Fr *préférable*] Worthy to be preferred, more desirable

preferably, pre'fer-a-bli, *adv* In or by *preference*, *rather*

preference, pre'fer-ens, *n* [Fr *préférence*, L L *preferentia* PREFER] Act of preferring one thing to another, choice of one rather than another, state of being preferred, choice, object of choice

preferential, pre-fer-en'shal, *a* Implying preference — **preferentially**, pre-fer-en'shal li, *adv* With preference

preferment, prē-fer'ment, *n* Act of preferring, advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station, promotion, a superior or valuable place or office, especially in the church

preferrer, prē fer'er, *n* One who prefers

prefiguration, prē-fig'ūr ā"shon, *n* Act of prefiguring, antecedent representation by similitude

prefigure, prē fig'ūr, *v t* pret & pp *prefigured*, prē-fig'ūrd, ppr *prefiguring*, prē-fig'ūr-ing [L L *præfigūrare* — L *præ*, before, and *figūra*, figure FIGURE.] To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by way of type or similitude, to foreshow

prefigurement, prē fig'ūr ment, *n* Act of prefiguring, prefiguration

prefix, prē-fiks', *v t* pret & pp *prefixed*, prē-fikst', ppr *prefixing*, prē fiks'ing [Fr *prefixer*, fr L *præfigo præfixus—præ*, before, and *figo*, I fix. FIX] To put or set before or at the beginning of something, to settle, fix, or appoint beforehand.— *n.* prē'fiks. A letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification.

prefixion, prē-fik'shon, *n* The act of prefixing

preglacial, prē glā'shi al, *a* [Prefix *pre*, and *glacial*] Prior to the glacial period

pregnable, preg'na-bl, *a* [Fr *prenable* (with inserted *g*), fr *prendre*, to take IMPREGNABLE.] Capable of being taken or won by force, expugnable

pregnancy, preg'nan-si, *n* [*Pregnant* and *-cy*] State of being pregnant, time of going with child, quality of being full of significance, or the like

pregnant, preg'nant, *a* [L *prægnans*, *prægnantis—præ*, before, and *gnans*, a ppr corresponding to the pp *gnatus*, *natus*, born NATAL, NATURE] Being with young great with child, gravid, laden full of meaning or important matter, abounding with results, full of consequence or significance

prehensible, prē hen'si bl, *a* [See next] That may be seized.

prehensile, prē hen'sil, *a* [From L *prehendo*, *prehensus*, I lay hold of—*præ*, before, and obs *hendo*, I seize, as in *apprehend*, &c (See APPREHEND) *Prise*, *prison* are of same origin] Fitted for seizing or laying hold, as the *prehensile* tails of monkeys

prehension, prē-hen'shon, *n* [L *prehensio* See prec] A taking hold of, apprehension by the mind.

prehistoric, prē his-tor'ik, *a* [Prefix *pre*, and *historic*] Relating to a period antecedent to that at which history begins, belonging to a time anterior to written records

prejudge, prē-juj', *v t* pret & pp *prejudged*, prē-jujd', ppr *prejudging*, prē-juj'ing [Prefix *pre*, and *judge*=Fr *prejuger*, L *præjudicare*] To judge beforehand, to judge before the connected arguments and facts are fully known, to condemn beforehand or unheard.

prejudgment, prē-juj'ment, *n* The act of prejudging, judgment without a hearing or full examination

prejudicate, prē jū'di kāt, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *prejudicated*, prē jū'di-kāt-ed, ppr *prejudicating*, prē-jū'di-kāt-ing [L *præ*, before, and *judico*, I judge Akin *prejudice*] To prejudge, to judge with prejudice

prejudication, prē-jū'di kā"shon, *n* Act of prejudicating or prejudging

prejudice, pre'jū-dis, *n* [Fr *préjudice*, fr L *præjudicium*, prejudice, prejudgment, fr *præ*, before, and *judicium*, a judgment or sentence, fr *judex*, *judicis*, a judge JUDGE.] An unwarranted or unfounded bias or leaning, favourable or unfavourable, a prepossession, a wrong or ignorant bias or view, detriment, damage injury —*v t* pret & pp *prejudiced*, pre'jū-dist, ppr *prejudicing*, pre'jū-dis-ing To affect with prejudice, to bias the mind of by hasty and incorrect *notions*, *to do* harm to, to hurt, damage diminish, impair

prejudicial, pre-jū-di'shal, *a* [O Fr *préjudicial* PREJUDICE.] Pertaining to prejudice, causing prejudice or detriment, hurtful harmful, injurious, detrimental.

prejudicially, pre jū-di'shal-li, *adv* In a prejudicial manner, hurtfully, injuriously

preknowledge, prē-nol'ej, *n* [Prefix *pre*, and *knowledge*] Prior knowledge, foreknowledge

prelacy, pre'la-si, *n* [L L *prælatia*, fr *prælatus*, a prelate] The office of a prelate, episcopacy, the order of bishops, bishops, collectively

prelate, pre'lat *n* [Fr *prélat*, L L *prælatus*, set over, fr *præ*, before, and *latus*, set or put] An ecclesiastic of higher rank than a priest or pastor, and having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, &c, a dignitary of the church.

prelateship, pre'lat-ship, *n* The office of a prelate

prelatic, prelatical, pre-lat'ik, pre lat'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy

prelatically, pre-lat'ik-al li, *adv* In a prelatical manner

prelatist, pre'lat-ist, *n* [*Prelate* and *-ist*] An advocate for prelacy, an episcopalian, a high-churchman

prelature, pre'lat-ūr, *n* [*Prelate* and *-ure*] The office or dignity of a prelate, prelacy

prelect, prē lekt', *v i* pret & pp *prelected*, prē lekt'ed, ppr *prelecting*, prē lekt'ing [From L *prælego*, *prælectus—præ*, before, and *lego*, I read. LEGEND] To read or deliver a lecture or public discourse, to lecture

prelection, prē-lek'shon, *n* [See prec] A lecture or discourse, a public lecture

prelector, prē-lek'tor, *n* One who prelects, a lecturer

prelibation, prē lī-bā'shon, *n* [L *præ*, before, and *libo*, I taste LIBATION] A libation previous to tasting, a foretaste.

preliminarily, prē-lim'in-a-ri-li, *adv* In a preliminary manner

preliminary, prē-lim'in a-ri, *a* [Fr *preliminaire*, fr L *præ*, before, and *limen*, *liminis*, a threshold LIMIT] That precedes the main discourse or business, introductory, preparatory, prefatory —*n.* Something introductory or preparatory, something done before the main business can be begun, preface prelude

prelude, prel'ūd or prē-lūd', *v t* pret & pp *preluded*, prel'ūd-ed or prē-lūd'ed, ppr *preluding*, prel'ūd-ing or prē lūd'ing [Fr *preluder*, to prelude, *prélude*, a prelude, fr L *præludere*, to play beforehand, to prelude —*præ*, before, and *ludo* I play LUDICROUS] To introduce with a previous performance, to introduce, to preface, to serve as an introduction to —*v i.* To form a prelude, to serve for a prelude —*n.* prel'ūd or prē'lūd. Something played beforehand, something preparatory or leading up to what follows, a preliminary, something foreshowing what is to follow, a musical introduction or an introductory performance, a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement

prelusive, prē-lū'siv, *a* [L *prælusus* and *-ire* PRELUDE.] Partaking of the nature of a prelude, introductory, indicative of something to follow

premature, prē'ma-tūr, *a* [L *præmaturus*, early ripe, too early—*præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe MATURE] Happening arriving, existing, performed, or adopted before the proper time, done, said, or believed too soon, too early, untimely

prematurely, prē ma-tūr'li, *adv* In a premature manner

prematureness, prematurity, prē-ma-tūr'nes, prē ma-tū'ri-ti, *n* The state of being premature

premaxillary, prē mak'sil la-ri, *n* [Prefix *pre*, and *maxillary*] Placed anterior to the true maxillary bone

premeditate, prē-me'di tāt, *v t* pret & pp *premeditated*, prē-me'di-tāt-ed, ppr *premeditating*, prē-me'di-tāt-ing [Fr *préméditer*, L *præmeditari*, to premeditate —*præ*, before, and *meditari*, to meditate—which see] To meditate upon beforehand, to think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously —*v i.* To meditate or revolve in the mind beforehand to deliberate

premeditation, prē-me'di-tā"shon, *n* [Fr *premeditation*, L. *præmeditatio*] The act of premeditating, previous deliberation, previous contrivance or design

premier, prē'mi-er, *a* [Fr *premier*, fr. L *primarius*, of the first rank fr *primus*,

first PRIME] First h f princ pal holdi g the m ost ancie t titl in any rank of the peerage —n The first mini ter of state the prime minister

premiership pre m er hip n The office or dign ty of premier or prime minister

premise prē-miz' v t pret & pp *premised* p ē mizd ppr premis g p miz ing. [From L. *prom tto promissus* to place o set before—*pro* bef re, and m *tto* I send. MISSION] To put forward by way of preface or introduct on to make known as introductory to something to be afterwards sa i or told, or to a i in understanding what follows to lay down as antecedent to another statement.—v i. To state antecedently to make an introductory statement.

premise premiss, pre'm s, n [Fr *pre misse* a p mise in logic, fr L. *promissum*, lit s meth ng set down or stated beforehand—*pr* nd *mitto* I send. See prec.] A proposit on in d down as a base of argu m t o f om which something is to be inferred in *logic*, appl ed to each of th two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the con lusion is drawn. *pl.* the por tion of a legal document wher articles of property to be tran ferred are described in full (in the things before mentioned) hence, houses or tenem ts a house an l the outhouses, &c. belonging to t.

premium pre mi um n [L *præmium*, a r ward, profit, prize, fr *præ* before a d *mo* I tak as in *exempt*, & EXEMPT] A reward or prize offered for some special reason a prize to be gained by competi t on a bonus n e tra sum paid as an i ucent ve, a bounty a fee paid for the privileg of bei g taught a trade or profession a sum pai l periodically for i rance, as against fire or loss of life or property a certain increase in val e of m oney or currency higher value of coin as compared with paper money or of shares compared with their original value —*At a pr mium*, above par opp sed to *t discou t* as d of shares or stock hence in high esteem.

premolar p mō'ler n [Prefix *pre* nd *molar*] *Anat* a tooth between the cani e an l the mo lars.

premonish pre-mon ish v t pret. & pp *premo nished*, p mon ish t ppr *premonishi g* pre mon ish i g [Pref *pre* and *monish*, as i *admonish* (q v)] To admonish beforehand to forewarn.

premonition pre-m)-ni shon, n [L.L. *præmonitio—præ* before an l *monco moni t m*, I warn. MONITION] Previous warning, notice or i form tion.

premonitor pre mon i-tor n [See prec] One who gi es premonition.

premonitory pr -mon i-to-ri, a [L.L. *pr monitrius* PREMONITI N] C ving premonition giving previous warni g or tu e.

premorse pr mors' a. [L. *præmorsus —præ* before, and *morsus*, bitten, pp of *mordeo* I gnaw MORDANT] B tten off in bot said of a root or leaf t rminat g bruptly

prentice pren tis A c lloquial shortening of *Apprentice*

preoccupancy pr -ok'ku pan-si, n. Pre occupation previous occupancy

preoccupation pre-ok'kū pā hon, n. Act of preoccupying, or of taking possession before another prior possession state of being preoccupied, engrossed, or absorbed.

preoccupied pre-ok'kū pīd, p a Occupied beforehand ha ing the attention taken up previously bsorbed abstracted.

preoccupy p e-ok'k pī, v t pret & pp *preoccupied*, pre-ok'k pīd, ppr *preoccupying* pre ok'kū pī i g. [Prefix *pr* , and *occupy* = L. *præoccupare* OCCUPY] To occupy or take possession of before another to engage *a* occupy the attention of beforeha d to engross bef rehand.

preordain pre-o dān' v t pret. & pp. *preordained*, p -or-dānd ppr *preorda ning*. [Prefix *pr* and *ordain*.] T o la n or appoint beforehand to foreorda n or predetermine

preordination pre-or'dīn ā sh n Act of preordaining previous determinati n.

prepaid pre-pād PREPAY

preparation pre pa-rā shon [Fr *pr pa r t n* L *præparatio* PREPARE.] Act or operat n of preparing something done in ew of som th g else to be done that whi h is prepar l, made r compounded for a particula purpose state of being prepared or in eadi ess

preparative pr pa'ra ti v [Fr *pré pa tif* PREPARE.] T ding to pr pare or make ready prep rat ry —n That which serves to prepare s mething preparatory p ep rat n **preparatively** pre pa'ra-ti h *ad* By w y of prepara t on.

preparatory p pa'ra-to-ri a [Fr *pa atoir*] That m kes preparation serving to prepare r r ady nt oductory prel minary anteced nt and adapted to what follow

prepare pr pār' v t pret & pp *pr pa d* pr pā d ppr *preparing* pre pār ng [Fr *préparer* L. *præparar propa tus—pro* before, and *paro* I g t eady PARE] To get or make ready beforehand to make ready for something to happen (often *fi*) to make fit or su table f some end, use service or state to fit to adapt to ad just to equ p, to prov l to procure as s i table —v i T make preparation to tak the necessary previ us measures to make ne' self ready

preparedness p e pā t ned nes, n State of being prepared o in readi ess

preparer pre pār'e n. One who prepares.

prepay prē pā' v t pret. & pp *prepaid*, pre pād ppr *prepay ng* pre pā ing [Prefix *pre*, an l *pay*] To pay to ad vance o beforehand to pay bef re obtaining possession of

prepayment, pre pā ment, n Act of prepaying payment in ad vance

prepense pre pe s' [O Fr *prepense* fr prefix *pre*, and *penser* L. *pensare*, to think PENSIVE.] Be used bef re or previously premeditated aforethought gen ally in the phrase *malice prepense*

preponderance pre pon der-ans n [Fr *p ipondera ce* See next] The state of preponderating or be g preponderant su peri rity of pow r or influe ce

preponderant, p e pon'de ant, a [Fr *pr ponderant*, L. *pr ponde ans* pp of *prepondero* See next] Prepon h rat ng su peri r in power influence or th lik

preponderate pre pon der at, v i pret. & pp *preponderat d* pre pon der āt-ed ppr *preponderat g* pre pon der āt- g [L. *præ pondero præponder tus—pr* before and *pondero* I w gh PONDER.] To be greatest in weight or influence to o tweigh others to exceed the rest in influence or power to ha e greater w y to predominat

preponderation pre-pon der ā h n, n. The stat of prepond rat ng prepond rance

preposition pre po-zi shon, n [Fr *pré pos tion*, L. *p epositio* fr *præ* before and *pono* I put. POSITION] An uninflected part of speech governing a noun pronoun, or clause and putting t in some case other than the nom nat e

prepositional pre-po-zi shon-al, *a* Per tain g to or ha ing the nature or function of a *preposition*.

prepositionally pre-po-zi shon-al-li, *adv* In a prepositional mann

prepositive pr poz it iv a. [Fr *pré positif* PREPOSITION] Put before pref ed.—n. A wor l or particle put before another word.

prepossess, prē po zes' v t pret. & pp *pre sessed*, pre po zest *prepossessi g*, [Pre po zes ing [Prefix *pr* , and *possess*] To take possession of beforehand to preoccupy to preoccupy the mind or heart of to bias or prejudice.

prepossessing, pre po-zes'ing, p a Creating an impression favourable to the owner engaging attract ve

prepossession pre po-ze'shon n Prior possess on preconceived opinion prejudice bias fa ourable impression.

preposterous pri pos'ter us, *a* [L *præposterus* lit with the after part in front—*pr* before and *posterus* com ng after POSTERIOR] Contrary to nature or reason absurd foolish irrational monstrous utterly ridiculous

preposterously p e pos ter us li, *adv* I a preposterous manner absurdly

preposterousness pre pos te us-nes, n The state or quality of being preposterous

prepotency pre pō ten-si n [See ne t.] S peri r power pre dominance

prepotent p e po tent a [L *prapotens —pro* before a d *potens* powerful POTENT] Very powerful having a prepon ler ting power or influence

prepuce pre pūs, n [L. *præputium* the fo eskin] The f reak n.—**prepu'tial** pre pū hal, *a* Pertainin to the prepuce

pre Raphaelite pr raf a el it n A upporter of the styl of pai ting practised by early painters before Raphael, or the modern revi l of the r style howing especially a rig idly f ithful ep resentat on of natu e—**pre Raphaelitism** pre raf a-el it-izm, n The style or practice of the pre Raphaelites.

prerequisite pr' r k wi z t, *a* [Prefix *p* a d *requisite*] Previ usly requisite necessary to som thing subsequent.—n. Something that is prerequisite

prerogative pr ro'ga-ti n [L. *p orogat va* f *prærog* , I ask bef re—*pra* be f re and *r jo* I ask [as n *interr g t arrog t der gat* &c) LOGATI V] A privi claim or t tl an e clus o peculiar pri ilg or right a pri ilege belonging to character or position a official nd hered tary right right or pri ilege of a s v reign or *ruler*

presage pre sāj or pres'āj n [F *présage* fr L. *pr sagium*, f *præsagio—pro* before an l *sagio* I perceive by the senses SAGACIOUS.] A p esent ment something which fo eshows a future event a presa t fact indicati g something to com a prognost c, om n token, or sign —v t. pr -sāj' pret & pp *presag d* pre-sājd pp *pr sagi g* pr -sāj'ing To f reshow b tokken to forebode to foretell to predict.—v i. To ha e fi reknowledge or present ment.

presageful pr -sāj'fūl, n Full of presages om rous

presagement pr -sāj'ment, n Act of presaging a foreboding a foretelling

presbyopia pres-b -pi-a, n [*Gr pre by* old, op the eye] That condition of the eye in wh h near objects are seen less distinctly than th se at a distance common l in old age

presbyter pres', ter n [L. *pr sbyter* fr Gr *presbyteros*, an elde comparative degree of *presbys* old. *Priest* is a form of the same w rd] An elder an elderly person who had authority in the early Christian ch rch a priest a parson.

presbyterial pres-bi-te ri al, *a*. Pertaining to a presbyter or presbytery presbyterian.

presbyterian pres-bi te'ri an, *a* [From *presbyter presbyt ry*] Pertaining to presbyters pertaining to ecclesiastical government by elders nd presbyteries, or to those who uphold such government. —n. A member of one of the Christian churches who rest ch rch governments in presbyteries or associat ons of ministers and elders, and hav no bishops

presbyterianism pres-bi t ri an izm n. [*Presbyterian* and *-ism*] The doctrines, principles, and ecclesiastical discipline of government of presbyterians.

presbytership pres'bi te -ship n The office or stat on of a presbyter

presbytery pres'bi-te-ri, n. [L.L *presbyterium* a council of elders PRESBYTER.] A body of presbyters or elders a ch urch court or judicatory consist

ing of the presbyterian pastors of churches within a certain district, and one elder, a layman, from each church, the presbyterian religion

prescience, prē'shi-ens, *n* [Fr *prescience*, L *præscientia* See next] Foreknowledge, knowledge of events before they take place, foresight

prescient, prē'shi ent, *a* [L *præsciens, præscientis*, ppr of *præscio*, I foreknow—*præ*, before, *scio*, I know SCIENCE.] Foreknowing, having knowledge of events before they take place

prescientific, prē'sī-en tif'ik, *a* [Prefix *pre*, and *scientific*] Anterior to the era of science

prescind, prē sind', *v t* pret & pp *prescinded*, prē sind'ed, ppr *prescinding*, prē-sind'ing [L *præ*, before, and *scindo*, I cut] To consider apart from other ideas or notions

prescribe, prē skrīb', *v t* pret & pp *prescribed*, pre skrībd', ppr *prescribing*, prē skrīb'ing [L. *præscribo—præ*, before, and *scribo*, I write SCRIBE] To set or lay down authoritatively for direction, to appoint, to order, to give as a rule of conduct to direct to be used as a remedy ——*v i* To give directions, to lay down rules, to write or give medical directions to direct what remedies are to be used *law*, to become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation, and the like

prescript, prē skript, *a* [L *præscriptus*, pp of *præscribo* PRESCRIBE.] Directed, set down as a rule, prescribed ——*n* Direction, precept, model prescribed

prescriptibility, prē skrip'ti bil"i ti, *n* Quality of being prescriptible

prescriptible, prē skrip'ti bl, *a* [PRESCRIBE] That may be prescribed, depending or derived from prescription

prescription, prē skrip'shon, *n* [Fr *prescription*, L *præscriptio*, fr *præscribo, præscriptus* PRESCRIBE] Act of prescribing, or that which is prescribed, a medical direction of remedies for a disease and the manner of using them, a recipe, a claim, right, or title based on long use or custom, the loss of a legal right by lapse of time and neglect

prescriptive, prē skript'iv, *a* [See prec] Arising from prescription, consisting in or acquired by prescription or long use and enjoyment

presence, pre'zens, *n* [Fr *presence*, L *præsentia*, fr *præsens, præsentis* See next] State of being present, the existence of a person or thing in a certain place opposed to *absence*, a being in company with or near, personal attendance company, state of being in view, sight port, mien air, personal appearance, demeanour, the person of a superior or great personage, an appearance or apparition —**Presence of mind**, coolness and readiness to act in occasions of difficulty, quickness in devising expedients on pressing occasions

present, pre'zent *a* [Fr *présent* L *præsens, præsentis*, fr *præ*, before, and *sens, ssens*, being, an old participle of *sum* I am, comp *absent*] Being before, being close at hand or in view, being in a certain place opposed to *absent*, being before the face or near, being in company, being now in view or under consideration, now existing, not past or future, ready at hand, quick in emergency, favourably attentive —**The present**, elliptical *for the present time* —**At present**, at the present time —**Present tense**, the tense which expresses action or being in the present time ——*n* Present time, present tense, *pl* term used in a legal document for the document itself

present, prē zent', *v t* pret & pp *presented*, prē zent'ed, ppr *presenting*, prē zent'ing [Fr *présenter*, L L *præsentare*, to present, to offer, lit to make present, fr *præsens*, present (q v)] To introduce or bring into the presence or before the face of a superior, to make personally known to exhibit or bring to view or notice to show, to give or bestow, to offer gratuitously for reception, to put into the hands of another in ceremony, to favour with a gift to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice, to offer openly, to proffer, to lay before a public body for consideration, to bring before a court or magistrate, to point, aim, or direct, as a weapon, particularly some species of firearms —**To present arms** to bring a gun or rifle in a perpendicular position in front of the body ——*n* pre'zent [Fr *present*, fr the verb] Something given, a donation, a gift

presentable, prē zent'a-bl, *a* That may be presented, in such trim as to be able to present one's self, suitable to be exhibited or offered

presentation, pre zent ā'shon, *n* [Fr *presentation*, L L *præsentatio* fr *présent are*, to present] Act of presenting, act of formally handing over as a gift or donation, the act or right of presenting a clergyman or nominating a minister to a vacant parish

presentative, prē zen'ta-tiv, *a* Serving to present, presenting

presentee, pre zent-ē', *n* [From to *present*, and *ee*] One presented to a benefice

presenter, prē zent'er, *n* One who presents

presentiment, prē sen'ti ment, *n* [O Fr *presentiment*, fr L *præ*, before and *sentio*, I perceive or feel. SENSE] Previous apprehension of something future anticipation of impending evil, feeling that evil is to happen, foreboding

presentive, prē zen'tiv, *a* Presenting a definite conception of an object to the mind ——*n* A presentive word.

presently, pre'zent-li, *adv* At present†, immediately, forthwith, speedily, soon.

presentment, prē zent'ment, *n* Act of presenting, appearance to the view, representation

presentness, pre'zent-nes, *n* The state of being present, presence

preservable, prē zerv'a-bl, *a* That may be preserved.

preservation, pre zer vā'shon, *n* [PRESERVE] Act of preserving or state of being preserved, escape from danger, safety

preservative, prē zerv'at-iv, *a* [Fr *préservatif*] Having the power or quality of preserving or keeping safe tending to preserve ——*n* That which preserves or has the power of preserving, a preventive of injury or decay

preserve, pre zerv', *v t* pret & pp *preserved*, pre zervd', ppr *preserving*, prē zerv'ing [Fr *préserver*, L L *præservare*, fr L *præ*, before, and *servo*, I preserve or keep (as in *conserve, reserve*) SERVE] To save from injury or destruction, to keep in safety or security, to protect, shield, guard, defend to keep from decay, to keep in a sound state to cause to remain good for food by treating with salt, sugar, or otherwise, to prevent being hunted and killed, except at certain seasons or by certain persons, as game salmon, &c ——*n*. Something that is preserved fruit or vegetables treated so as to make them keep good for food ground set apart for the shelter of animals intended for sport or food.

preserver, prē zerv'er, *n* The person or thing that preserves, one who saves or defends from destruction or evil

preside, prē zīd, *v i* pret & pp *presided*, prē-zid'ed, ppr *presiding*, prē zid'ing [Fr *presider*, fr L *præsidere—præ*, before, and *sedeo*, I sit SEDATE] To be set over others for the exercise of authority, to exercise superintendence, to watch over as inspector, to have the post of chairman or president at a meeting

presidency, pre'zi-den si, *n* [Fr *présidence* PRESIDENT] Act of presiding, superintendence, the office or jurisdiction of president, the term during which a president holds his office

president, pre'zi-dent, *n* [Fr *président*, L *præsidens, -dentis*, ppr of *præsideo* PRESIDE] One who presides, an officer appointed to preside over a corporation, company, assembly, &c , the head of a province, territory, or state, the highest officer of state in a republic.

presidential, pre zi-den'shal, *a* Pertaining to a president

presidentship, pre'zi-dent-ship, *n* The office of president

presignify, prē sig'ni fī, *v t* pret & pp *presignified*, prē sig'ni fid, ppr *presignifying*, prē sig'ni fī ing [Prefix *pre*, and *signify*] To intimate or signify beforehand

press, pres, *v t* pret & pp *pressed*, prest, ppr *pressing*, pres'ing [Fr *presser*, fr L *pressare*, to press, a freq of *premo, pressum*, I press, seen also in *compress, depress, express, impress, repress*, &c , *print, imprint, sprain*, &c , being also of same origin] To lie, bear, or weigh heavily upon, to squeeze, to crush, to squeeze for making smooth, or to extract juice, to drive, to force, to urge, to enforce, to inculcate with earnestness, to impose, to emphasize, to embrace closely, to hug, to straiten, to distress, as with poverty, to constrain, to compel, to urge by authority or necessity, to solicit with earnestness or importunity ——*v i*. To bear heavily or with force, to urge or strain in motion, to go forward with force, to crowd, to throng to force one's way, to push with force ——*n*. A pressing, a crowd a throng, an instrument or machine by which some thing may be squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form, a machine for printing, a printing press, (with *the*) the art or business of printing and publishing, or printed literature in general, especially newspapers and periodicals, an upright cupboard in which clothes or other articles are kept, urgency, urgent demands of affairs

press, pres, *v t* pret & pp *pressed*, prest, ppr *pressing*, pres'ing [Originally to *impress* or *imprest* See IMPPESS in this sense] To force into service, especially into naval service, to impress

press-gang, pres'gang, *n* A detachment of seamen empowered to impress men into the naval service

pressing, pres'ing, *p a* Urgent, importunate, distressing

pressingly, pres'ing li, *adv* In a pressing manner, with eagerness or urgency, closely

pressirostral, pres-i ros'tral, *a* [L *pressus*, pressed, flattened, and *rostrum*, beak] Having a compressed or flattened beak

pressman, pres'man, *n* One who works at or attends to a printing press, a journalist or writer for the press

pressure, pre'shūr, *n* [O Fr *pressure* L *pressura*, fr *pressus*, pressed PRESS] The act of pressing, the force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power, moral force, constraining force or impulse acting on the mind, severity or grievousness, as of personal circumstances, distress, strait, or difficulty, urgency, demand on one's time or energies

press-work, pres'werk, *n* The operation of taking impressions from types, &c , by means of the press

prestidigitation, pres'ti di'ji tā"shon, *n* [From L *præsto*, at hand, ready, and *digitus*, a finger, suggested by L. *præstigiæ*, leger demain, trickery PRESTIGE.] Skill in leger demain, sleight of hand, juggling —**prestidigitator**, pres-ti-di'ji tā ter, *n* One who practises prestidigitation, a juggler

prestige, pres'tij or pres-tēzh', *n* [Fr *prestige*, fr L *præstigiæ*, deception, juggler's tricks, fr *præ*, before, and *striga*, a witch] Illusion, charm, fascination or imposture†, influence based on high character or conduct, moral influence arising from past successes or achievements, regarded as the pledge or promise of future successes

presto, pres'tō, *adv* [It *presto*, quick, quickly, fr L *præsto*, at hand, ready] Quickly, in a trice, in *mus* a direction for quick time

presumable, prē zūm'a-bl, *a* That may be presumed or taken for granted

presumably, prē zūm'a-bli, *adv* As may be presumed or easily supposed.

presume pre-zūm *v t* pret & pp *presumed*, pre-zūmd ppr *presuming* [Fr *presumer* f L *præsumo* to presume to anticipate, take before hand præ before and *sumo* I take, as in *assumo*, *consumo*, *resumo*, &c SUMPTUOUS] To take for granted to suppose on reason to take grounds to take on one self to take the liberty to make bold —*v i* To build to make unwarranted advances to act in a forward way

presuming pre-zūm-ing *p a* Showing presumption presumptuous **presumingly** pre-zūm-ing-li, *ad* With presumption

presumption pre-zum-shon, *n* [F *présomption* L *præsumptio*, f *præsumo* pp *sumptus* PRESUME] Act of presuming that which is presumed belief previously formed, supposition, strong probability or reliance as forwardness in conduct presumptuousness arrogance assurance

presumptive pre-zum-tiv *a* [F *présomptif* See prec] Based on presumption or probability circumstantially not directly Heir presumptive one who may be cut out by the birth of a nearer relative **presumptively** pre-zum-tiv-li, *adv* In a presumptive manner

presumptuous pre-zum-tū-us, *a* [F *présomptueux* f *présomption*, presumption] Imbued with or characterized by presumption taking undue liberties given to presume or act in a forward manner arrogant overweening overbold **presumptuously** pre-zum-tū-us-li, *adv* In a presumptuous manner **presumptuousness** pre-zum-tū-us-nes, *n* The quality of being presumptuous

presuppose pre-sup-pōz' *v t* pret & pp *presupposed*, pre-sup-pōzd ppr *presupposing* [Pref *pre* and *suppose* F *présupposer*] To suppose as previous to imply as antecedent to require to exist previously to necessitate as prior

pretence prē-tens' *n* [From L *præ-tensus*, f *præ-tendo*, pp of *protendo* PRETEND] Act of pretending presenting to others of a false or hypocritical appearance simulation feigning false show pretext

pretend prē-tend *v* pret & pp *pretended*, pret & pp *pretending* [F *prétendre*, L *prætendere*—*præ*, before, and *tendo*, I stretch. TEND] To hold out or put forward falsely in order to deceive to feign to counterfeit to simulate to assume or profess to feign to use as a pretext to affect —*v i* To assume a false character to make pretence to claim to put in a claim (with *to*)

pretended pre-ten-ed, *p a* Ostensible feigned, assumed hypocritical **pretendedly** pre-ten-ed-li, *a* By pretence

pretender prē-tend-ĕr *n* One who pretends, one who lays claim to anything, as to a throne the term being applied to the son and grandson of James II who laid claim to the British crown as heirs of the house of Stuart.

pretense See PRETENCE.

pretension pre-ten-shun *n* [Fr *prétension* f L *præ-tensus* PRETEND] Claim true or false an alleged or assumed right

pretentious pre-ten-shus, *a* [Fr *prétentieux* f *prétention*] Full of pretension pretending to a superiority not real showy **pretentiously** pre-ten-shus-li, *a* In a pretentious manner **pretentiousness** prē-ten-shus-nes, *n* The quality of being pretentious

preterit, preterite pre-ter-it, *a* [L *præteritus*, gone by pp of *præterĕo* I go by *præter* beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, I go ITINERANT] Past applied to the tense of a verb which expresses action or being past or finished without further specification of time —*n* The past tense.

preterition pre-ter-ĭ-shon, *n* [Fr *prétérition* L *præteritio* See prec] A figure in rhetoric, by which, in pretending to pass over anything, we make a summary mention of it

preteritive, pre-ter-it-iv *a* [Pref *pre* and *ve*] Applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the *preterite* or past tenses.

preterm ission pre-ter-mi-shon *n* [L *præ-missio*] Act of preterming a passing by omission

pretermit, pre-ter-mit' *v t* pret & pp *pretermitted* ppr *pretermitting* [L *præter-mitto* *præter* beyond, and *mitto* I send, I let go To let pass to pass by to omit to overlook to neglect

preternatural pre-ter-na-tū-ral *a* [Prefix *præter* and *natural* Lay and to differ entiate from what is natural irregular abnormal anomalous

preternaturally pre-ter-na-tū-ral-li *ad* In a preternatural manner

preterperfect, pre-ter-pĕr-fekt [Prefix *præter* and *perfect*] In grammar a term equivalent to *perfect* **preterpluperfect** pre-ter-plo'pĕr-fekt and same as *Perfect*

pretext, prē-tekst *n* [Fr *prétexte* f L *prætexta* something worn before a pretext f *prætexo*—*præ* before, and *texo* I weave TEXTURE] An ostensible reason or motive used to cover the real reason or motive a pretence

pretor prē-tor PRÆTOR

prettily prit-ti-li, *ad* In a pretty manner with prettiness pleasingly

prettiness prit-ti-nes *n* State or quality of being pretty diminutive beauty beauty without ostentatiousness or dignity neatness and taste exhibited on small objects affected niceness foppishness

pretty prit-i, *a* [O E *pretie*, *praty* &c. connected with A Sax *prætig* crafty from *prot* a trick a wile so Icel *prettugr* tricky *prettr*, a trick, farther connections doubtful] Having diminutive beauty of a pleasing and attractive form without strong lines of beauty or without gracefulness and dignity comely pleasing in a prearranged affected finical foppish good or fine often ironically, meaning being opposite —*adv* In some degree moderately to a certainty

prettyish prit-i-ish, *a* Somewhat pretty

prevail prē-val *v i* pret & pp *prevailed* ppr *prevailing* [F *prévaloir* f L *prævalĕo*, to be superior in power *præ* before and *valĕo* I am strong VALID] To gain the victory or superiority to prove superior in power to gain the day often with *over* or *against* to be in force to be current to have effect or power or influence (as a disease a custom) to succeed, to gain over by persuasion with *on* or *upon*

prevailing prē-val-ing *p a* Predominant having superior influence prevalent most common or general **prevailingly** prē-val-ing-li *ad* So as to prevail

prevalence prevalency prev'a-lens, prev'a-len-si *n* [F *prévalence* See next] The state or quality of being prevalent superiority general reception or practice general existence or extension or continuance of being widely spread.

prevalent, prev'a-lent, *a* [L *prævalens* ppr of *prævalĕo*. PREVAIL] Prevailing predominant most generally received or current extensively in use

prevalently prev'a-lent-li, *adv* In a prevalent manner

prevaricate pre-va'ri-kāt, *v i* pret & pp *prevaricated*, pre-va'ri-kāt-ed ppr *prevaricating* pr a'n-kāt-ing [Fr *prévariquer* L *prævaricor* *prævaricatus* lit to walk crookedly—*præ*, before, and *varicus*, straddling, from *varus* bow-legged, crooked] To act or speak evasively, to swerve from truth to shuffle to quibble or be evasive in giving answers.

prevarication, pre-va'ri-kā-shon *n* [Fr *prévarication*, L *prævaricatio*] Act of prevaricating a shuffling or quibbling to evade truth or the disclosure of truth the wilful concealment or misrepresentation of truth by giving evasive evidence

prevaricator pre-va'ri-kāt-or *n* One who prevaricates

prevenient prē-ve-ni-ent, *a* [L *præveniens* pp of *prævenio* PREVENT] Going before preventing

prevent prē-vent' *v t* pret & pp *prevented*, ppr *preventing* pr vent-ing [From L *prævenio* *præven-tum*, I anticipate I prevent—*præ* before and *venio* I come seen also in *advent* *convent*, *circumvention* &c] To anticipate to forestall to stop or intercept to hinder by something done before to impede to hinder to preclude to debar

preventable prē-vent-a-bl *a* Capable of being prevented or hindered.

preventer prē-vent-ĕr *n* One who or that which prevents

prevention prē-ven-shon *n* [F *prévention* PREVENT] The act of preventing obstructing a hindering prevarication act on hindrance measure of precaution

preventive prē-ve-tiv *a* [*Prevent* and *-ive* pr *ven-t*] Tending to prevent or hinder —*n* That which prevents that which intercepts the access or approach of an anodyne even usually taken.

previous prē-vi-us, *a* [L *prævius* going before—*præ* before and *via*, a way VOYAGE] Going before or in time being or happening before something else antecedent prior former

previously prē-vi-us-li, *ad* In time previous preceding before beforehand antecedently

previse prē-vīz' *v t* pret & pp *prevised*, pre-vīzd *prevising* p īz-ing. [L *prævisus*, pp of *provideo* *pro*, before and *video* *visum*, I see VISION] To foresee to forewarn

prevision pre-vi-zhon *n* [F *prévision* See prec] Foresight foreknowledge prescience

prey prā, *n* [O F *prey* *praie* O Fr *preie* *praie* (F *proie*, f L *præda*, plunder whence *præda-rius* *depræda-tion* f *præ-da*—*præ* before and a word cognate with L *to-go*] Property taken from an enemy in war spoil booty what is seized as the property at one's mercy as cattle living creatures seized on which may be seized by an animal to be devoured.—Beast of prey a carnivorous animal, or one that feeds on the flesh of other animals —*v i* pret & pp *preyed* prād pp *preying* prā'ing To take prey or booty to get food by rapine to have a continued want or wearing effect to cause to pine away with *on* or *upon*

price prīs, *n* [F *prix* *preis*, F *prize* f L *pretium*, a price a reward really the same word as *pretiare* and *precor* to value] The sum of money or definite value which a seller sets on his goods in market he values for which a commodity sells the equivalent for which something is bought or sold cost value worth estimation.— *v t* pret & pp *priced*, prīst pp *pricing* prīs'ing To set a price on to ask the price of

priced prīst, *p a* Set at a value generally in compounds as high *priced* low *priced*

priceless prīs'les *a* Too valuable to admit of a price in a value lines made

prick prik, *n* [A Sax *prica* *preon*, a point, a dot D L G Icel and Dan *prik* Sw *prick* dot, prick The verb is the noun = A Sax *prician* L G *pricken*, D *prikken*, Icel *prikka* Dan *prik*, Sw *prika* G *prick* *n*] A slender pointed thing that can pierce or puncture a spine a thorn a sharp wire a puncture or wound by a prick or prickle a sting *fig* a stinging or mortifying thought a dot or small mark seen as of a target in archery —*v t* pret & pp *pricked* prikt pp *pricking* prik-ing To pierce with a prick or sharp pointed thing to puncture to erect, as a pointed thing, and in particular an animal's ears to fix by the point to stick to mark off by a puncture to spur, to goad to incite to sting with remorse to trace by puncturing —*v i* To spur on to ride rapidly to feel a prickly sensation to stand up erect.

prick-eared, prik'erd, *a* Having pointed ears, having ears standing up prominently
pricker, prik'er, *n* That which pricks, a sharp-pointed instrument, one who pricks, a light horseman
pricket, prik'et, *n* [From *prick*.] A buck of the second year [*Shak*.]
pricking, prik'ing, *n* Act of piercing with a sharp point, a sensation of sharp pain as if being pricked.
prickle, prik'l, *n* [Dim of *prick*=A Sax. *pricel*, *pricle*, D *prille*, L G and G *pricke*l] A small prick a small sharp-pointed shoot growing from the bark of a shrub, a sharp pointed process of an animal, a small spine —*v t* pret & pp *prickled*, prik'ld, ppr *prickling*, prik'ling To prick slightly, to pierce with fine sharp points, to cause a prickly feeling in
prickliness, prik'li-nes, *n* State of being prickly
prickly, prik'li, *a* Full of small sharp points or prickles, armed with prickles, pricking or stinging
prickly-heat, prik'li hēt, *n* The popular name for a severe form of skin-disease known as *lichen*
prickly-pear, prik'li pār, *n* A species of cactus covered with clusters of spines, and producing an edible fruit, a cactus of the genus Opuntia



Prickly pear

pride, prīd, *n* [A. Sax. *pryte*, pride, fr *prut*, proud. PROUD] The quality or state of being proud, feeling of inordinate self-esteem, unreasonably high opinion of one's own superiority over others, haughtiness, insolent elation, generous elation of heart, proper self-esteem springing from consciousness of worth, proud behaviour, insolence, that which is or may be a cause of pride, one who or that which gives rise to pride or glorification glory or delight, highest pitch what is most admired, splendid show, ostentation —*v t* pret & pp *prided*, prīd'ed, ppr *priding*, prīd'ing To indulge pride to value one's self used *refl*
prideful, prīd'fql, *a* Full of pride, insolent, scornful
pridefully, prīd'ful-li, *adv* In a prideful manner, proudly
pridefulness, prīd'ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being prideful pride
pridian, prī'di-an, *a* [L *pridianus*, fr *prius*, before, and *dies*, day] Pertaining or relating to the previous day, yesterday's
pric-dieu, prē-dyē, *n* [Fr, pray God—*prier*, to pray, *Dieu*, God.] A kneeling desk for prayers
prier, pryer, prī'er, *n* One who pries
priest, prēst, *n* [A. Sax. *preóst*, contr fr L *presbyter*, a presbyter, a priest PRESBYTER] A man who officiates in sacred offices, a minister of public worship, especially a minister with sacrificial functions, a pastor an Episcopalian minister, a clergyman above a deacon and below a bishop
priestcraft prēst'kraft, *n* The craft or stratagems of priests, management of priests to advance their own order
priestess, prēst'es, *n* A female priest, a female engaged in performing priestly offices
priesthood, prēst'hud, *n* The office or character of a priest, the order of men set apart for sacred offices, the order composed of priests.
priestlike, prēst'lik, *a* Resembling a priest or that which belongs to priests
priestliness, prēst'li-nes, *n* State or quality of being priestly
priestly, prēst'li *a* Resembling a priest, pertaining to a priest or to priests, sacerdotal.
priest-ridden, prēst'rid-n, *a* Entirely swayed or governed by priests
prig prig, *n* [Origin doubtful perhaps fr *prick*, in old sense of to trim or dress up] A conceited, narrow-minded fellow, one who affects superiority over ordinary people, an intellectual coxcomb
prig, prig *n* [Comp O Fr *briguer*, to steal, to act the highwayman, akin *brigand*] A thief, a low or mean thief —*v t* pret & pp *prigged*, prigd ppr *prigging*, prig'ing To filch to steal [A low word]
priggish, prig'ish, *a* Pertaining to or like a prig, conceited, affected —**priggishly**, prig'ish li, *adv* In a priggish manner —**priggishness**, prig'ish-nes, *n* The state or quality of being priggish.
prim, prim, *a* [O Fr *prim*, prime, first, also thin, slender, neat, fr L *primus*, first PRIME] Formal, precise affectedly nice, demure —*v t* pret & pp *primmed*, primd, ppr *primming*, prim'ing To deck with nicety, to prink
primacy, prī'ma-si *n* [*Primate* and *-cy*= Fr *primacie*] Position of chief rank, the office or dignity of primate or archbishop
prima donna, prē'ma don'na [It, first lady] The first or chief female singer in an opera
prima facie, prī'ma fā'shi-ē [L *primus*, first, and *facies*, face] At first view or appearance
primage, prīm'āj, *n* [From verb to *prime*] Money paid to the master of a ship for looking after goods, priming in steam-engines
primal, prī'mal, *a* [From L *primus*, first PRIME.] Primary, primitive first in time, order, or importance, original
primarily, prī'ma-ri-li, *adv* In a primary manner, originally, in the first place
primary, prī'ma-ri, *a* [L *primarius* fr *primus*, first] First, chief, principal first in dignity or importance, first in order of time, original elementary, preparatory, or lowest in order, first in intention, radical, original —Primary colours COLOUR —Primary planets, planets revolving round the sun, as opposed to satellites or moons PLANET —Primary quills the largest feathers of the wings of a bird primaries —Primary rocks, rocks of a crystalline structure and lower than the others —*n*. That which stands first or highest in rank or importance, one of the large feathers or quills of a bird s wing
primate, prī'māt, *n* [Fr *primat*, L L *primas primātis*, a primate, fr L *primus*, first PRIME.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches as that of England, an archbishop [The Archbishop of York is entitled *primate* of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, *primate* of *all* England.]
primateship, prī'māt-ship, *n* The office or dignity of a primate
primatial, prī mā'shal, *a* Pertaining to *a primate*
prime, prīm, *a* [From *primus*, first, superl. of *prior*, former same root as Skr *pra*, Gr and L *pro*, before, E *fore*, *first*, &c Of similar origin are *prim*, *prince*, *primitive*, &c] Foremost, first, first in order of time, original, primitive, first in rank, degree, dignity, excellence value, or importance, first-rate, capital —Prime cost, cost sum, or expenditure for which an article can be made or produced.—Prime minister, the first minister in a government or cabinet, the premier —Prime mover, the initial force which puts a machine in motion, a machine actuated by some natural source, as a water-wheel or steam-engine.—Prime number, a number not divisible without remainder by any smaller number except unity —*n* The earliest stage or beginning, the dawn, the morning spring of the year, the spring of life, full health, strength or beauty, most perfect or most flourishing condition, the best part —*v t*. pret & pp *primed*, primd, ppr *priming*, prim'ing [Lit to perform a *prime* or first operation upon] To make ready for action, to supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge, to instruct or prepare a person beforehand with what he is to say or do, to post up, to lay on the first colour in painting
primely, prīm'li, *adv* In a prime manner, primarily
primer, prim'er, *n* [Fr *primaire*, elementary, fr L *primarius*, primary, fr *primus*, first PRIME.] A small elementary book for teaching children to read, originally, a small book for religious instruction, a name given to two sizes of printing-type
primeval, prīm-ē'val, *a* [L *primævus*—*primus* first, and *ævum*, an age] Being of the earliest age or time, original, primitive
primevally, prīm-ē'val-li, *adv* In a primeval manner, in the earliest times
primigenial, primigenious prī-mi-jē'ni-al, prī-mi jē'ni us, *a* [L *primigenius* —*primus*, first, and root *gen*, to beget] First-born, original, primary
priming, prim'ing, *n* [From verb to *prime*] The powder used to ignite the charge of a gun or a charge in blasting, a first layer of paint or size laid on a surface which is to be painted, in steam-engines, water carried over with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder
primitive, *prim'it-iv*, *a* [Fr *primitif*, L *primitivus*, fr *primus*, first PRIME] Being the first or earliest of its kind, original, primeval, pertaining to beginning or origin, antiquated, old fashioned, primary, radical, not derived, denoting that from which others are derived —*n* That which is original, an original word, a word not derived from another
primitively, prim'it-iv-li, *adv* In a primitive manner, originally, primarily, in the ancient or antique style
primitiveness, prim'it-iv-nes, *n* State of being primitive
primly, prim'li, *adv* In a prim manner, with primness
primness, prim'nes, *n* State or quality of being prim, affected formality or niceness, stiffness, preciseness
primogenital, primogenitary, prī-mō-jen'it-al, prī-mō-jen'it-a ri, *a* [see next] Pertaining to primogeniture
primogenitor, prī-mō-jen'it-or, *n* [L *primus* first, and *genitor*, a father, fr *geno*, *gigno*, I beget] A forefather
primogeniture, prī mō-jen'it-ūr, *n* [Fr *primogeniture*, fr L *primus*, first, and *genitūra*, a begetting, fr *gigno*, *genitum*, I beget PRIME, GENUS] State of being first born of one s parents, seniority by birth among children, the right by which the eldest son succeeds to all his father's real estate
primordial, prīm-ōr'di-al *a* [Fr *primordial*, L L *primordialis*, fr L *primordium*, beginning origin—*primus* first, and *ordior*, I begin PRIME, ORDER.] First of all, first in order, original, earliest formed.—*n*. First principle or element
primrose, prim'rōz, *n* [Same as O E *primerole*, Fr *primerole*, a primrose, fr L L *primula* the primrose, fr *primus*, first (as the first flower of spring) the last syllable was changed to *-rose*, making the name to mean 'first rose'] A name for certain well known plants one with a yellow blossom being very common in Britain —*a* Resembling a yellow primrose in colour, abounding with primroses, flowery
primus, prī'mus, *n* [L, first] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church
prince, *prins*, *n* [Fr *prince*, fr L *princeps*, *principis*, a prince, a chief, fr *primus*, and *capio*, I take PRIME, CAPABLE.] One who takes or holds the first place, a chief or supreme ruler, a sovereign, the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state one who has the government of a particular state or territory, but owes certain services to a superior, the son of a king or emperor, a male member of a royal family, the chief of any body or class of men

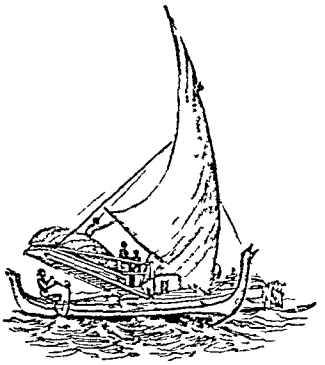
princedom prins'dum *n* The jurisdiction, rank or state of a prince
princeliness, prins'h n s, *n* The quality of being princely
princely prins'li, *a* Pertaining to a prince resembling a prince noble grand august magnificent
prince's metal prins e's me tal, *n* A mixture of copper and zinc imitating gold
princess pri ses' *n* A female of the same rank as a prince a female sovereign the consort of a prince —Princess royal, the eldest daughter of a sovereign
principal prin si pal, *a* [Fr *principal* L *principalis* fr *princeps*, first, in time or order, a prince PRINCE.] First chief main highest in rank, character position most important or considerable —*n.* A chief or head one who takes the lead, a leader the president, governor or chief authority, the chief head of an academy or seminary of learning the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime or an abettor one primarily engaged a chief party a capital sum lent on interest, distinguished from debt or used as a fund
principality prin-si pal i ti, *n.* [L L *principalitas* PRINCIPAL.] Sovereignty supreme power the territory of a prince a prince or one invested with sovereignty
principally prin si pal li, *ad* In the principal or chief place chiefly mainly above all.
principia, prin-sip'i a, *n. pl* [L pl of *principium* a principl PRINCIPLE] First principles elements
principle prin si-pl, *n* [Fr *principe*, fr L. *principium* a beginning, origin, element, fr *princeps principis*, a prince PRINCE. As to the insertion of the l comp *principality*] A beginning or commencement origin the cause source or origin of anything that from which anything proceeds primordial substance a general or fundamental truth a law on which others are founded or from which they are derived, an axiom, maxim, tenet a governing law of conduct a settled rule of action a right rule of conduct uprightness ground of conduct a mental or moral faculty in *hem.* a component part an element a substance or the presence of which certain qualities depend.
principled prin si pld, *p a* Holding certain principles fixed in certain principles.
prink prin gk, *v t* pret & pp *prink t* pringkt ppr *prinking* prin gk i ng [A slightly modified form of *prank*] To deck to adorn fantastically —*v i.* To dress for show to strut.
print print, *v t* pret. & pp *print d*, print d ppr *pri nting* print ng [Shortened from *imprint*, *impri t* fr F *empre t* impression, tamp, fr *emprend e*, to print, impress, fr L. *imprim re impressum*, to impress. IMPRINT PRESS.] To impress or imprint to mark by pressure to take an impression of to stamp to fix deeply as in the mind or memory to form or copy by pressure as from types, engraved plates, &c. to produce by a press to stamp impress with colored figures, as cottons.—*v i.* To use or practise the art of typography to publish a book or other writing —*n.* A mark made by pressure o impression a stamp figure o mark impressed impression the impression of types as to form size, &c an engraving o plate retaken from an engraved plate state of being printed and published a single sheet printed for sale a newspaper or other periodical piece of printed calico.
printer pri t er *n.* One who prints one whose occupation is to print as from types, engraved plates, lithographic stones, &c. more especially the printer of letterpress
printing pri ting *n* The art, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper cloth, or other material the business of a printer typography in *photog* the production of a positive photographic picture from negative
printing-office pri t ing-of is, *n* A house or office where letterpress printing is executed.
printing press printing pres *n* A press for the printing of books &c
print seller print sel er *n* One who sells prints or engravings
print shop print shop *n* A hop where prints or engravings are sold
print work print werk *n* A place for printing calicoes
prior pri or *a* [L *prior* prius rlier a comparative which has *prius* first the superl PRIME] Preceding earlier anterior —*adv* Previously anteriorly —*n.* The superior of a priory monastery next in rank between a abbey and a monk next in dignity to an abbot
priorate pri o rat *n* The rank or office of a prior
prioress pri or-es *n* A female prior a superior of convent of nuns next in rank to an abbess
priority pri or'i ti, *n* [Fr *priorité* L L *prioritas* PRIOR.] State of being prior antecedent in time antecedence precedence in rank pre-eminence preference
priorship pri or-ship *n* The state or office of prior
priory pri o-ri, *n* pl. **priories** pri o-riz. [O F *prierie* L.L *prioria*] A convent of which a prior is the superior in dignity below an abbey
prise priz, *t* pret & pp *p ized* prizd ppr *pris ing* priz ing [From Fr *prise* a grasp a taking fr *prend e*, to take seen also in *comprise apprise* &c PRISON] To raise by means of a lever to force up
prism prizm. *n* [Fr *prisme* L.L. *prisma*, fr Gr *prisma*, a prism lit a sawn piece fr *prizo* or *p u* I saw] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar equal and parallel plain figures, and whose sides are parallelograms commonly a bar of glass with triangular section, used for decomposing light, as in spectrum analysis
pri matic prismatical priz-matik priz-matik-al, *a* [Fr *prismatique*] Resembling or pertaining to a prism formed or exhibited by a prism.
prismatically priz mat k al li, *adv* In the form or manner of a prism.
prismoid priz moid, *n* [*Prism* and *-oid*] A body that approaches to the form of a prism
prison priz zn *n* [Fr *prison* fr L *prehensio* or *prehensionis* a captu fr *prehen lo* I seize (whence *pr hensile* &c) APPREHEND] A place of confinement a building for keeping in custody criminals and others committed by law a jail.—*v t.* pret & pp *prisoned* pri'znd ppr *prison ing* pri zn ing To shut up in a prison to imprison
prisoner priz-n-er *n* [F *prison ie* PRISON] One shut up in a prison a person under arrest or in custody whether in prison or not a captive one taken by an enemy in war one whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage
prison ship priz-n-ship *n* A ship fitted up for receiving and detaining prisoners.
prison van. priz-n van, *n* A close carriage for receiving prisoners
pri time pri'tim *a* [L *primus* same root as *prior prime* &c] Pertaining to primitive or original state or period original first earliest
prithee pri THE A colloquial corruption of pray thee I pray thee
privacy pri a-si *n* [*Private* and *-cy*] A state of being private *or in retirement* seclusion secrecy solitude retirement
private pri at, *a.* [L. *privatus* private apart, pp of *privo* I separate fr *privus* separate peculiar (seen also in *deprive privil ge*) akin to *primus*, first. PRIME.] Separate or part from others not in public not vested with public office or employment not having a public or official character *milit* said of a common soldier —*In private* not publicly or openly secretly —*n* A common soldier one of the lowest rank in the army
privateer pri va tir *n* [*Private* and *-eer* A vessel of war owned and equipped by one or more private persons and licensed by a government to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war —*v i* pret. & pp *privateered* pri va-tird ppr *pr vateering* pri a-ter ing To engage in privateering to cruise in a privateer
privateersman pri a-tirz man *n* An officer or seaman of a private r
privately pri vat-li *adv* In a private or secret manner not openly or publicly in a manner affecting an individual personally
privateness pri at-nes *n* The state of being private
privation pri vā shon *n* [L *privatio* fr *privo privat m* I bereave PRIVATE] The state of being deprived deprivation of what is necessary for comfort *destitution* want, hardship p absence of necessaries the act of removing something possessed.
privative pri va tiv *a* [L L *privativus* fr L *privare* to deprive PRIVATE] Causing deprivation in *gram* changing the sense from positive to negative —*n* A prefix to a word which gives it a contrary sense as *un* and *in* in *unwise* *hun n* —**privatively** pri a-t v li *ad* In a privative manner
privet priv et *n* [Etym unknown] A shrub much used for ornamental hedges
privilege priv i lej *n* [Fr *privilege*, L *privil gium* a one exceptional law fr *privus* separate peculiar private and *lex legis* a law PRIVATE LEGAL] A separate and personal advantage a right or advantage enjoyed by a person or body of persons, and to which others are not entitled a private or personal favour enjoyed a peculiar advantage a prerogative immunity or exemption.—Question of privilege a question affecting the privileges appertaining to the members of a legislative assembly —*v t* pret & pp *privileged*, priv i lejd ppr *privileging* priv i lej ing To grant some privilege right, or exemption to to invest with a peculiar right or immunity to authorize to license
privily priv i-li, *adv* In a privy manner privately secretly
privity priv i-t *n* [From L. *privus*, private PRIVATE.] Privacy private knowledge joint knowledge with another of a private concern
privy priv i *a* [Fr *privé* fr L *privatus* being thus a doublet of *private* PRIVATE.] Private assigned to private uses not public secret not seen openly appropriated to retirement privately knowing admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction (*privy to* a thing) —*n.* A latrine or necessary house
privy-council. priv koun-sil, *n* The council of state of the British sovereign consisting of some two hundred persons of distinction.
privy-councillor pri vi koun-sil-er *n* A member of the privy-council.
prize priz, *n* [Fr *prise* a taking capture (prize fr *pris* pp of *prend e*, to take, to seize, L *y ender* for *hendere* to seize PRISON) That which is seized that which is taken from an enemy in war part culariy a vessel captured that which is deemed a valuable acquisition that which is obtained or *offered as the reward of exertion or contest* a reward a premium what is won in a lottery or in a similar manner opposed to *blank*
prize priz, *v t* pret. & pp *prized* pri d, pp *priz ing* priz ing [Fr *priser* to value from O Fr *pris* Fr *prix* L *pretium*, price PRICE.] To value highly to set a high value upon to esteem
prize *v t* To force up See PRISE.
prize fight priz'fit, *n* A boxing match for a prize
prize-fighter priz'fit-er *n.* A professional pugilist or boxer

prize-list, prīz'list, *n* A list of prizes and prizemen in any competition

prize-money, prīz'mu ni, *n* Money distributed and accruing from the sale of a prize or booty

prize-ring, prīz'ring, *n* A ring or inclosed place for prize fighting, prize fighters collectively

proa, prō'a, *n* [Malay *praw, prahu*] A Malay vessel with one side flat, having an



Proa of Satawal, Archipelago of the Carolines

outrigger on one or both sides and remarkable for swiftness

probability, pro-ba-bil'i ti, *n* pl **probabilities** pro-ba bil'i tiz [Fr *probabilité*, L *probabilitas*] State or quality of being probable, likeliness, likelihood, appearance of truth, anything that has the appearance or reality of truth, the ratio of the number of chances by which an event may happen, to the number by which it may both happen and fail

probable, pro'ba-bl, *a* [Fr *probable*, fr L *probabilis*, that may be proved, probable fr *probo*, I prove, try, test PROVE.] Likely, credible, having such evidence in favour as to incline the mind to belief rendering *something* likely or credible

probably, pro'ba-bli, *adv* In a probable manner, in all likelihood, as is probable, likely

probang prō'bang, *n* [Probably from *probe*] A flexible instrument intended to push down anything stuck in the gullet of a person or an animal

probate, pro'bāt, *n* [L *probatus*, proved, fr *probo*, I try, prove PROBABLE.] The proceeding by which a person's will or testament is established as such and registered, official proof of a will

probate-duty, prō'bāt-dū ti, *n* A tax on property passing by will

probation, pro-bā'shon, *n* [Fr *probation* L *probatio*, a proving, fr *probo probatus*, I prove PROVE.] Act of proving, proof, trial, any proceeding designed to ascertain character, qualifications or the like a preliminary or preparatory trial or examination, the period of trial, novitiate, moral trial

probationary, prō-bā'shon a ri *a* Serving for probation or trial

probationer, prō bā'shon-er *n* One who is on probation or trial, a novice in Scotland, a student in divinity who is licensed to preach but has not got a charge, a licentiate

probative, prō'bat iv *a* [L *probativus*, fr *probare*, to prove PROVE] Serving for trial or proof

probatory, prō'ba-to ri *a* [PROBATION] Serving for trial or proof relating to proof

probe, prōb, *n* [From L *probo* I test, try, prove PROVE] A surgeon's instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity —— *v t* pret. & pp *probed*, prōbd, ppr *probing*, prob'ing To apply a probe to to examine by a probe, *fig* to search to the bottom, to examine into thoroughly

probity, prō'bi ti, *n* [Fr *probité*, L *probitas* fr *probus*, worthy, good. PROVE.] Uprightness honesty, rectitude, integrity, high principle

problem, prob'lem, *n* [Fr *problème*, fr L *problema*, fr Gr *problema* a problem, something proposed, fr *proballo*, I put forward—*pro*, forward, and *ballo*, I cast] A question proposed for solution or decision, something difficult of decision, a knotty point to be cleared up in *geom* a proposition requiring some operation to be performed, as apart from proving something

problematic, problematical, problem at'ik, prob lem at'ik al, *a* [Fr *problematique*] Of the nature of a problem, questionable, doubtful uncertain

problematically, prob'lem at'ik al li, *adv* Doubtfully, dubiously uncertainly

proboscidean, prō-bos-sid'e an, *a* and *n* [PROBOSCIS] Pertaining to, or one of, those mammals which have a proboscis, as the elephant

proboscis prō-bos'is, *n*, pl. **probosc-ides** prō-bos'i-dēz [L *proboscis*, fr Gr *probosk is—pro*, before, and *bosk o*, I feed.] The snout or trunk of an elephant, or any similar organ, the suctorial or sucking tube of insects

pro-cathedral, prō-ka thē'dral, *n* [L. *pro*, for, instead of] A church that serves temporarily as a cathedral

procedure, prō-sēd'ūr, *n* [Fr *procédure*, fr L *procedo* PROCEED] Act or manner of proceeding, manner of acting, proceeding, course of action, conduct, management, regular method of proceeding in legal or other business

proceed, prō-sēd', *v i* pret & pp *proceeded*, prō-sēd'ed, ppr *proceeding*, prō-sēd'ing [Fr *proceder*, L *procedere*, to go forth, proceed, &c —*pro*, before, and *cedo*, I go CEDE] To go forth or forward, to advance, to go on, to pass forward from one place, point, stage, or topic to another, to issue, arise, emanate, to be produced, to come, as from a source or fountain, to prosecute any design, to set to work, to act methodically, to begin and carry on a legal action, to take a university degree

proceeding, prō-sēd'ing, *n* A going forward, a measure or step taken, transaction, procedure, *pl* a course of measures or conduct, course of dealing with others, the recorded transactions of a society

proceeds, prō'sēdz, *n pl* The sum, amount, or value of goods sold or converted into money, money brought in by some piece of business

process, prō'ses, *n* [Fr *proces*, L *processus*, fr *procedo*, I proceed. PROCEED] A proceeding or moving forward, progressive advance or course, way in which something goes on, gradual progress, course, series of operations or experiments method of manipulation, series of changes going on, as in growth, decay, &c, course, lapse, a passing or elapsing, course of legal proceedings in a cause a projecting portion of something, projecting part of a bone or other body

procession, prō-se'shon *n* [Fr *procession*, L *processio* PROCEED, PROCESS] A marching forward, act of proceeding or issuing, a train of persons walking, or riding on horseback, or in vehicles in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity

processional, prō-se'shon al, *a* [Fr *processionnal*] Pertaining to a procession, consisting in a procession —— *n* A service book containing prayers, hymns, &c, for religious processions

proclaim pro-klām', *v t* pret & pp *proclaimed*, pro-klāmd', ppr *proclaiming* prō-klām'ing [Fr *proclamer*, fr L *proclamare, to cry out—pro*, before, and *clamo* I call aloud CLAIM] To announce publicly, to promulgate to publish to give official notice of, to make public announcement concerning

proclaimer, prō-klām'er, *n* One who proclaims

proclamation, pro-kla mā'shon, *n* [Fr *proclamation*, L *proclamatio* PROCLAIM] The act of proclaiming, an official public announcement or declaration, a published ordinance

proclitic, pro-klit'ik, *n* [From Gr *pro*, forward, and *klinō*, I lean] In *Greek gram* a monosyllabic word closely attached to a following word, and having no accent

proclivity, prō-kliv'i ti, *n* [L *proclivitas* PROCLIVOUS] Inclination, propensity, tendency

proclivous, prō-kliv'us, *a* [L *proclivus—pro*, before, and *clivus*, a slope ACCLIVITY] Bending or inclining forward, inclined, tending by nature

procœlus, procœlian, prō-sē'lus, prō sē'li an, *a* [Gr *pro*, before, *koilos*, hollow] Having a hollow or cavity in front as the vertebræ of certain animals, having such vertebræ

proconsul, prō-kon'sul, *n* [L *proconsul*, fr *pro* for, and *consul* CONSUL.] A Roman officer who acted in the place of a consul the governor of a province —**proconsular**, prō-kon'sul ar, *a* Pertaining to a proconsul. —**proconsulate, proconsulship** prō-kon'sul āt, prō-kon'sul ship *n* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office

procrastinate, prō-kras'ti nāt, *v t* pret & pp *procrastinated*, prō-kras'ti nāt-ed, ppr *procrastinating*, prō-kras'ti nāt-ing [L *procrastino, procrastinatum—pro*, forward, and *crastinus*, belonging to to-morrow, fr *cras*, to-morrow] To put off from day to day, to postpone, to defer —— *v i.* To delay, to be dilatory, to put off work that should be done

procrastination prō-kras'ti nā''shon *n* [L *procrastinatio* PROCRASTINATE] The act or habit of procrastinating or putting off to a future time, dilatoriness

procrastinator, prō-kras'ti nāt-or, *n* One who procrastinates

procreant, prō'krē ant, *a* [L *procreans, procreantis*, ppr of *procreo* See next] Procreating producing young

procreate, prō'krē āt, *v t.* pret & pp *procreated* prō'krē āt-ed, ppr *procreating*, prō'krē āt ing [L *procreo, procreatus—pro*, forth, and *creo*, I create, produce CREATE.] To beget, to generate, to engender

procreation, prō-krē ā'shon, *n* Act of procreating or begetting

procreator, pro'krē āt-or, *n* One who procreates, a father or sire

proctor, prok'tor, *n* [Contracted fr *procurator*, like *proxy*, fr *procuracy* PROCURATOR.] A procurator, a legal practitioner in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, an official in a university whose special function is to see that good order is kept

proctorial, prok tō'ri al, *a* Relating to a proctor

proctorship, prok'tor ship, *n* The office or dignity of a proctor

procumbent, prō-kum'bent, *a* [L *pro cumbens*, ppr of *procumbo—pro*, forward, and *cumbo*, I lie] Lying down, stretched out, prone, trailing on the ground, as a plant, but without putting forth roots.

procurable, prō-kūr'a bl, *a* That may be procured, obtainable

procuracy, pro'kū ra-si, *n* [*Procurator* and *-cy*] The office or service of a procurator, management of an affair as representative of another

procuration, pro kūr ā'shon, *n* [Fr *procuration*, L *procuratio* See next.] Service rendered as procurator or attorney for another, agency, a sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations.

procurator, pro-kur'āt-or, *n* [L *procurator*, a manager, a deputy, fr *procuro*, I take care of PROCURE, PROCTOR] The manager of another's affairs as his representative, one who carries on legal proceedings for another —Procurator fiscal, in Scotland one of those officials by whom criminal proceedings are instituted and carried on in inferior courts

procuratorship pro kur'āt-or-ship *n.* The office of a procurator

procure pro-kūr' *v t* pret. & pp *procu d*, prō-kurd ppr *procuring* prō-kūr'i ng [Fr *procu er* fr L *procur re* to take care of to attend to—*pro* for and *cura* care CURE.] To attend to or manage; to obtain get gain, come into possession of to bring on to cause bring about, effect, contrive —— *v i.* To pimp

procurement prō-kur'ment *n.* The act of procuring or obtaining

procurer prō-kūr'er *n* One that procures a pimp a pander

procuress, prō-kū es or prok u res, *n* A female pimp a bawd.

prod prod, *n.* [A form of *brad*, I eld. *b odder* Sw Icel BRAD] *A pointed instrument*, as a goad or an awl a stab —— *v t.* pret & pp *prodded*, prod ed ppr *prodd ng* prod ing To prick with a pointed instrument to goad.

Prodigal prod i-gal *a* [L. *prod ga is* fr L. *prod ga* prodigal, fr *pro* prod, forth and *go* I do. ACT.] Given to wasteful and extravagant expenditure expending wastefully profuse lavish wasteful la vish ly bountiful —— *n.* One that expends money extravagantly a lavish spender a waster a spendthrift.

prodigality prod i-gal i-ti, *n* [*Prodigal* and *-ity*=F *prodigalité*.] Extravagance in expenditure, profusion waste excessive or profuse liberality

prodigally, prod i-gal li, *adv* In a prodigal manner lavishly wastefully profusely

prodigious pro-dij us, *a* [Fr *prod gieux* L. *prod g osus* strange, wonderful, fr *prod g ium*, a prodigy.] Of the nature of a prodigy *portentous extraordinary very great* huge enormous vast e extremely great.

prodigiously prō-dij us-li, *adv* In a prodigious manner enormously astonishingly excessively

prodigy prod ji, *n.* pl. **prodigies,** prod i-jiz. [L. *prodigium* origin doubtful perhaps *pro* prod, forth, and *ajo* I say.] A prophetic or ominous sign a portent anything very extraordinary, a wonder or miracle something out of the ordinary course of nature a monster

produce prō dūs' *v t.* pret & pp *produced*, prō-dūst ppr *producing* prō-dūs'ing. [L. *produc o*, to lead forth, bring forward, produce —*pro* before, and *duco* I lead. DUKE.] *To bring forward to bring to exhibit to bring forth, bear yield to bring forth*, as young to furnish or supply to cause, create, give rise to on occasion to draw out in length to extend, as a line —— *t.* To bring forth or yield appropriate offspring, products, &c —— *n.* pro ūs. What is produced, brought forth, *n* yielded, outcome y eld or product n agricultural products.

produce-broker pro'dūs-brok-er *n* A dealer in natural products, especially foreign or colonial.

producer prō-dus'er *n* One who produces.

producible prō-dūs'i-bl, *a* That may be *produced*.

product, pro'lukt, *n* [I *pro ductu* what is produced, neut of *producetus*, pp of *produco*. PRODUCE.] That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals product e what is produced by labour *or* application a production result issue effect the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers.

productile prō-duk'til, *a.* [L. *productilis* PRODUCE.] Capable of being extended in length

production, prō-duk'shon, *n.* [Fr *production*, L. *productio*.] Act or process of producing the producing f article having an exchangeable value that which is produced or made product *performance* literary composition.

productive, prō-duk'tiv *a.* [*Product* and *-ive*=Fr *productif*.] Having the power of producing fertile fruitful producing good crops *bringing into being causing to exist* producing commodities of value

productively pro-duk tiv li, *adv* In a productive manner

productiveness prō-*duk tiv nes*, *n* The quality of being productive fertility

productivity pro-duk tiv i-ti, *n* Power of producing product e ness

proem pro'em, *n* [Fr *prooeme* fr L *Proœmium*, Gr *p oimion* a *pr face*—*pro* before and *oimo* way.] A prelude or preface introduction preliminary observations to a book o writing —**proemial** prō-em i-al, *a* Having the character of a *proem*.

profanation, pro-fan ā-sho [Fr *profanation*, L. L. *profanat o*] Act of profaning or violating sacred things desecration the act of treating with little reverence or respect.

profane pro-fān *a* [Fr *profane* fr L. *profanus* profane unholy not initiated into sacred things—*pro* forth fr m. and *fanum* a temple FANE.] Not sacred not devoted to sacred purposes not having a sacred or holy character not possessing sanctity secular irreverent towards God or holy things marked or characterized by contempt of sacred things irreverent blasphemous polluted impure obscene —**Profane history** all history other than Biblical. —— *v t.* pret & pp *pr f ned* prō-fān'd ppr *prof ning* pro-fān'ing. To treat with irreverence impiety or sacrilege to desecrate to violate to put to a wrong use to *employ basely or unworthily*

profanely pro-fān'li, *ad* In a profane manner impiously blasphemously

profaneness p i-fān nes, *n* State or quality of being profane profanity

profaner p fān er *n* One who profanes a desecrator a defiler

profanity pro-fan i-ti, *n* The quality of being profane that which is profane profane language or conduct heathenity

profess, pro-fes' *v t* pret. & pp *prof ssed* prō-fest ppr *prof ss ng* prō-fes'ing [Fr *professer* fr L. *profiteor pr fessus*, I declare acknowledge profess —*pro* before and *fateor* I allow same root as *fame fatile, fat*] To make open declaration of to allow or affirm to acknowledge or own publicly to declare belief in to lay claim to the character of (to *prof ss one's self* a Christian) to make a show or pretence of to pretend to declare one's *self* versed in —— *v i.* To *declare openly to make any declaration or assertion.*

professed prō-fest *p* Openly declared, avowed, or acknowledged

professedly pr fes'ed li *ad* By profession or avowal openly

profession prō-fesh on *n.* [Fr *profession*, L. *pr f ssio*] Act of professing open avowal or acknowledgment a declaration or representation or protestation the business which one professes to understand and follow calling vocation a calling peculiar to a mere trade or handicraft, as that of medicine, law architecture, &c. the collective body of persons engaged in such calling

professional, pr fe' hon-al, *a* Pertaining to or engaged in a profession —— *n.* A member of any profession, especially one of those persons who make a living by arts, sports, &c in which amateurs often engage.

professionally prō-fe' hon-al li, *ad* In a *professional* manner in the way of one's profession or calling.

professor pro-fes'or *n* [L. *prof ssor* Fr *prof sseur* PROFESS.] One who professes *one who makes open declarations or avowments* or opinions *one who publicly unites* himself to a church one who publicly teaches some science or branch of learning teacher of the highest rank in a university or college or similar institution

professorate pro-fes'o-rāt, *n* [*Prof ssor* and *-ate.*] Office or term of office of a professor a professorship.

professorial pro-f sō ri-al, *a* [Fr *professoral*, L. *prof ssorius*] Pertaining to a professor

professoriate pro-fes-sō'ri-āt, *n.* A body of professors the teaching staff of professors.

professorship pro-fes'or-ship *n* The office or post of a professor

proffer prof'er *v t* pret & pp *proffered* ppr *proffering* prof'er ing [Fr *p fé er* fr L *pref rre* to bring forward—*pro* before forth, and *fero* I bring FERTILE.] To hold out that a person may take to offer for acceptance —— *n.* An offer made something proposed for acceptance by another

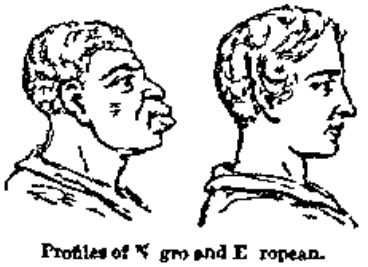
proffered prof er-er *n* One who proffers

proficiency proficience pro-fi shen-si, pro-fi sh n *n* [From *pr fi ent*] The state of being proficient skill an knowledge attained progress in learning a subject

proficient, pro-fi shent *a* [O Fr *proficient* L. *pr ficiens* g *oficientis* ppr of *pr ficio* I advance make progress, improve —*pr* forward, and *facio* I make FACT.] Having made such progress as to be well skilled in or fully acquainted with a subject fully versed well qualified competent skilful —— *n.* One who has made great advances in any art science or branch of knowledge an adept or expert.

proficiently prō-fi shent-li, *adv* In a proficient manner

profile, pro fil, *n* [Fr *profil*, fr It *profilo* f L. *pro* before, and *filum* a thread, outline FILAMENT.] Primarily an outline or contour traced by a thread like line



Profiles of N gro and E ropean.

especially an outline of the human face seen sideways the side face or half face a contour or outline of anything shown by a section.—— *v t.* pret & pp *profiled*, prō fild pr *profiling* pr fil ing To draw in profile

profilist, prō fil ist, *n* One who takes *profiles*

profit, pro fit, *n* [Fr *pr fit* fr L. *pr f ctu* progress, increase profit, fr *pr ficio*, I advance I improve I BOUNTIFUL.] Any advantage benefit or gain good accruing *especially pecuniary gain the gain resulting* to the owner of capital from its employment in any undertaking the difference between the original cost and the selling price of anything what remains after all expenses or outgoings are paid —— *v t* pret & pp *profited* pro fit-ed ppr *pr fiting* pro fit-ing To benefit to advantage to be of service to to advance —— *v i.* To derive profit to improve to be made better or wiser to make progress tell eventually or really to gain pecuniarily to be of use or advantage to bring good

profitable pro fit-a-bl, *a.* Bringing profit or gain gainful, lucrative advantageous beneficial useful.

profitableness p ro'fit-a-bl nes, *n.* Quality of being profitable

profitably profit-a-bli, *adv* In a profitable manner gainfully advantageously *profitableness profitable quality profit gain, advantage*

profit-sharing pro'fit-shar ing *n* A system adopted in some commercial or industrial undertakings of giving those employed a share of the profits in addition to what *they are paid for work done*

profligacy profli-ga-si, *n* [*Prof gate* and *-cy*.] A profligate course of life a state of being abandoned conduct, depravity debauchery

profligate [roff gāt, *a* [L. *prof gat* s, pp of *prof go* I rout, I ruin—*pro* intens. and *fligo* I

strike down, seen also in *conflict, inflict*, &c] Morally ruined, abandoned to vice, lost to virtue or decency, shameless in wickedness, abandoned, utterly dissolute or depraved ——n. An abandoned man, a man who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency, a depraved wretch

profound, prō-found', *a.* [Fr *profond*, L *profundus—pro*, forward, far, and *fundus*, bottom, foundation FOUND, FUND] Deep, descending or being far below the surface, or far below adjacent places, intellectually deep, deep in skill or knowledge, deeply versed, not superficial, marked by intensity, far-reaching, deeply felt, bending low, humble, expressing humility ——n The deep, the sea, the ocean, the abyss.

profoundly, prō-found'li, *adv* In a profound manner, deeply, with deep concern, extremely

profoundness, prō-found'nes, *n* State or quality of being profound, profundity

profundity, prō-fund'i-ti, *n* [L L *profunditas* fr L *profundus* PROFOUND] The quality or condition of being profound depth of place, of knowledge, &c , depth

profuse, prō-fūs', *a* [L *profusus*, profuse, pp of *profundo*, I pour forth—*pro*, forth, and *fundo*, I pour FUSE.] Pouring forth lavishly, lavish, liberal to excess, prodigal, extravagant, very copious, exuberant

profusely, prō-fūs'li, *adv* In a profuse manner, lavishly, prodigally

profuseness, prō-fūs'nes, *n* State or quality of being profuse, lavishness, profusion

profusion, prō-fū'zhon, *n* [Fr *profusion*, L *profusio* PROFUSE.] State or quality of being profuse, lavishness, prodigality, rich abundance, exuberant plenty, lavish supply

progenitor, prō-jen'i-tor, *n* [L *progenitor*, fr *progigno, progenitus—pro*, before, and *gigno*, I beget GENUS] A forefather, an ancestor in the direct line

progeny, pro'je-ni, *n* [O Fr *progenie*, L *progenies*, fr *pro*, forth, and root, *gen* to bring forth, seen also in *gender, generation genus*, &c GENUS] Offspring collectively, children, descendants, whether human or of other animals

prognathic, prognathous, prog'nath-ik, prog'na-thus, *a* [Gr *pro*, before, and *gnathos*, the cheek or jaw] Having projecting jaws and the lower part of the face very prominent (See PROFILE, FACIAL.)—**prognathism**, prog-nā'thizm, *n* The condition of being prognathic

prognosis, prog-nō'sis, *n* [Gr *prognōsis—pro*, before, *gnōsis*, a knowing See next] A forecast of the course of a disease

prognostic, prog nos'tik, *a* [Gr *prognōstikos—pro* before, and *gnosis* a knowing, *gignōskō*, I know KNOW] Foreshowing, indicating something future by signs or symptoms ——n That which foreshows, omen, presage, token, indication, prediction

prognosticate, prog-nos'tik āt, *v t* pret & pp *prognosticated*, prog-nos'tik-āt-ed, ppr *prognosticating*, prog-nos'tik āt-ing [see prec] To foretell, to predict, to tell beforehand, to betoken, to foreshow, to indicate as to happen in the future ——v i To judge or pronounce from prognostics

prognostication, prog nos'tik ā"shon, *n* Act of prognosticating, a presage, a foretoken, previous sign, a prediction

prognosticator, prog-nos'tik-āt-or, *n* One who prognosticates

programme, prō'gram, *n* [Fr *programme*, fr Gr *programma—pro*, before, and *graphō*, I write] A plan of proceedings laid down beforehand, statement of the order of proceedings or subjects embraced in any entertainment, performance, or public ceremony, procedure intended to be carried out; mode of action contemplated.

progress, prū'gres, *n* [Fr *progres*, L *progressus*, fr *progredior, progressus*, I advance —*pro*, before, and *gradior*, I step, I walk GRADE.] A moving or going forward, a proceeding onward, passage from place to place, a journey of state, a circuit advance of any kind, advance in knowledge, intellectual or moral improvement, growth, course, development ——v i prō-gres', pret & pp *progressed*, prō-grest', ppr *progressing*, prō-gres'ing To move forward, to advance, to make improvement, to continue in a course, to proceed.

progression, prō-gre'shon, *n* [Fr *progression*, L *progressio*] The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward, progress, advance, in *math* regular or proportional advance by increase or decrease of numbers or quantities, a regular succession of chords in music, or movement of the parts in harmony

progressional, prō-gre'shon al, *a* Pertaining to progression

progressive, prō gres'iv, *a* [*Progress* and *-ive*=Fr *progressif*] Making steady progress, moving forward, proceeding onward, advancing improving, advocating progress

progressively, prō-gres'iv-li, *adv* In a progressive manner, by regular advances

prohibit, prō-hib'it, *v t* pret & pp *prohibited*, prō-hib'it-ed, ppr *prohibiting*, prō-hib'it-ing [L *prohibeo, prohibitus—pro*, before, and *habeo*, I have HABIT] To forbid, to interdict by authority, to inhibit, to prevent, to preclude

prohibition, prō-hi-bi'shon, *n* [Fr *prohibition*, L *prohibitio*] Act of prohibiting, a declaration to hinder some action, an interdict, inhibition

prohibitionist, prō-hi-bi'shon ist, *n* One who favours prohibition in regard to something at present permitted.

prohibitive, prohibitory, prō-hib'it-iv, prō-hib'i-to-ri, *a* [*Prohibit*, and *-ive, -ory*] That prohibits, implying prohibition, forbidding

project, prō-jekt', *v t* pret & pp *projected*, prō-jekt'ed ppr *projecting*, prō-jekt'ing [From L *projicio, projectus*, I cast forth, I cause to jut out—*pro*, forward, and *jacio* I throw (as in *eject, reject*, &c) JUT] To throw out or forth, to cast or shoot forward, to cast forward in the mind, to scheme, to contrive, to devise, to give a delineation of on a surface, to delineate ——v i To shoot forward, to extend beyond something else, to jut, to be prominent

project, prō'jekt, *n* [O Fr *project*, Fr *projet*, fr L *projectum*, something projected or put forward. See prec] Something projected or devised, a scheme, a design, a plan.

projectile, prō-jek'tīl, *a* [*Project* and *-ile*] Throwing or impelling forward ——n. A body projected or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air, a missile discharged from a gun or other contrivance

projection, prō-jek'shon, *n* [Fr *projection*, L *projectio*] Act of projecting, a part projecting or jutting out, a prominence, the act of projecting or scheming, the representation of something by lines, &c , drawn on a surface, the delineation of the earth's surface or part of it by a map

projector, prō-jek'tor, *n* One who projects, one who forms a scheme or schemes, that which projects or casts something forward

prolapse, prolapsus, prō-laps', prō-lap'sus, *n* [L *prolapsus—pro*, forward, and *lapsus*, a sliding LAPSE.] A falling down of some internal organ from its proper position.

prolate, prō'lāt, *a* [L *prolatus — pro*, forth, and *latus*, carried] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere, applied to a sphere that projects too much at the poles opposed to *oblate*

proleg, prō'leg. *n* [L *pro*, for, and E *leg*] One of the leg like organs of certain larvæ

prolegomenon, prō-le-gom'e-non, *n*, pl **prolegomena**, prō-le-gom'e-na [Gr, fr *pro*, before, and *legō*, I speak.] A preliminary observation, in plural, an introduction or preliminary discourse

prolepsis, prō-lep'sis, *n* [Gr *prolēpsis*, fr *prolambanō, prolēpsomai—pro*, before, and *lambanō*, I take] Something of the nature of an anticipation, a kind of rhetorical figure, an *anachronism*

proleptic, proleptical, prō-lep'tik, prō-lep'tik al, *a* Pertaining to prolepsis, anticipatory—**proleptically**, prō-lep'tik al-li, *adv* In a proleptic manner

proletarian, prō le-tā'ri an, *a.* [L *proletarius*, a citizen of the lowest class, regarded only as producing children, fr *proles*, offspring, fr *pro*, before, and root *ol*, seen in *adolescent, adult*] Belonging to the lowest or poorest class of the community ——n. A member of the poorest class, one of the rabble

proletarianism, prō-le-tā'ri an izm, *n* The condition or political influence of the proletarians

proletariate, prō-le-tā'ri āt, *n* Proletarians collectively, the lower classes

proletary, prol'e-ta-ri, *n* A proletarian, one of the rabble

prolific, prō-lif'ik, *a* [Fr *prolifique*, fr L *prolificus—proles*, offspring, and *facio*, I make PROLETARIAN] Producing young or fruit in abundance, fruitful, fertile, productive, in a general sense, generating or causing

prolificness, prō lif'ik nes, *n* The state of being prolific

prolix, prō'liks, *a* [L *prolixus*, extended, prolix—*pro*, forth, and root of *liquēre*, to flow LIQUID] Long and wordy, long drawn out, diffuse, indulging in lengthy discourse, speaking at great length, tedious

prolixity, prō-liks'i ti, *n* State or quality of being prolix.

prolocutor, prō-lo'kūt-or, *n* [L fr *prologuor—pro*, before, and *loquor*, I speak. LOQUACIOUS] One who speaks for or before others, the speaker or chairman of a convocation

prologue, prō'log, *n* [Fr *prologue*, L *prologus*, fr Gr *prologos—pro*, before, and *legō*, I speak] A preface or introduction, chiefly, the discourse or address spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins ——v t pret & pp *prologued* prō-lōgd, ppr *prologuing*, prō'lōg ing To introduce with a prologue or formal preface, to preface

prolong, prō-long', *v t* pret & pp *prolonged*, prō-longd' ppr *prolonging*, prō-long'ing [Fr *prolonger*, fr L *pro*, forth, and *longus*, long] To lengthen out, to protract, to put off, to postpone, to extend in space or length

prolongation, prō-long gā'shon, *n* The act of prolonging, a part prolonged, an extension

prolusion, prō-lū'zhon, *n* [L *prolusio*, a prelude—*pro*, before, and *ludo, lusum*, I play LUDICROUS] A prelude or preliminary, a preliminary trial

promenade, pro-me-nād', *n* [Fr, fr *promener*, to walk, fr L L *prominare*, to drive forwards or along—*pro*, forward, and *minare*, to drive with threats MENACE] A walk for amusement, show, or exercise, a place specially set apart for walking —— v i pret & pp *promenaded*, pro-me-nād'ed, ppr *promenading*, pro-me-nād'ing To walk for amusement or exercise, to parade one's self

prominence, pro'mi-nens *n* [Fr *prominence* L L *prominentia* See next] State or quality of being prominent, conspicuousness, what juts out, a projection, a protuberance

prominent, pro'mi nent, *a* [Fr *prominent*, L *prominens*, ppr of *prominēre*, to project—*pro*, forth, and old verb seen also in *eminent, imminent*] Jutting out beyond the line or surface of something, forming a projection, protuberant, eminent, distinguished above others, conspicuous, striking

prominently, pro'mi-nent-li, *adv* In a prominent manner, eminently, conspicuously

promiscuous, prō-mis'kū-us, *a* [L *promiscuus*, fr *promisceo—pro*, forth, and *misceo*, I mix. MIX.] Consisting of individuals mixed up in a body or mass without

order confused indiscriminate miscellaneous

promiscuously prō-mis'kū-us-li *adv* In a promiscuous manner in a crowd or mass without order indiscriminately

promiscuousness prō-mis'kū-us-nes *n* The state of being promiscuous

promise prom'is, *n* [Fr *promesse* fr L *promissus* pp of *promittere* I promise, lit I put forward—*pro* before and *mittere* I send. Missile.] A statement or declaration made by one person to another binding the person who makes it to do or not to do some act specified a declaration of something to be done or given for the benefit of another ground or basis of expectation earnest pledge what affords ground for expectation of future excellence or distinction —*v t* pret & pp *promised*, pro'mist ppr *promising* pro'mis-ing To make a promise of to engage one's self for to engage to bestow to afford reason to expect —*v i* To make a promise to assure one by a promise to afford hopes or expectations

promiser pro'mis-er *n* One who promises

promising pro'mis-ing *p a* Giving promise or grounds for good hopes affording just expectations of good looking as if likely to turn out well

promisingly pro'mis-ing-li *adv* In a promising manner

promissory pro'mis-o-ri, *a* [From L *promissus*, promised, and *-ory*.] Containing a promise or bind ng declaration of something to be done or forborne —**Promissory note** a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money to a certain person at a specified date

promontory pro'mon-to-ri, *n* [L *promontorium—pro* forward, and *mons*, *montis* a mountain. Mount.] A high point of land or rocky mass projecting into the sea a headland, a cape

promote pro-mōt' *v t* pret & pp *promoted*, pro-mōt-ed ppr *promoting* pro-mōt-ing. [O Fr *promouvoir* fr L *promovere*, pp of *promoveo* I move forward—*pro* forward, and *moveo* I move. Move.] To forward or further to contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of to advance or help onward to encourage to raise to higher rank or honour to exalt to elevate

promoter prō-mōt'er *n* One who or that which promotes one who encourages or is engaged in getting up a joint-stock company

promotion, prō-mō'shon, *n* [Fr *promotion*, L.L. *promotio* PROMOTE.] Act of promoting advancement encouragement advancement in rank or honour preferment.

promotive prō-mōt'iv *a* [*Promote* and *-ive*.] Tending to advance or promote

prompt promt, *a* [Fr *prompt* L *promptus* brought out, ready quick pp of *promere*, *promptum*, I bring forth—*pro* forth, and *emo*, I take. Exempt.] Ready and quick to act as occasion demands acting with cheerful alacrity ready unhesitating not dilatory done without delay —*v t* pret & pp *prompted* prompt-ed ppr *prompting* prompt'ing To move or incite to action to instigate to assist, as a speaker when at a loss, by pronouncing the words forgotten or not in order to dictate to suggest to the mind of.

prompter promt'er *n* One who prompts one who admonishes or incites to action the person in a theatre who assists the actors when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten any one who suggests words to a speaker

promptitude promt'i-tūd, *n* [Fr *promptitude* fr L *promptus*, prompt.] State or quality of being prompt readiness quickness of decision and action when occasion demands cheerful alacrity

promptly promt'li, *adv* In a prompt manner readily quickly heartily

promptness, promt'nes, *n*. State or quality of being prompt promptitude

promulgate prō-mul'gāt, *t* pret. & pp *promulgated*, prō-mul-gāt-ed ppr *promulgating* prō-mul-gāt-ing [L *promulgo promulgatus—pro* forth and probably a word connected with *mulus* mute (whence *mulcto*).] To publish to proclaim to make known by open declaration

promulgation pro-mul-gā'shon *n* [L *promulgatio*.] Act of promulgating publication open declaration

promulgator prō-mul-gāt-or *n* One who promulgates one who makes known to people at large

pronation prō-nā'shon, *n* [From L *pronus* prone.] That motion of the arm which by the palm is turned downward

prone prōn *a* [L *pronus* leaning forwards from *pro* forward.] Bending forward lying with the face downward lying flat prostrate with the palm upward declining having a natural inclination bent, or tendency especially to vice habitual

pronely prōn'li, *adv* In a prone manner

proneness prōn'nes *n* The state of being prone inclination propension readiness

prong prong, *n* [Origin doubtful comp *prog*.] A sharp-pointed tool or a spike as of a fork or similar instrument a point

pronged prongd, *a* Having prongs

pronominal prō-nom'in-al, *a* [From L *pronominalis* from *pronomen* a pronoun in Pronoun.] Belonging to of the nature of a pronoun.—**pronominally** prō-nom'in-al-li *ad* After the manner of a pronoun.

pronoun prō'noun, *n* [Fr *nom pronom* for an *n* un=Fr *pron* *n* L *pro* *on* *n* a pronoun—*pro* for and *nomen*, a name a noun. Noun.] One of a class of words used instead of a noun or name to prevent the repetition of it.

pronounce prō-nouns' *v t* pret & pp *pronounced*, prō-nounst ppr *pronouncing* prō-nouns-ing [F *prononcer* fr L *pronuntiare pronuntiatus—pro* before and *nuntio* I announce. Nuncio.] To articulate by the organs of speech to utter to speak to utter formally officially or solemnly to declare or affirm —*v i* To make declaration to speak to use a certain pronunciation.

pronounceable prō-nouns-a-bl, *a* That may be pronounced or uttered.

pronounced prō-nounst *p a* Strongly marked or defined decided extreme glaring

pronouncement prō-noun-ment *n* The act of pronouncing a formal announcement

pronouncer prō-noun-cer *n* One who pronounces

pronouncing prō-nou'sing *p a* Teaching pronunciation

pronunciation prō-nun-si-ā'shon *n* [Fr *prononciation*, L. *pronunciatio*.] Act or mode of pronouncing or uttering utterance mode of uttering words or sounds utterance

proœmium proemion prō-ē'mi-um, prō-ē'mi-on *n* [L *proœmium* Proem.] A proem

proof prōf, *n* [O F *pr f* Fr *preuve* from L.L. *proba*, a proof from *probo* to prove or test. Prove.] Something which tests or tends to test trial essay what serves to convince the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and proceeds on evidence testimony state of having been tested and found satisfactory unyielding firmness or hardness firmness stability the act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits hence a certain standard of strength in spirit an impression of a sheet in printing or engraving, taken for examination and correction one of a limited number of early impressions of a work from an engraved plate before it has been at all worn—*a* Impenetrable able to resist (*proof against* shot, *against* temptation)

proof house prōf'hous, *n* A house fitted up for proving the barrels of fire-arms.

proof reader prōf'rēd-er *n* A person employed to read and correct printers' proofs.

proof sheet prōf'shēt *n* A rough impression of a printed sheet taken to see if any errors remain for correction.

proof spirit prōf'spi-rit *n* Spirit containing 49·4 per cent of alcohol by weight

prop pr i n (Same as O D *proppe* a prop D and Dan *prop* Sw *propp* G *pfropf* a cork.] A solid body that supports an incumbent weight a fulcrum a support a stay —*v t* pret & pp *propped* propt pp *propping* prop'ing To support by a prop stay or support to support by standing under or against to support or sustain generally

propædeutic propædeutical prō-pē-dū'tik prō-pē-dū'tik-al, *a* [Greek] Preliminary instruction

propædeutics prō-pē-dū'tiks, *n* [Gr *propaideuo* I instruct beforehand, fr *pro* before and *paideuo* I educate fr *pais paid* a child.] The preliminary learning connected with any art or science

propagable prop'a-ga-bl, *a* That may be propagated.

Propaganda prop-a-gan'da *n* [From the congregation de *propaganda fide* committee for *propagating* the faith at Rome Propagate.] An institution organization or system for proselytizing or for propagating any kind of doctrines —**propagandism** prop-a-gan-dizm *n* The system or practice of propagating tenets or principles —**propagandist** prop-a-gan-dist *n*. One who labours or spreads ongoing system of doctrines.

propagate prop'a-gāt, *v t* pret & pp *propagated* prop-a-gāt-ed ppr *propagating* prop-a-gāt-ing [L. *propago propagatus* I peg down I propagate—*pro* before and *pago* root of *pango* I fasten fix set, plant (see Pact).] To multiply by generation procreate or successive reproduction to procreate to cause to reproduce its kind, as an animal or plant to spread abroad to diffuse to disseminate to generate beget, produce original to promote or increase —*v i* To have offspring or issue to be reproduced or multiplied by generation or by new shoots or plants

propagation prop-a-gā'shon *n* [L *propagatio*.] Act of propagating continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or reproduction diffusion promotion

propagative prop'a-gāt-iv Having the power of propagation propagating

propagator prop'a-gāt-or *n* One who propagates or procreates one who promotes or diffuses one who multiplies any kind of animals or plants

propel pro-pel' *v t* pret & pp *propelled* prō-peld ppr *propelling* prō-pel-ing [L. *propello propulsus—pro* forward, and *pello* I drive (as in *compel repel*, &c.) Pulsate.] To drive push, or thrust forward to urge or press onward by force

propeller prō-pel'er *n* One who or that which propels a contrivance for propelling as a boat, consisting of a screw with large blades placed in the stern and moved by steam Screw

propense prō-pens' *a* [L *propensus* pp of *propendeo—pro* forward, and *pendeo*, I hang Pendant.] Naturally inclined disposed by nature prone —**propenseness, propension** prō-pens'nes, prō-pen'shon, *n* The state of being propense propensity

propensity prō-pens'i-ti *n* [Propense.] Bent of mind natural tendency disposition inclination proneness, especially to evil

proper prop'er *a* [Fr *propre*, fr L *proprius* one's own peculiar properly etymology doubtful. *Property propriety appropriate* &c. are of same origin.] One's own peculiar naturally or essentially belonging particularly suited to used as the name of a particular person or thing fit suitable adapted correct just according to right usage properly so called real actual well-formed handsome

properly prop'er-li, *adv* In a proper manner fitly suitably rightly in a strict sense strictly

properness, pro'per nes, *n* Quality of being proper
propertied, pro'per-tid, *a* Possessed of property
property, pro'per-ti, *n*, pl **properties**, pro'per-tiz [Fr *propriété* L *proprietas*, fr *proprius*, one's own PROPER] A peculiar quality or attribute of anything that which is inherent in a thing, or naturally essential to it, characteristic, quality, the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing, ownership, the thing owned, an estate, whether in lands, goods, or money, in *theatres*, a stage requisite, any article necessary to be produced in some scene
prophecy, pro'fe-si, *n*, pl **prophecies**, pro'fe siz [O Fr *prophecie prophetie*, L *prophetia*, fr Gr *prophēteia*, fr *prophētēs*, a prophet PROPHET] A foretelling, a prediction, a declaration of something to come, inspired prediction or utterance, a public interpretation of Scripture†
prophesier, pro'fe-sī er, *n* One who prophesies or predicts events
prophesy, pro'fe-sī, *v t* pret & pp *prophesied*, pro'fe-sīd, ppr *prophesying*, pro'fe sing [From *prophecy*] To foretell, to predict —*v i* To utter prophecies or predictions, to preach or instruct in religious doctrines†
prophet, pro'fet, *n* [Fr *prophete* L *prophēta* fr Gr *prophētēs*, a prophet, an expounder or interpreter, a harbinger—*pro*, before, and *phēmi*, I tell, fr same root as *fame*] One who foretells or predicts future events, a person inspired or instructed by God to announce future events and to instruct the people, an interpreter
prophetess, pro'fet-es, *n* A female prophet
prophetic, prophetical, prō-fet'ik, prō-fet'ik-al, *a* [Fr *prophetique*, Gr *prophētikos*] Pertaining or relating to a prophet or prophecy, unfolding future events
prophetically, prō-fet'ik al li, *adv* In a prophetic manner, by way of prediction
prophylactic, prō-fi lak'tik, *a* [Gr *prophylaktikos—pro*, before, and *phylassō*, I guard] Preventive of or warding off disease —*n* A medicine which preserves against disease, a preventive
propinquity, prō-pin'kwi-ti, *n* [L *propinquitas*, nearness, fr *propinquus*, near, fr *prope*, near, fr *pro*, before Akin *ap proach*] Nearness in place, vicinity, neighbourhood nearness in time, nearness in blood, kindred
propitiable, prō-pi'shi a-bl, *a* That may be propitiated.
propitiate, prō-pi'shi āt, *v t* pret & pp *propitiated*, prō-pi'shi-āt-ed, ppr *propitiating*, prō-pi'shi āt-ing [L *propitio propitiatus*, I propitiate, lit I make propitious PROPITIOUS] To make propitious, to conciliate, *to* appease and render favourable
propitiation prō-pi'shi ā"shon, *n* [Fr *propitiation*, L L *propitiatio*] The act of propitiating or what propitiates the atonement or that which appeases God's wrath, or removes the obstacle to man's salvation
propitiator, prō pi'shi āt-er, *n* One who propitiates
propitiatorily, prō-pi'shi a-to-ri li, *adv* By way of propitiation
propitiatory, prō-pi'shi a-to-ri, *a* [*Propitiate* and *-ory*] Having the power to propitiate or make propitious, serving or intended to propitiate, conciliatory —*n*. Among the Jews, the mercy seat
propitious, prō-pi'shus, *a* [L *propitius*, propitious favourable, fr *pro*, forward, and *peto*, I seek, primarily referring to a bird whose flight is of happy augury PETITION] Favourable, favourably disposed or inclined disposed to be gracious or merciful, ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings, favourable as to weather
propitiously, prō-pi'shus li *adv* In a propitious manner, favourably, kindly
propitiousness, prō-pi'shus-nes, *n* Quality of being propitious
proplasm, prō'plazm, *n* [Gr *proplasma —pro*, before, and *plassō*, I mould PLASTIC] A mould, a matrix.
propolis, pro'po-lis, *n* [Gr *pro*, before, and *polis*, city] A substance used by bees to stop up crevices in their hives
proportion, pro pōr'shon, *n* [Fr *proportion*, L *proportio — pro*, for, before, and *portio, portionis*, a portion or share PORTION] The comparative relation of one thing to another in respect of size, quantity, or degree, relation of one part to another or to the whole, as regards size, relative size and arrangement of parts, symmetrical arrangement, symmetry, harmony of parts, share falling to one when a whole is divided according to rule just or equal share, lot, in *math* the equality or similarity of ratios, in *arith* the rule of three, that rule which enables us to find a fourth proportional to three given numbers —*v t* pret & pp *proportioned*, pro pōr'shond, ppr *proportioning*, pro-pōr'shon ing To adjust in due proportion or harmony, to make proportional, to harmoniously adjust as regards *dimensions or extent, to form with symmetry*
proportionable, pro-pōr'shon-a-bl, *a* That may be proportioned being in proportion, corresponding, well proportioned, symmetrical
proportionably, pro-pōr'shon a-bli, *adv* In a proportionable manner, proportionally, correspondingly
proportional, pro-pōr'shon-al, *a* [Fr *proportionnel*] Having a due proportion, being in suitable proportion or degree, having *the same or a fixed ratio, relating to* proportion —*n* A number or quantity proportioned
proportionally, pro pōr'shon al-li, *adv* In proportion, in due degree, with suitable comparative relation
proportionate, pro-pōr'shon āt, *a* [L L *proportionatus*] Proportional, having due proportion, duly proportioned —*v t* pret & pp *proportionated*, pro pōr'shon āt-ed, ppr *proportionating*, pro pōr'shon āt-ing To proportion, to make proportional.
proportionately, pro-pōr'shon āt-li, *adv* With due proportion
proposal, prō-pōz'al, *n* [*Propose* and *-al*] That which is proposed, offered, or propounded for consideration, terms or conditions proposed, an offer, a proposition
propose, prō-pōz', *v t* pret & pp *proposed*, prō-pōzd', ppr *proposing*, prō-pōz'ing [Fr *proposer*, to purpose, to propose, fr *pro* and *poser*, the latter word standing for *-ponere* of L *proponere*, to propose POSE, COMPOSE *Purpose* is the same word] To set forth, lay down, or bring forward for consideration, discussion or acceptance, to offer or present for consideration —*v i* To make a proposal or proposals, to purpose, to offer one's self in marriage
proposer, prō-pōz'er, *n* One who proposes
proposition, pro pō-zi'shon, *n* [Fr *proposition*, L *propositio*, fr *propono, propositum*, I propose] That which is proposed or offered for consideration, acceptance, *or adoption* a proposal, offer of terms, a form of speech in which something is affirmed or denied of a subject, in *math* a statement of either a truth to be demonstrated, or an operation to be performed
propositional, pro-pō-zi'shon al, *a* Pertaining to a proposition
propound prō-pound', *v t* pret & pp *propounded*, prō-pound'ed, ppr *propounding*, prō-pound'ing [Formerly *propoune* fr L *propono*, I put forth—*pro*, before, and *pono*, I place, as to form, comp, *compound, expound* POSITION] To propose, to offer for consideration, to put or set, as a question
propounder, prō-pound'er, *n* One who propounds
proprietor, prō-prī'tor *n* [L *proprietor —pro*, for, and *prætor*] A Roman magistrate acting with the authority of a prætor in one of the provinces
proprietary, prō-prī'e ta-ri, *a* [See next] Belonging to a proprietor or proprietors —*n* A proprietor, more commonly a body of proprietors collectively
proprietor, prō-prī'e tor, *n* [Fr *proprietaire*, fr L *proprietas*, property, fr *proprius*, one's own PROPER] An owner, the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or not
proprietorial, prō-prī'e tō"ri al, *a* Pertaining to a proprietor, proprietary
proprietorship, prō-prī'e-tor-ship, *n* State of being proprietor
proprietress, proprietrix, prō-prī'e-tres, prō prī'e-triks, *n* A female proprietor
propriety, prō-prī'e ti, *n* pl **proprieties**, prō-prī'e-tiz. [Fr *propriete*, L *proprietas*, fr *proprius*, one's own proper PROPERTY] Property or ownership†, *state* of being proper, fitness, suitableness, appropriateness consonance with established principles, rules, or customs, justness —pl The proprieties, the established customs in social life
propulsion, prō-pul'shon, *n* [From L *propello, propulsum* PROPEL] Act of propelling or of driving forward
propulsive, propulsory, prō-pul'siv, prō pul'so-ri, *a* [See prec] Tending or having power to propel
propylæum, prō-pi lē'um, *n* pl **propylea**, prō-pī lē'a, *a* [Gr *propylaion*, fr *pro*, before, and *pylē*, a gate] An elaborate porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice
propylon, prō'pi-lon, *n* [Gr *propylon* See prec] A gateway before the entrance *of an Egyptian temple*
prorogate, prō'ro-gāt, *v t* pret & pp *prorogated*, prō'ro-gāt-ed, ppr *prorogating*, prō'ro-gāt-ing To prorogue, to put off
prorogation, prō-ro gā'shon, *n* [Fr *prorogation*, L *prorogatio*] Act of proroguing, continuance in time or duration, the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session
prorogue, prō-rōg', *v t* pret & pp *prorogued*, prō rōgd', ppr *proroguing*, prō-rōg'ing [O Fr *proroguer*, Fr *proroger*, fr L *prorogare, prorogatus—pro*, forward, and *rogo* I ask ROGATION] To protract or prolong† to defer, to continue, as the parliament from one session to another, to adjourn to an indefinite period by royal authority, as the British parliament
prosaic, prō zā'ik, *a* [Fr *prosaique*, L L *prosaicus*, fr *prosa*, prose (q v)] Pertaining to prose, dull, uninteresting, common place —**prosaically**, prō-zā'ik al li, *adv* In a prosaic or dull manner
proscenium, prō-sē'ni-um, *n* [L *prosc enium*, fr Gr *prosc ēnion*, the stage of a theatre—*pro*, before, *skēnē*, a scene SCENE.] The part in a theatre from the curtain or drop scene to the orchestra
proscribe, prō-skrīb', *v t* pret & pp *proscribed*, prō-skrībd', ppr *proscribing*, prō-skrīb'ing [L *proscribo*, I publish, proscribe, outlaw—*pro*, before, and *scribo*, I write SCRIPE.] Among the ancient Romans, to publish the name of, as doomed to death and seizure of property hence, to outlaw, to reject utterly, to condemn as dangerous to forbid, interdict, exclude, prohibit
proscriber, prō skrīb'er, *n* One who proscribes
proscription, prō skrip'shon, *n* [Fr *proscription* L *proscriptio*] Act of proscribing or dooming to death and confiscation of goods outlawry censure and condemnation utter rejection, prohibition
proscriptive, prō-skrip'tiv, *a* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription proscribing
prose, prōz, *n* [Fr *prose* fr L *prosa* prose, for *prorsa* (*oratio*, discourse, being understood), lit. straightforward speech, fr *prorsus*, forwards, straight on—*pro*, forward, and *versus*, turned fr *verto* I turn VERSION] Speech free from the trammels and turnings of verse, the natural or ordinary language of man, language unconfined by poetical measure in distinction from verse or poetry —*v i* pret. & pp *prosed*, prōzd, ppr *prosing*, prōz'ing To write in

prose] to write or speak in a dull, tedious, style —*n.* Relating to prose: prosaic: not poetical.

prosector prō-sek'tor *n.* [L. *pro* before and *secō sectum*, I cut] One who dissects or prepares a dead body for use in teaching anatomy.

prosecute pro'se-kūt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prosecuted*, pro'se-kūt-ed; ppr. *prosecuting*, pro'se-kūt-ing. [From L. *prosequor prosecutus*—*pro* forward, and *sequor* I follow: see SEQUENCE. *Pursue* is the same word in a different form.] To follow or pursue with a view to attain, execute, or carry to a successful issue: to persist in: to carry on: to continue in: to seek to obtain by legal process: to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal.—*v.i.* To carry on a legal prosecution: to act as prosecutor.

prosecution, pro-se-kū'shon, *n.* [L. *prosecutio*.] *Act of prosecuting*: the act of carrying on or continuing the proceeding with or following up of any matter: in law, the institution and carrying on of a suit at law: the commencement and continuance of criminal proceedings against a person: the party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted.

prosecutor pro'se-kūt-or *n.* One who prosecutes, especially the person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit.

prosecutrix pro'se-kūt-riks, *n.* A female who prosecutes.

proselyte pro'se-līt, [Fr. *proselyte* fr. Gr. *proselytos* a convert, lit. one who has come over—*pros* towards, and *erchomai* to come.] A heathen converted to the Jewish faith: a new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *proselyted*, pro'se-līt-ed; ppr. *proselyting*, pro'se-līt-ing. To make a proselyte or convert of.—*v.i.* To engage in making proselytes.

proselytism pro'se-līt-izm, *n.* [*Proselyte* and *-ism*, Fr. *proselytisme*.] The making of proselytes: conversion to any system or creed.

proselytize, pro'se-līt-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proselytized*, pro'se-līt-īzd; ppr. *proselytizing*, pro'se-līt-īz-ing. [*Proselyte* and *-ize*.] To make a proselyte or convert of.—*v.i.* To engage in making proselytes.

proselytizer pro'se-līt-īz-er *n.* One who proselytizes.

prosencephalon, pros-en-sef'a-lon *n.* [Prefix *pros*, before, and *en*, *enkephalon*.] The fore-brain or anterior part of the brain.

prosenchyma, pros-en-ki'ma, *n.* [Gr. *pros*, near and *en*, *hyma* an infusion.] The firm or woody tissue of plants.

prosser pros'er *n.* One who prosses.

prosine pros'ī-nes, Quality of being prosy: tediousness in writing or relation.

prosodial, pro-sō'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to prosody: prosodic.

prosodian, pro-sō'di-an, *n.* One skilled in prosody.

prosodic pro-sod'ik, *a.* Pertaining to prosody.

prosodically pro-sod'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a prosodic manner.

prosodist, pro'so-dist, *n.* One who is versed in prosody.

prosody pro'so-di *n.* [Fr. *prosodie* L. *prosodia*, fr. Gr. *prosōidia*, a song sung to music: tone or accent of a syllable: prosody—*pros* to, and *ōidē* a song, lay: ODE.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification: the rules of metre or versification.

prosopopeia, **prosopopeia**, pro'so-po-pē'ya, *n.* [Gr. *prosōpopoiia*—*prosōpon* person, and *poieō* I make.] A figure in rhetoric by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings: personification.

prospect, pros'pekt, *n.* [Fr. *prospect*, L. *prospectus* outlook, distant view: fr. *prospicio*—*pro*, forth, and *specio* I view: SPECIES.] A distant view of things within the reach of the eye: sight: scene: that which is presented to the eye: the place and the objects seen: outlook as regards direction: exposure: a looking forward: anticipation: expectation.—*v.t.* and *i.* pros-pekt' pret. & pp. *prospected*, pros-pekt'ed; ppr. *prospecting*, pros-pekt'ing. To make search for precious stores or metals.

prospection pros-pek'shon, *n.* [L. *prospectus*.] The act of looking forward: foresight.

prospective pros-pekt'iv [Fr. *prospectif*, L. *prospectus*, and *-ive*: O Fr. *prospectif*.] Looking forward: having a view to the future: expectant: relating to the future: anticipated: foreseen.

prospectively pros-pek'tiv-li *adv.* In a prospective manner.

prospectus pros-pek'tus, [L. *prospectus*, sight, view: see PROSPECT.] A statement issued in order to make known the leading features of a literary work, a company or joint stock association, &c.

prosper pros'per pret. & pp. *prospered* pros'perd; ppr. *prospering*, pros'per-ing. [Fr. *prospérer*, L. *prosperare*, fr. *prosper* favourable, fortunate—*pro* before, and *spes* hope: DESPAIR.] To increase in wealth: any good to be prosperous or successful: to be successful: state to turn out successfully: to be in a healthy growing state: to thrive.—*v.t.* To cause to succeed: to render prosperous: successful.

prosperity pros-per'i-ti *n.* [Fr. *prospérité*, L. *prosperitas*.] State of being prosperous: flourishing state or condition: satisfactory progress in any business or enterprise: success: good fortune.

prosperous pros'per-us, *a.* [L. *prosperus* prosperous, successful, lit. according to hopes—*pro* and *spes* hope: PROSPER.] Successful: flourishing: fortunate: thriving: characterized by success: favourable: favourable.

prosperously pros'per-us-li *adv.* In a prosperous manner: successfully.

prosperousness pros'pe-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being prosperous: prosperity.

prostate, pros'tāt, *n.* or *a.* [Fr. *prostate* standing before—*pro* before and *stem sta* to stand.] Applied to gland situated just before the neck of the bladder.

prostitute pros'ti-tūt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prostituted*, pros'ti-tūt-ed; ppr. *prostituting*, pros'ti-tūt-ing. [L. *prostituo prostitutus*—*pro* and *statuo* I place: STATE.] To expose or offer publicly for mean purposes for hire: to give up to any vile or infamous purpose: to devote to anything base: to sell to wickedness: to offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.—*a.* Openly devoted to lewdness: sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes.—*n.* A female given to indiscriminate lewdness: a strumpet: a base hireling.

prostitution pros-ti-tū'shon, *n.* [PROSTITUTE.] Practice of offering the body to indiscriminate intercourse with men: the act of devoting to infamous purposes: what is mean or lower.

prostitutor pros'ti-tūt-er *n.* One who prostitutes.

prostrate pros'trāt, *a.* [L. *prostratus* pp. of *prosterno prosternere*, I lay flat—*pro*, before and *sterno* I strew: STRATUM.] Lying with the body flat on the ground or other surface: lying at mercy as a supplicant: lying in the posture of humility or adoration: to bow by lying or spread out on the ground.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *prostrated*, pros'trāt-ed; ppr. *prostrating*, pros'trāt-ing. To lay flat or prostrate: *refl.* to throw one's self down as in humility or adoration: to overthrow: to demolish: to level to ruin: to reduce to nothing: to depress extremely.

prostration, pros-trā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *prostration*, L.L. *prostratio*.] Act of prostrating, or of laying flat: act of falling down or of bowing one's self as a humility or adoration: great depression or reflection: loss of natural strength: end: rigour or loss of spirits: extreme weakness.

prostyle pros'tīl, *a.* [Gr. *pro* in front and *stylos* a column.] *Arch.* having columns standing out free and in front of a building: having pillars in front only.

prosy prōz'i, *a.* [*Prose* and *-y*.] Like prose: dull and tedious in discourse or writing.

protagonist pro-tag'o-nist *n.* [Gr. *prōtagōnistēs*—*prōtos* first, and *agōnistēs* an actor.] The leading actor in a Greek play: hence a leading character generally.

protasis pro'ta-sis *n.* [Gr. *protasis*—*pro* before and *teinō* I stretch.] The first clause of a conditional sentence giving the condition on which the *apodosis* depends.

protean prō'te-an *a.* [From *Proteus* a marine deity of the ancient Greeks who could assume different shapes: variable.] Assuming different shapes: variable: changeable.

protect, pro-tekt' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *protected* [prō-tekt'ed; ppr. *protecting*, prō-tekt'ing. [From L. *protectus* pp. of *protego*.] To protect or cover—*pro* before and *tego* I cover: from *stega* a roof: see also in E. *thatch*.] To cover or shield from danger, injury or anything evil: to underrate: to serve as a cover or shelter to: to guard, shelter, defend: to save: to guard against: to foreign competition by special duties: to tariff: regulate.

protectingly prō-tekt'ing-li, *adv.* By protection: in the way of protect.

protection pro-tek'shon *n.* [Fr. *protection* L. *protectio*.] Act of protecting: state of being protected: what serves to protect: shelter: defence: shield: a passport or other writing which secures from molestation: exemption, as from molestation or arrest: the policy or system of specially favouring goods or articles of home production, usually by duties imposed on the same kind of articles introduced from abroad.

protectionism prō-tek'shon-izm, *n.* The system of protection to commodities of home production.

protectionist prō-tek'shon-ist, *n.* One who favours the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments: one opposed to free trade: a prohibitionist.

protective prō-tekt'iv *a.* Affording protection: sheltering, defensive.

protector prō-tekt'or *n.* One who protects and defends: a guardian: a preserver.

protectoral pro-tekt'or-al, *a.* Relating to a protector.

protectorate prō-tekt'or-āt, *n.* [Fr. *protectorat* and L. *-at* —Fr. *protectorat*.] Government by a protector: the authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or dependent one: a country or region protected by another against outside interference.

protectorship prō-tekt'or-ship *n.* The office of a protector or regent.

protectress, **protectrix** pro-tekt'res, prō-tekt'riks *n.* A woman or female who protects.

protégé pro-tā-zhā, fem. **protégée** pro-tā-zhā, *n.* [Fr. lit. one protected fr. *protéger* to protect L. *protegere*.] One under the care and protection of another.

proteid prō'tē-id, *n.* [From Gr. *prōtos* first.] A name of certain nitrogenous substances found in animals and in plants.

protein prō'te-in *n.* [From Gr. *prōtos*, first.] A hypothetical constituent of animal or vegetable albumen, fibrin, or casein.

protemporaneous pro-tem-po-rā'ne-us *a.* [L. *pro tempore* for the time being.] For the time being: temporary.

pretend pro-tend' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *protended*, pro-tend'ed; ppr. *protending*, pro-tend'ing. [L. *protendo*—*pro* forth, and *tendo* I hold: TEND.] To stretch forth or hold out.

proterandrous, prot-er-an'drus, *a.* [Gr. *proteros* before, *anēr* a man or a male.] In botany maturing the pollen before the female flowers.

proterogynous, prot-er-oj'e-nus, *a.* [Gr. *proteros*, before, *gynē* a female.] In botany having the stigmas matured before the pollen.

protest, pro-test' *v.i.* pret. & pp. *protested*, prō-test'ed, ppr. *protesting* prō-test'ing. [L. *protestor* I protest, bear witness—*pro* before, *testor* I affirm, from *testis*, a witness: TEST.] To affirm with solemnity: to declare: to aver: assert, asseverate: to make a solemn or

formal declaration expressive of opposition to something ——v t To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of, to assert —To protest a bill of exchange, to mark or note it, through a notary public, for non-payment ——n. prō'test. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act, a formal declaration in writing by a person or persons to testify their dissent from the proceedings of a body with whom they are associated, solemn declaration of dissent, a declaration that acceptance or payment of a bill or promissory note has been refused.

Protestant, pro'test-ant, *n* [Fr *protestant*, L. *protestans, protestantis*, ppr of *protestor*, I protest PROTEST] *Lit* one who protests, historically, one of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation, and in 1529 *protested* against a decree of the emperor Charles V and the Diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council, hence, a member of any of the various denominations of Christians which have sprung from the adoption of the principles of the Reformation —a. Belonging to the religion of the Protestants

Protestantism, pro'test-ant-izm, *n* [*Protestant* and *-ism*] The principles or religion of Protestants

protestantize, pro'test-ant-īz, *v t* pret. & pp *protestantized*, pro'test-ant-īzd, ppr *protestantizing*, pro'test-ant-īz-ing To render Protestant, to convert to Protestantism

protestation, prō-test-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *protestation*, L. *protestātio*] The act of protesting, an asseveration or averment, a solemn declaration of dissent, a protest

protester, prō-test'er *n* One who protests

prothallus, prō-thal'us, *n* [Prefix *pro*, before, and *thallus*] The first growth in the germination of the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails, &c.

prothonotary, prō-thon'o-ta-ri, *n* [Properly *protonotary*, fr L.L. *protonotarius*, fr Gr *prōtos*, first, chief, and L *notarius*, a scribe NOTARY] Originally, a chief notary, in the *R Cath Ch* a sort of registrar, one of twelve, constituting a college

prothorax, prō-thō'raks, *n* [Gr *pro* before, and *thōrax*] The first segment of the thorax in insects

protocol, prō'tō-kol, *n* [Fr *protocole*, L.L *protocollum*, first leaf, the first sheet or leaf of a legal document glued to the cylinder round which the document was rolled—Gr *prōtos*, first, *kolla*, glue] The rough draft or chief heads of some diplomatic document, a diplomatic document serving as a preliminary to diplomatic transactions, a record or registry

protomartyr, prō'tō-mar'ter, *n* [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *martyr*, a martyr] The first martyr, St Stephen, the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause

protonotary, prō-ton'o-ta-ri, *n* PROTHONOTARY

protophyte, prō'tō-fīt, *n* [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *phyton*, a plant.] One of the lowest organisms in the vegetable kingdom

protoplasm, prō'tō-plazm, *n* [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *plasma*, anything formed or moulded, fr *plassō*, I mould.] A substance consisting of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, nearly identical with the white of an egg, and constituting the basis of living matter in animals and plants

protoplasmic, prō-tō-plaz'mik, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of protoplasm

protoplast, prō'tō-plast, *n* [PROTOPLASM] An original, a thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated.

prototype, prō'tō-tīp, *n* [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *typos*, a type or model. TYPE] An original type or model after which anything is formed, a pattern, an archetype

Protozoa, prō-tō-zō'a, *n pl* [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *zōon*, an animal.] A collective term for the lowest members of the animal kingdom, comprising jelly-like animals without a definite body cavity or any trace of a nervous system

protozoic, prō-tō-zō'ik, *a* Belonging to the Protozoa.

protozoon, protozoan, prō-tō-zō'on, prō-tō-zō'an, *n* A member of the Protozoa

protract, prō-trakt', *v t* pret & pp *protracted*, prō-trakt'ed, ppr *protracting* prō-trakt'ing [From L *protractus*, pp of *protrahō*, I draw out or extend—*pro*, forward, and *trahō*, I draw (whence *trace, traction, extract*, &c.)] To draw out or lengthen in time, to prolong, to delay, to retard, to defer, to put off to a distant time, in *surv* to draw to a scale

protractedly, prō-trakt'ed-li, *adv* With protraction, tediously

protracter, prō-trakt'er, *n* One who protracts

protractile, prō-trak'til, *a* Capable of being protracted or thrust forward.

protraction, prō-trak'shon, *n* The act of protracting, in *surv* the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, &c.

protractive, prō-trakt'iv, *a* Protracting, prolonging, continuing, delaying

protractor, prō-trakt'or, *n* One who or that which protracts, an instrument used in surveying for laying down and measuring angles on paper, a muscle which draws forward a part

protrude, prō-trod', *v t* pret & pp *protruded*, prō-trōd'ed, ppr *protruding*, prō-trōd'ing [L. *protrudo, protrusus—pro*, forth, and *trudo*, I thrust (seen in *obtrude, intrude*) THRUST] To thrust forward, to push out or extend, to shoot forth or project, or cause to project ——v i. To shoot forward, to stand out prominently

protrusible, protrusile, prō-trō'si bl, prō-trō'sil, *a* Capable of being protruded and withdrawn

protrusion, prō-tro'zhon, *n* [From L *protrusus, pp of protrudo* PROTRUDE] Act of protruding or state of being protruded, a thrusting forth

protrusive, prō-tro'siv, *a* [See prec] Protruding, thrusting or impelling forward, prominent

protuberance, prō-tū'ber-ans, *n* [See next] A swelling or tumour, a prominence, a knob or something bulging out

protuberant, prō-tū'ber-ant, *a* [L.L *protuberans, pp of protubero* See next] Swelling, bulging out beyond the surrounding surface

protuberate, prō-tū'ber āt, *v i* pret & pp *protuberated*, prō-tū'ber-āt-ed, ppr *protuberating*, prō-tū'ber āt-ing [L L *protubero, protuberatus—pro*, forth, and L *tuber*, a hump, a swelling TUBER, TUMID] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface, to bulge out

proud, proud, *a* [A. Sax. *prut*, proud, whence *pryte*, pride=Dan *prud*, stately, magnificent further connections unknown] Having a high opinion of one's own excellence, having either inordinate self-esteem or praiseworthy self-esteem, having a lofty spirit that deters from anything mean or base, haughty, arrogant, elated, priding one's self, presumptuous, of fearless spirit, suggesting or exciting pride, ostentatious, grand, magnificent —Proud flesh, an excessive granulation in wounds or ulcers

proud-hearted, proud'hārt-ed, *a* Having a proud spirit.

proudly, proud'li, *adv* In a proud manner, haughtily, with lofty airs or mien

proudness, proud'nes, *n* The state or quality of being proud.

proud-stomached, proud'stum-akt, *a* Of a haughty spirit, haughty

provable, prov'a-bl, *a* That may be proved.

provably, prōv'a-bli, *adv* In a manner capable of proof

prove prōv, *v t* pret. & pp *proved*, prōvd, ppr *proving*, prōv'ing [O Fr *prover, prurer, prouver*, Fr *prouver*=A. Sax. *prōfian*, Icel *prōfa*, L G *proven* G *prüfen*, fr L. *probare*, to try, test, prove, lit to test the goodness of, fr *probus*, good (whence *probity*) *Proof* is a derivative] To try by experiment to test, to examine, to make trial of, to establish the truth or reality of by reasoning or evidence, to make certain, to demonstrate, to show or manifest, *to* establish the authenticity or validity of, to obtain probate of, to gain personal experience of, *arith* to show or ascertain the correctness of by a farther calculation —The exception proves the rule, the exception tests or tries the rule ——v i. To be found or ascertained by experience or trial, to turn out to be, to be shown by the issue or event

proven, prō'vn, *pp* [A strong form for *proved* the proper pp originally a Scottish usage] Proved.—Not proven, a verdict that may be given by a Scottish jury in a criminal case when there is not sufficient evidence to prove guilt

provenance, prov'e-nans, *n* [Fr, fr L *pro* forth, *venio*, I come] Quarter from which anything comes, origin

Provençal pro-van sal, *n* A native of Provence or Southern France, the Romance language formerly spoken in Provence

provender, prov'en-der, *n* [From O Fr *provendre* (the *r* somewhat unaccountably inserted), fr L *præbenda*, things to be supplied PREBEND] Dry food or fodder for beasts, as hay, straw, and corn, provisions, food.

prover, prov'er, *n* One who proves or tries, that which proves

proverb, pro'verb, *n* [Fr *proverbe*, L *proverbium—pro*, forth, in public, and *verbum*, a word, a saying VERB] A common or popular saying, expressing a well-known truth or common fact ascertained by experience or observation, a wise or pithy saying, a wise saw, an adage, a maxim, a short dramatic composition suggested by some proverb or popular saying, a by-word, a reproach or object of contempt, *Scrip* a dark saying

proverbial prō-verb'i-al, *a* [L L *proverbialis*, fr L *proverbium*, a proverb] Of the nature of, comprised in, current as, pertaining to, a proverb, commonly spoken of, universally known

proverbialist, prō-verb'i-al-ist, *n* A composer, collector, or user of proverbs

proverbially, prō-verb'i-al-li, *adv* In a *proverbial manner or style, by way of* proverb, so as to be a proverb

provide, prō-vīd', *v t* pret & pp *provided*, prō-vīd'ed, ppr *providing*, prō-vīd'ing. [From L *provideo*, I provide, take care for, see before—*pro*, before, and *video*, I see VISION] To procure beforehand, to collect or prepare for future use, to prepare, to furnish, to supply, to stipulate previously; to make as a previous condition ——v i. To procure supplies or means, *to take the* necessary previous measures

provided, prō-vīd'ed, *conj* [A pp used as a conjunction by ellipsis=it being provided that.] On condition, on these terms this being conceded

providence, pro'vi-dens, *n* [Fr *providence*, L *providentia*, fr *providens, providentis*, ppr of *provideo* PROVIDE *Providence* is a doublet of this] Foresight, prudence, timely care, *provision*, or preparation, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures hence (with *cap*) God viewed in this relation a providential circumstance

provident, pro'vi-dent *a* [L *providens providentis*, ppr of *provideo*, I provide, the same word as *prudent*, so also *providence*=*prudence*] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them, exercising prudence in preparing for future exigencies, prudent, cautious, frugal economical.

providential pro-vi-den'shal, *a* [Fr *providentiel*] Effected by the providence of God referable to divine providence.

providentially, pro-vi-den'shal li *adv* In a providential manner, by the intervention of providence

providently, pro'vi-dent-li, *adv* In a provident manner with prudent foresight.

provider, prō-vīd'er, *n* One who provides

province, pro'vins *n* [Fr *province*, f-

L. *provincia*, a province, fr *p* in front, and perhaps *vincere* I conqu VICTOR.] A region subjected and attached to the Roman dominion and under a Roman governor hence, a territory at some distance from the metropolis a large territorial or political division of a state a district for ecclesiastical purposes and for the jurisdiction of an archbishop there being two *provinces* in England that of Canterbury and that of York *fig* the proper duty or business of a person sphere of action a branch or department of knowledge or speculation and department

provincial prō- in shal, *a* [L *provincialis*, f *provincia* a province] Pertaining to or forming a province characteristic of the people of a province rustic not polished pertaining to an ecclesiastical province or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop —*n* A person belonging to a province one inferior in a given district

provincialism pro-vin shal izm *n* [*Provincial* and *-ism* F *provincialisme*] A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province a rustic idiom

provincially pro-vin shal li, *ad* In a provincial manner

provision p ō-v zhon *n* [Fr *provision*, L. *provisio provisionis* a foreseeing, foresight, purveying fr *provisus provisum* foreseen or provided PROVIDE.] Act of providing making previous preparation preparation measure taken beforehand stores provided stock a stock of food provided hence, victuals food (usually in the plural) previous stipulation terms or agreement making *fig* a future contingency proviso enactment article in a legal contract, &c.—*vt* pret & pp *provisioned*, prō-vi hond ppr *provisioning* prō-vi hon-ing To supply with provisions or supplies necessary especially with victuals or food

provisional prō-v zhon al *a* [F *provision* L. See prec.] Provided for present need, occasion, or exigency temporarily established temporary

provisionally prō-v zhon-al li *ad* In a provisional manner temporarily for the present exigency

provisionary prō- zhon-a-ri, *a* Provisional provided for the time being

proviso prō- i zō, *n* [The abl case of L. *provisus*, foreseen, provided, used in documents *hoc proviso* this being foreseen or provided, fr pp of L. *provideo* PROVIDE.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing by which a condition is introduced a provision a conditional provision or stipulation

provisority prō vi zo ri li, *ad* In a provisory manner conditionally

provisory prō-vi zo-ri, *a* [Fr *provisoire* same origin as *proviso*] Making temporary provision temporary containing a proviso or condition conditional

provocation pro- ō-kā hon, *n* [F *provocation*, L. *provocatio* PROVOKE.] Act of provoking anything that provokes causes of resentment incitement stimulus

provocative pro-vōk a-tiv *a* [PROVOKE.] Serving to provoke or stir up exciting tending to cause, awaken, or stimulate.—*n* A thing that tends to excite appetite or passion a stimulant

provoke pro- ōk t, pret & pp *provoked*, pro-vōkt ppr *provoking* pro-v king. [Fr *provoquer* L. *provocare*, lit. to call forth, to summon, to challenge—*pro* forth, and *vocare* I call. VOICE.] To call forth or bring into action to incite to stimulate to induce to incense to exasperate to enrage to irritate —*vi* T produce anger

provoking pro k ing, *p* Exciting resentment annoying vexatious exasperating—**provokingly** pro-vōk ing li, *adv* In a provoking manner

provost pro ost, *n* [A. Sax. *profast*, O Fr *prevost* (Fr *prévôt*), fr L. *praepositus*, one who is placed over others, f *praepono praepositus*—*prae* before, and *pono* I place POSITION.] A title for the chief or head of certain bodies, as of certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge the chief dignitary of a cathedral the chief magistrate of a Scotch burgh, corresponding to the English mayor

provost marshal pro vost-mär-shal, *n* A military officer who attends to offences against discipline

provostship pro' ost-sh p *n* The office of a provost.

prow p ou, *n* [Fr *proue* Sp and Pg *proa* It L. *prora* f Gr *p a*, a p w akin to *pr* before] The forepart of a bow of a ship the beak.

prowess prou es, *n* [Fr *prouesse* prowess fr O Fr *prou* (Fr *preux*) brave origin doubtful] Bravery military bravery combined with skill boldness and dexterity in war gallantry

prowl pr ul, *v* pret & pp *prowled*, ppr *prowling* prou l ing [Origin doubtful their forms were *proule pr lle*] To roam or wander stealthily as a beast in search of prey —*n* To wander stealthily through or over —*n*. Act of one who prowls

prowler pr ou ler *n* One who prowls

proximal proks i mal, [L *proximus*, nearest] Nearest especially nearest the body or trunk as of the tremity of a bone or limb as opposed to *distal*

proximate p ksi mät, *a* [L.L. *proximatus* f *proximus* nearest, superl of *prope* near PROPINQUITY] Nearest next in closest relationship immediate

proximately proksi mät-li, *adv* In a proximate manner or position by immediate relation

proximity proks-im'i ti *n* [Fr *proximité* L. *proximitas*] State of being proximate or next immediate nearness either in place time or relationship

proximo pr k i mō, *a* [L. on the next. PROXIMATE.] A Latin adjective used to mean in or of the next month (the 5th *proximo*)

proxy p ksi, *n* [Contracted from *procacy* which see] Procuracy agency of a person who acts as substitute for another, authority to act for other one appointed to act for a deputy a writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his stead.

prude prōd, *n* [F *prude* probably fr L. *prudens*, prudent] A woman affecting great reserve or coyness, and excessive virtue or delicacy of feeling

prudence, prō dens, *n*. [Fr *prudence* L. *prudentia* *Provident* is really the same word. PRUDENT] The quality of being prudent wisdom applied to practical action discretion circumspection forethought for one's own interest.

prudent prō'dent, *a* [F *prudent*, fr L. *prudens, prudentis* prudent, contracted f *providens providentis* ppr of *provideo* I foresee PROVIDE] Provident circumspect practically wise careful of the consequences of actions careful in settling any line of conduct cautious discreet judicious sagacious frugal.

prudential prō-den hal, *a* Proceeding from prudence, dictated or prescribed by prudence politic.

prudentially prō-den shal li, *ad* In conformity with prudence prudently

prudently pro dent-li, *ad* In a prudent manner with prudence discreetly cautiously circumspectly

prudery prōd'e ri, *n* [*Prude* and *-ery*] The characteristic conduct of a prude affected delicacy of feeling coyness

prudish p ōd ish, *a* Like a prude partaking of prudery affecting excessive modesty or virtue coy or reserved.

prudishly prōd'ish-li, *adv* In a prudish manner—**prudishness**, prōd ish nes, *n*. Prudery

prune prōn, *vt* pret. & pp *pruned*, prōnd ppr *pruning* prōn ing. [Formerly *proine proyne*, f O Fr *prooignier proignier proyner* Fr *provigner* fr L. *propago propagi* a slip or sucker PROPAGATE.] To lop off the superfluous twigs or branches of to trim by cutting off superfluous parts to cut or lop off to clear from anything superfluous to dress to trim.

prune prōn *n* [*Fr prune* =It and Sp *pruna* fr L. *prunum* a plum *prunus* the plum tree PLUM] A plum particularly a dried plum

prunella, pru nel a, *n* [Fr *prunelle* *prunella* fr its colour resembling that of *prune* PRUNE.] A woollen stuff of which clergymen's gowns were once made still used for the uppers of ladies' boots and shoes

pruner prōn e *n* One who prunes

pruning hook prōn ing huk, *n* An instrument for pruning with a hooked blade

pruning knife prōn ing nīf, *n* A kind of knife with a curved blade for pruning

pruning shears prōn ing-shērz, *n pl* Shears for pruning shrubs, &c

prurience pruriency prō ri-ens, prō ri-en-si, *n* State of being prurient an itching or longing desire for anything tending lascivious towards lascivious thought

prurient, prō'ri-ent *a* [L *pruriens prurientis* ppr of *prurio* I itch or long am lecherous] Itching or longing after something inclined to lascivious thoughts having lecherous imaginations.

pruriginous prō-rij i nus, *a*. [See next] Affected by prurigo

prurigo pro-rī g, *n* [L an itching the itch. PRURIENT] An itchy eruption of the kin

Prussian prush an *a* Pertaining to Prussia —*Prussian blue* a cyanide of iron with deep-blue colour used as a pigment

prussic acid prus ik a-sid or prus'ik a- *n* L.*a* [Originally obtained fr *Prussian* blue] The common name for *Hydrocyanic Acid*.

pry prī, *vi* pret & pp *pried* prīd, ppr *prying* prī ing [I e h ps a modification of O E. *pare, to peer* PEER] To peep narrowly to look closely to peer or examine with scrutinizing curiosity —*n*. A keen glance of inspection

prying, prī ing, *p a* Apt to pry inspecting closely looking into with curiosity

psalm säm, *n* [Fr *psaume*, L. *psalmus* fr Gr *psalmos* fr *psallō* I play a stringed instrument, I sing to the harp] A sacred song or hymn a song composed on a divine subject and in praise of God one of the hymns in the Old Testament Book of Psalms a versified translation of one of the scriptural psalms composed for the use of churches

psalmist säm'ist or sal mist, *n* [*Psalm* and *-ist* = Fr *psalmiste*] A writer or composer of psalms, especially applied to David or any of the authors of the scriptural psalms.

psalmodical psalmodic sal mod ik al, sal mod ik *a* Relating to psalmody

psalmodist, säm i st, or sal m d ist, *n*. One who writes or sings psalms.

psalmodize säm od īz or sal v i, pret. & pp *psalmodized* säm od īzd or sal', ppr *psalmodizing* säm od īz ing or sal' To practise psalmody

psalmody säm od-i or sal mo-di, *n* [Fr *psalmodie* f Gr *psalmōdia*—*psalmos* a psalm, and *ōdē* a song ODE.] The act practice or art of singing psalms or sacred songs psalm collectively

psalter sa'lter *n* [L.L. *psalterium*, the Book of Psalms, a psaltery f Gr *psalterion* a psaltery f *psallein*, to play PSALM] The Book of Psalms a book containing the Psalms separately printed the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer

psaltery sal te ri, *n* [Gr *psalterion*, a stringed instrument PSALTER] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known a name given to a form of dulcimer played with the fingers or a plectrum

pseudo sū dō [Gr *pseudo-* fr *pseudēs* false] A Greek prefix signifying false or spurious, used in many compounds, and sometimes almost as an independent English word.

pseudo-apostle sū dō-a-pos-l, *n*. [*Pseudo-* and *apostle*] A false apostle one who falsely pretends to be an apostle.

pseudo-martyr, sū'dō-mar-ter, *n* [*Pseudo-* and *martyr*] A false martyr

pseudo-membrane, sū'dō-mem brān, *n* [*Pseudo-* and *membrane*] A false membrane resulting from inflammation

pseudonym, sū'dō-nim, *n* [PSEUDONYMOUS] A false or feigned name, a name assumed by a writer

pseudonymous sū-don'i-mus, *a* [Gr *pseudōnymos*—*pseudēs*, false, and *onoma*, name] Bearing a false name or signature

ture, writing under a feigned name

pseudopodium, sū'dō-pō'di um, *n*, pl. **pseudopodia**, sū-dō-pō'di a [Gr *pseudēs*, false, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A name for organs of locomotion in Protozoa, consisting of longish pieces pushed out from any part of the body

pseudoscope, sū'dō-skōp *n* [Gr *pseudēs*, false, and *skopeō*, I view] An optical instrument somewhat resembling the stereoscope, but causing reliefs to appear hollow

pshaw, sha, *interj* An expression of contempt, disdain, or impatience ——*v.i* pret & pp *pshawed*, shad, ppr *pshawing*, sha'ing To utter the interjection pshaw

psittaceous, psittacine, sit-ā'shus sit'a-sīn, *a* [L *psittacus*, fr Gr *psittakos*, a parrot] Belonging to the parrot tribe

psoas, sō'as, *n* [From Gr *psoa*, a muscle of the loin] The name of two inside muscles of the loins

psora, sō'ra, *n* [Gr] The itch

psoriasis, sō-rī'a-sis, *n* [Gr] A scaly affection of the skin, also the itch.

psyche, sī'kē, *n* [Gr *psychē*, the soul or spirit] The soul, mind, or spirit

psychiatry, sī'ki at-ri, *n* [Gr *psychē*, soul, *iatros*, a physician] Medical treatment of diseases of the mind.

psychic, psychical sī'kik, sī'kik al, *a* [Gr *psychē os*, fr *psychē*, soul] Belonging to the soul, spirit, or mind, psychological, pertaining to that force by which spiritualists aver they produce remarkable phenomena

psychist, sī'kist, *n* [PSYCHIC] A believer in psychic force a spiritualist

psychogenesis sī kō-jen'e sis *n* [Gr *psychē*, soul, mind, and *genesis*, origin] The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness

psychologic, psychological sī ko-loj'ik, sī ko-loj'ik al, *a* Pertaining to psychology or science of mind

psychologically, sī-ko loj'ik-al li, *adv* In a psychological manner

psychologist, sī-kol'o-jist, *n*. One who is conversant with psychology

psychology, sī-kol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *psychē*, soul or mind, and *logos*, discourse] That branch of knowledge which deals with the mind or soul, mental science, that knowledge of the mind which we derive from consciousness, the natural history of the mind.

psychosis, sī kō'sis, *n* [From Gr *psychē*, mind or soul.] Mental constitution or condition

psychrometer, sī krom'et-er, *n* [Gr *psychros* cool, and *metron*, measure] A form of hygrometer

ptarmic, tär'mik, *n* [Gr *ptarmikos*, fr *ptairō*, I sneeze] A medicine which excites sneezing

ptarmigan, tär'mi-gan, *n* [Gael. *tarmachan*] The white grouse found in mountainous parts of Europe

pteridology, ter i-dol'o ji, *n* [Gr *pteris*, *pteridos*, a fern, *logos*, discourse] The science of ferns

pterodactyl, pterodactyle, ter-ō-dak'til, *n* [Gr *pteron*, a wing and *daktylos* a digit] An extinct flying reptile having affinities with mammals and birds

pteropod ter'ō-pod, *n* [Gr *pteron*, a wing, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot] One of a class of molluscs which have the foot forming a swimming expansion

pterygoid, ter'i goid, *a* [Gr *pterux*, *pterygos* a wing, and *eidos* form] Wing shaped applied in anatomy to certain parts of bones and the connected parts

Ptolemaic, to-lē mā'ik, *a* Pertaining to *Ptolemy*, the ancient geographer and astronomer, or to his system of the universe, in which the sun and stars revolved round the earth

ptomaine, tō'mān *n* [Gr *ptōma*, a fall, a corpse, fr *piptō*, I fall] A name of certain substances generated in the body during putrefaction, and during morbid conditions prior to death, some of them highly poisonous

ptyalism, tī'al izm, *n* [Gr *ptyalismos*, fr *ptyalizō*, I spit] Salivation, a morbid and copious excretion of saliva

puberty, pū'ber ti, *n* [Fr *puberté*, L. *pubertas* fr *puber*, *pubes*, grown up, adult] The period or age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children

pubes, pū'bēz, *n* [L, the hair which appears at puberty] *Anat* the part of the body that becomes covered with hair at puberty, *bot* the down or downy substance on plants, pubescence

pubescence, pū-bes'ens, *n* [See next] Puberty, the downy substance on plants

pubescent, pū-bes'ent *a* [L *pubescens*, ppr of *pubesco*, I reach the age of puberty, fr *pubes* (q v)] Arriving at puberty, covered with pubescence or fine soft hairs

public, pu'blik, *a* [PUBES] In *anat* pertaining to the pubes

public, pub'lik, *a* [Fr *public*, *publique*, fr L *publicus*, public, common, national, generally supposed to be for *populicus*, fr *populus*, people PEOPLE] Not private, pertaining to people at large pertaining to relating to regarding or affecting a whole nation or community, proceeding from many or from people in general, open or free to all, open to the knowledge of all, general, common notorious, regarding not private interest, but the general good.—*n*. The people, indefinitely with *the*, the whole community, the people who read an author's works, a public house (colloq) —In public, in open view, before the people at large not in private or secrecy

publican pub'li kan, *n* [L. *publicanus*, fr *publicus*, public (q v)] Among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues, hence, any collector of public dues or revenues, the keeper of a public-house

publication, pub-li kā'shon, *n* [L. *publicatio*, fr *publico*, I make public fr *publicus*, public] The act of publishing or offering to public notice notification to people at large announcement, promulgation, the act of offering a book map, print, &c, to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution any book, pamphlet, or other literary production, printed and published

public-house, pub'lik hous, *n* An inn, tavern, or shop for the retail of liquors, as beer spirits, wines, &c.

publicist, pub'li sist, *n* [*Public* and *-ist* =Fr *publiciste*] A writer on the laws of nature and nations a writer on the current political topics of the time

publicity, pub-lis'i ti *n* [Fr *publicité*] The state of being made public or open to the knowledge of a community notoriety, general currency

publicly, pub'lik-li, *adv* In a public manner; openly without concealment

public-minded pub'lik-mīnd-ed, *a* Disposed to promote the public interest.

publicness, pub'lik-nes, *n* The state of being public

public-spirited, pub'lik-spi rit ed, *a* Benevolent towards the public acting so as to advance the interest of the community, dictated by a regard to public good.

public-spiritedness, pub'lik-spi rit-ednes, *n* The quality or character of being public-spirited.

publish pub'lish *v t* pret & pp *published*, pub'lisht ppr *publishing*, pub'lish ing [Fr *publier*, fr L. *publicare* to publish or make known, fr *publicus* public (q v)] To make public, to make known to people in general, to proclaim, announce, promulgate, to cause to be printed and offered for sale; to issue from the press to the public to make known by posting or by reading in a church (to *publish* banns of matrimony)

publishable, pub'lish-a-bl, *a* Capable of being published, fit for publication

publisher, pub'lish-er, *n* One who publishes, especially one who publishes books, one who, as the first source of supply, issues books, maps, engravings, &c, for sale

puce, pūs, *a* [Fr *puce*, fr. L *pulex*, *pulicis*, a flea] Dark-brown, reddish-brown, of a flea-colour

pucker, puk'er, *v t* pret. & pp *puckered*, puk'erd ppr *puckering*, puk'er-ing [From *poke* a bag or pocket, comp to *purse* the lips] To gather into small bags, folds, or wrinkles, to wrinkle, to corrugate ——*n*. A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds, a state of flutter or agitation (colloq)

puckery, puk'er-i, *a* Full of puckers or wrinkles *bitter or astringent*

pudding, pud'ing, *n* [From the Celtic; same as *W poten*, *Ir putag*, Gael *putog*, a pudding, of same root as *pod*] An intestine, an intestine stuffed with meat, &c, a sausage, a dish variously made, but usually a compound of flour, or farinaceous matter with milk and eggs, sometimes with fruit.

pudding-faced, pud'ing fāst, *a* Having a round meaningless face

pudding-stone, pud'ing-stōn, *n* A term synonymous with conglomerate—which see

puddle, pud'l, *n* [Origin doubtful, comp Ir and Gael *plod*, a pool] A small pool of dirty water, a muddy plash clay worked into a mass impervious to water —*v t* pret & pp *puddled*, pud'ld, ppr *puddling*, pud'ling To make turbid or muddy, to pollute with dirt to befoul, to make watertight with clay properly wrought to convert *pig-iron* into *wrought-iron* by the process of puddling ——*v i* To make a dirty stir

puddler, pud'ler, *n* One who puddles, one who is employed at the process of turning cast-iron into *wrought-iron*.

puddling, pud'ling, *n* The operation of working clay so as to resist the penetration of water, the clay thus used the process of converting cast iron into malleable iron, by working it in a special reverberatory furnace *hammering and rolling*

puddly, pud'li, *a* Muddy dirty

pudency, pū'den si, *n* [From L *pudens pudentis*, ppr of *pudēre*, to be ashamed (seen also in *impudent*)] Modesty, shamefacedness

pudenda, pū-den'da, *n pl* [L lit things to be ashamed of. See prec] The parts of generation

pudgy, puj'i, *a* [Also *pudsy*, *podgy*, probably akin to *pod*, *pad*] Fat and short, thick fleshy [Colloq]

puerile, pū'er il, *a* [Fr *puril*, fr L. *puerilis* fr *puer*, a boy, same root as *pupus*, a boy PUPIL] Pertaining to boys, boyish, youthful childish, trifling —**puerilely**, pū'er-il li, *adv* In a puerile manner

puerility, pū-er-il'i-ti, *n*, pl **puerilities**, pū-er-il'i-tiz [Fr *puérilité* L. *puerilitas* See prec] The state of being puerile, boyishness, that which is puerile, childish, or silly

puerperal, pū er'per al, *a* [From L. *puerpera*, a lying in woman—*puer* a boy, and *parro*, to bear] Pertaining to childbirth

puff, puf, *n* [From the sound, comp D *puffen*, to puff, G. *puff*, a puff, a pop *puffen* to pop Dan and Sw *puf*, a puff W *pwff* a puff] A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth, a quick, forcible blast, a whiff, a sudden and short blast of wind, a fungous ball filled with dust, a puff-ball a substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin, piece of light pastry, a consciously exaggerated commendation as of a book, of a shopkeeper's goods, &c.——*v t*. pret & pp *puffed* puft ppr *puffing* puf'ing To give a single quick blast with the mouth to emit quick blasts to blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt, to breathe hard after violent exertion ——*v t*.

To drive wi h a blast of wind o ai to sw ll to inflate, to dilate with air to sw ll or inflate as with prude van ty often w h up to praise or commend extravagan y o with co scious exagg ration.

puff-adder puf ad-e n A South African venomous snake which swells out he upper p rt f ts body

puff ball, p f bal, n A fungus in the form of a ball which when ripe discharges ts spores in the f rm of fin powd

puffer puf e n One who puffs a person who bids at an auction to raise prices.

puffery puf e ri, n. Act of puffing ex ravagant praise

puffin puf in n. [Said to be named from its *puffed*-ou beak.] A d ng b rd of the auk family haracterized by a bul resem bling ha f a parrot.

puffiness puf nes, n State o quality of be g puffy

puffy puf i, a. [*Puff* and -*y*] Puff d or sw lled ou umd urgid b mbastic

pug pug n. [A form o *Puck*, he ury or hr tgobl applied to a dog o monkey n eans literally a g blin- k creature] A monk y a dwarf art y of dog pug dog

pug-dog pug'dog, n A small d g which bears a miniature resemb ance to t bul d g

Pugilism pu j izm n [From L *pugil*, a p gilist, sam stem as *pugnus* a fist, *pugna* a fight. PUGNACIOUS] The prac tice f box g or fighting with th fist

pugilist, pu' il ist, n [See prec] A box one wh fights wi h h fists.

Pugilistic, pu il-ist k, a. P rta ng to pugilism or bo ing.

pug mill pug mil, n. [Akin to Dan *pukke* to stamp or bea ore perhaps akin also to *poke*] A mach ne f m g and empe ing clay for bricks or pottery

Pugnacious pug nā hus, a [L *pugnax*, *pugnacis* *pugna*, a figh fr stem o *pug nus*, a fist, k n *impugn*, *oppugn*, *repugn* v , *pugilism*, &c.] Disposed to fig ined to fighting quarrelsom

Pugnaciously pug nā shus-li, *ad* In a pugnacious manne.

Pugnacity pug nas'i i, n [L *pugnacitas*] Quali y be g pugnac ous ndination to figh quarrelsomeness.

pug nose pug'nōz, n. A nose turned up a the end a an b ose. **pu nosed** pug'nozd, a. Ha g a pug-nose

Puisne, pū ni, a O F *puisne* f *puis*, L. *pos* a r and *sē*, L. *natus*, born. (*Nat l.*) *Pu y* is he same word.] In law younge or j nior n ra k

Puissance p u sans, n. [F *puissance* f *puissant* pe werful. See ne t.] Power strength m h f roe.

Puissant pū is ant, a. [F *puissant*, pow rf f rm l as if from a partic le *possens* *potentia*, f L. *posse* o be able] OTENT] Powerful strong migh y f rcible **Puissantly** pu'is-ant-li, *ad* In a puissan manner powerfully

puke p k, v i pret & pp *puked*, pūkt ppr *puk ng* pūk g. [Origin doubt comp G *puken* o spit, E. *spew*] To omi to re ch.—v t. To om up

pule pul, v i pret & pp *puled*, pul pp *pu ng* pū l g F *pauler*] *prauler* to pule a im ta e word comp F *miauler* to mew], to mew] To cry lik a h cken to heep or chirp o wh ne to wh n pe

puling pū'ling, p.a. Cry g lik a hicken whining ant ne el lish.—n A cry as of a hicken a wh n g.

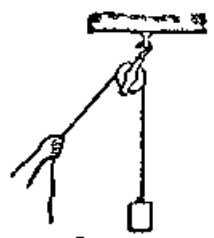
pulingly pū ling li, *ad* In a puling or whi ng mat ner

Pulkha, pul'ka, n A Laplan der' tra j. h g sledge, made somewhat the form of a boat.

pull, pul, v t. pret & pp *pulled*, pu l ppr *pul ng* pul ing. [A. bax. *pullian*, to pull = L.G. *pulen*, to pi k, to pluck to pu. connections doubtf] To draw towards one opposed to push to ing, o hau to draw apart to tear to rend to p ack to gather to nipp as by a hand pri ting press to mo e by drawing or pulling a bell, a boa To pull down, to tak down by pulling to demolish to subvert. To pull up to p uck o tear up to stop by m ans of the e n to stop n any course f conduct T pull the long bow to tell lies o he boasting y —v i. To gi e a pull to draw to tug n. Act of pull ng an eff rt to move by drawing towa d one a shake a twitch he act of rowing a boa a dri k a struggle

pullet pul et, n [F *poulette* dim of *poule* a hen, L.L *pulla*, f L *pullus* a young an mal, hick n cog wi h E *foa* Of sam origin are *pou poultry*] A y ung h n fema e of he domes fow

pulley pul i n p **pulleys** pul iz. [F *poulie* a w d f doubtful origin supposed to be connected w h *pull*] A small wh urning on a p n nab k, wi h a groo e n ts circum ference in which runs h ope ha urns much used in rais ing weights, eithe a or in sets



Pulley

Pullman car pul ma kăr n [From h name of he ori ginato] A uxuri usly fi ted up ra way carriage specially adapted for sleep ag

pulmobranchiate pul mo-brang'ki at, a [L. *pulmo* a lung, and *branchiæ* gills] Brea h ng ai by means of lung-sacs, as the land-snails, &c

pulmonary pu mon a ri, a [L. *pulmonarius*, f *pulmo pulmonis* a ng ak n *to G pneumon* a ng] Perta g to he lungs affecting the lungs effect d by means o ungs.

pulmonic, pul mon k a See prec] Pu m ary —n. A medici f the l ngs affected by a disease of he ungs

pulniferous pu m nif ras, a [L. *p m* a ng *f* I bear] Possessing gs

pulp pu p n [F *pulpe* f L *pulpa* soft flesh, p p f *frui*, &c., ak n to *po po* I touch, wh nce pa p *le*] Moist, soft animal g tabl matter he so t, succul n part of ru materi f mak ng pape reduced to a so un orm mass the sof *sacculi* substance n he nterio of a tooth. —v t pre & pp *pulped* pul pp *pu p-ing* pu p ing To make into pulp to de pri e f the pu p

pulpiness, pulp'i-nes n Th state of be g pulpy

pulpit pul pit, n. [L. *pulpitum* a pla orm stage, desk] An levated p ace nclosed stag n a hurch, n whi h he preach sta la —a Pertain ng to o su tab e to the pul t. The pulpit, p eachers generally the pulpit teaching in hurches



Laplander in his Pulkha

pulpiteer pul pit-ēr' n [*Pulpit* and -*eer*] A preacher in co empt

pulpy pul pi, a. [*F* p and -*y*] Like pulp soft, fleshy succulent.

pulsate pul sāt v i. pret. & pp *pulsa d*, pul sāt-ed, pp *pulsat ng* pul sāt-ing L *pulso pulsatus*, f *pe lo pe us*, I push, I beat. PULSE] To bea o th b

pulsatile, pul sāt-il, a [Fr *puls e*, L.L *pulsa is* PULSATE] That o may be s ruck or beaten played by bea ng like a drum.

Pulsation pul-sā shon n [L. *pulsa io* to a bea ng o hrobbing f *pulso p lsatus* PULSATE] The beating o hro g of he heart o of an artery through e circula n of he blood a beat of th pulse a th rob a s roke by w ich some medium is affected, as n sound, &c

pulsative pul sāt v a [Fr *pulsatif* PULSATE.] Beating hrobb ng

Pulsatory pul sā to ri, a [PULSATE.] Be ng th obbi g as the heart.

Pulse, puls n [F *pouls* he pulse, fr L. *pulsus* a bea ng, f *pe lo pulsum* I s rike or beat (seen also in *expel*, *compe impel*, *impulse*, *repel*, &c) same ron as G *pelas near*] The bea g or thro bing of he heart or any artery especially the beating of an artery at he wris a pulsa ion an undula ory mot n of a med um v bra ion —v i. p t. & pp *pulsed*, pulst pp *puls ing* puls ing To beat o throb as he art ries o heart.

Pulse [ls, n [From L. *pulsi*, po tag made of m al, pulse &c] Legum s pla ts o heir seeds, as beans, pease &c

Pulseless puls'les a. W hou pulse ha ing n pu sa ion.

Pulsimeter pul-sim et-ē n. [L. *pulsus*, and G *me on* a measure PULSE 1] An nstrum n for measuring the strength o qui kness of he pulse

Pulsometer pu som et-e n [See prec.] A sort of pump wh h acts by the condensati m of steam sent into a reservo he wa er ru hing up in o the vacuum formed by the cond nsa on.

Pulveraceous pul vēr ā shus, a L *pulvis*, *pulveris* dust, and -*ac ous*] Ha ing a powdery surface

Pulverizable pul ve iz a bl, a That may be pu erized.

Pulverization pul e iz-ā shon n Act of pu rizing

Pulverize u iz, v t pret. & pp. *pul erized*, pu er zd pp *pu veri g* pul v iz ng. [Fr *pulveriser*, f L. *pulvis*, *pu veris*, d t, powder when e powder] To reduce t dust o fine powd as by bea ng grindi g &c.

Pulverizer pu lz-e n One who or h wh h pul rizes.

Pulverous pul us, a [L *pulvis pulveris* dust.] Consisting of dust o low le

Pulverulence, pul er u ens, n [See ne t.] Dus ness

Pulverulent pul ver'u lent, a [L. *pu veru us* f *pu vis*, *pulveris*, dust. PULVERIZE.] Dusty cons s ing of fine powder pow dery

Pulvinate pulviniform, pul v n ā pul n i-f rm a [L. *pu vi us* a cushion] Cushion-shaped.

Puma, pū ma, n [Peru] The couga or Am rican on C COUGAR

Pumice pū m s or pum is, n [It. *pōi ic* bp *pom* f L. *pumex pu* is] pumice, pu ape same roo as *foam*] A ligh and spongy ston freq n ly ejected from ol can es, used f po h ng pu rposes

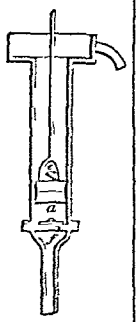
Pumiceous pu m shus, a L. *pumiceus* See prec] rta n ng to pum ce consisting of pumice or resem ng

Pumiliform pū mil-i-form, a Resem ing or ha ing h character of pumice

Pummel pum el. LOMME

Pump pump n [Same as Fr *pompe* D *pomp* L.G Dan and G *pumpe* Sw *pump* a pump origin un erta n] A mac ine, consisting of a pecu ar arrangement of a piston, cylind and alves, employed for raising water or ex rac ing air —v i. pret. & pp *pumped* pumpt pp *pump ng* pump ng To work a pump o raise water w th a pump —v t. T raise w h a pump to

free from water or other fluid by a pump, to put artful questions to for the purpose of extracting information (colloq)



Common Pump
a, Piston, e f, valves

pump pump, *n* [Probably from being worn for *pomp* or ornament by persons in full dress.] A sort of slipper, generally without a heel, chiefly used in dancing

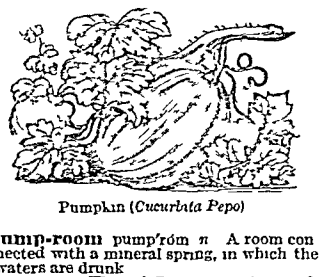
pump-barrel, pump'barel, *n* The cylinder which forms the body of a pump

pumper, pump'er, *n* The person or the instrument that pumps

pump-handle pump'handl *n* The handle for moving the piston of a pump up and down.

pumpion, pum'pi-on, *n* [See next] A pumpkin.

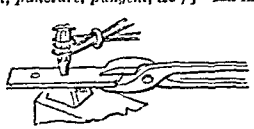
pumpkin, pump'kin, *n* [Fr *pompon*, fr L *pepo*, *peponis*, a pumpkin, fr Gr *pepon*, a melon fr root of *pepto*, I cook COOK] A plant and its edible fruit, a kind of gourd or vegetable marrow


Pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*)

pump-room pump'rōm *n* A room connected with a mineral spring, in which the waters are drunk

pun pun, *n* [From A.Sax. *punian*, to pound, to beat, the meaning of to *pun* being lit to *pound* words to beat them into new senses POUND (v t)] A play on words that agree or resemble in sound, but differ in meaning, an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea a kind of quibble or equivocation —— v i pret & pp *punned*, pund ppr *punning*, pun'ing To make a pun or puns.—— v t To persuade by a pun

punch, punsh, *n* [Shortened fr *puncheon*, a punch, fr O Fr *poinson*, Fr *poinçon*, a bodkin or dagger, fr L *punctio*, a puncturing fr *pungo*, *punctum*, I prick (whence *point*, *puncture*, *pungent*, &c)] An instrument of iron or steel used for driving holes in plates of metal or other substances, or for stamping &c, a blow or thrust as with the fist or elbow —— v t pret & pp *punched* punsht, ppr *punching* punsh'ing To stamp or perforate with a punch, to hit with the fist


Punch

punch, punsh, *n* [From Hind *panch*, Skr *panchan*, five (cog with *five*), originally a mixture of *five* things] A beverage variously concocted, usually composed of spirits and water sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with lemon juice

Punch punsh, *n* [Shortened fr *Punchinello* fr It *pulcinello*, a buffoon] The chief character in a popular comic puppet-show, a hunchback who beats to death his wife Judy, mauls a police-officer, &c, (without *cap*) a person of similar appearance

punch punsh *n* [Connected with *paunch* or with *bunch*] A variety of English horse, short-legged and barrel bodied, a short fat fellow

punch-bowl, punsh'bōl, *n* A bowl in which punch is made

puncheon, pun'shon *n* [Fr *poinçon* a punch (see PUNCH, the tool), also O Fr *poinson*, Fr *poinçon*, a wine-vessel in this sense of doubtful origin] A perforating or stamping tool, a punch, a measure of liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons.

puncher, punsh'er, *n* One who punches

punchy punsh'i *a* Short and fat squat

punctate, **punctated** pungk'tāt, pungk'tāt-ed, *a* [From L *punctum*, a point, a dot POINT] Pointed marked with dots

punctilio, pungk til'i-ō, *n* [From Sp *puntillo*, a small point=It *puntiglio*, fr L *punctum*, a point. POINT] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding

punctilious pungk til'i us *a* [See prec] Attentive to punctilios very exact in forms of behaviour ceremony or intercourse, sometimes exact to excess

punctiliously pungk til i us-li, *adv* In a punctilious manner

punctual pungk'tū al, *a* [Fr *ponctuel*, fr L *punctum*, a point POINT] Consisting in a point, punctilious, exact in keeping an appointment exact to the time agreed on made or done at the exact time

punctuality, pungk tū al'i ti *n* [Fr *ponctualite*] Quality of being punctual scrupulous exactness, adherence to the exact time of attendance or appointment.

punctually, pungk'tu al li, *adv* In a punctual manner, with scrupulous regard to time, appointments promises &c

punctuate pungk'tu āt, *v t* pret & pp *punctuated* pungk'tū āt-ed, ppr *punctuating* pungk tū āt-ing [Fr *ponctuer*, fr L *punctum*, a point PUNCTURE, POINT] To mark with the points or stops necessary in written or printed compositions to mark the proper pauses in by means of points

punctuation pungk tu ā shon, *n* [Fr *ponctuation*] The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse, system of marking adopted in printing

puncture, pungk'tūr, *n* [L *punctura* fr *pungo*, *punctum*, I prick (whence *pungent point*, and a *punch*) POINT] The act of pricking or perforating with a pointed instrument, a small hole thus made, a prick or pricking —— v t. pret & pp *punctured*, pungk'tūrd ppr *puncturing*, pungk'tur ing To prick, to pierce with a small pointed instrument

pundit pun'dit, *n* [Hind *pandit*, Skr *pandita*, a learned man] A learned Brahman, an Indian scholar, any learned man

pungency, pun'jen si, *n* [*Pungent* and *-cy*] The state or quality of being pungent, tartness, sharpness, causticity, keenness, as of sarcasm

pungent pun'jent, *a* [L *pungens* *pungentis*, ppr of *pungo*, *punctum*, I prick, whence also *point*, *punch* *puncheon* *puncture*, *compunction*, *expunge*, &c] Affecting the tongue in a sharp or biting manner, biting, acrid, sharply affecting the smell, affecting the mind similarly, caustic keen, stinging —**pungently**, pun'jent-li, *adv* In a pungent manner

Punic, pu nik, *a* [L *punicus* Carthaginian fr *Puni*, *Pœni* the Carthaginians] Pertaining to the Carthaginians faithless, deceitful —*n.* The language of the Carthaginians, Phœnician

puniness pu ni nes, *n* The quality of being puny, littleness pettiness

punish, pun'ish, *v t* pret & pp *punished*, pun'isht, ppr *punishing* pun'ish ing [Fr *punir*, *punissant*, fr L *punire*, fr *pœna*, punishment, penalty PAIN] To inflict pain loss or any evil on as a penalty for a crime or fault, to visit judicially with a penalty, to chastise, to visit with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender (to *punish* murder), to inflict pain on

punishable, pun ish a bl, *a* Worthy of punishment liable to punishment, capable of being punished

punisher, pun'ish-er, *n* One who punishes

punishment, pun'ish ment, *n* Act of punishing, penalty inflicted for a crime or offence

punitive, pū'ni tiv, *a* [From L *punitus*, pp of *punio*, I punish. PUNISH] Pertaining to, awarding or involving punishment

punitory, pū'ni to-ri, *a* Punitive

punk, pungk, *n* [Contr fr *spunk*] Tinder made from a fungus, touchwood

punka punkah pungk'a *n* [Hind.] A large fan slung from the ceilings of rooms in India to produce a current of air by swinging.

punning, pun'ing, *p a* Given to make puns, containing a pun or puns

punster pun'ster, *n* [From *pun* and *-ster*] One who puns or is skilled in punning

punt, punt, *v t* pret & pp *punted*, punt'ed, ppr *punting*, punt'ing [Fr *punter*, It *puntare*, fr L *punctum*, a point (the reference being to points in games) POINT] To play at basset or ombre, or as a professional gambler

punt, punt, *n* [A. Sax *punt* fr L *ponto*, a punt, a pontoon, fr *pons pontis*, a bridge PONTOON] A square flat-bottomed boat without masts, a small flat-bottomed boat used in fishing, &c —— v t pret & pp *punted*, punt'ed, ppr *punting*, punt'ing To convey in a punt, to propel by pushing with a pole against the bottom, the way in which a punt is propelled.

punter, punt er, *n* One who punts, one who punts a boat one who uses a punt

puny pun'i *a* [From Fr *puisne* PUISNE] Small and weak petty, insignificant

pup pup *n* [Abbrev of *puppy*] A puppy —— v.i pret & pp *pupped*, pupt, ppr *pupping* pup'ing To bring forth whelps

pupa pu'pa, *n* pl **pupæ**, pū'pe [L *pupa* a girl a doll a puppet fem of *pupus* a boy] The chrysalis form of an insect, the form it assumes after being a caterpillar or larva See CHRYSALIS.—**pupal**, **puparial** pū'pal, pū pā'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a pupa

pupil pū'pil, *n* [Fr *pupille*, dim of L *pupillus* an orphan boy, *pupilla*, an orphan girl, dim of *pupus*, a boy, *pupa* a girl PUPPET] A young person of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor, a disciple, a ward or a young person under the care of a guardian.

pupil pu'pil, *n* [Fr *pupille*, L *pupilla*, the apple of the eye, a little girl the former meaning having arisen from the little image of one's self that may be seen in another person's eye] The apple of the eye, the aperture in the middle of the iris through which the rays of light pass to reach the retina

pupilage, pū'pil āj, *n* State of being a pupil or ward wardship a person's minority

pupillarity, pū pil a ri ti, *n* [See next] State or period of being a pupil or ward

pupillary, pū'pil a-ri, *a* [Fr *pupillaire*, L *pupillaris*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward or to the pupil of the eye

pupil-teacher, pu'pil tech-er, *n* One who is both a pupil and a teacher, one in apprenticeship as a teacher under a schoolmaster

pupiparous pu pip'a-rus, *a* [L *pupa*, and *pario*, I produce] Producing pupæ from the eggs before they are excluded said of certain insects

pupivorous pu piv'o rus *a* [From *pupa*, and L *voro*, I devour] Eating or living on the pupæ of other insects

puppet, pup'et, *n* [Formerly *poppet*, fr O Fr *poupette* dim fr L *pupa* a doll, a puppet PUPA, PUPIL.] A small figure in the human form mechanically worked in a mock drama, a marionette, a person who is under the control of another a person who is a mere tool

puppet-show, pup'et-shō, *n* A mock

drama performed by puppets moved by wires.

puppy pup'i, *n.* pl. **puppies**, pup'iz [From Fr. *poupée* a doll, a baby, f. L. *pupa* a doll. PUPPET.] A whelp a young dog a conceited, silly coxcomb fop pish fellow —*v.i.* pret. & pp. *puppied*, pup'id; ppr. *puppying* pup'i-ing. To bring forth young or whelps.

puppyish, pup'i-ish, *a.* Like a puppy; conceited; foppish.

puppyism, pup'i-izm, *n.* [*Puppy* and *-ism*.] Extreme affectation or coxcombry.

pur per. See PURR.

purblind per'blind, *a.* [Fr. *pur* (*pur*e, in sense of altogether quite, a *blind*.] Dim sighted; seeing obscurely.

purblindly per'blin-li, *adv.* In a purblind manner.

purblindness, per'blind-nes, *n.* The state of being purblind; dimness of vision.

purchasable per'chās-a-bl, *a.* That may be purchased or bought.

purchase per'chās, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purchased*, per'chāst, ppr. *purchasing*, per'chās-ing. [F. *pourchasser* (O. Fr. *porchacier* to pursue, to get)=It. *procacciare*=*pour* or *por* (L. *pro*) and *chasser* to chase. CHASE. To gain, get, or acquire in general; to obtain; to obtain by payment of money or some equivalent to buy to obtain by labour danger or other means.—*n.* Acquisition in general; acquirement; the acquisition of anything by rendering an equivalent in money, labour, that which is purchased or bought; bargain; worth or value; any mechanical advantage (as is gained by a lever) used in the raising or removing of heavy bodies; in law, acquisition of property otherwise than by descent.—To be worth so many years' purchase, to be worth a sum equivalent to the annual value for so many years.

purchaser per'chās-er. One who purchases; a buyer.

pure pur, *a.* [F. *pur*, *pure*=Sp. and It. *puro*, f. L. *purus*, pure, clean, free; seen also in *putus* clean, and in *putare* to purify. *Pope purify pants* &c. are derivatives.] Free from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter, especially from anything that defiles, impairs, or pollutes; clean; clear; free from that which defiles or contaminates; morally innocent; spotless; chaste; stainless; genuine; sincere; ceremonially clean; undefiled; mere; sheer; absolute.—*Pure mathematics*, mathematics treating of abstract quantities, as algebra or geometry.

purely pur'li, *adv.* In a pure manner; innocently; stainlessly; chastely; entirely; wholly; merely; absolutely.

pureness, pur'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pure; purity.

purfle per'fl, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purfled*, per'fld; ppr. *purfling*, per'fling. [O. Fr. *pourfil* —*pour* L. *pro* for, before, and *fil*, L. *filum* a thread. PROFILE.] To decorate with an ornamental border; to border; to decorate richly.

purgation per-gā'shon, *n.* [F. *purgation* L. *purgatio* fr. *purgo* I cleanse. PURGE.] Act or operation of purging; act of cleansing from a crime accusation or suspicion of guilt.

purgative per'ga-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *purgatif*. PURGE.] Having the power of purging; usually having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.—*n.* A medicine that purges; a cathartic.

purgatively per'ga-tiv-li, *adv.* In a purgative manner.

purgatorial purgatorian per-ga-tō'ri-al, per-ga-tō'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

purgatory per'ga-to-ri, *a.* [F. *purgatoire* L.L. *purgatorius* fr. L. *purgo* *purgatus*, I purge. PURGE.] Tending to purge or cleanse; purgative; expiatory.—*n.* According to the belief of Roman Catholics and others, a place of purgation in which souls after death are purified from venial sins; any place or state of irritating temporary suffering.

purge perj, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purged*, perjd; ppr. *purging* per'j-ing. [F. *purger* fr. L. *purgo* (*purus* pure and *ago* to purge, to cleanse; *purus* pure and *ago* I do. PURE.] To make pure or clean; to cleanse; to purify; to clear from guilt or moral defilement; to clear from accusation or the charge of a crime; as in ordeal; to remove or sweep away as impurities; to evacuate the bowels of; to operate on by evacuations by a cathartic.—*v.i.* To produce evacuations by a cathartic.—*n.* The act of purging; anything that purges; a cathartic medicine.

purger per'jer, *n.* A person or thing that purges.

purging, per'j-ing, *n.* A diarrhœa or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

purification pū'ri-fi-kā'shon, *n.* [F. *purification* L. *purificatio* PURIFY.] Act of purifying; the act of removing impurities or undesirable ingredients from; the act of cleansing ceremonially by removing pollution or defilement; a cleansing from guilt; sin.

purifier pū'ri-fī-er, *n.* One who or that which purifies; cleanses.

purify pū'ri-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purified*, pū'ri-fīd; ppr. *purifying*, pū'ri-fī-ing. [Fr. *purifier* L. *purifico* —*purus* pure and *facio* I make.] To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; to free from pollution; ceremonially; to cleanse from what renders unclean or unfit for sacred services; to free from guilt or sin; to clear from impropriety or barbarism.—*v.i.* To grow or become pure or clear.

purism, pū'rizm, *n.* [Pure and *-ism*=Fr. *purisme*.] Practice or affectation of rigid purity; excessive or fastidious niceness in the use of words.

purist, pū'rist, *n.* [*Pure* and *-ist*=Fr. *puriste*.] One excessively nice in the use of words, &c.; a stickler in regard to purity, especially in literary style.

puritan pū'ri-tan, *n.* [From *purity*.] One who is very strict in religious matters; one very strait-laced in regard to conduct (with *cap.*) one of the English Protestants who after the Reformation had at first a greater difference from Roman Catholic forms and doctrines, and latterly became dissenters from the Church of England.—*a.* Pertaining to the Puritans, or early dissenters from the Church of England.

puritanic puritanical pū'ri-tan'ik, pū'ri-tan'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practice; as a term of reproach, rigid or zealous in religion.

puritanically pū'ri-tan'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a puritanical manner.

puritanism pū'ri-tan-izm, *n.* The notions or practice of puritans.

purity pūr'i-ti, *n.* [F. *pureté* L. *puritas* from *purus* pure. PURE.] State or quality of being pure; freedom from foreign or heterogeneous matter; cleanness; innocence; chastity; freedom from vile, sinister, or improper views; freedom from foreign admixture; freedom from barbarous improper words.

purl perl, *n.* [Supposed to be from *purl* (the appearance of the bubbles on it).] Malt liquor flavoured with wormwood or aromatic herbs; beer flavoured with gin sugar and ginger.

purl perl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *purled* perld; ppr. *purling* perling. [As in Sw. *porla*, to purl; probably from the sound; comp. *purr*.] To murmur as a small stream flowing among stones; to flow or ripple with a murmuring sound.—*n.* A gentle continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water.

purlieu perl'ū, *n.* [O. Fr. *pourallee pourallee*, perambulation, fr. *pur* L. *per* through, *aller* to go. ALLEY.] Both from and sense has been influenced by *Fr. lieu*, place.] Originally, piece of land set apart from a royal forest by perambulation of its boundaries; pl. parts lying adjacent; outskirts; environs.

purloin, pe-loin', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purloined*, per-loind; ppr. *purloining* per-loin'ing. [O. Fr. *porloignier pur loignier* fr. L. *prolongare* to prolong. PROLONG.] To steal or pilfer; to filch; to take by theft or plagiarism.

purloiner per-loin'er, *n.* One who purloins; a thief; a plagiary.

purple per'pl, *n.* [Formerly *purpre* O. Fr. *pourpre* fr. L. *purpura* purple, the purple fish fr. Gr. *porphyra*, the purple-fish.] A colour produced by the mixture of red and blue; a purple robe or dress, the badge of the Roman emperors; hence imperial government; regal power.—*a.* Of a colour composed of red and blue blended; red or livid; dyed with blood.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *purpled* perpld; ppr. *purpling* per'pling. To make purple or to dye of a red colour.

purple fish per'pl-fish, *n.* A kind of mollusc that yields a purple dye.

purples per'plz, *n. pl.* Spots of a livid red on the body which appear in certain malignant diseases; a disease affecting the ears of wheat.

purplish per'pl-ish, *a.* Somewhat purple.

purport, per'pōrt, *n.* [O. Fr. *purport*, meaning, *purporter* to mean fr. *pur* L. *pro* forth, for, and *porter* to bear. PORTAGE; meanour.] Meaning; tenor; import.—*v.t.* per-pōrt' or per'pōrt; pret. & pp. *purported*, per-pōrt'ed or per'pōrt-ed; ppr. *purporting*, per-pōrt'ing or per'pōrt-ing. To convey or bear as a certain meaning to import to signify to profess.

purpose per'pos, *n.* [O. Fr. *purpos* Fr. *propos*, fr. L. *propositus*, fr. *propono*—*pro* before, and *pono positum* I place. POSITION.] That which a person sets before himself as an object to be accomplished; end or aim; that which a person intends to do design; plan; intention; question or matter in hand; purport; intent.—*On purpose*, designedly; intentionally.—*To the purpose*, to the point or matter in question.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *purposed* per'post; ppr. *purposing* per'pos-ing. To propose; to intend to mean; to design to resolve.—*v.i.* To have intent to have a design.

purposeful per'pos-ful, *a.* Showing or having a definite purpose or aim intended.

purposeless per'pos-les, *a.* Having no purpose or effect.

purposely per'pos-li, *adv.* By purpose or design; intentionally.

purposive per'pos-iv, *a.* Purposeful having a purpose or function to perform.

purpura, per'pū-ra, *n.* [PURPLE.] A disease characterized by purple spots on the skin.—*purpureal* per-pū'rē-al, *a.* Purple.

purr, per, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *purred*, perd; ppr. *purring* per'ing. [Imitative of sound.] To utter a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased.—*v.t.* To signify by purring.—*n.* The sound uttered by a cat when pleased.

purse pers, *n.* [From Fr. *bourse* a purse, f. L.L. *bursa*, *byrsa*, a purse; f. Gr. *byrsa* a skin, a hide.] A small bag, pouch, or receptacle in which money is carried; a sum of money collected as a prize or a present; *fig.* a treasury; finances.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *pursed*, perst; ppr. *pursing* per'sing. To put in a purse to draw together or contract; to fill; to wrinkles to pucker.

purse bearer pers'bār-er, *n.* One who carries the purse of another.

purseful pers'ful, *n.* As much as a purse will hold.

purse net pers'net, *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be drawn together like a purse.

purse proud pers'proud, *a.* Proud of wealth puffed up with the possession of riches.

purser per'ser, *n.* A person belonging to a ship who keeps accounts connected with it; the former name of a paymaster in the navy.

pursiness per'si-nes, *n.* A state of being pursy.

purslane per'slān, *n.* [O. Fr. *porcelaine* It. *porcellana*, f. L. *porcellana*, purslane.] A common succulent plant, often used as a pot-herb and for salads, garnishing, and pickling.

pursuance per-sū'ans, *n.* [*Pursuant* and

-ce] The pursuing or carrying out (of a design), prosecution

pursuant, per sū'ant, *a* [Fr *poursuant*, ppr of *poursuir*, to pursue (q v)] Done in consequence or prosecution of anything, hence, agreeable, conformable with *to*

pursuantly, per-sū'ant-li, *adv* Pursuant, agreeably, conformably

pursue, per sū', *v t* pret & pp *pursued*, per-sūd', ppr *pursuing*, per-sū'ing [O Fr *pursuer, poursuir, porsuir* (Fr *poursuivre*) —*pour*=L *pro*, forward, and *suir, suivre*, to follow, fr L *sequor*, I follow SEQUENCE] To follow with a view to overtake to chase, to attend, accompany, or wait closely on, to seek, to use measures to obtain, to prosecute to continue, to carry on to follow up to proceed along with a view to some end or object, to follow (to *pursue* a course) —*v i* To go in pursuit, to proceed, in *law*, to act as a prosecutor

pursuer, per-sū'er, *n* One who pursues, in *Scots law*, the party who institutes an ordinary action, the plaintiff.

pursuit, per-sūt', *n* [Fr *poursuite* PURSUE] Act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake a following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain, endeavour to attain to or gain, quest, search course of business or occupation, employment, prosecution

pursuivant, per'swi-vant, *n* [Fr *poursuivant*, ppr of *poursuivre*, to pursue PURSUE.] A follower, an attendant, a state messenger, an attendant on heralds, one of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers

pursy, per'si, *a* [O Fr *pourcif*, also *poulsif*, fr *pourcer, poulser* (Mod Fr *pousser*), to push, pant fr L *pulsare*, to beat PULSE, PUSH] Short-winded, fat and short-winded

purtenance, per'te-nans, *n* [Shortened from *appurtenance*] Appurtenance that which pertains, the pluck of an animal

purulence, purulency, pū'ru-lens pū'ru len-si, *n* [L L *purulentia* See next] The state of being purulent, pus

purulent, pū'ru lent, *a* [L *purulentus*, fr *pus, puris* PUS] Consisting of pus or matter, of the nature of pus —**purulently**, pū'ru-lent-li, *adv* In a purulent manner

purvey, per vā', *v t* pret & pp *purveyed*, per-vād' ppr *purveying*, per-vā'ing [Fr *pourvoir*, O Fr *porveoir, porveoir*, fr L *providēre* to foresee, to provide PROVIDE] To provide, to furnish or supply for a number of persons —*v i* To supply provisions, especially for a number

purveyance, per vā'ans, *n* [O Fr *purveiance* PURVEY] Act of purveying, the former royal prerogative of obtaining necessaries for the use of the royal household on specially favourable terms

purveyor, per vā'or, *n* One who purveys a caterer, an officer who formerly exacted necessaries for the king's household.

purview, per'vū, *n* [O Fr *pourveu purview*, Fr *pourvu*, provided, fr *pourvoir*, to provide PURVEY] The body of a statute as distinguished from the preface or preamble, hence, the limit or scope of a statute, limit, sphere, scope, generally

pus, pus, *n* [L *pus, puris*, matter, fr same root as in *putrid, putrefy*] The soft yellowish substance formed in suppuration, the matter of a sore

push, push, *v t* pret & pp *pushed*, pusht, ppr *pushing*, push'ing [Formerly *pusse, posse*, fr Fr *pousser*, O Fr *poulser*, fr L *pulsare*, to beat or drive, a freq fr *pello, pulsum*, I drive, whence *expel*, and other verbs in *-pel* PULSATE.] To press against with force, to thrust, drive or shove, to impel or drive by pressure, to press or urge forward, to advance by exertions, as one's fortune, to enforce as in argument, to press or ply hard, to urge, to importune, to prosecute energetically —*v i* To make a thrust; to use forward pressure; to make an effort, to press one's self onward to force one's way —*n* The act of pushing, a thrust, a vigorous effort, an emergency, an extremity, persevering energy, enterprise

pushing, push'ing, *p a* Pressing forward in business enterprising, energetic, vigorous —**pushingly**, push'ing li, *adv* In a pushing or energetic manner

pusillanimity, pū'sil-la-nim''i ti, *n* [Fr *pusillanimite*, L L *pusillanimitas*] Quality of being pusillanimous weakness of spirit cowardice, timidity

pusillanimous, pū sil lan'im us, *a* [L L *pusillanimis*, fr L *pusillus* very little, and *animus*, mind or courage] Destitute of strength and firmness of mind mean-spirited faint-hearted, timid, cowardly

pusillanimously, pū-sil-lan'im us-li, *adv* In a pusillanimous manner

puss, pus, *n* [Same as *D pors*, L G *puus*, Gael and Ir *pus*, a cat perhaps imitative of the spitting of a cat The hare is so called from resembling a cat] A name for the cat and also for the hare, a pet name for a child or young woman

pussy, pus'i, *n* A diminutive of puss

pustular, pus'tū-ler, *a* Having the character of or proceeding from a pustule or pustules

pustulate pus'tū-lāt, *v i* pret & pp *pustulated*, pus'tū-lāt-ed, ppr *pustulating*, pus'tū-lāt-ing [L *pustulare*, fr *pustula*, a pustule] To form into pustules or blisters —*a* Covered with pustule like prominences

pustule, pus'tūl, *n* [Fr *pustule* L *pustula*, fr *pus*, matter PUS] A small blister, or a small elevation of the cuticle, containing pus —**pustulous**, pus'tūl us, *a* [L *pustulosus*] Full of pustules, pustular

put, put, *v t* pret & pp *put*, put, ppr *putting*, put'ing [Probably of Celtic origin= W *putio*, Armor *pouta*, Gael *put*, to poke or thrust] To place, set, or lay in any position or situation, to place or cause to be in any state or condition, to bring, to apply, to set before one for consideration to propose or propound, to state in words —To put about, to change the course of (a ship), to put to inconvenience —To put away to discard, to divorce —To put by, thrust aside, to place in safe-keeping —To put off, to lay aside, to postpone —To put on, to invest with, to clothe with, to assume —To put out, to eject, to place (money) at interest to confuse, to disconcert —To put up to, to add, to kill by, to punish by —To put up to lay aside or in its place, to accommodate with lodging —To put to sea, to set sail, to begin a voyage —To put up (intrans), to take lodgings, to lodge —To put up with, to overlook to endure without murmuring or grumbling, to tolerate

put, putt, put, *v t* pret & pp *putted*, put'ed, ppr *putting*, put'ing [Same word as above, probably from Gael.] To throw (a heavy stone) upwards and forwards from the shoulder, in golf to play the ball so as to get it into the hole

put, putt put *n* [W *pwt*, a short thick person] A rustic a clown a silly fellow

putative, pū'ta-tiv, *a* [Fr *putatif*, L L *putativus*, fr L *puto*, I suppose (as in *compute, impute, dispute, repute* &c), fr *putus*, clean, akin to *purus* pure] Supposed, commonly believed or reputed.

putid, pū'tid, *a* [L *putidus*, fr *puteo*, I have an ill smell root *pu*, as in *putrid pus*] Disgusting, vile, nasty

putlog, put'log, *n* [From *put* and *log*] A piece of timber used in building to carry the floor of a scaffold, having one end inserted in the wall

putredinous, pū tred'i nus *a* [L *putredo*, rottenness PUTRID] Having an offensive smell, rotten

putrefaction pū trē fak'shon *n* [Fr *putrefaction*, L *putrefactio* PUTREFY] The process or state of putrefying, state of growing rotten rottenness, corruption, decomposition of animal or vegetable substances with the evolution of fœtid gases, a species of fermentation

putrefactive, pū trē fak'tiv, *a* Pertaining to putrefaction, causing or tending to cause putrefaction

putrefiable, pū'trē-fī-a-bl, *a* Capable of putrefying

putrefy, pū'trē-fī, *v t* pret & pp *putrefied*, pū'trē-fīd, *ppr putrefying*, pū'trē fi ing [Fr *putrefier*, L *putrefacere—putris*, rotten, and *facio*, I make PUTRID] To render putrid or rotten —*v i* To become rotten or putrid, to corrupt, to decay with offensive smell, to rot

putrescence, pū tres'ens, *n* [See next] The state of becoming putrescent or rotten, a putrid state, putridity

putrescent, pū tres'ent *a* [L *putrescens*, ppr of *putresco* I rot, fr *putris* rotten PUTRID] Growing rotten or putrid, undergoing putrefaction, pertaining to putrefaction

putrescible, pū tres'i-bl, *a* Capable of being putrefied, liable to become putrid.

putrid, pū'trid, *a* [Fr *putride*, L *putridus*, rotten, putrid, fr *putreo* I rot, *putris*, rotten, fr root seen also in L *pus*, Gr *pyon*, matter the same root producing also E *foul* FOUL] In a state of decay or putrefaction, rotten, corrupt, proceeding from or pertaining to putrefaction

putridness, putridity, pū'trid nes, pū-trid'i-ti, *n* [Fr *putridite*] State of being putrid, corruption, rottenness

putt, put, *n* An odd person, a put

putter, put'er, *n* One who puts sets or places (pron put'er) a kind of golfing club

putting-green, put'ing grēn, *n* A smooth piece of sward round a hole in a golf course

puttock, put'ok, *n* [From *pout poult*, a chicken, and *hawl*] The common kite

putty, put'i, *n* [Fr *potee*, calcined tin, putty powder, fr *pot*, a pot, originally perhaps applied to a solder for pots] A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing, a paste made of whiting and linseed oil, used by glaziers and others a fine cement made of lime the ground materials in which earthenware is dipped for glazing —*v t* pret & pp *puttied*, put'id, ppr *puttying*, put'i ing To cement with putty to fill up with putty

putty-knife put'i nīf, *n* A knife used by glaziers for laying on putty

putty-powder, put'i pou-der *n* An oxide of tin used for polishing glass, &c

puzzle, puz'l, *v t* pret & pp *puzzled*, puz'ld, ppr *puzzling*, puz'l ing [From *opposal* in old sense of question] To pose, to nonplus, to perplex to put to a stand, to make intricate, to entangle —To puzzle out to find out by cogitation —*v i* To be bewildered, to be awkward.— *n* Perplexity embarrassment something to try ingenuity

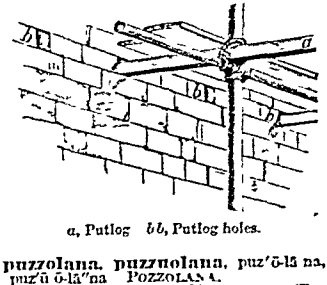
puzzle-headed, puz'l hed-ed, *a* Having a head easily puzzled

puzzlement, puz'l ment, *n* The state of being puzzled bewilderment

puzzle-monkey, puz'l mung ki, *n* A popular name of the araucaria

puzzler, puz'l-er, *n* One who or that which puzzles

puzzling, puz'l ing, *p a* Such as to puzzle, perplexing embarrassing, bewildering



a, Putlog *b b*, Putlog holes.

puzzolana, puzzuolana, puz'ō-lā na, puz'ū ō-lā'na POZZOLANA.

pyæmia pī ē'mi a *n* [Gr *pyon* pus (PUTRID), and *haima*, blood] Blood poisoning disease arising from the introduction of pus

into the system.—**pyæmic** pī-e'mik, *a* Pertaining to pyæmia.

pygarg pī'gärg, *n.* [Gr *pygargos* (*pygē* rump, and *argos* white)] A species of antelope mentioned in the Bible.

pygmean pig'mē-an, *a* Pertaining to a pygmy; dwarfish.

pygmy pig'mi, *n.* pl. **pygmies** pig'miz. [F. *pygmée*, fr. L. *pygmæus*, fr. Gr. *pygmaios*, fr. *pygmē*, the fist, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 13½ inches.] One of a fabulous race of dwarfs, first mentioned by Homer; a little or dwarfish person; a dwarf; a thing much smaller than the usual size; anything little.—*a.* Pygmean; dwarfish; little.

pylorus pī-lō'rus, *n.* [Gr. *pylōros*, fr. *pylē* a gate, and *ouros* a guard.] The orifice of the stomach through which the food passes to the intestines.—**pyloric** pī-lor'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

pyogenic pī-ō-jen'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyon* pus, and root *gen*, to produce.] Producing or generating pus.

pyramid pir'a-mid, *n.* [Fr. *pyramide*, L. *pyramis*, *pyramidis*, fr. Gr. *pyramis*, *pyramidos*, for *pyramitos*, probably an Egyptian word.] A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and having triangular sides meeting in a point at the top; an edifice in the form, erected for sepulchral and similar purposes, &c.

pyramidal pi-ram'i-dal, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidal*.] Formed like a pyramid; relating to a pyramid.—**pyramidally** pi-ram'i-dal-li, *adv.* In the form of a pyramid.

pyramidic, pyramidical pir-a-mid'ik, pir-a-mid'ik-al, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid; relating to a pyramid.

pyramidion pir-a-mid'i-on, *n.* [Dim. of Gr. *pyramis*, a pyramid.] A small pyramid; the small pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.

pyre pīr, *n.* [L. *pyra*, fr. Gr. *pyra* a pyre, fr. *pyr* fire, FIRE.] A heap of combustibles for burning a dead body; a funeral pile.

pyrethrum pi-reth'rum, *n.* [Gr. *pyrethron*, a plant with a hot, pungent root, fr. *pyr* fire.] A name of plants now to the chrysanthemum.

pyretic pī-ret'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyretikos*, fr. *pyretos* burning heat, fr. *pyr* fire, PYRE.] Relating to fever; feverish.—*n.* A medicine for the cure of fever.

pyrexia, pyrexia pī-rek'si-a, [F. *pyrexie*, fr. *pyrexis* I am feverish. PYRETIC.] Feverishness; fever.

pyrheliometer pīr-hē-li-om'et-er, *n.* [Gr. *pyr* fire, *hēlios*, the sun, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's heat.

pyriform pir'i-form, *a.* [L. *pyrum*, more correctly *pirum*, a pear, and *forma* shape.] Having the form of a pear.

pyrites pī-rī'tēz, *n.* [Gr. *pyrites*, a stone that strikes fire with steel, fr. *pyr* fire, FIRE.] A mineral in which sulphur is combined with iron, copper, cobalt, nickel, &c.—**Iron pyrites**, a hard mineral of a brass-yellow colour used in the production of sulphur and sulphuric acid.—**Copper pyrites**, a double sulphide of copper and iron, a common ore.

pyritic, pyritical pi-rit'ik, pi-rit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

pyro-electricity pīr-ō-e-lek-tris'i-ti, *n.* [Gr. *pyr* fire, and *electricity*.] Electricity connected with rise or fall of temperature in a body.

pyrogenic, pyrogenous pīr-ō-jen'ik, pī-roj'e-nus, *a.* [Gr. *pyr* fire, and root *gen* to produce.] Producing or generating fever; feverishness.

pyroleter pī-rol'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *pyr* fire, and *lysis* a destroying.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire.

pyrolignous pīr-ō-lig'nus, *a.* [Gr. *pyr* fire, and *lignum*, wood.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood.

pyrology pī-rol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *pyr* fire, and *logos* discourse.] The science of heat.

pyromagnetic pīr-ō-mag-net'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr* fire, and *magnetic*.] Relating to magnetism as dependent on heat.

pyrometer pī-rom'et-er, *n.* [Gr. *pyr* fire, and *metron*, measure.] A measurer of heat; an instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

pyrometric, pyrometrical pīr-ō-met'rik, pīr-ō-met'rik-al, *a.* Relating to the pyrometer.

pyrophone pīr'ō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *pyr* fire, and *phone* sound.] A musical instrument in which the notes are produced by the burning of hydrogen gas within glass tubes.

pyrotechnic, pyrotechnical pīr-ō-tek'nik, pīr-ō-tek'nik-al, *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to pyrotechny or fireworks.

pyrotechnics, pyrotechny pīr-ō-tek'niks, pīr-ō-tek'ni, *n.* [Gr. *pyr* fire, and *technē* art.] The art of making fireworks; the use of fireworks.

pyrotechnist. pīr-ō-tek'nist, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.

pyroxene. pīr'ok-sēn, *n.* [G. *pyr* fire, and *xenos* a guest—it often occurs in igneous rocks.] An important mineral of many varieties, a common one being augite.

pyroxylic, pīr-ok-sil'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr* fire, and *xylon* wood.] Applied to the crude liquid (methylic spirit) obtained by distilling wood.

pyroxyline pīr-ok'si-lin, *n.* [Gr. *pyr* fire, *xylon* wood.] Gun-cotton or a similar explosive substance.

pyrrhic pir'rik, *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *pyrrhichē*, a war-like dance.] An ancient Grecian war-like dance; a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables.

Pyrrhonic pi-ron'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Pyrrhonism.

Pyrrhonism pi'ron-izm, *n.* [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of the Sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.—**Pyrrhonist,** pi'ron-ist, *n.* A sceptic; one who doubts of everything.

Pythagorean pi-thag-ō-rē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Pythagoras or his philosophy, by which taught the transmigration of souls, and was based upon the relations of numbers.—*n.* A follower of Pythagoras.

Pythagorism, Pythagoreanism pi-thag'o-rizm, pi-thag'o-re-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.

Pythian pi'thi-an, *a.* [L. *Pythius*, Gr. *Pythios*, fr. *Pytho*, the older name of Delphi.] Pertaining to Delphi or its oracle or to the great Greek games anciently held there.

pythogenic pī-thō-jen'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pythein*, to rot, and root *gen* to produce.] Engendered from filth; applied to certain diseases, as typhus.

python, pī'thon, *n.* [Gr. *python*, a great serpent slain by Apollo.] A name of certain large venomous serpents.

pythoness pī'thon-es, *n.* [From Gr. *Python*, the oldest name of Delphi.] The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi; any female supposed to have a spirit of divination.—**pythonic** pī-thon'ik, *a.* Oracular; pertaining to the foretelling of future events; prophetic.—**pythonism,** pī'thon-izm, *n.* The art of foretelling future events.—**pythonist,** pī'thon-ist, *n.* A conjuror.

pyx, piks, *n.* [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, especially of box-wood, fr. *pyxos* the box-tree; whence also *box*.] A covered vessel used in the Roman Catholic Church for holding the consecrated host; a box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited at the British Mint.

pyxidium pik-sid'i-um, *n.* [From Gr. *pyxis*, a box.] In *bot.* a seed-vessel with a lid.

Q

Q, the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant having the same sound as *k* or hard *c*.

qua, kwā, *ad.* [L.] In the quality or character of; as being as.

quack, kwak, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *quacked*, kwakt; ppr. *quacking*, kwak'ing. [Formed from the sound, like D. *kwakken*, *kwaklen*, G. *quaken*, Dan. *qvakke* to croak, to quack; comp. Gr. *koax* the croak of a frog.] To cry like a duck; to boast; to bounce; to talk noisily and ostentatiously; to practise arts of quackery.—*v.t.* To try quack medicines on; to practise quackery on.—*n.* [Partly short for *quacksalver*.] The cry of a duck; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess; a pretender to medical skill; an empiric; a mountebank; a charlatan.—*a.* Pertaining to quackery.

quackery kwak'e-ri, *n.* [*Quack* and *-ery*.] The character and practices of a quack; the boastful pretences or mean practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; empiricism; imposture; charlatanism.

quackish, kwak'ish, *a.* Like a quack.

quacksalver kwak'sal-ver, *n.* [L. G. *kwaksalver*, D. *kwakzalver*—*quakken*, to quack, and *zalf* salve, ointment. SALVE.] A quack who deals in salves and ointment; a charlatan.

quad kwod, *n.* [Contr. for *quadrangle*.] A quadrangle or court, as of a college. [Colloq.]

quadragenarian kwod-ra-je-nā'ri-an, *a.* [L. *quadragenarius*, fr. *quadrageni*, forty each, fr. *quadraginta*, forty.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.

quadragesima, kwod-ra-jes'i-ma, *n.* [L. *quadragesimus*, the fortieth, fr. *quadraginta*, forty.] Lent; so called because it consists of forty days.—**Quadragesima Sunday** the first Sunday in Lent.—**quadragesimal,** kwod-ra-je'si-mal, *a.* Belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

quadrangle kwod-rang'gl, *n.* [L. *quadri quatuor*, four, and *angulus* an angle.] A plane figure having four corners or angles, and consequently four sides; a quadrilateral; a four-cornered space inclosed by buildings; the inner square or rectangular court of a building.

quadrangular kwod-rang'gū-lar, *a.* [See prec.] Having four angles and four sides.

quadrant, kwod'rant, *n.* [L. *quadrans*, *quadrantis*, a fourth, fr. *quatuor*.] The fourth part or quarter of a circle or of its circumference; an arc of 90°; an old instrument for taking altitudes and angles, and of like form of sextant (1).



Hadley Quadrant.

quadrantal kwod-rant'al, *a.* [L. *quadrantalis*, fr. *quadrans*.] See prec.] Pertaining to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of a circle.

quadrat, kwod'rat, *n.* [L. *quadratus*, a square, fr. *quadrus* square, fr. *quatuor*

four] A piece of type metal used in printing for filling out spaces between letters, words, &c , so as to leave a blank

quadrate, kwod'rāt, *a* [L *quadratus*, fr *quadro*, I make square, fr *quadrus*, square, fr *quatuor*, four] Square in form square, by being the product of a number multiplied into itself ——n. A square surface or figure ——v t pret & pp *quadrated*, kwod'rāt-ed, ppr *quadrating*, kwod'rāt-ing To square with, to agree or suit with *with*

quadratic, kwod rat'ik, *a* [L *quadratus* See prec] In *alg* involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity

quadrature, kwod'ra-tūr, *n* [L *quadratura*, fr *quadro*, I make square QUADRATE] Act of squaring, the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a certain circle or triangle, the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°

quadrennial, kwod ren'i al, *a* [For *quadriennial*, fr L *quadriennium*, a space of four years, fr *quadri=quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year] Comprising four years, occurring once in four years

quadricorn, quadricornus, kwod'ri-kōrn, kwod ri-kōr'nus, *a* [L *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, a horn] Having four horns or antennæ

quadridigitate, kwod ri-di'jit-āt, *a* [L *quadri = quatuor*, four, *digitus*, a digit] Having four fingers or toes

quadrifid, kwod'ri-fid, *a* [L *quadri-= quatuor*, four, and *findo, fidi*, I cleave] Split or deeply cleft into four parts

quadrifoliate, kwod-ri-fō'li āt, *a* [L *quadri=quatuor*, four, and *folium*, a leaf] Having leaves in fours

quadriform, kwod'ri-form, *a* [L *quadri =quatuor*, four, *forma*, form.] Fourfold as regards form or arrangement of parts

quadriga, kwod ri'ga, *n* , pl **quadrigæ**, kwod ri'jē [L , contr from *quadrijuga*— prefix *quadri*, fourfold, and *jugum*, a yoke] An ancient two-wheeled chariot drawn by four horses abreast

quadrigeminous, kwod-ri-jem'i nus, *a* [L *quadrigeminus—quadri=quatuor*, four, and *geminus*, double] Fourfold, having four similar parts

quadrilateral, kwod ri lat'er-al, *a* [L *quadri-*, fr *quatuor*, four, and *latus, lateris*, a side] Having four sides, and consequently four angles ——n. A plane figure having four sides and four angles, a quadrangular figure the space inclosed between and defended by four fortresses or the four fortresses collectively

quadriliteral, kwod-ri-lit'er al, *a* [L *quadri=quatuor*, four, and *litera*, a letter] Consisting of four letters

quadrille, kwo-dril' or ka-dril', *n* [Fr *quadrille*, fr It *quadriglia*, a band of men in a square, fr L. *quadra*, a square, fr *quatuor*, four] A game played by four persons with forty cards, a kind of dance, executed by four couples each forming the side of a square, the music for such a dance ——v i pret. & pp *quadrilled*, kwo-drild' or ka-drild', ppr *quadrilling*, kwo-dril'ing or ka-dril'ing To play at quadrille, to dance quadrilles

quadrillion, kwod ril'yon, *n* [L *quadri =quatuor*, four, and the latter part of *million*] The fourth power of a million, in another system of numeration the fifth power of a thousand.

quadriloculai, kwod ri lok'ū ler, *a* [L *quadri=quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a cell] Having four cells or compartments

quadrinomial kwod ri nō'mi al, *a* [L *quadri=quatuor*, four, and *nomen, nominis*, a name] Consisting of four terms, as an algebraic quantity ——n. An algebraic quantity consisting of four terms

quadripartite, kwod-ri-pār'tīt, *a* [L *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into four parts, having four parts or divisions

quadrisyllable, kwod ri-sil'a-bl *n* [L *quadri-=quatuor*, four, and *syllable*] A word consisting of four syllables

quadrivial, kwod ri'vi al, *a* [L *quadrivium*, cross roads—*quatuor*, four, and *via*, a way] Having four ways or roads meeting in a point

quadroon, kwod-ron', *n* [From Sp *cuarteron*, a quadroon, fr L *quartus*, fourth QUARTER] The offspring of a mulatto by a white person, a person who is one fourth white

quadrumana, kwod-ru'ma-na, *n pl* [From L *quadru=quatuor*, four, and *manus*, the hand.] An order of mammals compris-



Quadrumana.

Head and hands of Orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*) *a*, Anterior hand, *b*, Posterior

ing the monkey tribe, &c, usually characterized by all the four limbs terminating in prehensile hands —**quadrumanous**, kwod ru'ma-nus, *a* Pertaining to the order Quadrumana four-handed.

quadruped, kwod'ru-ped, *n* [L *quadrupes, quadrupedis—quadru=quatuor*, four, and *pes, pedis*, a foot] An animal with four legs, usually a four footed mammal

quadruple, kwod'ru-pl, *a* [L *quadruplus — quadru = quatuor*, four, and term *-plus*, as in *double* DOUBLE] Fourfold, four times told ——n Four times the sum or number ——v t pret & pp *quadrupled*, kwod'ru-pld, ppr *quadrupling*, kwod'ru-pling To make fourfold, to multiply by four —— v i To become fourfold, or four times as many

quadruplicate, kwod ru'pli kāt, *a* [L *quadruplicatus — quadru = quatuor*, four, and *plico*, I fold] Fourfold, four times repeated.—— v t pret &pp *quadruplicated*, kwod ru'pli-kāt-ed, ppr *quadruplicating*, kwod ru'pli-kāt-ing To make fourfold, to double twice

quadruplication, kwod ru'pli kā"shon, *n* Act of quadruplicating or making fourfold.

quæstor, questor, kwes'tor, *a* [L *quæstor*] A name of ancient Roman magistrates, some of whom had the collection and paying out of public money

quaff, kwaf, v t pret & pp *quaffed*, kwaft, ppr *quaffing* kwaf'ing [Origin doubtful, comp Ir and Gael *cuach* Sc *quaich, quaff*, a drinking-cup] To drain to the bottom, to drink copiously, to swallow in large draughts —— v i. To drink deep or freely

quaffer kwaf er, *n* One who quaffs

quag kwag, *n* [Short for *quagmire*] A quagmire

quagga, kwag'a, *n* [Hottentot name derived from its cry] An animal of South Africa closely allied to the zebra

quaggy, kwag'i, *a* [See prec] Yielding to the feet, as marshy ground, boggy, spongy

quagmire, kwag'mīr, *n* [*Qua* for *quake*, and *mire*, lit. a mire or bog that quakes or shakes under the feet] A piece of soft, wet, boggy land, a bog, a fen

quail, kwāl, v i pret & pp *quailed*, kwāld, ppr *quailing*, kwāl'ing [A.Sax. *cwelan*, to die=O Sax. *quelen*, to die, D *quelen*, to pine away, O H G *quelan*, G *qualen*, to suffer torment QUELL] To lose heart in face of danger or difficulty, to shrink, to flinch, to cower

quail, kwāl, *n* [O Fr *quaille*, Fr *caille*, It *quaglia*, a quail—names derived fr its cry Comp D *kwakkel* G *wachtel*, and Armor *coaille*, a quail.] A small gallinaceous bird, closely allied to the partridge

quaint, kwānt, *a* [Formerly *queant, coint*, fr O Fr *coint*, neat, fine, dainty, fr L *cognitus*, known, the meaning having probably been influenced by L *comptus*, trimmed, adorned. COGNITION, ACQUAINT] Neat, fine, elegant†, fanciful curious, odd and antique singular, whimsical

quaintly, kwānt'li, *adv* In a quaint manner, oddly, fancifully, whimsically

quaintness, kwānt'nes, *n* The quality of being quaint, oddity and antiqueness

quake, kwāk, v i pret & pp *quaked*, kwākt, ppr *quaking*, kwāk'ing [A. Sax *cwacian*, to shake or quake, same root as *quick*, comp Prov G *quacken*, to waggle, to shake QUICK] To shake, to tremble, to quiver, to be agitated with quick short motions continually repeated, to move or be agitated, as the earth under the feet —— n A shake, a trembling, tremulous agitation

quaker, kwāk'er, *n* One who quakes, (with *cap*) one of the religious sect properly called the *Society of Friends*

Quakeress, kwāk'er-es, *n* A female Quaker

Quakerish, kwāk'er-ish, *a* Like a Quaker

Quakerism, kwāk'er-izm, *n* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers

quaking-grass, kwāk'ing gras, *n* A grass with spikelets always in tremulous motion, from the weakness of their footstalks.

quakingly, kwāk'ing-li, *adv* In a quaking manner, tremblingly

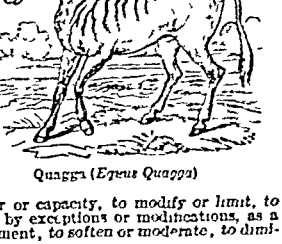
quaky, kwāk'i, *a* Characterized by or prone to quaking, shaky

qualification, kwo'li-fi-kā"shon, *n* [Fr *qualification* QUALIFY] Act of qualifying or state of being qualified, any endowment or acquirement which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, suitable quality or characteristic, legal power, ability, a qualifying or modifying circumstance abatement, modification, restriction, limitation

qualificative, kwo'li fi kā-tiv, *a* Serving or having the power to qualify or modify ——n That which serves to qualify, a qualifying term, clause, or statement

qualified, kwo'li fid, *p a* Having qualification, fitted or adapted by accomplishments or endowments, competent, limited, modified

qualify, kwo'li-fī, v t pret & pp *qualified*, kwo'li fid, ppr *qualifying*, kwo'li fi-ing [Fr *qualifier*, fr L L *qualificare*, fr L *qualis*, of what kind or sort and *facio*, I make] To give proper or suitable qualities to, to fit, equip, prepare, or adapt for anything to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment, necessary for any place, character, or purpose, to furnish with legal



Quagga (*Equus Quagga*)

power or capacity, to modify or limit, to limit by exceptions or modifications, as a statement, to soften or moderate, to dimi-

nish to modulate or vary to temper by admixture to dilute —v t To become qualified or fit to take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege to establish a claim or right to exercise the elective franchise.

qualitative kwol'i-tā-t a [From *quality*] Relating to quality estimating according to quality

qualitatively kwol'i-tā-t li *adv* In a qualitative manner as regards quality

quality, kwol'i-ti, pl **qualities** kwol'i-tiz. [F *qualité* L. *qualitas* quality or property fr *qualis* such] Sort, kind, character that which makes a thing to be such anything such as to distinguishing property characteristic or attribute a property a trait moral characteristic good or bad degree of excellence or cellence comparative rank condition or state in life superior or high rank.

qualm kwäm, n [A. Sax. *cwealm* pestilence, death=O Sax. *qualm*, death D *kwalm*, Dan and Sw *qualm* qualm nausea pour O H G *qualm* death, G *qualm*, vapour fr root of *quellen*, *quälen*] A sudden fit of nausea nausea at the stomach a scruple or twinge of conscience *compunction*.

qualmish kwäm'ish, a [See prec.] Sick at the stomach inclined to vomit affected with nausea.

qualmishly kwäm'ish li, *adv* In a qualmish manner

qualmishness kwäm'ish nes, n. State of being qualmish nausea.

quandary kwon-dā'ri or kwon-da'ri, n. pl. **quandaries,** kwon-dā'riz or kwon-da'riz. [Origin uncertain] A state of difficulty or perplexity a puzzle a predicament

quantification kwon-ti-fi-kā'shon, n The act or process of quantifying.

quantify kwon'ti-fi, v t pret. & pp *quantified*, kwon'ti-fid ppr *quantifying* kwon'ti-fi-ing. [L. *quantus*, how much, and *facio* I make] To determine the quantity of to modify or qualify with regard to quantity more especially a term in logic (to *quantify* the predicate as by inserting all in *some* men are [all] logician)

quantitative kwon'ti-tā-tiv a. Relating to having regard to quantity

quantitatively kwon'ti-tā-tiv li, *adv* In a quantitative manner

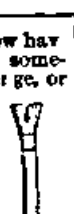
quantity kwon'ti-ti, n pl. **quantities,** kwon'ti-tiz. [Fr *quantité* L. *quantitas*, quantity fr *quantus* how great, fr *quam*, to what degree.] That property virtue of which a thing is measurable greatness, bulk, extent measure an amount or degree, indefinitely a large or considerable amount in *music*, anything which can be multiplied divided, or measured, or to which mathematical processes are applicable in *prosody* the measure of a syllable the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in pronunciation in *logic*, the extent in which the subject of a proposition is taken

quantum, kwan'tum, n. [L. how much, as much as. See prec.] A quantity an amount a sufficient amount.

quaquaversal, kwā-kwa-ver'sal, *a.* [L. *quaquo*, on every side, and *versus*, turned. See VERSE] Inclined towards every side in *geol.* dipping or inclined so as to face all sides.

quarantine kwo'ran-tin, n. [O Fr *quarentine* It. *quarantina*, a space of forty days, fr *quarranta*, forty fr L. *quadraginta*, forty fr *quatuor* four] The period, originally of forty days (now of variable length), during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the place a state of somewhat similar isolation —v t. pret. & pp. *quarantined*, kwo'ran-tind ppr *quarantining* kwo'ran-tin-ing. To cause to perform quarantine.

quarrel, kwo'rel, n [O F *quarrel* (F *carreau*), L.L. *quadrellus*, dim. of L. *quadrus*, something square, *quadrus*, square, f *quatuor* four] A dart for a cross-bow having a somewhat square-shaped head something in the shape of a square lozenge, or diamond a diamond-shaped pane of glass a glazier's diamond.



Quarrel

quarrel, kwo'rel, n [O Fr *querele Fr querelle* a quarrel, *quereler querceller* to quarrel, f L. *querela* a complaint, f *queror* I complain akin *querulous*, *alas cry*] An angry dispute a brawl a feud a contention a disputed cause breach of friendship or concord open variance between parties cause of dispute reason of complaint ground of objection or dispute —v i pret & pp *quarrelled* kwo'reld ppr *quarrelling* kwo'rel-ing To dispute violently or with angry words to wrangle to squabble to fall out to disagree to come to be at variance to get into hostility to find fault to cavil

quarreller kwo'rel-er n One who quarrels.

quarrelsome kwo'rel-sum *a* [*Quarrel* and *-some*.] Apt or disposed to quarrel *given to brawls and contention contentious* irascible choleric.

quarrelsomeness kwo'rel-s m nes n The quality of being quarrelsome

quarriable kwo'ri-a-bl, *a* Capable of being quarried.

quarrier kwo'ri-er n. A worker at a quarry

quarry, kwo'ri, n pl **quarries,** kwo'riz. [O Fr *quarrier* (F *carrier*) f L.L. *quadraria* a place where stones are excavated and cut, fr L. *quadra* I square QUADRATE.] A place usually an open excavation, whence stones are dug from the earth, or separated from a large mass of rock —v t. pret. & pp *quarried*, kwo'rid ppr *quarrying* kwo'ri-ing To dig or take from a quarry

quarry kwo'ri n. [Fr *cuir* the portion given to the dogs, wrapped in the skin of the beast killed, fr L. *corium*, a hide leather] Any animal pursued for prey the game which a hawk or hound pursues game killed object of chase or pursuit in general.

quarryman kwo'ri man n A man who is occupied in quarrying stones

quart, kwart, n [Fr *quarte* lit a fourth part, fr L. *quarta pars* a fourth part *pars*, fourth, f *quatuor* four] The fourth part of a gallon two pints a vessel containing the fourth of a gallon

quart, quarte kärt, [Same origin as prec.] One of the four guards in fencing a corresponding position of the body a sequence of four cards.

quartan kwar'tan, *a.* [L. *quartus*, fr *quarta* a fourth, fr *quartus*, fourth. See prec.] Term timing so as to occur every fourth day (*a quartan fever* or ague)

quarter kwar'ter n [O F *quarter quartier* (F *quartier*) a quarter f L *quartarius*, a fourth part, f *quartus* fourth, fr *quatuor* four] The fourth part of anything; the fourth part of a hundredweight, that is of 112 lbs. avoirdupois, being thus 28 lbs in dry measure the fourth of a ton in weight, or 8 bushels of grain the fourth part of a yard in cloth-measure the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution one of the four cardinal points of the compass any direction or point of the compass a part; particular region of a town, city or country, a district a locality the fourth part of the year or of the teaching period in schools the fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb one of the four great divisions of a heraldic shield the part of a vessel's side which lies towards the *stern proper position especially* one assigned or allotted position the sparing of the life of a vanquished enemy, mercy shown by a conqueror (a sense of doubtful origin) pl. (in following senses) temporary residence shelter lodging a station or encampment occupied by troops cantonments place of lodgment for officers and men —v t pret & pp *quartered*, kwar'terd, ppr *quartering* kwar'ter-ing. To divide to four equal parts to separate into parts or pieces to cut to pieces to furnish with lodgings or food for in her to add to other arms on the shield by dividing it into compartments —v i. To lodge to have a temporary residence

quarter-day kwar'ter-dā, n One of the four terms or days when quarterly payments are made of rent, interest &c

quarter deck kwar'ter dek, n That part of the upper deck of a ship abaft the mainmast

quartering kwar'ter-ing n Act of one who quarters the coat containing of coats of arms in one shield, to denote alliances of one family with the heiresses of others a compartment on a shield.

quarterly kwar'te li *a* Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year —*ad* Once in a quarter of a year —n. A periodical work published quarterly

quarter master kwar'ter más'ter n An officer in the army who has charge of the quarters, barracks tents, &c., of a regiment, and *keeps the stores* a petty officer in the navy who attends to the steering of the ship the signals, &c

quartern kwar'tern, n. [O Fr *quarteron*, L.L. *quartarius quarterni* f L *quartus* fourth.] The fourth part of certain British measures, as of a pint, of a peck, of a stone.

quartern loaf kwar'tern lof n A loaf of bread weighing about 4 lbs

quarter-sessions kwar'ter-se-shonz, n pl. In England, a criminal court held quarterly by the justices of the peace in counties, and by the recorder in boroughs, having cognizance of petty offences

quarter-staff kwar'te-staf n pl **quarter-staves** kwar'te-tāvz. An old English weapon consisting of a pole about 6½ feet long grasped by one hand about the middle and by the other between the middle and the end.

quartette quartet kwar'tet n [It. *quartetto* fr L. *quartus* fourth, fr *quatuor* four] A musical composition in four parts, each part performed by a single voice or instrument a stanza of four lines

quarto kwar'to n [Short for *in quarto* —L. *in*, in and *quartus*, fourth.] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves.—a. Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves

quartz, kwarts, n. [G *quarz*, quartz of unknown origin.] The name given to the pure varieties of silica an important constituent of granite and other rocks forms of it being known as rock-crystal, flint agate amethyst, &c

quartzite kwarts'it, n [*Quartz* and *ite*] A rock formed of granular quartz quartz rock.

quartzose kwarts'ōs, *a* Containing or consisting of or resembling quartz.

quartzy kwarts' *a* Containing or abounding in quartz partaking of the qualities of quartz

quash kwosh *v t* pret. and pp *quashed*, kwosht ppr *quashing* kwosh'i-ng. [O Fr *quasser* F *casser* fr L. *quassare* to shake, shatter shiver intens. fr *quatio quassum* I shake (seen also in *concussion*, *discuss*) In sense of annul rather fr Fr *casser* f L. *cassus*, empty null.] To subdue, put down, to quell to suppress to put an end to to annul or make void, as the decision of a law court.

quasi kwā'sī [L., as if in a manner] A Latin word often prefixed to English words, and implying mere appearance or want of reality much the same as *pseudo*=sort of kind of

quassia, kwash'i-a, n [From *Quassy* a negro who discovered its medicinal virtues] A South American plant, whose wood is

intensely bitter, and which yields a tonic used in medicine

quatercentenary, qua-ter-sen'te-na-ri, *n* [L *quater*, four times, *centum*, a hundred.] A four hundredth anniversary

quaterfoil, kwa'ter foil QUATREFOIL

quaternary, kwa ter'na-ri, *a* [L *quaternarius*, fr *quatuor*, four] Consisting of four, arranged in fours, in *geol* a term applied to the strata above the tertiary

quaternion, kwa-ter'ni-on, *n* [L *quaternio*, a group of four, from *quatuor*, four] A set or group of four, a term for a certain quantity employed in a method of mathematical investigation

quatrain, kwot'rān, *n* [Fr *quatrain*, fr *quatre*, L *quatuor*, four] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

quatrefoil, ka'ter foil or kwa'ter foil, *n* [Fr *quatre-feuille—quatre* (L *quatuor*), four,



Quatrefoils

and *feuille* (L *folium*), a leaf] In *arch* an aperture or an ornament somewhat resembling four leaves round a common centre

quaver, kwā'ver, *v i* pret & pp *quavered*, kwā'verd, ppr *quavering*, kwā'ver-ing [From older *quave*, *to shake*, akin to *quiver*, and to L G *quabbeln*, *to quiver*] To have a tremulous motion, to vibrate, to sound or sing, with tremulous modulations, to produce a shake on a musical instrument —— *v t* To utter with a tremulous sound, to sing —— *n* A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on a musical instrument, a musical note equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve

quay, kē, *n* [From Fr *quai*, a quay, a Celtic word=Bret *cae*, W *cae*, an inclosure] A built landing-place at which vessels are loaded and unloaded a wharf —— *v t* pret & pp *quayed*, kēd, ppr *quaying*, kē'ing To furnish with a quay or quays

quayage, kē'āj, *n* [*Quay* and *-age*] Money paid for the use of a quay, wharfage

quean, kwēn, *n* [A Sax *cwene*, a woman, a word of same root as *queen*, and cog with Gr *gynē*, a woman QUEEN] A worthless woman, a term of disparagement for any woman

queasily, kwē'zi-li, *adv* In a queasy manner, with squeamishness

queasiness, kwē'zi nes, *n* State of being queasy, nausea, qualmishness

queasy, kwē'zi, *a* [Allied to Icel. *kveisa*, pain in the stomach N Frets, sickness after a debauch] Sick at the stomach, inclined to vomit, fastidious, squeamish, causing nausea.

queen, kwēn, *n* [A Sax *cwen*, a woman a wife, a word closely akin to *quean*=Goth *qens*, *qeins*, a woman, Icel *kvan*, a wife, O H G *quena*, a woman, cog Gr *gynē*, Skr *jani*, a woman From root *gan*, Gr and L *gen*, to produce KIN, GENUS] The wife of a king, a female sovereign, a female who is chief or pre-eminent among others a female who presides, the sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive, one of the pieces at chess, the most powerful of all.—**Queen consort**, the wife of a king —**Queen dowager**, the widow of a deceased king —**Queen mother**, a queen dowager, the mother of the reigning sovereign.—**Queen's evidence** EVIDENCE.—**Queen's messenger** MESSENGER.

queenhood, kwēn'hud, *n* The rank, quality, or character of a queen

queenly, kwēn'li, *a* Like a queen, becoming a queen, suitable to a queen.

queen-of-the-meadow, *n* MEADOWSWEET

queen-post, kwēn'pōst, *n* One of two upright posts holding a similar position with a *king post*—which see

queen's-metal, kwēnz'me-tal, *n* An alloy largely composed of tin, used for making teapots, *spoons*, &c.

queen's-ware, kwēnz'wār, *n* Glazed earthenware of a cream colour

queen's-yellow, kwēnz'yel-ō *n* A yellow pigment used by artists and consisting of a sub-sulphate of mercury

queer, kwēr, *a* [From L G *quer*, *queer*, across=G *quer*, *quer*, oblique, athwart, whence *querkopf* a queer fellow, the word shows change of *t* to *q*, *being of* kindred origin with *thwart*] Odd, singular, whimsical, droll, peculiar

queerish, kwēr'ish, *a* Rather queer, somewhat singular

queerly, kwēr'li *adv* In a queer manner

queerness, kwēr'nes, *n* State or quality of being queer, oddity, singularity

quell, kwel, *v t* pret & pp *quelled*, kweld, ppr *quelling*, kwel'ing [A Sax *cwellan*, to kill, causal of *cwelan*, to die QUAIL] To subdue, to put down or cause to cease, as a sedition, to crush, to quiet, to allay

queller, kwel'er, *n* One who quells or subdues

quench, kwensh, *v t* pret & pp *quenched*, kwensht, ppr *quenching*, kwensh'ing [A Sax *cwencan*, to quench, to extinguish, akin to *cwinan*, to dwindle, O Fris *kwina*, to vanish] To put out or extinguish, as fire, to allay or slake, as thirst to repress, to check, to stifle —— *v i* To be extinguished, to go out, to lose zeal.

quenchable, kwensh'a-bl, *a* That may be quenched or extinguished

quencher, kwensh'er, *n* One who or that which quenches

quenchless, kwensh'les *a* That cannot be quenched, inextinguishable, irrepressible

quercitron kwer'sit-ron, *n* [L *quercus*, oak, *citrus*, the citron] The black or dyer's oak, a tree of N America, the bark of this tree yielding a yellow dye, the dye-stuff itself

querimonious, kwe-ri-mō'ni us, *a* [From L *querimonia*, *complaint*, *fr queror*, I complain QUARREL (2)] Apt to complain, complaining, querulous

querimoniously, kwe-ri mō'ni-us-li *adv* In a querimonious manner, querulously

querist kwēr'ist, *n* [*Query* and *-ist*] One who puts queries or asks questions

quern, kwern, *n* [A Sax. *cwyrn*, *cweorn* = D *kweern*, Icel. *kvern*, Dan *qværn*, Goth *qwairnus*, a mill stone, a quern] A rude stone hand-mill for grinding grain

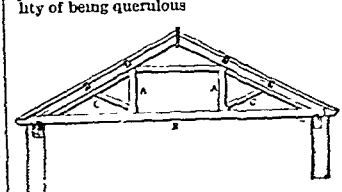


Quern.

querulous, kwe'rū lus, *a* [L *querulus*, fr *queror*, I complain QUARREL (2)] Much given to uttering complaints, complaining, murmuring, peevish, expressive of complaint

querulously, kwe rū-lus-li, *adv* In a querulous manner

querulousness, kwe'rū lus-nes, *n* Quality of being querulous



Section of Roof.

A A, Queenposts B, Tiebeam C C, Struts or Braces.

query, kwē'ri *n*, pl. **queries**, kwē'riz [A modified form of L. *quære*, imper of *quæro*, I ask, I inquire QUEST] A question, an inquiry to be answered or resolved, the mark or sign of interrogation (?) —— *v i* pret & pp *queried*, kwē'rid, ppr *querying*, kwē'ri-ing To ask a question or questions —— *v t* To examine by questions, to doubt of, to mark with a query

quest, kwest, *n* [O Fr *queste*, Fr *quête*, fr L *quæsitus*, pp of *quæro*, I seek, seen also in *question*, *query*, *inquest*, *request*, *inquire*, *require*, *conquer*, &c] Act of seeking, search, pursuit, inquiry, examination, desire, solicitation

question, kwest'yon, *n* [Fr *question*, L. *quæstio*, fr *quæro*, *quæsitus*, I seek. QUEST] Act of asking, an interrogation, that which is asked, a query, something proposed which is to be solved by answer, *inquiry*, disquisition, discussion, subject or matter of investigation, the theme of inquiry, subject of debate, doubt, controversy, dispute, trial, examination, judicial trial or inquiry, examination by torture —**In question**, in debate, at present dealt with —**To call in question**, to challenge the truth or reality of —**Out of question**, doubtless, undoubtedly —**Out of the question**, not worthy of consideration, not to be thought of —— *v t* pret & pp *questioned*, kwest'yond, ppr *questioning*, kwest'yon-ing To ask a question or questions, to debate, to doubt —— *v t* To inquire of by asking questions, to interrogate to doubt or be uncertain of to have no confidence in, to treat as doubtful, to call in question, to challenge

questionable, kwest'yon a-bl, *a* That may be questioned, liable to be doubted or disputed, disputable, uncertain, doubtful, suspicious

questionably, kwest'yon a-bli, *adv* In a questionable manner, doubtfully

questionary, kwest'yon a-ri, *a* Inquiring, asking questions

questioner, kwest'yon er, *n* One who asks questions, an inquirer

questionist, kwest'yon-ist, *n* A questioner

questor See QUÆSTOR

queue, kū, *n* [Fr, tail, fr L *cauda*, a tail CUE] The tail of a wig, a tail formed with a person's hair behind, a pigtail, a number of persons waiting in a row behind each other

quibble, kwib'l, *n* [A freq fr *quib*, for *quip* (q v)] An unworthy evasion, a turn of language to evade the point in question, a prevarication a pun a conceit —— *v i* pret & pp *quibbled*, kwib'ld, ppr *quibbling*, kwib'ling To evade the point in question or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, &c to prevaricate, to pun

quibbler, kwib'ler, *n* One who quibbles, a punster

quibblingly, kwib'ling-li, *adv* In a quibbling manner, evasively

quick, kwik *a* [A Sax *cwic*, living, lively =O Sax. *quik*, D *kwik* Icel *kvikr*, Dan *qvik*, Sw *quick* L G *quik*, Goth *qius*, living, G *keck*, lively same root as L *vivus* living, Gr *bios*, life, Skr *jīv*, to live VITAL] Alive, showing liveliness or sprightliness, nimble brisk, speedy, rapid, swift, prompt perceptive in a high degree, keen in mind or senses; sensitive, hasty, precipitate, irritable, pregnant —— *n* A growing plant, usually hawthorn, for hedges, with *the* the living flesh, hence, *fig* keen sensibility or sensitiveness —— *adv* Quickly, nimbly; rapidly, soon, in a short time

quicken, kwik'n, *v t* pret. and pp *quickened*, kwik'nd, ppr *quickening* kwik'ning [*Quick* and *-en*] Primarily to make alive, hence, to revive or resuscitate, to cheer to reinvigorate, to increase the speed or velocity of, to accelerate, to sharpen, to give keener perception to, to stimulate, to incite —— *v i* To become quick or alive, to move with rapidity or activity

quickener, kwik'n-er, *n* One who or that which quickens

quick-hedge, kwik'hej, *n* A fence or hedge of growing plants.

quicklime kwik'lim, *n* Lime burned but not yet slaked with water

quickly kwik'li, *adv* In a quick manner speedily rapidly nimbly with haste or celerity soon, without delay

quickness, kwik'nes, *n* Quality of being quick speed, velocity celerity swiftness readiness of intellect acuteness of perception harpness, penetration keenness

quicksand, kwik'sand, *n* A movable sandbank under water dangerous to vessels or to persons who trust themselves upon it *fig* something deceptive or treacherous

quick-scented, kwik'sent-ed, *a* Having keen scent or an acute smell

quickset, kwik'set, *n* A living plant set to grow particularly for a hedge, applied especially to the hawthorn — *vt* pret & pp *quickset*, kwik'set pr *quicksetting* kwik'set-ing To plant with living hedge plants for a hedge or fence — *a* Composed of living or young plants, as a hedge

quick-sighted, kwik'sit-ed, *a* Having quick sight or acute discernment quick to see or discern

quicksilver kwik'sil-ver *n* [Lit living silver, so called from its fluidity] Mercury at ordinary temperatures a fluid metal

quick witted kwik'wit-ed, *a* Having ready wit

quid kwid, *n* [A form of *cud* = A Sax *cwyde* Cud] A piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth

quiddity kwid'i-ti *n* [Fr *quidd té* fr L L *quidditas*, fr L *quid*, what] A term used in scholastic philosophy for essence or nature a trifling nicety quirk or quibble

quidnunc kwid'nungk, *n* [L, what now?] One who is curious to know everything that passes a newsmonger

quiescence kwi-es'ens, *n* [L *quiescentia*, fr *quiescens*, pr p of *quiesco*, I rest See next] State of being quiescent quietness rest repose

quiescent, kwi-es'ent, *a* [L *quiescens quiescent-s*, ppr of *quiesco*, I keep still, fr *quies*, rest, QUIET] Resting being in a state of rest or repose still tranquil silent not sounded, as a letter a word —*n* A silent letter —**quiescently** kwi-es'ent-li, *ad* In a quiescent manner

quiet, kwi'et, *a* [F *quiet*, fr L *quietus* quiet, fr *quiesco* I am quiet, fr *quies*, rest, quietness Cf *quit*, *quite*, has the same origin] At rest quiescent calm still not moving at rest free from alarm or disturbance tranquil unruffled placid peaceful peaceable free from emotion calm patient retired, secluded free from fuss or bustle not giaring or showy — *n* State of being quiet rest repose stillness tranquility calmness peace security — *vt* pret & pp *quieted*, kwi et-ed ppr *quieting* kwi et ing To make quiet to put to rest to still, to calm to appease to pacify to lull to tranquilize *to allay*

quieter kwi et er *n* One who or that which quiets

quietism, kwi'et-izm, *n* [*Q vt* and *ism*] The practice of resigning one's self to mental inactivity in order to bring the soul into direct union with the Godhead, a practice of certain mystics or religious devotees — **quietist,** kwi et-ist, *n* One who believes in or practises quietism

quietly kwi'et-li, *ad* In a quiet manner peaceably calmly tranquilly patiently so as to attract little or no observation

quietness, kwi et nes, *n* State of being quiet stillness tranquility calmness peace

quietude kwi et tud, *n* [F *quiétude* L *quiétudo* fr L *quies*, quiet.] Last repose quiet tranquility

quietus, kwi e'tus, *n* [From L *quietus* quiet, *quietus est* quiets it was a form formerly used in discharging accounts equivalent to quit, discharged] A final discharge of an account a final settlement a finishing stroke

quill, kwil, *n* [O E *quy'le*, a cane or reed, perhaps fr Fr *quille* a pin, a kuille, fr L *kopi*, a ninepin comp Gr *kiel* a quill, a stalk, a pin.] The large strong feather of a goose or other bird, much used for writing with a feather made into a pen the spine of a porcupine a piece of small reed or something similar on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof the instrument with which certain stringed instruments were played the fold of a plaited ruff or ruffle about the size and shape of a goose quill — *vt* pret & pp *quilled* kwild ppr *quilling* kwil ing To plait or form with small rods, as if like quills or reeds

quill-driver kwil dri er *n* A contemptuous term for one who works with a quill or pen a clerk

quilled kwild, *a* Furnished with quills

quilling, kwil ing, *n* A narrow bordering or garniture resembling a row of quills

quilt kwilt *n* [O F *cuilte coulte* fr L *culcita culcita* mattress, a pillow a quilt. This word by corruption and confusion gave the *counter* of the *counterpane*] A bed-cover made by stitching one cloth over the other with some soft substance between them a woollen coverlet — *vt* pret & pp *quilted*, kwilt ed ppr *quilting* kwilt ing To form into a quilt to form of two pieces of cloth with some soft substance between to sew in the manner of a quilt

quilting kwilt ing *n* The act of making a quilt the material used for quilts

quinary kwi na-ri, *a* [L *quinarius* fr *quini*, five each, fr *quinque* five.] Consisting of five arranged by fives

quince kwins, *n* [From Fr *coignasse* a kind of quince, fr L *cotonéum*, *cydonium* Gr *kydonion* (*melon*) a quince, fr *Cydon* Gr name of a town in Crete] The fruit of a tree allied to the pear and apple, much used in making tarts, preserves, &c also the tree itself

quincentenary kwin-sen'te na-ri, *n* [L *quingenteni*, five each, *centum*, a hundred.] A five-hundredth anniversary

quincentennial, kwin kun shal, *a* [See next.] Having the form of a quincunx

quincunx, kwin'kungks, *n* [L fr *quinque* five, and *uncia*, ounce—a five-ounce weight, being marked with five spots] An arrangement of five objects in a square one at each corner and one in the middle

quinine kwin'in or kwin-in' *n* [From Peruvian Indian *quina*, bark.] An alkaline substance obtained from the bark of trees of the cinchona genus, much used in medicine as a febrifuge and tonic.

quinoa, kwi-no'a, kē-nō'a, *n* A South American cultivated plant the seeds of which are largely used as food.

Quinquagesima, kwin kwa-je'si-ma, *n* [L, a fiftieth, fr *quinquaginta*, fifty] Quinquagesima Sunday so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter Shrove Sunday

quinquangular kwin kwang'gū lar *a* [L *quinque* five, and *angulus* an angle] Having five angles or corners.

quinquennial, kwin-kwen'i al, *a* [From L *quinquennis*, a period of five years—*quinque* five, and *annus*, a year] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.

quinquennium, kwin-kwen'i um *n* [L.] The space of five years. Also **quinquennial** kwin kwen'i al. [*Rare*]

quinquepartite kwin-kwe-pär'tit, *a* [L *quinque* five and *partitus*, divided.] Consisting of five divided to five parts.

quinsy kwin zi, *n* [From F *esquinancie* fr L *cynanche* Gr *kynanchē*, a kind of sore throat, fr *kyon* a dog, and *ancho* I throttle—dog-throttling a pejorative effect. CYNIC] An inflammation of the tonsils any inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent.

quintal kwin'tal, *n* [Fr *quintal*, fr Sp *quintal*, Ar *kintār* fr L *centum* a hundred] A weight of 220 lbs (formerly 100)

quintan kwin'tan, *a* [L *quintanus*, fr *quintus*, fifth, fr *quinque*, five] Recurring every fifth day — *n* An intermittent fever which recurs every fifth day

quintessence kwint-es'ens, *n* [L *quinta essentia* the fifth essence] The fifth or last and highest essence of a natural body according to the alchemists hence an extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity the purest or most essential part of a thing

quintette, quintet, kwin tet *n* [Fr *quintette* fr It *quintetto* fr *quinto* L *quintus* fifth] A musical composition in five parts the performers of such a composition

quintillion kwin-til'yon, *n* [L *quintus* fifth, and term of E *million*] A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power or according to another system, the sixth power of a thousand.

quintuple kwin'tū pl, *a* [L *quintuplus*, fr *quintus* fifth, and term. *-plus* DOUBLE.] Fivefold containing five times the amount — *vt* pret & pp *quintupled* kwin'tū pld, ppr *quintupling* kwin'tū pl ing To make fivefold

quip kwip *n* [From W *chwip* a quick flirt to turn *chwipiaw* to move briskly to whip (to switch round a corner)] A sharp sarcastic turn a severe retort a keen or cutting jest a gibe

quire kwir *n* [A different spelling of *choir* CHOIR.] A chorus, a chorister a body of singers the part of a church where the singers sit — *vt* pret & pp *quired*, kwird ppr *quiring* kwir'ing. To sing in concert to chorus to chant to sing harmoniously

quire, kwir *n* [O Fr *quayer* Fr *cahier* fr L L *quaternum* a collection or set of four leaves or sheets, fr L *quatuor* four] A collection of paper consisting of twenty four sheets, each having four folds.

quirk, kwerk, *n* [Comp W *chwerfed*, a sudden start, craft deceit] An artful turn to evade or subterfuge a shift a quibble a fit or turn a quip a sleight conceit or quibble an irregular flourish in music.

quirky quirkish, kwer'ki, kwer'kish, *a* Consisting of quirks full of quirks shifty quibbling

quit, kwit *a* [From O Fr *quite* Fr *quitte* discharged, freed, quit, fr L *quietus* quiet *Quiet* is thus the same word, as is also *quit*] Discharged, released, or absolved free clear with of before an object.—*To be quit* or quits with one to be even or on even terms with him — *vt* pret & pp *quit* or *quitted* kwit, kwit ed ppr *quitting* kwit ing [O Fr *quiter* Fr *quitter* to leave, to abandon] To discharge or satisfy as a debt or duty to requite to settle to release to relieve to rid to meet expectations entertained of to acquit used reflexively to depart from to leave to resign to give up to abandon.

quitch, quitch grass, kwich, kwich' gras, *n* [A form of *quick-grass*—named from its vitality and vigorous growth.] A species of worthless grass couch-grass.

quitclaim, kwit'klām *n* The giving up of a claim a deed or document resigning some claim in favour of another

quite kwit, *ad* [An old form of *quit* meaning primarily free or clear by complete performance QUIT] Completely wholly entirely totally altogether very

quit rent kwit rent, *n* A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is absolved from all other service

quittance kwit'ans, *n* [Fr *quittance* QUIT] Acquittance discharge from a debt or other obligation recompense return repayment.

quiver kwi'er, *n* [O Fr *quiver cuivre* fr O H G *kohhar kochar* G *kocher* a quiver=Dan, *koger*, D *koker* A Sax *cocer* —a case, a quiver] A case or sheath for arrows.

quiver kwi er *vi* pret & pp *quivered* kwi ered ppr *quivering* kwi e ring [Same as D *kiveren*, to tremble, closely connected with *quaver* and with old *quiver* active nimble, A Sax *cwifer* nimble] To shake with small rapid movements to be in tremulous motion to tremble to quake to shiver

quivered, kwi'verd, *a* [From the noun *quiver*] Furnished with a quiver

quiveringly, kwi'ver-ing li, *adv* With quivering

qui-vive, kē vēv, *n* [Fr, lit who lives? the challenge of the French sentries, equivalent to the English, 'Who goes there?'] Used in the phrase to be on the qui vive, to be on the alert

quixotic, kwiks-ot'ik, *a* [From Don *Quixote*, the hero of Cervantes' celebrated romance] Chivalrous to extravagance, aiming at visionary ends, ideal, high flown

quixotism, quixotry, kwik'sot-izm, kwik'sot-ri, *n* Romantic and impracticable notions

quiz, kwiz, *n* [Origin unknown] A hoax, a jest, one who quizzes, one liable to be quizzed, an odd fellow —*v t* pret & pp *quizzed*, kwizd, ppr *quizzing*, kwiz'ing To make sport of by means of obscure questions, to make fun of, to look at through an eye glass, to look at inquisitively

quizzical, kwiz'i kal, *a* Partaking of the nature of a quiz, addicted to quizzing

quoad sacra kwō'ad sā'kra, *a* [L] So far as regards sacred matters, as, a *quoad sacra* parish.

quodlibet, kwod'li bet, *n* [L, what you please] A nice point in theological discussion, a subtlety

quoin, koin, *n* [A slightly different spelling of *coin*=Ir *coin*, a corner, a wedge, a quoin, a coin. Cors] An external solid angle, as of a building, a wedge like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material

quoit, koit, *n* [From Prov E and Sc. *coit* to throw, O Fr *coiter*, to press or push] A circular flattish ring of iron, thrown at a fixed object in play, as a trial of dexterity —*v t* pret & pp *quoited*, koit'ed, ppr *quoiting*, koit'ing To throw quoits, to play at quoits

quondam, kwon'dam, *a* [L, formerly] Having been formerly former

quorum, kwō'rum, *n* [L gen pl of *qui*, who, and meaning 'of whom' used with reference to a complete body of persons, of whom those who are assembled are legally sufficient to the business of the whole] Such a number of the members of any board or body as is competent to transact business

quota, kwō'ta, *n* [From L *quota* (*pars*, a part, understood), what part? fr *quotus* which of the series? fr *quot*, how many?] A proportional part or share, or the share, part, or proportion assigned to each

quotable, kwōt'a bl, *a* That may be quoted or cited

quotation, kwōt ā'shon, *n* Act of quoting or citing, the passage quoted or cited, the naming of the price of commodities, or the price specified

quote, kwōt, *v t* pret & pp *quoted*, kwōt'ed, ppr *quoting* kwōt'ing [O Fr *quoter*, Fr *coter*, fr L L *quotare*, to give chapter and verse for, fr L *quotus*, which number in the series? fr *quot*, how many?] To adduce or cite, as from some author, to name, repeat, or adduce by way of authority or illustration, to name as the price of an article

quoter, kwōt'er, *n* One who quotes

quoth, kwōth, *v t* [A Sax. *cwæth*, pret of *cwethan*, to speak, to say (whence with prefix *be*, the verb *bequeath*)=Icel. *kvetha*, (pret *kvath*), O H G *quethan*, Goth *quithan*, to speak] Said, spoke used only in the first and third persons present tense, and followed by its nominative

quothn, kwōth'a, *interj* [For *quoth I* or *quoth he*] Forsooth! indeed.

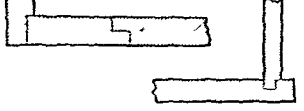
quotidian, kwō-ti'di an, *a* [L *quotidianus*, fr *quotidie*, daily—*quot*, how many? every, and *dies*, a day] Daily, occurring or returning daily —*n* A fever whose paroxysms return every day

quotient, kwō'shent, *n* [Fr *quotient*, fr L *quotiens* or *quotiens*, how often? fr *quot*, how many?] The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater

R.

R, the eighteenth letter and fourteenth consonant of the English alphabet —The three *Rs*, a humorous expression for *Reading, Writing*, and *Arithmetic*

rabbet, rab'et, *v t* pret. & pp *rabbeted*,



Rabbet Joints

rab'et-ed, ppr *rabbeting*, rab'et ing [From Fr *raboter*, to plane—prefix *re*, again and *abouter*=E *abut*] To form with such an edge as will overlap a corresponding edge to cut so as to make a joint along an edge —*n* The cut or groove so made on an edge to form a joint

rabbi, rab'bī, *n*, pl **rabbis**, rab'bīz. [Gr *rabbi*, fr Heb or Chaldee *rabbi*, master, lord] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law, a Jewish teacher

rabbin, rab'bin, *n* [A French form] A rabbi a Jewish scholar of former times

rabbinic, rabbinical, rab-bin'ik, rab-bin'ik al, *a* Pertaining to the rabbins per taining to the Hebrew learning after Christ

rabbinic, rab-bin'ik, *n* The language or dialect of the rabbins the later Hebrew

rabbit, rab'it, *n* [Formerly also *robbet*, akin to O.D *robbe*, *robbel en* a rabbit, connections doubtful] A well known small rodent allied to the hare, feeding on grass or other herbage, and burrowing in the earth —Welsh rabbit, cheese melted and poured over a slice of hot toast a term of humorous origin

rabbit-warren, rab'it-wo-ren, *n* A piece of ground fenced in for the preservation and breeding of rabbits

rabble, rab'l, *n* [Comp D *rabbelen*, to gabble, G *rabbeln*, *robbeln*, to chatter perhaps imitative of noise] A crowd of vulgar, noisy people a disorderly crowd (with *the*) the mob, the lower class of people, the dregs of the people —*v t* pret & pp *rabbled*, rab'ld, ppr *rabbling*, rab'ling To assault in a disorderly crowd, to mob

rabblement, rab'l ment, *n* A rabble

rabid, ra'bid, *a* [L *rabidus*, fr *rabies*, madness, fr *rabo*, I rave RAGE] Raving, furious raging mad, affected with rabies, excessively enthusiastic, rampant, intolerant

rabidly, ra'bid li, *adv* In a rabid manner madly, furiously

rabidness ra'bid nes, *n* State or quality of being rabid rage, madness

rabies, rā'bi-ēz, *n* [L *rabies*, madness RAGE] A disease affecting certain animals, especially dogs, from which hydrophobia is communicated

raccoon, racoon, ra-kōn', *n* [Corruption of the American Indian name *arrathkone arathcone*, formerly in use] An American



Common Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)

carnivorous animal about the size of a small fox.

race, rās, *n* [Fr *race*, It *razza*, Sp *raza*, Pg *raça*, race, line, lineage family, fr O H G *reiza* a line, a stroke, closely akin to E *write* (q v)] A body of individuals sprung from a common stock a tribe, family, people, or nation regarded as descended from the same stock, mankind, a breed or stock, a perpetuated variety of animals or plants

race, rās, *n* [A Sax *ræs* a rush, a rapid course, a stream same as Icel *rás*, a race, a channel, corresponding verbs are A Sax *ræsan* Icel *rása*, Dan *ræse*, Sw *rasa*, L G *rasen*] A running, a rapid course, a contest in running; a running in competition *for a prize*, any contest in speed, as in sailing, driving, &c., a progress, a course or career, a strong or rapid current or channel, the water-course leading to a mill or water-wheel, *pl* a meeting for contests in the running of horses —*v i* pret & pp *raced*, rāst, ppr *racing* rās'ing To run, as in a race, to run swiftly, to contend in running —*v t* To cause to contend in running, to drive quickly in a trial of speed

race-course, rās'kōrs, *n* The ground or path on which races are run

race-ground, rās'ground *n* Ground appropriated to races

race-horse rās'-hors, *n* A horse bred or kept for racing

raceme, ras'ēm, *n* [L *racemus*, a cluster of grapes] A species of inflorescence, in which a number of flowers with short and equal pedicels stand on a common axis, as in the currant



Pendulous Raceme (Red Currant)

racemose racemous, ras'ē mōs ras'ē mus, *a* [L *racemosus*] Resembling a raceme in the form of a raceme, bearing flowers in racemes

racer, rās'er, *n* One who races, a race-horse

rachis, rā'kis *n* [Gr *rachis*, the spine] The spine or vertebral column of animals, something similar to this as the shaft of a feather, the stalk of the frond in ferns

rachitic, ra-kit'ik, *a* Pertaining to rachitis rickety

rachitis ra kī'tis, *n* [Gr *rachis* spine and term *-itis*, signifying inflammation] Properly inflammation of the spine, but also applied to *rickets*



Rachis of Rye grass, *a*

racial, rā'si-al, *a* [From *race*] Pertaining to race or lineage, pertaining to the races of man

racily, rā'si li, *adv* In a racy manner

raciness, rā'si-nes, *n* Quality of being racy

racing rās'ing, *n* Act of running in a race the business of carrying on or joining in horse-races.

rack, rak, *v t* pret & pp *racked* rakt ppr *racking* rak'ing [Sat e as D *r kken*, D *rekken* to stretch G *re ken*, to stretch, to strain Goth. *rakja* to stretch cog L. *porrigo* I rule Gr *orego* I stretch E *right* St tch n g and stiff essa e n lerlying ideas if both verb and noun. EIGHT] T stretch strain unduly to injure by strai i g or wrench ng to twist wrest, o list rt to put a false meaning on to punish on the rack to torment, to torture to distress to worry to harass by exacting e cess e r nts to place on or in a rack or fram ——*n*. [I mp D *r k rak schotelrak* a cupboard f r lishes, G *rack*, a rail, a bar *reke* a t estle, a frame *r k-bo k* a rack for torture] Something used f straini g or stretchi g an stru ment of torture on wh h the victim s limbs were strained by cords and le rs hence torture torment anguish an open wooden frame for holding f hler a fram f receiving various articles a bar w th teeth



Rack and Pinion.

on one *s* its edges, adapted to work i to the teeth of a wheel or pi on

rack, rak *n*. [Same as Icel. *r k*, *sky k* drift, cloud motion *ka* to dri] Th n flying broken louds a portion of floating v pour in the ky ——*v t*. pret. & pp *racked*, rakt ppr *rack' g* rak'ing To fly as vapour or broken cl uds.

rack rak, *t* pret & pp *racked*, rakt ppr *racking* rak' g [From Fr *raque*, dr ga.] To draw off from th lees or sediment t

rack, rak *n*. [F rm of *wreck*] Wreck ruin destruction as in the ph ase *t go to rack and ru n*.

rack, rak *t* pret & pp *r ked* rakt, pp *rack ng* rak'ing [Origin uncertai] T move with a pace between trot nd gallop ——*n* The pace or moveme t of a horse between trottu g and gall *ping*

rack rak, *n*. Same as *Arrack*

rackarock, rak'a-rok' *n* [From e b to *rack*, and *rock*] An explos substance used in mining, &c. co sisting of potassium chlorate and nitro-benzole

racker rak' r *n* One wh racks.

racket, rak'et, *n* [Probably onomatopoetic comp Gael. *raca* f, noise] A confused din o noise or uproar talk clamour din. ——*v t*. pret. & pp *racketed*, rak'et-ed] ppr *rack ting* rak'et-ing To make rack t to frolic.

racket, rak'et, *n* F *raquette* a racket, Sp. *raqueta*, f L.L. *acka*, the wri t, from an Arabic word.] The battledore with which players at tennis o rackets trike the ball *pl* a modern anety f the old game f tennis.

racket-court, rak'et-kōrt, *n* An area or court in wh ch the game of rackets is played a ten is-court.

rack rent, rak rent, *n* A rent raised to the uttermost, or greate than is reason bl ——*v t*. pret & pp. *rack-rented*, rak rent-ed] ppr *rack-renting* rak rent-ing T subject to the payment of rack-r t.

rack renter rak'rent-er *n*. One who rack-rents his tenants

racoon See I CCOON

racy rā'si, *a*. [Probably fr *race* lineage, hi partak ng strong y of its race] Strong and well-fla oured having a strong distinctive character of thought or language spirited, pungent piquant.

raddle, rad'l, *n*. [Same as *reddle* or *ruddle*] A red pigment reddle or ruddle rouge f r the face ——*v t*. pret. & pp *raddled*, rad'ld ppr *raddling* rad'ling To paint, as with ruddle

radial rā'di-al, *a* [From L. *radi* a ray RADIUS] Rel t ng to a rad us sh ot ng out from a centre gr uped or appearn g like radi i or rays perta ng to the radius, on of the bones of the forearm

radially rā'di-al-li, *adv* In a radial manner n the manner of radii.

radiance rā'di ans, *n* [Fr m *adiant*] Quality o state of being radiar t bright ess shoot g in ray o beams vivid bright ss lustre brilliancy splend

radiant rā'di ant *a* [Fr *radia t* L *adi ns radiantis* pp *rd adu* l emit rays fr *ad us*, a ray] Emitti g o dart ing rays beams f l ght o beat issui g n ray emitting a vid light or sple dour beami g, beaming w th j y—Radiant en ergy en rgy in the f rm of li ht or radia t heat—Radiant heat, heat proceedi g directly fr m a t ated body ft the manne of l ght—**radiantly** rā'di a t-li, *adv* In a radiant m ner

radiate rā'di āt, *v t* pret & pp *adiated*, rā'di āt-ed ppr *rad at' g* rā'di āt-ing [L. *r d adiatus* f *rad us* a ray RADIUS.] To m t rays or beams f light to beam to hine to issue in rays, as light to issue and proceed in direct lines from a po t or surface as l ght o heat to spread ab oad as in rays.——*v t*. To emit or send out in di gent lines from a point or surface to beam forth to enlighten to illuminate ——*a* Having rays f rming a ray or ray hav g lines resembli g radii, as wood ha i g parts arranged in a ray like f rm in bo ha ing a ray dist nct f m the disc.

radiately rā'di āt-li, *adv* In a radiate m ner

radiation rā-di ā'shon *n* [L *radi atio*] Act of radiat g a state of be ng rad ated emission and diffusion of rays f l ght beamy bright ess the em ss n of rays of light or heat from a body

radiator rā'di āt-or *n* That which radiates a body from wh h rays emanate

radical rad'i kal, *a* [Fr *radical* L. *radical* fr *radix radicis* a root (whence *ad sh*, *eradicate*) fr root *vrad* seen in E. *wort*] I erta ng to the root or origin rigi l f ndam ntal thorough-going e treme implanted by nature nativ primiti underived original proceedi g immediately from the *r oot*, as a leaf relating to the etymological ro t relat ng to radicals n p ulties, or t their prin ples ——*n*. A oot a primitive word a imple underived, uncompounde l word a primitive letter a letter that belongs to the root of a word one who ad ocates extreme or thorough measures in pol tical reform an element, or compound of two or m re elements, formi g as mpl const tue t part f a chemical substance and incapable of decomposition.

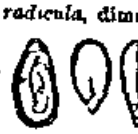
radicalism ra'di kal izm [*Radical* and *-ism*] The prin ples of radicals in pol tics advocacy of radical eform.

radically ra'di kal-li, *adv* In a radical mann r at the origin or root fundamentally primiti ly essentially

radicalness, ra'di kal nes, *n*. The state of being radical or fundam ntal.

radicate ra'di kāt, *v t* pret. & pp *radicated*, ra'di kāt-ed, ppr *radicati g* ra'di kāt-ing [L. *adicor radicatus* fr *radix*, *r dicis*, a root RADICAL.] To cause to tak root to plant deeply ——*v i*. To tak root.

radicle ra'di-kl, *n*. [L. *radicula*, dimm. of *adix radicis*, a root RADICAL.] A small root that part of the seed of a pl ot wh h, upon eg tating, becomes the *root* als a radical in chemistry



Radicle re cotyled ns.

radiometer rā-di-om'et-a [L. *dius*, a rod, a ray and Gr *metron* measure] An instrument for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy

radish, ra'dish, *n*. [From Fr *radis*, a radish, fr L. *radix radicis*, a root RADICAL] A cruciferous plant, the young root of which is e ten raw as a salad

radius rā'di us, *n*. pl. **radii** rā'di i **radiuses** rā'di us-ez. [L. *rad us* a ray a rod, a beam, a spoke root d ubtful *Lay* is a doublet of this, and *ra iant radiant* a e derivatives] A straight line e tend ng from the centre of a circle o a sphere to the circumference a part ha ing the posit on or ch racter of a rad us the shorter an i small r of the two b nes of th f rearm See ULNA

radix rā'diks, *n* [L. *radix radi is* a root] RADICAL.] A root as of a plant or a w rd th t f om which anything issues or springs sou ce origin a fundamental number or base in mathematics

raff raf *n* [O.E. *aff* to sweep O Fr *raff r* f *r ffen* to sweep to s atch ak'n *ffle*] Refuse a person of worthl ss character the scum of soci ty the rabble

raffia raf'i a, *n* [Name in Madagasca] A fibrous substance obta ned from a palm of Madagascar and an ther of S Am erica, used f r m tting t e-bands, &c

raffish raf'ish, *a* [From RAFF] Scampish worthless.

raffle raf'l, *n* [Fr *rafle* O Fr *raffle* a kind of game at dice fr G *raffen* to weep or m atch, a freq of *raffen* to sweep LAFF] A k nd of lottery in wh h persons unite to make up th valu of th thing on the hance of becoming s le possessor by casting dice or oth rwise ——*v t*. pret & pp r ffled, raf'ld ppr raffling raf'l ng T engage in a raffle ——*v t* To dispose of by raffle

raft, raft, *n* [Properly a float mad of beams or rafters fr Icel *raptr* (t on r *ft*) Dan and Sw *raft* a rafter RAFTER] An assemblag of logs or pieces of timber fastened together n floated down a stream any floating structure su h as is often used in cases of shipwreck to carry survi ors a floating mass of trees, branches, &c

rafter raf'ter *n* [Equi alent to *raft-er* fr A. Sax *rafter* Icel. *pl* (pron *raftr*) Dan. *r ft* a rafter a beam kin to O G *rāf r'vo* a beam.] One of the l g sloping p ces of timber that support th cove ing of a roof ——*v t*. pret & pp *raft r d* raf terd pr *fterring* raf ter ing To furnish with rafters

rag rag, *n* [Same as Sw and Dan dial. *ragg* r ugh hair Icel. *rogg* shagginess, a tuft allied to *rug*] A t ough projection on a surface a rough separate fragment a tattered cloth a shred a tatter *pl* tattered garments or mean dress

ragamuffin, rag'a-muf in *n* [*Ragamuffin* was the n m of a dev l in some old mystery plays origin doubtful.] A paltry fellow a mean wr tch.

rage rāj *n* [Fr *rage* f L *rabies* rage, madness (by a chang similar to that seen in *abridge*) fr *rabi* I rave, I am mad, cog Sk *rabh*, to desire eagerly PABID] Violent ang accompan ed with furious words, gestures, or agitat n a g e cited to fury fury frenzy vehemence or violent exacerbation of anyth g painful violence enthusiasm rapture e treme eagerness or desire ——*v i*. pr t & pp *raged*, rājd ppr *raging* rāj ing To be furious with anger to be exasperated to fury to be violently agitated to be violent and tumultuous to r age to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect to act or move furiously

ragged rag'ed, *a* [From *rag*] Rent or worn into rags or tatt rs t ttered jagged rugged rough with h rp or irregular pi ts wearing tattered clothes.—Ragged school, a charitable school for dest tute children

raggedly rag'ed li, *adv* In a ragged condit n.—**raggedness** rag'ed-nes, *n*. State of being ragged.

ragged robin rag'ed rob'in *n*. A well kn wn British plant h ving flow rs of ragged appearance

ragman rag'man, *n*. A man who collects or deals in rags.

ragout, ra go', *n* [Fr *ragoût*, fr L *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *gustus*, a tasting] A dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat and vegetables

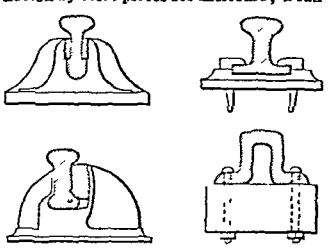
rag-picker, rag'pik-er, *n* A collector of rags, bones, &c, from streets, ash-pits, &c

rag-stone, rag'stōn, *n* A stone of the siliceous kind, so named from its rough fracture

ragwort, rag'wert, *n* The common name of several British weeds of the same genus as the groundsel.

raid, rād, *n* [From stem of *ride*, same as *Icel reith*, a riding, a raid, akin to *road*] A hostile or predatory incursion, especially of mounted men, a foray, an attack by violence —*v i* pret & pp *raided*, rād'ed, ppr *raiding*, rād'ing To engage in a raid. —*v t* To make a raid on —**raider**, rād'er, *n* One who makes a raid

rail, rāl, *n* [A Sax *regol*, a ruler, a rule, derived, like L G and Sw *regel*, G *riegel*, a bar, a rail, fr L *regula*, a rule or ruler RULE] A horizontal bar of wood or metal, as in fences, a horizontal piece in any framework or piece of framing or panelling, the joined pieces into which the balusters of a stair are mortised, a series of posts connected by cross pieces for inclosure, a rail-



Sections of different Rails for Railways

ing, one of the parallel iron or steel bars forming a track for locomotives, carriages, wagons, &c, or for a tramway car a railway —*v t* pret & pp *railed* rāld ppr *railing*, rāl'ing To inclose with rails, to furnish with rails to lay rails on

rail rāl, *v i* pret & pp *railed*, rāld, ppr *railing*, rāl'ing [Fr *railler*, to banter fr L.L *radiculare*, fr L *radere*, to scrape RASE, RAZOR] To use insolent and reproachful or abusive language, to utter reproaches, to scold, to inveigh

rail, rāl, *n* [O Fr *rasle*, *raale* a rail, same origin as *rattle*, being so called from its noisy cry] The popular name of several grallatorial birds, such as the land rail or corn-crake and the water rail.

railer, rāl'er, *n* One who makes or furnishes with rails

railer, rāl'er, *n* One who rails, a scoffer, one who scoffs

railing rāl'ing *n* A series of rails, a fence made with posts and rails, rails in general, or the materials for rails

railingly, rāl'ing li, *adv* With railing or insulting language

raillery, rāl'e-ri, *n* [Fr *raillerie*, fr *railler*, to banter RAIL (*v i*)] Light ridicule or satire, satirical merriment banter jesting language good humoured pleasantry

railroad, rāl'rōd, *n* A railway

railway, rāl'wā, *n* A road track, or way having iron or steel rails laid in long parallel lines, several feet apart, on which the wheels of carriages run all the land, works, buildings, and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails

raiment, rā'ment, *n* [For *arrayment*] Clothing in general, vestments, vesture, garments

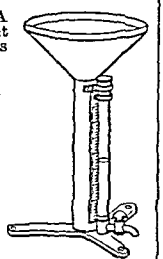
rain, rān, *n* [A Sax *regn rán*, RAIN=Icel Dan and Sw *regn* D and G *regen*, Goth *rign* same root as L *rigare*, to wet, whence *irrigate* The verb comes from the noun As to the disappearance of *g* compare *hail* and *flail*] A fall of water in drops from the clouds, the moisture of the atmosphere condensed and deposited in drops, a shower or pouring down of anything —*v i* pret & pp *rained*, rānd, ppr *raining*, rān'ing To fall in drops from the clouds, as water (used mostly with *it* for a nominative), to fall or drop like rain —*v t* To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds

rain-band, rān'band, *n* A dark line or band in the solar spectrum, caused by aqueous vapour, and of some importance as a weather predictor

rainbow, rān'bō, *n* A bow or arc of a circle, consisting of all the prismatic colours formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from falling drops of rain and appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun, a similar but fainter phenomenon produced by the moon's rays

rain-cloud, rān'kloud, *n* A cloud which resolves itself into rain

rainfall, rān'fąl, *n* A fall of rain the amount of water that falls as rain



Rain gauge

rain-gauge, **rain-gage**, rān'gāj, *n* An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place

raininess, rān'i-nes, *n* The state of being rainy

rainless, rān'les, *a* Without rain

rain-water, rān'wa-ter, *n* Water that has fallen in the form of rain.

rainy, rān'i, *a* Abounding with rain, wet, showery —A rainy day (*fig*), evil or less fortunate times

raisable, rāz'a-bl, *a* Capable of being raised.

raise, rāz, *v t* pret & pp *raised*, rāzd, ppr *raising*, rāz'ing [A caus of *rise*, but coming directly from a Scandinavian source= Icel. *reisa* (Dan *reise*, Goth *raisjan*), to raise, caus of *risa*, to rise RISE, REAR] To cause to rise to lift upward to erect, to elevate to heave to elevate in position, rank, dignity, &c to exalt, enhance, promote, advance to excite, to heighten to cause to appear from the world of spirits, to recall from death, to awaken, to rouse to action to stir up, to set into commotion to build up, to construct, to bring or get together, to gather, collect, levy to procure a supply of, to breed, to rear, to grow, to give rise to, to originate, to institute, to give vent or utterance to, to call up or give rise to, to occasion, to bring forward for consideration, to inflate or cause to expand —To raise a siege to relinquish it or cause it to be relinquished

raiser, rāz'er, *n* One who or that which raises

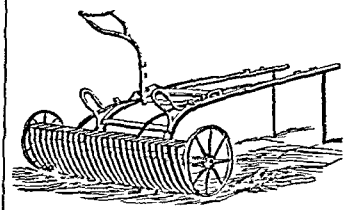
raisin, rā'zn, *n* [Fr *raisin*, a grape, fr L *racemus* a cluster of grapes, so that *raisin* =*raceme* RACEME.] A dried grape, especially one of good size

raisonné, rā-zo-nā', *a* [Fr] Arranged and digested systematically

rajah, ra'ją, *n* [Skr and Hind *rājā*, same root as L *rex*, a king REGAL.] A Hindu king or ruler, a title given to Hindus of rank a Hindu chief

rajahship, ra'ją ship, *n* The dignity or principality of a rajah.

rake, rāk, *n* [A Sax *raca*, *racu*, a rake= D and L G *raf*, a rake, Sw *raka*, an oven rake Icel *reka*, a shovel or spade G *rechen*, a rake, fr root meaning to stretch RACK.] An implement with wooden or iron teeth and a long handle for collecting hay or straw smoothing earth when dug, &c., any implement of similar nature —*v t* pret & pp *raked* rākt, ppr *raking*, rāk'ing To apply a rake to, to gather with a rake, to scrape or gather together to search through with eagerness or care, to ransack, to pass swiftly over, to scour, *milit* to enfilade, to cannonade so that the balls range the whole length.—To rake up (*fig*), to bring



Horse-rake

up or revive, as grievances, &c.—*v i* To use a rake, to search with minute inspection into every part

rake, rāk, *n* [An abbreviation of *rakehell* —which see] A person who goes gadding about, a loose disorderly, vicious man, a man addicted to lewdness, a libertine, a roue

rake, rāk, *v i* pret. & pp *raked*, rākt, ppr *raking*, rāk'ing [Same as Sw *raka*, Dan *rage*, to project, a Scandinavian verb akin to *rack*, *retch*] To incline, to slope, to slope aft, as a ship's mast —*n* Slope or inclination, as of a ship's mast or funnel

rakehell, rāk'hel, *n* [Formerly *rakel*, meaning lit vagabond, fr Icel *reikall*, *reikull*, wandering, fr *reika*, to wander = Sw *raka*, to wander Hence *rake*, a dissolute person] A lewd dissolute fellow, a debauchee, a rake

raker, rāk'er, *n* One who or that which rakes

raking, rāk'ing, *n* Act of using a rake, what is collected by a rake, severe scrutiny or examination

rakish, rāk'ish, *a* Having a rake or inclination of the masts

rakish, rāk'ish, *a* Exhibiting the character and conduct of a rake, given to a dissolute life, debauched

rakishly, rāk'ish-li, *adv* In a rakish manner

rakishness, rāk'ish-nes, *n* The quality of being rakish.

râle, rāl, *n* [Fr, O Fr *rasle*, a rattling sound RATTLE.] An abnormal noise in the lungs

rallentando, ral len-tan'dō [It] In *mus* a term indicating a gradual decrease in time

rally, ral'i, *v t* pret & pp *rallied*, ral'id, ppr *rallying*, ral'i ing [Fr *rallier*, to rally —prefix *re*, again, and *allier*, E *ally* fr L *alligo*, I bind to—*ad*, to, and *ligo*, I bind ALLY, LIGAMENT] To reunite to collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion, to collect or unite, as things scattered.—*v i* To come back to order ready for a fresh effort, to recover strength or vigour —*n* Act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks, a stand made by retreating troops, recovery of strength

rally, ral'i, *v t* pret. & pp *rallied*, ral'id, ppr *rallying* ral'i-ing [Fr *railler*, to banter RAIL (to banter)] To attack with raillery, to banter in good humour and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, to joke, to tease

ram, ram, *n* [A Sax *ram*, *ramm*=L G and D *ram*, G *ramm*, a ram Root uncertain] The male of the sheep, which butts with his head, an engine of war, used formerly for battering, a battering ram, any heavy implement employed in a manner similar, the loose hammer of a pile-driving machine a heavy iron or steel beak of a war-vessel, intended to destroy an enemy's ships by being driven against them, an ironclad ship with such a beak —Hydraulic ram See HYDRAULIC —The Ram, Aries, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*v t* pret & pp *rammed* ramd, ppr *ramming*, ram'ing [From the noun, like D *rammen*, G *ram-*

m *n.* Dan *ramme*, to ram, strik h] To strike wi h a ram to batter to force n to fill o compact by pounding or driving o tuff to cram.

Ramadan, Ran a lhan, rä ma-dan, *n* [A the hot mon h, f *r mida* to be ho] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year kep as a great annual M hammedan fast.

ramble ram'bl, *v i.* pret. & pp *mb d* ram'bld ppr *ambling* ram'b ng [A dim. and freq f *roa* the b has crept n as in *grumble n m le, number* &c] To roam, rove, or wander carelessly abou to go from ace to place wi hout defin to object to talk an incoh ren manner to ha e parts stretch ng in an rregular mann ——*n.* An e cursion or rip in which a person wa ders from place to place an irregular e cursion

rambler ram'b *n.* On who rambles an irregular wanderer a ro

rambling, ram'b *g p a* Roving un se led irregularly formed o constructed, straag ng

ramblingly ram'bling-li, *ad* In a rambling mann

ramie, ramee, ra-m *n.* [Malay] A plant and he a uable fibre produced, called also China grass, rhea, &c.

ramification ra mi fi kā hon *n* [R MIFY] The act or process of ram ying or branching a bra h or set of branches an offshoot proceeding from a main stock or h nn a division or subdi vis n.

ramify ra mi fi, *v* pret. & pr *ram fied*, ra m fid ppr *ramifying* ra m -fi ing. [F *ram fier* f L. *mus* a bran h, and *facio* I m k] To divi le or separate into bra ches ——*v i.* To hoot i to branches, as he stem of a p an to be divided or subdivided to branch out.

ram mer ram e *n.* One who or ha which rams a heavy nstrument used y pa iors rod o staff f r forci g down the charge of a g n a ramrod.

ramn ish, rammy ram ish, ram i, *a* Lik a ram, particular y n regard to odour rank s rong-scented, wd.

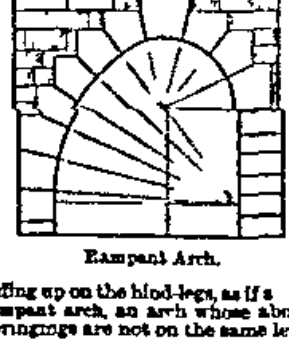
ramose ramous, rā mōs, rā mus, *a* [L. *ramosus*, fr *ramus*, a branch.] Branched l ran hy full o ranches.

ramp ramp *v* pret & pp *ramped* rampt ppr *ramping* ramp ing. [F *ramper* o l mb It *mpare* o lamber from th German, comp Prov *amp* n to natch sk n to L G *rappen*, Sw *rappa*, to snatch *Romp* is the sam w rd.] To climb, as a plan to rear on the hind- egs to spring to rag to storm.——*n.* A spring or leap a slope or acclivi y

rampage ram pā o ram-pāj *v i.* pret. & pp. *rampaged*, ram pājd or ram-pājd ppr *rampaging* ram pā ing or ram pā ing [From *ramp*] T romp or prance abou to rage and storm. [Colloq]——*n.* A state passion or excitemen violen cr ndurt. [loq]

rampancy ram pan-s, *n.* The state or q nal y o be ng rampan

rampant, ram pa t, *a* [F *rampa t*, ppr of *ramper* to climbe LAMP] Climb ng with unchecked growth ra k in growth er beran excessu e y and obtrus ely prevalen unrestrained, predominan in her



Rampant Arch.

standing up on the hind-legs, as if a acking **Rampant arch**, an arch whose abu ments or springings are not on the same level.

rampantly ram pant-li, *ad* In a ram pan mann

rampart ram pärt *n.* [Fr *rempart* a rampart f *mpa er* to fortify a place—aga n, *em* f r L *n* in, and *parer* to def nd, fr L. *para* to p epare PARE PREPARE.] A mound of earth rou a p ace capab e of resisting cannon-sh ha which f rtifies and def n ls from assault a bulwa k a de ence

rampion, ram p on, *n* [Ul imate y f L. *rum*, a turnip rape] A plan of he bell f we orde the root and lea es o wh h are use l in salads

ramrod, ram rod, *n* A rod used n ram ming down he charge in a gun, pistol &c

ram son ramsons ram zon, ram zn *n* A. Sax. *h mse Hrams* ramso s p h *amsan*, so ha *amsons* s a lou [L. G *rams*, *mars* Sw *ams* ramsons allied to *k omyon* an o on.] A species of wild ga li f uni m Bri ain

ran ran, he pret f run

ranel ranche rancho ran h, ran chō *n.* p *anche*] In North America, a farm g establishmen fo rearing ca e a d horses.

rancheria, ran he re a, *n* [Sp] The abod of labour rs or herdsmen employed on a ran h.

ranel ero ran-chā ro *n* [Sp f *rancho*] A person emp oye on a ranch or who owns o manages a ra h.

rancid ran s i, *a* [L. *rancidus* f obsol. *ncere*, to st k. Having a n rank or stinking smell stro g-scented son m nty

rancidity rancidness, ran-si ran d nes, *n* Quali y of being rancid.

rancidly ran s li, *a* With a rancid unpleasa odour must y

rancorous rang'ko us, *a* Ch aracterized by rancour mal gnan ma lcious virul nt

rancorously rang ko us li, *ad* In a ranco ous manner with deep malign y

rancour rang k *n* L. *rancor* an ill sm ll rancour fr *n ere*, to be rank o rancid whence *rancid*] Deep-seated and i nplacable enm y malice mal gn y gal b terness sp te

random ran dum *n* [O Fr *ton* an impetuous course o effor v sen y violence *d rand* at ran m *andone ran-d* to run rapi l y fr G *rand*, edge brim he word originally having ren e to h o ence of a stream flowi g f ll to he rim.] Act n or course witho t defi te o ect chance haphazard caprice used n he phrase *at random*, that is, wi hou a settled poin of direction in a haphazard or for tuitous manner ——*a.* Done at hazard or wi hout settled aim or purpose left to chance n tered or done wi hout previous calcula ion.

rang rang, pret. of *ring*

range rānj, pret. & pp *ranged* rānjd ppr *ra g g* rān ng [From Fr *anger* to rang fr *ang* O F *g* a ra k *er* row, fr he German. RANG (a row] To se in a row or in rows to place in regular lines or rank to rank to dis ose or arrange system ically to classify to class to rove through or o to w nder through or scour ——*v i.* To be placed in or to ha e linear dispos on to be ranked to rank to rove about to wan er wi hou restrain to pass from on po n to another to fluctuate.——*n.* A series of things in a line a row a rank a chain, space or room for ranging e tent of country ov which a plan or animal is found compass or exten thacum e pow scope compass as of a voice or a musical ins rumen a k tchen grate and cook ng appara us he horizontal distance to which a projecti e is carried, a place where gun or rifle pract ce is carried on.

range-finder rānj'find-e *n.* An instrument for finding the distance of objects fr m the place where t is used, especially f r th guidance of the fire of artillery Also called a *te emeter*

ranger rān er *n* One who ranges an official connected with a roya forest or park, or w th a public pa k a k nd of irregu la si die

rangership rānj er ship *n* The office of ra ger

rank rangk, *n* [Forme y *rane renk* f *g* O Fr *reng renc* a rank, row ra ge whence a *so rang* originally a circula row f O H G *hring hrinc* a rung a ci RING] A row a line a t er a line of s diers a line of men standing abreast o s de by d hence *he ranks* the ord of omm n s di rs a socia lass an order d gree of dign y or excellence comparat e sta on rela e place h gh social posi on dis inct on em ence led digni y Rank and file See under FILE.——*v t* pret. & pp *a k d* ra gk pp *rank ng* rangk ing To p ace in a rank or line to place n a particular lass, orde or divis on to class o classify to range *v i.* To belong to a part cu lass, o der or divis on to have a certa n rank o standing to put n a claim aga n the estate of a bankrupt.

r nk rangk *a* [A. Sax. *rane* fru ful, rank, proud Icel. *rakk* stra ght, bold Dan. *rank* erect D *rank*, L G and Prov G *ank* s nder, upright perhaps f same root as *ack righ* I T] Luxuriant n growth strong-scented rancid, strong to he taste h h tasted excessi e o u ter gross coarse ugust ng

rankle rang'kl, *v* pret & pp *rankled*, rang'k d ppr *ank ng* rangk'ling [F *aoncle d aoncle* a s e fr L.L. *d acuncu us* a kind of s ord, dim of L. *draco* a drag n] To feste pa nfu y as a sore o wound t produce a pa nf sensa on *fig* to pr duce a f el ng of bi terness or rancou con inue to irritate ——*v t* To rritate to nflame

rankly rangk'li, *ad* In a rank manne wi h vig rous g wth coarse y gross y

rankness ra gk nes, *n* State or qual y of being rank in uriance excess s rong coarse taste or sm ll.

ran sack ran sak *v* pre & pp *ransack d* ran sak pr *a sack g* ran'sak ng [A. Scand. w l Icel. *rannsaka*, Sw *ransaka* to search, as f stolen goods—Ice *rann* oth. *rann* a house and *sœkja* to seek. EZEK.] To search as f r p und o boo y to plunde to search tho oughly to ente an l search every place or part of to rummage

ra om ran sum, *n* [Fr *ra on*, O Fr *acnson*, *raanum* &c f L. *redemp to redem ionis* redemp on fr *r d mo re* back an l *emo* I buy Th word h re *f re redemp ion* n ar other form] Re ease from capt y or bondage by paym o redempt n rice pai l for the r lempt on of a prisoner or a or f goods captured by an enemy a sum paid f pardon ——*v t.* pret & pp *ransomed* ran sumd pp *ransom* ran sum ng. To pay a ransom f to redeem from ca y bondage f rf t, o punishment by payment to buy off to d li er

ransom able ran sum-a-bl, *a.* Capable of be ng ransomed.

ransomer ran sum-é *n.* One who ran soms or redeems.

ra om less ran sum les, *a* Free from ransom without ransom pa l.

rant, rant, *v i* pret. & pp *r ed*, ran ed ppr *ran ng* ran ng [Same as O D *ranten*, to be e raged, G *r nten*, *ranzen*, to move nously] or G *rant* noisy m rth] To speak in violent, high-sounding, o x tra agant languag to be n isy o boiste ous n wo ls o declama ion.——*n.* Bo ste ous, empty declamation mere bombast a bombastic speech

ranter ran er *n* One who rants a noisy ta ker a boisterous preacher

rantipole, ran'ti-pōl, *a.* [From *rant*, and *pate poll* the head.] Wild boisterous rakish.——*n.* A rude, romping boy or girl.

ranunculaceous ra-nun kū-lā shus, *a.* Belonging t the anunculus fam y

ranunculus, ra-nun'ku lus, *n* [L., dim of *rana* a frog a name first g en to he aq tic ranun ulus] Th butt rcup crow foot genus, a genus of flowering plants with

acrid properties, some of them growing wild in Britain.

rap, rap, *n* [Same as Sw *rapp*, a blow, *rappa*, to rap, Dan *rap*, a rap, imitative of sound made by a blow, comp *pat*, *tap*] A quick smart blow, a knock ——v t pret & pp *rapped*, rapt, ppr *rapping*, rap'ing To strike a quick, sharp blow, to knock.——v t To strike with a quick blow, to give a knock to —To rap out, to utter with sudden violence

rap, rap, *v t* pret & pp *rapped* or *rapt*, rapt, ppr *rapping*, rap'ing [A Scandinavian word =Sw *rappa*, Dan *rappe*, to snatch, comp Dan *rap*, Sw *rapp*, quick, brisk *Rape* is closely allied, see also RAPT] To transport out of one's self, to affect with ecstasy or rapture, to carry away

rapacious, ra-pā'shus, *a* [Fr *rapace*, L *rapax*, *rapacis*, fr *rapio*, I seize, same root as *rapid*] Greedy of plunder, given to plunder, disposed or accustomed to seize by violence, subsisting on prey, or animals seized by violence, avaricious, grasping, extortionate

rapaciously, ra-pā'shus-li, *adv* In a rapacious manner, by rapine

rapaciousness, ra-pā'shus nes, *n* Quality of being rapacious, rapacity

rapacity, ra-pa'si ti, *n* [Fr *rapacité*, L *rapacitas*] Quality of being rapacious, act or practice of extorting or extracting by oppressive injustice, exorbitant greediness of gain, extortionate practices

rape, rāp, *n* [Akin to *rap*, to seize, L.G *rapen*, to snatch, the meaning being influenced by L *rapio*, *raptum*, I seize, whence *rapture*, *rapid*, &c] A seizing by violence, a seizing and carrying away by force, as females, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will seizure, privation

rape, rāp, *n* [From L *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip] A plant of the cabbage kind, which is cultivated chiefly for the oil obtained from its seed.

rape-cake, rāp'kāk, *n* A cake formed of the seed and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed.

rape-oil, rāp'oil, *n* A thick yellow oil expressed from the seed of rape

raphe, rā'fē, *n* [Gr *raphē*, a seam or suture] A suture or line of junction used in *bot* and *zool*

raphia-fibre, raf'i a-fī'ber, *n* Same as *Raffia*

rapid, ra'pid, *a* [Fr *rapide*, L *rapidus*, rapid, fr *rapio*, I seize, *rapacious rapture*, *ravish*, &c, being of like origin] Tearing or hurrying along, very swift, moving with celerity, swift in progress, quick, swift, fast, speedy, hurried.——n A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending

rapidity, ra pid'i ti, *n* [Fr *rapidité*, L *rapiditas*] State or quality of being rapid, quickness of motion, celerity, velocity, swiftness

rapidly, ra'pid-li, *adv* In a rapid manner, with great speed, celerity, or velocity, swiftly

rapidness, ra'pid nes, *n* Rapidity, swiftness, speed, celerity

rapier, rā'pi-er, *n* [Fr *rapière*, lit a rasper, fr Sp *raspar*, to rasp RASP] A kind of long narrow sword, a sword used only in thrusting, and usually having a four-sided blade

rapine, ra'pin, *n* [Fr *rapine*, fr L *rapina*, fr *rapio*, I seize RAPID] Act of plundering, violent seizure of goods, pillage, plunder

rappee, rap-pē', *n* [Fr *râpe*, ppr of *râper*, to rasp, lit. rasped or powdered tobacco] A coarse kind of snuff

rapper, rap'er, *n* One who raps or knocks

rapscallion rap-skal'yun, *n* A modified form of *rascallion*

rapt, rapt, *a* [From *rap*, to snatch, but influenced by L *raptus* seized, fr *rapio* RAPTURE] Transported, ravished, enraptured, in an ecstasy

Raptores rap-tō'rīz, *n pl* [Pl of L *raptor*, a robber, fr *rapio*, I seize RAPID] The order of birds of prey

raptorial, rap-tō'ri-al, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to the Raptores or birds of prey, predatory, adapted to the seizing of prey

rapture, rap'tūr, *n* [From L *rapio*, *raptum*, I seize and carry away; whence also *rapine*, &c RAPID] A seizing and carrying off by violence†, extreme joy or pleasure, ecstasy, transport, enthusiasm

raptured rap'tūrd, *a* Inspired with rapture, ravished, transported.

rapturous, rap'tūr-us, *a* Marked with rapture, ecstatic, ravishing

rapturously, rap'tūr us li, *adv* In a rapturous manner

rare, rār *a* [Fr *rare*, fr L *rarus*, thin, rare, not dense, few connections unknown] Having constituent particles relatively far apart, not dense or compact, thinly scattered, sparse, seldom occurring not frequent, uncommon, scarce, unusual, unusually excellent, valuable to a degree seldom found, incomparable

rare, rār, *a* [A. Sax. *hrer*] Underdone, somewhat raw, as meat

rarebit, rār'bit, *n* [A word coined in order to account for the expression '*Welsh rabbit*' RABBIT] A dainty morsel, a Welsh rabbit

rareeshow, rā'rē shō, *n* [From *rare*, or *rarity*, and *show*] A peep-show, a show carried about in a box

rarefaction, rā rē fak'shon, *n* [See next] Act or process of rarefying or making rare, state of being rarefied.

rarefy, rā'rē-fī, *v t* pret & pp *rarefied*, rā'rē fīd, ppr *rarefying*, rā'rē fī ing [Fr *rarefier*, fr L *rarefacere—rarus*, rare, and *facio*, I make] To make rare or less dense, to increase the tenuity of, to separate the constituent particles of opposed to *to condense*, chiefly used in speaking of aeriform fluids ——v i To become rare, or thin and porous

rarely, rār'li, *adv* In a rare degree or manner, seldom, not often

rareness, rār'nes, *n* State of being rare, rarity thinness, tenuity

rarity, ra'ri ti, *n*, pl **rarities**, ra'ri tiz [Fr *rarete*, L *raritas*] State of being rare, uncommonness, a thing valued for its scarcity, thinness, tenuity opposed to *density*

rascal, ras'kal, *n* [Lit scrapings or refuse, O E *rascall*, *rascayle*, the rabble, also a worthless deer, O Fr *rascaille* fr a L.L. *rasicare*, fr L *rado*, *rasum*, I shave or scrape RASE] A lean deer†, a mean fellow, a scoundrel a trickish, dishonest fellow, a rogue ——a Worthless, mean low base

rascaldom, ras'kal-dum, *n* The state of being a rascal, rascals collectively

rascalism, ras'kal izm, *n* Rascality

rascality, ras kal'i ti, *n* [*Rascal* and *-ity*] Act or acts of a rascal, mean trickishness or dishonesty, base fraud

rascally, ras'kal li, *a* Like a rascal, dishonest, vile, base, worthless

rase, rāz, *v t* pret & pp *rased* rāzd ppr *rasing*, rāz'ing [Fr *raser*, fr L L *rasare*, freq of L *rado*, *rasum*, I scrape seen also in *erase* *razor*, *rascal*, *abrade*, *rally*, to *rail*] To touch superficially in passing to graze, to erase, to level with the ground to raze

rash, rash, *a* [Same as D and G *rasch*, quick, speedy, Sw and Dan *rask*, quick, rash, Icel *roskr*, strong, brave, active derived, with adj termination *-sk*, fr same root as *ready*, G *rad*, a wheel, Skr *rathas*, a chariot] Precipitate, hasty headlong overbold, resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution, uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection

rash, rash, *n* [O Fr *rasche*, rash, scurf, itch, same origin as *rascal*] An eruption on the skin with little or no elevation

rasher, rash'er *n* [Probably a piece hastily cooked, fr *rash* (*a*)] A thin slice of bacon, a thin cut.

rashly, rash'li, *adv* In a rash or precipitate manner with precipitation; hastily, without due deliberation

rashness, rash'nes *n*. Quality of being rash precipitancy, hastiness, recklessness, inconsiderate haste

Rasores, ra-sō'rēz, *n pl* [Lit scrapers or scratchers, fr L *rado*, *rasum*, I scrape RASE] The gallinaceous birds or scratchers, an order of which the common fowl may be regarded as the type —**rasorial**, ra-sō'ri-al, *a* Pertaining to the Rasores

rasp, rasp, *v t* pret & pp *rasped*, raspt, ppr *rasping*, rasp'ing [O Fr *rasper*, Fr *râper*, to scrape or rasp, fr O H G *raspôn*, to scrape together (=D *raspen*, Dan *raspe*, Sw *raspa*), akin to G *raffen*, to sweep, E *raff*, *raffle*, *rapier*] To rub with some rough implement, to file with a rasp, to grate *fig* to grate harshly upon, to utter harshly ——v i To rub or grate ——n A coarse species of file with separate projections or teeth, a raspberry

raspberry, raz'be-ri, *n* [*Rasp* and *berry*, so named from the roughness of the fruit.] The well known fruit of a plant allied to the bramble or blackberry, also the plant itself

rasper, rasp'er, *n* One who or that which rasps, a scraper

raspy, rasp'i, *a* [RASP] Grating, harsh, rough.

rasure, rā'zhūr, *n* [*Rase* and *-ure*] The act of scraping or erasing, an erasure

rat rat, *n* [A. Sax *ræt*, a rat=D *rat*, G *ratte*, L G and Dan *rotte*, Icel. *rotta*, Fr *rat*, Ital *ratto*, Gael *radan*, Armor *raz*, a rat, root probably in L *rodo*, I gnaw] A rodent familiar to every one, a name of various small rodents larger than mice, one who deserts his party from some interested motive (as rats desert a sinking ship) ——v i pret & pp *ratted*, rat'ed, ppr *ratting*, rat'ing To catch or kill rats, to forsake one's associates, to desert a party from selfish or dishonourable motives

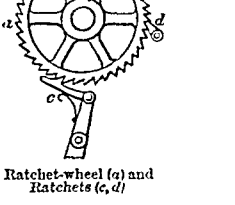
ratability, rāt-a-bil'i-ti, *n* Quality of being ratable

ratable, rāt'a-bl, *a* That may be rated or set at a certain value, liable to taxation

ratably, rāt'a-bli *adv* By rate or proportion, proportionally

ratafia, rat-a-fē'a, *n* [Sp, fr Malay *araf*, arrack, and *tafia* a spirit distilled from molasses] A spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of cherries, apricots, peaches, &c, a kind of liqueur

ratch, rach, *n* [A softened form of *rack*] A bar with angular teeth, into which a pawl or catch drops, to prevent machines from running back, a ratchet-wheel or ratchet



ratchet, rach'et, *n* [Dimin of *ratch*] A piece one extremity of which abuts against the teeth of a wheel to check it when necessary, a click, pawl, or detent

ratchet-wheel, rach'et-whēl, *n* A wheel having angular teeth, into which a pawl or ratchet drops, thus permitting motion in one direction only

Ratchet-wheel (*a*) and Ratchets (*c*, *d*)

rate, rāt, *n* [O Fr *rate*, fr L *rata* (*pars*, part, understood) fr *ratus*, reckoned, pp of *reor*, I reckon, I calculate, akin *ratio* *reason*, *ratify*] The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted, ratio, price or amount fixed on anything, according to some standard settled proportion degree comparative degree of speed degree of value price, a tax or sum assessed on property for public use according to its income or value, a local tax, assessment ——v t pret. & pp *rated*, *rāt'ed* ppr *rating*, rāt'ing To settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of, to set a rate on, to value or estimate, to appraise, to fix the relative scale, rank, or position of, to ascertain the exact rate of gain or loss in time, as of a chronometer ——v i To be ranked or classed in a certain order

rate, rāt, *v t* pret & pp *rated*, rāt'ed, ppr

rat ing rāt'ing [Same word as Sw *rata* to blame or find fault with N *rata* to reject.] To chide with vehemence *to* reprove to scold to censure virulently

rat(e)l ra-tel *n* [Fr *ratel*, fr *rat* a rat.] A carnivorous quadruped of the badger family

rate payer rāt pā-er *n* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax.

rater rāt-er *n* One who rates or sets a rate on valuation

rath, rathe rāth, rāth, *a* [A Sax *hræth* quick, hasty=Icel *hrathr* OHG *hrad*, quick Hence *rather*] Early coming before others, or before the usual time —*adv* Soon betimes early speedily

rather rāth'er *adv* [Compar of *rath*, quickly—A Sax *hrathor* PATH.] More readily or willingly with preference or choice in preference preferably with better reason more properly more correctly speaking to the contrary of what has been just stated somewhat.—The rather especially for this particular cause.

ratification, ra-ti-fi-kā'shon, *n* [See next] Act of ratifying confirmation act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another

ratify ra-ti-fī, *vt* pret & pp *ratified*, ra-ti-fid ppr *ratifying* ra-ti-fī-ing [Fr *ratifier*, from *ratus*, fixed by calculation valid firm (PATE) and *facio* I make] To confirm to approve and sanction to settle authoritatively to make valid, as something done by a representative or agent

ratio rā-shi-ō, *n* pl **ratios** rā-shi-ōz [L *ratio rationis*, reckoning calculation, fr *reor ratus*, I think or suppose (PATE) *Reason, ration* are from same word] Relation or proportion which one thing has to another in respect of magnitude or quantity that relation between two quantities of the same kind which is expressed by the quotient of the one divided by the other proportion rate

ratiocinate ra-shi-os'i-nāt, *vi* pret & pp *ratiocinated*, ra-shi-os'i-nā-ted ppr *ratiocinating* ra-shi-os'i-nā-ting [L *ratiocinor ratiocinatus* fr *ratio* reason. RATIO] To reason to argue.

ratiocination ra-shi-os'i-nā'shon, *n* [L *ratiocinatio* See prec] The act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises.

ratiocinative ratiocinatory ra-shi-os'i-nā-tiv ra-shi-os'i-na-to-ri, *a* Characterized by ratiocinative argumentative.

ration rā'shon, *n* [Fr *ration*, fr L *ratio rationis*, proportion. RATIO] A daily allowance of provision given to soldiers and sailors any fixed amount or quantity dealt out, allowance.

rational ra'shon-al, *a* [O Fr *rational*, Fr *rationnel*, L *rationalis* fr *ratio, rationis*, proportion. RATIO REASON] Having reason or the faculty of reasoning endowed with reason agreeable to reason not unreasonable foolish, or the like acting in conformity to reason wise judicious

rationale ra-shon-ā'le, *n* [From L *rationalis* fr *ratio ionis*, in sense of reason, account, plan. RATIONAL] A statement of reasons an account or position of the principles of some process, phenomenon, &c

rationalism ra'shon-al-izm, *n* [*Rational* and *-ism*] A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from inspiration or revelation, or opposed to it the interpretation of Scripture statements upon the principles of human reason to the disregard of revelation or anything supernatural.

rationalist, ra'shon-al-ist, *n* An adherent of rationalism one who considers reason the sufficient guide in religious matters one who rejects the supernatural element in dealing with Scripture, and disbelieves in revelation.——*a* Relating to rationalism.

rationalistic ra'shon-al-ist'ik, *a* [See prec] Belonging to or in accordance with the principles of rationalism.

rationality ra-shon-al'i-ti, *n* The quality of being rational the power of reasoning sound ness or sanity of mind reasonableness.

rationally ra'shon-al-li, *ad* In a rational manner In consistency with reason reasonably

ratite ratitate rā'tit, rat'i-tāt, *a* [From L *ates* a raft] Having a ridge or keel on the sternum said of birds such as the ostrich.

ratline ratlin rat'lin, *n* [Probably fr *at* and *line* but the reason for the name is doubtful] One of the small ropes or lines forming ladders on a ship's shrouds.

rat pit, rat'pit, *n* A pit or inclosure in which rats are put to be killed by dogs

ratsbane rats'bān, *n* [*Rat* and *bane*] Poison for rats, especially arsenic or realgar

rattan rat-an' or rat-tan' *n* [Malay *rotan*] A kind of Asiatic palm with a long trailing stem a cane or walking-stick made from this.

ratteen ra-tēn' *n* [Fr *ratine* ratteen] A thick kind of woollen stuff

ratten, rat'n, *vt* pret & pp *ratted* rat'nd ppr *rattening* rat'ning [Let to play a rat's trick upon, fr prov *ratten* a rat] To play a mischievous trick upon those who work in defiance of trades-union

ratter rat'er *n* One who rats one who catches rats, a dog employed to catch rats

rattle rat'l, *vi* pret & pp *rattled* rat'ld, ppr *rattling* rat'ling [From an A Sax word seen in *hratele*, rattlewort—LG *ratelen* D *ratelen*, G *rasseln* Dan *rasle* to rattle all probably imitative of the sound] To make a quick sharp noise repeated by the collision of bodies not very sonorous to latter to move along rapidly and noisily to speak eagerly and noisily to chatter glibly——*vt* To cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds to utter noisily ——*n* A rapid succession of sharp clatter ing sounds loud rapid talk, an instrument or toy with which a clattering sound is made one who talks much and rapidly the horny organ at the end of the rattlesnake's tail the death-rattle

rattle brained rattle headed rattle pated rat'l-brā-ned, rat'l-hed-ed, rat'l-pāt-ed, *a* Noisy giddy light-minded.

rattlesnake, rat'l-snāk, *n* A venomous American snake that has horny pieces or



Rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*).

rattles at the point of the tail, that make a rattling sound

rattlewort rat'l-wort, *n* A name of certain plants the seeds of which rattle in the pods when shaken.

raucous, ra'kus, *a* [L *raucus* hoarse] Hoarse harsh, as the voice

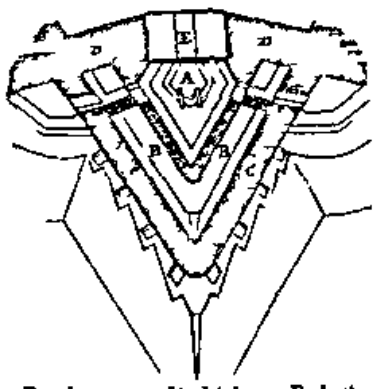
ravage, ra'āj *n* [Fr *ravage* fr *ravir* to ravish (which see)] Devastation havoc destruction by violence or by natural decay ——*vt* pret & pp *ravaged*, ra'ājd ppr *ravaging* ra'āj-ing [Fr *ravager* fr the noun.] To lay waste or devastate to pillage to plunder to commit havoc on.

ravager ra'āj-er *n* One who ravages a spoiler a *devastator*

rave rāv *vi* pret & pp *raved*, rāvd ppr *raving* rāv'ing [O Fr *raver* to be delirious, fr L *rabies* madness RABID RAGE] To talk insanely to be delirious to utter furious exclamations to talk with false enthusiasm to speak enthusiastically to dote.

ravel ra'el, *vt* pret & pp *ravelled* ra'ld ppr *ravelling* ra'el-ing [Same as OD *ravelen*, D *ravelen*, to disentangle connections uncertain] To free from an entangled state to disentangle also to entangle to make intricate, to involve

ravelin rav'lin, *n* [Fr *ravelin* fr It *ravellino revellino* perhaps fr L *re* back



Ravelin a a s. c Its ditch a Redoubt D D M in ditch g, Passage from the fortress.

and *all* at a rampart] A detached triangular work in fortification with two embankments which form a projecting angle.

raven rā'vn, *n* [A Sax *hræfn* = Icel *hrafn* D *raven raaf* Dan *ravn* OHG *hraban*, C *rabe* a raven] Like *crow* ultimately from its cry] A bird of prey of the crow kind, of a black colour and having a hoarse cry

raven ravin rav'en rav'in *n* [The same as *rapine*—O Fr *ravine* fr L *rapina* rapine RAPINE.] Prey plunder ——*vt* pret & pp *ravened ravined* ra'end, ra'ind, ppr *ravening ravining* ra'en-ing rav'in-ing To prey with rapacity to bow rapacity ——*vt* To devour to eat with voracity

ravenous, rav'en-us, *a* [From *raven*, *ravin* and *-ous* See prec] Furiously voracious hungry even to rage eager for gratification

ravenously rav'en-us-li, *adv* In a ravenous manner with raging voracity

raver rāv'er *n* One that raves.

ravine ra-vēn' *n* [Fr *ravine*, a great flood, a ravine worn by a torrent, violence same word as *rapine* (q v)] A long deep hollow formed by a torrent a deep and narrow gorge or pass in mountains, &c

raving rāv'ing, *n* Irrational, incoherent talk delirious utterances.

ravingly rāv'ing-li, *adv* In a raving manner

ravish, ra'vish, *vt* pret & pp *ravished*, ra'visht ppr *ravishing* ra'vish-ing [Fr *ravir ravissant* fr L *rapere* to snatch to seize and carry off RAPID] To seize and carry away by violence to carry away with joy or delight to fill with ecstasy to transport to entrance to enrapture to commit a rape upon.

ravisher ra'vish-er, *n* One who ravishes.

ravishing, ra'vish-ing, *p a* Delighting to rapture transporting giving exquisite pleasure —**ravishingly,** ra'vish-ing-li, *ad* In a manner to ravish

ravishment, ra'vish-ment, *n* Act of ravishing rapture transport ecstasy

raw rā, *a* [A Sax *hreaw hreow*=D *rauw* L G *rau*, Dan *raa*, Icel *hrar* OHG *rio rō* G *roh*, raw same root as L *cruda*, raw *cruor*, blood Gr *kreas*, flesh CRUDE] Not altered from its natural state by being cooked not cooked or dressed not subjected to some industrial or preparatory process not manufactured or worked up crude in character, unfinished not mixed or diluted (*raw* spirits) not covered with skin bare, as flesh galled sore sensitive inexperienced unripe in skill bleak chilly cold and damp

raw boned rā'bōnd, *a* Having little flesh on the bones lean and large-boned.

rawish rā'ish, *a* Somewhat raw

rawly, rą'li, *adv* In a raw manner, unskilfully without experience

rawness, rą'nes, *n* State of being raw, state of being uncooked or unaltered by heat unskilfulness, inexperience, chilliness with dampness

ray rā, *n* [O Fr *ray*, a sunbeam, a ray, fr L *radius*, a ray (whence *radiant*) RADIUS] A line of light, one of those that make up a *beam*, a beam or gleam of intellectual light, one of a number of diverging radii, the outer part extending beyond the disk of a compound flower, one of the radiating bony spines in the fins of fishes ——v t pret & pp *rayed*, rād, ppr *raying*, rā'ing To shine forth, to radiate, to streak, to mark with long lines ——v i To shine forth or out, as in rays.

ray, rā, *n* [Fr *raie*, fr L *raia*, a ray, connections doubtful.] A cartilaginous flat fish, such as the skate and other allied fishes

rayed, rād, *a* Having rays, adorned with rays, radiated.

rayless, rā'les, *a* Destitute of rays of light, dark, not illuminated

raze, rāz, *v t* pret & pp *razed*, rāzd, ppr *razing*, rāz'ing [Same word as *rase*, Fr *raser*, to raze, to shave, to demolish, fr L *rado, rasum*, I scrape RASE] To rase or graze the surface of, to lay level with the ground, to prostrate, to overthrow, to demolish, to erase, efface, obliterate, extirpate

razor, rā'zor, *n* [Fr *rasoir*, fr L *rado, rasus*, I shave or scrape RAZE] A keen-edged knife for shaving off the beard or hair

razor-back, rā'zor-bak, *n* One of the largest species of whales, the rorqual

razor-bill, rā'zor-bil, *n* An aquatic bird, the common auk

razor-strop, rā'zor-strop, *n* A strop for sharpening razors

razzia, raz'i-a, *n* [Fr *razzia*, Ar *ragazia*] A raid or incursion into an enemy's country

re, rā, *n* In *music*, the name given to the second of the syllables used in solmization

re-absorb, rē-ab-sorb', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *absorb*] To absorb or imbibe again

re-absorption, rē ab-sorp'shon, *n* The act of re-absorbing

reach, rēch, *v t* pret & pp *reached*, rēcht, ppr *reaching*, rēch'ing [A. Sax. *raecan*, to reach, get hold of=O Frs *rēka*, D and L G *reiken*, G *reichen*, to reach, to extend, to hold out, perhaps ultimately fr same root as *right*, *rael*, *rale*, &c] To extend to *stretch out, to hold or put forth, to extend to* to touch by extending the arm or something in the hand, to strike from a distance, to deliver with the hand by extending the arm, to hand, to extend or stretch from a distance, to arrive at, to come to, to attain to or arrive at, to get as far as, to gain or *obtain, to penetrate to, to extend to* so as to include or comprehend. ——v i To extend in space, to extend in scope or power, to stretch out the hand in order to touch, to make efforts at attainment ——n The act or power of extending to, the sphere or the limit of power *physical or moral effort* of the mind in contrivance or research, scope, a stretch of water, the straight course of a river between any two bendings

reachable, rēch'a-bl, *a* Capable of being reached, within reach

reacher, rēch'er *n One* who reaches.

reachless, rēch'les, *a* Beyond reach, unattainable lofty

react, rē akt', *v i* [Prefix *re*, back again, against, and *act*] To act backwards or in return, to return an impulse or impression to resist the action of another *body by* an opposite force, to act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents ——v t To act or perform anew

reaction rē ak'shon, *n* A reacting, the reciprocal action which two bodies or minds exert on each other tendency to revert from a present to a previous condition, tendency to revert from more to less advanced measures, the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents, depression or exhaustion consequent on excessive excitement or stimulation, increase of activity succeeding depression

reactionary, rē ak'shon a ri, *a* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or favouring reaction ——n. A favourer of reaction, one who attempts to check or reverse political progress. Also **reactionist**, rē ak'shon ist

reactive, rē-ak'tiv, *a* Having power to react, tending to reaction —**reactively**, rē-ak'tiv li, *adv* By reaction.

read, rēd, *v t* pret & pp *read*, red, ppr *reading*, rēd'ing [A. Sax. *raedan*, to discern, advise, read=D *raden*, advise, interpret, Icel. *rátha*, to advise, to read, G *rathen*, to advise, same root as L. *reor, ratus*, I suppose (whence *rate*) Akin *riddle*] *To peruse, whether audibly or silently*, to repeat or utter aloud, following something written or printed to reproduce in sound to see through, to discover or understand by characters, marks, or features, to gather the meaning of by inspection, to explain, to interpret ——v i To perform the act of perusing, to read much, to study, to stand written or printed, to have a certain effect when read, to be coherent, to make sense ——n. A reading over, perusal.——a Instructed or knowing by reading versed in books, learned mostly used with the adverb *well*

readable, rēd'a-bl, *a* That may be read, legible, fit or deserving to be read.

readableness readability, rēd'a blnes, rēd-a-bil'i-ti *n* State of being readable

readably, rēd'a-bli, *adv* In a readable manner

readdress, rē-ad-dres', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *address*] To address or direct again

reader, rēd'er, *n* One who reads or peruses, one who studies, particularly, one whose distinctive office is to read prayers, lectures, lessons or the like to others a lecturer in a college or university one who reads or corrects for the press, a reading-book.

readership, rēd'er-ship, *n* The office of a reader

readily, re'di-li, *adv* In a ready manner, quickly, promptly, easily, cheerfully

readiness, re'di-nes, *n* State or quality of being ready, quickness, expedition, promptitude, facility, aptitude, alacrity, willingness

reading, rēd'ing, *a* Addicted to reading, studious of books —— n. Act of one who reads, perusal, study of books, public or *formal recital the way* in which a given word or passage reads in a manuscript, version, edition, &c , interpretation of a law, text, or passage, as conveying its meaning, rendering, reproduction in accordance with one s interpretation, formal recital of a bill before a legislative assembly

reading-desk, rēd'ing-desk, *n* A desk at which reading is performed.

reading-room, rēd'ing rom, *n* A room furnished with books newspapers, &c , to which persons resort for reading

readjourn, rē ad jern', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *adjourn*] To adjourn a second time

readjournment rē ad jern'ment, *n* Act of readjourning adjournment anew

readjust rē ad just', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *adjust*] To adjust or settle again

readjustment, rē ad just'ment, *n* The *act of readjusting*

readmission, readmittance rē admi'shon, rē-ad mit'ans, *n* The act of admitting again

readmit rē-ad-mit', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *admit*] To admit again

ready, re'di, *a* [Formerly *redi, radi* &c., A Sax. *raede, ge raede* ready = O Frs A Sax. *raede, ge raede* ready, Dan *rede*, Sw *redo*, Icel. *reithr*, G (*be*)*reit*, ready, perhaps from root of *ride Array, raiment* are akin.] Prepared, fit for immediate use set in order; causing *no delay from* want of preparation, not slow, backward, dull, or hesitating, quick in action or apprehension prompt, not backward or reluctant, willing; inclined, disposed, prone, lying at hand, opportune, near, easy, convenient, on the point, eve, or brink with *to* —Ready money, means of immediate payment, cash.—To make ready, to prepare, to get things in readiness

ready-made, re'di mād, *a* Made or prepared beforehand, kept in stock ready for use or sale

ready-reckoner, re'di rek n-er, *n* A book of tabulated calculations, or tables to facilitate calculations

ready-witted, re'di-wit-ed, *a* Having ready wit

reaffirm, rē af ferm', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *affirm*] To affirm again

reafforest, rē-af-for'est, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *afforest*] To afforest again, to convert anew into a forest

reagent, rē-ā'jent, *n* [Prefix *re*, and *agent*] Anything that produces reaction, a substance chemically employed to detect the presence of other bodies in a compound.

real, rē'al, *a* [O Fr *real* (Fr *réel*)=Sp and Pg *real*, L L. *realis*, fr L *res*, a thing (whence *rebus*, *re-* of *republic*)] Actual, actually being or existing, not fictitious or imaginary, true, genuine, not artificial, counterfeit, or fictitious not affected not assumed, in *law*, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as lands and houses —Real presence, the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist

real, rā-al', *n* [Sp , lit royal coin] An old Spanish silver coin differing in value from 2½*d* to 5*d* sterling

realgar, rē-al'gar, *n* [Fr *réalgar*, fr Sp *realgar*, of Arabic origin] A mineral consisting of sulphur and arsenic, red sulphuret of arsenic, a brilliant red pigment

realism, rē'al izm, *n* [*Real* and *-ism*] The doctrines or principles of a realist

realist, rē'al-ist, *n* [*Real* and *-ist*] One who maintains that we have an immediate knowledge of external objects, and that they exist independently of our sensations or conceptions opposed to *idealist*, one who maintains that things and not words are the objects of dialectics opposed to *nominalist*, one who endeavours to reproduce nature or describes real life just as it appears to him

realistic, rē-al-ist'ik, *a* Pertaining to realists or realism

realistically, rē-al ist'ik-al-li, *adv* In a realistic manner

reality, rē al'i-ti *n* pl **realities** rē al'i tiz. [Fr *realité*, L L *realitas* REAL] *State or quality of being real actual being* or existence, actuality, fact, truth, something real and actual, as opposed to imagination or pretence

realizable, rē'al iz a bl, *a* That may be realized

realization, rē'al iz-ā''shon, *n* [Fr *realisation*] Act of realizing or making real act of believing or considering as real act of bringing thoroughly home to one s mind

realize, rē'al iz, *v t* pret & pp *realized*, rē'al izd, ppr *realizing* rē'al iz ing [*Real*, and *-ize*=Fr *réaliser*] To make real, to *bring into being* or act, to sell for or convert into money, to impress on the mind as a reality to believe, consider, or treat as real, to bring home to one s own case or experience, to render tangible or effective, to acquire or bring in, as the result of labour or pains, to gain ——v i To turn any kind of property into money

realizer, rē'al iz er, *n* One who realizes

really, rē'al li, *adv* In a real manner, actually, in truth, in fact not in appearance only indeed, to tell the truth

realm, relm *n* [O Fr *realme* (Fr *royaume*), fr L *regalis* fr *rex regis*, a king REGAL.] The dominions of a king or sovereign, a kingdom, hence, a region sphere, or domain

realness rē'al nes, *n* The quality of being real reality

real-school rē'al-skōl, *n* [G *realschule*, that is, real or practical school] The name of secondary schools in Germany in which

the so-called modern subjects are chiefly taught

realty r al-ti, n [A contr of *alsty*] In law the fixed or permanent nature of that kind of property termed *real* real property

ream, r m, n. [O Fr *a me* f Sp *esma*, a ream, fr Ar *rizma*, a bale, a pack t, a eam] A package of paper, consist ng gen erally of 20 quires of 4 sheets each th printer's *re m* contains 21 quires or 516 sheets

reanimate re an mat, *v t* [Prefix and *an mate*] To an mate aga n to revive to resuscitat to mvig rate to infuse new life or courage into

reanimation re-an'i-mā shon, n The act of rean mating

reannex re an-n ks *v t* [Prefix *re* and *a ex*] To nex aga to reun te.

reannexation e-an n k-sā shon, The act of reannexing

reap rep, *v t* prot & pp *aped*, rept pp *reaping* r ping [A. Sax. *ripan re pan rypan*, to reap, allied to Goth *r upp n*, G *raufen*, to pluck D *pen*, to gather Lith *pen*, to pluck *R pe* is from same stem.] To cut with a scythe sickle, or other implement, as grai to clear off as a crop when ripe to gather to cut down th crop o t clear of a grain crop to obtain *t* receive as a reward, or as th fruit of labour or of works —— *v i.* To perform the act o operation of cuttin down a crop to receive the fruit of labou or works.

reaper ep' n. One who reaps ne who cuts grain with a sickle a machine for eaping.

reaping hook, rep'ing huk n A curv d cutting instrument used n reaping s kle

reaping machine rep'i g ma-sh n n A horse machine for cutting l wn standi g corn, &c and in many cases also for forming it into sheaves.

reappear re-ap-per' *v i* [Prefix *re*, and *appear*] To appear a second t me or an w

reappearance, re ap-per ans, n. A second or new appearance

reappoint, ap-point' *v t* [Prefix *re* and *appoint*] T appoint again.

reappointment, -ap-p int ment, n A renewed second appointment.

reapproach, r -ap-p och *v i t* [Prefix and *approach*] To approach aga n or anew

rear rer n [O Fr *riere*, *ere* Pr *r i e* fr L *retro* behind—*re* back, and suffi *tro* d noting direction. So *arrea* fr L *ad* to and *retro*] The part behind o at the back th hind part the part of an army which is behind the rest the last m o der the background

rear *v t.* pret. & pp *reared*, rerd pr *re ring* rer'ing. [A. Sax *rærran*, for *ar sian* to raise cau. f *risan*, t rise RAISE, I ISE] T raise to lift *re* s-t up to erect to bring up or to maturity as young to foste to educate to breed, as cattle to build up to construct. —— *v.i.* T rise on the hind-legs, as a horse to assume an erect posture.

rear-admiral rer'ad-mi ral, n. The third degree of the rank of admiral. ADMIRAL.

rear-guard, r'gärd, n. The part of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it and bring p straggilers.

reargue re ar gū, *v t* [Fr fix *e*, and *a gue*] To argue o er again.

rearmost r'mōst, *a* Farthest in the rear last of all.

rear mouse rer'mous, n (A. Sax. *hreremus—hre e*, fr *hrēran*, to move, and *mus*, a mouse.] A bat.

rearrange re a-rānj, *v t.* [Prefix *re*, and *arrange*] To arrange again to put in proper orde again.

rearrangement, e-a-rānj'ment, n. A second or repeated arrangement.

rear-rank, r 'rangk, n The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear

rearward rer'ward, n. [*Rear* and *-ward* =guard] The rear-guard, the last troop the end. —*a.* At or towards the rear

reason rē zn, n. [Fr reason, O Fr *reson*, &c. fr L. *also rationis* reason plan, account, fr *eor atus*, I th nk I cal cu te whence also *rate ratify ratio*, *ratio* the last two being doubl ts of this] A motive groun l, or cause influencing the mi d the basis f r ny opinion conclusion, or line of action ground for d ing s me thing what accounts for or explains a fact o phenomenon, explanation a faculty of the mind by wh h t distinguishes truth from falsehood, and wh ch enables us to deduce sound inferences f om facts r from propositions, an l to combine means for par t cula en ls the intellig nce possesse l by m n intellect faculty f r logical operations rat ocination justice equity fairness what is dictated or supported by reason moderate demands claim which reason and j stice adm t or prescribe —— *v i.* pret & pp *r asoned*, r gnd ppr *r asoning* re'zn-ing To e ercise the faculty of reason to deduce nf rences justly from premises to argue to ratiocinate to discuss, in order to make some thing understood. —— *v t.* To exam ne o discuss by argume ts to debate or discuss to persuade by reas ni g or argumen t.

reasonable, re zn-a-bl, *a* Having the faculty of reason endued with reason rational governed by reason acting accord ing to th dictates of reason conformable or agreeable to reason not excessi e ex tre agant or immoderate not unjust moderate fair equitable tolerable

reasonableness, rē'zn-a-bl nes, n. State o quality of being reasonable moderation

reasonably rē'zn-a-bli, *ad* In a reason ble manner in consistency with reason moderately in a moderate degree, tolerably

reasoner e zn-er n. One who reasons or argues.

reasoning, re zn-ing n. The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason ratiocination the arguments employed, the pro fs or reasons when arranged and developed.

reasonless, re zn les, *a* Dest tute of reason.

reassemble re as-sem'bl, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *assemble*] To assemble or collect again. —— *v i.* To assemble or come gether again.

reassert re as-sert' *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *assert*] To assert agai to maintain after *attempti* n or cessati n

reassertion e-as-ser'shon n A repeated assert n the act of assert ng a w

reassign re-as-sin *v t* [Prefix *re* and *assign*] To assign aga n.

reassume re as-sum *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *assume*] To resume to take again.

reassumption *re-as-sum hon* n Act of reassuming

reassurance, re-a-shōr'ans, n. Act of re assuring a second assurance against loss, or the assurance of property by an under writer to relieve himself from a risk he has taken

reassure re-a-shōr' *v t* [Prefix and *assure*.] To assure anew to restore courage to or free from fear or terror also, to reassure.

reattach re-at-tach' *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *attach*.] To attach again.

reattempt re-at-tem' *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *attempt*.] To attempt again.

reave, rev *v t* pret. & pp *reaved* or *ft*, rev l, reft ppr *reaving* rev'ing [A. Sax. *redfian*, to seize, to rob fr *reaf* clothing, spoil = Icel. *a fa*, Dan. *rove* G *rauben*, L. to rob which comes d rectly from the French. ROB] To take away by force or stealth to berea e to depri e of

reaver r v'e n. One who rea es a robber

reiapitism re bap tizm n Act of rebaptizing

rebaptize re-bap-tīz' *v t* [Prefix *e*, and *baptize*] To baptize again.

rebate re-bāt' *v t* pret & pp *rebate l*, rē bāt ed ppr *r bat ng* re bāt ing [Fr *e battre—re*, again, back, & *d battre* fr L. *bat ere*, to beat BEAT] To blunt to d minish, reduce, abate to abate, deduct, o mak a discount from.

rebate rebatement, rē bāt re bāt ment, n Abatement in price deduction

rebec, rebeck, rē'bek or re bek n [Fr *rebec reb be* fr Ar *rabāb* a kind of musical instrument.] An old kind of stringed nstrume t somewhat similar to the violin an l played with a bow



Rebec of the sixteenth century

rebel re'bel n [Fr *r belle* fr L. *rebellis*, rebellious, renewing war—*re* again, and *bellum* wa DUEL] One who makes war against or in esistance to constituted authorities one who revolts from the government to which he owes all giance one who wilfully violates a law or seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is rightfully subject —*a.* Rebellious acting in revolt. —— *v i*, r bel pret. & pp *r belled*, re beld', ppr *r b l ng* re bel ing. [Fr *rebeller* L. *r b lla e*, to rebel o revolt—*re* again and *bello* I make war fr *bellum*, war] To make war against lawful authority to revolt to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance to efuse to obey a superior to shake off subjection to turn with disgust or nausea to conceive a loathing

rebellion e bel yon, n [Fr *rebellion* L. *ebellio -onis* FEBYL] Act of rebelling an rmed rising against a government th taking of arms to resist the *authority of* lawful government, violent resistance to or refusal to obey lawful authority

rebellious, re-bel yus, *a.* Pertaining to or engaged in rebell on mutinous insubordinate disobedient

rebelliously re-bel yus-li, *adv* In a rebellious manner

rebound, re-boun l *v i.* pret. & pp. *rebou d ed*, re bound ed ppr *rebounding*, rē-bo nd ing [Prefix *re*, and *bound*=Fr *r bond* to rebound—*re*, back and *bond* to bound.] To spring or bo nd back to recoil to fly back by elastic force after impact on another body —— *n.* The act of flying back on collision with another body, resilience.

rebuff r buf, n [O Fr *r buffe* a rebuff *rebuffer*, to rebuff—*re* back and *buffe* a buff t, blow puff] A beating, forcing, or driving back a sudden check a repulse a defeat refusal rejection of solicitation. —— *v t.* pret & pp *rebuffed*, re-b ift pr re buffing re-buf ing To beat back to check to reject unceremoniously to repel the advances of

rebuild re bild *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *build*] To build again to build l or construct after having been demolished.

rebuilder re-bild er n. One who rebuilds

rebuke re būk *v t* pret. & pp *rebuked*, re būkt ppr *r b k g* re-būk'i g [O Fr *rebouquer* to dull, to blunt, to reb ff—*re* back, and *bouque* an old and dialectic form of Fr *bouche* the mouth, fr L. *bucca*, the mouth] To reprehend *r* reprimand to check by rep oof to reprove sharply —— *n.* A direct and severe reprimand reproof reprehension or a child g.



Rebus of Abbot Islip Westminster Abbey

rebukeful, re-būk fyl, *a.* Containing or abounding in rebukes

rebuker re-bū k er n One that rebukes.

rebukingly r -būk ng li, *ad* In a rebuking manner by way of rebuke.

rebus, re'bus, n [L., ablative plural of *res*, a th ng—lit. by things because the

meaning' is indicated by things or objects] A set of words represented by pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or the syllables of which they are composed, a kind of puzzle made up of such figures or pictures

rebut, rē-but', *v t* pret. & pp *rebutted*, rē-but'ed, ppr *rebutting*, rē-but'ing [Fr *rebuter, rebouter*, to put or thrust back—*re*, back, and *bouter*, to put, to thrust BUTT] To repel, to refute, in *law*, to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof

rebuttal, rē-but'al, *n* The act of rebutting, refutation, confutation

rebutter, rē-but'er, *n* One who rebuts, in *law*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder

recalcitrant, rē-kal'si-trant, *a* [See next] Exhibiting repugnance or opposition, not submissive, refractory

recalcitrate, rē kal'si trāt, *v i* pret & pp *recalcitrated*, rē-kal'si trāt-ed, ppr *recalcitrating*, rē-kal'si-trāt-ing [L *recalcitro*, I kick back—*re*, back, and *calcitro*, I kick, fr *calx, calcis*, the heel.] To show repugnance or resistance to something, to be refractory

recalcitration, rē-kal'si-trā"shon, *n* Act of recalcitrating, opposition, repugnance

recall rē-kal', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *call*] To call or bring back, to take back, to revoke, to annul by a subsequent act, to revive in memory, to call back from a place or mission.——*n.* A calling back, revocation, the power of calling back or revoking

recallable, rē-kal'a-bl, *a* Capable of being recalled.

recant, rē-kant', *v t* pret & pp *recanted*, rē kant'ed, ppr *recanting*, rē kant'ing [L *recanto*, I recall—*re*, back, and *canto*, freq of *cano*, I sing CHANT] To take back or contradict, as a former declaration, to unsay, to retract to disavow ——*v i* To unsay or retract one's words.

recantation, rē kant-ā'shon, *n* Act of recanting, retraction, a declaration that contradicts a former one.

recanter rē-kant'er, *n* One who recants

recapitulate, rē-ka-pit'ū lāt, *v t* pret & pp *recapitulated*, rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt-ed ppr *recapitulating*, rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt-ing [Fr *récapituler*, L L. *recapitulare, -atum*, to go over the main points of a thing—L *re*, again, and *capitulum*, a head or heading, dim fr *caput*, the head. CAPITAL] To go over again, as the main points of a discourse, to give a summary, as of the principal facts, points, or arguments, to reiterate, to rehearse —— *v i* To repeat in brief what has been said before

recapitulation, rē ka-pit'ū lā"shon, *n* Act of recapitulating, a brief statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a longer statement

recapitulatory, rē-ka-pit'ū-la-to-ri, *a* Containing recapitulation

recapture, rē kap'tūr, *n* [Prefix *re*, and *capture*] Act of retaking, the taking of goods from a captor, a prize retaken —— *v t.* To retake, particularly, to retake, as a prize which had been previously taken.

recast, rē kast', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *cast*] To cast again, to throw again, to mould anew, to throw into a new form

recede, rē-sēd', *v i* pret & pp *receded*, rē-sēd'ed, ppr *receding* rē-sēd'ing [L *recedo —re*, back, and *cedo*, I go, move, walk CEDE] To go or move back, to retreat, to withdraw, to withdraw from a claim, to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted.——*v t.* rē'sēd. To cede back, to grant or yield to a former possessor

receipt, rē-sēt', *n* [O Fr *recepte* (Fr *recette*), fr L *receptus*, pp of *recipio*, I receive RECEIVE.] The act of receiving, that which is received, (*pl*) money drawn or received, a written acknowledgment of something received, a recipe, a prescription of ingredients for any composition, a plan or scheme ——*v t.* pret & pp *receipted*, rē-sēt'ed ppr *receipting*, rē sēt'ing To give a receipt for, to discharge, as an account.

receiptor, rē-sēt'or, *n* One who receipts, one who gives a receipt

receivability, rē-sēv'a-bil'i ti, *n* Quality of being receivable

receivable, rē-sēv'a-bl, *a* That may be received.

receivableness, rē-sēv'a-bl nes, *n* Capability of being received

receive, rē-sēv', *v t* pret. & pp *received*, rē-sēvd', ppr *receiving*, rē-sēv'ing [O Fr *receiver, receivar*, Fr *recevoir*, fr L *recipere*, to receive —*re*, again, and *capio*, I take (whence also *receptacle, receipt*) CAPABLE] To take, as a thing given, sent, paid, communicated, &c , to get, to obtain, to accept, to take into the mind, to embrace, to give acceptance to, to allow to enter in an official capacity, to welcome as a guest, to entertain, to take in or on, to hold, admit, contain, have capacity for, to be the object of, to suffer (a wound), to take from a thief, knowing the thing to be stolen.

receiver, rē sēv'er, *n* One who receives, a person officially appointed to receive rents or moneys in certain circumstances, one who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, a vessel for receiving the product of distillation a vessel for receiving and containing gases, the glass vessel from which air is exhausted by an air-pump

receiving, rē-sēv'ing, *p a* Adapted to receive, take, hold, or retain

recelebrate rē-sel'ē-brāt, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *celebrate*] To celebrate again

recency, rē'sen si, *n* [*Recent* and *-cy*] State of being recent, recentness, newness, lateness, freshness.

recense, rē sens', *v t* pret & pp *recensed*, rē-senst', ppr *recensing*, rē-sens'ing [L *recenseo*, I review or examine—*re*, again, *censeo*, I reckon CENSOR.] To revise, to examine critically and correct

recension, rē-sen'shon, *n* [L *recensio* See prec] A revision of the text of an author by a critical editor, an edited version —

recensionist, rē sen'shon ist, *n* One who revises

recent, rē'sent, *a* [Fr *récent*, fr L *recens, recentis*, recent, probably fr *recus*, an adj fr *re*, back] Of late origin, occurrence, or existence, new, late, modern, fresh, lately received of late occurrence, in *geol* still existing, occurring or formed since the glacial period.

recently, rē'sent-li *adv* At a recent time, newly lately, freshly, not long since

recentness, rē'sent-nes, *n* State or quality of being recent

receptacle, rē sep'ta-kl, *n* [L *receptaculum*, fr *recipio, receptum*, I receive RECEIVE] Something that contains or holds, a place or vessel in which anything is received and contained, a repository, in *bot* a part which receives or bears other parts, that part of the axis of a plant which forms a sort of disc, bearing the flowers

receptacular, rē-sep-tak'ū ler, *a* Pertaining to a receptacle

reception, rē sep'shon, *n* [Fr *reception*, L *receptio receptionis*, fr *recipio*, I receive RECEIVE.] Act or manner of receiving, receipt, treatment at first coming, welcome greeting, a formal occasion or ceremony of receiving guests, official personages, &c., admission or acceptance, as of an opinion or doctrine, acceptance or allowance

receptive, rē-sep'tiv, *a* [L *receptus*, and *-ive* RECEIVE.] Such as to receive readily, taking in, able to take in, hold, or contain.

receptivity, receptiveness, rē sep-tiv'i ti rē-sep'tiv nes, *n* The state or quality of being receptive

recess, rē ses', *n* [L *recessus* fr *recedo recessum*, I go back—*re*, back, and *cedo*, I go CEDE] A withdrawing or moving back, place of retirement or secrecy, place withdrawn or hidden from view, the time or period of retirement, time during which public or other business is suspended, a cavity, niche, or sunken space in a wall, an alcove or similar portion of a room

recessed, rē-sest', *a* Having a recess or recesses —Recessed arch, one arch within another

recession, rē-se'shon, *n* [L *recessio, recessionis*, fr *recedo, recessum* (RECESS), in last sense directly from *re* and *cession*] Act of receding, withdrawing, or retiring, withdrawal, position relatively withdrawn, a cession or granting back

recessive, rē-ses'iv, *a* [*Recess* and *-ive*] Receding going back

réchauffé, rā-shō-fā, *n* [Fr , from *re*, again, and *chauffer* to warm CHAFE.] *Lit* a warmed up dish, hence, a concoction of old materials, old literary matter worked up into a new form

recherché, re-sher'shā, *a* [Fr] Much sought after, out of the common, rare, exquisite

recipe, re'si pē, *n* [L *take thou*, imperative of *recipio*, I receive, being the first word in a physician's prescription.] A medical prescription, a receipt or formula for almost any mixture of ingredients.

recipience, recipiency, rē-si'pi-ens, rē-si'pi-en-si, *n* [See next.] A receiving, act or capacity of receiving, reception

recipient, rē si'pi-ent, *n* [L *recipiens, -entis*, ppr of *recipio*, I receive (q v)] One who or that which receives, a receiver, the person that receives or accepts something given

reciprocal, rē-sip'rō-kal, *a* [From L *reciprocus*, alternating, reciprocal, fr *recus*, fr *re*, back, and *procus*, fr *pro*, forward] Acting or moving backwards and forwards, reciprocating, alternate, done by each to the other, mutually interchangeable, mutual.——*n* That which is reciprocal to another thing

reciprocally rē-sip'rō-kal-li, *adv* In a reciprocal manner, mutually, interchangeably, correspondingly

reciprocate, rē-sip'rō-kāt, *v i* pret & pp *reciprocated*, rē-sip'rō-kāt-ed, ppr *reciprocating*, rē-sip'rō-kāt-ing [Fr *reciproquer*, L *reciprocare, reciprocatus* RECIPROCAL.] To go or move backward and forward, to act interchangeably, to alternate.——*v t.* To exchange, to interchange, to give and return mutually, to give in requital.

reciprocation, rē-sip'rō-kā"shon, *n* [Fr *réciprocation*, L *reciprocatio, -onis*] Act of reciprocating, interchange of acts, a mutual giving and returning, alternation

reciprocity, re-si-pros'i ti, *n* [Fr *réciprocité*, fr L *reciprocus* RECIPROCAL] State or quality of being reciprocal, reciprocation, interchange, reciprocal obligation or right, equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed, especially equal commercial rights or privileges mutually enjoyed by two countries trading together

recital, rē sīt'al, *n* [From *recite* and *-al*] Act of reciting, recitation, a telling or recounting of particulars, account, narration, narrative, a musical entertainment given by a single performer

recitation, re-si-tā'shon, *n* [Fr *recitation*, L *recitatio, -onis*] Act of reciting, recital, the delivery before an audience of the compositions of others, committed to memory as an elocutionary exhibition; the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor

recitative, re'si ta-tēv, *n* [Fr *récitatif*, It. *recitativo* fr L *recito*, I recite. RECITE.] A species of singing which approaches toward ordinary speaking, language delivered in musical tones but with no strictly constructed melody, musical recitation or declamation, a piece of music to be sung recitatively

recite, rē-sīt', *v t* pret. & pp *recited*, rē-sīt'ed, ppr *reciting*, rē-sīt'ing [Fr *reciter*, L *recitare—re*, and *cito*, I cite, I rehearse CITE.] To repeat aloud, as the words of another or of a writing committed to memory, to rehearse, with appropriate gestures, before an audience, to tell over, as occurrences or particulars to relate to narrate, to recount, to enumerate or go over in particulars; to recapitulate.——*v i.* To make a recital, to rehearse before an

audience the compositions of others, committed to memory

reciter re-sīt *r n* One who recites

reck rek, *v t* pret & pp *reckt*, ppr *reck ing* rek ing. [A Sax *reccan*, *ecan* to reck, regard = L G *kan*, O Sax *kian*, Icel *aekja*, O H G *rōhh n*, *geruochen* G *geruhen*, to reck or care; perhaps as to root as *reckon*.] To heed, to regard, to mind, to care for —It recks (*impersonal*) it concerns (*it reck* in not)

reckless, rek'les, *a* [*Reck* and *-less*.] Not reckoning, having no care or concern with out heed or regard, heedless, careless

recklessly rek'les-li, *adv* In a reckless manner, heedlessly, carelessly

recklessness rek'les-es Quality of being reckless, heedlessness, carelessness

reckon, rek'n, *v t* pret & pp *reckoned*, ppr *reckoning* rek'ning. [Formerly *reknen*, *rekenen*, fr A Sax *ecenan gerecnia* = D and L G *kennen*, Dan *regne*, Icel *reikna*, Sw *rakna*, G *rechnen*, to reckon, number, esteem; kin to A Sax *racu*, tale, narration; perhaps from same root as *reck*.] To count, to number, to compute, to calculate, to estimate, to enumerate, to set in the number or rank of, to account, esteem, regard, repute, hold, consider —*v i* To make computation, to compute, to calculate, to make up or render an account, to settle accounts, to adjust relation of desert and penalty, to think or suppose —To reckon on or upon, to count or depend upon.

reckoner rek'n-ĕr *n* One who or that which reckons, computes

reckoning, rek'n-ing, *n* Act of the verb to reckon, a counting, computing, calculation, computation, an account of time, a statement of accounts with another, a statement and comparison of accounts, mutually for adjustment, the charges incurred in a hotel, tavern, &c, the landlord's bill, the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate of sailing and the course as determined by the compass.

reclaim, r klām', *v t* pret & pp *reclaimed*, ppr *reclaiming* re klām'ing. [*Re* and *claim*, F *reclamer* to claim back, to reclaim a hawk, to protest, L *clamo* —*re*, back, and *clamo* I call. CLAIM.] To claim back, to demand, to have returned, to call back from error, to bring back to a correct course of life, to reform, to reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state, to tame, to make gentle, to recover, to reclaim, to rescue from being wild, desert, or waste, to reclace to a state fit for cultivation. —*v i* To cry out, to claim

reclaimable re-klām'a-bl, *a* That may be reclaimed, reformed, or tamed

reclamation re-kla-mā'shon, *n* [Fr *réclamation*.] Act of reclaiming, the act of bringing to cultivation, the bringing back of a person from evil courses, a demand or claim made, a remonstrance

reclinate rek'li-nāt, *a* [L *reclinatus* RECLINE.] Bent or curved downward, so that the point is lower than the base

reclination, rek li-nā'shon, *n* The act of leaning or reclining

recline re klīn' *v t* pret & pp *reclined*, r klīnd', ppr *reclining* re klīn'ing. [Fr *reclincr* L *reclinare* to bend back —*re*, back, and *clinare* to bend (seen also in *acclivity*) root same as that of E *to lean*.] To bend or lean back to lean to one side or sidewise, to lay down for repose —*v i* To lean, to be recumbent, to rest or repose

reclu'a, reklūs' *n* [Fr *reclus*, fem *reclusc* fr L *re lusus* pp of *reclud r lusum*, I lay open, but in L L, a gniffying I shut—*re* again, back, and *claudo*, I shut. CLOSE.] Living shut up or apart from the world, retired, sequestered, solitary —*n* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion, a hermit, a religious devotee living in an isolated cell.—**reclusely** re-klūs'li, *adv* In a reclusive manner

reclusion re-klū'zhon, *n* [RECLUSE.] A state of retirement from the world, seclusion

reclusive r klū'si *a* [*Recluse* and *-ive*.] Affording retirement from society, recluse

recognize See RECOGNIZE.

recognition, re-kog ni'shon, *n* [Fr *reconnaissance*, L *recognitio -onis* fr *recognosco* RECOGNIZE.] Act of recognizing, state of being recognized, a perceiving of something as being known, a knowing again, avowal, notice, taking notice, judgment

recognizable re'kog niz a-bl, *a* That may be recognized

recognizance re kog'niz-ans or re kon'i za s, *n* [O Fr *recognisance recognoissance* (Fr *reconnaissance*) fr *recognoistre* L *recognoscere* RECOGNIZE.] An recognition, being recognized, a formal entering into bond before a proper tribunal to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, keep the peace, &c

recognize re'kog nīz, *v t* pret & pp *recognized*, re'kog nīzd ppr *recognizing* re' kog nīz ing [O Fr *reconoistre* fr L *recognoscere* to know again —*re*, again, and *cognosco* I know COGNITION, KNOW.] To know again, to remember as known before, to perceive the identity of with a person or thing formerly known, to admit a knowledge of, to acknowledge formally to indicate one's notice by a bow or nod, or the like, to indicate appreciation of, as by a reward

recoil ē koil' *v i* pret & pp *coiled* re koild' ppr *recoiling* re koil'ing [Fr *reculer* fr L *re* back and *culus*, the posterior, same root as in Icel *eul*, W *cil*, the back.] To move or turn back, to roll back, to fall back, to retire, to retreat, to draw back as from something repulsive or evil, to shrink, to rebound, to return after a certain strain or impetus. —*n* A starting or falling back, rebound or resilience as of a firearm when discharged.

recollect, re'k l-lekt', *v t* pret & pp *recollected*, re'kol lekt-ed ppr *recollecting* re' k l lekt-ing. [From L *recollectus* pp of *recolligere*, to collect again —*re*, again, and *colligo* to collect. COLLECT.] To recover or call back to the memory, to recover or recall the knowledge of, to remember, to recover resolution or composure of mind (with reflexive pronoun)

recollect, re k l lekt' *v t* [Prefix *re*, again, and *collect*.] To collect, to gather again, to collect what has been scattered.

recollection re-k l lek'shon, *n* [Fr *recollection*, L *recollectio*.] Act of recollecting or recalling to the memory, remembrance, the power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected, memory, that which has been recollected, something recalled to mind.

recommence re kom-mens' *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *commence*.] To commence again, to begin anew —**recommencement**, re-kom mens'ment, *n* A commencement anew

recommend re-kom-mend' *v t* pret. & pp *commended*, re-kom mend'ed ppr *recommending* re-kom-mend'ing [Fr *recommander* to recommend, to commend, to intrust, fr L *re*, again, and *commendare* to intrust, commend, recommend. COMMEND.] To commit to one for protection, aid, &c, to praise to another, to offer or commend to another's notice or kindness, by favourable representations, to make acceptable, to attract favour to, to commit with prayers, to advise as to an action, practice, measure, remedy &c, to set forward as salutary

recommendable re-kom-mend'a-bl, *a* That may be recommended.

recommendation re'kom-mend ā shon, *n* The act of recommending, a favourable representation, that which procures favour or a favourable reception.

recommendatory re-kom-mend'a-to-ri, *a* Serving to recommend

recommender re-kom-mend'ĕr *n* One who recommends.

recommit re-kom mit' *v t* [Prefix *re* and *commit*.] To commit again, to refer again to a committee

recommitment, **recommittal** rē kom-mit'ment, r kom-mit'al, *n* The act of recommitting, a second or renewed commitment or reference to a committee

recompense re'kom-pens, *v t* pret & pp *compensed* re'kom-pen t ppr *recompensing* re'k m pens-ing [Fr *recompenser* fr L L *recompensare*—L r again and *compenso compensatum*, I compensate COMPENSATE.] To compensate, to make a return or equivalent to for anything given, done or suffered, to repay, to requite, to reward, to remunerate, to make amends for —*n* An equivalent returned for anything given, done or suffered, compensation, reward, requital, amends

reconcilable re'kon-sil a-bl, *a* Capable of being reconciled, that may be brought to renewed friendship, capable of being made to agree, be consistent, or in harmony

reconcile re'kon-sil, *v t* pret. & pp *reconciled* re'kon-sild ppr *reconciling* re'kon-sil ing [Fr *réconcilier* L *reconcilio -re* again, and *conciliо* I conciliate CONCILIATE.] To conciliate anew, to make friendly again, to restore to friendship or union after estrangement, to bring to acquiescence or quiet submission, to adjust, settle or compose, as differences, to make consistent or congruous, followed by *with* or *to*, to remove apparent discrepancies from, to harmonize

reconcilement, re-kon-sil'ment *n* Reconciliation, renewal of friendship

reconciler re'kon-sil-er *n* One who reconciles.

reconciliation re kon si li ā shon *n* [Fr *réconciliation* L *reconciliatio*] Act of reconciling parties at variance, renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity, reconcilement, restoration to favour, the reconciling of sinners to God, propitiation, atonement, expiation, act of harmonizing or making consistent agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

reconcilite r kon'sil-īt or re'k n-sil-īt, *a* [L *reconciliatus* pp of *reconcilio* I put away or by, I conciliate—*re* back, and *concilio* I put together, whence *conciliment*.] Hidden from the view or intellect, abstruse, profound, dealing in things abstruse

recondict rē kon-dukt' *v t* [Prefix *re* and *conduct*.] To conduct back or again

reconnaissance re-kon ā-sans, *n* [Fr *reconnaissance* fr *reconnaître*. See next.] The act or operation of reconnoitring, preliminary examination previous to beginning military operations

reconnoitre re kon noi'ter *v t* pret & pp *reconnoitred* re kon-noi'terd ppr *reconnoitring* re-kon noi'te-ring [Fr *reconnaître*, O Fr *reconoistre* to view to recognize, fr L *recognoscere* —*re* again and *cognosco* I know. The elements of the word are thus same as in *recognize* (which see).] To make a preliminary survey of, to examine or survey as a tract or region for military purposes —*v i* To take a preliminary view or survey

reconquer r kong'ker *v t* [Prefix *re* and *conquer*.] To conquer again, to recover by conquest, to recover, to regain.

reconquest rē kong'kwest, *n* A conquest again or anew

reconsider re kon-si'dĕr *v t* [Prefix *re* and *consider*.] To consider or turn over in the mind again, to take up for renewed consideration, as a motion, vote &c, generally with a view of rescinding

reconsideration r kon-si der ā shon, *n* The act of reconsidering, renewed consideration with a view to further action

reconstruct, re kon-strukt' *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *construct*.] To construct again, to rebuild.

reconstruction re kon struk'shon, *n* Act of reconstructing

reconvey re kon-vā' *v t* [Prefix *re* and *convey*.] To convey back, to transfer back to a former owner

reconveyance rē kon vā'ans, *n* The act of reconveying, the act of transferring back to a former proprietor

record re kord' *v t* pret. & pp *recorded*, r k r'd ed ppr *recording* re k r'ding [Fr *recorder* to get by heart, repeat, or recite

formerly also to record, fr L *recordari*, to remember—*re*, again, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart (whence also *cordial*, *concord*, *discord*, *courage*, &c), same root as *heart*] To preserve in writing and so keep from oblivion, to register, to note down, to write, to chronicle, to write down or enter for the purpose of preserving evidence of, to imprint deeply on the mind or memory —— n rek'ord A written memorial, written testimony, a register, an authentic or official account of facts or proceedings, the book or document containing such, a public document, memory, testimony, witness the known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man, one's personal history, highest result attained in athletic contests (hence, to *break the record*, to go beyond any previous feat of the kind) —Court of record (rē-kōrd'), a court of law in which the records of the suits are preserved

recorder, rē kōrd'er, *n* One who records or registers, an official registrar, the chief judicial officer of a borough or city, exercising in criminal matters the jurisdiction of a court of record, an old musical instrument, somewhat like a flageolet, a registering apparatus —**recordership** rē-kōrd'-er ship, *n* The office of a recorder

recount, rē-kount', *v t* pret & pp *recounted* rē-kount'ed, ppr *recounting*, rē-kount'ing [O Fr *reconter*—*re*, again, and *conter*, to tell, fr L *computare*, to compute COMPUTE, COUNT] To relate in detail, to tell or narrate the particulars of, to relate, to rehearse

recoup, rē kōp', *v t* pret & pp *recouped*, rē kopt', ppr *recouping*, rē-kop'ing [Fr *recouper*, fr *re*, back, and *couper*, to cut] To keep back as a set-off or discount, to recompense or compensate, *refl* to indemnify one's self for loss or damage by a corresponding advantage —**recoupment**, rē-kōp'ment, *n* The act of recouping

recourse, rē kōrs', *n* [Fr *recours*, fr L *recursus*, a running back, a return, fr *recurro*, *recursum*, I run back—*re*, back, and *curro*, I run CUPRENT] A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection, esp in difficulty or perplexity

recover, rē kuv'er *v t* pret & pp *recovered*, rē kuv'erd, ppr *recovering*, rē-kuv'er-ing [O Fr *recovrer*, Fr *recouvrer*, fr L *recuperare*, to recover, of doubtful origin probably *recus*, back (as in *reciprocal*), and *paro*, I prepare or get] To get or obtain again, to get back to regain, to get or obtain, as that which was lost, to restore from sickness or faintness, to revive, to heal, to retrieve, to make up for, to rescue to gain as a compensation by law to obtain in return for injury or debt, to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law —— *v i* To regain health after sickness, to grow well, to regain a former state or condition after misfortune

recoverable, rē-kuv'er-a-bl, *a* That may be recovered or regained, that may be obtained from a debtor or possessor

recoverer, rē kuv'er er, *n* One who recovers

recovery, rē-kuv'er i, *n* Act of recovering, regaining, or obtaining, restoration from sickness, restoration from an unfortunate position, the obtaining of something by legal procedure

recreancy, re'krē an si, *n* [*Recreant* and *-cy*] State or quality of a recreant, a cowardly yielding mean spiritedness

recreant, re'krē ant, *a* [O Fr *recreant*, giving up owning defeat, ppr of *recroire*, fr L L *recredere* to give in, to confess defeat—L *re*, again, and *credo*, I believe Comp *miscreant* CREED] Yielding to an enemy in a cowardly way, craven, cowardly, mean-spirited, apostate —— n One who basely yields in combat, one who begs for mercy, a mean spirited, cowardly wretch

recreantly, re'krē-ant-li, *adv* In a recreant manner, basely, falsely

recreate, re'krē āt, *v t* pret & pp *recreated*, re'krē āt-ed ppr *recreating*, re'krē āt-ing [L *recreo*, *recreatum*—*re*, and *creo*, I create CREATE.] To revive or reanimate, to enliven, to refresh after toil, to gratify to divert, to amuse —— v i. To take recreation

re-create, rē-krē-āt', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *create*] To create again or anew

recreation, re krē-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *recreation* RECREATE] Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil, relief from toil or pain, pleasurable occupation in sorrow or distress, amusement, entertainment

recreative, re'krē āt-iv, *a* [*Recreate* and *-ate*] Serving to recreate, refreshing, giving relief after labour or pain, diverting

recrement, re'krē ment, *n* [Fr *recrement*, L *recrementum*, fr *re*, back, and *cerno*, I separate DISCERN] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful, refuse, dross —**recremental**, re-krē-ment'al, *a* Of the nature of recrement, drossy, refuse

recriminate, rē-krim'in-āt, *v t* pret & pp *recriminated*, rē-krim'in-āt-ed, ppr *recriminating* rē krim'in-āt-ing [Fr *récriminer*, fr L *re*, back, and *criminor*, I accuse, *crimen*, a charge CRIME.] To return one accusation with another, to retort an accusation upon another —— *v t* To accuse in return

recrimination, rē-krim'in-ā"shon, *n* [Fr *récrimination* See prec] Act of re criminating, the return of one accusation with another, an accusation brought by an accused person against the accuser upon the same fact a counter-accusation

recriminative, **recriminatory**, rē-krim'in-āt-iv, rē-krim'in-ā-to-ri, *a* Recriminating or retorting accusation

recriminator, rē krim'in-āt-or, *n* One who recriminates

recrudesce, rē krō-des', *v i* pret & pp *recrudesced*, rē krō dest', ppr *recrudescing*, rē-krō-des'ing [L *recrudesco*—*re*, again, and *crudesco*, I become raw, fr *crudus*, raw CRUDE] To become raw or sore again, to revive or show renewed activity, to be renewed, as evils

recrudescence, **recrudescency**, rē-krō-des'ens, rē-krō-des'en-si, *n* The state of being recrudescent, renewed outbreak, *med* increased severity of a disease after temporary remission

recrudescent, rē-krō-des'ent, *a* Recrudescing, growing raw, sore, or painful again

recruit, rē-krōt', *v t* pret & pp *recruited*, rē krōt'ed ppr *recruiting* rē krōt'ing [Fr *recruter*, fr *recrute*, a recruiting, a participial noun fr O Fr *recroistre*, pp *recru*, fr L *recresco* — *re*, again, and *cresco*, I grow (seen in *crescent*, *increase*, &c) CRESCENT] To repair, to make up by fresh supplies for anything wasted, to restore the lost health, strength, or spirits of, to supply with newly enlisted soldiers —— *v i* To gain new supplies of anything wasted, to regain flesh health spirits, &c , to gain new supplies of men, to raise new soldiers —— n A soldier newly enlisted one who is newly brought to join any party

recruiter, rē-krōt'er, *n* One who recruits

recruiting-sergeant, rē-krōt'ing-sar-jant, *n* A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits

recruitment, rē-krōt'ment, *n* The act of recruiting

rectangle, rek'tang gl, *n* [L *rectangulus*—*rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle RIGHT, ANGLE] A right-angled parallelogram, a quadrilateral figure having all its angles right angles.

rectangular, rek tang'gū ler, *a* [See prec] Right-angled, having one or more right-angles

rectangularly, rek tang'gū ler li *adv* In a rectangular manner, with or at right angles

rectifiable, rek'ti fi a-bl, *a* That may be rectified

rectification, rek'ti fi kā"shon, *n* Act or operation of rectifying or setting right that which is wrong, the process of refining or purifying by repeated distillation

rectifier, rek'ti fi-er *n* One who or that which rectifies, a refiner of alcohol

rectify, rek'ti-fi, *v t* pret & pp *rectified*, rek'ti fid, ppr *rectifying*, rek'ti fi ing [Fr *rectifier*, fr L *rectus*, right, and *facio*, I make] To make right, as that which is wrong, erroneous, or false, to correct, to amend, to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, to convert (alcohol) into gin, &c , by flavouring specially

rectilineal, **rectilinear**, rek-ti lin'ē al, rek ti lin'ē er *a* [L *rectus*, right, straight, and *linea*, a line] Consisting of a straight line or lines, bounded by straight lines, straight

rectilineally, **rectilinearly**, rek-ti-lin'ē-al li, rek-ti-lin'ē er-li, *adv* In a rectilinear manner, in a right line

rectilinearity, rek'ti-lin'ē-ar"i-ti, *n* State of being rectilinear

rectiserial, rek-ti-sē'ri al *a* [L *rectus*, straight, and *series*, a row] Disposed in a straight line or row

rectitude, rek'ti-tūd, *n* [Fr *rectitude*, L *rectitudo*, lit straightness fr *rectus* pp of *rego*, I keep or lead straight REGENT] Rightness of principle or practice, integrity, probity, uprightness, honesty

recto rek'tō, *n* [From L *rectus*, right See prec] A right-hand page when a book is open, the first page of a folio or leaf, always odd in number opposed to *verso*

rector, rek'tor, *n* [L *rector*, a ruler or governor, fr *rego rectus*, I rule or govern REGENT] A ruler, a clergyman of the English Church who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, &c , an Episcopal clergyman in full charge of a *congregation, a head or principal of certain institutions*, chiefly academical

rectorial, rek-tō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a rector or rectory

rectorship, **rectorate**, rek'tor-ship, rek'tor-āt, *n* The office or rank of a rector

rectory, rek'to-ri, *n* A parish church or spiritual living held by a rector, a rector's manse or parsonage house

rectum, rek'tum, *n* [L *rectum*, lit straight thing, straight intestine, neut of *rectus*, pp of *rego* REGENT] The third and lowest part of the large intestine opening at the anus

recumbency, rē kum'ben si, *n* [*Recumbent* and *-cy*] State of being recumbent, posture of reclining or lying, rest, repose; idle state

recumbent, rē-kum'bent, *a* [L *recumbens*, *recumbentis*, ppr of *recumbo*—*re*, back, and *cumbo* for *cubo*, I lie INCUMBENT] Leaning reclining, reposing, inactive

recumbently, rē kum'bent-li, *adv* In a recumbent posture

recuperate, rē kū'per āt, *v t* pret & pp *recuperated*, rē-kū'per āt-ed, ppr *recuperating*, rē-kū'per āt-ing [L *recupero*, *recuperatum* RECOVER] To recover, to regain —— v i To recover, to regain health

recuperation, rē kū'per-ā"shon, *n* [L *recuperatio*] Recovery

recuperative, **recuperatory**, rē kū'-per-ā-tiv, rē kū'per-a to-ri, *a* [*Recuperate* and *-ive*, *-ory*] Tending to recovery, pertaining to recovery

recur, rē ker', *v i* pret & pp *recurred*, rē-kerd', ppr *recurring*, rē-ker'ing [L *recurro*—*re*, back, and *curro*, I run CURRENT] To return or go back to resort, to have recourse, to return to the thought or mind to occur or be repeated at a stated interval or according to some regular rule

recurrence, rē-ku'rens, *n* [*Recurrent* and *-ce*] Act of recurring, return, resort, recourse

recurrent, rē ku'rent, *a* [L *recurrens*, *recurrentis* ppr of *recurro* RECUR] Recurring from time to time, returning at intervals turned back in its course

recurring rē-ker'ing, *a* Returning again —Recurring or circulating decimals See CIRCULATING

recurvate, rē ker'vāt, *a* Recurved, bent backward.

recurve rē-kerv', *v t* pret & pp *recurved* rē-kervd', ppr *recurving*, rē kerv'ing [L

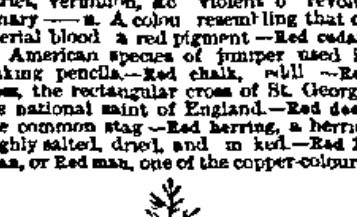
recurvo—*re*, back and *curvo* I curve CURVE.] To bend or curve backwards or back.

recurvirostral re-ker'vi-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *re*, back, *curvus* curved, *rostrum*, a beak.] Having the beak recurved or bent upwards, as an avoset.

recusancy recusance re'kū-zan-si, re'kū-zans, *n.* [*Recusant* and *-cy -ce*.] The tenets or practice of a recusant nonconformity.

recusant, re'kū-zant *a.* [Fr *récusant* L. *recusans, recusantis* ppr. of *ecuso* I refuse or reject—*re*, back, and *causa* a cause CAUSE.] Obstinate in refusal or non-compliance, refusing to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign or to conform to the rights of the established church.—*n.* A person obstinate in refusing one who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion a nonconformist.

red, red, *a.* [A. Sax. *réd*, red=O Sax. *rod*, D. *rood* Dan. and Sw. *rod* Icel. *rauth* (*roudr*) G. *roth*, Goth. *rauds* same root as in L. *rufus, ruber* Gr. *eruth-* W. *rhudd*, Ir. and Gael. *ruadh*, red. Skr. *rudhira* blood. Akin are *ruddy, rust, russet, ruby, rubric, rufus*, &c.] Of a colour resembling that of arterial blood a term applied to different shades or hues, as crimson, scarlet, vermilion, &c. violent or revolutionary.—*n.* A colour resembling that of arterial blood a red pigment.—**Red cedar** an American species of juniper used in making pencils.—**Red chalk,** reddle.—**Red cross,** the rectangular cross of St. George, the national saint of England.—**Red deer** the common stag.—**Red herring,** a herring highly salted, dried, and smoked.—**Red Indian,** or **Red man,** one of the copper-coloured



Red Pine (*Pinus rubra*).

aborigines of America.—**Red pine,** a pine of N. America also the timber of the Scotch or Norway pine.

redact, re-dakt' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *redact-ed*, re-dakt'-ed ppr. *redact-ing*, re-dakt'-ing. [From L. *redigo redactum*, I reduce to order—*re*, back, again, and *ago* I bring.] To give presentable literary form to; to edit; to prepare for publication.

redaction re-dak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rédaction*, L. *redactio*.] The act of editing or preparing for publication the work thus prepared.

redactor re-dak'tor, *n.* [F. *rédacteur*.] One who redacts an editor.

redan re-dan', *n.* [Fr. *redan*, O. Fr. *redent*, fr. *re*, back and *dent*, L. *dens, dentis* a tooth.] A field-work consisting of two faces, forming an angle towards the enemy and without any covering to the rear.

redargue red-ärg', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *redargued*, red-ärg'-ūd ppr. *redarguing* red-ärg'-u-ing. [L. *redarguo* I refute—*re*, back, and *arguo* I argue.] To put down by argument to refute.

redbreast, red'brest, *n.* A familiar British bird, so called from the colour of its breast: *the robin*.

redcoat red'kōt, *n.* A familiar name given to a soldier from his red coat.

red-cross, red'kros, *a.* Wearing or bearing the cross of St. George the national emblem of England.

reddeer red'dēr, *n.* The common stag.

redden red'n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reddened* red'nd ppr. *reddening* red'n-ing. [*Red* and *-en*.] To make red.—*v.i.* To grow or become red to blush to have the visage flushed with anger.

reddish red'ish, *a.* Somewhat red moderately red.—**reddishness** red'ish-nes, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree.

reddition red-dish'on, *n.* [L. *dilatus reddi tionis*, from *reddo*, I give back—*re*, back, and *do* I give.] DONOP.] A giving back restitution representation rendition.

reddle red'l, *n.* [From *red* comp. G. *röthel*, from *roth* red.] Red chalk a kind of earthy iron ore raddle or ruddle.

redeem re-dēm', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *redeemed* re-dēmd', ppr. *redeeming* re-dēm'ing. [Fr. *rédimer* L. *redimere* from *re*, back and *emo*, I buy as in *exempt*, &c.] To buy or purchase back to recover by payment to ransom to free from captivity or bondage or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent for to rescue to deliver to save to rescue from the consequences of sin to atone for to improve employ to the best purpose as time to perform as what has been promised, to make good by performance.

redeemable, re-dēm'a-bl, *a.* That may be redeemed, capable of redemption.

redeemer re-dē'mer, *n.* One who redeems or ransoms the Saviour Jesus Christ.

redeliver re-de-liv'er *v.t.* [Prefix *re* and *deliver*.] To deliver back a second delivery or liberation.

redelivery re-de-liv'er-i, *n.* Act of delivering back a second delivery or liberation.

redemption re-dem'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rédemption* L. *redemptio* fr. *red mo redemptus* I redeem a doublet of *ransom*.] The act of redeeming or state of being redeemed ransom repurchase release deliverance deliverance from sin and its consequences by the death of Christ.

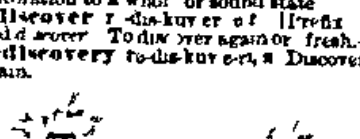
red-handed red'hand-ed, *a.* With red or bloody hands in the act of committing murder in the act of committing any misdeed.

red hot, red'hot', *a.* Heated with heat hot to redness very hot.

redintegrate re-din't grāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *d tegr t d*, re-din-ti-grāt-ed *d tegrating* re-din-ti-grāt-ing. [L. *red* again, and *integer* whole ESTHER.] To make whole again to restore to a perfect state.

redintegration re-din-t grā'shon, *n.* [L. *red integratio* bee prec.] Renovation restoration to a whole or sound state.

rediscover re-dis-kuv'er *v.t.* [Prefix and *discover*.] To discover again or fresh.—**rediscovery** re-dis-kuv'er-i, *n.* Discovery again.



Redans.

redistribute re-dis-trib'ūt, *v.t.* [Prefix *re* and *distribute*.] To distribute again to apportion afresh.

redistribution, re-dis-tri-bū'shon, *n.* A second or new distribution.

red lead red'led, *n.* An oxide of lead of a fine red colour used in painting &c. minium.

red letter red let'er *a.* Having red letters fortunate or auspicious so called because the holidays or saints' days were marked in the old calendars with red letters.

ruddy red'li, *adv.* With red ness.

redness, red'nes, *n.* Quality of being red red colour.

redolence redolency re-dō'lens, re-dō'len-si, *n.* [*Redolent* and *-ce -cy*.] Quality of being redolent fragrance, perfume scent.

redolent, re'dō-lent, *a.* [L. *redolens, redolentis* ppr. of *redoleo*—*red*, *re* and *oleo* I smell. OLFACTORY.] Emitting an odour having or diffusing a sweet scent.

redouble re-dū'bl, *v.t.* [Prefix *re* and *double*.] To double again to increase by repeated accumulated additions to multiply.—*v.i.* To become twice as much.

redoubt, re-dout' *v.t.* [Fr. *redouter*—prefix *re* and *douter, to fear* fr. L. *dubitare* to doubt. DOUBT.] To fear to dread.

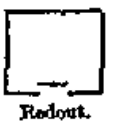
redoubt re-dout' *n.* [REDOUT.]

redoubtable re-dout'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. fr. *redouter* O. Fr. *redoubter* [REDOUBT.] Such as to cause dread formidable, terrible to foes hence valiant often used in irony.

redoubted, re-dout'ed, *p.a.* [=redoubtable] formidable valiant.

redound re-dound' *v.i.* pret. & pp. *redounded* or *redound*, ppr. *redounding* [Fr. *redonder* L. *redundare*—*re*, *ed*, a [*unda* I surge, swell fr. *unda*, a wave (seen also in *undulate, redundant abound*).] To roll or flow back as a wave to conduce to contribute to have effect (to *abound to* or *were lit*).

redout, redoubt, re-dout' *n.* [Fr. *redoute, réduit*, f. L. L. *reductus*, a retired spot, fr. L. *reductus*, retired—*re*, back, and *ducere* [*ductum*, I lead. DUKE.] A kind of small fortified work used for fortification of various form a small inclosed temporary field-work.



Redout.

redpoll red'pōl, *n.* [From the red colour of the poll or head.] A name for several species of linnets.

redraft, re-draft' *v.t.* [Prefix *re* and *draft*.] To draw or draft new.—*n.* A second draft or copy a second draft or order drawn for money.

redraw re-drą' *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *draw*.] To draw again as a second draft or copy.—*v.i.* To draw a new bill of exchange.

redress, re-dres', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *redressed*, re-drest' ppr. *redressing*, re-dres'ing. [Fr. *redresser to straighten again set up, put right*—*re* again, and *dresser* to dress. DRESS.] To set right or straight to rectify to adjust to amend to remedy to repair to ease to relieve.—*n.* Relief remedy deliverance from wrong, injury or oppression, reparation *indemnification*.

redressible re-dres'i-bl, *a.* That may be redressed reparable.

redressive re-dres'iv *a.* [*Redress* and *-ive*.] Affording or tending to redress.

redshank, red'shangk *n.* A bird allied to the snipes, with red legs.

red skin red'skin *n.* A Red Indian or Indian of North America.



Redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*).

redstart, redtail red'stärt, red'tāl, *n.* [So. it is here A. Sax. *steort*, a tail.] A bird

with a red tail, a European singing bird allied to the redbreast, also a bird of North America.

red-tape, red'tāp, *n* [From the red tape used in Government offices to tie up documents] Excessive regard to official routine and formality —a Characterized by excessive routine or official formality, similarly red tapism, red tapist

reduce, rē-dūs', *v t* pret & pp *reduced*, rē-dūst', ppr *reducing*, rē-dūs'ing [L *reduco*, I lead or bring back, restore, reduce—*re*, back, and *duco*, I lead=Fr *reduire* DUKE.] To bring to any state or condition, good or bad, to bring down, to lower, to make less in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, or value, to bring down in dignity or excellence, to degrade, to bring into subjection, to subdue, to bring, as into a class, order, genus, or species, to bring under rules or within certain limits of description, to change, as numbers from one denomination into another, without altering their value, to separate, as a pure metal from a metallic ore, to restore to its proper place or state, as a dislocated or fractured bone

reducer, rē-dūs'er, *n* One who reduces

reducible, rē-dūs'i-bl, *a* That may be reduced.

reductio ad absurdum, rē-duk'shi-ō ad ab-ser'dum, *n* [L.] A reduction to an absurdity, a species of argument which proves, not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of everything which contradicts it

reduction, rē-duk'shon, *n* [Fr *reduction*, L *reductio*, fr *reduco* REDUCE] Act of reducing, or state of being reduced act of making less, or state of being less, diminution, curtailment, conversion into another state or form, conquest, subjugation, the bringing of numbers of one denomination into another, the arithmetical rule by which this is done

redundancy, redundance rē-dun'dan si, rē-dun'dans, *n* [Fr *redondance*, L *redundantia* See next] State or quality of being redundant, superfluous quantity superfluity, superabundance superfluity of words

redundant, rē-dun'dant, *a* [Fr *redondant*, L *redundans, -antis*, ppr of *redundo* REDOUND] Overflowing, superfluous, excessive, superabundant, having more words than are necessary or useful, diffuse

redundantly, rē-dun'dant-li, *adv* In a redundant manner, with superfluity or excess

reduplicate, rē-dū'pli-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *reduplicated* rē-dū'pli kāt-ed ppr *reduplicating*, rē-dū'pli-kāt-ing [L *reduplico, reduplicatus—re red*, and *duplico*, I double DUPLICATE.] To double again, to repeat the initial syllable or part of a word.—*v i.* To be doubled or repeated, to undergo reduplication

reduplication, rē-dū'pli-kā"shon, *n* The act of reduplicating or doubling in *philol* the repetition of a root or initial syllable, as in the conjugation of certain verbs the new syllable formed by reduplication

red-water, red'wa-ter, *n* A disease of cattle in which the urine is discoloured with blood

redwing, red'wing, *n* A species of thrush with red wings

redwood, red'wud, *n* A name of various trees especially a valuable Californian conifer

re-echo rē-e'kō, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *echo*] To echo back, to reverberate.—*v i* To echo back, to return back or be reverberated, as an echo —*n.* The echo of an echo

reechy, rēch'i, *a* [A form of *reeky*, fr *reek*] Smoky, sooty, foul [*Shak.*]

reed, rēd, *n* [O E. *rede* A Sax. *hreód*= O Sax. *hriod*, D *riet, ried*, O H G *hriot*, a reed, G *riet, ried*; comp also Ir *readan* Gael *ribhid*, a reed.] A name for many tall broad leaved grasses growing in marshy places or their hollow stems, a musical instrument made from a reed, a rustic pipe, a little tube through which a bassoon, clarinet, or other instrument is blown a thin, elastic plate whose vibrations produce the notes of an organ, harmonium, &c, a weaver's implement for separating the threads of the warp, &c.

reed-bird, rēd'berd, *n* The bobolink

reed-bunting, reed-sparrow, rēd'-bunt-ing, rēd'spar-ō, *n* One of the British buntings, a bird that frequents reeds, &c

reeded, rēd'ed, *a* Covered or furnished with reeds

reed-grass, rēd'gras, *n* A name given to various large grasses or reeds

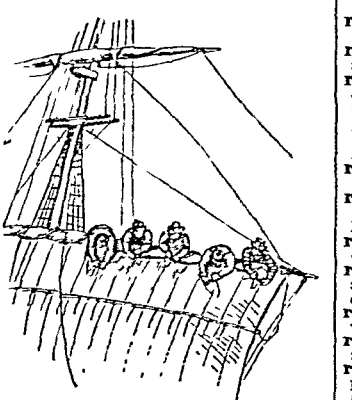
reed-mace, rēd'mās, *n* A British plant, tall, stout, and erect, cat's-tail

reed-organ, rēd'ōr-gan, *n* A harmonium or American organ

reed-pipe, rēd'pip, *n* A musical pipe made of reed.

reedy, rēd'i, *a* Abounding with reeds, having the quality of a reed in tone, like harsh and thin, as a voice

reef, rēf, *n* [From D *reef, rif, rift*, a reef =L.G *reff, reef*, Icel *rif*, Dan *rev, reb* Sw *ref*, reef] The part of a sail which can be drawn together and fastened by small cords (reef-points) so as to expose a smaller area to the wind.—*v t* pret & pp *reefed*, rēft,



Reefing a Sail

ppr *reefing*, rēf'ing To take in a reef or reefs in, to reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard.

reef rēf, *n* [Same as D *rif*, a reef, Icel *rif*, Dan *rev, rev* Sw *rev* G *riff* reef, fr root of *rive*] A mass or range of rocks in the sea at or near the surface, a shoal, a vein or lode containing gold.

reef-band, rēf'band, *n* A horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail to strengthen it

reefer, rēf'er, *n* One who reefs, a midshipman

reef-point, rēf'point, *n* One of the small pieces of line for tying up a sail when reefed.

reefy, rēf'i, *a* Full of reefs or rocks

reek rēk, *n* [A Sax *ree*, smoke vapour =O Fris. *rek*, Icel *reykr*, D and L G *rook*, Dan *rog* Sw *rök*, G *rauch* Lith *rukas*, smoke Corresponding verbs are A. Sax *réocan, reócan*, D *roo'en, ruiken*, G *rauchen, riechen*, &c] Vapour, steam, exhalation, fume smoke —*v i* pret & pp *reeked*, rēkt, ppr *reeking* rēk'ing To smoke, to steam to exhale to emit vapour

reeky, rēk'i, *a* Giving out reek or fumes [*Shak.*]

reel rēl, *n* [A. Sax *hreól*, *rél* a reel, Icel *hrell* a weaver's rod or sley] A bobbin for thread used in sewing a machine on which yarn is wound, or something similar a revolving appliance attached to a fishing-rod, and around which the line is wound.—*v t* pret & pp *reeled*, rēld, ppr *reeling*, rēl'ing To wind upon a reel.

reel, rēl, *v i* pret & pp *reeled*, rēld, ppr *reeling*, rēl'ing [O E *reele, rele*, to roll, to reel, perhaps from *reel*, the implement] To stagger or sway in walking, to whirl, to have a whirling or giddy sensation —*n* A staggering motion as that of a drunk man

reel, rēl, *n* [Gael *righil*, a reel] A lively dance peculiar to Scotland.—*v i* pret & pp *reeled*, rēld, ppr *reeling*, rēl'ing To perform the dance called a reel.

re-elect, rē-ē-lekt', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *elect*] To elect again

re-election, rē-ē lek'shon, *n* Election a second time, or repeated election

re-eligible, rē-el'i-ji-bl, *a* Eligible for re-election

re-embark, rē-em bark', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *embark*] To embark or put on board again —*v i* To embark or go on board again

re-embarkation, rē-em'bar-kā"shon, *n* The act of re-embarking

re-enact, rē-en-akt', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *enact*] To enact again

re-enactment, rē-en-akt'ment, *n* The enacting or passing of a law a second time

re-enforce, rē-en-fōrs', *v t* Same as reinforce

re-engage, rē-en-gāj', *v t* and *i* [Prefix *re*, and *engage*] To engage a second time

re-enlist, rē-en-list', *v t* and *i* [Prefix *re*, and *enlist*] To enlist a second time.

re-enter, rē-en'ter, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *enter*] To enter again or anew.—*v i.* To enter anew —Re-entering angle, an angle pointing inwards, *fort* the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place

re-entrance, rē-en'trans, *n* The act of re-entering or entering again

re-entry, rē-en'tri, *n* An entering again, in *law*, the resuming possession of lands lately lost

re-erect rē-ē-rekt', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *erect*] To erect again or anew

re-establish, rē-es-tab'lish, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *establish*] To establish anew, to fix or confirm again

re-establisher, rē-es-tab'lish-er, *n* One who re-establishes

re-establishment, rē-es-tab'lish ment, *n* Act of re-establishing

reeve, rēv, *n* [A. Sax *gerefa*, a steward, a person in authority, origin doubtful *sheriff* =*shire-reeve*] A bailiff, a steward, a peace officer now used only in such words as *borough-reeve, port-reeve*, &c

reeve, rēv, *n* [Origin doubtful] A bird, the female of the ruff

reeve, rēv, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *reeved* or *rove*, rōvd, rōv ppr *reeving*, rōv'ing [From *reef*, the nautical term] To pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, ringbolt, &c, to run or pass through such hole

re-examination, rē-eg zam'i-nā"shon *n* A renewed or repeated examination.

re-examine rē-eg-zam'in, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *examine*] To examine anew

re-export, rē-eks-pōrt', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *export*] To export again, to export after having been imported.—*n.* re-eks'pōrt Any commodity re-exported

re-exportation, re-eks'pōr tā"shon, *n* The act of re-exporting

re-fashion, rē-fa'shon, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *fashion*] To fashion or form into shape a second time

re-fasten, rē-fas'n, *v t* To fasten again

refection, rē fek'shon *n* [Fr *refection* fr L *refectio*, refreshment, fr *reficio, refectus* I restore, I refresh—*re*, again, and *facio* I make] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue a repast.

refectory, rē-fek'to ri, *n* [L.L *refectorium*, place of refreshment. See prec] A room for refreshment or meals, an eating room, an apartment in convents where meals are taken

refer, rē fer', *v t* pret & pp *referred* rē-ferd', ppr *referring* rē-fer'ing [L *referre* to bring back, to refer, &c.—*re* back, and *ferre*, to carry FERTILE.] To trace or

carry back to mpute ass gn o a trib u to hand ove f treatmen decision, & to appeal to ass gn, as to an o der g nus, o class n all senses wed by to v To respect o ha e la o to appeal to ha e recourse to a ply to allud to m ke allu n to direct h a ten on wi h to

referable re e a-bl, a Tha may be re rred capab e of being ass gned, a ri buted, hand d o er &c ha m y be regarded as belongi g or lated.

referee ref -ē n [Re er an l -ee] One to whom a matte in dispute has been referred for se lemen or decision an a b rato o umpire

reference re' -ens n F *ference fr* L. r *f* ens -en s, pp of *ref rr* REFER] Act rring act al uding allusn rela to respect regard sending, h nd g ov or direct n to another inf ma ion th su m ing o ma te n dispute to a person o persons appointed by he court before which h ma te is brough one of whom inqu ries may be mad in regard to a person s haract abili ies, &c. a passage or note in a w k by wh ch a person is erred to a o her passage Re rence B ble a L b having re rences to parall passages printed on the margin Books o erence books, such as dictionaries, &c in tended to be consu ted as occasion requ res

referendum, ref-e -en dum, n [L. some thing to be erred. REFER] The re er n g of a measure passed by a legisla ur to a ote of he peop for final approval o rejection.

referential, re f -en hal, a Relat ng to or having re rence

referment, re f ment, n [*P fer* and *-ment* Act of re erring ref re ce

refermuent, re-f men t, and [Pref -ē, and *f rment.* To f rmen aga n.

referrer re- er' n One who re rs

referrible re r' bl, a. Tha may be re rred re erable

refill, re-fil v [Prefix and *fill*] T fill again.

refine, re-fin v t. pret. & pp *refined,* find pp *efi ng* fin'ing F *raffiner* o refine—*re,* and *affiner—af* L. *a* to and *fi* fine. Pt z.] To increase he fi eness of to purify or f ee from impuri es to defecate to larify to separate fr m othe metals or from dross or alloy to lear off what is coarse, in legant, rude, & d h li to make elegan to raise or educate as he taste to gi e culture to to polish —v i. T become pure or purer, to m prov e n accuracy delicacy in any h ng that constitutes excellence, affect nicety o su tlety hough o language to dulge n hai -spli ting

refined, -find p a. Free from wha coarse, rude, or improper in character or ma ner polished polite.

refinedly re fin ed-li, *ad* In a refined manner

refinedness, fin ed-nes, n State of being refined.

refinement, rē fin m nt, n. The act of refi ng or state of being refined he state being free rom wha is coarse rude n legan t, or the lik e g nor man rs, language, &c culture olish, n ert over nice y an affecte subtl y hai -sp ng.

refiner re-fin er n. One wh fines specially one tha refines metals, liquors, sugars, &c. an improv in purity of speech or manners one who is overnice n discrimination, argum nt, reason ng, &c.

refinery re fin i, n. A place and apparatus for refining sugar metals, or he lik

refit, re fit, v [Prefix r and *fit*] To fi o prepare anew to repair t restore after damage o decay —v i. To repair damages, especially to sh pa.—n. A repa ring the repair of a ship.

refitment, re fi m nt, n. The act f refi g.

reflect, rē fl kt' v t. pret. & pp. *reflected* re-flekt ed ppr reflecting re-flekt'ing. O F *effec er* L. *fle ere r* back and *flecto flexum* I ben l, seen n *flexa deflect reflect flec xion,* &c I EX] To bend, urn cast, or direc back to th w ff, as gh o h at, afte striking or f g on he surface to gi back an imag o k ness o to n v i. To throw back ight, hea or sound to urn ray beams to urn back he tho ghts po a y hing to ponder de berate o meditate to rev l ma ters n he mi to ri g re p oach to cas censure blam

reflectible fl k bl, a pabl f be g reflected

reflecting fl k g *p a* Serv g to reflect as a mirro her po hed s ace does gi en to reflect on thou h fin med ta E fl cting scope a rum f telescope n wh h h ima ge he bj to be wed is produced b a nca flecti n tead f a en as n he *re act ng tescop*

reflection fl k b n n F *réflexion* rēfl z fr L. *flexion* REFLECT The ac effect ng state of being flected he hang d ection wh h ght, heat sound experi ces when strikes upon a surface and is thrown back ha which is produced by being fl cted an image produced y a flect g surface he urn ng o et of som hing in the mind attent a m dita n, con em la o d bera ion hough fulness, a conscious remark proach cas he f lding a membrane upon tach.

reflective flek a [*Reflect* an l ve] Throwing ba k ray reflect g meditating pondert g n *gr m* fl ve

reflectively re-flek li, *ad* In a re flec manner

reflectiveness re fl k n s, n Qua y of being reflecti e

reflector flekt n One wh fl or considers tha which reflects a po ish surface reflect g light, heat, sou n any required direc n a fi g te e *scope*

reflex, re fl ks, a [L. *eflexus* pp of *re flecto* REFLECT] Le o turn d back reflected fl ct d ected back n ro spect e —n A reflec on h mag p o d ced by reflec ion Refl x actions, a ions p he nervous system perf rm d n un tarily and n unconsc ous y as h con traction o th pupil he ey when exposed o a rong ligh t.

reflexed fl k *p a* Refle ed ben backward.

reflexibility re-fl ks'l-b i, n Qual y of being refl x b

reflexible, re fl ks'l bl, a [Fr *réflexible*] Capable ben g refl cted o rown back

reflexion, fl k hon. Sc REFLECTI N

reflexive, fl k a *R fle* a Reflecti e bending or urning backwa having respect *s me* g ras n *gr m* ha ing for ta direct o ect a p oun wh stands f he agen sub ect, said f ce tain erbs (*I be how hi myself*) also a plied to pronouns his ans

reflexively re-fl k h, *ad* In a e fl xive m n afte he ma ne of a re fl b pronoun

reflexly e-fl ks'h *ad* In a reflex manner

refluence refluency re f -ens, ref'lu en-si, n See n t. A fl wing back.

refluent, ref' u-ent, a [L. *fluens re fluen* s ppr of *refluo*—*r* back and *fluo* l fl w] Fl wing back runn ng back b ng

reflux, fl ks, n [L. *fluxus* a fl w] g back, fr *fluo* REFLUENT A flowing back as of the le —a. Return ng o fl w g back

refold re f l v [Prefix and *fold.*] To aga n.

reforest fo' est, v t [Pref re, and *for st*] T con ert again into a forest to aff rest.

reforge f rj v [Prefix and *forg*] T rg again anew to fabricate anew

reform re- orm v pret. & pp *formed,* re- ormed ppr *eform g* rē-fōrm g. [F *réformer* to re rm o amend, f L. re- *forma* e, aga n an l *formo* I form fr *forma* shape f rm FORM] To change from w rse to be te , to bri g back or tore to a rm go i state o to bring o hange from a bad to a good state to am n to correct to re aim —v i. To abandon ha wh h is ev an i re urn to good to nd on s behavi —n. A hange wh h brings back a be te ord of t ngs econstructa he p sen orde a benefici ha ge a ref rma n amend m n of wha is def cious, corrupt o d pra ed a hange n he regul n of pa tam ntary rep esenta n in h s sense en used adj ct y

re form f m v [Direct y f and *form* T orm aga e anew to restore to prope rde *pr rrang* m n as to ope

reformable f rm a-bl, a Capable of be g re rmed.

reformation f mā hon n. [F *ré forma ion* L L. *ref rma o* PER FORM] Act f re rming hanging for he be te reform amending n correctio —The Reformation, he grea religi us p on of the sixteen h cen ury which d ded the Western Chur h to he wo ect na known as Protesta and Roman C h lic

reformatio f mā on n The ac of f rming an w a seco form ng n orde

reformative rm a H ving h q ali y of ha gi g rom wor e bette

reformatory ma-to-ri, a. Tending calculated to produce refor rma on—n. An nst n f th rece n nd re cl ming o young rimi als or hose who ha taken on h firs ste crime

reformed rmd p a Re tored to a good ta e amen e correcte ha ng ac cepted he prine les of h Re— f rma on as sepa ated rom he Church o and Rome

reformer rm n On wh re orms wh ffects a re rma n o az amend m n o e o those wh took a p om nen part in he re rma n re g n he sixteen h cen ury one who fa ours, -es, or pron otes po al ref rm

reforming, rē- orm ing *p a* Supporting ad ocati g re rm

refortify r fi, [Prefix *re,* an l *f rtify*] To f rtify an w

refound f und v [Prefix *re* and *found*] To f und es a lish aga n to re-estabi h.

refract re frakt v pret. & pp *efracted* rak ed pp *ef ct ng* frak g *fr ract* f L. *re ac us,* broken, f *re* back and *fra o fractum* I break FR CT] To bend back sharp y o abrup , especi ll n op i to deflect a ray of ligh a ce tain ang on pass g from one med a into an h f a d ff d n ty

refractable e-frak a- t, a Capab e f bei g re racted re rangible

refracting frakt ng, p a Serving or tend ng to ract Refracting telescope he comm n f rm of te escope in wh h lenses ob n are used.

refraction r frak shon, n. [Fr *ifrac ion* Act o refra ng o state o being re racted s ch nge of direc ion mpressed upon rays pas ng from one medi m into ano of diff re densi y as from a into wate o ce rna.

refractive rak a [Fr *if act f*] P rta g o refract n serv g to ha e pow to ract.

refraction eter frak-tom et-ér n. [*Re fract n* and *metron* a measure] An instrumen for exh bi g and measur re raction.

refractor ē frak e n That which re tracts a refracting te escope

refractorily frak to-ri l, *ad* I a refractory man r perv rse y obstinately

refractoriness rē rak to-ri-nes, n. State o qual y of being refractory

refractory re rak to-ri a [Former y re *f artary* F *fracta e,* L. *refractarius,* st born fr *frango efract m* REFRACT] Sullen or perverse in pposition or disobe-

dience, obstinate, stubborn, ungovernable, unmanageable, *resisting ordinary treatment*, as metals that are difficult of fusion ——*n.* A refractory person

refragable, re'fra-ga-bl, *a* [L.L *refragabilis*, fr L *refragor*, I oppose—*re*, back, and root of *frango*, I break REFRACT] That may be opposed, resisted, gainsaid, or refuted.

refrain, rē-frān', *v t* pret & pp *refrained*, rē frānd', ppr *refraining*, rē frān'ing [Fr *refrener*, to bridle in or restrain, fr L *refrænare—re*, back, and *frænum*, a rein or bridle] To hold back or restrain, to keep from action (with reflexive pronoun) ——*v i.* To keep one's self from action or interference, to hold back, to forbear, to abstain followed by *from*

refrain, rē-frān', *n* [Fr *refrain*, fr O Fr *refraindre* to repeat, to sing, L *refringere—re*, again, and *frango*, I break. REFRACT] The burden of a song, part repeated at the end of every stanza, a kind of musical repetition

refrainment, rē frān'ment, *n* The act of refraining

refrangibility, rē fran'ji-bil"i-ti, *n* [Fr *refrangibilite*] Quality or state of being refrangible, susceptibility of being refracted

refrangible, rē-fran'ji bl, *a* [Fr *réfrangible*, fr L *re*, and *frango* REFRACT] Capable of being refracted, subject to refraction, as rays of light

refresh, rē fresh', *v t* pret & pp *refreshed*, rē-fresht', ppr *refreshing*, rē-fresh'ing [O Fr *refreschir*, *refraischir* (Fr *rafraichir*), to refresh, fr *re*, again, and O H G *frisc*= E *fresh* FRESH] To make fresh or vigorous again, to give new strength to, to relieve after fatigue or depression, to invigorate, to revive, to reanimate, to renew, to freshen

refresher, rē-fresh'er, *n* One who or that which refreshes, among lawyers, an additional fee paid to counsel when the case continues for some time

refreshing, rē fresh'ing, *p a* Acting so as to refresh, invigorating, reanimating, enlivening —**refreshingly**, rē-fresh'ing li, *adv* In a refreshing manner

refreshment, rē fresh'ment *n* The act of refreshing, that which refreshes that which gives fresh strength or vigour, in the plural almost exclusively applied to food and drink

refrigerant rē-fri'je-rant, *a* [Fr *refrigerant*, fr L *refrigerans* ppr of *refrigero* REFRIGERATE] Cooling, allaying heat ——*n* A medicine which abates heat or cools, anything which cools or allays

refrigerate, rē fri'je-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *refrigerated*, rē-fri'je-rāt-ed ppr *refrigerating*, rē fri'je rāt-ing [L *refrigero refrigeratum—re*, again, and *frigero*, I make cool, fr *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold. FRIGID] To cool, to allay the heat of to refresh.

refrigeration, rē-fri'je rā"shon, *n* [Fr *refrigération*] Act of refrigerating or cooling, abatement of heat, state of being cooled, the operation of cooling worts and other hot fluids without exposing them to evaporation

refrigerative, rē-fri'je-rāt-iv, *a* [*Refrigerate* and *-ive*] Cooling, refrigerating.

refrigerator, rē-fri'je-rāt-er, *n* That which refrigerates, an apparatus for cooling wort, beer, &c., a chest or chamber holding ice to cool articles of food or drink in warm weather; an apparatus for the manufacture of artificial ice or ice-cream, a refrigerating medicine, a refrigerant

refrigeratory rē fri'je ra-to-ri, *a* [L. *refrigeratorius*] Refrigerating cooling, mitigating heat ——*n.* A refrigerator

refringent rē frin'jent, *a* [L *refringo—re*, back, and *frango* I break. REFRACT] Refractive refracting

refuge, re'fūj *n* [Fr *refuge*, fr L *refugium*, fr *refugio* I flee back—*re* back, and *fugio*, I flee or fly FUGITIVE] That which shelters or protects from danger, distress or calamity, protection from danger or distress, an asylum, a retreat, a shelter, a stronghold, an institution where destitute or homeless persons find temporary shelter; an expedient to secure protection or defence, a device, contrivance, shift —— *v t* pret & pp *refuged*, re'fūjd ppr *refuging* re'fūj ing To shelter, to protect ——*v i.* To take shelter

refugee, re-fū-jē', *n* [Fr *refugié*] One who flees for refuge to a place of safety, one who, in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety

refulgence, **refulgency**, rē ful'jens, rē-ful'jen-si, *n* [L *refulgentia* See next] State or quality of being refulgent, splendour, brilliancy

refulgent, rē-ful'jent, *a* [L *refulgens*, ppr of *refulgeo—re*, again, and *fulgeo*, I shine FULGENT] Casting a bright light, shining, splendid

refulgently, rē-ful'jent-li, *adv* In a refulgent manner, with great brightness

refund, rē fund', *v t* pret & pp *refunded*, rē-fund'ed, ppr *refunding*, rē-fund'ing [Fr *refondre*, L *refundere—re*, back, and *fundo*, I pour FUSE.] To pay back, to repay, to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken, to restore, to reimburse

refunder, rē fund'er, *n* One who refunds

refurbish, rē fer'bish, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *furbish*] To furbish a second time or anew

refurnish rē-fer'nish, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *furnish*] To furnish anew, to resupply with furniture

refusable, rē-fūz'a bl, *a* Capable of being refused.

refusal, rē fūz'al, *n* [*Refuse* and *-al*] Act of refusing, denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance, the choice of taking or refusing, option, preemption.

refuse, rē-fūz', *v t* pret & pp *refused*, rē-fūzd', ppr *refusing*, rē-fūz'ing [Fr *réfuser*, to refuse=It *rifusare* Pr *refusar*, Sp *rehusar*, supposed to owe its origin partly to L *recusare* to refuse (whence *recusant*), partly to *refutare*, to refute or repel (whence *refute*)] To deny, as a request demand, invitation, or command, to decline to do or grant, to decline to accept, to reject, to deny the request of to say no to ——*v i.* To decline a request or offer, not to comply

refuse re'fūz, *a* [Fr *refus*, probably fr L *refusus* ppr of *refundo—re*, back, and *fundo*, I pour FUSE] Rejected, worthless, left as of no value ——*n* That which is refused or rejected as useless, waste matter, dregs, sediment scum, dross

refuser, rē fūz'er, *n* One who refuses or rejects

refutability, rē-fūt'a-bil"i-ti or ref'ū tabil"i ti, *n* Capability of being refuted.

refutable, rē-fūt'a-bl or ref', *a* That may be refuted or disproved.

refutation, re fūt-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *réfutation*, L *refutatio*] Act or process of refuting or disproving, the act of proving to be false or erroneous, confutation, disproof

refutatory, rē-fūt'a-to-ri, *a* Tending to refute, containing refutation

refute, rē-fūt', *v t* pret & pp *refuted*, rē-fūt'ed, ppr *refuting* rē fūt'ing [Fr *refuter*, L *refutare—re*, back, and old *futo*, I pour, as in *confute*—which see] To disprove, to overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof, to confute to prove to be false or erroneous

refuter, rē-fūt'er, *n* One who refutes

regain, rē gān', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *gain*] To gain or obtain anew, to recover; to retrieve, to reach again

regal rē gal, *a* [O Fr *regal*, fr L *regalis*, royal, fr *rex*, *regis*, a king, fr stem of *rego*, I rule, the same root being also seen in E *right*, *rich* *Royal* is a doublet of the same word, and *reign*, *regent*, &c, have a like origin, as also *-rect* in *correct*, *direct*, &c] Pertaining to a king, kingly, royal.

regale, rē gāl', *v t* pret & pp *regaled*, rē-gāld' ppr *regaling*, rē gāl'ing [Fr *régaler*, to treat, perhaps fr L *regalis* regal, royal —to treat royally, or fr prefix *re*, and an old verb *galer*, to rejoice probably fr root of Goth *gailjan*, to rejoice, akin to *gala*] To refresh in a sumptuous manner, to entertain *with something that delights*, to gratify, as the senses, to feast ——*v i.* To feast, to fare sumptuously ——*n.* A splendid feast, a treat

regalement, rē-gāl'ment, *n* Act of regaling, refreshment, entertainment.

regaler, rē gāl'er, *n* One who regales

regalia, rē-gā'li-a, *n pl* [L, pl neut of *regalis*, kingly, fr *rex*, *regis*, a king REGAL] Ensigns of royalty, the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, sceptre, &c, the insigma or decorations of some societies

regality, rē-gal'i-ti *n* [L.L *regalitas*, fr Lat *regalis*, kingly REGAL] Royalty, sovereignty, kingship, in Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king

regally, rē'gal li, *adv* In a regal or royal manner

regard, rē gard', *v t* pret & pp *regarded*, rē-gārd'ed, ppr *regarding* rē-gard'ing [Fr *regarder*, to regard, to observe—*re*, back, and *garder*, to guard, to heed. GUARD] To notice with some particularity, to look upon steadily, to observe, to notice, to remark, to attend to with respect, reverence, honour, or the like; to honour or respect, to heed, to mind or care for, to attend to, to lay to heart, to have or to show certains feelings towards, to view in the light of, to consider, to reckon, to put on the same footing as, to have relation to, to relate to —As regards (impers), with regard to, as respects, as concerns ——*n* [Fr *regard*, fr the verb] Look or gaze, a looking at, relation, reference, respect, attention of the mind with a feeling of interest, notice, heed, care, feeling arising from a sense of value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration, respect esteem, affection, deference, pl good wishes compliments

regardant, rē-gard'ant, *a* [*Regard* and *-ant*] Regarding, watching, in *her* applied to an animal whose face is turned backwards in an attitude of vigilance

regarder, rē-gārd'er, *n* One that regards

regardful, rē-gard'fūl, *a* Having or paying regard.

regardfully, rē-gard'fūl-li, *adv* In a regardful manner; attentively, heedfully

regarding, rē-gard'ing, *prep* [Like *concerning*, *during*, &c, a participle now established as a preposition] Respecting, concerning, relating to

regardless, rē-gārd'les, *a.* Without regard or heed heedless, negligent, careless

regardlessly, rē-gārd'les-li, *adv* In a regardless manner, carelessly, negligently

regardlessness, rē-gārd'les-nes, *n* Quality of being regardless

regather, rē-gaTH'er, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *gather*] To gather or collect again

regatta rē-gat'a, *n* [It —originally a gondola race in Venice etymology doubtful.] A race in which yachts or boats contend for prizes

regelation, rē-je lā'shon, *n* [L. *re*, again, and *gelatio*, *gelationis*, a freezing, fr *gelare*, to freeze CONGEAL.] The freezing together of pieces of moist ice when placed in contact with one another

regency, rē'jen-si, *n* [Fr *regence* L.L *regentia*, fr L. *regens*, ppr of *rego*, I rule REGENT] Rule or government, especially, the government, office, or jurisdiction of a regent, a body of men intrusted with the power of a regent

regenerate, rē jen'e rāt, *v t* pret. & pp *regenerated*, rē-jen'e-rāt-ed, *regenerating* rē jen'e rāt-ing [L. *regenero*, *regeneratus—re*, again, and *genero* I beget. GENERATE] To generate or beget anew, to make to be born anew, to bring into a new and better state, to change, as the heart and affections, from enmity or indifference to love of God. ——*n.* [L *regeneratus*] Generated or born anew, renovated in heart, changed from a natural to a spiritual state

regenerateness **regeneracy**, rē jen'e rāt-nes, rē jen'e ra-si, *n* The state of being regenerated.

regeneration, rē-jen-e-rā-shon *n* [Fr *régénération*, fr L *regeneratio*.] Act of regenerating; state of being regenerated; in *theology* that change by which love to God and his law is implanted in the heart.

regenerative, rē-jen'e-rā-tiv *a* [*Regenerate* and *-ive*.] Producing regeneration.

regeneratory, rē-jen'e-rā-to-ri, *a* [*Regenerate* and *-ory*.] Producing regeneration; regenerative.

regenesis, rē-jen'e-sis *n* [Prefix *re* again, and *genesis*.] The state of being reproduced.

regent, rē'jent, *a* [Fr *régent*, fr L *regens*, *regentis*, ppr of *rego*, I rule; same root as *rex*, *regis*, a king; Skr. *raj*, to rule; whence *rajah*, L. *regalis*, and probably fr same root *regio*, *regimen*, *regiment*, *regular*, &c. are more or less akin. REGAL.] Ruling; governing; exercising vicarious authority.—*n.* A ruler; a governor; one invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the king; one of a certain standing who taught in universities in the English universities, one who has certain duties of instruction or government.

regentship, rē'jent-ship, *n.* State or office of regent; regency, deputed authority.

regicidal, rej-i-sī'dal, *a.* Belonging to a regicide.

regicide, rej'i-sīd, *n* [F. *régicide*, fr L. *ex rege*, a king, and *cædo*, I kill.] One who kills or murders a king; the murder of a king.

regime, rā-zhem *n* [Fr *régime*, fr L. *regimen*, guidance, fr *rego*, I govern. REGENT.] Mode or system of management, government, especially as connected with certain social features, administration, rule.

regimen, rej'i-men, *n* [See prec.] Orderly government; the regulation of diet, exercise, &c.; in *grammar*, government of words.

regiment, rej'i-ment, *n* [Fr *regiment*, fr L.L. *egimentum*, fr L. *regimen*, government, guidance, fr *rego*, I rule. REGENT.] A body of troops consisting of one or more battalions of infantry, or of several squadrons of cavalry, under the command of a colonel.

regimental, rej-i-ment'al, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.—**regimentals**, rej-i-ment'a-ls, *n. pl.* The uniform worn by a regiment; articles of military dress.

reginal, rej'in-al, *a.* Pertaining to regimen.

region, rē'jun, *n* [Fr *région*, L. *regio*, *regionis*, fr *rego*, I rule. REGENT.] A tract of land or space of indefinite extent, usually a tract of considerable extent; a wide district; country; territory; a part or particular portion of the body.

regional, rē'jun-al, *a.* Pertaining to a particular region; sectional.

register, rej'is-ter *n* [Fr *registre*, L.L. *registrum*, *regestrum*, a book of records—*re*, back, again, and *gero*, *gestum*, I carry. GESTATION.] An official written note or entry of something in a book kept for such entries; a record; a roll; a list; a book in which special notes or entries of facts are kept; an official document issued as evidence of a ship's nationality; a contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air; a device for indicating the revolutions made or amount of work done by machinery; the compass of a voice or musical instrument, or a portion of the compass; a stop or set of pipes in an organ; also, a registrar.—*v.t.* [pret. & pp *registered*, rej'is-terd; ppr *registering*, rej'is-ter-ing.] To record or enter in a register; to specially enter the address of (a letter) at a post-office as a means of securing safe transmission.—*v.i.* To enter one's name or cause it to be entered.

registered, rej'is-terd, *p.a.* Enrolled, having one's name, address, or title entered in an official register; protected by enrolment.

register-grate, rej'is-ter-grāt, *n.* A grate with an apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.

register-office, rej'is-ter-of-is, *n.* An office where registers or records are kept; a record-office.

registrar, rej'is-trär *n* [L.L. *registrarius*, fr *registrum*, a register. REGISTER.] An officer who keeps a public register or record.

registrar general, rej'is-trär jen'e-ral, *n.* An officer who superintends a system of registration in Britain, an official who has the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

registrarship, rej'is-trär-ship *n.* The office of registrar.

registration, rej-is-trā'shon *n.* Act of registering or inserting in a register; enrolment; registry; entrustment of voters with particulars necessary to [illegible].

registry, rej'is-tri, *n.* Act of entering in a register; enrolment; the place where a register is kept; facts recorded; an entry.

regius, rē'ji-us *a* [L. *regius*, royal, fr *rex*, a king. REGAL.] Occupying a chair founded by Henry VIII or by the crown; said of certain university professors.

reglet, reglet, *n* [F. *réglet*, fr *regle*, rule. L. *regula*. REGULATE.] In *printing*, a strip of wood or metal used for separating pages in the chase, &c.; in *architecture*, a flat narrow moulding between panels, &c.

regnal, reg'nal, *a* [From L. *regnum*, a kingdom. REIGN.] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—**Regnal year**, the year of a sovereign's reign (as given in an act of parliament).

regnant, reg'nant, *a* [L. *gnarus*, *regnantis*, ppr of *regno*, I reign. I know.] Reigning; exercising regal authority; ruling; predominant.

regorge, rē-gorj' *v.t.* [Prefix *re-* and *gorge*.] To cram up; to swallow again.

regrant, re-grant' *v.t.* [Prefix *re-* and *grant*.] To grant back.—*n.* The act of granting back; a new or fresh grant.

regrate, rē-grāt' *v.t.* pret. & pp *regrated*, re-grāt'ed; ppr *regrating*, re-grāt'ing. [O. Fr. *regrater*, to furbish up (a thing); Low Latin to *regratare*—*re*, again, and *gratter*, to grate. GRATE.] To buy (as corn, provisions, &c.) and sell again in or near the same market; a practice formerly made a public offence on account of its effect in raising prices.—**regrater**, **regrator**, *n.* One who regrates.

regreet, re-gret' *v.t.* [Prefix *re-* and *greet*.] To greet or salute again.

regress, rē'gres, *n.* [L. *regressus*—*re*, back, and *gradior*, I go. GRADE.] Passage back; return; the power of returning or passing back.—*v.i.* re-gres' pret. & pp *regressed*, re-gres'd; ppr *regressing*, rē-gres'ing. To go back; to return to a former place or state.

regression, re-gre'shon, *n.* [L. *regressio*. REGRESS.] The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.—**regressive**, re-gres'iv, *a.* Passing back; returning.

regret, re-gret' *n.* [Fr. *regret*, *regretter*, O. Fr. *regreter*, to regret; fr *re-*, back again, and the Teutonic verb seen in Icel. *grata*, A. Sax. *gretan*, Sc. *greet*, to weep.] Grief; sorrowfulness, or pain of mind at something done or undone; pain of conscience for some fault; remorse; penitence.—*v.t.* pret. & pp *regretted*, rē-gret'ed; ppr *regretting*, rē-gret'ing. To remember with sorrow; to be sorry for; to grieve at; to lament; to bewail; to mourn for; to repent of.

regretful, re-gret'ful, *a.* Full of regret.

regretfully, re-gret'ful-li, *adv.* In a regretful manner; with regret.

regrettable, rē-gret'a-bl, *a.* Admitting of or calling for regret.

regrowth, rē-grōth *n.* [Prefix *re-* and *growth*.] A growing again; a new or second growth.

regular, reg'ū-lar, *a.* [Fr. *régulier*, fr L. *regularis*, fr *regula*, a rule, fr *rego*, I rule. RULE.] Conformed to a rule, law, or principle in accordance with a prescribed model or customary norm; normal; like what is established or settled; governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; methodical; orderly; uniform in arranging; steadily having the parts symmetrical; adhering to the common form in respect to inflections; belonging to a monastic order and bound to certain rules; colloquially, thorough, out-and-out, complete.—**Regular troops**, troops of a permanent army opposed to militia or volunteers.—**Regular verb**, in English, one that forms the preterite and past participle in *d* or *ed*.—*n.* A monk who has taken the vows in some order recognized by the church; a soldier belonging to a permanent army.

regularity, reg-ū-la'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr. *régularité*.] State or character of being regular; conformity to a rule or to established order or to the customary mode or type; steadiness; uniformity in a course.

regularly, reg'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a regular manner; in uniform order; at certain fixed intervals or periods; methodically; in due order.

regulate, reg'ū-lāt *v.t.* pret. & pp *regulated*, reg'ū-lāt-ed; ppr *regulating*, reg'ū-lāt-ing. [L. L. *regulo*, I rule; *regulatus*, fr L. *regula*, a rule. REGULAR.] To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to put or keep in good order; to subject to rules or restrictions; to dispose; to arrange; to direct; to control; and cause to act properly.

regulation, reg-ū-lā'shon, *n* [Fr. *régulation*.] Act of regulating; a rule or order prescribed by a superior for the direction of those under his control; a precept.

regulative, reg'ū-lā-tiv *a.* Regulating; tending to regulate.

regulator, reg'ū-lāt-er *n.* One who or that which regulates; any part of a machine or piece of mechanism which regulates its movements; the governor of a steam-engine; a small lever which adjusts the length of the hair-spring of a watch.

regulus, reg'ū-lus, *n* [L. a petty king or sovereign, a diminutive from *rex*, *regis*, a king. REGAL.] An old name for antimony now applied to certain alloys of which it is a constituent; they contained in the state of ore.

regurgitate, rē-gėr'ji-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp *regurgitated*, rē-gėr'ji-tāt-ed; ppr *regurgitating*, rē-gėr'ji-tāt-ing. [L. L. *regurgito*—L. *re-*, back, & *gurges*, *gurgitis*, a whirlpool. GORGE.] To throw or pour back; to cause to rush or surge back.—*v.i.* To be thrown or poured back.

regurgitation, rē-gėr'ji-tā-shon, *n.* The act of regurgitating; the rising of some of the contents of the stomach into the mouth.

rehabilitate, rē-ha-bil'i-tāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp *rehabilitated*; ppr *rehabilitating*. [Fr. *réhabiliter*—*re-* back, and *habiliter*, to qualify, fr *habile*, qualified, able. ABLE.] To restore to a former capacity or position; to reinstate; to re-establish in the esteem of others.

rehabilitation, rē-ha-bil'i-tā-shon *n.* The act of rehabilitating.

rehash, rē-hash' *v.t.* [Prefix *re-*, and *hash*.] To hash anew; to work up old material in a new form.—*n.* Something made up of materials formerly used.

rehear, rē-hēr' *v.t.* [Prefix *re-* and *hear*.] To hear again in law; to try a second time.

rehearsal, re-hėr'sal, *n* [*Rehearse* and *-al*.] Act of rehearsing; recital; narration; the recital of a musical or dramatic piece before the public; exhibition of it; a trial performance.

rehearse, re-hėrs' *v.t.* pret. & pp *rehearsed*; ppr *rehearsing*. [O. Fr. *rehercer*, *rehercier*, fr *re-*, back, and *hercer*, *herser*, to harrow (*herce*, *herse*, a harrow. HEARSE.] To repeat; to recite; to relate; narrate; or recount; to repeat, as the words of another person whether by men or written; to repeat in private for trial and improvement, before a public representation.—*v.i.* To go through some performance in private preparatory to public representation.

rehearser, re-hėrs'ėr *n.* One who rehearses.

reign, rān, *v i* pret. & pp *reigned*, rānd, ppr *reigning*, rān'ing [O Fr *reigner*, *regner*, Fr *regner*, to reign, fr L *regnare* to rule, fr *regnum*, a kingdom, fr *rego*, I rule REGAL] To be in actual possession of royal, sovereign, or supreme power, to be king; to rule, to govern, to possess or exercise sovereign power or authority, to hold the supreme power to be predominant, to prevail ——n. [O Fr *reigne*, Fr *règne*, fr L *regnum*] Royal authority, sovereignty, supreme power; supremacy, the time during which a sovereign possesses the supreme authority, kingdom, empire, dominion, power, sway

reilluminate, rē-il-lū'mi nāt, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *illuminate*] To illuminate or enlighten again

reimburse, rē-im-bers', *v t* pret & pp *reimbursed*, rē-im-berst', ppr *reimbursing*, rē-im bers'ing [Fr *rembourser*, fr L *re*, again, *in*, in, and L L *bursa*, a purse or treasury PURSE.] To refund, to replace in a treasury, to pay back, to pay back to, to render an equivalent to for money or other expenditure

reimbursement, rē-im-bers'ment, *n* Act of reimbursing, repayment

reimplant, rē-im-plant', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *implant*] To implant again

reimport rē-im-pōrt', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *import*] To import again, to carry back to the country of exportation ——n. rē-im'-pōrt Something reimported.

reimportation, rē-im'pōrt-ā"shon, *n* The act of reimporting, that which is reimported

reimpose, rē-im pōz', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *impose*] To impose or levy anew

reimposition, rē im'pō-zi"shon, *n* Act of reimposing

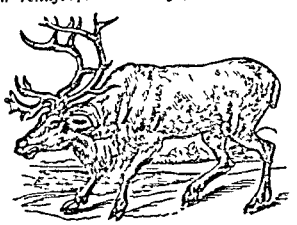
reimprint, rē im print', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *imprint*] To imprint or print again

reimprison rē im priz'n, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *imprison*] To imprison again

reimprisonment, rē-im priz'n ment, *n* The act of reimprisoning, especially for the same cause

rein, rān, *n* [Fr *rêne*, O Fr *reene*, It *redina*, fr L. *retineo* I hold back—*re*, back, and *teneo*, I hold RETAIN] The strap of a bridle, by which the rider or driver of a horse restrains and governs him anything used similarly, *fig* an instrument for curbing, restraining, or governing, restraint ——*v t* pret & pp *reined*, rānd, ppr *reining*, rān'ing To govern by a rein or bridle to restrain, to control.——*v i* To obey the reins

reindeer rān'dēr, *n.* [Icel. *hrein-dyri*, Sw *rendjur*, Dan *rensdyr*, a reindeer, from



Reindeer

the Finnish or Lappish name] A deer of northern Europe, Asia, and America, with broad branched antlers, used as a domestic animal among the Laplanders

reindeer-moss, rān'dēr mos, *n* A lichen which furnishes winter food for the reindeer

reinforce rē in fōrs', *v t* pret. & pp *reinforced*, rē in fōrst', ppr *reinforcing*, rē-in-fōrs'ing [Prefix *re*, and *enforce*] To strengthen by new assistance or support, as troops or ships ——n. An additional thickness given to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it, the part of a cannon nearest the breech

reinforcement, rē in fōrs'ment, *n* Act of reinforcing, additional troops or ships to augment an army or fleet

reinless, rān'les, *a* Without rein, without restraint, unchecked

reins, rānz, *n pl* [Fr *reins* the loins, fr L *ren*, *renis*, the kidney] The kidneys or region of the kidneys, the lower part of the back, the seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body

reinsert, rē-in-sert', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *insert*] To insert a second time.

reinsertion, rē in ser'shon, *n* The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted

reinspect, rē-in spekt', *v t.* [Prefix *re*, and *inspect*] To inspect again.

reinspection, rē-in-spek'shon, *n* The act of reinspecting

reinspire, rē-in spīr', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *inspire*] To inspire anew

reinstall, rē-in stal', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *install*] To install again

reinstallment, rē-in stal'ment, *n* The act of reinstalling

reinstate, rē-in stāt', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *instate*] To instate anew, to replace in a former state, to restore to a former position

reinstatement, rē in-stāt'ment, *n* Act of reinstating

reinsurance, rē-in shōr'ans, *n* The act of reinsuring, a renewed or second insurance, a contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers

reinsure, rē-in-shor', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *insure*] To insure again

reinsurer, rē-in-shor'er, *n* One who reinsures

reinter, rē-in ter', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *inter*] To inter again

reinterrogate, rē in te'rō-gāt, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *interrogate*] To interrogate again, to question repeatedly

reintroduce, rē in'trō-dūs", *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *introduce*] To introduce again

reintroduction, rē in'trō-duk"shon, *n* A fresh introduction

reinvest rē-in vest', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *invest*] To invest anew

reinvestigate, rē in ves'ti gāt *v t* [Prefix *re* and *investigate*] To investigate again

reinvestigation rē-in-ves'ti-gā"shon, *n* Act of reinvestigating

reinvestment, rē-in-vest'ment, *n* Act of reinvesting

reinvigorate, rē-in-vi'gor-āt, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *invigorate*] To revive vigour in, to reanimate

reissue, rē ish'ū, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *issue*] To issue a second time, to send out or put forth a second time (as bank notes) ——n A second or repeated issue

reiterate rē it'er-āt, *v t* pret & pp *reiterated*, rē it'er āt-ed, ppr *reiterating*, rē-it'er āt-ing [Fr *réiterer*, fr L *re*, again, and *itero*, *iteratus*, I repeat ITERATE.] To repeat again and again, to do, or especially to say, repeatedly

reiteration, rē-it'er ā"shon, *n* Act of reiterating, repetition

reiterative, rē it'er-āt-iv, *n* [*Reiterate* and *-ive*] A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word, a word signifying repeated or intense action

reject, rē jekt', *v t* pret & pp *rejected* rē-jekt'ed, ppr *rejecting*, rē-jekt'ing [O Fr *rejecter*, fr L *rejicio*, *rejectus*—*re*, back, and *jacio*, I throw (whence also *eject*, *inject*, *project*, &c.) JET] To throw away as useless or vile, to cast off, to discard, to repel, to reject, to forsake, to refuse to receive or accept to decline, to decline haughtily or harshly, to refuse to grant

rejecter, rē jekt'er, *n* One that rejects or refuses

rejection, rē-jek'shon, *n.* [L *rejectio*] Act of rejecting refusal to accept or grant

rejoice, rē-jois', *v i* pret & pp *rejoiced*, rē-joist', ppr *rejoicing*, rē jois'ing [Formerly *rejoise*, *rejoyse* fr O Fr *rejoir*, *rejoissant*, Fr *réjouir*, *rejouissant*, to rejoice, fr L *re*, and *gaudere*, to rejoice JOY] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree, to delight, to be joyful or glad, to exult ——*v t* To make joyful, to gladden, to delight, to please, to cheer

rejoicer, rē jois'er, *n* One that rejoices

rejoicing, rē-jois'ing, *n* [REJOICE.] Act of expressing joy, the subject of joy, feeling of joy, procedure expressive of joy, festivity

rejoin, rē-join', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *join*= Fr *rejoindre*—*re*, and *joindre*, fr L. *jungere*, to join JOIN] To join again, to unite after separation, to join the company of again to answer or reply (with a clause as object) ——*v i.* To answer to a reply

rejoinder, rē-join'der, *n* [An infinitive form Fr *rejoindre*, to rejoin *Attainder*, *remainder* are similar forms] An answer to a reply, in *law*, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

rejudge, rē-juj', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *judge*] To judge again

rejuvenate, rē-jū'ven-āt, *v t* pret & pp *rejuvenated*, rē jū'ven-āt-ed, ppr *rejuvenating*, rē jū'ven āt-ing [L *re*, again, and *juvenis*, young JUVENILE] To restore to youth, to make young again

rejuvenation, rē-jū'ven-ā"shon, *n* The act of rejuvenating

rejuvenescence, rē jū'ven-es"ens, *n* [L *re*, and *juvenesco*, I grow young, fr *juvenis*, young] A renewing of youth, the state of being young again

rejuvenescent, rē jū'ven-es"ent, *a* [See *prec*] *Becoming or become young again*

rekindle, rē-kin'dl, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *kindle*] To kindle again, to inflame again, to rouse anew

relapse, rē laps', *v i* pret. & pp *relapsed*, rē-lapst', ppr *relapsing*, rē laps'ing [L *relabor*, *relapsus*, I slide back—*re*, back, and *labor*, *lapsus*, I slide or glide LAPSE] To slip or slide back, to return, to fall back, to return to a former state as of vice or error, to backslide, to fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state ——n. A falling back, particularly into a former bad state either of health or of morals

relate, rē lāt', *v t* pret & pp *related*, rē-lāt'ed, ppr *relating*, rē-lāt'ing [Fr *relater*, to state, to mention, fr L *relatus*, pp of *refero*—*re*, back, and *latus*, brought (as in *elate*, *oblate*, *translate*)] To tell, to narrate, to recite to recount, to give orally or in writing, as the particulars of an event, to ally by connection or kindred ——*v i.* To have reference or respect, to refer; to stand in some relation followed by *to*

related, rē lāt'ed *p a* Connected by blood or marriage, particularly by blood, standing in some relation or connection

relater, rē-lāt'er, *n* One who relates

relation, rē-lā'shon, *n* [Fr *relation*, fr L *relatio*, fr *relatus* RELATE] Act of relating, that which is related or told, *narration*, *recital*, *account*, *narrative*, *respect*, reference, regard, connection between things, a certain position of one thing with regard to another, the condition of being such or such in respect to something else connection by birth or marriage, kinship, kindred a person connected by birth or marriage, a kinsman or kinswoman, a relative, due conformity of parts, in *math* ratio, proportion

relational, rē lā'shon-al, *a* Indicating or specifying some relation

relationship, rē-lā'shon-ship, *n* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance kinship

relative re'lat-iv, *a* [Fr *relatif* L *relativus* fr *relatus* pp of *refero* RELATE] Having relation or reference, having dependence on or connection with something else, not absolute or existing by itself, considered as belonging to or respecting something else, having close or obvious connection, pertinent, relevant. in *gram* said of tion, certain pronouns ——n. Something considered in its relation to something else a person related or connected by blood or affinity, strictly, one allied by blood, a relation, a kinsman or kinswoman, that which

has relation to something else in *gram.* a word which relates to or represents another word, called its *antecedent* or which refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence as a relative pronoun.

relatively re'lat-iv-li *adv* In a relative manner not absolutely comparatively often followed by *to*

relativeness, relativity re'lat-iv-nes, re-lat-iv'i-ti, *n* The state of being relative

relator rē-lāt'er *n* One who relates

relax, re-laks' *v t* pret & pp *relaxed,* ppr *relaxing* re-laks'ing [F *relaxer* L. *laxare* to relax—*re* back and *laxare,* to loosen, from *laxus* loose *Release* is a doublet of this. LAX.] To slacken to make less tense or rigid to loosen or weaken to make less severe or rigorous to remit in strictness, to abate in respect to attention effort, or labour to unbend to relieve from constipation.—*v i* To become less tense to become loose feeble, or languid to abate in severity to become more remiss or less rigorous to remit in attention to unbend.

relaxation re-laks-ā'shon *n* [F *relaxation* L *relaxatio*] Act of relaxing or state of being relaxed cessation or remission or abatement of rigour remission of attention or application an opening or loosening diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts recreation an occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort

relaxative re-laks'a-tiv [*Relax* and *-ative*] Having the quality of relaxing laxative —*n* A laxative medicine

relay, re-lā' *n* [Fr *lais* a relay of horses, probably fr *relaisser* to release, fr L. *re,* and *laxus,* loose. RELAX RELEASE.] A supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others a squad of men to take a turn of work at stated intervals a supply stored up for affording relief from time to time or at successive stages a kind of telegraphic apparatus.

relay re-lā' *v t.* [Prefix *re,* and *lay*] To lay again to lay a second time

releasable re-lēs'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being released.

release re-lēs' *v t.* pret & pp *released,* re-lēst' ppr *releasing* re-lēs'ing. [From O Fr *relesser relaisser* to release to relinquish—prefix *re,* and *laisser* to leave fr L. *laxare,* to loosen, fr *laxus* loose lax. *Release lax* are thus doublets LAX.] To liberate to set free from restraint of any kind to disengage to discharge to deliver to free from obligation or penalty to acquit to let go as a legal claim to relinquish.—*n.* Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, or from care pain, or any burden discharge from obligation or responsibility acquittance a relinquishment or renunciation of some right or claim

re-release re-lēs' *v t.* [Prefix *re,* and *lease*] To lease again or anew

releasement, rē-lēs'ment, *n.* The act of releasing

releaser re-lēs'er *n.* One who releases.

relegate re'le-gāt, *v t.* pret. & pp *legated,* re'le-gāt-ed ppr *relegating* re'le-gāt-ing [L. *relego, relegatum,* I banish—*re* back and *lego,* I send. LEGATE.] To consign to some remote or out-of-the-way destination to banish

relegation, re-le-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *relegatio*] The act of relegating, banishment.

relent, rē-lent' pret. & pp *relented,* re-lent'ed ppr *relenting* re-lent'ing [F *relenter* to slacken, to abate—L. back, *d,* to, and *lentus,* pliant, slow LENIENT.] To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate to soften in temper to become more lenient to yield or become less severe

relentless, re-le-nt'les, *a.* Incapable of relenting unmerciful, merciless; implacable pitiless.

relentlessly re-lent'les-li, *ad* In a relentless manner without pity

relentlessness, re-lent'les-nes, *n* Quality of being relentless.

relet, e-let' *v t* [Prefix *re* and *let*] To let anew as a house.

relevance relevancy re'le-van *re'le-van-si, n* [*Relevant* and *-ce -cy*] State or quality of being relevant pertinence applicableness

relevant re'le-vant, *a* [Fr *relevant* ppr of *lever* to relieve to help or aid. RELIEVE.] Having applicableness or pertinence applicable pertinent to the purpose at hand appropriate

reliable re-lī'a-bl, *a* That may be relied on to be trusted to be depended on for support trustworthy

reliableness reliability re-lī'a-bl-nes, re-lī'a-bil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being reliable

reliably re-lī'a-bli *adv* In a reliable manner so as to be relied on

reliance re-lī'ans, *n* [*Rely* and *-ance*] The act of relying rest or repose of mind resulting from a full belief of the certainty or probability of a person, of the certainty of a fact or of evidence trust confidence dependence

reliant re-lī'ant, *a* [*Rely* and *-ant*] Having reliance confident self-reliant

relic re'lik, *n* [Fr *relique* fr L *reliquiæ* remains—*re* back and *linquo* I leave (as in *delinquent, linquish*) same root as *license* Gr *leipo* I leave LICENSE.] That which is left after the loss or decay of the rest a remaining fragment the body of a deceased person (usually in *pl*) something kept in remembrance a memento souvenir or keepsake a bone or other thing connected with saints or martyrs, preserved as having great sanctity and often as possessing miraculous powers.

relict, re'likt *n* [O F *relicte* a widow L. *relicta,* f m. of *relictus,* left, pp of *linquo* I leave PELIC.] A widow a woman whose husband is dead.

relief re-lef' *n* [Fr *relief* relief, alleviation, also (like It. *rilievo*) artistic relief fr *lever* to lift up RELIEVE.] Ease or mitigation of pain from removal of what causes it removal of anything painful or burdensome alleviation succour remedy redress what removes or lessens pain grief or evil assistance given under the poor laws to a pauper release from duty by a substitute or substitutes one who relieves another by taking his duty prominence of



High Relief.

parts of figures above a plane surface in works of sculpture, carving &c. (see ALTO-RILIEVO BAS-RELIEF) appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects



Low Relief.

prominence or distinctness given to any thing by contrast the undulations or surface elevations of a country

relier re-lī'er *n* One who relies.

relievable rē-lēv'a-bl, *a* Capable of being relieved that may receive relief

relieve re-lēv' *v t* pret & pp *relieved,* rē-lēvd' ppr *relieving* re-lēv'ing [Formerly *releve releve* fr Fr *relever* to set up again, to release to assist, fr L *relevare* to lift up again—*re,* again and *levare* to raise fr *levis,* light (as also *relief relevant*) LEVITY.] To remove or lessen, as anything that pains or distresses to mitigate alleviate assuage ease, to free wholly or partially from pain, grief anxiety or anything distressing or oppressive to help assist, or succour to release from a post or duty by substituting another or others in room to take away from monotony or uniformity by variety to make conspicuous to set off by contrast to give the appearance of projection to

reliever rē-lēv'er *n* One that relieves.

relieving re-lēv'ing *p a* Serving or tending to relieve —**Relieving arch,** an arch in a wall to relieve the part below it from a superincumbent weight.—**Relieving officer** an official of an English poor law union who superintends the relief of the poor

relievo re-lē'vō or rel-e-ā'vō *n* A form of *Relievo*

relight re-līt' *v t* [Prefix *re* and *light*] To light anew, to rekindle

religion re-lij'on, *n* [Fr *religion* L. *religio* (*ell pro*) *religionis* godly fear reverence scrupulosity probably fr prefix *re* and word meaning to care for, to respect, allied to *I allego* I heed.] That sense of duty which we feel from the relation in which we stand to some superior power an acknowledgment of our obligation to God, accompanied by a feeling of reverence and love practical piety godliness, devotion a system of faith and worship

religionism rē-lij'on-izm, *n* [*Religion* and *-ism.*] The outward practice of religion affected or false religion

religionist, rē-lij'on-ist, *n* [*Religion* and *-ist*] A religious bigot one who deals much in religious discourse, a formalist.

religionless rē-lij'on-les, *a* Without religion not having a religion

religiosity re-lij-os'i-ti, *n* A natural tendency of mind towards religion a weak superficial kind of religious sentiment.

religious re-lij'us, *a* [Fr *religieux* L. *religiosus*] Pertaining to or concerned with religion set apart for purposes connected with religion teaching religion used in worship imbued with religion pious devout devoted by vows to a monastic life bound by some solemn obligation scrupulously faithful.

religiously rē-lij'us-li *ad* In a religious manner; piously reverently strictly conscientiously

religiousness re-lij'us-nes, *n* The quality or state of being religious

relinquish re-ling'kwish *v t.* pret & pp *relinquished,* re-ling'kwisht pp *relinquishing* re-ling'kwish-ing. [O Fr *relinquir relinquiss-* fr L *relinquo* I leave (as in *delinquent*) PELIC.] To give up the possession or occupancy of to leave to quit to forsake to abandon to give up to resign to renounce a claim to to desist from.

relinquisher rē-ling'kwish-er *n* One who relinquishes

relinquishment rē-ling'kwish-ment, *n* Act of relinquishing a giving up a forsaking abandonment.

reliquary re'l kwa-ri, *n* [Fr *reliquaire* fr L. *reliquiæ* relics. RELIC.] A depository for relics a casket in which relics are kept a shrine

reliquiæ re-lik'wi-ē *n pl* [L. remnants, remains PELIC.] Relics remains fossil remains.

relish re'lish, *v t* pret. & pp *relished,* re'lisht, ppr *relishing* re'lish-ing [O Fr *reliz her* lit. to re-lick—*re* again, and *licher* to lick, from O H.G *leckon,* to lick, being thus akin to *lick, lecherous lickerish.* LICK.]

To like or enjoy the taste of to have a taste or liking for, to give an agreeable taste to, to savour or smack of ——v i To have a pleasing taste, to have a flavour ——n The sensation produced by anything on the palate, savour flavour, taste, usually pleasing, liking, fondness, delight, that which gives pleasure or delight, savour or flavour, a small quantity just perceptible, a tincture, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating

relishable, re'lish-a-bl, *a* Capable of being relished

relisten, rē-lis'n, *v i* [Prefix *re*, and *listen*] To listen again or anew

relive, rē-liv', *v i* [Prefix *re*, and *live*] To live again, to revive

reluctance, reluctancy, rē luk'tans rē-luk'tan-si, *n* [*Reluctant* and *-ce, -cy*] The state or quality of being reluctant, aversion, unwillingness

reluctant, rē luk'tant, *a* [L *reluctans* ppr of *reluctor—re*, back, and *luctor*, I wrestle, I strive] Struggling or striving against, unwilling to do something loath, averse, backward, acting with slight repugnance

reluctantly, rē luk'tant-li, *adv* In a reluctant manner, unwillingly

relume, relumine, rē-lūm', rē-lū'min, *v t* [L *re*, again, and *lumen*, light LUMINARY] To illuminate again

rely, rē-lī', *v i* pret & pp *relied*, rē-līd' ppr *relying*, rē-lī'ing [From Fr *relier*, to bind, to attach—L *re*, back, and *ligare*, to bind (LIGAMENT) It was formerly often used with reflexive pronouns (to *rely one's self* upon)] To rest or depend with confidence, as when we are satisfied of the veracity, integrity or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or statements, to have confidence, to trust with *on* or *upon*

remain, rē mān', *v i* pret & pp *remained*, rē mānd', ppr *remaining*, rē-mān'ing [O Fr *remaindre*, to remain, fr L *remanēre* to remain—*re*, back and *maneo*, *mansi*, I stay MANSION] To continue in a place, to continue in an unchanged form or condition, to abide, to stay, to be left after others have withdrawn, to continue after others are away, to be left after any event, to be left as not included or comprised, to be still to deal with, to last or endure ——n That which is left, remainder, relic, *pl* That which is left of a human being after life is gone, a dead body, the literary works of one who is dead

remainder, rē-mān'der, *n* [An infinitive form=O Fr *remaindre*, comp *rejoinder*] That which remains, anything left after the removal of a part, the rest, the residue, remnant, in *arith* the quantity that is left after subtraction or deduction, in *law*, an estate limited so as to be enjoyed after the death of the present possessor or otherwise ——a Remaining, left over

remake, rē māk', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *make*] To make anew, to make over again

remand, rē-mand', *v t* pret & pp *remanded*, rē mand'ed, ppr *remanding* rē-mand'ing [Fr *remander*, fr L *remandare*, to send back—*re*, back, and *mando* I commit to one's charge MANDATE] To call, send, or order back, to send back to jail, as an accused party ——n The state of being remanded, the act of remanding

remanent, rem'a nent, *a* [L *remanens, remanentis*, ppr of *remaneo*, I remain REMAIN] Remaining

remark, rē-mārk', *n* [Fr *remarque*, a remark, *remarquer* to remark—prefix *re*, and *marque* MARK.] The act of observing or taking notice, notice or observation, an observation in words spoken or written, a comment ——v t pret. & pp *remarked*, rē-mārkt', ppr *remarking*, rē-mārk'ing To observe, to note in the mind, to give brief utterance of, to utter by way of comment or observation

re-mark rē mark', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *mark*] To mark anew or a second time

remarkable rē-mārk'a-bl, *a* [Fr *re marquable*] Worthy of remark or notice, observable, conspicuous, striking, unusual, extraordinary, notable, distinguished.

remarkably, *rē-mārk'a-bli, adv* In a remarkable manner, strikingly, singularly, surprisingly

remarker, rē-mark'er, *n* One who remarks

remarque, rē mark', *n* [REMARK] A mark on an engraved or etched plate to distinguish a certain number of early impressions of it

remarriage, rē-ma'rij, *n* Any marriage after the first, a repeated marriage

remarry, rē-ma'ri, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *marry*] To marry again or a second time ——v i To be married again or a second time

remediable, re-mē'di a-bl, *a* That may be remedied or cured, curable

remedial, re-mē'di-al, *a* [L *remedialis*, fr *remedium*, a remedy] Affording a remedy, healing, intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil

remedially, re-mē'di-al-li, *adv* In a remedial manner

remediless, re'me-di-les, *a* Not admitting a remedy, incurable, irretrievable, desperate

remedy, re'me-di, *n* [L *remedium*, a remedy—*re*, again, and *medeor*, I heal MEDICAL] That which cures a disease, any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health, cure, restorative, that which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind, that which repairs loss or disaster, redress, relief, legal means for the recovery of a right ——v t pret & pp *remedied*, re'me-did ppr *remedying*, re'me-di ing To cure, to heal, to remove, as an evil, to repair, to remove mischief, to redress, to counteract

remember, rē-mem'ber, *v t* pret & pp *remembered*, rē-mem'berd, ppr *remembering*, rē-mem'ber-ing [Fr *remembrer, se remembrer*, to remember, fr L L *rememorare*—L *re*, again, and *memorare*, to bring to mind, fr *memor*, mindful MEMOIR.] To have in the memory, to bear or keep in mind, to be capable of recalling, not to forget to put in mind, to remind, to think of, to be heedful of, to keep in mind with gratitude, favour, affection, or other emotion, to give a gratuity as acknowledgment of service done ——v i. To have something in remembrance, to recollect

remembrer, re-mem'ber er, *n* One that remembers.

remembrance, rē mem'brans, *n* [O Fr *remembrance*, fr *remembrer*, to remember] The keeping of a thing in mind, power or faculty of remembering, memory, time over which memory extends what is remembered, a recollection, a memorial, a keepsake, state of being mindful, regard.

remembrancer, rē-mem'brans-er, *n* One who reminds, an officer in the exchequer of England, &c., a recorder

remigrate, rē mī'grāt, *v i* [Prefix *re*, and *migrate*] To migrate again

remigration, rē mī grā'shon, *n* Act of remigrating, migration to a former place

remind rē mīnd', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *mind*] To put in mind, to cause to remember to bring to the remembrance of

reminder, rē-mīnd'er *n* One who or that which reminds, a hint that serves to awaken remembrance

remindful rē-mīnd'fūl, *a* Tending or adapted to remind.

reminiscence, re-mi nis'ens, *n* [Fr *reminiscence* fr L *reminiscentia*, fr *reminiscor* I recall to mind—*re*, again, and *miniscor*, fr root *men* whence *mens*, the mind. MENTAL.] Recollection, what is recollected or recalled to mind, a relation of what is recollected, account of past incidents within one's personal knowledge

reminiscent, re-mi-nis'ent, *a* [L *reminiscens* ppr of *reminiscor* See prec] Having remembrance, calling to mind.——n. One who calls to mind.

reminiscential, re'mi-nis-en"shal, *a* Pertaining to reminiscence

remiss, rē mis', *a* L *remissus*, relaxed, languid, not strict pp of *remitto—re*, back, and *mitto* I send. MISSION] Not energetic or diligent in performance, careless, negligent, neglectful, inattentive, heedless, slack, wanting earnestness or activity

remissibility, rē mis'i-bil"i-ti, *n* Capability of being remitted

remissible, rē-mis'i-bl, *a* [REMIT] That may be remitted or forgiven

remission, rē mi'shon, *n* [Fr *remission*, fr L *remissio*, fr *remitto* REMISS] Act of remitting, act of sending to a distance, as money, a giving up, relinquishment, abatement, diminution of intensity, a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, forgiveness, pardon

remissive, rē mis'iv, *a* [REMISS] Slackening, relaxing, forgiving, pardoning

remissly, rē mis'li, *adv* In a remiss manner, carelessly, negligently, slackly, not vigorously

remissness, rē mis'nes, *n* State or quality of being remiss slackness, negligence

remissory, rē mis'o-ri, *a* Pertaining to remission, serving or tending to remit

remit, rē mit', *v t* pret & pp *remitted*, rē-mit'ed, ppr *remitting*, rē-mit'ing [L *remitto*, I send back—*re*, back, and *mitto*, I send MISSION] To relax in intensity, to make less intense or active, to abate, to give up in whole or in part, to relinquish, to refrain from exacting punishment for, to forgive or pardon, to transmit or send, as money or bills in payment of goods received, in *Scots law*, to transfer from one judge or tribunal to another ——v i To slacken, to become less intense or rigorous, to abate in violence for a time, without being intermitted

remittal, rē mit'al, *n* [*Remit* and *-al*] A remitting, remittance

remittance, rē-mit'ans, *n* [*Remit* and *-ance*] Act of remitting, act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, the sum or thing remitted

remittee, rē mit'ē, *n* [*Remit* and *-ee*] A person to whom a remittance is sent

remittent, rē mit'ent, *a* [L *remittens*, ppr of *remitto* REMIT] Temporarily ceasing having remissions from time to time as a fever ——n. A remittent fever

remitter, rē-mit'er, *n* One who remits or makes remittance

remnant, rem'nant, *n* [Contracted fr *remanent* which see] That which is left after the separation removal, or destruction of a part, that which remains after a part is done, performed, told, or passed, a scrap, fragment, small bit.—— a Remaining, yet left.

remodel, rē-mo'del, *v t* pret & pp *remodelled*, rē mo'deld, ppr *remodelling*, rē-mo'del ing [Prefix *re*, and *model*] To model or fashion anew

remonetization, rē-mon'et-i zā"shon, *n* The act of remonetizing

remonetize, rē-mon'et-īz, *v t* [Prefix *re*, again, and *monetize*, fr L *moneta*, money] To restore to circulation in the shape of money, to make again the legal or standard money of account

remonstrance, rē mon'strans, *n* [O Fr *remonstrance* See next] Act of remonstrating, expostulation, strong representation of reasons against something; expostulatory counsel or advice

remonstrant, rē-mon'strant, *a* [L *re monstrans, remonstrantis*, ppr of *remonstro* REMONSTRATE.] Remonstrating expostulatory

remonstrate, rē mon'strāt *v i* pret & pp *remonstrated*, rē mon'strāt-ed ppr *remonstrating*, rē mon'strāt ing [O Fr *remonstrer* (Fr *remontrer*) fr L L *remonstro —re*, back and *monstro*, I show (as in *demonstrate*) MONSTER] To present strong reasons against an act or proceeding to expostulate, to make an urgent appeal in opposition.

remonstrative, remonstratory, rē-mon'stra-tiv, rē-mon'stra-to-ri, *a* Expostulatory, remonstrating

remora, rem'o-ra, *n* [L., *fr re* back and *mora* delay] The sucking fish, a fish which



Remora (*Echeneis remora*)

attaches itself to objects by a kind of sucking disc: fabled to have miraculous powers of delaying ships

remorse *r*-mōrs' *n.* [O Fr *remors*, LL. *remorsus*, lit. a biting again, *fr* L. *remordeo* I bite *Morsel*] Stings or reproach of conscience the keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt, compunction for wrong committed painful memory of wrong *doing*

remorseful *re-mōrs'ful, a* Full of remorse impressed with a sense of guilt

remorsefully re-mōrs'ful-li, *ad* In a remorseful manner

remorsefulness, re-mōrs'ful-nes, The state of being remorseful

remorseless, mōrs'les, *a.* Without remorse having no pity or compassion on distress ruthless relentless merciless

remorselessly re-mōrs'les-li, *ad* In a remorseless manner pitilessly

remote rē-mōt' *a* [L. *remotus*, pp of *removeo—re*, back, and *moveo*, *motum*, I move *Move*] Distant in place far off not near distant in time past or future not immediate not directly producing an effect not proximate as a cause alien or distant in kind not related distant in consanguinity or affinity slight inconsiderable

remotely re-mōt'li, *adv* In a remote manner at a distance in space or time distantly not nearly not closely slightly

remoteness, re-mōt'nes, *n* State of being remote distance slightness smallness

remould re-mōld' *vt* [Prefix *re* and *mould*] To mould shape anew

remount, re-mount' *vt* [Prefix *re* and *mount* = Fr *remonter*] To mount again —*vi* To mount again to reascend —*n* A fresh horse to mount

removability re-mōv'a-bil'i-ti, *n* The capacity of being removable

removable, re-mōv'a-bl, *a* That may be removed

removal re-mōv'al, *n.* [*Remove* and *-al*] Act of removing a moving from one place to another act of displacing from an office or post state of being removed change of place act of putting an end to

remove re-mōv' *vt* pret. & pp *removed*, re-movd' ppr *moving* re-moving [O Fr *remouvoir* fr L. *removere* to remove—*re*, back again, and *movere* I move. Move] To move from its place to take away to withdraw to cause to change place to put from its place in any manner to move to displace from an office to take or put away from any manner or place to cause to leave a person or thing to banish or destroy to make away with to cut off —*vi* To be moved from its place to change place in any manner to go from one place to another to change the place of residence —*n* A removal change of place departure going away an interval, stage or step in any scale of gradation a dish removed from table to make room for something else.

removed, re-mōvd' *p a.* Remote distant more or less separate from others.

remover re-mōv'er *n* One that removes.

remunerability re-mū-ne-ra-bil'i-ti, *n* The capacity of being remunerated.

remunerable re-mū'ne-ra-bl, *a.* That may be remunerated fit or proper to be recompensed.

remunerate re-mū'ne-rāt *vt* pret & pp *remunerated* ppr *remunerating* rē-mū'ne-rāt-ing [Fr *munérer* L. *remunerari*, *remuneratum—re*, back and *munus*, *muneris* a present, gift (as in *munificent*)] To reward for service to repay to requite in a good sense to recompense

remuneration re-mū'ne-rā'shun *n* [Fr *remunération*, L. *remuneratio*] Act of remunerating the equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings reward recompense compensation

remunerative re-mū'ne-rāt-iv *a* [*Remunerate* and *-ive*] Affording remuneration profitable

remuneratory re-mū'ne-ra-to-ri, *a* Rewarding remunerative

renal sahce re'nā-sans, *n* [F *renaissance* regeneration with—*re* again, and *naissance* birth L. *nascentia* fr *nascor*, *natus* I am born NATAL.] Revival new birth especially the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world the revival of letters and arts in the fifteenth century —Renaissance style the style of building and decoration which succeeded the Gothic and sought to reproduce the forms of classical ornamentation.

renal re'nal, *a* [L. *renalis* fr *renes* the kidneys. Kidneys] Pertaining to the reins or kidneys

rename re-nām' *vt* [Prefix *re* and *name*] To give a new name to

renard, re'nārd, *n* [Fr *renard*, fr LG *Reinhard*, lit. strong in counsel, cunning—the name of a fox in a certain celebrated German epic poem] A fox a name used in fables also written *Reynard*

renascence re-nas'ens, *n.* The state of being renascent also same as *Renaissance*

renascency re-nas'en-si, *n* [See next.] Renascence new birth

renascent re-nas'ent, *a* [L. *renascens*, ppr of *renascor—re* again, and *nascor* I am born NATAL, NATURE.] Springing or rising into being again reappearing renovated

renavigate, re-na'vi-gāt, *vt* [Prefix *re* and *navigate*] To navigate again.

rencounter rencontre ren-kown'ter *n* [Fr *rencontre* a rencounter *rencontrer* to meet = *re encounter*] An abrupt or chance meeting of persons a meeting in opposition or contest a casual combat or action a slight engagement an encounter —*vt* To meet an enemy unexpectedly to come in collision to fight hand to hand.

rend rend, *vt* pret. & pp *rent* rent ppr *rending* ren'ding. [A Sax. *rendan*, to tear to rend = O Frs. *enda*, *renda*, to cut, to rend comp. W. *hanu* Ir *rann*, a part, Armo. *ran*, to part, to separate] To separate into parts with force or sudden violence to force asunder to tear away to tear asunder to sever or disserver to cleave to split to rive —*vi* To be or to become rent or torn to split to part asunder

render ren'der One who rends or tears by violence

render ren'der *vt* pret & pp *rendered* ren'derd ppr *rendering* ren'der-ing [Fr *rendre* fr L. *reddere*, to restore, to give back, by the insertion of *n* before *d—re* back, and *dare* (I) Date (I)] To give in return to give or pay back to give, as in compliance with a request or duty to present to furnish to afford to give for use to bereft to make or cause to be so or so to invest with qualities to translate from one language into another to interpret or bring into full expression to others to reproduce as music to boil down and clarify as tallow —*n.* A return a payment.

renderable ren'der-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being rendered.

renderer ren'der-er *n* One who renders.

rendering, ren'der-ing, *n* Act of one who renders version, translation interpretation representation exhibition

rendezvous ren'de-vū *n* [I. the same or **rendezvouses** ren'de-vū-zez [Fr *rendez vous* let render or betake yourselves, repair to a place] A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or where ships are ordered to join company a place of meeting a place where persons commonly meet —*vi* pret & pp *rendezvoused* ren'de-vūd ppr *endeavouring* ren'de-vū-ing To assemble or meet at a particular place as troops, ships, &c

rendible rend'i-bl, *a* Capable of being rent torn asunder

rendition ren-di'shon *n* [Fr *rendition* fr L. *reddo*, *reditio*. Render] A rendering or interpretation translation the act of resigning the act of rendering up or yielding possession surrender

renegade ren-i-gād', *n* [Sp *renegado* F *renegat* LL. *renegatus* one who denies his religion—L. *re* back and *nego negatum* I deny Negation] An apostate one who deserts to an enemy or forsakes one party and joins another a deserter

renew re-nū' *vt* pret & pp *renewed* re-nūd' ppr *renewing* re-nū'ing [Prefix *re* and *new*] To make new again to renovate to restore to a former state or to a good state to repair to re-establish to make again to repeat to begin again to make fresh or vigorous to grant anew as a loan on a new bill or note for the amount of a former one to transform to regenerate —*vi* To grow again to become new to begin again

renewability re-nū'a-bil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being renewable

renewable re-nū'a-bl, *a* That may be renewed

renewal, rē-nū'al, *n* [*Renew* and *-al*] Act of renewing act of forming anew a new loan on a new bill or note

renewer re-nū'er *n* One who renews

reniform re'ni-form *a* [L. *ren*, a kidney and *forma* form.] Having the form or shape of the kidney

renitence renitency re-nī'tens, rē-nī'ten-si, *n* The state of being renitent

renitent re-nī'tent, *a* [L. *renitens*, *renitentis* pp of *renitor —re* back, and *nitor* I struggle] Re isting pressure acting against impulse persistently opposed.

rennet ren'et *n* [Also written *runnet*, and formed from the verb to *run*, in sense of curdle, *rennase* rennet, D *rinnen*, to curdle] The prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach which has the property of coagulating milk.

rennet, ren'et, *n* [Fr *reinette* dim. of *reine* L. *regina*, a queen] A kind of apple.

renneted ren'et-ed, *a* Treated with rennet

renounce re-nouns' *vt* pret. & pp *renounced*, re-nounst' ppr *renouncing* renouncing. [Fr *renoncer* f L. *renunciare*, to bark and *nuncio nuntio* I tell Nuncio] To disown disclaim abjure forswear to refuse to own or acknowledge, to cast off or reject to forsake.—*vi* Not to follow suit when one has a card of the same sort to revoke

renouncement, rē-nouns'ment, *n.* Act of renouncing renunciation.

renouncer re-nouns'er *n* One who renounces.

renovate re'nō-vāt, *vt* pret & pp *renovated* re'nō-vāt-ed ppr *renovating* re'nō-vāt-ing. [L. *renovo renovatus—re* again and *ovo* I make new *f novus* new Novel.] To renew to restore to the first state or to a state as good as new to restore to freshness

renovater renovator re'nō-vāt-ėr *n.* One who or that which renovates.

renovation re-nō-vā'shon *n* [Fr *renovation*, L. *renovatio*] Act of renovating or renewing making new renewal state of being renewed.

renown re-nown' *n* [Formerly *renowme renowne* f O Fr *renon*, Fr *renom*, fr L.

re, and *nomen*, a name NOUN] The state of having a great or exalted name, fame, glory, celebrity, exalted reputation derived from great achievements or accomplishments.——v t pret & pp *renowned*, rē-nound', ppr *renowning*, rē noun'ing To make famous

renowned, rē nound', *p a* Having renown, famed, famous, celebrated, eminent, remarkable

renownedly, rē noun'ed li, *adv* In a renowned manner

rent, rent, *pp* of *rend*

rent, rent, *n* [From verb to *rend*] An opening produced by rending or tearing, a hole torn, a breach, a rupture, a schism

rent, rent, *n* [Fr *rente*=Sp *renta*, It *rendita* lit that which is rendered or given up, fr L L *rendo*, for L *reddo*, I give up RENDER] Money, or anything valuable, payable yearly for the use or occupation of lands or tenements, a compensation made to the owner by the user or occupier as a return for his occupancy ——v t pret & pp *rented*, rent'ed, ppr *renting*, rent'ing To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a certain rent to let on lease, to take and hold on condition of paying rent ——v i To be leased or let for rent

rentable, rent'a-bl, *a* Capable of being rented

rental rent'al, *n* [*Rent* and *-al*] A roll, schedule, or account of rents, the gross amount of rents drawn from an estate

rente, rant, *n* [Fr *rente* RENT (yearly payment)] A public fund or stock bearing interest, French or other government stock

renter, rent'er, *v t* pret & pp *rentered*, rent'erd, ppr *rentering*, rent'er-ing [Fr *rentraire*—*re*, back, *en*, in, and *traire*, fr L *trahere*, to draw TRACT] To finedraw to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth

renter, rent'er, *n* One who rents, the lessee or tenant who pays rent

rentier, ran tē ā, *n* [Fr RENTE] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c, a fund-holder

rent-roll, rent'rōl, *n* A rental, a list of rents falling to be paid.

renuent, rēnū-ent, *a* [L. *renuens, renuentis*, ppr of *renuo*—*re* back, and *nuo*, I nod.] Throwing back the head applied to muscles

renunciation, rē nun'si ā"shon, *n* [Fr *renonciation* L *renunciatio* RENOUNCE] Act of renouncing, renouncement, disavowal, disclaimer, rejection, abjuration, denial, abandonment

reoccupy rē-ok'kū-pī, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *occupy*] To occupy anew

reometer rē-om'et-er, *n* RHEOMETER.

reopen rē-ō'pen, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *open*] To open again ——v i. To be opened again to open anew

reordain rē-or-dān', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *ordain*] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective

reorganization, rē-or'gan i zā"shon, *n* The act of reorganizing

reorganize, rē-or'gan-īz, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *organize*] To organize anew to reduce again to an organized condition

rep, **repp**, rep, *n* [Perhaps fr *rib*] A dress fabric having a ribbed or corded appearance the ribs being transverse

repaid, rē pād', pp of *repay*

repaint, rē pānt', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *paint*] To paint anew

repair, rē pār', *v t* pret & pp *repaired*, rē pārd', ppr *repairing*, rē pār'ing [Fr *reparer*, L *reparare*—*re* and *paro* I make or get ready PARE] To restore, to bring back to a sound or good state after decay, injury dilapidation or partial destruction, to refit, to mend to retrieve, to make amends for, to redress.——n Act of repairing restoration to a sound or good state, supply of loss, reparation, state as regards repairing

repair rē-pār', t i pret & pp *repaired*, rē-pārd', ppr *repairing*, rē-pār'ing [O Fr *repairer*, to return, to haunt, fr L.L *repatriare*, come back to one's country—*re*, back, and L *patria*, one s native country PATRIOT] To go to some particular place, to betake one's self, to resort ——n Act of betaking one's self to any place, a resorting, abode

repairable, rē-pār'a-bl, *a* Capable of being repaired, reparable

repairer, rē-pār'er, *n* One who repairs or makes amends

repairment, rē-pār'ment, *n* Act of repairing

repand, rē-pand', *a* [L *repandus*, bent backward, turned up] Having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin, as a leaf

reparability, re'pa-ra-bil"i ti *n* The state or quality of being reparable

reparable, re'pa-ra-bl, *a* [Fr *reparable*, fr L *reparabilis*, that may be repaired REPAIR (1)] That may be repaired

reparably, re pa ra-bli, *adv* In a reparable manner

reparation, re-pa-rā'shon, *n* [Fr *reparation*, L. *reparatio* REPAIR] Act of repairing, restoration, repair, renewal indemnification or restitution, a satisfaction for injury, amends

reparative, re-pa'ra tiv, *a* [REPAIR.] Repairing, effecting repair, tending to amend defect or make good.——n That which repairs or restores that which makes amends.

repartee re-par-tē', *n* [Fr *repartie*, fr *repartir*, to return quickly a thrust or a blow to reply—*re*, back, and *partir*, fr L *partire*, to share, part, fr *pars, partis*, a part PART] A smart, ready, and witty reply ——v i pret & pp *reparteed*, re-par-tēd', ppr *reparteeing*, re-par-tē'ing To make smart and witty replies.

repass, rē-pas', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *pass*] To pass again, to pass or travel back over, to recross ——v i. To pass or go back, to move back.

repast, rē-past', *n* [O Fr *repast* Fr *repas* fr L. *re*, again, and *pasco pastum*, I feed. PASTOR] Act of taking food, or the food taken, a meal, food, victuals ——v t To feed, to feast ——v i To take food, to feast.

repatriate, rē pā'tri-āt, *v t* pret. & pp *repatriated* rē-pā'tri-āt-ed, ppr *repatriating*, rē pā'tri āt-ing [L *repatrio, repatriatum—re*, again, and *patria*, one's country PATRIOT] To restore to one's own country

repay, rē-pā', *v t* pret. & pp *repaid* rē-pād', ppr *repaying*, rē-pā'ing [Prefix *re*, and *pay*=Fr *repayer* PAY] To pay back, to refund, to make return or requital for, to requite, to recompense, to remunerate, to pay again or a second time ——v i To requite either good or evil

repayable, rē-pā'a-bl, *a* That is to be repaid or refunded, that may be repaid.

repayment, rē-pā'ment, *n* Act of repaying back, reimbursement, money repaid.

repeal, rē-pēl', *v t* pret & pp *repealed*, rē-pēld', ppr *repealing*, rē pēl'ing [Fr *rappeler—re*, back, and *appeler*, L. *appellare* to call upon, speak to, address APPEAL] To recall, to revoke, to abrogate or make to cease, as a law or statute, to annul to abolish ——n. Act of repealing or of annulling revocation abrogation.

repealable, rē-pēl'a bl, *a* Capable of being repealed

repealer, rē pēl'er, *n* One who repeals, one who advocates repeal

repeat, rē pēt', *v t* pret & pp *repeated*, rē-pēt'ed, ppr *repeating* rē pēt'ing [Fr *repeter*, fr L *repetere* to seek again, to repeat—*re*, and *peto*, I seek PETITION] To do, make, perform or utter again, to iterate, to recite, to rehearse, to recapitulate, to quote or say from memory ——n. The act of repeating, repetition a mark in music directing a part to be repeated in performance.

repeatable, rē pēt'a-bl, *a* That may be repeated.

repeatedly rē-pēt'ed li, *adv* With repetition more than once, again and again, indefinitely

repeater, rē-pēt'er, *n* One who repeats a watch that strikes the hours at will, by the compression of a spring an indeterminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs

repeating, rē pēt'ing, *p a* Characterized by repetition producing a like result several times in succession —Repeating rifle, a magazine-rifle

repel rē-pel', t t pret & pp *repelled*, rē-peld', ppr *repelling*, rē-pel ing [L *repello —re*, back, and *pello*, I drive, as in *expel, compel, expulsion*, &c PULSE.] To drive or cause to go back, to check the advance of, to repulse, to encounter with effectual resistance to resist or oppose successfully ——v t. To cause repugnance, to shock, to act with force in opposition

repellence, **repellency**, rē pel'ens rē-pel'en si, *n* The quality of being repellent, repulsion

repellent, rē pel'ent, *a* [L *repellens*, ppr of *repello*, I repel.] Having the effect of repelling, able or tending to repel, repulsive, deterring ——n. That which repels.

repeller, rē-pel'er, *n* One who or that which repels

repent, rē-pent', *v t* pret & pp *repented*, rē pent'ed, ppr *repenting*, rē-pent'ing [Fr *repentir, se repentir*, to repent—L *re*, again, and *pœnitere*, to repent fr *pœna*, pain PENITENT, PAIN] To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or left undone by one s self, to sorrow or be pained for sin done, to be penitent, to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life ——v t. To remember with self reproach or sorrow, to feel self accusing pain or grief on account of often in such phrases as I *repent me*, it *repented him*

repent, rē'pent, *a* [L. *repens, repentis*, ppr of *repo*, I creep] Creeping.

repentance, rē-pent'ans, *n* [*Repent* and *-ance*=Fr *repentance*] Act of repenting, sorrow for what we have done or said amiss, the state of being penitent, sorrow for sin, penitence, contrition, that sorrow for sin which issues in reformation

repentant, rē-pent'ant, *a* [*Repent* and *-ant*=Fr *repentant.*] Repenting, sorrowful for past conduct or words sorrowful for sin, expressing or showing sorrow for sin

repentantly, rē pent'ant-li, *adv* In a repentant manner

repenter, rē-pent'er, *n* One that repents

repeople rē-pē'pl, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *people*] To people anew, to furnish again with a stock of people

repercuss rē-per kus', v t pret & pp *repercussed*, rē per-kust', ppr *repercussing*, rē-per-kus'ing [L *repercutio repercussum—re*, back, and *percutio*, I drive PERCUSS] To beat or drive back (as sound or air), to make rebound.

repercussion, rē-per-ku'shon, *n* [Fr *répercussion*, L *repercussio* See prec.] Act of driving back, reverberation.

repercussive, rē-per kus'iv, *a* [*Repercuss* and *-ive*=Fr *repercussif*] Having the power of repercussion, causing to reverberate, reverberatory

répertoire, rep'er-twār, *n* [Fr *repertoire* REPERTORY] The aggregate of dramatic or musical pieces that an actor, a vocalist, or a company can readily perform

repertory, re'per to-ri, *n* [Fr *repertoire*, L *repertorium*, fr *reperio* I find again—*re* and *pario*, I produce PARENT] What contains a store or collection of things; a treasury, a magazine, a repository

reperusal, rē per ūz'al *n* A second or another perusal

reperuse, rē per ūz', v t. [Prefix *re*, and *peruse*] To peruse again

repetend, rep-ē tend', *n* [L *repetendum*, a thing to be repeated.] That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually

repetition, re pē ti'shon, *n* [Fr *repetition*, L *repetitio*, fr *repetere* to repeat. REPEAT] Act of repeating iteration of the same act act of reciting or rehearsing recital, recital from memory; that which is repeated

repetitious re-pē'ti shus, *a* [From *r pe tition*.] Marked by repetitions containi g statements repeated.

repetitive re pe'ti ti *a* [PEPETITION.] Containing repetitions repeating

repine r pin *v i* pret & pp *rep ned* re pind ppr *r pini j* re pin ng [Apparently fr prefix and *pine* to languish PINE.] To fret one s self to feel c mt nual inwa d discontent to compla n discontentedly to m rmur with *t* or *g nst* before an ob ject

repiner re-pln er O who repines

repiningly pl g li, *adv* In a re pin ng manner

replace re-plas' *v t* [Prefi an l *place*.] To put again in th f rm place to put in th place of an other displaced f s me th ng lost to tak or fill the place f to fulfil the end or office of to be a subst tute for to repay to ref l.

replacement, r plās ment, *n* Act of replac g subst tuti n.

replant r plant' *v t* [Prefix *re* and *pl t*.] To plant agai to re n tate

replenish re plen ish, *v t* pret & pp *r plen shed*, r plen ht ppr *replenishi g* e plen ish-ing [O Fr *plen reple* wa t fr L *r* back o again and *plenus* full. PLENTY.] To fill gain to fill up aft h v i g been empt ed or lessened to fill completely to tock w th numbers of abundance

replenisher re-plen ish-er *n.* One who replenishes.

replenishment, rē plen ish-ment, *n* Act of replenish ng

replete re plēt' *a* [L. *repletus* pp of *repleo*, I fill aga —*re*, ag m and pl o I fill, as in *compl t* iq .] Filled up full completely filled abound g thoroughly imbued.

repletion rē-plē shon, *n* [F *repletion*, L. *replet* I REPLETE.] The state of being replete or c mpletely filled superabundant fulness wart t n med plethora.

repletory re plē to-ri *a* [*Replete* and *-ory*.] Pertaini g to repletion.

replevin re plev'in, re plē'vi n, *n.* [O Fr *replevir* I REPLEVY.] In *law* a personal action to reco r possess on of goods wrongfully taken o detained.

replevisor re plev i sor *n* One who replevies.

replevy, re plev'i, *v t* pret. & pp *eplevied*, re plev'id ppr *replevyi g* re plev i ing. [O Fr *replevir* —*re* back, and L. L. *plevi* to pledge.] In *law* to reclaim (as goods wrongfully seized) upon gi ng security to try the ca se m court to tak back by writ of replevin

replica, repl ka, *n.* [It. *replica*, a reply a repetition—L. *re* back, and *plica*, a f ld. PLY.] A copy of a picture or a piece f sculpture made by the hand that executed the original.

replicant, repli kant, *n* [L. *replicans replicantis*, ppr of *repl co* I reply REPLY.] One who ma es a reply

replication re-pli kā shon, *n.* [L. *replicatio* fr *replica e*, to reply I REPLY.] A return or reply as to a statement t an answer a copy a repli ca.

replier rē-pli r *n* One who replies an answers a respondent a replica t

reply re-plī' *i* pret & pp. *eplied*, replid ppr *replying* re-pli'ing. [O Fr *r plier* (Fr *repl quer*) to reply fr L. *replicare* to fold back, to reply—*re* back, and *plico* I fold. PLY.] To make answ r in w rds or writ ng to answer to respond to rejom to do or gi e something in return to answer by deeds to meet an attack by fitting action. —*v t.* To return f or an answer often with a lause as of port.—*n.* An answer a response a rejoinder that which is done in consequence of something else an answer *by deeds* a counter attack.

report, re-port' *v t* pret. & pp *report d*, re port ed, ppr *reporting*, re port'ing. [F *reporter* to carry back also *rapporter* to carry back, relate, report the form r fr L. *reporta e—re* and *portar* I carry the latte from r *ad* and *portare* PORT (carriag).] To bear or bring back, as an answer to gi e an account of, to relate to tell to narrate to carry orally from one to anoth to circulat publicly as a story to give an official account or statement of to write out r take down from the lips of the speaker to lay a cha ge or make a disclosu against.—To port one s self, to m ke kn wn one s whereabouts o movem nts to th proper quarte —— i To mak a t teme t of facts to discharge the office f a rep rter fo the newspaper press ——*n.* An account b ought back common fame rumou h say statement circulated reputa reputat on that which is noised about respecting a thing s und noise of explosion, as of a gun a statement of a judicial op ni n or decision or of a case argued a l d termine i in a court of law an official statement of facts, verbal or written a statement made by a l gislati e committee of facts into which th y were charged to inquire, an account or statement of the proceedings of a meeting legislati e assem bly &c.

reportable re portà-bl, *a* That may be reported.

reporter re pōr t e *n* One who reports a member of a newspaper staff whose duty it is to gi e an account of the proceedi gs of public meetings and entertai ments, collect inf rmation respecting interesting events and th l k

reporting, -port i g *p a.* I rtaini g to a rep rte or h business ——*n.* The act or system of drawing up reports the work of a newspaper reporte

reportorial, re-pōr tō'ri-al, *a* Pelating to a reporter o reporters

repos al, re pōz al, *n* [*Repose* an l -*al*.] The act of reposing or resting with reli nce

repose re pōz' *v t* pret. & pp *reposed* re pōzd ppr *epos g* rē pō'zing [Fr *reposer* to place again, to settle, to rest—*re* back, and *poser* to put. POSE.] To lay at est to lay for the purpose of taking rest to refresh by rest *often refl* to lay place or rest n full reliance ——*v i.* To l e at rest to take rest to sleep to rest, in confi lence to rely ——*n.* [Fr *repo* rest, repose fr the verb.] A lying at rest sleep r st q uiet rest of m nd tranqu illity settled composure *absence of all* show of f eling

reposeful re pōz'ful, *a* Full of repose affording repose r rest trustful.

reposer re-pōz er *n* One who reposes

reposit re poz'it, *v t* pret. & pp r *ponited*, re poz it-ed ppr *reposiling* re poz it-ing [Fr m L. *repositus*, pp of *repon* I place back—*re*, back, and *i mo* I place.] To lay up to lodge, as for safety or preservation.

reposition re pō-zi hon, *n* Act of reposit ng

repository r pozi'to-ri, *n.* [L. *repositorium* fr L. REPOSIT.] A place where things are or may be depos ted f r safety or preservation a receptacle a storehouse a magazine a warehouse a shop

repossess re poz zes' *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *possess*.] To possess aga n.

repoussé re-pōō'sā, *a* [Fr pp of *repousser—re* back and *pousser* to push, to thrust. PUSH.] Raised on the surface f metal by strokes of the hammer from behin l said f k nd of ornamental or artistic *work in relief*.—*n. Repoussé* w rk.

reprehend, re p e hend' *v t* pret. & pp *rep ehended* re-pr hend'ed ppr *reprehending* re pre hend ng [L. *reprehendo—re* back, and *prehendo* I lay hol l of seen also in *comprehend, apprehend pr hensil* &c. PREHENSILE.] To charge with a fault to chide sharply to reprov to take e ception to or to speak of as a fault to censure

reprehender re-pr hend er *n* One that *repr hends one that blames o* reproves

reprehensible re pre h n'si bl, *a* [Fr *reprehensible* L. L. *reprehensibilis* fr L. *reprehendo repr hensum*. REPREHEND.] Deserving reprehension or blame blamable censurable blameworthy

reprehensibleness re-pre hen si bl nes, *n* Th quality of being reprehensible

reprehensibly re-prē hen si bli, *adv* In a repr hensible manner culpably

reprehension re-pre hen'shon *n* [Fr *r prehension* L. *epr hensio* I REPREHEND.] Act of reprehending reproof censure blame

reprehensive reprehensory, re-prē-hen re-pre hen so-ri, *a* Containing reprehension or reproof.

reprehensively re-pre hen siv li, *adv* With reprehension

represent, re pre zent' *v t* pret. & pp *re presented* re-p e zent ed ppr *representing* re-pre zent ing [Fr *repr senter* fr L. *representare—re* again and *praesentare* to present. PRESENT.] To exhibit by a likeness of to present an image or cou terpart of to typify to portray by pictorial or plastic art to act the part of to personate on th stage to exhibit to the mind in language to gi e an account of to describe to expound or set f rth to supply the place of, to speak and act on behalf of to be a substitute or agent f r to serve as a sign or symbol of to e emplify

representable re-pre-zent a-bl, *a.* That m y be represented.

representation re pre zen tā shon *n* [F *representation*, L. *r praesentatio*.] The act of represent g that wh ch represents an image or likeness a picture or statue exh bition on the stage a dramat performance a statement of arguments or facts, &c a written expostulation a remonstrance the epresent g of a constitu ncy in a legislati e assembly delegates or representat ves collect vely

representational, re-pre-zen tā hon-al, *a* Pertaini g to epresse tati n

representative re-pre-z nt a-ti *a* [Fr *representat f* .] REPRESENT.] Fitted o serv i g to represe t, portray or typify acti g as substitute for a oth r o others elected or appo nted to represent oth rs conducted by th agency of del gates presenting the f ll characteristics of a group or class typical ——*n.* One who or that which represe ts that by which anything is represented something stan ding f r something else an ag t, deputy or substit te acting by authority for another or others a person elected to represent a constituency in a legislative or other assembly in *law* one that stands in the place of another as he

representatively re pre zent at iv li, *ad* In a representati e manner by representation by delegation.

representer re-pre zent er *n* One who represents

repress, rē-pres' *v t* pret. & pp *repressed* rē-prest ppr *repressing* r pres'ing [L. *repr ssus* pp of *reprimo* I press on h ld back—*re*, back and *premo* I p ess.] To press or keep back to check cu b or restrain to put down to quell to subdu to suppress.

represser rē pres er *n* One who represses one that crushes or subdues.

repressible, re pres i bl *a* Capable of bei g repressed.

repressibly re pres'i-bli, *adv* In a re pressible m nner

repression r pre'shon, *n.* [Fr *répression*] Act of repressing or subduing check restraint

repressive r pres'iv *a* [Fr *répressif*.] Hi ing power to repress tending to subdue or restrain

repressively r' pres'iv li, *adv* In a re press e ma er

reprieve re prev' *v t* pret. & pp *reprieved*, re pre d pp *reprieving* re prev'ing. [A form of *reprove* (q v) the change of form being similar to that in *retrieve*.] To grant a respite to to suspend or delay the execution of fo a time to relieve temporarily ——*n.* The temporary suspens on of the e ecution of a criminal's sentence respite interval of relief.

reprimand, rep'rı mand, *n* [Fr *reprimande*, fr L *reprimenda*, a thing to be checked or repressed, fr *reprimo*, *repressum*, I repress. REPRESS] A severe reproof for a fault, a sharp rebuke, reprehension —— *v t*. rep-rı mand', pret. & pp *reprimanded*, rep-rı-mand'ed, ppr *reprimanding*, rep-rı-mand'ing To reprove severely, to administer a sharp rebuke to, to reprove publicly and officially

reprint, rē-print', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *print*] To print again, to print a second or any new edition of ——*n*. rē'print A second or a new impression of any printed work.

reprisal, rē-prīz'al, *n* [Fr *represaille*, fr L L *reprisaliæ* booty, fr L *reprehendo*, *reprehensum* REPREHEND] The seizure of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification retaliation, an act of severity done in retaliation

reproach, rē-prōch', *v t* pret. & pp *reproached*, rē-prōcht', ppr *reproaching*, rē-prōch'ing [Fr *reprocher*, O Fr *reprochier* =Pr *repropchar*, Sp & Pg *reprochar*, to reproach, fr L L *repropiare*, fr L *re*, back, and *prope*, near, *propius*, nearer lit. to bring nearer or set before APPROACH, PROPINQUITY] To charge with a fault in severe language, to upbraid, to censure, to blame, to rebuke, to condemn, to revile ——*n*. Act of reproaching, a severe or cutting expression of censure or blame, blame for something considered base or vile, contumely, source of blame, shame, infamy, or disgrace, object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

reproachable, rē-prōch'a-bl, *a* Deserving reproach.

reproachably, rē-prōch'a-blı, *adv* In a reproachable manner

reproacher, rē prōch'er, *n* One who reproaches

reproachful, rē-proch'ful, *a* Containing or expressing reproach, opprobrious, abusive, scurrilous disgraceful base, vile

reproachfully, rē-prōch'ful lı, *adv* In a reproachful manner, so as to convey reproach or condemnation

reproachfulness, rē-prōch'fu̯l-nes, *n* Quality of being reproachful.

reproachless rē-prōch'les, *a* Without reproach, irreproachable

reprobate, re'prō-bāt, *a* [L *reprobatus*, disapproved, rejected, pp of *reprobo*, I reject—*re*, implying opposition, and *probo* I approve PROBABLE, REPPIEVE, REPPOVE.] Rejected or condemned†, given up to sin, morally abandoned, depraved, profligate, *lost to virtue or grace —— n. One who is* thoroughly profligate or abandoned a person abandoned to sin, one lost to virtue, a wicked, depraved wretch.——*v t*. pret. & pp *reprobated*, re'prō-bāt-ed, ppr *reprobating*, re'prō-bāt-ing To disapprove with detestation or vehemence, to contemn strongly, to condemn, to reject

reprobateness, reprobacy re'prō-bāt-nes, re'prō-ba-sı, *n* The state of being reprobate

reprobater, re prō-bāt-er, *n* One who reprobates

reprobation, re prō-bā'shon, *n* [Fr *reprobation*, L *reprobatio*] Act of reprobating, strong disapproval, condemnation, censure rejection.

reproduce, rē prō-dūs', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *produce*] To produce again to renew the production of, to generate, as offspring to portray or represent, to bring to the memory or imagination

reproducer, rē prō-dūs'er, *n* One who or that which reproduces.

reproduction, rē-prō-duk'shon, *n* Act or process of reproducing, the process where by new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of a species ensured, that which is produced or presented anew; an accurate copy

reproductive, rē-prō-dukt'ıv, *a* Pertaining to or used in reproduction employed in reproducing or perpetuating the species

reproof, rē prūf', *n* [From *reprove*, like *proof*, *prove*] Words intended to reprove an expression of blame or censure addressed to a person, blame expressed to the face, reprehension, rebuke, reprimand

reprovable, rē-prov'a-bl, *a* Worthy of being reproved, blamable, censurable

reprovably, rē-prov'a-blı, *adv* In a reprovable manner

reproval, rē prov'al, *n* Act of reproving, admonition, reproof

reprove, rē-prov', *v t* pret & pp *reproved*, rē-provd', ppr *reproving*, rē prov'ing [Fr *réprouver*, to blame, to censure O Fr *reprover*, *reprouver*, fr L *reprobare*, to reprobate or condemn REPPOBATE. *Reprieve and reprove are doublets*] *To charge with* a fault orally, to reprehend, to reprimand to chide, to censure, to rebuke

reprover, rē-prov'er, *n* One who reproves

reprovingly, rē-prov'ing lı, *adv* In a reproving manner

reptant, reptatory, rep'tant, rep'ta-to-rı, *a* [See next] Creeping, crawling

reptation, rep-tā'shon, *n* [L *reptatio*, *reptationis*, fr *repto*, freq of *repo*, I creep REPTILE] The act of creeping or crawling

reptile, rep'tīl, *a* [Fr *reptile*, fr L *reptilis*, creeping, fr *repo*, *reptum*, I creep] Creeping, moving on the belly, or with many small short legs, grovelling, low, mean ——*n* An animal that creeps or moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs a grovelling or very mean person, an animal belonging to the class Reptilia

Reptilia, rep-tıl'ı a, *n pl* [REPTILE.] A class of vertebrate animals, cold-blooded, breathing by lungs, and covered with scales, comprising the snakes, lizards, crocodiles, tortoises, &c

reptillian, rep-tıl'ı an, *a* Belonging to the class of reptiles ——*n*. An animal of the class Reptilia.

republic, rē-pub'lık, *n* [Fr *republique*, L *respublica—res*, an affair, interest, and *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public. REAL, PUBLIC] A commonwealth, a state or political community in which the supreme power is vested either in certain privileged members or in the whole community

republican, *rē-pub'lık an, a* [*Fr republicain*] Pertaining to or having the character of a republic, consisting of a commonwealth, consonant to the principles of a republic ——*n*. One who favours or prefers a republican form of government, a democrat.

republicanism, rē-pub'lık-an-ızm *n* [Fr *republicanisme*] A republican form or system of government, attachment to a republican form of government, republican principles

republication rē-pub'lı-kā"shon, *n* [Prefix *re*, and *publication*] A second or new publication

republish rē-pub'lısh, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *publish*] To publish a second time or anew

repudiate, rē pū'dı āt, *v t* pret & pp *repudiated*, rē pū'dı-āt-ed, ppr *repudiating* rē-pū'dı āt-ing [L *repudio*, *repudiatus*, I cast off, divorce fr *repudium*, a casting off, a divorce—*re*, back, and root of *pudor*, shame PUDENCY] To divorce, to reject, to discard, to disclaim, to disavow to refuse to acknowledge or to pay as debt.

repudiation rē-pū'dı-ā"shon, *n* [Fr *répudiation*, L. *repudiatio*] Act of repudiating, rejection, disavowal, refusal by a government or public body to pay its debts duly incurred.

repudiator, rē-pū'dı āt-or, *n* One who repudiates or who favours repudiation

repugnance, rē-pug'nans, *n* [Fr *repugnance*, L. *repugnantia* fr *repugno* I fight against—*re*, back, and *pugno*, I *fight*, fr *pugna*, a fight PUGNACIOUS] State of being repugnant, opposition of mind, feeling of aversion unwillingness, reluctance, antipathy, dislike, contrariety, inconsistency

repugnant, rē pug'nant, *a* [Fr *repugnant*, L *repugnans* ppr of *repugno* See prec] Characterized by opposition or contrariety, opposed, inconsistent, hostile, inimical, highly distasteful, offensive followed by *to*

repugnantly, rē pug'nant-lı, *adv* In a repugnant manner

repulse, rē-puls', *n* [L *repulsus*, a driving back, *repulsa*, refusal, fr *repulsus*, pp of *repello*, I repel REPEL] Act of repelling or condition of being repelled, the act of driving back, a check or defeat, refusal; denial ——*v t* pret & pp *repulsed* rē pulst'; ppr *repulsing*, rē-puls'ing To repel, to beat or drive back

repulsion rē pul'shon, *n* [Fr *répulsion*, L. *repulsio*] Act of repelling, especially, in *physics*, that power by which bodies or *the particles of bodies* are made to recede from each other; feeling of aversion

repulsive, rē-puls'ıv, *a* [Fr *repulsif*] That repulses or repels, repelling, tending to forbid approach or familiarity, repellent, forbidding

repulsively, rē-puls'ıv lı, *adv* In a repulsive manner

repulsiveness, rē-puls'ıv-nes, *n* Quality of being repulsive

repurchase, rē per'chās, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *purchase*] To purchase or buy back, to regain by purchase or expense ——*n* Act of buying again, the purchase again of what has been sold.

reputable, re'pūt-a-bl, *a* [REPUTE] Being in good repute held in esteem, estimable, not mean or disgraceful.

reputableness, re'pūt-a-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being reputable

reputably, re'pūt-a-blı, *adv* In a reputable manner without disgrace or discredit

reputation, re-pūt-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *reputation*, L *reputatio*, fr *reputare*, to count or reckon See next] Character derived from public opinion, character by report character attributed, repute in a good or bad sense, often good, honourable regard, good name, honour, fame

repute, rē-pūt', *v t* pret & pp *reputed*, rē-pūt'ed ppr *reputing*, rē-pūt'ing [Fr *reputer*, fr L *reputare*, to count over, think, or consider—*re*, again, and *putare*, to reckon, to estimate PUTATIVE] To estimate, think, or account, *to hold in thought*, to reckon or consider as such or such, to deem.——*n*. Reputation; character, character as attributed by common or public opinion, good character

reputedly, rē pūt'ed lı, *adv* In common repute or estimation

request, rē-kwest', *n* [O Fr *requeste* (Fr *requête*), fr L *requisita*, a thing required, a want, fr *requiro*, *requisitum*, I ask (whence *require*)—*re*, again, and *quæro*, *quæsitum*, I seek QUEST, QUERY] A desire expressed to some person for something that the person can grant or do, an asking, a petition; a modest solicitation the thing asked for, a state of *being sought after*, or asked for ——*v t* pret & pp *requested*, rē-kwest'ed, ppr *requesting*, rē kwest'ing To make a request for or to, to express desire for; to solicit, to ask, to beg

requiem, rē'kwı-em, *n* [Acc case of L *requies*, rest (fr *re*, again and *quies* rest, repose), this word being prominent in the service QUIET] A mass or service for the dead in the Roman Catholic Church; *music for this mass*, a musical composition or service in honour of some deceased person

requiescence, rē kwı-es'ens *n* [From L *requiescere*, to rest REQUIEM.] A return *to a state of* quiescence or repose

require rē kwīr', *v t* pret & pp *required*, rē kwīrd', ppr *requiring* rē-kwīr'ing [O Fr. *require*, *requerre*, *requierre* (Fr *requerir*), fr L *requirere*, to ask for, inquire after—*re*, again, and *quæro* I seek. REQUEST] To ask as of right and by authority; to demand, to claim or call for, to request; to call upon to do something, to have need or necessity for, to need or want, to find it *necessary*, to have *to*

requirement, rē kwīr'ment *n* The act of requiring demand, that which requires the doing of something; an essential con-

ditio something required or necessary something in addition

requisite re'kwi-zit *a* [L. *requisitus*, pp of *requiro* to REQUIRE.] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances necessary needful essential.—*n.* That which is required or necessary something indispensable

requisition re-kwi-zi'shon, *n* [Fr *requisition* L. *requisitio* REQUISITE.] Act of requiring a application made as of a right a demand a command for necessaries by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are a written call or invitation state of being required or much sought after a request.—*v.t.* pret. & pp *requisitioned*, re-kwi-zi'shond pp *requisitioning* re-kwi-zi'shon-ing To make a requisition or demand upon to make a demand for

requisitionist re-kwi-zi'shon-ist, *n* One who makes requisition

requitable re-kwit'a-bl, *a* Capable of being requited

requital re-kwit'al, [*Requit* ar 1 -al] Act of requiting return for any treatment either good or bad reward, recompense return retribution or retaliation

requite re-kwit', *v.t.* pret. & pp *requited*, ppr *requiting* [from re- and *quit* older form *quite* QUIT] To repay to reward to recompense to make a return for either of good or evil to compensate to retaliate on

requiter re-kwit'er, *n* One who requites

reredos re'dos, *n* [O Fr *rere*, ar a 1 *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back, REAR, DORSAL.] The back of a fireplace a decorated piece of the wall behind and rising above the altar in a church

rere mouse re'mous, *n.* Same as *Rear mouse*

rereward re'ward, *n* [*Rear* ar 1 *ward* =*guard*.] The rear guard the part of an army that marches in the rear [O T.]

rescind re-sind', *v.t.* pret. & pp *rescinded*, ppr *rescinding* [Fr *rescinder* L. *rescindere rescissum* — *re* again and *cindo* I cut (as in *concise* precise &c.) SCISSORS.] To abrogate to annul to repeal to revoke to render null or make void

rescindment re-sind'ment, *n* The act of rescinding

rescission re-sizh'on, *n* [L. *rescissio* from *rescindo* RESCIND.] Act of rescinding abrogation or annulling

rescissory re-siz'o-ri, *a* [L *rescissorius*, fr *rescindo*, *rescisso* RESCIND.] Having power to rescind.

rescript, re'skript, *n.* [L. *rescriptum* fr *rescribo* I write back—*re*, back and *scribo* I write SCRIBE.] The decision of a Roman emperor on some matter set before him the decision of the pope of a question officially propounded an edict or decree

rescuable res'kū-a-bl, *a* Capable of being rescued

rescue res'kū, *v.t.* pret. & pp *rescued* res'kūd ppr *scuing* res'kū-ing [O F *rescoure* *re-escourre* to rescue fr L. *re* again, and *excutere* to shake off—*ex* away and *quatio*, *quassum*, I shake QUASH.] To set free or deliver from confinement danger or evil to withdraw from a state of exposure to deliver to take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody —*n.* The act of rescuing deliverance from restraint or danger by force a forcible taking out of the custody of the law

rescuer res'kū-er *n.* One that rescues.

research, re-serch' *n.* [Prefix *re* and *search* O F *recerche* research fr *rechercher* SEARCH.] A diligent and protracted seeking of facts or principles laborious or continued search after truth in exegetics.—*v.t.* To search again to examine anew

researcher re-serch'er *n.* One engaged in research.

reseat, re-set' *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *seat*.] To seat again to furnish with a new seat or seats

resect re-sekt' *v.t.* pret. & pp *resected*, ppr *resecting* [L *resectum* I cut off—*re* back and *seco* I cut SECTION.] To cut or pare off

resection re-sek'shon *n.* [See prec.] In *surgery* the removal of the articular extremity of a bone or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation

resetize re-sē'z *v.t.* [Prefix *re* and *seize*.] To seize again in law to reinstate (in such phrases as to be *reseized of* or in)

resemblance re-zem'blans, *n* [O Fr *resemblance*, Fr *ressemblance* RESEMBLE.] State or quality of resembling likeness similarity something similar similitude

resemblant re-zem'blant, *a* Resembling having likeness

resemble re-zem'bl *v.t.* pret. & pp *resembled*, ppr *resembling* re-zem'bling [O Fr *ressembler* Fr *ressembler* fr *re* and *mil* r to seem fr L *simulo* to make like fr *similis* like SIMILAR.] To have the likeness of to be like to bear the similitude of either in form figure or qualities to liken to compare

resent re-zent' *v.t.* pret. & pp *resented*, ppr *resenting* re-zent'ing [Fr *ressentir* fr L. *re* and *sentio*, to feel SENSE.] To take ill to consider as an injury or affront to be in some degree angry or provoked at to show this by word or deed —*v.i.* To be malignant to feel resentment

resenter re-zent'er *n* One who resents

resentful re-zent'ful, *a* Full of resentment easily provoked to resentment of a vindictive temper

resentfully re-zent'ful-li, *adv* In a resentful manner with resentment

resentment, re-zent'ment, *n* [F *ressentiment* = It *risentimento* RESENT] The feeling with which one who resents is impressed deep sense of injury or wrong suffered and prolonged angry sense of wrong from a sense of wrong displeasure indignation revengeful feeling.

reservation re-zer-vā'shon, *n* [Fr *réservation* fr L. *reservare* to reserve. RESERVE] Act of reserving or keeping back reserve concealment or withholding from disclosure something intentionally not expressed or disclosed from deceit state of being treasured up or kept in store in the *United States*, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, &c. a reserve

reserve, re-zerv' *v.t.* pret. & pp *reserved*, ppr *reserving* re-zerv'ing. [Fr *reserver* fr L. *reservare—re* back and *servo*, to save, to keep SERVE.] To keep in store for future or other use to withhold from present use for another purpose to keep back, *to retain to lay up* and keep for a future time. —*n.* The act of reserving or keeping back that which is retained from present use or disposal reservation retention something in the mind withheld from *disclosure* the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings a certain closeness or coldness towards others caution in personal behaviour *closeness coldness* shyness money kept unemployed in order to meet emergencies habilitates troops reserved in battle to sustain the rest as occasion may require a body *of troops kept for* an exigency

reserved re-zerv'd *p.a* Showing reserve, not free or frank in words, actions, or social intercourse restrained cautious cold

reservedly re-zer'ved-li, *adv* In a reserved manner with reserve coldly—*reservedness re-zer'ved-nes, n* quality of being reserved.

reserver re-zer'v'r *n* One who reserves.

reservoir re'zer-vwar *n* [Fr *réservoir* fr L. *reservo*, to reserve (q. v.)] A place where anything is kept in store, particularly a place where a large quantity of water is collected and kept for use an artificial lake or pond from which pipes convey water to a town.

reset, re-set' *n* [O Fr *recepte* receipt a receiving RECEIPT] *In Scots law*, an unlawful receiving the receiving of stolen goods.—*v.t.* pret. & pp *reset*, re-set'ting In *Scots law* to receive with the knowledge that what is received was stolen

reset rē-set' *v.t.* [Prefix *re* and *set*.] To set again to set over again as printed matter

resetter re-set'er *n* In *Scots law* a receiver of stolen goods.

reship re-ship' *v.t.* [Prefix *re* and *ship*.] To ship again to ship again what has been imported.

reshipment, re-ship'ment, *n* The act of reshipping

reside re-zīd' *v.i.* pret. & pp *resided*, ppr *residing* re-zīd'ing [Fr *résider* L. *residere—re*, and *sedeo*, I sit or settle SEDATE.] To continue in a place as an inhabitant permanently or for a length of time to have one's abode to dwell to abide or be inherent in to inhere

residence re'zi-dens, *n* [Fr *résidence*] A sitting or state of residing or of abiding the place where one resides abode home dwelling habitation domicile mansion the context using of a parson or incumbent on his benefice opposed to *non-residence*

residency re'zi-den-si, *n* Residence the official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.

resident, re'zi-dent, *a* [Fr *résident* fr L. *residens* ppr of *resideo* RESIDE.] Residing dwelling or having one's abode in a place —*n.* One who resides or dwells in a place for some time a permanent inhabitant a dweller a public minister who resides at a foreign court a kind of ambassador or representative of a government

resident-engineer re'zi-dent-en-jin-ēr' *n* A resident

residential re-zi-den'shal, *a* Pertaining to residence or to residents suitable or intended for residence

residentiary re-zi-den'shēr-i, *a* Having *residence* —*n.* One who is resident an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence

residual re-zid'ū-al, *a* [L. *residuum* residue (q.v.)] Having the character of a residue or residuum remaining after part *is taken*

residuary re-zid'ū-a-ri, *a* [See next.] Pertaining to the residue or part remaining forming a residue or portion not dealt with. —*Residuary legatee* the legatee to whom is bequeathed all that remains after deducting the debts and specific legacies

residue re'zi-dū *n* [Fr *résidu*, L. *residuum* what remains, *residuus* remaining, fr *residēre*, to remain RESIDE.] That which remains after a part is taken removed, or dealt with in some way what is left over the remainder the balance that which remains of the estate of a testator after the payment of debts and legacies

residuum re-zid'ū-um, *n* [PERIDUE] Residue that which is left after any process of separation or purification the dregs *or refuse scum or dregs of society*

resign re-zīn' *v.t.* pret. & pp *resigned* rē-zīnd' [I *resigning* re-zīn'ing [Fr *résigner* L. *resigno* to resign—*re* back and *signo* to sign fr *signum* a mark sign SIGN.] To assign back to give up as a claim post, or possession to give up or yield into the hands of another to give over to surrender to relinquish to quit to renounce to submit, as to Providence

resignation re-zig-nā'shon, *n* [Fr *résignation*] Act of resigning yielding or giving up surrender relinquishment, state of having resigned habitual submission to the will of Providence submission to evils without discontent or complaint.

resigned, rē-zīnd' *p.a* Submissive feeling *resignation patient*

resignedly re-zīn'ed-li, *adv* In a resigned manner with submission

resigner rē-zīn'er *n* One who resigns.

resile re-zīl' *v.i.* pret. & pp *resiled* re-zīld' ppr *resiling* re-zīl'ing [L. *resilio* I leap or spring back—*re* back, and *salio* I leap SALIENT.] To recede or withdraw from a purpose or agreement

resilience, resiliency re-zil'i-ens, re-zil'i-en-si, *n.* [See next.] The act of resil-

ing, the act of rebounding; rebound from being elastic.

resilient, rē-si'li-ent, *a* [*L resiliens*, ppr of *resilio* RESILE.] Inclined to resile, rebounding

resin, re'zin, *n* [Fr *resine*, fr L *resina*, resin, fr Gr *retinē*, resin *Posin* is the same word.] An inflammable substance of sundry varieties found in most plants, in some cases solid, in others semi-fluid, valuable as ingredients in varnishes, or for medicinal purposes, the hardened juice of pines

resiniferous, re-zin ü'er-us, *a* [*Resin*, and L. *fero*, I bear] Yielding resin

resinous re'zin-us, *a* [Fr *resineux*, L *resinosus*] Pertaining to or obtained from resin, partaking of the qualities of resin, like resin

resiny, re'zin i *a* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities.

resist rē-zist', *v t* pret. & pp *resisted*, rē-zist'ed, ppr *resisting*, rē-zist'ing [Fr *resister*, fr L. *resistere*, to withstand—*re*, and *sistere*, to place, to stand, fr *sto*, I stand. STATE, STAND] To withstand so as not to be impressed or overcome by to form an impediment or barrier to, to oppose, to act in opposition to to fight, strive, or struggle against ——*v i.* To make opposition.——*n.* A sort of paste used in printing calico goods

resistance, rē-zist'ans, *n* [*Resist* and *-ance*=Fr *resistance.*] Act of resisting, whether actively or passively a being or acting in opposition hindrance, check quality of not yielding to force or external impression, a power by which motion or tendency to motion in any body is destroyed or diminished in its effect

resistant resistent, rē-zist'ent, *a* [Fr *resistant*, O Fr *resistent*, L. *resistens*, ppr of *resistere*] Making resistance, resisting.——*n.* One who or that which resists

resister, rē-zist'er, *n* One who resists

resistible, rē zist'i-bl, *a* That may be resisted.

resistibleness resistibility, rē-zist'i-bl-nes, rē-zist'i-bil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being resistible

resistless, rē-zist'les, *a.* That cannot be resisted or effectually opposed, irresistible, that cannot resist, helpless

resistlessly, rē-zist'les-li, *adv* In a resistless manner, irresistibly

resistlessness, rē-zist'les-nes, *n* State or quality of being irresistible

resolute, re'zō-lūt, *a* [Fr *resolu*, L *resolutus*, pp of *resolvo*, *resolutus* RESOLVE.] Having fixedness of purpose, characterized by firmness and constancy in pursuing a purpose; determined, steadfast, firm, undaunted, unshaken

resolutely, re'zō-lūt-li, *adv* In a resolute manner, steadily, determinedly, boldly, firmly

resoluteness, re'zō-lūt-nes, *n* State or quality of being resolute resolution.

resolution re zō-lü'shon *n* [Fr *resolution*, L *resolutio*] The character of being resolute or of acting with fixed purpose, firmness, constancy, determination a resolve taken a fixed purpose or intention, a formal decision by vote of a legislative or other body the operation of resolving or separating the component parts of a body, the act of unravelling a perplexing question or problem, solution in *mus* the succession of a concord immediately after a discord, in *med* a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a tumour

resolutioner, re-zo-lü'shon-er, *n* One who joins in a resolution

resolvability resolvableness, rē-zolv'a-bil'i-ti, rē zolv'a-bl nes, *n* The property of being resolvable.

resolvable, rē-zolv'a-bl *a* That may be resolved, that may be reduced to elements or first principles, capable of being solved.

resolve, rē zolv', *v t* pret. & pp *resolved*, rē-zolvd', ppr *resolving*, rē-zolv'ing [O Fr *resolver*, L *resolvere*, to break up dissolve to do away with thence, to determine, that is, to do away with doubts or disputes)—*re*, back or again, and *solvo*, I loose SOLVE.] To separate the component parts of, to melt or dissolve, to reduce to constituent elements or components, to decompose, to analyse, to reduce to simple parts, to free from perplexities or difficulties, to solve, to explain to free from doubt or perplexity, to settle in an opinion, to confirm, to determine, to fix in purpose, to decide, to express by resolution and vote, to disperse or remove, as a tumour or an inflammation, in *math*, to solve, as a problem ——*v i.* To separate into component parts, to be decomposed, to melt, to dissolve, to determine in one's own mind, to form a purpose or resolution, to purpose, to make a declaration by resolution or vote ——*n.* That which has been resolved on, fixed purpose of mind, a settled determination a resolution.

resolved, rē-zolvd', *p a* Determined in purpose, having the mind made up

resolvedly, rē-zolv'ed-li, *adv* In a resolved manner, resolutely

resolvedness, rē-zolv'ed nes, *n* State of being resolved, resolution.

resolvent rē zolv'ent, *a* [L. *resolvens*, ppr of *resolvere* RESOLVE.] Having power to resolve or to dissolve, causing solution, in *medicine*, a discutient

resolver, rē-zolv'er, *n* One who or that which resolves, one who determines

resonance, resonancy, re'zo-nans, re'zo-nan-si, *n* [Fr *resonnance*, L. *resonantia*, fr *resonans*, *resonantis* RESONANT] The state or quality of being resonant, the act of resounding

resonant, re'zo-nant, *a* [L *resonans resonantis*, ppr of *resonare*, to sound again, to echo—*re*, again, and *sono*, I sound. SOUND] Capable of returning sound, resounding, full of sounds, showing vibrations in response to a sound.

resonantly, re'zo-nant-li, *adv* In a resonant manner

resonator, re'zo-nāt-er, *n* [RESONANT] An instrument for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds

resorb rē-sōrb', *v t* pret & pp *resorbed* rē-sōrbd', ppr *resorbing*, rē-sōrb'ing [L *resorbeo*, I suck in—*re*, and *sorbeo*, I drink in.] To swallow up

resorption, rē-sōrp'shon, *n* [From L. *resorbeo*, I suck in. RESORB] Absorption, or a kind of absorption.

resort, rē-zōrt', *v i* pret. & pp *resorted*, rē-zōrt'ed, ppr *resorting*, rē zōrt'ing [O Fr *resortir*, Fr *ressortir*, to go out again, to resort, to appeal, fr prefix *re*, and *sortir*, to go out, fr L. *sortiri*, to obtain to get by lot, fr *sors*, *sortis*, lot SORT] To have recourse, to betake one's self, to go, to repair frequently ——*n.* Act of resorting, recourse, a betaking one's self, act of visiting, assembly, concourse, frequent assembling, the place frequented a haunt

resorter, rē-zōrt'er *n.* One who resorts

resound, rē zound', *v t* pret & pp *resounded*, rē zound'ed, ppr *resounding*, rē-zound'ing [Formerly *resoune* (the *d* having been added as in *sound*, *expound*) fr L. *resono*, I resound, echo—*re* again, and *sono*, I sound. SOUND] To give or send back the sound of, to echo, to praise, to extol ——*v i.* To sound again, to be filled with sound, to echo, to ring to give out a loud sound, to be much and loudly mentioned, to be much praised.——*n.* Return of sound, echo

resource, rē-sōrs', *n* [Fr *ressource*, fr O Fr *ressourse*, *resource*, fr *ressourdre*, to arise anew—*re*, again, and *sourdre*, L *surgere* to rise SOURCE.] Any source of aid or support, any expedient to which a person may resort, resort, expedient, means device, *pl* funds, money or any property that can be converted into supplies, available means or capabilities of any kind.

resourceless, rē sōrs'les, *a* Destitute of resources.

respect, rē-spekt', *v t* pret. & pp *respected*, rē spekt'ed, ppr *respecting*, rē-spekt'ing [Fr *respect*, respect regard, fr L *respectus*, Fr *respecter*, to respect or regard, fr L. *respectare*, fr *respicio*, *respectum*—*re*, back, and obs *specio*, I look. SPECIES.] To regard, heed, or consider; to have reference or regard to, to relate to, to view with some degree of reverence, to hold in high esteem, to honour, to have consideration for ——*n.* Regard, attention, a holding in high estimation or honour, the department which proceeds from esteem, regard, or reverence, due deference, partial or undue regard, bias *pl* an expression of regard, esteem, or deference, a point or particular, relation, reference, as in the phrase *in or with respect to*

respectability, rē-spekt'a-bil"i-ti, *n* State or quality of being respectable

respectable, rē-spekt'a-bl, *a* [Fr *respectable*] Worthy of respect or esteem; having a good character; held in good repute, occupying a fairly good position in society, moderately good or excellent, mediocre, not despicable

respectably, rē-spekt'a-bli, *adv* In a respectable manner, moderately; pretty well.

respecter, rē-spekt'er, *n* One who respects

respectful, rē-spekt'ful, *a* Marked or characterized by respect; civil, dutiful; courteous, ceremonious

respectfully, rē-spekt'ful-li, *adv* In a respectful manner, with respect.

respectfulness, rē spekt'ful-nes, *n* Quality of being respectful.

respecting, rē-spekt'ing, *prep* [A ppr which has become a prep, like *concerning*] In regard to, regarding, concerning

respective, rē-spekt'iv, *a* [*Respect* and *-ive*=Fr *respectif*] Relating or pertaining severally each to each, severally connected or belonging, several, relative, not absolute

respectively, rē-spekt'iv-li, *adv* In their respective relations, as each belongs or refers to each.

respell, rē-spel', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *spell*] To spell again, to spell by a system that gives the actual sounds

respirability, respirableness, rē-spir'a-bil"i-ti, rē-spir'a-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being respirable

respirable, rē-spir'a-bl *a* That may be respired or breathed fit for respiration.

respiration, re-spi-rā'shon, *n* [Fr *respiration* L. *respiratio*] Act of respiring or breathing, the act of inhaling air into the lungs, and again exhaling it, that animal function by which the blood is oxygenized.

respirational, res-pi rā'shon-al, *a* Relating to respiration.

respirator, re'spi rāt-er, *n* [RESPIRE.] An appliance covering the mouth, and which serves to exclude cold air, smoke, dust, &c.

respiratory, rē-spī'ra-to-ri *a* [Fr *respiratoire* RESPIRE.] Serving for respiration pertaining to respiration

respire, rē-spīr', *v i* pret. & pp *respired* rē-spīrd', ppr *respiring* rē spīr'ing [Fr *respirer*, L *respirare* to respire or breathe—*re*, again and *spiro*, I breathe I blow SPIRIT] To breathe, to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it to recover one's breath, to take rest from toil or suffering ——*v t.* To inhale and exhale to breathe

respite, res'pit *n* [O Fr *respit* (Fr *répit*) fr L *respectus* respect so that *respite* and *respect* are doublets] Temporary intermission of labour or of suffering, limited time of rest pause interval, temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender a reprieve prolongation of time for the payment of a debt ——*v t* pret. & pp *respited*, res'pit-ed. ppr *respiting*, res'pit-ing [O Fr *respiter*] To grant a respite to; to relieve by a pause or interval of rest, to reprieve, to delay the execution of

resplendence, resplendency, rē-splen'dens, rē-splen'den-si, *n* [*Resplendent* and *-ce, -cy*] Brilliant lustre, splendour

resplendent rē-splen'dent, *a* [L *resplendens*, *-dentis* ppr of *resplendeo* I shine bright ly—*re*, intens, and *splendeo* I shine SPLENDID] Shining very brightly, very bright shining with brilliant lustre

resplendently re-splen'dent-li, *adv* In a resplendent manner.

respond re-spond', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *responded*, ppr. *responding*. [O.F. *respondre* (F. *répondre*), L. *respondere* to respond, back, and *spondeo* I promise, as Gr. σπονδή, SPONSOR, SPOUSE.] To give an answer or reply in words; to answer or reply in any way; to answer by action; to correspond; to suit. — *n.* In recent use, a short anthem or verse, sung or recited at intervals; a response.

respondence, respondency re-spond'ens, re-spond'en-si, *n.* The state of being responsible; an answering.

respondent, re-spond'ent, *a.* [L. *respondens*, ppr. of *respondere*, RESPOND.] Answering; corresponding. — *n.* One who responds; one who answers in a lawsuit; one who maintains a thesis; a reply.

respondentia, re-spon-den'shi-a, *n.* [L.] A loan advanced upon the cargo of a ship.

response, re-spons', *n.* [F. *réponse*, L. *responsa*, fr. *respondeo*, *responsum*, RESPOND.] An answer; a reply; an oracular answer; a word or form of words to be repeated by the people in reply to what is said by the minister; certain parts of a church service answering to an objection in a formal disputation.

responsibility re-spon'si-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being responsible; that for which one is responsible; a trust, or the like, resting on a person; ability to answer a payment.

responsible re-spon'si-bl, *a.* [Fr. *responsible*.] RESPONSE.] Answerable; accountable; liable to respond to a claim; able to discharge an obligation; involving responsibility.

responsibly re-spon'si-bli, *ad.* In a responsible manner.

responsions, re-spon'shonz, *n. pl.* [L. *responsio*, an answering.] The first examination which the students at Oxford are obliged to pass before they can take any degree; also called the *Little Go*.

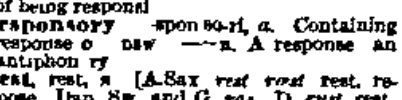
responsive re-spon'siv, *a.* [O.F. *responsif*.] Making response or reply; answering; corresponding; suited to something else.

responsively re-spon'siv-li, *ad.* In a responsive manner; by way of response.

responsiveness, re-spon'siv-nes, *n.* State of being responsive.

responsory re-spon'so-ri, *a.* Containing response. — *n.* A response; an antiphony.

rest, rest, *n.* [A.Sax. *rest*, *rost*, rest, repose; Dan. Sw. and G. *rast*; D. *rust*, rest; Icel. *rost*, Goth. *rasta*, a stage or place of rest on the road; root seen in Goth. *razn*, a house; Icel. *rann*, the *ran-* of *ransack*. From the noun come the corresponding verbs A.Sax. *restan*, D. *rusten*, Dan. *raste*, Sw. *resta*, G. *rasten*, to rest.] Cessation of motion or action; time or state of quiet or repose; freedom from anything that disquiets; peace; tranquillity; sleep; slumber; the last sleep; death; a place of quiet or quietude; that on which anything leans for support, an article or appliance for supporting; in music, an interval of silence between one



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sound and another or the mark or character denoting the interval. — *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rested*; ppr. *resting*. To cease from action, motion, or work of any kind; to stop; to pause; to be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; to remain tranquil or undisturbed; to be quiet or still; to lie for repose; to sleep; to sleep the final sleep; to stand or be placed for support; to be supported; to be fixed in any state or position; to be in a certain state or position, as an affair; to remain. — To lay at rest, to give rest or repose to; to quiet; to lay or place as on a support.

rest, rest, *n.* [Fr. *reste*, *rester* to rest, to remain, L. *resta*, to remain — *re* back and *sto* I stand. STATE.] That which is left over; remainder; residue; a banker's reserve fund; those not present; the others; in pl. the remainder; overplus; residue; a banker's reserve fund. — *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rested*; ppr. *resting*. [Fr. *rester*.] To be left over; to remain; to continue to be.

restaurant res'tō-rant, *n.* [F. *restaurant*, ppr. of *restaurer* to refresh, RESTORE.] An establishment for the sale of refreshments, especially meals; an eating house.

restaurateur res-to-ra-ter', *n.* [F.] The keeper of a restaurant.

restful rest'ful, *a.* Full of rest; giving rest; quiet; being at rest.

restfully rest'ful-li, *adv.* In a restful manner; in a state of rest or quiet.

restfulness rest'ful-nes, *n.* State of being restful.

restharrow rest'har'rō, *n.* [For *arrest-harrow*.] A British leguminous plant, which has a strong root that arrests the harrow's prongs.

rest house rest hous, *n.* In India, an empty house for the accommodation of travellers.

restiff res'tif, *a.* RESTIVE.

restiform res'ti-form, *a.* [L. *restis*, a cord, and *forma*, form.] In the form of a cord.

resting place rest'ing plās, *n.* A place for resting; used poetically for the grave.

restitution res-ti-tū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *restitution*, L. *restitutio*, *restitutionis*, fr. *restituo* I set up again, I restore — *re* and *statuo* I set, STATUE.] The restoring of what is lost or taken away, especially some thing taken away unjustly; reparation; amends; indemnification.

restive res'tiv, *a.* [O.Fr. *restif*, drawing backward, refusing to go forward, fr. *rester*, L. *restare* to stay back, to remain. From the meaning has been influenced by *cet. ex.*] Obstinate in refusing to move; said of horses; hence, impatient under restraint or opposition; applied to persons.

restively res'tiv-li, *ad.* In a restive manner.

restiveness, res'tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being restive.

restless rest'les, *a.* [*Rest* and *less* = A.Sax. *restléas*.] Having no rest; not remaining at rest; continually moving; unquiet, disturbed; sleepless; being without sleep; passed in uneasiness; uneasy; agitated; anxious; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; turbulent; unsettled; roving; inconstant.

restlessly rest'les-li, *ad.* In a restless manner.

restlessness, rest'les-nes, *n.* State of being restless; agitation; sleeplessness.

restorable re-stor'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being restored.

restoration re-stō-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *restauration*.] RESTORE.] The act of restoring; replacement; renewal; re-establishment; repairing of injuries suffered by works of art, buildings, &c.; a plan showing the original state of a ruined building, &c.; recovery of health. The Restoration, the return of King Charles II. in 1660 and the re-establishment of the English monarchy.

restorative re-stor'a-tiv, *a.* [*Restore* and *-ative* = O.F. *restoratif*.] Having power to renew strength and vigour. — *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour.

restoratively re-stor'a-tiv-li, *ad.* In a restorative manner.

restore re-stōr', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *restored*, ppr. *restoring*. [O.F. *restaurer* (F. *restaurer*), L. *restaurare* to restore, repair, renstall, fr. L. *re* again, and verb akin to Gr. *stauros*, a stake. STORE.] To make sound and strong again; to bring back to a former state or condition; to give back; to return; after having been taken away; to bring or put back to a former position; to recover; to restore as passages from an author defective or corrupted; to bring back from a state of injury or decay; to compensate by adding; to give parts.

restorer -stor'er, *n.* One who restores.

restrain re-strān', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *restrained*, ppr. *restraining*. [O.Fr. *restraindre*, L. *restringo* I draw tight, as in *constringo*, STRAIN.] To hold back; to hold from action; to hinder; to curb; to check; to repress; to hinder; to restrict.

restrainable re-strān'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being restrained.

restrainedly -strān'ed-li, *adv.* With restraint; within limits.

restrainer re-strān'er, *n.* One who or that which restrains.

restraint re-strānt', *n.* [O.Fr. *restrainte*, fr. pp. of *restraindre*, RESTRAIN.] The act of restraining; a hindering of the will; coercion of any action; hindrance; repression; curb; confinement; imprisonment; restriction; abridgment of liberty; that which restrains; self-possession; constraint; reserve.

restrict re-strikt', *v.t.* pret. and pp. *restricted*, ppr. *restricting*. [L. *restrictus*, fr. *restringo* RESTRAIN.] To limit; to circumscribe; to confine within limits.

restriction re-strik'shon, *n.* [F. *restriction*, RESTRICT.] Act of restricting; limitation that which restricts; a restraint; a reservation.

restrictive, rē-strik'tiv, *a.* [*Restrict* and *-ive* = F. *restrictif*.] Having the quality of restricting or limiting; imposing restraint or restriction.

restrictively rē-strik'tiv-li, *ad.* In a restrictive manner; with limitation.

restrictiveness rē-strik'tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restrictive.

result re-zul', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *resulted* rē-zul'ted, ppr. *resulting* re-zul'ting. [Fr. *resulter*, to result, originally to rebound, fr. L. *resul'are*, to rebound, fr. *resilio* I leap. RESILE.] To proceed, arise, or spring as a consequence from facts, arguments, circumstances, &c.; to issue by ensue; to come on; to have an issue to end or terminate; followed by *in*. — *n.* That which proceeds from a given state of facts, premises, circumstances, &c.; consequence; conclusion, effect, issue; outcome; product.

resultant, rē-zul'tant, *a.* Following as a result or consequence; resulting from the combination of two or more agents or forces.

resultless re-zult'les, *a.* Without result.

resumable re-zūm'a-bl, *a.* That may be resumed.

resume re-zum', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resumed*, re-zumd' ppr. *resuming* re-zūm'ing. [Fr. *résumer*, L. *resumere* to take again — *re* and *sumo* I take (as in *assume*, *consume*, &c.). SUMPTION.] To take up again; to take back to take up again after interruption; to begin again.

résumé rā'zū-mā, *n.* [Fr. *résumer* to sum up. RESUME.] A summing up; a recapitulation; a summary.

resumption rē-zum'shon, *n.* [Fr. *résomption*, L. *resumptio*.] Act of resuming, taking back, or taking again.

resumptive re-zum'tiv, *a.* [L. *resumo*, *resumptus* I resume.] Resuming; taking back again.

resupinate rē-sū'pi-nāt, *a.* [L. *resupinatus* — *re* back and *supinus*, lying on the back, supine.] Inverted; reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.

resupine, re-su-pīn', *a.* [See prec.] Lying on the back.

resurgent, rē-ser'jent, *a.* [L. *resurgens*, ppr. of *resurgo* — *re* again, and *surgo* I rise. See next.] Rising again, or from the dead.

resurrection, re-ze-rek'shon, *n.* [L. *resurrectio* fr. *resurgo* *surrexi* — *re*, again, and *surgo* I arise. SOURCE.] A rising again.

a springing into new life, a rising again from the dead; the rising of the dead at the general judgment

resurrectionist, re-zer-rek'shon-ist, *n* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave for dissection

resuscitable, rē-sus'i ta-bl, *a* Capable of being resuscitated.

resuscitate, rē-sus'i-tāt, *v t* prct & pp *resuscitated*, rē-sus'i tāt-ed, ppr *resuscitating*, rē-sus'i-tāt-ing [L *resuscito, resuscitatum*—*re* again, and *suscito* I rouse up—*sub*, up, and *cito*, I rouse, I cite CITE] To raise or stir up again, to revivify to revive, particularly, to recover from apparent death —v i. To revive, to come to life again

resuscitation, rē sus'i tā''shon, *n* [L L *resuscitatio*] Act of resuscitating, revivification, the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead.

resuscitator, rē sus'i tāt-er, *n* One who resuscitates

ret, ret, *v t* pret & pp *retted*, ret'ed, ppr *retting*, ret'ing [D *reten*, to ret flax, allied to *rot*] To steep or macerate flax in water, in order to separate the fibre

retail, rē tāl', *v t* pret & pp *retailed*, rē-tāld', ppr *retailing*, rē-tāl'ing [O Fr *retail*, a piece cut off—*re*, again, and *tailler*, to cut, fr L L *talea, talia*, a tally, L *talea*, a cutting to be planted (hence also *tailor, tally*) *Retail* is thus to sell by pieces cut off *Detail* is of same origin] To sell in small quantities, to deal out in small quantities to tell to many — n rē'tāl. The sale of commodities in small quantities, a dealing out in small portions —a Applied to the sale of anything in small quantities.

retailer, rē-tāl'er, *n* One who retails

retain, rē-tān', *v t* pret & pp *retained* rē-tānd', ppr *retaining*, rē-tān'ing [Fr *retenir*, fr L *retinēre*, to hold back—*re*, back, and *tenco*, I hold. TENANT] To hold or keep back, to withhold to hold or keep in possession, not to lose or part with or dismiss, to keep from departure or escape, to detain, to keep up or in practice, to keep in memory, to hire, to engage, to employ by a preliminary fee paid, as a lawyer

retainable, rē-tān'a-bl, *a* Capable of being retained

retainer, rē-tān'er *n* One who retains an adherent, dependent, or follower, a servant, not menial a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counsellor to maintain a cause

retaining, rē tān'ing, *p a* Serving to retain —Retaining fee, a retainer —Retaining wall, a wall built to keep a bank of earth from slipping down, a revetment

retainment, rē-tān'ment, *n* The act of retaining, retention

retake, rē-tāk', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *take*] To take again, to recapture

retaliate, rē-ta'li āt, *v t* pret & pp *retaliated*, rē ta'li āt-ed, ppr *retaliating*, rē-ta'li-āt-ing [L *retalio, retaliatum*, I retaliate —*re*, in return, and noun *talio* like for like, retaliation, fr *talis*, such] To return the like for, to pay back in evil of the like kind to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. —v i. To return like for like, to do injuries in return for injuries

retaliation, rē-ta'li ā''shon, *n* Act of retaliating, the return of like for like, requital of evil by evil reprisal, revenge

retaliative retaliatory, rē-ta'li a tiv, rē tal'i-ā to ri, *a* [*Retaliate* and *-ive, -ory*] Returning like for like, consisting in retaliation

retard, rē-tard', *v t* pret & pp *retarded*, rē tärd'ed ppr *retarding*, rē tard'ing [Fr *retarder*, fr L *retardare*—*re*, back, and *tardo*, I delay, fr *tardus*, slow TARDY] To render slow or slower, to keep back in swiftness or rapidity to impede, to obstruct, to clog to put off, to delay, to postpone —n Retardation or delay

retardation, rē tard-ā'shon *n* [L *retardatio*] Act of retarding, diminution in rate of speed a hindering of the free progress or velocity of a body, that which retards, an obstruction.

retardative, rē tärd'a-tiv, *a* Tending or having power to retard.

retarder, rē-tärd'er, *n* One who or that which retards

retardment, rē tard'ment, *n* The act of retarding

retch, rech, *v i* pret & pp *retched*, recht, ppr *retching*, rech'ing [A Sax *hraecan*, to retch, to hawk allied to Icel *hrœkja*, to spit, *hrâki*, spittle] To make an effort to vomit, to strain, as in vomiting

retention, rē ten'shon, *n* [Fr *rétention*, L *retentio*, fr *retineo, retentus* I retain RETAIN] Act of retaining, holding or keeping maintenance, preservation the power of retaining, act or power of retaining in the mind, memory, undue retention of some natural discharge

retentive, rē ten'tiv, *a* [See prec] Characterized by retention having strong power of recollecting or retaining ideas

retentively, rē ten'tiv li, *adv* In a retentive manner

retentiveness, rē ten'tiv-nes, *n* Quality of being retentive retention

retiary, rē'shi a-ri *a* [From L *retiarius*, fr *rete*, a net] Netlike, constructing or using a net or nets

reticence, re'ti sens, *n* [Fr *reticence*, L *reticentia, fr reticeo*, I keep silence—*re*, back, and *taceo*, I am silent TACIT] The act or character of keeping studied and continued silence, a refraining from talking, the keeping of one's own counsel

reticent, re'ti-sent, *a* [L *reticens, reticentis*, ppr of *reticeo*, I keep silence See prec.] Having a disposition to be silent, reserved, not apt to speak about one's own affairs.

reticular, re-tik'ū-ler, *a* [L *reticulum*, dim of *rete*, a net same root as *varus*, thin, rare.] Having the form or character of a net or of net-work.—**reticularly**, re-tik'ū-ler-li, *adv* In a reticular manner

reticulate, **reticulated**, re-tik'ū-lāt, re tik'ū-lāt-ed, *a* [L *reticulatus*, fr *reticulum* RETICULAR.] Resembling net-work, having parts crossing like net-work



Reticulated Moulding

reticulation re tik'ū lā''shon, *n* [See prec.] That which is reticulated net-work

reticule, re'ti-kūl, *n* [Fr *reticule*, fr L *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net. RETICULAR] A kind of bag, originally of net-work, used by ladies for carrying things

reticulum, re-tik'ū-lum, *n* [L. See RETICULAR] The honey-comb bag or second cavity of the stomach of ruminants

retiform, rē'ti-form, *a* [L *retiformis*, —*rete*, a net, and *forma*, shape] Having the form of a net in texture, reticular

retina, re'ti-na, *n* [From L *rete*, a net RETICULAR.] One of the coats of the eye in part resembling fine net-work, spread over the back of the eye, where the visual impressions are received.

retinal re'ti-nal, *a* [*Retina* and *-al*] Pertaining to the retina

retinitis, re ti ni''tis, *n* [*Retina* and *-itis* denoting inflammation] Inflammation of the retina.

retinue, re'ti nū, *n* [O Fr *retenue*, fr *retenir* to retain RETAIN] The attendants of a prince or great personage chiefly in a procession or on a journey, a train of persons, a suite

retiral, rē tīr'al, *n* [*Retire* and *-al*] The act of retiring, the act of taking up and paying a bill when due

retire, rē-tīr', *v i* pret. & pp *retired*, rē-tīrd', ppr *retiring*, rē-tīr'ing [Fr *retirer*—*re*, back, and *tirer*, to draw a word of Teutonic origin=Goth *tairan* E to *tear*] To draw or go back, to withdraw, to retreat, to go from company or from a public place into privacy to give up a public position or service, to withdraw from business or active life to break up, as a company or assembly, to go to bed, to recede, to be bent or turned back, as a shore or coast —v t To remove from active service, to take up and pay when due, as a bill of exchange

retired, rē tīrd', *p a* Secluded from society or public notice, being apart from public notice, sequestered, private, secret, having given up business, inclining to seclusion or retirement

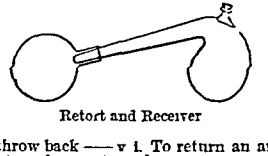
retiredly, rē-tīrd'li, *adv* In a retired manner in solitude or privacy

retiredness rē-tīrd nes, *n* A state of being retired solitude, privacy or secrecy

retirement, rē-tīr'ment, *n* Act of retiring, withdrawal from public notice, private way of living, state of living a retired life, seclusion, privacy, solitude

retiring, rē-tīr'ing, *p a* [RETIRE.] Reserved the reverse of forward or obtrusive, unobtrusive, granted to one who retires from employment or service

retort, rē-tört', *v t* pret & pp *retorted*, rē-tört'ed, ppr *retorting*, rē-tört'ing [From L *retorqueo, retortum*, I fling or cast back I retort—*re*, back and *torqueo, tortum*, I twist TORTURE] To twist, bend, turn, or cast back, to retaliate, to return, as an argument, accusation, censure or incivility,



Retort and Receiver

to throw back —v i. To return an argument or charge, to make a severe or angry reply —n. A reply in return to an argument, charge, or incivility, a severe reply a repartee, a chemical vessel for distilling with a long bent neck, to which a receiver may be fitted (from O Fr *retorte*, from the neck being bent or twisted back), a vessel or receiver in which a solid substance, as coal wood, &c, is submitted to destructive distillation

retouch rē-tuch', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *touch*] To improve by new touches, as a picture or an essay —n. A repeated touch a fresh touch from the hand of the author or artist to give greater perfection

retrace, rē-trās', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *trace* =Fr *retracer*] To trace back, to go over or repeat in the reverse direction, to trace over again

retract, rē trakt', *v t* pret & pp *retracted*, rē-trakt'ed, ppr *retracting* rē-trakt'ing [Fr *rétracter*, fr L *retractare*, freq of *retraho, retractum*, I draw back—*re*, back, and *traho*, I draw TRACT] To draw back, to draw in (as claws), to withdraw, to take back, as a declaration, to recall, to unsay, to recant to abjure to disavow —v i To take back statements, to unsay one's words.

retractable, rē trakt'a-bl, *a* Capable of being retracted.

retractation, rē trak tā'shon, *n* [Fr *retractation*, L *retractatio*] The act of retracting or withdrawing, the act of recalling what has been said by one's self, recantation

retractile, rē-trakt'il, *a* [*Retract* and *-ile* =Fr *retractile*] Capable of being drawn back, as claws

retraction, rē-trak'shon, *n* [Fr *retraction*, L *retractio* RETRACT] Act of drawing back withdrawal of something said, recantation disavowal, retractation

retractive, rē trakt'iv, *a* Tending to retract

retractor, rē-trakt'ēr, *n* One who or that which retracts, a muscle that draws back some part.

retransform, rē trans-förm', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *transform*] To transform anew

retransformation, rē'trans-för-mā''shon, *n* A second or repeated transformation

retranslate, re-trans-lāt *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *translate*.] To translate again; to translate back into the original tongue.

retreat re-trēt *n* [Fr *retraite*, f. *retra re*, fr. L. *retrahere*, to withdraw—*re* back and *trahere* to draw. RETRACT.] Act of retiring; withdrawing from any place; state of being secured or secluded; retirement, seclusion; privacy; place for being retired or secluded; place of safety or security; an asylum; a shelter; a refuge; the retiring of an army or body of men from an enemy or from any position; retirement for self-examination, meditation, and special prayer.—*v i.* pret. & pp. *retreated*; ppr. *retreating*. To draw back; to retire from any position or place; to retire to a place of safety or security; to take shelter; to retire from an enemy or from any advanced post.

retrench, re-trensh *v t* pret. & pp. *retrenched*; ppr. *retrenching*. [O. Fr. *retrencher*, Fr. *retrancher*—*re*, and *trancher* to cut. TRENCH.] To render less or smaller; as, expenses; to diminish; curtail; cut short; as, bridge; to limit or restrict.—*v i.* To live at a less expense; to diminish expenses; to economize.

retrenchment, re-trensh'ment, *n.* [Fr. *retranchement*.] Act of retrenching; act of removing what is superfluous; act of curtailing or abridging; as, one's expenditure; economy; an interior rampart cutting off a portion of a fortress from the rest and to which a garrison may retreat.

retribution re-tri-bū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *rétribution*, fr. L. *retributio*, fr. *retribuo*, *retributum*, I repay or give back—*re* back, and *tribuo* I assign, give. TRIBUTE.] The act of requiting or rewarding; a reward, recompense or requital; especially, a requital or punishment for evil done; evil justly befalling the perpetrator of evil; the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

retributive, retributory rē-trī'bū-tiv, re-tri'bū-to-ri, *a.* [*Retribut-ion* and *-ive, -ory*.] Making retribution; rewarding or requiting according to desert; entailing justly deserved punishment.

retrievable re-trē'va-bl, *a.* That may be retrieved or recovered.

retrievably re-trē'va-bli, *adv.* In a retrievable manner.

retrieval, re-trē'val, *n.* Act of retrieving.

retrieve re-trēv' *v t* pret. & pp. *retrieved* re-trēvd'; ppr. *retrieving* re-trēv'ing. [Fr. *retrouver*, O. Fr. *retreuver*, to find again, to recover—*re* again and *trouver* to find, as in *to trive* (q.v.).] To recover or get again; to regain; to restore or bring back from loss or injury; to place again on a prosperous footing; to make amends for; to repair.

retrievement re-trēv'ment, *n.* Act of retrieving; retrieval.

retriever re-trē'ver, *n.* One who retrieves; a dog that goes in quest of game which a sportsman has shot.

retroact, re-trō-akt' or ret-, *v i.* [Prefix *retro* and *act*.] To act backward; to act in opposition; to return.

retroactive rē-trō-akt'iv or ret-, *a.* [*Retroact* and *-ive*=Fr. *retroactif*.] Acting backward; affecting what is past; retrospective.

retrograde re-trō-grād' or ret-, *v i.* [pret. & pp. *retrograded*; ppr. *retrograding*.] [L. *retrogradi*, fr. *retro* backward, and *gradi* I go. GRADE.] To go backward; to recede; to decline; to become worse; to fall back to a less perfect state.—*a.* Going or moving backward; declining to a less perfect state.—**retrogressively** re-trō-gres'i-li, or ret-, *adv.* In a retrogressive manner.

retrogression re-trō-gre'shon or ret-, *n.* [See *prec.*] Going or moving backward; declining to a less perfect state.—**retrogressive** re-trō-gres'iv or ret-, *a.* Going or moving backward; declining to a less perfect state; retrogressively.

retro-operative, re-trō-o-pe-rā-tiv or ret-, *a.* [Prefix *retro* and *operative*.] Retrospective in its effects.

retrorse, re-trors' *a.* [L. *retrorsus*, fr. *retro* backward, and *versus* turned.] Turned or directed backward, as a part of a plant.

retrospect re-trō-spekt or re-, *n.* [L. *retrospectus*, *retrospectum*, I look back at—*retro* back, and *specio* I look. SPECIES.] A looking back on things past; a view or contemplation of the past; backward survey.

retrospection re-trō-spek'shon or re-, *n.* [See *prec.*] Act or faculty of looking back on things past.

retrospective re-trō-spekt'iv or re-, *a.* [*Retrospect* and *-ive*=Fr. *rétrospectif*.] Looking back on past events; having reference to what is past; affecting things past.

retrospectively re-trō-spekt'iv-li or re-, *adv.* In a retrospective manner.

retroussé re-trō-sā', *a.* [Pp. of Fr. *retrousser*, to turn up. TRUSS.] Turned up at the end, as a nose.

return re-tern' *v t* pret. & pp. *returned*; ppr. *returning*, re-tern'ing. [Fr. *retourner*—*re*, back, and *tourner* to turn. TURN.] To turn back to come or go back to the same place; to go back to the same state, occupation, subject, &c.; to revert; to come again; to reappear; to recur; to answer; to retort.—*v t.* To bring, carry or send back; to give back; to restore, to repay; to give in recompense or requital; to give back in reply; to render as an account to a superior; to report officially; to transmit to elect as a member of parliament; to yield or bring in.—*n.* The act of returning; the act of coming or going back or of giving or sending back; reappearance; recurrence; repayment; recompense; requital; restitution; election; *of* a representative that which is returned, the profit on labour on an investment, commercial undertaking &c.; an official or formal report or statement; *pl.* tabulated statistics for general information; also a name for a light-colored mild Havana kind of tobacco.

returnable, re-tern'a-bl *a.* That may be returned; legally to be returned, delivered, or rendered.

returner re-tern'er *n.* One who returns; one who repays or remits money.

returning-officer re-tern'ing-of-is-er *n.* An officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, &c.; the presiding officer at an election who declares the persons duly elected.

return match, re-tern' mach, *n.* A second match played by the same two sets of players.

return ticket, re-tern' tik'et, *n.* A ticket for journey to a place and back generally at a reduced charge.

retuse re-tūs' *a.* [L. *retusus*, pp. of *retundo*—*re* back and *tundo* I hammer.] In *bot.* term: notching in a rounded end, with a slight hollow or indentation.

reunion re-ūn'yon, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *union*=Fr. *reunion*.] A uniting again; union after separation or discord; a meeting or assembly for festal or social purposes.

reunite re-ū-nīt' *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *unite*.] To unite again to join after a separation; to reconcile after variance.—*v i.* To be united again; to join and cohere again.

revaccinate, re-vak'si-nāt, *v.t.* [Prefix *re* and *vaccinate*.] To vaccinate again.

revamp rē-vamp' *v t* [Prefix *re* and *vamp*.] To vamp or patch up again; to rehabilitate.

reveal, re-vēl' *v t* pret. & pp. *revealed*; ppr. *revealing*. [Fr. *révéler*, fr. L. *revelare* to unveil, to uncover—*re* back, and *velare* to veil, fr. *velum*, a veil. VEIL.] To disclose; to divulge; to make known as something before kept secret or concealed; to lay open; to make known by divine means; to communicate by supernatural revelation.

revealable re-vēl'a-bl, *a.* That can be revealed.

revealer re-vēl'er *n.* One who or that which reveals.

reveille re-val'ye, *n.* [Spelled also in several other ways; fr. Fr. *réveiller*, O. Fr. *resveiller* to awake—*re*, back, *x* out, and *vigilar* to watch. VIGIL.] The beat of drum, bugle sound, or other signal given about break of day to awaken soldiers.

revel re'el, *v i* pret. & pp. *revelled*; ppr. *revelling*. [O. Fr. *revel*, *revelry*, disorder, rebellion; fr. *rever* to rebel, fr. L. *rebellare*, to rebel. REBEL.] A feast with noisy jollity; a bacchanalian orgy, a carouse; a festivity; a merry making; an old kind of dance.—*v i.* To feast with boisterous merriment; to carouse; to wanton; to take one's fill of pleasure; to delight.

revelation re-vē-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *revelation*, fr. L. *revelatio* fr. *revelare*. REVEAL.] Act of revealing; that which is revealed; *theol.* the disclosure or communication of truth to men by God himself, or by his *authorized agents*; *sacred truths* divinely communicated to man for his instruction or guidance; the Apocalypse.

reveller re-vel'er *n.* One who revels.

revelry re-vel'ri, *n.* [*Revel* and *-ry*.] Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.

revenge re-venj' *v t.* & pp. *revenged*; ppr. *revenging*. [O. Fr. *revenger*, *revengier* (Fr. *revancher*)—*re* in return, and *venger*, *vengier* to avenge; fr. L. *vindicare*, to vindicate (so also *avenge*). VINDICATE.] To take vengeance for or on; to wreak out of; to exact satisfaction for; to inflict injury for or on account of; and in order to gratify one's bitter feelings, to gratify oneself as by injury to another whom we regard as having injured us (used *flex.*).—*v i.* To take vengeance.—*n.* The act of revenging; the executing of vengeance; retaliation; the deliberate infliction of injury in return for an injury received; the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury; vindictive feeling.—To give one his revenge; to offer him a return match after he has been defeated.

revengeful re-venj'ful, *a.* Full of revenge; or a desire for revenge; harbouring revenge; vindictive; implacable.

revengefully re-venj'ful-li, *ad.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively.

revengefulness re-venj'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being revengeful.

revenger re-venj'er *n.* One who revenges.

revenue re'ven-ū *n.* [Fr. *revenu*, lit. what comes back, fr. *revenir* to return, L. *revenire*—*re* back, and *venio* I come (as in *advenio*, *convenio*, &c.). VENTURE.] The annual rents, returns, or profits from any species of property; income; the annual income of a state being the produce of the taxes, excise and customs duties, &c.

reverberant, rē-ver'be-rant, *a.* [L. L. *reverberans*, pp. of *reverbero*. See next.] Reverberating; returning; sounding; rebounding.

reverberate re-ver'be-rāt *v t* pret. & pp. *reverberated*; ppr. *reverberating*. [L. L. *reverbero*, *reverberatum*—L. *re*, back, and *verber* I beat, from *verber* a whip.] To return or reflect back, as sound to echo; to reflect, as heat or light.—*v i.* To rebound; to be reflected; to echo; to resound.

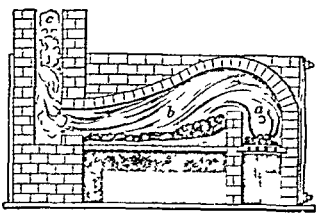
reverberation re-ver'be-rā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *réverbération*.] Act of reverberating; the

act of reflecting light or heat, or of returning sound, a sound reverberated, an echo

reverberative, re-ver'be-rāt-iv, *a* Reverberant

reverberator, rē-ver'be-rāt-or, *n* That which reverberates

reverberatory, rē-ver'be-ra-to-ri, *a* [*Reverberate* and *-ory*] Producing reverberation, reverberating —Reverberatory furnace, a furnace in which the flame is reflected on the material to be operated on



Section of Reverberatory Furnace

a, Fireplace *b*, Material treated. *c*, Chimney

revere, rē-vēr', *v t* pret & pp *revered*, rē-vērd', ppr *revering*, rē-vēr'ing [Fr *revérer*, L. *reverēri*, to revere—*re*, again, and *vereor*, I feel awe of, same root as in E *wary*] To regard with awe mingled with respect and affection, to venerate, to reverence, to adore

reverence, re'ver-ens, *n* [Fr *reverence*, L *reverentia*, fr *reverens*, *reverentis* REVERENT] A feeling of deep respect and esteem mingled with affection, awe combined with respect veneration, an obeisance reverend character a reverend personage, a common title of the clergy, used with possessive pronouns —— v t pret & pp *reverenced*, re'ver-enst, ppr *reverencing*, re'ver-ens-ing To regard with reverence, to pay reverence to

reverencer, re'ver-ens-er, *n* One that reverences

reverend, re'ver-end, *a* [L *reverendus* to be revered, fr *revereri*, to revere (q v)] Worthy of reverence, a title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics [In the Anglican church deans are *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops *most reverend*]

reverent re'ver-ent, *a* [L *reverens*, *reverentis*, ppr of *revereri*, to revere (q v)] Expressing reverence or veneration, humble, impressed with reverence

reverential, re-ver-en'shal, *a* [L *reverentia*, reverence] Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it

reverentially, re-ver-en'shal li, *adv* In a reverential manner

reverently, re'ver-ent-li, *adv* In a reverent manner

reverer, rē-vēr'er, *n* One who reveres

reverie, re'ver-i *n* [Fr *rêverie*, fr *rêver*, to dream, akin to *rare*] A fit of mental abstraction, a waking dream, a brown study, a loose or irregular train of thoughts occurring in musing or meditations, a visionary project —**reverist**, re'ver ist, *n* One who indulges in or gives way to reverie

reversal, rē-vers'al *n* *Act of reversing*, a change or overthrowing

reverse, rē-vers' *v t* pret. & pp *reversed*, rē-vers't, ppr *reversing*, rē vers'ing [Fr *reverser*, fr L *revertor*, *reversus*—*re* back, and *verto*, *versum*, I turn VERSE.] To turn back, to turn or put in the contrary order, direction, position or condition, to turn upside down to alter to the opposite, to make quite the contrary, or have contrary bearing or relations, to annul, repeal, revoke (as a judgment or decree), to cause to revolve in a contrary direction, to change the motion of —— n. A reversal, a complete change or turn of affairs, a change for the worse, a misfortune, a check; a defeat, that which is directly opposite or contrary, the contrary, the opposite, the opposite or wrong side or end, the back or under surface, as of a leaf or of a coin, the less important side of a coin opposed to *obverse* —— a Turned backward, having the contrary or opposite direction, opposite

reverseless, rē-vers'les, *a* Not to be reversed, irreversible

reversely, rē vers'li, *adv* In a reverse manner

reversibility, rē-vers'i bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being reversible, the capability of being reversed.

reversible, rē-vers'i-bl *a* That may be reversed, capable of being turned outside in, or the like

reversion, rē-ver'shon, *n* [Fr *réversion*, L. *reversio* REVERT, REVERSE] A reverting, or returning, succession to a post or office after the present holder's term, in *biol* a return towards some ancestral type or character, the exhibition of peculiarities belonging to ancestors, atavism, in *law*, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after a certain term a remainder

reversionary, rē-ver'shon-a-ri, *a* Pertaining to or involving a reversion

reversioner, rē-ver'shon-er, *n* The person who has the reversion of an estate

reversive, rē-ver'siv, *a* Reverting, showing reversion

revert, rē-vert', *v t* pret & pp *reverted*, rē-vert'ed, ppr *reverting*, rē-vert'ing [L *reverto—re*, back, and *verto*, I turn (as in *convert*, *divert*, *pervert*, &c) REVERSE, VERSE] To turn back or in an opposite direction to reverse —— v i. To return to a former position, to return to a former habit to turn to something spoken of before, to go back to a former condition, in *law*, to return to the possession of the donor, or of the former proprietor, in *biol* to show reversion

revertible, rē-vert'i bl, *a* That may revert or return, as an estate

revet, rē-vet', *v t* pret & pp *revetted*, rē-vet'ed, ppr *revetting*, rē-vet'ing [Fr *revêtir*, to reclothe, fr L.L *revestire*—L. *re*, again, and *vestio*, I clothe VEST] To face (an embankment) with mason-work or other material

revetment, rē-vet'ment, *n* [REVET] A facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet, a retaining or breast wall

review, rē-vū', *v t* pret & pp *reviewed*, rē-vūd', ppr *reviewing*, rē-vū'ing [Prefix *re*, and *view*—Fr *revoir*, *revu* to review, *revue*, a review] To view or behold again, to look back on to reconsider, to survey, to write a critical notice of, after an examination in order to discover excellences or defects, to inspect, to make a formal or official examination of the state of, as of troops —— n. A second or repeated view, a re-examination, a survey, a critical examination of a new publication, with written remarks, a criticism, a critique, a periodical in which books are reviewed an official inspection of military or naval forces —— v i. To write reviews to be a reviewer

reviewable, rē-vū'a-bl, *a* Capable of being reviewed

revival, rē vī'val, *n* A review of a book, a critique

reviewer, rē-vū'er, *n* One who reviews, one who writes a review or reviews

revile, rē vīl', *v t* pret. & pp *reviled*, rē-vīld' ppr *reviling*, rē vīl'ing [Prefix *re*, and O Fr *aviler* to despise, fr L *ad*, to, and *vilis*, vile VILE.] To treat with opprobious or abusive language, to vilify, to upbraid, to abuse

reviler, rē-vīl'er, *n* One who reviles

revisal rē vīz'al, *n* [*Revise* and *-al*] Revision, the act of revising

revise, rē vīz', *v t* pret. & pp *revised*, rē-vīzd' ppr *revising*, rē vīz'ing [Fr *reviser*, L *revisere—re*, again, and *visere*, to look at attentively, intens. of *video*, *visum*, I see VISION] To examine or re-examine and make corrections on, to go over with care for correction, to reconsider and amend. —— n. A revision, a second proof sheet, in printing, taken after the first correction.—Revising Barrister, in England, one of those barristers appointed to revise the lists of parliamentary voters and who hold courts for the purpose

reviser, rē- vīz'er, *n* One who revises, one that goes over and corrects something written

revision, rē-vi'zhon, *n* [Fr *révision*] Act of revising or re-examining for correction, a re-examination with corrections if necessary, revisal, what is revised

revisit, rē-vi'zit, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *visit*] To visit again.

revivable, rē-vīv'a-bl, *a* Capable of being revived

revival, rē vīv'al, *n* [*Revive* and *-al*] Act of reviving, recovery from apparent death return or recall to activity from a state of *languor*, *return or restoration from a state* of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression, renewed and more active attention to religion, an awakening among large numbers of people to their spiritual concerns

revivalism, rē-vīv'al izm, *n* [*Revival* and *-ism*] The spirit of religious revivals, excited feeling with respect to religion

revive, rē-vīv', *v i* pret & pp *revived*, rē-vīvd', ppr *reviving*, rē-vīv'ing [Fr *revivre*, fr L *revivere—re*, again, and *vivere*, to live VIVID] To return to life, to recover life, to recover new life or vigour, to be reanimated after depression, to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression —— v t. To bring again to life, to resuscitate or reanimate, to raise from languor, depression, or discouragement, to quicken, to refresh, to bring again into use, notice, or vogue, to renew in the mind or memory, to recall.

reviver, rē-vīv'er, *n* One who or that which revives

revivification, rē-viv'i-fi-kā"shon, *n* [Fr *revivification*] Act of revivifying

revivify, rē-viv'i-fi, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *vivify*=Fr *revivifier*] To recall to life, to reanimate, to give new life or vigour to, to revive

revocable, re'vōk-a-bl, *a* [Fr *révocable*, L *revocabilis* REVOKE.] That may be revoked or repealed.

revocation, re-vōk-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *révocation*, L *revocatio*] Act of revoking, repealing or annulling, annulment, repeal, reversal, as of a decree, will, &c

revoke, rē-vōk', *v t* pret & pp *revoked*, rē-vōkt', ppr *revoking*, rē vōk'ing [Fr *révoquer*, fr L. *revocare—re*, back, and *voco*, I call VOICE.] To call back, to repeal, annul, or declare void, as a law, grant, or testament, to reverse, to cancel.—— v i. In *card playing*, to neglect to follow suit when the player ought to do so

revolt, rē-vōlt', *v i* pret & pp *revolted*, rē-vōlt'ed, ppr *revolting*, rē-vōlt'ing [Fr *révolter*, fr It *rivoltare*, *revoltare*, to revolt—*re*, back, and *volte*, *volta*, a bound, a turn fr L. *volvo*, *volutum*, I roll. REVOLVE] To renounce allegiance and subjection to one's ruler or government, to rise against a government in rebellion, to rebel, to be grossly offended or disgusted with *at* —— v t To repel with disgust or abhorrence to shock —— n The act of revolting a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government, rebellion, mutiny serious insubordination, gross departure from duty

revolter, rē vōlt'er, *n* One who revolts

revolting rē vōlt'ing, *p a* Exciting abhorrence or extreme disgust, shocking

revoltingly, rē vōlt'ing-li, *adv* In a revolting manner

revolute, re'vō lūt, *a* [L. *revolutus*, fr *revolvo* REVOLVE] Rolled or curled backwards or Revolute downwards

revolution, re-vō-lū'shon, *n* [Fr *revolution*, L. *revolutio*, *revolutionis* a revolving, fr *revolvo*, *revolutum*, I revolve REVOLVE.] Act of revolving or rotating; rotation the circular motion of a body on its axis, the

motion of a body round a centre or fixed point, the circuit made by a body round a centre: a cycle of time: a radical change of circumstances, conditions, character, manners, &c.: a sudden and violent change of government, or in the constitution of a country: overthrow of existing political institutions

revolutionary re-vō-lū'shon-a-ri, [*Revolution* and *-ary*.] Pertaining to a revolution in government: tending to produce a revolution.—*n.* A person disposed towards a revolution

revolutionism re-vō-lū'shon-izm, *n.* [*Revolution* and *-ism*.] Revolutionary principles

revolutionist, re-vō-lū'shon-ist, *n.* [*Revolution* and *-ist*.] The favourer of revolution.

revolutionize re-vō-lū'shon-īz, *t.* pret. & pp. *revolutionized*, re-vō-lū'shon-īzd; ppr. *revolutionizing* re-vō-lū'shon-īz-ing. [*Revolution* and *-ize*.] To bring about a revolution: to complete change in.

revolve re-volv', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revolved*; ppr. *revolving*. [O.Fr. *revolver*, L. *revolvere*—*re*, again, and *volvo*, I roll (as in *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, &c.). VOLUBLE.] To turn or roll round an axis or round a centre: to rotate: to circle: to move in an orbit: to return or recur: to pass away in cycles or periods.—*v.i.* To cause to turn or roll round, to turn over and over: to consider attentively

revolver re-volv'er, *n.* One who or that which revolves: a pistol with several barrels, each containing a charge which are discharged one after the other by means of a revolving motion.

revulsion re-vul'shon, *n.* [Fr. *révulsion*, L. *revulsio*, fr. *revello*, *revulsum*—*re*, back, and *vello*, I pluck, pull.] A violent separation or drawing away: abstraction: a sudden and violent change: especially a change of feeling in the mind: counter irritation.

revulsive re-vul'siv, *a.* [Fr. *revulsif*.] Having the power of revulsion.

reward re-ward', *n.* [O.Fr. *reward*, *regard*, *warder* (the Teutonic word *wardon*, to guard, so that *reward* = *regard*). WARD.] What is given in return for good or evil received, especially an equivalent for good done as for kindness, services, &c.: the fruit of men's labour or work: recompense: retribution: requital: punishment: a sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for recovery of anything lost.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *rewarded*; ppr. *rewarding*. To return worth or value to or for: to repay: to recompense: to requite: to give in return (either good or evil): to compensate: to remunerate: to pay: to pool.

rewardable re-ward'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of reward: recompensable

rewarder re-ward'er, *n.* One who rewards.

rewrite rē-rīt', *t.* [Prefix *re-* and *write*.] To write a second time: to write over again.

reynard ra'nard, REYNARD.

rhabdoidal, rab-doi'dal, *a.* [Gr. *habdos*, a rod, *eidos*, resemblance.] Rodlike in the shape of a rod.

rhabdomancy rab'dō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by a rod or wand: the use of the divining rod.

rhachitis ra-kī'tis, *n.* The rickets. See RACHITIS.

Rhadamanthine Rhadamantine rad-a-man'thin, rad-a-man'tin, *a.* [From *Rhadamanthus*, one of the three judges of the lower world according to Greek mythology.] Severely or rigorously just.

rhapsodic rap-sod'ik, *n.* [Gr. *rhapsodos*.] RHAPSODY.] A rhapsodist.

rhapsodic rhapsodical, rap-sod'ik, rap-sod'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody.—**rhapsodically** rap-sod'ik-al-li, *ad.* In a rhapsodic manner.

rhapsodist, rap'sod-ist, *n.* [*Rhapsody* and *-ist*.] One who writes, recites, or sings rhapsodies for a living: one who makes and repeats verses extempore: one who writes or speaks rhapsodic or extravagant matter

rhapsodize rap'sod-īz, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rhapsodized*; ppr. *rhapsodizing*. [*Rhapsody* and *-ize*.] To utter or recite rhapsodies: to act as a rhapsodist

rhapsody rap'so-di, *n.* pl. **rhapsodies** rap'so-diz. [Fr. *rhapsodie*—Gr. *rhapsōidia*—*rhaptō*, I stitch or put together, and *ōdē*, a song. ODE.] Originally among the Greeks a short epic poem: portion of a long epic such as would be recited by a rhapsodist at one time: now a confused series of cited or extravagantly thoughtless statements: extravagant and ill-connected utterance: a rambling composition

rhea, rē'a, *n.* The three-toed ostrich of S. America

rhea, rhea fibre rē'a, rē'a-fī-ber, *n.* [Name in Assam.] Same as *Ramie*, *China Grass*

Rhenish ren'ish, *a.* [L. *Rhenus*, the Rhine.] Pertaining to the Rhine.—*n.* Rhenish wine or Rhine wine

rheometer re-om'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, I flow, and *metron*, measure.] An electrometer or galvanometer: a instrument for measuring the rapidity of flowing liquid

rheostat rē'o-stat, *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, I flow, and *statos*, standing.] An electric instrument for regulating a circuit so that any required degree of force may be maintained

rheotome rē'o-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, I flow, and *tomos*, cutting.] An instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current

rhesus, rē'sus, *n.* A small monkey held sacred in India.

rhetoric, re'to-rik, *n.* [Fr. *rhétorique*, L. *rhetorica*, fr. G. *rhetorikē* (*technē*, art, understood), fr. *rhētōr*, a public speaker, fr. *rheō*, I speak.] The art of using language artistically and effectively: the art which teaches oratory: the rules that govern the art of public speaking: rhetoric exhibited in language: eloquence: flashy oratory: declamation

rhetorical, re-to'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric: exhibiting or involving rhetoric

rhetorically re-to'rik-al-i, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner: according to the rules of rhetoric

rhetorician re-to-ri'shan, *n.* [Fr. *rhétoricien*.] One who teaches or one well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric: a declaimer

rheum rum, *n.* [Gr. *rheuma*, a flowing, fr. *rheō*, I flow.] A thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c. as in a common cold: humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth.

rheumatic ru-mat'ik, *a.* [L. *rheumaticus*, fr. Gr. *rheumatikos*, fr. *rheuma*, *rheumatos*, rheum, fr. *rheō*, I flow.] Pertaining to rheumatism: partaking of its nature: subject to rheumatism.

rheumatism, rū'mat-izm, *n.* [L. *rheumatismus*, Gr. *rheumatismos*. See prec.] A painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the human body attended often by swelling and stiffness

rheumy rum'i, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of rheum, or affected with rheum

rhinal rī'nal, *a.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose.] Pertaining to the nose

rhinocerial, rī-nō-se'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the rhinoceros.

rhinoceros rī-nos'e-ros, *n.* [L. *rhinoceros*, fr. Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, nose-horn—*rhis*, *rhin*, the nose, and *keras*, a horn.] A large hoofed animal, allied to the hippopotamus, the tapir &c. having a very thick skin, and one or two horns on the nose

rhinolith rī'nō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, *lithos*, stone.] A concretion formed in the nose

rhinoplastic rī'nō-plas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, and *plassō*, I form.] Pertaining to a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose or restoring a nose partly lost.

rhinoscope rī'nō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, and *skopeō*, I view.] A small mirror for inspecting the passages of the nose

rhizanth, rī'zanth, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *anthos*, a flower.] A parasitic plant of a class destitute of true leaves

rhizodont, rī'zō-dont, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A reptile whose teeth like those of the crocodiles are planted in sockets

rhizogen rī'zō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, root, and *gennaō*, to produce.] A parasitic plant growing on the roots of others

rhizoid rī'zoid, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling a root

rhizome rhizoma rī'zōm or rī'zō-ma, [Gr. *rhizōma*, a root, from *rhizaō*, a root.] A term resembling a root, as in the case of the iris, &c.

rhizomorphous rī'zō-morf'us, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, *morphē*, shape.] Rootlike in form

rhizophagous rī'zof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *phagō*, I eat.] Feeding on roots

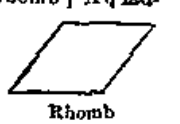
rhizopod rī'zō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An animal of the Rhizopoda or lowest class of the Protozoa, minute animals destitute of definite parts and capable of protruding rootlike masses from any part of their substance

rhodium rō'di-um, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *rhodon*, a rose.] A rare metal found in the ore of platinum, a sweet-scented wood obtained from a shrub of the convolvulus genus, yielding an essential oil

rhododendron rō-dō-den'dron, *n.* [Gr. *rhododendron*, lit. rose tree.—*rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.] A highly ornamental evergreen shrub, remarkable for the beauty of its large brilliant flowers

rhodomontade rod-ō-mon-tād', *n.* ROMONTADE

rhomb rhombus romb, rom'bus, *n.* [L. *rhombus*, fr. G. *rhombos*, a rhomb.] A quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles not right angles: a figure of a diamond or lozenge form: also a rhombohedron.



Rhomb

rhombic, rom'bik, *a.* [See prec.] Having the figure of a rhomb

rhombohedral rom-bō-hē'dral, *a.* [See next.] Relating to a rhombohedron

rhombohedron rom-bō-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *rhombos*, a bomb and *hedra*, a side.] A solid bounded by six rhombic planes

rhomboid rom'boid, *n.* [Gr. *rhombos*, a bomb and *eidos*, form.] A quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular: a solid having the form of a rhombohedral form



Rhomboid.

rhomboidal rom-boi'dal, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid.

rhombus rom'bus, *n.* See RHOMB.



Indian Rhinoceros

rhonchus, rong'kus, *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *rhonchos*, a snoring sound.] The deep snoring which accompanies some diseases.

rhopalocerous rō-pa-los'e-rus, *a.* [Gr.

rhopalon, a club, and *l'eras*, a horn] Having club-like antennæ, as certain insects

rhubarb, rō'barb, *n* [Fr *rhubarbe*, L L *rheubarbarum*, fr Gr *rhēon barbaron* rhubarb, fr *Rha*, a name of the river Volga (where the plant is native) and *barbaron*, barbarian] A plant the leaf stalks of which are used for making tarts, &c , and some species of which have roots used in medicine

rhumb, rum, *n* [From *rhomb*] A line which makes any given angle with a meridian, one of the thirty-two points of the compass, a rhumb-line

rhumb-line, rum'lin, *n* A line described by the course of a ship sailing steadily in any one direction except towards any of the cardinal points, a loxodromic curve

rhyme, rime, rīm, *n* [Formerly *ryme, rime*, fr A Sax *rīm*, number=Icel *rīm* D *rym*, Dan *rim*, G *reim*, rhyme The proper spelling is *rime*, the *h* has been inserted by influence of L *rhythmus*, Gr *rhythmos*, rhythm] A correspondence of sound in the final portions of words, a correspondence in sound of the terminating word or syllable of one line of poetry with the terminating word or syllable of another next to or near it, poetry, metre, a poem or composition in verse, a short poem, a verse, word, or termination rhyming with another —— v L pret & pp *rhymed*, rīmd, ppr *rhyming*, rīm'ing To make verses, to form a rhyme, to accord in sound —— v t. To put into rhyme

rhymeless, rīm'les, *a* Destitute of rhyme, not having consonance of sound

rhymer, rhymster, rīm'er, rīm'ster, *n* One who makes rhymes, a versifier, a poor poet

rhythm, rithm, *n* [L *rhythmus*, fr Gr *rhythmos*, fr *rheō*, I flow] A recurrence of definitely marked intervals of time serving as a measure in any sort of movement or progression, more especially in language, music, and dancing, periodical emphasis in verse or music, metrical movement, numerical proportion or harmony, rhyme, metre, verse

rhythmic, rhythmical, rith'mik, rith'mik-al, *a* [Gr *rhythmikos*] Pertaining to rhythm having rhythm —**rhythmically**, rith'mik al-li *adv* In a rhythmical manner —**rhythmics**, rith'miks, *n* The science of rhythm

riancy, rī'an si, *n* [*Riant* and *-cy*] Character of being riant cheerfulness, gaiety

riant, rī'ant or rī an, *a* [Fr *riant*, ppr of *rire*, L *ridēre*, to laugh] Laughing, gay, having a gay, smiling aspect.

rib, rib, *n* [A Sax *rib*, *ribb*=O Frns. *rib*, D *rib*, *ribbe*, L G *ribbe*, Dan *rib*, G *rippe*, Icel *rif*, a rib, akin to G *rebe*, a tendril, the fundamental notion being that of clasping] One of the curved bones springing from the backbone and inclosing important organs in man and other vertebrate animals, something resembling a rib in form use, position, &c , as in a ship, a vaulted roof, &c , one of the principal veins or nerves in leaves of plants, one of the rods on which the cloth of an umbrella is stretched, a long ridge or rising on cloth —— v t pret & pp *ribbed*, ribd, ppr *ribbing*, rib'ing To furnish with ribs, to form with ribs or ridges and channels, to inclose with ribs

ribald, ri'bald, *n* [O Fr *ribald*, *ribauld*, *ribault*, *ribaud*, lecherous, a lewd fellow= It *ribaldo* a ribald person, probably fr O H G *hribā*, *hripa* a prostitute] A low, vulgar, foul mouthed wretch a lewd fellow —*a* Low base vile, obscene

ribaldry, ri'bald ri, *n* [*Ribald* and *-ry*] The talk characteristic of a ribald obscene language, indecency

riband ri'band, *a* See RIBBON

ribbed ribd, *p a* Furnished with ribs inclosed, as with ribs, marked with ridges and channels

ribbing, rib'ing, *n* An assemblage of ribs for a vault or ceiling, a kind of rapid imperfect ploughing, every alternate strip only being moved.

ribbon, ri'bon, *n* [Formerly *ribane*, *riban*, *ribant*, &c , fr O and Prov Fr *riban*, Fr *ruban*, perhaps from the Celtic, comp Gael *ribean*, a ribbon, a fillet for the hair, *rib*, *ribe*, a hair, Ir *ribin*, *ribe*, a ribbon] A band or narrow web of silk, satin, &c , used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress, a narrow thin strip of anything —Blue ribbon and red ribbon, often used to designate the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively —— v t pret & pp *ribboned*, ri'bond ppr *ribboning*, ri'bon ing To adorn with ribbons, to mark with stripes resembling ribbons

ribbon-fish, ri'bon fish, *n* A fish with a lengthened body much flattened on the sides.

Ribbonism, ri'bon izm, *n* The principles of a secret society of Irishmen, which arose about 1808, and was antagonistic to the Orangemen, named from the piece of *ribbon* the members wore as a badge —**Ribbonman**, ri'bon man, *n* An adherent of Ribbonism

ribbon-worm, ri'bon-werm, *n* A kind of tapeworm

rib-grass, rib'gras, *n* A common British plant of the plantain genus

rice, rīs, *n* [Fr *riz*, *ris*, fr L *oryza*, Gr *oryza*, rice—a word of Oriental origin] A cereal plant, whose seed or grain, produced in immense quantities in warm climates, forms a light nutritious food



Rice (*Oryza sativa*)

rice-bird, rīs'berd, *n* The bobolink, called also *rice-bunting*

rice-dust, rīs'dust, *n* The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned, rice-meal

rice-paper, rīs'pā-per, *n* Paper made from rice straw, also, a kind of paper made in China from the pith of a certain plant

rice-pudding, rīs'pud ing, *n* A pudding made of milk and rice, with eggs and sugar

rich, rich, *a* [Partly fr A Sax *rice*, rich, powerful, partly fr Fr *riche*, rich the latter being fr O H G *rīche*, rich, which again is cog with A Sax. *rice*, Icel. *rīkr*, Goth *reiks*, rich the root being that of E *right*, L *rego* I rule RIGHT, REGENT] Having abundant possessions, wealthy opulent, splendid, sumptuous costly, valuable, precious, well supplied, abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities, yielding quantities of anything valuable, fertile, fruitful, affording abundance plentiful plentifully stocked abounding *with nutritious or agreeable qualities*, sweet, luscious, or highly flavoured, highly *pleasing to the sense of sight*, beautiful vivid, bright, agreeable to the sense of hearing sweet, mellow, abounding in humour, highly provocative of amusement

riches, rich'ez, *n* [Formerly *richesse*, lit. rich ness, fr Fr *richesse* (singular noun), fr *riche*, rich This word is therefore in the singular number in fact, but is treated as a plural.] That which makes rich extensive possessions, wealth, opulence affluence

richly, rich'li, *adv* In a rich manner with riches, opulently abundantly, splendidly, magnificently, highly, amply

richness, rich'nes, *n* The state or quality of being rich, wealth, fertility, magnificence, costliness, brilliancy, sweetness

rick, rik, *n* [A Sax. *hreác*, a rick, akin Icel *hraukr*, a pile W *crug*, Ir *cruach*, a rick] A stack or pile of grain or hay, commonly cylindrical, and sheltered with a covering of some kind —— v t pret & pp *ricked*, rikt, ppr *ricking*, rik'ing To pile up in ricks, as hay or corn

rickets, rik'ets *n pl* [From old *wrick*, *wricken*, to twist, allied to *wring*, *wriggle*] A disease of children in which there is usually some distortion of the bones, also called *rachitis*

rickety, rik'et-i, *a* [See prec] Affected with rickets, feeble in the joints, feeble in general, threatening to fall shaky

ricochet, rik'o-shet, *n* [Fr *ricochet*, n, *ricocher*, v , *etym unknown*] *A rebounding* from a flat surface, as of a stone from water or of a cannon-ball from the ground. —— v t. rik-o-shet' pret & pp *ricochetted*, rik-o shet'ed, ppr *ricochetting*, rik-o-shet'ing To operate upon by ricochet firing —— v i To strike the ground or water and fly onward, as a cannon ball

rid, rid, *v t* pret & pp *rid*, rid, ppr *ridding*, rid'ing [A Sax *hreddan*, to take or snatch, to deliver=O Frns *hredda*, L G and D *redden*, G *retten*, to rescue] To make free, clear, or unencumbered, as of something troublesome, to free, to clear, to disencumber —*a* Free, clear, disencumbered, delivered

riddance, rid'ans, *n* [*Rid* and *-ance*] The act of ridding, disencumbrance, act of clearing away —*A good riddance*, fortunate relief from something disagreeable

riddle, rid'l, *n* [A Sax. *hridder*, a fan for winnowing, cog O H G *hritarā*, a sieve, fr same root as L *cribrum*, a sieve, *cerno*, Gr *krinō*, I separate, judge CRITIC] A kind of sieve with rather large or coarse meshes —— v t pret & pp *riddled*, rid'ld, ppr *riddling*, rid'ling To operate on with a riddle, to sift, to perforate with numerous balls or shot, to make many little holes in.

riddle rid'l, *n* [A Sax. *raedels*, *raedelse*, a riddle, fr *raedan*, to read, discern, guess =L G *redelse*, D *raadsel*, G *rathsel*, a riddle READ] Something to be solved by conjecture, a puzzling question, an ambiguous proposition, an enigma, anything ambiguous or puzzling —— v t pret & pp *riddled*, rid'ld, ppr *riddling*, rid'ling To solve, to unriddle —— v i To speak obscurely or enigmatically

riddlings, rid'l-ingz *n pl* That which is separated out by ridding

ride, rīd, *v t* pret *rode*, rōd, pp *ridden*, rid'n, ppr *riding*, rīd'ing [A Sax *rīdan*, to ride=L G *rīden*, D *rijden*, Icel *rītha*, Dan *ride*, G *reiten*, to ride cog Ir *riad*, to ride, L *rheda*, a wagon *Raid* and *road*, as well as *ready*, are from this stem] To travel or be borne along on horseback or on *any animal, or in a vehicle or means of* conveyance to be borne on or in a fluid, to be supported in motion, to practise riding, to have ability as an equestrian, to be supported by something subservient, to be at anchor, as a ship —— v t To sit or be supported on, so as to be carried, to go over in riding, to tyrannize or domineer over —— n An excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle or any means of conveyance, a road cut in a wood or through a ground for the amuse*ment of riding, a certain district established* for excise purposes

rider, rīd'er, *n* *One who rides*, one who breaks or manages a horse, something resembling one who rides, an addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its first completion, an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament, a supplement or amendment attached to an original motion, a subsidiary problem in mathematics.

ridge, rij *n* [Softened form of older *rygge*, *rig*, fr A Sax *hryeg*, a ridge the back=Icel *rygg*, *rigg* a ridge of land, Icel *hryggr*, Dan *ryg*, Sw *rygg* G *rücken*, the back] A long *narrow elevation rising* above an adjoining surface, a linear prominence, a strip of ground thrown up by a plough, or left between furrows, a long crest or summit of hills or mountains; the upper angle of the roof of a building —— v t. pret & pp *ridged*, rijd, ppr *ridging* rij'ing To form into a ridge to form into ridges with the plough, to wrinkle

ridgy, rij'i, *a* Having a ridge or ridges, rising in a ridge.

ridicule, ri'di kūl, *n* [Fr *ridicule*, ridiculous, fr L *ridiculus*, laughable, fr *rideo*,

rieum I laugh, I laugh at (seen also in *d ride, rual ie*)] Words or action designed to awaken laughter with some degree of contempt towards a person or thing wit of that species which provokes contemptuous laughter derision, mockery sat re —v t. pret. & pp *ruticuled* r di kuld ppr *ridiculing* ri di-kul ing To treat with ridicule to make sport or game of to deride to mock.

ridiculous, ri-dik u lus, *a* [L *ridiculus* I RIDICULE.] Worthy of or fitted to ex ite ri icul laughable and contemptible droll absurd, preposterous.

ri liculously ri-dik'u lus-li, *ad* In a ri li culous mann r

ridiculousness, ri dik u lus nes, *n* Quality of being rid culous

riding rī'ding, *n* [Icel. *thrithju* or a third part. THIRD] On of the three great divisions of Yorkshire

riding, rīd'ing *p a.* Used in riding pe taining to ri h g.

riding habit rīd ing ha-bit *n* A gar ment worn by f males when they ride on horseback.

riding hood rī ing hŏd, *n* A hood formerly used by f males when they rode a kind of cloak with a h ood.

riding master rīd g mas-ter *n.* A teache of the rt of ridi g

ri ling school rī ling kol, *n.* A sch ol or y lace wh r the art of rid ng is taught.

riding shirt, rīd ing-shert, *n* A long k rt worn by a female when rid g.

rifacimento re fa h men to, *n* pl. **ri facimenti** re-fa ha men'ti. [It. f L. r again, *facio* I mak] A ccast g or remodelling of a literary wo k

rife, rīf *a* [A. Sax. *rif* rif bunda t = Icel. *ríf*, abunda t (allied to *reifa*, to en rich) O D *rijf rijf* plenteous.] Numerous, abundant plentiful prev lent supplied or filled with in larg numbers or great q a t ty boun ling in replete

rifely rīf'li, *ad* In a rif ma ne

rifeness, rīf'nes, *n* State of being rife ab ndance pre alence

riffraff rif'raf *n* [From O Fr *rif raf* used together to gnify every whit, lea ings akin to the verbs *rifle* and *raffle* (t v)] Re fuse trash the rabble

rifle rī'fl, *v t* pret. & pp *rifled*, rīf'l ppr *rifling* rī fling [O F *rifle riffler* to sweep away a word of Germ origin comp Icel. *Arifa, rifa* to seize] To natch away to strip to rob to pillage to plun d —v i. To rob to pillage

rifle rī'fl, *n.* [Lit a grooved or *rifled* musket, being co nected with A.Sax *geriflian*, to groov Dan. *rifle* a groove or fluting *rifle* to rifle a gun G *rief* a groove pe haps ski to *rive*] A gun th inside of wh ch barrel is grooved, or formed with sp iral hannels *pl* a body of troops arm i with rifles.— v t. pret. & pp *rifled* rī fld ppr *rifling* rī fling To groove sp rally the interior of the bore of

rifle-corps, rī fl-kōr *n.* A body of soldiers armed w th rifles.

rifleman, rīf'l-man, *n* One of a body of troops armed with rifles.

rifle-pit rī'fl pit, *n* A p t to afford cover to one or two riflemen.

rifler rī fl-er *n.* One who rifles.

rifle-range rī fl rānj *n* A range or place for practising hooting with the rifle.

rift rift, *n.* [From rive—Dan. *rift* a rift, a re t comp *drift* a d *drive*] An opening made by riving or splitting a cle ft a fissure. —v t. pret. & pp *rifted*, rift ed ppr *rifting* rift ng To ri e to cleave to split. —v i. To be riven to burst open to split.

rig, rig, *v t.* pret. & pp *rigged*, rigd ppr *rigging* rig ing. [Same as Dan *rigge* N *rugge*, to rig origin doubtful.] To bet to dress to accoutre to furnish with p raratus or gear to fit with tackling, as a hip.— *n.* Dress the peculiar style of the sails, masts, and rigging of a s ip

rig rig, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A frol a trick

rigadoon rig a dōn *n.* [F *rigadon*, *rigaudon*, fr *Riga it*, the inventor of the da ce] A gay brisk dance performed by one couple

rigger rig'er *n* One who rigs one whose occupat on is to fit up the rigging of a ship

rigging, rig'ing, *n* The ropes which support the masts, extend a d contract the sails, &c of a ship

right rīt, *a* [A. Sax. *riht* right, just straight—D *regt* L G and G *recht* O G and O Sax *reht* Goth *a hts* Icel *r ttr* Dan *ret* all participial f rms cognate with L. *r ctus* straight, If of *r jo rt m* I rule, direct (PRESENT PERIOD) *Reach* and *rich* are ultimately from same root] Straight not crooked in accordance with rul or pre cepts ot wrong espec ally in accordance with what morality teaches in accordance with duty truth, and justice or the will of God upright just equitable fit, suitable proper real, tru not spurious not erro eous according to fact or reality not mistaken or in error not *left* but its opposite belonging to that side of the body further from the heart most favourable or convenient opportune properly don made, placed, disposed, or adjusted orderly, correct in good trim or cond tion to be placed or worn outward *math.* rising perpendicularly having a perpendicular axis formed by one line or direction perpendicular to another —**At right angles**, as to form a right angle or right angles placed or standing perpendicularly —**Right bank** f a riv the bank on the right hand of a person wh se face is turned in the direct n to which the water runs.——*adv* [A.Sax. *riht* rightly] In a right manner justly properly correctly in a great degree very in a straight line directly to the right ha d. —*n.* What is right the opposite of wr ng rectitude a just claim legal o other claim or title prerogative immunity privilege or just claim belonging to on as member of a state society or community that which justly belongs to one power of action authority legal pow r th side opposite to the left —**By right**, by rights, rightfully —**To be in the right**, to be n t wr ng or in err r to have justice on one's side.—**Right of way** the right of passing over land not one s own —v t. pret. & pp *righted*, rīt ed ppr *righting* rīt ing [A.Sax. *rihtan* f the adj] To put right to do justice to to rel eve from wrong to restore to an upright position, as a ship —v i. To resume a vertical pos tion as hip

right about, rīt a-bout, *n* The opposite direction, as, *to send to the right about* to pack off to dismiss, to cause to ret eat.

right-angled, rīt'a g-gld, *a* Containing a right- gle or right-angles.

righteous, rīt yus, *a.* [A. Sax *rihtwis* righteous—*riht* right, and *wis* wise or *scire* w y manne similarly Icel. *rett vis*, righteous.] Upright in conduct free from guilt or sin just duly holy just honest virtuous in accordance with what is right eo tat]

righteously rīt yus-li *adv* In a ri hteous manne justly uprightly

righteousness, rīt yus nes, *n* Stat or quality of being righteous, uprightness integrity purity of heart and rectitude of lif

righter rīt er *n* One who rights or sets rig t.

rightful rīt fgl, *a.* Having a right, just, or legal claim being by right or by just claim consonant to justice just lawful.

rightfully rīt fu li, *ad* In a rightful ma er legitimately

rightfulness rīt fgl nes, *n* Quality of be ng rightful justice, lawfulness.

right hand rīt'hand, *a.* Belong g to the right hand situated on the side next the right hand essentially needful or serviceable to another

right handed, rīt'hand-ed, *a.* Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left.

right ly rīt li, *adv* In a right manner according to right or justice properly fitly suitably not erroneously correctly

right minded rīt mīnd-ed, *a.* Having a right r honest mind well-di posed.

rightness rīt nes, *n* The state or quality of bei g right traightness rectitud propri ty correctness.

rigid, rij i, *a* [Fr *rigide* L. *rigidus* fr *riger* to be stiff or numb (whence also *rigour*) allied to *r g* I rule or make straight Skr *rij* to be stiff RIGHT] Stiff unbending unyielding not phant resist g change of f rm characterised by strictness in op ion, practice discipline &c not lax or indulgent strict, severe stern rigorous, tuff harsh or hard as regards f rm o outline

rigidity ri jī i ti, *n* [Fr *rigidite* L *rigiditas*] State quality of being rigid stiffness inflexibility strictness severity harshness want of l gan e

rigidly rij'id li, *ad* In a rigid manner tiffly inflexibly, severely strictly

rigidness rij'id nes, *n* State or quality f be g rigid rigidity

rigmarole rig'ma-rol, *n* [A corruption of old *ragman-roll* a name f certain long rolls or lists, lit coward's roll, fr Icel. *ragr* meant a coward] A succession of confused or disjointed statements incoherent harangue a piece of bal lerdash.

rigor rig'or *n.* [L. See RIGOUR.] A sudden coldness attended by a shivering as at the beginning of many diseases —**Rigor mortis**, stiffness of death the stiffening of the body after death.

rigorous rig'o us, *a* [Fr *rigoureux* fr L. *rigor* RIGOUR] Characterised by or showing rigour severe, merciless stringent, very strict scrupulously accurate very cold or bitter

rigorously rig'or us-li *ad* In a rigorous manner severely strictly exactly with scrupulous nicety rigidly

rigour rig'or *n* [O Fr *rigor* Fr *rigueur* fr L. *igor* stiffness, rigidity rigour fr *riger*, to be stiff] [TED] Stiffness rigidness rigidity inflexibility strictness, especially severe strictness quality of being se in f a sternly severity stern ess harshness quality of being se re or very cold inte se or keen ess inclemency

rillevo ril-lā'vō, *n.* [It.] See RELIEF

rill ril *n.* [Same as L.G *rille* a brook a furrow connections doubtful] A small brook a rivulet a streamlet

rillet, ril t, *n* [Dim. of *rill*] A small stream a rivulet.

rim rim, *n* [A. Sax. *rima* rim edge] per kin to *ind* G *nd* border comp W *rh m* Arm r *rim*, a rim a border] The bord edge, or margin of a thing a brim —v t pret & pp *rimmed* rimd ppr *rimming* rim ing To put or to f rm a rim round

rime rim, *n* The more correct spelling of *Rhyme*

rime rīm, *n* [A. Sax *hrim*, rime—Icel *hrim*, D *rijm*, Dan *rim* for *rim*—hoar frost] White o hoar f ost cong aled dew or vapou —v t. pret & pp *rimed*, rīmd, ppr *riming* rīm ing To freeze or congeal into hoar frost.

rimple Same as *Ripple*

rimy rīm'i, *a.* [*Rime* and *-y*—A. Sax. *hrimig*] Abounding with rim frosty

rind rind, *n* [A. Sax. *rind* bark crust = G *rinde* rind same root as *rim*] The firm outward coat or covering of trees, fruits, animals, &c. bark peel, husk kin.—— v t. pret. & pp *rinded*] rind ed ppr *rinding* rind ing To take the rind f om.

rinderpest, rin der pest, *n.* [G *rinder* pl. of *rind*, a horn d beast, and *pest* a plague.] A most virulent contagious disease, affecting ruminant an mals especially cattle

ring ring, *n* [A Sax. *Arn* *ring* O Sax. and O Fris. *hring* Icel. *hringr* (D Dan and Sw *ring* a ring cog. with L. *circus* Gr *kirkos*, a circle. Akin are *wrong* *wrink*, *rink*, *harangue* &c.] Anything in the form of a circular hoop or hoop, or nearly in this form a circle of gold or other material worn for ornament, especially on the finger, a hoop of metal or other material an area in which

games or sports are performed, the arena of a hippodrome or circus, an inclosure in which pugilists fight, a space in which horses are exhibited or exercised, a circular group of persons or things, a combination of persons for some personal end or object —**The ring**, the prize ring, a term given to pugilism or those connected with pugilism —*v t* pret & pp *ringed*, ringd, ppr *ringing*, ring'ing To encircle, to surround with a ring or as with a ring, to furnish with a ring or rings to make a cutting round through the bark of

ring, ring, *v t* pret *rang* or *rung*, rang, rung, pp *rung*, rung, ppr *ringing*, ring'ing [A. Sax *hringan*, to ring=Dan *ringe*, Sw *ringa*, Icel. *hringja*, O D *ringhen*, to ring, probably imitative of sound like *clink*, *tinkle*, &c.] To cause to sound, as a bell or other sonorous metallic body to produce by ringing, to show, announce, or celebrate by ringing, to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly, to sound.—**Ringing the changes**, a trick by which, in paying or receiving money, a rascal tries to confuse the person with whom he is dealing so that he may cheat him —*v i* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, to resound, to have the sensation of sound continued, to tingle, to be filled with report or talk —*n*. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body a loud metallic sound, any loud sound continued, repeated, or reverberated, characteristic sound, a chime

ring-armour, ring'ar-mer, *n* Armour of ring mail

ring-bolt, ring'bōlt, *n* An iron bolt with a ring attached, used in ships

ring-bone, ring'bōn, *n* A bony excrescence on the pastern of a horse

ring-dove, ring'duv, *n* The cushat or wood pigeon, so called from a sort of ring on the neck

ring-dropping ring'drop-ing *n* A trick of rogues who pretend they have just found a valuable ring and offer to sell it for a small sum, it being really worthless

ringed, ringd, *p a* Having a ring or rings, encircled

ringent, rin'jent, *a* [L *ringens*, *ringentis* ppr of *ringor*, I gape] In *bot* labiate with a space between the two lips like an open mouth.

ringer, ring'er, *n* One who rings, one who practises bell ringing

ring-fence, ring'fens, *n* A fence encircling an estate within one inclosure

ring-finger, ring'fing-ger, *n* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage

ringleader, ring'lēd er, *n* The leader of a ring or circle of persons the leader of persons engaged in any evil course or misdeed

ringlet, ring'let, *n* [Dim of *ring*] A small ring a curl, particularly a curl of hair

ringleted, ring'let-ed, *a* Having or wearing ringlets

ring-mail, ring'māl, *n* Armour made by sewing rings of metal upon leather or strong quilted cloth, chain mail

ring-ousel, **ring-ouzel**, ring'ō-zl, *n* A British bird resembling the blackbird, but having a white ring or bar on the breast

ringworm, ring'werm, *n* [*Ring* and *worm*] A contagious skin disease forming rings whose area is slightly discoloured.

rink, ringk, *n* [A form of *ring*, an area] A portion of a sheet of ice marked off for the game of curling, a smooth flooring on which people skate with roller-skates —*v i* pret. & pp *rinked*, ringkt, ppr *rinking*, ringk'ing To skate on a rink

rinse, rins *v t* pret. & pp *rinsed*, rinst, ppr *rinsing*, rins'ing. [O Fr *rincer*, *reincer*, Fr *rincer*, to rinse, to wash, fr Icel *hreinsa* (=Sw *rensa* Dan *rense*), fr *hreinn*=Dan *ren*, D and G *rein*, Goth *hrains*, clean.] To wash or cleanse by laving water over, to wash lightly, to cleanse the interior by the introduction of any liquid —*n*. Act of rinsing or laving with water

rinser, rins'er, *n* One who or that which rinses

riot, rī'ot, *n* [O Fr *riote*, Fr *riotte*, riot, disturbance, combat, *rioter*, to make a disturbance, origin doubtful.] An uproar, a tumult, in *law*, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by at least three persons, excessive and expensive feasting, wild and loose festivity, revelry —To run riot, to act or behave without control or restraint to grow in rank luxuriance.—**Riot Act**, a British act of parliament for the prevention of riots, which being read by a magistrate to a mob those who do not disperse may be treated as felons —*v i* pret & pp *rioted* rī'ot-ed, ppr *rioting*, rī'ot-ing To engage in a riot, to raise a riot, uproar, or sedition, to revel, to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner

rioter, rī'ot-er, *n* One who riots or engages in a riot

riotous, rī'ot-us, *a* Indulging in riot or revelry, tumultuous, seditious, guilty of riot

riotously, rī'ot-us-li, *adv* In a riotous manner, tumultuously, seditiously, with revelry —**riotousness**, rī'ot-us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being riotous

rip, rip, *v t* pret & pp *ripped*, ript ppr *ripping*, rip'ing [Same as Dan *rippe*, to rip, to tear allied probably to *rive*] To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing, to tear or cut open, to split, to take out by cutting or tearing, to search to the bottom, to lay bare (with *up*) —*n* A rent

rip rip, *n* [Origin obscure, comp D *rap*, scab] A base or worthless person, a scamp [Colloq]

riparian, **riparial**, rī pā'ri an, rī pā'ri al *a* [L *riparius*, fr *ripa*, a bank RIVER] Pertaining to the bank of a river

ripe, rip, *a* [A. Sax *ripe*, ripe=L G *ripe*, D *rijp*, G *reif*, ripe, allied to *reap*] Brought to perfection in growth or to the best state for use, mature, advanced to the state of being fit for use, fully developed matured, complete, finished, consummate, ready for action or effect.—*v t*. and *i* pret & pp *riped*, ript, ppr *riping*, rip'ing To mature, to ripen

ripely, rip'li, *adv* In a ripe manner, maturely, at the fit time

ripen rip'n, *v i* pret & pp *ripened*, rip'nd, ppr *ripening*, rip'n-ing [*Ripe* and *-en*] To grow or become ripe, to be matured, as grain or fruit, to approach or come to perfection, to develop desirable qualities to the full, to become ready —*v t*. To mature, to make ripe

ripeness, rip'nes, *n* The state of being ripe, maturity, perfection

riposte ri post', *n* [Fr, fr It *risposta*] The thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry in fencing, hence, a smart reply or repartee

ripping-saw, rip'ing sa, *n* A saw for cutting in the direction of the fibre

ripple, rip'l, *v t* pret & pp *rippled*, rip'ld, ppr *rippling*, rip'ling [A form of *rimple*, *rumple* RUMPLE] To show a ruffled surface, as water when slightly agitated, to make a gentle sound, as of water running over slight obstacles —*v t* To fret or ruffle, as the surface of water —*n* A ruffle or slight agitation of the surface of water, little curling waves

ripple, rip'l, *n* [Akin to *rip* same as L G and D *repel*, G *riffel*, a ripple or flax comb, L G *repeln*, G *riffeln*, to ripple] A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules from flax.—*v t*. pret & pp *rippled*, rip'ld ppr *rippling* rip'ling To clean or remove the seeds or capsules from especially from the stalks of flax

ripple-mark, rip'l mark', *n* The mark left on a bench by ripples, such a mark preserved when the sand becomes hardened into rock

riprap, rip'rap *n* [Same as *riffraff*, Dan *ripe-raps*] A foundation of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom

ript, ript, *pp* for *ripped*

rise, riz, *v i* pret *rose*, rōz, pp *risen*, riz'n, ppr *rising* riz'ing [A. Sax *risan*, to rise (pret *ras* pp *risen*)=O Sax *risan* O Fris (pret *ras* pp *risen*)=O Sax *risan* O Fris (pret *ras* pp *risen*)=O Sax *risan* (in *urrisan*), *risa*, Icel. *risa*, Goth *reisan* (in *urreisan*), to rise D *rijzen*, L G *risen*, to rise or fall akin G *reise*, a journey This is the intransitive form of which *raise* is the causal or transitive, as also *rear*] To pass from a lower position to a higher, to ascend, to mount up, to change from a sitting, lying, or kneeling posture to a standing one, to stand up, to bring a sitting or a session to an end, to get out of bed, to arise, to attain or be in height, to reach a higher level by increase of bulk, to swell by fermentation, to slope upwards, to have an upward direction, to seem to mount up, to appear above the horizon, to become apparent, to come forth, to appear, to become audible, to come into existence, to be produced, to spring, to increase in force, value, degree, &c, to take up arms, to rebel or revolt, to attain a higher social position, to increase in power or interest, as style, thought, or discourse, to come back from the grave —*n*. The act of rising, ascent, the distance through which anything rises, elevation, or degree of ascent, spring source, origin, beginning, appearance above the horizon, increase, advance in price, advance in rank, honour, wealth, or fame

riser, rīz'er, *n* One that rises, the vertical face of a step of a stair

risibility **risibleness**, ri-zi-bil'i ti, ri'zi-bl-nes, *n* [Fr *risibilite*] Quality or state of being risible, proneness to laugh

risible, ri'zi-bl, *a* [Fr *risible*, L *risibilis*, fr *rideo*, *risum*, I laugh, I laugh at RIDICULE.] Having the faculty or power of laughing, pertaining to laughter, laughable, ludicrous, ridiculous

risibly, ri'zi bli, *adv* In a risible manner, laughably

rising, rīz'ing, *p a* Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction, advancing to adult years —*n* Act of one who or that which rises appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon, the act of reviving from the dead, resurrection, an insurrection, a mutiny, an eminence or prominence

risk, risk, *n* [Fr *risque*, fr Sp *risco*, a steep rock, fr L *reseco* I cut off—*re* back, and *seco*, I cut SECTION] Hazard danger, peril jeopardy, exposure to harm, the hazard of losing goods or property, especially in relation to insurance —*v t* pret & pp *risked*, riskt, ppr *risking*, risk'ing To hazard, to expose to injury or loss, to venture, to dare to undertake

risker, risk'er, *n* One who risks

risky, risk'i, *a* [*Risk* and *-y*] Dangerous, hazardous full of risk venturesome

risorial, ri-zō'ri-al, *a* [From L *risus* laughter, fr *rideo*, *risum*, I laugh RISIBLE.] Pertaining to laughter, risible

rissole, ris'ōl, *n* [Fr] A dish consisting of meat or fish with bread-crumbs and yolks of eggs, covered with fine puff paste so as to resemble a sausage, and fried

rite, rit, *n* [Fr *rite*, fr L *ritus*, a rite or ceremony] A formal act of religion or other solemn duty, form, ceremony, observance, ordinance, usage

ritual, rit'ū al, *a* [L *ritualis*, fr *ritus* a rite (q v)] Pertaining to rites, consisting of rites, prescribing rites —*n* A book containing the rites of a church or religious body or of some special service, a system of rites, the manner of performing divine service ceremonial

ritualism, rit'ū-al-izm, *n* [*Ritual* and *-ism*=Fr *ritualisme*] A system of ritual or prescribed forms of religious worship, observance of prescribed forms in religion an excessive use of external forms in religion

ritualist rit'ū-al ist', *n* [*Ritual* and *-ist*= Fr *ritualiste*] One skilled in ritual one who adheres to or is in favour of an elaborate ritual.

ritualistic, rit'ū-al ist'ik, *a* Pertaining to ritualism, characterized by the practices of ritualists

ritually rit'ū al li, *adv* By ritual, by a particular rite

rivage, riv'āj *n* [Fr, fr *rive*, L *ripa* a bank] A bank, shore, or coast. [*Tenn*]

rival rī'val, *n* [Fr *rival*, fr L *rivalis*, pertaining to a brook, *rivales*, those who

use the same brook hence competitors, rivals fr ri us, a brook, whence *rivalis*] One who is in pursuit of the same object as another o e striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and wh h one only can possess an mulator one who mulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excelle ce a competito —— a. Having th same pre ten ions or claims standing in competit on for n peniority —— v t. p et & pp *r lled*, ri vald ppr *rivall ng* l al ng T stand in c mpetition with to strive to equal o excel to emulate

rivalry ri val ri n. [*F al a d ry*] Th act of ri alling a striving to obtain an object wh h another is pursuing competi t on emulation ri alship

rival ship ri al-sh p n State or char acter f a ri al rivalry

rive ri v t p et *rived*, ri d pp *rived*, *rive* , I d, ri'vn ppr *ri ving* ri 'ving [A Scandinav an w r l=Icel *ri a* Dan *rive* Sw *rifva* to ri to tear k n to *rift* perhaps to *rip* *Rift* is a derivati e] To tear ren i, or pull asund to spl t, to clea ——v i. To be sp lit o rent asunde

rivel, rivl, v t pret. & pp *rivell d* ri ld ppr *rivell ng* ri l-ing [A.Sa *(g)rifl* n to wrinkle connect ons l ubtful.] To con tract into wrinkles to wrinkle to corrugate to shrink

river ri er, n [Fr *rivie* fr L L *ripa ia*, a ri er fr L. *riparius* pertain ng to the banks of a ri f *ripa*, a bank (whence also *arrive*) perhaps connected w th *rive* as be ng torn by th w ter] A large tream of wate fl wi g in a chan l on land a copious fl w abun lance

river ba in ri er bā-s n The regio dra ned by all the streams which ultimately gather to form o ri

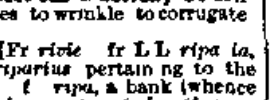
river hog ri e hog n The water hog or capybara a k d f Africa swin

river horse ri er hors, n The hip potamus.

riverine ri er in a Belonging to a ri er s tuat lo a n e

rivery ri er i, a I erta n ng to rivers aboun ling in ri rs.

rivet ri et, n [Fr *rivet* a riv t, *rive* to ri et origin doubtful, probably from th Teuton comp Icel. *rifa*, to tack or sew together] A short m tallic pin or bolt pass g



Ri et.

through *two* f eces of met l or oth sub ta ce and keeping them firm ly together by hav g a broadish head on e ther side th head on t least one side being hammered broad after i sertion —— v t. pret. & pp *rivted*, ri t-ed ppr *rivt ng* ri vet-i g To fasten with a ri et or with ri ets to cli ch *fig* to fasten or implant firmly to mak firm strong r mm bi

iveted ri'vet-ed, *p a.* Fastened with ri ets firmly fixed or implanted.

iveter ri et-er n One who ri ets a workm n emplo yed in fixi g ri t

iveting ri et ing *p a.*, servi g to rivet, used in linch ng ri ets.—n. The act of joining with ri ts a set of ri t t ken collecti ly

ivulet, ri vu let, n [From L. *rivulus*, d min f *rivus*, a brook, seen also in *rival* *derive*] A mall stream or brook a streamlet.

roach, roch, n. [Fr *roche*, fr D *roch*, a k te, (*rocha* a roach or ray] A fresh-wate fish of the carp f mily

road rod, n. [A. Sax. *rād* a riding, a jo rney on horseback a road, fr *ridan*, to ride (PIDE) *Rand* is a collateral form.] An open way or publ c passage ground ap propriated f r tra l, form ng a line of commu cation between one place and nother a highway a pathway a way n means or w y of approach or access a path a place where ships may ride at anchor near a shore a roadstead (usually in plural).

road book rōd bųk n A traveller's gu le-book of towns, distan es, &c

road locomotive road steamer rod lō-kō-mō-t v rod stem-e n A locomo t adapte l to run on ommon roads

road metal rōd me-tal, n Broken stones used for macadamiz g

road roller r d rol-er n A heavy cylin de used for compacting the surfaces of roads

road scraper rod skrāp-e n A machine for scraping or clean ng r ad

roadstead od ted, n [*Rod* and *t ad* lit a place wher a ship may r le] A place where ships may ri le at n h off a sh re

roadster od ste n A h rse well fitte l f r the road r usually empl yed in tra el ling

roadway rōd wā, n Th part of a road tra lled by horses and carriages highway

roam, rom v i. p et & pp *roam d* rom l ppr *oa ng* om i g [F rm rly *rom* also *r me* to roam or ro e of l ttiful con nections comp D *m n* O H.G *rāmen* to a m. *Ramll* is from this.] T walk o mo e about from place to place without any definite a m to w n l t rove t ra ge to ramble —— v t To range to wander over ——n. Act of w ndering a ramble

roamer rom er n One who roams a vagrant.

ro an ron a [O Fr *roan* *roien*, Fr *rouan* It *roano* *rova* o Sp *ruan* *oano* origin unknown] Of a m dcol u w th a shade of red pr lominant as l of horses —n. A roan colour or horse of this colour a l-ather used in bookbin ling and prepared f om sheep-skin.

roar ror v i. pret. & pp *roared* rord pp *ro ar* ror'i g [A. S x. *rārian*, to ro r= L.G *r r n* D *reeren*, G *r hren* *r hren*, to roar p obably imitat e of sound.] T cry with a full, lo ud, co tinued sound to bell w as a beast to cry aloud, as in dist ess to bawl or squall, to give out a lou l, co tinu d sound to make a lou l noise to laugh out loudly a d continuously —— v t. To cry out aloud to shout.——n. A full, lou l soun l of som continua ce the loud cry of a beast, a cry of d stress ao outcry a l aud, continued noise as f the sea o a tempest.

roarer rōr'er n O e who or that which roars a brok n winde l horse

roaring, rōr'i g n A roar or continuous roar loud, contin d sound, as of the sea or a tempest a disease of the bronch al t bes in horses —— a Ch racteri ed by roars or noise d sonderly ri tous ery brisk f om much selling of goods

roast, rōst, v t pret & pp *roasted*, r st ed ppr *roast ng* rōst i g [O Fr *r ti* (*Fr* *r ir*), to roast, fr O H.G *rostan*, G *rosten* to roast (D *roo ten*, Sw *rosta*), fr *rost* a gridiron] To cook by e posure to th direct action of a fire as on a spit to heat to ex cess to dry an l parch by e posure to h at to burn in a heap, as or to f ee it from for eign matters colloquially to banter ne er ly —— v i. To becom roasted o fit for eating by e posure to fire ——n. Roasted meat part of an animal selected fo roasting.—— a. Roasted co ked by roasti g



Roach (*Cyprinus rutilus*)

roaster rost er n. One who or that which roasts, an nimal f r roast ng

roasting jack, rōst'ing jak, n. An appa-

ratus for turning meat roasting before an open fire

rob, rob v t pret & pp *r bbed* robd ppr *obb i g* rob ing [O Fr *rober* to steal fr O H G *roub n* G r *ub n* Goth *r ubon* to rob akin to A. Sax *reafian* E. to r a D *rooven*, to seize the origin being O H G *roub* rot bery G *raub* (A S *reaf*) P ONZ] To plunde or strip unlawfully an l by f ree *to depri e by stealing* *to deprive unlawfully* to d prive (to *rob* a person *of* his peace of min l)

rob, rob n [Fr *r b* fr Sp *rob* fr Ar *obb* a jelly of fruit] A kind of conserve of fruit

robber rob'er n One who robs one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence an l w rg g

robbery rob e ri n Act or practice of rob bing, theft spoliation pillag , the forc ible and felonious taki g from the person of anoth r any m ney r goods

robe rob n [Fr *rob e* It *r ba*, fr L L. *rauba* spoil, rob bery fr O H G *roub* rob bery latterly also booty a garment, pon (wh h in primiti e times consiste l ch ly of art cl s of dress) L.OE] A kind of gow or lo g loose garment, worn over oth r dress a sj lendi l flowi g g wn or garm nt an el gant dress an a imal s skin dressed with the hair on.—The robe or the long r be th l gal profess on —— v t pret & pp *rob d*, rōbd ppr *robing* rob'ing To p t a robe upon to att re to dress to i est

robin rob'in n. [A famil ar form of *Robert* comp the personal names *Hlāg* a d *J k* in *magi le ja kdaw*] The E ropean bir l called also *ab ant* an l *rot in re dbreast*, in Ame ri a a species of thrush w th a red b ast

robing room, rob ing rōm n A room w here robes of cer mony are put on and off

roborant, rob'o-rant, a [L *rol rans*, *roborantis* ppr of *robo o* I m ke trong fr *r r* t ngth.] Strengthening ——n. A medici e that strengthe s a to ic

roburite, rō'bur it, n [L *rol r* strength] An explosive substance having ammonium n trate as its basis

robust, rō-bust, a [Fr *ob uste*, fr L. *robustus*, robu t fr *r bu* stre gth.] Sturdy vigoro s sinewy muscular possessing gr at tre gth and vigour *fig* f ee from anything weakly sent mental

robustly rō-bust'li, *adv* In a rol ust manner vigorously

robustne s ro-bust nes, n State or qua lity of being rol ust strength, igor

roc rok n [A and F rm. *rukh*] The well kn wn monstrous bird of Arabian popular fable

rocambole *rok am bōl*, n [*Fr fr G rockenbollen—rocken* ry and *bollen* a b lb because it grows amongst rye] A kind of gar cultivated on the cont n nt of Eu rope

Rochelle salt ō-shel salt, [From be ng first prepared at *Rochelle* in F rance] Th dou le tartrate of soda and potash, used as a mil l cathart c.

rochet, roch et, n [Fr *rochet* a rochet, fr G *rock*, O H G *rock*, O E. *rock* A. Sax *roc* a coat.] A sort of short surplice with tight slee es, and open at the si les, worn by bishops

rock rok v t pret. & pp *rocked* rokt ppr *rocki g* rok ing. [Same as Da *r kke* to move, to shake cr mp G *rucken*, to move with a jerk to push.] To move backw rds a d f rwards with ut displacing to cause *to m ve way* *swaying* *in a cradle*, *&c* &c. to lull o q i t as if by r cking in a cradle ——v i To be mo ed backw r ds nd forwards to sway heavily on a support to *reel*

rock, rok n [A. Sax *rocc* a rock=Fr *roc* and probably of Celtic origin=I ret *rock*, I and Gael. *roc*, a rock] A larg mass of sto y matter a large fixed stone or crag the stony matter of th e earth crust f *geol* any natural deposit or p rtion of the earth s crust whate er be its hardness or softness *fig* defence asyl m source of peril or disaste also a nam fo a kind of s lid sweetmeat.

rock, rok, *n* [Same as Icel *rokkr*, Sw *rock*, Dan *rok*, a distaff, D *rokken*, G *rocken*, a distaff] A distaff used in spinning with the hand

rock-basin, rok'bā-sn, *n* A basin or hollow of considerable size surrounded by rocky walls, a basin-shaped cavity in some rocks

rock-bound, rok'bound, *a* Surrounded or hemmed in by rocks

rock-butter, rok'but-er, *n* A soft, yellowish, mineral substance oozing out of rocks containing alum

rock-cork, rok'kōrk, *n* Mountain-cork, a white or gray-coloured variety of asbestos

rock-crowned rok'kround, *a* Crowned or surmounted with rocks

rock-crystal, rok'kris tal, *n* Crystallized quartz, found both colourless and of various gradations of colour

rocker, rok'er, *n* One who rocks, a curving piece on which a cradle or rocking chair rocks, a rocking horse, a cradle or trough for washing ore by agitation.

rockery, rok'er i, *n* [*Rock* and *-ery*] An artificial mound formed of fragments of rock, earth, &c, for plants, as ferns

rocket rok'et, *n* [It *rocchetto*, fr *rocca*, a distaff a rock, from the German ROCK (a distaff)] A kind of firework consisting of a cylindrical tube filled with a mixture of nitre, sulphur, charcoal &c, which on being ignited at the base is propelled by the liberated gases

rocket, rok'et, *n* [Fr *roquette*, It *ruchetta*, fr It *ruca*, L *eruca* rocket] A name applied to various plants, one common in gardens

rockiness, rok'i nes *n* State of being rocky or abounding with rocks

rocking-horse, rok'ing hors, *n* A wooden horse mounted on rockers, a hobby-horse

rocking-stone, rok'ing stōn, *n* A large block of stone poised so nicely upon a point of rock that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate

rock-leather, rok'le-ther, *n* ROCK-CORK.

rock-oil, rok'oil, *n* Petroleum

rock-rabbit, rok'rab-it, *n* The hyrax or 'coney' of Scripture

rock-rose, rok'rōz, *n* The plant cistus

rock-ruby, rok'ru-bi, *n* A species of garnet

rock-salt, rok'sąlt, *n* Mineral salt common salt found in masses or beds in the earth

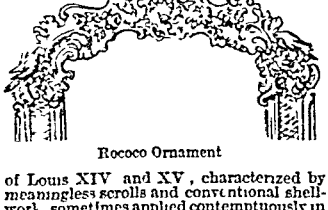
rock-soap, rok'sōp *n* A mineral of a pitch black or bluish-black colour having a somewhat greasy feel

rock-wood, rok'wud, *n* Ligniform asbestos, a mineral resembling fossil wood

rock-work, rok'werk, *n* Stones placed so as to imitate natural rock a rockery

rocky, rok'i *a* [*Rock* and *-y*] Full of rocks, resembling a rock stony obdurate

rococo, ro-kō'kō *n* and *a* [Fr fr *roc*, rock, fr rock-work being a character of the style] A variety of ornament of the time



Rococo Ornament

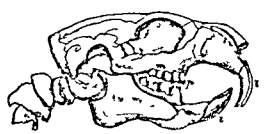
of Louis XIV and XV, characterized by meaningless scrolls and conventional shell-work, sometimes applied contemptuously in decorative art

rod, rod, *n* [A. Sax *rōd*, a rod or beam, a rood or cross=D *roede*, L.G *rood rode* G *ruthe*, rod, allied to L *rudis*, a wand, same root as Skr *ruh*, to grow *Rood* is a form of this word.] A wand a straight slender stick, a wand as an instrument of punishment or chastisement, a sceptre, a badge of office, an enchanter's wand a fishing-rod, an instrument for measuring, a measure of length containing 5½ yards, or 16½ feet, often termed a *Pole* or *Perch*

rode, rōd, pret of *ride*

rodent, rō'dent, *a* [L *rodens, rodentis*, ppr of *rodo*, I gnaw (seen also in *erode, corrode*), same root as *rado*, I shave or scrape RASE] Gnawing, belonging or pertaining to the order of gnawing animals (Rodentia) —*n* An animal that gnaws, as the squirrel rat, mouse, &c

Rodentia, rō-den'shi-a, *n pl* [Neut pl of L *rodens* See prec] The rodent animals, an order characterized by a pair of



Rodentia—Skull of Marmot

i, Incisors *p*, Premolars *m*, Molars

chisel like cutting teeth in each jaw, between which and the grinding teeth there is a wide gap

rodomontade, rod'ō mon tād", *n* [Fr *rodomontade*, fr *rodomont*, It *rodomonte*, a bully, fr *Rodomonte*, a brave but rather boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*] Vain boasting, empty bluster or vaunting, rant

roe, rō, *n* [Akin to Dan *rogn*, Icel *hrogn*, G *rogen*, roe, spawn Sc *ran, raun*, the female roe] The spawn of fishes, the roe of the male being called *soft roe* or *milt*, that of the female *hard roe*

roe, rō, *n* [A Sax *rā, rāh*=Icel *rā*, Dan *raa*, D *ree*, G *reh*, roe, roebuck] A roe-deer, the female of the hart

roebuck, roe-deer, rō'buk, rō'dēr, *n* A small species of European deer of elegant shape and remarkably nimble

roe-stone, rō'stōn, *n* A name given to oolite, from its small rounded particles

rogation, rō-gā'shan, *n* [*L rogatio, rogationis*, an asking, fr *rogo, rogatum*, I ask, seen also in *abrogate, derogate, interrogate, prerogative, prorogue*, &c] A supplication or litany —Rogation days, the Monday Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension-day, the week in which they occur being Rogation week, and the Sunday preceding Rogation Sunday so named from the use of special prayers or litanies

rogue, rōg, *n* [Of Celtic origin=Fr *rogue*, arrogant, rude, fr Armor *rog*, arrogant, proud] A knave, a dishonest person, a rascal, a name of slight tenderness or endearment, a wag a sly fellow, a wild elephant living a solitary life and remarkable for its vicious temper

roguery, rōg'e-ri, *n* [*Rogue* and *-ery*] Knavish or dishonest tricks cheating, fraud, waggery, arch tricks mischievousness

roguish, rōg'ish, *a* Pertaining to or like a rogue, knavish waggish slightly mischievous, arch —**roguishly**, rōg'ish-li *adv* In a roguish manner —**roguishness**, rōg'ish-nes, *n* The qualities of a rogue

roil, roil, *v t* pret & pp *roiled*, roild, ppr *roiling*, roil'ing [From O Fr *roille* (Fr *rouille*) rust, mildew, fr L *robigo* rust] To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment

roister rois'ter, *v i* pret & pp *roistered*, rois'terd, ppr *roistering*, rois'ter ing [From Fr *rustre*, a boor, fr L. *rusticus*, rustic RUSTIC] To bluster, to swagger, to be noisy, vaunting or turbulent, to revel

roisterer, rois'ter er, *n* One who roisters, a blustering or turbulent fellow

rokambole, rok'am-bōl, *n* Same as *Rocambole*

rôle, rōl, *n* [Fr, a roll, scroll, character in a play, same word as *roll* ROLL] A part or character represented by an actor any conspicuous part or function performed by any one

roll, rōl *v t* pret & pp *rolled*, rōld ppr *rolling*, rōl'ing [O Fr *roeler, roler* (Fr *rouler*), to roll = Pr *rolar, rotlar*, It *rotolare*, fr L L *rotulare*, fr L *rotula*, a little wheel, a dim of *rota*, a wheel (whence also *rotary, rotate*), cog with G *rad*, a wheel, Skr *rathas*, a carriage, E *rash*] To cause to turn on its surface, to drive onward by turning on itself, to move in a circular direction, to turn or revolve mentally to wrap round on itself by turning, to bind or involve in a bandage or the like, to inwrap, to press or level with a roller —*v i* To move along by revolving on its own surface, to turn over and over to rotate, to run on wheels to move circularly, to be tossed about, to move with rises and falls, as waves or billows, to tumble or fall over and over, to wallow, to rock, to sound with a deep prolonged sound, as a drum or thunder —*n* [O Fr *rolle*, Fr *rôle*, L *rotulus*, a roll of paper, a list, &c] The act of rolling, something formed by rolling, that which is rolled up, a scroll, an official document, a list of names of persons, a register, a catalogue, a quantity of cloth or paper wound up in a cylindrical form, a piece of dough rolled up into a cake before baking, a cylinder used to operate on various substances, a continued sound, as of a drum, a prolonged deep sound

roll-call, rōl'kąl, *n* The calling over a list of names as of soldiers

roller, rōl'er, *n* One who or that which rolls, a cylinder used for smoothing crushing, and the like, especially for smoothing ground, that upon which something may be rolled up, a bandage, especially a long broad bandage, a long, heavy, swelling wave

roller-skate, rōl'er-skāt, *n* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon a smooth floor

rollick, rol'ik, *v i* pret & pp *rollicked*, rol'ikt, ppr *rollicking*, rol'ik ing [A sort of dim. fr *roll*] To move with a careless swagger, to be jovial

rolling, rōl'ing, *p a* Revolving, making a continuous noise, undulating, rising and falling with gentle slopes

rolling-mill, rōl'ing mil, *n* A combination of machinery consisting of one or more sets of rollers, between which heated metal is subjected to a strong pressure

rolling-pin, rōl'ing pin *n* A round piece of wood with which dough or paste is rolled out

rolling-stock, rōl'ing stok, *n* The carriages, vans, locomotive engines, &c., of a railway

rollock, rol'ok, *n* [For *row-lock*] Same as *Rowlock*

roly-poly, rō'li pō-li, *n* [A jingling name derived fr *roll*] A game in which a ball rolling into a certain place wins a sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled into a pudding

Romaic, rō-mā'ik, *n* [Mod Gr *Romaïkē* fr L *Roma*, Rome fr the Eastern Roman Empire, the capital of which was 'New Rome' or Constantinople] The vernacular language of modern Greece a corrupted form of ancient Greek.—*a* Relating to the modern Greek vernacular

Roman, rō'man *a* [L *Romanus* fr *Roma*, Rome] Pertaining to Rome or its people, pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion applied to the common upright letter in printing, and to numerals expressed by certain letters —Roman Catholic, pertaining to the Western or Latin Church being that branch of the church of which the pope or bishop of Rome is the head, hence, as a noun, a member of this church —Roman Catholicism the principles doctrines, rules, &c, of the Roman Catholic

ceremonious in manner but reliable and always ready to act. —v t, pret & pp *roughed*, ruft ppr *roughing* ruf'ing To give a rough appearance to to make rough to roughen to rough-hew —To rough it, to submit to hardships, to put up for a time with rough accommodation. —n. The state of being rough or unpolished a rowdy a rude coarse fellow

rough cast, ruf'kast, *v t* pret and pp *rough cast* ruf kást ppr *rough casting* ruf'kast-ing To mould or form roughly or in its first rudiments to cover with a coarse sort of plaster dashed on —n. The form of a thing in its first rudiments a coarse kind of plastering dashed on as external wall.

rough draw ruf dra, *t* pret *roughdrew* ruf dro pp *rough-drawn* ruf dran ppr *rough-drawing* ruf dra-ing. To draw or delineate coarsely

roughen, ruf'n *v t* pret & pp *roughened* ruf'nd [Fr *rougheningruf g* [*Rough* and -*en*.] To make rough. —v i. To grow or become rough

rough hew ruf'hū, *v t* To hew coarsely without smoothing to give the first form or shape to a thing

rough hewn ruf'hūn *p a. Hewn* roughly rugged, unpolished of coarse manners

rough legged ruf'legd, *a* Having legs covered with feathers said of birds

roughly ruf'li, *ad* In a rough form or manner coarsely without finish harshly uncivilly boisterously violently not gently approximately

roughness ruf'nes, n The state or quality of being rough unevenness of surface shagginess harshness to the taste or ear coarseness of behaviour to address rudeness tempestuousness violence

rough rider ruf rid er n One who breaks horses

rough shod ruf shod, *a* Shod with shoes armed with points.—To ride rough-shod, *fig* to pursue a violent or selfish course regardless of the pain it may cause others.

roulade, ro-lad, n. [Fr *fr rouler* to roll] In *mus.* rapid run of notes, introduced as an embellishment.

rouleau, ro-lō' n pl E glish **rouleaus** ro-loz, French **rouleaux** ro-lō [Fr lit a roll. ROLL] A little roll a roll of coin made up in paper

roulette ro-let n [Fr properly a little wheel, a castor fr *rouler* to roll. ROLL] A game of chance in which wins and losses are decided by a revolving disc marked with compartments and a ball made to revolve, an engraver's tool with a little toothed wheel, used for producing dotted work

round round, *a* [O Fr *round, rounde* F *rond*, round, f L *rot undus* rotund, rotund, f *rota*, a wheel. ROTARY *Rotund* is a doublet of this.] Circular; spherical globular orbicular cylindrical rotund well filled out marked by convex outlines plump large not inconsiderable (a *round* sum) full and flowing in utterance plain open candid free or plain in speech without delicacy or reserve without circumlocution positive brisk or rapid, as a trot not minutely accurate, as a number —**Round dance** a dance in a circle or in which the couples wheel —**Round number** a number that ends with a cipher a number not exact, but near enough the truth to serve the purpose —n. That which is round, a circular thing a circle a round or cylindrical part the step or rung of a ladder a round moulding a series coming back to where it began a circular course or series circuit rotation in office a walk or circuit performed by a guard or official performing a series of acts in course of duty a circuit made by an officer among sentinels a short vocal composition in three or more parts, resembling a catch a general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once ammunition for firing once that which goes round a whole circle or company as toasts or cheers a turn or bout followed by an intermission. —A round of beef, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone —v t [pret & pp *rounded* rounded pp *rounding* rounding To make round to encircle to make full, smooth, and flowing to go or pass round (to *round* a cape) to make full or complete —v i. To grow or become round to make a circuit or turn to become full or complete —adv circularly in a circle round about on all sides not in a direct line through a circle as of persons —**To bring round**, to restore to health or consciousness to cause to alter opinions.—**To come round**, to change opinions to be restored to health or consciousness —prep Circularly about around on every side of

roundabout round-a-bout, *a* Indirect circuitous, not straightforward. —n A large revolving structure on which children ride a short close-fitting jacket

round arched round'ārcht *a* Having semicircular arches as in Roman-sque architecture

roundel round'l, n [O Fr *rondel* F *rondelle* f *rond*, round Lat ROTUND] Anything having a round form a rondel or roundelay

roundelay round'e-lā, n [O Fr *rondelet* dim of *rond* round] A kind of ancient poem consisting commonly of thirteen verses, eight in one kind of rhyme and five in another a rondo a simple short, and lively rural strain a rural dance

rounder roun'der n One who rounds pl a game like fives, but played with a football a game played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or sides, on a piece of ground marked off

round hand, rou'd'hand, n A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full.

Roundhead round'hed, n A name given by the Cavaliers or adherents of Charles I. to members of the Puritan or parliamentary party from the latter having their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers wore theirs long

roundish round'ish, *a* Somewhat round nearly round.

roundly round'li *adv* In a round form or manner openly without reserve plainly completely to the purpose vigorously

roundness round'nes, n The quality of being round circularity sphericity cylindrical form fulness smoothness of flow plainness of speech positiveness.

round robin, round'rob'in, n A written petition memorial, or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle so as not to show who signed first and might be considered prime mover

roup r up n. [O and Prov F *roup* r *pe* to cry a cry a call. fr A. Sax. *hrópa* Icel. *hrópa* to cry] In Scotland, a sale of goods by auction or outcry

rouse, rouz, *v t*. pret & pp *roused*, rou'd ppr *rousing* rouz'ing. (Connected with I G *ruse* noise dissturbance Sw *rusa* Dan *rase* to rush A.Sax *hrēosan* to rush to fall O H G *ruozjan*, to rouse] To arouse to wake from sleep or repose to waken to excite to thought or action from a state of inertness to agitate to stir up to put in commotion to drive, as a beast from his den or place of rest —v i. To awake from sleep or repose to rise

rouse rouz, n. [Same as D *roes*, a bumper Dan and Sw *rus* a carousal G *rausch*, drunkenness] A carousal a drinking frolic or festival

rousing, rouz'ing *p a* Having power to rouse awaken, or excite very active or busy

rout, rout, n [O Fr *route* a company a band but a division or portion broken off, f L.L. *rupta*, fr L. *ruptus* broken, pp of *rumpo* I break. ROUTE] A crowd a rabble a tumultuous crowd a fashionable evening assembly, a large evening party an uproar the total defeat of troops the disorder and confusion of troops defeated. —v t. pret. & pp *routed* ppr *routing* rout'ing To break the ranks of and put to flight in disorder to defeat and throw into confusion, as troops to discomfit to overthrow *to* dispel to rouse or drive out.

rout rōt v t pret & pp *routed*, rōt'ed ppr *routing* rōt'ing [Form of to *root*.] To turn up with the snout (as hogs) to root.

route rot, n [Fr *route* O Fr *rote* a rut, way path, f L L *rupta* a path, properly *rupta via*, a path broken through forests &c fr L. *ruptus* broken pp of *rumpo* I break I OUT a company, [ROUTARY] A road, course, or way which is travelled or passed, or to be passed a line of traffic or travel a course a march a principal or leading road

routine rō tēn n [Fr *routine* dim. of *route* a route or way] properly the way which one in ariably takes through custom ROUTE.] A round of business, amusement, or pleasure daily or frequently pursued a course of recurring business or duties practice adhered to from habit.

rove rov v i pret & pp *roved*, rō d ppr *roving* r v ing [Orig nally to wander] To plunder a collateral form of *reave* = L.G *roven* D *rooven* Dan. *rove*, Sw *rofva*, to rob] To wander or move about aimlessly to roam to range to ramble to stroll.—v t. To *wander over*

rove rov *v t* pret & pp *roved* rōvd ppr *roving* r' ing. [Akin prob *reave* or to *ravel*] To bring wool or cotton into the form which it receives before spinning to card into flakes, as wool, &c —n A roll of wool, cotton &c, drawn out and lightly twisted.

rover ro 'er n One who roves a pirate a fickle or inconstant person

row rō n [A Sax *raw* also *rawe* a row akin to *reth* a series or row] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line a line a rank a line of house

row, rō *v t* pret & pp. *rowed* rōd ppr *rowing* rō'ing [A. Sax. *rówan*, to row= Icel. *óa*, Dan *ro* Sw *ro* D *roejen*, to row same root as L *remus* Gr *eretmon* an oar *Rudder* is fr same stem] To impel, as a boat or vessel along the surface of water by oars to transport by rowing —v i. To labour with the oar —n An excursion taken in a boat with oars.

row rou, n [Perhaps short for *rowdydow* a word used as imitative of noise or disturbance] A riotous noise a noisy disturbance a hubbub a riot. [Colloq]—v t. pret. & pp *rowed* roud ppr *rowing* rou'ing To scold. [Collog]

rowan rou'an, n [Same as Dan *ron* *ronne-tre* Sw *rönn*, runn the rowan] The mountain ash

rowdy rou'di, n [From *rowdydow* Row a disturbance] A riotous turbulent fellow a rough —a. Disreputable, blackguard.

rowdyism rou'di-izm, n The conduct of a rowdy turbulent blackguardism

rowel rou'el, n [O F *rouelli* dimin of *roue* L *rota*, a wheel. ROTARY] The little wheel of a spur formed with sharp points.

rower ro'er n One who rows.

rowlock, rol'lok n [Corrupted for *oar lock*] A contrivance on a boat's gunwale to support the oar in rowing

royal, roi'al, *a* [Fr *royal*, fr L *regalis* regal, fr *rex regis* a king *Legal* is a doublet of this. REGAL.] Pertaining to or connected with a king or his family pertaining to the crown or government of a king founded by in the service of, under the patronage of or receiving support from a king or queen regal kingly princely, august majestic a term for a large size of paper —n A large kind of paper a square sail immediately above the top-gallant sail one of the shoots of a stag's antlers.

royalism, roi'al izm, n [*Royal* and *-ism*.] Attachment to the principles or cause of royalty

royalist, roi'al ist, n [*Royal* and *-ist*.] An adherent of a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

royally roi'al-li *adv* In a royal or kingly manner like a king as becomes a king.

royalty roi'al ti, n [O Fr *royalte royaulté*, F *royauté* = It. *realtà*, L.L. re-

galitas, fr L *regalis*, regal] The state or character of being royal, status of a person of royal rank, the person of a king, a royal personage, majesty, kinghood, a right or prerogative of a king, a tax paid to the crown or to a superior on the produce of a mine, a payment to an inventor for the use of his patent, or to an author as his share of the profits from his book.

rub, rub, *v t* pret & pp *rubbed*, rubd ppr *rubbing*, rub'ing [Same word as Dan *rubbe*, to rub, to scrub, perhaps originally Celtic, comp W *rhwb*, a rub, *rhwbiad*, a rubbing, Gael. *rub*, *rubadh*, Ir *rubha*, a hurt, *rubadh*, attrition] To move something along the surface of with pressure, to apply friction to, to wipe, to clean to scour, to apply with friction or pressure, to remove by friction, to gall or chafe, to gibe —— *v i* To move along the surface of a body with pressure to fret, to chafe, to gall, to get on or along with difficulty —— *n* Act of rubbing, friction that which renders motion or progress difficult, obstruction, inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl, difficulty, cause of uneasiness, pinch, a sarcasm, a gibe

rubasse, ru-bas', *n* [Fr, fr L *rubeus*, red, akin *ruby*] A lapidaries' name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal

rubber, rub'er, *n* One who rubs, the instrument or thing used in rubbing, polishing, or cleaning caoutchouc or india-rubber, an inequality of ground in bowling, a rub, an obstruction or difficulty, two games out of three in whist, or a contest consisting of three games

rubbing, rub'ing, *n* Act of the verb to rub, a copy of something incised obtained by laying on paper and rubbing with a colouring matter

rubbish, rub'ish, *n* [Formerly *roboux*, *robeux*, fr O Fr *robeux* pl. of *robel* (whence *rubble*), dim. of *robe*, rubbish, lit spoil, being akin to *rob*, *robe*] Refuse, fragments of building material, debris, rejected matter, trash

rubbishing, rubbishy, rub'ish-ing, rub'ish-i *a* Of the nature of rubbish, trashy worthless, paltry

rubble rub'l, *n* [See RUBBISH] Broken stones of irregular shapes and sizes, masonry of such stones

rubble-work, rub'l-werk, *n* Masonry built of rubble-stones

rubefacient, ro-bē fā'shi ent, *n* [L *rubefaciens*, *rubefacientis*, ppr of *rubefacere*, to make red—*rubere*, to be red, and *facere*, to make] A substance, as mustard producing redness of the skin, not followed by a blister

rubella, ro bel'a, *n* [L *rubellus*, reddish, fr *ruber*, red.] A disease resembling measles called often *German Measles*

rubeola, ro-bē'o-la, *n* [From L *ruber*, red RUBY] A name of measles

rubescent, ro-bes'ent, *a* [L *rubescens* ppr of *rubesco*, fr *rubēre*, to be red. RUBY] Becoming red blushing

rubicund, ro'bi kund, *a* [L *rubicundus*, fr *rubēre*, to be red RUBY] Red or highly coloured, as the face, ruddy

rubidium ro-bid'i um, *n* [From L *rubidus*, red—from the nature of its spectrum RUBY] A whitish metal allied to lithium, sodium &c

rubied rö'bid *a* Red as a ruby

rubific, rö-bif'ik, *a* [L *ruber*, red, and *facio*, I make] Making red, colouring with red.

rubiginous rö bij'i-nus, *a* Exhibiting or affected by rubigo, mildewed.

rubigo rö-bi'gō, *n* [L *rubigo* rust of metals] A kind of rust on plants mildew

ruble, rö'bl, *n* Same as *Rouble*

rubric, rö'brik, *n* [Fr *rubrique*, fr L *rubrica* (*terra*) red earth the title of a law written in red, a law, fr *ruber*, red. RUBY] Important words in a manuscript or piece of printed matter coloured red, as in old law-books the title of a statute in prayer-books the directions and rules for the conduct of service hence a heading or title, an ecclesiastical or liturgical rule or direction, direction as to worship contained in prayer-books

rubrical, ro'brik al, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to a rubric

rubricate, ro' bri-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *rubricated*, ro'bri kāt-ed, ppr *rubricating*, ro'bri-kāt-ing [*Rubric* and *ate*] To mark in red, or as a rubric

rubricator, ro' bri-kāt-er, *n* One who rubricates, one employed to insert red letters in a manuscript

ruby, rö'bi, *n* , pl **rubies**, ro'biz [O Fr *rubi*, Fr *rubis*, Sp *rubi*, *rubin*, fr L L *rubinus*, a carbuncle or ruby, fr L *rubeus*, red, reddish, akin *rubric*, *rouge*, *rubicund*, *rubeola*, &c RED] A beautiful and highly valued gem, a variety of corundum of various shades of red, redness, a fine red colour, something resembling a ruby, a blotch on the face, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.—— *v t* pret & pp *rubied*, rö'bid, ppr *rubying* rö'bi ing To make red.—— *a* Of the colour of the ruby, red.

ruche, ruching, rosh, röshing, *n* [Fr *ruche*] Quilled or goffered trimming for articles of ladies' dress

ruck, ruk, *v t* pret & pp *ruckled*, rukt ppr *ruckling*, ruk'ing [Same as Icel *hrukka* a wrinkle, a fold.] To wrinkle, to crease —— *n* A wrinkle, a crease

ruck, ruk *n* [Akin to *rick*, O Sw *ruka*, a heap] An undistinguished crowd, the common run, those of no special merit

rud, rudd rud, *n* [A.Sax. *rudu*, redness RUDDY] Red ochre

rudd, rud, *n* [From the *ruddy* colouring] A European fresh-water fish, marked with red

rudder, rud'er, *n* [A. Sax. *róthor*, *róther*, lit rowing implement, the rudder being originally a kind of oar, fr *rówan*, to row= D *roeder*, Sw *roder*, G *ruder*, rudder Row] The instrument by which a ship is steered, that part of the helm which enters the water and is attached to the stern post, *fig* that which guides or governs a course

rudder-bands, rud'er-bandz, *n pl* The hinges of the rudder

rudder-chains, rud'er-chānz, *n pl* Chains attached to a rudder to work it should the tiller get damaged

ruddily, rud'i-li, *adv* With a ruddy or reddish appearance

ruddiness, rud'i nes, *n* State or quality of being ruddy, the redness characteristic of high health

ruddle, rud'l, *n* [Akin to *ruddy*, *red* and same as *reddle*, *raddle*] A species of red earth, used for marking sheep —— *v t* pret & pp *ruddled*, rud'ld ppr *ruddling*, rud'ling To mark with ruddle

ruddoc, ruddock, rud'ok, *n* [A.Sax *ruddue*, a dim. akin to *ruddy*] The robin-redbreast

ruddy, rud'i, *a* [From old or prov E. *rud*, red, redness, A.Sax. *rudu*, redness, akin to *red* (q v)] Of a red colour, red or reddish, of a lively flesh colour, or the colour of the cheeks in high health, of a reddish shining colour —— *v t.* pret & pp *ruddied*, rud'id, ppr *ruddying*, rud'i-ing To make red or ruddy

rude, röd, *a* [Fr *rude*, fr L *rudis*, in a natural state, rough wild, by some supposed to mean lit red and raw, and to be akin to L *ruber*, red, and so to *ruby*, &c.] Unformed by art or skill, rough rugged, untaught, barbarous, undisciplined, uncivilized, unskilful, ignorant, coarse, uncivil, unpolite, impudent, vulgar, violent, boisterous

rudely, röd'li, *adv* In a rude manner, violently, fiercely boisterously, coarsely, unskilfully, without elegance

rudeness, röd'nes, *n* The state or quality of being rude

rudiment rö'di ment, *n* [L *rudimentum*, fr *rudis*, rude (q v)] The original element or beginning of anything in its imperfect form or state; a first principle or element, that which is to be first learned, an undeveloped organ; *pl* the first elements or principles of a science or art, the elements or elementary notions of some branch of knowledge

rudimental, rö-di-ment'al, *a* Rudimentary

rudimentary, rö-di ment'a-ri, *a* Pertaining to rudiments, consisting in first principles, initial, in an undeveloped state, imperfectly developed, in the first stage of existence, embryonic.

rue, rö, *v t* pret & pp *rued*, röd, ppr *ruing*, ro'ing [A.Sax. *hreówan hreówian*, to rue, fr *hreów*, sorrow=D and L G *rouwen*, O H G *hriuwan*, G *reuen*, to repent, hence *ruth*] To repent of, to feel sorrow or regret for; to regret, to repent of and wish to withdraw from —— *v i* To have compassion, to become sorrowful, grieved, or repentant

rue, rö, *n* [Fr *rue*, fr L *ruta*, fr Gr *rutē*,



Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)

rue] An acrid ill-smelling plant with greenish-yellow flowers

rueful, rö'ful, *a* Causing to rue or expressive of ruing, woeful, mournful, doleful, piteous expressing or suggesting sorrow

ruefully, rö'ful-li, *adv* In a rueful manner, mournfully, sorrowfully

ruefulness, rö'ful-nes, *n* State of being rueful, mournfulness

ruff ruf, *n* [Origin doubtful, comp Armor *roufen*, a wrinkle, a fold, akin *ruffle*] A kind of plaited collar or frill round the neck, something like form, a species of pigeon having feathers round its neck like a ruff, a male bird of the sandpiper family, having neck feathers forming a ruff, a low vibrating beat of a drum, a *ruffle*

ruff, ruf, *n* [Origin unknown] An old game at cards the predecessor of whist, the act of trumping when you have no cards of the suit led —— *v t* pret & pp *ruffed*, ruft, ppr *ruffing*, ruf'ing To trump instead of following suit at cards

ruffian, ruf'i an, *n* [O Fr *rufien*, *ruffien*, a ruffian=Sp *rufian*, a ruffian, a pimp, It *ruffiano*, a pimp, probably of German origin] A boisterous brutal fellow, a fellow ready for any desperate crime a desperado —— *a* Like or belonging to a ruffian, brutal.

ruffianish, ruf'i-an ish, *a* Like a ruffian

ruffianism ruf'i-an izm, *n* The character or conduct of a ruffian

ruffianly, ruf'i-an li, *a* Like a ruffian, bold in crimes, violent

ruffle, ruf'l, *v t* pret & pp *ruffled*, ruf'ld ppr *ruffling*, ruf'ling [A verb akin to *ruff* =D *ruffelen* to wrinkle] To rumple to derange or disarrange, to slightly agitate the surface of, to cause to ripple, to agitate or disturb as the mind, to discompose or put out, to vex or fret, to furnish or adorn with ruffles —— *v i.* To bluster to put on airs to swagger —— *n* A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to one's dress, a frill, a state of being disturbed or agitated, a low vibrating beat of the drum

ruffled ruf'ld, *p a.* Furnished with ruffles, disturbed, agitated

ruffler, ruf'ler, *n* A bully, a swaggerer

ruffling, ruf'ling, *n* Ruffles collectively

rufous, rö'fus, *a* [L. *rufus*, red, akin to

ruber red, whence *rubric* (q v)] Reddish of a reddish colour of a dull or brownish red.

rug rug *n* [Akin to Icel. *rogr* a tuft, shagginess Sw *rugg* rough hair *Prov. E.* is allied.] A heavy woollen fabric used for various purposes, as to cover a bed, protect the carpet before a fireplace &c.

rugæ, ru'ga, *n. pl.* **rugæ** ro'je [L., a wrinkle] A wrinkle a crease a fold of a mucous membrane.

rugate rö'gāt, *a* [L. *ruga* a wrinkle] Wrinkled rugose

rugged rug'ed, *a* [Closely akin to *rug*] Full of rough projections on the surface broken into irregular points or prominences, or otherwise uneven superficially rough rough in temper harsh hard crabbed austere, rough, harsh, of grating to the ear

ruggedly rug'ed-li, *adv* In a rough or rugged manner

ruggedness, rug'ed-nes *n* Quality or state of being rugged.

rugose rugous, rö'gōs, rö'gus, *a* [L. *rugosus fr ruga*, a wrinkle] Wrinkled full of wrinkles rough with wrinkles

rugosity rö-gos'i-ti, *n* A state of being rugose a wrinkle, a pucker a slight ridge.

ruin rö'in, *s* [F *ruine fr* L. *ruina*, a falling down downfall, *ruo fr ruo ruĕre*, I fall, I rush down root unknown.] That which ing of anything which destroys it or entirely unfits it for use destruction fall overthrow prostration subversion perdition anything in a state of decay that which destroys mischief bane, pest *pl* the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or the like the state of being destroyed or rendered worthless. ——*v t* pret & pp *ruined*, rö'ind ppr *ruining* rö'in-ing [Fr *ruiner*] To bring to ruin, to subvert to destroy to bring to an end to overthrow, to counteract to defeat to deprive of felicity or fortune to impoverish. ——*v i* To fall into ruin to run to ruin.

ruinable rö'in-a-bl, *a* Capable of being ruined.

ruinate rö'in-āt, *v t* pret. & pp *ruinated*, rö'in-āt-ed ppr *ruinating* rö'in-āt-ing [*F in* and *-ate*] To ruin ——*a.* Brought to ruin ruined, in ruins.

ruination, rö-in-ā'shon, *n* The act of ruining subversion overthrow demolition

ruiner rö'in-er *n* One that ruins.

ruinous, rö'in-us, *a* [F *ruineux* L. *ruinosus*] Fallen to ruin being in ruins dilapidated bringing or tending to bring ruin destructive baneful.

ruinously rö'in-us-li, *adv* In a ruinous manner destructively

rulable öl'a-bl, *a* Capable of being ruled governable.

rule rol, *s* [Formerly *reule reule* &c fr O Fr *eule rule* (Fr *règle*) f L. *regula* a straight piece of wood, a rule or pattern (whence *regular*) f *rego* I keep straight, I govern, Pr. 41, Rhumr] An instrument by which lines are drawn or short lengths measured a ruler a governing principle, canon, or formula a precept, statute law maxim supreme command or authority government sway direction control regulation order method, established mode or course of proceeding the body of regulation observed by a religious society a point of law settled by a charity that which is established for guidance and direction in any art or science the method prescribed for performing any arithmetical operation an established form of construction regulating the use of a particular class of words.——*v t* pret & pp. *ruled*, röld ppr *ruling* röl'ing To exercise rule or sway over to govern to control to conduct, to manage to settle as by a rule to establish by decree or decision to determine as a court to mark with lines by a ruler or ruling instrument.——*v i* To be in power or command to exercise supreme authority to stand or maintain a level, as the market price to lay down or settle, as a rule of court.

ruleless, röl'les, *a* Being without rule lawless

ruler röl'er *n* One who rules or governs one who exercises rule or power over others one that assists in carrying on government, a ruling an instrument of wood or metal with straight edges or sides by which lines are drawn.

ruling, röl'ing, *p a* Having predominance or control reigning prevalent predominant ——*n.* A rule or point settled by a judge or court of law

rum rum, *a* [Perhaps of West Indian origin or from an old cant word *rum rome*, great, good, used in a contemptuous sense probably of Gipsy origin] Old-fashioned odd queer [Colloq.]

rumble, rum'bl, *v i* pret & pp *rumbled* rum'bld ppr *rumbling* rum'bling [Same as D *rommelen* Dan *rumle* G *rumm in rumpf in* probably imitative of sound comp L. *rumor* whence L. *rumour*] To make a dull, low heavy continued sound. ——*s* A low heavy continued sound a rumbling a seat for servants behind a carriage

rumen rö'men, *n* [L. *rumen*, the gullet] The upper or first stomach of animals which chew the cud.

ruminant, rö'min-ant, *a* [Fr *ruminant* L. *ruminans -antis* ppr of *rumino* or *ruminare* to chew the cud. See next.] Chewing the cud having the property of chewing again what has been swallowed.——*n* An animal that chews the cud, as the ox, camel, deer goat, &c. a hoofed ruminating animal.

ruminate rö'm-nāt, *v i* pret & pp *ruminated*, rö'min-āt-ed ppr *ruminating* rö'min-āt-ing [L. *rumino ruminatus fr rumen* the throat, gullet comp *ramis* a breast, dug teat.] To chew the cud to chew again what has been already chewed and swallowed to muse to meditate to think again and again to ponder ——*v t* To muse on to meditate on.

rumination ro-mi-nā'shon *n* [L. *ruminatio*] Act of ruminating a musing or continued thinking on a subject meditation or reflection.

ruminator rö'min-āt-er *n* One that ruminates

rummage rum'aj *v t* pret. & pp *rummaged*, rum'ājd, ppr *rummaging* rum'āj-ing [Same as if *roomage* originally to find room in a ship a hold for goods to adjust the available space so as to get room for them Low] To search narrowly by looking into every corner of and turning over removing goods or other things to ransack to get over by searching ——*v i* To search a place narrowly by looking among things. ——*n* Act of rummaging a careful search disturbance or turning about of things.

rummager rum'aj-er *n.* One who rummages.

rummer rum'er, *n* [D *roemer* Sw *remmer* G *römer* a large drinking-glass perh pathetic a *Roman* glass] A glass or drinking-cup

rummy rum'i, *a.* Pertaining to rum.

rumour rö'mer *n* [Fr *rumeur* fr L. *rumor* rumour common talk perhaps ultimately of imitative origin comp *rumble*] Flying or popular report a current story passing from mouth to mouth without any known authority for the truth of it a story not well authenticated a mere report.——*v t.* pret. & pp *rumoured* rö'merd, ppr *rumouring* rö'mer-ing. To report to tell or circulate by report to spread abroad.

rump rump *n.* [Same as Icel. *rumpr* Dan. *rumpe*, Sw *rumpa* rump L.G *rumpf*, D *romp* (= *rumpf* trunk or main bulk.] The hinder end of an animal's backbone, with the parts adjacent the buttock the fag-end of something hence applied to the fag-end of the Long Parliament after the purgation of the majority of its members by Cromwell in 1648.

rumple rum'pl, *v t* pret. & pp *rumpled*, rum'pld ppr *rumpling* rum'pling [Same as D *rimpelen*, to rumple akin to O.L.G *rumpele* a wrinkle, L. *rumpō rumpĕre*, to crimp to wrinkle *Limple* is another form comp also *ripple*] To wrinkle to make uneven to ruffle to dishevel.——*s.* A fold or plait

rump-steak rump stāk *n.* A beef-steak of choice quality cut from the thigh near the rump

rumpus rum'pus, *n.* [Perhaps imitative of a noise, like *rumble* or allied to *romp*] A riot a great noise disturbance. [Colloq.]

rum shrub rum shrub *n* A liquor generally composed of rum, sugar and orange or lemon juice

run run *v i* pr t *ran* pp *run* run pt *running* run'ing [A.Sax *rinnan* (pret. *ran*, pl *runnon* pp *runnen*)=O Sax. Goth and O H G *rinnan* *n.* D *rennen*, *ri nen*, Icel *renna renna*, Sw *rinna* G *rinnen*, *rennen*, to run same root as in Skr *ri*, to go] To move or progress by using the legs more quickly than in walking, to rush to take part in a race to enter into a contest to flee to retreat hurriedly to steal away to extend in length, to spread to rush or be carried with violence to move on wheels or runners to sail, to pass or go back and forth from place to place to ply to move or pass, as a fish, the sand in an hour-glass, &c to rush, as water to be wet with a flowing liquid, to become fluid, to fuse to melt to spread on a surface to spread and blend to discharge pus or other matter from a sore to revolve on an axis or pivot, to turn as a wheel to continue going or in operation to pass to proceed in thought or speech to pass from one state or condition to another to proceed or pass as time to have a certain course track, or direction to extend, stretch, &c to have a certain written form to read so or so to have a continued tenor or purport to be current or popularly received to continue or be repeated for a certain time to be carried to a pitch to rise to grow exuberantly, to continue in time before it becomes due and payable as a bill of exchange —*To run away* with to join in eloping with to bolt with to start off with at a great pace —*To run out*, to stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or sand glass to come to an end to expire —*To run over* to overflow to examine cursorily to ride or drive over —*To run through*, to spend quickly to dissipate —*To run to seed*, to produce flowers and seed instead of produce of value hence to go to waste ——*v t* To cause to run to cause to be carried in a certain course to cause to fly to maintain in running to pursue as a course to incur to encounter to break through or evade (a blockade) to smuggle to import or export without paying duties to thrust to pierce to stab to pour forth in a stream to melt to melt and clarify to form in a mould by melting, to carry on or conduct to keep going on or in operation, to sew by passing the needle through and through in a continuous line —*To run down*, to chase to weariness to run against and sink to pursue with scandal or opposition —*To run on*, in *printing* to carry on or continue with out break or a new paragraph.—*To run up* to accumulate to erect to erect hastily ——*s.* The act of running movement of one who or that which runs a course or distance run a trip course progress, tenor &c continued course a general or uncommon pressure or demand, as on a bank the distance sailed by a ship a voyage a passage from one place to another a place where animals run or may run especially a large extent of grazing ground in *mining* a succession of notes, their ascending or descending, played or sung rapidly —*The common run*, or the run, those commonly met with, the generality —*In the long run*, in the final result in the conclusion or end.

runagate run'a-gāt *n* [Corruption of *renegade* Fr *renégat*. LANGUAGE] A fugitive a vagabond, an apostate a renegade.

runaway, run'a wā, *n* [*Run* and *away*] One who flies from danger or restraint, one who deserts lawful service, a fugitive —*a.* Acting the part of a runaway, escaping or breaking from restraint, accomplished or effected by running away or eloping

runcinate, run'sı nāt, *a* [L *runcina*, a plane] In *botany*, having curved indentations and irregular lobes turned backwards, as the dandelion leaf

rune, rōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *run*, a rune, a mysterious or magical character, a mystery, a whisper = Icel. *rune*, Dan *rune*, Sw *runa*, a rune, fr root meaning to whisper] One of a particular set of alphabetic characters peculiar to the ancient northern nations of Europe



runecraft, rōn'kraft, *n.* Knowledge of runes

rung, rung pp of *ring*

rung, rung *n* [A.Sax. *hrung*, a pole, a beam = Icel. *rōng* a rib in a ship, O D *ronghe* a prop, G *runge*, a short piece] A heavy staff, the round or step of a ladder

runic, rōn'ik, *a* Pertaining to runes

runlet, rundlet, run'let, rund'let, *n* [For *roundlet*, fr *round*] A small barrel of no certain capacity

runnel run'l, *n* [A.Sax. *rynel*, a dim. of *run*] A rivulet or small brook.

runner, run'er, *n* One who runs, that which runs a racer; a messenger, a bird of the order Cursores, a thread like stem in certain plants, running along the ground and taking root, that on which something runs or slides a sort of pulley, roller, &c

runnet, run'et, *n* Same as *Rennet*

running run'ing, *p a* Kept for the race, cursive, cursory, continuous, in succession, without any intervening day, year, &c. discharging pus or matter —Running fight, a fight kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued.—Running fire, a constant fire of musketry or artillery —Running rigging, the ropes used for hoisting a ship's sails, moving the yards, and the like in distinction from *standing rigging*

runologist, rō-nol'o-jist, *n* One versed in runology, a student of runic remains.

runology ro-nol'o-ji, *n* [*Rune* and *-ology*] The study of runes.

runrig, run'rig, *n* A system of holding land in which successive strips or rigs belong to different owners or occupiers.

runt runt, *n* [Origin doubtful.] Any animal below the usual size of the breed, a variety of pigeon

rupee, rō-pē', *n* [Hind. *rupiya*, a rupee, fr Skr *rūpya*, silver] A silver coin the unit of value in British India nominally equivalent to 2*s*

rupture, rup'tūr, *n* [Fr *rupture* fr L.L *ruptura*, a breaking, fr L *rumpo*, *ruptum*, I break (seen also in *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *disrupt*, *eruption*, *interrupt*, &c., and giving origin also to *route*, *rout*, *rut*, *routine*, &c.) cog with *reave* (*bereave*), *rove*, *rob*, *rubbish*, &c.] Act of breaking or bursting, the state of being broken or violently parted fracture, breach, disruption, a breach of peace or friendship, open hostility, hernia, especially hernia of the abdomen.——*v t* pret. & pp *ruptured*, rup'tūrd, ppr *rupturing*, rup'turing To cause a rupture in, to break, to burst to part by violence, to affect with or cause to suffer from rupture ——*v i.* To suffer a breach or disruption

rural, rō'ral, *a* [Fr Sp and Pg *rural*, fr L *ruralis*, fr *rus rurus*, the country (whence *rustic*, *rouster*), same root as *room*] Pertaining or belonging to the country as distinguished from a city or town, suiting the country or resembling it, rustic pertaining to farming or agriculture —Rural dean an ecclesiastic under the bishop and archdeacon who has the supervision of the clergy and laity of a district

ruralism, rō'ral izm, *n* [*Rural* and *ism*] The state of being rural, a rural practice or idiom

ruralize, rō'ral īz, *v t* pret & pp *ruralized*, rō'ral-īzd, ppr *ruralizing*, rō'ral iz ing [*Rural* and *-ize*] To go into the country, to rusticate ——*v t.* To render rural, to give a rural character to

rurally, rū'ral li, *adv* In a rural manner

ruridecanal, ro-ri-dē'kan al, *a* [L. *rus*, *ruris*, the country, and *decanus*, a dean.] Belonging to a rural dean.

ruse, roz, *n* [Fr *ruse*, fr *ruser*, to dodge, O Fr *reuser*, to get out of the way, fr L *recusare*, to refuse RECUSANT] Artifice, trick, stratagem wile, fraud; deceit

rush rush, *n* [Formerly *rushe*, *rusche*, *reshe* &c., fr A.Sax. *risce*, *ricse*, a rush = L G and D *rusch*, G *rusch*, *rausch*, probably fr L *ruscum*, butcher's-broom] The common name of plants fond of damp places, having stems which are sometimes used for plaiting into mats chair bottoms, &c., *fig* any thing weak or of trivial value, a trifle, a straw

rush rush, *v i* pret & pp *rushed*, rusht, ppr *rushing*, rush'ing [Akin to Dan. *rusl e*, Sw *rusl a* to shake, D *ruschen*, to rush, G *rauschen*, to rush, to roar, L G *rusl en* to rustle, to rush, probably ultimately imitative of sound.] To move onwards with violence or great speed, to advance with impetuosity, violence, or tumultuous rapidity, to dart or move with headlong speed, to enter with undue eagerness or without due deliberation and preparation ——*n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste, a violent motion or course, an eager demand, a run.

rush-bottomed, rush'bot-omd, *a* Having a bottom or seat made with rushes.

rush-candle, rush'kan dl *n* A small taper made by dipping the pith of a rush in tallow

rushen rush'n, *a* Made of rushes

rush-light, rush'līt, *n* A rush-candle or its light, hence, any weak flickering light

rushy, rush'i, *a* [*Rush* and *y*] Abounding with rushes, made of rushes.

rusk rusk, *n* [Perhaps akin to L.G *rus l en* to crackle as we have *cracknel*, a biscuit, fr *cruel*] Light hard cake or bread, a kind of light hard cake browned in the oven, and used as food for infants

Russ, rus, *a.* Pertaining to the Russians ——*n* The language of the Russians, *sing* and *pl* a native or the natives of Russia

russet, rus'et, *a.* [O Fr *rousset*, fr L *russus*, red, akin to *ruber*, red RUBY, RED] Of a reddish brown colour coarse home-spun, rustic from the general colour of homespun cloth ——*n* A reddish brown colour coarse country cloth originally of this colour, a kind of winter apple of a brown colour ——*v t.* pret. & pp *russeted*, rus'et-ed ppr *russeting*, rus'et-ing To give a russet hue to, to change into russet

Russian, ru'shi-an, *a* Pertaining to Russia ——*n* A native of Russia the language of Russia, one of the Slavonic tongues.

Russophile, Russophilist, rus'o-fīl, rus-of'il ist, *n* [*Russ*, and Gr *philos*, a friend.] One whose sympathies lie towards Russia or her policy

Russophobia rus-o-fō'bi a, *n* [*Russ*, and Gr *phobos* fear] A fear of Russia or the Russians —**Russophobist** rus-of'ob-ist, *n* One who fears or dislikes Russia.

rust, rust, *n* [A. Sax. *rust* = D *roest*, Dan *rust*, O Sax Sw and G *rost*, rust so called from its *red* colour, the root being that of *red ruddle*, L *ruber* red (RUBRIC), *russus* reddish (RUSSET)] The red or orange-coloured coating formed on iron exposed to moist air, an oxide of iron which forms a rough coat on its surface a composition of iron filings and sal ammoniac, used for filling joints of metal pipes, &c, a parasitic fungus which attacks plants, any foul, extraneous matter, evil habit or influence, loss of power by inactivity ——*v i.* pret & pp *rusted*, rust'ed, ppr *rusting*, rut'ing To contract rust or similar matter, to become dull by inaction, to degenerate in idleness.——*v t.* To cause to contract rust; to impair by time and inactivity

rustic, rus'tik, *a* [L. *rusticus*, fr *rus*, the country RURAL] Pertaining to the country or to a country life, living in the country, rural, homely, plain, simple, rude, not elegant or refined, unpolished. ——*n.* An inhabitant of the country, a countryman, a swain, a peasant, a clown

rustically, rus'tik-al li, *adv* In a rustic manner

rusticate, rus'ti kāt, *v t* pret & pp *rusticated*, rus'ti kāt-ed, ppr *rusticating*, rus'ti-kāt-ing [L. *rusticor*, *rusticatus*, fr *rus*, the country RUSTIC] To dwell or reside in the country ——*v t.* To compel to reside in the country to banish from a university or college for a time

rustication, rus-ti-kā'shon, *n* Act of rusticating, state of being rusticated

rusticity, rus tis'i ti, *n* [Fr *rusticité*, L *rusticitas*] State or quality of being rustic, rustic manners, homeliness, simplicity, artlessness.

rustily, rust'i li, *adv* In a rusty state or manner —**rustiness**, rust'i nes, *n* State of being rusty

rustle, rus'l, *v i* pret & pp *rustled*, rus'ld; ppr *rustling*, rus'ling [A. Sax *hrustlan* to rustle, a dim and freq form corresponding to Icel. *hrista* Dan *ryste*, Sw *rusta* to shake, to tremble, *rusta*, to stir] To make the noise of certain things agitated or rubbed, as silk straw, dry leaves, &c. ——*v t* To cause to rustle. ——*n* The noise of things that rustle, a rustling a slight sibilant sound.

rusty, rust'i, *a* [*Rust* and *-y* = A. Sax. *rustig*] Covered or affected with rust or what resembles it having the appearance of rust, impaired by inaction or neglect of use, rough, hoarse grating

rut rut, *n* [Fr *rut*, O Fr *ruit*, the belling of deer, fr L *rugitus*, a roaring, fr *rugio*, I roar] The time during which deer and some other animals are under sexual excitement.——*v i* pret & pp *rutted*, rut'ed, ppr *rutting* rut'ing To be in heat or sexual excitement, as deer

rut, rut, *n* [Same word as *route*, *rote*] The track of a wheel, a line cut in the soil with a spade *fig* line or path of routine ——*v t.* pret & pp *rutted*, rut'ed ppr *rutting*, rut'ing To cut or penetrate in ruts, to cut a rut line on the soil with a spade

rutabaga ro-ta bā'ga, *n* [Origin doubtful.] A name for the Swedish turnip

ruth, roth, *n* [From *rue* — which see] Mercy pity, tenderness, cruelty [Poetical]

ruthenium, rō-thē'ni um, *n* [From *Ruthenia*, a Latin name for Russia, where first obtained] A rare metal occurring in platinum ore

ruthful, roth'ful, *a* [See prec] Rueful, woeful sorrowful merciful.

ruthless, roth'les, *a* Void of ruth or pity, cruel, pitiless barbarous, insensible to the miseries of others

ruthlessly roth'les-li, *adv* In a ruthless manner; pitilessly cruelly, barbarously

ruthlessness rōth'les-nes, *n* State or quality of being ruthless pitilessness.

ruttish rut'ish, *a* [From the *rutting* of deer] Lustful lib dinous.

rutty, rut'i, *a* Full of ruts

rye ri, *n* [A Sax. *ryge*, rye = Icel *rugr*, Dan. *rug* Sw *rog*, D *rongе* G *roggen rocl en* rye] A cereal plant and its seed, of a quality inferior to wheat, but more hardy, and much cultivated.

rye-grass, rī'gras, *n* A kind of grass much cultivated for cattle and horses

ryot rī'ot, *n* [Ar *raiyat* a peasant] A Hindu cultivator of the soil

S

S The nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant representing a hissing sound.

sabadilla, sab-a-dil'a. CEVADILLA.

sabaoth, sa'ba-oth, n. [Heb. *tsebha'oth*, armies, fr. *tsabha*, to assemble, to fight.] In Scrip. armies, hosts.

sabbatarian sab-a-tā'ri-an, a. [L. *sabbatarius*, fr. *sabbatum*, Sabbath—which see.] One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath instead of the first; a very strict or rigid observer of the Sabbath. —a. Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians.

sabbatarianism, sab-a-tā'ri-an-izm, n. The tenets or practice of Sabbatarians.

sabbath, sab'ath, n. [L. *sabbatum*, G. *sabbat*, fr. Heb. *shabbāth*, rest, sabbath, fr. *shabath*, to rest.] The day of rest; the day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest and to be kept holy; the seventh day of the week among the Jews, but among Christians the first day of the week; the Lord's day; Sunday; intermission of pain or sorrow; a time of rest; the sabbatical year among the Israelites.

sabbath breaker, n. One who profanes the sabbath.

sabbath-breaking, n. The act of breaking or profaning the sabbath.

sabbatic, sabbatical, sa-bat'ik, sa-bat'i-kal, a. [F. *sabbatique*, L. *sabbaticus*.] Pertaining to the sabbath; pertaining to a recurrence by seven.—**sabbatical year**, every seventh year, in which the Israelites were not to carry on tillage and were to release debtors from their obligations.

saber, sā'bėr, n. American spelling of *sabre*.

sable, sā'bl, n. [F. *sable*, fr. Pol. *sobol*, Russ. *sobol*, a Slavonic word.] A small animal of the weasel family, inhabiting Russia and Siberia; the fur of the same, which is very black and glossy; black colour; black garments; the heraldic name for black.—a. Of the colour of the sable; black; dark, used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry.—*vt.* pret. & pp. sabled, *sā'bld*; ppr. sabling, *sā'bling*. To make sable; black, etc., or clothed.

sabot, sab'o, n. [F. Origin unknown.] A wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, &c.; a shoe; a piece at the base of a large projectile.

sabre, sā'bėr, n. [F. *sabre*, fr. G. *sabel*, D. *sabel*, and Sw. *sabel*, a sabre; ultimate origin unknown.] A sword with one edge that is the back, and a little curved backward at the point; a cavalry sword.—*vt.* pret. & pp. sabred, *sā'bėrd*; ppr. sabring, *sā'bring*. To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.

sabretache, sab'ėr-tash, n. [Fr. *sabretache*, fr. *sabre*, a sabre, and *tache*, a pocket.] A leathern pocket worn by cavalry at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt.

sabulous, sab'ū-lus, a. [L. *sabulosus*, fr. *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty.

sac, sak, n. [Fr. *sac*, L. *saccus*, a bag, a sack.] A bag or cyst of an animal or plant; a pouch; a membrane for a liquid; the scrotum.

saccharic, sak-ar'ik, a. [From L. *saccharum*, sugar, fr. Gr. *sakcharon*, *sakchar*, sugar, a word of oriental origin, Persian.] Pertaining to or obtained from sugar.

sacchariferous, sak-ka-rif'ėr-us, a. [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *ferre*, I produce.] Producing sugar.

saccharify, sak-ka'ri-fī, vt. pret. & pp. saccharified, sak-ka'ri-fīd; ppr. saccharifying. [F. *saccharifier*, fr. L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *facere*, I make.] To convert into sugar.

saccharin, sak'a-rin, n. [From L. *saccharum*, sugar, fr. SACCHARIC.] A substance of intense sweetness obtained from coal-tar and to some extent used in place of sugar.

saccharine, sak'a-rin, a. [See prec.] Pertaining to or having the nature of sugar; sugary; sweet.

saccharometer, saccharimeter, sak-ka-rom'e-tėr, sak-ka-rim'e-tėr, n. [F. *saccharomètre*, sugar, *mètre*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution.

saccharose, sak'a-rōs, n. [L. *saccharum*, sugar.] A chemical name for pure or crystallized sugar.

saciform, sak'i-form, a. [L. *saccus*, sac, *forma*, form.] Having the general form of a sac.

saccular, sak'ū-lėr, a. From *saccule*.] Like a sac; sacciform.

saccule, sak'ūl, n. [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sac.] A little sac or cyst; a cell.

sacerdotal, sas-ėr-dō'tal, a. [L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos*, a priest, fr. *sacer*, sacred, SACRED.] Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.

sacerdotalism, sas-ėr-dō'tal-izm, n. [Sacerdotal and -ism.] Devotion to or strong support of a priesthood; priestcraft.

sacerdotally, sas-ėr-dō'tal-li, adv. In a sacerdotal manner.

sachem, sā'chem, n. In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes.

sachet, sa-shā', n. [F. a dim. of *sac*, a sac; see SEAL.] A small bag for containing odorous substances.

sack, sak, n. [A.Sax. *sac*, *sacc*.—Dan. *sæk*, Icel. *sekkr*, L.G. *sak*, D. *zak*, G. *sack*, Goth. *sakkus*, fr. L. *saccus*, fr. G. *sakkos*, a sack, probably of Eastern origin, similar forms being also found in Hebrew and Coptic.] A bag, usually a large bag, used for holding and conveying corn, flour, wool, &c.; that which a sack holds; a measure or weight which varies according to the article and country; a kind of loose gown formerly worn; a morning dress or jacket or short cloak.—*vt.* pret. & pp. sacked, *sakt*; ppr. sacking, *sak'ing*. To put in a sack or in bags.

sack, sak, n. [Fr. *sec*, dry, fr. L. *siccus*, dry.] Formerly a general name for different sorts of dry (not sweet) wines, some of them much the same as sherry.

sack, sak, vt. pret. & pp. sacked, *sakt*; ppr. sacking, *sak'ing*. [Fr. *sac*, sack, and Fr. *saccager*, It. *saccare*, plunder, pillage, fr. L. *saccus*, a sack from the use of a sack in removing plunder; SACK, a bag.] To take and plunder or pillage as a town or city; to take by storm and plunder.—*n.* The storm and plunder of a town.

sackage, sak'āj, n. The act of sacking or plundering a town.

sackbut, sak'but, n. [Fr. *saquebute*, fr. Pg. *sacabuche*, a kind of trumpet, fr. *sacar*, to draw and *bucha*, the mouth.] An old musical instrument of the trumpet or trombone kind, applied to a musical wrapped instrument, in Isa. iii.

sackcloth, sak'klo, n. [*Sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; cloth worn as a token of grief.

sacker, sak'ėr, n. One who sacks or plunders a town.

sacking, sak'ing, n. The material or cloth of which sacks are made, usually a strong cloth of flax or hemp.

sacque, sak, n. [A form of *sack*, Fr. *sac*, a bag, sack.] A kind of loose gown for merly worn by ladies; a sack.

sacral, sā'kral, a. [From *sacrum* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the sacrum.

sacrament, sak'ra-ment, n. [L. *sacramentum*, a sacred thing, an oath, hence a sacrament, fr. *sacrare*, to devote or make sacred, fr. *sacer*, sacred; here in a peculiar sense.] In theol. as derived from its original and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; a solemn religious ordinance enjoined by Christ as the church to be observed by Christians, as baptism or the Lord's supper, there being seven sacraments in the Roman and Greek churches.

sacramental, sak-ra-men'tal, a. [L.L. *sacramentalis*.] Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it.

sacramentally, sak-ra-men'tal-li, adv. After the manner of a sacrament.

sacramentarian, sak'ra-men-tā'ri-an, a. sacramentary.—*n.* A person holding some special view in regard to the sacraments.

sacramentary, sak'ra-men'ta-ri, a. [*Sacrament* and *-ary*.] Pertaining to a sacrament or to sacraments.

sacre, sā'kėr. SAKER.

sacred, sā'krėd, a. [Pp. of old *sacre*, to set apart, to consecrate, fr. Fr. *sacrer*, fr. L. *sacrare*, fr. *sacer*, sacred (seen also in *sacrament*, *sacrifice*, *sacrosanct* [*sacred, consecrate, desecrate*, &c.]).] Set apart for a holy or religious purpose; dedicated; consecrated; holy; inviolable; opposed to profane or common; relating to religion or the service of religion; not secular; religious; set apart to a use; one in honour of; for a memorial; entitled to reverence or high respect; venerable; inviolable; not to be profaned or violated; inviolate.

sacredly, sā'krėd-li, adv. In a sacred manner; religiously; inviolably; strictly.

sacredness, sā'krėd-nes, n. State of being sacred; holiness; sanctity; inviolability.

sacrifice, sak'ri-fīs, n. [F. *sacrifice*, fr. L. *sacrificium*, a sacrifice, fr. *sacer*, sacred, and *facere*, I make. SACRED.] The offering of anything to God, or to a god, as being consecrated and offered to a divinity what is offered up to a deity as an act of service or worship; an offering; an immolated victim or offering consumed on an altar; surrender or loss made in order to gain something else; a giving up of some desirable object for the sake of a higher object; the thing so devoted or given up.—*vt.* pret. & pp. sacrificed, *sak'ri-fīst*; ppr. sacrificing, *sak'ri-fīs-ing*. [From the noun.] To make an offering or sacrifice of; to present or consecrate to some deity as a token of adoration or worship; to immolate or consume on the altar of God; to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something; to devote with loss; to destroy; to kill.—*vi.* To offer up a sacrifice to some deity; to make offerings to God of things consumed on the altar.

sacrificer, sak'ri-fī-sėr, n. One who sacrifices.

sacrificial, sak-ri-fish'al, a. Pertaining to sacrifice; performing sacrifices; consisting in sacrifice.

sacrilege, sak'ri-lej, n. [Fr. *sacrilège*, fr. L. *sacrilegium*—*sacer*, sacred, and *legere*, I gather, pick up. SACRED, LECTURE.] The act or crime of violating or profaning sacred things; the appropriating to common purposes what has been appropriated to religious purposes; the stealing of goods out of any church or chapel.

sacrilegious, sak-ri-lej'us, a. [See prec.] Relating to or implying sacrilege; violating sacred things; profane; impious.

sacrilegiously, sak-ri-lej'us-li, adv. In a sacrilegious manner.

sacrilegiousness, sak-ri-lej'us-nes, n. Quality of being sacrilegious.

sacring, sā'kring, n. [F. *sacrer*, to make sacred. SACRAMENT.] Consecration.

sacrist, sā'krist, n. [L.L. *sacrista*, fr. L. *sacer*, sacred. SACRED.] A sacristan; a crystal of quartz in a crystal.

sacristan, sak'ris-tan, n. [L.L. *sacristanus*, fr. *sacrista*, a sacrist. See prec. Scotch is a contr. of this word.] An officer of a

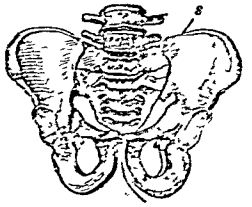
church who has the care of the sacred utensils or movables

sacristy, sa'krist-i, *n* [Fr *sacristie*, fr L L *sacrista*, a sacrist (q v)] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c, are kept the vestry

sacrosanct, sa'krō-sangt, *a* [L *sacro-sanctus—sacer*, sacred, *sanctus*, holy] Sacred and inviolable, holy and venerable.

sacrosanctity, sa-krō-sang'ti ti, *n* State of being sacrosanct.

sacrum, sā'krum, *n* [L. *os sacrum*, the sacred bone] The compound bone which



Pelvic Bones. *s*, Sacrum

forms the inferior extremity of the vertebral column

sad, sad, *a*. [A. Sax. *sæd*, satisfied, sated, weary, sick=O Sax. *sad*, D *zat*, G *satt* Icel. *saddr*, Goth. *saths*, satiated, full a sort of pp cog with L. *satur*, full, *satis*, enough SATE, SATISFY] Serious†, sedate or grave†, sorrowful, mournful, affected with grief, melancholy, downcast, gloomy, not gay or cheerful, causing sorrow or affliction, grievous, distressing, calamitous, bad, naughty

sadden, sad'n *v t* pret & pp *saddened*, sad'nd, ppr *saddening*, sad'n-ing [*Sad* and *-en*] To make sad, sorrowful, melancholy, or gloomy —*v i* To become sad or sorrowful.

saddle sad'l, *n* [A. Sax. *sadel*, *sadol* a saddle=D *zadel*, Dan & Sw *sadel*, Icel. *söthull*, G *sattel* a saddle, fr root meaning to *sit* SIT, SEDATE] A seat to be placed on a horse s or other animal s back for the rider to sit on a padded piece of harness on an animal s back, something like a saddle in shape or use, a technical name of various appliances. —*v t.* pret *&* pp *saddled*, sad'ld; ppr *saddling*, sad'l-ing To put a saddle on, to load, to burden

saddle-back, sad'l-bak, *n* A hill or its summit when shaped somewhat like a saddle

saddle-bag, sad'l bag, *n* Either of a pair of bags to be carried by a rider, one on each side

saddle-bow, sad'l-bō, *n* The upper front part of a saddle, a pommel

saddle-cloth sad'l cloth, *n* A cloth to be placed under a saddle, a housing

saddle-horse, sad'l hors, *n* A horse used for riding with a saddle

saddler, sad'ler, *n* One whose occupation is to make saddles or harness in general.

saddlery, sad'le ri, *n* The articles usually offered for sale in a saddler s shop, the trade or employment of a saddler

saddle-tree, sad'l-trē, *n* The wooden frame of a saddle

Sadducean sad-ū-sē'an, *a* Pertaining to the Sadducees or to their doctrine

Sadducee, sad'ū sē *n* [Gr *saddoukaios* fr Heb *tsadûkim*, the Sadducees, probably from *Zadok*, *Tsadok* a distinguished priest in the time of David.] One of a sect among the ancient Jews who denied the resurrection of the body and the existence of angels or spirits.—**Sadducecism**, sad'ū-sē izm, *n* The tenets of the Sadducees

sadly, sad'li, *adv* In a sad manner sorrowfully, grievously; distressingly, deplorably, lamentably

sadness, sad'nes, *n* The state or quality of being sad sorrowfulness, dejection, melancholy, gloom.

safe, sāf, *a*. [Formerly *sauf*, *saaf*, &c., fr Fr *sauf*, O Fr *sauf*, *saulf*, safe, fr L *salvus*, safe (whence also *salvation*), akin to *solidus*, solid, *solus*, sole, Gr *holos* Skr *sarva*, whole] Secure, free from or not liable to danger, free from or having escaped hurt, injury, or damage sound, unharmed, whole, securing from harm, not exposing to danger, no longer dangerous, placed beyond the power of doing harm trustworthy —*n.* A box or chamber of great strength for preserving valuable articles from thieves or against the action of fire, a ventilated or refrigerated receptacle in which meat is kept.

safe-conduct sāf'kon dukt, *n* That which gives a safe passage, a convoy or guard through an enemy's country, a pass, a passport.

safeguard sāf gard, *n* One who or that which guards or protects, a defence, protection, a warrant of protection a passport —*v t.* pret. & pp *safeguarded*, sāf gard-ed ppr *safeguarding*, sāf'gard-ing To guard, to protect.

safe-keeping sāf'kēp-ing *n* The act of keeping in safety from injury or from escape, secure guardianship

safely, sāf'li, *adv* In a safe manner, without incurring danger, without hurt or injury, in close custody securely

safeness, sāf'nes, *n* State of being safe, safety, state of conferring safety

safety, sāf ti, *n* [*Safe* and *-ty*] State of being safe or out of danger; freedom from danger or hazard exemption from hurt, injury, or loss, preservation from escape, close custody preservation from hurt

safety-belt, sāf'ti belt, *n* A belt to sustain a person in water a life-belt

safety-lamp, sāf'ti-lamp *n* A lamp to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases, having the flame enveloped in a cylinder of wire-gauze

safety-match sāf'ti-mach, *n* A match or lucifer which will light only on being rubbed on a special substance

safety-pin, sāf'ti pin, *n* A pin for articles of dress having its point so covered that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others.

safety-valve, sāf'ti-valv, *n* A valve fitted to the boiler of a steam-engine, which yields and lets the steam escape when the pressure within becomes too great for safety

safflower, saf'flou-er, *n*. [Not connected with *flower*, but ultimately fr Ar *safrā* yellow] Bastard saffron, a composite plant whose flowers afford a yellow and a red dye

saffron, saf'ron, *n* [Fr *safran* ultimately fr Ar *safrā*, yellow] A bulbous plant allied to the crocus, the dried stigmas of which, also called saffron, have a rich orange colour, and are used as a colouring and flavouring ingredient in cookery and yield an orange-red extract used in dyeing and painting —*a* Having the colour given by saffron, of a deep yellow

sag sag, *v i* pret. & pp *sagged*, sagd, ppr *sagging*, sag'ing [Allied to L.G *sacken*, D *zakken*, Sw *sacka*, to sink, also perhaps to *sink*] To sink or bend downwards in the middle from want of support to arch downwards, as the middle part of the bottom of a ship to yield under the pressure of care difficulties, or the like —*n* The state or act of sagging, or sinking in the middle.

saga, sā'ga *n* [Icel. *saga*, a tale, a history, fr *segja*, E to *say*, closely akin to *saw*, a proverb SAY] An ancient legendary or traditional tale of some length dealing either with mythical or historical events especially applied to Scandinavian tales

sagacious sa-gā'shus, *a*. [L *sagax*, *sagacis* fr *sagio*, I perceive quickly or keenly, probably fr same root as E. to *seek*] Quick of perception, acute in discernment or penetration, discerning and judicious, shrewd; sage showing intelligence resembling that of man said of the lower animals, having the senses keen, quick of scent.

sagaciously, sa-gā'shus-li, *adv* In a sagacious manner; with discernment or penetration.

sagaciousness, sa-gā'shus-nes, *n* Quality of being sagacious, sagacity

sagacity, sa-gas'i-ti, *n* [Fr *sagacité*, L *sagacitas*, sagacious] Quality of being sagacious, quickness or acuteness of discernment, penetration with soundness of judgment shrewdness and common sense, high intelligence

sagamore, sag'a-mōr, *n* Among some tribes of American Indians, a king or chief, a sachem.

sage, sāj *n* [Fr *sauge*, fr L. *salvia* sage, fr *salvus*, safe, sound named on account of the reputed virtues of the common species SAFE.] A labiate plant (genus Salvia), the common garden species of which is much used in cookery, and was formerly in great repute for its medicinal qualities

sage, sāj, *a* [Fr *sage*, wise, a wise man fr. L L *sapius*, wise, fr L *sapio*, I know I taste (whence *sapient*)] Wise, sagacious discerning, grave and discreet, proceeding from wisdom, well-judged, grave serious —*n.* A wise man a man of gravity and wisdom, a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence a grave philosopher

sage-brush, sāj'brush, *n* An American shrub of the wormwood family

sage-cock, **sage-grouse**, sāj'kok, sāj'-grous, *n* A grouse of the Rocky Mountain region, which feeds on the sage-brush.

sagely, sāj'li, *adv* In a sage manner, wisely sagaciously sapiently

sageness, sāj'nes, *n* Quality of being sage wisdom; sagacity, gravity

sagger, sag'er, *n* A seggar SEGGAR

sagittal, sa'ji-tal, *a*. [L *sagittalis*, fr *sagitta*, an arrow] Pertaining to an arrow, resembling an arrow, *anat* applied to a suture uniting bones of the skull.

Sagittarius, sa-ji-tā'ri us, *n* [L., an archer, fr *sagitta*, an arrow] The archer; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22

sagittate, sa'ji-tāt, *a* [L *sagitta*, an arrow] Shaped like the head of an arrow

sago, sā'gō *n* [Malay and Javanese *sagu*, sago, fr Papuan *sagu*, bread.] A starchy



Sago Palm (*Sagus farinifera*)

substance usually in the form of pearly grains, prepared from the interior or pith of several species of palms, much used as an article of food.

sahib sā'ib, *n* [Hind., fr Ar *sahib* lord, master] A term of respect used by the natives of India or Persia towards Europeans, much the same as "Sir" or "Mr"

said sed, pret. and pp of *say* The pp often means aforesaid *before* mentioned.

saiga, sā'ga *n*. A species of antelope found on the steppes of Russia in Asia.

sail sāl, *n* [A.Sax *segel* *segl*, a sail=Icel. *segl*, G and Sw *segel*, Dan. *sejl*, D *zeil*

root doubtful.] A piece of cloth or other fabric to catch the wind and so carry a vessel through the water: that portion of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind: a ship or other vessel: (often used as a plural with the singular form) an excursion upon water: a passage in a vessel.—To set sail, to spread or hoist the sails: hence to begin a voyage.—To shorten sail, to reduce the extent of sail spread.—To strike sail, to lower the sails suddenly.—*v.t.* & *pp.* *sailed* sāld, *ppr.* *sailing* sāl'ing. To be carried over the water by the sails, or by steam, oars, &c.: to be conveyed in a vessel on water: to pass by water: to set sail, to begin a voyage: to glide or be carried through the air: to pass smoothly along: to glide: to float, as clouds.—*v.t.* To pass over by means of sails: to move upon or pass over as in a ship: to fly or glide through: to navigate: to direct or manage the motion of.

sail boat, sāl'bōt, *n.* A boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails.

sailborne sāl'born, *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails.

sail broad sāl'brad, *a.* Spreading like a sail.

sail-cloth sāl'kloth, *n.* Canvas used in making sails for ships.

sailer sāl'er, *n.* One who sails: a sailor: a ship or other vessel, with reference to her speed or manner of sailing.

sailing sāl'ing, *p.a.* Moved by sails and not by steam.—*n.* Act of one who or that which sails: act of setting sail: the art or rules of navigation.

sailless sāl'les, *a.* Destitute of sails.

sail loft, sāl'loft, *n.* A loft where sails are cut out and made.

sail maker sāl'māk'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, alter or repair sails.

sailor sāl'or, *n.* A seaman: a mariner: a navigator.

sainfoin sainfoin, sān'foin, sānt'foin, *n.* [F. *sainfoin*, fr. *sain*, wholesome, and *foin* hay, or fr. *sanctum foenum*, holy and *foenum*.] A leguminous plant cultivated on chalky soils to supply fodder to cattle.

saint, sānt, *n.* [Fr. *saint*, fr. L. *sanctus*, holy: fr. *sancio* *sanctus* I make sacred or inviolable; perhaps fr. same root as *sacer* sacred. SACRED.] A person sanctified: a very holy or godly person: one eminent for piety and virtue: one of the blessed in heaven: an angel, in the Bible: a person canonized by the Roman Catholic church: often contracted *St.* when coming before a proper name.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sainted*, sānt'ed, ppr. *sainting* sānt'ing. To number or enrol among saints: to canonize.

sainted sānt'ed, *p.a.* Holy: pious: sacred, canonized: gone to heaven: often used as a euphuism for *dead*.

sainthood sānt'hōd, *n.* The character, rank, or position of a saint.

saint like sānt'lik, *a.* Resembling a saint: becoming to a saint: saintly.

saintliness sānt'li-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being saintly.

saintly sānt'li, *a.* Like a saint: of character like that of a holy person.

saint ship sānt'ship, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

Saint Simonian sānt-si-mō'ni-an, *n.* A partisan of the Count de *St. Simon*, who advocated a system of socialism.

Saint Simonianism, sānt-si-mō'ni-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Saint-Simonians.

sake sāk, *n.* [A.Sax. *sacu*, *sace*, *contend*, *cause*, *cause or suit at law*=Icel. *sok* Sw. *sak*, L.G. *sake* (*sache*) *a cause*, *affair*, *thing*, akin to A.Sax. *sacan*, Icel. *saka*, Goth. *sakan* to contend: akin also to *seek*.] Cause: reason: purpose: account: regard to any person or thing: always governed by *for*.

saker sā'k'er, *n.* [F. *sacre* a falcon, then piece of ordnance: fr. Sp. and Pg. *sacre* fr. Ar. *saqr* a sparrow-hawk.] A species of hawk or falcon: formerly also a small piece of artillery.

sakieh, sakia, sak-e, sak'i-a, *n.* [Ar.] A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water.

sal sal, *n.* [L. SALT.] Salt: a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.—**sal ammoniac,** *hydrochlorate of ammonia*, a salt much used in the arts and in pharmacy.

sal sal, *n.* [Native name.] One of the most valuable timber trees of India.

salaam sa-lām', *n.* [A. *salam*=Heb. *shalom*, peace.] A ceremonious salutation or benisance among orientals.—*v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *salaamed* sa-lāmd' ppr. *salaaming* sa-lām'ing. To perform the salaam: to salute with a salaam.

salable sāl'a-bl, *a.* SALEABLE.

salacious sa-lā'shus, *a.* [L. *salax*, *salacis* salacious, fr. *salio* I leap.] Lustful: lecherous.

salaciousness salacity sa-lā'shus-nes, sa-las'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being salacious: lecherousness.

salad sal'ad, *n.* [F. *salade*: It. *salata*: lit. a salted dish, fr. *sala* to salt, fr. L. *sal* salt.] A general name for certain vegetables, as lettuce, radish, cress, &c., when dressed with salt, oil, vinegar or other condiments, and eaten raw.

salad-oil sal'ad-oil, *n.* Oil used in dressing salads, &c.

salamander sa-la-man'd^er, *n.* [L. and Gr. *sala*, *salos* and *a*—a name of Eastern origin.] The name of certain harmless amphibians



Common Salamander (*Salamandra vulgaris*)

or batrachians, allied to the newts: a kind of lizard or similar creature formerly believed to be capable of living in fire: a kind of imaginary spirit of fire.

salamandrine salamandroid, sa-la-man'drin, sa-la-man'droid, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander.

salangane sal'an-gān, *n.* [Of Eastern origin.] The species of swift which produces the edible nests prized by the Chinese.

salaried sa'la-rid, *a.* Having or enjoying a salary.

salary, sa'la-ri, *n.*, *pl.* **salaries** sa'la-riz. [Fr. *salaire*: L. *salarium*, fr. *sal* salt: originally salt-money: money given to buy salt, as part of the pay of Roman soldiers: hence stipend, pay. SALT.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually so much to be paid per year: stipend, pay: wages.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *salaried*, sa'la-rid: pp. *salarying* sa'la-ri-ing. To pay a salary to: to attach a salary or stipend to.

sale sal, *n.* [Icel. *sal*, *sala*, sale: bargain: this word stands in similar relation to *sell* as *tale* to *tell*. SELL.] Act of selling: the exchange of a commodity for money or price: power or opportunity of selling: market for goods: auction: public exposure of goods in a shop or market: transfer to highest bidder: state of being to be sold.

saleable sāl'a-bl, *a.* [From *sale*.] That may be sold: that finds a sale or a ready market, being in demand.

saleableness *n.*, sāl'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being saleable.

saleably sāl'a-bli, *ad.* In a saleable manner.

salep salop, sal'ep, sal'op, *n.* [Ar. *salib*: *salep*.] The dried tuberous roots of different species of orchis, much valued in the East.

saleratus sal-e-rā'tus, *n.* [Fo. *sal aeratus* lit. aerated salt.] The prepared carbonate of soda and salt used for mixing with the flour in baking: baking powder. [American.]

salesman sālz'man, *n.* One who is employed in selling: one who sells goods by wholesale especially as an agent: a broker.

salic, sal'ik, *a.* [Fr. *salique*, fr. the *Salian* Franks, or Franks settled on the river *Sala*.] A term applied to a law by which in France females were excluded from the throne.

salicin salicine sal'i-sin, *n.* [L. *salix*, a willow.] A bitter crystallizable substance extracted from willow bark and from that of the poplar: a valuable tonic.

salicylic sal-i-sil'ik, *a.* [L. *salix* a willow and Gr. *hyle* matter.] A term for an acid used as an antiseptic and for other purposes.

salience sā'li-ens, *n.* [*Salient* and *-ce*.] The quality of being salient: projection: protrusion.

salient sā'li-ent, *a.* [L. *liens salientis*, pp. of *salio* I leap (seen also in *sally*, *assault*, *result*, &c.): same root as *Gr. hallomai* I leap.] Shooting out or up: projecting: darting: projecting outwards: springing: standing out prominently.

saliently sā'li-ent-li *adv.* In a salient manner.

saliferous sa-lif'er-us, *a.* [L. *sal* salt, and *fero* I produce.] Producing or bearing salt.

salification sal'i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of salifying.

salify sal'i-fi, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salified* sal'i-fīd: ppr. *salifying* sal'i-fi-ing. [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio* I make.] To form into a salt by combining with a base.

salimeter sa-lim'et-er, *n.* [L. *sal*, *salis*, salt, and Gr. *metron* a measure.] A salinometer.

salina, sa-li'na, *n.* [Sp. fr. L. *sal* salt. SALT.] A salt marsh: a place where salt is made from salt water: a salt work.

saline sa-lin', *a.* [Fr. *sal* *n.*, fr. L. *sal*, fr. *sal*, salt. Of same origin are *salary*, *salad*, *sauce*, *sausage*, &c. SALT.] Consisting of salt: chiefly composed of salt: partaking of the qualities of salt: salt.—*n.* [Fr. *sel* *a.*] A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

salineness salinity sa-lin'nes, sa-lin'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being saline.

salinometer sal-i-nom'et-er, *n.* [*Sal*, *ne* and Gr. *metron* measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt in water: an apparatus for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine engines.

salique sal'ik or sa-lēk' *a.* SALIC.

saliva, sa-li'va, *n.* [L. *salio* I leap: a comp. I. a. Gael. *seil* spittle: A. S. *ti. e.*] The fluid secreted by certain glands which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue to mix with the food and assist digestion.

salivant, sa'li-vant, *a.* [L. *salivans*-*antis* ppr. of *salivo* SALIVATE.] Exciting salivation.—*n.* That which produces salivation.

salivary sa'li-va-ri, *a.* [L. *salivarius* SALIVA.] Pertaining to the saliva, secreting or conveying saliva, as certain glands or duct about the mouth.

salivate sa'li-vāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salivated* sa'li-vā-ted: ppr. *salivating* sa'li-vā-ting [From L. *saliva* *salivatum*, fr. L. *saliva*, spittle.] To produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in a person, usually by mercury.

salivation sa-li-vā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] Act or process of salivating: excessive flow or secretion of saliva, as that produced by mercury &c.: ptyalism.

sallow, sal'ō, *n.* [A.Sax. *sealh*=Sc. *sauch*, Icel. *selja*, Dan. *selje* Sw. *salg* O. Sax. *salaw* L. cog. with L. *salix* Gr. *helike* Gael. *seileach*, Ir. *saileach*, a willow.] A shrub of the willow kind.

sallow sal'ō, *a.* [A.Sax. *salu*, *sealo* *sallow* dark=Icel. *sölr* D. *zalwer* O.H.G. *salo*, *salawer* or *dwky*.] Having a pale yellowish colour tinged with a dark yellow: said especially of the skin or complexion.

sallowness, sal'ō-nes, *n* State of being sallow

sally, sal'i, *n* , pl. **sallies**, sal'iz [Fr *saillie*, a sally, fr *saillir*, to leap, to bound forth, fr L *salire*, to leap SALIENT] A leaping or springing forth, a rush of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers, a spring or dart of intellect, fancy, or imagination, flight, act of levity or extravagance, *a piece of wild gaiety*, frolic ——*v i* pret & pp *sallied*, sal'id, ppr *sallying*, sal'i ing To leap, spring, or bound forth, to dart out, to issue or rush out, as troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers, to issue suddenly

sally-port, sal'i pōrt, *n* A postern gate, or a passage for the troops to sally out from

salmagundi, salmagundy, sal ma gun'di, *n* [Fr *salmigondis* origin doubtful] A dish of chopped meat, eggs, an chovies, cabbage, &c , hence, a mixture of various ingredients, a miscellany

salmi, salmis, sal'mē, *n* [Fr] A ragout of woodcocks, larks, thrushes, &c

salmiac, sal'mi ak, *n* A contraction of *Sal Ammoniac*

salmon, sa'mun, *n sing* or *pl* [L *salmo*, *salmonis*, fr *salio*, I leap being remarkable for its power of leaping SALIENT] A large fish highly valued as an article of food, found in northern seas and streams, ascending the latter to deposit its spawn

salmon-colour, sa'mun kul-er, *n* The colour of the flesh of the salmon, a sort of orange pink.

salmonet, sa'mun et, *n* [*Salmon* and *-et*] A little salmon, a samlet

salmonoid, sa'mun-oid, *a* Belonging to the family of which the salmon is the type

salmon-peel, sa'mun pel, *n* A grilse under 2 lbs

salmon-trout, sa'mun trout, *n* A fish, called also the sea trout, resembling the salmon in form, colour, and habit

salon, sa lon, *n* [Fr] An apartment for the reception of company, a saloon

saloon, sa-lon', *n* [Fr *salon*, It *salone*, augmentative of *sala*, a room, fr O H G *sal*, a house=A Sax *scel*, a hall] A spacious apartment, for the reception of company, or for works of art, the main cabin of a steamer or passenger ship, a large public room, generally used for dancing or the sale of liquor

saloop, sa-lop', *n* A drink made from sassafras

salse, sals, *n* [Fr *salse*, fr L *salsus*, salt] A mud volcano, an eruption of hot acidulated mud from a small orifice

salsify, sal'si fi, *n* [Fr *salsifis* ultimately fr L *saxum*, rock, and *frico*, I rub] A plant cultivated for its edible root (*Tragopogon porrifolius*)

salt, salt, *n* [A Sax *sealt* (properly an adj)=O Sax and O Fris Dan Sw Icel and Goth *salt*, D *zout*, G *salz* cog W *halen*, Gael and Ir *salann*, L *sal* (Fr *sel*), Gr *hals* (=*sals*), salt SALINE] A substance in common use for seasoning and preserving food, its chemical name being chloride of sodium, a chemical compound produced by the combination of a base with an acid, what seasons or gives flavour, taste, smack, savour, wit, piquancy, pungency, an old sailor (colloq) —Salt of lemons, a substance prepared from oxalic acid and potassium carbonate, used to remove ink stains, &c., also oxalic acid.—Salt of soda, carbonate of soda.—Salt of sorrel, oxalic acid, salt of lemons —Spirit of salt, muriatic or hydrochloric acid——a Impregnated with salt abounding in or containing salt, prepared with or tasting of salt, sharp, pungent —— *v t* pret & pp *salted* salt'ed, ppr *salting*, salt'ing To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt

saltant, sal'tant, *a* [L *saltans*, *saltantis*, ppr of *salto*, I leap, fr *salio* SALIENT] Leaping dancing

saltation, sal-tā'shon, *n* [L *saltatio* See prec] A leaping or jumping, beating or palpitation

saltatory, sal'ta-to-ri, *a* [L.L *saltatorius*, fr L *salto*, I dance SALTANT] Leaping or dancing or having the power of leaping or dancing, used in leaping

salt-bush, salt'bush, *n* A name for Australian plants which flourish in dry regions and are browsed by sheep

salt-cellar, salt'sel ler, *n* [A tautological term, lit a salt-salt-dish, *cellar* being=Fr *salière*, a salt-cellar, fr L *sal*, salt] A small vessel used at table for holding salt

salter, salt'er, *n* One who salts, one who sells salt, a drysalter

saltern, salt'ern, *n* [A Sax *sealtern*, *sealt*, salt, and *ern*, *-ern*, place (as in barn)] A salt work, a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation

saltigrade, sal'ti grad, *a* [L *saltus*, a leap, *gradior*, I go] Leaping, formed for leaping

saltire, saltier, sal'tēr, *n* [O Fr *saultoir*, Fr *sautoir* originally a kind of stirrup, fr *sauter*, L *saltare*, to leap SALTANT] In *heraldry*, an ordinary in the form of a St Andrew s cross, formed by two bends crossing each other

saltish, salt'ish, *a* Somewhat salt

salt-junk, salt'jungk, *n* Dry salt beef for use at sea

saltless, salt'les, *a* Destitute of salt, insipid

salt-lick, salt'lik, *n* A salt spring [Americ an]

saltly, salt'li, *adv* In a salt manner, with the taste of salt

salt-marsh, salt'marsh, *n* Land under pasture grasses subject to be overflowed by sea water

salt-mine, salt'mīn, *n* A mine where rock salt is obtained

saltness, salt'nes, *n* Quality or state of being impregnated with salt, taste of salt, salinity

salt-pan, salt-pit salt'pan, salt'pit, *n* A pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained by evaporation

saltpetre, salt'pē ter, *n* [*Salt*, and L *petra*, a rock, lit salt of the rock from appearing as an efflorescence on rocks, &c] Nitre

salts, salts, *n pl* Epsom salt or other salt used as a medicine

salt-spring salt'spring, *n* A spring of salt-water, a brine spring

salt-water, salt'wa ter, *n* Water impregnated with salt, sea water

salt-work, salt'werk, *n* A place where salt is made

saltwort salt'wert, *n* A name applied to several plants yielding kelp

salubrious sa-lu'bri us, *a* [L *salubris*, fr *salus*, *salutis*, health, safety, akin to *saltus*, safe SAFE, SALUTARY] Favourable to or promoting health, healthful, healthy —**salubriously**, sa-lū'bri us-li, *adv* In a salubrious manner

salubrity, sa lū'bri ti, *n* [Fr *salubrité*, L *salubritas* See prec] Quality or state of being salubrious, healthfulness

salutarily, sa'lū ta-ri li, *adv* In a salutary manner

salutariness, sa'lū ta ri nes, *n* The quality of being salutary

salutary, sa'lū ta ri *a* [Fr *salutaire*, L *salutaris* fr *salus*, *salutis*, health, akin to *saltus*, safe SALUBRIOUS] Healthful, wholesome, promoting health, contributing to some beneficial purpose, beneficial, advantageous, profitable

salutation, sa-lū tā'shon, *n* [Fr *salutation*, L *salutatio* SALUTE] Act of saluting, act or words of greeting or welcome, a greeting, a salute

salutatory, sa lū'ta to-ri *a* [L *salutatorius*, fr *salutare*, to salute] Saluting, greeting

salute, sa lūt' *v t* pret & pp *saluted*, sa lūt'ed, ppr *saluting*, sa lūt'ing [L *saluto*, I salute, fr *salus*, *salutis*, health safety, salute akin to *salvus* safe SALUBRIOUS, SAFE] To greet to hail, to address with expressions of kind wishes, to greet by some act as by uncovering the head, a bow, &c., to kiss, to show honour to by a discharge of cannon, by striking colours, &c ——*v i* To perform a salutation, to greet each other ——*n* Act of saluting, salutation, greeting, a kiss, a bow, an exhibition of respect or honour in the army or navy, by the discharge of artillery or small-arms, beating of drums, striking colours, manning the yards, &c

saluter, sa lūt'er, *n* One who salutes

salvability, sal va-bil'i ti, *n* The state of being salvable

salvable, sal'va-bl, *a* [L *salvare* to save, fr *salvus*, safe SAFE.] That may be saved, admitting of salvation

salvage, sal'vāj, *n* [O Fr *salvage*, L L *salvagium*, fr L *salvus*, safe] The act of saving a ship or goods from shipwreck, fire, an enemy, &c , an allowance to persons by whose voluntary exertions ships or goods have been saved, *property thus saved*

salvation, sal va'shon, *n* [O Fr *salvation*, fr L *salvo*, *salvatum*, I save, fr *salvus*, safe, same root as *salus*, *salutis*, safety (whence *salute*) SAFE, SALUBRIOUS] Act of saving, preservation from destruction or serious evil, the redemption of man from sin and its consequences and the bestowal of everlasting happiness, deliverance from enemies, victory, that which saves the cause of saving —Salvation Army, a society organized on a sort of military basis for the religious and social improvement of the masses with officers known as generals, majors, captains, &c , of either sex

Salvationist, sal vā'shon ist, *n* A member of the Salvation Army

salve, salv, *v t* pret & pp *salved*, salvd, ppr *salving*, salv'ing [From L *salvo*, *salvatum* I save, fr *salvus* safe SALVATION] To save a ship or goods from destruction, as by shipwreck or fire

salve, salv or sav, *n* [A Sax *scalf*, a salve or ointment=O Sax *salba*, D *zalf*, Dan *salve*, G *salbe*, salve cog with Skr *sarpis*, clarified butter] An adhesive composition or substance applied to heal or relieve wounds or sores, a healing ointment, hence, *fig* a remedy ——*v t* pret & pp *salved*, salvd or savd, ppr *salving*, salv'ing or sav'ing To apply salve to, to remedy

salver, sal'ver or sav'er, *n* One who salves or cures

salver, sal'ver, *n* [From Sp *salva*, a salver, also the previous tasting of a great man s food by a servant to see that it is wholesome, fr L *salvus* safe SALVATION] A kind of tray on which articles are carried or presented

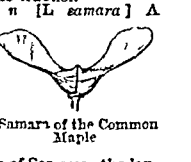
salvo sal'vō, *n* [From L *salvo jure*, 'the *right being intact*', an *expression used in* reserving rights SALVATION] An exception or reservation an excuse

salvo, sal'vō, *n* [From It and Sp *salva* a salvo, a salute, fr L *salve*, hail, fr *salvus*, safe SALVATION] A general discharge of guns intended for a salute, a shouting or cheering

sal-volatile, sal vō-lat'i lē, *n* [That is, 'volatile salt'] Carbonate of ammonia, a spirituous solution of carbonate of ammonia flavoured with aromatics

salvor, sal'vor, *n* [SALVAGE] One who makes salvage, one who saves a ship or goods from wreck or destruction

samara, sam'a-ra, *n* [L *samara*] A fruit with wing like expansions, as *the ash elm maple*



Samara of the Common Maple

Samaritan, sa ma'ri tan *a* Pertaining to *Samaria*, the ancient Jewish city, pertaining to certain ancient Hebrew written characters ——*n* A native of Samaria, the language of Samaria, a Chaldean dialect, a charitable or benevolent person

samaroid, sam'a-roid, *a* [*Samara* and *-oid*] Resembling a samara

sambo, sam'bō *n* [Origin doubtful] The offspring of a black person and a mulatto

same, sām, *a* [From Icel *samr*=Dan and

Sw *samme*, Goth *sama*, same allied to A. Sax. *same* (adv.) similarly cog with L *similis* (whence *similar simulat*) like, *simul* together Gr *hama*, together *homo* same Skr *sama*, like] Identical, not different or other, of the identical kind or species though not the specific thing being of the like kind exactly similar just mentioned or denoted.—All the same nevertheless notwithstanding

sameness sām'nes *n* State of being the same oneness similarity identity want of variety monotony

Samian sā'mi-an, *a* Pertaining to the island of Samos in the Grecian Archipelago made in Samos or of Samian or other fine earth a term for a kind of ancient pottery

samite sā'mit *n* [O Fr *samit* fr L.L. *samitum* fr G *hexamiton—hex* six, and *mitos* a thread] An old rich silk stuff interwoven with gold or embroidered.

samlet sam'let *n* [Dim of *lmon*] A little salmon a parr

samovar sam'o-vär *n* [Russian] A teaurn used in Russia in which the water is heated by a tube passing through it containing live coals.

samp samp *n* [Of Amer Indian origin] In the United States, food composed of maize broken or bruised, boiled, and mixed with milk.

sampan sam'pan, *n* [Malay and Javanese] A name applied to boats of various builds on the Chinese or other Eastern rivers

samphire sam'fir *n* [A corruption of *Saint Pierre*, Saint Peter's wort sea-fennel, an herb growing usually on cliffs, and used for pickling.

sample sam'pl, *n* [O Fr *essample example* an example EXAMPLE.] A pattern or samplet a specimen a part of anything presented as evidence of the quality of the whole —*v t* pret. & pp *sampled* sam'pld pp *sampling* sam'pl-ing To take a sample of to take a quantity from to serve as a sample

sampler sam'pler *n* One who samples, one who makes up and exhibits samples of goods for inspection.

sampler sam'pler *n.* [Same as *exemplu* L. *exempl* a pattern, fr *exemplum*, an example SAMPLE.] A piece of fancy sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice

sanable sa'na-bl, *a* [L. *sanabilis* fr *sano* I cure, *sanus*, sound. SANE.] That may be healed or cured susceptible of remedy curable healable

sanatarium san-a-tā'ri-um *n* Same as *Sanatorium*.

sanative san'a-tiv *a* [From L *sano sanatus* I heal.] Healing tending to heal.

sanatorium, san-a-tō'ri-um *n* [Neut of L.L. *sanatorius*, healing fr L. *sano sanatum* I heal SANE.] A place to which people go for the sake of health an establishment for invalids an elevated military station in tropical countries, with a climate suited to European —*Sanatorium* and *Sanitarium* are less correct forms.

sanatory san'a-to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *sanatorius* fr L. *sano* I heal. See prec.] Conducive to health healing tending to heal or cure

sanctification sa-gk-ti-fi-kā'shon, *n* [Fr *sanctification*, L.L. *sanctificatio* fr *sanctificus* SANCTIFY.] Act of sanctifying or state of being sanctified act of consecrating consecration in *theol* the act of God's grace by which men are purified from sin conformity to the will of God.

sanctified sa-gk'ti-fid, *p a* Made holy consecrated affecting sanctity or holiness sanctimonious.

sanctifier sangk'ti-fi-er *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy

sanctify sangk'ti-fi, *v t* pret. & pp *sanctified*, sangk'ti-fid ppr *sanctifying* sangk'ti-fi-ing. [Fr *sanctifier* L.L. *sanctificare* to sanctify fr L. *sanctus* holy and *facio* I make. SAINT.] To make holy to hallow or consecrate to set apart to a holy sacred, or religious use to make pure from sin to make the means of holiness to celebrate or confess as holy

sanctimonious sangk-ti-mō'ni-us, *a* Characterized by sanctimony making a show of sanctity or holiness hypocritical

sanctimoniously sangk'ti-mo-ni-us-li *ad* In a sanctimonious manner

sanctimoniousness sangk'ti-mo-ni-us-es, *n* State of being sanctimonious

sanctimony sangk'ti-mo-ni *n* [L *sanctimonia* fr *sanctus* holy SAINT.] Pietyt, the mere show of devoutness hypocritical devoutness

sanction sangk'shon, *n* [Fr *sanction* L *sanctio* fr *sancio* I make sacred or inviolable whence *sanctus* holy SAINT.] Confirmation ratification ratification or confirmation given by a superior confirmation derived from testimony character influence or custom, authority countenance or approval a decree a penalty incurred by the infringement of a command penalty promulgated against a special transgression —*v t* pret & pp *sanctioned* sangk'shond ppr *sanctioning* sangk'shon-ing To give a sanction to to ratify confirm, authorize to countenance or support

sanctity sangk'ti-ti *n* [L. *sanctitas*, fr *sanctus* holy SAINT.] State of being sacred or holy, holiness saintliness sacredness inviolability sacred thing

sanctuary sangk'tū-a-ri, *n* pl **sanctuaries** sangk'tū-a-riz [L. *sanctuarium* fr *sanctus* holy sacred. SAINT.] A sacred or consecrated place a place of particular sanctity the temple at Jerusalem, or the most retired part of it, called the *Holy of Holies* a place of worship a church part of a church where the altar is placed a place of protection a sacred asylum a place with the privilege of affording protection to criminals, debtors, &c. refuge in a sacred place shelter

sanctum sangk'tum *n* [From L *sanctus* holy] A sacred place a private retreat or room a snuggery —*Sanctum sanctorum*, the holy of holies the innermost or holiest place of the Jewish temple

sanctus, sangk'tus, *n* An anthem beginning with the Latin word *sanctus*, holy

sand sa'd, *n* [A. Sax. *sand*=Dan Sw O Sax L G and G *sand* Icel *sand* D *zand* perhaps from same root as L. *sabulum* gravel, Gr *amathos psamathos*, sand.] Fine particles of stone particularly of silicious stone larger than powder or dust and smaller than gravel *pl* a tract of land consisting mostly of sand tracts of sand deposed by the ebb of the tide —*v t* pret & pp *sanded*, sand'ed, ppr *sanding* sand'ing To sprinkle with sand to cover with sand to drive upon a sand bank

sandal, san'dal, *n* [Fr *sandal* L.L. *sandalum* fr L. *sandalon*, a sandal] A kind



Grecian and Roman Sandals

of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by straps, a thong or strap for a shoe resembling that of a sandal.

sandalled san'dald, *a* Having on or wearing sandals.

sandal wood san'dal-wud, *n* [A name of Asiatic origin] The fragrant wood of certain trees of the East Indies and Pacific Islands.

sandarach sandarac san'da-rak, *n* [L *sandaracha* fr G *sandarake*, a word of Oriental origin.] The resin of a tree of Morocco, used as incense and for making varnish

sand bag sand'bag, A bag filled with sand, used in a fortification or for other purposes

sand bank sand'bangk, *n* A bank of sand a bank of sand formed by tides or currents

sand bath sand'bath, *n* A bath of hot sand for the body hot sand used to heat retorts, &c in chemical processes

sand blast sand blast *n* Sand driven by a blast of steam or air and used in engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials

sand blind sand'blind, *a* [Corrupted fr *sam-blind*, fr A. Sax *sam* (akin to L. *semi*) half] Having imperfect sight dim sighted.

sand-crack sand'krak *n* A crack in the hoof of a horse

sand drift sand'drift, *n* A mound of drifted sand

sand eel sand'ēl, *n* A small and slender fish that buries itself in the sand

sanderling san'der-ling *n* [From *frequenting sandy*] A small wading bird found commonly on sandy shores

sand flea sand'flē *n* A small leaping crustacean of the sea-shore

sand fly sand'flī, *n* A minute fly whose bite is painful.

sand glass sand'glas, *n* A glass that measures time by the running of sand an hour glass

sand grouse sand'grous, *n* A bird of several species closely allied to the grouse and inhabiting sandy plains

sand hill sand'hil, *n* A hill of sand a dune

sand hopper sand'hop-er *n* The sand-flea

sandiness sand'i-nes *n* State of being sandy or of a sandy colour

sandiver san'di-ver *n* [Fr *suint de verre*, grease of glass] The scum of glass in fusion used, when pulverized, as a polishing substance

sandix sandyx san'diks *n* [Gr *sandix sandyx*] A kind of red lead used as a pigment

sand martin sand'mär-tin *n* A British swallow which digs a hole for its nest in sandy banks

sand mole sa'd-mōl, *n* A burrowing animal of Cape colony

sand paper sand'pā-per *n.* Paper coated on one side with fine gritty sand, and used for smoothing and polishing

sandpiper sa'd'pī-per *n* [From frequenting *sand*, and *pr* its *piping* cry] A name of several grallatorial birds allied to the snipe plover &c

sandstone san'd-stōn *n* A stone or rock composed of agglutinated particles or grains of sand a species of freestone



Sandal-wood (*Santalum album*)

sand-storm san'd-storm *n.* A violent commotion of sand caused by wind.

sandwich, san'd-wich, *n* [From an Earl of *Sandwich*, with whom it was associated.] An article of food consisting of two thin

slices of bread, with meat or something savoury between —v t. pret & pp *sandwiched*, sand'wicht, ppr *sandwiching*, sand'wich-ing To insert like the meat in a sandwich, to fit between two other pieces [Colloq]

sandwich-man, sand'wich man, *n* A man carrying two advertising boards, one before and one behind.

sandy, sand'i, *a* [A. Sax *sandig*, sandy] Abounding with sand, consisting of sand, resembling sand, hence, not firm or solid, of the colour of sand, yellowish red, arid or dry

sandyx. SANDIX.

sane, sān, *a* [L. *sanus*, sound, whole, healthy (whence *sanable*, *sanity*, *sanatory*, *sanitary*), perhaps same root as Gr *sōs*, safe] Sound in mind, not deranged in intellect, having the due exercise of reason and other mental faculties, showing or proceeding from soundness of mind.

saneness sān'nes, *n* State of being sane or of sound mind, sanity

sangaree, sang'ga-rē', *n* [Sp *sangria*, a beverage made with red wine, fr *sangre*, blood, fr L *sanguis* SANGUINARY] Wine and water sweetened and spiced, and used as a refreshing drink.

sang-froid, sang'frwa, *n* [Fr , cold blood —*sang*, blood, and *froid*, cold SANGUINE, FRIGID] Freedom from agitation of mind, coolness, imperturbable calmness

sanguiferous, sang-gwif'er-us, *a* [L. *sanguis*, blood and *fero*, I carry] Conveying blood, as the arteries and veins

sanguinary, *sang'gwin a-ri*, *a* [Fr *sanguinaire*, L *sanguinarius*, fr *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood.] Bloody, attended with bloodshed, murderous, bloodthirsty, savage, cruel

sanguine, sang'gwin, *a* [Fr *sanguin*, fr L *sanguineus*, bloody, consisting of blood, blood-red, fr *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood, connections unknown] Consisting of blood, bloody, having the colour of blood, abounding with blood, characterized by fulness of habit having vigour and an active circulation, having warmness or ardour of temper, cheerful, anticipating the best not desponding, confident, in *her* murrey

sanguinely, sang'gwin-li, *adv* In a sanguine manner, with confidence of success

sanguineness, sang'gwin nes, *n* The state or quality of being sanguine

sanguineous, sang-gwin'ē-us, *a* [L *sanguineus* SANGUINE.] Pertaining to blood, bloody, abounding with blood, of a red or blood colour, sanguine

sanguinivorous, sanguivorous, sang-gwi-niv'o-rus, sang gwiv'o rus *a* [L *sanguis*, blood, and *voro*, I eat] Eating or subsisting on blood.

sanguinolent, sang gwin'o-lent, *a* [L *sanguinolentus*, fr *sanguis sanguinis*, blood.] Tinged or mingled with blood, bloody

sanicle, san'i-kl, *n* [Fr *sanicle*, fr L *sano*, I heal—from its supposed healing virtues] An umbelliferous plant of several species

sanies sā'ni-ēz, *n* [L , bloody matter] A thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores —**sanious**, sā'ni us, *a* [L. *saniosus*] Pertaining to sanies

sanitarian, san i-tā'ri an *n* [From *sanitary*] A promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures

sanitarium, san i tā'ri-um, *n* [See prec.] A health retreat, a sanatorium.

sanitary, san'i ta-ri, *a* [Fr *sanitaire*, fr L *sanitas*, health fr *sanus*, sound SANE] Pertaining to or designed to secure or promote health pertaining to healthy dwellings and surroundings hygienic.

sanitation, san i tā'shon, *n* [From L *sanitas* See next] The adoption of sanitary measures for the health of a community, hygiene

sanity, san'i ti, *n* [L *sanitas*, soundness, health good sense, sanity, fr *sanus*, sound, healthy SANE] The state of being sane, saneness, soundness of mind.

sanjak, san'jak, *n* [Turk , a standard.] A minor province of Turkey —**sanjakate**, san'jak-āt, *n* A sanjak.

sans, sanz, *prep* [Fr *sans*, fr L *sine*, without.] Without, deprived of

sans-culotte, sanz-ku lot', *n* [Fr , without breeches] Lit a fellow without breeches, a name originally given to the republicans of the lower sort in the French revolution of 1789, hence, a fierce republican in general

sans-culottist, sanz-ku lot'ist, *n* A sans-culotte, a rabid republican

Sanskrit, Sanscrit, san'skrit, *n* [Skr *sanskrita*, perfectly formed—*sam*, with, and *krita*, made, perfected, fr *kri*, to make (akin to *create*)] The ancient language of the Hindus, and that in which most of their vast literature is written, one of the Aryan or Indo-European family of tongues, and hence allied to English and the other Teutonic tongues, as well as to Greek, Latin, &c , it has long ceased to be spoken Also used as an adjective —**Sanskritist, Sanscritist**, san'skrit-ist, *n* A Sanskrit scholar

santon, san'ton, *n* [Fr *santon*, Sp *santon*, probably fr L *sanctus*, holy] A saint or holy man of Oriental countries

sap, sap, *n* [A. Sax. *sæp*=D *sap* L G *sapp*, juice, Dan and G *saft* (originally *saf*), juice, sap, perhaps borrowed fr L *sapa*, must or new wine boiled thick.] The juice or fluid which circulates in plants, vital juice, blood, sap-wood.

sap, sap, *v t* pret & pp *sapped*, sapt, ppr *sapping*, sap'ing [O Fr *sapper*, Fr *saper*, to sap or mine, fr *sappe*, *sape*, L.L *sapa*, a hoe or mattock, origin unknown] To subvert *by digging under or removing the foundation* of, to undermine, to mine *to* destroy or impair by some secret or invisible process —v i. To proceed by mining or by secretly undermining —n. A trench or narrow ditch by which an approach is made to a fortified place, the men who dig (sappers) being sheltered by gabions &c

sapajou, sajou, sap'a-jo, sa'jo, *n* [Fr]



Capucin Sapajou (*Cebus capucinus*).

A name of certain South American prehensile-tailed monkeys, of small size

sapan-wood, sa-pan', *n* SAPPAN WOOD

sap-green, sap'grēn, *n* A pigment prepared from the juice of the berries of the buckthorn

sapid, sa'pid, *a* [Fr *sapide*, L *sapidus*, fr *sapio*, I taste SAPIENT] Having savour or relish, savoury

sapidity, sapidness sa-pid'i ti, sa'pid-nes, *n* Quality of being sapid, savour, relish

sapience, sā'pi-ens *n* [Fr *sapience*, L *sapientia* wisdom, fr *sapiens*, wise See next] The quality of being sapient; wisdom sageness often used ironically

sapient sā'pi-ent, *a* [L *sapiens*, *sapientis*, wise, discreet, pp of *sapio*, I taste, I know, I am wise, *sapid*, *insipid*, *savour*, *sage*, are of similar origin] Characterized by wisdom, wise, sage, discerning now generally ironic—like *or proceeding from a wiseacre*

sapiently, sā'pi ent-li, *adv* In a sapient manner; sagely, sagaciously

sapless sap'les, *a* Destitute of sap; withered, dry, void of vital juice or vital force

sapling, sap'ling, *n* [*Sap* and *-ling*] A young tree full of sap

sapodilla, sap-ō-dil'a, *n* [Sp *sapotilla* fr Mexican *zapotl*] A large tree of the West Indies, yielding a fine fruit

saponaceous, sa-pon a'shus, *a* [From L *sapo*, *saponis*, soap] Soapy, resembling soap, having the qualities of soap

saponifiable sa-pon'i-fī a-bl, *a* Capable of being saponified.

saponification, sa-pon'i-fi kā"shon, *n* The act of saponifying, conversion into soap

saponify, sa-pon'i-fī *v t* pret & pp *saponified*, sa-pon'i-fid, ppr *saponifying*, sa-pon'i fi ing [L. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap, and *facio*, I make] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali

sapor, sā'por, *n* [L , fr *sapio*, I taste SAPIENT] Taste, savour, flavour, relish

sappan-wood, sap'an or sa-pan'wud, *n* A dye-wood of Southern Asia, which yields a red colour

sapper, sap'er, *n* One who saps, a soldier employed to dig saps or trenches.

Sapphic, saf'ik, *a* Pertaining to *Sappho* a Grecian poetess *pros* applied to a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho —n. A Sapphic verse

sapphire, saf'fir, *n* [L. *sapphirus*, fr Gr *sappheiros*—a name of Eastern origin=Heb *sappir*, Ar *safir*] A precious stone of the corundum class, and of various shades of blue, hence, a rich blue colour, blue — Green sapphire, the emerald —Red sapphire the ruby —Violet sapphire, the amethyst.

sapphirine, saf fir-in, *a* [*Sapphire* and *-ine*.] Pertaining to or resembling sapphire, of a brilliant blue colour

sappiness, sap'i nes, *n* State or quality of being sappy, succulence, juiciness

sappy, sap'i, *a* [*Sap* and *-y*, A.Sax. *sæpig*] Abounding with sap, juicy succulent, young and soft, not firm, weak

saprophagous, sa-prof'a-gus, *a* [Gr *sapros*, rotten, and *phagō*, I eat] Feeding on rotten or decaying substances

saprophyte, sap'rō-fit, *n* [Gr *sapros*, rotten, and *phyton*, a plant] A plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter, as the fungi do

sap-wood, sap'wud, *n* Alburnum

saraband sa'ra-band, *n* [Fr *sarabande*, Sp *zarabanda*] A slow Spanish dance, derived from the Saracens, a piece of music for the dance

Saracen, sa'ra-sen, *n* [L. *Saracenus*, fr Gr *Sarakēnos*, fr Ar *Sharkin*, orientals, easterns] An Arabian or other Musalman of the early and proselytizing period, one of those Mohammedans against whom crusades were preached. — **Saracenic, Saracenical**, sa-ra-sen'ik, sa-ra-sen'ik al, *a* Pertaining to the Saracens

sarcasm sar'kazm, *n* [L. *sarcasmus* fr Gr *sarkasmos* a bitter laugh, fr *sarkazein*, to tear flesh like dogs, to speak bitterly, fr *sarx sarkos*, flesh] A bitter cutting jest, a keen satirical remark or expression, a bitter or scornful taunt, a severe gibe, keen irony

sarcastic sarcastical sar kas'tik, sar-kas'tik-al *a* Containing or marked by sarcasm bitterly cutting or satirical, scornfully severe taunting

sarcastically, sar kas'tik-al li, *adv* In a sarcastic manner; with sarcasm

sarcenet sarsenet sārs'net, *n* [O Fr *sarcenet*, fr L.L *saracenicum*, lit. cloth made by *Saracens*] A kind of fine thin silk cloth used for linings, &c.

sarcocarp, sar'kō-karp, *n* [Gr *sarx*, *sarkos* flesh, and *karpos*, fruit] The fleshy part of certain fruits.

sarcode sär'kōd, *n.* [G. *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, and *eidos*, form.] Same as *Protoplasm*.

sarcoid sär'koid, *a.* [G. *sarx, sarkos*, flesh and *eidos*, form.] Resembling flesh.

sarcolemma, sarcolemm sär'kō-lem'ma, *n.* [G. *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, and *lemma*, a husk. The tubular sheath enclosing the fibres of muscle.

sarcoma, sär-kō'ma, *n.* [G. *sarx, sarkos*, flesh.] A fleshy growth or tumour, originally of a harmless character, but becoming fleshy disease. **SARCOMATOUS** sär'kō-ma-tus, *a.* Relating to sarcoma.

sarcophagous sär-kof'a-gus, *a.* [G. *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, *phagein*, to eat.] Flesh-eating, feeding on flesh.

sarcophagus sär-kof'a-gus, *n.* [**SARCOPHAGI** sär'kō-fā-jī.] [L. *sarcophagus*, from G. *sarx, sarkos*, flesh-eating—*sarx*, flesh, and *phagein*, to eat; the name was originally given to a species of stone used for making coffins, and believed to have the property of consuming the dead body.] A coffin of stone, a kind of stone chest for receiving a dead body often highly ornamented.

sarcophilite sär'kō-fil, [**SARCOPHILOUS** sär-kof'i-lus.] [*sarx, sarkos*, flesh, and *philein*, to love.] A flesh-eating animal.

sarcous sär'kus, *a.* [G. *sarx, sarkos*, flesh.] Belonging to flesh; muscular.

sard, sardi särd, sär'di, *n.* [Fr. *sarde*, L. *sarda, sardius*, so called because originally brought from *Sardis*, in Lydia.] A variety of carnelian of a deep blood-red colour, when held up to the light.

sardine sär'din, *n.* [Fr. *sardine*, L. *sarda*, probably so called because caught near *Sardis*.] A small fish allied to the herring and pilchard, often preserved in the manner usually seen in boxes with oil.

sardius, sär'di-us, *n.* [L.L. *sardius*, from SARD.] A sort of precious stone; one sard.

sardonic sär-don'ik, *a.* [Fr. *sardonique*, L. *sardonius*, a gloss on *sardonius*, a gloss on *sardonius*, from G. *sardonios*, a gloss on *sardonios*, forced, as said of laughter.] Not really proceeding from gaiety of heart; said of a laugh or smile now commonly used to mean bitter, ironical, sarcastic, derisive and malignant.

sardonyx sär'dō-niks, *n.* [G. *sardonyx*, SARD and ONYX.] A precious stone, a variety of onyx, with layers of sard.

Sargasso, sargassum sär-gas'ō, sär-gas'um, *n.* [Fr. *sargasse*, from Sp. *sargazo*, seaweed.] Gulf weed, a kind of sea-weed often found floating on the surface of the sea, and giving to part of the Atlantic the name *Sargasso Sea*.

sark, särk, *n.* [A.Sax. *serce, syrce*, Icel. *serkr*, Dan. *serk*, a shirt.] A shirt.

sarmentum, sär-men'tum, *n.* [L. *sarmentum*, a twig, from *sarpere*, to prune.] Botany: a runner, a creeping stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals.

sarong sä-rong', *n.* [Malay.] A garment worn in the Indian Archipelago, being a cloth wrapped round the waist.

sarsaparilla, sär'sa-pa-ril'la, *n.* [Sp. *zarza, zarzilla*, origin doubtful.] The hirsome of several tropical plants, giving a mucilaginous and demulcent medicine.

sarsenet, sär'se-net, *n.* Same as *Sarcenet*.

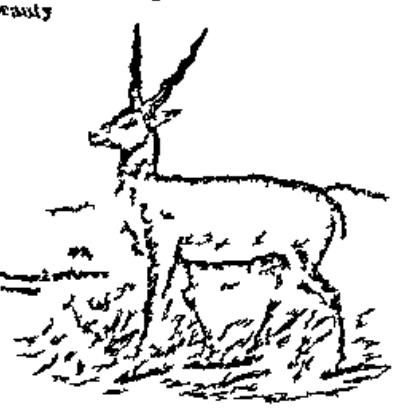
sartorial, sär-tō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *sartor*, a tailor.] Pertaining to a tailor.

sartorius sär-tō'ri-us, *n.* [From L. *sartor*, a tailor. A muscle of the thigh, so called because used in crossing the legs, as tailors do.]

sash, sash, *n.* [Formerly *shash*, from Port. *chassis*, a sash scarf, or shawl.] A long band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament, as by women and children and military officers.

sash, sash, *n.* [Fr. *chasse*, a frame case, from L. *capsa*, a box; from *capio*, I hold, contain. CAPACITY.] The frame of a window which the panes are set; any similar part, as in a green house the sash in which glass is fixed to prevent its breaking when worked.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sashed* or *sash*; ppr. *sashing*. To furnish with sashes or sash windows.

sasin sa'sin, *n.* [Indian.] An Indian antelope, the male of which is remarkable for its beauty.



Sasin or Indian Antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*).

sasine sä'zin, [Fr. *saisine*. SEIZE.] In Scots law, the act of giving possession of feudal property or heritage, by which heir's title is perfected.

sassafras sas'a-fras, *n.* [A dog of *sassafras*, Fr. *sassafras*, from L. *saxifraga*, saxum, a stone, and *frango*, I break; so named from its use as a remedy for stone. SAXIFRAGE.] A kind of laurel, well known as a decoction of the medicinal virtues of its root.

Sassenach sas'en-ach, *n.* A name applied by the Celtic Irish and Highlanders of Scotland to the Saxon race, a Saxon, an Englishman.

sat sat, pre. of *sit*.

Satan sā'tan, *n.* [Heb. *satan*, an adversary, enemy, from *satan*, to be an adversary.] The devil, the wicked one, the prince of darkness, the hater of righteousness, the tempter, the accuser of men, the malicious or wicked spirit, infernal.

satanically sa-tan'ik-al-i, *adv.* In a satanic manner; diabolically.

satchel, sach'el, *n.* [Fr. *sachel*, from L. *saccus*, a sack, or sack. SACK.] A little sack or bag, a bag in which school boys carry their books to and from school.

sate sāt, *v.* pret. & pp. *sated*, sāt'ed; ppr. *sating* (L. *satio*, I satisfy, from *satis*, enough. SATIATE.] To satiate to satisfy, to appease to overfill, to glut to excess, beyond natural desire.

sate sat or sāt, a pret. of *sit*.

sateen sa-tēn', *n.* [From *satin*.] A glossy fabric resembling satin, but having a woollen or cotton thread instead of a silken face.

satellite sat'el-īt, *n.* [Fr. *satellite*, from L. *satelles, satellitis*, a guard.] Anciently, a retainer, a dependant, a guard. Astronomy: a secondary planet or moon, a small planet revolving round another.

satiable sā'sh-a-bl, *a.* That may be satiated.

satiate sā'sh-āt, *v.* pret. & pp. *satiated*; sā'sh-āt-ed; ppr. *satiating*; sā'sh-āt-ing. [L. *satio, satiatum*, I satisfy, from *satis*, enough. SATIATE.] To satisfy, to satiate, to glut, to overfill, to surfeit, to exhaust, to gratify to excess, beyond appetite or desire.——*a.* Filled to satisfaction, glutted, satiated.

satiation, sā-sh-ā'shon, *n.* The act of satiating or state of being satiated.

satiety sa-ī'e-ti, [Fr. *satiété*, L. *satietas*, from *satis*, enough. SATIATE.] State of being satiated, fulness beyond appetite or desire, repletion, surfeit, an excess of gratification, which excites weariness or loathing.

satin sa'tin, *n.* [Fr. *satin*, It. *setino*, from L.L. *seta*, a hair, from L. *seta*, a stiff hair or bristle.] A species of glossy silk cloth, of a close thick texture.——*a.* Belonging to or made of satin.

satinet, satinette sat-i-net', [A dim. of *satin*.] A thin species of a mixed cloth made in imitation of satin, having a woollen warp and woollen filling.

satin wood sa'tin-wud, *n.* The wood of an Indian tree of a deep yellow colour, heavy and durable.

satiny sa'tin-i, *a.* Resembling satin, or partaking of its qualities.

satire sa'tīr or sa-tīr', *n.* [L. *satira* or *satura*, a satire, a medley, a mixed dish, being up mixed food, from *satur*, full, whence *satiare*.] A poetical composition in which ridicule or severity is employed to reprove an injustice or defect, a poem, any literary production in which persons, manners, or institutions are attacked with irony, sarcasm or similar weapons, satire, ridicule, reproach, censure, or contempt.

satiric, satirical sa-tir'ik, sa-tir'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *satirique*, L. *satiricus*.] Belonging to satire, containing or given to satire, cutting, sarcastic, bitter.

satirically sa-tir'ik-al-i, *ad.* In a satirical manner.

satirist sa'tīr-ist, *n.* One who writes satire, a censurer, one who rizes.

satirize sa'tīr-īz, *v.* pret. & pp. *satirized*; sa'tīr-īzd; ppr. *satirizing*. [Fr. *satiriser*.] To treat or attack with satire, to expose by satire, to censure in a satirical manner.

satisfaction sa-tis-fak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *satisfaction*, L. *satisfactio*. SATISFY.] Act of satisfying, gratification, fulfilment of a supposition or desire, that state of mind which results from the full gratification of desire, contentment, happiness, that state which results from removal of suspense, doubt, or uncertainty, payment, discharge, as which satisfies, compensation, amends, atonement, opportunity of satisfying one's honour by a duel.

satisfactorily sa-tis-fak'to-ri-li, *ad.* In a satisfactory manner, so as to give satisfaction.

satisfactory, sa-tis-fak'to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire*, L. *satisfacere, satisfactum*. SATISFY.] Giving or producing satisfaction, giving content, giving no room for complaint or fault-finding, serving, removing doubt or uncertainty, making amends, atoning.

satisfy sa'tis-fī, *v.* pret. & pp. *satisfied*; sa'tis-fīd; ppr. *satisfying*; sa'tis-fī-ing. [O. Fr. *satisfier*, Fr. *satisfaire*, from L. *satis facere*, to make enough—*satis*, enough, and *facio*, I make. SATIATE, FACT.] To afford full gratification to, to please, to content, to make contented, to feed to the full, to satiate, to glut, to give what is due or fit, to fulfil, to discharge, to pay liquidate, requite, recompense, to fulfil the conditions of, to answer, to free from doubt, suspense or uncertainty, to set at rest, to free from the guilt of.——*v.i.* To give satisfaction or content, to atone.

satisfying sa'tis-fī-ing, *p.a.* Serving to satisfy, giving satisfaction, setting doubts at rest, satisfactory.

satrap sā'rap or sa'rap, *n.* [G. *satrapes*, borrowed from the Persian.] A governor of a province, a viceroy, a prince, a petty despot, a viceroy.

satrapy sā'rap-i, sat'rap-i, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap, a principality.

saturable sa'tūr-a-bl, *a.* That may be saturated capable of saturation.

saturate sa'tūr-āt, *v.* pret. & pp. *saturated*; sa'tūr-āt-ed; ppr. *saturating*. [L. *saturo, saturatum*, from *satur*, full, filled (whence *satis*, enough, from root of *satio*, I satisfy. SATE, SATIATE.] To imbue or impregnate to the utmost, to soak thoroughly, to fill to the full.——*a.* Long full, saturated.

saturation sa-tūr-ā'shon, *n.* The act of saturating, a filling to fulness, complete impregnation, solution, or mixture of the

solvent can contain no more, the combination of one substance with another so that they neutralize each other

Saturday, sa'ter dā, *n* [A. Sax *Sæterdæg* —*Sæter* Saturn, and *dæg*, a day, lit Saturn's day] The seventh or last day of the week, the day of the Jewish Sabbath

Saturn, sa'tern, *n* [L *Saturnus*, connected with *sero, satum*, to sow, and also with *sæd.*] An ancient Roman deity said to have introduced agriculture and civilization the father of Jupiter, one of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun

Saturnalia, sa-ter na'li a, *n pl* [L, fr *Saturnus*, Saturn] Among the Romans, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in December as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes hence (without *cap*) wild or noisy revelry in general.—**saturnalian,** sa-ter na'li an, *a* Pertaining to saturnalia or revels, loose, dissolute

Saturnian, sa tern'i-an, *a* Pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign was called the golden age hence, golden, happy, distinguished by happiness and simplicity

saturnine, sa'turn īn, *a* [L *saturninus*, fr *Saturnus*, Saturn the planet, whose influence was supposed by believers in astrology to make people morose] Morose, gloomy of temperament, grave, not readily susceptible of excitement, phlegmatic

satyr, sā'ter, *n* [L *saturus*, fr Gr *saturos*, a satyr] A sylvan deity of the ancient Greeks and Romans, represented as part man and part goat, and extremely wanton

satyriasis sat-er i a-sis *n* [Gr *fr satyros*, a satyr] A diseased venereal appetite in males

satyric, sa-ti'rik, *a* Pertaining to satyrs, a term for a kind of ancient drama in which satyrs appeared.

sauce, sas, *n* [Fr *sauce*, O Fr *saulse*, fr L L *salsa* sauce, fr L *salsus*, salted, fr *salio* I salt, fr *sal*, salt. SALT] That which gives relish or savour to food, a more or less liquid substance to be eaten with food for improving its relish, a condiment, pertness —*v t* pret & pp *sauced* sast, ppr *sauced*, sas'ing To make savoury with sauce, to season or flavour, to intermix or accompany with what gives piquancy, to be pert to

sauce-boat, sas'bōt, *n* A dish for holding sauce at table

sauce-box, sas'boks, *n* A saucy impudent person [Colloq]

sauce-pan, sas'pan, *n* Originally, a pan for cooking sauces, now, a small metallic vessel for boiling or stewing generally

saucer, sa'ser, *n* [Fr *sauciere*, lit a dish for *sauce*] A piece of china or other ware, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set, something resembling a saucer

saucily, sas'i li, *adv* In a saucy manner, pertly, impudently, petulantly

sauciness, sas'i nes, *n* Quality of being saucy, impudence impertinence

saucy, sas i, *a* [From *sauce*, in the sense of pertness or impudence SAUCE] Showing impertinent boldness, treating superiors with disrespect or impertinence, impertinent, pert, impudent, rude, expressive of impudence

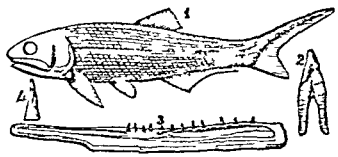
sauer-kraut, sour'krout, *n* [Gr *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, herb, cabbage] A German dish consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment

saunter, sąn'ter, *v i* pret & pp *sauntered*, sąn'terd ppr *sauntering*, sąn'ter ing [Origin doubtful, perhaps fr O Fr *s'aventurer* lit to adventure one's self ADVENTURE] To walk in a leisurely and aimless manner to wander or stroll about idly, to loiter, to dawdle —*n.* A sauntering, a stroll a lounge a leisurely pace

saunterer, sąn'ter-er, *n* One who saunters

saurian sa'ri an *a* [From Gr *sauros* a lizard.] Pertaining to the lizards having lizard like characters —*n* One of the order of scaly reptiles of which the lizard is a type

sauroid sa'roid, *a* [Gr *sauros* a lizard, and *eidos*, form] Resembling the lizards, having characters belonging to the lizards



Sauroid Fishes (fossil)

1, Pygopterus (restored) 2, Tooth of do. (enlarged). 3, Jaw with teeth of *Belonostomus cuncius* 4 Tooth of *B cuncius* (enlarged)

sauropsida sa rop'si-da, *n pl* [Gr *sauros*, a lizard, *opsis* appearance] A name for that section of vertebrates which comprises birds and reptiles together

sauropterygian, sa'rop-ter ij i an, *n* [Gr *sauros* a lizard, and *pterux, pterygos*, a wing, a fin] An extinct reptile having paddles, such as the plesiosauros

sausage, sa'sāj *n* [O Fr *saussisse*, Fr *saucisse* a sausage, ultimately fr L *salsus*, salted, whence also *sauce* (q v)] The prepared intestine of an ox, sheep or pig stuffed with minced meat variously seasoned.

savable, sāv'a bl, *a* Capable of being saved.

savage, sa'vāj *a* [Formerly *salvage, saurage* fr O Fr *salvage, sauvage* (Fr *sauvage*), fr L L *salvaticus*, fr L *silvaticus* wild, fr *silva* a wood. SILVAN] Pertaining to the forest or wilderness, living in a wild state wild uncultivated, untamed fierce, untaught, uncivilized unpolished, rude, barbarous, characterized by fierceness or cruelty, cruel inhuman, merciless, brutal —*n.* A human being in his native state of rudeness one who is uncivilized, a brutal man, an inhuman wretch a barbarian

savagely, sa'vāj li, *adv* In a savage manner, cruelly, inhumanly

savageness sa'vāj nes, *n* The state or quality of being savage, wildness, barbarism, cruelty barbarousness.

savagery, sa'vāj ri, *n* [*Savage* and *-ery*] The state of being savage or wild, savage life or state, uncultivated condition cruelty, barbarity —**savagism,** sa'vāj izm *n* [*Savage* and *-ism*] Savagery, barbarism

savanna, savannah sa vun'na, *n* [Fr *savane*, Sp *sabana* a sheet for a bed, a plain, fr L L *sabanum*, Gr *sabanon*, a linen cloth] An extensive open grassy plain, a word originally used of tropical American plains

savant sa vant', *n* [Fr, ppr of *savoir*, L *sapere* to know SAPIENT] A man of learning or science, a man eminent for his scientific acquirements.

save, sāv, *v t* pret & pp *saved*, sāvd ppr *saving*, sāv'ing [Fr *sauver*, fr L *salvare* to save fr *salvus* safe SAFE SALVATION] To preserve from injury, destruction or evil of any kind, to bring out of danger, to preserve, to protect, to rescue, to deliver to keep from sin or rescue from eternal death to hinder from being spent or lost, as time or money, to spare, to keep from doing or suffering to lay by for preservation to reserve, to hoard, to prevent the need of, to obviate —To save appearances, to preserve a good outside, to do something to avoid exposure or embarrassment.—*v i* To hinder expense to be economical.—*prep* [Originally an imperative] Except, not including

save-all sāv'al, *n* Some contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted.

saveloy, sav'e loi *n* [Fr *cervelas* fr *cervelle*, brains, fr L *cerebellt n* CEREBELLUM] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains, now made of young salted pork

saver, sāv'er *n* One who saves

savin, savine sav'in *n* [Fr *savinier, sabine*, fr L *Sabina (herba)*, the Sabine herb savin.] A tree or shrub of the juniper kind.

saving, sāv'ing, *p a* Accustomed to save, not lavish, sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical, that secures from evil or destruction containing some reservation, as a title or right. —*n.* What is saved or hoarded, small sums *accumulated by economy generally* used in plural.—*prep* Excepting

savingly, sāv'ing li, *adv* In a saving manner, with frugality, sparingly

savings-bank, sāv'ingz bangk, *n* A bank specially established for receiving and securely investing small savings, and for their accumulation at interest

saviour, sav'yer, *n* [O Fr *sauveor, salveor* (Fr *sauveur*), fr L L *salvator*, one who saves a preserver, fr *salvare*, to save, fr L *salvus*, safe SAVE] One who saves, preserves, or delivers from evil, destruction, or danger —The Saviour, Our Saviour, JESUS CHRIST, the Redeemer

savor, sā'vor, *n* Same as *Savour*

savory, sā'ver i *n* [Fr *savoree*, fr L *satureia*, savory] A labiate plant used as a culinary vegetable to flavour dishes, &c

savour, sā vor, *n* [Fr *saveur*, fr L *sapor*, taste, savour, fr *sapio* I taste SAPID] Taste relish, flavour odour, scent, smell, *something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste the characteristic property*; the distinctive quality —*v i.* pret. & pp *savoured*, sā'vord, ppr *savouring*, sā'vor ing To have a particular taste, to partake of the quality, nature, or appearance of something else —*v t* To taste or smell with pleasure or delight, to like, to have the flavour or quality of

savourily, sā'ver i li, *adv* In a savoury manner; with a pleasing relish

savouriness, sā'vor i nes, *n* Quality of being savoury

savourless, sā'vor les, *a* Destitute of savour, having no taste or smell, insipid.

savoury, sā'vo ri, *a* [*Savour* and *-y*] Having a good savour, pleasing to taste or smell, palatable, agreeable in general.

savoy sav'oi, *n* [Because brought from *Savoy*] A variety of cabbage with crisp leaves much cultivated for winter use

Savoyard sa-voi'ard, *n* A native or inhabitant of Savoy

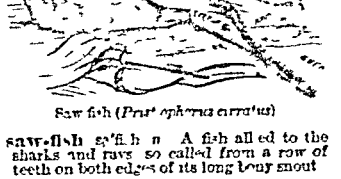
saw, sa *n.* [A. Sax *sage, sagu* a saw= Dan *sav*, Icel. *sög*, D *zaag* G *sage*, same root as L *seco*, I cut (SECTION), and akin to *scythe, sickle*] A cutting instrument, consisting of a thin blade, band or disc of steel or iron having a toothed edge, anything resembling a saw —*v t.* pret & pp *sawed*, sad ppr *sawing* sa'ing To cut with a saw, to form by cutting with a saw, to move through, as in the act of sawing —*v i* To use a saw, to cut with a saw

saw, są, *n* [A. Sax. *sagu*, a saying, fr stem of to *say* SAY] A saying, proverb, maxim

saw, są, pret. of *see*

sawdust, sa'dust, *n* The small fragments of wood or other material produced by the action of a saw

sawer, sa'er, *n* One that saws, a sawyer



Saw fish (*Pristis sphærus cirratus*)

saw-fish sa'fish *n* A fish allied to the sharks and rays so called from a row of teeth on both edges of its long bony snout

saw fly sâ fli, *n* A hymenopterous insect named from the serrated ovipositor

saw frame sâ frām *n* The frame in which a saw is set or fixed for work

saw mill sâ mil, *n.* A mill for sawing timber driven by water steam or other power

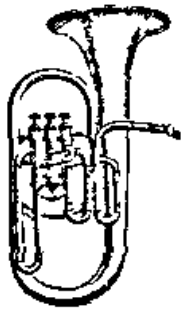
saw pit, sâ pit, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed.

saw toothed sâ tōtht, *a.* Having teeth like a saw serrated.

sawyer sâ yer *n* [Formed like *lawyer bowyer*] One whose work is to saw timber

saxatile sak sa-til *a* [L. *saxatilis,* fr *saxum,* a rock.] Pertaining to rocks living among rocks.

sax horn saks'horn *n* [After M *Sax* of Paris, the inventor] A brass wind instrument somewhat resembling the cornet-à-pistons made of various sizes. Called also *Sax-cornet*



Bass Sax horn.

saxifragous sak-sif'ra-gus, *a* [See prec.] Dissolving stone, especially in the bladder

Saxon saks'on, *n.* [L. *Saxo,* pl. *Saxones,* fr O H G *Sahso* G *Sachse* A. Sax *Seaxa,* a Saxon, pl. *Seaxe* Saxons usually derived fr A. Sax. *seax,* O H G *sahs,* a short sword or knife] One of a people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries a Saxon of England as opposed to an Anglian or Anglo-Saxon one of English race the language of the Saxons Anglo-Saxon an inhabitant of modern Saxony —*a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country or to their language Anglo-Saxon pertaining to modern Saxony

Saxonism saks'on-izm, *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language

Saxonist, saks'on ist, *n.* One versed in the Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language.

saxophone saks'ō-fōn, *n.* [From A. *Sax* the inventor and Gr *phonē* voice] A musical instrument allied to the clarionet.

say sā, *t* pret. and *pp* said, sed (a form equivalent to *sayed*) ppr *saying* sā'ing [A. Sax *secgan,* to say—Icel. *segja,* Sw *säga* Dan. *sige* L.G *seggen,* D *zeggen,* G *sagen,* to say cog Ir *sagim, sdigim,* I say Lith. *sakyti,* to say] To utter in words to speak to declare to allege to argue to allege by way of argument to repeat to rehearse to recite to recite without singing to report to answer or to utter by way of reply to tell, to assume to take for granted,—It is said, they say it is commonly reported people assert or maintain.—*v i* To speak to tell to utter to relate —*n.* A speech something said a statement.

sayer sā'er *n.* One who says.

saying, sā'ing *n* Something said speech a proverbial expression a adage a maxim a proverb.

!lood !lud, *Interj* An imprecation abbreviated from *God's blood.*

scab, skab, *n* [A. Sax *scorh* probably fr L. *scabies,* scab, itch, fr *scabo* I scratch. Heave *shabby*] An incrusted substance dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing a disease of sheep the mange in horses

scabbard skab'ard, *n* [Formerly *scabbard scalbert scaberge* &c. probably fr O H G *ala* a scale a case and *bergan* to protect (comp *hauberk*).] The sheath of a sword or other similar weapon —*v t* pret & pp *scabbarded* skab'ard-ed ppr *scabbarding* skab'ard-ing To put into scabbard or sheath

scabbed skabd or skab'ed, *a* Abounding with scabs scabby

scabbiness skab'i-nes *n* The state or quality of being scabby

scabby skab'i, *a* [*Scab* and *y*.] Affected with scab or scabs diseased with the scab or mange mangy mean, vile worthless

scabies skā'bi-ēz, *n* [L SCAB] Scab mange itch

scabious skā'bi-us *a* [L. *scabiosus,* fr *scabies* scab] Consisting of scabs rough itchy leprous —*n.* The plant devil's-bit and allied species of the genus Scabiosa, formerly used as a remedy for scaly eruptions

scabrid skab'rid, *a* [See next] Slightly scabrous.

scabrous, skab'rus skā'brus, *a* [L *scabrosus* fr *scaber* rough, akin to *scabies* scab] Rough having sharp points or little asperities

scad kad, *n* [Same as *had*] A food fish of Britain also called *horse mackerel*

scaffold skaf old, *n* [O F *schafaut escafaut eschafaud,* &c (Fr *échafaud*) L L. *scafaldum,* fr p ep *ex* and *adalitum* a scaffold, a catafalque CATAFALQUE] A temporary stage or platform an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal a temporary structure of timbers erected to support workmen engaged in building —*v t* pret & pp *scaffolded,* kaf old-ed ppr *scaffolding* skaf old ing To furnish with a scaffold.

scaffolding skaf'old ing *n* A temporary structure for support of workmen engaged in building a scaffold

scagliola, skal-yō'la, *n* [It. fr *scaglia,* a scale] A composition of gypsum splinters of marble, &c., imitative of marble, and used in decoration

scalable skā'la-bl, *a* That may be scaled.

scalariform ska-lā'ri-form, *a* [L. *scalaria,* a ladder fr *scala,* a ladder a *-form,* form] Shaped like a ladder resembling a ladder in appearance

scald kald, *v t* pret & pp *scalded,* skald'ed, pp *scalding* skald ing. [O Fr *escalder* (Fr *échauder*)—It. *scaldare* to scald, fr L. *ex* intens and *calidus calidus* hot. CALID CALDRON] To burn or injure with or as with hot liquor to expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor —*n.* A burn or injury caused by a hot liquid.

scald, skald, *a.* [That is, *scalled* or affected with *scall* SCALL.] Covered with scurf or scab scabby paltry poor

scald skald or skald, *n* [Icel. *skald,* Sw *kald* akin to *scall*] Among the ancient Scandinavian nations a poet who sang or recited his compositions on public occasions

scald head, skald'hed, *n* A disease of the hairy scalp favus.

scaldic skal'dik or skal'dik *a* Pertaining to the scalds.

scale skāl *n.* [A. Sax *scealu,* the dish of a balance—Icel. *skal* Da *skaal,* D *schaal,* G *schale* a dish, a balance *Scal* a thin lamina, is allied. See next art.] The dish of a balance also the balance itself in this sense generally in the plural —*v t.* pret & pp *scaled,* skāld ppr *scaling* kāl'ing. To weigh, as in scales.

scale kal, *n* [Perhaps directly fr O Fr *escale* (F *écaille*) a scale which itself is of Germ origin = A. Sax. *scealu scealu,* a shell, a husk, G *schal* scale bark Dan. *skal* a scale *kal,* rind, shell Icel. *skel,* a shell fr a root meaning to split akin *shale, hell skull scull skull.*] A thin flake or lamina a thin flake on a surface, especially on the skin of an animal one of the thin plates on the skin of many fishes anything resembling the scale of a fish or other animal a rudimentary leaf on the exterior of a bud.—*v t* pret & pp *scaled,* skald ppr *scaling* skāl'ing To strip or clear of scales to clean the inside of a cannon by exploding a little powder —*v i* To come off in scales or thin layers

scale kal, *n* [L. *scala* a ladder, fr *scando* I mount (a in *scend descend*) which see *scan skin to skrink,* to ascend.] A ladder anything graduated, especially when used as a measure or rule a slip of wood, ivory &c with paces marked and numbered, for measuring a succession of steps or degrees, a graded or graduated system series of ranks relative dimensions without difference of proportion of parts a basis for a numerical system in *music* a succession of notes at certain standard intervals series of notes based on a certain key gamut compass of a voice or instrument —*v t* pret & pp *scaled* skāld ppr *scaling* skāl'ing To climb as by a ladder to ascend by steps to clamber up

scale armour skāl'ar'mer *n* Armour consisting of small plates or scales of metal overlapping

scale beam, skāl'bem *n* The beam or lever of balance

scaled, skāld, *p a* Having scales like a fish squamose

scalene ska-lēn' *a* [Gr *skalēnos* halting unequal] A term applied to a triangle of which the three sides are unequal.—*n.* A scalene triangle

scaler skāl'er *n* One who scales

scaliness skāl'i-nes, *n* State of being scaly roughness.

scaling ladder skāl'ing lad'er *n* A ladder made for the use of soldiers in scaling walls

scaliola, kāl-yi-ō'la SCAGLIOLA

scall skal, *n.* [S me as Dan. *skal* peel husk whence *kalket* bald Icel. *skalli* a bald head akin to *scal*] Scab scabbiness —**scalled** skāld, *a* Covered with scall or scab scurvy scabby

scallion skal'yun, *n* [O Fr *escalogne* It *scalogna* fr L. (*cepa*) *Ascalonia* the onion of *Ascalon*] A kind of onion a shallot

scallop skal'op or skol'op *n* [Also written *scollop* f Fr *escalope,* fr D *schelp schelpe,* shell, cockle-shell akin *scalp scal* &c] An edible bivalve of the oyster family the shell of which was formerly the badge of a pilgrim to the Holy Land a kind of dish for baking oysters, fish, &c a curving on the edge of anything like the segment of a circle —*v t* pret & pp *scalloped* skal opt or kol opt [Fr *scalloping* skal op-ing or skol op-ing To cut the edge or border into scallops or segments of circles

scalloped skal opt, *p a.* [See prec.] Cut at the edge into segments of circles having the appearance of being so cut —Scalloped or scolloped oysters, oysters cooked (originally in shells) with bread-crumbs, &c

scalp kalp *n* [Akin to *scalh hill skill, scall* p comp D *schelp schulp* a shell Icel *kalpr* a helmet] The outer covering of the skull the skin of the top of the head, with the hair on it, torn off by the American Indians a bed of mussels or oysters —*v t.* pret & pp *scalped,* skalpt ppr *scalping* kalp'ing. To deprive of the scalp

scalpel skal'pel, *n* [L. *scalpellum* diminof *scalprum* a knife fr *scalpo* I carve cut] A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

scalpriform kalp'ri-form *n* [L. *scalprum,* a knife or chisel, and *forma* form] Chisel-shaped applied to the incisor teeth of rodent animals

scaly skāl'i, *a* [*Scale* and *-y*] Covered or abounding with scales resembling scales, laminæ, or layers

scammony kam'o-ni *n* [L. *scammonia,* fr Gr *skammonia,* fr the P rsian] A gum-resin obtained from a species of convolvulus, used in medicine as a drastic purge also the plant itself

scamp, skamp *n* [Originally one who decamps or runs off without paying debts

See SCAMPER] A worthless fellow, a knave, a swindler, a mean villain a rogue ——v t pret & pp *scamped*, skampt, ppr *scamping* skamp'ing [Perhaps not fr the noun but same as Icel. *skamta*, to stint See SCANT] To execute a piece of work in a slim, dishonest or perfunctory manner

scamper, skam'per, *v i* pret & pp *scampered*, skam'perd, ppr *scampering*, skam'per-ing [From O Fr *escamper*, Pr *escampar* It. *scampare*, to save one's life, to escape, lit to *decamp*, fr L. *ex*, out of, and *campus*, a field. Hence *scamp* CAMP] To run with speed, to hasten away, to scurry ——n. A hasty flight, a hurried run

scampish, skamp'ish, *a* Pertaining to or like a scamp, knavish

scan, skan, *v t* pret & pp *scanned*, skand, ppr *scanning*, skan'ing [Formerly *scand*, fr. Fr *scander*, to scan verse, fr L *scandere*, to climb, to scan (seen in *ascend*, *descend*, *transcend*), Skr *skand*, to climb] To measure or read by the metrical feet, as a verse, to examine, as a verse by counting the feet to examine with critical care, to scrutinize, to eye, to survey

scandal, skan'dal, *n* [Fr *scandale*, fr L L. *scandalum*, Gr *skandalon*, a snare a stumbling block, a scandal, fr root of L *scando*, I climb SCAN *Slander* is a different form of this word.] Public reproach or reprobation, something notoriously reprehensible shame, something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation, defamatory talk, slander —— *v t* pret & pp *scandalled*, skan'dald, ppr *scandalling* skan'dal ing To throw scandal on, to slander

scandalize, skan'dal-īz, *v t* pret & pp *scandalized*, skan'dal-īzd, ppr *scandalizing*, skan' dal-īz-ing [*Scandal* and *-ize*=Fr *scandaliser* SCANDAL] To offend by some action deemed wrong or disgraceful, to shock to give offence to, to slander

scandal-monger, skan'dal-mung ger, *n* One who deals in or retails scandal

scandalous skan'dal us, *a* [Fr *scandaleux*] Causing scandal or offence, opprobrious, disgraceful to reputation, shameful, infamous, defamatory, slanderous, libellous

scandalously, skan'dal-us-li, *adv* In a scandalous manner, disgracefully, shamefully

scandalousness, skan'dal us nes, *n* Quality or state of being scandalous

scandent, skan' dent, *a* [L *scandens scandentis*, ppr of *scando*, I climb SCAN] In *bot* climbing

Scandinavian, skan-di-nā'vi-an, *a* Relating to Scandinavia. — Scandinavian *tongues*, *Icelandic*, *Norwegian*, Danish, Swedish

scansion skan'shon *n* [L *scansio*] The act of scanning, the metrical structure of verse

scansores, skan-sō'rēz, *n pl* [Lit the *climbers*, fr L *scando*, I climb SCAN] The order of climbing birds, such as the cuckoos, woodpeckers, parrots, &c

scansorial, skan sō'ri-al, *a* [See prec.] Climbing or adapted to climbing, belonging to the Scansores

scant, skant, *a* [Same as Icel. *skamt*, short, brief, akin to N *skanta*, exactly measured, *skant*, a portion; comp Prov E and Sc *skimp*, or *skemp*, to give short measure] Not full, large, or plentiful, but scarcely sufficient rather less than is wanted for the purpose, having a limited supply, scarce, short of ——v t pret. & pp *scanted*, skant'ed, ppr *scanting*, skant'ing To limit to stint, to keep on short allowance, to be niggard of to grudge —— adv Scarcely, hardly, not quite

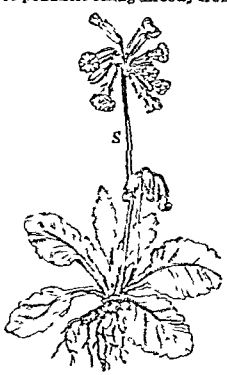
scantly, **scantly**, skant'li, skant'li *adv* In a scant or scanty manner

scantiness, **scantness** skant'i-nes, skant'nes, *n* The state or condition of being scant or scanty

scantling skant'ling *n* [Formerly *scantlon*, fr O Fr *eschantillon* Fr *échantillon* a specimen, a pattern, fr prefix *ex*, and *cantel*, a cantle] A quantity cut for a particular purpose, a small quantity, a sample, a pattern, timber sawed or cut into pieces less than five inches square the dimensions of timber, stones &c., with regard to their length, breadth, and thickness, a kind of trestle for supporting a cask

scanty, skant'i, *a* [*Scant* and *-y*] Scant insufficient bare, short, not ample, hardly sufficient defective poor, scarce

scape, skāp, *n* [L *scapus*, a stalk] A stem or peduncle rising directly from a root



Cowslip (*Primula veris*) *s*, Scape

and bearing the fructification without leaves, the shaft of a feather

scape, skāp, *v t* and *i* Short form of *escape*

scape-goat, skāp'gōt, *n* [*Escape* and *goat*] A goat upon which the Jewish high-priest laid his hands, confessing the sins of the people and which he then sent away into the wilderness, hence, one made to bear the blame of others

scapegrace, skāp'grās, *n* [Lit one who has *scaped* or *escaped grace*] A graceless fellow, a careless, idle, hare-brained fellow

scapement skāp'ment *n* ESCAPEMENT

scaphoid, skaf'oid, *a* [Gr *skaphē*, *skaphos*, a boat a bowl, and *eidos*, form] Boat-shaped, resembling a boat, navicular

scapiform, skā'pi form, *a* [*Scape* and *form*] In the form of a scape

scapolite, skap'ō-līt, *n* [Gr *skapos* a rod, and *lithos*, a stone] A mineral a silicate of alumina and lime, occurring often in long crystals

scapula, skap'ū-la, *n* [L] The shoulder-blade

scapular, skap'ū ler, *a* [L *scapularis*, fr *scapula*, the shoulder blade] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the shoulder blade

scapular, **scapulary**, skap'ū ler, skap'ū-la-ri *n* (pl. **scapularies**, skap'ū-la-riz) [See prec] A monastic garment resting on the shoulders, with a flap hanging down in front and another behind, an article worn on the shoulders by Roman Catholic laymen, a bandage for the shoulder-blade a feather on the shoulder of a bird.

scapus skā'pus, *n*, pl. **scapi**, skā'pī [L, a stalk] A scape, the shaft of a column

scar, skar *n* [From Fr *escarre*, *escharre*, fr L *eschara*, Gr *eschara* a scar or scab caused by burning] The mark of a wound or of an ulcer remaining after healing, a cicatrix, something resembling a scar; a wound a mark left after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stem ——v t pret & pp *scarred*, skard, ppr *scarring* skär'ing To mark with a scar or scars, to wound, to hurt.——v i. To be covered with a scar; to form a scar

scar, skar, *n* [Same as Icel. *sker*, a rift in a precipice, *sker*, a rocky islet, Dan. *skjær*, a cliff, root seen in *score*, *shear*, *short*] A cliff, a naked detached rock a bare and broken place on the side of a hill a scaur

scarab, **scarabee** ska'rab ska'ra-bē, *n* [L *scarabæus*, a beetle] A beetle such as the sacred beetle of the Egyptians the figure of a beetle cut in hard stone or from a gem, found in Egypt

scaramouch, ska'ra-mouch, *n* [Fr *scaramouche*, It *scaramuccia*, *scaramuccio*, fr the name of a famous Italian buffoon] A buffoon a personage, in Italian comedy, whose character was compounded of vaunting and poltroonery any poltroon or braggadocio

scarce, skārs, *n* [From O Fr *escars eschars*, It *scarso*, D *schaars*, scarce, fr L L *excarpsus*, *scarpsus*, for *excerptus*, pp of L *excerpo*, I pluck or cull out EXCEPT] Not plentiful or abundant scanty or in small quantity in proportion to need or demand deficient, rare uncommon, unfrequent, scantily supplied (with *of*) —To make one's self scarce, to get out of the way, to make off

scarce, **scarcely**, skārs, skārs'li *adv* Hardly, scantly, barely, with difficulty

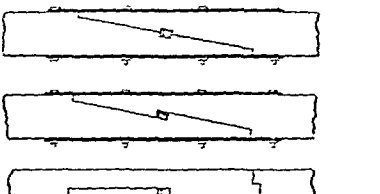
scarceness **scarcity**, skārs'nes, skārs'i ti, *n* State or condition of being scarce; smallness of quantity, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands, deficiency, dearth, famine rareness, infrequency

scare, skār, *v t* pret & pp *scared* skārd, ppr *scaring*, skār'ing [Akin to Icel. *skjarr*, apt to flee, shy, *skirra*, to drive away, G *scheren*, to drive away, same root as *shear*] To strike with sudden fright or terror, to frighten, to terrify, to alarm ——n A sudden fright or panic, a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause a causeless alarm

scarecrow, skār'krō, *n* Anything set up to scare or frighten crows or other birds from crops, anything terrifying without danger, a person dressed meanly or raggedly

scarf, skarf, *n*, pl **scarfs**, skarfs, sometimes **scarves**, skarvz. [O Fr *escarpe*, *escharpe*, Fr *écharpe*, a word of Germanic origin and really=*scrip*, meaning first a pouch hence the band suspending it, a scarf] A sort of light shawl, a light article of dress worn round the neck or otherwise

scarf, skarf, *n* [Same as Sw *skarf*, a joint, akin N *skara* to join, Dan *skarre*, to scarf Sc *skare*, a scarf, to scarf, akin also to A Sax *scearan*, to cut, to *shear*] A joint by



Forms of Scarfs

which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to overlap and form a continuous piece ——v t pret & pp *scarfed* skärft, ppr *scarfing*, skärf'ing To cut a scarf on, to unite by means of a scarf

scarfed skarft, *a* Wearing a scarf

scarf-joint, skarf'joint, *n* A joint formed by scarfing

scarf-skin, skarf skin *n* [Perhaps for *scurf* skin] The outer layer of the human skin the cuticle, the ep dermis

scarification ska'ri fi kā'shon *n* [L *scarificatio*] In *surg* the operation of scarifying

scarificator, ska'ri fi kā' ter *n* One who scarifies an instrument used in scarification or cupping

scarifier, ska'ri fi er, *n* One who or that which scarifies, an agricultural implement with prongs for stirring up the so l

scarify, ska'ri fi *v t* pret & pp *scarified*, ska'ri fid, ppr *scarifying*, ska'ri fi ing [Fr

scarifier L. *scarifica e*, fr Gr *skariphama* I scratch open or scrape up fr *skariphe* a style or sharp-pointed instrument.] To make small superficial incisions in the skin, so as to draw blood without opening a large vein to remove the flesh about a tooth or other to get at a bone hoe it of its roots or break the soil, as with a scarifier.

scarlatina, skär-la-tē'na, n. [From *scarlet*.] A malady characterized by fever and a rash or eruption of scarlet patches scarlet-fever.

scarlatinous skär-la-tē'nus, a. Pertaining to scarlatina.

scarlet, kär'let, n. O F *escarlate* Fr *écarlate* I *scarlatto* Sp and Pg *escarlata*, a word of Persian origin] A beautiful bright-red colour; *anything* has crimson or with of a scarlet colour as a scarlet dress or garment.——a. Of the colour called scarlet of a bright red colour dressed in scarlet. (*Bible*)

scarlet fever skär'let-fē'vėr n. Same as *Scarlatina*.

scarp skärp n. [From F *escarpe* f I *scarpa* a scarp a slope, fr I G *skerpo* sharp *Scharf* sharp—the scarp being cut sharp or steep] The terrace at the foot of the rampart of a fortification on the side next the ditch of a fortification or precipitous. Also written *Escarp*. v t. pret. & pp *scarped*, skärpt; ppr *scarping* skärp'ing. To cut down like a scarp.

scarped, skärpt, *p a* Cut down like a scarp of a fortification or precipitous.

scarpines, skär-pēnz', n pl. [F *escarpins*] An instrument of torture resembling the boot.

scarry skär'i a. [*Scar* and *-y*] Pertaining to scars having scars covered with scars.

scat scatt, kat, n. [A Sax. *sceat* a tax, a contribution Icel *skat* Dan. *kat* a tax, money G *schatz*, treasure] Tax tribute.

scathe skāth, n [A. Sax. *sc atha* to injure Icel *Lotka*, D and G *schaden*, to injure Icel *skaði*, Dan. *ode Skade skaala*, D and G *schade* injury] Damage injury harm.——v t. pret. & pp *scathed*, kā ppr *scathing* skāth'ing To injure to do damage to to harm.

scathful, skāth'fūl, a. Causing scathe harmful.

scatheless skāth'lės, a Without scathe damage or injury.

scathing, skā'thing, *p a* Injuring damaging harming or blasting.

scatter skat'ėr pret. & pp *scattered*, skat'ėrd; ppr *scattering* skat'ėr-ing. A. Sax. *scatter* n, to scatter same word as *hatter* G *skedden* ywt, I scatter is of cognate origin.] To disperse to disseminate to spread to strew to throw loosely about to sprinkle to spread or set them apart to separate or remove to a distance from each other to dissipate frustrate disappoint, and overthrow ——v i To be dispersed dissipated to straggle part.

scatter brain skat'ėr-brān. A thoughtless person one incapable of connection Colloq.]

scatter brained, skat'ėr-brānd, a. Giddy heedless thoughtless. [Colloq.]

scattered skat'ėrd, *p a* Thinly spread separated by wide intervals loose and irregular in arrangement wanting sequence or due connection.

scatterer skat'ėr-ėr n. One who scatters.

scaup kp, n. [A form of *scalp*] A bed of shellfish a species of duck which feeds on molluscs, &c.

scaur kä n. [SCAR, a cliff.] A scar or precipitous bank a cliff.

scavenger ska'en-jėr n. [From *scavage* L.L. *scavagium*, an old law term equivalent to showage a duty on goods shown, fr A. Sax. *scēawian*, to show The scavenger was originally one who looked after the scavage. As to the insertion of n comp. *messenger passenger*.] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city a person similarly engaged.

scenario s-nā'ri-ō Ital. pron she-nā'ri-o, n. *scena*, a scene.] A short abstract of dramatic work, giving a sort of skeleton of the piece.

scene, sen n. [Fr *scène* fr L. *scena* a scene, a stage f G *skene* a tent a stage same root as Sk *sku* to cover E. *shade shadow*] A stage the place where drama tic acting is exhibited a distinct part of a play and division of an act, as in an act of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place the imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur one of the painted devices used to give an appearance of reality to an acted play the place where anything is exhibited takes place the general appearance of any action the whole contour of objects a display a view a landscape an exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons a theatrical display or demonstration.

scene painter sen'pān-ėr n. One who paints scenery.

scenery sen'ri n. *Scene* and *-ery* The paintings of scenes for the stage of a play the general appearance of natural features of a place picturesque features landscape characteristics.

scene shifter sen'shift-ėr n One who arranges the moveable scenes in a theatre.

scenic scenical sen'ik, sen'ik-al a. [L. *scenicus*, *scena*, a stage SCENE. Pertaining to the stage dramatic theatrical.

scenographic scenographical, sen-o-graf'ik sen-o-graf'ik-al, a. Pertaining to scenography.

scenographically sen-ō-graf'ik-al-li, *ad* In a scenographic manner in perspective.

scenography se-nog'ra-fi, n [G *skenographia*—*skene* scene, *graphō* I write] Representation or drawing according to the rules of perspect.

scent se t, n [For *sent*, f Fr *sent* to perceive, to smell, f L. *sent e*, to perceive with the senses. SENSE. That which, issuing from a body affects the olfactory organs of an animal odour perfume fragrance the power of smelling the smell chase followed by the keen course of pursuit track ——v t. pret. & pp *scented*, sen'ted ppr *scenting* sen'ting To discern or perceive by the sense of smell to perfume to imbue or fill with odour.

scentful, sent'fūl, a. Odorous having much scent.

scentless sen'tles a Having no scent odorous dest itute of smell.

sceptre sep'tėr n Same as *Sceptre*.

sceptic sep'tik n. [F *sceptique* f C *skeptikos*, rough ful, sceptic, f *skeptomai* I examine critically akin to *skopeo* I view L. *specio* I see, *spectus*.] One who doubts or denies a doubter a disbeliever a person who doubts the existence of God or the truth of revelation on which doubt involves in the divine origin of Christianity.

sceptic kep'tik a Sceptical.

sceptical skep'tik-al, a. Belonging to or characteristic of a sceptic or scepticism holding the opinions of a sceptic hesitating to admit the truth of doctrines principles doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

sceptically skep'tik-al-li, *ad* In a sceptical manner.

scepticalness, skep'tik-al-nes, n The state or quality of being sceptical.

scepticism skep'ti-sizm, n [*Sceptic* and *-ism* F *scepticisme*] The doctrines and opinions of a sceptic doubt incredulity disinclination or inability to believe a doubting of the truth of revelation, the existence of God, or the truth of Christianity.

scepticize kep'ti-siz, i. pret & pp *scepticized*, kep'ti-sizd ppr *scepticizing* skep'ti-siz-ing. To act as a sceptic to doubt.

sceptre sep'tėr n. [F *sceptre* L. *scipio*, f G *skeptron*, a staff *sceptre*, fr *skeptō* I prop o lean reg. L. *scipio*, a stalk E *shaft*] A staff or baton borne by a monarch or ruler as a symbol of authority.

sceptred sep'terd, a Invested with a sceptre bearing a sceptre having royal power regal.

sceptreless sep'tėr-les, a Having no sceptre.

schedule, sh'd-ūl, sed'ūl, also sk'd-ūl, n. O Fr *schedule* f L. *scheda*, *scida* a leaf sheet of paper f root of L. *scindo* I split cog with *schism* I split] A piece of paper or parchment, containing a written or printed list, and usually annexed to a larger writing, as to a will, a deed, a lease &c. an inventory of goods ——v t. pr t. & pp *schedu*led, shed'ūld; ppr *schedu*ling, shed'ūl-ing, &c. To place in a schedule or list or catalogue.

schelk shak, n Same as *Sheik*.

schematic ske-ma'tik a [G *schēmatikos* a scheme.] Pertaining to a scheme.

schematist sk'mā-tist n A projector one given to forming schemes a schemer.

schematize k'mā-tīz, v t. pret. & pp *schematized* kēm'a-tīzd pp *schematizing* sk'mā-tīz-ing [G *schēmatizō*] To form to a scheme or schemes.

scheme sk'm, n [F *schème* L. *schema*, G *schēma* f *schō* n, to hold, to keep] A combination of things connected and adjusted by design a system a plan a project the representation of any design, a diagram ——v t. pret. & pp *schemed* skēm'd pp *schem*ing k'm ing To plan contrive, plot, project, design.——v i. To form a plan to contrive schemes.

schemeful skēm'fūl, a Full of schemes or plans.

schemer skēm'ėr n One who schemes a contriver a plotter.

scheming, sk'm-ing, *p a*. Given to forming schemes a schemer a rogue.

schemingly k'm-ing-li, *ad* By scheming or contriving.

schemist skem'ist, n [*Scheme* and *-ist*] A schemer a projector.

scherzando skert-sán'dō, *adv* [It.] In music a playful or sportive manner.

scherzo skert'sō n. [It. A passage of a sportive character in musical pieces of some length as in symphonies.

schiamm ske-dam' n A name for Hallanigan, from *Shaidam* in Hind.

schism sizm, n [F *schisme* L. *schisma* f G *schisma*, f *schizō* I split, I cleave, same root as L. *scindo* I cut SCHEDULE] A division or separation a division or separation on national church or denomination of Christians a breach of unity among people of the same religious faith.

schismatic schismatical siz-mat'ik, siz-ma'tik-al, a Pertaining to schism implying schism partaking of the nature of schism ending to schism.

schismatic, siz-mat'ik n. One who practises or promotes schism.

schismatically siz-mat'ik-al-li, *adv* In a schismatical manner by schism.

schist, shist, n. [G *schistos* divided, divisible f *schizō* I split. SCHISM.] A term applied to certain rocks which split in irregular plates or laminæ.

schistose schistous, shis'tōs, shis'tus, a Having the character of schist.

schizognathous, sh zog'na-thus or skiz-, a. [G *schizo* I split, and *gnathos*, jaw] In *ornithology* having the bony palate cleft in a particular way.

schizomycetes skiz'o-mi-sē'tēz, n pl. [*schizō* I split, and *mykēs*, fungus.] A division of minute vegetable organisms known as microbes, bacteria, &c.

schnapps, shnaps, n. [G *schnaps*, D *snaps*, a dram], & dram of Hollandsgin or other spirits.

Schneiderian shnī-dē'ri-an, a [From *Schneider* who first described it. A term applied to the lining membrane of the nostrils.

scholar sk a [A. Sax. *scolere* O Fr *escolier* F *écolier*] fr I L. *scholaris* fr L. *schola*, a school. SCHOOL.] One who attends a school or is receiving instruction a learner a pupil a disciple a learned or polite person a man of high attainments in learning an undergraduate in an English university who is aided by a special portion of its revenues in prosecuting his studies.

scholarly, skol'er li, *a* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar or man of learning

scholarship, skol'er ship, *n* The character or acquirements of a scholar, erudition, learning, an exhibition or settled allowance of money for a student or pupil at some educational institution, a foundation for the support of a student

scholastic, skō-las'tik, *a* [L *scholasticus* Gr *scholastikos* fr *schole,* leisure, a school (q v)] Pertaining to a scholar a school, or schools, characteristic of a scholar, pertaining to education, pertaining to the schoolmen, or philosophers and divines of the middle ages, who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of abstract speculation, pedantic, formal needlessly or excessively subtle —— n One who adheres to scholasticism or the methods or subtilties of the schoolmen

scholastically, skō-las'tik-al li, *adv* In a scholastic manner

scholasticism, skō-las'ti sizm *n* [*Scholastic* and *ism*] The philosophy of the schoolmen of the middle ages

scholiast skō'li ast, *n* [Gr *scholiastes,* fr *scholion* SCHOLIUM] A writer of scholia, a name given to the old critics or grammarians who annotated the classics

schollastic, skō-li as'tik, *a* Pertaining to a scholiast

scholium, scholiums, skō'li um, *n* pl. **scholia** or **scholiums,** skō'li a, skō'li umz [L *scholium,* fr Gr *scholion,* a scholium, fr *schole,* leisure, lucubration SCHOOL.] A marginal note, annotation, or remark, an explanatory comment of a classical work by an ancient grammarian or critic

school, skol, *n* [A Sax *scōl,* a school=O Fr *escole* (Fr *ecole*), fr L *schola,* fr Gr *schole,* leisure spare time, discussion, philosophy, a school.] A place in which persons receive instruction in any branch of knowledge, an educational establishment, especially a place or institution in which instruction is imparted to the young, a seminary, time in which school work is carried on, a body of pupils, the disciples or followers of a teacher, those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles a system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time any place of discipline or training ——a. Relating to a school or to education, pertaining to the schoolmen, scholastic —— v t pret & pp *schooled* skōld, ppr *schooling,* skol'ing To instruct, to tutor; to discipline, to chide and admonish, to reprove

school, skōl, *n* [Same word as *shoal*] A shoal or compact body (a *school* of fishes)

school-board, skol'bōrd, *n* A body of managers specially elected by the ratepayers, in a town or parish to provide adequate means of instruction for the district

school-book, skol'buk, *n* A book used in schools

school-boy, skol'boi, *n* A boy who is attending school.

school-days skol'dāz, *n pl* The time of life during which children attend school.

school-divine, sl dl'di vīn, *n* A divine who adopts the scholastic theology

school-fellow, skol'fel-ō, *n* A school associate

school-girl, skōl'gerl, *n* A girl belonging to a school.

school-house, skōl'hous, *n* A house appropriated for use as a school a school master's or school mistress's dwelling house

schooling, skol'ing, *n* Instruction in school tuition, reproof, reprimand.

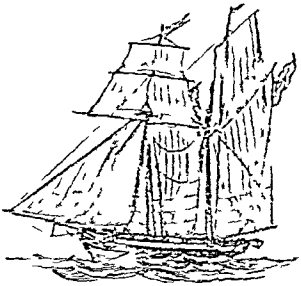
schoolman, skōl man, *n* A man versed in the niceties of the scholastic philosophy, a scholastic

schoolmaster, sl dl'mas-ter, *n* He who presides over and teaches a school, a male teacher, instructor, or preceptor of a school, he who or that which disciplines and instructs

school-mistress skol'mis-tres, *n* The mistress of or in a school a lady teacher

school-teacher, skōl tēch-er, *n* One who gives regular instruction in a school

schooner, skon'er, *n* [Properly *scooner,* fr a New England word *scoon* to skim or skip the first vessel of the kind having been built at Gloucester, Mass , about 1713 *Scoon* is akin to *shun* SHUN] A vessel with from two to four or even five masts, and her chief sails fore and aft sails



Topsail Schooner

schorl shorl, shorl, *n* [Same as G *schorl,* Sw *skorl,* Dan *skjorl,* schorl, comp Dan *skjor,* brittle] A mineral of a pitchy lustre and colour, usually occurring in granitic rocks tourmaline

schorlaceous, schorlous, schorly, shor la'shus shor'lus, shor'li, *a* Pertaining to or containing schorl

schottische, schot-tish', *n* [G *schottische,* Scottish, lit a Scottish dance] A dance resembling a polka, the music suited for such a dance in 2-4 time

sciagraphy, sī ag'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *skiagraphia —skia,* a shadow, and *graphō* I describe] The art of representing or delineating shadows correctly

sciatic, sciatical, sī at'ik, sī at'ik al, *a* [See next] Pertaining to the hip or to sciatica

sciatica, si at'i ka *n* [LL. *sciatica,* fr Gr *ischiadikos,* fr *ischias,* a pain in the hip fr *ischion* the hip] Neuralgia or inflammation of the sciatic nerve

sciatically, si at'ik-al li, *adv* With sciatica

science, sī'ens, *n* [Fr *science,* fr L *scientia,* knowledge, fr *scio,* I know (seen also in *conscious, conscience, nescience, sciolist*) perhaps fr a root meaning to separate, and akin to Ir *sciain,* a knife] Knowledge, intellectual acquirements, knowledge reduced to a system, knowledge duly arranged and systematized, the facts pertaining to any department of mind or matter in their due bearings and connections art based on principles skill resulting from training, special skill.

sciential, sī-en'shal, *a* Pertaining to science

scientific, sī-en tif ik, *a* [L *scientia,* knowledge, and *facio* I make.] Pertaining to or concerned in science, showing a knowledge of science, treating of science, versed in science, according to the rules or principles of science

scientifically, sī-en tif ik al li *adv* In a scientific manner, according to the rules or principles of science

scientist, sī'ent ist, *n* [From *science* and *ist*] A person versed in or devoted to science, a scientific man, a savant

scilicet, sī'li set [L] To wit videlicet, namely, abbreviated to *Scil* or *Sc*

scimitar, si'mi ter, *n* [O Fr *cimiterre* It *scimitarra,* fr Per *shemshir, shamshir*] A short curved sword with a convex edge, used by the Persians and Turks

scintilla, sin til'la, *n* [L., a spark, same root as E to *shine*] A spark a glimmer, the least particle, a trace

scintillant, sin'til-lant, *a* [See next] Sparkling, scintillating

scintillate sin'til lāt, v i pret & pp *scintillated,* sin'til lāt-ed ppr *scintillating,* sin'til lāt ing [L *scintillo, scintillatum,* fr *scintilla,* a spark. SCINTILLA] To emit sparks to sparkle, as the fixed stars

scintillation sin til lā'shon *n* [L. *scintillatio*] The act of scintillating or sparkling, coruscation, twinkling

sciography, si-og'ra-fi, *n* SCIAGRAPHY

sciolism sī'ol izm, *n* [See next.] Superficial knowledge

sciolist, sī'ol ist, *n* [L *sciolus,* a smatterer, dimin of *scius,* knowing, fr *scio,* I know SCIENCE.] One who knows things superficially, one who has merely superficial knowledge, a smatterer

sciolistic, sī-ol is'tik, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to sciolism or a sciolist, superficial as to knowledge

sciolous, sī'ol us, *a* [SCIOLIST] Superficially or imperfectly knowing

sciomachy, sciamachy, sī om'ak i, sī am'ak i, *n* [Gr *skia,* a shadow, and *machē* a battle] A fighting with a shadow, an imaginary or futile combat

sciomancy, sī'o-man si, *n* [Gr *skia,* a shadow, and *manteia,* divination.] Divination by shadows.

scion, si'on, *n* [Fr *scion,* a scion fr *scier,* to cut, to saw, fr L *secare,* to cut SECTION] A cutting or twig prepared for grafting or planting; a young shoot, an offshoot, hence, a descendant, an heir

scioptic, scioptric, sī-op'tik, sī-op'trik, *a* [Gr *skia,* a shadow, and *optomai,* I see] Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to its use

scirrhoid, skir'roid or si', *a* [*Scirrhus* and *-oid*] Resembling a scirrhus

scirrhosity, scirrosity, skir ros'i ti, si-ros'i ti, *n* The state of being scirrhous, also a scirrhus or induration.

scirrhous, skir'rus or si'rus *a* Pertaining to or proceeding from a scirrhus

scirrhus scirrhosis skir'rus or si'rus, skir ro sis or si ro sis *n* [L. *scirrhus* fr Gr *skirrhos,* a hardened swelling or tumour] A hard tumour usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer

scissel, scissil sis'sel, sis'sil, *n* [From L. *scindo scissum,* I cut] Clippings or shreds of metal, as in coining

scissible, scissile, sis'si bl, sis'sil *a* [L. *scissilis,* fr *scindo, scissum,* I cut] Capable of being cut

scission, si'zhon, *n* [L. *scissio, scissionis,* fr *scindo scissum,* I cut, as in *rescind* &c. SCHEDULE.] The act of cutting or dividing, the state of being cut, division

scissor-bill, siz'er bil, *n* A sea-bird also called *skimmer*

scissors, siz'erz, *n pl* [From O Fr *cisoires,* scissors, fr L *cædo, cæsum,* I cut (whence *chisel*), but influenced by *scissor,* one who cuts, fr *scindo, scissum,* I cut (whence *scission, rescind,* &c.)] A cutting instrument consisting of two blades which meet and cut an object placed between them often spoken of as a *pair of scissors*

sciurine, sī ū rīn *a* [L *sciurus,* a squirrel. SQUIRREL.] Having the characters of the squirrel tribe

Sclav, Sclavonic. See SLAV

sclerobasic, sklē rō-bā'sik, *a* [Gr *skleros,* hard, and *basis,* a base] Pertaining to the solid axis or basis of certain corals invested by the soft parts of the animals

scleroderm ic, sklē rō der'mik *a* [Gr *skleros,* hard, *derma,* skin] Having hard scales on the skin, as certain fishes, having a hard exterior

scleroma, sclerosis, sklē rō'ma, sklē rō'sis, *n* [Gr *skleros,* hard, and *-oma -osis*] In *med* , induration of the cellular tissue

sclerometer, sklē-rom'et-er *n* [Gr *skleros,* hard *metron* a measure] An instrument for determining the hardness of a mineral

sclerotic sklē-rot'ik, *a* [Gr *skleros,* hardness, fr *skleros* hard] Pertaining to sclerosis, hard, firm —— n. The firm white membrane which covers the posterior part of the eye

sclerotitis, sklē rō-tī tis *n* [*Sclerotic* and *-itis*] Inflammation of the sclerotic.

scoff skof *n* [Same as O Frs *schof* sport ak n to Icel *kop* *kaup* mockery ridicul O H G *scoph* sport] An express on of ler on, mock ry scorn o contempt a gibe a flout an object of deri n —*v i.* pret & pp *scoff d* koft ppr *scoffing* kof ng To utter scoffs or contemptuous language to show conten ptuous ridicul or deris n to joe to mock with *at* before the object —*v t.* To mock at to rid cule

scoffer skof er *n* One who scoffs one who mocks a scorn r

scoffingly kof ng li, *adv* In a scoffing manner by way of derision

scold skōld, *v i* pret & pp *sc ld d* skōll ed pp *scold ng* sk ld ing [Ak n to Sc. *scold* O Frs *skelda* L G and D *schelden* Dan *skielde* G *schelten*, to scold pr bably akin to G *schallen* to sho] To find fault sc rail with rude clamour to utte harsh rude rebuke to make use of buse or ituperat o —*v t* To gi e a ch ling to with rudeness to rate to reprimand l udly or coarsely, to ch de to vituperate —*n.* One who sc ld a rude clamorous, foul mouthed woman a rail ng rago

scolder skold e *n* On that scolds

scolding. kōl ing *n* The act of one who scol ls a railing railing language a rating vituperat on

scollop skol p *n* A scallop a curving ndentat on See SCALLOP

scolopendra, skol o p n dra, *n* [Gr *kolopend a* a mill ped.] A ven m us ni m l of the cent ped o myriapod family

sconce kons, *n* [O Fr *es on* a sh lter a sconce a dark lantern fr L. *abs onsus* h dden, pp of *abscond ab sconsum* I hi le ABSCOND] A kind of lantern o case fo a candl the socket in wh ch a candl is in serted a candlest k standi g out from a wall a d tached f rt o work for d fence a bulwark, a protection fo the h ad a helmet a h ad piece the head th skull —*v t.* pret & pp *sconc d*, skonst ppr *sconci g* skonsing To shelter to nsconce

scoop kōp *n.* [Same as D *schuppe* a *scoop schop schup* spade, shovel Sw *sk pa* a scoop comp Dan *sk ff* a sho el] An impl ment of the nature of a shov l or ladle for lift ng things n nstrum nt for hollow ing out a sort of pan f r holding coal the *act of scooping* —*v t* pret & *j p scooped* skōpt ppr *scooping* skōp'ing T take out with a scoop or as with a scoop to lade out to empty as with a scoop to h llow out to cavate

scooper skōp e *n* One who o th twh h scoops an implement for scoopi g the a oect.

scoop-net, kōp'n t, *n* A net so formed as to sweep the bed of a river

scope skop *n* [It. *scopo* mark, view aim L. *scopus*, G *sk po* a mark, aim, f *k p* I see akin to L. *species* SPECIES] An aim or end kept in view ultim te des gn o purpose intention free or wide outlook or rang amplitude of ra ge space liberty sweep, room

scopiferous, sk pif'er us, *a* [L. *scopa*, a brush, and *fero*, I bear] Furnished with tufts or brushes f hair

scorbutic skor būt'ik, *a* [Fr *scorbutique* fr *scorbut*, L.L. *scorbutus*, fr D *schaurbuik*, G *schä bock*, scurvy origin d subtful.] Per tain g to scurvy or partaking of scurvy diseased with or subject to scurvy

scorch skōrch, *v t* pret & pp *scor hed*, skōrcht pp *scorching* skorch'ing [Per h ps f O Fr *escorcher* *scorcer* (Fr *ecorcher*), to strip off the skin fr L. *excorticare* —*ex* and *cortex* *ort cis*, bark (wh nce *cork*)] To burn superfic ally to subject to a degree of heat that injures th surface to inge to parch to burn to affect painfully as with heat —*v i.* To be so h at as to burn a surface to be parched to be dried up

scorching skōrch ng, *p a.* Such as to scorch scathing

score kor *n.* [A. Sax. *scor* a score, a notch, fr *scera* to shear (see SHEAR)= Icel. *skor* an incision, the number twenty *skora* to number by notches Dan *skaar* a sc re or n tch ak n *scar* or *scau* *hare sheer*, *shire*, *hore*, *hort*] A cut, notch or incision a line drawn a long scratch or mark an account or reckon g kept by l nes, notches o marks the number twenty because every twenty was s gnified by a longer notch an account kept of som thing past an account of sums due especially for liquor *reckoning what is due a debt th number* of po nts made by l lay rs n certai games record of a game or contest account reason, m tive ground in *music* the original draught or ta transcript, of a mu sical comp t on with the parts f r all th d ff r nt nces or i truments —*v t* pret & p *scored* sk rd ppr *ori g* kor'ng To mark by sco es o inches o s to make scores o scratch on to incise to furrow to set d wn as a d bt to set d wn in an accou t to record to notc to cgn t to get f r one self o o a score as po nts, hits runs & in c rta n games in *music*, to write down in score to write out in proper o der and arrangement

scorer skor'er *n* One who scores one who keeps the sco es of competitors, or the lik an nstrum nt us d in marking numbers, &c on t mber trees

scoria, ko ri a *n* pl **scori æ** skō ri-ē [L *scoria* fr Gr *skoria* fr *skor* lung ord re] Dross lag c nde the cellul slaggy l vas of a olcano

scoriaceous scorious skō ri ā shus, kō ri us, *a* [See prec] I rta ing to scoria partaking of the nature of scoria.

scorify kō ri fi, *v t* pret & pp *scorified* ko ri fid pr *ori fy g* sko ri fi ing [*Scoria* and *fy*] To reduce to scoria or drossy matter to separate the dross f om th luable m tal.

scorn, skōrn *n* [Partly fr O Fr *escorn* scorn, *scor r* to scorn f O H G *skern*, scorn partly fr O Fr *escorn* affront, disgrace f *e corner* It. *orna e*, to break off the horns, to affront, fr L *ex* out, a d *cornū*, a h rn] Extreme contempt disdain which spri gs f om a person s opini n of the meann ss of an object a subject of ex treme co tempt disdain, or derisi n th t wh ch is treated with contempt a sc ff —*v t* pret. & pp *s rned* skornd ppr *scorning* skorn ing *To hold in scorn o e treme* co tempt, to despise to c ntemn to d sdain to think unworthy to slight to disregard, to t eat with scorn or make a m ock of —*v i.* To feel scorn or disdain to show scorn.

scorner skōrn er *n* On who scorns a despiser a scoffe especially t rel gi n

scornful, skōrn ful, *a* Filled with scorn expressing scorn contemptuous disda nful.

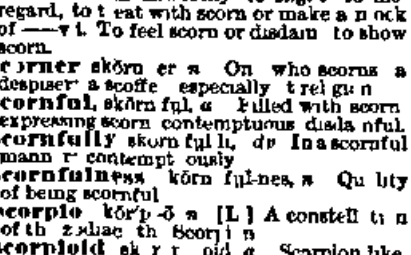
scornfully skorn ful li, *dv* In a scornful mann r contempt ously

scornfulness kōrn ful-nes, *n* Qu lity of being scornful

Scorpio kōr'p -ō *n* [L] A constell ti n of th z diac th Scorp i n

scorpioid sk r p oid *a* Scorpion like in bot said of a peculia curv d florescence

scorpion, skor p on *n.* [L. *scorpio*



Scorpions.

1 *Buthus occita us.* 2, *Scorpio Cæsar*

scorpion s, fr G *skorpiōn*, *scorpius*, a scor pion] An animal of the class Arachnida (spiders, &c) several inches long and ha ing a jointed tail terminating with a ven omous sting a kin d of painful scou ge or wh p (O T) —Th Scorpion, th e eighth sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about O t 23

scorpion grass skōr pi-on gràs, *n* The old name of the well known plant forget-me-not

scorzonera, skor zō-nē ra, *n.* [It] A *genus of compos te* plants, one of which is cultivated fo its carrot-shaped edible root.

scot skot, *n* [A Sax. *t* a payment= Icel *sk t*, D and L G *sch t*, G *schoss* akin to *hoot* being a contribut on *shot* in al g w th others.] A tax or contribut on a mulct a reckoning a shot

Scot skot *n* [A S x *S ot* a Scot, *Scottas* the Scots or ginally the inhabitants of Ireland origin qu te unknown.] A native of Scotland I.

Scotch skoch *a* [Shorten d fr *S ttish*] I ertaining to Scotl nd or its inhabitants Scottish Scots —Sc tch fir the typical p ne of Europe especially of the n rth ra and central p rts —Scotch pebble a name for arieties of agate carnelian &c —S otch thistl a ki d of th tle so called because regarded as the nat onal emblem of Scotla l. —*n.* The dial ct or dialects of English spok in Scotland collectively the pe ple of Scotlan l.

Scotch skoch *v t* pret & pp *scot ht*, skoc t ppr *sc t hing* skoch ing [Origin doubtful] To cut w th sh ll w inc ns to n tch to chop —*n.* A sl ght cut or shallow i i n a line drawn on th e groun l, as in hop-scotch

scotch-coll ps skoch'kol-ops *n pl* [For *scotch t collops*] Ad hoc st g of slices of beef n ce l s l lone in a stew pa

Scotchman skoch man *n* A n t e of Scotlan l.

scoter k ter *n* [Comp Icel. *kt a* sh ot ter the nam may mean d e or darte] A kind of sea lu k abundant on som of the British coasts in w nter

scot free skot f ē *a* F e f om payi e t of scot untaxed he ce unhurt clea safe

scotia, skō ti-a, *n* [Gr *skotia* f t dark ness.] A h l low m ul ding in the base of a *column* so name l from its surface be i g in had w



Base of Ionic Order

a Scotia.

scotograph skot o-graf *n* [Gr *sk t* darkness and *graphō* I write] An instrume t by wh ch one may write in the dark or for enabli g the bl nd to write

Scots skots, *a* A f rm of *S ot h*, used in Scotlan l, as *Scots l w*

Scotsman sk ts man, *n* Same as *Scotchman*

Scottice skot ti sē *ad* [L.] In the Scotch manner in the Scotch l nguage

Scotticism skot -si m *n* [L.L. *S ottic us*, Scott sh nd *-ism*] An idiom o expression pecul ar to the natives of Scotland

Scottish, kot ish, *a* Perta ning to the inhab tants of Scotland, or to the country or l gu ge

scoundrel skoun drel, *n* [Probably for *scoun l o scunner l* one to be sh nned or a oided, ult m tely fr A S x. *scu ian* to shun, an intermedi te step being seen in Sc. *scun er sconner* to loath o as a noun, l ath ng with d inserted as in *th nder tender*] A mean worthless f llow a man without honour or virtue a rascal —*a.* Belonging to a scoundrel base unprincipled.

scoundrelism sko n drel izm *n.* The pract ces of a scoun lrel baseness rascal ty

scoundrelly skoun drel-i, *a* Base vile mea lai ous.

scour, skour *v t* pret. & pp *scour d* kourd ppr *scouring* skour'ing [Same as

Dan *skure*, Sw *skura*, G *scheuern*, to scour, perhaps fr O Fr *escurer*, fr a L *excurare—ex*, intens, and *curare*, to clean, to care for CURE Perhaps partly from O Fr *escourre*, L *excurrere—ex*, out, and *curro*, I run] To rub hard with something for the purpose of cleaning to clean by friction to make clean or bright, to take grease or dirt out of the fabric of, by washing or chemical appliances to cleanse away, to purge violently, to range or search for the purpose of finding something, to pass swiftly over to brush along —v t To clean by rubbing to take dirt or grease out of cloth, to rove or range, to run with celerity to scamper —n A kind of diarrhœa or dysentery among cattle

scourer, skour'er, *n* One who or that which scours

scourge skerj, *n* [Fr *escourge*, O Fr *escorge* It *sceregqia*, fr L *ex*, intens and *corrigia*, a shoe tie, a thong, fr *corrigere*, to correct (q v)] An instrument of the whip kind for inflicting pain or punishment, a lash, a whip, hence, a punishment an affliction sent for punishment, one who or that which afflicts, harasses, or destroys —v t pret & pp *scourged*, skerjd, ppr *scourging*, sker'jing To lash with a scourge, to whip severely to lash, to chastise or afflict for wrong-doing to afflict greatly, to harass or *torment*

scourger, sker'er, *n* One who scourges

scouring-ball skour'ing-bal, *n* A ball made of a combination of soap, ox gall and absorbent earth, used for removing stains from *cloth*

scouring-drops, skour'ing-drops, *n pl* A mixture used to remove stains from *cloth*

scout, skout, *n* [O Fr *escoute*, a scout or spy, fr *escouter*, *escolter*, *esculter* (Fr *ecouter*), to hear, fr L *auscultare*, to listen AUSCULTATION] A person sent out to obtain and bring back information for others, especially to observe the motions and obtain intelligence regarding an enemy, a term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter in *cricket*, a fielder —v i pret & pp *scouted* skout'ed ppr *scouting*, skout'ing To act as a scout —v t To watch closely, to observe the actions of

scout, skout, *v t* pret & pp *scouted*, skout'ed ppr *scouting*, skout'ing [From Icel. *skuta*, a taunt perhaps from root of *shoot*] To treat with disdain and contempt, to reject with scorn, to deride

scow, skou, *n* [D *schouw* a ferry boat] A kind of large flat-bottomed boat

scowl, skoul, *v i* pret & pp *scowled*, skould, ppr *scowling* skoul'ing [Same as Dan *skule* to scowl comp Icel *skolla* to skulk, and E *skulk*] To wrinkle or bend down the brows, as in displeasure to frown, to look sullen or angry, to look gloomy, dark or *tempestuous* —n A deep angry frown by depressing the brows, dark or tempestuous aspect gloom

scowling, skoul'ing, *p a* Characterized by a scowl, frowning

scowlingly, skoul'ing li, *adv* In a scowling manner

scrabble, skrab'l *v i* pret & pp *scrabbled*, skrab'ld ppr *scrabbling* skrab'ling [A dim of *scrape*, allied to *scramble*] To make crooked marks, to scrawl to scribble —v t To mark with irregular lines or letters —n A scribble a scrawl

scrag, skrag, *n* [Comp Fris *skrog* a lean person, Icel *skrögg ligr*, scraggy gaunt &c *scrog*, a stunted bush] Something dry, thin or lean with roughness or ragedness, a neck of mutton

scragged, skrag'ed, *a* Like a scrag; rough with irregular points scraggy

scraggily, skrag'i-li, *adv* In a scraggy manner

scragginess, skrag'i nes, *n* State or quality of being scraggy, leanness

scraggy, skrag'i *a* [From *scrag*] Having an irregular broken *surface*, *rough* or *rugged*, scragged lean and bony.

scramble, skram'bl, *v i* pret & pp *scrambled*, skram'bld ppr *scrambling*, skram'bling [Akin to D *scrammen*, to scratch, Dan *skramle* to ramble Sw *skramla*, to clatter, also to *scrabble*, *scrape*] To move or climb with the hands, to move forward on all fours, to snatch or catch eagerly at anything to struggle to get before another, to push rudely in eagerness to obtain something —n Act of scrambling an eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get the thing before another

scrambler, skram'bler, *n* One who scrambles

scrambling, skram'bling, *p a* Irregular; straggling rambling

scramblingly, skram'bling li, *adv* In a scrambling manner, *hurriedly*

scrannel, skran'el *a* [Allied to Icel. *skran*, refuse] Slight, thin slender

scrap skrap, *n* [Lit what is *scraped* same as Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles SCRAPE.] A small piece, a bit, a morsel, a detached, incomplete portion a fragment, a fragment of something written or printed a short extract a little picture suited for ornamenting screens, boxes, &c

scrap-book, skrap'buk, *n* A book for the preservation of short extracts drawings, prints, &c, an album

scrape, skrāp, *v t* pret. & pp *scraped*, skrāpt ppr *scraping*, skrāp'ing [Same as Icel. and Sw *skrapa*, to scrape, to scratch, L G and D *schrapen* Dan. *skrabe*, to scrape akin *scrap*, *scramble*, perhaps *sharp*] To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard to clean *by the sharp edge of something*, to remove or take off by rubbing to act upon the surface of with a grating noise, to erase, to collect by laborious effort, to acquire, save, or gather penuriously usually with *together* —To scrape acquaintance with a person, to insinuate one s self into the person's acquaintance —v i To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing to make a harsh grating noise, to rub with friction and noise to play awkwardly on a violin, to rub the feet on the ground, to make an awkward bow —n Act of rubbing or scraping, an awkward bow with a scraping of the foot, an awkward predicament or position, a position of difficulty or perplexity

scraper skrāp'er, *n* One who or that which scrapes an instrument with which anything is scraped, a metal instrument upon which to scrape or clean the shoes

scraping, skrāp'ing, *n* What is scraped from a substance or is collected by scraping

scrap-iron, skrap'i-ern, *n* Fragments of iron accumulated for remelting or working up together

scrap-metal, skrap'me-tal, *n* Fragments of metal which are only of use for remelting

scrappy skrap'i, *a* Consisting of scraps, incomplete, disjointed.

scratch, skrach, *v t* pret & pp *scratched* skracht, ppr *scratching*, skrach'ing [Formerly *cratch*, to scratch, same as O D *fratsen* Sw *kratsa*, Dan *fradse*, G *fratzen*, to scratch, the *s* having been prefixed through the influence of *scrape*, &c] To score or mark the surface of with something sharp, to wound slightly by a sharp point or points, to tear with the nails, to write or draw awkwardly, to dig or excavate with the claws, to erase or expunge, *to erase from the list* of horses that are to compete in a race —v i To use the nails, claws, or the like in tearing a surface, or in digging —n. A score or break in a surface made by scratching *a slight furrow* a superficial laceration a slight wound, a line up to which boxers are brought when they join fight or a line from which runners start, one who is most heavily handicapped in a race or contest —a. Taken at random or haphazard, heterogeneous hastily collected.

scratcher, skrach'er *n* One who or that which scratches, a gallinaceous bird, or one which scratches for food.

scratch-wig skrach'wig *n* A kind of wig that covers only a portion of the head.

scratch-work, skrach werk, *n* A species of fresco consisting of a coloured plaster covered with a white one, through which a design is scratched

scrawl, skrąl, *v t* pret & pp *scrawled*, skrąld, ppr *scrawling*, skrąl'ing [A contracted form of *scrabble*, comp D *schrauelen*, to scratch.] To write or draw carelessly, awkwardly, and irregularly, to write awkwardly —v i. To write unskilfully and inelegantly —n. Unskilful or inelegant writing, or a piece of hasty, bad writing

scrawl, skrąl, *n* [Perhaps fr *scrawl* a form of *crawl*] A young crab [*Tenn*]

scrawler, skrąl'er, *n* One who scrawls, a hasty or awkward writer

screak, skrēk, *v i* pret & pp *screaked* skrēkt ppr *screaking* skrēk'ing [A form of *screech*, *shriek*—Sw *skrika*, Icel *skrækja*, to screak] To scream or screech, to creak

scream, skrēm, *v i* pret & pp *screamed*, skrēmd, ppr *screaming*, skrēm'ing [Comp Icel *skramsa*, to scream, probably imitative, like *screech*, *shriek*, &c] To shriek, to cry aloud shrilly, to utter a shrill, harsh cry, to screech as a bird.—n. A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, the shrill cry of a bird, a sharp, harsh sound.

screamer, skrem'er, *n* One that screams, a name of certain birds

screaming, skrēm'ing, *p a* Crying out with a scream causing screams of laughter

screech, skrēch, *v i* pret & pp *screeched*, skrēcht ppr *screeching*, skrēch'ing [A softened form of *screal*, Icel. *skræja*, Sw *skrika*, Dan *skrige*, to screech an imitative word comp Sc *scratch*, Gael *sgreach* to screech] To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice, to scream, to shriek —n A sharp, shrill cry, a shrill scream, a harsh, shrill noise

screech-owl, skrēch'oul, *n* An owl that screeches, in opposition to one that hoots

screechy, skrēch'i, *a* Screeching; shrill and harsh, like a screech

screed, skrēd, *n* [A form of *shred*=A. Sax. *scredde*, a shred.] A strip of cloth; a lengthy statement, a harangue

screen, skrēn, *n* [From O Fr *escren*, *escrein escran*, Fr *écran*, a screen, perhaps fr O H G *skranna*, a table] An article that keeps off the sun, rain, cold, &c · something to intercept the view, something set up for shelter; an upright movable frame used in a room for intercepting heat or cold, that which shelters, protects, or conceals a kind of riddle or sieve a wire sieve for sifting sand, lime, &c., an ornamental partition in a church —v t pret & pp *screened*, skrēnd, ppr *screening*, skrēn'ing To serve as a screen to, to protect by something *interposed to shelter, to cover; to conceal*, to sift by passing through a screen or large riddle

screenings skren'ingz, *n pl* The refuse matter left after sifting coal, &c

screes, skrēz, *n pl* [Comp Icel *skritha*, a landslip on a hill-side] Debris of rocks, shingle, loose stones

screw, skrō, *n* [Same as L G *schruwe*, *schruve*, O D *schroeve*, D *schroef*, *schruwe*, Dan *skrue*, Sw *skruf*, Icel. *skrufa*, G *schraube*, a screw O Fr *escroue* the nut of a screw ultimate origin doubtful] A cylinder of wood or metal with a ridge winding spirally round it which enables it when turned to force its way into a solid body or into a corresponding opening, the *female screw*, this latter having a spiral channel cut on its inner surface, a *screw-propeller* or a screw steamer, the twist of a screw; a twist or turn something resembling a screw —v t. prt. & pp *screwed*, skrōd· ppr *screwing*, skrō'ing To apply a screw to, to press, fasten, or make firm by a screw *to* force as by a screw, to wrench, to twist, to rack, to oppress by exactions to distort

screw skrō *n* [A form of *shrew*] One who drives a sharp bargain, a skinflint, a wretched horse

screw-bolt skrō'bōlt *n* A bolt with a screw at one end, on which a nut is placed, used for fastening together two or more pieces of timber or metal

screw-driver skrō driv e *n.* An instrument f r turning screw-nails.

screwer skrō e *n.* One who or tha wh h screws

screw jack, skrō jak, *n.* A porta e machine for rais ng great weights by he agency of a screw

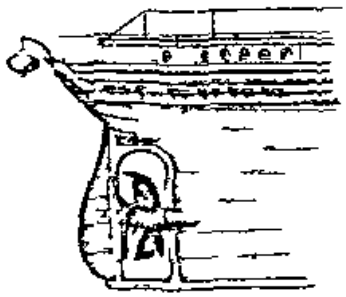
screw key skrō'kē, *n* An instrum nt f turn ng large screws o heir nuts

screw nail krō nāl, *n* A na groo ed like a screw used f fasten ng toge h r pieces of wood o me-tal a wood screw

screw pine krō p n, *n* A nam f certa n use ul y gical rees wi h a es e-sembli g those of the p ne-apple and spirally arra ged.

screw press, skrō pres, *n* A mach ne for commun cating pressure by means f a screw or screws.

screw propeller skrō'pro-pel-e *n* An apparatus on the princ ple of the common



Screw propeller in position.

screw f r propell ng steam vessels, instead of paddles.

screw steamer krō stēm er *n* A steam r pro pelled by a screw propeller

screw wrench. krō rensh, *n.* An im plement for turning large screws a screw k y

scribal skrīb'al, *a.* [*Scribe* and *-al*] Per tain g to a scribe o to one who pens somet g erical

scribble skrib'l, *v t* pret. & pp *scribbled,* skrib'l d pp *scrib n* skrib' g [Based partly on *scral le* partly on *scribo* I write.] To write with haste o without care to fill wi h worthless wri ng.——*v.i.* To write wi hou care or beau y ——*n.* Hasty or careless wri ng a scrawl.

scribble skrib'l, *v* pret & pp. *scrib'le l,* skrib'l ppr *scrib ng* krı ling Same as Sw *scrabbla,* G *schrei n,* *schrabbe n,* to card, to scri ble- akin to *scrau*] T card or tease coarse y as cotton or wor l.

scribbler skrib'l'er *n.* One who scri bles or writes carelessly or badly a pet y au hor

scribbler skrib'ler *n.* The machine which scri bles or teases cotton or woo

scribe skrīb, *n.* [F *scribe* fr L. *scriba,* a scribe a clerk, a secretary fr *scribo* scri am I write (whence also G *sch iben,* D *schrijven,* &c. seen also in *ascribe, d scribe inscribe, subscribe, script post script* &c.] A wri er or penman one skilled in penmanah p a secretary an amanuensis a notary a copyist a doctor expounder of law a nong the ancient J wi.——*v t.* pret & pp *scribed,* k lbd ppr *scri ng* k ling. To mark w h a ne drawn by a sharp p nt, as in carpentry

scrimmage skrim'aj, *n.* [Corrup ion of *skirmish*] A skirmish *or* mêlée for loo se con ested, close struggle in footba l.

scrimp, skrimp, *v* pret. & pp *scrimped* skrimpt ppr *scrimping* skrimping. [Akin to Dan *skrumpe* Sw *scrumpna,* L. *scrumpa,* to shrink, t hri el A.Sax. *scrimman,* to shrivel. *Shrimp* is a f rm of this.] T mak too small or short to scan to lim ——*a.* Scanty k fict con racted.

scrimpness s k mp'nes, *n.* State of being scrim scan ness

scrip krip *n.* [Same as I el. *skreppa,* Dan *skre pe,* L. *schrap* Prus. *skr w* a bag, wallet ak n *scrap sea f*] A small bag a walle a satch l.

scrip skrip *n.* [F r *scrip* L. *scrip m* some h ng written, f *scrib* I write SCRIBE] A small wri ng a cert ficate or schedu l an nterim wri ing en o a party to a share o hares in any company ha ged afte gistra on f a f rm certificate a cert ficate f stock subscribed to a bank or oth mpa y

scrip-holder skrip'h l der *n* One wh holds shares by a wri ten cert ficate o scrip

script, skrı t, *n* (L. *scri m* some h ng wri ten. SCRIPT] Handwrit ng I rom g ype esembling han wri ng

scriptorium skrip-tō ri um *n* L f *scri or* a write *scri pt* I write SCRIBE] A room se apart or h wri ng co ying f ma uscripts a wri ng room

scriptory skri to ri, [L. See prec] *a* pt reased n wri ti g n t rbal wri ten.

scriptural krı tur al, Scri re an *-al* h o wi hou ca t, n tai n a cor g to h Scrip u es sacred oracl b cal

scriptural ist krip' u al zm, *n* The q tal y be ng scrip ura literal adh ne to Scriptore

scriptualist, skrip tu al *n.* One who a heres literally to he Script res

scripturally skrip' al-li, *d* In a scri ural manno

Scriptture skrip' u *n* [L. *scriptura,* a writ g.] scribo script *m* I write SCRIBE.] The bo ks f he ld and N w Testaments t e Bible of an called *he* Scrip re wha is conta ned in he Scriptures a passag or quota ion rom he Bible a B ble any sacred book or wri ng ——*a.* Inclu ng to he Bible the Scriptures script ral.

Scripture-reader krip tı e *n* me em ployed to read the Bible among the poo a d ignoran

scripturist skrip ū rıst, *n* One well erse in the Scri ptures

scrivener skriv en-e *n* [From O F *escrivain a w th E.* term. *-er d'le f* scrivano fr L.L. *scribanus* fr L. *scribo* I write SCRIBE] An old name f r a notary also f one whose busi ess was to place m oney at in erest a m ney broker

scrofula sk o' la *n* [From L. *sc ofa* a sw ng of he g nds f he neck scrof a.] A disease a aric y of consumpt n, ften showing itself by glandular s urs he neck, wh h suppurate and urn into u cers k ng's e il.

scrofulous, skro'fū l s, *a.* P rtaining to scrofu diseased or affected w h scrof la.

scrofulously skro' u us-li, *ad* In a scro ul us manner

scroll skrol, *n* O Fr *scrouell* dim of *escroue, f* D *schrok rode* a strip a shred same word as *shred*] A rol f paper o parchm n a writing formed into a r ll a list or schedule a draf or first copy an ornament of a spiral f rm a v lute he curved head of instruments of he v lin f m y a tloorn h ad wi h person s name

scrolled krol, *a* Formed into a scroll ornamented with scrolls

scrophularia, skrof u lā ri-a, *n.* [Because used as a *remedy f scrofula*] A genus of plan s common n Britain ype of a fam ly conta ng he Foxgl e, calceolaria, &c

scrotal, kro tal, *a* Pertaining to the scrotum.

scrotum skrō tum, *n.* [L.] The bag which contains he testicles.

scrub skrub, pret. & pp *scrubb d,* kru pr *scrub ng,* krul g. Same as Sw *skrubba,* Dan *skrubbe, D schrobben,* L.G and G *schrubben, o* scrub a h d to *scrape* also to *scrat* hrub See nex] To rub hard wi h a brush, or with someth ng coarse *a* rough, for the purpose of leaning, scouring or mak ng bright, to scour y friction rub d ——*v i.* To work hard o be th ften as penurious.——*n.* One who la ours has l ast h es spari gly a mean f ow s mething small and mean a wr tch-ed rush.——*a.* Mean scru by contempt ible.

scrub skrub, *n* [Same word as *shrub* A. Sax. *scrub* Dan dial. *krub* a shrub] Close ow, or s unted trees or brushwood low und rwood.

scrubber skrub'er *n* One who or that wh h scrubs a ha l broom

scrubby skrub a [From *scrub*] Small and mean stun ed in growth n ggardly shab y

scrub-oak, skrub' k *n.* A stunted species f oak in America

scrunch skrun sh *v* pr t. & pp *scru h* krunsh pp *scrun h ng* skrun h ing [From *cr nch,* wi h s ntions.] To crunch to grin l down

scruple, skrō pl, *n* [F *scrupule* a scruple o sma we ght, a conse n ous scr pl f L. *scrupu us,* a sm ll sh ne, a small weig t, dou t, a scruple d m f *scrupus* a sharp sto e an ie y cog E. *sm f scurvy*] A w gh f 20 gra ns he t rd part of a drachm in apo hecari s weigh , pr s A al y a very s all quan y dout hes ta- f m diffi en y of d term n g what is righ o expedi nt hes tation r per p y aris ng from consci nce r f a of d ng wrong backwardness d ety —— *v i.* pret. & pp *scrupled,* krō pld ppr *scru n* skrō'p ng To ha e scru es or hes ta on abou do g a yt ng to dou to hes tate.

scrupler skrō'p *n* One who scrup es

scrupulosity krō pū los i, *n* [F *scru losites*] Q a y or ate of being scrupulous scr pu ousness n .e regard to propriety hes ta on from fea of acting wr g y ov n cety preciseness exactness

scrupulous, skrō' us, *a* [Fr *scrupuleux* L. *scrupulosus*] Ha ing scruples e cis ng cau n n decision action cautious consci ous p n tilious exact in regarding facts n ce exact.

scrupulously sk ō'p s-li *ad* In a scrupulous man ca y exact y

scrupulousness sk ō'p [s-nes, *n* S a e o qual y t be ng scrupulous niceness exac ness.

scrutineer skru n *n* [*Scrut ny* an l *er*] One who scruti zes one who acts as an exam er of v tes, as at an e ect on, &c

scrutinize skrō' n *v* pret. & pp *scru ized* skrō' nīzd ppr *scruti i g* skrō n zing. [F m *scrut y*] To ex am ne close y o m nute y to n estigate o ins re nto en rally to n st gate to ry to ——*v i.* To make scru ny

scrutinizer skrō' nīz-e *n.* One who scru o zes.

scrutinous, skrō'tin us, *a* [Scru y and *-ous*] Gi n to scru ny ose y inquiring o xam n ng

scrutiny skrō't n *n* [F *scru n,* L.L. *scrut m* scrut y search, f L. *scruter* I in est gate f *scru* trash rumpery] Close or careful search in nu e nq ry ca n- vest gation cri ical examina n an authori a e exam na ion o es gi en a an elec on hep ropose wrest ng he poll.

scrutoire skru wär' *n* An o l form of *scrut*

scud k ud, *v* pret & pp *scu d* skn ed pr *scudd ng* sk g [m p Sw *sk n* t run quick y Da *skyde,* to sh ove o shoot sk n perhaps to shoo] To run w h haste o esc n y to flee t sh *n* al ng saw to run s re a strong wind w h little or no sail spread.——*v t* T pass o er quickly ——*n.* T act of scud ding loose ury clouds, dri er swi y by th win l.

scudler skud n ne who scuds.

scullion k ul n **scull** kŭl [I *li* a comma k w ha reid, f L. *scut m,* a shie l.] An it Italian s coin, a crown piece

scuffle skuf'l, *n* [A dim of *freq* of prov *scuff* to walk wi hout rai g the feet Sw *k ff* to push, to shove F to *shove* A *ffle* is another f rm o his. S OVE.] A confused ntest lose quarters a un ultuous *struggle* a pet y fight.—— *i.* pret. & pp *scuffled,* a uf ld, ppr *scuff ng* skuf ng T s n e or con d confusedly at close quarters to fight tum ultuously

scuffler, skuf'ler, *n* One who scuffles, a kind of horse hoe

sculk, skulk, *v i* Same as *Skulk*

scull, skul, *n* The cranium SKULL

scull, skul, *n* [Origin uncertain, perhaps the same as *skull*, and named from hollow form] An oar so short that one man can manage two, one on each side an oar used to propel a boat by being worked over the stern —*v t* pret & pp *sculled*, skuld, ppr *sculling*, skul'ing To propel by sculls, or by moving and turning an oar over the stern

sculler, skul'er, *n* One who rows with a scull or sculls, a boat rowed by sculls

scullery, skul-e-ri, *n* [From O Fr *escuellier*, one who had charge of dishes, fr *escuelle, escuele*, a bowl, a dish, fr L *scutella*, dim of *scutra*, a dish, akin *scuttle, skillet*] A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept, a back kitchen

scullion, skul'yon, *n* [O Fr *escouillon* a dish-clout, fr L *scopæ*, a broom] A servant that does menial services in the kitchen or scullery, a low, worthless fellow

scullionly, skul'yon-li, *a* [See prec] Base, low mean

sculpin, skul'pin, *n* [Origin unknown] A kind of small sea-fish

sculptor, skulp'tor, *n* [L *sculptor*, fr *sculpo, sculptum* SCULPTURE] One who works in sculpture, or whose occupation is to carve or hew figures

sculptural, skulp'tur al, *a* Pertaining to sculpture

sculpturally, skulp'tur-al-li, *adv* By means of sculpture

sculpture, skulp'tur, *n* [Fr *sculpture* fr L *sculptura*, sculpture, carving, fr *sculpo, sculptum* (also *scalpo*), I grave or carve] The art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts, or other things, carved work, a figure cut in stone or other solid substance, representing some real or imaginary object —*v t* pret. & pp *sculptured*, skulp'turd, ppr *sculpturing*, skulp'tur-ing To carve to form, as images or figures with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal

sculptured, skulp'turd, *p a* Carved engraved, having markings as if engraved.

sculpturesque, skulp'tur-esk, *a* [*Sculpture* and *-esque*] Possessing the character of sculpture, after the manner of sculpture

scum, skum, *n* [Same as Sw and Dan *skum*, Icel *skum*, G *schaum*, O H G *scûm*, D *schuim*, scum, froth, fr a root meaning to cover (seen in *sl y* &c) *Sl ım* is a derivative verb] Extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation, the scoria of molten metals, refuse, recrement, that which is vile or worthless —*v t* pret & pp *scummed* skumd ppr *scumming*, skum'ing To take the scum from, to skim —*v i* To throw up scum, to be covered with scum

scumble, skum bl, *v t* pret & pp *scumbled*, skum'bld, ppr *scumbling*, skum'bling [Freq of *scum*] In *painting* to cover thinly with semi opaque colours to modify the effect —**scumbling**, skum'bling, *n* The operation of toning down of a picture by semi-transparent colours

scummer, skum'er, *n* One who or that which scums a skimmer

scummings, skum'ingz, *n pl* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors

scummy, skum'i *a* Covered with scum

scupper, skup'er *n* [Connected with *scoop*, or fr O Fr and Sp *escupir*, to spit, comp Armor *skopa*, to spit] One of the channels cut through the sides of a ship for carrying off the water from the deck

scupper-hole skup'er hōl, *n* A scupper

scupper-hose, skup'er hōz, *n* A leather or canvas pipe on the mouth of the scuppers to prevent water from entering

scurf, skerf *n* [A Sax *scurf sceorf*, scurf =Icel. *skurfur* (pl) Dan *skurv*, Sw *skorf*, G *schorf*, scurf, allied to *scrape, scrupl*] Dry external scales or flakes on the skin, a layer of matter adhering to a surface, scaly matter on some leaves, &c

scurfy, sherf'i, *a* Having scurf, covered with scurf, resembling scurf

scurrile, sku'ril, *a* [L *scurrilis*, fr *scurra*, a buffoon, a jester] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester, scurrilous

scurrility, sku-ril'i ti, *n*, pl **scurrilities**, sku ril'i-tiz. [Fr *scurrilité*, L *scurrilitas* SCURRILE] Scurrilous or grossly abusive language, low, foul, or vulgar abuse, grossness of invective, abuse, insolence

scurrilous, sku'ril us, *a* [*Scurrile* and *-ous*] Using low, vulgar, and indecent language, opprobrious, abusive, foul-mouthed, containing low indecency or abuse, obscenely jocular

scurrilously, sku'ril-us-li, *adv* In a scurrilous manner

scurrilousness, sku'ril-us-nes *n* The quality of being scurrilous scurrility

scurry, sku'ri, *v i* pret & pp *scurried*, sku'rid, ppr *scurrying*, sku'ri ing [Probably formed fr *scour*, to run] To run rapidly, to hurry —*n* Hurry, haste

scurvily, sker'vi-li, *adv* In a scurvy manner, basely meanly, shabbily

scurviness, sker'vi-nes, *n* Quality or state of being scurvy, meanness shabbiness

scurvy, sker'vi, *n* [For *scurfy*, fr *scurf*] A disease characterized by livid spots, bleeding gums, &c, and bodily prostration, affecting persons deprived of a due quantity of vegetable food, and successfully treated by lime or lemon juice —*a* Vile, mean, low, mischievous, malicious

scurvy-grass, sker'vi-gras, *n* [A corruption of *scurvy-cress*, being used as a cure for *scurvy*] A name of several British cruciferous plants eaten as an anti-scorbutic

scut, skut, *n* [Comp W *cwt*, a tail] A short tail such as that of a hare or deer

scutage, skū'tāj, *n* [L.L. *scutagium*, fr L *scutum*, a shield. ESQUIRE.] A tax on feudal tenants holding land by knight's service, escuage

scutate, skū'tāt, *a* [See prec] In *bot* formed like an ancient round buckler, in *zool* protected or covered by large scales

scutch, skuch, *v t* pret & pp *scutched*, skucht, ppr *scutching*, skuch'ing [Akin to N *skol a*, an implement to beat flax] To dress by beating, to separate the woody parts of the stalks of flax by beating

scutch, scutcher, skuch, skuch'er, *n* An implement or machine for scutching

scutcheon skuch'on, *a* [A contr of *escutcheon*] A shield for armorial bearings an escutcheon, the cover of a key-hole

scute, skūt, *n* [L. *scutum*, a buckler SCUTAGE] A scale, as of a reptile, especially a large scale

scutellate, skū'tel lāt, *a* Formed like or covered with scutella

scutelliform, skū tel'li form, *a* Scutellate, saucer shaped

scutellum skū tel'lum, *n*, pl **scutella**, skū-tel'la (L, dim of *scutum*, a shield] A little shield or shield shaped body, as on plants and animals

scutiform skū'ti form, *a* [L *scutum*, a shield, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a buckler or shield

scuttle skut'l *n* [A. Sax *scutel* (=Icel *skutill*, G *schussel*) fr L *scutella* dim of *scutra*, a dish or platter SCULLERY] A broad, shallow basket, a metal pan or pail for holding coals

scuttle, skut'l, *n* [O Fr *escoutille* Sp *escotilla*, a scuttle ultimately of Teutonic origin and akin to *shoot*, originally having reference to garments] A small hatchway in a ship's deck with a lid for covering it a hole in the side of a ship —*v t* pret & pp *scuttled*, skut'ld, ppr *scuttling* skut'ling To sink by making holes through the bottom of a boat or ship

scuttle, skut'l *v i* prct & pp *scuttled*, skut'ld, ppr *scuttling*, skut'ling [For *scuddle*, a freq of *scud*] To run with short quick steps, to run with trepidation, to scurry —*n* A short hasty run, a hurried pace

scuttle-butt, scuttle-cask, skut l but, skut'l kask, *n* A cask with a hole in it, covered by a lid, for holding fresh water for daily use in a ship

scutum, skū'tum, *n* [L, a shield ESQUIRE.] A shield-shaped plate, a scute

scye, sī, *n* [Probably akin to *scion*, fr O Fr *sier*, to cut] The curve in a piece of a garment to receive the sleeve

scythe, sīTH, *n* [Better written *sithe*, A Sax *sithe* for *sigthe*, the older form= Icel *sigth*, L G *seged*, O H G *segansa*, G *sense*, fr a root meaning to cut, whence also *sick le*] An implement for mowing grass, or cutting grain, having a long curved blade and worked by both arms, a curved, sharp blade anciently affixed to war-chariots —*v t* pret & pp *scythed*, sīTHd, ppr *scything*, sīTH'ing To cut with a scythe

scythed, sīTHd, *a* Armed with scythes, as a war-chariot

scytheman, sīTH'man, *n* One who uses a scythe

scythe-stone, sīTH'stōn, *n* A whetstone for sharpening scythes

Scythian, sith'i-an, *a* Pertaining to *Scythia*, the ancient name for a vast territory occupying Eastern Europe and part of Asia —*n* A native of Scythia

sea, sē, *n* [A. Sax *sæ*, sea or lake=O Sax *sēo, sē*, O Fris *sē*, D *zee, zee*, Dan *so*, Sw. *sjö*, Icel *sær*, G *see*, Goth *saiws*, perhaps fr same root as *sink*] The continuous mass of salt water which covers great part of the earth, the ocean, some special portion of this, a name of certain lakes, especially when large, a large wave, a surge, the swell of the ocean, set of the waves, any large quantity, a flood.—*At sea*, on the open sea or ocean, out of sight of land, in a vague uncertain condition, astray

sea-acorn, sē'ā kōrn, *n* A cirriped, called also a *barnacle*

sea-anemone, sē'a-nem-o-nē, *n* The popular name given to any one of the acturæ

sea-bear, sē'bār *n* The white or Polar bear

sea-beat sea-beaten sē'bēt, sē'bēt-n, *a* Beaten by the sea, lashed by the waves

sea-bird, sē'berd, *n* One of those birds that frequent the sea

sea-board, sē'bōrd, *n* [From *sea*, and Fr *bord*, border] The sea-coast or sea-shore —*a* Bordering on the sea

sea-boat, sē'bōt, *n* A vessel considered as regards her capacity of withstanding a storm or the force of the sea

sea-born, sē'born, *a* Born of the sea, produced by the sea

sea-breeze, sē'brēz, *n* A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land

sea-cabbage, sea-kail, sē'kab-aj, sē'kāl, *n* A kind of cabbage found on sandy shores of the sea

sea-calf sē'kaf, *n* The common seal

sea-captain, sē'kap-tin, *n* The captain of a ship

sea-cat, sē'kat, *n* The wolf fish

sea-coal, sē'kōl, *n* Coal brought by sea a name formerly used for *mineral coal* in distinction from *charcoal*

sea-coast, sē'kōst, *n* The land adjacent to the sea or ocean

sea-cow, sē'kou, *n* A name given to the dugong and the manatee

sea-cucumber sē'kū-kum-ber *n* A name given to several of the holothurians the trepang or bêche de mer

sea-devil, sē'de vil, *n* The fishing frog or toad fish

sea-dog sē'dog, *n* The dog fish the common seal, a sailor who has been long afloat (colloq)

sea-duck, sē'duk, *n* One of the ducks that frequent the sea

sea-eagle, sē'ē gl *n* The white-tailed eagle of Europe the bald-eagle of America

sea-ear, sē'ēr, *n* The ear shell

sea-eel, sē'ēl, *n* A conger or other eel of the sea.

sea-egg sē'eg, *n* A sea urchin

sea-elephant sē'el-ē fant *n* A huge seal of the southern hemisphere with a sort of proboscis.

seafarer se fār-er *n.* One who faces or tra la by sea a mari er a seaman
seafaring se fā ring *a.* Following th business of a seaman customarily employed in navigati n or seamansh p
sea fennel se fen-el, *n.* Samph re
sea fight se fīt, *n* An ng ment be tween sh p at sea s na al act n
sea fir se fer *n* *A pop lar name applied* to hydrozoa somewhat resembl ng the fir
sea fish se fish, *n* Any fish that l es usually in salt water
sea-fox, se foks, *n* *A kind of* shark 1⁰ to 15 feet in length called also *th her* be cause f lashu g other animals with ts ta l
sea-girt, se g rt, *a* Girt o su rounded by the sea or ocean
sea god se god, *n* A marine d ity as Neptune
sea-goddess se god-es, *n* A femal de ty f th ocean
sea going se g- g *a* Travelling by sea a plied to a vessel which trades with foreign ports
sea-grass, se gras, *n* Grasswrack
sea-green se gren, *a* H ng the green-ish colour of sea-water be g of a f nt green colou
sea hare se hār *n.* A marin molluscous an mal having a fancied resemblance to a hare
sea hedgehog. se hej hog, *n* The sea-urchin
sea horse se h rs, *n* *A f bulous a imal* partly horse nd partly fish the walrus o m rse the h ppopotamus th hippocampus
sea island se i land, *a* Name f r a fi long-stapled variety of cotton grown on islands belonging to South Carl na a d Georgia
sea king se king *n* An ancient Sca di na lan l ief of a piratical crew a chief of th k ngs.
seal sēl *n.* [O Fr *seel*, A seal, f L *sigil-lum*, a seal, dim. of *sign* a mark or sign *so also A. Sax sigl D zegel, G siegel &c.* Sign.] A p ece of metal o other hard sub stance bearing some inscripti n or d ice, used for making impressions on some softer sub tance as on w x attached to a docu ment, *or on the document itself the wax* ttached to a writing and impressed or stamped with a seal the wax, waf r or other substance that m kes fast a letter or other paper that which confirms, ratifies, o uthenticates assurance pledge th t which effectually sh ts, confines, or secures that wh h makes fast.—*v t* pret. & pp *sealed*, sēld pp *seal ng* sēling. To set or affix a seal to as a mark of authen ticity to confirm, ratify establish to shut up and attach a seal to to fasten as with a wafer or wax to close hermetically *or so as to be quite tight to shut or keep* close to make fast to confine securely to mark with a stamp, as an vidence of stan d rd exactness, legal size o merchantable quality
seal sēl, *n* [A. Sax *seol scolh* Sc *selch* sil A-Icel. *sel* Sw *syel* Dan *sæl* (*selch* d) O H G *selach, selah* Origin doubtf l perhaps akin to *salt.*] A carn vorous mammal



Marbled Seal (*Phoca discolor*)

of many species, adapted f lif in the sea, its l bs being modified into swimming organs, the h nder ones e tending backward and being of little use on land yielding fur and oil.

sea legs, se legz, *n pl* Th al bity to walk on a sh p s deck when pitching or r lling
sea lemon se le m n, *n* A gasteropodous m llusc of a l mon colour
seal-engraving sēl en-grā ing *n* The art of engraving g ms for seals
sea leopard se lep ard, *n* A spotted species of seal.
sealer sēl er *n* One who seals an officer in Chancery who seals writs, &
sealer sēl er *n* One who is engaged in the seal fishery
sea level se le-vel *n* The level of the surface of the sea, especially when tak n as the point from wh ch to m asu e heights
sealing seal fishing sēl ing sēl fi h ing *n* The operat n f tak g seals an l curing th r skins
sealing wax sēl ing w ks, *n* A re mous compound sed f r seal g letters, legal documents, &
sea lion se lī-on, *n* The name f se eral larg seals, the best known f which has a



Sea-lion (*Otaria jubata*).

mane on the neck, and is found in the Pac fic.
sea louse sē lous, *n* *A name common to* various small crustacea.
seal skin sēl k n *n* The skin of the fur seal.
seam, sēm *n* [A Sax *sēam* a seam = O Fris *sām*, IceL *sa mr* Dan and Sw *søm*, D *zoom*, G *saum* all fr Teuton c verb to *sew* Sew.] The j ning of two edges of cloth by the needl a line of juncture a sutur the joint o juncture of planks in a ships side or deck the in ervals between the edges of boards or planks n a floor &c a vein or strat m of metal, ore coal, a d the like a thin layer which separates strata of greater magn tude a catrix or scar —*v t* pret. & pp *seamed* sēmd ppr *seam ng* sēm ing. To un te by a seam to sew o oth rwise unite to m rk with a cicatrix to scar
seaman se man, *n* A sailor a mariner one skilled in n vigation
seamanship se'man-ship *n* *The art or* sk ll of a good seaman the art of managing a ship.
sea mark se märk, *n.* Any elevated ob ject on land which serves as a directi n to mariners a beacon.
seamer sēm er *n* One who seams.
sea-mew se m *n* A gull a sea-gull.
sea mile se mil, *n* [See MILE.] A nautical m le.
seamless, sēm les, *a* Ha ing no seam.
sea-monster se mon-ster *n* A huge o hideous marine a imal.
seamstress, sem stres, *n* [That is, *seamster ss*—A. Sax. *se mstre* with term. *-ess* added.] A w man whose occupat n is sew ing a sempstress.
seamy sēm, *a* [*Seam* and *y*.] Hav ng a seam containing seams or sh wi g them, as the ur ler or worst side of anything.
séance sā ans, *n.* [Fr *séance* f *seoir* s ting L. *sedens, sedentis*, pp of *sedeo* I sit. SEDATE.] A session o sitting, as of som public body among spiritualists, a sitt ng with the view of evoking spiritual manifestations.

sea needle se ne-dl, *n* The garfish.
sea nettle se net-l, *n* A stinging medusa or jelly fish
sea nymph se nimf *n* A nymph or goddess of the sea
sea-onion se un yon, *n* A plant SQUILL
sea parrot se pa-rot, *n* The puffin so call d from its bill.
sea-piece se pēs, *n.* A picture represe t ing a scene at sea
sea pike se pik, *n* Another name for the Garfish.
sea pink, se pi gk, *n.* A common British plant with pink fl wers growi g on or near the sea-shore called also *thrift*
sea porcupine se por kū pin *n* A fish, the body of which is covered with spines.
sea-port, se port, *n* *A port or harbour* n ar the sea a city or town situated on or near th sea
sear ser *v t* pret & pp *seared* serd ppr *searing* sering [*A. Sax, a drian to parch, t sēl* dry—LG *soor* O D *sore soore* D *zoor* dry akin *sorrel.*] To wither, to dry to dry p to burn to dryness and hardness the surface of to *cauterize to scorch to* make callous or insensible to deaden —*a.* [A. Sax. *sēar.*] Dry with red no longer green and fresh. Spelled also *Sere*
sear ser *n* [F *serre* a lock & bar fr L. *sera* a bolt or bar.] The pivot l piece in a gun lock which holds the hammer at full or half cock.
seance sēns, *n* [Also *sease* with inserted *r* f Fr *sas* O Fr *saas seas* fr L. *setaceus*, bristly fr *seta* a bristle.] A kind of sieve or bolter
search, serch, *v t* pret. & pp *searched*, se ht ppr *search ing* [Formerly *serch cercher cerchier* (Fr *chercher*) to search, fr L.L. *cerra circa* to search, to run about, f L. *circus* a circl CIRCLE.] To look over or through for the purpose of finding something to examine to explore to scrutinize to investigate to prove to put to the test —*v t* To make search to seek diligently to look f something to make inquiry to inquire. —*n* Act of searching a seeking o look ing f r som th g examination investigation *inquiry quest, pursuit*
searchable, serch'a-bl, *a* That may be searched or explored.
searchableness serch a-bl nes, *n* The state of being searchable
searcher serch er *n.* One who or that which searches an investigator a seeker a inquirer a prison official who searches the clothing of prisoners.
searching, serch ing *p a* Penetrating try g closely scrutinizing
searchingly serch ing li, *ad* In a search ing man er
searchless ser h'les, *a* Inscrutable eluding search o investigation
search warrant serch wo-rant, *n* A warrant to a constable to ente premises in search of stolen goods or articles kept contrary to law
seared, serd, *p.a* Burned on th surface rendered callous insensible hardened.
searedness ser'ed nes, *a* *The state of* being seared hardness hence, insensibility
sea-robber se rob-er *n* One who robs on the high seas a pirate
sea-room se rom, *n* An ple space or distance from land, shoals, or rocks, for a vessel.
sea rover se rō -er *n* A rover of the sea a pirate
sea-salt se salt, *n* Common salt obtained by evaporation of sea-water
sea-scape se skāp, *n* [Formed on the model f *landscape*.] A pict re representing a scene at sea a sea-piece
sea-serpent, se se pent, *n* A snake inhabiting the sea an enormous marine animal resembling a serpent, said to ha been *repeatedly seen at sea, but the existence of* which is doubtful
sea-service se serv is, *n.* Naval service service in the navy or in ships of war
sea-shore se'shor *n.* The shore or coast

of the sea, in *law*, the ground between ordinary high and low water mark

sea-sick, sē'sik, *a* Affected with sickness or nausea caused by the motion of a vessel at sea

sea-sickness, sē'sik nes, *n* Sickness produced by the motion of a vessel when sailing, a kind of nervous affection attended with nausea and often vomiting

sea-side, sē'sīd, *n* The land bordering on the sea, the coast

sea-slug, sē'slug, *n* A marine mollusc destitute of a shell also the trepang

sea-snake, sē'snāk, *n* A serpent that inhabits the sea

season, sē'zn, *n* [O E *seson, sesoun*, O Fr *seson, seison*, Fr *saison*, a season, lit time of sowing, fr L *satio, sationis*, a sowing, time of sowing, hence any season, fr *sero satum* I sow Same root as *sow*] One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided, as marked by temperature, moisture, &c , a fit, convenient, or suitable time, the right time, a period of time not very long, a while a time, time of the year marked by special activity, part of the year when a trade or business is in its greatest activity, relish or seasoning —v t pret & pp *seasoned*, sē'znd, ppr *seasoning*, sē'zn-ing To fit for any use by time or habit, to prepare or make fit for use, to accustom, to inure, to harden in body, to acclimatize, to bring to the best state for use by any process, to flavour, to give a relish or zest to, to temper to qualify by admixture —v i To become suitable by time to grow fit for use

seasonable, sē'zn a-bl, *a* Natural to the season, that comes, happens, or is done at a fitting season or time, opportune, timely

seasonableness, sē'zn a bl-nes, *n* State or quality of being seasonable

seasonably, sē'zn a-bli, *adv* In a season able manner, in due time, sufficiently early

seasonal, sē'zn-al, *a* Pertaining to the seasons

seasoner, sē'zn-er, *n* One who or that which seasons

seasoning, sē'zn ing *n* That which seasons, something added to food to give it relish, relish, condiment, something added to enhance pleasure or enjoyment

seasonless, sē'zn les, *a* Without succession of seasons

season-ticket, sē'zn-ti-ket, *n* A ticket which entitles to certain privileges during a specified period of time, as a pass for travelling by railway

sea-squirt, sē'skwert, *n* An ascidian

sea-swallow, sē'swol lō, *n* The common tern

seat, sēt, *n* [Same as Icel *sæti, set*, Sw *sate*, Dan *sæde*, a seat, fr root of *sit* SIT] That on which one sits, an article to be sat in or on, as a chair, stool, &c , a regular place of sitting, a right to sit, a sitting in a church place of abode, residence, a country mansion, the place where any thing is settled or established, station —v t pret & pp *seated*, sēt'ed ppr *seating*, sēt'ing To place on a seat, to cause to sit down, to settle, to fix in a particular place or country, to locate, to fix, to set firm, to assign seats to, to accommodate with room to sit to fit up with seats.

sea-tangle sē'tang gl, *n* The name of several species of sea weeds

sea-term, sē'term, *n* A nautical or naval term or term pertaining to ships

sea-toad, sē'tōd *n* The angler or fishing-frog

sea-unicorn, sē'ū ni korn, *n* The narwhal

sea-urchin, sē'er-chin *n* A roundish spiny echinoderm, an echinus

sea-wall, sē'wal, *n* A strong wall on the shore to prevent encroachments of the sea

seaward, sē'werd, *a* Directed toward the sea —adv Toward the sea

sea-ware, sē'wār, *n* The algæ thrown up by the sea, and made use of as manure &c

sea-way, sē'wā, *n* Progress made by a vessel through the waves

sea-weed, sē'wēd, *n* A marine plant, more particularly members of the natural order Algæ

sea-wolf, sē'wulf, *n* The wolf fish

sea-worn, sē'worn, *a* Worn or abraded by the sea

sea-worthiness, sē'wer-THI nes, *n* State of being seaworthy

sea-worthy, sē'wer-THI, *a* Fit to go to sea, fit for a voyage

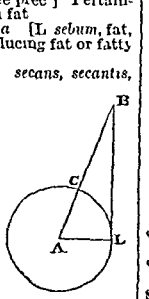
sea-wrack, sē'rak, *n* GRASS-WRACK

sebaceous, sē-bā'shus *a* [L L *sebaceus*, fr L *sebum* tallow] Pertaining to tallow or fat, made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter, fatty, having the appearance of grease or wax

sebacic, sē bas'ik, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to fat, obtained from fat

sebiferous, sē-bif'er-us, *a* [L *sebum*, fat, and *fero*, I produce] Producing fat or fatty matter

secant, sē'kant, *n* [L *secans, secantis*, ppr of *seco*, I cut SECTION] Cutting, dividing into two parts —a. A line that cuts another or divides it into parts, a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points, a straight line from the centre of a circle cutting the circumference and meeting a tangent to the same circle



Secant ACB

secede, sē-sēd', *v i* pret & pp *seceded*, sē-sēd'ed, ppr *seceding*, sē-sēd'ing [L *secedo—se*, apart, and *cedo*, I go CEDE] To separate one's self, to withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association especially in politics or religion

seceder, sē-sēd'er, *n* One who secedes, a Presbyterian belonging to a body that seceded from the Established church of Scotland in 1733

secern, sē sern', *v t* pret & pp *secerned*, sē-sernd', ppr *secerning*, sē-sern'ing [L *secerno, secretum* (whence *secret, secrete*)—*se*, apart, and *cerno*, I separate] To separate, to distinguish, to secrete

secernent, sē-ser'nent *n* [See prec] That which promotes secretion, a secreting vessel —a Secreting

secession, sē se'shon, *n* [L *secessio*, fr *secedo, secessum* SECEDE] Act of seceding or withdrawing from a religious, political, or other organization

secessionism, sē-se'shon-izm, *n* The principles of secessionists

secessionist, sē se'shon-ist, *n* [*Secession* and *-ist*] One who advocates or engages in a secession

seclude, sē klōd', *v t* pret & pp *secluded*, sē klōd'ed, ppr *secluding*, sē-klod'ing [L *secludo, seclusum*, I shut off or apart—*se*, apart, and *claudo*, I shut CLAUSE] To shut up apart, to separate, as from company or society and keep apart, *refl* to withdraw into solitude

secluded, sē-klōd'ed, *p a* Separated from others, living in retirement retired, sequestered.—**secludedly**, sē-klōd'ed-li, *adv* In a secluded manner

seclusion, sē klō'zhon, *n* [SECLUDE] Act of secluding or the state of being secluded, separation from others, retired mode of life, retirement, privacy

seclusive, sē klō'siv, *a* Tending to seclude or keep in retirement

second, se'kund, *a* [Fr *second*, fr L *secundus* second, fr *sequor, secutus*, I follow SEQUENCE] That immediately follows the first, next the first in order of place or time repeated again, next in value, power, excellence, dignity or rank *inferior*, other —n One who or that which comes next a first, a person who aids and abets or supports another especially one who attends another in a duel or encounter to act as his friend, the sixtieth part of a minute of time or that of a degree, being the *second division* next to the hour or degree; in *music*, the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it, a lower part added to a melody when arranged for two voices or instruments, *pl* a coarse kind of flour —v t pret & pp *seconded*, se'kund-ed ppr *seconding*, se'kund ing [Fr *seconder*, L *secundare*, fr *secundus*] To follow in the next place, to support, to lend aid to the attempt of, to assist, to promote, to encourage, to express approval of, as of a motion or proposal in an assembly, to join with in proposing some measure

secondarily, se'kun-da-ri-li, *adv* In a secondary manner, secondly, in the second place

secondariness, se'kun-da-ri nes, *n* The state of being secondary

secondary, se'kun-da-ri, *a* [L *secundarius* fr *secundus* second (q v)] Of second place, origin, rank, or importance, not primary, subordinate —Secondary education, education of a higher class than what is primary or elementary So also Secondary School —Secondary planet, a moon or satellite —Secondary strata, Secondary rocks, Secondary formation, in *geol* the mesozoic strata —n , *pl* **secondaries**, se'kund a-riz One who acts in subordination to another, a term for the feathers growing on the second bone of a bird's wing, a secondary planet

second-best, se'kund-best, *a* Next to the best, of second kind or quality

second-class, se'kund-klas, *a* Of second or inferior rank or quality intermediate

second-cousin, se'kund-ku-zn, *n* The son or daughter of a cousin german

seconder, se'kund er, *n* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, or what he affirms or what he moves or proposes

second-flour, se'kund-flour, *n* Flour of a coarser quality, seconds

second-hand, se'kund-hand, *a* Received from or sold by another person not the original possessor or producer, for sale a second time, not new, that has been used by another, dealing in second hand goods —n Possession received from the first possessor or by transfer from a previous owner

secondly, se'kund li, *adv* In the second place

second-rate se'kund rāt, *n* The second order in size, dignity, or value —a Of the second order or class, second in size, rank, quality, or value

seconds-hand, se'kundz hand, *n* The hand of a watch that indicates seconds

second-sight se'kund sīt, *n* The power of seeing things future or distant, claimed by some of the Highlanders of Scotland, prophetic vision

secrecy, sē'kre si, *n* [*Secret* and *-cy*] The state or character of being secret or hidden, concealment from the observation of others, secret mode of proceeding, privacy, a state of being hid from view, solitude, retirement seclusion fidelity to a secret, the act or habit of keeping secrets

secret, sē'kret, *a* [Fr *secret*, fr L *secretus*, secret, concealed, *secretum*, a secret, pp of *secerno*, I set apart—*se*, apart, and *cerno* I sift, I distinguish, as in *concern, discern* (q v)] Apart from the notice or knowledge of all persons except those concerned, hidden, concealed, occult, latent secluded, retired private, removed from sight, unseen not apparent, not revealed not proper to be seen —n Something studiously hidden or concealed, something that is not to be revealed or divulged, a thing, not discovered or explained, a mystery —In secret, in privacy or secrecy privately

secretarial, se krē tā'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a secretary

secretariate, se krē tā'ri āt, *n* [*Secretary* and *-ate*] The position of a secretary, the business of a secretary

secretary, se'krē-tā-ri, *n* , *pl* **secretaries**, se'krē ta-riz. [Fr *secretaire* L L *secretarius*, fr *secretus*, secret SECRET] A person employed to write orders, letters, despatches, or the like, according to instruc-

ti ns recei ed, one who carries on anoth r's correspond nce or other matters requir g writ g a piece of furniture w th conve- n ences f r writ ng an esc nto re a publ officer whose bus ness it is to superinten l and manage the affairs of a particula dr partm t of goverement a secretary of state.

secretary bird, se'kr ta-ri berd, *n* A African bird of prey that kills and ats ser pents, so call l fr m the l g plumes at the back of th head, sug esting a secretary's quill beh nd his ear

secretaryship se'kr ta-ri-shi p *n* The fice or e npl yment of a *secr t ry*

secrete se kr t' *v t* pret & p p *creti l* sc k ti ed pp *secreti g* sc kr t' g [Fr *secreter* fr L. *secerno secret* SE RET] To hi l t conceal to depos t some secret or private place to separate f om the blood in a mals, or f m the sap i vege tables, and *l borate* u to a e w pr i i t

secretion se kr shon, *n* [F *secr t m* L. *secretio* SECRETE] The act p ocess of secreting the phys l gical p ocess by which various p oducts or substa ces are separated fr m the blood of an mals or the sap of plants any matter so secreted, as bile urine, suga &

secretive se-kret *a* [*S cr t se retion* and -ive] Causing or promot ng secreti n secretory gi en to secrecy or to keep se- cret ret cent.

secretiveness se kret v nes, *n* The q a- lity of being secreti e ten ency towa ds secrecy or concealment

secretly se'kret-li, *adv* In a secret man- ner privately pri ly not ope ly without the knowledg of others.

secretness, se'kret-nes, *n.* State or qu lity of bei g secr t secrecy

secretory se kr -to-ri, *a* [*S cr te* and *-ory*] l erforming the ffice of se retion secret ng.

sect sekt, *n* [Fr *secte* L. *secta*, lit a path or way a path cut or regularly formed, f *seco, sect* I cut. SECTI N] A body or number of pers ns un te l in ten ts, or who f llow some teach r or leade chi fly in re ligion or philosophy a school a den mina- t on.

sectarian sek-tā'ri-an, *a.* [*Sect* and *-a ian*] Pert ining to a sect or sectary stro gly or bigotedly attached to a sect or religion de- nom nat on.——*n.* On of a sect n of a party in rel gion which h l s tenet diff rent from those of the prevail g de nominat o a narrow m nded member of a denomina- tion.

sectarianism sek tā'ri an izm, *n* State or qual ty of being sectarian rigid devotion to the interests of a party chiefly in re- ligion.

sectarianize sek tā'ri-an-īz *v t* pret. & pp *sect ri nized*, sek tā'ri-an-īzd ppr *sect ri nizing* sek tā'ri-an-īz-ing T mbue w th sectarian pr nc ples or feelings.

sectary, sek'ta-ri, *n* pl. **sectaries** sek'ta-riz. [F *secta re* L. *sectarius*, fr L. *sect a*, a sect] O e that belongs to a sect a schismat a sectarian

sectile sek'til, *a* [L. *sect lis, f se o sect m*, I cut. SECTION] Capabl of being cut y slices with a kn f

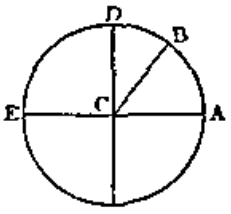
section sek'shon, *n.* [Fr *section* L. *secti sect nis*, a cutt ng, fr *se o sectus*, I cut (seen also in *sect sect l sect t, bisect dis- sect dissect axion* &c.) same root as *saw scythe*] A t of cutt g separation by cut- t ng a part separated from the rest a divi- sion a distinct part or portion, as of a book or chapte the subdi ision of a hapter a paragraph hence, the charact ft often used to denote such a di sion the division of a law or other writing o document a distinct part of a city town country or people the presentat n of n object as f cut sounds ertically so as to sh w the interior or internal structure

sectional, sek'shon-al, *a* l ertaining to a sect n composed of independ t sect ns.

sectionally sek'shon-al-li, *adv* In a sec- tional manne

sective sek'tiv *a.* Sectile.

sector, sek tor *n* [L. lit a cutter fr *seco* I cut SECTION] A nearly triangula figur formed by two rad i and the includ d rc of a rcle a mathematical instrument marke l with lines of s n s, tangents, ch rds, &c and useful n making diagrams, laying down plans &c — **sectoral** sek t ral *a* Le l nging to a *sec- tor*



Secto s.

sectorial sek t r al, *a* [From L. *se tor* a cutter SE T R] Adapt d or i t nd d f r cutting as teeth of certain anim als

secular se'ku l r *a* [Fr *s lai* L. *cula s, f seculum saeculi m* an age or g rat a cent ury th wo ld *root* an l connect] a do btful] l ertain ng to th s l resent world o to things n t spiritual sacred, or h ly disassociated with religi o with ligi us teaching or princi les r ot dev t d t sacred or rel gious use profan worldly t mporal not bound by mo nast c ows or rules (as o posed to *r gular*) n t l g in a monastery coming or observe t once in a ce tury or at long intervals ex tending o er taking place h or during long periods of time —— *n.* A Roman Catholic ecclesiast c n t boun l by monast c rules

secularism, se'ku-le-izm *n* [*S cula* and *ism*] State of being secular supreme at- tention to the things of th present life the doctri es of the secularists

secularist se'kū ler ist, *n* [*Secul r* and *-ist*] One who jects the supernatural and every kind of rel gious worship based upon it o e who believes that education and other matters should be kept free from the r ligious lement

secularization se kū ler īz-ā"shon, *n* Act of secularizi g or state of being secular lized con ers on from spiritual or sacr d to common or secular use

secularize se'k ler īz, *v t* pret & pp *seci l ri d* se'kū l īzd ppr *secula ri zing* se'kū le īz-ing [*S cula* and *ize=ir secu- la ise*] To make secula to con ert fr m religious, ecclesiastical, or sacred to secular or common use

secularly se'ku ler li, *ad* In a secular man er

secularness, **secularity** se'kū le es, se-k l la ri ti, *n.* The state or quality of bei g secular

secund se'kund, *a* [L. *secundus*, f llowing BE ND] Gro wi g r situated on one side only as l a es or fl w rs

secundine se'kun dīn, *n* [From L. *se- cundus* second, foll wing Se ond prec] Th after birth gen rally in th pl ral.

secural le se. kūr'a-bl, *a.* That may be secured.

secure se. kūr' *a.* [L. *securus* without care unconcerned, careless, free from dan- ger safe—*se* apart, and *cura* care cure (CARE) ¶ is this word in a more m skil- fi l f rm] Free from care r st li tu le careless heedless without cautio n r v gi lance f ee from f a o apprehension not alarmed undisturbed having co fi- le ce of saf ty free f m danger of being taken by an en my that may resist assa lt or attack *free* from d ger saf n t distrustful certain, confi l t, *e* with *f* in safe custody —— *v t.* pret & pp *secured* se. kūrd ppr *securi g* se-k r'i-ng T m ke secure to free from such itu le fear or dang to g ard eff ctually fr m da ger to m k certain, to put beyo l h zard t in lose or confine effectually to guard effectually from escape to se ze and con- fi to make certain of payme t to in- sure to assure to guarantee *t* make f t or firm to fasten to *get* possession of to m k *one* self master of

securely se. kūr'li, *ad* In a secur manner in security saf ly in confidence of saf ty

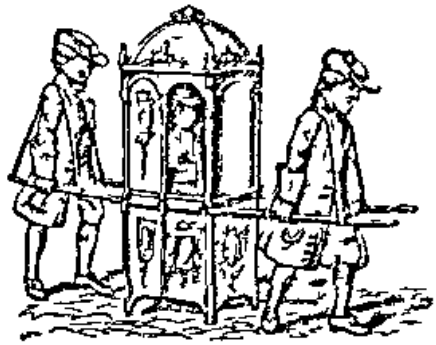
secureness se. kūr'nes, *n* State of being secure the f eling of security security

securer se. kū rer *n* One who or that wh h secures

securiform se. kūr'i f rm *a* [L. *securis*, an axe *forma* form.] Having the form of an axe or hatchet

security se. kū ri ti, *n.* [Fr *secu ité* L. *securitas fr secu us* secure] State of be ing secu e freed m f om solicitude fear or ap rehen ion of danger safety a being confident of safety o r-confi lence care- l ssness that which protects or guards f m dang or m kes safe protection d fence saf gua d sou thing that secu es again t pecu iary l ss a guarantee a sur ty an evi lence of property as a bond, a cert ficate of stock or the like

sedan or **sedan chair** se. d n' or sē dan chār' *n* [S m l to be *from Sedan* in France


Sedan-chair time of Geo g II

wh e it was first used] A kind of covered chair or box for carrying a single person, borne on p les and carri l by two men

sedate se. dāt' *a* [L. *datus* sedate, calm tranq l, pp of *sed* I calm or ap- pease, I cause *t* subside caus, f *sedeo* I s t (se n also in *se lent ry se l ment session pr side resid sup rse l assid uous*, &c.) same root as *sit* SIT] Calm and composed in ma er somewhat gra e or serious stead plac l tranquil serene unruffled by passi or em tion s ber serious

sedately, se-dāt'li *ad* In a sedate man ner calmly tra qu lly

sedateness se. dāt'nes, *n* State or q a- lity of being sedate calmness of mind, mann r o so tenance composure s r n ity tranquillity

sedative se'da-tiv *a* [Fr *se latif fr* L. *se latus* pp of *sed* I calm o t nquillize SEDATE] T nd g to soothe calm or tran quil ze allayi g irrital lity d m ii shing irritative act ty ass uaging pain. ——*n.* A medicl which all y irritab lity and irrita- tion a l ass uages pain

sedentarily se den ta ri li *lv* In a sedentary ma n

sedentariness se len ta-ri nes, *n* The state of be g sedentary

sedentary se l n ta-ri, *a.* [Fr *se lentaire* L. *sedent tus, f se lens se le l* [I of *se l o* I sit. SEDATE] Accustomed to s t m ch requir g much sitting passi l for th most part n tatt g inacti e

sederunt se-dē'runt *n* [Th rd pers. pl perf indc of *sedo* I sit lit. th y sat SE- DATE] A sitt g or m eting of a com to oth body of m n a m re or less f rm l meet ng

sedge se j *n* [A Sax. *se g sed* e or reed *ecge. segg* L G *segge* a reed, a lge same root as in *scythe scithe* L. *sec* I cut, be g a j t with sw rd-l ke lea es. SE TI] The j pular me of many grass-l ke plants grow ng mostly in marshes a l swamps.

sedge warbler se j war bler *n.* A *species of European warbler frequenti g* sedgy j laces.

sedgy se j i, *a* [*Sedge* and *y*] Abounding in sedg overgrown with sedge

sedilia, se-dil i-a, *n.pl* [L. *sedīl* a seat,

fr *sedeo*, I sit. SEDATE.] Seats for the clergy in the south wall of the chancel of many churches and cathedrals.

sediment, se'di ment, *n* [Fr *sediment*, L *sedimentum*, fr *sedeo*, I sit SEDATE.] That which subsides and settles at the bottom of liquor, lees, dregs

sedimentary, se-di-ment'a-ri, *a* [See prec.] Pertaining to sediment, formed of sediment —Sedimentary rocks, rocks which have been formed by materials deposited in water, and as a rule stratified.

sedimentation, se'di-men-tā"shon, *n* The deposition or accumulation of sediment

sedition, sē-di'shon, *n* [L *seditio, seditionis*, discord, sedition—*sed*, apart and *itio, itionis*, a going, fr *eo, itum*, I go ITINERANT.] A disturbance or commotion in a state, not amounting to an insurrection, the stirring up of such a disturbance, civic discord, such offences against the state as have the like tendency with, but do not amount to treason

seditionary, sē-di'shon a-ri, *n* [*Sedition* and *-ary*] An inciter or promoter of sedition

seditious, sē-di'shus, *a* [Fr *séditieux*, L *seditiosus*, fr *seditio*, sedition] Pertaining to or partaking of sedition, stirring up sedition, inflammatory, guilty of sedition

seditiously, sē-di'shus-li, *adv* In a seditious manner

seditiousness, sē-di'shus-nes, *n* The state or quality of being seditious

seduce, sē-dūs', *v t* pret & pp *seduced*, sē-dūst', ppr *seducing*, sē-dūs'ing [L *seduco—se*, apart, and *duco*, I lead DUKE.] To lead or draw aside from rectitude and duty, to present temptations to and lead astray, to entice, to allure, to corrupt, specifically, to entice and bring to a surrender of chastity

seducement, sē-dūs'ment, *n*. Act of seducing, seduction, means employed or tending to seduce

seducer, sē-dūs'er, *n* One who seduces, especially, one who by wiles or deception persuades a female to surrender her chastity

seducible, sē-dūs'i-bl, *a* Capable of being seduced

seduction, sē-duk'shon, *n* [Fr *seduction* L *seductio* SEDUCE.] Act of seducing, enticement, allurement, specifically, the persuading of a female by flattery or deception to surrender her chastity

seductive, sē-duk'tiv, *a* [L. *séduco, seductum* SEDUCE.] Tending to seduce, apt to mislead by flattering appearances enticing allurin*g*

seductively, sē-duk'tiv-li, *adv* In a seductive manner

sedulity, se-dū'li-ti, *n* [L *sedulitas*] State or quality of being sedulous, unremitting industry diligence, assiduity

sedulous, se'dū lus, *a* [L *sedulus*, fr *sedeo*, I sit, as *assiduous* fr *assideo* SEDATE.] Assiduous diligent, industrious, constant, steady, and persevering in any *pursuit or effort*

sedulously, se'dū lus-li, *adv* In a sedulous manner assiduously

sedulousness, se dū lus-nes, *n* State or quality of being sedulous, sedulity, assiduity

see, sē, *v t* pret *saw*, sa pp *seen*, sēn ppr *seeing* sē'ing [A.Sax *seon* (for *seohan*), to see=O Sax *sehan* Icel. *sjá* Dan *se* or *se*, Sw *se*, D *zien* Goth *saihwan*, G *sehen*—to see, same root as L *sequi* (whence *s quence*), Gr *hepesthai*, Lith *sèl'ti*, to follow, L *socius*, a companion (whence *sociable*)] To perceive by the eye, to behold, to view, to perceive by the mental eye to *observe*, to note or notice, to know to attend to escort, to discover, to descry, to understand, to converse or have intercourse with, to visit, to call on, to attend to remark or notice, to experience to learn to perceive to comprehend, to understand by experience to experience —*v i*. To have the power of sight, to have perception of things by the eye, to penetrate, to understand (*see* through a design), to look, examine, or inquire, to be attentive, to take heed, to take care, to consider —interj Lo! look! *observe*! behold!

see, sē, *n* [From O Fr *se, sed*, fr L *sedes*, a seat, fr stem of *sedeo*, I sit SEDATE.] A seat of episcopal power, a diocese or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop —The papal see, the seat or see of the pope

seed, sēd, *n* [A. Sax. *sæed* fr *sawan*, to sow=Icel. *sæthi*, Dan *sæd* D *zaat*, G *saat*, seed. See Sow, the verb] That product of a plant which contains the embryo or rudimentary plant that may produce a similar plant, seeds in bulk, or in the mass, the fecundating fluid of male animals, the semen, that from which anything springs, first principle, progeny, offspring, children, descendants —*v i*. pret & pp *seeded*, sēd'ed, ppr *seeding* sēd'ing To produce seed, to shed the seed.—*v t* To sow, to supply with seed, to ornament with seed like decorations

seed-bed, sēd'bed, *n* A piece of ground prepared for receiving seed.

seed-cake, sēd'kāk, *n* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds

seed-corn, sēd'korn, *n* Corn or grain for seed

seed-crusher, sēd'krush-er *n* An instrument for crushing seed and expressing oil.

seeded, sēd'ed, *a* Sown sprinkled with seed, bearing seed, covered thick with seed.

seed-field, sēd'fēld, *n* A field for raising seed.

seedily, sēd'i-li, *adv* In a seedy manner

seediness, sēd'i-nes, *n* State or quality of being seedy, shabbiness

seed-leaf, sēd'lēf, *n* The primary leaf developed from a cotyledon

seedling, sēd'ling, *n* [*Seed* and *-ling*] A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, &c —*a*. Produced from the seed.

seed-oil, sēd'oil, *n* Oil expressed from seeds

seed-pearl, sēd'perl, *n* A small pearl resembling a grain or seed in size or form

seedsman, sēdz'man, *n* A person who deals in seeds also, a sower

seed-time, sēd'tīm, *n* The season proper for sowing

seed-vessel, sēd'ves-el, *n* The pericarp or vessel which contains the seeds of a plant

seedy, sēd'i, *a* [*Seed* and *-y*] Abounding with seeds, run to seed, exhausted, worn out shabby, feeling or appearing wretched.

seeing, sē'ing, *conj* [Originally the ppr of *see*] Since, inasmuch as, it being so, because that

seek, sēk, *v t* pret & pp *sought* sat, ppr *seeking*, sēk'ing [Formerly *sele*, A. Sax *secan*, to seek, pret *sóhte*, pp *gesoht* = O Fris *séka* Icel. *sækja* Dan *søge*, Sw *söka*, D *zoeken*, G *suchen*, Goth *sokjan*, akin to *sake*, L *sagio*, I perceive (see SAGACIOUS), Gr *hégeomai*, I lead. *Beseech* is from *seek*, with prefix *be-*] To go in search or quest of, to search for to inquire for, to ask for, to solicit to endeavour to find or gain, to look for, to look after to have recourse to to aim at, to strive after, to search.—*v i*. To make search or inquiry to endeavour to make discovery, to make an attempt or endeavour, to strive, to try, to use solicitation.

seeker, sēk'er, *n* One who seeks, a searcher an inquirer

seel sēl, *v t* pret & pp *seeled*, sēld ppr *seeling*, sēl'ing [Fr *ciller, siller*, fr *cil* L *cilium*, an eyelash] To close the eyes of a newly-caught hawk with a thread, to blind, to hoodwink.

seem sēm, *v i* pret & pp *seemed*, sēmd, ppr *seeming*, sēm'ing [A. Sax *séman, gesémman*, to conciliate, to satisfy, Icel *sæma*, to honour, bear with, *sóma*, to beseem, fr root of *same*] To have or present the appearance of being, to appear, to look as if, to be only in appearance and not really to show one's self or itself, to assume an air, to pretend, to appear when judged or considered, to be thought, to imagine, to feel as if (*seem* to hear or see) —It seems, it would appear, it appears, it is said. —It seems to me=I think

seemer, sēm'er, *n* One who seems

seeming, sēm'ing, *p a* Appearing, ostensible, apparent, specious —*n* Appearance, show, semblance false appearance

seemingly, sēm'ing-li, *adv* Apparently; as it would appear, ostensibly

seemliness, sēm'li nes, *n* Quality of being seemly, propriety, decency

seemly, sēm'li, *a* [Same as Icel *sæmiligr*, Dan *sömmelig*, seemly, fr *sæmr*, fit, seemly SEEM.] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character, becoming suitable, proper, decent, decorous —adv In a decent or suitable manner

seer, sēr, *n* [That is *see-er*] One who sees, one who sees into futurity, a prophet, a person who foresees future events.

seership, sēr'ship, *n* The office or quality of a seer

see-saw, sē'sa, *n* [A reduplication of *saw*, the motion somewhat resembling the act of sawing] A play in which two children, one on each end of a long piece of timber balanced on some support, move alternately up and down, a motion or action resembling or suggesting that in see-saw —*a*. Moving up and down or to and fro —*v i* and *t* pret & pp *see-sawed*, sē'sad, ppr *see-sawing*, sē'sa ing To move as in the game see-saw whether literally or figuratively

seethe, sēth, *v t* pret & pp *seethed*, sēTH'd, ppr *seething* sēTH'ing [A. Sax *sýðthan*, to seethe = O Fris *siatha*, Icel *sýtha*, Sw *syuda* Dan. *syde*, D *zieden*, G *sieden*, to boil. Akin *sod, suds* *Sodden* is the old pp.] To boil or cook by boiling, to soak, to steep in liquor —*v i*. To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot

seggar, seg'ar, *n* [Prov E *saggard, saggar*, contr for *safeguard*] A case of fireclay in which fine stoneware is inclosed while baked in the kiln

segment, seg'ment, *n* [L *segmentum* fr *seco*, I cut. SECTION.] A part cut off, a section, a part cut off from a geometrical figure by a line or plane, as the part of a circle contained by an arc and its chord, one of the natural parts or divisions of a body (as an orange)

segmental, seg ment'al, *a* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like a segment

segmentation, seg men tā'shon, *n* A division into segments, a dividing or state of being divided into segments

segregate, se'grē-gāt, *v t* pret & pp *segregated*, se'grē gāt-ed, ppr *segregating*, se'grē-gāt-ing [L *segrego*, I sunder or set apart—*se*, apart, and *grex, gregis*, a flock or herd. GREGARIOUS.] To set apart, separate, or dissociate from others.

segregation, se grē gā'shon, *n* [Fr *ségrégation*] The act of segregating, separation from others, separation

seguidilla seg i-dil'ya, *n* [Sp *se guidilla* fr *seguir* L *sequi* to follow SEQUENCE] A lively Spanish tune and dance

seignior, seigneur, sēn'yer, *n* [Fr *seigneur*, It. *signore*, Sp *señor*, Pg *senhor*, titles or words of respectful address, equivalent to Sir, Mr gentleman, fr L. *senior*, elder SENIOR.] A lord or great man, the lord or feudal superior of a fee or manor —Grand Seignior, the Sultan of Turkey

seigniorage, seignorage sēn'yer ij, *n* [*Seignior* and *-age*] Something claimed by the sovereign or a superior as a prerogative, the profit made by a government from issuing coins at a rate somewhat above their intrinsic value, a royalty or share of profit.

seigniorial, sēn yō'ri al, **seigneurial**, sēn yō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a seignior or lord of a manor; manorial

seigniory, seignory, sēn'yer-i *n*. [SENIORITY.] A lordship, power or authority as sovereign lord.

seine, sein, sēn or sān, *n* [Fr *seine*, fr L *sagena* fr Gr *sagēnē*, a seine or fishing-net] A large net for catching fish —*v t*. pret & pp *seined*, sēnd or sānd ppr *seining*, sēn'ing or sān'ing To catch with a seine

seiner sān'er or sēn'er *n* A fisher with a se ne

seismic seismal sīz'mik, sīz'mal *a* [Gr *seismos* an earthquake *f sein* I shake] Perta ning to earthquakes

seismograph sīz'mo-graf *n* [Gr *seismo* an earthquake *graph* I write] An electro-m gn ti in trum nt for register g th shocks of earthq takes

seismographic sīz-mo-graf'ik *a* Per ta ning to the seismograph.

seismologic sīz-mo-loj'ik, *a* Perta ning to seismology

seismologist sīz-mol'o-j t, *n* A student of o o e versed in, seismology

seismology sīz-mol'o-j [G *seism* earth] ak f *sein* I h ke and *log* doctrine] Th scien e of earthqu kes or of volcanoes and earth quakes

seismometer seismoscope sīz-mom et-e sīz'm kop *n* [G *seismos*, earth quake *met* m gs r] An in trume t for m asuring th linection nd f rce of earthquakes an l mila concussi n

seismometry sīz-mom et-ri *n* The art or practice of usi g th seismometer

seizable sez'a-bl, *a* That may be seized hable to be taken

seize sez, *t* pret & pp *seized* sezd ppr *seizing* sez'ing [Fr *saisir* to seize prob hably f O H G *sezzan sazz* Goth *satjan*, to set SET] T lay h ld of suddenly to gripe gra p catch, r ch itch to take possess n of by force or legal a th rity to ha e sudden and powerful effect o to attack or assail, as a disease f ar &c to grasp by the m l to compr hend ships, to lash or m ke fast in law to mak possessed to put in possession w th *f* before th thing —*v i* With on or upo to lay h ld or take hold to take possess on.

seizer sez'er *n* One who seizes.

seizin, seizin, sez'in, *n* [Fr *saisine fr saisir* to seize SEIZE] I b a taki g possess n possession th g possessed.

seizure sez'ur *n* [*Seize* and *ure*] Act of seizing act of layi g hold f suddenly the act of taking possession by force the th ng taken o seized a sudden attack of some disease or the lik

sejant sejeant, sē'jant, *a* [O Fr *fr* L *sedens, sedentis* ppr *f sedeo* to sit, SEDATE] S tting, a heraldic term applied to a animal in the position of a sitting cat

selachian sē-lā'k a *n* [Gr *selachos* a sh k] Any fish of the shark or dog fish f mily

seldom sel'dom, *ad* [A Sax *seldan seldum* = Icel *sjaldn* Dan *sjelden* L G *selten*, D *zelden* G *selten*, an adverbial dati pl fr A Sax *seld*, O G *selt* Goth *sēlei* rare.] Rarely n t ften not freq ntly

select, se-lekt' *vt* pret & pp *selected* se-lekt-ed ppr *selecting* se-lekt'ing [L *seligo selectus*—*se* apart, and *lego* I ther pick out, choose, select. LEGEND] To choose and tak from a number, to take by prefer nce from among others to p k or t to cull.—*a* Chosen or taken from a number by pref rence hosen as being th best f ked choice ex lusi

selection se-lek'shon *n.* [Fr *sélection*, L *selectio selectionis*] Act of selecting a picking out or taki g from a n mber by preference a collection f things selected from oth rs by preference —N tural selection, that process in nature by which those plants and anim ls best fitt d for th conditions in wh ch they are placed urvi , propagate and spread, while the less fitted die ou and disappear survival of th fittest.

selective se-lek'tiv *a* Pertaining to selection select g tending to select

selectness, se-lekt'nes, *n.* State of being select.

selector se-lekt'or *n.* On that selects

selenic selenious, se-len'ik se-l ni-us, *a* Pertaini g to or obtained from selenium

selenite sel'en-īt, *n.* [L *selenites* moonstone, f G *selene* th moon.] Foli ted or crystallized sulphate of lime somewhat resembling mica.

selenium, se-le ni um, *n.* [From Gr *selene*, the moon so named from its being associated with *tellurium* fr L *tellus* the earth] A n n metallic el ment akin in nature to sulphur and t llurium

selenography sel e nog ra fi, *n.* [Gr *selene* the moon, and *graphe* I describe] The study of th moon an l its ph n mena the art f p cturing the face f th m on

selenology sel-e nol o-ji *n* [G *selene* the moon, *logos* d scription] That branch of astronomy whi h treats of th m on

self self *a* or *pron* [A Sax *self sylf* O Sax and O Fris *lf* D *self* D n *selv* Icel *sjalfr* G *selb* Goth *silba* sam self origin unkn wn Th w rd rig nally f l wed l agreed with pr n na l k a adj] Same n w o ly s used l with *a* t f rm a c mpound l (see SELF-S MF) Usually it is attix i to certai personal pro uns r pr (n nal adj ct es to express mphasis distinction or that the pron un used reflexi ely Somet mes *self* is separate l from *my thy* &c —*n* pl

selves selz The individual as object of h ow consciousness one's individual person personal or private i terest selfishness a fl wer or blossom of a u iform colour (w th pl *self*)—*Self* is the first element in innum rable compounds, generally of obvi ous mean ing

self abasement self a bās m nt, *n* Abasem nt of one's self degradatio n of one's self by one s own act

self acting, self akt ing, *a* Acti g of itself autor atic.

self assertion self as-ser'shon *n* The act of asserti g on self o claims a put t ng one's self forward undnly

self coloured self kul'erd, *a* All of one colour as a blossom o p ce of cl th

self-command self ko-mānd' *a* Com mand or co trol of one's p wers or feel ngs presence of mind, coolness

self-conceit, self kon-sēt' *n* A high op nion of one s self vanity self suffi ciency

self-conceited self kon-sēt'ed, *a* Having self-conce t conceited va n

self-confidence self kon'fi-dens, *n* The state or qual ty of be g self-confi lent

self-confident self kon'fi-le t, *a* Confident of one's own strength powers, or abilities.

self-conscious, self kon'shus *a* Con scious of o es personal states or acts conscious of on s self as observed by others apt to think of how one self appears

self-consciousness self kon'shus-es, *n* State of be ng self-conscious.

self-contained self kon-tānd' *a* Wrapped up in one s self reserved not c mmunicati e

self-contradiction self kon-tra-dik'shon, *n.* Act f contradict ng on self r itself som thing that is self-contradictory

self-contradictory self'kon-tra-dik'to-ri, *a* Contradict g or utterly inconsistent w th itself

self-control self kon-trōl' *n* Cont l ex rcised over on s self self restra nt self-command.

self-deceit self-deception self-set self-d sep'shun *n.* The act of deceivi g one s self deception respecti g on s self proceed g from one s own mistak

self-defence self-de-fens' *n.* Act of defendi g one self defence of one s own person, property or reputation.

self-denial self-de-nī'al, *n* The act f being self-denying th f bearing to gratify on own appetites o des res.

self-denying, self-d ning, *a* Denying one self f bearing to i lulge one s own appetites or desires.

self-destruction self-d struk'shon *n.* The d struct on of one s self or self

self-distrust self-dis-trust' *n* Distrust of one s self or one own pow rs want of confi lence in one's self

self-educated, self-ed'u-kāt-ed *a* Educated by one own efforts or without the aid of teachers.

self-elective self ē-lekt'iv *a* Having the right to elect one s self or as a body of electi g its own members

self esteem self-es-tēm' *n* The esteem or good opini n of one's self vanity

self evident self-ev'i-dent *a* Evi l nt in its own nature evident without proof or reasoni g producing certainty or conviction upon a bar presentation to the mind

self-examination self egz am in ā'shon *n* Examinat on of one s self an examinati n or scrut ny into one s own tate conduct or motives

self existence self-egz-ist'ens, *n* The state or character of be g self-exi te t

self existent self-egz ist'ent *a* Existing by one own nature or essence independent f any oth cause

self explanatory self-eks-pla na-to-ri *a* Capable of explaining itself beari g its meaning in ts own face obvi s

self fertilization self fer til-ī-zā'shon *n* The fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower

self government self-gu'ern n nt, *n* The governm nt of one s self a sy tem of government by which th mass of a nat n or people appo nt th rulers

self help self help *n* Assista e of or by on s self the use of one s own powers to attain o ends

self importance self im-pōr'ta s, *n.* Hi gh op inion of one s self pomp mness.

self important, self im-pōr'tant, *a* Important in one s own esteem pompous.

self imposed self im-pōzd', *a* Imposed or v luntarily taken on one self

self indulgence self in-dul'jens *n* Free indl ge nce of o es pass n or appetites

self indulgent self in-dul'j nt, *a* Indulgi g on self grat fying one s own passi n, desires, or th like

self interest self in'ter-est, *n* On s own perso al interest the i terest or ad antage of on s self

selfish self'ish, *a* Dev te l wholly o un d ly to self regarding one s ow ad antag ch fly or s l ly influenced in acti by a view to pri ate advantage proceeding f m love of self

selfishly self'ish l *ad* In a selfish mann r with regard to pri ate interest

selfishness self'ish nes, *n* Qual ty or state of being selfish und ue lov of self the exclusive regard of a person to his own int rest or happiness.

self love self'luv *n* The love of self the natural f eling wh ch impels every rati al creature to seek his own good selfi hness.

self made self mād', *a* Made by one s self having risen in the world by one s own ex rtions.

self possessed self poz-zest' *a* Cool and composed not e cited or flustered.

self possession self poz-zesh'on *n* The possess on of one pow rs or faculti s calmness self-command.

self praise self prāz, *n* The praise of one s self self-applause

self preservation self'pre-ze-vā'shon *n* The preservation of one' self from destruction of injury

self reliance self-r lī'ans *n* Reliance on me own powers.

self reliant self-r lī'ant, *a* Relying on on s self trust ng to on s own powers.

self respect self-e-spekt', *n* Respect for one s self or on s own character proper pri

self restraint self-rē-strānt' *n* A restraint over one s self

self righteous, self-rīt'yus, *a* Righteous in one s own esteem pharisaical sanctimonious —**self righteousness** s self-rit'yus-nes, *n* Self righteousness which one arrogates to one's self sanctimony

self sacrifice self-sak'ri-fīs, *n* Sacrifice of one s self or of self interest.

self same self'sām *a* Exactly the same the very same identical

self satisfaction self'sa-tis-fak'shon, *n.* Satisfaction with one' self complacency

self satisfied self-sa'tis-fīd, *a* Satisfied w th one self showing complacency

self-seeking, self'sēk-ing, *a* Seeking one's *own interest* or happiness, selfish.
self-styled, self'stīld, *a* Called or styled by one's self, called by a title assumed without warrant
self-sufficiency, self-suf-fi'shen-si, *n* State or character of being self-sufficient, excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency
self-sufficient, self suf-fi'shent, *a* Having too much confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments, conceited assuming, overbearing
self-taught, self'tat, *a* Taught by one's self educated without a teacher
self-will self'wil, *n* One's own will, determination to have one s own way, wilfulness obstinacy
self-willed self'wild, *a* Governed by one's own will, bent on taking one s own course of action, wilful, obstinate
sell, sel, *v t* pret & pp *sold*, sōld, ppr *selling*, sel'ing [A. Sax *sellan*, *sullan*, to give, to deliver up to sell=O Sax *sellian* O Fris *sella*, L G *sellen*, Icel. *selja*, Sw *salja*, Dan *sælge*, to sell, to deliver, Goth *saljan*, to offer in sacrifice, akin *sale*] To give or deliver in exchange for some equivalent, to exchange for money, to vend, to take a bribe for, to yield or give for a consideration, to betray —To sell one's life dearly, to cause great loss to those who take one's life —— *v i* To practise selling, to be sold, to bring a price or purchasers.—To sell out, to sell one's commission in the army, to dispose of *all one s stock* or shares.
seller, sel'er, *n* The person who sells, a vender
selvedge, **selvage**, sel'vej sel'vāj, *n* [From *self* and *edge* lit an edge formed of the stuff itself, comp D *zelfegge*, G *selbende*, lit self-edge, self-end.] The edge of cloth, where it is closed by complicating the threads, a woven border, or border of close work on a fabric, the list
selvedged, **selvaged**, sel'vejd, sel'vājd, *a* Having a selvedge
selves, selvz, *pl* of *self*
semaphore, se'ma-fōr, *n* [Gr *sēma*, a sign, and *pherō*, I bear] An apparatus for conveying information by signals visible at a distance, usually a pole or high structure supporting a movable arm
semaphoric, se-ma-for'ik, *a* Relating to semaphores, telegraphic.
sematology, sē ma-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *sēma*, *sēmatos*, a sign, and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of signs, the science of language as expressed by signs
semblance, sem'blans *n* [Fr *semblance*, fr *semblant*, ppr of *sembler*, to seem, fr L *similare*, *simulare*, to make like, fr *similis*, like SIMILAR] Similarity, resemblance, likeness, a form or figure representing something image appearance
semeiography, sē-mī-og'ra-fi *n* [Gr *sēmeion*, a sign, and *graphō*, I write] The doctrine of signs a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases
semeiology, sē-mī-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *sēmeion*, a sign and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of signs, semeiotics
semeiotics, sē-mī-ot'iks, *n* [Gr *sēmeiōtikos*, pertaining to signs, fr *sēmeion*, a sign] The science of signs, the language of signs, the doctrine as to symptoms in the human body
semen, sē'men, *n* [L, fr root of *sero*, I sow] The seed or fecundating fluid of male animals, sperm
semester, se mes'ter, *n* [L *semestris*, half-yearly—*sex*, six, and *mensis*, month] A period or term of six months
semibreve se'mi-brēv, *n* [Prefix *semi*, and *breve*] A note in music of half the duration or time of the breve, equivalent to two minims, four crotchets, or eight quavers


Semibreve

semicircle se'mi-ser kl *n* [Prefix *semi*, and *circle*=L. *semicirculus*] The half of a circle, the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference, any body in the form of a half-circle
semicircular, se-mi-ser'kū ler, *a* Having the form of a semicircle
semicolon, se'mi kō-lon, *n* [Prefix *semi*, and *colon*] Half a colon, the point [;] marking a greater distinction of sense than a comma, but less than a colon
semi-columnar, se'mi ko-lum"ner, *a* Like a half column, flat on the one side and round on the other
semi-detached, se'mi-dē-tacht", *a* Partly separated, joined on to another house, but the two detached from other buildings.
semi-diameter, se'mi-dī-am"et-er, *n* Half the diameter; the radius of a circle or sphere
semi-diurnal, se'mi-dī-ėr"nal, *a* Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day, continuing half a day
semi-dome, se'mi-dōm, *n* A roof or structure forming the half of a dome as cut vertically
semi-ligneous, se-mi lig'nē us, *a* Partially ligneous or woody, woody at the base and herbaceous at the top
semi-lunar, se-mi-lū'ner, *a* [L *semi* half, and *luna*, the moon] Resembling in form a half-moon, crescentic
semi-metallic, se'mi me-tal'ik, *a* Partially metallic in character
semi-mute, se'mi mūt *a* and *n* Applied to a person who, owing to losing the sense of hearing, has almost lost also the faculty of speech
seminal se'min al, *a* [Fr *seminal* L *seminalis* fr *semen*, *seminis* seed fr *sero*, I sow Sow] Pertaining to seed or to the elements of reproduction, contained in seed germinal, rudimental
seminarist, se'min-a-rist *n* [See next] A member of a seminary an English Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary
seminary, se'min-a-ri, *n* [Fr *seminaire*, L *seminarium*, a seed plot a nursery, *seminarius*, pertaining to seed, fr *semen*, seed. SEMINAL.] A place of education, any school, academy, college, university, or similar institution, an institution for educating men for the priesthood —— a Seminal belonging to seed, trained or educated in a foreign seminary said of a Roman Catholic priest.
semination, se-min ā'shon, *n* [L *seminatio* fr *seminare* to sow, fr *semen*, seed. SEMINAL] Act of sowing, the natural dispersion of seeds
seminiferous, se-mi nif'er us *a* [L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed, and *fero*, I produce] Seed bearing, producing seed
semi-official, se'mi-of fi"shal, *a* Resting partly on official authority
semiography, sē-mī-og'ra-fi *n* SEMEIOGRAPHY —**semiology**, sē mī-ol'o-ji, *n* SEMEIOLOGY —**semiotics**, sē-mī-ot'iks, *n* SEMEIOTICS
semi-palmate, se-mi-pal'māt, *a* Having the feet webbed partly down the toes
semiquaver, se'mi-kwā ver, *n* [Prefix *semi*, and *quaver*] A note in music of half the duration of the quaver, the sixteenth of the semibreve


Semiquavers

Semite, sem'īt, *n* [From *Sem* or *Shem*, eldest *son* of Noah] A descendant of Shem, one of the Semitic race, a Shemite
Semitic, sem it'ik, *a* Pertaining to the Semites Hebrew —Semitic or Shemitic languages, the family of languages comprising Hebrew Chaldean, Phœnician, Arabic, Abyssinian, Assyrian
semitone se'mi tōn *n* [Prefix *semi* and *tone*] Half a tone in music, an interval as between *mi* and *fa*, in the scale which is only half that between *fa* and *sol*
semitonic, se-mi ton'ik, *a* Pertaining to a semitone
semi-transparent se mi-trans-pā rent, *a* Half or imperfectly transparent
semi-vocal, se'mi-vō-kal, *a* Half-vocal, pertaining to a semi-vowel, imperfectly vocal
semi-vowel, se'mi-vou-el, *n* A half vowel, a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant, as *l*, *m r*
semola, se'mo-la, *n* [*It*] Same as *Semolina*
semolina, **semolino**, se-mō-lī'na, se-mō-lī'nō, *n* [It *semolino*, fr *semola* bran] The large hard grains of flour, separated from the fine flour or made separately, and much used for puddings
sempervirent, sem pėr-vī'rent, *a* [L *semper*, always and *virens*, *virentis*, flourishing] Always green, evergreen
sempiternal, *sem-pi tern'al*, *a* [Fr *sempiternel*, fr L *sempiternus*—*semper*, ever, and *æternus*, eternal ETERNAL.] Everlasting, eternal in futurity, endless, having beginning but no end
sempstress, semp'stres, *n* [A. Sax *seamestre*, a sempstress, with term *-ess* and inserted *p* SEAM] A woman who lives by needlework a seamstress
senary, sē'na-ri, *a* [L *senarius*, fr *seni*, six each, fr *sex*, six.] Of six, belonging to six, containing six
senate, se'nāt, *n* [Fr. *senat*, fr L *senatus*, the senate, fr *senex*, old, aged, cog with Goth. *sineins* Gr *henos*, Skr *sanas*, Ir and Gael *sean*, W *hen*, old *Senile senior sir*, *sire*, are of like origin] An elected body of elderly citizens in ancient Rome having supreme legislative power, the upper branch of a legislature in various countries, as the United States, any similar body, the governing body of a university
senate-house, se'nāt-hous, *n* A house in which a senate meets, a place of public council
senator, se'nāt-or, *n* [L] A member of a senate, a judge or magistrate
senatorial, se nā tō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a senate or a senator
senatorially, se nā tō'ri al-li, *adv* In a senatorial manner
senatus, se-nā'tus, *n* [See SENATE.] A senate, a governing body in certain universities
send, send, *v t* pret & pp *sent*, sent ppr *sending*, send'ing [A Sax. *sendan*=O Sax *sendian* O Fris *senda*, Icel *senda*, Dan *sende* Sw *sanda* D *zenden*, G *senden*, Goth *sandjan*, to send, caus of an old lost verb meaning to go] To cause to go, pass, or be carried to some place, to impel or propel, to despatch, as on an errand or message, to cause to be conveyed to transmit to commission, authorize, or direct to go and act, to cause to come, fall, or happen to, to make befall, to inflict to cause to be, to drive — To send forth or out, to give, put, or bring forth, to emit —— *v i* To despatch an agent, a messenger, or message for some purpose
sendal, sen'dal, *n* [O Fr *sendal cendal*, sendal, L L *cendalum* fr Gr *sindōn*, a fine Indian cloth, fr *Sindhu*, the river Indus] A light thin silk stuff formerly made
sender, send'er, *n* One who sends
seneca, **senega**, sen'e-ka, sen'e-ga, *n* [From the *Seneca* Indians] A drug consisting of the root of a plant (*Polygala Senega*) of the United States, used in cough mixtures
senescence, sē nes'ens, *n* [L *senescо* I grow old, fr *senex*, old SENATE] The state of growing old.—**senescent**, sē nes'ent, *a* [L *senescens*, ppr of *senesco*] Beginning to grow old.
seneschal, se'ne shal, *n* [O Fr *seneschal*, It. *siniscalco* L L. *senescalcus* lit 'old servant', fr an old German adj cog with L *senex* old (seen in *senate*), and *scalc*, *scalk*, a servant (seen also in *marshal*)] An officer in the house of princes and dignitaries, superintending feasts and ceremonies &c., a kind of steward or major domo —**seneschalship**, se'ne-shal-ship, *n* The office of a seneschal.
senile, sē'nīl *a* [L *senilis*, fr *senex* *senis*, old, aged SENATE] Pertaining to old age, proceeding from age, character-

ized by the weaknesses or failings of old age —**senility** se nil i ti, n. State of being old old age dotage

senior se ni-or se.n yor a. [L. *senior* compar of *senex* old, aged. From *senior* come *sire* *seigneur* &c. SENATE] Elder or older being the elder of two persons of the same name older in office, more advanced in rank, office, or the like —n. One older than another one who is older in office one whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another one who has priority of rank

seniority se ni or i ti, n. [*Senior* and *-ity*] State of being senior superior age priority of birth superiority in office or rank.

senna, sen na, n [Ar *sena* or *sana*] The dried leaves of certain plants of the genus Cassia, used as a purgative the plant itself.



Senna (*Cassia lanceolata*)

sennight, sen nit, n [Contracted fr *sevennight* as *fortnight* fr *fourteennight*] The space of seven nights and days a week.

sennit sen'it, n [Fr *sennet* and *it*] A sort of flat braided cordage used in ships.

señor sen yor' n. [From L. *senior* (q v)] A Spanish title or form of address, corresponding to the English Mr or Sir a gentleman. —**señora**, sen yō'ra, n. The feminine of *Señor* madam or Mrs. a lady —**señorita**, sen yō-rē tä, n. Miss a young lady [See SIGNOR.]

sensation sen-sā shon, n [F *sensation*, L.L. *sensat* fr L. *sensus* sense SENSE.] An impression made upon the mind through the medium of the senses feeling awakened by external objects, or by some change in the internal state of the body feeling power of feeling or perceiving impressions mental or spiritual affection emotion excitement state of excited interest or feeling what produces excited interest or feeling

sensational sen-sā shon-al, a Relating to or implying sensation producing exciting interest or emotion tending to stir up mere motion or overstrained interest pertaining to sensationalism.

sensationalism, sen-sā shon-al-izm, n The doctrine that all our ideas are solely derived through our senses sensualism sensational writing

sensationalist, sen-sā shon-al-ist, n. A believer in or upholder of the doctrine of sensationalism.

sense sens, n. [L. *sensus*, sensation, a sense, fr *sentio sensum*, I perceive by the senses (seen in *assent*, *consent*, *dissent*, *assent*, *resent sentence sentiment*, &c.) supposed to be fr *sens*, being, ppr of *sum*, I am.] The faculty of receiving impressions by means of certain bodily organs perception sensation a separate faculty of perception connected with a special organ of the body the senses being usually spoken of as five sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch apprehension by the intellect discernment sensibility quickness or acuteness of perception appreciation moral perception consciousness sound reasoning good judgment understanding rationality rational or judicious language new or opinion held in common meaning import signification of words

senseless, sens les, a. Wanting sense void of perception unfeeling insensible unreasonable foolish stupid, acting without sense or judgment contrary to reason or sound judgment, unwise nonsensical.

senselessly sens'les-li, *adv* In a senseless manner stupidly unreasonably

senselessness sens'les-nes, n State or quality of being senseless folly absurdity

sensibility sens-i bil i ti, n [Fr *sensibilité*, L.L. *sensibilitas*.] State or quality of being sensible susceptibility of impressions upon the organs of sense acuteness of perception susceptibility of quick and keen emotions, impressibility delicacy of feeling sensitiveness feeling emotion quick emotion or sympathy sensitiveness, as of an instrument.

sensible sens i bl, *a* [Fr *sensible* L. *sensibilis*, fr *sensus*, sense] That may be perceived by the senses capable of exciting sensation perceptible capable of receiving sensation or impression sensitive liable to impression or emotion easily affected perceiving by the senses or the intellect cognizant fully persuaded, convinced capable of indicating slight changes of condition sensitive (as an instrument) possessing or containing sense, sound judgment, or reason having good or sound sense reasonable judicious

sensibleness, sens' bl nes, n Quality or state of being sensible sensibility

sensibly sens i bli, *ad* In a sensible manner perceptibly to the senses appreciably with intelligence or good sense judiciously

sensiferous, sen-sif er us, *a* [L. *sensus*, sense, and *fero* I carry] Conveying sensation as a nerve or organ

sensific sensifacient, sen-sif'ik sens-i fā shi-ent, *a* [L. *sensus* sense, and *facio* I make] Producing sensation.

sensitive sens'i-tiv a. [Fr *sensitif* L.L. *sensitivus*, fr L. *sensus*, sense] Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects having quick and acute sensibility easily affected or excited having the feelings easily hurt of keen sensibility readily influenced quickly exhibiting change from some influence as a thermometer readily affected by the action of appropriate agents.

sensitively sens'i-tiv li, *ad* In a sensitive manner

sensitiveness sens'i tiv nes, n State or quality of being sensitive

sensitive-plant sens'i-tiv plant, n. A plant, a species of mimosa so called from the shrinking and contraction of its leaves on being touched.

sensitivity sens-i tiv'i-ti, n The state of being sensitive sensitiveness readiness to respond to stimuli.

sensitize sens'i-tiz, *v t* pr t. & pp *sensitized*, sens ti i ppr *sensitizing* (q v) [*Sensitive* and *-ize*] To render sensitive to make capable of being acted on by the rays of the sun.

sensorial sen sō ri al, *a.* [See next] Pertaining to the sensorium sensory

sensorium sen sō ri um, n [L.L. fr L. *sensus* sense.] The common centre at which all the impressions of sense are received the brain the central seat of consciousness a nerve centre

sensory sen so-ri, *a.* Relating to the sensorium conveying sensation

sensual sens ū-al, *a.* [L.L. *sensualis* fr *sensus* sense (q v)] Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind or soul affecting the senses or derived from them pleasing to the senses or appetites carnal not spiritual or holy given to the indulgence of the appetites voluptuous luxurious indulging in lust pertaining to sensualism in philosophy

sensualism sens ū al izm n [*Sensual* and *-ism*] Sensuality devotedness to sensual indulgence the doctrine that all our mental acts and intellectual powers depend upon sensation sensationalism

sensualist, sens'ū-al-ist, n A person given to sensuality a voluptuary an epicure a sensualist in philosophy

sensuality sens-ū-al i-ti, n. [Fr *sensualité* L. *sensualitas*, fr *sensualis*, sensual.] Quality of being sensual free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures indulgence in lust carnality lewdness.

sensualize sens ū al iz, *v t* pret & pp *sensualized*, sens ū al izd ppr *sensualizing* sens ū-al iz-ing [*Sensual* and *-ize*] To make sensual to debase by carnal gratifications.

sensually sens ū al li, *ad* In a sensual manner

sensuous sens ū us *a* [From L. *sensus* sense] Pertaining to the senses sensual readily affected through the senses alive to pleasure received through the senses.

sentence sen tens, n [Fr *sentence* L. *sententia*, an opinion a judgment a maxim, a sentence fr *sentio* I perceive SENSE.] What one thinks an opinion a saying a maxim a short saying containing moral instruction a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal a judicial decision a number of words containing complete sense and followed by a full point. —*v t.* pret & pp *sentenced*, se tenst ppr *sentencing* sen tens-ing To passor pronounce sentence upon to doom to condemn to doom to punishment

sentencer sen tens-er n One who sentences.

sentential sen-ten shal, *a.* Comprising sentences pertaining to a sentence

sententious, sen-ten shus, *a* [Fr *sententieux* L *sententiosus*, fr *sententia* opinion SENTENCE.] Abounding in axioms or maxims brief and full of meaning pithy terse grave judicial.

sententiously sen-ten hus-li *adv* In a sententious manner with striking brevity of expression with judicial gravity

sententiousness sen ten hu nes, n Quality of being sententious pithiness brevity with weight.

sentient sen shi-ent, a [L. *sentiens*, *sentientis*, ppr of *sentio* I perceive SENSE.] Having sensation or the capacity of sensation perceptive sensible susceptible of feeling

sentiment, sen ti ment, n [Fr *sentiment*, L.L. *sentimentum*, fr L. *sentio* I perceive or feel. SENSE] Thought prompted by feeling or emotion a feeling or disposition of mind towards some person or thing disposition of mind in view of some subject tendency to be swayed or carried away by feeling tenderness of feeling emotion sensibility ready susceptibility a thought or opinion the thought or meaning conveyed by words, but considered as distinct from them a thought expressed in striking words general idea suggested by a work of art

sentimental sen-ti men tal *a* Having sentiment apt to be swayed by emotional feelings showing an excess of sentiment mawkishly tender appealing to tender feelings.

sentimentalism sen-ti men tal izm, n. [*Sentimental* and *-ism*] Sentimentality

sentimentalist, sen ti men tal ist, n [*Sentimental* and *-ist*] One who affects sentiment the character of being sentimental or swayed by sentiment.

sentimentality, sen ti men tal i ti, n State or quality of being sentimental affectation or show of fine feeling or sensibility proneness to sentiment.

sentimentalize sen ti men tal iz, *v i* pret & pp *sentimentalized* sen-ti m n tal-izd ppr *sentimentalizing* sen-ti-men tal-iz-ing [*Sentiment* and *-ize*] To indulge in sentiment to affect high sensibility

sentimentally sen-ti-men'tal-li *adv* In a sentimental manner

sentinel sen ti nel, n. [Fr *sentinelle* a sentinel, originally the path or beat of a sentinel, dim. of O Fr *sent* a path, fr L. *semita* a path.] One who is set to keep watch or be on guard against surprise, a soldier set to guard a fortified place from surprise a sentry

sentinelled sen ti neld, *a.* Furnished with a sentinel or sentinels.

sentry sen'tri, n pl. **sentries**, sen'triz. [O Fr *sentier* a path dim of *sente* SENTIMENT.] A sentinel a soldier placed on guard, guard watch sentinel's duty

sentry-box, sen'tri-boks, *n* A box or small shed to shelter a sentinel at his post

sepal, sē'pal or sep'al, *n* [Fr *sepale*, an invented term to correspond to *petale*, a petal.] In *bot* the leaf of a calyx, one of the separate divisions of a calyx



s s, Sepals

sepaline, sep'al in, *a* [SEPAL] Pertaining to or having the nature of a sepal

sepaloid, sep'al-oid, *a* [*Sepal* and *-oid*] Like a sepal

sepalous sep'al-us, *a* Relating to or having sepals

separability, se'pa-ra-bil"i ti, *n* Quality of being separable

separable, se'pa-ra-bl, *a* [Fr *séparable*, L *separabilis*, fr *separo* I separate SEPARATE] That may be separated, capable of separation.

separableness se'pa ra-bl nes, *n* The quality of being separable, divisibility

separably, se'pa ra-bli, *adv* In a separable manner

separate, se'pa-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *separated*, se'pa rāt-ed, ppr *separating*, se'pa-rāt-ing [L *separo*, *separatus*—*se*, apart, and *paro*, I put, set, or place PAPE. *Seter* is a doublet of this] To put or set apart, to part, to disunite, to disjoin, to disconnect to detach to dissociate, to divide, to sever, as by an intervening space, to lie between —*v i* To go apart, to withdraw from each other, to cleave or split, to come apart —*a* [L *separatus*, pp of *separo*] Parted or divided from the rest, being parted from another or others, standing apart, disunited detached, unconnected, distinct, different, individual

separately, se'pa-rāt-li, *adv* In a separate or unconnected state, apart, distinct, singly —**separateness**, se'pa-rāt-nes, *n* State of being separate

separation, se-pa-rā'shon, *n* [Fr *separation*, L *separatio* SEPARATE] Act of separating or state of being separate, disunion, disconnection, disjunction, disunion of married persons, a sort of incomplete divorce

separatism se'pa-rāt-izm, *n* [*Separate* and *-ism*] Disposition to separate or withdraw from others, dissent

separatist, se'pa-rāt-ist, *n* [*Separate* and *-ist*] One who advocates or upholds separation, one who withdraws or separates himself from others, especially from an established church, a dissenter, a seceder

separator, se'pa-rāt-er, *n* One who or that which separates, some kind of contrivance for separating one thing from another, as cream from milk, &c

separatory, separative, se'pa ra-to-ri, se'pa-ra-tiv, *a* Tending to separate, causing or used in separation

sepia, sē'pi-a, *n* [Gr *sēpia*, the cuttle-fish or squid.] The cuttle-fish, a brown pigment prepared from the black juice of the cuttle-fish, and used in drawing —**sepic**, sē'pik *a* Pertaining to sepia, executed in sepia

sepoy, sē'poi, *n* [Per *sipahi*, a soldier] A name given in India to the native soldiers in the British service

sept, sept, *n* [Probably a corruption of *sect*, suggested by L *septum*, an inclosure] A clan, a race or family, used particularly of Celtic races or families in Ireland.

septa sep'ta, pl of *septum*

September, sep-tem'ber, *n* [L *september*, fr *septem*, seven] Originally the seventh month of the year, reckoning from March, but now the ninth, having 30 days.

septenary, sep'ten-a-ri *a* [L *septenarius* fr *septeni*, seven each fr *septem*, seven] Consisting of seven, proceeding by sevens, lasting seven years

septennial, sep-ten'ni al, *a* [L *septennis* fr *septem*, seven, and *annus*, a year] Lasting or continuing seven years happening or returning once every seven years

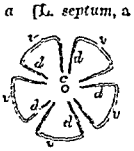
septennially, sep-ten'ni al li, *adv* [See prec] Once in seven years.

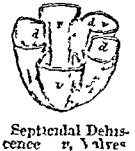
septet septette sep-tet', *n* [L *septem*, seven] A musical composition for seven voices or instruments.

septic, septical, sep'tik, sep'til al, *a* [Gr *sēptikos*, putrid, fr *sēpō*, I putrefy] Promoting or causing putrefaction —*n* A substance causing putrefaction.

septicæmia, sep-ti-sē'mi-a, *n* [Gr *sēptikos* putrefying, fr *sēpō* I putrefy, and *haima*, blood.] Blood poisoning by absorption into the circulation of poisonous or putrid matter

septicidal, sep-ti sī'dal, *a* [L *septum*, a partition, and *cædo* I cut or divide SEPTUM] In *bot* dividing or dehiscing at the septa or partitions





Septicidal Dehiscence *v*, Valves *d* Dissepiments *c*, Axis

septiferous, sep-tif'er-us, *a* [L *septum* an inclosure, and *fero* I bear] Bearing septa, containing septa

septilateral, sep-ti la'ter-al, *a* [L *septem*, seven and *latus*, *lateris* a side] Having seven sides

septillion, sep-til'yon, *n* [From L *septem*, seven, with termination of E *million*] A million raised to the seventh power; otherwise the eighth power of a thousand.

septisyllable, sep'ti-sil-a-bl, *n* [L *septem*, seven, and *syllable*] A word of seven syllables

septuagenarian, sep'tū a-jen-ā"ri an, *n* [L *septuagenarius*, fr *septuageni*, seventy each, fr *septuaginta*, seventy, fr *septem*, seven cog with E *seven*] A person seventy years of age

septuagenary, sep-tū-a'jen a-ri, *a* [See prec.] Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy years —*n* A septuagenarian

Septuagesima, sep'tū-a-jes'i ma *n* [L *septuagesimus*, seventieth fr *septuaginta*, seventy See above] The third Sunday before Lent, being about seventy days before Easter

septuagesimal, sep'tū-a-jes"i-mal, *a* [See prec.] Consisting of seventy

Septuagint, sep'tū a-jint, *n* [L *septuaginta*, seventy fr *septem*, seven] A Greek version of the Old Testament, finished about 200 B C, so called because traditionally said to be the work of seventy interpreters

septum sep'tum, *n*, pl **septa**, sep'ta. [L, a partition, fr *sepio*, I inclose, fr *sepes*, a fence] A partition, a wall separating cavities, especially in animals or plants



s s, Septa.

sepulchral sē pul'kral, *a* [L *sepulchralis*] Pertaining to a sepulchre, to burial, or to tombs, hence, deep in utterance, grave, hollow, as a voice

sepulchre, se'pul ker, *n* [L *sepulchrum*, more correctly *sepulcrum*, a grave or tomb, fr *sepelio*, *sepultum*, I bury] A tomb, a cave, vault or structure for interment —*v t* pret & pp *sepulchred*, se'pul kerd, ppr *sepulchring*, sep'pul-kring To entomb, to bury

sepulture, se'pul-tūr, *n* [L *sepultura*, a burying, fr *sepelio*, I bury See prec] Burial, interment entombment

sequacious sē kwā'shus *a* [L *sequax*, *sequacis*, fr *sequor*, I follow SEQUENCE] Following logically consistent consecutive

sequel, sē'kwel, *n* [Fr *sequelle* L *sequela* fr *sequor*, I follow SEQUENCE] That which follows and forms a continuation, a succeeding part, that which results, result, event issue

sequela, sē kwī'la, *n*, pl. **sequelæ**, sē-kwī'lē [L, fr *sequor*, I follow See prec] Something that is consequent on disease, a morbid affection which follows another

sequence, sē'kwens, *n* [Fr *sequence*, L.L *sequentia*, fr L *sequens*, *sequentis* ppr of *sequor*, *secutus*, I follow (seen also in *sequel*, *sequester*, *prosecute*, *execute*, *consequent*, *consecutive*, *second*, *ensue*, *pursue*, &c.), root same as in to *see*] A following or coming after, succession, order of succession, arrangement, an observed instance of uniformity in following, a series of things following in a certain order, a regular alternate succession of similar chords in music, a set of cards immediately following each other in order of their value

sequent, sequential, sē'kwent, sē kwen'shal, *a* [L *sequens*, *sequentis* See prec] Following, succeeding, following by logical consequence

sequester, se-kwes'ter, *v t* pret & pp *sequestered*, se kwes'terd, ppr *sequestering*, se-kwes'ter-ing [Fr *sequestrer*, L L *sequestrare*, fr L *sequester*, a mediator, a depository, a trustee, fr *sequor*, I follow SEQUENCE.] To set apart or separate from other things, *refl* to retire or withdraw into obscurity or seclusion, in *law*, to separate from the owner for a time, to set apart, as the income or property of a debtor, until the claims of creditors be satisfied,—to appropriate

sequestered, se-kwes'terd, *p a* Secluded, retired private, in retirement

sequestrate, se-kwes'trāt, *v t* pret & pp *sequestrated*, se-kwes'trāt-ed, ppr *sequestrating*, se-kwes'trāt-ing SEQUESTER.] To sequester, to set apart for the purpose of being divided among creditors

sequestration, se-kwes-trā'shon, *n* [L L *sequestratio* SEQUESTER] Act of sequestering, state of being sequestered, separated, or set aside, separation, the separating or setting aside of a thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it act of taking property from the owner for a time, till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand, in *Scots law*, the seizing of a bankrupt's estate, by decree of a court, for behoof of the creditors

sequestrator, se kwes'trāt-or, *n* One who sequesters or sequestrates, one to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

sequin, sē'kwin, *n* [Fr *sequin* fr It *zecchino*, fr *zecca*, the mint, fr Ar *sikkah*, *sekkah*, a stamp a die] An old Venetian gold coin in value about 9s 4d sterling

Sequoia, sē-kwoi'a *n* [From *Sequoyah* the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet] The Wellingtonia genus of trees

seraglio, se-ral'yō, *n* [*It serraglio*, partly fr Turk *serai*, Per *sarai*, a palace, partly fr It *serrare*, to shut up, fr L L *serra* L *sera*, a bar] The palace of the Turkish sultan at Constantinople, the harem of the sultan, a harem, a place for keeping wives or concubines.

serai se-rī' *n* [Per *serai*, a palace a court] In Eastern countries a place for the accommodation of travellers, a caravansary

seraph, se'raf, *n*, pl **seraphs** or **seraphim**, se'rafs se'raf im [Heb *seraphim*, seraphs, fr *seraph*, to burn to be eminent or noble] An angel of the highest rank or order

seraphic seraphical, se raf'ik, se-raf'ik al *a* Pertaining to a seraph, angelic, celestial pure refined from sensuality

seraphically se raf'ik al-li, *adv* In the manner of a seraph angelically

seraphim See SERAPH

seraskier, se ras'kēr, *n* [Per *serasker*—*ser* *seri* head, chief, and *asker*, an army] A Turkish general of land forces, a commander-in-chief and minister at war —**seraskierate**, se-ras'kēr āt, *n* The office of a seraskier

Serb serb *n* [Native form] A native or inhabitant of Servia, the language of Servia.

serenade, se-rē-nād *n* [F *sérénade* f It *serenata* a serenad c ear and fine weathe at n ght, f L *se nus* serene (q v)] A musical entertai ment gi en at n ght in the open ai , especially by g n e m n, in a spirit of gallan ry under the w n dows of ladies a song o p ece of mus c composed for such an occasion. v t. pre & pp *serenaded*, se re-nā ed pp *erenad g* se-re nād ing To ntertain w h a serenade o nocturnal mus c —— v i. To perf rm or engag n a se enade

serenader se-re-nād e *n* One wh serenades.

serene se r n *a* [L *serenus* serene all ed to L *so* th sun, G *se* w hot, scorch ing, *Seirios*, Sirius, *selas* brig ness, *se ne* he moon Sk *surya*, th sun] ar fai brigh c oudless ca m unruffl d tranqu undisturbed an epithe o f rm of ad ess for princes or nob rmen of h gh rank Germany and Austria.——n. ber n y what is seren

serenely se-ren'li, *ad* In a seren man , calm y quietly wi h unruffled empe coolly **serenei ess** se-ren nes, *n* se- ren y

serenity se ren ti, *n* [F *séré té*, L. *serenitas*, f *serenus*, serene] State of be ng serene clearness and calmness qu etness stillness peace calmness of m nd e ness of tempe undistu bed state coolness

serf serf *n* [F *serf* f L *servus*, a sla e SERVE] A vill n a sla e attached to the soil an i transferred with t a forced labourer atta hed to an esta e a bo n man.

serfdom serf dom, *n* The state or condition of serfs.

serge serj *n.* [Fr *serg* f L *serica*, a silk n f bri S LK] A k nd of tough twilled worsted cloth also a twilled s ken fabric.

sergeancy serjeancy sär jan si, *n.* The office of a sergeant-at-law

sergeant serjeant sär ant, [F om Fr *se gent*, O F *serj t*, originally a servant. an attendant, an official of certain k la f L. *servientem*, *servientis*, pp of *servio* I serve. SERVE.] A non-c mmissioned office n he army n rank next above corpora a po ce-officer of superior rank a lawyer of he h ghest rank n E g nd and Ire and a t tle gi en to certain of he Eng ish s e re gn personal a tendants n the last two mean ngs the second spelling is he common one.

sergeant at arms serjeant at arms, sär jant-at-ärmz, *n.* A tle of officers who attend certain English d gn ries, as he lord-chancell r

sergeant major sä jan mā je *n* The highest non-commissi ned office in a regiment.

sergeantry serjeantry Same as *Ser geanty*

sergeantship serjeantship sär jant ship, sär ant-ai, *n.* The offi e of a sergeant.

sergeanty serjeanty sär j n-ti, *n.* A k nd of feudal te ur , being ten e on ser vice don directly to he so ereign

serial, se ri-al, *a.* [SERIES.] P rtain ng to a series consisting of a series form g a series arranged a row ——*n.* A tale or othe written compos ion, issued n successi e portions or p n ers a periodical.

seriality se ri-al'i-ti, *n* [*Serial* and *-ity*] The state or condition of be ng serial or following in success e order

serially se ri-al li, *ad* In a serial manner by series

seriate se ri āt, *a.* [*Serie* and *-ate*] Ar ranged in a series pertain ng to a series.

seriatim se-ri-ā tim, *ad* [L. fr *series* v i] In regular order one after the othe

sericeous, se ri shus, *a* [L. *sericeus* fr *sericum*, silk S LK] Pertain g to silk consisti g of silk si ky

sericulture se ri-kul tu [L. *sericum*, silk, and *cultura*, cu ti at n.] The breed ng and treatmen of silkworms

series, se ri-ēz or se rez, *n.* pl. the same. [L. *series*, a row succession, series, same root as *sero* I jo n, I weave toge he (seen also in *sero on assert nsert exer d sert G sel a* a ch rd Skr *sa at*, a bread.] A connected or continued succ ss n of u ilar th ngs, o of h ngs bearing sam ela tion to ea h other successi n of ings a se uence course rain hain a numbe of ari hmetica or algebra term in su cess n ncreas ng o dim nish ng according to a certain law

serif Same *C ripA*

serio cor ic serio-con ical se ri o kom k, se ri-ō-kom k al, *a* Ha ng m x ure f seri usness an i comical y

serious se ri us, *a* [F *se ieux* f L *seri us* gra serious, earnes cog w h A Ha *sear* S x *saw* D *ern* G *ern* hea y Go h *swe* h n ura] Charac erized by gra y n man dis pos on no light, gay vola ile gra e solem n sedate th ough ul earnes bring n earnest no jesti g or pretend g a ten t e to religious concerns of w g o m portance w igh y momentous attended wi h dang r gi ng rise to app chension n t trifl ng

seriously se ri us l *ad* In a serious ma ne gra e y solemn y earnest y n an important degree

seriousness se ri us-nes, *n* Qu ty or state of be ng seri us gravi y se mn y earnes a tention to re g ous concerns.

serith Same as *C ri h*

serjeant. sar'jan *n* See SERGEANT

serm n ser'mon *n* [F *serm n*, L *se mo sermonis* a peech o co nected d scourse, f *sero* I j n toge her SER ES] A discourse d li ered n public by a c rgy man or o he person fo h purpose of rel gious instruct n, and usually ground d on some text or passage of Scripture, a mn lar discourse written or printed, whether de ered o not homily —— v t. j ret. & pp *sermoned*, ser'mond pp *sermonizing* ser' mon ing To tor o ecture

sermonize, ser'mon-īz, i pret. & pp *ser m n zed* ser'mon īzd pp *sermonizing* ser' mon-īz ng [*Serm* and *-ize*] To m ke sermons to preach to inculcate rigi l rul s to harangue.

sermonizer ser'mon īz-e *n* One who sermonizes a preach

seroon se- on *n.* [p *seron* a hamper o basket.] A hampe of certain kinds of goods, as ra sins or almonds.

sero lity se ros i-ti *n* [F *serosi é* See ne] Th state o being serous

serous, ser'us, *a* [F *sereux* f L *serum* wh h see] P rtain ng to serum n w tery l ke whey secreting serum, as ce ta n m m anes

serpent ser'pent, *n* [L. *serpens*, *serpe tis* a serpent, b a creepe f ppr of *serpo* I creep cog G *kerp* I creep Skr *sarp* a serpe t f *srip* to creep] A wa y rep tile w thout fee and of elongated f rm a snake s bass wind nstrument f mu f w r t, so called from ts f rm a s le o m cion person a spec es of firew rk —— a. Perta ing o a serpen like a serpent.

serpent-charm er ser'pent-charm-e *n* One who charm s or professes to harm ser pe ts one who m kes serpents o ey h s will

serpent-eater se pen t er *n* One who eats serpents the secretary rd

serpent fish ser'pent-fish, *n* The band- fi h or m on-fish.

serpentiform se pen f rm, *a.* Ha ing he f rm of a serpen serpentine

serpentine se pent-in, *a* [L. *serpen- us*] Resembling or perta ning to a ser pent havi g characters ke those of a ser pent w ndi g or turn ng on way and he other like a serpen s nral wisted crooked —— *n.* A rock, usually dark-coloured gree wi h hades nd spots resem bling a serpe k n, used f decorati e or ornamental purposes.——v i. pret. & pp *serpen ned* ser'pen ind ppr *serpen ng* ser'pent-in ing. To wind lik a serpen to meander

serpentinely ser'pen-tin-li, *ad* In a serpen ne manner

serpent's tongue se 'pents-tung *n.* A spe ies f rn s l r's- ngue

serpigo se p go, *n* [L. f L *serpo* I creep Skr *sarp*] A nam e for ringworm o a m sk n d sease

serrate serrated ser'rāt, ser'rā ed, *a.* [*serra* f *rra* a saw] Notched on th edg l ke a saw tooth l

serration se rā hun *n* [See prec] For ma n n es iape of a saw

serrature ser a ūr *n* [See prec] A n tc g n be edg of a yth ng like a saw serra n

serri orn ser'ri korn, *a* [L *serra* a saw rn a horn] H a ing serrated o saw-shaped antennæ as ce tain bee s



serrie d se rid, *pp* o *a* [F m ola *serry* fr F *serrer* to crowd f L L *serra* f L *serra* a bo o ba] C wded com pacted n c ose o

serum se rum *n* L *serum* whey h wa ry l Sagittarius Fleet 2 3 An peri n of any tenuæ *Sagittarius* flee es. hing cog wi h (*or* wh y *serum*, Sk *sí a* wat r] The watery part of curd ed m k whey the th transparent part of the b ood, or a y sim la flu d.

serval ser'val *n.* [Pro ably an African word.] A k nd of sm al bou h African leopard

servant ser'vant, *n* [Fr *serv n* f *ser ri* L. *servi* to serve *ervan* is a dou t f *sergen* SERVE.] One who serves a domes c or me ial n a tendant in a househ ld a person performing m n al or oth offices f r an other person an u b ject to h s command one n as ate of m h jection a drudge one who y ds obed ience to anoth Servants' hall, the room in a h use used by th servants n comm on fo th r meals, &c Y ur humble serva t, your bedie t servant, &c con en nal phrases of ci ili y used more especial y n osing a letter

servant maid sér'vant-mād, *n* A maid servant.

servant man ser'vant-man, *n* A ma e or n serva

serve serv p t. & pp *serv d*, servd pp *serv n* serv g. [F *serv* f L. *servi* to serve, f *servu* a servant, a sla e, close y ak n to *serv* I p eserve as *n con serv preserv serve* &c f root *sa* to p otect pe haps same as in *s id*, *sel*] To work f nd oney to be in the emp oyment *of to r nde duti s o* offices to to nder spin u obedien e and wors p to t r nister to wa t on o a tend a meal to set o arrange on a ta f a meal to con ce to t be suffici t f to pro mote or a d to h p f rward to s tserve to h p by good offi es to s rn nister to he wants of o be u of to to take the place of to to act or behav n accordance wi h he fash on spirit, or dema ds of to comp y wi h to rec n te to sa isfy to conten to handle man g o work to protect from friction by w n ng s meth ng round, as a s ps pe n lane to d er or tra sm t to present, er o execu e due form to perf rm th duties condi- m n of n (an a pren iceship p n sentence) —T serv out, to deal ou or distri te To serve on right, to treat one as he deserves —To serve th turn, to me t the em rg ncy t answer the purpose —— v i. T perform domestic or h offices for another to act as a d mestic or attenda to a ten t to perform d es, as n the army navy or in any office to answer to accom plish he en to be sufficien for a purpose to suffice to sui t to be con len to be of use to officiate or m ster

server, serv'er, *n* One who serves, that which serves, a salver

service, serv'is, *n* [Fr *service*, L *servitium* fr *servire*, to serve SERVE] Act of one who serves, the business, duty, office, attendance, or condition of a servant, employment, as of a servant, menial duties or employment, anything done by way of duty to a superior, assistance or kindness rendered kind office, duty performed, official function, military or naval duty, period of such duty, performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor, usefulness, benefit caused, profession of respect or affection uttered or sent, public religious worship or ceremony, religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial, liturgy, a set of dishes or vessels for the table, that which is served, course of dishes supply of things regularly provided, the duty which a tenant owes to a lord for his fee

serviceable, serv'is-a-bl, *a* That renders or may render service, useful, beneficial, advantageous, doing service, active, diligent

serviceably, serv'is-a bli, *a* In a serviceable manner

service-book, serv'is buk, *n* A book used in church service, a prayer book, a missal

service-pipe, serv'is pip, *n* A pipe for the supply of water, gas, and the like from the main to the building

service-tree, serv is-tre, *n* [A corruption of L *sorbus*, the sorb or service-tree] A European tree of the pear family, yielding a close grained timber and an edible fruit

serviette, ser vi-et', *n* [Fr origin doubtful] A table napkin

servile ser'vil, *a* [Fr *servile*, L *servilis*, servile, slavish, fr *servus*, a slave, a servant SERVE] Such as pertains to a servant or slave, slavish, mean, held in subjection, dependent, cringing, fawning, meanly submissive, in *gram* said of a letter of a word serving a subordinate or unimportant office

servilely ser'vil li *adv* In a servile manner slavishly meanly, with base submission or obsequiousness

servility, ser vil'i ti *n* [Fr *servilité*] State of being servile, mean submission, slavishness slavish or cringing deference

serving-maid, serv'ing mād, *n* A female domestic servant

serving-man serv'ing man *n* A male domestic servant, a menial

servitor, serv'i tor, *n* [L *servitor*, fr L *servio*, I serve SERVE.] A male servant, an attendant, a follower or adherent, in Oxford University, formerly an undergraduate who was partly supported by the college funds and had certain menial duties

servitude, serv'i tūd, *n* [Fr *servitude*, L *servitudo*, fr *servus*, a slave] State or condition of a slave, the state of involuntary subjection to a master, slavery, bondage state of a servant or menial, a state of slavish dependence, compulsory labour, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment

sesame ses'a mē, *n* [Gr *s ame*, *sesamon* L *sesamum*] An annual herbaceous plant, the seeds of which yield a fine oil

sesamoid, sesamoidal se'sa-moid, sē' sa moi dal *a* [*Sesame* and *-oid*] Resembling the seeds of sesame in form said of certain small parts in the human body

sesquilateral, sesquilaterate, ses kwi al ter al, ses kwi al'ter āt, *a* [L prefix *sesqui* one and a half, and *alter*, other] One and a half times as many

sesquipedalian sesquipedal ses'-kwi pe-dā'li-an ses'kwi pe-dal, *a* [L *sesquipedalis—sesqui*, one and a half and *pes, pedis* a foot] Containing or measuring a foot and a half, often humorously applied to long words also using long words

sesquipedality, ses'kwi pē-dal' i ti, *n* The quality of being sesquipedalian

sessile, ses'il, *a* [L *sessilis*, fr *sedeo*, *sessum* I sit. SEDATE.] In *zool* and *bot* attached without any sensible projecting support, having no stalk or peduncle



Sessile Leaves

session, se'shon, *n* [Fr *session*, L *sessio sessionis*, fr *sedeo, sessum*, I sit SEDATE] A sitting or being seated the sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c, for business, the time, space, or term during which a court, council legislature, and the like meet daily for business, in Scotland, a kirk session in *law* (generally in *pl*), a sitting of justices in court upon commission quarter sessions.—Court of Session the highest civil court of Scotland, having jurisdiction in civil questions of all kinds

sessional, se'shon al, *a* Relating or belonging to a session or sessions

session-clerk se'shon klark *n.* In Scotland, one who officially keeps the books and documents of a kirk session

sess-pool, ses'pol, *n* Same as *cesspool*

sesterce, sestertius, ses'ters ses-ter'shi us, *n* [Fr *sesterce*, L *sestertius*] A Roman coin or denomination of money, valued at about 2*d* sterling

sestet, sestette, ses'tet, ses tet', *n* [It *sestetto*, fr L *sextus*, sixth, fr *sex*, six] A musical composition for six voices or six instruments, the last six lines of a sonnet

set, set, *v t* pret. & pp *set*, set ppr *setting*, setting [Causative or factitive of *sit*, A Sax *settan*, to set, place appoint, &c.=O Sax. *settian*, O Fris. *setta*, D *zetten*, L G *setten*, Icel. *setja*, Sw *satta* Dan *sette*, Goth *satjan*, G *setzen*, to set SIT] To make or cause to sit, to put, to place in a sitting, standing or any natural posture or position, to place upright, to place so as to rest, to put, place, or fix in general, to put, arrange, or dispose in a certain place, position or station, to post, to make or cause to be do, *or act, to put or change from one state into* another, to fix as regards amount or value, to fix or settle authoritatively or by arrangement to appoint, to assign beforehand to prescribe, to estimate or rate to regulate or adjust, to fit to music, to begin or lead in singing, to plant as distinguished from *sowing*, to fix for ornament, as in metal to adorn, as with precious stones, to intersperse, to stud, to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state, to fix mentally, to fix with settled purpose, to embarrass, to perplex, to pose, to put in trim for use, to apply or use in action to employ, to incite, to instigate, to spur to place in proper *order as types, to compose or put into type* to make stiff or solid to convert into curd. —To set aside, to omit for the present, to disregard, to abrogate or annul —To set at naught, to regard as of no value or consideration, to despise —To set down, to place upon something, to enter in writing, *to register, to ascribe, to consider* —To set forth, to make known fully, to show, to declare —To set (much, little, &c) by, to regard, to esteem.—To set off, to adorn, to decorate, to show to the best advantage —To set one's self against, to resist or oppose stubbornly —To set on foot, to begin, to set agoing —To set sail, to proceed to sea —To set the fashion, to lead or establish the fashion —To set up to erect, institute, or establish, to enable to start in business, to utter loudly, to display, to raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune — *v i* To disappear below the horizon, to sink, to decline, to congeal, to solidify, to have a certain direction of motion, to flow, to tend, to point out game as a sportsman's dog to apply one's self, to face one's partner in dancing —To set about, to begin, to take the first steps in —To set forth or forward, to begin to march, to advance — To set in, to begin (as a season), to flow towards *the shore (the tide sets in)* —To set off, to start, to enter on a journey —To set on or upon, to assault, to make an attack on.— To set out, to begin a journey, to start —To set up, to begin business, to profess openly, to make pretensions —— p a Placed, put fixed, &c regular, in due form deliberately arranged or put together, fixed in opinion determined, firm, obstinate, established, settled, appointed, fixed beforehand fixed, immovable —— *n* The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon, an attitude, position or posture, a permanent change of figure acquired, a turn or bent, a direction or course a collection of things of the same kind or to be used together, a complete suit or assortment, a number of persons ordinarily associated a number of things combining to form a whole the five figures of a quadrille, the number of couples required to execute the dance

seta, sē ta, *n* , pl. **setæ**, sē'tē [L., a bristle] A bristle or sharp hair, a bristle or stiff hair like appendage of plants and animals

setaceous, se-tā'shus, *a* [From L *seta*, a bristle] Bristly, set with bristles, having the character of setæ

setiform se'ti form, *a* [L. *seta* a bristle, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a bristle

set-off set'of, *n* Any counterbalance, an equivalent, a counter claim, the act of admitting one claim to counterbalance an other

seton, sē'ton *n* [Fr *seton* fr L *seta*, a bristle, bristles being formerly used for setons] In *surg* a twist or skein of silk or cotton drawn under the skin to keep up an issue, an issue

setose sē tōs *a* [L *setosus*, fr *seta* a bristle] Bristly, having the surface set with bristles

settee, set tē', *n* [From *set*, but the form is not easily explained.] A long seat with a back to it, a kind of sofa or seat of similar kind.

setter set'er, *n* One who or that which sets a sporting dog originally trained to sit *or crouch to the game he finds*, but which now stands when he has found game

setting set'ing *n* Act of one who or that which sets act of sinking below the horizon, that in which something, as a jewel is set, music set for certain words

settle set'l, *n* [A Sax. *setl*, a seat, a stool, a settle=D *zetel* G *sessel*, Goth *sitls* fr *root of set, sit* Comp L *sella* a seat for *sedla* fr *sedeo*, I sit SET, SIT] A bench with a high back and arms —— *v t* pret & pp *settled* set'ld ppr *settling* set'ling [From A. Sax. *setlan* to seat, to place, fr the noun, but another verb *sahtlian* to reconcile became mixed up with this] To place in a more or less fixed or permanent position to establish as in some line of life in business, a situation &c , to change from a disturbed or troubled



Sesame (*Sesamum orientale*)

condition to one of tranquillity to quiet, still, calm compose to clear of dregs or sediment by making it sink to the bottom to cause to sink to the bottom to determine or make certain as something doubtful or in question to free from uncertainty to confirm to adjust to reconcile to bring to a conclusion to finish to make secure finally or legally to liquidate to pay to square or adjust to plant with inhabitants to people to colonize.—*v.i.* To become fixed to assume a tasting form to fix one's abode to reside to quit an irregular and rambling course of life to enter the married state to hang from a disturbed or turbid state to the opposite to become free from dregs by the sinking to the bottom to subside as dregs from a liquid to become lowered, as a building, by the sinking of its foundation to become calm to cease from agitation to adjust differences or accounts to come to an agreement, as with creditors or debtors.

settled, set'tld, *p.a.* Established fixed determined steadfast stable unchanging orderly methodical.

settlement set'l-ment, *n.* Act of settling, or state of being settled a becoming stationary or taking a permanent residence after a roving course of life establishment in life the act of planting a colony colonization the colony established, &c.; institution liquidation ascertainment of just claims, or payment of an account adjustment of differences arrangement a legal deed by which property is settled, the settling of property on a wife a right from a certain connection with a particular parish town, or locality to maintenance there if a pauper.

settler settle *n.* One who settles one who takes up his abode in a new country a colonist that which settles or decides anything definitely (*colloq.*).

settling setting, *n.* The act of one who settles *pl.* dregs sediment.

settling day setting-dā, *n.* A day set part for the settling of accounts.

set-to set-tō' *n.* A sharp contest a boxing match or similar contest. [Colloq.]

seven se'en *a.* [A.Sax *seofon*=L.C *seven* D *zeven* O.Sax. Goth. and O.H.G. *sibun, sibum, sibin,* Ice. *sjau,* Dan. *syv* W. *saith,* Irish *seacht,* Pers. *haft* Sk. *saptan* etymology unknown.] One more than six or less than eight.—*n.* The number the symbol representing this number as 7 or vii.

sevenfold se'ven-fōld, *a.* Repeated seven times multiplied seven times.—*adv.* Seven times as much or often.

sevennight se'en-nīt, *n.* [SE'NNIGHT] The period of seven nights and days a week.

seventeen se'n-tē'n *a.* [A.Sax *seofontyne*=*seven ten*] Seven and ten.

seventeenth se'n-tēnth, *a.* [*Seventeen* and *-th*=A.Sax *seofontēotha*.] The ordinal of seventeen.—*n.* The next in order after the teenth one of seventeen equal parts of a whole.

seventh se'venth, *a.* [*Seven* and *-th.*] Next after the sixth containing or being one part in seven.—*n.* The seventh part one part in seven in music the interval of five tones and a semitone, embracing seven degrees of the diatonic scale, as from C to B.

seventhly se'enth-li, *ad.* In the seventh place.

seventieth seven-ti-eth *a.* [*Seventy* and *-eth, -th.*] The ordinal of seventy.—*n.* One next after sixty-ninth one of seventy equal parts.

seventy se'en-ti, *a.* and *n.* [A.Sax. *seofontig*=*seofon*, seven, and *tig* ten] Seven times ten the number made up of seven times ten.

sever se'ver *v.t.* pret. & pp. *severed* se'verd ppr. *severing.* [O.Fr *sevrer* Fr. *sevrer*=It. *sevrare* fr. L. *sepa*-*re* to *separate* (of which word this is a doublet) SEPARATE.] To separate by cutting or rending, to part or divide by violence to cut or strike off to separate or disjoin, as distinct things united, to disjoin to disunite to keep distinct or apart.—*v.i.* To separate to make a separation or distinction to be parted or rent asunder.

severable se'ver-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being severed.

several se'ver-al, *a.* [O.Fr. *several,* fr. *severer* to sever SEVER.] Separate distinct not common to two or more different very many single particular individual.—*adv.* Severally.

severally se'ver-al-li, *adv.* Separately distinctly apart from others.

severalty se'ver-al-ti, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

severance se'ver-ans, *n.* [*Sever* and *-ance.*] Act of severing, separation, partition.

severe se-vēr' *a.* [Fr. *sévère* L. *severus* severe serious seen also in *persevere.*] Serious grave, rigid harsh [*obsolete*] serious grave, rigid harsh austere morose not mild or indulgent stern rigorous not mild or indulgent austere morose characterized by great strictness regulated by rigid rules giving no indulgence not allowing unnecessary or frivolous ornament or the like rigidly exact strictly methodical keen cutting sarcastic satirical distressing, as pain biting bitter intense or extreme as cold.

severely, *a.* -li, *adv.* In a severe manner harshly sharply strictly rigorously painfully.

severity, se-ver'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sévérité* L. *severitas.*] State or quality of being severe harshness rigour intensity extreme strictness keenness extreme coldness of inclemency cruel treatment sharpness of punishment.

Sèvres, sā'vr *n.* A kind of beautiful porcelain ware, manufactured at *Sèvres* in France.

sew *n.* *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sewed* or *sewn* ppr. *sewing.* [A.Sax *siwian, seowian* to sew=O.H.G. *siuwan,* Goth. *siujan* Dan. *sye* Sw. Icel. *sy* cog. L. *suere* (whence *sutor*) Skr. *siv* I sew *Seam* is from this stem.] To unite or fasten together with a needle an thread or something similar to make or work by needle and thread.—*v.i.* To make use of a needle and thread to stitch to join things with stitches.

sewage su'āj *n.* [From an old verb *sew* to drain fr O.Fr. *asseer* to drain, *from* L. *ex* out, and *aquare* or *aquare,* juice or directly fr *sewer.*] The filthy matter which passes through sewers.

sewer su'er *n.* [Of same origin as *sewage* or perhaps fr O.Fr. *seuer* actual, from L. *ex* out, and *aqua,* water (whence also *ewer*).] A drain or passage to convey off water and filth underground a subterranean channel or conduit, as in a city to carry off water filth, &c.

sewer so'er *n.* One who sews or uses the needle.

sewer sū'er *n.* [From A.Sax. *sēaw* juice] Formerly an officer who served up a feast and arranged the dishes.

sewerage su'er-āj *n.* [*Sewer* and *-age.*] The system of sewers as in a city the whole arrangements for carrying off sewage also sewage.

sewing, so'ing, *n.* Act or occupation of using a needle that which is sewed with the needle stitches made.

sewing-cotton sō'ing kot-n, *n.* Ordinary cotton thread for sewing.

sewing machine so'ing ma-shēn, *n.* A machine for sewing now largely superseding sewing by hand.

sex, seks, *n.* [Fr. *sexe,* fr. L. *sexus* sex, probably fr. *seco* I cut, I divide.—SECTION.] The distinction of animals into male and female one of the two divisions of animals that character by which an animal is male or female by way of emphasis, woman kind, females the structure of plant which corresponds to sex in animals.

sexagenarian, seks-a-jen-ā'ri-an, *n.* [See next.] A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years.—*a.* Sixty years old.

sexagenary seks-aj'en-a-ri, *a.* [L. *sexagenarius,* fr. *sexageni,* sixty each, *sexaginta,* sixty fr. *sex,* six.] Containing or the number sixty composed of or proceeding by sixties.—*n.* A person sixty years of age or between sixty and seventy.

Sexagesima, seks-a-jes'i-ma, *n.* [L. *sexagesimus,* sixtieth, fr. *sexaginta,* sixty.] The second Sunday before Lent so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

sexagesimal seks-a-jes'i-mal, *a.* [See prec.] Sixtieth pertaining to the number sixty arranged or completed by sixties.

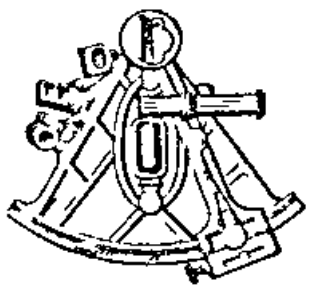
sexangle, seks'ang-gl, *n.* [L. *sex* six and *angulus* angle.] A figure having six angles a hexagon.

sexennial seks-en'ni-al, *a.* [L. *sex* six, and *annus* a year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

sexennially seks-en'ni-al-li *adv.* [See prec.] Once in six years.

sextain seks'tān, *n.* [From L. *sex* six.] A stanza of six lines.

sextant seks'tant, *n.* [Fr. *sextant* fr. L. *sextus sextantis,* the sixth part of any unit, fr. *sex* six.] The sixth part of a circle an



Sextant.

a, Mirror. *a'* Moveable coloured glasses to be interposed to the sun rays. *bb* Index. *c* Telescope.

instrument for measuring the angular distances of objects by reflection so called because its limb comprehends sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle chiefly employed in navigation.

sextillion seks-til'yon, *n.* [From L. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six and the term of *million.*] A million raised to the sixth power or in another numeration, a thousand raised to the seventh power.

sexto-decimo seks-tō-des'i-mō' *n.* [From L. *sextus decimus,* sixteenth—*sextus* sixth and *decimus,* tenth.] The size of a book when each sheet makes sixteen leaves. Usually indicated thus, 16mo (*sextodecimo*).

sexton seks'ton *n.* [Corrupted fr. *sacristan* —which see.] An inferior officer of the church who takes care of the sacred vessels, vestments, &c. acts as janitor and may also have to dig graves, &c.—**sextonship** seks'ton-ship *n.* The office of a sexton.

sextuple seks'tu-pl, *a.* [L.L. *sextuplus* fr. L. *sextus,* sixth, fr. *sex* six, with term. *-tuple* as in *duple* (q.v.).] Sixfold six times as much.

sexual seks'u-al, *a.* [Fr. *sexuel,* fr. L. *sexualis* fr. *sexus,* sex.] Pertaining to distinguishing or proceeding from, characterized by or distinguishing what is peculiar to the distinction of male and female.

sexuality seks-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being sexual.

sexualize seks'ū-al-īz *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sexualized,* seks'ū-al-īzd ppr. *sexualizing* seks'ū-al-īz-ing [*sexual* + *-ize.*] To attribute sex to to treat as male or female.

sexually seks'u-al-li, *adv.* In a sexual manner.

sforzando sf'or-tsān'dō [It. forcing forced.] A musical term marking notes that are to be emphasized, contracted *sf.*

shabbily shab'i-li, *ad.* In a shabby manner with shabby clothes meanly despicably.

shabbiness, shab'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being shabby meanness paltriness.

shabby, shab'i, *a.* [A *softened* form of *scabby*=Prov. E. *shabby,* itchy mangy fr. *shab*=*scab* itch. SCAB.] Poor or mean in appearance threadbare worn till no longer

respectable, wearing much worn clothes, mean despicable, paltry, stingy

shabby-genteel, shab'i-jen tēl, *a* Shabby but having some appearance of gentility

shabrack, shab'rak, *n* [G *schabracke*, Fr *chabraque*, fr Hung *csabrág*, Turk *tshāprāk*] The saddle-cloth of a cavalry-officer

shackle, shak'l, *n* [A Sax *scacul, scracul*, a shackle or fetter, probably originally a loose, dangling fastening, fr *scacan, secacan*, to shake SHAKE] A kind of link or loop for fastening, a fetter, handcuff, or the like to restrain the use of one's limbs, a manacle, a gyve, *fig* that which obstructs or embarrasses free action —v t pret & pp *shackled*, shack'ld, ppr *shackling*, shak'l ing To bind or confine with shackles, to fetter, *fig* to confine or hamper so as to prevent free action

shad shad, *n sing* and *pl* [A Sax *scradd*, G *schade*, ↘ shad.] A fish of the herring family which ascends rivers to spawn

shaddock, shad'ok, *n* [After Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought it to the West Indies] A tropical tree and its fruit (the latter very large), a species of orange, a native of Eastern Asia

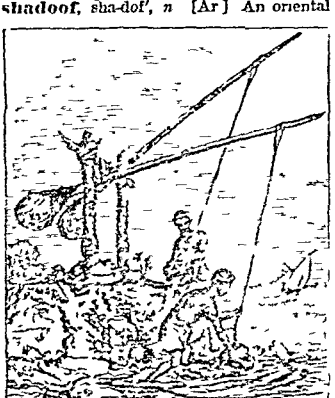
shade, shād, *n* [A Sax *scead, sceadu*, shade a short form of *shadow* SHADOW] Obscurity, dimness, or gloom, caused by the interception of rays of light, place darkened by trees, &c, intercepting light, obscure retreat, twilight dimness, something that intercepts light, heat, dust, &c, a screen, a cover that confines the light of a lamp, a cover for the eyes, the dark or darker part of a picture, degree or gradation of light or brightness, a scarcely perceptible degree or amount, a shadow (poet), the soul after its separation from the body, a spirit, a ghost, hence *the shades*, the abode of spirits Hades —v t pret & pp *shaded*, shād'ed, ppr *shading*, shād'ing To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays, to overspread with darkness, to obscure, to shelter from the sun's light, to screen to cover from injury, to protect, to paint in obscure colours, to darken, to mark with gradations of colour

shadily, shād'i li, *adv* In a shady manner, umbrageously

shadiness, shād'i-nes, *n* State of being shady, umbrageousness

shading, shād'ing, *n* Act or process of making shade, the light and shade represented in a picture

shadoof, sha-dof', *n* [Ar] An oriental



Raising water by Shadoofs

contrivance for raising water, consisting of a long pole working on a post and weighted at one end, the other end having a bucket or jar attached

shadow, sha'dō, *a* [A Sax *sceadu*, a shadow, *scead, scæd*, a shade=O Sax *scado*, Goth *skadus*, D *schaduw*, O H G *scato*, G *schatten*, fr a root *skā*, seen in Skr *chhad*, to cover, comp Gr *skotos*, darkness] The figure of a body projected on a surface by the interception of light, shade within defined limits position or situation so as to be screened from light, shade, obscurity, the dark part of a picture, what resembles a shadow, an inseparable companion, an imperfect and faint representation, adumbration, anything unsubstantial or unreal, a spirit, a ghost, a shade, type, mystical representation, protection, shelter, favour, the shelter, protection, or security afforded by some one —— v t pret & pp *shadowed*, sha'dōd, ppr *shadowing*, sha'dō-ing To overspread with a shade or shadow, to shade, to cloud, to darken, to cool, to conceal, to hide, to screen, to protect, to screen from danger, to shroud, to mark with slight gradations of colour or light, to paint in obscure colours, to represent faintly or imperfectly, to represent typically, to follow closely, to attend on like a shadow

shadowiness, sha'dō-i-nes, *n* State of being shadowy or unsubstantial

shadowless, sha'dō-les, *a* Having no shadow

shadowy, sha'dō-i, *a* [*Shadow* and *-y*] Full of shadow or shade, shady, dark, gloomy, faintly representative, typical, unsubstantial, unreal, dimly seen, obscure, dim

shady shād'i *a* [*Shade* and *-y*] Abounding in shade or shades, overspread with shade, sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat, affording shade, umbrageous, *fig* not very honest, of dubious morality (colloq)

shaft, shaft, *n* [A Sax *sceaft*, a dart, arrow, spear, pole=Icel *skaft skapt*, Dan and Sw *skaft*, D *schaft, schacht*, G *schaft*, perhaps lit thing shaped or smoothed by *shaving*, fr A Sax *scafan*, to shave, but comp L *scapus*, a shaft, Gr *skaptron, skēptron*, a staff, a sceptre] The long part of a spear or arrow, an arrow, something like an arrow or spear a long cylindrical or columnar piece, the body of a column between the base and the capital, part of a chimney rising above the roof, the spire of a steeple, &c, the stem of a feather or quill, the thill or pole of a carriage the handle of certain tools or instruments a kind of large axle, as of a fly wheel or the screw or paddles of a steamer

shaft, shaft, *n* [From G *schacht*, the shaft of a mine, perhaps really the same as prec] A narrow deep pit in the earth communicating with a coal or other mine

shafted, shaft'ed, *a* Having a shaft or shafts

shafting, sh ift'ing, *n* A system of shafts through which motion is communicated in machinery

shag, shag, *n* [A Sax *sceacga* coarse hair; akin to Icel *skegg*, Sw *skägg*, Dan *skæg*, a beard, Icel *skaga*, to stand out, *skagi*, a promontory Etymol unknown] Coarse hair or nap, rough woolly hair, cloth having a long, coarse nap, tobacco leaves shredded for smoking —— v t pret & pp *shagged*, shagd, ppr *shagging*, shag'ing To make rough or shaggy

shagginess, shag'i nes, *n* State of being shaggy

shaggy, shag'i *a* [*Shag* and *-y*] Covered with shag, rough with long hair or wool, or anything similar, as scrub or brushwood, rough rugged

shag-haired, shag'hārd, *a* Having shaggy hair

shagreen, sha-grēn', *n* [Fr *chagrin*, Venetian *sagrin*, fr Turk *saqri*, Per *saghri* shagreen *Chagrin* is the same word] A kind of leather with a granulated surface prepared without tanning from the skins of horses, asses, sharks, seals, &c

shah, shā, *n* [Per, a king, a prince (hence *chess, checl*)] A title given by Europeans to the monarch of Persia properly designated *Padishah*, a chieftain or prince

shake, shāk, *v t* pret *shook*, shuk pp *shaken*, shāk'n, ppr *shaking*, shāk'ing [A Sax *scacan, sceacan*, pret *scóc*, pp *scacen*, to shake=O Sax *skakan* Icel and Sw *skaka*, Dan *skage*, to shake, allied to D *schokken*, to shake, comp also G *schaukeln*, to swing SHOCK] To cause to move with quick vibrations, to move rapidly one way and the other, to agitate, to make to totter, quiver, shiver, or tremble, to remove or cast by a violent motion, to move from firmness, to weaken the stability of, to threaten to overthrow, to cause to waver or doubt, to impair the resolution of, to depress the courage of, to trill —To shake hands, to clasp hands mutually, as two persons at meeting or parting, or to ratify an agreement —— v i To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion, to tremble, to shiver, to quake to quiver, to shudder, to totter —— n A wavering or rapid motion one way and the other, a tremor, a shock, agitation, a trembling or shivering, a motion of hands clasped, a trill in music, or a rapid reiteration of two notes, one a degree above the other, a fissure or crack in timber —No great shakes, lit no great windfall hence, nothing extraordinary of little value [Colloq]

shake-down, shāk'doun, *n* A temporary substitute for a bed formed on the floor

shaken, shāk'n, *p a* Agitated, weakened, having the constitution or health impaired, cracked or split

shaker, shāk'er, *n* A person or thing that shakes or agitates, a member of a religious sect so called popularly from the agitations or movements forming part of their ceremonial

shakiness, shāk'i nes, *n* State or quality of being shaky

shako, shak'ō, *n* [Fr *schako*, fr Hung *csákó*, a shako] A kind of stiff military cap with a peak in front

Shakspearian, shāk-spēr'i an, *a* [Spelled in different ways, like the poet's name] Relating to or like Shakspeare —— n. A Shakspearian scholar

shaky, shāk'i, *a* [*Shake* and *-y*] Apt to shake or tremble, unsteady, loosely put together, ready to come to pieces, feeble, not to be depended on, having cracks, as timber

shale shāl, *n* [A form of *scale* as applied to rock, directly fr G *schale*, a shell, a thin layer SCALE] A shell or husk, a fine-grained rock, a species of schist or schistous clay a clay rock having a slaty structure

shall, shal, *verb auxiliary*, pret *should* shud. The only other inflections are 2nd sing pres *shalt*, and 2nd sing pret *shouldest* or *shouldst* [A Sax *sceal*, I shall, have to ought (pl *sculon*) pret *sceolde scolde*, inf *sculan*=O Sax *skal*, Icel and Dan *skal*, Sw *skall* D *zal*, G *soll* literal meaning seen in Goth *skulan* to owe to have to pay, cog L *scelus*, guilt, lit what has to be atoned for] In the first persons singular and plural it forms part of the future tense (=am to, are to), *will* being used in the other persons, in the second and third persons it implies control or authority on the part of the speaker —*Should* is not used to express simple past futurity unless in the indirect speech, it is commonly used to express present as well as past duty or obligation, or to express a merely hypothetical case or contingent future event, and is often used in a modest way to soften a statement (I *should* think so) —*Shall* and *will* are often confounded by inaccurate speakers or writers WILL

shalli shal'i, *n* [Origin doubtful] A kind of twilled cloth made from Angora goat's hair

shalloon sha-lon', *n* [O Fr *chalons*, fr *Chalons*, in France] A slight woollen stuff

shallop sl al'op, *n* [Fr *chaloupe*=It *scialuppa* Sp *chalupa* probably same word as *sloop*] A small light vessel or boat—a word of no definite application

shallot sha- ot *n* [Also *sch o t* OF *schalote* f the town of *Ascalon* n Syria, where t grows wild.] A speci s of on on also called *sca m*

shallow ha ō *a.* [Same wo d as A Sax. *sc h* I L. *skyldgr* D and G *h* wry ob qu he wate be ng shallow whe e he beach s nks o qu y downward comp also *shoa shelf*] No deep ha ing the o tom not f bel w he surface or t p n nte octu lly deep fa from p o nd s pe fi a mp sil y —*n* A place w he wate is not deep a hoa a sand b k n wate —*v t.* pret. & pp *h d* s a od y *sh lowi g* shal'o ng To become shall w —*v t.* To make sh l w

shallow hearted sha härt-ed, *a* I cap b e of deep f ng o aff ti n

shallowly sh ō *adv* In a shallow man s pert ally

shallowness, shal ō nes, *n* Sta o qua y of being shallow want of dep h s perficia y

shally shāl i, *a* [*Sha* and *y*] Perta ng to shale partak ng of the qual es of shale

sham sham *n* [A form of *shame* comp Prov E. *sham shame sham to bl h f* shame.] The wh h appears o be wh is n some hing hat is counterf de lus ve impos ure humb g —*a.* False co nterf pretended.— *t.* pret & pp *shammed*, sh m ppr *hamm ng* sham ng To make a p etence of in orde to de e e to f gn im tate or prete d.—*v i.* To prete d to make f lse pretences

shamanic hā-man k, *a* I ertain ng to shamanism

shamanism shā man izm, *n* [Hind and Pe *hama* an ido ater] An la ous re gion of North rn Asia and elsewh re characterized by a be ef in so cery nd n demons wh require to be propi ated by sacrifices and rite

shamble sham b *i* pret & pp *sham l d*, sham b l, pp *hambl g* h m'b g [Origin a d con ections d oubtfu] To wa k awkwardly and un teadi y as f the knees were weak.—*n.* The gait or walk of one who shamb es

shambles, sham'blz, *n p* [A Sax. *scamel*, stool, a ben h Dan. *skamm l*, Icel. *skemmel* f L *sc m*, d n of *scamnum* a stool, a ben h.] Original y tab es o ben es where meat was exposed for sale a flesh-marke hence a slaughte house a p ace *of slaughter or b tch ry*

shambling sham bl ng *p a* Walk g w h o m ker *by a sh mble or awkward*, rregi a umsy pace

shame shām, *n* [A. Sax. *scamu, scamu*, sh m whence *scamian, scamian* to shame) =O Sa k *ma*, Icel. *skamm, komm*, Dan and Sw *skam, scham*, O H.G *scam* sh m probably from root meaning to cover Hence *sham.*] A pa nful sensa on cited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done someth g wh h jures reputa on, or by he exposure of that wh ch n ture or modes y prompts us o conceal the cause or reason of sham reproach ign m ny contempt disgrace F shame shame on you you ought o be ashamed.— *t.* p et. & pp *shaw d* shāmd pr *sham ng* shām'i g To make ash m l to cause o fee shame to disgrace to dishonour to forch o dri e by sh m

shamefaced hām fās *a.* [Corru ed *from shamefast, lik st adj e*] *Easily con*fused or p t out of countenance modes *bashful*

shamefacedly shām fāst. i, *adv* In a sham aced ma ner bashfully with excessi modes y

shameful shām ful, *a* Full of sh me d sgrace ul bringing shame or disgrace indecen scandal us n amous

shamefully shām f h, *ad* In a shame ful ma ner d sgracef l y

shamefulness, shām f l nes, *n.* Sta e or quah y of being sham ul disgrace u ness

shameless, shām les, *a.* Des tute of shame wanting modesty insens b to disgrace immodest unblushing indecen

done w hout shame indicating want of shame

shamelessly shām'les-li, *ad* In a shameless manner w hou shame mpu ently

shamelessness shām es nes *n* The charac e of being sh meless wan of shame mpu ence

sham fight sham fī *n* A fight m a ng a rea on be manoeuvres of oops n r ta n of a figh

shammer sham e *n* One wh shams

shamoy shamoy, shan *n* (*A corrup n of k mois the an m an i* ts p ep a ed skin.) A kind f so a e originally f n h sk n of h ham u now p pa d hiefly f om sk s f sheep go ts &

shampoo sham po pre & pp *sham po d* sham pod pp *hampo g* sham pō g (*Hind h p ā to shampoo To* press nd rub who surface of he *body* s *he* same time *bending h n* ōn and rack g he j ints, n connect n w h he h ba h o wash an i rub thoroughly h h ad, n ung soap or a soapy prepa a n

shan rock, sham rok *n* [Ir *sea* og *trae am t fol white lo*.] A plant r garded as the na ional emblem of Ireland g nera y upposed to be wh te else wood sorre

shandry shan ry ian shan lri shan dri ian, Pr bly f Irish origin.] A one h rse Iri h con a ce

shan lygaff shan d gaf *n* [Origin un known.] A m x ure of bee and ging beer o lem ade

shank shangk *n* [A.Sax *scanca sceanca* the bo of he leg he h a Dan and Sw *sha k* the sh nk G and D *schenk* the sha k are dim forms, ak n pe h pa *k n*.] The leg o the part of l from the knee to the ankle th t bra or shin bon the part of a horse s f releg between the knee and fetlock part of a bird s eg abo e th toes the part of a too o other th g wh h e n nects th act ng part w th a handle the m of an an h r —*v i.* pre & pp *hanke l* sh gkt pp *hank ng* shangk' ng In *bo* to *fall by decay of t* e footstalk.

shanked shangk *a* Having a shank o shanks, especial y used n compos on

shanny shan i, *n* [Origin unkn wn.] A spna fi b a ed to h ny

shant shant A co lloqual con raction of *Sha l N*

shanty shan *n.* pl. *shanties* shan tz. [*seame* o d, and *ig* a house.] A hu o mean wel ng a mporary tu f ing

shanty shan *n* pl **shanties** sha tz. [*hante* to sing CHANT.] A song sung by sailors w k ng together

shaplet shap'a-bl, *a.* Tha may be haped.

shape shāp *v t* pre & pp *haped* shāpt pp *form* ly als *shapen* pp sh pn hāp ng [A Sax *sc apan sc an*, to sh pe or make (also *se ppan scyppa* =Goth *skap n*, Icel. *skapa* Dan *labe* O H G *scaff* G *sch ffen*, o hape form create akin pe ha s to *sh pe*.] To f rm o create o make to mould o make h o a part cula f rm to gi e f rm o figure to to adap to a p rpose to regu te to ad s to ul to com e e o co re up to mag —*v i.* T equ re o su to be ad nted.—*n.* Form or figu e as d e tained by ou es or cou urs make figur f rm g ise tha which has form figure an appearance, a being a pa tern to be fo owed a mod l a mould man sta ion or embodim t of though n words o action a dish n ade of blanc-mange puree corn flour &c wh h receiv es a part cul form

shapeless, shāp'les, *a* Des te of any regular f rm want ng symme ry of parts d formed.

shapelessness, shāp'les-nes, *n* Sta e of being sh peless.

shapeliness, hāp'li nes, *n.* The state of eing hape y

shapely hāp'l *a.* Having a regular and p easing shape w ll formed symm trical handsome

shaper shāp'e *n* One who o th t wh h shap

shard shard, *n* [A.Sax *sceard* (D and L G *schaa d* G *schart* f *scrran*, to cut o shea SHARE, SHEAR.] A p ece o f ag men of an earthen *vesse a potsherd* a y hard f agmen the w ng-case of a bee le an e ytrum

shard borne, shārd'bōrn *a* Borne a ng y ts hards or scaly wing-cases (*hak*)

shardel shard e l, *a* Having shards o h rd w g-cases

share shā *n* [A.Sax *scea u*, a *portion*, a livis on t a *hearing* f *sr n* to cut ak n *hard shear sh h hor short* & S EAR.] A port on o part of a w a rta n a l tel quant y to port on a part be towe i o con ributed one of h parts o portions hat go to make up a fund *o property ow ed by a numbe in* com na n —*v t* pret & pp *sha ed* shārd pr *haring* shā ng (*from the noun*) To d de n shares o port ons to part amo g two o more, to apport on to e joy o pa take w h o hers o part pate in —*v t.* To ha e part to g t one s portion to be a hare

share shār *n* [A S x s *a* a share D an i G *haa* f *scrran* to cut See p ec] A ploughshare—wh ch see

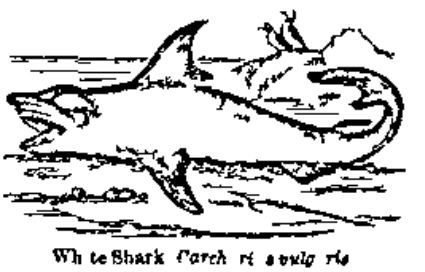
share broker shār'brōk-e *n.* A dealer he shares and securi s of jo nt- ock compa e and he ke

shareholder shā hōl d e *n* One who h ds or own a share o shares in a jo nt fund o property

share list, shār'lis *n* A l st gi ng the prices of shares of ra lways, banks, &c

sharer shār'e *n* One who hares a pa tak a participato

shark hā k *n* [Origin un rta n comp D *sch k* a gu ton a greedy f llow] A



White Shark *Carch ri s vulg ris*

voracious sea fi h of wh h there are many spe s an unscrupu ous y greedy or rapacious person a sharper o hea

sharp shārp *a* [A. Sax. *scearp* sh rp f the *of scrap* O Sax *scarp* L. *scharp* D *herp* Icel. *skarpr* G *scha f* harp cog pe haps L. *scarpo* I prune G *harpē* a sick Ak n *scarp scea p*.] H ving very t in edge o fine point, n t b um kee acru ly pointe i peaked abrupt ben s or f rm g an ac to ang e not o duse of ounded abrupt or steep angul not b urred o ndis n gri y ss sand act te of m nd qu k to d scern o dis ngu h discern ng ing ous shrewd subtle k n as regards be se ses qu k of s ght or hea ing gi an atten e affect g e organs of tas e keen y son ach acrid pi rc g to the ear penetra ng hrill acri onic severe sarcastic cu ing se erely rid severe or harsh eager f food feel ng o cas n of h nger fi rce fi ry vi h short and rapid afflict ng d stress ng, o pa fu b tn g pi rc ng keenly a e to one s own terres hare y honest, pronounced or u tered with b ea h an i not w h oice *sard not sonant as t she p nunes p t k n mus ra sed a sem tone too h gh or so h gh as to be out of tune or a ove true pitch.—*n.* In *mus* a note art ficial y raised a sem ton marked by the sig th sign self p th hard parts of wheat wh ch requ re grinding a second tim —*v t.* pret. & pp *sh rped*, shārpt ppr *sharp i ng* shārp'ing To mak sharp to sharpen

in *mus* to mark with a sharp —adv Sharply, exactly, rapidly, to the moment, not a minute behind

sharp-cut, sharp'kut, *a* Cut or shaped sharply and clearly, well defined, clear, distinct in outline

sharpen, sharp'n, *v t* pret & pp *sharpened* shar'pnd, ppr *sharpening*, shar'pning [From *sharp* and *-en*] To make sharp or sharper, to give a keener edge or point to, to whet, to make more keen acute, eager, active, intense, &c , to make more eager for any gratification, in *mus* to raise a semitone, or a little above the true pitch —v i To grow or become sharp

sharper, sharp'er *n* One who lives by sharp practices, a tricky fellow, a cheat

sharp-ground, sharp'ground, *a* Ground or whetted till sharp, sharpened.

sharply, sharp'li, *adv* In a sharp or keen manner, severely, rigorously acrimoniously, keenly, violently, acutely, wittily, abruptly, steeply

sharpness, sharp'nes, *n* The state or quality of being sharp keenness of edge or point, pungency, acrimony, acidity, severity, painfulness, acuteness, quickness of sense, perception, or understanding, bitterness or intensity, keenness in business

sharp-set, sharp'set, *a* Eager in appetite, affected by keen hunger

sharp-shooter sharp'shōt-er, *n* A soldier or other person skilled in shooting with exactness

sharp-sighted, sharp'sīt-ed, *a* Having quick sight, having acute discernment

sharp-visaged, sharp'vi-zājd, *a* Having a sharp or thin face

sharp-witted, sharp'wit-ed, *a* Having the wits or mental faculties acute

shaster, shastra, shās'ter, shas'tra, *n* [Skr *shastra*] A book of laws or precepts among the Hindus

shatter, shat'er, *v t* pret & pp *shattered*, shat'erd, ppr. *shattering*, shat'er-ing [A softened form of *scatter*, to *shatter* is to smash into pieces that scatter or fly apart] To break at once into many pieces, to dash or drive into splinters, to break up violently, to overthrow, derange, disorder, destroy —v i To be broken into fragments —n. A fragment of many into which anything is broken.

shatter-brained, shat'er-brānd, *a* Scatter-brained.

shattery, shat'er i, *a* Easily shattered, brittle, loose of texture

shave, shāv, *v t* pret *shaved*, shāvd, pp *shaved* sometimes *shaven* shāvd, shāvn, ppr *shaving*, shāv'ing [A Sax *sceafan*, *scafan*, to shave, scrape, smooth=Icel. *skafa*, Dan *skave*, Sw *skafva*, Goth *skaban*, D *schaven*, G *schaben*, same root as Gr *skaptō*, I dig, L *scalo*, I scrape] To cut or pare off from a surface, especially to cut off closely with a razor to make bare by cutting the hair from with a razor or similar instrument, to cut the hair from the skin of with a razor, to pare closely, to cut off thin slices from, to skim along the surface of or near it, to sweep along, to strip, to oppress by extortion, to fleece —v i To cut off the beard close to the skin with a razor —n A cutting off of the beard, a thin slice or shaving, the act of passing so as almost to graze or touch, an exceedingly narrow miss or escape (colloq)

shave-grass, shāv'gras, *n* One of the plants called horsetail used for polishing

shaveling, shāv'ling, *n* [*Shave* and *-ling*] A man shaved a monk or friar in contempt

shaver, shāv'er, *n* One who shaves, a barber one who is close in bargains, one who fleeces a fellow a chap a wag

shaving, shāv'ing *n* Act of one who shaves, a thin slice pared off, a thin slice of wood planed or shaved off

shaw, shą, *n* [A Sax *scaga*, a grove = Dan. *skor*, Icel. *skógr*, Sw *skog*, a wood or grove] A grove or thicket a small wood.

shawl shąl, *n* [Fr *chale*, fr Ar and Pers. *shál*, a shawl.] An article of dress, usually square or oblong, used mostly by females as a loose covering for the shoulders —v t pret & pp *shawled*, shąld, ppr *shawling*, shąl'ing To cover with a shawl

shawm, shalm shąm, *n* [O Fr *chalemel*, Fr *chalumeau* a dim fr L *calamus*, a reed, a reed pipe] An old wind-instrument similar in form to the clarionet

she, shē *pron* , possessive, dative, and objective, *her*, pl. *they*, *their*, *them* [A. Sax. *seó*, the, that, the nom fem of the def art *se*=G *sie*, D *zij* L.G *se* Icel. *sja*, Goth *so*, cog Gr *hē*, Skr *sā*] The feminine pronoun of the third person, occasionally used as a noun, used also as a prefix denoting of the female sex (*she* bear, *she*-cat)

shea, shē'a, *n* A tree of tropical Asia and Africa, called also *Butter-tree* (which see)

sheaf shēf, *n* , pl. **sheaves**, shēvz. [A Sax. *sceaf*, a sheaf = L G *schof*, D *schoof*, Icel. *skauf*, G *schaub*, fr stem of *shove*, lit a mass made by shoving] A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other plants bound together, a bundle of stalks or straw, any similar bundle or collection —v t. pret & pp *sheaved*, shēvd, ppr *sheaving*, shēv'ing To make into sheaves —v i To make sheaves.

sheafy, shēf'i, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of sheaves

shealing, sheal, shēl'ing, shēl, *n* [Probably fr Icel. *skjól*, a shelter, or *skýli*, a shed.] A hut for shepherds or for fishermen, &c , a shed for sheltering sheep during the night Written also *Sheeling*, *Shieling*

shear, shēr, *v t* pret *sheared* or *shore*, shērd, shōr, pp *sheared* or *shorn*, shērd, shōrn, ppr *shearing*, shēr'ing [A. Sax. *sceran*, to shear, to cut=O Fris *skera*, D *scheeren*, Icel *skera*, Sw *skära*, Dan *skjære*, G *scheren*, to shear, perhaps fr a root which appears without the initial *s* in Gr *keiren*, Skr *kar*, to cut, L *curtus*, short, curt Akin *share* *shard*, *sheer*, *shire*, *shore*, &c] To cut or clip with shears, to cut or clip the wool from to cut the nap from, to separate by shears to cut or clip from a surface, *fig* to strip or deprive, to fleece —v i. To cut as by shears, to cut with a sweeping motion

shearer, shēr'er *n* One who shears

shearing, shēr'ing, *n* Act of using shears, act of clipping or cutting, the result of the operation of clipping.

shearling, shēr'ling, *n* [*Shear* and *-ling*] A sheep that has been but once sheared.

shears, shērz, *n pl* [From the verb to *shear* (q v)] An instrument consisting of two blades with bevel edges that meet together and cut cloth or other substances between them, anything in the form of blades of shears, as an apparatus for raising heavy weights See SHEERS

shear-steel, sher'stēl, *n* [From its value for *shears*, knives, &c] Steel prepared from bars of common steel, heated, beaten together, and drawn out

shear-water shēr'wą ter, *n* The name of marine birds of the petrel family, which skim over the waves

sheath, shēth, *n* [A. Sax. *sceath* *scéth*= D *scheede*, L G *schede*, Dan. *skede*, Sw *skida*, Icel. *skeithir* (pl.), G *scheide*, a sheath akin to *shed*, A. Sax *sceadan*, to divide] A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument, a scabbard, any similar sort of covering, a membrane investing a stem, as in grasses, the wing-case of an insect.

sheathe, shēTH, *v t* pret & pp *sheathed*, shēTHd ppr *sheathing* shēTH'ing [From the noun *sheath* like *breath*, *breathe*, &c.] To put into a sheath or scabbard, to inclose or cover with a sheath or case, to cover or line, to protect by a casing or covering, as of copper (to *sheathe* a ship)

sheathed shēTHd, *p a* Put in or covered with a sheath, having a sheath, covered with sheathing

sheathing shēTH'ing, *n* Act of one who sheathes, that which sheathes, covers, or lines, the covering of metal to protect a ship's bottom.

sheath-knife, shēth'nīf, *n* A knife worn in a sheath, as by sailors.

sheath-winged, shēth'winged, *a* Having cases for covering the wings, coleopterous

sheathy, shēth'i, *a* [*Sheath* and *-y*] Forming a sheath or case

sheave shēv, *n* [Same as *shive*] A small grooved wheel in a block, mast, yard, &c., on which a rope works, the wheel of a pulley

shebeen, shē-bēn', *n* [Of Irish origin] An unlicensed house where excisable liquors are sold.—**shebeener**, shē-bēn'er, *n* One who keeps a shebeen

shed, shed, *v t* pret & pp *shed*, shed, ppr *shedding*, shed'ing [A.Sax. *sceddan*, *scadan*, to separate, to disperse=O Sax. *sléthan*, O Fris *skétha*, D and G *scheiden*, Goth *skaidan*, to part, to separate, cog with L *scindo*, I cut (whence *mission*, *rescind*, &c), Gr *schizō*, I cleave *Sheath* is allied.] To cast or throw off, as a natural covering or growth to emit, give out, or diffuse, to cause to flow off, as rain from a roof, to let or cause to flow out, to let fall in drops, to spill —v i. To let fall seed, a covering, or envelope, &c.—n. A parting of the streams of a district, a watershed, the opening between the threads in a loom through which the shuttle passes

shed, shed, *n* [Perhaps originally a sloping roof or penthouse to *shed* off the rain See prec] A penthouse, a lean-to roof, a poor house or hovel, a hut, a large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, &c

shedder, shed'er, *n* One who sheds

sheen shēn, *a* [A Sax *scene* bright, beautiful=O Fris *skéne*, Dan. *skjon*, Sw *skon*, G *schon*, beautiful, fr root of *show*] Bright, shining, glittering, showy [Poet.] —n. Brightness, splendour

sheeny, shēn'i, *a* [*Sheen* and *-y*] Bright, shining; fair

sheep, shēp, *sing* and *pl* [A Sax. *sceap*, *scép*, sing and pl =O Fris *skép* O Sax. *scáp*, L.G and D *schaap*, G *schaf*, a sheep]



Broad tailed Sheep (Ovis laticauda)

A ruminant animal of great use to man both for its wool and its flesh, a silly, stupid, or timid fellow (used contemptuously), leather prepared from sheep-skin —Sheep's eye, an amorous or wistful glance

sheep-cot, sheep-cote, shēp'kot, shēp'kōt, *n* A small inclosure for sheep, a pen

sheep-dog shēp'dog *n* A dog for tending sheep especially a collie

sheepfold, shēp'fōld, *n* A fold or pen in which sheep are collected or confined.

sheephook, shēp'hųk, *n* A shepherd's crook

sheepish shēp'ish, *a* Like a sheep, foolish, bashful over-modest or diffident

sheepishly, shēp'ish li, *adv* In a sheepish manner bashfully

sheepishness, shēp'ish nes, *n* Quality of being sheepish, excessive bashfulness

sheep-louse, shēp'lous, *n* A parasite troublesome to sheep

sheep-run, shēp'run, *n* A large tract of grazing country for pasturing sheep

sheep-shearer, shēp'shēr-er, *n* One who shears sheep

sheep-shearing, shēp'shēr ing, *n* Act

of shearing heep the time of shearing sheep also a feast made on that occasi n

sheep skin sh p'skin, n. The sk n of a sheep especi lly one prepared with the wool on also leather prepared from t

sheep-tick sh ep t k, n A two-wing d insect parasitic on heep the blood of which it sucks

sheep-walk, shep'wąk, n A tract of som extent whe e sheep pasture

sheep-wash sh p wosh n A wash for sheep either to kill vermin or to preserve the wor l

sheer hē a [A. Sax. *scír*, pure, clear bright=I el. *skírr* Sw *kir* bright clea Goth. *kei* clear e i le t L.G and O *schier* f ee from knots probably from *root of shine*] Pure or clear simpl m re downrigh t straight up and down perpendi cular precipitous.

sheer sher v t pret & pp *sheered*, sherd pp *heering* sher'ing [A form of *shear* s D an l G *scheren* to hea and to hee] To decli e or deviate from the line of th p oper course as a ship when not steere l with steadiness to slip or move asi le — n The rise upwar is from a horizontal li wh ch a sh p may sl ow at stem or stern

sheer hulk sh r'hulk, n An ld worn ut sh ip fitted with sheers to fix or take out masts, e gines, &c of other ships

sheers sh rz, n *pl.* [A different spelling of *sh a*] A hoisting apparatus con ist ng of two or more tall a l strong pieces of t mber fastened together near the top from which depends th necessary tackle

sheet h t, n [A. Sax *scéte*, a h et of cloth a flap, also *scedt* a nor k, a project ng corner p rt, re m=Ic l. *kn t* corn r of a cl th, lap Sw *sk te* Dan *skj d* flap, lap D *schoot* G *schoss*, lap or bosom probably sk n to *sh t* th root meani g being someth ing shot o t r extended. SHOOT] Something extended or spread out a broad, th n piece of anyth ng as pape linen iron lead, glass, &c a large p iece of linen or cotton cl th spread on a bed a b oad p ece of paper eith r unfolde l or folded into lea es p ece of paper of a size as manufactured a defi t piece of writing paper anything expa ded a broad expanse or surface a rope fast ned to the lower corner of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular s tua t on. Often used as the first part of co n pounds to denote that a substa ce is the f rm of heets or thin plates.—v t. pret & pp *sheet d*, sh t ed, ppr *heeting* sh t i g To f rnish with sheets to f ld in a sh et to cover as with a sheet to shroud.

sheet anchor hēt ang ke n. [Th t is, th anch *hot* r thrown out hastily for preservation] A large anchor in a h ps us d only in case of dang r *fig* the ch ef support th last ref g for saf ty

sheet glass, shet glas, n. A kin l of crown-gl ss blown at first the form of a cyl i der whi h is afterwa l opened out to form a sheet.

sheeting sh ting n. Linen or cotton l th f mak g bed-sheets.

sheet iron hēt'i-ern, n. Iron in sheets or b oad th plates.

sheet lightning shēt'lit-ning, n Li ht-n g ppearing in wide expan ed flashes.

shefik shek or hāk, n [Ar, an old man, an elder] An Arab hi f th head of a village o other person of influence among Moslems used also simply as a title of re pect or re rence

shekel shelling, sh'l, h'ling a SHEALING

shekel shek'el, n [Heb *sh k l* fr *shakal* to weigh] An ancient w ght and coin among the J ws, and other nations of th sam stock as w ight about half an o nce voirdupois, as a l er coin, in alue about 7*l.* ster ling

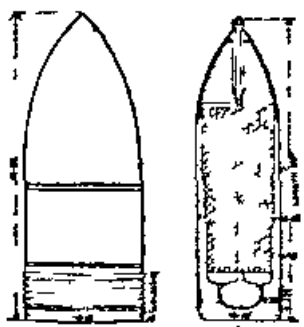
sheldrake shieldrake hel'drāk, sh'l drāk n [Ic *sk ld* O.E. *sh l d*, and *drake* there bei g a somewhat hi ld-shaped chest-nut patch on the breast.] A nam of two species of Britis h wild d ks.

shelf, shelf n. pl. **shelves**, helvz [A. Sax. *scelf scylf* a shelf=L.G *schelfe*, a

shelf Icel. *skjálf* a bench comp Sc *sk lb shelve* a splinter a thin slice] A boar l or narrow platform fixed horizontally along a wall for supporting articles a ledg a project ng ledge or layer f rocks a ledge of rocks in the sea a shoal

shelfy shelf i, a Full of rocky shelves abo nding with l dges of rocks

shell sh l, n [A Sax. *sc l scell* a sh ll= Icel. *skel* D *schel* hu k, sh ll, prel same root as *scal shal kill*] A hard hu k a ha d outside covering as in nuts fruits, or seeds the hard cov ring or e ternal sk le ton of many animals as the crab the oyster &c a hard integument a carapace an o tside crust the outside and cal areous lay r of an egg someth ng l ke a sh ll th external ear, any outs le framework a casing any slight hollow structure a kin l of r ugh coffin a thin interi r coffin the outsi le plates of a boiler a hollow metal



Shells.

1 Armour piercing Steel Shell for 111 ton Gun
2 Shrapnel f r 111 ton Gun.

pr jectile containing a bursting harge, wh h is e ploded by means of a fuse, a bomb —v t pret. & pp *helled* sh ld ppr *shell ng* shel'ing. To strip or break off the shell of to take out of the shell to bombard, as a f rt or tow to throw bomb-sh lls into or among —v i. To fall off as a sh ll crust, or exterior coat to cast the shell or exterior covering

shellac hel lak n [That is, *sh ll-lac*] Seed lac m lted and formed into thin cakes. LAC

shelled sheld, p a Having a shell or husk

shell fish hel fi h, n *sing* an l pl A moll sc o a crustacean whose external cov ring consists of a hell, as oysters, crabs, &c.

shell jacket shel'ja-ket, n An undress m l tary j ket reaching o ly to the wa st.

shell lime hel'lim, n Lim obtained by b rning sea-sh lls.

shell limestone sh l'lim stōn n A l mestone largely consisti g of sh lls.

shell marl shel mā l, n A deposit of cl y mixed with sh lls, which collects at the bottom of lakes.

shell-sand sh l sand, n Sand larg ly mixed with the triturated sh lls of mol lusca, as on many beaches.

shell work shel wĕ k n Work com posed f shells or adorned with them.

shelly, shel i, a Abounding with shells con sting of sh lls.

shelter shel te n [Corrupted f A. S x. *scild-truma* a guard h ly *scildiera —scyld* a sh ld, and *truma*, a troop, f *trum*, firm SHIELD TRIM] Th t which shi lds, covers, or d fends from i jury or a m yance a protecti n an asylum re-f ge a positi n aff rding cover r protecti n a safe p lace security —v t. pret. & pp *sheltered*, shel terd ppr *sh ltering* shel'ter-ing To prov t or aff rd sh lter f to co from v olence, injury a noy ance, or attack to protect to shel n i to scree to place under c ver r fi to betake on s lf to cover or a safe place —v i. T take holter

shelterless shel'ter les, a Destitute of helter

shelve shelv v t pret & pp *shelved* shelvd ppr *sh lv ng* sh l f g [From *shelf*] To place on a shelf to put asid or out of use or emp l yment to dismiss from attention or con l ration to furnish with sh l es —v i [In th s sense perhaps con nected with *shoal*, *shallow*] To be sloping as shelves or shallows in the sea to slope grad ally und r the water

shelves, shel z pl. of *shelf*

shelving shel f g n The operation of fixing up sh lves sh lves collect vely

shelvy sh lv i, a Full of sh lves of rock hallow

Shemitic shem it'ik a Pertaining to Shem, the son of Noah Semitic—which see

shepherd shep erd, n. [A Sax *sc ápherde=she p-herd* SHEEP and HERD] One who ten ls or keeps sheep a man employed in ten li g sheep at pastu re a pastor — Shephe ds d g a sheep-d g a colli — Shepherd s (r sh pherd) tartan a small black and white check pattern in cloth cl th woven in this pattern

shepherdess shep'erd-es n A woman who tends sheep hence a rural lass

shepherd s purse shep'erdz-pers, n A cruciferous plant, a w ed of w rld wid distributi n hav ng small whit flowers, and small somewhat heart-shaped pods

sherbet she bet n [An Ar or Turk. wor l skin *syrup*] An Eastern drink com posed of w ter the juice of fruits and sugar

sherd sh rd, n [SHARD] A fragment a shar l

sheriff he'rif, n [A. Sax *scí e-gerifa*, a Fire-ree e SHIRE, REEVE] In E gland, the chief officer of the crown in every shire o county whose duties are mainly honorary in Sc otland, the hief judg of a county having unde him one or more st riffs-substitute who act as ju lg s in th ir inty courts all these officials be g trained law yers, the chief administrative officer of the l w in a county of the United States

sheriffalty she'rif al ti, n [SHRIEVALTY] Th office of a sheriff h riffship sh ri alty

sheriff ship she'rif-ship, n Th office or j risdiction of a sheriff a shri valty

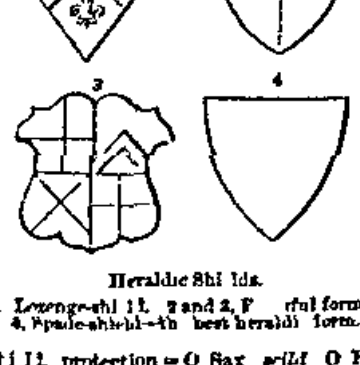
sherry she ri, n A well known wine of southern Spa n, so called from Xeres, near Cadiz, where it is principally prod uced.

shew shewed shewn sho shōd, shōn. SHOW

shew bread shō'bred SHOW BREAD

shibboleth sh b'bō-leth n [H b the w rd m an e of corn] A word which was made the test to distinguish between the Ephraimites and the Gileadites (Judg xii) hence the watchword of a party a cry or m tto

shield sh ld, n [A. Sax. *scild scyld* a



Heraldic Shields.

1 *Lozenge-shield.* 2 and 3, F rful forms. 4, Spade-shield—Ath bert heraldi form.

sh l d, protection = O Sax *scild* O Fris. *sk ld*, D and L.G *schild*, Goth. *skildus*,

Icel *skjöldr*, Dan *skjold*, Sw *sköld*, G *schild*, akin *shelter*] A broad piece of defensive armour, generally carried on the arm, a kind of large buckler, anything that protects or defends, a movable screen, defence, shelter, protection, the person who defends or protects, an escutcheon with a coat of arms ——v t pret & pp *shielded*, shēld'ed, ppr *shielding*, shēld'ing To cover, as with a shield, to defend, to protect, to secure from danger, assault, or injury

shield-fern, shēld'fern, *n* A common name for a genus of ferns, from the form of the indusium

shieldless, shēld'les, *a* Destitute of a shield or of protection

shieling, shēl'ing, *n* SHEALING

shift shift, *v t* pret & pp *shifted*, shift'ed, ppr *shifting*, shift'ing [A Sax. *scyftan*, to divide, to drive away = D *schiften*, Dan *skifte*, Icel *skipta* (= *skifta*), to divide, change, shift, akin to *shite*, *sheare*, or perhaps to *shove*] To change, to change place or position, to change direction, to pass into a different form, state, or the like, to vary, to change clothes, particularly the underclothing or linen, to resort to expedients, to contrive or manage, to practise indirect methods.——v t To move away, to remove or transfer, to transfer from one place or position to another, to change, to alter, to change, as clothes, to substitute other clothes for, to dress in fresh clothes.——n A change, a turning from one thing to another, an expedient tried in difficulty, one thing tried when another fails, a resource or contrivance, a mean refuge, an artifice, an evasion, a woman's under garment, a chemise, a squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals, the working time of a squad or relay of men, the spell of work, *a complete change of four notes by changing* the position of the left hand in violin playing —To make shift, to contrive, to find expedients

shifter, shift'er, *n* One who or that which shifts a trickster

shiftless, *shift'les, a* Destitute of shifts or expedients, not resorting to successful expedients, wanting in energy or effort, incapable of making way in the world

shiftlessly, shift'les-li, *adv* In a shiftless manner

shifty, *shift'i, a* [*Shift and -y*] Full of shifts, fertile in expedients fertile in evasions, given to tricks and artifices, tricky

shillelah shil-le'la, *n* [From *Shillelagh*, a barony in Wicklow famous for its oaks] An Irish name for an oaken sapling or other stick used as a cudgel

shilling, shil'ing, *n* [A Sax *scilling*, *scylling* = O Frs O Sax Dan and Sw *skilling*, Goth *skilliggs*, G *schilling*, perhaps akin to Icel. and Sw *skilja*, Dan *skille*, to divide or to G *scheide*, a small bell O H.G *scellan*, to ring to sound] An English silver coin and money of account, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound

shilly-shally, shil'i-shal i, *v i* pret & pp *shilly shallied*, shil'i shal-id, ppr *shilly shallying*, shil'i shal i-ing [A reduplication of *shall I?* and equal to shall I or shall I not.] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner, to hesitate ——n. Foolish trifling, irresolution

shily, shi'li, *a* Same as *shyly*

shimmer, shim'er, *v i* pret & pp *shimmered* shim'erd ppr *shimmering*, shim'ering [A. Sax *scymerian*, to shimmer (=D *schemeren*, Dan *skimre*, G *schimmern*) freq of *scimian*, to gleam, fr *scima*, a gleam, *scima*, a glimmer, same root as *shine*] To emit a faint or tremulous light, to gleam, to glisten ——n A tremulous gleam or glistening

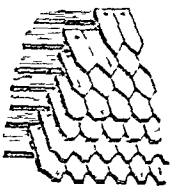
shin, shin, *n* [A.Sax *scinu*, *scina* the shin =D *scheen*, the shin, Dan *skinne*, the shin, a splint, G *schiene*, a splint of wood, *schienbein* the shin-bone, from its sharp edge resembling that of a splint] The fore-part of the leg, between the ankle and the knee, particularly of the human leg ——v t. and t pret & pp *shinned*, shind ppr *shinning*, shin'ing To climb (a tree) by means of the hands and legs alone, to swarm

shin-bone, shin'bōn, *n* The bone of the shin, the tibia

shine, shin, *v i* pret & pp *shone*, shon, ppr *shining* shin'ing [A. Sax *scinan*, to shine = O Sax *scinan*, O Frs *skina* D *schijnen*, Icel. *skina*, Sw *skina*, Dan *skinne*, Goth *skeinan*, G *scheinen*, to shine, same root as in *sheen*, *shimmer*, *sheer*] To emit rays of light, to give out a steady brilliant light, to beam, to gleam, to glitter, to be brilliant, to be lively and animated to be glossy or bright, to be splendid, to be beautiful, to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished, to give light, real or figurative —— v t. To cause or make to shine ——n. Brightness, splendour; lustre, gloss, fair weather

shiner, shin'er, *n* One who or that which shines

shingle, shing'gl, *n* [Corrupted from older *shindle*, which, like G *schindel*, was borrowed from L *scindula*, a shingle, fr L *scindo*, I split, as in *rescind*, *scissile*, &c.] A thin piece of wood with parallel sides and thicker at one end than the other, used in covering roofs instead of slates or tiles ——v t pret & pp *shingled*, shing'gld, ppr *shingling*, shing'gl-ing To cover with shingles, to hammer or work on so as to expel slag or scoriæ from in puddling iron



Shingles

shingle, *shing'gl, n* [Norweg *singel* said to be from the *singing* sound it gives under the feet] Round, water worn, and loose gravel and pebbles

shingled, shing'gld, *p a* Covered with shingles

shingler, *shing'gler, n* One who shingles

shingle-roofed, shing'gl rōft, *a* Having a roof covered with shingles

shingles, shing'glz, *n* [From L *cingulum*, a girdle, fr *cingo* I gird] An eruptive disease which spreads around the body somewhat like a girdle

shingling, shing'gling, *n* A covering of shingles, a process in reducing iron from the cast to the malleable state

shingly, shing'gli, *a* Abounding with shingle or gravel

shining, shin'ing, *p a* Bright, splendid radiant, illustrious, distinguished, conspicuous

shinty, shin'ti, *n* [Gael. *sinteag*, a skip, a bound.] A name for the game hockey

shiny, shin'i, *a* [*Shine* and *-y*] Bright, luminous, glossy, brilliant, marked by sunshine, clear, uncloaded

ship, ship, *n* [A. Sax *scip*, a ship= L G *schipp* D *schip* Icel. and Goth *skip* Dan *skib*, Sw *skepp*, O H.G *scif*, G *schiff* (whence Fr *esquif*, E *skiff*), connections doubtful.] A vessel of some size adapted to navigation, a general term for vessels or marine craft of all kinds except boats sometimes restricted to a three masted, square rigged vessel —— v t pret & pp *shipped*, shipt ppr *shipping*, ship'ing [A. Sax. *scipian*, fr the noun] To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind to transport in a ship, to take on board for service in a ship to receive into a ship or vessel, to fix anything in its place —To ship a sea, to have a large wave come aboard.——v i. To engage for service on board of a ship, to go on board a vessel to make a voyage with it to embark

ship-biscuit *ship'b s-kit, n* Hard biscuit prepared for use on board a ship

shipboard, *ship'bōrd, n* The deck or the interior part of a ship, used in the phrase *on shipboard*

ship-broker, ship'brō-ker, *n* A broker who procures insurance or performs other business for ships

ship-builder *ship'bild er, n* One who builds ships a naval architect, a shipwright

ship-building, ship'bild ing, *n* The art of constructing vessels for navigation

ship-canal, ship'ka-nal, *n* A canal through which vessels of large size can pass, a canal for sea going vessels

ship-captain, ship'kap-tin, *n* The commander, captain, or master of a ship

ship-carpenter, ship'kar pen ter, *n* A shipwright, a carpenter that works at shipbuilding

ship-chandler, ship'chand ler, *n* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other stores for ships

ship-letter, ship'let-er, *n* A letter sent by a common ship and not by mail

ship-master, ship'mas-ter, *n* The master, captain, or commander of a ship

shipmate, ship'māt *n* One who serves in the same ship, a fellow sailor

shipment, ship'ment, *n* The act of putting goods on board of a ship, goods shipped or put on board

ship-money, ship'mu ni, *n* An ancient tax in England, levied for providing and furnishing ships for the king's service, revived by Charles I after having been long dormant

ship-owner, ship'ōn-er, *n* A person who owns a ship or ships, or any share therein

shippen, shippon ship'n, *n* [O E *schypne*, *schuppe*, A Sax *scypen*, akin to *ship*] A house or shed for cattle or sheep; a stable

shipper ship'er, *n* One who ships, one who sends goods on board a ship for transportation

shipping, ship'ing, *n* Ships in general, ships collectively, aggregate tonnage

ship-railway, ship'rāl wā, *n* A railway by which a ship may be conveyed from one piece of water to another

ship-shape, ship'shāp, *a* Having a seamanlike trim, hence, neat and trim, well arranged

ship's-husband, ships'huz-band, *n* A person appointed to look after the repairs, equipment, stores, &c., of a ship while in port

ship-worm, ship'werm, *n* The teredo, a mollusc destructive to ships and submarine woodwork

shipwreck, *ship'rek, n* The wreck, destruction, or loss of a ship, destruction miscarriage, ruin failure ——v t pret & pp *shipwrecked*, ship'rekt ppr *shipwrecking*, ship'rek ing To make to suffer shipwreck, to wreck to cast away, to ruin

shipwright, *ship'rit, n* A builder of ships or other vessels a ship-carpenter

ship-yard ship'yard, *n* A yard or place in which ships are constructed

shire, shir (but shir in county names), *n* [A Sax *scire*, a shire or county, a district, a division, fr *sceran*, *scran*, to *shear*, to divide SHARE, SHEAR] A name for the larger administrative or political divisions into which Great Britain is divided, and practically corresponding to *county*

shirk, shurk, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *shirked*, sherkt ppr *shirking* sherk'ing [*Probably* a form of *sharl*] To avoid or get clear of unfairly or meanly, to seek to avoid the performance of duty

shirker, sherk'er, *n* One who shirks.

shirt shert, *n* [From Icel *skyrta*, Sw *skjorta*, Dan *skjorte*, a shirt, lit. a garment shortened SHORT *Skirt* is really the same word] A loose under garment of linen cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys ——v t. pret & pp *shirted* shert'ed, ppr *shirting*, shert'ing To clothe with a shirt to put a shirt on

shirting shert'ing *n* Cloth for shirts

shittah-tree shit'ta trē *n* [Heb *shittāh* pl *shittim*] A species of acacia

shittim-wood shit'tim wud, *n* The hard and durable wood of the shittah tree

shive, shīv, *n* [Also *sheave* same as Icel *skifa*, a slice, Dan. *skive*, L G *schiere*, D

sch y C *schelbe* a sl ce, a disk SHEAVE.] A slice or thin cut a round disc a little p ece or fragment

shiver sh er *v t* pret & p *shivered* shi e d ppr *sh vering* sh v ing [Same root as prec. comp G *schiefer* a splinte *schiefern* to spli ter O.D *scheeren*, to break in pieces] To break nto many small pieces or splinters to shatter to lash to pieces —*v i.* To fall at once nt many small pieces or fragments —*n* A m ll piece or fragment into which a thing breaks a splinter or chip

shiver shi ver *v i* pret & pp *hiver l*, shi' erd ppr *hivering* sh ver-ing. [F r merly *ch ver chever* origin doubtful.] To tremble, as from c ld to hake as with ague, fear horr r o x itement to shudder t quiver to shake or flutter in the wind, as sail.—*n.* A haking fit, as f m cold a shudder a tremor or t emulous motion

shiveringly sht ver ing li, *ad* With hivering o sli ht trembling

shivery sh i ver *a* Pertaining to shi e ng haracterized by sh i ering

shoal sh l, *n* [A Sax *scol scal* a crowd, a shoal perhaps same as *school*] A mult tud a crowd a throng

shoal, sh d, *n* [Allied to *shallow* (*q v*)] A place whe e the water of a river lak or sea is shall w or of little depth a sandbank o bar a shallow —*v t* pret & pp *hoal d*, shōld ppr *hoali g* hōl ing To become mo e shall w — *shall w* as any natural body of water of l ttle depth.

shoaly shōl i, *a* Full of shoals or shallow places.

shock hck, *n* [Sam as D *schck*, a bounce a j lt (whence F *hoc schokken*, to hock O nd Prov G *schock* a hock, *schocl a* to jolt (whence F *choquer* to shock) allied to *shake*] A lent concussion or collision of bodies a viole t striking or dashing against violent onset conflict of contending or oppos ng bodies of men a damaging or serious bl w a blow to the feelings a sudden distu bang e motion the effect on the animal system of a discharge of electricity in w d a sudden pr stration o perturbat n of body and mind.—*v t.* pret. & pp *hocked*, hckt ppr *shocking* shck'ing. To gi a shock t to hake by sud len collision to encou ter violently to strike, as with horror or disgust to disgust to cause to recoil, as from something odious or horrible t offend extremely to scandalize —*v i.* To meet or come together with a shock to c llide or come into collis n.

shock shck, *n* [Same as O Sax. *scoc* threescore, D *schok* G *schock*, Dan *kok*, a heap, threescore] A number of hea es of wheat, rye &c set up together on end in a field a stook —*v t.* To t k up into hocks or stocks.

shock, shck *n.* [Pl l fled from *shag*] A ass of close matted hair a rough-haired d g.—*a.* Sha gy having shaggy hair

shock head l, shck'hed-ed, *a* Ha ing a thick and bushy head of hair

shocking, shck'ing *p a* Serving to shock caus g to recoi w th horr r or disgust dreadf l disgusting offens ery obnoxious or repugnant.

shockingly, hck'ing li *ad* In a shock ng manner dreadf lly disgustingly offensi ly

shod shod, pret. & pp *sl shoe*

shoddy h d i, *n* [From *shod*, a provincial pp of shed—the orig nal meaning being fluff thrown off *in shed*, from cloth in we ving.] F bre obta ned f m old woollen fabrics r ed with fresh wool and ma nfactured anew coarse or inferior cloth made f m this *fig* something regarded as resembl ng this —*a.* Made of shoddy *fig* of a tras y or i ferior character

shoe shō, *n* pl. **shoes,** shoz, archale pl **shoon** shon [A. Sax. *scoo scrdk* a hoe =O hat. *scA*, O Fris. *sk*, Dan and Sw also Icel *skōr*, Goth. *skōhs*, G *sch h*, a hoe root *bruhf l*, comp Icel *skreva*, Goth. *skreipan*, to stride] A covering of protection f r the f.ot, usually of leather a plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse or othe domestic animal to defen l it from injury anyth ng resembling a h se in form or use —*v t.* pret & pp *shod*, sh d ppr *shoei g* sho'ing To f rnish with shoes to put sh oes on to cov r at the bottom.

shoeblack shō'blak, *n* A person that cleans shoes

shoe buckle shō'buk l, *n* A bu kl for fastening a shoe a buckle worn on the upper of a shoe for ornament

shoe horn, shoeing horn shō h rn, ho'ing h'rn *n.* A thin curved p ce f polished horn or metal used to a f n putting on shoes.

shoeless shō'les, *a* Destitute of shoes.

shoemaker sho māk er *n* On who makes shoes and boots.

shoemaking shō'māk ng *n* The trade f making shoes.

shoer shō er *n* One that furn shes or puts on shoes

shoe-tie sh' ti, *n* A tie for fastening a shoe on th f ot.

shog, shog, *n* [A word original g partly in *jog* partly in *hock*] A sud len shake a hock a jog.

shone hon pret. & pp of *shin*

shook, shuk, pret. & pp of *shake*

shook shuk, *n* [A f rm of *shock* a pile of hea es] The sta es and headings for a ngle barrel, prepared and made it to a package

shoot shot, *v i* pret. & pp *hot shot*, ppr *shooting* sht'ing. [A. Sax *sce a* to sh ot, t dart = O Sax. *sceotan*, I el *kjota* Sw *skjuta*, Dan *skyde* D *schieten* G *schiessen*, to sh ot, dart, &c closely akin are *shut shirt, shuttle skittl scuttle* &c.] T cause to dart o fly f rth to let fly w th force to p opel, as from a b w or firearm to discharg to fire to hit, wou l, or kill with a missile fr m a weapon to dis harg with force to empty out suddenly to push or thrust f rward to dart forth to protrude to put forth by way of growth to pass rap dly through und or over (a ra d, a bridge) —*v i.* To perform the act of discharging a missile from a bow gun, &c to fire to be emitted to dart f rth to rush or move along rap dly to dart along to be f lt as if darting through on a body to sprout t put f rth buds or *shoots* to increase in growth to sprout or germinate to push or be pushed out to project to j t. —*n* A shooting a thrust a young branch which boots out an annual growth a kind of sloping trough for shooti g coal, gra n, &c. t to a receptacl a place for shooting rubbish.

shoot, hōt, *n* [F *ch t* modified by the ert *to shoot*] Same as *Chute*

shooter shōt'er *n* One who shoots an implement for shooting.

sh ooting, shot ing, *p.a* Pertaining to one who hoots connected with the k lli g of game by firearms —*n* The act of one who shoots the sport of killing gam with firearms a tract of ground ov which g me is hot sensation f a quick dart g gam

shooting box, shōt ng bcks, *n.* A lodge used by a sportsman during the shooting season

shooting-gallery shōt'ing-gal-e-ri, *n* A place covered in f r the practice of shoo ting as a mark a covered shooting range.

shooting-star shot ng stär *n.* A meteor seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky

shop, shop *n* [A Sax *scoppa* a booth, a storehouse = O D *schop* L G *sch pp* O H G *schopf* a shed, booth, &c. akin *sh ppen.*] A build g or room in which goods or wares are sold by retail retail warehouse a building f wh ch artisans or mechanics carry on their work one' special business or occupation —*v i.* pret. & pp *hopped*, shopt ppr *shopping shopping.* To it shops f r purchas g g s (used chiefly in the ppr).

shopkeeper shop'k p-er *n.* One who keeps a *hop* one wh sells goods *n* a sh p or by retail, in distinction from one who sells by wholesale.

shopkeeping, shop kēp ing, *n* The bus ness of keeping a hop

shop-lifter hop lift er *n* One who steals anything n a shop on pretence of l uying someth ng

shopman shop man, *n* A petty trader a sh p keeper one who serves in a shop

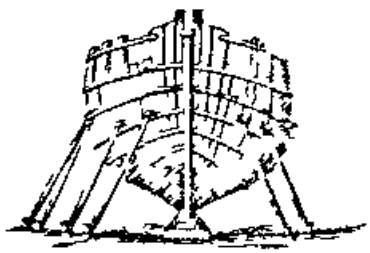
shoppy shop'i, *a* [*Shop* and *-y*] Pertain g to a hop or shops given to talk or think of n thing but o s own call ng

shop-walker shop'wąk-er *n* An attendant in a large shop who directs customers to the pr per departments, sees that they a e served, &c

shop-woman shop'wn man *n.* A woman who serves in a hop

shore shr *n* [A Sax. *score* the shore a place where the land is as it were cut, fr *sceran*, to shear, to divide O D *schoore, schoor* a shore SHEAR.] Land lyi g along the edg of the ocean or sea, or of a large lake or river the coast the strand.

shore shōr *n* [Lit. a piece *shorn* or cut to a certain le gth same as D and L.G *schore schoor* a prop ak n to Icel. *skortha*, a prop a shore See prec.] A prop or



Vessel on th stocks supported by Shores.

support a piece of timber or iron for the temporary support of som thing often in a leaning position —*v t.* pret. & pp *shored*, shr d ppr *shoring* shōr ing To prop' to support by a shore or shores (often with *up*)

shore shr pret. of *shea*

shored shōrd, *a* Having a bank or shore

shoreless sh r'les, *a* Having no shore or coast boundless or unlimited.

shorn sh rn pp of *shea*

short short, *a.* [A. Sax *scort scort* short = O H G *scurz*, hort, cut off Icel. *skort*, scant ly supplied, supposed to be borrowed f vulgar L. *excurtus*, fr *ex* intens., and *curtus*, short, curt (*q v*) Ak n *skirt, skirt* perhaps also *shear*] Not long, but the opposite having no great length or linear extension not tall not extended in time or of long durat n not reachi g a certain point limited in quant ty insufficient in adequate sca ty deficient scantily supplied or f rnished n t possessed f a reasonable or usual quantity (with *of*) not tenacious or retent ve not containing ma y words laconic concise curt brief snapp sh, sharp severe uncivil petula t breaking or crumbling readily brittle friable not prolonged in sound f llowed by *of* less than, below *inferior to* —*adv* In a hort manner abruptly sud lenly insufficiently —*T com* short, to fall below req irem nts or expectation to fail usually with *of* —To fall short, to become inadequate or insufficient to fail to reach a certain standard.—*n.* Something short a summary or brief account pl knee breeches.—In short, in few words briefly

shortage short'āj, *n* [*Short* and *-age*] Amount short or deficient a deficiency or deficit.

short bread short-cake short'bred, short'kāk, *n.* A sweet and ery brittle cake.

shortcoming, hort'kum-ing *n* A failing of the usual quant ty a failure of full performance as of duty

short-dated short dāt ed, *a* Ha ing little time to run

shorten hort n, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shortened*, short nd ppr *horten ng* short n-ing [*Short* and *-en*] To make short or shorter to

abridge, to lessen, to curtail, to contract, to reduce or diminish in extent or amount, to confine, to restrain, to deprive —— v i To become short or shorter, to contract

shorthand, short'hand, *n* A shorter mode of writing than is usually employed, with the use of special characters, stenography, brachygraphy

short-handed, short'hand-ed, *a* Not having the usual or necessary number of hands or assistants.

short-horn, short'hörn, *n* One of a breed of cattle with very short horns

short-lived, short'livd, *a* Not living or lasting long, being of short continuance

shortly, short'li, *adv* In a short manner, quickly, soon, in a little time, in few words, briefly

shortness, short'nes, *n* State or quality of being short, briefness, brevity, conciseness curtness, deficiency

short-rib, short'rib, *n* A rib shorter than the others, one of the lower ribs, a false rib

short-sighted, short'sīt-ed, *a* Near-sighted, myopic, wanting foresight, not able to see far intellectually

short-sightedness, short'sīt-ed nes, *n* Defective vision in which things are seen clearly only at a very short distance, near-sightedness, myopia, defective intellectual sight or vision

short-winded, short'wind-ed, *a* Affected with shortness of breath.

shot, shot, *n* [From *shoot* (which see)=A Sax. *ge-scot*, an arrow, D *schot*, Icel *skot*, Sw *skott*] Act of shooting, discharge of a firearm, a projectile, a missile fired from a gun, a ball or bullet, a cannon ball, or such balls collectively a pellet of lead used for killing birds and other small animals in collective sense often called distinctively *small shot*, the flight of a missile or projectile, or the distance through which it passes, range or reach, a marksman one who practises shooting, a fisherman's nets thrown out at one time, the number of fish caught in one haul.——v t pret & pp *shotted* shot'ed, ppr *shotting*, shot'ing To load with shot

shot, shot, *p a* Having a changeable colour, like that produced with a warp of one colour and a weft of another, chatoyant, hence, interwoven interspersed

shot, shot, *n* [A softened form of *scot* (which see)] A reckoning, or a person's share of a reckoning, share of expenses, as of a tavern bill

shot-belt, shot'belt, *n* A leathern belt or long pouch for shot worn by sportsmen

shot-cartridge, shot'kar trij *n* A cartridge containing small shot

shot-gun, shot'gun *n* A smooth bored gun for firing small shot, a fowling-piece

shot-pouch, shot'pouch, *n* A pouch for small shot, a shot-belt

shot-proof, shot'prōf, *a* Proof against shot, incapable of being damaged by shot

shotten†, shot'n, *n* [An old pp of *shoot*] Having ejected the spawn [*Shal*]

shot-tower, shot'tou er, *n* A tower for making small shot with drops of melted lead falling from a height

should, shud the pret of *shall*

shoulder, shōl'der, *n* [Formerly *shulder*, *sholder*, Sc *shouther*, fr A Sax *sculdor*= O Fris *skulder*, Dan *skulder*, Sw *skuldra*, D *schouder*, G *schulter*, the shoulder, the shoulder-blade origin unknown] The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore-leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body, this joint and all the connected parts, the upper joint of the fore-leg of an animal cut for the market, something like or likened to the human shoulder, a projection from the body of a thing, figuratively, support strength sustaining power, *pl* the upper part of the back —**Shoulder-of-mutton sail**, a triangular sail set on a boat's mast.—**The cold shoulder** See COLD —**Shoulder to shoulder**, with united action and mutual support.——v t pret & pp *shouldered*, shōl'derd, ppr *shouldering*, shōl'der ing To push or thrust with the shoulder, to push with violence, to take upon the shoulder —— v i To push forward, to force one's way, as through a crowd

shoulder-belt, shōl'der belt, *n* A belt that passes across the shoulder

shoulder-blade, shōl'der-blād, *n* The bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone, the scapula

shoulder-bone, shōl'der-bōn, *n* The shoulder-blade

shouldered, shōl'derd, *a* Having shoulders of this or that kind

shoulder-knot, shōl'der not, *n* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace on the shoulder, an epaulette

shoulder-strap, shōl'der strap, *n* A strap worn on or over the shoulder, either to support dress or as a badge of distinction

shout, shout, v i pret & pp *shouted*, shout'ed, ppr *shouting*, shout'ing [Perhaps imitative of sound.] To utter a loud and sudden cry, as in joy or exultation, or to attract attention —— v t To utter with a shout.——n A loud burst of voice or voices, a vehement and sudden outcry expressing applause, joy, triumph, &c

shouter, shout'er, *n* One who shouts

shove, shuv, *v t* pret & pp *shoved*, shuvd, ppr *shoving*, shuv'ing [A Sax. *scofian*, to shove, also *scufan*=O Frns. *skūta*, Icel *skufa*, *skyfa*, D *schuiven* Goth *skuban*, G *schieben*, to shove, cog Skr *kshubh*, to push Akin *shovel*, *scuffle*] To thrust or push forward, to propel, to push forward by sliding along a surface, to press against, to jostle —— v i To push or drive forward, to urge a course —— n Act of shoving, a push.

shovel, shuv'el, *n* [A Sax *scofl* (fr *scufan*, to shove, pp *scofen*)=D *schoffel*, Dan *skovl* Sw *skofvel*, G *schaufel*, a shovel SHOVE.] An instrument consisting of a broad shallow scoop or blade with a handle, used for lifting earth or other loose substances ——v t pret & pp *shovelled* shuv'eld, ppr *shovelling*, shuv'el-ing To take up and remove or throw with a shovel to carry or throw as with a shovel

shovel-board shuv'el- bōrd, *n* A kind of game played by pushing coins or the like along a board or table

shovelful, shuv'el-ful, *n* As much as a shovel will hold

shovel-hat, shuv'el-hat, *n* A clergyman's hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides, and projecting in front

shoveller, shuv'el-er, *n* One who shovels, a species of duck with a bill very broad at the point

show, shō, *v t* pret *showed*, shōd, pp *shown* or *showed*, shōn, shōd, ppr *showing*, shō'ing [Also written *shew*, *shewed*, *shewn* A Sax. *scēawian*, to behold, to show=O Sax *scauwon*, D *schouwen*, Dan *skue*, G *schauen*, Goth *skavjan*, supposed to be from same root as L *caveo* I take care, *cautus*, E *cautious*, an original initial *s* having been lost in these.] To exhibit, present, or display to the sight or view of others, to let be seen, to make to know to cause to understand, to make known, to teach, instruct or inform to prove, to manifest, to point out, as a guide, to bestow, confer, afford (mercy, &c), to disclose, to make known to reveal, to explain or expound —To show off, to exhibit in an ostentatious manner —To show up, to usher or conduct up a stair, to hold up to ridicule or contempt.——v i To appear, to look, to be in appearance, to seem —To show off, to make a show, to display one's self ——n The act of showing or exhibiting, exhibition, manifestation, what is presented to sight or view appearance, whether true or false, semblance, outward aspect assumed, mere appearance, pretence, pretext, ostentatious display, parade, pomp a sight or spectacle, a pageant; an exhibition, something that the public are desired to come and inspect, things exhibited for money —A show of hands, a raising of hands, as a means of indicating votes or opinions in a meeting

show-bread, **shew-bread**, shō'bred, *n* Among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary

shower, shō'er, *n* One who shows or exhibits

shower, shou'er, *n* [A Sax *scur*, a shower of rain, arrows, &c.=Icel *skūr* Sw *skur*, D *schoer*, L G *schuur*, Goth *skūra*, O H G *scūr*, G *schauer*, a shower, a storm, &c, perhaps same root as *sly*] A fall of rain, sleet, snow, or hail, of short duration, a fall of things in close succession, a copious supply bestowed, liberal distribution —— v t pret & pp *showered*, shou'erd, ppr *showering*, shou'er-ing To water with a shower to send down copiously, to bestow liberally, to distribute or scatter in abundance —— v i To rain in showers

shower-bath, shou'er-bath, *n* A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above

showeriness, shou'er i-nes, *n* State of being showery

showery, shou'er i, *a* Raining in showers, abounding with frequent falls of rain

showily, shō'i li, *adv* In a showy manner, with parade, ostentatiously, gaudily

showiness, shō'i-nes, *n* State of being showy, parade, gaudiness

showing, shō'ing, *n* A presentation to view, representation in words, line of argument taken

showman, shō'man, *n* One who exhibits a show, the owner of a travelling show

show-room, shō'rōm, *n* A room in which a show is exhibited an apartment where goods or samples are displayed to attract purchasers

showy, shō'i, *a* [*Show* and *-y*] Making a great show, ostentatious, brilliant or splendid, gorgeous gaudy

shrapnel, shrap'nel, *n* [After General *Shrapnel*, the inventor] A shell filled with bullets and a small bursting charge just sufficient to split the shell open and release the bullets at any given point.

shred, shred, *v t* pret & pp *shred* or *shredded*, shred, shred'ed, ppr *shredding*, shred'ing [A Sax *screddian*, to shred, fr *scredde*, a shred, a piece torn off, a *screed* akin to O Frns *skreda*, D *schroodm*, O H G *scrōtan*, G *schroten*, to cut, clip, &c *Shroud* is akin] To cut or tear into small pieces particularly narrow and long pieces ——n A long, narrow piece cut off, as of cloth, a fragment, a tatter

shreddy, shred'i, *a* Consisting of shreds or fragments

shrew, shrō, *n* [O E *shrewe*, wicked, a wicked person, whence obsol *shrewe* to curse, to *(be)shrew*, whence *shrewd*, fr A Sax. *screawa*, the shrew mouse, lit perhaps a biting or venomous creature, akin to *shred*] A peevish, ill tempered woman, a scold, a termagant, a shrew mouse

shrewd, shrōd, *a* [A pp fr old *shrewe*, to curse, *shrewe*, an evil person SHREW] Malicious or mischievous, keen or biting cunning, astute, sagacious, discerning, showing discernment, sharp

shrewdly, shrōd'li, *adv* In a shrewd manner sagaciously, astutely

shrewdness shrōd'nes, *n* Quality of being shrewd, sagacity, astuteness, cunning

shrewish, shrō'ish, *a* *Having the qualities of a shrew*, peevish ill-tempered vixenish —**shrewishly**, shrō'ish li, *adv* In a shrewish manner —**shrewishness** *shrō'ish-nes*, *n* *The qualities of being shrewish*

shrew-mole shrō mōl, *n* An insectivorous animal of *North America* which burrows like a *mole*

shrew-mouse, shrō'mous, *n* [SHREW] A small insectivorous animal with a lengthened muzzle, generally resembling a mouse but the true mice are rodents), and once thought venomous.

shriek, shrēk, v i pret & pp *shrieked*, shrēkt, ppr *shrieking*, shrēk'ing [Same as *screech*, Sw *skrika*, to vociferate, Icel. *skrīla*, to twitter an imitative word.] To

cry out shrilly to u ter a sharp shri cry to scream, as n a sudden fri ht, n horr o anguish ——n. A sharp shrill cry o scream, such as is p o uced by sud len terro or anguish a shril noise

shrievalty hr ai-ti, n [F m *hrieva* adj of old *sh ier* a sh riff] The office o jurisdict on of a sheriff

shrift, shrift, n [A Sax. *scrift* fr *scrif* n to shri so Icel. *krip* Dan *krift* Sw *skrift* SHRIVE] The act f shri ng o being shri en confession to a priest absol n

shrike shrik, n [From ts *krick n*, cry A Sax *scric* a shrike.] A name of cer



Great Cray Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*)

tain necessoria birds wh h feed on insects small birds, &c s o ten impale the prey on thorns a butch b rd.

shrill, shril, a. [An im ta e word sk n to Sc. *sk l*, a screech, LG *krell* G *schrill* shrill] Sharp acute, o piercing n sound utteri g an acute sound.——v t. pret. & pp *hri lled* shrild pr *shrill ng* hril g To utter an acu e piercing sound.—— v i. To te in a hrill tone.

shrillness shril nes, n. Quah y of being shril sen sation of sound.

shrilly shril'li, *ad* [*Shrill* and *-ly*] In a sh ill manner acute y with a sharp soun or ise.——n. shril i. [*Shrill* and *-y*] Somewhat shrill.

shrimp, shrimp n. [Ak n to *scrimp* to dwal ou sparing y A. Sax. *scrymman*, to withe G. *schrumpfen* to shri el] A s all crustaceanal d v the lobste and crayfish, esteeme as f od a dwarfish creature a ma n kin.

shrimper shrimp e n A fisherman who catches shrimps.

shrine shrin n [A Sax *scrin* a shrine an ark, lik D *schrl n*, G *schre n*, Ice *skrin*, *skrina* & f La *scri m*, a *scrg* or case] A case or box particula y a case n which sacred th ngs re deposited a re ignary tomb reserv ling a hrine an altar a sacred spot a place hallow d from



Porta la Shrine Malmesbury Abbey

ts history or associations.——v t. pret. & pp *hrined*, shrined pp *shri ng* hrin g place in a sh rine to enshrine.

shrink, hrungk i. pret. *shrunk* or *shrunk* pp *shrunk* or *shrun kn*, shrunk shrung'kn (he la er now a ways a an a pp *shrink ng* shringk ng [A Sax *scrincan*, pr *scrunc* pp *scru cen* to hrink to shri D *schrincken* to shrink fr m root of *rimp hrug*] To or ract decrease in s ze pontaneous y to draw or be drawn into ess ength bread h o compass sy an inheren qual y hri to become wrink ed t w hdraw o ret re as from dang to declin action from f a to re l, as n fea horr distress to fl nch v t. To cause to con ract, as y mmm rsion n water n. Ac f hri king or con ract n shri kage

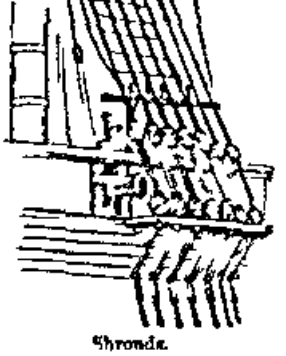
shrinkage shringk aj n [*hri k* and *age* A shrink ng con ract n o a less compass *diminu ion n bulk* o quan y, re ct on

shrinkily shringk ing li *ad* W h shrink g

shrive ri pre *hrove* h d s *röv*, hri f pp *hriven* or *hri* shrivn hri f ppr *hriving* sh ving [A Sax *scrif* n to hri Frs *hri a* borrowed from L. *scribo* I wri ke D *schrijven* G *schreiben*, to write I ce *hrift*] To hea receiv h con essi n f to a m ist con ession to as a priest does to con ess a d absr e

shrivel shri' e v t pret. & pp *hrivell d* shri l pp *shrive ing* shri l ng [Im gin doubt nl verb ps al fr t to *hri k hrimp* pe haps part y sugges ed by *rive* (ft)] T draw or be drawn i to wrinkles o hri k or contract to shrink and form c rruga t *ns* ——v t. T *contract into wrinkles* to cause to shri k to co rruga ons

shroud hroud, n [A Sax *scrud*, a ga ment, a sh ud = Icel. *skrud* sl rouds, tackle Dan nd Sw *skrud* dress akin *scre d* fr root of *sh ed*] That which clothes, covers,



Shrouds.

or conceals a coven g what covers or wraps up he dress f he hea a wi h g sheet one of he large ropes in a h p to sup ng fr m he head of a mas to th rig and b si les of he ship, to sup port the mast, and crossed by ra nes to arm la lers ——v t. pret. & pp *shrouded* hrou ed pp *shrou* i roud ng. To cov o en p to dress for he gra to conceal to hide o eal to screen to protect by hiding

Shrove-tide h v' tid, [*Shrove* pr of *rove* a *ide* m season] Th m when people were shri en just before Lent h f w days before Ash Wednesday

Shrove Tuesday sh v' tz-dā [See prec.] n ess n Tuesday he las in mes tat preceding th first day of Le t or A h Wednesday

shrub shrub n [A. Sax *scrob* a bush. *crub* our *brubby trees*, is the *same w rd*. SCR B A low dwarf ree a w ny y plan of a size less han a more rictly a plan with several w y stems from he same root

shrub shrub, n. [A A h, dri k ng, anyt g dru k all ed to *syrup* and *her bet*] A beverag n w ich he j ice of *fru t* is an important ingredien alcng w h suga and ery often spiri rum-shrub

shrubbery shrub é i n [*Shrub* and *-ery*] An ornamental planta on of shrubs shrubs or ec y

shrubbiness shrub nes, n S ate or quah y of e g shru by

shrubby shrub'i, a Full of shrubs re sem ng a shrub cons ing of shrubs o rushwood.

shrug, shrug v t pret. & pp *shrugged* s rug p r *hrugg g* shrugging [From root f *hrk* all d to Dan *skrugge*, o stoop Sw *krukka* t croo h D *sch kken* G *sch ecken* to mb] To draw up or to con ract, as he shor i rs ——v i. T raise draw up e should rs ——n. A drawing up of he sh ulders s mot on usually ex p *ssi g d s k s gh con empt ke*

shrunken shrungk n, p a [A pp of *hri k*] Hav ng shrunk or shri e d up shri lled con racted.

shuck shuk n [Comp *husk* to throw husks be ng hr wn aw y] A sk or hu k

shudder hud v i pret. & pp *huddered* shu erd, ppr *hu lering* shu e g [Sam as LG *sch l ern*, D *schudderen* G *sch rn* o shak, to h er freq forms f LG a ll *schudden*, G *schatt n*, O H G *scut* to shake, pe haps all d *hoot*] To t m hak or ju w h fear horro or a *ersa n* to shi er to quake to be remulou ——n. A remo a shaking w h fear or horror

shudderingly shu ing j *adv* In a *sh ldering* m anner w h *remor*

shuffle shu f, v pret & pp *sh ffled* shuff d pp *sh ffl g* huffling [A d fr *hove* l k LG *sch ff n*, to ffle. *Scuffle* is another *form*. SH VE] To shove one w y and ther to push f m one to ano her to m x by pus g sh ng to confuse to throw into disorder to hange the relati e posi ons of as f ca n h pack to remo in roduce by art fic a *ersa n* on ——v t. To hange pos ion to sh ground to a l an weri g fair ques ons to prac se h fts to e u detection o eq ca e to p evarica e to qu to to move w h an rregula dragging gai to rub the feet n is y to an fro on h fl or or ground to scrape the floor n dancing to n x up ca ds in a pack ——n. The act of one who shuffles an evas n a trick an art fice a *prevaricat on or eq ocati n* a scrap g movemen w h feet n dancing a com u sort be ng e do *sh ffle*.

shuffler shu fle n One who shuffles one who *rev ricates* one who plays trick one who fts es ca ds

shuffling sh f ng p a Mov ng w h *rregu* gal evasi prevarica ng

shufflingly s ng li *ad* W h shuf fl g w th revarica on

shun shun, v pret & pp *sh n ed sh nd* ppr *sh ng* shu ning [A. Sax *scunia* to shun origin n known *sk nke mer sr d* are deri f rm] To y l, eschew keep ear o to a id com g contact w h, to take care not to n r or associate w h no to prac ise to refra from to escape to evade to neglect

shunt hu t, v t pret & pp *shu ed* hunt ed pp *n g* shunt g. [From *sh n*] In ra ways, to arn f om one ne of rails nto another ——v t. To cause o urn f om on line of ra to ano her hence o hove off to free one' se f of.

shut, shu v pret & pp *sh* shut ppr *h t n*, hut in. [P rmerly *hut* *hit* f A Sax. *scytten* to bol to lock to shoot the lt, fr *scyt* to shoot, fl ow) S m y a sh is wha is *hot or cast*.] T *close so as to h nder ingress or egress* t one or stop up to close th aper ure or rance f to close by et ting the parts tog he he eyes, a k, & l o ins to f bul en rance in o pree ode w to close in to confine o en rom n he ba te senses often with *out* & ——v i. To lose itself to be closed. ——n. Made se closed pot woman or *sonorous* ha g be sound such only stopped

by a succeeding consonant ——n The act of closing, close, a shutter

shutter, shut'er, *n* A person who or that which shuts, a movable covering for a window or aperture

shuttle, shut'l, *n* [A Sax *scytel*, a shuttle, fr *sceótan*, to shoot, because shot to and fro in weaving SHOOT, SHUT] An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp, the sliding thread holder of a sewing machine

shuttle-cock, shut'l-kok, *n* [*Shuttle*, and *cock*, corrupted fr *cork*] A cork stuck with feathers, and struck by a battledore in play, also, the play ——v t To throw or bandy backwards and forwards like a shuttle-cock

shy, shī, *a* [Same as Dan *sky*, shy, skittish, G *scheu*, shy, timid, akin to O E *schuech*, A Sax *scéoh*, Sc *sl uch*, Sw *skygg*, shy *Eschew* is akin] Keeping at a distance through caution or timidity, readily frightened, timid, sensitively timid retiring, reserved, not familiar, coy, avoiding freedom of intercourse, cautious, wary, careful to avoid committing one's self, suspicious —— v i pret & pp *shied*, shīd, ppr *shying*, shī'ing To fly or start away, to start suddenly aside, as a horse ——n The starting suddenly aside of a horse

shy, shī, *v t* pret & pp *shied*, shīd, ppr *shying*, shī'ing [Probably akin to *sl ew*, meaning lit to throw obliquely, perhaps to *shy* (a)] To throw, to pitch, to fling or toss [Colloq]

shyly, shily, shī'li, *adv* In a shy or timid manner, not familiarly, diffidently

shyness, shiness, shī'nes, *n* Quality or state of being shy, fear of near approach or of familiarity, reserve, coyness

si, sē In *music*, a name given to the seventh note of the natural or normal scale

sialagogue, sialogogue, sī-al'a-gog, sī-al'o-gog, *n* [Gr *sialon*, saliva, and *agōnos*, leading] A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge

siamang, sī'a-mang *n* [Malay] A quadrumanous animal, a kind of gibbon

Siamese, sī-a-mēz', *n sing* and *pl* A *native or natives of Siam*, *the language of Siam*

sibilance, sibilancy, si'bi lans, si'bi lan-si, *n* [*Sibilant* and *-ce*, *-cy*] The quality of being sibilant, a hissing sound as of *s*

sibilant, si'bi-lant, *a* [L *sibilans*, ppr of *sibilo*, I hiss] Hissing, making a hissing sound.——n A letter uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*

sibilate, si'bi lāt, *v t* pret & pp *sibilated* si'bi lāt-ed ppr *sibilating*, si'bi lāt-ing [L *sibilo*, *sibilatum*, I hiss, perhaps imitative of hissing] To pronounce with a hissing sound

sibilation, si-bi-lā'shon, *n* The act of sibilating or hissing, a hissing sound, a hiss

sibilatory, sibilous, si'bi-la-to-ri, si'bi-lus, *a* Hissing, having a hissing sound

sibyl, si'bil, *n* [*Fr sibylle*, L *sibylla*, fr Gr *sibylla*, a sibyl origin doubtful] A name common to certain women mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, and said to have been endowed with a prophetic spirit, hence, a prophetess, a sorceress, a fortune-teller, a witch

sibylline si'bil lin, *a* [L *sibyllinus* See prec] Pertaining to the sibyls, uttered or composed by sibyls, like the productions of sibyls prophetical

sic, sik, *adv* [L *sic*, so, thus] Thus, or it is so a word often used in quoting, and placed within brackets, intended to note that the quotation is literally exact, though there is something peculiar about it

siccate, sik'āt, *v t* pret & pp *siccated*, sik'āt-ed, ppr *siccating*, sik'āt-ing [L *sicco*, *siccatum*, I dry, fr *siccus* dry] To dry

siccation, sik kā'shon, *n* The act or process of drying

siccative, sik'a tiv, *a* [*Siccate* and *-ive*] Drying, causing to dry ——n That which promotes the process of drying

siccity, sik'si ti, *n* [L *siccitas*, fr *siccus*, dry] Dryness, aridity

sice, sīs, *n* [Fr *six*, six, fr L *sex*, six SIX] The number six at dice

sick, sik, *a* [A. Sax *seóc*, sick, ill=O Sax *siok*, O Fris *siel*, Goth *siuks*, L G *seel*, *siek* D *ziel*, Icel *sjukr*, G *siech*, sick] Affected with disease of any kind, not in health, not well, ill, indisposed, distempered, languishing, affected with nausea, inclined to vomit, disgusted, tired or weary (followed by *of*), pertaining to or set apart for those who are sick

sick-bay, sik'bā, *n* A place in a ship partitioned off for invalids

sick-bed, sik'bed, *n* A bed to which one is confined by sickness

sicken, sik'n *v t* pret & pp *sickened*, sik'nd ppr *sickening*, sik'n-ing [*Sick* and *-en*] To make sick, to disease, to make squeamish, to disgust, to inspire loathing in ——v i. To become sick, to fall into disease, to be filled to disgust, to be disgusted or nauseated, to languish.

sickening sik'n ing, *p a* Making sick, disgusting, loathsome

sickish, sik'ish, *a* Somewhat sick inclined to be sick nauseating —**sickishly**, sik'ish-li, *adv* In a sickish manner

sickle, sik'l, *n* [A Sax. *sicel*, *sicol*, a sickle =D *sikkel*, G *sichel*, Dan *segel*, a sickle, a dim form fr root of *scythe*, or borrowed fr L *secula* a sickle, fr *secare*, to cut (whence *section*, &c)] An instrument for cutting grain, used with one hand, a reaping-hook

sickleman, sik'l-man, *n* One that uses a sickle, a reaper

sickliness, sik'li-nes, *n* State or character of being sickly

sick-list, sik'list, *n* A list containing the names of the sick

sickly, sik'li, *a* Affected with sickness, not healthy, somewhat affected with disease ailing, infirm, weakly, feeble, languid, faint, producing disease extensively, not salubrious, marked with sickness, appearing as if sick.—— adv In a sick manner or condition

sickness sik'nes, *n* State of being sick, disease ill-health, malady, illness, nausea, a peculiar state of the stomach causing or tending to cause vomiting

sick-room, sik'röm, *n* The apartment where one lies ill

side, sīd, *n* [A. Sax *síde*, a side=O Sax *sída*, O Fris *side*, D *zyde*, L G *side*, Dan *side*, Icel *sída*, G *seite*, a side, akin to A. Sax *sid*, long, wide, Icel *sídr*, long, perhaps same root as L. *situs*, site (q v)] The broad or long surface of a solid body as distinguished from the *end*, which is of less extent, part spoken of as contrasted with top, bottom, back, or front, exterior line considered in length, the margin, edge, border, the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder, the part of persons on the right hand or the left right or left half of the body, the part between the top and bottom, the slope of a hill or mountain, one of two principal surfaces opposed to each other, part whichever way directed quarter in any direction, any party or interest opposed to another, line of descent traced through one parent any line which forms one of the boundaries of a straight-lined figure also, any of the bounding surfaces of a solid.—— a. Lateral, being on the side, being from the side or toward the side, oblique, indirect ——v i pret & pp *sided*, sīd'ed, ppr *siding* sīd'ing To embrace the opinions of one party when opposed to another party, to engage in a faction often followed by *with*

side-arms, sīd'armz, *n pl* Arms carried by the side as sword, bayonet, &c

sideboard, sīd'börd, *n* Lat. side table a piece of furniture, consisting of a kind of table with drawers or compartments used to hold dining utensils, &c

sided sīd'ed, *a* Having a side or sides used in composition (many *-sided*)

side-dish, sīd'dish, *n* A subordinate dish at table, a dish placed at the side instead of at the top or bottom

side-light, sīd'lit, *n* A light at a side, light admitted into a building, &c , laterally, a window in the wall of a building, information thrown indirectly upon a subject

sidelong, sīd'long, *adv* [*Side*, and *term -long*, *-ling*, as in *headlong*, *darkling*] Laterally, obliquely, in the direction of the side —— a. Lateral, oblique, not directly in front

sider, sīd'er, *n* One that takes a side or joins a party

sidereal, sī-dē'rē-al, *a* [L. *sidereus*, starry, fr *sidus*, *sideris*, a star (seen also in *consider*)] Pertaining to a star or stars, containing stars, starry, measured by the apparent motion of the stars —Sidereal day, the time in which the earth makes a complete revolution on its axis in respect of the fixed stars, being 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4 092 seconds —Sidereal year, the exact period of one revolution of the earth round the sun, containing 366·25 sidereal days

siderite, sid'er lt, *n* [Gr *sidēritēs*, fr *sidēros*, iron] An ore of iron, native spathic iron ore

siderography, sid-er-og'ra fi, *n* [Gr *sidēros*, steel or iron, and *graphō*, I engrave] The art or practice of engraving on steel

siderolite, sid'er-ō-lit, *n* [Gr *sidēros*, iron, and *lithos*, a stone] A meteoric stone chiefly consisting of iron

sideroscope, sid'er-ō-skōp, *n* [Gr *sidērōs*, iron, and *skopeō*, I view] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron by magnetic needles

siderostat, sid'er-ō-stat, *n* [L *sidus*, *sideris*, a star, and Gr *statos*, placed.] An apparatus for observing the light of the stars, a kind of heliostat

side-saddle, sīd'sad l, *n* A saddle for a woman, in which the feet are both on one side

sidesman, sīdz'man, *n* An assistant to the churchwardens

side-walk, sīd'wąk, *n* A raised walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street or road, a footway

sideways sīd'wāz, *adv* SIDEWISE.

side-wind, sīd'wind, *n* A wind blowing laterally, *fig* an indirect influence or means

sidewise, sīd'wīz, *adv* [*Side*, and *wise*, manner] Toward one side, laterally, on one side

siding, sīd'ing, *n* A short additional line of rails laid at the side of a main line for the purpose of shunting

sidle, sīd'l, *v i* pret. & pp *sidled*, sīd'ld; ppr *sidling* sīd'l ing [From *side*; comp *handle*, *I nedl*] To go or move side foremost, to move to one side

siege, sēj, *n* [Fr *siege*, fr hypothetical L.L *sedium*, *sidium*, fr L *sedeo*, I sit SEDATE.] The regular attack of a fortified place with the object of gaining possession of it, investment of a fortified place by an army, and the attack of it by the necessary military operations, any continued endeavour to gain possession

siege-train, sēj'trān, *n* The artillery, carriages, ammunition &c , carried with an army for attacking fortified places

sienna, sē-en'na, *n* An earth of a fine yellow colour, from *Sienna* in Italy, used as a pigment

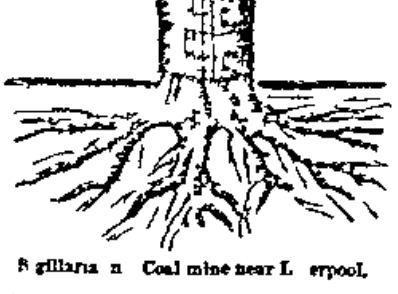
sierra, sē-er'ra, *n* [Sp , fr L. *serra* a saw] A chain of hills or mountains with jagged or saw-like ridges

siesta sē-es'ta, *n* [Sp , fr L. *sexta* (*hora*), the sixth hour, noon] A sleep or rest in the hottest part of the day

sieve siv, *n* [A. Sax *sife*, a sieve=L.G *sere*, D *zeef*, G *sieb*, connections doubtful Hence *sift*.] A vessel or utensil for separating the smaller particles of any loose substance from the larger

sift, sift, *v t* pret & pp *sifted* sift ed, ppr *sifting* sift'ing [A Sax *siftan*, fr *sife*, a sieve L G *siften*, D *ziften*, to sift SIEVE.] To operate on by a sieve, to separate the finer particles of a substance from the coarse by a sieve, to part or treat, as by a sieve,

to examine minutely or critically, to scrutinize —— *v.i.* To pass as through a sieve
sifter sift'er *n.* One who sifts that which is a sieve
sigh, sī, *v.i* pret. & pp. *sighed* sīd; ppr. *sighing* sīing (Formerly *syke*; from A.Sax. *sican* to sigh; Sc. *sauch*, *seech*, Dan. *sukke*, to sigh; Dut. *zucht* a sigh; probably imitative of sound, compare *scough*, noise of the wind, *sob*) To make a single deep respiration to inhale and expire a long breath audibly as from grief or melancholy; to grieve; to make a melancholy sound, as the wind —— *v.t.* To emit in sighs; to mourn; to express by sighs —*n.* A sound made by deep expiration or by a long breath; a deep or long breath; respiration made audibly as in grief or the like
sighing sī'ing, *adv.* With sighs
sight sīt, *n.* [A.Sax. *gesihth*, a seeing, from *seon*, to see (Goth. *saihwan*, Dan. and Sw. *syn*, compare *scene*, *scope*, SEE.) Act or power of seeing; perception; faculty of vision; vision; faculty of perceiving objects by the eye; view; vision; the eye; an instrument or apparatus fixed on the muzzle of a musket, &c. to aid the eye in taking aim; a glance; a look; a view; a spectacle; an exhibition; something worth seeing; a great many; an unusual collection; an application of the eye in gunnery; the perpendicular instrument on an apparatus fixed on the muzzle of a musket, &c. to aid the eye in taking aim; at sight, after sight, terms applied to bills of exchange payable on presentation —— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sighted*; ppr. *sighting* To come in sight or view of; to obtain a view of, as land; to see; to descry; to get the proper elevation and direction of, as a cannon.
sighted sīted, *a.* Having sight, or seeing in a particular manner or degree (used chiefly in compounds, as *sharp-sighted*) having eyes or sights, as a rifle
sightless sīt'les, *a.* Wanting sight; blind.
sightlessness sīt'les-nes, *n.* The state of being sightless; want of sight.
sightliness, sīt'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being sightly
sightly sīt'li, *a.* Pleasing to the sight or eye; agreeable to look on.
sight-seeing, sīt'-sē-ing, *n.* The act of seeing sights or visiting scenes of interest.
sight seer sīt'-sē-er, *n.* One who goes to see sights or curiosities.
sigillaria, sij-il-lā'ri-a, *n.* [L. *sigillum*, a seal from markings on the stem; dim. of *signum* a mark; SEE.] A large fossil plant of the coal formation.



Sigillaria in Coal mine near Liverpool.

sigillography sij-il-log'ra-fi, *n.* [L. *sigillum* a seal, and Gr. *graphō* I write. See prec.] The science of seals on documents
sigmatic, sig-mat'ik, *a.* [From the Greek name of the letter.] Containing the letter *s*; as *sigmatic* verbs
sigmoid sigmoidal, sig'moid, sig-moi'dal, *a.* [From Gr. *sigma*, the letter Σ or C =S.] Curved like the Greek letter sigma having the shape of the letter *s*
sign, sīn, *n.* [Fr. *signe* f. L. *signum*, a mark, a sign, whence *signal*, *signet* or *signet*, *signify*, *assign*, *consign*, *design*, *signature*, &c. also see f. the lim. *signil-* m.] A mark, stamp, or impression indicative of something that by which anything is made known or represented; something that indicates the existence or approach of something else; a token; a mark; an indication; a motion or gesture by which thought is expressed or intelligence communicated; a portent; an omen; a miracle; a wonder; a symbol; something external representing or signifying something internal or spiritual; something conspicuously placed on or near a house indicating the occupation of the inhabitant or giving notice that it is sold or made within; a sign-board; one of the twelve divisions of the ecliptic each containing 30 degrees; a symbol or character indicating the relation of quantities; a symbol; a wonder; a prodigy; an understanding; a word; a password; a token; a watchword; a sign; a gesture to transcribe in one's own handwriting —— *v.i.* To make a sign or signal.
signable sīn'a-bl, *a.* That may be signed or ratified; legal.
signal box, sig'nal boks, *n.* A small house in which railway signals are worked.
signal fire sig'nal fīr, *n.* A fire intended for a signal.
signalize sig'nal-īz, *v.* pret. & pp. *signalized* sig'nal-īzd, ppr. *signalizing* sig'nal-īz-ing [*signal* and *-ize*] To make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished; to distinguish by some fact or exploit often used reflexively
signal lamp sig'nal lamp, *n.* A lamp to make signals; a railway lamp made to give out light of different colours as a signal
signally sig'nal-li, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably; memorably
signal man sig'nal-man, *n.* A man who works signals
signal post sig'nal pōst, *n.* A post or pole for displaying flags, lamps, &c. as signals.
signatory signnatary sig'na-to-ri, sig'na-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *signatus* pertaining to signing; f. *signator* a signer; *signa* to sign; f. *signum* a mark; SEE.] Relating to the signing of documents; signing a public document. —— *n.* One who signs the representative of a state who signs a public document.
signature sig'na-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *signature* f. L.L. *signatura*, f. L. *signatus* pp. of *signare* to sign; SEE.] A stamp or mark impressed on manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself; the flats or sharps immediately after the beginning of each staff or mark the key of the movement; printing a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of each sheet or half sheet of a book to indicate their order
sign board, sīn'-bōrd, *n.* A board on which one sets a notice of his occupation or of articles for sale
signer sīn'er *n.* One who signs or subscribes his name.
signet sig'net, *n.* [Fr. *signet* dim. of *signe* sign; SEE.] A seal the seal used by the sovereign in sealing his private letters and grants.
signeted, sig'net-ed, *a.* Stamped or marked with a signet.
signet ring, sig'net-ring *n.* A ring containing a signet or private seal.
signifiable sig'ni-fī-a-bl, *a.* That may be signified.
significance significancy sig-nif'i-kans, sig-nif'i-kan-si, *n.* (see next.) That which is signified meaning import expressiveness or impressiveness force energy power of impressing the mind importance moment consequence
significant sig-nif'i-kant, *a.* [L. *significans* ppr. of *significare* SIGNIFY.] Signifying something standing as a sign of something betokening indicative expressive of more than what appears bearing a meaning expressive or representative of some fact or event important momentous
significantly sig-nif'i-kant-li, *adv.* In a significant manner; meaningly, expressively
signification sig'ni-fi-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *signification*, L. *significatio*.] Act of signifying what is signified that which is understood to be intended by a sign character mark or word; import; sense
significative sig-nif'i-kā-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *significatif* SIGNIFY.] Signifying betokening having significance; significant; expressive
significatively sig-nif'i-kāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a significant manner
significator sig'ni-fi-kāt-ėr *n.* One who or that which signifies
significatory sig-nif'i-ka-to-ri, *a.* Having significance; meaning
signify sig'ni-fī, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *signified*; ppr. *signifying* sig'ni-fī-ing [Fr. *signifier* L. *significo*—*signum*, a sign, and *facio* I make; SIGN.] To make known either by signs or words to express or communicate by a token; to betoken; to portend; to make known; to declare; to proclaim; to manifest; to mean; to denote; to imply; to import; to weigh; to have consequence
signiory sig'ni-o-ri, *n.* SENATORY
sign manual sīn man'ū-al, *n.* One's own name written by one's self; one's signature; the signature of a sovereign or prince
signor signior sēn-yor', *n.* An English form of Italian *Signor* (Sp. *señor*) equivalent to the English Sir; a lord or gentleman; a sovereign; **signora,** sēn-yō'ra, *n.* An Italian title of address of respect, equivalent to *Madam*; **signorina,** sēn-yō-rē'na, *n.* An Italian title equivalent to *Miss* or the French *Mademoiselle*; a young lady
sign post sīn pōst, *n.* A post on which a sign hangs.
Sikh sēk, *n.* One of an Indian community, half religious, half military which founded a state in the Punjaub annexed to British India in 1849
silage sīl'āj, *n.* Same as *Ensilage*. See SILO
silence sī'lens, *n.* [Fr. *silence* f. L. *silentium* fr. *silens* I am still or silent; perhaps from same root as *sedeo* I sit.] State of being silent; stillness or entire absence of sound or noise; state of holding one's peace; forbearance of speech; a man, one of whose characteristics is silence; secrecy; absence of mention or observation. —— *v.t.* pret. & pp. *silenced*; ppr. *silencing* sī'lens-ing To put to silence; to make silent; to oblige to hold the peace to restrain from noise or speaking; to still; to quiet; to restrain; to appease; to stop the noise of; to cause to cease firing by a vigorous cannonading



Silhouette.

silent, sī'lent, *a.* [L. *silens silentis* ppr. of *sileo* I am silent; SILENCE.] Not speaking mute; dumb; speechless; habitually speaking little; taciturn; not inclined to much talking; not loquacious; not mentioning; not proclaiming not acting; not transacting business in person; not pronounced, as a letter; free from sound or noise having or making no noise
silently sī'lent-li *adv.* In a silent manner; without noise; noiselessly
silentness sī'lent-nes, *n.* State of being silent; stillness silence
silhouette sil-ō-et', *n.* [Fr. *silhouette* f. Étienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 17— in deri-

sion of his excessive economy in regard to the finances] A profile portrait filled in with a black or dark colour, the inner parts being sometimes indicated by lines of a lighter colour, design in profile, figure made by shadow

silica, silex, sil'i ka, sī'leks, *n* [L *silex, silicis*, a flint] Oxide of silicon, a characteristic ingredient of a great variety of minerals, rock-crystal, quartz, and flint being nearly pure silica

silicate, sil'i kāt, *n* [*Silica* and *-ate*] A compound of silica with certain bases, as alumina, lime, magnesia, &c

siliceous, silicious, si lish'us, *a* [L *siliceus*, fr *silex*, flint] Pertaining to silica, containing it, or partaking of its nature

silicic, si lis'ik, *a* Pertaining to silica

silicification, si lis'i fi kā"shon, *n* [See next] Petrifaction, conversion into stone by siliceous matter

silicify, si lis'i fī, *v t* pret & pp *silicified*, si-lis'i-fid, ppr *silicifying*, si lis'i-fi ing [From *silica* and *fy*] To convert into or petrify by silica —*v i* To become impregnated with silica

silicle, silicula, silicule, sil'i kl, si lik'ū la, sil'i kul, *n* (L *silicula*, dim of *siliqua*, a pod.] A kind of seed vessel differing from a siliqua in being as broad as it is long, or broader

silicon silicium, sil'i kon, si lis'i um, *n* [From L *silex, silicis*, a flint] The non metallic element of which silica is the oxide, the chief constituent of flint

siliqua, sil'i kwa, *n* ,pl **siliquæ,** sil'i kwē [L *siliqua*, a pod, also a very small weight] The long pod or seed vessel of such cruciferous plants as wall flower, a weight for gold or precious stones, a carat



Siliqua or Pod

1, Mustard 2, Wall flower 3, Do opened to show the arrangement of parts

silique, si lēk', *n* A siliqua

siliquiform, si lik'wi form, *a* Having the form of a siliqua

siliquose siliquous, sil'i kwōs, sil'i kwus *a* In bot bearing siliquæ

silk silk, *n* [A Sax *seolc*, silk, for *seric*, fr L *sericum*, Gr *serikon*, silk, lit Seric stuff, from *Seres*, the Greek name of the Chinese *Serge* is a doublet.] The fine soft thread produced by various species of caterpillars, particularly by the larva of the insect called silk worm (which see) cloth made of silk, a garment made of this cloth —a Pertaining to silk, consisting of silk, silken.—To take silk, to attain the rank of queen's counsel

silk-cotton, silk'-kot n, *n* A silky fibre surrounding the seeds of tropical American and Indian trees

silken, silk'n, *a* [*Silk* and *-en*=A. Sax. *seolcen*] Made of silk, like silk, soft to the touch, silky

silkiness silk'i nes, *n* State or quality of being silky, softness and smoothness to the feel

silk-mercer, silk'mer ser, *n* A dealer in silks

silk-mill, silk'mil, *n* A mill or factory for reeling and spinning silk, or for manufacturing silk.

silk-thrower, silk-throwster, silk'-thrō-er, silk'thrōs-ter, *n* One who twists or throws silk, to prepare it for weaving

silk-weaver, silk'wēv-er, *n* One who weaves silk stuffs

silk-worm silk'werm, *n* A worm which produces silk, the larva of various moths which spin a silken cocoon or case for the inclosure of the chrysalis

silky, silk'i *a* Made of silk consisting of silk, like silk soft and smooth to the touch

sill, sil, *n* [A.Sax *syl, syll*, base, sill=Icel. *sull, svill*, Sw *syll, svill*, O.D *sulle*, L G *sull*, G *schwelle*, sill, perhaps from same root as L. *solea*, a sole] A stone or piece of timber on which a structure rests, the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window, the threshold, the floor of a gallery or passage in a mine

sillabub sil'la bub *n* [Etym uncertain] A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd.

sillery, sil'er i, *n* [From *Sillery*, not far from Rheims in France] A non sparkling champagne wine of an esteemed kind.

sillily, sil'i li, *adv* In a silly manner, foolishly

silliness, sil'i nes, *n* State or quality of being silly, foolishness, folly

silly, sil'i, *a* [O E *seely*, A. Sax *saelig*, prosperous, blessed=Icel *sæll-ligr*, G *selig*, happy, fr A. Sax *sæl*, Icel. *sæll* O H G *sāl*, Goth *sēls*, good, happy, cog Gr *holos*, Skr *sarva*, a hole] Simplet, guileless†, in offensive, harmless, artless weak in intellect, witless senseless, foolish, character ized by weakness or folly, unwise, indiscreet

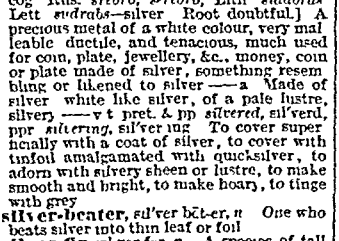
silo, sī'lō, *n* [Sp *silo*, fr L *sirus*, Gr *siros*, a pit for grain] The pit in which green fodder is preserved in the method of ensilage ENSILAGE.—*v t* pret & pp *silored*, sī'lōd, ppr *siloing*, sī'lō-ing To put into a silo

silt, silt *n* [From Prov E *sile*, to filter or strain=L G *silen*, G *seihen*, Sw *sila*, to filter, akin to A Sax *sēon*, Icel. *sía*, to filter] A deposit of mud or fine earth from running or standing water —*v t* pret. & pp *silted*, silt'ed, ppr *silting*, silt'-ing To choke or fill with silt or mud often with *up*

silty, sil'ti, *a* [*Silt* and *y*] Consisting of or resembling silt, full of silt.

Silurian, si lū'ri-an, *a* Belonging to the Silures, an ancient British people of South Wales —Silurian rocks, the lowest division of the palæozoic strata, so called from the district where first investigated.

silurus silure, si lu'rus si lūr', *n* [L *silurus* fr Gr *silouros*] A large fish found in the Danube and other rivers of Europe


Sly Silurus (*Silurus glanis*)

silva silvan, sil'va, sil'van, *a* SYLVA, SYLVAN

silver, sil'ver, *n* [A.Sax. *seolfor seolfor sulfor*, silver=L G *silver*, D *zilfer*, Icel *silfr*, Sw *silfver*, G *silber*, Goth *silubr*, cog Rus. *srebro*, *serebro*, Lith *sidabras* Lett *sudrabs*—silver Root doubtful.] A precious metal of a white colour, very malleable ductile, and tenacious, much used for coin, plate, jewellery, &c., money, coin or plate made of silver, something resembling or likened to silver —*a* Made of silver white like silver, of a pale lustre, silvery —*v t* pret. & pp *silvered*, sil'verd, ppr *silvering*, sil'ver ing To cover superficially with a coat of silver, to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quicksilver, to adorn with silvery sheen or lustre, to make smooth and bright, to make hoary, to tinge with grey

silver-beater, sil'ver bēt-er, *n* One who beats silver into thin leaf or foil

silver-fir sil ver fer, *n* A species of tall European fir, so called from two silvery lines on the under side of the leaves

silver-fish, sil'ver fish, *n* A fish of a white colour with silvery lines, a variety of gold fish

silver-fox, sil'ver foks, *n* An arctic variety of fox with a valuable black fur intermingled with long white or silvery hairs

silver-glance, sil'ver glans, *n* A mineral, a native sulphuret of silver

silver-grain, sil'ver grān, *n* The medullary rays in timber

silver-gray, sil'ver grā, *a* Of a colour resembling silver

silvering sil'ver ing, *n* The art or operation of covering the surface of anything with silver, or with an amalgam resembling silver, the silver or an amalgam thus laid on

silverize, sil'ver īz, *v t* pret & pp *silverized*, sil ver īzd, *ppr silverizing*, sil'ver īz ing To coat or cover with silver

silverly, sil'ver li, *adv* With a bright or sparkling appearance, like silver

silvern, sil'vern, *a* Made of silver, silver

silver-plated, sil'ver plāt-ed, *a* Covered with a thin coating of silver

silversmith, sil'ver smith, *n* One whose occupation is to work in silver

silver-stick sil'ver stik, *n* The name given to a field-officer of the British Life Guards when on palace duty

silver-tongued, sil'ver tungd, *a* Having a smooth tongue or speech.

silvery, sil'ver i, *a* [*Silver* and *-y*] Like silver having the appearance of silver, of a mild white lustre, besprinkled or covered with silver; soft and clear as the sound of a silver bell

simar, si mar', *n* Same as *Cymar*

simian, simious, si'mi an, si'mi us, *a* [L *simia*, an ape, fr *simus*, flat-nosed.] Pertaining to apes or monkeys, ape like.

similar, si'mi ler, *a* [Fr *similaire* fr a hypothetical L L *similaris*, fr L *similis*, like, akin to *simul*, together, fr root of E *same Assimilate, assemble, dissemble resemble, simulate*, &c , are akin SAME] Like, resembling, having a like form or appearance, having like qualities, in geometry, having like parts and relations but not of the same magnitude —*n* That which is similar, something that resembles something else.

similarity, si mi la'ri ti, *n* [*Similar* and *-ity*=Fr *similarite*] State of being similar; likeness, resemblance

similarly, si-mi-ler'li *a* In a similar or like manner with resemblance

simile, si'mi lē, *n* [L , a thing that is like, neut of *similis*, like SIMILAR] A figure of speech consisting in a comparison of two things which however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance, a poetic or imaginative comparison

similitude si mil'i tūd, *n* [Fr *similitude*, L *similitudo*, fr *similis*, like SIMILAR] Likeness, resemblance; similarity, likeness in nature, qualities, or appearance, comparison, simile, a representation, a facsimile

simious See SIMIAN

simitar, sim'i ter SCIMITAR

simmer, si'mer, *v i* pret & pp *simmered*, si'merd ppr *simmering* si'mer ing [Probably imitative of the gentle murmuring of liquids beginning to boil or boiling very slowly, comp G *summen* Dan *summe*, to hum] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing

simoniac si mō'ni ak *n* [Fr *simoniaque* L L *simoniacus* SIMONY] One guilty of simony

simoniacal, si mō-ni'ak al *a* Pertaining to involving, or consisting of simony guilty of simony —**simoniacally,** si mō-ni'ak al li, *adv* In a simoniacal manner

simony, si'mo-ni, *n* [Fr *simonie*, L L *simonia* fr *Simon Magus* who proffered money to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment, the presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

simoom, si moom', *n* [From Ar *samūm*,

fr *samum*, to poison.] A hot suffocating wind, laden with dust and sand, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia.

simous, si'mus, *a.* [L. *simus*.] Having a flat or snub nose

simper sim'per *v i.* pret. & pp. *simpered* sim'perd; ppr. *impering* im'pering. [Akin to Prov. G. *zimpern*, to be affectedly coy; Dan. *semper* ... per. ety. origin doubtful.] To smile in a silly or affected manner. —*n.* A smile with an air of silliness affectation.

simperer sim'per-er *n.* One who simpers

simpering, sim'per-ing *p. a.* Smiling foolishly or affectedly affected.

simperingly sim'per-ing-li, *ad.* In a simpering manner

simple sim'pl, [Fr. *simple* fr. L. *simplex* sim'plex, of a root meaning one-fold, entirety; see also in *si'gle*, one by one, L. *singuli*, sing'gu-li, in same) and that of L. *plicare*, to fold (whence *ply*). PLY.] Not complicated, complex, or compound; not compounded, mingled, or combined with anything else; single; not involved; easily understood; clear; not given to stratagem or duplicity; artless; common; mere; plain; humble; sincere; guileless; unaffected; unadorned; unsuspecting; silly; foolish; weak in intellect, in *bot.* consisting of one; not exhibiting divisions in *chem.* that has not been decomposed or separated into two or more elements; elementary. —*n.* Something not mixed or compounded; a medicinal herb or a medicine obtained from a herb so called because each vegetable was supposed to have one particular virtue.

simple hearted sim'pl härt-ed, *a.* Having a simple heart; single hearted, ingenuous

simple minded sim'pl mind-ed, *a.* Artless; unsuspecting

simple-mindedness, sim'pl mind-ed-nes, *n.* The character of being simple-minded.

simpleness sim'pl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being simple, simplicity

simpleton, sim'pl-ton, *n.* [From *simple* with French term. *-ton*.] A simple or silly person; a person of weak intellect; a foolish person or one easily deceived

simplicity sim-plis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *simplicité* L. *simplicitas*, fr. *simplex*, *simplicis* (q. v.).] State or quality of being simple; singleness; state of being not complex or of consisting of few parts; artlessness; freedom from duplicity; slyness, or cunning; sincerity; plainness; freedom from artificial ornament; freedom from intricacy or abstruseness; weakness of intellect; silliness; foolishness.

simplification, sim'pli-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of simplifying.

simplify sim'pli-fī, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *simplified*, sim'pli-fīd; ppr. *simplifying*. [Fr. *simplifier*, fr. L. *simplex*, simple, and *facio* I make.] To make simple; to reduce to greater simplicity; to show an easier or shorter method of doing; to make plain or easy

simply sim'pli, *adv.* In a simple manner; without art, fulness, or subtility; artlessly; plainly; without adornment or elaboration; merely; solely; weakly, foolishly

simulacrum sim-u-lā'krum, *n.* pl. **simulacra**, sim-u-lā'kra. [L., *from simulo*, to SIMILAR.] An image or likeness; a shadowy likeness; a phantom or any appearance

simulate sim'u-lāt, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *simulated*, sim'u-lāt-ed; ppr. *simulating*. [L. *simulo*, *simulatus* fr. *similis*, like SIMILAR.] To counterfeit; to feign; to assume the mere appearance of without the reality

simulation, sim-u-lā'shon, *n.* [F. *simulation*, L. *simulatio* (-on-is) prec.] Act of simulating or counterfeiting; act of feigning; assumption of a false appearance or character; pretence.

simulator sim'u-lāt-or, *n.* [L. *simulator*.] One who simulates or feigns.

simulatory sim'u-la-to-ri, *a.* Consisting in or characterized by simulation.

simultaneity sī-mul-tā-nē'i-ti, *n.* Simultaneousness.

simultaneous, sī-mul-tā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *simultaneus* fr. L. *simul*, at the same time, akin to *similis*, like SIMILAR.] Taking place happening, or going on at the same time; done at the same time; coincident in time

simultaneously sī-mul-tā'nē-us-li, *ad.* In a simultaneous manner; at the same time

simultaneousness sī-mul-tā'nē-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being simultaneous, coincidence in time

sin sin, *n.* [A. Sax. *syn*, *synn*, *sinn*, sin; O. Frs. *sin*, *sine*; O. Sax. *dea*; L. G. *sun*; Icel. and Dan. *synd*; O. D. *sunde*; D. *zonde*; O. H. G. *sunta*, *sunte*; sin, conn. with L. *sons*, *sontis*, guilty.] A transgression of the known law; a violation of a divine command; any action, word, thought, or desire contrary to the law of God; moral depravity; wickedness; iniquity; an offence; in general a trespass or transgression. —*v. i.* pret. & pp. *sinned*, sind; ppr. *sinning*, sin'ing. [From the noun.] To commit a sin or to violate the law of God or any known rule of duty; to offend in general; to transgress; to trespass

Sinaitic Sinaitic sī-a-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Mount Sinai or the law given to Moses there

sinapism sin'a-pizm, *n.* [Fr. *sinapisme* L. *sinapismus* fr. *sinapis* Gr. *sinapi*, mustard.] A mustard poultice

since sins, *prep.* [O. E. *sins*, *sinnes*, *sithens*, *sithen*; all adverbial genitives from a lost A. Sax. *siththan*, but after that, for *sith tham*. —O. *seit lem*. Comp. the similar forms *hence*, *whence*.] From or after that time subsequently from then till now; before now. —*conj.* From the time when; seeing that because that; inasmuch as

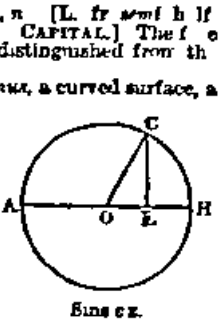
sincere sin-sēr' *a.* [Fr. *sincère* L. *sincerus* sincere, pure, unmixed, sound, whole; genuine; of origin doubtful.] Pure; unmixed; unalloyed; being in reality what it appears; not feigned, simulated, or assumed; real; genuine; undissembling; guileless; frank; true

sincerely sin-sēr'li, *adv.* In a sincere manner; unfeignedly; genuinely; really

sincerity sin-ser'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sincérité*, L. *sinceritas*.] State or quality of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocrisy; truthfulness; guilelessness; earnestness.

sinciput sin'si-put, *n.* [L. fr. *semi* half and *caput*, the head. CAPITAL.] The fore part of the skull as distinguished from the *occiput* or back part

sine sīn, *n.* [L. *sinus*, a curved surface, a curve, a bend. SINUS.] A geometrical line drawn from one end of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter drawn through the other end.



Sine C E.

sinecure sī'ne-kūr, *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura* care.] An ecclesiastical benefice without cure or care of souls; an office which has revenue without employment.

sinecurism sī'ne-kūr-izm, *n.* [*Sinecure* and *-ism*.] The state of having a sinecure

sinecurist, sī'ne-kūr-ist, *n.* [*Sinecure* and *-ist*.] One who has a sinecure.

sinew sin'ū, *n.* [A. Sax. *sin*, *sinew*, a sinew = D. *zen* = G. *sehne*; Icel. *sin*, Dan. *sene*; Sw. *sena*, a sinew; cog. Skr. *snâvan*, a sinew.] The fibrous cord which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon; hence, that in which strength consists; thews; muscles.—Sinews of war; money as a means of carrying it on.—*v. t.* pret. & pp. *sinewed*, sin'ūd; ppr. *sinewing*, sin'ū-ing. To bind or join, as by sinews; to strengthen; to knit together

sinewed sin'ūd, *p. a.* Furnished with sinews; strong

sinewless sin'ū-les, *a.* Having no sinews; having no strength or vigour

sinewy sin'ū-i, *a.* Consisting of a sinew or sinews; well braced with sinews; brawny; vigorous; strong; firm

sinful, sin'fūl, *a.* Full of sin or marked by sin; wicked; iniquitous; unholy; contaminating; sinful, or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God; wrong

sinfully sin'fūl-li, *adv.* In a sinful manner; wickedly; iniquitously

sinfulness sin'fūl-nes, *n.* Quality of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity; depravity

sing sing, *v. t.* pret. *sang*, *sung*; pp. *sung*; ppr. *singing* sing'ing. [A. Sax. *singan* (pret. *sang*, pp. *sungen*) to sing; O. Sax. *singa*, Icel. *singja*, Sw. *sjunga*, Dan. *synge*, D. *zingen*, G. *singen*, Goth. *siggwan*, to sing; perhaps of imitative origin. *Song* and *sang* are derivatives.] To utter words or sounds musically or with melodious modulations of voice; to utter sweet or melodious sounds as birds; to give out a musical sound; to make a small, shrill sound (as a kettle); to have a ringing sensation to tell or relate something in numbers or verse. —*v. t.* To utter with musical modulations of voice; to chant; to carol; to celebrate in song; to sound or tell; to give praises to in verse; to relate or rehearse in numbers, verse, or poetry

singe sinj, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *singed*, sinjd; ppr. *singeing* sinj'ing. [A. Sax. *sengan* to singe; also D. *zengen*, G. *sengen*, to singe.] To burn slightly or superficially; to scorch, to burn the surface of; to remove the nap from by heat. —*n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn

singer sing'er *n.* One who sings; one whose occupation is to sing; a vocalist; a bird that sings.

singing bird sing'ing berd, *n.* A bird that sings; a song bird.

singing master sing'ing mas-ter *n.* One who teaches vocal music.

single sing'gl, *a.* [O. Fr. *single*, L. *singulus*; root *sim* as in *simple* (q. v.).] Being one or a unit; not double or more; consisting of one only; one alone; individual; particular; uncompounded; unmingled; companion or assistant; unmarried; performed by one person, or with one person only opposed to another; simple; sincere; incorrupt; unbiased in *bot.* having only the normal number of petals. —*v. t.* pret. & pp. *singled*; ppr. *singling* sing'gling. To separate; to select individually from among a number; to choose from others without.

single acting sing'gl-akt-ing *a.* Acting in one direction only; having the steam admitted to one side only of the piston.

single breasted, sing'gl-brest-ed, *a.* Applied to a coat or waistcoat which buttons only to one side.

single-entry sing'gl-en-tri, *n.* A system of book keeping in which each entry appears only once on one side or other of account.

single handed sing'gl-hand-ed, *a.* Unassisted, by one's own efforts.

single hearted sing'gl-härt-ed, *a.* Having a single or honest heart

single-minded sing'gl-mind-ed, *a.* Having a single purpose; free from guile; honest; straightforward.

singleness, sing'gl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being single; oneness; freedom from duplicity; sincerity

single-stick sing'gl-stik *n.* A stick or cudgel for fencing with; fencing with such sticks.

singly sing'gli, *ad.* In a single manner; individually; particularly; separately; each alone; without partner, companion, or associate; honestly; sincerely

sing-song, sing'song, *n.* A drawling or monotonous tone or wearying succession of tones; repetition of similar words or tones.

singular sing'gū-ler *a.* [Fr. *singulier* L. *singularis*, fr. *singulus* single. SINGLE.]

That is single, unique, belonging to one, expressing one person or thing, not plural or dual, without precedent, unexampled, remarkable, eminent, unusual, rare, out of the usual course, peculiar, strange, odd. —*n.* The singular number, a word in this number

singularity, sing gū la'ri ti, *n* pl **singularities,** sing gū la'ri tiz. [Fr *singularité*, L *singularitas*, fr *singularis*, singular] The state or quality of being singular, especially, peculiarity eccentricity, strangeness, oddity, something singular, a peculiarity

singularly, sing'gū-ler li, *adv* In a singular manner or degree, peculiarly, remarkably, unusually, oddly strangely, so as to express one, or the singular number

sinister, si'nis-ter, *a* [L *sinister*, lit left, on the left hand, hence unlucky, bad origin doubtful.] On the left hand or left side, left, as opposed to right, evil, bad, ill intentioned, baneful, harmful malign, unlucky, inauspicious —**sinisterly,** si'nis-ter li, *adv* In a sinister manner

sinistral, si'nis-tral, *a* [L *sinister*, left SINISTER] Belonging to the left hand or left side, sinistrous

sinistrally, si'nis-tral li, *adv* [See prec] Toward the left, on the left hand.

sinistrorse, si'nis-trors, *a* [L *sinistrorsus*, fr *sinister*, left, and *vorsus*, *versus*, turned.] Directed to the left, turning or twining to the left, as the stems of plants

sinistrous, si'nis trus, *a* Sinistral, sinister, being on the left side, inclined to the left

sink singk, *v t* pret *sank* or *sunk*, sangk, sungk, pp *sunk*, sungk, ppr *sinking*, sink'ing [A Sax. *sincan* (pret *sanc*, pp *suncen*), to sink=O Sax *sinkan*, D *zinken*, L G and G *sinken*, Dan *synke*, Sw *sjunka*, Goth *siggwan*, to sink, with A Sax *sencan*, &c, as corresponding causals, akin to A Sax *sigan*, to sink, same root as *sith*] To fall or descend in a medium of less specific gravity, to fall by the force of gravity, to go to the bottom, to subside to enter or penetrate into any body, to fall as from want of bodily strength, to take a lower position to the eye, to decline below the horizon, to be directed down, to become or seem hollow, to be overwhelmed or depressed, to enter the mind and be impressed, to decline in worth, strength, estimation, &c to fall off in value, to decay, to droop, to settle down, to lower in tone to decrease and become less deep, to subside —*v t* To cause to de-cend below the surface, to immerse, to submerge, to cause to fall or drop to make by digging or delving, to depress, to degrade, to bring low, to ruin, to crush, to put or leave out of consideration, to lose thought of, to suppress or keep from speaking of, to invest more or less permanently in any undertaking or scheme —*n* A receptacle for receiving liquid filth, a sewer, a receptacle for receiving filthy water, as in kitchens, &c, any place where iniquity is gathered, a place where a stream disappears

sinker, singk'er, *n* One who or that which sinks, a weight on some body, as a fish line or a net, to sink it

sinking, singk'ing, *p a* Causing to sink, giving a feeling of depression —*Sinking fund.* See FUND

sinless, sin'les, *a* Free from sin, pure, perfect, innocent

sinlessly, sin'les-li, *adv* In a sinless manner innocently

sinlessness, sin'les-nes, *n* State or quality of being sinless

sinner, sin'er, *n* One who sins or commits sin, a transgressor of the divine law, any transgressor, an offender, a criminal.

sin-offering sin'of-er ing, *n* A sacrifice for sin, something offered as an expiation for sin

sinologist, si nol'o jist, *n* A sinologue

sinologue, sin'o-log, *n* [Fr *sinologue*, fr Gr *Sina*, China, *Sinai*, the Chinese, and *logos*, discourse] A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c; one versed in Chinese —**sinology,** si nol'o-ji, *n* The knowledge of the Chinese language, &c.

sinople, si'no pl, *n* [Fr *sinople*, L *sinopis*, fr Gr *sinōpis*, fr *Sinōpē*, a town on the Black Sea] A kind of red clay or earth used as a pigment

sinter, sin'ter, *n* [G *sinter*] Stony matter precipitated by springs

sinuate, sin'ū āt, *v t* pret & pp *sinuated*, sin'ū āt-ed, ppr *sinuating*, sin'ū āt-ing [L *sinuo*, *sinuatus*, fr *sinus*, a curve a bending SINUS] To bend, wind, or curve, to bend in and out —*a.* Winding, sinuous, having a wavy margin

sinuation sin-ū-ā'shon, *n* [See prec] A winding or bending in and out.

sinuosity, sin-ū os'i ti, *n*, pl **sinuosities,** sin ū-os'i tiz. [Fr *sinuosité* See next] Quality of being sinuous, a bending or curving in and out, a bend in such a series, a wave line

sinuous, sin'ū us, *a* [Fr *sinueux*, fr L *sinuosus*, fr *sinus*, a bend. SINUS] Bending or curving in and out, of a winding, serpentine, or undulating form, crooked.

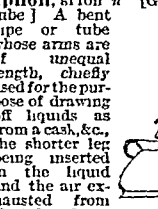
sinuously, sin'ū us-li, *adv* In a sinuous manner, windingly crookedly

sinus, si'nus, *n* [L, a fold, lap, or bosom, bend, curve, bay, &c] A curved opening or indentation, a bending inward, a bay, a recess or opening into the land, a cavity in animal bodies or parts, a cavity containing pus, a fistula

Sioux si-ō' or sū, *n sing* and *pl* A race of Indians in North America

sip, sip, *v t* pret & pp *sipped*, sipt, ppr *sipping*, sip'ing [A lighter form of *sup*=D and L G *sippen*, to sip SUP] To take or suck into the mouth in small quantities, to drink or imbibe in small quantities to draw into the mouth, to suck up, to drink out of —*v i* To drink a small quantity, to take a flud with the lips —*n.* A small quantity of liquid taken with the lips

siphon, si'fon *n* [Gr *siphōn*, a reed, any tube] A bent pipe or tube whose arms are of unequal length, chiefly used for the purpose of drawing off liquids as from a cask, &c., the shorter leg being inserted in the liquid and the air exhausted from the tube, whereupon the pressure of the atmosphere causes the liquid to rise and flow over, a tube in certain mollusks conveying water to or from the gills



Siphon.

siphonage, si'fon āj, *n* [*Siphon* and *-age*] The action or operation of a siphon

siphonal, si'fon-al, *a* Pertaining to a siphon.

siphon-bottle, si'fon bot-l, *n* A bottle for aerated waters, which are discharged through a bent tube by the pressure of the gas within

siphonic, si-fon'ik, *a* Pertaining to a siphon

siphonostomatous si'fo-nō-stom''a tus, *a* [Gr *siphōn*, tube *stoma*, mouth] Having a tubular mouth, having a tube or siphon conveying water to the gills, as certain molluscs

siphuncle, si'fung kl, *n* [L *siphunculus*, dim fr *siphon*] A tube passing through the chambers of the nautilus and kindred animals

sippet, sip'et, *n* [A dim form from *sip* or *sop*] A small sip a little bit of something eatable, a small piece of bread served along with soup, broth &c.

sir, ser, *n* [Fr *sire* fr L *senior*, an elder or elderly person SENIOR.] A word of respect used in speaking or writing to men, a general title by which a speaker addresses a man or male person, the title distinctive of knights and baronets, always prefixed to the Christian name, a title formerly given to clergymen

sirdar, ser'dar, *n* [Hind *sar-dār*] A chieftain, captain, or head-man in Hindustan

sire, sir, *n* [A form of *sir* (q v)] A respectful word of address to a king or other sovereign prince, a father, a progenitor, the male parent of an animal, particularly used of a horse

siren, si'ren, *n* [L *siren*, fr Gr *seirēn*, a siren] A name of certain sea-nymphs of Greek mythology who enticed seamen by the magic sweetness of their songs, and then slew them, an alluring or enticing woman a woman dangerous from her fascinations, an amphibian *inhabiting the* southern parts of the United States, called also *mud-eel*, an instrument producing a loud piercing sound and used as a fog-signal —*a.* Pertaining to a siren, bewitching, fascinating

Sirenia, si-rē'ni a, *n pl* [From their fancied resemblance to mermaids or *sirens*] An order of marine herbivorous mammals comprising the manatee and dugong

Sirenian, si-rē'ni an, *a* and *n* Belonging to, or one of, the Sirenia

Sirius, si'ri us, *n* [Gr *Seirios*, fr *seirios*, hot, scorching] A large and bright star called also the Dog-star (which see)

sirloin, ser'loin *n* [Formerly *surloin*, fr Fr *surlonge*, *surlonge*, a sirloin—*sur*, over, upon, and *longe* a loin LOIN] The upper part of a loin of beef, a loin of beef

surname, ser'nām. SURNAME

sirocco, si rok'kō, *n* [It, fr Ar *shoruk*, fr *shark*, the east] An oppressive, relaxing south or south-east wind from Africa, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily

sirrah, si'ra, *n* [From *sir*, but the form is difficult to explain] A word of address, like 'fellow' or *sir*', with an angry or contemptuous force added

sirup, si'rup, *n* See SYRUP

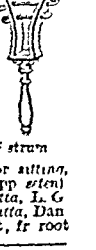
sisal-grass, sisal-hemp si-sal'gras si-sal'hemp, *n* [From *Sisal*, in Yucatan] The prepared fibre of the agave or American aloe, used for cordage

siskin, sis'kin, *n* [Same as Dan *sisgen*, Sw *sisl a*, G *zeisig* of Slavonic origin] A European song-bird of the finch family, greenish in colour

sist sist, *v t* pret. & pp *sisted*, sist'ed ppr *sisting*, sist'ing [L *sistere*, to stop] In *Scots law*, to stop, to stay, to cite or summon

sister, sis'ter, *n* [From Icel *systir*, Sw *syster*, a sister=A Sax *sweoster*, D *zuster*, O Sax *swestar*, O Fris *swester* Goth *swistar*, G *schwester*, sister, cog Rus *sestra*, L *soror*, Skr *swasri*, root unknown.] A female corresponding to a male of the same parentage, a female born of the same parents, a woman of the same faith, a female fellow-Christian, a female of the same kind, a female of the same society or community, as the nuns of a convent, the word is correlative with *brother*

sisterhood sis'ter-hud, *n* State or condition of a sister, sisters collectively, a society of females united in one faith or order



Sistrum

sister-in-law, sis'ter in la, *n* A husband or wife's sister

sisterless sis'ter les, *a* Having no sister

sisterly, sis'ter li, *a* Like a sister, becoming a sister, affectionate

sistrum sis'trum, *n* [L *sistrum* fr Gr *seistron*, fr *seiō*, I shake] A jingling metallic instrument used by the ancient Egyptians in their religious ceremonies.

sit, sit, *v i* pret & pp *sat*, sat, ppr *sitting*, sit'ing [A Sax. *sittan* (pret *sæt*, pp *seten*) to sit=O Sax *sittian*, O Fris. *sitta*, L G *sitten*, D *zitten*, Icel. *sitja*, Sw *sitta*, Dan *sidde*, G *sitzen*, Goth. *sitan*, to sit, fr root

seen also in L. *sedeo* I sit, *sella*, a seat (see SENATE) Skr *sad*, to sit. Sit is the causative of the verb *seat* is also akin] To rest on the thighs and lower extremity of the trunk: to rest upon the haunches: to rest on a seat: to perch, as fowls: to incubate or cover and warm eggs for hatching: to remain or abide: to lie: bear or weigh: to have a seat or position: to be placed: to be adjusted: to be suited to one's person: to fit or suit when put on: to assume a position for one part: to be taken: to have a seat in Parliament or other assembly: to be convened, as an assembly: to hold a session: to be officially engaged in public business.—To sit down, to take a seat: to begin a siege.—To sit under, to be a regular hearer of: to be a member of the congregation of.—To sit up, to rise from a recumbent posture: not to go to bed.——v.t. To keep the seat upon (a horse, &c.): to place on a seat.

site sīt, *n.* [L. *situs* site or situation, from *sino*, *situm*, I put or set down, I let, suffer, allow] Situation, especially as regards surroundings: local position: a plot of ground for building on.

sitology sī-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *sitos* food, *logos* discourse] That department of medicine which relates to diet: dietetics.

sitter sit'er, *n.* One who sits: one who sits for his portrait: a bird that incubates.

sitting, sit'ing, *p.a.* In the position of one who sits: pertaining to a sitter: incubating: occupying a place in an official capacity.——*n.* The act of one who sits: occasion on which one sits for a portrait or a bust: a session: the business meeting of a body of men: the time during which one sits, as at books, at cards or dice: the space occupied by one person in a church pew.

sitting room, sit'ing rōm, *n.* Sufficient space for sitting: an apartment for sitting: a parlour.

situate sit'ū-āt, *a.* [F. *situé*, L.L. *situatus*, situated, fr. L. *situs*, a site] Placed with respect to any other object: permanently fixed: situated.

situated sit'ū-āt-ed, *a.* [A later form of *situate*, but now more common] Having a site or position placed or standing with respect to any other object: being in any state or condition with regard to men or things: circumstanced.

situation sit-ū-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *situation*, L.L. *situatio*. See prec.] State of being situated: position: location in respect to surrounding station: state or condition, as of difficulty or ease: case: plight: circumstances: temporary state: post, place, office or engagement.

sitz-bath sits-bath *n.* [G. *sitz-bad*—*sitz*, a seat, and *bad* a bath] A bath in which one can bathe sitting: a bath taken in a sitting posture.

sivan sī'van, *n.* The third month of the Jewish year: answering to part of May and part of June.

six siks, *a.* [A. Sax. *six*=O. Fris. Icel. Dan. and Sw. *sex*, L.G. *ses*, D. *zes*, G. *sechs*, Goth. *saihs*, L. *sex*, G. Ger. Per. *shash*, Ir. *shash*, Sk. *shash*.] Twice three.——*n.* The number of six, or twice three: the symbol representing this.

sixfold siks'fōld, *a.* and *ad.* Six times repeated.

sixpence siks'pens, *n.* An English silver coin of the value of six pennies: the value of six pennies.

sixpenny siks'pen-i, *a.* Worth sixpence.

six-shooter siks'shōt-er *n.* A revolving pistol.

sixteen sik'tēn', *a.* and *n.* [A. Sax. *sixtene*, *sixtyne*.] Six and ten: the number consisting of six and ten.

sixteenmo sik'stēn-mō, *n.* SEXTO-DECIMO.

sixteenth, siks'tenth. [*Sixteen* and *th*.] The sixth after the tenth: the ordinal of sixteen.——*n.* One of sixteen equal parts into which a thing is divided.

sixth, sikth, *a.* [A. Sax. *sixta*, fr. *six*, *six*.] The first after the fifth: the ordinal of six.——*n.* The sixth part: a certain musical interval.

sixthly sikth'li, *adv.* In the sixth place.

sixtieth siks'ti-eth *a.* [From *sixty*=A. Sax. *sixtigotha*, sixtieth.] The ordinal of sixty.——*n.* One of sixty equal parts of a thing.

sixty siks'ti, *a.* [A. Sax. *sixtig*.] Six times ten.——*n.* The number of six times ten.

sizable sīz'a-bl, *a.* Of moderate bulk: of reasonable or suitable size.

sizar sī'zar, *n.* [The term *sizar* in old sense of ration: allowance of food. SIZE.] A student at the University of Cambridge who gets his food free: a recipient of certain other allowances.

sizarship sī'za-ship *n.* The position or station of a sizar.

size sīz, [Contr. to *assize* and meaning rigidly quantity or dimensions *assessed* or settled. ASSESS, ASSIZE.] Quantity: magnitude: extent: volume: surface dimensions: great or small: bigness: bulk: a conventional measure of linear dimensions, as of hose, glasses, &c.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sized*, sīzd: ppr. *sizing* sīz'ing. To adjust or arrange according to size: to bulk: to take the size of.

size sīz, *n.* [It. *sizza*, *assisa* a kind of glue, size: akin to *sedere* above meaning a settled substance] A sort of weak glue used by painters, paper manufacturers, &c.: a tenacious varnish used by gilders, a buffy coat on the surface of coagulated blood.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sized* sīzd: ppr. *sizing* sīz'ing. To cover with size: to prepare with size.

sizeable sīz'a-bl *a.* SIZABLE.

sized sizd, *a.* Having a particular magnitude or size.

sizer sīz'er *n.* One who or that which sizes: a kind of gauge.

sizing, sīz'ing *n.* Size or weak glue: act of coating with size.

sizy sīz'i, *a.* Having the quality of size: glutinous: adhesive: ropy.

skain skān, *n.* A skein.

skald skald, *n.* A scald.

skate skāt, *n.* [From D. *schaats* a skate: connections doubtful.] A contrivance furnished with a narrow steel runner fastened under the foot, for moving rapidly on ice.——*v.i.* pret. & pp. *skated*, skāt'ed: ppr. *skating*, skāt'ing. To slide or move on skates.

skate skāt, *n.* [Icel. *skata* a skate: comp. L. *squat-us*, the angel-fish.] A name for fishes of the ray family having the body flat, and more or less rhomboidal in form.

skater skāt'er *n.* One who skates on ice.

skating rink, skāt'ing ringk, *n.* A rink or prepared area for skating.

skean, skeen, skēn, *n.* [Gael. *sgian*, I. *scian*, W. *ysgain*, a large knife: probably of same root as I. *scindo*, I cut. SCISSILE.] A kind of dagger or knife used by the Irish and Highlanders of Scotland.

skean-dhu kēn dū *n.* [Gael. *sgian dubh*, black knife. See prec.] The knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

skein skān, *n.* [O. Fr. *escaigne*, *escoigne*, F. *écaing*, of Celtic origin.] A small bank of thread, a certain quantity of yarn put up together.

skeletal, skel'e-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a skeleton.

skeleton kel'e-ton, *n.* [G. *skeleton*, a dried body: a mummy: pent of *skeleton* dried up, fr. *skello*, I dry] The hard or solid framework which sustains the softer parts of an animal: in vertebrates consisting of bony pieces the bones of an animal separated from the flesh and fixed together in the natural position: the general structure or frame of anything: the heads and outlines of a literary performance: as a sermon: a very thin or lean person.——*a.* Resembling a skeleton: consisting of mere framework: outlines or heads.

skeletonize skel'e-ton-īz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *skeletonized*, kel'e-ton-īzd: ppr. *skeletonizing* kel'e-ton-īz-ing. To form into a skeleton: to make a skeleton of.

skeleton key kel'e-ton-kē *n.* A sort of thin light key such as might open various locks.

skeptic skeptical, &c. SCEPTIC SCEPTICAL, &c.

skerry ker'i *n.* pl. **skerries** ker'iz. [Icel. *sker* a skerry and *ey* an island: akin Dan. *skiær* E. *scar*.] A rocky isle an insulated rock.

sketch skech, *n.* [From D. *schets* G. *skizze* O. Fr. *squiche* Fr. *esquisse* all fr. It. *schizzo* a sketch, fr. L. *schedius* Gr. *schedios* off hand, sudden.] An outline or general rough draft: a neat representation of anything: a rapid account or representation: a first rough or incomplete draught: a picture rapidly executed and intended to give general features or characteristics: a first embodiment of an artist's idea in clay or on canvas, or paper.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *sketched* skecht: ppr. *sketching* skech'ing. To draw a sketch of: to make a rough draft of: to give the principal points or ideas of: to plan: to design: to portray.——*v.i.* To practise sketching.

sketcher skech'er *n.* One who sketches.

sketchily skech'i-li, *adv.* In a sketchy manner.—**sketchiness,** skech'i-nes *n.* State of being sketchy.

sketchy skech'i *a.* Having the nature of a sketch: not having artistic finish or completeness: unfinished: incomplete.

skew skū *a.* [Probably akin to Dan. *skjev* Icel. *skeifr* D. *scheef* L.G. *scheve* oblique: ask w. comp. also L. *scurra*, Gr. *skatos* on the left] Having an oblique position: turned or twisted to one side.——*adv.* Awry: obliquely.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *skewed*, skūd: ppr. *skewing* skū'ing. To put askew: to shape or form in an oblique way.

skew bald skū'bald, *a.* Spotted or piebald, the spots being white and some other colour than black.

skew bridge skū'brij *n.* A bridge set obliquely over a road, &c.

skewer skū'er [Same as Pro. E. *skiver* a skewer=*shiver*, a splinter. SHIVER.] A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *skewered*, skū'erd: ppr. *skewering* skū'er-ing. To fasten with skewers: to pierce or transfix.

skid, kid, *n.* [Same as Sw. and Dan. *skid*, Icel. *skith*, a billet of wood.] A drag for the wheels of a waggon or carriage.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *skidded*, skid'ed: ppr. *skidding* kid'ing. To check with a skid.

skidoy skid'oi, *n.* Skyey.

skiff skif *n.* [F. *esquif* fr. O.G. *scif* Mod. G. *schiff* a ship. SHIP.] Any small light boat.

skilful skil'ful, *a.* Possessing skill: skilled: well versed in any art: dexterous: adroit: all in management: well versed in practice: expert: clever.

skilfully kil'ful-li, *ad.* In a skilful manner: dexterously.

skilfulness skil'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being skilful: dexterity: expertness.

skill skil, *n.* [From Icel. *skil* Da. *skiel* discrimination, discernment, fr. stem of Icel. *skilja* Dan. *skille* to divide to separate to distinguish: Scot. *skill*, skil: are akin] Ability to distinguish, discriminate or discern: knowledge: familiar knowledge: a part or science united with readiness and dexterity in the practical application of it: art: dexterity: expertness: aptitude.

skilled skild, *a.* Having skill: having knowledge united with readiness and dexterity: expert: skilful.

skilless skil'les, *a.* Wanting skill.

skillet skil'et *n.* [O. Fr. *scuelle* the dim. of *escuelle* fr. L. *scutella* a dish. SCUTTLE.] A small vessel of metal, with a long handle, used for heating and boiling water &c.

skilligalee skilligolee skil'i-ga-lē' skil'i-gō-lē' *n.* [Etym. doubtful.] A thin kind of broth or soup such as is served out to prisoners, paupers, &c.

skim, kim, *t.* pret. & pp. *skimmed*, skimd, ppr. *skimming* kim'ing [From *scum*.] To remove the scum from: to clear from scum or any substance floating on the top.

to take off from a surface, to pass along near the surface of, to pass or brush over lightly, to glance over in a superficial manner —v i To pass lightly, to glide along

skimmer, skim'er, *n* One who or that which skims, a utensil used for skimming liquors, an aquatic swimming bird, called also *scissor-bill*, from its peculiar bill

skim-milk, skim'milk, *n* Milk from which the cream has been taken

skimming, skim'ing, *n* Act of one who skims a liquid, that which is skimmed, scum removed

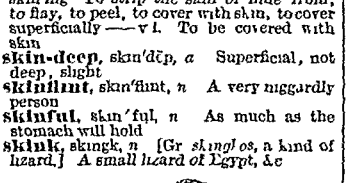
skin, skin, *n* [Same as Icel. and Sw *skinn*, Dan *skind*, L G *schin*, skin, akin G *schinden*, to flay] The natural outer coating, layer, or tissue of animals, a hide, a pelt, the skin of an animal separated from the body, the *skin used as a vessel*, anything resembling a skin in appearance or use, the bark or husk of a plant, the exterior coat or rind of fruits and plants —v t pret & pp *skinned*, skind, ppr *skinning*, skin'ing To strip the skin or hide from, to flay, to peel, to cover with skin, to cover superficially —v i To be covered with skin

skin-deep, skin'dēp, *a* Superficial, not deep, slight

skinflint, skin'flint, *n* A very niggardly person

skinful, skin'ful, *n* As much as the stomach will hold

skink, skingk, *n* [Gr *skinglos*, a kind of lizard.] *A small lizard of Egypt, &c*



Common Skink (*Scincus officinalis*)

skinless, skin'les, *a* Having no skin

skinner, skin'er, *n* One who skins, one who deals in skins, pelts, or hides, a furrier

skinniness, skin'i nes, *n* The quality of being skinny

skinny, skin'i, *a* [Skin and *-y*] Consisting of skin or nearly so of the nature of skin, wanting flesh, emaciated

skin-wool, skin'wul, *n* The wool pulled from the dead skin

skip, skip, v i pret & pp *skipped*, skipt, ppr *skipping*, skip'ing [Akin to Sw *skimpa*, to run, *skumpa*, *skompa*, to skip] To leap lightly, to bound, to spring, to bound lightly and joyfully —v t To pass over or by with a bound, to omit, as in reading —n A light leap, a bound, a spring

skip, skip, *n* [A Sax *scep*, a box, basket &c.] A box or basket for raising material from mines, a large basket on wheels

skip-jack, skip'jak, *n* An upstart, a kind of *jumping beetle*

skipper, skip'er, *n* One who skips, the cheese maggot

skipper, skip'er, *n* [*D schipper*, lit a 'shipper', fr *schip*, a ship SHIP] The master of a trading or merchant vessel, a sea-captain

skipping, skip'ing *a* Given to skip or leap, frisky, bounding

skippingly, skip'ing li, *adv* By skips or leaps

skipping-rope, skip'ing rōp, *n* A small rope which young persons swing under their feet and over their heads in play

skirmish, sker'mish, *n* [Fr *escarmouche*, It *scaramuccia* a skirmish, a fencing match, O Fr *eskermir*, to fence, It *schermire*, fr O H G *skirman*, to fight, fr *skirm*, G *schirm*, a shield, a shelter] A slight fight in war between detachments or small parties, a brief contest, a contention —v i pret & pp *skirmished*, sker'misht, ppr *skirmishing*, sker'mish-ing To fight in short contests or in small parties

skirmisher, sker'mish er, *n* One who skirmishes

skirret, ski'ret, *n* [Contr for *sugar root*, the root containing much sugar] An Asiatic plant, the water-parsnip, cultivated for its esculent tuberous root

skirrhus, ski'rus *n* SCIRRHUS

skirt, skert, *n* [The older form of *shirt*= Icel *skyrta*, Sw *skjorta*, a shirt, G *schurz*, an apron] The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment or part below the waist, the edge of any part of dress, border, margin, extreme part, a woman's garment like a petticoat, the diaphragm or midriff in animals —v t pret & pp *skirted*, skert'ed, ppr *skirting*, skert'ing To border, to form the border or edge of, to run along the edge of —v i To be on the border

skirting-board, skert'ing-bōrd, *n* The board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room

skit, skit, *n* [From A Sax *scytte*, lit a shooting, fr *scēotan*, to shoot SHOOT] A satirical or sarcastic attack, a pasquinade, a *squib*

skittish, skit'ish, *a* [Of similar origin to *shy*] Easily frightened, timorous wanton, volatile, hasty, changeable, fickle

skittishly, skit'ish-li, *adv* In a skittish manner shyly, wantonly, changeably

skittishness, skit'ish nes, *n* Quality of being skittish, shyness, timidity, fickleness, wantonness

skittle-alley, skittle-ground, skit'l-al-i, skit'l ground, *n* An oblong court in which the game of skittles is played

skittle-ball, skit'l bal, *n* A flattish ball of hard wood for throwing at the pins in skittles

skittles, skit'lz, *n pl* [Akin to A Sax *scēotan*, to shoot, because shot at (SKIT, SHOOT) *Shuttle* is a doublet of this word] A game played with nine pins set upright, the object of the player being to knock them over with as few throws as possible of a ball

skiver, ski'ver, *n* [Akin to *shiver*] An inferior leather made of split sheep-skin

skua, skua-gull skū'a, skū'a gul, *n* [N *skūa*, Icel *skūfr*, the skua] A powerful predatory bird of the gull family

skulk, skulk v i pret & pp *skulked*, skulkt, ppr *skulking*, skulk'ing [Same as Dan *skulke*, to sneak, allied to *skjule*, Icel *skydde*, a cover, a hiding place, probably to *scowl*] To lurk, to keep in a place of concealment, to sneak out of the way, to shun doing one's duty

skulk, skulker, skulk, skulk'er, *n* A person who skulks or avoids performing duties

skulkingly, skulk'ing li, *adv* In a skulking manner

skull, skul, *n* [Same as Sw *skoll*, a bowl or drinking-cup, Dan *skaal*, *skal*, a shell, *hjernesk al*, the skull (lit brain shell), the skull being so called from forming a kind of vessel Allied to *scale* (of a balance), *shell*, and to *shell*] The bony case which contains the brain and forms the framework of the head the cranium, the brain, as the seat of intelligence

skull-cap, skul'kap *n* A cap fitting closely to the head or skull

skullless, skul'les, *a* Having no skull

skulpin, skul'pin, *n* SCULPIN

skunk, skungk *n* [Contr from native *American segunk*] An American animal of the weasel family, with glands that can emit an extremely fetid fluid

skurry, sku'ri, *n* and *v* SCURRY

sky, ski, *n*, pl **skies**, skiz [Same as Icel *sky* Dan and Sw *sky*, a cloud, allied to A Sax *scua*, a shade also to E *shade* SHADE] The apparent arch or vault of heaven, the heavens, the firmament, the ethereal region in which meteorological phenomena take place, the region of clouds often spoken of as plural, weather, climate

sky-blue, ski'blo, *a* Of the blue colour of the sky

sky-colour, ski'kul er, *n* The colour of the sky, blue colour azure

sky-coloured, ski'kul erd, *a* Like the sky in colour, blue, azure

skyey, ski'i, *a* *Like the sky, pertaining to the sky, ethereal*

sky-high, ski'hi, *a* High as the sky, very high

skylark, ski'lark *n* The common lark that mounts and sings as it flies

sky-larking, ski'lark ing, *n* Gambols in the rigging of a ship frolicking of any kind

sky-light, ski'lit *n* A window placed in the roof of a building, and having the same slope, a glazed aperture in a ship's deck

sky-rocket, ski'rok-et, *n* A rocket that ascends high in the air, and bursts as it flies, a species of fireworks

sky-sail, ski'sāl, *n* A sail in a ship next above the royal

skyward, ski'werd, *a* and *adv* Toward the sky

slab, slab, *n* [Perhaps for *slablab*, and allied to Sc *skelb*, a thin slice, E *shelf*] A thin flat piece of anything, as marble or other stone an outside piece taken from a tree in sawing it into boards, planks, &c

slab, slab, *a* [Same as Ir *slab*, *slaib*, Gael *slaib*, mud] Thick and slimy, viscous

slabber, slab'er v i pret & pp *slabbered*, slab'erd, ppr *slabbering* slab'er-ing [Same as D and L G *slabberen*, G *schlabbern*, to slabber, freqs of *slabben*, *schlabben*, to lap, *slaver* is akin] To slaver, to *let the saliva* or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly, to drivel —v t To sup up hastily, as liquid food, to beslobber, to besmear —n Slimy moisture from the mouth slaver

slabby, slab'i, *a* [*Slab* and *-y*] Viscous, muddy, slimy, sloppy

slack, slak, *a* [A Sax *slæc*, *sleac*, slack, slow=O Sax *slak*, O D and L G *slak*] Icel *slakr*, Sw and Dan *slak*, same root (with *s* prefixed) as L *languidus*, languid, *laxus*, lax LANGUISH] Not tight or tense, relaxed, loose, not firmly extended, *not* holding fast, remiss, backward, *not* using due diligence, not earnest or eager, as in zeal or devotion, not busy, dull as regards trade —adv In a slack manner, partially, *insufficiently* —n The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it, small coal screened from household or furnace coal of good quality —v t and i pret & pp *slacked*, slakt, ppr *slacking*, slak'ing To slacken

slack, slak, v t and i pret & pp *slacked*, slakt, ppr *slacking*, slak'ing Same as *Slake*

slacken, slak'n, v i pret & pp *slackened* slak'nd, ppr *slackening*, slak'n ing [*Slack* and *-en*=Icel. and Sw *slakna*] To become slack or less tense, firm, or rigid, to decrease in tension, to be remiss or backward to lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion, to abate, to languish, to fail, to flag —v t To lessen the tension of, to make less tense or tight, to relax, to remit, to *diminish in severity, to abate*, to check or *repress*



Common Skunk (*Mephitis mephitica*)

slackly, slak'li *adv* In a slack manner, loosely, negligently, remissly

slackness, slak'nes, *n* the state of being slack looseness remissness negligence inattention slowness backwardness.

slag, slag *n* [Same as Sw *slagg* O L G *schlagg* G *schlacke* slag comp Ice *slagna*, to fall over *slag slagn* dangerousness] The scoria from a smelting furnace or from a vein or cavity rifled matter produced in the reduction of metals, first dross of metal.

slagzy slag'i, *a* [*slag* and *y*] Pertaining to slag resembling slag.

slain slān, *pp* of *slay*.

slake lāk, *v* pret & pp *slaked* slākt pr p *slaking* slāk'ing [Icel *slaka*, to slake Sw *släcka* to quench hinder closely akin to *slack*] To quench, as thirst or rage to extinguish to mix with water so as to reduce it to powder *vi* To abate to go out to become extinct to slacken to decrease.

slake lāk *n* [Probably akin to *sark*] A muddy or miry tract as of land or sea.

slakeless lāk'les, *a* Incapable of being slaked, quenchless insatiable.

slam slam *v* pret & pp *slammed*, slamd ppr *slamming* [Same as Icel *lemja slam a*, to swing, toss M N *sla ma*, to slam or bang comp Sw *slamra* to jangle] To shut or close with force and noise to shut with violence to bang — *vi* To shut or be closed with violently as a door — *n* A violent shutting or closing.

slander slan'der, *n* [Formerly also *sclaundre*, *esclaundre*, *esclaunder*, *sclaunder*, fr F *escandle*, fr L *scandalum*, fr G *skandalon* so that this word is akin to *scandal* an earlier form] Defamation or calumny a false report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another the uttering of such reports. — *vt* pret & pp *slandered*, slan'derd ppr *slandering* slan'der-ing To defame by slander to calumniate to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one to asperse.

slanderer slan'der-er *n* One who slanders maliciously a calumniator.

slanderous slan'der-us, *a* Containing slander that utters slander defamatory calumnious.

slanderously slan'der-us-li, *adv* In a slanderous manner calumniously.

slang, slang *n* [Supposed to be connected with *slang* being originally abusive language hurled at a person] A name for any of the expressions used by educated or uneducated, but having hardly the stamp of general approval, and often to be regretted as neglectful, undignified, or even vulgar often used *adjectively* — *vt* pret & pp *slanged*, slangd ppr *slanging* slang'ing To address with slang to abuse with vulgar language.

slang-whanger slang'hwang-er, *n* One who slangs.

slangy, slang'i, *a* Of the nature of slang addicted to the use of slang.

slant, slant, *a* [Akin to Pro E *sent*, to lope Sw *sluta*, *sluta*, to slope or grow downward perhaps also to *slide*] Sloping to lie in a direction inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular — *vt* pret & pp *slanted*, slan'ted, ppr *slanting* To turn from a direct line to give an oblique or sloping direction to — *vi* To lope to have an oblique direction to incline to lean — *n* A slope an inclined plane.

slantingly slan'ting-li, *adv* In a slanting manner.

slantly **slantwise** slant'li, slant'wiz, *adv* So as to slant obliquely in an inclined direction.

slap slap, *n* [Same as I G *slipp* G *schlapp* a slap *slippen schlappen*, to slap formed probably from the sound] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad — *vt* pret & pp *slapped*, slapt ppr *slapping* To strike with the open hand, or with something broad — *adv* With a sudden and violent blow.

slap-dash slap'dash, *adv* All at once headlong at random. [Colloq]

slash, slash, pret & pp *slashed*, lasht ppr *slashing* slash'ing. [From O F *esclasher* *escacher* O H G *slazan*, to sphere E, to *slit* to *slat* SLIT] To cut by striking violently and at random to cut long cuts across to cut — *vi* To strike violently and at random to use the cutting instrument — *n* A long cut a cut made by random strokes in hewing gashes and rents of old dresses, showing white lining through the openings.

slashed lasht *p a* Cut with slashes or slits gashed having slashes or long narrow openings, as a sleeve, &c.

slashing slash'ing *p a* Cutting up sarcastic severe.

slat slat, *n* [O Fr *esclat* a splinter a thin piece akin to *slate*, *v* A long narrow piece of wood, as in a venetian blind.

slate slāt, *n* [Formerly *sclat* *sclate*, *slat*, fr F *esclat* a piece splinter *esclater* to fly in splinters fr O H G *slaz* to split] Rock capable of being split readily into thin layers a thin piece of such rock, a slab piece of smooth stone, used for covering buildings a tablet for writing upon formed of slate or of any material slate — *vt* pret & pp *slated* slā'ted ppr *slating* slā'ting To cover with slates.

slate slāt, *v* pret & pp *slated* ppr *slating* slā'ting [A Sax *aet-slætan*, to set, to be dogs on] To take to task to abuse to censure or reprove with severe reconsure.

slate-clay slāt'klā, *n* A sort of hard fissile shale.

slated slā'ted, *p a* Covered with slates.

slate-gray slāt'grā, *a* Gray with a bluish tinge.

slate-pencil slāt'pen-sil, *n* A pencil of a slate, used for writing on slates in school, &c.

slater slā'ter One whose occupation is to slate build hings a popular name given to small crustaceous animals belonging to the isopods.

slatiness slā'ti-nes, *n* The quality of being slaty slaty character.

slating, slā'ting *n* Act of covering with slates the covering thus put on.

slattern slat'ern *n* [From Prov E. *slatter* to spill care less y to waste akin to Icel. and N *slota*, to dash to squirt to G *schlottern* negligent D *lodderen*, to hang and flap] A woman who is negligent of her clothes and house a female who is dirty a slut — *a* Resembling a slattern slovenly slatternly.

slatternliness, slat'ern-li-nes, *n* State of being slatternly.

slatternly slat'ern-li, *a* Like a slattern lovenly slutish.

slaty slā'ti, *a* Resembling slate having the nature or properties of slate.

slaughter slaw'ter *n* [From the stem of *slay* same as Icel *slātr*, raw flesh *slātra*, slaughter In form the word resembles *laughter*] A slaying killing great destruction of human life by violent means carnage massacre butchery killing of oxen or other beasts for market — *vt* pret & pp *slaughtered* ppr *slaughtering* *slaw'ter-ing* To slay to kill for the purpose of making great destruction of life to butcher to kill for the market, as beasts.

slaughterer slaw'ter-er *n* One who slaughters one employed in slaughtering a butcher.

slaughter-house slaw'ter-hous, A house where beasts are killed for the market an abattoir.

slaughterous slaw'ter-us, *a* Bent on slaughter murderous.

Slav **Slavonian**, slav, slav-vō'ni-an, *n* [From the name] One of a race of East-ern Europe comprising the Russians, Bulgarians Servians, Poles, Bohemians, &c.

slave slāv *n* [Fr *esclave* from O G *sklave* slave originally a Slavonian, a captive Slavonian reduced to servitude by the Germans SLAV] A person who is wholly subject to the will of another, a bondman a bond-servant one who has lost all power of resistance, or who surrenders himself to any power an abject wretch a mere drudge — *vi* pret & pp *slaved*, slāvd ppr *slaving* slāv'ing To labour as a slave to drudge to toil.

slave-driver slāv'drī-ver *n* An overseer of slaves at their work hence, a severe overseer master.

slaveholder slāv'hōl-der *n* One who owns slaves.

slaver slā've *n* A person engaged in the slave-trade a slave-trader a vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

slaver slav'er *n* [Same as Icel *slafra* slaver *slafa* to slaver akin to *slabber* *slobber*] Saliva driveling from the mouth driveling. — *vi* pret & pp *slavered*, slav'erd, ppr *slavering* slav'er-ing To sniff the saliva or saliva to smile from the mouth. — *vt* To smear with slaver or saliva.

slaverer slav'er-er *n* One who slavers a driveller.

slavery slāv'er-i, *n* [*Slave* and *-ery*] State of a slave the state of entire subjection to the will of another bondage servitude the duties of a slave drudgery.

slave trade slāv'trād *n* The business of purchasing or kidnapping men and women and selling them for slaves.

slave trader slāv'trād-er *n* One who trades in slaves.

Slavic, **Slavonic** **Slavonian** slav'ik, slav-on'ik, slav-vō'nian, *a* Pertaining to the Slavi or Slavonians, or to the language *n* The language of the Slavi or of the Aryan tongues.

slavish slā'vish, *a* Pertaining to slaves servile mean of, or resembling those consisting in drudgery.

slavishly slā'vish-li, *ad* In a slavish manner servilely meanly.

slavishness slā'vish-nes, *n* State or quality of being slavish servility.

Slavonian **Slavonic** See SLAV SLAVIC

slay slā, *v* pret *slew*, slū pp *slain*, slān ppr *slaying* slā'ing [A Sax *slēan* to beat, to lay = Sax *sleka* O Fris *slā* L and D *slaan*, Ice *slā* Goth *slahan*, G *schlagen* to strike to beat to *slaught* *edge* (hamm) To put to death by a weapon to kill by violence to slaughter to murder to destroy.

slay slā *n* A weaver's reed slay SLEY

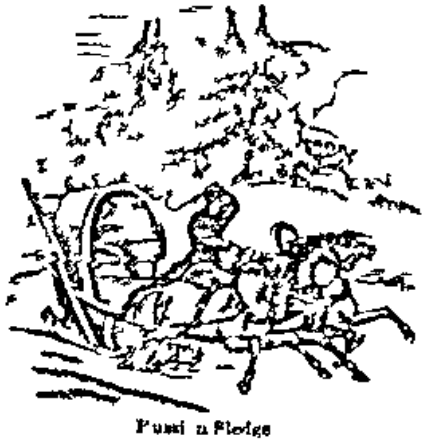
slayer slā'er *n* One who slays a killer a murderer.

sleave slēv *n* [Probably akin to *sleek* comp G *schlicht* a loop a knot] Soft floss or unspun silk used for weaving [Obs]

sleazy slē'zi *a* [Comp G *schleisig* worn out, thread bare from *schleisen* to wear out SLIT] Thin flimsy wanting firmness of texture, as cloth.

sled sled *n* [From D *ledesleed* as *ledekar* Dan *ræde* Icel *sleði* from the stem of *slīta* Dan *slæde* Icel *sleði* from the stem of *slīta* SLIT] A sledge — *vt* pret & pp *sledded* sled'ed ppr *sledding* sled'ing To convey or transport on a sled.

sledge **sledge hammer** sledj sledj'hammer *n* [A Sax *slecg* a heavy hammer from *slēan* to strike to lay = Icel *sleggja* Sw *slägga* D *slegge* a sledge hammer a mallet.



Pursuit Sledge

SLAY] A large heavy hammer used chiefly by blacksmith or iron-workers.

sledge sledj *n* [Formed from *sled*, or

perhaps directly fr D *sleedje*, dim of *sleede*, a sled. SLED, SLEIGH] A vehicle mounted on runners for transporting loads over snow or ice, or the bare ground, a sled, a carriage mounted on runners, a sleigh, the hurdle on which traitors were formerly drawn to execution —— v t and i pret & pp *sledged*, sledd, ppr *sledging*, sled'ing To convey or travel in a sledge or sledges

sledge-chair, sled'chār, *n* A chair mounted on runners and propelled on the ice

sleek, slēk, *a* [From Icel. *slit'r*, smooth, sleek, connected with Icel *sleitja*, Dan *slitle*, to lick, Sw *slick*, Dan *slik*, D *slyk*, G *schlicht*; mud or ooze] Having an even, smooth surface, smooth and glossy, as the hair —— v t pret & pp *sleeked*, slēkt, ppr *sleeking*, slēk'ing To make even and smooth, to render smooth, soft, and glossy

sleekly, slēk'li, *adv* In a sleek manner

sleekness, slēk'nes, *n* State or quality of being sleek, smoothness of surface

sleeky, slēk'i, *a* Of a sleek or smooth appearance

sleep, slēp, *v i* pret & pp *slept*, slept, ppr *sleeping*, slēp'ing [A Sax *slæpan*, *slepan*, to sleep=O Frs *slēpa*, O Sax *slāpan* D and L G *slapen*, Goth *slepan*, G *schlafen*, to sleep, akin to *slip*, and to Dan *slap*, Sw *slapp*, G *schlaff*, loose, relaxed] To be in that state in which there is a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind, and which is periodically necessary to health, to slumber; to be dead, to lie in the grave, to be at rest, to be dormant or inactive, to assume a state analogous to the sleeping of animals said of plants —— v t To pass in sleeping with *away*, to get rid of, overcome or recover from by sleeping usually with *off* —— n [A Sax *slæep*, O Frs *slep*, D *slaap*, Goth *sleps*, G *schlaf*, sleep, fr the verb] That state in which volition is suspended, the senses are more or less quiescent, and the fancy or imagination only is active, slumber, death, rest in the grave, dormant state, an analogous condition in plants

sleeper, slēp'er, *n* A person or animal that sleeps, an animal that lies dormant, a piece of timber laid on the ground, or on brickwork, &c near the ground, to support a superincumbent weight, in railways, a beam of wood embedded in the ground to support the rails

sleepily, slēp'i-li, *adv* In a sleepy manner, drowsily, dully

sleepiness, slēp'i nes, *n* State of being sleepy, drowsiness

sleeping, slēp'ing *p a* Reposing in sleep, pertaining to sleep or sleepers — Sleeping partner, a dormant partner See DORMANT

sleeping-carriage slēp'ing ka-rij, *n* A railway carriage with sleeping berths for passengers

sleepless, slēp'les, *a* Without sleep, wakeful, having no rest, perpetually agitated

sleeplessly, slēp'les-li, *adv* In a sleepless manner

sleeplessness, slēp'les-nes, *n* State of being sleepless, persistent inability to sleep

sleep-walker, slēp'wąk-er, *n* One who walks in his sleep a somnambulist

sleepy, slēp'i, *a* Inclined to sleep, drowsy, tending to induce sleep, soporiferous, inactive, lazy, heavy, sluggish

sleet, slēt, *n* [Akin to N *sletta*, sleet, or to O Frs *slēt*, D *sloot*, G *schlosse*, sleet] Hail or snow mingled with rain —— v i pret & pp *sleeted*, slēt'ed, ppr *sleeting* slēt'ing To snow or hail with a mixture of rain

sleetiness, slēt'i-nes, *n* State of being sleety

sleety slēt'i, *a* Consisting of sleet; having the character of sleet

sleeve, slēv, *n* [A Sax *slīfe*, *slēf*, a sleeve= O D *sleef* O H G *slauf*, clothing, fr root of *slīp*, as being *slipped* on] That part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm —— v t pret & pp *sleeved* slēvd, ppr *sleeving*, slēv'ing To furnish with sleeves, to put in sleeves

sleeve, slēv *n* SLEAVE

sleeved, slēvd, *p a* Furnished with sleeves

sleeveless, slēv'les, *a* Having no sleeves, wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation, resultless, bootless

sleeve-link, slēv'lingk, *n* A contrivance consisting of two buttons or studs connected by a link for fastening the sleeve or wristband.

sleezy, slē'zi, *a* SLEAZY

sleigh, slā, *n* [From D *slee*, a contr form of *sleede*, *sleede*, a sled SLED] A vehicle mounted on runners for transporting persons on the snow or ice, of a more elegant form than a sledge

sleigh-bell, slā'bel *n* A small bell attached to a sleigh or its harness

sleight, slīt, *n* [From O E *sleygh*, *slygh*, sly, like *height* from *high* = Icel. *slægth*, slyness, fr *slægr*, sly SLY] A sly artifice, an artful trick, a trick or feat so dexterously performed as to deceive the eye, dexterous practice, dexterity —Sleight of hand, legerdemain, prestidigitation

slender, slen'der, *a* [Same as O D *slinder*, thin, slender, comp D *slinderen*, to glide, *slidderen*, to wriggle, L G *slindern*, to glide, akin *slant*, *slink*. *slide*] Small in circumference compared with the length thin, slim, not thick, slight, weak, feeble, inconsiderable, inadequate, meagre, scanty

slenderly, slen'der-li, *adv* In a slender manner, slightly, scantily, insufficiently

slenderness, slen'der-nes, *n* State of being slender, thinness, slimness, slightness, spareness, smallness

sleuth-hound, sloth'hound, *n* [From Icel *slōth*, the slot or track of an animal. SLOT] A blood hound.

slew, slo, *v t* pret & pp *slewed*, slod, ppr *slewing*, slo'ing To slue See SLUE.

slew, pret of *slay*

sley, slī, *n* [A Sax. *slæ*, a sley = Icel. *sla*, a bar, bolt, akin verb to *slay*] A weaver's reed.

slice, slīs, *v t* pret & pp *sliced*, slīst, ppr *slicing* slīs'ing [From O Fr *esclice*, a slice a splinter, *esclicr*, to slice, fr O H G *sl leizan*, *slīzan*, G *schleissen*, to break, to split Akin *slate slit* SLIT] To cut into thin pieces, to cut off in a thin, broad piece, to cut into parts, to cut, to divide —— n A thin, broad piece sliced or cut off, something resembling this, a name of various broad, flat utensils, a broad knife for serving fish at table

slicer, slīs'er, *n* One who or that which slices

slide slīd, *v i* pret. *slid*, slid, sometimes *slided* slīd'ed pp *slid*, *slidden*, slid, slid'n, ppr *sliding*, slīd'ing [A Sax *slīdan*, to slide = O G *sliten*, to slide, akin G *schlitten*, a sledge, Lith *sludus*, slippery *Sledge* (the vehicle) *sled* and *sleigh* are allied.] To move along a surface by slipping, to slip along, to glide, to amuse one's self with gliding over a surface of ice, to pass along smoothly or in silent progression, to pass gradually from one state to another —— v t To thrust smoothly along a surface, to cause to glide, to pass or put imperceptibly, to slip —— n A smooth and easy passage a prepared smooth surface of ice for sliding on, an inclined surface for aiding in the descent of heavy bodies, that part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place

slider, slīd'er, *n* One who or that which slides, part of an instrument or apparatus that slides

slide-rest slīd'rest, *n* An appendage to the turning-lathe for resting and giving motion to the cutting tool

slide-valve, slīd'valv, *n* A sliding valve for regulating the admission or escape of steam or water in machinery

sliding, slīd'ing, *p a* Made so as to slide freely fitted for sliding —— n. The act of one who slides, the sport of gliding along on ice, lapse backsliding

sliding-rule slīd'ing rol, *n* A mathematical instrument, marked with certain numbers and consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and thus gives numerical results

sliding-scale, slīd'ing-skāl, *n* A sliding-rule, a scale or rate of payment which varies with certain varying conditions

slight, slīt, *a* [Same as O D *slicht*, plain, smooth, *slecht*, slight, D *slecht*, G *schlecht*, plain, simple, common, hence bad, Icel *slettr*, Dan *slet*, Sw *slat*, smooth, akin G *schleichen*, to slip or sneak.] Not prominent, noticeable or strongly marked, small, trifling insignificant, inconsiderable, not strong, or forcible, not severe or serious, not thorough, not firm or of strong construction, slender, frail —— n An act showing some degree of disrespect, want of respect shown by neglect or inattention, intentional disregard.—— v t pret & pp *slighted*, slīt'ed, ppr *slighting*, slīt'ing To disregard as being of little importance or unworthy of notice, to treat with intentional disrespect to show some contempt for

slightingly, slīt'ing li, *adv* In a slighting manner

slightly, slīt'li, *adv* In a slight manner or measure, in a small degree superficially, but little, somewhat; slenderly slightingly

slightness, slīt'nes, *n* State or quality of being slight

slily, slī'li, *adv* See SLYLY

slim, slim, *a* [Same as D *slim*, L G *slimm*, Dan and Sw *slem*, Icel. *slæmr*, G *schlimm*, all meaning bad, originally slanting or oblique, comp Ir and Gael. *slim*, slender, thin] Slight, unsubstantial, slender, thin not *stout*, flimsy

slime, slīm *n* [A Sax. *slīm*, Icel *slīm*, Dan *slim*, Sw *slem*, D *slym*, G *schleim*, slime, slimy matter, mucilage, &c , allied, perhaps, to *lime*, *loam*, L *limus*, mud] A soft, viscous or glutinous substance, soft, moist, adhesive earth or mud, viscous mud, asphalt or bitumen (O T), ore in the form of mud, a mucous or viscous substance exuded by certain animals, *fig* anything of a clinging and offensive nature —— v t pret & pp *slimed*, slīmd, ppr *sliming*, slīm'ing To cover with slime, to make slimy

slime-pit, slīm'pit, *n* An asphalt or bitumen pit

sliminess, slīm'i-nes, *n* The quality of being slimy, viscosity

slimness, slim'nes, *n* State or quality of being slim

slimy, slīm'i, *a* Abounding with slime, consisting of slime, viscous, glutinous

sliness, slī'nes, *n* See SLIMNESS

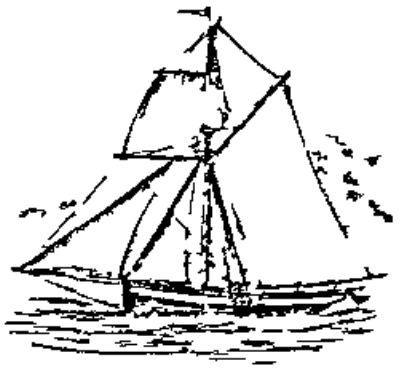
sling, sling, *t t* pret & pp *slung*, slung, ppr *slinging*, sling'ing [A Sax *slingan*, to sling, to swing = L G *slingen*, O D *slinghen*, Dan *slynge*, Sw *slunga*, Icel *slyngva*, *slöngva*, to sling, throw, &c , G *schlingen*, to twist, same root as Icel *slanga*, G *schlange*, a serpent The noun *sling* is from the verb *Slinl* is akin] To throw, fling, cast, or hurl, to throw with a sling, to hang so as to swing, to place in slings, to move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing —— n An instrument for throwing stones or bullets, consisting of a piece to hold the missile and two strings attached to it, a sweep or sweeping stroke, a kind of loop or bight for supporting a weight, a hanging bandage to support a wounded limb, a rope or chain arranged for lowering or raising heavy articles, as casks bales, &c , the strap to carry a rifle

slinger, slingʻer, *n* One who slings or uses the sling

slink, slingk, *v i* pret & pp *slunl*, slungk, ppr *slinl ing*, slingk'ing [A Sax *slincan*, to sink = Sw *slinka*, to move stealthily, perhaps fr root of *slinl*, *sleek*] To sneak, to creep away meanly, to steal away —— v t To cast prematurely, to miscarry of, as the female of a beast —— a. Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast —— n A calf brought forth prematurely

slip, slip *v i* pret & pp *slipped*, slipt ppr *slipping* slip'ing [A Sax *slippan*), *slīpan*, *slūpan*, *slēpan* to slip, to glide = D *slippen*, Dan *slippe* Sw *sloppa*, Icel. *sleppa*, G *schlüpfen*, Goth *sleupan*, to slip cog L *lubricus* smooth or slippery] To move smoothly along a surface, to slide, to glide, to depart or withdraw secretly, to sneak or

slink to ha e the feet slide to fall by a f lse step to fall in o error or faul o err to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly to pass unnoticed or unregarded to ente o g n by oversight to escape insensibility especially from the mem ry —— v t. To pu o thrust secretly or unobserved to om t to let loose,



Sloop

as dogs to disengage o self from to cast o suffer abortion of to gi e prem ture birth to to make a slip or slips of for p anting T slip ff, to tak off noiseless y or hasti y T slip n, to pu on n haste or loose y —— n. The act of sl pping a s p of the feet an unintentional error o faul a mistake of judgment error a slight or venial transgression an indiscretion a backsliding a twig cut for plan ing or graft ng a scion a young person a leash or string by which a dog is held a long narrow piece a s rip a lo g strip of printed ma ter a proof from a galley of type a child s p naf re a loose covering or case an inclined plane upon which a sh p is supported while bu ld ing or hauled up for repair pl. part of a theatre at the sides of th stag To gi a person the slip to escape or desert from him.

slip-dock, slip'dok, n. A dock containing a sl p for vessels.

slipper slip'e n One who lips or lets slip the person who lets hounds sl p n oursing, a loose light hoe for household wear easily slipped on a d off

slippered l p erd, a. Wearing slippers.

slipperily slip -r-li, adv In a slippery manne

slipperiness, slip'er i-nes, n. State or quali y of bei g slippery

slippery, slip e i, a [A. Sax. *sl por* slippery fr *sl pan*, to slip.] Allowing o causing to lip or sl de so smooth as to cause slipping not affording sure foot ng hence, not to be trusted to, un rustw rthy shifty unstable changeable uncertain

slip hood, slip shod, a. Shod with slippers ha g hoes down at hee slovenly especially as regards literary quali es.

slip-slop sl p'slop n. [A reduplication of *slop*.] Bad liquor feeble compos ion. —— a. Feeble poor jejune.

slit slit, v t. pret & pp *slit* or *slitted* slit, i ect ppr *slit ng* sli ing. [A. Sax *slitan*, to ear to rend O Sax. *slitan*, Fris. *slita*, Icel *sl a*, Dan. *slide* Sw *sli a*, G *schlitzen*, to slit, to sp akin *slate*, *we slank*.] To cut lengthwise to cut into long pieces or strips to cut a long fissure in to cut, in general —— n. A long cu a long narrow open g.

slitter slit'e n. One who or that which is.

sliver sli er or sli v pret & pp *sl ver d*, sli pl or sl ven ppr *sl ver ng*, sl ver-ing or slit er-ing [From A. Sax. *sl fan*, to clea to spl t.] To cleave to sp lit to cut in o long th n pieces. —— n. A ong piece cut or rent off a splinter a long strand of wool cotton, or other fibre in a loose untwisted condi ion.

slobber slob'er v i. pret. & pp *sl bbered* slob'erd ppr *sl bbering* slob'er-ing [A form of *slabber*.] To s a er to slabber —— v t To besla er ——n. Slaver liquor spilled slabbe

slobbery slob'er i, a [See prec.] Moist muddy sloppy drivell ng

sloe sl , n [A. Sax. *sl a sloe* Sc *slae*, D and L G *slee* G *schlehe* wild fruit comp L G *lee*, D *sl uw* G *schlehe* sour astringent.] A Eu sh hrub of the p um genus, h blackthorn also its fru which is black and austere

slogan s gan n [F om Gae *sluaghghairm*, h an army cry] The wa ry of a H ghland lan any war-cry s w tchwo d.

sloid. See SLOYD

sloop slop, n [From D *oep* L G *sloup* up a sloop akin *sha p* brough he F nch] A vessel wi h one mast, th f rean i-af ma n-sail of wh h is a tac ed to a gaff abo e to a boom beh w nd to he mast on its f remost ed, ha dly different from a c er [The o l *loops f ves* were not rigged as sloops]

slop lop v pret & pp *slopped* sl pt pr *ppl g* s p'ing [Etym. uncertain Comp Icel. *lop* offal of fi h Prov G *schlippen*, to sw llow E *slobber labber* to *sl*] To s il by let ing liqu i fall upon to spill. —— n. W ter car less y thr wn about, as on a floor *pl* mean liquo o mean liquid food, he waste dirty water or liqu l refuse of a house

slop sl p n [Same as Icel. *sloppr* a wide ou r dress, a g wn ak n to *sl p* be garment, *sl pper*] A smock frock a y loose outer garmen ; a sort of wide breeches ready made clothing the clo hes and bedding of a sailor

slop-basin, slop-bowl op bā sn, slop bō l, n. A dish for receiving the dregs from tea-cups or coffee-cups a ta e.

slope slop, n [From A.Sax. *slopen*, pp of *sln* to slip SLIP] An o blique direction a direct n s ting d wnward a declivity o acch y a p ece of ground whose surface is inclined to th plane of the horizon. —— v t. pret. & pp *sloped*, sl p pp *sloping* s p'ing To form wi h a slope to cause to slope to direct oblique y to incline —— v i To take an o lique direct n to slan or ncline downwards to be dec vous.

sloppiness, s op nes, n State of being sl ppy wetness of the earth muddiness

sloppy s op'i, a [*Slop* and y] Wet, from liqu l s p muddy plashy s o en y

slop-seller s op'sel-e n. One who sells ready made clothes.

slop-shop sl p shop, n A sh p where ready made clothes (slops are sold.

sloppy s ôp't, a. [*lope* and y] Sloping ha ing a gen le declivity

slot, slot, n. [Same as O Fris. D and L G *slot* a lock, a bo ak n to D *sluiten* Dan. *slut* G *schliessen*, to lock cog L. *laudo* I shu (for *sclaudo* whence *lose* &c.] A bo or bar, an ob o g hole n a pi e of metal, &c. for he recep ion of some h ng —— v t. pret. & pp *slott d*, sl t ed ppr *slott ng* slot ing T mak a lot or slots in.

slot s ot, n [Same as Icel. *sōth* a track or trail, *sleuth* in *sleuth-hound*.] The track of a dee

sloth. sloth or slo h, n. [From *low* and equivalent to *slowth* comp *roth* and *rue* *one grow th* and I *grow* Sl t w] S rupness disinclination to a. on or labour sluggishness n idolence laziness idleness the name of two Sou h American mammals, living in trees and moving w h great slowness on the ground L

slothful, sloth q or sloth a Addicted to sloth inactiv sluggish lazy old ent idle

slothfully sloth ql-li or sloth ad In a sloth l manner lazily uggish y illy

slothfulness, sloth ful-n s or sloth n State o quali y of being slothful, comb med indolence laziness.

slouch. slouch, n [Formerly *slonke* a stroke, same as Icel. *sl k* a dull inactive person akin Sw *ska*, to droop E. *slack*, *slug* *sluggard*] A stoop in walking an unusual y clownish gait an awkward, heavy clumsy h f llow a droop or hanging posi ion —— v i. pret & pp *slouched* sloucht pp *slouch ng* slouch ng To hang d wn to have a downcast clownish look ga t, c manner —— v t. To cause to ha g down to depress the brim of

slouch hat slouch'hat, n A hat with a hangi g brim a soft hat

slouching slouch ing, p a. Having a slouch drooping downward walking heavily and awkwardly

slough ou, n [A. Sax. *slōh*, a slough allied to G *schlauch* an abyss he gullet, *sch ucken*, to swallow comp also Ir and Gae *sloc* a pit, a h llow] A place of deep m d or m re a hole full of m re chiefly in a road.

slough sluf n [Same as Sc *sloch*, a husk Sw *ag* a sk n, G *schl uch*, the skin of an an mal tripped off] The cast-off sk n of a serpent or other re tile the dead part of flesh hat separates from l ng parts in a wound, and during mort fica on. —— v i. pret & pp *sloughed* uft pp *sl ugh ng* f ng To come off as a slough from the l ng parts to come off as matter formed over a sore a crum n surgery

sloughy slou i, a. Full of oughs m ry

sloughy s uf a Lesem ng or partak g of a s ough or dead ma er separating fr m a sore or wound.

sloven slu ven, n [Akin to L G *s f* D *s f* care ess, s ven y comp D *sl f* an old s pper *sjen*, to trail one s feet *p* is perhaps allied] A m n careless f his dress or neg gen of clean ness a man habitually negligen of nea ness and orde

slovenliness s ven nes, n State or qual y f being s oven y

slovenly slu n a Ha ing the habits of a s n neg g n of dress or personal a pearance disorderly not neat o tidy —— adv In a careless, negligen ma er

slow s a [A. Sax *láw* slow D *sleuw* L.G *sle* Dan. *sl* , Sw *la*, Icel. *s jór* b unt, du l, slow Hence *sloth*] Sluggish moving a small distance n a long t m n swift not quick n motion not rapid long in taking place not ready prompt, or quick tardy d latory, not hasty or precipitate acting wi h d libera on heavy in wit dull or s up d, not ll e y beh nd n time as a c ock ndicat ng a ime later than he true t me —— v t pret & pp *slowed* lod ppr *slowi g* s ō ng To de ay, to retard to slacken n speed. —— v i To slacken in speed.

slowly s ō, *adv* In a s w manner not fast or ra idly tardily gradually wi h slow progress

slowness slō'nes n State or qua y of being slow, want of speed or ra id y tardiness d latoriness, dulness dulness of comprehension deliberation.



Two-toed Sloth, *Bradypus* or *Choloepus d lact lus*

slow worm slō'werm n [Not f low but f A. Sax. *sl wyrm*, lit. slay worm (fr *slahan* to lay), because it feeds on worms.] The blind worm.

sloy sloid, n. [From Sw *sl jd* ak n to *sleight*] A system of manual train ng f r schools, originat ng in Sweden.

slub, slub, *n* [Perhaps akin to *slab* (n.)] A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted by spinning machinery, a rove

slubber, slub'er, *v t* [A form of *slabber*, *slobber*] To slobber, to soil, to do lazily or carelessly

sludge, sluj, *n* [Also *slutch*, *slush*, *sluch*, forms corresponding to L G *sluc*, D *sluk*, *slyk*, dirt, mire, allied to E *steel*] Mud, mire, soft mud.—**sludgy**, sluj'i, *a* Miry, slushy

slue, slo, *v t* pret & pp *slued*, slōd, ppr *sluing*, slo'ing [Perhaps fr Icel *snua*, to turn, to twist, with change of *n* to *l*] To turn or swing round (as the yard of a ship)

slug, slug, *n* [Same as O E. *slugge*, slow, sluggish, akin to *slack* or *slouch* As the name of an animal it may correspond to D *slak*, *slel*, a snail] A slow, heavy, lazy fellow, a sluggard, the name of shell less snails injurious to plants

slug, slug *n* [Probably akin to *slay* comp Prov E *slog*, to strike heavily] A cylindrical, cubical, or irregularly shaped piece of metal used for the charge of a gun

sluggard, slug'ard, *n* [From *slug*, and the suffix *-ard*] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive, a drone ——a Sluggish, lazy

sluggish, slug'ish, *a* Like or pertaining to a slug or sluggard lazy, slothful, habitually or naturally indolent, inert, not quick, having little motion

sluggishly, slug'ish-li, *adv* In a sluggish manner, slothfully, lazily, drowsily, idly, slowly

sluggishness, slug'ish nes, *n* Quality of being sluggish, indolence, inertness, slowness

sluice, slos, *n* [Same as D *sluys*, *sluis*, Dan *sluse*, G *schleuse*, fr O Fr *escluse*, Fr *écluse*, fr L L *exclusa*, fr L *excludo*, *exclusum*, I shut out, I exclude EXCLUDE.] A flood gate, a contrivance to open and shut and so control the flow of water in a river, dam, &c, a water-way with a gate by which the flow of water is controlled, a trough in which gold is separated from sand and gravel, any vent for water, that through which anything flows ——*v t* pret & pp *sluiced*, slōst, ppr *sluicing*, slōs'ing To let in a copious flow of water on, to wet or lave abundantly, to scour out or cleanse by means of sluices

sluicy, slōs'i, *a* [*Sluice* and *-y*] Falling in streams, copious in its flow

slum, slum, *n* [Perhaps akin to *slump*, comp Dan *slam*, mire, mud.] A low, dirty, back street or lane of a city, a low neighbourhood ——*v i* pret & pp *slummed*, slumd, ppr *slumming*, slum'ing To visit *slums from benevolent motives*

slumber, slum'ber, *v i* pret & pp *slumbered*, slum'berd, ppr *slumbering*, slum'bering [A. Sax *slumerian*, fr *sluma*, slumber =Dan *slumre* D *sluimeren*, G *schlummern*, to slumber, akin Goth *slawan*, to be silent As to insertion of *b*, comp *number*, *humble*] To sleep lightly, to doze or drowse, to sleep, to be in a state of sloth, inertness supineness, or inactivity —— *n* Light sleep, sleep not deep or sound, sleep, repose

slumberer, slum'ber-er, *n* One who slumbers

slumberless, slum'ber-les, *a* Without slumber, sleepless

slumberous, **slumbrous**, slum'ber us, slum'brus, *a* Inviting or causing sleep, soporific.

slump, slump, *v t* pret & pp *slumped*, slumpt, ppr *slumping* slump'ing [Comp Dan *slumpe* to stumble or light upon, from *slump* chance, hazard] To walk with sinking feet, to sink in walking, as in snow

slump slump, *n* [Same as Dan. & Sw *slump*, D *slomp*, a lot, a heap, Sw *slumpa*, to buy things in block.] The whole number taken in one lot, gross amount ——*v t* pret & pp *slumped*, slumpt ppr *slumping*, slump'ing To throw together into a single lot or mass

slung, slung, pret & pp of *sling*

slunk, slungk, pret & pp of *slink*

slur, sler, *v t* pret & pp *slurred*, slerd, ppr *slurring*, sler'ing [Comp Prov E. *slur*, *slor*, mud, Icel *slor*, filth, D *slooren*, to do carelessly L G *sluren* to be lazy, N *slöre*, to sully] To soil, to sully, to disparage, to traduce, to pass lightly, to pass lightly over to say little of to pronounce in a careless indistinct manner, in *mus* to perform in a smooth, gliding style, to run (notes) into each other ——*n* A slight reproach or disgrace a stain or stigma, an innuendo, in *mus* the blending of two or more notes a curved mark indicating this

slush, slush, *n* [A form of *sludge*] Sludge or soft mud, wet, half melted snow, a greasy mixture for lubrication or other purpose

slushy, slush'i, *a* [*Slush* and *-y*] Consisting of slush consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water, resembling slush

slut, slut, *n* [Same as Dan *slutte*, *slatte*, D *slodde*, Prov G *schlutte*, a slut, comp Dan *slat*, loose, flabby, Icel *slota*, to be lazy] A woman who is slovenly or negligent of cleanliness, tidiness, and dress, the correlative of *sloven*, a slattern, a name of slight contempt for a woman

sluttery, slut'e-ri, *n* [*Slut* and *-ery*] The qualities of a slut, sluttishness

sluttish, slut'ish, *a* [*Slut* and *-ish*] Pertaining to or like a slut, not neat or cleanly, untidy, disorderly

sluttishly, slut'ish li, *adv* In a sluttish manner dirtily, negligently

sluttishness, slut'ish nes *n* The qualities or practice of being sluttish

sly, slī, *a* [Formerly *slie*, *slee*, fr Icel *slœgr*, sly, akin L G *slou*, D *sluw* Dan *slu*, *slug*, G *schlau*, sly Hence *sleight*] Meanly artful, cunning crafty, wily insidious, underhand, marked by artful secrecy, arch, knowing, shrewd.

slyly, **slily**, slī'li, *adv* In a sly manner, with artful secrecy, cunningly, craftily, archly

slyness, **sliness**, slī'nes, *n* The quality of being sly, artful secrecy, cunning, craftiness, archness

smack, smak, *v i* pret & pp *smacked*, smakt, ppr *smacking*, smak'ing [A.Sax *smacigan*, *smæccan*, to taste, fr *smæc*, smack, taste= D *smaal*, Dan *smag*, G *geschmack*, taste, whence also D *smaken* Dan *smage*, G *schmecken*, to taste] To have a taste or flavour to taste, to partake in quality or character, to savour ——*n* A slight taste or flavour, savour a slight or superficial knowledge, tincture, a smattering

smack, smak, *v i* pret & pp *smacked*, smakt, ppr *smacking*, smak'ing [Same as D and L.G *smakken*, to smack the lips to kiss, Sw *smacka*, to smack, *smacka*, to hit, Dan *smække*, to bang, imitative of the sound made] To make a sharp noise with the lips, to kiss so as to make a sound with the lips ——*v t* To kiss with a sharp noise, to make a sharp noise with the lips, to slap to give a sharp stroke to, as with the palm ——*n* A loud kiss, a sharp noise, as of a whip a smart blow, a slap ——*adv* In a sudden and direct manner, as if with a smack or slap

smack, smak, *n* [Same as D and L G *smak*, Dan *smakke*, G *schmack e*, a smack] A kind of large sloop, a vessel used in the *fishing trade*, *often* with a well for keeping fish alive

smacking smak'ing, *a* [SMACK.] Making a sharp brisk sound brisk, lively

small, smal, *a* [A Sax. *smæl*, thin slender, small=O Sax L G D Dan Sw and O H.G *smal*, G *schmal*, Goth *smals*, akin Dan *smaa*, Icel. *smá(r)*, root doubtful] Slender minute, little in quantity, not great, little in degree, petty; being of little moment, weight, or importance, of little genius or ability, short, containing little, little in amount, having little strength, weak, gentle soft, not loud, characterized by littleness of mind or character narrow minded, ungenerous, *mean* —*The small hours*, the early hours of morning ——*n*. The small or slender part of a thing, *pl* small-clothes, breeches

smallage, smal'āj, *n* [*Small*, and Fr *ache*, smallage, fr L *apium*, parsley] A name for celery

small-arms, smal'armz, *n pl* A general name for rifles, carbines, pistols &c, as distinguished from cannon or ordnance

small-beer, smal'bēr, *n* A species of weak beer

small-clothes, smal'klōthz, *n pl* Breeches or trousers, smalls

small-coal, smal'kōl, *n* Coals not in lumps or large pieces

small-craft, smal'kraft, *n* A vessel, or vessels in general of a small size

small-hand smal'hand, *n* The style of writing commonly used, as distinguished from text or large-hand

smallish, smal'ish, *a* Somewhat small

smallness, smal'nes, *n* The state or quality of being small in any sense, littleness of size, quantity, degree, or value

small-pica, smal'pī-ka, *n* A size of type between longprimer and pica

small-pox, smal'poks, *n* A dangerous contagious disease characterized by fever and a pustular eruption on the skin, to some extent warded off by vaccination

smalt, smalt, *n* [It. *smalto*, fr O H.G *smal-jan*, G *schmelzen*, to melt, to *smelt*] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by cobalt, and when reduced to an impalpable powder employed as a pigment

smart, smart, *n* [A. Sax. *smeortan*, to smart, to feel pain=D *smarten*, Dan *smerte*, Sw *smarta*, G *schmerzen*, to smart, D *smart*, *smert* Dan *smerte*, G *schmerz*, pain, ache, cog with L *mordeo*, I bite (whence *morsel*)] A quick, keen, lively pain, a pricking local pain, severe or pungent pain of mind pungent grief ——a Pungent, pricking, causing a keen local pain, keen, severe, poignant quick, vigorous, sharp, brisk, acute and pertinent witty shrewd, vivacious lively, trim, spruce, well dressed ——*v i* pret. & pp *smarted*, smart'ed, ppr *smarting*, smart'ing To feel a lively, pungent pain, to be acutely painful, to feel a pungent pain of mind, to suffer mental pain, to be punished, to suffer penalties on account of anything

smarten, smart'n, *v t* pret. & pp *smartened*, smart'nd, ppr *smartening*, smart'ning [*Smart* and *-en*] To make smart, to render brisk, bright, or lively

smartly, smart'li, *adv* In a smart manner, with keen pain, keenly, briskly, sharply, wittily, vigorously, sprucely

smart-money, smart'mu-ni, *n* Money paid by a person to get out of some unpleasant engagement or painful situation

smartness, smart'nes, *n* The quality of being smart, acuteness, quickness, liveliness, briskness, vivacity, spruceness

smash, smash, *v t* pret & pp *smashed*, smasht, ppr *smashing* smash'ing [Perhaps formed from *mash* through the influence of *smite*, or perhaps akin to *smack*] To break in pieces by violence, *to dash to* pieces, to crush into pieces ——*v t*. To go to pieces, to go to wreck and ruin ——*n*. A breaking to pieces, ruin, bankruptcy

smasher, smash'er, *n* One who or that which smashes

smatter, smat'er, *v i* pret. & pp *smattered*, smat'erd, ppr *smattering*, smat'er ing [Perhaps for *smacker*, fr *smack*, a taste, a savour SMACK.] To have a slight superficial knowledge, to talk superficially or ignorantly ——*n*. A slight superficial knowledge

smatterer, smat'er-er, *n* [SMATTER.] One who smatters, one who has only a slight superficial knowledge

smattering, smat'er ing, *n* [Formerly *smackering*] A slight superficial knowledge

smear, smēr, *v t* pret & pp *smeared* smērd, ppr *smearing*, smēr'ing [A. Sax. *smerian*, *smyrian*, fr *smeru*, *smeoru*, grease=D *smeren*, Icel *smyrjan* G *schmieren*, to smear, D *smeer*, Icel *smjör*, G *schmeer*, grease, perhaps cog with Ir *smir*, marrow, Gr *myron*, ointment.] To overspread with grease or

anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive to besmear to daub to soil.

smell, smel, *v t* pret & pp. *smelled*, *smelt* ppr *smelling* [Allied to L.G *smellen*, *smelen* to smoulder to smoke D *smeulen*, to smoulder Dan *smul* dust powder Akin *smoulder*.] To perceive by the nose and olfactory nerves to perceive the scent or odour of, to perceive as if by smell to detect —*v i.* To affect the olfactory nerves to have an odour or particular scent to give out a strong or bad smell to have a particular smack or savour of any quality —*n.* The sense or faculty of which the nose is the special organ and by which odorife ous particles are perceived from their effect on the olfactory nerves that which affects the olfactory organs odour scent *perfume fragrance*

smeller sm l er *n* One who smells.

smelling sm l ng *n* The sense of smell.

smelling bottle smel ing bot-l, *n.* A bottle containing some agreeable or pungent ace t

smelling salts sm l g-saltz, *n pl.* Volatile salts used as a st mulant

smelt, melt, *n* [A. Sax. and Dan. *smelt* origin doubtful.] A name of certain small fishes, especially European fish allied to the salmon inhabiting the salt water about the mouths of rivers

smelt, smelt, *v t* pret. & pp *smelted*, smelted ppr *smelting* smelting [Same as D *smelten*, Dan. *smelte*, Icel *sm lta*, G *schmelzen*, to melt, to liquefy akin G *schmelz*, fat. MELT.] To melt o fuse, as ore for the purpose of separating the metal usually effected in a furnace and by the aid of special agents

smelter smelt e *n* One who smelts ore

smeltery smelt e-ri, *n* A house or place *for smelting ores.*

smew smū, *n* [Perhaps for *ice-mew*, comp the G rman names *ice-diver* and *mew-diver*.] A swimming bird of the merganser family

smile smil, *v i.* pret & pp *smiled*, smiled pp *smiling* smiling [Same as Dan. *smile*, Sw *smila*, O G *smilen* to smile same root as Skr *smi*, to smile.] To show pleasure or slight amusement by the features, especially the lips to express light contempt, sarcasm or pity by a look to sneer to look gay and joyous *to appear propitious* to favourable to show favour or give countenance —*v t.* To express by a smile to affect by smiling —*n.* A peculiar set of the features expressing pleasure, amusement scorn, contempt, &c gay or joyous appearance favour countenance.

smiler smil er *n.* One who smiles

smiling, smiling *p a.* Wearing a smile gay or joyous in aspect riant.

smilingly smiling li, *adv* In a smiling manner

smirch smerch, *v t* pret & pp *smirched*, smercht ppr *smirching* smirching [Akin to *smear*.] To stain to smear to mudge

smirk, merk *v i.* pret. & pp *smirked* smerkt ppr *smirking* merking. [A. Sax. *smercian*, *smearcian*, to smirk or smile from stem of *smile* comp O G *smieren*, to smile.] To smile wantonly affectedly or pertly to look affectedly soft or kind. —*n.* An affected smile

smit, smit, *pp* sometimes used for *smitten*. SMITE.

smite smit, *t.* pret. *smote* smut pp *smitten*, *smit*, smit'n, smit ppr *smiting* smiting. [A. Sax. *smitan* to smite=O Frs *smita*, L G *smiten*, D *smijten*, Dan *smide* G *schmeissen*, to strike to cast or fling originally to smear o defile, comp Sc. *smit*, to communicate a disease to; akin are *smudge* *smut*.] To strike to give a blow with the hand or something held in it to hit to kill to slay to assail or visit with something evil to blast to afflict, chasten, punish to strike or affect with love or other feeling.—*v i.* To strike to knock to clash together

smiter smit er *n.* One who smites.

smith, smith, *n.* [A. Sax. *smith*, a craftsman, a smith=O Frs *smeth* Sw and Dan *smed*, Icel. *smithr* Goth *smitha* D *smid*, G *schmid*, a smith akin to Gr *smile*, a chisel (not to *smite* or to *smooth*).] One who works in metals one who forms articles of metal with the hammer a blacksmith.

smithery smith é ri, *n.* The workshop of a smith a smithy work done by a smith

smithy smith i, *n* [A. Sax. *smiththe*, f *smith*.] The shop of a smith.

smitten smit n, *p a* [Pp of *smite*.] Struck affected with some passion excited by beauty or something impressive

smock sm k *n.* [A. Sax. *smoce* = Icel *smokk(r)* a smock Sw *smock* a garment fit a garment one creeps into being connected with A. Sax. *smugan*, Icel. *smjuga*, to creep akin *smuggle* SMUGGLE.] A shift a chemise *a smock frock (which see)*

smock frock sm k frok, *n* A coarse linen frock or loose outer garment worn by farm labourers in England a gaba dine

smoke smok *n* [A Sa *smoca* sm ke *smocian* to smoke = D and L G *smook* Dan *smog* C *schmauch* smoke D and L G *smoken*, to smoke Dan *smoge* G *schmauchen* comp Gr *smyche* I burn lowly.] The exhalation visible vapour or volatile matter that rises from a burning substance the volatile particles from burning getable matter, what resembles smoke vapour *fig* idle talk nothingness a continuous drawing in and puffing out of the fumes of burning tobacco sooty vapour vapour watery exhalations —*v i.* pret & pp *smoked*, *smokt* ppr *smoking* smoking To emit smoke to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapour or halation to inhale and exhale the fumes of burning tobacco *fig* to burn or rage (O T) —*v t.* To apply smoke to to befume by smoke to hang in smoke to fumigate to drive out by smoke to inhale and exhale the smoke of to use in smoking to discover or find out to scent, to quiz or make fun of

smoke board, smokbord, *n* A sliding board or plate to cause an increased draught in a chimney

smoke box, sm kboks, *n* The part of a tubular steam-boiler into which the smoke is received before passing into the funnel.

smoke house sm khous, *n.* A house employed for the purpose of curing flesh or *fish by smoking.*

smoke jack, smokjak, *n* A machine for turning a roasting-spit, set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney

smokeless sm klés *a* Having no smoke

smoker smok er *n.* One who smokes one who dries by smoke one who uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar —*a.* Pertaining to smoking or smokers.

smoky smok i, *a.* [*Smoke* and *y*.] Emitting smoke especially in such smoke having the appearance or nature of smoke filled with smoke subject to be filled with smoke tarnished with smoke of the colour of smoke

smolder smōl der SMOULDER.

smolt, sm lt, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A salmon when a year or two old, and when it has acquired its silvery scales.

smooth smoth, *a.* [A.Sax. *smethe* *smoothe* smooth = L G *sm le smoede* smooth not connected with *smith*, but probably cog with Bohem *smet*, Russ. *smetana*, cream.] Having a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch not rough plain flat evenly spread glossy sleek gently flowing moving equably; not ruffled or undulating *falling pleasantly* on the ear not harsh or rugged used of flattering language bland soothing insinuating deceptive without jolt or shock equable as to motion soft to the palate —*n* That which is smooth the smooth part of anything —*v t.* pret & pp *smoothed*, smöthd ppr *smoothing* smöthing To make smooth to make even on the surface to level to flatten to free from obstruction to make easy to palliate to soften to calm to mollify to allay to soothe.

smooth bore smöth'bor *n* A firearm with a smooth bored barrel and not rifled.

smoothen smöth n, *v t* pret & pp *smoothened*, smöthnd ppr *smoothening* smöthning To make smooth to smooth

smoother möth er *n* One who or that which smooths

smooth faced smöth fast, *a* Having a smooth face or surface beardless

smoothing iron, smöthing i-ern *n* An iron instrument with a flat polished face, used *when heated for smoothing* clothes, linen, &c.

smoothly smöthli, *adv* In a smooth manner evenly not roughly or harshly with even flow or motion blandly with insinuating language

smoothness, smöth nes, *n.* State or quality of being smooth evenness of surface equableness easy flow flowing quality blandness.

smooth spoken smoth spō kn, *a* Speaking smoothly plausible flattering

smooth tongued smoth tungd, *a* Soft of speech plausible cozening.

smote smot, pret of *smite*

smother smuth r *n.* [From older *smorther* *smorth* f A. Sax. *morian* to suffocate.] Stifling smoke, suffocating dust any matter such as might stifle —*v t.* pr t & pp *smothered* sm TH erd ppr *smothering* smuthering. To suffocate o stifle to choke to suffocate by closely covering and by the exclusion of air to cover close up, as with ashes, earth, *&c fig* to suppress to hide from public view or knowledge to cover up, to conceal —*v t.* To be suffocated to be suppressed or concealed to smould

smothery smuth er i, *a.* Tending to smother, stifling, full of smother or dust.

smoulder mol der *v i* pret & pp *smouldered*, smoldерd ppr *smouldering* mol dring [Perhaps fr old *smorther* and therefore the same word as *smother* comp also Dan. *smuldre* *smulre* to crumble, to *smoulder* *to smul dust*.] To burn and smoke without flame *fig* to burn inwardly as a thought, feeling, passion and the like to exist in a suppressed state

smudge smuj *v t* pret & pp *smudged*, smujd ppr *smudging* smujing [A form of *smutch* (q v).] To stain with dirt or filth to blacken —*n* A foul spot a stain a smear

smug, smug *a.* [Same as L.G *smuck* Dan. *smuk* G *schmuck* handsome, fine, neat akin to *smock*.] Neat trim spruce fine affectedly nice in dress.—*v t.* pret. & pp *smugged*, smugd ppr *smugging* smugging To trick mug or spruce

smug faced smug'fast, *a* Having a smug or precise face prim faced

smuggle smug'l, *v t* pret. & pp *smuggled*, smugld ppr *smuggling* smugling (Same as L.G *smuggeln*, Dan *smugle* Sw *muggla*, G *schmuggeln* D *smokkelen* to smuggle fr stem of A. Sax *smugan*, Icel. *smjuga* to creep *Smock* is akin.] To import or export secretly and in defiance of law or without paying the duties imposed by law to manage convey or introduce clandestinely

smuggler smug'ler *n* One who smuggles a vessel employed in smuggling goods.

smuggling, smuggling, *n* Act of one who smuggles the offence of clandestinely importing or exporting prohibited goods, or other goods without paying the legal duties or charges.

smugly smug'li, *adv* In a smug manner neatly sprucely

smugness, smug'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being smug sprucenes

smut, smut, *n* [Same as A. Sax. *smitt* D *smet* a stain or smut, fr stem of *smite* akin

to *smutch smudge*] A spot or stain, a spot made with soot or other dirty substance, the foul matter itself, a disease in grain often producing a dirty black powder, obscene language ——v t pret & pp *smutted*, smut'ed, ppr *smutting*, smut'ing To stain or mark with smut, to dirty, to blacken, to tarnish, to taint with smut or mildew ——v i To gather smut, to be converted into smut

smut-ball, smut'bal, *n* A fungoid disease analogous to smut, also, the fungus producing it

smutch, smuch, *v t* pret & pp *smutched*, smucht, ppr *smutching*, smuch'ing [Akin to *smut*=Sw *smuds*, Dan *smuts*, G *schmutz*, filth, dirt *Smudge* is another form SMUT] To blacken with smoke or soot, to smudge ——n A foul spot a smudge

smuttily, smut'i-li, *adv* In a smutty manner, foully with obscene language

smuttiness, smut'i-nes, *n* State or quality of being smutty, obsceneness of language

smutty *smut'i, a* Soiled with smut, affected with mildew or smut obscene

snack, snak, *n* [Older form of *snatch*, lit a 'snatch' or morsel hastily taken SNATCH] A portion of food that can be eaten hastily, a slight, hasty repast, a bite, a share

snaffle, snaf'l, *n* [Comp D *snavel*, a snout or animal's muzzle] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth without a curb ——v t pret & pp *snaffled*, snaf'ld, ppr *snaffling* snaf'l-ing *To* bridle, to manage with a snaffle or bridle

snaffle-bit, snaf'l bit, *n* A plain, slender bit having a joint in the middle

snag, snag, *n* [Same as Icel. *snagi*, a small stake or peg, *N snag*, a point of land.] A short projecting stump, a short broken branch, a shoot, the tine of a deer's antler, a tree in a river dangerous to vessels

snaggy, snag'i, *a* [*Snag* and *-y*] Full of snags

snail, snāl, *n* [A Sax. *snael*, contr fr *snaegel*, *snegl*, a snail = L G *snaqel*, Icel. *snigill*, Dan *snegl*, dim forms fr root of *snake*, *sneak*, the name signifying creeping animal.] A slimy, slow-creeping, air breathing mollusc with a spiral shell, a slug or allied mollusc, a slow-moving person, a sluggard, a drone

snake, snāk, *n* [A. Sax *snaca*, a serpent, fr *snican*, to crawl=Icel. *snāl r*, *snól r*, Sw *snol*, Dan *snog* Akin *sneal*, *snail*, the name meaning lit creeping animal] A name given to any serpent, and often to the common non-venomous British snake

snake-bird, snāk'berd, *n* The darter DARTER

snake-root, snāk'rōt, *n* The popular name of various American plants reputed to be remedies for snake bites

snake-stone, snāk'stōn, *n* An ammonite a stone popularly believed to cure snake bites

snake-weed, snāk'wēd, *n* The plant bistort

snake-wood, snāk'wud, *n* A name of several trees of the East Indies

snakish, snāk'ish, *a* Having the qualities of a snake

snaky, snāk'i, *a* Pertaining to a snake resembling a snake serpentine cunning, insinuating, deceitful infested with snakes

snap, snap *v t* pret & pp *snapped*, snapt ppr *snapping* snap'ing [Same as L G and D *snappen*, Dan *snappe* Sw *snappa* G *schnappen*, to snap perhaps of imitative origin *Snip* is a lighter form, and *snipe* is connected, probably also *neb*] To bite or seize suddenly, as with the teeth, to snatch suddenly, to break upon or interrupt suddenly with sharp angry words (often with up), to crack, to make a sharp sound with to shut with a sharp sound, to break with a sharp sound, to break short.——v i To make a sudden effort to bite, to try to seize with the teeth to break short, to part asunder suddenly, to break without bending, to give a sharp cracking sound, such as that of the hammer of a firearm, to utter sharp, angry words ——n An attempt to seize or bite, a quick eager bite, a seizure or catch, a sudden breaking or rupture of any substance, a sharp noise a crack of a whip, a spring, catch, or small lock or fastening, pithiness, vigour —A cold snap, a sudden but brief time of cold weather

snapdragon, snap'dra-gon, *n* The antirrhinum, a play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy

snapper, snap'er, *n* One who snaps

snapping-turtle, snap'ing-ter tl, *n* A



Snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*)

large freshwater tortoise of the United States so named from snapping at things.

snappish, snap'ish, *a* Apt to snap, apt to speak angrily or tartly, sharp in tone or manner, peevish, tart crabbed

snappishly, snap'ish-li, *adv* In a snappish manner, angrily, tartly

snappishness, snap'ish-nes, *n* Quality of being snappish

snap-shot, snap'shot, *n* A hasty shot at a moving animal, a photograph taken hastily with a hand camera

snare, snār, *n* [A. Sax *sneare*, a snare, a noose=Icel. and Sw *snara*, Dan *snare*, a snare D *snaar*, a string, *fr* a root meaning to twist, seen also in L. *nervus*, a nerve Perhaps connected with *narrow* (q v)] A string or line with a noose for catching animals, particularly birds, a gin, a springe anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble ——v t pret & pp *snared*, snārd, ppr *snaring*, snār'ing To catch with a snare, to ensnare, to entangle, to bring into unexpected evil.

snarer, snār'er, *n* One who snares

snarl, snarl, *v i* pret & pp *snarled*, snarld, ppr *snarling*, snarl'ing [A freq torresponding to old *snar*=L G and O D *snarren*, G *schnarren*, to snarl, akin to *shore*, *snort*, *sneer*, probably formed from the sound] To growl, as an angry or surly dog to gnarr or gnarl, to speak harshly, to talk in rude murmuring terms ——n. A sharp angry growl

snarl, snarl, *v t* pret & pp *snarled*, snarld, ppr *snarling*, snarl'ing [A freq fr *snare*] To entangle, to involve in knots ——n A knot, a complication, embarrassment, difficulty

snarler, snarl'er, *n* One who snarls

snarling, snarl'ing, *p a* Given to snarl, growling snappish peevish

snary, snār'i, *a* [*Snare* and *-y*] Tending to ensnare, entangling insidious

snatch snach, *v t* pret & pp *snatched*, snacht ppr *snatching* snach'ing [Softened form of O and Prov E. *snack*, to snatch D and L G *snakken*, *snacken*, to snatch probably a parallel form of *snap*] To seize hastily or abruptly, to seize without permission or ceremony, to seize and carry away ——v i To make a grasp, to attempt to seize suddenly ——n A hasty catch, a catching at or attempt to seize suddenly, a short fit of vigorous action a short fit or turn a small portion or fragment, a hasty repast a snack.

snatcher, snach'er, *n* One who snatches

sneak, snēk, *v i* pret. & pp *sneaked* snēkt, ppr *sneaking* snēk'ing [A. Sax *snican* to creep, to sneak=Dan *snige*, to creep, akin to Sw *smila*, Icel *snūja*, to hanker SNAKE] To creep or steal privately, to go furtively or in a stealthy manner, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen, to crouch, to truckle, to show servility ——n. A mean fellow, a contemptible, cowardly creature, one who is guilty of underhand work

sneaking, snēk'ing *p a* Pertaining to a sneak, mean, servile, clandestine, underhand not openly shown or admitted

sneakingly, snēk'ing-li, *adv* In a sneaking manner, meanly

sneaky, snēk'i, *a* Pertaining to a sneak, mean underhand

sneer, snēr, *v i* pret & pp *sneered*, snērd, ppr *sneering*, snēr'ing [Same as Dan *snærre*, to snarl, akin to *snarl*—which see] To show contempt by a particular cast of countenance to insinuate contempt, to grin, to jeer, to show derision, to speak derisively ——v t To treat with sneers, to utter with a sneer ——n. A look or grin of contempt, a turning up of the nose, a look of derision or ridicule, a scoff, a jeer, an indirect expression of scorn

sneerer, snēr'er, *n* One who sneers

sneeringly, snēr'ing li, *adv* With a sneer or sneers

sneeze, snēz, *v i* pret & pp *sneezed*, snēzd, ppr *sneezing*, snēz'ing [same as *neese* with *s* prefixed, or modified fr A. Sax. *fneó-an*, D *fnezen*, to sneeze, Icel. *fnýsa*, Sw *fnysa*, Dan *fnyse*] To emit air through the nose audibly and by a kind of involuntary convulsive effort, caused usually by irritation of the lining membrane of the nose ——n. A sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, by one who sneezes.

sneezing, snēz'ing, *n* Act of one who sneezes, sternutation

snick, snik, *v t* pret & pp *snicked*, snikt ppr *snicking*, snik'ing [same as Icel and N *snitta*, to cut or work with a knife comp D *snit*, a chisel] To cut, to clip, to snap

sniff, snif, *v i* pret & pp *sniffed*, snift, ppr *sniffing*, snif'ing [A lighter form of *sniff* SNUFF] To draw air audibly up the nose, sometimes as expressive of scorn, to snuff

snigger, snig'er, *v i* pret & pp *sniggered*, snig'erd, ppr *sniggering* snig'er ing [Also *snicker*, perhaps of imitative origin] To giggle, to laugh in a suppressed manner ——n A suppressed laugh, a giggle

snip, snip, *v t* pret & pp *snipped*, snipt, ppr *snipping*, snip'ing [Closely allied to *snap*, and same as D and L G *snippen*, G *schnippen*, *schnipfen*, to snip] To cut off at a stroke with shears or scissors, to clip, to shred, to form or make by snipping ——n. A single cut with shears or scissors a bit cut off, a small shred, a tailor, in contempt

snipe, snīp, *n* [Same as Icel. *snipa*, a snipe, D *snip*, L G *snippe*, Dan. *snippe*, G *schnepfe*, a snipe, akin to *snap*] A grallatorial bird frequenting wet places, with a long straight bill, a fool, a blockhead, a simpleton

snipper, snip'er, *n* One who snips or clips

snippet, snip'et, *n* [Dim of *snip*, a part] A small part or share

snivel sni'vel, *v i* pret & pp *snivelled*, sni'veld, ppr *snivelling* sni'vel ing [From A Sax. *snofl*, snot, mucus, akin *sniff*, *snuff*] To run at the nose, to cry as children with snuffling, to whimper ——n Whimpering, tearfulness, maudlin or hypocritical sentiment

sniveller, sni'vel-er, *n* One who snivels, one who manifests weakness by weeping

snivelling, sni'vel ing *p a* Apt to snivel or whine, tearful weakly sentimental

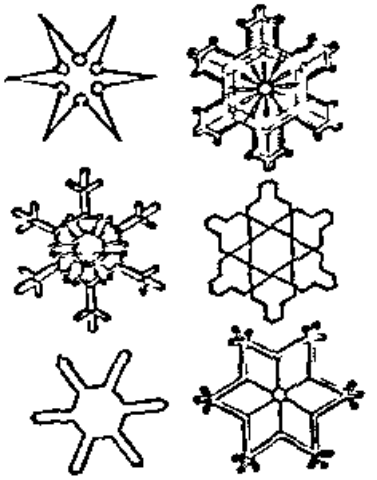
snivelly, sni'vel-i, *a* [*Snivel* and *-y*] Running at the nose, pitiful, whining

snob, snob *n* [Origin unknown] A cant name for a shoemaker one who pretends to be something superior to what he is, a vulgar person who apes gentility, a would be gentleman or aristocrat

snobbery, **snobbishness**, snob'er-i, snob'ish-nes, *n* The quality of being snobbish.

snobbish, **snobby**, snob'ish snob'i *a* Belonging to or resembling a *snob* making claims or pretensions to gentility

snobbishly snob'ish-li, *adv* In a snobbish manner
snobbism snob'izm, *n* The manners of a snob snobbishness
snood snōd, *n* [A Sax *snōd*, a band comp Icel *snūa* to twist] A fillet or ribbon for the hair formerly used by young women in Scotland
snooze snōz, *n* [Imitative of the sound made in drawing the breath while asleep, and allied to *snore*] A nap or short sleep —*v i* pret & pp *snoozed* snōzd, ppr *snoozing* snōz'ing To slumber to take a short nap [Colloq]
snore snōr, *n* [Sp & pp *snored* snōrd, ppr *snoring* snōr'ing [A Sax *snora* a snoring akin to LG *snarren* D *snorken*, Dan *snorke* G *schnarchen* to snore imitative and akin to *snort snirt*] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep —*n* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep sound made in snoring
snorer snōr'er, *n* One who nores
snort snort, *v i* pret & pp *snorted*, ppr *snorting* [Akin to *snore*—which see] To force the air with violence through the nose so as to make a noise —*n* A loud short sound produced by forcing the air through the nostrils
snorter snōr'ter, *n* One who snorts
snot snot, [Same as Dan and D *snot* snot akin *snout*] The mucus of the nose
snout snout, *n* [Same as LG *snute* D *snuit* Sw *snyte* Dan *snude* (*schnauze* a snout *Snot* is closely akin] The nose or muzzle the long projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine something analogous to this a nozzle
snouted snout'ed, *a* Having a snout
snouty snout'i, *a* Resembling a beast's snout
snow snō, *n* [A Sax *snāw* snow=D *sneeuw* LG and Dan *sne*, Sw *snö* Icel *snjór* (ala *snær*), G *schnee* Goth *snaiws* cog L and Gael *nix*, Lat *nivis*, Russ *snieg*, L *niv*, G *νίφας* (without initial *s*) snow] Watery particles congealed into fine white crystals in the air and falling to the earth in flakes —*v i* pret & pp *snowed*, snōd ppr *snowing* snō'ing To fall in snow



Crystals of Snow

used impersonally, —*v t* To scatter like snow
snow snō, *n* [D *sneeuw* LG *snauw* Dan *snau* a kind of boat comp LG *snau*, a beak] A small vessel resembling a brig, but having a third small mast aft set close to the main-mast, carrying a try-sail
snow ball, *n* A ball of snow a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together —*v t* pret & pp *snowballed* snō'bald ppr *snow-balling*, snō'bal-ling To pelt with snow-balls —*v i* To throw snow balls
snow berry snō'ber-ri, *n* A name of shrubs bearing fruits consisting of snow white berries
snow bird snō'berd, *n* The snow bunting also a name for certain other birds
snow blindness snō'blind-nes, *n* An affection of the eyes, caused by the reflection of light from the snow
snow boot snō'bōt *n* A boot to be worn when walking in snow
snow broth snō'broth, *n* Snow and water mixed icy cold liquor
snow bunting snō'bun-ting, snō'bunting snow flerk, snō'flerk, *n* A kind of bunting a winter visitant to Britain and other temperate regions
snow drop snō'drop *n* A plant (*Galanthus nivalis*) having white drooping flowers, which often appear while the snow is still upon the ground
snow flake snō'flāk *n* A flake of falling snow a British plant with a bulbous root and white flowers (genus Leucoium)
snowish snō'ish, *a* Resembling snow snowy
snow line snō'lin *n* The line above which perpetual snow lies, varying according to latitude and local circumstances
snow plough, snō'plou, *n* A machine or implement for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, &c.
snow-shoe snō'shō *n* A kind of light



Snow-shoe

and flat framework worn on the feet, and keeping the wearer from sinking in snow
snow-slip snō'slip *n* A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain
snow white snō'whīt, *a* White as snow very white
snowy snō'i, *a* White like snow abounding with snow pure white
snub, nub, *v t* pret & pp *snubbed* snubd, ppr *snubbing* snub'bing [Same as Icel *snubba*, to snub to chide Dan *snubbe* Sw *snubba* to snip or snip off akin to *snip snipa*] To check stop or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark to rebuff to slight designedly to treat with contempt or neglect, as a forward or pretentious person —*n* A check a rebuff a rebuke a snub-nose or pug nose
snub-nose snub'nōz, *n* A short flat nose a pug-nose
snub nosed snub nozd, *a* Having a snub-nose
snuff snuf, *v t* pret & pp *snuffed*, snuft ppr *snuffing* snuf'fing [Same as D *snuffen*, to snuff *snuf* a snuffing akin Da *snuffe* G *schnupfen*, to snuff akin *snuff* *snuffle*] To draw up or inhale through the nose to draw in with the breath through the nose to inhale to scent to smell to crop, as the snuff of a candle —*To snuff out*, to extinguish by snuffing to put an end to abruptly and completely —*v i* To inhale air with noise through the nose to sniff to take offence —*n* A drawing up or inhaling through the nose a sniff expressive of contempt pressed by a snuffing of the nose the burned end of the wick of a candle pulverized tobacco taken, or to be taken, into the nose
snuff box snuf'boks, *n* A box for carrying snuff about the person
snuffer snuf'er *n* One who snuffs pl an instrument for removing the snuff of a candle
snuffle snuf'l, *v i* pret & pp *snuffled*, snuf'ld ppr *snuffling* snuf'ling [Freq of *snuff* and = LG *snuffeln*, D *snuffelen* Sw *snufla* Dan *snurfle* to snuffle] To speak through the nose to breathe hard through the nose or through the nose when obstructed —*n* A sound made by air drawn through the nostrils a speaking through the nose a nasal twang pl an ailment accompanied by snuffling with the nose
snuffler snuf'ler *n* One who snuffles
snuffy snuf'i, *a* Pertaining to or resembling snuff soiled with snuff in colour like snuff
snug, snug, *a* [Same as Icel *snoggr* short-haired, smooth O Dan *snog* Sw *snygg* neat elegant akin perhaps to *snag* or to *snick*] Having everything put in order neat trim in a comfortable state or position affording comfort cosy —*v t* pret & pp *snugged* snugd, ppr *snugging* snug'ing To lie close to snuggle —*v t* To put in a snug position to place snugly
snuggery snug'e-ri, *n* A snug comfortable place a snug room [Colloq]
snuggle snug'l, *v i* pr t & pp *snuggled* snug'ld ppr *snuggling* snug'ling [A freq and dim from as above] To lie close for convenience or warmth to nestle
snugly snug'li, *adv* In a snug manner or condition closely comfortably safely
snugness snug'nes *n* The state or quality of being snug
so sō *ad* [A Sax *swā* so as=Icel *svā* Sw *så* Dan *saa* Goth *swa* O Sax and O Fri *sō* L G and G *so* D *zoo* It forms part of *such*, *as*, *also* *whosoever* &c] In this or that manner to that degree thus in like manner or degree in such manner to such a degree extremely as has been said or stated the case being such somewhere about this or that thereby (with or—a year or so) also strengthening a wish or asseveration —*So forth*, so on, more of the same or a similar kind et cetera —*So so* indifferent middling; mediocre. —*So that*, to the end that, in order that with the effect or result that. —*conj* Provided that in case that such being the case therefore for this reason accordingly
soak sōk, *v t* pret & pp soaked, sōkt ppr *soaking* sōk'ing [A Sax *socian*, to soak, to macerate Fr *sucer* to suck *fig v*] To let lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed all that it can to steep to drench to wet thoroughly to draw in by pores to absorb, to penetrate by pores —*v i* To be steeped in water or other fluid to steep, to enter by pores or interstices to drink intemperately to tipple
soakage sōk'āj *n* [*Soak* and *-age*] Act of soaking state of being soaked
soaker sōk'er *n* One who soaks a hard drinker
soaking, sōk'ing *p a* Such as to soak that wets thoroughly drenching
soaky sōk'i, *a* [*Soak* and *y*] Moist on the surface steeped in or drenched with water
so-and so, sō'and-sō *n* A certain person not mentioned by name an indefinite person or thing [Colloq]
soap sōp *n* [A Sax *sāp* soap=D *zeep* L G *sepe* Icel *sapa*, Sw *sapa* (sapa) G *seife*, O H G *seifa* soap Fr same root as Prov E *seep* to trickle or percolate L *sebum* tallow comp A Sax *sāp* resin The L *sapo* whence Fr *savon* soap is probably of Teutonic origin] A compound substance made of oil or fat with an alkali, as potash or soda, often with other substances added, used in washing and cleansing in medicine, &c. —*v t* pret & pp *soaped* sōpt ppr *soaping* sōp'ing To rub or wash over with soap
soap-boiler sōp'boil-ér *n* One whose occupation is to make soap
soap-bubble sōp'bub-l, *n* A globular film of soapy water inflated by blowing through a pipe and showing fine rainbow hues
soap-plant, sōp'plant, *n* A name com-

mon to several plants used in place of soap, being capable of raising a lather

soapy, sōp'i, *a* Resembling soap, having the qualities of soap, smeared with soap, saponaceous, unctuous

soar, sōr, *v i* pret & pp *soared*, sōrd, ppr *soaring*, sōr'ing [Fr *essorer*, fr L L *exaurare*, to take to the air, as a bird—L *ex*, out, and *aura*, a breeze] To rise into the air, to rise or fly aloft, to mount upon the wing, to rise high, to mount, to tower in thought or imagination, to be sublime, as the poet or the orator, to rise high in ambition or heroism —— *n* A towering flight, a lofty ascent

sob sob, *v t* pret & pp *sobbed* sobd, ppr *sobbing* sob'ing [*Of imitative origin*, akin to A Sax *seófian*, to sigh, G *seufzen* to sigh, E *sough*] To sigh with a sudden convulsive motion, to weep with convulsive catchings of the breath to make a similar sound.—— *n* A convulsive catching of the breath in weeping, a convulsive act of respiration in sorrow

sober, sō'ber, *a* [Fr *sobre*=It Sp and Pg *sobrio*, fr L *sobrius*, sober, not drunken, fr *se*, apart, and *ebrius*, drunk, whence *ebriety*] Free from drunkenness, practising *temperance in the use of intoxicating* liquors having habits of temperance temperate, abstemious, not drunk not wild, visionary, or heated with passion having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason, calm, cool, collected, staid, serious, grave, not bright or gay in appearance, dull-looking —— *v t* pret & pp *sobered*, sō'berd, ppr *sobering*, sō'ber-ing To make sober, to cure of intoxication, to make temperate, *calm, or solemn* —— *v i* To become sober, staid, or sedate often with *down*

soberly, sō'ber li, *adv* In a sober manner temperately, coolly, calmly, gravely, seriously

sober-minded, sō'ber mīnd-ed, *a* Having a calm and temperate disposition

soberness, sō'ber-nes, *n* The state or quality of being sober, sobriety, temperance, calmness, seriousness

sobriety, sō-brī'e ti, *n* [Fr *sobriété*, L *sobrietas*, fr *sobrius*, sober (q v)] State or quality of being sober or temperate in the use of intoxicating liquors, temperance, abstemiousness, moderation, sanеness, reasonableness, calmness, coolness, sedateness, gravity, seriousness solemnity

sobriquet, so-brē kā, *n* [Fr] A nickname, a fanciful appellation

socage, soccage, sok'āj, *n* [L L *socagium*, socage, fr A Sax *sóc*, jurisdiction, akin to *sacan*, *seel*] A tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain and determinate service

sociability, sō'shi a-bil"i ti, *n* [Fr *sociabilité*] Quality of being sociable

sociable, sō'shi a-bl, *a* [Fr *sociable*, L *sociabilis*, fr *socio*, I associate or unite, fr *socius* a companion, fr the root of L *sequor*, I follow, whence *sequence, sequel, consequence*, &c SEQUENCE] Inclined to associate or join in friendly intercourse ready to join the company of others, fond of companions, inclined to mix in society, companionable conversible, social.—— *n* An open carriage with seats facing each other, a tricycle for carrying two persons, a couch or seat with a curved S shaped back for two persons, who sit partially facing each other

sociableness, sō'shi a bl nes, *n* Quality of being sociable sociability

sociably, sō'shi a-bli, *adv* In a sociable manner with ready intercourse or companionship conversibly, familiarly

social sō'shal, *a* [Fr *social*, L *socialis*, fr *socius*, a companion SOCIABLE] Pertaining to society, relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse, sociable, friendly consisting in union or mutual converse, growing naturally in large groups or masses, living in communities, as ants, bees, or other animals.—**Social science**, the science dealing with all that relates to man's existence and well being as a member of an organized community, sociology

socialism, sō'shal-izm, *n* [*Social* and *-ism*] Any theory of social organization aiming at the abolition of individual action, and the setting up of co-operative action, a system which makes community of property a necessary condition of political improvement, collectivism.

socialist, sō'shal-ist, *n* [*Social* and *-ist*] One who advocates socialism, a collectivist

socialistic, sō-shal-is'tik, *a* Pertaining to socialism

sociality, sō-shal'i ti, *n* [Fr *socialité*, L *socialitas*] Quality of being social sociableness, sociability, fellowship

socialize, sō'shal-īz, *v t* pret & pp *socialized*, sō'shal īzd, ppr *socializing*, sō'shal īz-ing [*Social* and *-ize*] To render social, to regulate according to socialism

socially, sō shal li, *adv* In a social manner or way, in regard to social position or standing in society

socialness, sō'shal-nes, *n* Quality of being social sociality

society, sō sī'e-ti, *n* , pl. **societies**, sō-sī'e-tiz [Fr *société*, L *societas*, fr *socius*, a partner, a comrade SOCIABLE] Fellowship companionship, company, any number of persons associated for a particular purpose, a fraternity, a body of persons united for some object, literary, scientific, political, religious, &c., an association for mutual profit, pleasure, or usefulness, the persons collectively who live in any place or at any period, viewed in regard to their manners and customs and civilization generally, those who recognize each other as associates, friends, and acquaintances, those who give and receive formal entertainments mutually, those who take the lead in matters of social life

Socinian sō-sin'i an, *a.* [From the Italians Lælius and Faustus *Socinus*, of Sienna, the founders of the sect of Socinians in the sixteenth century] Pertaining to Lælius or Faustus Socinus or their religious doctrines —— *n* A follower of Socinus —**Socinianism**, sō-sin'i an izm, *n* The tenets of the Socinians, who reject the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, and the atonement, &c

sociologic, sociological, sō'shi-ō-loj"ik, sō'shi-ō-loj"ik-al *a* Pertaining to sociology

sociologist, sō shi-ol'o-jist, *n* [*Sociology* and *-ist*] One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology

sociology, sō-shi-ol'o-ji, *n* [L *socius*, a companion, and Gr *logos*, discourse SOCIABLE] *The science which investigates the* laws that regulate human society, treating of the structure of society, its development, the progress of civilization, &c social science

sock, sok, *n* [A Sax *socc*, fr L *soccus*, a kind of light shoe, *especially worn by comic* actors] The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy, hence, comedy, as opposed to the *buskin*, which, figuratively, stands for tragedy, a knitted worsted covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking

socket, sok'et, *n* [A dim of *soc*] An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted endwise, a hollow which receives and holds something else, as the tube in which a candle is set

socle, so'kl, *n* [Fr *socle*, L *socculus*, dim of *soccus* SOCK] In *arch* a plain, low pedestal, a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall

Socratic, Socratical, sō-krat'ik sō-krat'ik al, *a* Pertaining to Socrates the Grecian sage, or to his manner of teaching reaching conclusions by means of question and answer —**Socratically**, sō-krat'ik al li, *adv* In the Socratic method.

sod sod, *n* [Same as L G G and O D *sode*, D *zode*, a sod, probably connected with verb to *seethe*, pp *sodden* akin *suds*] That layer of earth on the surface which is covered with grass, a piece lifted from that surface, turf, sward piece of turf

soda, sō'da, *n.* [Sp Pg and It. *soda*, glasswort, barilla] The protoxide of the metal sodium, in common language applied to the alkali carbonate of sodium used in washing and in the manufacture of soap and glass, and extensively made from salt —Baking soda, bicarbonate of soda —Caustic *soda*, hydrate of sodium, having a corrosive effect on animal substances

soda-ash, sō'da-ash, *n* Dehydrated carbonate of soda in the form of powder

sodality, sō-dal'i-ti, *n* [L *sodalitas*, fr *sodalis*, a companion] A fellowship or fraternity

soda-water, sō'da-wa"ter, *n* A refreshing and effervescent drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced.

sodden, sod'n, pp of *seethe* Boiled; seethed, soaked and softened, thoroughly saturated, not well baked, doughy

soddy, sod'i *a* [*Sod* and *-y*] Turfy, consisting of sod, covered with sod

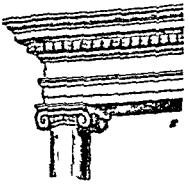
sodium, sō'di-um, *n* [Named from its oxide *soda*] A soft light silvery metal existing in many minerals and in almost all vegetable and animal organisms

sodomite, sod'om-īt, *n* One guilty of sodomy

sodomy, sod'om-i, *n* [*The sin attributed* to the inhabitants of *Sodom*] A carnal copulation against nature

soever, sō-ev'er A word compounded of *so* and *ever*, generally used in composition in *whosoever, whatsoever*, &c, *from which it is* sometimes separated.

sofa, sō'fa, *n* , pl. **sofas**, sō'faz [Fr *It Sp sofa*, fr Turkish and Ar *soffa*, a bench, a couch] A long seat with a stuffed bottom, back, and ends



s, Soffit of Architrave

soffit, sof'it, *n* [Fr *soffite*, It *soffitta*, fr L *sub*, under, and *figo* I fix.] The lower surface of an arch or of an architrave, the under part of an overhanging cornice, &c

soft, soft, *a* [A Sax. *sófte*, soft=O Sax. *safti*, G *sanft*, soft, perhaps fr root of Goth *samjan*, to please] Easily yielding to pressure, not hard, yielding, smooth to the touch, delicate, easily yielding to persuasion or motives, impressible, pliant, compliant, facile, weak, mild, gentle, susceptible of tender feeling, effeminate, smooth or melodious to the ear, not loud, rough, or harsh, flowing, not strong or glaring, as light or colouring pleasant to the senses, as the air, quiet and refreshing (as sleep), readily forming a lather and washing well with soap (*soft water*), pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound.—Soft goods, textile goods; the wares of a draper or haberdasher —Soft soap, a coarse kind of soap in a viscid form —— *adv* Softly, gently, quietly —— *interj* Be soft, hold stop not so fast

soften, sof'n, *v t* [Turk] In Turkey, a person studying for the church, the law, the army, or the state, a student of the Koran

soften sof'n, *v t* pret & pp *softened*, sof'nd ppr *softening*, sof'n ing [*Soft* and *-en*] To make soft or more soft, to make less hard, to mollify, to make less fierce or implacable, to make less harsh or severe to palliate to alleviate to tone down, to make less *glaring*, to make tender or effeminate, to make less harsh or grating —— *v i* To become soft or less hard, to become less harsh or cruel to relent, to become milder

softener, sof'n-er, *n* One who or that which softens or palliates

softening sof'n ing *n* Act of making or becoming more soft or softer —Softening of the brain, an affection of the brain in *which* it becomes pulpy or pasty, often causing death

soft-headed, soft'hed-ed, *a* Having a soft head, of weak intellect.

soft hearted, soft'härt-ed, *a* Hav ng a soft heart hav ng tenderness of heart susceptible of pity

softish soft'ish, *a.* Somewhat soft in c n d to sof ness.

softly soft li, *adv* In a s ft manner w thout hardness not with force or v olence gently not loudly wi hout noise placidly mild y tenderly

softness soft'nes, *n* The quali y of bei g sof the opposite of hardness penetrabili y, susceptibil y of tender feeling weakness of m d or will mild ess g ntleness.

soft spoken, sof spō kn, *a* Speak ng sof y having a mild or gentle vo ce mild affable

soho so-hō' *interj* [S and *ho*] A word used n calling a sportsman s hallou

sol-disant wa-de-zän, *a.* [Fr] Calling h mse f self-sty ed, pretended, woul l be

soil, soil, *v t* pret. & pp *soi d, s ld* ppr *soil ng s'll ng* [O F *soi ler* (Fr *souiller*) to soil, lit. to wallow o act the pig, fr L. *sull us*, perta ning o a sw ne f *sus* a swine. Sow *n.*] To sully to defi e to sta n to tarnish to make dirty on he su face to besmea to befoul to manure ——*v i.* To take on dirt to take a soil or stain to tarnish.——*n* A y foul ma te upon another substance, dirt ordure f ul nes sy t sta n tarnish.

soil, soil, *n* [From Fr *s* grou d, soil, fr L. *solum*, the so l, but affected as to f rm by O Fr *soil*, a mury place wher a hog w llows. See prec SOLID] The upperstra um of the earth mou l loam earth la l country

soil soil, *v t* pret. & pp *so l l s* lil ppr *soi ng* soil ng [O F *soo ler* to satiate f *sooul*, sa iated, f L. *sa ul us* sated, d m of *sa s* sated, full SATURATE] To feed (ca tle or h rses) indoors w h fresh grass or green fodder

s il pipe soil p p, *n* A p pe for conveying from a house he foul or waste w ter night-soil, &c

soiree swa-ri, *n.* [Fr *soirée*, evening fr *soi* even ng, fr L. *serus*, late] Originally an evening party f con rsa ion now mostly app ed to the meeting of some soc e y or body at wh ch the e are tea and oth r refreshments, wi h music, speechm k ng, &c.

sojourn, sŏj'ern *v i.* pret. & pp *sojourn d* so j rnd, ppr *sojourn g* so j rn-ing [O Fr *sojorner, sojourne, sojourner* f *sojourner* f L. *sub*, und and *d urnus*, d urnal, daily DIURNAL.] To abide or reside for a t me to dwell in a place as a temporary resident, or as a person not having his permanent habitation ——*n.* A temporary residence or stay as that of a re iler n a foreign land.

sojourner so j rn-er *n* One who sojourns a temporary resident.

sojournment, s' rn ment, *n* The act of so urn ng.

soken sō'kn, *n.* [A. Sax. *sócn*] A district held by tenure of socage

sol, sol, *n* [First used in Italy] In si g, a sylla la, used to denote the fi th to e of diatonic scale

solace, s' las, *v t* pret. & pp *solaced,* so'läs ppr *sol cing* so'läs-i g [O Fr *sola er solacier*, to console or s lace, fr *solace* solace consolation, *fr* L. *solat us*, consolat n fr *solor solatus*, I console (as n *console dis consolo*) e ymol. doubtful.] To cheer comfort, console, or encourage in s k n ss, grief o under calam y to rel e affliction to allay to assuag ——*n.* That which alleviates gri f or anxie y that which relie es in di tress consolation comfort al leviation re ef recreation.

solacement, so'läs-ment, *n.* Act of solacing

solanaceous, so-la-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *solanum*, nightshade.] Perta ning to plants of the n gh tshade family wh ch includes also the potato and t bacco

solan-goose so'lan-gōs, *n.* [Icel. *sólan*, the gannet.] The ga et.

solar sō'le *a.* [Fr *sola re*, L. *solaris*, f *sol*, the sun same root as sun] Per ta n ng to the sun or proceed ng from it sun y measu ed by the progress of the s n, o by its appa ent revo ution Solar system he y tem of wh h the sun i the centre an l to which belong he planets, plan to s, sate li es, comets, and m teors as all d ectly or indi ect y revolving round the central sun

Solar time, time as shown by a sun-dial, that is, by the app nt motion of the sun

Solar year th t me wi h the earth takes to go rou d the s n, 365 days 5 h urs, 48 m nu es, 51 seconds.

solatium s lā'shi-um [L. consola on, s lace SOLACE] Any h ng ha s va s or compensates fo suff ring o loss a compensa n in money

s ld sold, pret & pp of *ll*

sol latesque sol da tesk *a* [Fr fr *sol d* a sold r] Belonging to a soldi r *s* e like

sol ler sol de *v* p t & pp *s le l*, sol erd pp *s ldering* ppr *s de ng* [O F *s ler so ud* (Fr *souder*) lit. to make *s l*, f L. *sólida* f *so lid s* SOLID] To un te metals by a m a ic substan e in a state of fus m which ha lens in cool ng and l ren lers the j nt s d to un te or com e ng neral to patch up ——*n* A metal or m ta c compos on used in u ing other m tallic substances.

s ldierer so de-er *n* One wh soldiers.

sol iering, s' der ing *n.* The act of one wh so l rs a s j nt n ade by soldier

sol iering bolt sol leri g iron sol de g lt, so d g-ern *n* A wedge-shaped piece of copper wi h a handle used to mel sold r in soldering

sol ier so je, *n* [O Fr *soldier* f L L *solda us* s ldarius a soldier on wh serves fo pay f L. *sólidus so idus* n ll tary pay lit. a so d p ce of money SOLID] A m n engaged in mil tary servi e one wh se occup on is m tary a pro ate in an rmy a man f m litary peri nce and sk l, o a ma of d st guished valour

s ldier-crab so je krab *n* A name gi en to th herm t-crab f om its extreme combativeness.

s ldiering so je ing, *n* Th occupat on of a so l r

sol lier like sol llerly sōl j rlik sōl je li, *a* Like or becoming a s ldier brave martial ho ourable

sol llership s' j r ship *n* State or quali y of a soldier military tali es or character martial skill.

sol llery s' j ri, *n* S ldiers collect vely th body of mil tary men.

sole s l, *n* [Fr *sole* the sol of the foot, of a shoe, &c a san dal, the fish (pr ba y f its h pe an l fla ness f L. *so* a san dal, a sole the fi h a sill, ak n so *m* the ground l. *Si l.*] The under sur e of the foot th bottom of a shoe the part of a y th ng th t form th bot m l on which i sta ds a m rine fish a led to the flounder a d ba but.——*v t.* pret & pp *sol l*, s ld ppr *sol g* sōling To furnish w h a so e, as a shoe

sole s l, *a.* [O F *sol* Fr *s l*, f L. *s us* alone, which is of same or gin as I *s rus sate* (wh nce *sat, sa ra on* C *s s*, en re Skr *sarva*,] wi Ak n so *tary solu de s rvus*, s d, *su ten desol* &] S g e ind l ual, nly sh so tary bei g or act ng wi h u another in *law* single, unmarri d.

solecism sŏl'e-sizm *n.* [O Fr *solecisme*, said to be from a town *Soloi* or *S* the i habitants of wh ch, who had been transplanted from A a, lost e pa purity of language.] An improprie y in the use of languag as the resu t of w nt f knowle , a deviation from the rules of syntax a gramm tical rror devi tion from correct phon a violation of th rules of soci y

solecist sŏ'le-sist, *n.* [Gr *s lokis s* See prec.] One who is guil y of solecism.

solecistic solecistical so le sis k, so-le-sist'ik-al, *a* Pertai ing to in o g a s lecism. **solecistically** so-le-sist'ik-al-i, *ad* In a solecistic ma ner

solecize sŏ'le-siz *v i.* pret. & pp *solecized,* sŏ'le-sizd ppr *s cizing* sŏ'le-siz- g. [Gr *s kiz* SOLECISM] To comm t solecism.

solely sōl'li *ad* [From *sole* (a.)] Singly alon on y wi hout an the

soleran so'lem, *a* [From O Fr *sol mn s empn* f L. *sollemnis s nnis*, that occurs every year fes al, so emn pro mb y f *s lus* all, e ery and *annus* a yea] Ma k d wi h r gi us gra y pomp or sanct y, a ended wi h religious rites ma ke l by d vou ness or reverence rever ent a devot ona fi ted to exci e reverent o serious reflec ns awe-insp ring gra e mp ess e earne ha ng or assuming the a pearance of gra y aff ctedly grave

solemness so'lem nes, *n* hta e o quality of be g s mn sol mn y

solemnity, so-lem ni *n* [I **solemnities** *so-lem ni- z* (O Fr *solempn* L. *s llemnitas*] The s ate or qual y of be g s lemn, gra y impressiveness n ock grav ty a sol mn o reverent rite or ce e mony a re gious o form l act ceremonial a p ocedu ng adapted to impress awe or rev ren s.

solemnization so l m nI zā shon *n* Th act of s mnizing c l bra ion.

soler nize sŏ'l mn z, *v t* pret & pp *soler nized,* so'lem nīzd ppr *s lemniz g* so'lem n z-ng [*Sólemn* and *i.e* O F *solem iser*] To h nor by solemn ceremon es to celebrate to perf rm w h ritual cerem n es, or accor ll g to l gal f rms said of a marriag to perform re giously to make gra e seri an l re erential.

solemnizer sŏ'l m-nīz-er *n.* One who s mn zes

s lemnly so'lem li, *ad* In a solemn manner wi h so n y re gi nus y ce e mon ous y w th ti la ri es and f rm li es w h f rmal gra y or affected gr vi y

solemness s nes *n* The state of be ng s pg ness.

soleus s us *n* [L. f *sólea* a s] A rge muscl of the calf of the leg wh h serv s to e tend the foot.

sol fa s' fä, *v i* pr t. & pp *s l-faed* so f l pp *sol fa ng* s' fä-i g In *music*, to sing he notes of the scale in the r proper j h u g the sylla l s *d (or) r mi f, sol l s* ——*v t* To sing o th syllables *d r m fa, s l, la si*, n mal of to words

solfatara, so fä-tä'ä, *n* [It name of a vo cano n a Nap s, f *solf* sulphur] A v can e vent em ting su phureous o o he vapor s o gases

solfeggio sol fej i-ō, *n.* [It.] In *mus* a system of arranging th sca e by the names *do (or , r mi f s la si* an exercise in scal si g ng so mizat n

solicit sō-li' *v t* pret & pp *solici t*, so- s'i-ed, ppr *s cit ng* sō-la-i-ting [Fr s icu r L. *sol c a i s* fr *sol us*, soli- ous anxious, fr *so us* wh le, and *cie ci* am I agi a e SOL CITE] To ask f om or to ask f r w h some degree of earnes ness to make pe tion o to seek by pet t on to beg to e te to act on to in vi te allure to disq to make anxious in to e to comm t a crime o endea ou to infl e by a t ribe ——*v i* To make so cita ion f r some one or for a th g

solicitant sō-lis'i-ant *n* One who s cits

solicitation sō li s sh n, *n* [Fr *sol ci ation*, L. *so atio*] A t of s liciting urgent or earn est re uest sup ca n en rea y impor tun y n ea o r to influen e to gra t w me ng ry flattery the off nce of inc ting a person to co m t a f ony

solicitor s l'sit-er *n* [Fr *sollicit eur*] One who so ic ts an a torney an adv cate a law agent one who ep resents an her in co rt.

solicitor-general sō-l sit-e jen-é ral, *n* An officer of he Bri h crow n xt in rank to th a torney-general with whom h is associated in the management of crown business

soli itorship sō lis t er ship *n* The ffi w of a s citor

solicitous, sō-lis'it-us, *a* [L. *sollici us,*

anxious, uneasy SOLICIT] Anxious, very desirous, as to obtain something, concerned, apprehensive, disturbed, restless

solicitously, sō-lis'it-us-li, *adv* In a solicitous manner; anxiously, with care and concern.

solicitude, sō-lis'i tūd, *n* [Fr *sollicitude*, fr L *sollicitudo* SOLICIT] The state of being solicitous, uneasiness of mind, carefulness, concern, anxiety

solid, sol'id, *a* [Fr *solide*, fr L *solidus*, solid, firm, compact, fr same root perhaps as *sollus*, whole (whence the *sol-* in *solicit*, *solemn*), *salvus*, safe (E *safe*)] Resisting pressure or bending, compact, dense, such as to exclude other bodies from the *space* occupied by itself, impenetrable, not liquid or gaseous not hollow, full of matter, not having interstices or apertures having length, breadth, and thickness, cubic strong, sound, substantial not frivolous, fallacious, or the like, real, valid, financially sound or safe — n. A compact body with the particles firmly cohering, and thus distinguished from a *liquid* or a *gas*, a body that naturally retains the same shape, a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—length breadth, and thickness

solidarity, sō-li-dar'i-ti, *n* [Fr *solidarité*, fr *solide*, solid.] Unity or communion of interests and responsibilities among nations or mankind in general.

solidifiable, so-lid'i fi a-bl, *a* Capable of being solidified.

solidification so-lid'i-fi kā"shon, *n* Act or process of solidifying a making or becoming solid, state of liquid or gaseous bodies when passing to a solid state

solidify so-lid'i fi, *v t* pret & pp *solidified*, so-lid'i fid, ppr *solidifying*, so-lid'i fi ing [Fr *solidifier*, fr L *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, I make] To make solid or compact, to cause to change from a liquid or a gas to a solid.— *v i.* To become solid or compact

solidity, so-lid'i-ti, *n* [Fr *solidité*, L *soliditas*] State or quality of being solid compactness, density, firmness, moral firmness, as opposed to what is weak or fallacious, strength, soundness, validity certainty, truth, reality, weight, the solid or cubic contents of a body

solidly, so'lid li, *adv* In a solid manner, firmly, compactly, on firm grounds.

solidness, so'lid-nes, *n* Quality of being solid, solidity firmness, compactness, soundness strength, truth, validity

solidungulate, solidungular, so-lid-ung'gū-lāt, so-lid ung'gū-ler, *a.* [L. *solidus*, solid, *ungula*, a hoof] Having the hoofs solid or undivided, not cloven, pertaining to the whole-hooved mammals, as the horse, ass, zebra —*n* An animal with solid hoofs *toe*



Solidungulate Foot of the Horse, showing the single

soliloquize, sō-lil'ō-kwiz, *v i* pret & pp *soliloquized*, sō-lil'ō-kwizd, ppr *soliloquizing*, sō-lil'ō-kwiz ing [*Soliloquy* and *-ize*] To utter a soliloquy

soliloquy, sō-lil'ō-kwi *n*, pl **soliloquies**, sō-lil'ō-kwiz. [L.L *soliloquium* fr L *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, I speak SOLE, LOQUACIOUS] A speaking or talking to one's self, a discourse of a person alone, and not addressed to another, a written composition supposed to proceed from some person speaking

soliped, so'li ped, *n* [L. *solus*, single, and *pes*, a foot.] An animal whose hoof is not cloven, a solidungulate

soliscqulous, sō-li sē'kwi-us, *a* [L. *sol*, *solis*, the sun, and *sequor*, I follow] Following the course of the sun

solitaire, so'li tār, *n* [Fr *solitaire*, fr L *solitarius* solitary SOLITARY] A solitary, an article of jewelry in which a single gem is set; a game for a single person played with cards or otherwise, a bird of the dodo family, long since extinct

solitarily, so'li ta-ri li, *adv* In a solitary manner in solitude, alone

solitariness so'li ta-ri-nes, *n* State of being solitary or alone, solitude, loneliness, state of not being frequented

solitary, so'li ta-ri, *a* [Fr *solitaire*, L *solitarius*, fr *solus*, alone, only, single SOLE] Being alone, living alone, not having company, lonely, retired, remote from society, not much frequented or visited, destitute of occupants, passed without company, shared by no companions, single, sole, only — *n* One who lives alone or in solitude, a *hermit a recluse*

solitude, so'li tūd, *n* [Fr *solitude*, L *solitudo*, fr *solus*, alone, solitary] A state of being alone, lonelness, a lonely life, remoteness from society want of company or inhabitants, a lonely place a desert

solmization, solmisation, sol-mi zā'shon, *n* [From the syllables *sol*, *mi*] In *mus* the act or art of giving to each of the seven notes of the scale its proper sound or relative pitch, solfeggio

solo, sō'lō, *n* It pl **soli** sō'lē, Eng pl **solos**, sō'lōz. [It., fr L *solus*, alone, sole, single] A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice —**soloist**, sō'lō-ist, *n* [*Solo* and *-ist*] A solo singer or performer

solstice, sol'stis, *n* [Fr *solstice*, fr L *solstitium—sol*, the sun, and *sto*, I stand. SOLAR, STATE.] The time when the sun seems to stand still, the time when the sun, in its apparent annual revolution arrives at the point furthest north or furthest south of the equator, and begins to turn back, namely at midsummer and midwinter, or 21st June and 22nd December, either of the two points in the ecliptic at which the sun appears to be at these dates

solstitial, sol-sti'shal, *a* [L *solstitialis*, fr *solstitium*, solstice] Pertaining to a solstice, happening at a solstice

solubility, so-lū-bil'i-ti *n* [Fr *solubilité*, L.L *solubilitas*] Quality of being soluble; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.

soluble, so'lū-bl, *a* [Fr *soluble*, L. *solubilis*, fr *solvo*, *solutum*, I loose, loosen, dissolve SOLVE] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid, dissolvable capable of being solved, as a mathematical problem, capable of being cleared up or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, &c

solubleness so'lū-bl nes, *n* The state or character of being soluble *solubility*

solus, sō'lus, *a* [L] Alone chiefly used *in dramatic directions and the like*

solution, sō-lū'shon, *n* [Fr *solution* L *solutio*, fr *solvo*, *solutum*, I melt or dissolve SOLVE.] A dissolving or state of being dissolved, the reduction of a solid body to a liquid state by means of another liquid, as water; the combination of a liquid with a liquid or a gas to form a homogeneous liquid, the liquid thus produced, the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid, the act of solving, clearing up, or explaining, explanation, answer to a problem, the method of resolving a problem, the termination or the crisis of a disease — Solution of continuity, a breach or rupture in a material substance

solvability, solv a-bil'i ti, *n* State of *being solvable solubility*

solvable, solv'a-bl, *a* That may be solved, soluble

solve, solv, *v t* pret & pp *solved*, solvd ppr *solving*, solv'ing [L *solvo*, *solutum*, I loosen, release, solve perhaps for *se-luo*, fr *se*, apart, and *luo*, I loosen, *solvo* is seen also in *absolve*, *dissolve*, *resolve*, *solvible*, *dissolute*, *resolute* &c] To explain or clear up the difficulties in, to give an explanation of, to make clear; to remove perplexity regarding; *to unriddle* to resolve, to unravel *to operate* upon by calculation, so as to bring out the required result, to work out

solvency sol'ven-si *n* [*Solvent* and *-cy*] State of being solvent, ability to pay all debts

solvent, sol'vent, *a* [L *solvens*, *solventis*, ppr of *solvo* SOLVE] Having the power of dissolving, able to pay all just debts; sufficient to pay all just debts —*n* A fluid that dissolves or renders liquid any substance, or in which solution is effected, a menstruum

solver, sol'ver, *n* One who solves or explains

somatic, somatical, sō-mat'ik, sō-mat'ik al [Gr *sōmatikos*, fr *sōma*, *sōmatos*, the body] Corporeal, bodily, pertaining to a body

somatist, sō'mat-ist, *n* [*Somatic* and *-ist*] One who denies the existence of spiritual *substances, a materialist*

somatology, sō-ma-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *sōma*, *somatos*, body, and *logos*, doctrine] The doctrine of living bodies, that branch of physics which treats of matter and its properties

sombre, som'ber, *a* [Fr *sombre*, sombre =Sp and Pg *sombra*, a shade, probably fr L *sub*, under, and *umbra*, a shade UMBRAGE] Dark in hue or aspect, shady, dusky gloomy, dismal, melancholy —*v t* pret & pp *sombred*, som'berd, ppr *sombring*, som'ber ing To make sombre, dark, or gloomy

sombrely, som'ber li, *adv* In a sombre manner darkly, gloomily

sombreness, som'ber nes, *n* State or quality of being sombre, darkness, gloominess

sombrero, som brer'ō *n* [Sp , fr *sombra*, a shade SOMBRE] A broad brimmed hat.

sombrous, som'brus, *a* Sombre, gloomy

some, sum, *a* [A. Sax *sum*, some, one, a certain, about, in regard to number=O.Sax and O Fris *sum*, Goth *sums*, Icel. *sumr*, Dan *somme* (pl.), some perhaps akin to *same*] A certain, a, one, not definitely known or not specified, certain, a little, not much, indefinite and perhaps considerable, *about or near, with words of number* — pron. An indefinite part, quantity, or number, certain individuals, those of one side or one party, in distinction from others.

somebody, sum'bo-di, *n* Some person, a person unknown or uncertain a person indeterminate, a person of consideration

somehow, sum'hou, *adv* In some way not yet known, one way or another

somersault, somerset, sum'er-salt, sum'er-set, *n.* [From O Fr *sombresault*, *soubresault*, It *soprasalto*, lit an overleap, fr L *supra*, over, and *saltus*, a leap fr *salio*, I leap SALIENT] A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head *and lights upon his feet, a turn of the body* in the air

some-such, sum'such, *a* Somewhat of that kind

something, sum'thing, *n* A thing indefinitely, a thing or event unknown, indeterminate, or not specified, a little, an indefinite quantity or degree, a person or thing of importance —*adv* In some degree or measure somewhat, rather

sometime sum'tim, *adv* At one time or other past or future, once *formerly*, *hereafter*, by and by —*a.* Having been formerly former, late whilom

sometimes sum'timz, *adv* At some or certain times, at intervals, not always, now and then

somewhat sum'whot, *n* Something, though uncertain what, more or less, a certain indefinite quantity or degree — *adv* In some degree or measure, rather, a little

somewhere, sum'whār, *adv* In some place unknown or not specified, in one place or another, to some place, some whither

somewhither, sum'whith er, *adv* To some indeterminate place somewhere.

somite sō'mit *n.* [Gr *sōma*, a body] A single segment in the body of an articulated animal.

somnambulate, som-nam'bū-lāt, *v i* and t pret. & pp *somnambulated* som nam'bū lāt-ed, ppr *somnambulating*, som nam'-

bu lat-ing [L. *somnus*, sleep and *ambulo*, *ambulatum* I walk. SOMNOLENT AMBLE] To walk or walk over in sleep

somnambulation, som nam'bu lā shon n Th act of somnambulat g r w lking in sleep leep-walking somnambulism.

somnambulator som-nam bū lāt-er n A somnambul t a sleep-walk r

somnambulic, som nam'bu lik, *a* Per ta ning to somnambulism

somnambulism som nam'bu lizm, n [*Somnami late* and *ism*] The act or prac tice of walking in leep o in a kind of un natural sleep sleep-walki g

somnambulist *s* m nam bu list n [*Som ambulat* and *-ist*] A person who walks in his sleep a l ep-walk

somnambulistic som nam'bu l tik, *a* Pertaining to or affected by somn mbu lism.

somniferous som nif'e us, [L *som n fer fr s m us* leep, and *f* I bring] Bringi g sleep causing or in lucing leep a poriic

somnific som n f ik *a* [L *somnus* sleep, and *facio* I mak] Causing leep

somniloquence somniloquism som-nil o-kwens, som n l o-kwizm n [L *som us* leep an l *l quor* I speak] The act of talk g in sleep

somnolence som no-lens, n [Fr *somnolence* L *somnolentia* See n t] The state or condit on of being somnol nt sleepiness drowsiness inclination to sleep

somnolent, som nō-lent, *a.* [L. *somnolentus*, fr *somnus* sleep (and term. *-lentus*) cog A. Sax *swefn*, a dream, Gr *hypnos* Skr *svapnas* sleep] Sleepy drowsy in clined to sleep

son sun, n. [A. Sax. *sunu*—O Sax. and l O Fris. *sunu*, D *zoon* L.G *sone*, *som* Icel. *son*( ) *s nr*) Sw *son*, Dan *søn* Goth *sunus*, G *sohn* a son cog. Russ *su s*, Lith. *sūnus*, Skr *sū u* son root seen in Skr *su*, to beget] A male child the male issue of a parent a male descendant a word of address of an old man to a you g one or of a confessor to his penitent, &c a nati e or inhat tant of a country person or thing likened to a son, a person strongly imbued by some qual ty (*sons of perdition*)

sonance so nans, [SONANT] A sound the quality of bei g su nant.

sonant so na t, *a* [L. *sonans sonantis* ppr of *sono* I sound. SOUND] Sounding ttered with ice and not breath merely oiced, as the letters *b d*, compared with *p t*——n. A sonant sound or letter

sonata, sō-nā ta, n [It. *fr sonare* L. *sonare* to sound.] A musical composition for a solo instrum t, as the pi no consisting of several movements, the allegro, adagio rondo and minuetto or sch rzo

song, song, n. [A. Sax. *sa g song* fr *singan*, to sing brew] That which is su g, whether by the human voice or a bird singing ocal music a short poem to be sung a vocal melody an air or musical setting for a singl voice or several a lyric a lay a strain poesy poetry verse a trifle an i gnificant sum.

song bird, song'berd, n A bird that sings.

songle s, song'les, *a* Dest tute of the pow of song without song.

song sparrow song spa ro w. The hedge-sparrow

songst r song'ster n. [*Song* a d *-ster*] On who sings a singer a bird that sings.

songstre s song'st es, n. [*Songster* and *-ess*] A f male nger

song thrush, song'thrush, n The ma n or throstle.

son in law sun'in-lą, n. A man married to one s d ughte

senless, sun'les, *a.* H ing no son.

sonnet, son et, n. [Fr *son t*, fr It. *sonett* a sonnet, dim. fr L. *sonus* sound. SOUND] A short poem of f urteen lines forming two stanzas of four verses each, and tw of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule any short poem a song.

sonneteer son et ēr' n. [Sonnet and *-eer* It *sonettiére*] A composer of sonnets or small poems a petty poet

sonnetize son et-iz, *v i* pret & pp *sonnet zed* son et-izd ppr *sonnetizing* son et-iz-ing To m ke the subject of a sonnet to cel brate in a sonn t

sonometer so-nom et-er n [L. *sonus*, so und, and Gr *metron*, a measure] An apparatus f r illustrating the facts as to the vibrations of tense strings or wires an apparatus for testing a person hearing

sonority sō-no ri ti, n [Fr *sonorité* fr L *sonorus* SONOROUS] Si oronsness.

sonorous sō-nō rus, *a* [L *s orus* fr *sonus* sound—which see] C v ng sound wh n stru k especially giving a clear or l u l sou d esona t h gh-soun ling

sonorously so nō rus li, *d* In a sonorous mann r

sonorousness so-nō'rus-nes, Qual ty or state of being sonorous.

sonship sun ship n State of being a son or f having the relation of a son filation the character of a son

soon sōn d [A. Sax *sōna* soon O Sax *sōna*, *s n*, O Fris *s n*, *sun*, Goth *sun* soon.] In a short time shortly shortly after ny t me specified or supp se l before any tim supposed early bet mes qui kly promptly read ly willi gly gladly

soot sōt, n [A. Sax. *sot* soot=Ice] *s t*, Sw *sot* Dan *sod* L G *sott* D *soot*, soot.] A black substance formed from burn g matte rials ng in fi e part les and adhering to objects irrounding ——v t. pret & pp *sooted*, sot ed pp *sooti g* sōt ing To cover or foul with soot

sooth, sōth *a* [A. Sax *sōth* true truth= O Sax *sōth*, Dan *sand* Icel. *sa nr* true correspon l g to the *-sent* of *absent present*, Skr *sa t* be ng and m aning l t. 'being or that is'] True ——n. Truth real ty used frequently with *in* (*n sooth* I know n t)

soothe *sōTH v t* pret & pp *soothed* *sōTHd* pp *sooth g* *sōTH* ing [Formerly to assent to in a servile ma er to say yes to to humour fr A. Sax. *ge sōthia* to confirm or show to be true, fr *sōth* true truth. SOOTH] To please with blandishments or soft words to flatter to cajole to m ke less angry or violent to pac fy to mollify to assuage to soften to mitigate, ease or allay

soother *sōTH* er n One who or that wh ch soothes

soothing, *sōTH* ing p a Serving to soothe calm, or assuag mollifying

soothingly *sōTH* ng li, *ad* In a soothing manner

soothsayer sōth sā ér n [*Sooth* and *sayer* lit. one who tells truth] One who foretells or pred cts a proph t one who pretends to prophetic powers a diviner

soothsaying sōth sā ing n. [See prec] A foret lling a prediction li nation

sootiness, sōt i-nes, n Quality of being sooty or f ul with soot

sooty sōt i, *a* [A. Sax *sōty* fr *sōt* soot] Producing soot consisting of soot f ul w th soot black lik soot dusky dark.

sop sop, n [A Sa *soppa* (?) a sop *soppian*, to sop—D *sop* L.G *suppe* Icel. *soppa*, sop &c closely akin to *sup* *soup*] Something dipped and softened in brot or li uid food, and intended to be aten a ything given to pacify (so called from the sop gi en to Cerberus, in the anci t mythological f ble) ——v t yret. & pp *sopped*, sopt ppr *sopping* sop's g. To steep or dip in liquo

soph, sof n. An bbre iation of *Sophister* an i of *Sophmor*

sophism sof izm, n [Fr *sophisme* fr Gr *sophisma*, a trick, a q ibble, a sophism, f *sophos*, clever skilf l, wise akin to *sophia* clear plain L. *sapiens* wise (whence *sapient*)] A specious but fallacious argument, a subtlety in reasoni g a fallacy intended to decei e.

sophist, sof'ist, n [Gr *sophistēs*, a sophist. See prec.] On of a class of men who taught eloquence, philosophy and politics in ancient Greece, and who by their use of subtleties and quibbles in reasoning drew upon themselves general contempt a capti us or fallacious reasoner

sophister *sof* is-ter n [*Sophist* and *-er*] A quibbling disputant a plausible fallacious re soner, a Cambridge University a student ad anced beyond the first year of his resi de ce a soph.

sophistic sophistical sō-fist k, sō-fist ik al, *a* [Fr *sophistique* Gr *sophistikos* SOPHIST] Pertain g to sophistry fallaciously subtl , n t soun i ing r ason g

sophistically sō-fist ik al li, *adv* In a sophist cal mann r with fallacious subtlety

sophisticate *so*-fist ik āt, *v t* pret. & pp *s phist cat d* so-fist ik āt-ed ppr *sophisticating* sō-fist ik āt-ing [Fr *sophistiquer* SOPHISTIC] To pervert by soph stry to wrest f om the truth to make s ph histical to adulterate to debase by someth ing spu rious or foreign

sophistication sō-fis'ti kā shon, n The act of sophisticating or adulterat ng ad ltera t on the act or art of quibbl ng a qu ible

sophisticator so-fist kāt-er n One who soph ticates

sophistry so'fist-ri, n [*Sophist* and *-ry*= O F *sophist rie*] The reason ng that is characteristic of a sophist fallacious reason ng reasoning sour l in appearance only

sophomore sof ō mo n [From Gr *sophos* w se a d *mōros*, f ol sh] In Amer can c lleges, a student in the second year of his curricul m

soporiferous sō-pō-rif' r us, *a.* [L. *soporifer—sopor soporis* sleep (cog w th Skr *s p* to sleep, Gr *hypn* leep) and *f o* I bri g] C u ing l ep soporific

soporific, sō-pō-rif ik *a.* [L *sopor* sleep and *facio* I make See prec.] Can i g or tending to cause sleep ——n. A drug or any thing lse that has the quality of induci g leep

soppy sop'l, *a* [*Sop* and *-y*] Abounding in m isture soaked wet

sopranist, so-prā nist, n [*Sopr o* and *-ist*] A singe of sop rano a treble s ng r

soprano so-prā no n It pl **sopranı** so-prā ne E. pl. **sopranos** sō-prā noz [It fr *sopra*, L. *supra*, abov] The highest species of female voice in music, equivalent to treble a si ger w th such a oice

sorb, sorb, n [Fr *sorbe*, L *sorbus* the sorb] Th service-tree or its fruit

sorb-apple, sorb'ap-l, n The fruit of the service-tree

sorcerer, *s* r'ser-er n. [Fr *sorcier*, a sor cerer fr L.L. *sortiarius* a caster of lots, fr L. *sors sortis*, a lot (whence *sort*) as to the form of the word comp *fruiterer poulterer* SORT] A diviner a wizard an enchanter a magi ian

sorceress, sor'ser-es, n [O Fr *sorceresse* See prec] A female sorcerer

sorcery sor'se l, n [O Fr *sorcerie* fr *sorcier* a sorcerer (q v)] Divination or wonder working by th assistance of evil spirit m gic enchantment witchcraft.

sordid *s* r'did *a* [Fr *sordide* L. *sordid s*, f *sordes*, dirt, filth cog with *swart swarthy* O *schwarz* black] Dirty filthy foul low vile mean base meanly a aricio s nigg rly covetou

sordidly sōr'did-li, *adv* In a sordid manner meanly basely, covetously

sordidness *s* r'did-nes, n. Qual ty of being sordid filth ness meanness a arice

sore, sōr *a.* [A. Sax *sār* sore a sore=O Sax. *sēro* sore, *sē* a sore Icel *sārr* sore, sā a sore Dan *saar* Goth. *sair*, a wound O H.G *sē* sor ly G *sehr* ery] I a nful be ng the seat f pain painful or tender to the touch ; lent with pa se re distressing te der as the mind, feel g annoyed, vexed, or aggrie ed galled.——n. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be pa nful a bl ulcer wound, &c——*ad* Wi th pai ful violence severely sorely

sorely sōr'li, *ad* In a sore manner griev ously greatly vio l ntly severely

soreness, *s* r'nes, n. State of being sore painfulness mental or bodily pain.

sorghum, sōr'gum, *n* [From *sorghi*, its Indian name] A cereal plant, a kind of millet, one species of which yields sugar



Sorghum vulgare (Indian millet)

sori, pl. of *sorus*

sororal, sō-rō'ral, *a*. [From L *soror, sororis*, sister] Pertaining to a sister or sisters, sisterly

sororicide, sō-rō'ri-sīd, *n* [L. *soror*, a sister, and *cædo*, I kill] The murder or murderer of a sister

sorosis, sō-rō'sis, *n* [From Gr *sōros*, a heap] In *bot* a fleshy fruit composed of an aggregate of flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles, as the pine apple or mulberry

sorrel, sor'el, *a* [A dim fr O Fr *sor, sore*, sorrel, fr O D *sore* akin to E *sere*, withered.] Of a reddish or yellowish brown colour ——*n*. A reddish or yellow-brown colour

sorrel, so'rel, *n* [O Fr *sorel*, Fr *surelle*, sorrel, named from its sourness, fr O H G *sūr*, sour SOUP] The name of plants allied to the docks, a common species being a succulent acid herb used in salads

sorrily, so'ri-li, *adv* In a sorry manner, meanly, pitiably, wretchedly

sorriness, so'ri-nes *n* State of being sorry, pitifulness, meanness, despicableness

sorrow, so'rō, *n* [O E. *sorwe*, fr A. Sax *sorg, sorh*, care, sorrow=O Sax *sorga*, Icel. Dan. and Sw *sorg* D *zorg*, G *sorge* Goth *saurga*—sorrow Not etymologically connected with *sorry*] Pain of mind from loss of something loved or prized, or from disappointment in the expectation of good, affliction or distress of mind, grief, regret, sadness, mourning —— *v i*. pret & pp *sorrowed*, so'rōd, ppr *sorrowing*, so'rō-ing To feel sorrow, to grieve, to be sad, to mourn, weep, or lament

sorrowful, so'rō-ful, *a* Full of sorrow, exhibiting or producing sorrow, sad, mournful, dejected

sorrowfully, so'rō-ful li, *adv* In a sorrowful manner, sadly, with sorrow

sorrowfulness, so'rō-ful nes, *n* State of being sorrowful, grief

sorry, so'ri, *a* [Equivalent to *sore*, with term *-y* fr A. Sax *sārig*, sorry, fr *sār*, *sore* influenced in spelling and in meaning by *sorrow* SOPE.] Feeling sorrow, grieved sorrowful pained at some evil experienced or wrong committed, feeling more or less regret, wretched, mean, vile, pitiful

sort, sōrt, *n* [Fr *sorte* sort, kind, description, way, or manner, fr L *sors, sortis*, a lot, a condition (whence also *sorcery, assort, consort, resort*), same root as *sero*, I join, whence *series* (q v)] Lot or station in life†, nature or character kind, species, class, or order, manner, mode of being or acting way, a set a suit —Out of sorts, out of order not in one's usual state of health, unwell —— *v t*. pret & pp *sorted*, sōrt'ed, ppr *sorting* sōrt'ing To separate and arrange in distinct classes or divisions to assort, to arrange, to reduce to order —— *v i*. To consort to associate to suit to agree

sortable, sōrt'a-bl, *a* That may be sorted, suitable, befitting

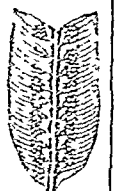
sorter, sōrt'er *n* One who sorts, one who separates and arranges.

sortie, sōr'ti, *n* [Fr, fr *sortir*, to issue, ultimately fr L *surgere*, to rise, whence *source, surge*] The issuing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers, a sally

sortilege, sōr'ti-lej, *n* [L *sortilegium—sors*, lot, and *lego*, I select.] The act or practice of drawing lots, divination by lots

sortment, sōrt'ment, *n* Act of sorting, assortment

sorus, sō'rus, *n*, pl **sori**, sō'rī. [Gr *sōros*, a heap] A cluster of spore-cases on the back of the fronds of ferns



Frond with Sori

so-so, sō'sō, *a* Neither very good nor very bad, middling

sot, sot, *n* [Fr *sot*, a fool, probably fr the Celtic comp Arm *sot, sod*, stupid.] A dolt or blockhead, a person stupid from excessive drinking, a habitual drunkard.

soteriology, sō-tē'ri-ol''o-ji, *n* [Gr *sōtērios*, saving, fr *sōtēr*, a saviour (fr *sōzein*), to save, and *logos*, discourse] The science of health, the doctrine of salvation through Jesus Christ

sottish, sot'ish, *a* Like a sot, foolish, given to drunkenness.

sottishly, sot'ish-li, *adv* In a sottish manner

sottishness, sot'ish-nes, *n* State or quality of being sottish, drunkenness

sou, so, *n* [Fr, fr L *solidus* a coin, lit a solid piece SOLID] An old French copper coin, twenty-four of which make a livre, a five-centime piece

soubrette, sō-bret', *n* [Fr] The part of an intriguing servant-girl in a comedy

souchong, so-chong', *n* [Chinese, little sprouts.] A kind of black tea.

soufflé, sōf-lā, *n* [Fr, fr *souffler* to puff, fr L *sufflare*, to blow] A light dish, partly composed of white of eggs.

sough, suf, *t f* pret. & pp *soughed*, suft, ppr *soughing*, suf'ing [O E *swough*, fr A. Sax. *swōgan*, to sound=O Sax *swōgan*, Goth *swōgjan*, probably imitative] To emit a rushing, moaning, or roaring sound, like that of the wind, to sound like the roar of the sea ——*n*. A rushing sound like that of the wind a deep sigh.

soul sōl, *n* [O E. and Sc. *saul*, A. Sax *sawel, sawol, sāwl*, &c, the soul=O Sax. *sēola, s'le* L G *sele*, Icel. *sala*, Dan. *sjæl*, Sw *sjal*, D *ziel* Goth. *saiwala*, G *seele*, the soul, perhaps connected with L *sæculum* an age] The spiritual principle in man, the immaterial spirit which dwells in the body, the moral and emotional part of man's nature the seat of the sentiments or feelings, elevation of mind, fire or fervour, animating or essential part, vital principle essence, an inspirer or leader, a spiritual being, a disembodied spirit, a shade, a human being, a person, a familiar term for a person (a good *soul*)

souled, sōld, *a* Having a soul, instinct with soul or feeling chiefly in composition

soulless, sōl'les, *a* Without a soul, without greatness or nobleness of mind, mean, spiritless, lifeless, base

sound, sound, *a* [A. Sax. *sund, ge-sund*, sound, healthy=O Fris *sund sond*, L G Dan and Sw *sund*, G (*ge*)*sund* D *zond*, perhaps fr root of L *sanus*, sound. SANE.] Not in any way defective imperfect, or impaired healthy not diseased not in a morbid state, not decayed, uninjured unhurt, free from imperfection or defect, founded in truth, valid, that cannot be refuted or controverted, correct, free from error, orthodox, founded in right and law, just, profound, unbroken, undisturbed, as sleep, heavy laid on with force

sound, sound *n* [A. Sax *sund* a strait, a sound=Icel Dan Sw and G *sund*, a sound, either connected with *sunder*, or akin to *swim*—passage that one can swim across] A narrow passage or channel of water, as between the mainland and an isle, or between islands a strait

sound sound, *n* [A. Sax *sund*, a swimming, fr *swimman* to swim comp Icel *sund maga* lit *swim-maw*, it is also called the *swim*] The air bladder of a fish

sound sound, *vt* pret & pp *sounded*, sound'ed, ppr *sounding*, sound'ing [Fr *sonder* to sound *sonde*, a plummet, a probe probably from the Teutonic *sund*, a strait (see above), or fr L. *sub*, under and *unda*, a wave] To measure the depth of by lowering something into the water, to fathom by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line in *surg* to examine by means of a probe, *fig* to try to discover the intention, opinion, will, or desires of —— *v i*. To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water —— *n*. A surgical instrument by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored

sound sound, *n* [Formerly *soun, sowne*, fr O Fr *soun*, Fr *son*, L *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, to sound (also in *consonant, dissonant, resonant, sonorous, person parson, sonnet*, &c.), cog Skr *svan*, to sound. The *d* has been added, as in *lend, hand* (a labourer)] The effect which is produced by the vibrations of a body affecting the ear that which is heard, kind or character of tone, tone, a noise, noise without signification empty noise ——*v i*. pret. & pp *sounded*, sound'ed, ppr *sounding*, sound'ing To cause a sound, to give out a sound, to seem or appear when uttered to appear on narration, to be conveyed in sound, to be spread or published.——*v t*. To cause to give out a sound, to play on, to utter audibly, to pronounce, to give a signal for by a certain sound to publish or proclaim.

soundable, sound'a-bl, *a* Capable of being sounded, in the sense of both verbs

sound-board sound'bōrd *n* A thin board over which the strings of a pianoforte, violin, guitar, &c are stretched.

sounding, sound'ing *p a* Causing sound, sonorous, having a lofty sound, bombastic

sounding-board, sound'ing bōrd, *n* A canopy over a pulpit, &c., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice towards the audience

sounding-lead, sound'ing led, *n* The weight used at the end of a sounding-line

sounding-line, sound'ing-lin, *n* A line for ascertaining the depth of water

soundings, sound'ingz, *n pl* The depths of water in rivers, harbours, along shores, &c., as ascertained by means of a sounding-line

soundless, sound'les, *a* That cannot be sounded or fathomed, unfathomable

soundless sound'les, *a* Having no sound, noiseless, silent, dumb

soundly, sound'li, *adv* In a sound manner, healthily validly, thoroughly, lustily, with heavy blows, fast or so as not to be easily awakened

soundness, sound'nes, *n* State or quality of being sound, healthiness, saneness firmness, solidity validity, correctness orthodoxy

sound-post, sound'pōst, *n* A small post in a violin set under the bridge for a support, and for propagating the sound

soup sōp, *n* [From Fr *soupe*, soup broth, itself a word of Teutonic origin=G *suppe*, D *soep* Dan *suppe*, Icel. *supa* soup, broth, &c akin *sup, sip, sop*] A kind of broth, a sort of liquid food made generally with the liquor from boiled flesh and various other ingredients

soup-kitchen, sōp'ki-chen *n* A charitable establishment for supplying soup to the poor

soup-maigre, sōp-mā'gr, *n* [Fr, lit meagre soup] Thin soup made chiefly from vegetables and a little butter

sour, sour, *a* [A Sax. *sur*, sour=Icel. *surr*, Dan *sur*, D *zuur*, G *sauer*, also found in Celtic W and Armor *sur*, sour, comp Lith *suras*, saltish Akin *sorrel*] Acid or sharp to the taste, tart become bad by fermentation, harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish; morose, expressing discontent or peevishness.——*v t*. pret & pp *soured*, sourd, ppr *souring*, sour'ing To make sour or acid to cause to have a sharp taste, to make harsh, cold, or unkindly to make cross crabbed, peevish, or discontented to embitter —— *v i*. To become sour or acid to acquire the quality of tartness to the taste, to become peevish or crabbed

source sōrs, *n* [Fr *source* O Fr *sorce, sorse*, fr *sorse*, fem of pp *sors* fr *sordre*, Mod. Fr *se rdre*, to spring to issue, as

water *fr* L. *surgere* to rise. SURGE.] That from which anything rises, spring, or has its origin: the spring, fountain or collection of water from which a stream proceeds: one who or that which gives rise to anything: first cause: origin.

sourish, *sour'ish*, *a.* Somewhat sour: moderately acid.

sourly *sowr'li*, *adv.* In a sour manner: acidly: tartly: with peevishness: with acrimony: discontentedly.

sourness, *sour'nes*, *n.* State or quality of being sour: acidity: sharpness to the taste: tartness: asperity: harshness of temper.

sour sop *sowr'sop*, *n.* A large succulent fruit closely allied to the custard apple.

souse *sows*, *n.* [A form of *sauce*.] Pickled sauce: pickled meat: the ears, feet, &c. of swine: pickled.——*v.t.* [*pr.t.* & *pp.* *soused*; *pr.p.* *sousing*] To steep in pickle: to plunge into water.

souse *sous*, *v.* *pret.* & [*pp.* *soused*; *pr.p.* *sousing*] [Origin doubtful: comp. G. *sausen*, to rush.] To dart suddenly to swoop.——*n.* A swoop or pounce as of a hawk: a blow.——*adv.* With sudden descent or plunge.

soutane *sō'tān*, *n.* [Fr. fr. L.L. *ltana* fr. L. *sub* beneath.] A cassock.

south, *south*, *n.* [A. Sax. *suth*, *south*=O. Sax. *suth*, O. Fris. *sut*, D. *zuid*, Icel. *suthr*, *sudr*, Dan. and Sw. *syd*, O.H.G. *sund*, G. *süd*, south: probably allied to *sun*, being the region of the sun.] One of the four cardinal points of the compass, directly opposite to the north, the region lying opposite to the north: the wind that blows from the south.——*a.* Being in the south, or in a southern direction: pertaining to the south, proceeding from the south.——*adv.* Toward the south.——*v.i.* *pret.* & *pp.* *southed*, *southing*: *pr.p.* *south*, *southing*] To move or turn toward the south: in *astron.* to arrive at or pass the meridian of a place.

south-east *south'est*, *n.* The point of the compass between and equally distant from the south and east.——*a.* Pertaining to the south east: from the south-east.——*adv.* Toward the south-east.

south-easter *south-est'er*, *n.* A wind from the south-east.

south-easterly *south-est'erli*, *a.* In the direction of south-east or nearly so: from the south-east, as wind.

south-eastern *south-est'ern*, *a.* Pertaining to or toward the south-east.

southerly *suth'erli*, *a.* [*For southern-ly*.] Lying at the south, or in a direction nearly south: coming from the south.

southern, *suth'ern*, *a.* [A. Sax. *sutherne* fr. *suth* south, and term. *-ern*.] Belonging to the south: meridional: lying toward the south: coming from the south: southerly.

southerner *suth'er-er*, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south.

southernmost *suth'ern-most*, *a.* Furthest toward the south.

southing, *south'ing*, *n.* Motion to the south: the time at which a heavenly body passes the meridian of a place: difference of latitude in sailing southward.

southmost, *south'most*, *a.* Furthest toward the south.

southward *south'werd*, *a.* [*South* and *ward*=A. Sax. *suthweard*.] Toward the south.——*a.* Situated or directed towards the south.——*n.* The southern regions or countries.

south west, *south west'*, *n.* The point of the compass between and equally distant from the south and west.——*a.* Lying in the direction of the south-west: coming from the south-west.

south wester, *south-west'er*, *n.* A strong south west wind: a waterproof hat with a flap hanging over the neck frequently contracted into *Sou'wester*.

south-westerly *south west'erli*, *a.* In the direction of south-west: coming from the south west.

south-western *south-west'ern*, *a.* Pertaining to the south-west: in the direction of the south west.

souvenir *sō've-ner'*, *n.* [Fr. from L. *subvenire* to occur to mind—*sub* under, *venire* to come.] That which keeps a person, place or event in memory: a keepsake.

sovereign *sov'rin*, *a.* [O. Fr. *sover* in Fr. *souverain* fr. L.L. *superanus*, fr. L. *super* above: *o* or *e* The *g* has been erroneously inserted.] Supreme: supreme in power: possessing supreme dominion: superior to all others: chief: paramount, supremely efficacious: effectual.——*n.* A supreme lord or ruler: one who possesses the highest authority: a king: prince: monarch or emperor: a monarch: the standard British gold coin, value 20*s.* or £1 sterling.

sovereignty *sov'ri-ti*, *n.* [*Sovereign* and *-ty*=O. Fr. *sov'ainte*, Fr. *souveraineté*.] State or power of a sovereign: monarchical rule: supreme power: supreme power in a state: supremacy: dominion: supreme excellence.

sovran *sov'ran*, *and a.* For the use as *Sovereign*, and etymologically more correct.

sow *sou*, *n.* [A. Sax. *sugu*, *su*: a sow=L.G. *suge*, O.D. *soo*, D. *zoog*, *zeug*, G. *sau*, Icel. *syr*, Dan. and Sw. *so*: Sw. cog. L. *sus*, Gr. *hus*, sow: perhaps fr. root *su*, to bring forth (whence *son*, akin *swine*).] The female of the swine or hog.

sow *sō*, *v.t.* *pret.* *sowed*, *sod*; *pp.* *sowed* or *sown*, *sod*, *sōn*; *pr.p.* *sowing*.——[A. Sax. *sawan* (pret. *sew*; pp. *sawen*) to sow=O. Sax. *sawan*, D. *zaaijen*, Icel. *sa*, Dan. *saa*, Sw. *so*, G. *säen*, Goth. *sa*: same root as L. *sero*, *satum*, I sow (whence *season*, *semen*, *semi-nary*). *Seed* is from this stem.] To cast or scatter on ground for the purpose of growth: with pr. luct or object: to scatter seed over: to plant by sowing: to spread abroad: to propagate: to disseminate: to besprinkle.——*v.i.* To scatter seed for growth: and the product of a crop.

sowar *sou'ar*, *n.* [Hind.] An Indian cavalry soldier.

sow bread *sou'bred*, *n.* [From the roots being often eaten by swine.] The common British species of cyclamen.

sowens, **sowans**, *sō'enz*, *sow'anz*, *n. pl.* [Comp. A. Sax. *sedw* glue, paste.] A nutritious food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, used in Scotland for flummery.

sower *sō'er*, *n.* One who sows: a disseminator: a breeder: a promoter.

sow thistle *sou'this'l*, *n.* A genus of compositæ plants somewhat resembling thistles (genus *Sonchus*).

soy *soi*, *n.* [Of Chinese origin.] A sauce prepared in China and Japan from a kind of bean, &c. the plant from the seeds of which it is prepared.

spa, *spa*, *n.* [From *Spa*, a celebrated watering place in Belgium.] A place to which people go on account of a spring or springs of *mineral water*.

space *spās*, *n.* [Fr. *espace* fr. L. *spatium*: *space* perhaps fr. root *spa*, to stretch, seen in *span*.] Extension: that in which all things are comprised: any portion of extension: the interval between: part or objects: quantity of time: interval between two points of time: a short time: a while.——*v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *spaced*; *pp.* *spacing*] To arrange at proper intervals: to arrange the *spacing* in.

spacial Same as *Spatial*.

spacious *spā'shus*, *a.* [Fr. *spacieux* L. *spatiosus*, fr. *spatium*, space.] Having large room: space or room: roomy: widely extended: ample: capacious.

spaciously *spā'shus-li*, *adv.* In a spacious manner: widely: extensively.

spaciousness *spā'shus-nes*, *n.* Quality of being spacious: wideness: roomness.

spade *spād*, *n.* [A. Sax. *spada*, *spadu*, *spad*=O. Fris. *spada*, D. Dan. and Sw. *spade*, Icel. *spathi*, G. *spaten*: cog. G. *spatha*: any broad blade, a spatula: perhaps same root as *space*.] An instrument for digging: consisting of a broad and nearly rectangular blade of iron with a handle: a playing card of the suit marked with black figures somewhat resembling spades.——*v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *spaded*; *pr.p.* *spading*] To dig with a spade: to use a spade on.

spadeful *spād'ful*, *n.* As much as a spade will hold.

spade guinea *spād gin'ē*, *n.* A guinea with a spade-formed shield: bearing, the coat of arms on the reverse.

spadiceous *spā-di'shus*, *a.* [See next.] Growing within a spathe or spadix: fruiting a spadix.

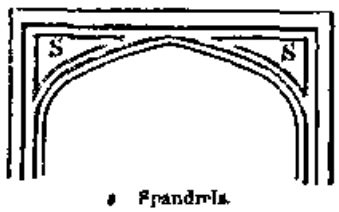
spadix *spā'diks*, *n.* [L. a palm branch.] A form of inflorescence in which the florets are closely arranged round a fleshy radius, and surrounded by a spathe as in palms. See SPATHE.

spake *spāk*, A preterit of *speak*.

spalpeen, *spal'pēn*, *n.* [Ir. *spailpin*, Gael. *pailpean*.] An Irish term for a mean or ignorant fellow. [Coll.]

span *span*, *n.* [A. Sax. *span*, a span (the measure): fr. *spannan* to bend: D. *span*, a span: a team of horses: Icel. *spann*: Dan. *spand*: Sw. *spann*: G. *spanne*, a span, D. *spannen* to bend, to stretch, to yoke: L.G. *spannen*: G. *spannen*: Icel. *spenna*, to span: perhaps fr. same root as L. *spatium*, space: G. *spa'en*, I draw (whence *spasm*).] Reach or extent in general: the space from the *point of the thumb to that of the little finger* when extended: nine inches: a short space of time: the stretch or extent of an arch between its abutments: width of opening of an arch: a pair of horses: a yoke of animals: a team.——*v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *spanned*; *pp.* *spanning*] To measure or reach from one side of to the other: to extend across: to measure with the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object.

spandrel *span'drel*, [F. O. Fr. *flandrer* to levy tax or make even. *ESPLANADE*.]



a Spandrels.

The somewhat triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangular part inclosing it.

spangle *spang'gl*, *n.* [Dim. of O.E. *spang* A. Sax. *spæ ge* a buckle, a clasp, &c.=D. *spa g* G. *spa g* a clasp or buckle: Icel. *sp g* a spangle a stud.] A small flat glittering ornament of metal stitched on as theatrical or other garment: any little thing sparkling and brilliant: a small sparkling object.——*v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *spangled* *spang'gld*; *pr.p.* *spangling* *spang'gling*] To set or adorn with spangles: to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant objects.

spangled, *pang'gld*, *p.a.* Set with spangles: adorned with small, brilliant pieces.

spangly *pang'gli*, *a.* Like a spangle or spangles: glittering: glistening.

Spaniard *span'yerd*, *n.* [*Spain* and suffix *-ard*.] A native of Spain.

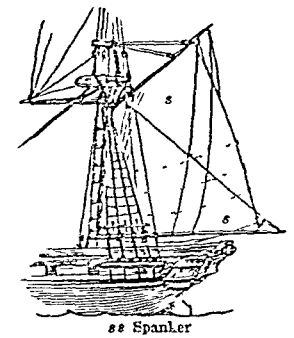
spaniel *span'yel*, *n.* [O. Fr. *espagneul*, Mod. Fr. *épagneul*, lit. a Spanish dog: fr. *Espagne*, L. *Hispania* Spain.] A dog of several breeds, usually with long hair: used with a view to sport or as a pet: a mean, cringing fawning person.

Spanish *span'ish*, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.——*n.* The language of Spain: a language based on the Latin.—**Spanish fly** See CANTHARIDES.

spank *spangk*, *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *spanked*, [*pa. pple.* *pr.p.* *spanking* *spangk'ing*. [Same as Dan. *spank*, to strut, to walk erect: perhaps to leap.] To move with a quick lively step, to move or run along quickly.——*v.t.* To slap or smack with the open hand, or with something held in it.

spanker *spangk'er*, *n.* One that spanks

a fast-going or fleet horse (colloq), a large fore and-aft sail set upon the mizzen-mast of a ship



ss Spanker

spanking, spangk'ing, *p a* [SPANK.] Moving with a quick lively pace, dashing, free-going [Colloq]

spanner, span'er, *n* One that spans, a screw-key

span-new, span'nū, *a* [Icel *span-nyr*, span new, lit chip-new, splinter-new, fr *spann*, G *span*, a chip in allusion to work fresh from the hands of the workman SPOON] Quite new bran new

span-roof, span'rof, *n* A common roof formed by two meeting inclined planes

spar, spar, *n* [Same as Icel. *sparri*, *sperra*, a spar, a rafter, Dan *sparre*, D and Sw *spar*, a rafter, G *sparren*, a beam, a bar, akin G *sperren*, to shut in, perhaps *spear*] A long piece of timber of no great thickness, a pole, a nautical term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs

spar, spar, *n* [A Sax *spær*, *spærstán* a kind of stone G *spar*, origin unknown] A name for certain crystalline minerals which easily break into rhomboidal, cubical, or laminated fragments with polished surfaces

spar, spar, *v i* pret & pp *sparred*, spard, ppr *sparring*, spar'ing [O Fr *esparer* (It *sparare*), to fling out the hind-legs, to kick, fr L *ex*, out, and Fr *parer*, to parry PARRY] To rise and strike with the feet or spurs said of cocks to move the arms in a way suitable for boxing or fisticuffs, to fight with boxing gloves, to box, to wrangle or bandy words —*n.* A preliminary flourish of the fists, a boxing-match, a contest with boxing gloves

sparable spar'a-bl, *n* [Corruption of *sparrow-bill*, from the shape] A kind of nail driven into the soles of shoes and boots

spar-deck, spar'dek, *n* A light deck fitted over the upper deck of a vessel

spare, spar, *a* [A Sax *sparr* moderate, sparing (=Icel *sparr*, G and Sw *spar* in *sparsam*), whence *sparian*, to spare=Icel. and Sw *spara*, Dan *spare*, G and D *sparen*, to spare, same root as L *parcus*, sparing, *parco* (*for sparco*), I spare] Scanty, not plentiful or abundant, lean wanting flesh, thin, sparing or chary, such as may be spared, over and above what is necessary, superfluous, held in reserve, not required *for present use* —*v t* pret & pp *spared* spārd, ppr *sparing*, spār'ing To use frugally, not to be profuse of, to part with, to do without, to dispense with, to omit to forbear (often with an infinitive as object), to use tenderly to treat with pity, mercy, or forbearance, to forbear to afflict, punish, or destroy to forbear to inflict upon to withhold from, to save, withhold, or gain (time), as from some engrossing occupation —*v i* To be *parsimonious* or frugal, not to be liberal or profuse, to use mercy or forbearance

sparely, spār'li, *adv* In a spare manner, sparingly

spareness, spār'nes, *n* State of being spare, lean, or thin, leanness

spareribs, spār'ribz, *n* [*Spare*, lean, and *rib*] A piece of a hog, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

sparing, spār'ing, *p a* Saving, parsimonious, chary, economical

sparingly, spār'ing li, *adv* In a sparing manner, frugally, not lavishly, seldom, not frequently

spark, spark, *n* [A Sax. *spearca*=L G *sparle*, D *spar*l, *sperl*, a spark, connected with Icel and Sw *sprala*, Dan, *sprage*, to crackle, or fr root of L *spargo*, I sprinkle (whence *sparse*)] A small particle of fire or ignited substance, which flies off from bodies when burning, a small transient light, a scintillation, a small portion of anything active, a particle —*v i* pret & pp *sparkd*, sparkt, ppr *sparking*, spark'ing To emit particles of fire, to sparkle

spark, spark, *n* [Same as Prov E *sprack* lively, Icel. *sparkr*, sprightly, akin *spry*] A brisk, showy, gay man, a lover, a gallant, a beau

sparkish, spark'ish, *a* Having the style or character of a spark or gay fellow

sparkle, spark'l, *n* [Freq of *spark*] A little spark, a luminous particle, a scintillation lustre —*v i* pret & pp *sparkled*, spar'kld, ppr *sparkling*, spar'kling To emit sparks, to scintillate, to shine, to glitter, to twinkle, to exhibit an appearance of animation, to emit little bubbles, as certain liquors

sparkler, spark'ler, *n* One who or that which sparkles

sparkling, spark'ling, *a* Emitting sparks, glittering, lively

sparklingly, spark'ling-li, *adv* In a sparkling manner

sparrer, spar'er, *n* One who spars, a pugilist or boxer

sparrow, spa'rō, *n* [A. Sax. *sparwa*, a sparrow=Goth *sparwa*, Dan *spurv*, Icel *spörr*, G *spar*, *sperling*, sparrow] A well-known bird of the finch family, constantly seen in the vicinity of human dwellings

sparrow-grass, spa'rō-gras, *n* A corruption of *Asparagus*

sparrow-hawk, spa'rō-hak, *n* A small hawk destructive to sparrows and other small birds

sparry, spar'i, *a* [*Spar*, the mineral, and *-y*] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar, spathic

sparse, spars, *a* [L *sparsus*, pp of *spargo*, I strew, I sprinkle (as in *asperse*, *disperse*, *intersperse*) STARK] Thinly scattered not thick or close together, set or planted here and there

sparsely, spārs'li, *adv* In a scattered or sparse manner, thinly

sparseness, spars'nes, *n* State of being sparse, thinness, scattered state

Spartan, spar'tan, *a* Pertaining to ancient *Sparta*, hence, hardy, undaunted.

sparteric, spār'ter i, *n* [Fr *sparterie*, Sp *esparteria* L ESPARTO] A collective name for articles manufactured from esparto-grass, as mats, nets ropes, &c.

spasm, spazm, *n* [Fr *spasme*, L *spasmus*, fr Gr *spasmos*, fr *spaō*, I draw, pull, wrench SPAN] A violent and involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles generally attended with pain, a convulsive fit

spasmodic, spaz mod'ik, *a* [Fr *spasmodique*, fr Gr *spasmōdēs*, spasmodic—*spasmos*, spasm, and *eidos*, form] Relating to spasm, consisting in spasm, convulsive, overstrained and unnatural in expression or style —*n* A medicine for spasm

spasmodically, spaz mod'ik-al li, *adv* In a spasmodic manner, by fits and starts.

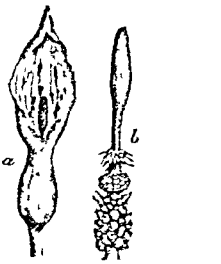
spastic, spas'tik, *a* [Gr *spastikos*] Relating to spasm spasmodic

spat, spat, *n* [Akin to the verb to *spit*] The spawn of shell fish, the developing spawn of the oyster —*v i* pret & pp *spatted*, spat'ed, ppr *spatting*, spat'ing To shed or emit spawn or spat

spate, spāt, *n* [Comp Ir *speid*, a flood in a river] A sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain streams, caused by heavy rainfall.

spathaceous, **spathal**, spa-thā'shus, spā'thal, *a* [See next] Furnished with or formed like a spathe

spathe, spāth, *n* [L *spatha*, fr Gr *spathē*, a broad blade, a spathe SPADE.] In *bot* a large membranaceous bract at the base of a spadix, which it incloses as a sheath.



a Spathe, and *b* Spadix of *Arum maculatum*.

spathed, spāthd, *a* Having a spathe

spathic, spath'ik, *a* [Fr *spathique*, fr *spath*, G *spath*, spar] In *mineral* having a lamellar or foliated structure, sparry

spathose spath'ōs, *a* [SPATHIC] Sparry, foliated in texture

spatial, spā'shal, *a* [From L *spatium*, space] Pertaining to space, existing in space — **spatially**, spā'shal-li, *adv* In a spatial relation

spatter, spat'er, *v t* pret. & pp *spattered*, spat'erd, ppr *spattering*, spat'er ing [A freq akin to *spat*, *spit*, *spot*] To bespatter; to scatter a liquid substance on to sprinkle, as with water or any fluid, or with any moist and dirty matter, *fig* to asperse, to defame —*n* Act of spattering, something sprinkled or falling in drops

spattle, spat'l, *n* [A form of *spatula*] A spatula

spatula, spat'ū-la, *n* [L *spatula*, dim of *spatha*, a broad implement, a spatula SPADE] A broad thin sort of knife or flexible blade, used by painters, apothecaries, &c, for working in soft substances

spatulate, spat'ū lāt, *a* Shaped like a spatula, resembling a spatula in shape

spavin, spa'vin, *n* [O Fr *espavent*, origin doubtful.] A disease of horses affecting the joint of the hind leg between the knee and fetlock, and causing lameness.—**spavined**, spa'vind, *a* Affected with spavin

spawl, spąl, *v i* pret. & pp *spawled*, spald ppr *spawling*, spąl'ing [Contr fr old *spattle*, A Sax *spáll*, spittle SPIT] To throw saliva carelessly from the mouth —*n.* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly

spawn, spąn, *n* [O Fr *espaundre*, to spawn, shed, spill, lit to *expand*, fr L. *expandere* EXPAND] The eggs or ova of fish, frogs, &c when ejected, the mycelium or white fibrous matter from which fungi are produced, hence, product or offspring in contempt —*v t.* pret & pp *spawned*, spąnd, ppr *spawning*, spąn ing To eject or deposit, as fishes do their eggs, to bring forth, to generate —*v i.* To eject or deposit spawn, as fish or frogs to issue, as offspring

spawner spąn'er, *n* One who spawns, a female fish

spay, spā, *v t* pret & pp *spayed*, spād, ppr *spaying*, spā'ing [A Celtic word Manx *spoiy* Gael *spoth*, to castrate] To remove or destroy the ovaries of, as is done to female animals, to make them sterile

speak, spēk, *v t* pret *spoke*, spōk, archaic or poetical *spake*, spāk, pp *spoken*, spō'n, ppr *speaking*, spēk'ing [O E *speken*, A. Sax *specan*, earlier *sprecan* (with rather remarkable omission of *r*)=O.Sax *sprekan*, O Fris *spreka*, D and L.G *spreken*, G *sprechen*, to speak, root and further connections unknown] To utter words, to express thoughts by words, to discourse, to talk, to say something, to deliver a speech, discourse, or address, to express opinions to argue, to plead, to converse, to make mention, to communicate ideas or information by writing or otherwise, to be expressive, to give sound.—To speak for, to plead the cause of to urge the claims of, to be the representative or spokesman of —To speak out, to speak loud or louder; to

speak boldly o u reservedly To speak up to speak out to express one's houghts freely T speak well f to be a fa ura ndica n of.——v t To u ter wi h the mou h to pr nounce to u art ate y to say to declare to p ocla m to ta k con rse n to address to acco to e hi to m ke kn wn to express any way T speak a sh p, to hail and speak to someone on boa t h

spe kable spek a bl, a Tha ca be pok n.

speaker spek e n One wh speaks one who u rs or pron unces a disco rse o e who u ters a speech pu h pe son who pres ies n a d era e s la e assemb y as n he H use f C m m ns, p esery ng o and regula ing th d ba es

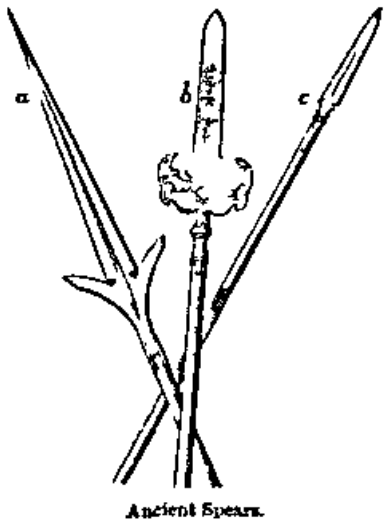
speakership spek e ship n The, ffi f speake

speaking spek ng p a Used for purpose con yi g peech forci y press e v i n semblance extending to mere phrases f.cavili y a *sj ak ng* acqua ntance

speaking trumpet spek ng trum pet n A rumpet-shaped ns rumen wh h carries th vo ce to a grea d tance

speaking tube spek ng ūb n A ube f comm nica g orally from one oom to an ber

spear spē n [A.Sax. *spere* O Sax. and f ris *sper* D and G *jee* Dan *spee* Ice *spj* a spea , comp L. *sparus*, a hunting spear p bably akin to *spa*] A long



Ancient Spears.

a T m of Edward IV b, Tim of James I. (a partisan T me of Cromw ll (a pike

po nted w apon, used in wa and hun ng by hrus ng or th wing a lance a s harpoon ed n rument wi h b ba, used f r stab g fish and oth r an mals someti g ke a spear ——v t. pret. & pp *spea rd* spe pp *spearing* spē r ng. To pierce wi h a spear to k wi h a spear

spear-gra s, spēr'gras, n. A name applied to arious ong shary lea ed grasses.

spear head, spēr'hed, n. The metal point o a pear

spearman, spē m n, n. One who is armed wi h a spea

spearmint spē m nt, n A species of min having spea -shaped lea es.

spear spēr, n. A colloquial a breviation o *Speculator* (as a commercial term

special spe'shal, a. [Fr *special* f L. *specialis*, f *species* a peculiar sort or kin l. SPECIES] Pertain ng to a species or sort particul pecu iar distinct e having a dist net or peculiar ch ract not general designed a particula purpose confined to some particular class of subjects h g a d n fi d o scope appo nted fo a d s nct purpose o occas n Sp cial on stable a pers n sworn to aid he a h rt es n k ep g h p c peace on occas ons of exig ncy as to q a ri t Spe ia llc nse a cense grante by t e A bb hop f Cante bury wh h enables a pries to ma ry he part es wi hou ba ns, a d a any ime o j lace

specialism spe shal izm n [*Speci* and *ism*] D n to a part cula bra h o de partmen of know lge

specialist spe sha t, n [*Spe ia* an l *is*] A perso w o tes h mse f to wh has a pecia know dge o e pa la u

speciality spe s a n p **specialities** spe-sh al iz [*p* and *y*] Th t y wh h person o h g is specia ly characterized specia haracteris ha n wh h a person is spec al y ersed a special pecu ia q y or a ribute

specialization spe sha l-zā shon, n The act of spec aliz ng o de ot ng to a part cu lar use o funct n speci de ermi a on process by wh h specia bod y parts o orga s become adapted o pe tal funct ns.

specialize spe sha lz, *v* p & pp *specia d* ape shal zd; *ppr ep ia g* spe ha lz ng [*peci* a d *-ize*] To ass gn a spe fi use o p rpose to t d ote o app y to a spec fi use o funct

specially pe hal li *ad* In a specia man especially particula y for a pa cula purpose occas

specialty spe'sha n y **specialties**, spe hal tiz A pec a pos t characte is a pecia y a spec l pursui emp oyment, or o ec o u y a pecia product o art of ma ufacture

specie spe hi, n [The a la e of L. *spe ie* species, k nd, used as an Eng h word from ts occurrence h he phrase n *pecie* ha is, n vis b e co n] l o s e coined and used as mon y m ta ic money co n con rad inctio n to pape mon y

species spe h z, n. s ng an l p [L. *species*, appearance hape sort, kind, f *perio* I beh ak n to G *skope* I see *kept na* I k fok *spaih* to s. G *pohen* to y q v] Eng ish words n which L *spe ie* can be raced are num rous, as *specious, specimen, specify spi spice d spas aspect pr spect respect p ctacl* &] O wa externa appearance k nd, s rt, o ari y a class, collect m, or assem age of h gs or he gs ranged ogeth owi g to rta at ributes possesse n common a group of di iduals agree ng n common a tributes and designated by a common name a gr p o an mals o plants which bear a *one* resemb nce to each oth n he mor esse a fea ures of he organ a n an pro d ces milar progeny se eral speci s uniting to form a *genus*

specific spe-s fik a [Fr *spécifique* L.L. *pecificus*—L. *species* a spec s, a d *facio* I m ke.] I erta g o es gna g ha racterizing or con u ng a pecies mark g someth ng as a dist nct spe s tend ng to specify o part cular e d fi precise specially m ked peculiar dis nct *e* pos sesse *of* peculi fficacy n h cu e s part ular disease Sp cif gravity See GRAVITY ——n. Som g ha prod ces o is supposed to produce s me specia effect a remedy which ex rts a special act on in h preven on or cure *of* a disease an in f u f e or supposed in a remedy s me thing, certain *with re ga to the desired purpose* an u a ling agent.

specifically spe-sif ik-al-li *ad* In a pec n n a *er* so far as concerns he species d fi te y part cularly

specification spe fi ka shon, n The s e o speci yi g d tails f particulars pa icul mention statemen he dimensi s, pecul arities, & of y work abou to be und rtaken, as in buik ng engi eeri g &c. an arti le, tem or particular pecified.

specify spe'si-fi, pret. & pp *spe ified*, pe si fid ppr *specifyi g* spe si f ing [Fr *sp fi* L.L *specifi a f spe ificus* spe fi q v] To m ke specifi to m n ion o nan e spec fically or dis nct y to de s guate n words so as to a y dis ngu h f m oth th ngs to s ate *precise y* o in d tail

specimen spe's men n [L *sp ci en* an examp asamp f *speero* see SPECIES] A sa e one ndi ua tak n as exhib t ng the haracter o k nd of o h rs a part or smal por ion of a yth ng ntended to exh he k and quali y f the wh e

speciosity spē-shi-os'i-ti, n [*Specious* and *-ity*] The quality of being specious

specious spē'shus, a [*Species* f L *pecios s* showy beau ul, plau b f *p ec* sh w appea an e SPECIES] Sp fi y f j corr appeari g w a fi w la s *or* tle

specifically spē'shus-li *ad* In a pec us man f lau y w h sh w of ri h o reason

speck spek, n [A Sax *spe k* a sp k ak n L G *sp k* a speck *pe k* is d ri a e] A small spo a s a sc ora ion n a yth ng a s a n a b mish a flaw a small part or pate an atom —— t. & pp *e ked*, s ek pp *sp ng* spek ing To po to ma k w h spe ks o spo s.

speckle spek'l, n [m of *sp i*] A spo or speck f or ci in an b g a ama ed m k g ——v t pre & pp *sp k* spek'ld [*sp k ng* pek g T ma k w h sm ll specks *sp ta*

speckled spek'ld, p a Ma k d w h specks o spe k spo ted van gated w h pots of a diff ren co u f om the grou d o s rface o th objec

spectacle spek ta-k n [F *spectacle* f L. *spectaculu* a sh w o spectacle, f *sp cio* freq of *sp cio* I se SCENE] A h w a gh a h bition a gazing-stock some h g h ted to view a sp n d show a pageant anythi g seen *pl* op cal n tri n ce nais ng o w lenses se n a g fram an w rn be e e yes to ass correct son de ect n he organs of is n

spectacled spek ta-k d, a Furn hod w h spectac s

spectacular spek tak a [L. *spe tacu m* SPECTACLE.] P rtain ng to o of th n re of a sh w o spec ac e

spectator spek tā to n [L. fr *sp ct* f eq of *sp cio* I look SPECTACLE.] A l oker-on a bsh er o observe one pe so a y presen an ye wi ss

spectaire s **spectrix** spek tā res, spek ā riks, n A f n ale bsh h e o look on.

specter Same as *Spectre*

spectral spek ral, a [*Spect* and *-al*] Perta n g to a spectr ghos y ghostlik pertaining to spec ra perta ning to he solar o o he pectrum

spectrally spek tra l, *ad* In a spectral n anne lik a ghost or pec e

spectre, spek ter n [F *spect* f L. *spectrum* an appearance an ppari n f *spec* I beh l, freq o *speclo* I see SPECIES] An appariti n a d sembod ed p ri a gho n a ha tom

spectrology spek tro o-j n [*Spectrum*, a l G *logos* d scourse] Su en fi acts o doctrines rega d ng he haracteris ic specra of bodies.

spectrometer spek trom et-er n [*Spectrum*, and G *metron*, a m easure] An apparatus a tached to a spectroscope fo purposes of measurement.

spectrum pe spek rō-skōp n [*Spectrum* an G *skop* I b k a] An i strum n v w idi ng mea of a prism *or* ra s pri ms ena es any k nd of spectrum to be ana yzed and so o serve an st el

spectroscopic spek tr k p'k, a. Per tain g to h spectroscope o spec roscopy

spectroscopically spek rō-sk p k al-li, *ad* Ly be use o ie s pectroscope

spectroscopist spek o-sk p-ist, n One w o uses he spectroscope

spectroscopy spe k ō-skō-pi, n [*Spect o scope* and *y*] T at ranch of science which s concerne with the use of the spectroscope

spectrum, spek'trum, *n*, pl. **spectra**, spek'tra [L *spectrum*, an appearance SPECTRE] A spectre†, an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed or turned away from it, a specially-coloured band of light, showing prismatic colours and dark lines, produced when the light of the sun or other body, or the incandescent vapour of any substance, is subjected to analysis by being passed through a prism or spectroscope, different kinds of light, and the incandescent vapour of different bodies, having each their characteristic spectrum

specular, spek'ū-lar, *a* [Fr *speculaire*, L. *specularis*, fr *speculum*, a mirror] Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror, having a smooth reflecting surface

speculate spek'ū-lāt, *v i* pret & pp *speculated*, spek'ū lāt-ed ppr *speculating*, spek'ū-lāt-ing [L *speculor, speculatus*, I meditate or consider, fr *specula*, a look-out, fr *specio*, I see SPECIES] To meditate to theorize to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations, to purchase land, goods, stock, or other things, with the view or expectation of selling the articles at a profit, to engage in risky financial or mercantile transactions

speculation, spek-ū-lā'shon *n* [Fr *speculation*, L.L *speculatio*] Act of speculating, a turning over in the mind of anything in its various aspects and relations, contemplation, intellectual examination, theorizing, mental scheme, theory, the laying out of money with a view to more than the usual success in trade, a hazardous commercial or other business transaction entered into in the hope of large profits

speculative, spek'ū-lāt-iv *a* [Fr *spéculatif*, L.L *speculativus*] Given to speculation formed by speculation, theoretical, not verified by fact, experiment, or practice, pertaining to speculation in trade

speculatively, spek'ū lāt-iv li *adv* In a speculative manner, theoretically, in the way of speculation

speculator, spek'ū lāt-or, *n* One who speculates, a theorizer, one who speculates in business, one who incurs great financial risks in the hope of great gain

speculum, spek'ū lum, *n*, pl **specula** or **speculums**, spek'ū-la, spek'ū-lumz [L, a mirror, fr *specio*, I look, I behold. SPECIES] A mirror or looking-glass, a metallic reflector, such as is used in reflecting telescopes an instrument for examining certain openings of the body, an iridescent spot on a bird's wing

sped sped, pret & pp of *speed*

speech, spēch, *n* [A Sax. *spæc*, fr earlier *sprœc*, speech, fr *specan*, *sprecan*, to speak. SPEAK] The faculty of speaking, the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds language, words as expressing ideas, a particular language, talk, conversation, act or opportunity of speaking to a person, what is spoken, what a person says a saying, a formal discourse, oration, address harangue

speech-day, spēch'dā, *n* The periodical examination day of a public school

speechify, spēch'i-fi, *v i* pret & pp *speechified*, spēch'i fid, ppr *speechifying* spēch'i-fi ing [*Speech* and *-fy*] To make a speech, to harangue [Humorous or contemptuous]

speechless, *spēch'les, a* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech, dumb, mute, silent, not speaking for a time

speechlessness, *spēch'les-nes, n* State of being speechless, muteness.

speed, spēd, *n* [A Sax. *sped* success, prosperity haste, fr *spówan* (O H.G *spuon*), to succeed=D *spoed*, L.G *spood* success The verb is fr the noun=A Sax. *spedan*, to prosper] Success, good fortune, prosperity, rapidity, velocity haste; impetuosity —*v i* pret & pp *sped*, sped, ppr *speeding*, spēd'ing To make haste, to move with celerity, to have success, to prosper to succeed, to have fortune good or ill, to fare —*v t* To despatch or send away in haste, to hurry to accelerate, to expedite, to help forward, to make prosperous, to cause to succeed, to dismiss with good wishes or friendly services

speedily, spēd'i-li, *adv* In a speedy manner, quickly, with haste, in a short time, soon.

speediness, spēd'i-nes, *n* Quality of being speedy, quickness, haste, despatch

speedwell, spēd'wel, *n* [From growing on roadsides, and, as it were, *speeding* travellers on their way] The common name of British plants of the genus Veronica

speedy, spēdi, *a* [*Speed* and *-y*=A. Sax. *spedig*, prosperous] Having speed, quick nimble, rapid in motion, quick in performance, not dilatory

spelæan, spe-lē'an *a* [L. *spelæum*, fr Gr *spēlaion* a cave] Pertaining to a cave or caves, dwelling in a cave or caves

spell, spel, *n* [A Sax *spell*, a saying, tale narrative, charm=Icel. *spjall* O G and O Sax *spel*, Goth. *spill*, a tale. Hence the latter part of *gospel*] An incantation, a charm consisting of some words of occult power, any charm, fascination or enchantment

spell, spel, *v t* pret *spelled* or *spelt*, speld, spelt, ppr *spelling*, spel'ing [Apparently same as A. Sax *spellian* to tell, declare speak, fr *spell*, a saying (see prec.)=D *spellen*, to spell.] To tell or write the letters of in proper succession, to write or print with the proper letters, to form by letters, to read, to read with labour or difficulty, to act as a spell upon —*v i* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing to read.

spell, spel, *n* [A Sax *spelian*, to supply the room of another, comp D *spel* G *spiel*, play game] A piece of work done by one person in relief of another, a turn or time of work, a single period of labour, a period an interval of time, a while or season

spell-bound, spel'bound, *a* Bound as by a spell or charm, fascinated.

speller, spel'er, *n* One that spells, a spelling-book.

spelling, spel'ing, *n* Act of one who spells, orthography, the letters that form a word

spelling-book, spel'ing buk, *n* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

spelt, spelt, *n* [A Sax *spelt* L.G and D *spelt*, G *spelt spelz*, fr L. *spelta* spelt.] An inferior kind of wheat

spelter, spel'ter, *n* [L G *spialter*, G and D *spauter*, spelter zinc, akin *pewter*] A commercial name of zinc, commonly somewhat impure

spence, spens, *n* [O Fr *sperse*, short for *despense*, fr *despendre*, L *dispendere*, to dispense—*dis*, and *pendo*, I weigh SPEND] A buttery, a place where provisions are kept

spencer, spen'ser *n* A man's and woman's outer coat or jacket, named from an Earl *Spencer*, who first wore it

spend, spend, *v t* pret & pp *spent* spent; ppr *spending* spend'ing [A. Sax. *spendan*, borrowed (like G *spenden*) fr L *expendo*, or *dispendo*, I expend, I dispense EXPEND, PENDANT] To lay out, as money, to part with in buying something, to consume, to waste, to squander to confer or bestow, to pass, as time, to suffer to pass away, to exhaust of force to wear away to harass, to fatigue —*v i* To make expense to spend money, to be dissipated or consumed

spender spend'er, *n* One who spends, a prodigal

spendthrift spend'thrift, *n* One who spends improvidently or prodigally money which has been earned or saved by thrift; a prodigal, one who squanders his means often as an adj

spent spent, *p a* [Pp of *spend*] Wearied, exhausted having deposited spawn, having nearly exhausted its force, as a cannon or rifle ball.

sperm, sperm, *n* [Fr *sperme*, L *sperma*, fr Gr *sperma*, seed, fr *speirō*, I sow] The seminal fluid of animals

spermaceti, sper-ma-sē'ti, *n* [Lit sperm of whale, fr L *sperma*, sperm, and *cetus*, a whale] A fatty material obtained from a species of whale (the sperm-whale or cachalot) common in the Pacific

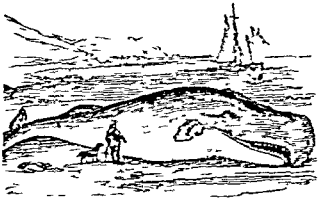
spermatic, sper-mat'ik, *a* [Fr *spermatique*, Gr *spermatikos*, fr *sperma*, seed. SPERM.] Consisting of sperm or semen, pertaining to semen, seminal.

spermatorrhœa, sper ma-tō-rē''a, *n* [Gr *sperma, spermatos*, seed, and *rhō*, I flow] Involuntary emission of semen

spermatozoon, sper'ma-to-zō''on, *n*, pl. **spermatozoa**, sper'ma-to-zō''a [Gr *sperma, spermatos*, seed, and *zōon*, a living being] One of the microscopic bodies in the semen of animals, and essential to impregnation

sperm-oil, sperm'oil, *n* The oil of the spermaceti whale

sperm-whale, sperm'whāl, *n* The spermaceti whale or cachalot—which see



Sperm whale *Physeter (macrocephalus)*

spew, spū, *v t* pret & pp *spewed*, spūd, ppr *spewing*, spū'ing [A Sax. *spiwan*, to spew=O Sax *spiwan* O Frs. *spia* D *spouwen, spuwen*, G *speien*, Icel *spýja*, Dan and Sw *spy*, Goth *speiwan*, to vomit, cog L *spuo*, I vomit. *Spit* is from same root] To vomit, to cast up or eject from the stomach, to eject, to cast forth, to cast out with abhorrence —*v i* To vomit, to puke, to discharge the contents of the stomach

sphacelus, sfa'sē lus, *n* [Gr *sphal elos*, fr *sphazō*, I kill.] Gangrene, necrosis, death or caries of a bone

sphæristerium, sfē-ris-tē'ri-um *n* [Gr *sphairistērion*, fr *sphairistēs*, a ball player fr *sphaira*, a ball SPHERE] An ancient building for playing at ball, a tennis-court



Sphagnum

sphagnum, sfag'num, *n* [Gr *sphagnos*, a kind of moss] An important genus of mosses, moss of this kind in the mass

sphenogram, sfē'nō-gram, *n* [Gr *sphēn, sphēnos*, a wedge, and *gramma*, a letter] A wedge-shaped, cuneiform, or arrow headed character

sphenography, sfē-nog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *sphēn, sphēnos*, a wedge, *graphō*, I write See prec] The art of writing or of deciphering cuneiform writings.

sphenoid sphenoidal, sfē'noid, sfē noid'al, *a* [Gr *sphēn*, a wedge and *eidos*, form] Resembling a wedge, as a bone in the base of the skull —*n* A wedge-shaped body; the sphenoid bone

spheral sfē'ral *a* [*Sphere* and *-al*] Pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies, rounded like a sphere

sphere sfēr *n* [Fr *sphere*, L *sphæra*, fr Gr *sphaira* a ball, a globe connections doubtful] An orb, a ball a globe, a globular body, a sun star, or planet, one of the globular hollow shells believed to be solar system according to old astronomers, a

sol d body contained unde a s ngle surface which in e ery part is equally distant from a point called the centre a body represent- i g the earth or the apparent hea ens circuit of mot on, act on, knowledge, or i fluence seen of action or act ity region o e which influence extends *range limit province* ra k orde of society —— v t. pret & pp *sph d* sferd ppr *sphering* sfer ing To place in a sphere or among the sp heres to form into a sphere.

spheric sf herical sfe'rik sfe'rik al, *a* [Fr *spherique* L. *sphæricus* fr Gr *sphairikos*] Pertaining to a sphere ha g the form of a sph ere globular orbicular pe taining to gl bular bodies.

spherically sfe rik al li, *ad* In the form of a sph here

sphericity sfe ris'i ti *n* [Fr *sphericité*] State or quality of being spherical round ness gl bularity

spherics fer'iks, *n* In *ge m* the doctrine of the properties of the sphere

spheroid sfe oid, *n* [Fr *sphéroide* f Gr *sphai a* sphere, and *eid s* form] A body o figure resembling a sph re but not perfectly spherical.

spheroidal f r oid al, *a* [See prec] H ing the form of a sph roi

spheronieter sf r om et e *n* [Gr *sphai a*, sphere, and *met on* measure] An instrument for measuring spher ty when great accuracy is required, as in the curvature of opt cal glasses.

spherule f rul, *n* [L. *sphærula* dim of L. *sphæra*, a sphere SPHERE.] A little sphere or gl be

sphery sfēr i, *a* [*Sphere* and *-y*] Be longing to the spheres resembling a sphere or o b.

sphincter sfingk ter *n* [Gr *sphinktēr*, f *sphingō* I draw close] A man e appl ed to c rcular or ring like muscles which close the external orifices of organs, as the sphincter of the mouth &c

sphinx, sfi ghks, *n* [L. *sphinx* fr Gr *sph gx* said to be fr *sphinggo* I bind tight, I choke] A female monster of G eek myth logy said to ha e proposed a riddle to th Thebans, murdering all who failed to



Sphinx

guess it, often represented with th bust of a w man upon the body of a li ness a sym bolical figure of somewhat s mular character among th anci nt Egyptians a person who puts puzzling quest ons name for various moths.

sphragistics sfra-jist'ks, *n* [Gr *sphragis* a seal] The st cs of seals, their history pecul arities, and distinctions

sphrigosis, sfri-go sis, *n* [*from* Gr *sphrigaō*, to be exuberant] Over rankness in plants, or luxuriant growth without fru t.

sphygmic sfig'mik, *a* [Gr *sphygmos* the p lse] Of o pertaining to th pulse

sphygmograph sfig'mō graf *n* [Gr *sphygmos*, the p lse, *graphō* I write] An *instrum t* which, when applied o er an artery indicates the haracter of the pulse.

spicate spi'kāt, *a* [L. *spicatus*, fr *spica*, a pik] In *bot* having a spike or ear eared lik corn.

spice spīs, *n.* [O Fr *spice* (Pr *épice*), fr L. *species*, species, kind, in late Latin, wares of different kinds, spices, drugs, &c. SPECIES] A egetable product n, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste, as pepper nutmegs, cloves, &c. hence, something piquant or that gi es a fl vour or seasoning fl vour smack —— v t pret & pp *spiced*, splat ppr *spicing* spīs'ing To season with spice to tincture to make spicy or piquant to flavour

spicery spī s e ri, *n* [*Spice* and *-ery*=O Fr *espicerie* Fr *épicerie*] Sp ces in g n ral or collectively a repository f spices spiciness

spiciferous spi-sif e us, *a* [L. *spi a* spike r ea and *fer* I bear] In *bot* bearing ears, as corn spicated eared.

spicily spīs i-li, *ad* In a spicy manner p nge tly w th flav ur — **spiciness** spīs'i-nes Qual ty of being p cy

spick and span sp k nd span, *ad* [Spick a spike and *span* a hip a splinter SPAN NEW] Used w th *new*=q ite n w fran new also used with ut *ne* as an adj

spicula, spik u la *n* pl **spicule** spik ul [L. *spicula*, dim f *spica* harp point a spike] A spikelet a spi ule

spicular spik u ler *a* [*Spicule* and *-ar*] Resembl ng a sp cule ha r g spicul e

spiculate spik u lāt, *a* [*Spicul* and *-ate*] C ered w th r dh del to fi pri ts

spicule spik ūl, *n* [L. *spicula* di n. of *spica* a spike] A little spike a little sharp needl -shaped body

spicy spīs i, *a* [*Spice* and *-y*] Produci g sp ce aboundi g w th spice having the qualities of spice aromatic pur g nt r qu nt racy

spider spī der *n* [A. Sax. *spithr* for *spin th* fr *spinn n* to spin] A name of many s mals esembling i sects but be l ng ng to the class Aradin da remarkable f pinning w bs f taki g the r prey something s pposed to resemble a spider s tri t.

spider monkey spī der m ngki, *n* A name gi n to many slen der l ng limbed species of New Wo l monkeys

spigot, spi g ot, *n* [O E. *spigotte sp get spyttle* d m form from *pick=pik*] A pin o peg used to top a fau et or to top a mall hol in a cask of l q

spike spīk *n* [Same w rd as *pike* with in t al *s*=Icel. *spik* Sw *spik* a spike cog L. *spica*, a sharp point, an ear of corn same root as *pine spoke spit* (n) &c.] A kind of large nail a long pointed piece of iron a p ece of pointed iron as on the top of rail gs &c a nail o nstru n nt w th wh h the vent f cannon are filled up an ear of corn or other gra n *bot* a sp cies of inflorescence in which the flowers ar sessile alo g a common axis —— v t. pret & pp *spiked* spīkt ppr *spik g* spīk'ing To fasten w th spikes or long and larg nails to set with spikes to stop the vent of (a cann on) with a p ke na l, &c to fi upon a spik



a, Spike of *Plantago major*

spikelet, spīk let, *n* [*Spike* and *-let*] A small sp ke

spikenard sp ik nārd, *n* [Fr *picanard*, f L. *spica na d* spike of nard the plant has fl owers on spikes. SPIKE NARD] An aromat c pl nt of the East I les (genus Nardostachys) the root of which is prized for its aron tic propert es a name of various fragrant essential oils an ancient k nd of unguent.

spike-oil, spīk oil, *n* A volatil oil distilled from a species of lavender often called *Spik nard*

spiky spīk'i, *a* [*Spike* and *-y*] Set with sp k s lik a spike ha ng a sharp point.

spile spīl, *n* [Same as D *spijl*, L.G *spile* a bar, stake G *spill*, a skewer SPILL, *n*] A peg or p n used to stop a hole in a ca k or barrel a spigot — v t. pret & pp *spiled* spīld ppr *spil g* spīl ing To supply with a sp le or sp g ot.

spill spil, *v t* pret & pp *spilt* f *or spilt*, sp l l, spilt ppr *spilt sp ng* ing. [A Sax. *spil a* for *spyl lan*, to spill to ruin=O Sax. *spillan* L.G and D *spillen* Icel. *spilla* Dan. *spild* to spill, to waste] To kill, ruin, waste] to suff r to fall, flow over or run out of a vessel to lose or l t be scattered to suffer or cause to flow out to shed to throw from a horse or carriage (c lloq) —— v i. To be shed to be suffe ed to fall, be l st or wasted.

spill spil, *n* [Same as D *spit*, G. *spille*, a spindle a peg allied to *spile*, I rov E. and Sc *sp l*, *spale* a ch p] A spl ot a sp le a slend r slip of wood or long p ece of paper use l to light a lamp &c

spiller spil er *n* One who spills or sheds.

spillikin sp l i kin *n* [D m of *spill* (n) c mp D *sp l k n*] A little pin or splinter f wood or the lik

spilth spilth *n* [Fro *spill* comp *filth* from *fill* t *alth* from *steal*] That which is spilt poured out or wasted lavishly

spin spin *v* t pret & pp *pun*, spun ppr *p n i g* sp n'i g [A.Sax *spi nan* (p t *spann* pp *spunnen*), to spin=D and G *spinnen* Goth *spinn* D n. *spinde* Icel. and Sw *spin a*, to spin same root as *span* nd c *p n* I draw Hence *spindle sp nst r spider*] To draw out and twist into threads, as wool, otton, flax &c to make into threads or filaments to draw out tediously, p otract, spend by d lay (with *out*) to whirl to ca se to rev l e rapidly to draw out from th body in a fine filament, as a sp ider —— v i. To w rk at drawi g and twisting threads to perform the act of drawing and t wisti g threads to re el e o move round rapidly to rotate, to whi l to run or dri e with great rapidity to go qu ckly (colloq) —— n. The act of spinn ng a rapi l run a race

spinach spinage sp n aj *n* [O Fr *spinache espinoche espinag* =It *sp ace* Sp *spi aca*, fr L.L. *spinacia*, *spi aci m*, f L. *spina* a spi e—being named from the pri kle on its fruit] A veg tabl the you g lea es of which are ooked in rious w ys

spinal spin al, *a* [Fr *spinal* fr L *spi alis* SPINE] P rtai ng to the spine or backbone —Spinal column, the backbone — Spinal cord Spinal marrow the long cord or column f nervous matt contained in the ca al of the pine

spindle spin dl, *n* [A.Sax *spindel*, ea l er *sp nel*, lit the instrument for spinning f *spi n* to spin so also G Sw and Dan. *pindel* SPIN] The pin used in spinning w th the hand, for twisting the thread, and on which the thread is woun l a pin carrying a bobbin in a spinn ng mach ne any lender pointe l rod or pin on which something turns an axis or mall axis, an art sur anything in form of a spindle, a long sl d r stalk a measure of yarn in cotto , 15 120 yards in l nen, 14 400 yards —— v i. pret & pp *sp l l*, spin dld ppr *spind l g* spin dling To shoot or grow in a long n le stalk

spindle legged, spin dl-leg l, *a* Having l ng l nd r legs

spindle legs spindle shanks spin dl legz, sp n dl-sh ngks, *n* Lo g slender legs, or a person ha g such.

spindle tree sp n dl tre *n* A small tree (genus Euonymus) f ound wil l in Britain dogwor l

spindrift sp n drift *n* [A form of *spoondrift*] The blind g drift of water blown fr m the surface of the sea.

spine spīn, *n.* [O Fr *espine*, a thorn Fr *épine* L. *spina*, a thor pri kle the spine, fr a root seen also in *spike* From the Lat com also *spi ach spinet spinney* SPIKE.] A prickle a thorn a h rp-poi te l process from the w ody part of a plant a small th n, *pointed* pike, *as in certain* fishes any sharp rigid process or projection in anim ls the backbone or spinal column of an mal, so called from its thorn-like processes.

spined, spīnd, *a* Hav ng sp nes

spinel sp inelle' pi nel' *n* [Fr *spinelle*, It. *spinella*, or mally pe haps a n neral with sp ine-shaped crystals, f L. *spina* a spine.] A kind of gem or hard stone some arieties of which a highly prized.

spinescent spin-es ent, *a* [L. *spinescens*, ppr of *spi escer* to grow thorny fr *spina*,

a spine] In *bot* terminating in a spine, somewhat spinose

spinet, spin'et, *n* [O Fr *espinette*, It *spinetta*, fr L *spina*, a thorn, a spine, because its strings were twitched by spine like pieces of quill. SPINE.] An old instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller

spiniferous, spin if'er us, *a* [L. *spina*, a spine, *fero*, I bear] Producing or provided with spines

spinifex, spin'i-feks, *n* [Apparently fr *spiny*] An excessively spiny grass covering large areas in Australia, where it forms a great impediment to travellers

spininess, spin'i nes, *n* The property or state of being spiny

spinnaker, spin'a-ker, *n* [Probably fr *spin*, in sense of to go rapidly] A triangular sail carried by yachts, to be set on the opposite side to the fore-and aft main sail in running before the wind

spinner, spin'er, *n* One who or that which spins, a contrivance for spinning, a spider

spinneret, spin'er-et, *n* [*Spinner* and *-et*] An organ which aids an insect in spinning its threads

spinney, **spinny**, spin'i, *n* [O Fr *espinaye*, fr L *spinetum*, a thicket, fr *spina*, a thorn SPINE] A small wood or grove with undergrowth, a clump of trees

spinning-wheel, spin'ing whēl, *n* A wheel or machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by the hand

spinose, **spinous**, spin'ōs, spin'us, *a* [L *spinosus*, fr *spina*, a spine] Full of spines, thorny —**spinosity**, spin-os'i ti, *n* The state of being spinose or spinous

spinster, spin'ster, *n* [From *spin* and term *-ster*] A woman who spins the common title of an unmarried or single woman, an old maid.

spiny, spin'i, *a* [*Spine* and *-y*] Full of spines, like a spine, thorny, perplexed, difficult, troublesome

spiracle, spi'ra-kl or spi'ra-kl, *n* [L *spiraculum*, fr *spiro*, I breathe SPIRIT] A breathing hole or vent, any aperture or orifice by which air or water is inhaled or exhaled by animals

Spiræa, spi rē'a, *n* [L *spiræa*, Gr *speiraia*] A genus of plants of the rose family, including meadow sweet and others, esteemed for their flowers

spiral, spi'ral, *a* [Fr *spiral*, fr L *spira* spire, coil SPIRE.] Pertaining to a spire, resembling a spire or coil, winding in a cylindrical form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward, winding like a screw, winding round a fixed point or centre, and continually receding from it, like a watch-spring —*n* A curve similar in form to a watch-spring, a helix or curve winding like a screw, something of spiral form

spirally, spi'ral li, *adv* In a spiral form or direction, in the manner of a screw

spirant spi'rant, *n* [L *spiro*, I breathe] A continuous consonantal sound uttered with a distinct breathing, as *h*, *th*, *f*, *s*, &c

spire, spir, *n* [L. *spira*, fr Gr *speira*, a spiral line, a coil, something twisted akin *sparton*, a rope Lith *spartas*, a band Hence *spiral*] A winding line like the threads of a screw, a spiral, anything wreathed or contorted, a wreath, a convolution, a whorl of a mollusc

spire, spir *n* [A. Sax. *spir*, a spike or stalk =D *spier*, a spire of grass, Dan *spire* a sprout *spir*, a spire, G *spier*, a small pointed thing, akin to *spear* or to *spire*] A body that shoots up to a point, the tapering portion of a steeple, a steeple, a stalk or blade of grass or other plant —*v i*. pret & pp *spired*, spird ppr *spiring*, spir'ing To shoot up pyramidically, to taper up

spired, spird, *a* Having a spire

spirillum spi ril'um, *n*, pl **spirilla**, spi ril a [From its *spiral* growth] A microscopic germ of the bacteria class

spirit, spi'rit, *n* [O Fr *esprit*, Fr *esprit*, fr L *spiritus*, breath, courage, the soul, life, spirit, fr *spiro*, I breathe (seen also in *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *respire*, &c), perhaps akin to *spuo*, I spit, E to *spew* *Sprite* is the same word, and *sprightly* is a derivative] The breath of life, the soul, the intelligent immaterial part of man, an immaterial intelligent being, an apparition, a ghost, a spectre, a supernatural being of any kind, incorporeal state or existence, vivacity, animation, ardour, enthusiasm, courage, or the like, a man of life, fire, vigour, or enterprise, a man of leading personality, a person considered with respect to his mental or moral characteristics, emotional state mood, humour often in the plural (high or low *spirits*), the vital or essential part of anything, inspiring or actuating principle essence, real meaning, intent, as opposed to the *letter* or merely formal statement, a liquid obtained by distillation, especially alcohol, *pl* brandy, gin, rum, whisky, or other distilled liquor containing much alcohol (a glass of *spirits*) —**Animal spirits**, liveliness of disposition, constitutional brisknessand gaiety —**Holy Spirit**, the Spirit, the Spirit of God, or third person of the Trinity —*v t* pret & pp *spirited*, spi'rit-ed, ppr *spiriting*, spi'rit-ing To infuse life or spirit into, to animate, to enliven, to encourage, to convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit (generally with *away*)

spirited, spi'rit-ed, *p a* Showing spirit or animation, animated, full of spirit or fire, lively, vivacious, active, bold courageous

spiritedly, spi'rit-ed-li, *adv* In a spirited manner, with spirit

spiritedness, spi'rit-ed nes, *n* Quality of being spirited.

spiritless, spi'rit-les, *a* Destitute of life or spirit wanting cheerfulness, dejected, depressed.

spiritlessly, spi'rit-les-li, *adv* In a spiritless manner without spirit

spirit-level, spi'rit-le-vel, *n* A glass tube nearly filled with spirit, for determining when a thing is perfectly horizontal by the central position of an air-bubble on its upper side

spirit-rapper, spi'rit-rap-er, *n* One who practises spirit-rapping

spirit-rapping spi'rit rap-ing, *n* The name given to certain so-called spiritualistic manifestations, consisting in audible raps or knocks on tables, table turning, &c

spiritual, spi'rit-ū al, *a* [Fr *spirituel*, L *spiritualis*, fr *spiritus* spirit] Pertaining to or consisting of spirit not material, incorporeal, mental intellectual pertaining to divine things or influences, divine, pure, holy, not fleshly not lay or temporal, relating to sacred things, ecclesiastical

spiritualism, spi'rit-ū al-izm, *n* [*Spiritual* and *-ism*=Fr *spiritualisme*] The state of being spiritual, the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter that belief or doctrine according, to which all that is real is spirit, soul or mind the belief that communication can be held with departed spirits in some way or other, more particularly by means of a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium*

spiritualist, spi'rit-ū al ist, *n* [*Spiritual* and *-ist*=Fr *spiritualiste*] One who professes a regard for spiritual things only one whose employment is spiritual an adherent of spiritualism, one who believes that intercourse may be held with departed spirits through the agency of a *medium*, one who proposes to hold such intercourse

spiritualistic spi'rit-ū a lis"tik, *a* Relating to spiritualism

spirituality, spi'rit-ū al'i-ti, *n* [Fr *spiritualité*] Quality or state of being spiritual, immateriality, spiritual nature or character, state of being imbued with spiritual or holy affections, freed from carnality or fleshliness, that which belongs to the church, or is connected with a religious system

spiritualization, spi'rit-ū al i zā"shon, *n* The act of spiritualizing

spiritualize, spi'rit-ū al iz, *v t* pret & pp *spiritualized* spi'rit ū al izd ppr *spiritualizing*, spi'rit-ū al iz-ing [*Spiritual* and *-ize* =Fr *spiritualiser*] To render spiritual, to imbue with spirituality to purify from the pollutions of the world, to convert to a spiritual meaning.

spiritually, spi'rit-ū-al-li, *adv* In a spiritual manner, in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion, with purity of spirit or heart, in the manner of a spirit

spirituous, spi'rit-ū us, *a* [Fr *spiritueux*, fr L *spiritus*, spirit] Containing spirit as the characteristic ingredient, alcoholic, ardent, containing spirit from being produced by distillation

spirometer, spi rom'et-er, *n* [L *spiro*, I breathe, and Gr *metron*, a measure] A contrivance for determining the capacity of the human lungs by breathing into it

spirt, spert, *v t* pret & pp *spirted*, spert'ed, ppr *spirting*, spert'ing [Same as Icel *spretta*, Sw *spritta*, G *spritzen* to squirt, to spirt akin to *sprout*, *spout* *Spurt* is another form] To throw or force out in a jet or stream to squirt —*v i*. To gush or issue out in a small stream or jet —*n* A jet of water or other fluid.

spiry, spir'i, *a* [From *spire* (1)] Of a spiral form wreathed, curved.

spiry, spir'i, *a* [From *spire* (2)] Having the form of a spire or pyramid, tapering to a point abounding in spires or steeples

spissitude spis'i-tūd, *n* [L *spissitudo*, fr *spissus*, thick] Density of soft or liquid substances, thickness, viscosity

spit, spit, *n* [A. Sax. *spitu*, a spit=D *spit*, L G *spitt*, Dan *spid*, Sw *spett*, G *spiess*, a spit, a pike, akin G *spitz*, pointed, fr a root seen also in *spit e*] An iron prong on which meat is roasted a low point of land running into the sea, a long narrow shoal stretching out from the shore —*v t*. pret & pp *spitted*, spit'ed, ppr *spitting*, spit'ing To thrust a spit through, to put upon a spit, to thrust through, to pierce

spit, spit, *v t* pret & pp *spat*, spat, ppr *spitting*, spit'ing [A. Sax. *spittan*, to spit =Dan *spytte*, Sw *spotta*, G *spritzen*, to spit, akin *spot*, *spatter*, same root as *spew*] To eject from the mouth, to throw out, as saliva, to eject or throw out with violence —*v i* To throw out saliva from the mouth —*n* What is ejected from the mouth; spittle, saliva

spite, spit *n* [An abbreviated form of *despite* (which see) like *sport*, fr *disport*] A feeling of ill-will or malevolence, a wish to annoy or vex others, malice, rancour, a manifestation of malevolence, chagrin, vexation —**In spite of**, in opposition to all efforts of notwithstanding —*v t*. pret & pp *spited*, spit'ed ppr *spiting*, spit'ing To mortify or chagrin to vex to cause vexation to, to thwart to treat maliciously

spiteful, spit'ful, *a* Filled with spite, having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure, malignant, malicious

spitefully, spit'ful li, *adv* In a spiteful manner, malignantly, maliciously

spitefulness, *spit'ful nes n* Quality of being spiteful malice malignity

spitfire, spit'fir, *n* A violent or passionate person, one who is irascible or fiery

spitter, spit'er, *n* One who spits

spittle, spit'l, *n* [From *spit*, but the older form was *spattle*=A. Sax *spatl*] Saliva, the moist matter ejected from the mouth

spittoon spit-tōn', *n* [*Spit* and term *-oon*, as in *balloon*, &c] A vessel to receive discharges of spittle

splanchnic splangk'nik *a* [Gr *splanchna* the bowels] Belonging to the viscera, intestines, or entrails

splanchnology, splangk nol'o ji, *n* [Gr *splanchna*, viscera, *logos* doctrine] The doctrine of the viscera

splanchno-skeleton, splangk'nō-skē leton, *n* [See prec] The bones connected with the sense-organs and viscera.

splash, splash *v t* pret & pp *splashed*, splasht ppr *splashing*, splash'ing [A form of *plash*, with intens. *s* prefixed.] To bespatter with water, or with water and mud, to dash a liquid on, to dash in drops.—*n*. A small quantity of water or wet matter

thr wn upon any h ng a nouse from wate dashed a out a spot of dirt o o her ma te a blo a daub

splash board splash'bōrd, *n* A road p ece in fron of a h cle, to ward off d rt thrown up from he horses' h la

splashy splash i, *a* [*Splash* and *y*] Fu of d rty water we wet and muddy

splay splā, *v* pret. & pp *splayed* splād ppr *sp ying* splā ing. [Abbre f *display*] To slope o f rm with an ang e as he jambs or s des of a window *n* A s oped surface as when the open ng of a door window &c widens inwards. *a* Turned ou ward or spreading out, as a per son feet

splay footed splā fut-ed, *a* Ha ing the fee turned ou ward having flat feet.

splay m outh splā mou h, *n* A wide mou h a m uth stretched out n grinn ng

spleen sple n, *n*. [L. *splen* f G *ple* pleen, pr bably akin to *splanch a*, h inward parts.] The mult an organ m he abdomen connected wi h digestion and supposed by the ancients to be h sea f m lancholy anger or exation hence sp te ill humour a fi of anger m la boy low spirits.

spleenful sp n'ful, *a*. Full of sp een sp enetic peevish, fre ul m lan holy

spleenish sp en'ish, *a*. Spleeny affected wi h spleen.

spleenwort, sp n wert, *n* A name of se eral Bri ish ferns, tha were suppose l to move discord rs of the spleen

spleeny sp n i, *a*. Affected with o cha racterized by sp een spleneti

splen ent splen dent, *a* L. *splendens, splendentis*, ppr of *splender* to shine] Shining resp den gleaming gli ering conspicuous illustrious.

splendid sp n d d, *a* [*Fr splend* L. *sp endidus, splender* to shine See *prec*] *Brilliant gorgeous magn ficent* sumptuous illustrious he oic noble ex celle famous celebrated.

splendidly splen did *ad* In a splendid m nner brilliantly gorgeously magnificen y sumptuously n bly with great pomp or show

splendour splendor splen dor *n*. [Fr *splendeur* L. *splendor* fr *splendere* to shine be bright.] Brilliancy brilliant ustre great show of ri hes and legance magnificence gorgeousness display pomp par ade grandeur eminence

splenetic sple-net ik or splen e-tik, *a* [*Fr splenetique*, L. *splenet cus*, f *sp en*, the sp een which see.] Affected w h or marked by spleen morose gloomy sullen peevish, fretful spiteful. —*n*. A person affected with spleen

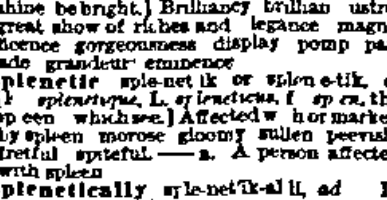
splenetically sple-net'ik-al li, *ad* In a sp enetic or spleeny manner

splenic sp en ik, *a*. [F *splenique*, L. *splen cus*] Belonging to he spleen.

splenitis, sple-n tis, *n*. [*Spleen* and term *-itis*, signifying inflammation] Inflamma tion of he spleen.

splenology spl no o-jl, *n* [Gr *splen*, *he splee*, *logos d octrine*] *Know edge* or body of facts regarding he sp een.

splice splis, pret. & pp *sp iced*, splist



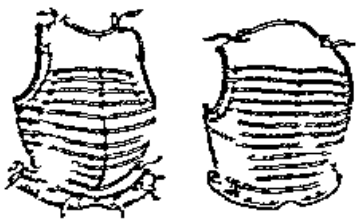
Splices.

a, Short splice. *b* Long *or* round sp lice—the latter mak g a longer join, bu maintaining the same thickness. *c*, Ey plice.

ppr *splicing* splis'ing. [Same as D *splitsen* G *spl tsen*, *spl tzen*, Dan. *splidse splidse* Sw *spl sa* to sp ce ak n to *spl* th en is of he rope bc ng *sp* d in s cing] To un te as two ropes or the two n ds of a ope, by separating he strands and inte weaving hem in a part cular mann o un te by ove lapp ng, as wo p eces of m be —*n*. The union of ropes by ter weaving he strands a piece added to a rope by sp icing

splint splint, *n* [From erb o spl nasa ized o ha g n inserted Dan Sw and G *sp t*, a splinter or something mila *Sp nter* is a derivat e] A splinte a thin and somewha fl xi le pi ce of wood or othe substance su h as may be used to confine a brok n bone when set a sp nt one

splint armour splint är m r *n* Ar mour made of o lapping plates



Splint-armour.

splint bone splin bōn, *n* One of the wo small bones extending from the knee to he fet ock of a horse beh nd he shank bone

splint-coal sp lint'kōl, *n*. A hard lam nated variety of bituminous coal.

splinter sp n er *n*. Same as D *sp nt eren*, Dan. *sp nt* to splinter D *sp l ter* a splinter G *sp n er* Split wr] A piece of someth ng *sp k off* a thin piece of wood, or oth so l substance ren from he main body a splin —*v t*. pre & pp *sp ered* splin rd pp *sp tering* splint e ng To *sp* or rend nto sp nters, o long th n pieces to h

splinter bar splin bär *n*. The cross-ba in front of a v hicle to which he traces are a tached.

splintery splint er i, *a* Lia le to p nt te consisting of spli ters.

split split, *v* pret. & pp *spl* split pp *split ng* sph ing [Same as L. *sp ito*, Dan *splid* D *sp ten*, G *pleissen* all ed to *sp ice spl it*, *sp nter* are nasa ized de n a e forms] To di vide longitudinal y o lengthwise to separate from end end by force to n e to cleave to rend t to tea asunder by vio ence, to burst o divide or separate by discord o strain and pain wi h laughter —*v i*. To part asu der to burst to suffer disruption to crack to urst with laughte to be broken to be dashed to pieces to differ n opinion to break up into parties —*n*. A crack rent, or long dinal fissure a breach or separation, as n a y litical party one of the eft twigs *willow &c* use n basket-wea g —*a*. Divided se ered ren deep y t.

Split pease husked pease, sph for making pease-soup.

splitter split ér *n*. O e who or that wh h splits.

splotch sploch, *n*. [From A.Sa *sp t* a spot or f *spot* with inserted *l* (as n *spatter*, *spl t ert*, and term borrowed f *b tch*.] A spot or stain a da b mea

splotchy sp loch i, *a* Marked w th sp lotches.

splutter splu e *n*. [From *sputter* wi h erted *l*. SPLOTCH] A bustle a *stir* —*v* pret. & pp *spluttered*, splut rd, ppr *spl r ing* splu e ing To speak has ily a co usedly to sp tter —**splutterer** splu e *n*. One who spl ters.

spode spōd, *n*. [G *spodos*, ashes] A material composed of calcined ory of which vases and ornaments are made.

spoil spoil, *n*. [O F *espoille* spoil, booty fr L. *spol m*, spoil, booty whence *spolia e*, to p nder O Fr *spo ie* Fr *p ie* to pl nd] Act of one who pl nders p llages pillage tha wh h is tak n by p under o p illage boo y tak n n wa p unde prey waste ma na from ex a vations.—*v t*. pret. *spoiled* spoi *spo led* or *spoi* spoilt, spoil p *spo g* spo ing To strip by v ence to p a to p und to corrupt, v ate, ma mpa rende useless o worthless to ta n o ruin to des roy to in ure by pe ting o ove ndu gence —*v i*. To grow useless to become corrup ed or ruined o one ll a na e quah es

spoiler spoil *n* One who spoils a p underer a pillag a robbe

spoke spōk, *n* [A. Sax *spo a*, a spoke Icel. *spokr* D *speek*, L. G *speke*, G *speiche*, a spoke same root as *spik pigot pik*] The radius of a wheel, th is one of the small bars, wh ch are inserted n the na e, and wh h serve to support he rim or f y the round of a lad le one of he handles o the steering wheel a verse a bar prev nting he wheel of a h le from turning when g ng down a a ope.—*v t*. pr t. & pp *spoked*, spōk pp *spok ng* spōk ng To fit o furnish w h spokes

spoke spōk pret. of *sp ak*

sp ken spōk n, *p a* [Pp of *sp k*] Ora as opposed to *writ en* also used as equ valent to *speak ng* in such compounds as ea il *spoken*

spoke shave spōk s ā *n* A sort of small pla e w b a ha dle at each end, for dressing he spokes of wheels, &c.

spoke sm an, spōks m n, *n*. One who spe ks f a h

spoliate spō'li āt, *v t* pret. & pp *spo ia ed* pō li āt-ed pp *spoliat ng* li ā ing. [L. *spolio spoliatus* SPOIL.] To spoil p un der to pillag

spoliation spō-li-ā shon, *n* [*L. spolia* see prec] Act of spoil ng o p l ring pillage r bbery

spoliator spo li-āt-or *n* One who com m ts spo a ion.

spondaic, spondaical spon -dā'ik spon-dā k al, *a* L. *spondia cus*.] P rtain ng to a spondee composed of pondees.

spondee spond *n* [L. *spondeus* f G *ondeios*, a spondee f *spond* a drink offering, at which so man spondaic m odies were used, f *spend* I pou bations SPO SER.] A boeti foot of two lo g sy lab es.

sponge spunj *n* [O F *esp ge* (F *ponge* f L. *spongia*, G *spongos* a spong wh noe *fungus*] A nam of certa n aquatic animal growths or organisms of peculiar y low type he fram work o sk ton of hese om which he an mals are rem ved, and which is horny lastic, w t, light, a pr ous, readily imbibing fluids, a d as ready g ng h m ou again when c pressed. m c mmon domes use one who meanly li es upon ot rs a mean para te a k nd of mop for cleani g cann n after a discharg dough ful of g bules of carbon ac d, genera ed by th yeast from n a soft or pasty condition in course of ma ufacture. —*v t*. pret & pp *sp nged*, spunjd ppr *ponging* spunj ng. To wipe or lean se with a sponge to w pe out or efface wi h a sponge to w pe ou complete y to harass by extortion to drain as by a sponge to g by mean arts —*v i*. To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge to act as a parasite or hange -on.

sponge-cake spunj kāk, *n*. A light, porous, sweet cake.

sponger spunj er *n*. One who uses a sponge a sponge or hanger-on

sponginess spunj i nes, *n*. *Quali y or tate of being spongy*

spongiole spunj i-ōl, *n* [Fr *spongiol* L. *pongiola*, dim of *spongia*, a sponge] The e tremity of th fibre of a root, presen ing a spongy character

spongy spun i, *a* [*Sponge* and *-y*] R sembling spong soft and full of ca of an open loose, p liable to ure soa ed and soft, like sponge boggy

sponsion, spon'shon, *n* [L *sponsio*, fr *spondeo*, I promise SPONSOR] A solemn promise or engagement, act of becoming surety, an engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized

sponsor, spon'sor, *n* [L *sponsor*, a surety, fr *spondeo*, I promise solemnly, akin to Gr *sponde*, libation, *spendō* I make libation—solemn engagements being accompanied with libations SPOUSE] A surety or guarantor, one who is surety for an infant at baptism, a godfather or godmother

sponsorial, spon sō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a sponsor

sponsorship, spon'sor ship, *n* State of being a sponsor

spontaneity, spontaneousness, spon ta nē i ti, spon tā'nē-us-nes, *n* [Fr *spontaneité*] The state or character of being spontaneous, self-originated activity, readiness

spontaneous, spon tā'nē us, *a* [L. *spontaneus*, fr *sponte*, of one's own accord, willingly, freely] Being of one's own motion or free will, voluntary, self-originated, not arising through external influence, acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law, growing or springing up naturally

spontaneously, spon tā'nē us li, *adv* In a spontaneous manner, of one's own accord, by its own force or energy, without alien or outside impulse

spontoon, spon ton', *n* [Fr *sponton*, It *spontone, spuntone*, spontoon] A kind of official weapon formerly borne by officers of infantry, used for signalling, &c

spook, spok, *n* [From D and L G *spook*, G *spuk* a ghost or apparition, connections doubtful.] A ghost, an apparition, a ghostly or supernatural manifestation, what causes a place to be regarded as haunted.

spookish, spōk'ish, *a* Pertaining to spooks, of the nature of a spook, ghostly, haunted.

spool, spol, *n* [Same as D *spoel*, Dan and Sw *spole*, G *spule*, spool.] A reel or small cylinder of wood, &c, used to wind thread or yarn on

spoon, spōn *n* [A. Sax. *spón*, a chip or splinter=O Fris. *spōn*, Icel. *spónn, spann*, Dan and D *spaan*, G *span*, a chip, a splinter, originally a chip of wood to help in eating same as *span*, in *span new*] A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part, and a handle, used for taking up articles of food at table, something in the shape of a spoon, a foolish fellow or simpleton (colloq) —— v t pret & pp *spooned*, spond, ppr *spooning*, spon'ing To take up or out with a spoon or ladle

spoon-bill, spon'bil, *n* A bird of the heron family, having a bill somewhat like a spoon at the end

spoon-drift spōn'drift, *n* [For *spoom drift, spume-drift* SPUME] Fine spray from the tops of waves, spindrift

spoonful, spōn'ful, *n* As much as a spoon contains

spoon-meat, spōn'mēt, *n* Food that is or must be taken with a spoon liquid food

spoony, spooney, spon'i, *a* [Weak as a child fed on *spoon* meat] Weak minded, weakly or foolishly fond —— n. A silly fellow, a ninny [Colloq]

spoor, spor, *n* [Borrowed fr D *spoor*, a track, the same word as A. Sax Dan and Icel. *spor*, G *spur*, a track] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals slot or scent used originally by travellers in South Africa

sporadic, spō-rad'ik, *a* [Gr *sporadikos* fr *sporas* dispersed, fr *speirō*, I sow, I scatter SPORE] Scattered occurring here and there in a scattered manner

sporadically, spō-rad'ik al li, *adv* In a sporadic manner, here and there

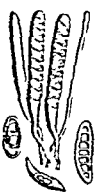
sporangium, spō-ran'ji um, *n*, pl **sporangia**, spō-ran'ji a [Gr *sporos* seed, and *angeion* a vessel] The case in which the spores of cryptogams are formed

spore spōr, *n* [Gr *sporos* seed, fr *speirō*, I sow whence also *sporadic, sperm*] The reproductive germ of a cryptogamic plant, a minute germ of certain animal organisms

sporidium, spō-rid'i um, *n*, pl **sporidia**, spo-rid i a [Dim fr Gr *sporos*, seed SPORE] A name given to certain spores of fungi and lichens

sporocyst, spōr'o-sist, *n* [Gr *sporos*, seed, *hystis*, a sac] A cyst containing spores or germs.

sporran, sporan, spo'ran, *n* [Gael. *sporan*] The fur pouch belonging to the Highland dress, worn in front of the kilt


Sporidia.

sport, spōrt, *n* [An abbrev of *disport* DISPORT] A pastime, diversion, or amusement, a game, a merry making, an out-of-door recreation that grown men indulge in, such as shooting, fishing, horse racing, &c, such amusements collectively, amusement, fun, or enjoyment experienced, jest, as opposed to *earnest*, derision, object of mockery, a plant or animal that differs greatly from the normal or natural condition or type, a monstrosity ——v t pret & pp *sported*, spōrt'ed, ppr *sporting*, spōrt'ing To divert used *refl*, to exhibit or wear in public (colloq) —— v i To play, to frolic, to make merry to trifle, to practise the diversions of the field.


Sporran as worn by the 93rd Regiment

sportful, spōrt'ful, *a* Full of sport, sportive frolicsome amusing

sporting, sport'ing, *a* Indulging in sport, belonging to or practising sport or sports, especially field sports, pugilism, &c

sportive, sport'iv, *a* [*Sport* and *ive*] Full of sport, indulging in sport, gay, playful, merry, frolicsome, jocular

sportively, spōrt'iv li, *adv* In a sportive manner, gaily, merrily, playfully

sportsman, spōrts'man *n* One who pursues or is skilled in the sports of the field, one who engages in shooting fishing, &c —**sportsmanship**, spōrts'man ship, *n* The practice of sportsmen

sporule, spo'rūl, *n* [Dim of *spore*] A small spore, a spore

spot, spot, *n* [Same as D *spat*, Dan *spætte*, a spot a speck, Icel *spotti, spottr*, a bit, a small piece, same root as *spit, spatter*, or fr A.Sax *splot*, a spot] A mark on a substance made by foreign matter, a place discoloured, a speck, a blot what soils, a stain on character or reputation, a blemish, a flaw, a small extent of place, a place, a site, a locality, any particular place, a part of a different colour from the ground on which it is, a dark place on the disc or face of the sun or of a planet ——v t pret & pp *spotted*, spot'ed, ppr *spotting*, spot'ing. To make a spot or spots on, to discolour, to stain, to tarnish, as reputation to mark with spots of colour different from the ground, to catch with the eye, to recognize (*colloq*)

spotless, spot'les, *a* Free from spots, free from stain or impurity, free from anything that sullies, unspotted, unblemished, pure, immaculate

spotlessly, spot'les-li, *adv* In a spotless manner, purely, blamelessly

spotlessness spot'les nes, *n* Quality of being spotless.

spotted, spot'ed, *p a* Marked with a spot or spots speckled.

spotty, spot'i, *a* Full of spots, marked with discoloured places spotted.

spousal, spouz'al, *a* [From *spouse*] Pertaining to espousal or marriage, nuptial, matrimonial, connubial

spouse spouz, *n* [O Fr *espouse*, Fr *epouse* fr L *sponsus, sponsa*, a man a woman betrothed, fr pp of *spondeo*, I promise solemnly, I engage SPONSOR.] One joined in wedlock, a married person, husband or wife

spout, spout, *n* [Same as D *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten* to spout, perhaps akin to *spit* but comp Sw *sputa, spruta*, to spout, so that it may be equivalent to *sprout*, with loss of r as in *speal*] A pipe, nozzle, or projecting mouth of a vessel, used in directing the stream of a liquid poured out, a conduit, a pipe for conducting water as from a roof, a waterspout, a jet or gush of water ——v t pret & pp *spouted*, spout'ed, ppr *spouting*, spout'ing To pour out or discharge in a jet and with some force, to throw out through a spout, orifice, or pipe, to utter in the manner of a mouthing actor or orator, to mouth ——v i. To issue in a gush or strong jet, to run as from a spout, to make a speech, especially in a pompous manner

spouter, spout'er, *n* One who spouts, one who makes speeches in a pompous or affected manner

spout-hole, spout'hōl *n* The spiracle or blow hole of a whale

spoutless, spout'les, *a* Having no spout

sprain, sprān, *v t* pret & pp *sprained*, sprānd, ppr *spraining*, sprān ing [From O Fr *espreindre*, to force out, to strain, fr L *exprimere, expressum*, to press out EXPRESS] To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without dislocation ——n A violent strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation

sprang, sprang, pret of *spring*

sprat, sprat, *n* [Formerly also *sprot*, fr D and L G *sprot*, G *sprotte*, sprat, allied to *sprout*, in reference to the supposition that it was a young fish] A small fish of the herring family abundant on the British coasts and excellent as food.

sprawl, sprąl, *v i* pret & pp *sprawled*, sprąld, ppr *sprawling* sprąl'ing [Probably a contr word allied to Sc *sprachle*, to scramble, Icel *spraukla*, to sprawl, or to Dan *sprælle*, to sprawl, Sw *sprattla*, to palpitate] To struggle or show convulsive motions, to stretch the body and limbs carelessly in a horizontal position, to lie or crawl with the limbs stretched, to grow or spread irregularly or ungracefully, to straggle

spray, sprā, *n* [Same as Dan *sprag*, Sw *sprągg*, a spray, akin to *sprig*] A twig a small shoot or branch of a tree, a collective body of small branches

spray, sprā, *n* [Origin doubtful, comp A. Sax *spregan* (), to pour, D *sprayen*, for *spreiden*, to scatter, akin to *spread*] Water flying in small drops or particles, as driven by the wind, or produced by a waterfall, any liquid made to assume the form of fine drops.—— v t pret & pp *sprayed*, sprād, ppr *spraying*, sprā'ing To cause to take the form of spray, to treat with spray

sprayey, sprā'i, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of spray—in sense of either word.

spread, spred, *v t* pret. & pp *spread*, spred ppr *spreading* spred'ing [A.Sax *spraedan* to extend=L G *spreden*, D *spreiden*, Dan *sprede*, G *spreiten* to spread, to scatter] To stretch or expand to a broader surface, to open out, unfold, display to stretch out, to cover by extending something over, to overspread, to extend or shoot out, to publish, to disseminate, as news or fame, to cause to be more extensively known to propagate, to cause to affect great numbers, as an infection, to emit, to diffuse, to send forth, as emanations or effluvia to disperse to scatter over a larger surface, to set and furnish with provisions ——v i. To extend itself, to stretch out, to shoot out widely, to be extended or stretched, to be propagated or made known more extensively, to be propagated from one to another to be diffused ——n The act of spreading or state of being spread, extent compass expanse, diffusion, a meal or banquet of some pretensions (colloq)

spread-eagle, spred'ē-gl *n* The figure of an eagle having the wings and legs ex

tended on each side of the body —— a. Pretentious boastful defiantly bombastic.

spree spre n [From Ir *spre* animation spirit, vigour: comp *spry*] A merry frolic a drinking frolic a carousal. [Coll sl.]

sprig sprig n [Comp A. Sax *sprec* a branch, Icel. *sprek* a stick allied to *spray* a twig] A small shoot o twig a spray an off hoot a slip a youth a scion an ornament resembling a sprig or spray a small square brad or nail without a head.

sprigged sprigd, a Marked with ornaments resembling sprigs fastened with sprigs.

spriggy sprig'i, a Of the nature of a sprig full of sprigs or small branches.

spright, **sprite**, n [Contr for *spirit* and compelled by neces sity *sprite* be g th better spelling.] A sprite a elf The spelling *spright* is now practically obsolete but *sprightly* and not *spritely* is still the common spelling.

sprightliness, **spritliness** n Quality of being sprightly liveliness brightness gaiety vivacity.

sprightly, **spritly**, a [Also written but less commonly *spritely*. See SPRIGHT.] Full of spirit lively brisk animated airy gay vivacious.

spring spring v i. pret. *sprang* or *sprung* sprang, sprung pp *sprung* ppr *springing* spring'ing [A. Sax. *springan*, to spring to leap (pret *sprang* pp *sprungen*) =O Sax. *springan* n, O Fris. *springa* D and G *springen*, Sw and Icel. *springa*, Dan. *springe* to spring cog Gr *sperchein*, to hasten, *sperchnos*, hasty The noun is from the verb] To leap jump bound, to leap up to start up to start up as a bird from a covert to dart or shoot to recoil or fly back by elastic force to warp or become warped to become cracked to arise to take origin to issue to originate to be derived to rise or come forth, as out of the ground to shoot up out, or forth, to begin to appear to come to light to issue into sight or knowledge —— v t. To start or rouse, as from a covert to produce quickly or unexpectedly, to propose on a sudden to crack to weaken by a crack in the timber to pass by leaping to jump over —To spring a leak, to have a leak open to experience the opening of a leak —To spring a mine (in the military sense) to cause it to explode often used *fig* —— n A leap a bound a flying back of a body by its elasticity elastic power or force resilience an elastic body made of various materials, especially steel, which, when bent or forced from its original state, has the power of recovering it by the elasticity that by which action is induced mainspring a natural fountain of water issuing from the earth an issue of water from the earth any source of supply that from which supplies are drawn that season of the year in which plants begin to spring or grow the vernal season the first and freshest part of any state or time, a crack in a mast, yard, or other piece of timber In architecture, the point of an arch that rests on its support.

spring balance spring bal-ans, n A contrivance for weighing articles by observing the amount of compression which their weight produces upon a steel spring.

spring beetle spring'be-tl, n. An elater.

spring board spring'bord, n. An elastic board used in vaulting &c.

spring buck spring'buk, n [D., lit. the springing buck] A species of antelope very abundant in South Africa.

spring-carriage spring'ka-rij, n A wheel-carriage mounted upon springs.

spring-cart, spring'kart, n. A light cart mounted upon springs.

springe sprinj n [From *spring* comp. *swinge* fr *swing* / *ge* fr *sang*] A gin a snare a noose fastened to an elastic body so as to catch bird or animal. —— v t. pret. & pp *sprinjed*, sprinjd ppr *springeing*, sprinjing. To catch in a springe to ensnare.

springer spring' n. One who springs the bottom stone of an arch.

spring gun spri g gun, n A gun intended to be discharged unintentionally by trespassers.

spring halt. See SPRING HALT.

spring'iness spring'i nes, n Quality or state of being springy elasticity.

springing spring'i g n Act of one who springs, or that which springs in architecture the point from which a change springs.

springlet spring'let, n [Spring and -let] A little spring a small stream.

spring tide spring tid, n [From the right to which it *springs* or rises] The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides.

spring time spring'tim n The spring the vernal season.

spring water spring'wa-ter n Water issuing from a spring.

spring wheat spring'whet, n A species of wheat to be sown in the spring.

springy spring'i, a. [From *spring* and -y] Having elasticity like that of a spring elastic light of foot running under the feet abounding with springs wet spongy.

sprinkle spring'kl, v t pr t & pp *sprinkled*, pring'kld ppr *sprinkling*, spri g'kling [A lim o freq of old *sprikke*, A.Sax. *sprencan*, for *sprengan* caus of *springan* to spring=D *sprenkelen* to sprinkle G *sprenkeln*, to spot, to splash. SPRING] To scatter or let fall in small drops or parties to bespread with small drops or parties to besprinkle to bedew —— v i To scatter or fall in small drops or particles —— n. A small quantity scattered in distinct drops a sprinkling.

sprinkler spri g'kle n One who or that which sprinkles.

sprinkling, spring'kling, n Act of one who sprinkles a small quantity sprinkled or falling in large a small number or quantity distributed in a scattered manner.

sprint sprint, n [Comp O G *sprenzen* to spring: ak n, perhaps *spurt*, *sprit*] A short swift foot-race a spurt.

sprit sprit, n. [Same as D *sprit* a sprit, *boegsprit* the bowsprit A fr *spreot* a spout, a shoot SPROUT] A small boom or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally in order to extend and elevate it.

sprite sprit, n. [A form of *spirit* O F *esprit* *esprit* fr L. *spiritus* Erroneously spelled also *spright* whence *sprightly* SPRIGHT] A spirit a kind of fairy If o goblin.

sprit-sail sprit'sal, n A sail extended by a sprit, a sail, now disused, attached to a yard under the bowsprit of large vessels.

sprout, sprout, v i. pret. & pp *sprouted*, prout ed pr *sprout ng* sprouting [From a supposed A. Sax. *sprutan* to sprout, akin to *spreotan*, to sprout=O Fris. *spruta* L.G *sprüten*, D *spruiten*, G *sprossen*, to sprout akin *sprit*, *sprit*, *spurt* *spout* *sputter*] To bud, to send forth a growth, as the seed of a plant to germinate to push out new shoots. —— n. A shoot of a plant a shoot or young growth from a branch or root of a plant or tree pl. young cole worts Brussels sprouts.

spruce, sprös, a [Said to mean lit. after



Springbok (*Antilope euchor*)

the Prussia style, fr *Spruce* Prussia for merly used for Prussian Prussian] Neat in dress and appearance trim smug dandified foppish —— v t pret. & pp *spruced*, sprost ppr *sprucing* sprös'ing To trim or dress in a spruce manner.

spruce sprös, n [Apparently so-called because the tree was first known as a native of Prussia (see prec) but rather fr G *spr sucht* sprucefir so also *spruce beer*=G *sprossen-bier* sprout-beer] A name given to several kinds of pine-trees yielding valuable timber the Norway spruce being the most common European species.

spruce-beer sprös'ber r [See prec.] A fermented liquor made from sugar or molasses, and flavoured with sprouts of the spruce fir.

sprucely sprös'li, adv In a spruce manner with extreme or affected neatness.

spruceness sprös'nes, n The state or quality of being spruce trimness fineness.

sprung sprung, pret & pp of *spring*.

spry spri, a [Allied to *spry* or to bl *spack* N *sprak*, Sw *sprak* / ty] Nimble active, vigorous lively [Colloq.]

spud spud, n [A form of *spad*, q v akin to Dan *spyd* Icel. *spjót* a spear E a *spit*] A kind of small spade with a long handle for cutting the roots of weeds also a small spade with a short handle.

spue sp v t and i Same as *Spew*.

spume sp m n [L. *spuma*, foam fr *spuo* I spit out SPEW] Froth, foam scum frothy matter thrown up to the surface of liquors. —— v i. pret. & pp *spumed* spümd pp *spuming* sp ming To froth to foam to spoom.

spume cent spum es ent, a [L. *spumescens*, ppr of *spumesco* I grow foamy SPUME.] Frothy foaming.

spumiferous sp m f r us, a [L. *spuma*, foam, *ferre* I bear] Producing foam.

spumines spüm'i nes, n. Quality of being spumy.

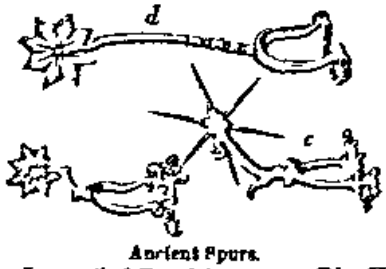
spumy spüm'i, a [*Spume* and -y] Consisting of spume or of froth scum foamy.

spun spu pr t. & pp of *spin*.

spunge spu j Same as *Sponge*.

spunk, spu gk n [Ir *spong*, Gael. *spong* tinder touchwood, sponge L. *spongia*, a sponge SPONGE.] Touchwood tinder tinder made from a species of fungus amadou mettle pluck courage.

spur spe n [A.Sax *spora*, a spur=Icel. *spori*, Sw *sporre*, Dan. *spore* O H G *spor*



Ancient Spurs.

c, Long-spiked Rowel Spur (temp Edw IV.) *d* Long necked Prussian Spur temp Henry VIII. *a*, Steel Spur (temp Henry VIII.).

Mod. G *sporn* fr a root meaning to kick, seen also *spurn*.] An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels, to prick the horses for hastening their pace hence incitement instigation stimulus something resembling or likened to a spur something that projects hardly one of the large roots of a tree the hard pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves in defence and attack a sharp outgrowth in animals or plants a projecting appendage of a flower resembling a spur a smaller mountain a mass that shoots from another mountain or range of mountains. —— v t. pret. & pp. *spurred*, sperd ppr *spurring* sper'ing. To prick with a spur as to incite to more hasty pace to incite to instigate, urge, or encourage to impel to put spurs on. —— v i. To travel with great expedition to press forward.

spurgall, sper'gal, *n* A place galled by the spur ——*v t* pret & pp *spurgalled*, sper'gald, ppr *spurgalling*, sper'gal ing To gall with the spurs

spurge, sperj, *n* [O Fr *espurge*, spurge, fr L *expurgare*, to purge—*ex* out of, and *purgo*, I purge PURGE] The common name of certain British plants (genus Euphorbia), with an acrid milky juice powerfully purgative

spur-gear, spur-gearing, sper'gēr, sper'gēr-ing, *n* Gearing in which spur-wheels are employed

spurge-laurel, sperj'la-rel, *n* A British evergreen shrub (*Daphne Laureola*) resembling a laurel

spurious, spū'ri-us, *a* [From L *spurius*, spurious, bastard, connections doubtful] Illegitimate bastard, not genuine, not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended, counterfeit, false, fictitious

spuriously, spū'ri us-li, *adv* In a spurious manner, falsely

spuriousness, spū'ri-us-nes, *n* State or quality of being spurious

spurn, spern, *v t* pret & pp *spurned*, spernd, ppr *spurning*, spern'ing [A Sax *spurnan*, *speornan*, to spurn=O Sax. *spurnan*, Icel. *sporna*, *spyrna*, O H G *spurnan*, *spornan*, to kick, same root as *spur*, and L *sperno*, I despise] To drive back or away, as with the foot, to reject with disdain, to scorn to receive or accept, to treat with contempt ——*v i* To kick or toss up the heels, to manifest disdain in rejecting or resisting anything ——*n* Disdainful rejection, contemptuous rebuff

spurner, spern'er, *n* One who spurns

spurred, sperd, *a* Wearing spurs, having shoots like spurs

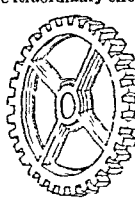
spurrer, sper'er, *n* One who or that which spurs

spurrey, spe'ri, *n* [D and O Fr *spurrie*, G *spurrey*, *spurre* origin unknown] A British plant growing in corn-fields, &c, one species of which is cultivated as food for cattle

spurrier, sper'i-er, *n* [*Spur* and *-ier*] One whose occupation is to make spurs

spurt, spert, *v t* pret & pp *spurted*, spert'ed, ppr *spurting*, spert'ing [A form of *spirt*, akin to *sprit*, *sprout*, comp Icel. *spretta*, a spurt] To throw out in a stream or jet, as water, to spirt ——*v i* To gush out, to spirt ——*n* A forcible gush of liquid, a jet, a sudden extraordinary effort for an emergency, a short sudden act, a sudden increase of speed

spur-wheel, sper'hwēl, *n* A cog wheel with teeth perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of radii



Spur wheel

spur-winged, sper'wingd, *a* Having a horny spur on the wing as certain birds

sputter, sput'er, *v t* pret & pp *sputtered*, *sput'erd* ppr *sputtering*, *sput'er-ing* [A dim or freq corresponding to *spout*, akin L G *sputtern*, to sprinkle] To emit saliva from the mouth in rapid speaking, to throw out moisture, as wood in burning, to fly off in small particles, with some crackling or noise, to utter words hastily and indistinctly ——*v t* To *throw out with haste and noise*, to utter with rapid indistinctness, to jabber

sputterer, sput'er-er, *n* One who sputters

sputum, spū'tum, *n*, pl **spūta**, spū'ta [L *sputum*, spittle, fr *spuo*, I spit] Spittle, matter expectorated

spy, spī, *t t* pret & pp *spied*, spīd, ppr *spying* [O Fr *espier*, *to spy* (whence *espie*, a spy), fr O H G *spehōn* (G *spahen*), to search out or examine, same root as in L *specio*, I see, Skr *spaç*, to look. SPECIES] To gain sight of, to see to discover at a distance or in concealment, to espy, to gain a sight or knowledge of by artifice, to explore, to view and examine secretly (generally with *out*) ——*v i* To search narrowly, to pry ——*n*, pl. **spies**, spīz A person who keeps watch on the actions of others, a secret emissary sent into an enemy's camp or territory to bring back intelligence

spy-glass, spī'glas, *n* A popular name for a small telescope

squab, skwob, *a* [Akin Sw *squabba*, a fat woman comp G *quabbe*, a fat, shaking mass, Dan *Trabbet*, fat, squat.] Having a short, fat body, plump, bulky, unfledged, unfeathered, as a young pigeon ——*n* A short, fat person an unfledged bird, a young pigeon, a kind of sofa or couch, a stuffed cushion

squabble, skwob'l, *v i* pret. & pp *squabbled*, skwob'ld, ppr *squabbling*, skwob'ling [Same as Sw *sqvabbel*, a dispute, akin *sqvapp*, a splash perhaps an imitative word.] To dispute or contend noisily, to scuffle, to wrangle to brawl, to quarrel ——*n* A scuffle, a wrangle, a brawl, a petty quarrel

squabby, skwob'i, *a* [*Squab* and *-y*] Thick, fat squab

squad, skwod, *n* [Abbreviated fr O Fr *esquadre*, a squadron See next] A small party of men assembled for drill or inspection, any small party

squadron skwod'ron, *n* [O Fr *esquadron* (Fr *escadron*), fr It *squadrone*, a squadron, augmentative of *squadra*, a square, fr L prefix *ex*, and *quadra*, a square SQUARE] A square body of troops†, the principal division of a regiment of cavalry, usually from 100 to 200 men, a division of a fleet, a detachment of ships of war employed on a particular expedition, under a flag-officer

squadroned, skwod'rond, *a* Formed into squadrons

squalid, skwo'lid, *a* [L *squalidus*, fr *squalēre*, to be stiff or rough with anything, to be foul] Foul, filthy extremely dirty

squalidity, squalidness, skwo-lid'i-ti, skwo'lid nes, *n* The state of being squalid, filthiness

squalidly, skwo'lid-li, *adv* In a squalid, filthy manner

squall, skwal, *v i* pret & pp *squalled*, skwald, ppr *squalling*, skwal'ing [An imitative word same as Icel. *skral*, a squall or scream, *sl vala*, to scream, akin *squeal*] To cry out, to scream or cry violently ——*n* A loud scream a harsh cry

squall, skwal, *n* [Comp Sw *squala*, to gush out *squal-regn*, a violent rain-shower, a squall] A sudden and violent gust of wind, a brief storm of wind

squally, skwal'i *a* Abounding with squalls, or sudden and violent gusts of wind

squalor, skwol'er, *n* [L *squalor*, fr *squalēre* SQUALID] Foulness, filthiness, coarseness

squama, skwā'ma, *n*, pl **squamæ**, skwā'mē [L, a scale] A scale or scaly part of plants or animals

squamate skwā'māt, *a* [See prec] Squamose, covered with small scale-like bodies

squamose, squamous, skwa-mōs', skwā'mus, *a* [L *squamosus*, fr *squama*, a scale] Covered with or consisting of scales, resembling scales, scaly

squander, skwon'der, *v t* pret & pp *squandered*, skwon'derd ppr *squandering*, skwon'der ing [Perhaps fr A.Sax *swindan*, *swand*, *swunden*, to waste away, vanish (=G *schwinden*, to vanish), with *q* inserted as in *squeamish* and vulgar *squim* for *swim*, &c] To spend, to spend lavishly or profusely, to spend without economy or judgment, to lavish, *to fling away*, to waste

squanderer, skwon'der-er, *n* One who squanders, a spendthrift, a prodigal

square, skwār, *a* [O Fr *esquarré*, squared, square, *esquarre*, a square, fr L prefix *ex*, and *quadrus*, square, fr *quatuor*, four, which is cog with E *four* Of same origin are *squad*, *squadron*, *quadrate*, &c] Having four equal sides and four right angles, quadrilateral and rectangular, cubical, forming a right angle, more rectilineal or angular than curved in outline, that does equal justice, fair, honest, even, adjusted so that there is no balance left, exactly suitable, true, superficial in regard to measurement, as opposed to *lineal* (a *square* inch, foot, &c) —Square root, that root which being multiplied into itself produces the given number or quantity, thus, 8 is the square root of 64 ——*n* A plane rectilineal figure having four equal sides and four right angles, any area similar to this, an area of four sides with houses on each side, an instrument having one straight edge at right angles to another, used by artificers, draughtsmen, and others, for testing or describing right angles, the product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself, a square body of troops, level, equality, conformity ——*v t*, pret & pp *squared*, skwārd, ppr *squaring*, skwār'ing To make square, to reduce to a square, to form to right angles, to reduce to any given measure or standard, to adjust, to regulate, to mould, to shape, to accommodate, to fit, to make even, so as to leave no difference or balance, to settle (accounts), to multiply a number by itself —To square the circle, to determine the exact area of a circle in square measure ——*v i* To suit to fit, to accord or agree, to take the attitudes of a boxer to spar (colloq)

square-built, skwār'bilt, *a* Of a square build or shape

squarely, skwār'li, *adv* In a square form, directly, fairly honestly—**squareness**, skwār'nes, *n* State of being square

square-rigged, skwār'rigd, *a* Having sails mostly of a square shape and extended by yards

square-sail, skwār'sāl, *n* A sail extended on a yard suspended by the middle

square-toes, skwār'tōz, *n* A formal, old-fashioned personage, one rather strait-laced (Colloq)

squarrose, skwor'rōs, *a* [L *squarrosus*, rough] In *bot* covered with rough spreading processes or points

squash, skwosh, *v t* pret & pp *squashed*, skwosht, ppr *squashing*, skwosh'ing [O Fr *esquacher*, to crush, fr L *ex*, intens, and *coactare*, to constrain, fr *cogo*, *coactum*, I force (whence *cogent*) *Squat* is akin] To shatter, to shiver, to crush, to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass ——*n* Something soft and easily crushed, something unripe or soft, a sudden fall of a heavy soft body, a shock of soft bodies

squash, skwosh, *n* [From American Indian name] A plant, a kind of gourd, cultivated in America as an article of food

squashy, skwosh'i, *adv* [*Squash* and *-y*] Soft and wet, muddy, miry

squat, skwot, *t t* pret & pp *squatted*, skwot'ed, ppr *squatting*, skwot'ing [From O Fr *esquatir*, fr *quatir*, to duck, to bend, with *es*=L *ex*, intens, prefixed, same origin as *squash* (v t), namely L *coactare*] To sit down upon the hams or heels, to sit close to the ground, to cower or crouch as an animal, to settle or take up a residence on land without any title or right ——*a* Crouching down, squatting, cowering, short and thick of body, squabby ——*n* The posture of one who squats

squatter, skwot'er *n* One who squats or sits close, one that settles on unoccupied land, particularly public land, without a title, in Australia, a stock-owner, or one who occupies a large area of pasturage

squaw, skwa *n* [Amer Indian] Among American Indians, a female or wife

squawk, skwak *v i* pret. & pp *squawked*, skwakt, ppr *squawking*, skwak'ing. [Akin to *squeal*] To cry with a loud harsh voice

squeak, skwēk, *t i* pret & pp *squeaked*, skwēkt, ppr *squeaking*, skwēk ing [Imitative of sound, comp *squawk*, *quark*, G *quieken*, to squeak Sw *sqvala*, to croak or cry like a frog] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, as a pig or a mouse, to give out a sharp or shrill sound or noise, as a wheel, a door, and the like, to break secrecy for fear or pain (colloq) ——*n* A sharp shrill cry or sound.

squeaker skwēk'ẽr *n* One that squeaks a young bird.

squeal skwēl, *vi* pret & pp *squealed* skwēld, ppr *squealing* skwēl'ing [A weaker form of *squall*, implying a shriller sound.] To cry with a harp shrill voice to utter a shrill cry as a pig.——*n.* A shrill sharp cry a squeak.

squeamish skwēm'ish, *a* [Prov E *squeamish* fastidious, fr O and Prov *squeam* an attack of sickness, fr A Sax. *swima* a swimming or giddiness, or N *svima* dizziness akin to O *schwindel* dizziness, and not to verb to *swim* (in the water).] The *q* has been inserted partly through the influence of *qualmish*.] Having a nice stomach that is easily turned, nice to excess in taste easily disgusted apt to be offended at trifling improprieties fastidious dainty scrupulous.

squeamishly skwēm'ish-li, *ad* In a squeamish or fastidious manner fastidiously.

squeamishness skwēm'ish-nes, *n* State or quality of being squeamish excessive nicety fastidiousness.

squeezability skwēz-a-bil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being squeezable.

squeezable skwēz'a-bl, *a* Capable of being squeezed.

squeeze skwēz, *vt* pret. & pp *squeezed* kwēzd pp *squeezing* skwēz'ing [Formerly *squise squize* fr A Sax. *cwisan* to squeeze (with intens. initial *s* added) comp LG *quese* a bruise Sw *qvasa*, to crush O *quetschen*, to squash.] To subject to pressure to press closely to compress to crush to oppress with the view of extracting money to harass by extortion to embrace closely to hug to thrust between close bodies to force by pressure ——*vi.* To press to urge one's way by to pass by pressing to crowd.——*n.* An application of pressure compression between bodies a close hug embrace an impression of a design obtained from a surface by impressing damp paper or other substance on it.

squeezer skwēz'ẽr *n.* One who or that which squeezes.

squelch, skwelch, *vt* pret & pp *squelched*, skwelcht ppr *squelching* skwelch'ing [From Prov E. *quelch*, a blow (with prefixed through influence of *squash*, &c.) connections doubtful.] To crush to destroy ——*vi.* To be crushed.——*n.* A flat heavy fall.

squib, skwib, *n.* [From O E. *squippe* for *swippe* (comp *squeamish*) to move along swiftly = Icel. *svipa*, to dart allied to *sweep* and *scoop*.] A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper filled with powder or other combustible matter and sent into the air burning and bursting with crack a cracker a petty lampoon a skit.——*vi.* pret & pp *squibbed* skwibd ppr *squibbing* skwib'ing To throw squibs to utter sarcastic or severe reflections to contend in petty dispute.

squid kwid, *n.* [Probably fr *squirt* fr some of them squirting out black matter.] A popular name of many cuttle-fishes.

squill, kwil, *n* [Fr *squille* L. *squilla scilla* fr Gr *skilla*, squill—the plant and animal.] A plant allied to the hyacinths, onions, &c., used in medicine as a diuretic and expectorant a species of shrimp.

squinch, kwinsh, *n* [A form of *sconce*.] In *a* An arched structure formed across an angle as in a square tower to support the masonry above it.

squint, kwint, *a* [Comp Pro E. *asquint* = *asquint* D *schuin* slope *schuinsch*, sloping, oblique.] Looking obliquely or different ways not having the optic axes coincident having distorted sight.——*n.* An oblique look an affection of the eyes in which the optic axes do not coincide strabismus.——*vi.* pret & pp *squinted*, kwint'ed ppr *squinting* skwint'ing. To look obliquely or with the eyes differently directed, to have the axes of the eyes not coincident to refer or allude indirectly.

squire skwīr *n.* [A contraction of *esquire* Esquire.] An attendant on a knight a knight's armour bearer a gentleman next in rank to a knight the title often given to a country gentleman a devoted male attendant on a lady a beau a gallant ——*vt* pret & pp *squired*, skwīrd ppr *squiring* kwīr'ing To attend as a squire to attend as a beau or gallant to escort.

squirearchy squirarchy kwīr'ar-ki, *n* [*Squire* and *Gr archō* rule.] The rule of squires o country gentlemen the squires org ntlemen of a country taken collectively.

squirehood squireship kwīr'hood, skwīr'ship *n* The rank or condition of a squire.

squireling skwīr'ling *n* [*Squire* and *ling*.] A small or petty squire.

squirm, skwerm, *i* pret & pp *squirmed* skwermd pp *squirming* kwerm'ing [Perhaps a modification of *swarm*, to wriggle up a tree.] To move like a worm to feel to wriggle to writhe.——*n.* A wriggling motion.

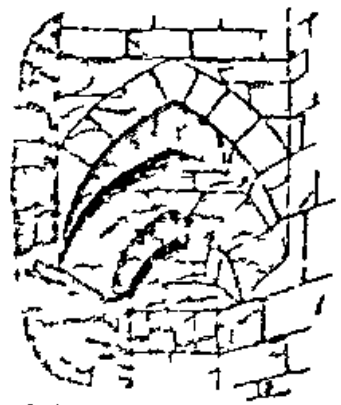
squirrel, kwir'el, *n* [O Fr *esquirel* *escurel* (Fr *ecureuil*) fr L.L. *sciurolus*, dim of L *sciurus* fr G *skiouros* a squirrel, lit shadow-tail—*skia* shadow and *oura* tail.] A fam of arboreal species of rodents living in trees, and distinguished by their powers of leaping, and their long and bushy tails.

squirt, skwert, *vt* pr t & pp *squirted*, kwert'ed, pp *squirting* skwert'ing [Prov E *swirt* = L.G *swirtjen*, to squirt, the *q* being inserted as in *squeamish*.] To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice in a stream to throw with a squirt.——*vi.* To issue in a jet or fine stream to spirt ——*n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream a syringe a small jet or stream a spirt.

stab, stab *vt* pret & pp *stabbed* stabd, pp *stabbing* stab'ing [Probably of Celtic origin comp Gael. *stob* I. *tobainn* to stab Gael. and Ir *stob* a stake a prickle, akin *staff*.] To pierce with a pointed weapon to wound or kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument to injure or wound figuratively to injure secretly as by malicious falsehood or slander ——*vi.* To give a stab or wound with a pointed weapon, to wound.——*n.* A thrust or wound with a pointed weapon an underhand injury keen poignant pain.

stabber stab'ẽr *n* One who or that which stabs.

stability sta-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr *stabilité*, L. *stabilitas*, f *stabilis* stable.] State or quality of being stable strength to stand without being moved or overthrown steadfastness firmness solidity steadiness or firmness of character constancy.



8¢ Inch, Marstok Priory Warwickshire.

stable stā'bl, *a.* [F *stable* L. *stabilis* fr *sto* I stand. STATE, STAND.] That stands firmly firm firmly established not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown steadfast firm in purpose or resolution not fickle or wavering.

stable stā'bl, *n.* [O F *estable* Fr *étable*, fr L *stabulum* a standing place an abode of animals, a stall, a stable *fr sto* I stand. See prec.] A house shed, or apartment for beasts especially horses, to lodge and feed in ——*vt* pret. & pp *stabled*, stā'bld ppr *stabling* stā'bling To put or keep in a stable ——*vi.* To dwell or lodge in a stable to dwell in an inclosed place to kennel.

stable boy stable man stā'bl-boi, stā'bl-man *n* A boy or man who attends at a stable.

stableness stā'bl-nes, *n* Stability.

stabler stā'bl-ẽr *n* A stable keeper one who stables horses.

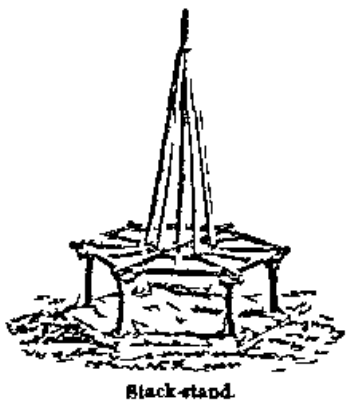
stabling stā'bl-ing, *n* Act of keeping in a stable accommodation for keeping horses.

stablish, stab'lish *vt* pret. & pp *stablished* stab'lisht ppr *stablishing* [Short form of *establish* (q.v.).] To settle in a state for permanence to establish.

stably stā'bli, *adv* In a stable manner firmly steadily with stability.

staccato stak-kā'to *a* [It pp of *staccare* to separate.] In *mus* a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a detached distinct, or pointed manner.

stack, stak *n* [Same as Icel. *stakkr*.] Swed *stack* Dan *stak* a stack a pile of hay skin *stikke stick stock*.] A large regularly built pile of hay grain in the sheaf or straw sometimes covered with thatch a pile of other objects, as turf wood, &c., a quantity of firewood containing 108 cubic feet a number of funnels or chimneys standing together a single tall chimney the funnel of a locomotive or a steam vessel a high rock detached a columnar rock rising out of the sea ——*vt* pret. & pp *stacked* stakt, ppr *stacking* stak'ing. To pile up or build in a stack to make into a large pile.



Stack-stand.

stack-stand stak'stand, *n* A framework on which to build stack of grain, &c. to keep them off the ground.

stack yard stak'yārd, *n* A yard for stacks of hay corn, &c.

stacte stak'tē, *n* [Gr *stakte fr stazō* I drop.] A sweet spice used as incense by the ancient Jews.

staddle stad'l, *n* [A. Sax *stathol*, *stath* a base or foundation akin to *stead*, *steady stand*.] A stack-stand or frame supporting a stack a tree left uncut when others are cut down.

stade stād, *n* [From *stad* *m.*] A stadium, the ancient measure of length.

stadium, stā'di-um *n.* [L. f Gr *stadion*.] A Greek measure equal to 606 feet 9 inches English the course for foot-races at Olympia and elsewhere in Greece.

staff staf *n* pl. **staves** or **staffs** stāvz, stafs. [A. Sax. *stæf* a staff = D and L.G *staf* Icel. *stafr* Ir *stav* (*stab* a staff same root probably as *stab stem*, nd Skr *stabh*, *stambh*, to make firm.] A stick rod, or wand used variously a stick carried in the hand for support a walking-stick hence, *fig* that which props or upholds a prop stay or support a stick used as a weapon a cudgel a straight stick used as symbol of

office, a baton, a rod with a curved head as an official mark of a bishop, the long handle of an instrument or weapon, a graduated stick used in levelling, a light pole on which to *hoist* and *display* a *flag* at sea, the five parallel lines, and the four spaces between them, on which notes and other musical characters are placed, a body of officers whose duties refer to an army or regiment as a whole, and who are not attached to particular subdivisions (in this and next sense pl always *staffs*), a number of persons, considered as one body, assisting in carrying on any undertaking (a hospital *staff* &c)

staff-officer, staf'of-is er, *n* An officer upon the staff of an army or regiment

staff-sergeant, staf'sar-jant, *n* A sergeant of a superior class belonging to the staff of a regiment

stag, stag, *n* [Same as O E *stag*, a young horse, a cock-turkey, Sc *staig*, a stallion, Icel *steggr*, a male animal fr stem of A Sax *stigan*, Icel *stiga*, G *steigen*, to mount, lit the mounter STAIR] A male animal, especially the male red deer, the male of the hind, a hart

stag-beetle, stag'bē-tl, *n* One of the largest of British insects, the male of which has enormous horny toothed mandibles

stage, stāj, *n* [O Fr *estage* (Fr *etage*), fr hypothetical L L *staticum*, fr L *sto*, *statum*, I stand (whence *state*, *station*, &c) STATE] An elevated floor or platform, as for an exhibition of something to public view, a scaffold, especially, the raised platform or floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited, hence, *the stage*, the theatre, the dramatic profession, the drama a place where anything is publicly exhibited, place of action or performance, scene of an action or affair, a place of rest on a journey, as where a relay of horses is taken, a halting-place, the distance between two stopping-places on a road, a single step of a gradual process, degree of advance or progression, one of a number of successive steps or advances, point reached, a stage-coach —— v t pret & pp *staged*, stājd, ppr *staging*, stāj'ing To put upon the theatrical stage

stage-coach, stāj'kōch *n* A coach that runs by stages a coach that runs regularly between places for the conveyance of passengers

stage-manager, stāj'man āj er, *n* One who directly superintends the production and performance of a play

stage-player, stāj'plā er, *n* An actor on the stage, one who represents characters on the stage

stager, stāj'er, *n* One that has long acted on the stage of life, a person of experience

stage-struck, stāj'struk, *a* Seized by a passionate desire to become an actor

stage-wagon, stāj'wag-on, *n* A wagon for conveying goods and passengers at regularly appointed times

stage-whisper, stāj'whis per, *n* A loud whisper, as by an actor in a theatre, meant to be heard by the audience, an aside

stagey, **stagy**, stāj'i, *a* [*Stage* and *-y*] Pertaining to the stage, theatrical, in a depreciatory sense

stagger, stag'er, *v i* pret & pp *staggered*, stag'erd, ppr *staggering*, stag'er ing [From older *stacker*, *staker*, to stagger, fr root of *stake*, comp to *stick*, fast=O D *staggeren* Sc *stacher*, *stacker*, Icel *stakra*, to stagger] To reel, to totter to sway helplessly to one side and the other, to begin to give way, to hesitate, to waver, to vacillate —— v t To cause to doubt and waver to make to hesitate, to make less firm or confident, to strike as incredible, to amaze ——n A sudden swaying or reeling of the body, as if the person were about to fall, *pl* a disease of horses and cattle attended with reeling or giddiness

stag-hound, stag'hound, *n* A large hound used in hunting the stag or red-deer

staging, stāj'ing, *n* A temporary structure for support, as in building, scaffolding

stagnancy, stag'nan si, *n* [*Stagnant* and *-cy*] State of being stagnant, stagnation

stagnant, stag'nant, *a* [Fr *stagnant*, L *stagnans*, *stagnantis*, ppr of *stagnare*, to stagnate (*q v*)] Not flowing or running in a current or stream, standing, motionless, still, not active, dull, not brisk.

stagnantly, stag'nant-li, *adv* In a stagnant, motionless, inactive manner

stagnate, stag'nāt, *v i* pret & pp *stagnated*, stag'nāt-ed, ppr *stagnating*, stag'nāt-ing [L *stagnare*, *stagnatum* fr *stagnum*, a place of standing water probably allied to *sto*, I stand] To cease to flow, as water, to have *no current*, *to be still or motionless*, to cease to be brisk or active, to become dull or without the activity of business

stagnation, stag nā'shon, *n* [See prec] State of being or becoming stagnant state of being without flow, current, or motion, cessation of action or of brisk action, the state of being dull or inactive

stagy See STAGEY

staid, stād, *a* [For *stayed*, a pp of *stay*] Not volatile, flighty, or fanciful, sober, grave, steady, sedate

staidly, stād'li, *adv* In a staid manner, gravely, sedately

staidness, stād'nes, *n* The state or condition of being staid, sobriety gravity

stain, stān, *v t* pret & pp *stained*, stānd, ppr *staining*, stān'ing [An abbrev of *distain* (which see) comp *sport*, fr *disport*] To mark or spot with a different colour, to discolour by the application of foreign matter, to make foul to soil, to sully, *fig* to tarnish, pollute, disgrace, as with crime or sin to colour, as wood, paper, glass, &c , by a chemical or other process, to tinge with colour, to impress with a coloured pattern —Stained glass, glass painted with certain pigments which are fused into its surface at a moderate heat —— v i To take stains, to become stained ——n A discoloration from foreign matter, a blot, a spot, a flaw, cause of reproach disgrace

stainer, stān'er, *n* One who stains, a workman engaged in staining

stainless, stān'les, *a* Free from stains or spots, untarnished, immaculate, unblemished

stair, stār, *n* [Lit that by which a person mounts, A Sax *staeger*, a step, a stair, fr *stigan* (Icel *stiga*, G *steigen*), to mount, to climb, whence also *stag*, *stile* (on a fence), and the first part of *stirrup*] One of a set of steps to go up or down by, a set of such steps, a series of connected steps steps by which persons ascend to a higher level or go down to a lower —Down stairs, below stairs, in the basement or lower part of a house —Up stairs, in the upper part of a house

staircase, stār'kās, *n* The part of a building which contains the stairs

stair-rod, stār'rod, *n* A metallic rod for holding a stair carpet to its place

staith, stāth, *n* [A Sax *stæth*, a shore, bank, landing place=Icel *stoth*, a harbour, akin to *stead*] A landing place, an elevated wharf for shipping coal &c.

stake, stāk, *n* [A Sax *staca*, a stake=O Frs and L G *stake*, D *staak*, Sw *stake*, Icel *stjaki*, Dan *stage*, fr the root of *stiel*, *stack*] A small piece of wood sharpened at one end intended to be set or fixed in the ground for some purpose a post, a pale, the piece of timber to which a person was fastened to be burned, hence, to suffer at *the stake*, to be burned, that which is pledged or wagered that which is laid down to be gained by victory or lost by defeat, something hazarded, the state of being pledged or put at hazard (preceded by *at*) —— v t pret & pp *staked*, stākt, ppr *staking* stāk'ing To fasten, support, or defend with stakes, to pierce with a stake, to mark the limits of by stakes, to wager to pledge to put at hazard upon *the issue of* competition or upon a future contingency

stake-net, stāk'net, *n* A net for catching fish supported upon stakes

stalactic, **stalactical**, sta-lak'tik, sta-lak'tik al, Same as *Stalactitic*

stalactite, sta-lak'tīt *n* [Gr *stalaktos*, trickling or dropping, fr *stalassō*, I let fall drop by drop] A mass of calcareous matter attached, like an icicle, to the roof of a cavern, and produced by the percolation through the rock above of water holding carbonate of lime in solution

stalactitic, **stalactitical**, sta-lak-tit'ik, sta lak tit'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of stalactite, resembling a stalactite, containing stalactites



Cave with Stalactites and Stalagmites

stalagmite, sta-lag'mīt, *n* [Gr *stalagmos*, a dropping fr *stalassō*, I drop STALACTITE] A deposit of stalactitic matter on the floor of a cavern, from the dropping of water containing lime See STALACTITE

stalagmitic, **stalagmitical**, sta lag-mit'ik, sta-lag-mit'ik al, *a* Relating to or having the form of stalagmite

stale, stāl, *a* [*Akin to stall*, *still*, the meaning being fr standing long, comp O D *stel*, that remains standing quiet, stale STALL] Vapid, tasteless, or spoilt, from age or long keeping having lost life, spirit, and flavour from being long kept, not new, fresh, or freshly made, musty, trite, common and out of regard having lost its novelty or power of pleasing —— v t pret & pp *staled*, stāld, ppr *staling*, stāl'ing To make stale, vapid, useless, cheap, or worthless, to wear out

stale, stāl, *v i* pret & pp *staled*, stāld, ppr *staling*, stāl'ing [Same as D and G *stallen*, Dan *stalle*, Sw *stalla*, to make water, fr G *stall*, A Sax *steal*, a stable STALL] To make water, to discharge urine, as horses and cattle ——n Urine of horses and cattle

stale-mate, stāl'māt, *n* In *chess* the position when the king, though not in check, cannot move without being placed in check, causing the game to be drawn ——v t pret & pp *stale mated*, stāl'māt-ed, ppr *stalemating*, stāl'māt-ing To subject to a stalemate in chess hence, to perplex completely, to nonplus

staleness stāl'nes, *n* State of being stale vapidness, triteness commonness

stalk, stąk, *n* [Same as Icel *stilk(r)*, Dan *stilk*, Sw *stjell*, a stalk akin to A Sax *stæl*, a stalk, Prov E. *stale*, a handle, cog Gr *stelechos*, a stem.] The stem or main axis of a plant, the part that supports a flower or cluster of flowers, a leaf fruit, &c , anything resembling the stalk or stem of a plant

stalk, stąk, *v i* pret & pp *stalked* stąkt; ppr *stalking* stąk'ing [A Sax *stalcian*, *stealcian*, *stælcan* to go softly or warily Dan *stalke* to stalk probably connected with *steal*; comp *talk* and *tell*] To walk in a stealthy manner, to pursue game by

approaching softly and warily behind a cover to walk in a lofty or dignified manner to pace slowly —— *v t* In hunting, to pursue stealthily or behind some cover to watch and follow warily for the purpose of killing —— *n* A high, proud, stately step or walk

stalked stakt, *a* Having a stalk or stem

stalker, stak'er *n* One who stalks a kind of fishing net.

stalk-eyed stak'id, *a* Said of crustacea, such as the lobster and crab which have the eyes set at the end of foot-stalks

stalking stak'ing *n* The art of approaching game such as deer softly and warily taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground.

stalking horse taking horse *n* A horse behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game hence any thing put forward to conceal a more important object, a mask pretence

stalkless stak'les, *a* Having no stalk

stalky stak'i, *a* [*Stalk* (n.) and *y*] Resembling a stalk

stall stal, *n* [A. Sax *steall, stel* place *stall stalle* = O Frs. and D *stal*, Icel *stallr* Sw *stall* Dan *stald* G *stall* a stall, a stable &c akin *stale* a verb *stool stalk* n, &c, same root as in *stand*] A place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed the division of a *stable* or the *apartment for one horse* or ox a bench or table in the open air where anything is exposed to sale a small house or shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale or an occupation is carried on the seat of a *clerical dignitary in the choir* or chancel of a cathedral a seat in front of the pit of a theatre —— *v t* pret. & pp *stalled* stald ppr *stalling* To put into a stall or stall or to keep in a stable to plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed, as a horse or a carriage —— *v i* To live as in a stall to dwell.

stallage stal'āj *n* [*Stall* and *-age*] The right of erecting stalls in fairs or rent paid for a stall.

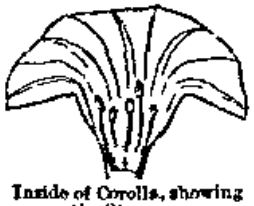
stall fed stal'fed, *v t* pret. & pp *stall-fed* ppr *stall-feeding* stal'feding To fatten in a stall or stall

stallion stal'yun *n* [O E. *stalon*, O Fr *estalon* (Pr *stalon*) a stallion from O H G *stal* E *stall* lit. the horse kept in the stall.] A horse not castrated an entire horse

stalwart, stalworth stal'wert, stal'werth, *a* [Formerly *stalword stallworth stalworth, &c* fr A. Sax. *stal weorth* perhaps lit worthy of place, fr *stal* stall, place STALL.] Stout-hearted redoubted daring tall and strong large and lusty in frame

stalwartness, stalworthness stal'wert-nes, stal'werth-nes, *n* The state or quality of being stalwart.

stamen stā'men, *n* [L. *stamen*, pl *stamina* the warp of a web a thread a fibre a stamen of a flower fr root *sta*, to stand.] The male organ of fructification in plants, situated immediately within the petals (when present) and containing the pollen or fertilizing powder (See ANTHER, POLLEN)



Inside of Corolla, showing the Stamina

stamened stā'mend, *a* Furnished with stamens

stamina, sta'mi na, *n pl* [See prec] Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything solidness of composition power of endurance or staying power lasting strength or vigor

staminal sta'mi nal, *a* Pertaining to stamens or stamina.

staminate taminated sta'mi nāt, sta'mi-nāt-ed, *a* Furnished with stamens

staminiferous, sta-mi nif'er-us, *a* [L *tamen* and *fero* I bear] Bearing or having stamens

staminigerous sta-mi nij'er-us, *a* [L *tamen* and *gero* I bear] Bearing or having stamens

stammer stam'er *v i* pret & pp *tammered, stammered* ppr *stammering, stammering* [A. Sax *stamor stamer* Icel *stamr stammr* stammering speaking with difficulty = L.G *stammern* D *stammeren, stameln*, G *stammeln* Icel *stama* to stammer allied to *stumble* and] To make involuntary stops or breaks in utterance to hesitate or falter in speaking to stutter —— *v t* To utter with hesitation or imperfectly frequently with *out* —— *n* Defective utterance a stutter

stammerer tam'er er *n* One who stutters or hesitates in speaking

stammering stam'e ring, *a* Apt to stammer marked by a stammerer or stutter

stamp *stamp v t* pret. & pp *stamped* stam'pt ppr *stamping* [A. Sax. *stempt* = Sw *stampa*, Dan *stampe* Icel *stappa stampa*, D *stampen* G *stampfen*, to stamp cog with Gr *stembein*, to tread, Sk *tanch*, to make firm akin *tap* to beat (q v)] To strike or beat forcibly by thrusting the foot downward to impress with some mark or figure to impress to imprint to fix deeply, to fix as a mark by impressing *it to mark by impressing a mark to affix* a postage or receipt stamp to to coin to form to cut out into various forms with a stamp to crush by the downward action of a kind of pestle as ore in a stamping mill. —*To stamp out, to extinguish, as* fire by the foot hence, to extirpate to suppress at once by strong measures —— *v i* To strike the foot forcibly downward. —— *n* Act of stamping with the foot a instrument used for crushing or pounding a sort of heavy pestle for crushing ore a stamping mill an instrument for making impressions on other bodies a mark imprinted a mark or seal set upon things chargeable with some tax or duty as evidence that the duty is paid a small piece of stamped paper issued by government to raise a revenue a postage-stamp an instrument for cutting out materials (as paper leather &c) into various forms by a downward pressure general character belonging to a thing distinguishing character character cast, sort, or kind.

stamp-act stamp kt, *n* An act for regulating the impression of stamp-duties.

stamp-collector sta mp'k lekt-er *n* A collector or receiver of stamp-duties one who collects postage-stamps.

stamp-duty stamp lū-ti, *n* A tax or duty imposed by government on many species of legal instruments

stampede tam pē' *n* [Am r Sp *estampida*, a tampede akin to *estampar*] A sudden fright scattering upon a body of cattle or horses, and causing them to bolt away any sudden flight. —— *v i* pret & pp *stampeded*, stam-ped'ed ppr *stampeding* tam-pē'ing To take sudden flight as if under the influence of terror —— *v t* To cause to break off in a stampede.

stamper stamp'er *n* One who stamps.

stamping mill, stamp-mill stam'ping-mil, stamp'mil, *n* An engine or machine by which ores are pounded by means of a stamp or set of stamps.

stamp-office *stamp'of'is, n. An office* where government stamps are issued, and stamp-duties are received.

stanch, staunch stänsh, *t* pret & pp *stanched* stänsht ppr *stanching* stänsh'ing [*O Fr estanchier F étancher* fr L.L. *stancare* to stop blood from flowing, fr L. *stagnare* to *stagnate* —which see] To stop or hinder from running, as blood to stop the flow of blood from to dry up —— *v t* To *stop, as a well, to cease to flow* —— *a.* [*O Fr estanche F étanche* fr the verb] Made water-tight, not leaky] Strong and tight such as will not let water in or out firm in principle constant and zealous hearty strong loyal.

stancher stänsh'er *n* One who or that which stanches

stanchion stan'shon *n.* [O Fr *estanson est çon* fr *estance* a support, fr L.L. *stantia*, fr L. *stans stantis* ppr of *sto* I stand STAND] A prop or support a piece of timber or iron in the form of a stake or post, used for a support an upright post or beam of different forms in ships.

stanchless stänsh'les, *a* Incapable of being stanched insatiable

stanchly *stänsh'li, ad In a stanch manner* firmly determinedly heartily

stanchness, stänsh'nes, *n* State or quality of being stanch soundness firmness in principle closeness of adherence

stand *stand, v i* pret. & pp *stood* stud ppr *standing* stan'ding [A. Sax *standan* = O Sax *stan* O Frs. *stonda* Icel *standa*, Sw *stanna*, O H G *standan* Goth *standan* akin to L.G and D *staan* G *stehen*, to stand fr root seen also in L. *stare*, Gr (*h*)*ist* n (Skr *sthā*, to stand fr same root are *stall stale step stamp stammer stem stiff still, stood* &c and through the French and Latin come *stay, state station, stable statue statute stanchion, constant, distant* &c] To be upon the feet in an upright position to be erect to be stationary or at rest in an upright position to be set upright *to be on end to be as regards position* a situation to have a site or locality to cease from progress to come to a state of rest to stop to pause to halt to continue or remain without injury to last to endure *to maintain one's ground or position* to maintain a fixed or steady attitude to persevere to persist to insist to be placed as regards rank or order to be in a particular state or condition to be as regards circumstances to be *in the stead* or place to be equivalent to become a candidate to hold a certain course as a ship to be directed towards any local point to measure from feet to head *or* from bottom to top to be abed to have efficacy to step or move and then stand (*to stand back*) —*To stand by* (*by* the preposition) to support to back not to desert —*To stand or stand in* (with personal objects) to cost.—*To stand out*, to project to be prominent to persist. —*To stand to* to apply one's self to to remain fixed in.—*To stand up for* to rise in defence of —— *v t* To set or place on end, to endure to sustain to bear to await to undergo —— *n* Act of standing a cessation of progress, a stop a halt a point beyond which no further progress is made a state of hesitation or perplexity a place or post where one stands a station a halt made for the purpose of resisting an attack a small table or frame, on or in which articles may be put for support, or on which goods may be exposed for sale a place in a town where carriages, cabs, &c stand ready for hire an erection or raised platform for spectators at open-air gatherings.

standard stan'dard, *n.* [*From O Fr estendart* (*Fr étendu d*) partly fr the Teut. verb to *stand*, with suffix *-ard*, partly fr L. *extendere* to extend, to display] An ensign or flag of war a staff with a flag or colours a banner that which is established as a rule or measure of quantity a measure or weight by which others are to be regulated and adjusted that which is established as a rule or model, *by the authority of* public opinion, or by custom criterion test a certain grade or stage by which pupils in schools are classified, the proportion of wet bit of fine metal and alloy established by authority a tree *not supported* or attached to a wall an upright support, as the poles of a scaffold the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corolla —— *a.* Serving as a standard capable of satisfying certain conditions *fixed by competent* authority fixed settled, not trained on a wall, &c but standing by itself

standard bearer stand ārd-bār-ér *n* An officer who bears a standard.

stander *stand'er n. One who stands*

stander-by, stand'er bi, *n* One who stands near, a bystander

stander-up stand'er up *n* One who stands up or who takes a side

standing stand'ing *p a* Upright erect, settled, established, permanent, lasting, not transitory, stagnant remaining erect, not cut down —Standing orders permanent regulations of a deliberative assembly as to how business is to be conducted in it —Standing rigging, the ropes in a ship that remain fixed in their position.——*n.* The act of one who stands continuance duration, place to stand in, power to stand, rank, condition in society

standish stan'dish *n* [*Stand* and *dish*] A case for pen and ink

stand-point stand'point, *n* A fixed point or station a fundamental principle, a position or point of view from which a matter is considered

stand-still, stand stil, *n* A standing at rest, a stop

stand-up, stand up *a* Erect, fought by combatants standing boldly up

stanhope, stan'hop *n* A light two-wheeled carriage without a top so called from a gentleman named *Stanhope*, for whom it was contrived.

stannary, stan'a-ri, *n* [From L *stannum*, tin origin doubtful.] A tin mine ——*a.* Relating to the tin mines or works —Stannary courts, courts in Cornwall dealing with those connected with the tin mines

stannic, stan'ik *a* [L *stannum* tin] Pertaining to tin procured from tin

stanniferous stan if'er us *a* [L *stannum tin, fero, I bear*] *Containing or affording* ing tin

stanza stan'za *n*, pl **stanzas** stan'zaz. [It *stanza*, a stanza, abode stop, &c, fr L L *stantia* abode, fr L *stans stantis* ppr of *sto* I stand STATE, STAND] A number of lines of poetry connected with each other and ending in a full point or pause, a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem

stanzaic, stan zā'ik *a* Consisting of or relating to stanzas arranged as a stanza



Stapelia variegata.

stapelia sta pē'li a, *n* [After *Stapel* a Dutch botanist] A genus of fleshy African plants with beautiful flowers.

stapes stā'pez, *n* [L. a stirrup] One of *the small bones of* the internal ear so called from its form

staphyloma staphylosis staf i lo'ma, staf i lō'sis *n* [Gr *staphyle* a grape cluster] A tumour or bulging out of the eye ball in front

staphyloplasty staf il-o-plas-ti *n* [Gr *staphyle*, the uvula and *plasso*, I form] The operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost

staphylorraphy, staf i lo'ra fi *n* [Gr *staphyle* the uvula, and *raphe*, a suture] *The operation of* uniting a cleft palate

staple stā'pl *n* [O Fr *estaple* market store, fr D and G *stapel* a post prop heap emporium, Sw *stapel* Dan *stabel*, same root as that of *stamp* and *step* See next] Formerly, a settled mart or market, an emporium, a city or town where certain commodities were chiefly taken for sale, hence, a principal commodity or production of a country or district principal element of or ingredient chief constituent the material or substance of anything, the thread or pile of wool, cotton or flax raw material ——*a* Pertaining to or being a mart or staple mainly occupying commercial enterprise, established in commerce chief principal, regularly produced or made for market ——*v t* pret & pp *stapled* sta'pld ppr *stapling* stā pl ing To sort or adjust the different staples of as wool.

staple stā pl *n* [A Sax *stapel* a prop, really same as above word.] A loop of iron formed with two points to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin bolt, &c

stapler stā'pl er *n* A dealer in staple commodities, one employed in assorting wool according to its staple

star, star, *n* [A Sax *steorra* a star= O Sax. *sterro*, D *ster*, *star*, O H G *sterra* longer forms are Sc *starn*, Icel *stjarna*, Goth *stairno* G *stern* cog L *stella* (for *sterula*) Gr *aster astron* [whence L *astrum*), Armor *steren*, Skr *tārā* (for *stārā*) fr root of E *strew* L. *sterno* (whence *stratum*) Skr *stri* to strew fr their scattered positions] Any celestial body except the sun and moon, more strictly one of the heavenly bodies believed to be similar to our sun distinctively called *fixed stars* (as opposed to *planets*) in astrology a planet or other celestial body supposed to have influence over a person's life that which resembles a star, a figure with radiating points *an ornamental figure used like a* star indicative of a certain rank or honour a radiated mark in writing or printing, an asterisk, thus *, a person of brilliant qualities, a brilliant theatrical or operatic performer ——*v t* pret & pp *starred* stard ppr *starring* star'ing To set or adorn with stars, to bespangle ——*v i.* To shine as a star, to appear as an eminent actor among inferior players

starboard star'bord, *n* [A Sax. *steór bord* that is *steer board* fr *steóran* to steer the old rudder being a kind of large oar used on the right side of the ship STEER, BOARD] The right hand side of a ship or boat looking towards the stem or prow or posed to *port* or *larboard* ——*a.* Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship

starch starch *n* [A softened form of *starl* stiff, strong lit stuff that makes stiff STARK.] A vegetable substance universally diffused in plants, this substance extracted from wheat flour or potatoes and employed for stiffening linen and other cloth stiffness of a person's behaviour or manner ——*v t* pret & pp *starched* starcht ppr *starching* starch ing To stiffen with starch.



Starch Granules in Potato (magnified)

star-chamber star'chām ber *n* [So called because the roof was ornamented with stars] A former English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction which inflicted often arbitrary and cruel punishments

starched starcht *p a* Stiffened with starch stiff precise formal

starcher starch'er *n* One who starches

starchily, starch'i li *adv* In a starchy manner with stiffness of manner

starchiness starch'i nes *n* State of being starchy, stiffness of manner

starch-sugar starch sug-er *n* Glucose

starchy, starch'i *a* Consisting of starch resembling starch stiff precise

star-crossed star'krost *a* Not favoured by the stars ill fated

stare stār, *v i* pret & pp *stared* stārd, ppr *staring* stā'ring [A Sax *starian*, to stare, to gaze = D and L G *staren* G *starren* Icel *stara* lit to look fixedly the root being that of D *staar*, G *starr*, stiff, fixed, E *starl* STARK.] To look with fixed eyes wide open, to fasten an earnest look on some object to gaze especially under the influence of powerful feeling to stand out stiffly ——*v t* To affect or abash by staring ——*n* The act of one who stares, a fixed look with the eyes wide open

starc star, *n* [A Sax *steer*, Icel *stari* Sw *stare* G *staar*; comp L *sturnus*, a starling] A starling

starer stā'er *n* One who stares

starfish, *starfish, n* A marine animal (an



I, Sun Star fish (*Solaster papposa*) 2 Buttthorn Star fish (*Asterias aurantiaca*)

echinoderm) having the form of a star with five or more rays radiating from a central disc.

star-gazer, star'gaz-er, *n* One who gazes at the stars an astrologer

star-gazing *star'gāz ing n The act or* practice of observing the stars, astrology

staring stā'ring *p a* Gazing, looking with fixed eyes

staringly, star'ing li, *adv* In a staring manner with fixed look

stark stark *a* [A. Sax. *stearc* stiff, hard =O Sax *starl* D *sterk* G and Sw *stark*, Icel *sterkr*, akin G *starr* stiff E *stare* *Starch* is a softened form and *starve* is akin.] Stiff, rigid, as in death strong, powerful, mere, pure, downright ——*adv* Wholly, entirely as in the phrase *stark* mad

starkly, stark'li *adv* In a stark manner

starless stär'les *a* Having no stars visible or no starlight

starlight star'lit, *n* The light proceeding from the stars

starlike, star'lik, *a* Resembling a star, bright, lustrous

starling star'ling, *n* [Dim of *stare* a starling STARE] A European bird of a family allied to the crows, capable of being taught to whistle tunes and even to speak.

starlit, star'lit, *a* Lighted by stars

star-nose star'noz, *n* A North American mole with starlike rays at the extremity of its muzzle

starred stard *p a* Adorned or studded with stars, influenced in fortune by the stars (as ill *starred*)

starriness star'i nes *n* The state of being starry

starry, star'i *a* [From *star*] Abounding with stars adorned with stars consisting of stars stellar stellary, proceeding from the stars, shining like stars, resembling stars

star-spangled star'spang gld, *a* Spotted with stars

star-stone star'ston, *n* A rare variety of sapphire which when cut presents a star like reflection of light

start stärt *v i* pret & pp *started* start'ed ppr *starting* start ing [O E *sterte sturte sturte* not in A. Sax. or Icel, allied to D *storten*, Dan *sturte* G *stürzen* to rush to spring, connection doubtful] To move suddenly and spasmodically to move suddenly, as by an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear pain or the like to move with sudden quickness to shrink, to wince, to move suddenly as to deviate to set out to commence a race a journey or the like, to begin, to move jump or shift slightly from its place as a beam tenon hoop,

&c. to be dislocated.—To start up to rise suddenly as from a seat to come suddenly into notice.—v t. To cause to move suddenly to rouse suddenly as from concealment to chase to fleece to fly to bring into sudden motion to call forth to raise to alarm to disturb suddenly to startle to rouse to invent or discover to originate to bring within pursuit to move suddenly from its place to dislocate.—n. A sudden *motion of the body* a *sudden* twitch a sudden motion from alarm, surprise pain, &c a sudden rousing to action a bursting forth sudden fit spasmodic effort a quick spring a darting a push first motion from a place act of setting out outset *beginning of action or motion* the *setting* of something agoing

starter stärt'er *n* One who starts one who sets out one who sets persons or things in motion.

startle stärt'l, *v t* pret & pp *startled* start'ld ppr *startling* tärt'ling [Dim or freq of *start*] To move suddenly or spasmodically to start, wince or shrink.—v t. To cause to start to frighten or alarm suddenly to excite by sudden alarm surprise, or apprehension.—n. A start, as from fear or danger

startling, stärt'ling, *p a.* Such as to startle surprising alarming shocking

starvation stärv'ā'shon *n* [One of those words which have a Latin termination tacked on to an Anglo-Saxon base comp *flirtation, talkative, readable*, &c.] Act of *starving or state of being starved* keen suffering from hunger or cold.

starve stärv *v i* pret & pp *starved*, stärvd ppr *starving* stärv'ing [A Sax. *steorfan*, to perish of hunger or cold—O Sax. *sterban* O Fris. *sterva*, L.G. *starven*, D *sterven*, G *sterben* to die probably from root meaning to be stiff as in *stark, stare*] To perish or die with cold to perish with or suffer extremely from hunger to be very indigent to be hard put to it through want of anything.—v t To kill with hunger to distress or subdue by famine to destroy by want to kill with *cold to deprive of force or vigour* to make inefficient through insufficient expenditure

starveling, stärv'ling *n.* [*Starve* and *-ling*] An animal or plant that is made thin lean, and weak through want of nutriment an individual apparently starved.—a. Hungry lean pining with want.

state stāt, *n* [O Fr *estat*, state, condition, &c (Fr *état*) fr L. *status*, standing, state, condition, rank, position &c., fr *sto* I stand (seen also in *station, status, statue, stage rest, arrest constant exist*, &c.) *Estate* is a doublet of this. STAND] Standing *condition circumstances* the condition or circumstances of a being or thing at any given time situation case predicament position rank, condition, or quality pomp appearance of greatness dignity grandeur a certain division of the community partaking in the government an estate (of the realm) a political body a whole people united into one body a commonwealth a nation an independent country the power wielded by the government of a country the civil power, one of the divisions or bodies politic which together make up a republic.—a. Belonging to the state or nation national, public governmental.—v t. pret. & pp. *stated* stat'ed ppr *stating* stāt'ing. To express the particulars of to set down in detail to explain particularly *to narrate* to recite

state-craft, stāt'kraft, *n.* The art of conducting *state affairs statesmanship*

stated stāt'ed, *p.a.* Settled established regular fixed.

statedly stāt'ed-li, *ad* At stated times, regularly

state-house stāt'hous, *n.* The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sittings.

stateliness stāt'li-nes, *n.* Quality or condition of being stately loftiness of mien or manner grandeur dignity

stately stāt'li, *a* Such as pertains to state or high rank august grand magnificent lofty dignified elated.

statement stāt'me t, *n* The act of stating that which is stated a narrative a recital the expression of a fact or of an opinion.

state paper stāt'pā-per *n* A paper relating to the political interests or government of a state

state-room stāt'röm, *n* A magnificent *room in a palace or great house* a separate cabin in a steamer

statesman stāts'man *n* A man versed in state affairs or in the arts of government a politician of the highest class.

statesmanlike stāts'man-lik *a* Having the manners *or wisdom of statesmen worthy* of or becoming a statesman

statesmanship stāts'man-ship *n* The qualifications or employments of a statesman political skill.

static, stat'ik *a* Statical.

statical stat'ik al, *a.* [STATICS] Pertaining to statics concerned with bodies at rest or in equilibrium acting by mere weight without producing motion.

statically stat'ik al-li, *ad* In a statical manner according to statics

statics, stat'iks, *n* [Fr *statique* f Gr *statikē* statics, fr *statikos*, causing to stop or stand fr root of *histēmi*, to stand *state, stand*] That branch of mechanics or of dynamics which treats of forces in equilibrium, the body upon which they act being in a state of rest.

station stā'shon *n* [*Fr station*, L. *statio, stationis*, lit. a standing, f *sto* I stand, whence *stat stat re*, &c STATE.] A standing manner of standing the spot or place where anything stands place where a person habitually stands or is appointed to remain on duty post assigned situation condition of life status social position the headquarters of the police of a district place where troops live in garrison a harbour and other accommodation for vessels a regular stopping place a building or buildings on a railway for the receipt on of passengers and goods, and where trains stop.—v t. pret. & pp. *stationed* stā'shond ppr *stationing* stā'shon-ing To assign a station or position to to post *refl* to take up a post or post on.

stational, stā'shon-al *a* Pertaining to a station.

stationariness, stā'shon a-ri nes, *n* The quality of being stationary fixity

stationary stā'shon a-ri, *a* [*Fr station* a r L.L. *stationarius*, f *statio* a station] Standing fixed not moving not progressive regressive not appearing to move not advancing, in any sense

stationer stā'shon-er *n.* [Originally a bookseller from his occupying a stall or *station* in a fair or market.] One who sells paper pens, ink, pencils, and other articles or materials connected with writing

stationery stā'shon-e-ri, *n.* [*Stationer* and *-y*] The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper ink, &c.—a Belonging to a stationer

station house stā'shon-hous, *n* A place of arrest or temporary confinement a police-station.

station master stā'shon-mas-ter *n* The official in charge of a railway station

statist stat'ist, *n.* [From *statistics*] A statistician.

statistical **statistic** stat-i-stik'al, stat-is'tik *a* Pertaining or *according* containing statistics.

statistically stat-is-tik'al-li, *ad* In a statistical manner

statistician, stat-is-tish'an *n.* One versed in statistics.

statistic stat-is-tik's, *n.* [Fr *statistique* It *statistica* fr L. *status*, a condition, state. STATE.] A collection of *facts*, tabulated numerically respecting the state of the people in a nation, country or community any systematic statement *of* facts brought out by enumeration or collecting numbers the science which treats of subjects as indicated or illustrated by enumeration of facts

statuary stat'ū-a-ri, *n* [Fr *statuaire* L. *statuaria*, the art of statuary *statuarius*, a statuary fr *statua* a statue] One who practises the art of carving statues the art of carving statues a branch of sculpture statues regarded collectively

statue stat'ū *n* [Fr *statue* L. *statua*, fr *statuo* I set I place fr stem of *sto* I stand. *STATE.*] *A likeness representation of a human* figure or animal in marble, bronze or other solid substance a sculptured cast or moulded figure of some size and in the round.

statued stat'ūd, *a* Furnished with statues

statuesque stat-ū-esk' *a* [*Statue* and *-esque* as in *picturesque* &c] Partaking of or having the character of a statue

statuesquely stat'ū esk li, *adv* In a statuesque manner

statuette stat-ū-et *n.* [*Statue* and *-ette*] A small statue a statue smaller than nature

stature stat'ūr *n* [Fr *stature*, L. *statura* fr *sto* I stand. STATE.] The height of any one standing bodily tallness.

status stā'tus *n* [L. *status* standing fr *sto* I stand. STATE] State dignity or position in society social position circumstances rank condition *position* of affairs.

statutable stat'ū-ta-bl, *a.* [*Statute* and *-able*] Made or introduced by statute made or being in conformity to statute

statutably stat'ū-ta-bli, *adv* In a statutable manner agreeably to statute.

statute stat'ūt, *n.* [Fr *statut* L. *statutum*, fr *statuo* I set up I fix I determine STATE, STAND] A law proceeding from the supreme authority of a state an act passed by the legislature of a state an enactment a positive law a fundamental or permanent rule or law of a corporation or institution.—*Statute law* a statute collectively the enactments of a legislature in contradistinction to *common law*

statute-book stat'ūt-buk *n* A book of statutes *the statute-book* the whole statutes of a country

statute-roll stat'ūt-rōl, *n* *An enrolled* statute a statute book

statutory stat'ū-to-ri *n* [*Statute* and *-ory*] Enacted by statute depending on statute for its authority

staunch stänsh. See STANCH.

staurolite stä'ro-lit, *n.* [Fr *stauros* a cross, and *lithos* a stone] CROSS-STONE.

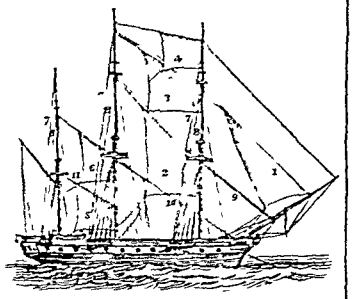
stave stāv *n* [From *staff* through influence of the plural *staves* The sense of stanza is probably fr Icel. *stef* a stave a refrain] A pole or piece of wood of some length one of the pieces of timber of which casks, tubs, &c are made a *stanza* a verse in music the staff.—v t. pret. & pp *staved*, stāvd ppr *staving* stāv'ing. To break in a stave or staves of, or to break a hole in (in this sense pret. & pp may be *stove*) to furnish with staves or rundles.—T stave off to put off, to delay

staves, stāvz, *n.* The plural of *staff* as well as of *stave*

stay stā, *v i* pret. & pp *stayed, staid*, stād ppr *staying* stā'ing [O F *estayer* to prop, support, keep steady fr *estay* a stay a support, f O D or Fl. *staye stavie* a prop *staeken to establish* akin to E. *stead, steady*] To prop or support (O T) to sustain to make to stop to stop to cause to cease to delay to postpone to keep back to abide to wait to wait for to await to halt strength for.—v t. To remain continue, or sojourn in a place to reside to abide to dwell to delay to tarry to be steady or firm to continue in a state to remain to wait to forbear to act to stop to come to a stand.—n. A continuance in a place abode for a time sojourn, continuance in a state or condition stand stop obstacle; *obstruction* a prop a support a *kind* of brace or tie in a structure *pl* a kind of stiffened waistcoat or bodice worn by females a bodice a corset, so called from the support it gives to the body

stay stā, *n* [A. Sax. *stag*=Icel. Dan Sw

D and G *stag*, a stay, perhaps a rope for climbing by, and akin to *stair*] A strong rope used to support a mast, and stretched



Stays and Stay-sails

1, Fore topmast stay-sail	6, Mizzen topmast stay-sail
2, Main topmast stay-sail	7, 8, Fore, main, and mizzen topmast and topgallant - mast back stays
3, Main topgallant stay-sail	9, Fore stay
4, Main royal stay sail	10, Main stay
5, Mizzen stay-sail	11, Mizzen stay

from it down to some other mast, or to some part of the vessel.—To miss stays, to fail in the attempt to tack about

stayer, stā'er, *n* One who or that which stays

staylace, stā'lās, *n* A lace for fastening a woman's stays

staymaker, stā'māk-er, *n* One whose occupation is to make stays

stay-sail, stā'sāl, *n* Any sail which hoists upon a sta,

stead, sted, *n* [A Sax *stede*=D and L G *stede*, Dan *sted*, Icel. *stath(r)* Goth *staths*, G *statt*, place, stead, fr root of *stand*, hence, *steady*, *steadfast*, *bestead bedstead*, *roadstead*, *homestead*, &c] Place or room which another had or might have preceded by *in*, service, assistance in such phrases as 'stood him in good *stead*' —— v t pret & pp *steaded* sted'ed, ppr *steading*, sted'-ing To be of use to, to benefit

steadfast sted'fast, *a* [*Stead*, place, and *fast*, lit firm in place] Firmly fixed or established, firm constant, resolute, immutable, not fickle or wavering, steady

steadfastly, sted'fast-li, *adv* In a steadfast manner, firmly, with steadiness of *mind or eyes*

steadfastness, sted'fast-nes, *n* State or quality of being steadfast, firmness of mind or *purpose*, fixedness in principles, constancy, *resolution*

steadily, sted'i li, *adv* In a steady manner, without shaking or tottering, without wavering, inconstancy, or irregularity, steadfastly, assiduously

steadiness, sted'i nes, *n* State or quality of being steady, firmness of standing or position, firmness of mind or purpose, constancy, *resolution*

steady, sted'i, *a* [A Sax *stedig* fr *stede*, place, stead = D Sw and Dan *stadig* G *statig*, constant. STEAD] Firm in standing or position firmly fixed stable, not tottering or shaking constant in mind, purpose or pursuit, not fickle, changeable, or wavering *easily moved or persuaded*, constant, uniform, regular, equable —— v t pret & pp *steadied*, sted'id, ppr *steadying*, sted'i ing To make steady, to hold or keep from shaking reeling, or falling, to support; to make or keep firm

steady-going sted'i gō-ing, *a* Of steady or regular habits.

steak stāk, *n* [A Scandinavian word Icel *steik* Sw *stek*, Dan *steg*, a steak, roast meat, Icel *steikja* Sw *steka* Dan *stege*, to roast akin to *stick*, as being *stuck* on a spit to roast] A slice of flesh, particularly beef, broiled, or cut for broiling (or it may be fried)

steal, stēl, v t pret *stole* stōl, pp *stolen*, stōl'en, ppr *stealing*, stēl'ing [A Sax *stelan*, to steal = O Sax *stelan*, O Fris *stela*, L G and D *stelen*, Icel *stela*, Goth. *stilan*, G *stehlen*, to steal, perhaps of same root as Gr *stereō*, I deprive, Skr *stenas*, a thief] To take and carry away feloniously, to pilfer, to purloin, to withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely, to gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means to perform secretly, to try to accomplish clandestinely —To steal a march upon, to gain some advantage over stealthily —— v i To withdraw or pass silently or privily, to slip in, along, or away unperceived, to practise theft, to take feloniously

stealer, stēl'er, *n* One that steals a thief

stealing, stēl'ing, *n* The act of one who steals theft

stealth stelth, *n* [Comp *heal*, *health*, *till*, *tilth*] The act of stealing, a secret or clandestine method of procedure, a proceeding by secrecy

stealthily, stel'thi-li, *adv* In a stealthy manner, by stealth

stealthiness, stel'thi-nes, *n* The character of being stealthy

stealthy, stel'thi, *a* [*Stealth* and *-y*] Done by stealth, accompanied by efforts at concealment, done furtively, furtive, sly

steam, stēm, *n* [A Sax *steam*, vapour, steam, smoke = D *stoom*, Frs. *stoame*, steam akin L G *stūm*, drift of snow or rain, further connections unknown] The vapour of water, visible vapour, the vaporous or gaseous substance into which water is converted under heat and pressure, the elastic aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling-point (212° F), the vapour which rises from all moist and liquid bodies when subjected to heat.—— v i. pret & pp *steamed*, stēmd ppr *steaming* stēm'ing To give out steam or vapour, to rise in a vaporous form to pass off in visible vapour to sail by the agency of steam —— v t. To expose to steam, to apply steam to

steam-boat, **steam-vessel** stēm'bōt, stēm'ves-el, *n* A vessel propelled through the water by steam acting on machinery

steam-boiler, stēm'boil-er, *n* A strong vessel of iron or steel in which water is converted into steam for supplying steam-engines, &c

steam-carriage, stēm'ka-rij, *n* A locomotive engine adapted to work on common roads a road steamer

steam-chest, **steam-dome**, stēm'chest, stēm'dōm, *n* A chamber above a steam-boiler to form a reservoir for the steam.

steam-crane, stēm'krān, *n* A crane worked by steam

steam-engine, stēm'en-jin, *n* An engine in which the elastic or expansive force of steam is made available as a source of motive power

steamer, stēm'er, *n* A steam-boat or steam-ship, a road-steamer a fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam, a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam

steam-gauge, stēm'gāj, *n* A gauge attached to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam, a pressure gauge

steam-governor stēm'gu vern-er, *n* The governor of a steam engine

steam-hammer, stēm'ham er, *n* A heavy hammer operated by steam

steaminess, stēm'i nes, *n* The state of being steamy

steam-jacket, stēm'jak-et, *n* A hollow casing surrounding any vessel and into which steam may be admitted.

steam-launch stēm'lansh, *n* A large kind of boat propelled by steam

steam-navigation stēm'na vi-gā shon, *n* The propulsion of boats and vessels by steam; the art of navigating steam vessels

steam-packet, stēm'pak-et, *n* A packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running between certain ports

steam-plough, stēm'plou, *n* A plough or gang of ploughs worked by a steam-engine

steam-power, stēm'pou-er, *n* The power of steam mechanically applied.

steam-press, stēm'pres, *n* A press actuated by steam-power, a printing press worked by steam

steam-ship, **steam-vessel**, stēm'ship, stēm'ves-el, *n* A ship propelled by steam

steam-tug, stēm'tug, *n* A small steamer used for towing ships

steam-whistle, stēm'whis-l, *n* A kind of whistle made to sound by steam passing through

steamy, stēm'i, *a* [*Steam* and *-y*] Consisting of or abounding in steam, damp, misty

stearic, stē ar'ik, *a* Pertaining to stearine —Stearic acid, an acid abundant in fats

stearine, **stearin**, stē'a-rin, *n* [From Gr *stear*, fat] The chief ingredient of suet and tallow, the harder ingredient of animal fats

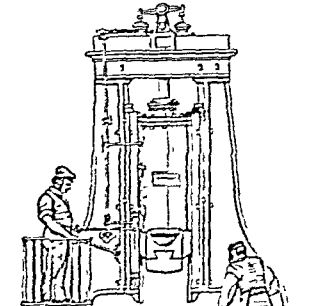
steatite, stē'a-tīt, *n* [Fr *steatite*, fr Gr *stear*, *steatos*, fat, tallow] A mineral used in the manufacture of porcelain, in polishing marble, in the composition of crayons, &c, soap-stone

steatopygous, stē-a-top'i-gus, *a* [Gr *stear*, *steatos*, fat, *pygē*, buttocks] Having an accumulation of fat on the buttocks or rump

stedfast, sted'fast See STEADFAST

steed, stēd, *n* [A Sax *stēda*, a steed, a stallion, Icel *stedda*, a mare akin to *stud* (of horses), fr stem of *stand* STUD] A horse, especially a horse of high mettle, for state or war used chiefly in poetry

steel, stēl, *n* [A. Sax *stele*, *style*, steel= L G D and Dan. *staal*, Icel. *stal*, G *stahl* O G *stahal*, cog O Pruss *stal la*, steel, root probably that of *sticl*, *stale*, *steal*, &c] A very hard form of iron, produced by combining iron with a small portion of carbon, most extensively used, and particularly for edged tools, figuratively, weapons, swords spears, and the like, a kind of steel file for sharpening knives, a piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match, used to typify extreme hardness, sternness, rigour ——a Made of steel resembling steel, hard, unfeeling, rigorous



Steam hammer

—— v t. pret & pp *steeled*, stēld ppr *steeling* stēl'ing To overlay, point, or edge with steel, to harden, to make hard or extremely hard, to make insensible or obdurate

steel-clad stēl'klad, *a* Clad with steel mail or armour

steel engraving, stēl en grāv'ing, *n* The art of engraving upon steel plates an impression or print from an engraved steel plate

steelíness stēl'i-nes, *n* The state of being steely great hardness

steeling stēl'ing *n* The welding of a steel edge on a cutting instrument acierage

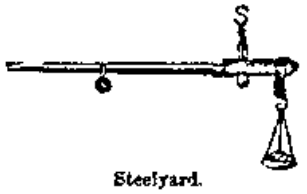
steel pen stēl'pen *n* A pen or pen nib made of steel

steel plate stēl'plāt, *n* A plate of broad piece of steel a plate of polished steel on which a design is engraved the print taken from such plate

steel toys stēl'toiz, *A* technical name for small articles of steel, as buttons, buckles &c

steely, stēl'i, *a* Made of or resembling steel hard stubborn

steelyard stēl'yārd, *n* [Apparently from *steal* and *yard* but old forms of the name make this doubtful and the real origin is not clear] An instrument for weighing



Steelyard.

bodies a kind of balance with unequal arms, the article to be weighed being applied at the short arm while a weight is made to balance it by being moved along the longer arm

steenbok stē'bok stān'bok *n* [D *steen*, stone, and *bok*, a buck] A species of antelope of South Africa

steep stēp *a* [A Sax *steáp* = O Frisian *stēp* steep akin Icel. *stæpr* high probably allied to *stoop* and signifying literally sinking down abruptly *Steeple* is a derivative] Ascending or descending with great inclination rising almost perpendicularly precipitous —*n* A precipitous place a precipice a cliff

steep stēp *t* pret. & pp *stept*, ppr *steeping* steping [Same as D and G *stippen* Fris. *tiepen* to dip, to steep, perhaps connected with *steep* adject.] To soak in a liquid to macerate to imbue to keep in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed it to extract the essence from by soaking often used figuratively —*n* Process of steeping state of being steeped liquid in which anything is steeped

steepen stē'pn, *vt* pret. & pp *steepened*, ppr *steepening* stē'pn-ing [*Steep* and *-en*] To become steep

steeper stēp'er *n* One who steeps anything in which things are steeped

steeple stē'pl, *n* [A Sax *stēpel stēpl* a steeple a tower=L *stipes* a pile Icel. *stæpull*, a steeple allied to *stapi*] A lofty erection attached to a church house or other edifice, and generally containing its bells the tower of a building especially a tower surmounted by a spire

steeple-chase stē'pl-chās, *n* [Probably from a steeple having been originally selected as a goal] A horse-race across country in which obstacles have to be jumped as they are encountered

steeple-chaser stē'pl-chās-er *n* One who rides, or the horse ridden, in steeple-chases

steepled stē'pld, *a* Furnished with a steeple adorned with steeples or towers

steeply stēp'li, *ad* In a steep manner with steepness precipitously

steepness stēp'nes, *n* State of being steep precipitousness

steepy stēp'i, *a* Steep precipitous

steer stēr *n* [A Sax *stéor* = D and G *stier* Icel. *stjórr* Goth *stiur* a steer a bull same root as Sk *sthā* strong and akin to L *taurus*, fr G *tauros* (for *staros*), a bull] A young male of the ox kind a young ox a bullock

steer stēr *t* pret. & pp *steered*, ste'd ppr *steering* stēr'ing [A Sax *stéoran* = D *sturen* = O Frisian *stiura* = D *steuren*, *sturen* Dan *styre* Icel. *stýra*, G *steuern* to steer Goth *stiurjan* to establish the A Sax has also *stéd* a rudder same root as Gr *staurós* a stake] To direct and govern as a ship by the movements of the helm to guide the course of to guide —*vi* To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course to take a course at sea to answer the helm to keep or pursue a course or way in sailing

steerage stēr'āj *n* [*Steer* and *-age*] The steering of a ship the hinder or stern part of a ship that part of a ship allotted to the lowest class of passengers usually in the fore part of the vessel

steerer stēr'er *n* One who steers a steersman

steering wheel stēr'ing-hwēl, *n* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is governed

steersman stērz'man *n* [A Sax *stéd* + *mann*—*es* genitive of *stéor* rudder and *mann*] One who steers the helmsman of a ship

steeve stēv *vt* pret. & pp *steeved* stēvd ppr *steeving* stēv'ing [Akin to *stiff* compare D *stevig* stiff firm] To rise up from the bows at an angle said of a bowsprit.

steganography steg-a-nog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *steganos* close and *graphō* I write] The art of writing in cipher cryptography

stela, stele stē'la, stēl *n* pl **stelæ** stē'lē [L *stela* from Gr *stēlē*, a post, an upright stone from *stēnai* to stand L] A tall column or pillar serving as a monument, a milestone, or the like a sepulchral tablet or column

stellar stellary stel'ar stel'a-ri *a* [L *stellaris* from *stella*, a star STAR] Pertaining to stars astral starry full of stars set with stars

stellate stellated stel'lāt, stel'lāt-ed *a* [L *stellatus* See prec.] Resembling a star radiated in the form of a star

stelliform stel'i-form, *a* [L *stella*, a star *forma* form] Like a star radiated

stellular stellulate stel'ū-ler stel'ū-lāt *a* [from L *stellula* dim. fr *stella* a star STELLAR.] Having the appearance of stars having marks resembling stars

stem stem, *n* [A Sax *stemn*, *fr* root *stā* as *stæf* a staff = Icel. *stafn*, *stamn* Dan *stamme* D *stam*, G *stamm* ultimately from root of *stand* Stem of a ship is closely allied] The principal body of a tree or plant or any kind of firm part which supports the branches the ascending axis the talk also, a pedicel pedicel petiole or leaf stalk in the took of a family a race or generation of progenitors progeny branch of a family anything resembling the stem of a plant in music the vertical line added to the head of a note.

stem stem, *n* [Same as Icel. *stemma* a man, *staf*, the turn of a ship A Sax *stæf*, *stafna* D *steven* a prow See STEM above] A curved piece of timber or combination of pieces to which the two sides of a ship are united at the forward part the prow the forward part of a vessel.—*vt* pret. & pp *stemmed* stemd ppr *stemming* stem'ing To make way against by sailing or swimming to press forward through to lash against with the stem

stem stem *t* pret. & pp *stemmed* stemd ppr *stemming* stem'ing [Same as Icel. *stemma*, Sw *stamma*, *stämma* to dam to bank up perhaps allied to *stamp*] To stop, to dam up to check, as a stream or moving force

stem leaf stem'lēf, *n* A leaf growing from the stem

stemless, stem'les, *a* Having no stem acaulous

stench stensh, *n* [A softened form of A Sax. *stenc* smell, an odour, from *stincan* to smell, L *stinguere* STINK.] An ill smell offensive odour stink (which see)

stencil, sten'sil *n* [Perhaps fr O Fr *estancer* a support, a stencil forming a guide or support in making letters &c fr L.L. *stantia* a standing fr L *sto* I stand STANDION] A thin plate with a pattern cut through it, laid flat on a surface and brushed over with colour so as to mark the surface below —*vt* pret. & pp *stencilled* sten'sild ppr *stencilling* sten'sil-ing To form by means of a stencil to paint or colour with stencils

stenciller sten'sil-er *n* One who works with a stencil.

stencil plate sten'sil-plāt *n* A stencil.

stenograph sten'o-graf, *n* [Gr *tenos* close narrow and *graphō* I write] A kind of type-writer

stenographer stenographist, ste-nog'ra-fer ste-nog'ra-fist *n*. One who is skilled in stenography or shorthand

stenographic stenographical sten-o-graf'ik, sten-o-graf'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to stenography or shorthand expressed in shorthand

stenography sten-og'ra-fi *n* [Gr *stenos* narrow close and *graphō* I write] The art of writing in shorthand shorthand brachygraphy

stentorian sten-tō'ri-an, *a* [From *Stentor* a Greek herald celebrated for his powerful voice] Extremely loud loudly uttered able to utter a very loud sound

step step *vi* pret & pp *stepped* stept ppr *stepping* step'ing [A Sax. *steppan* = *stæppan*, to step also *stæpe* a step=O Fris *steppa*, *stepa*, O Sax *stapo* D and L G *stappen* to step O H G *stapfen*, D *stap* a step *Stamp* is allied, and the root is ultimately that of *tan*] To move the leg and foot in walking to go to walk especially to go a little distance and with a special purpose to advance or come as it were by hand or addition —*vt* *To set (a foot) to fit the foot of* as of a mast to erect for carrying a sail.—*n* A pace an advance made by one removal of the foot in walking the distance between the feet in walking or running a small space or distance a grade in progress or rank a forward move, a rise a high grade of rank an impression of the foot foot-print gait manner of walking sound of the feet, footfall a proceeding one of a series of proceedings measure or action adopted something to support the feet in ascending or descending places by which one goes up or down a stair the round of a ladder *pl* a step-ladder

stepbrother step'bruth-er, *n* [In this and following words *step-* is A. Sax *stēop* Icel. *stjúp-* D and G *stief* a prefix of doubtful origin] A brother by being a stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former wife or husband.

stepchild step'child, *n* The child of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

stepdaughter step'da-ter *n* The daughter of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

stepfather step'fā-ther *n*. A mother's second or subsequent husband.

step-ladder step'lad *n* A portable ladder having flat steps, and its own means of support attached

stepmother step'muth-er *n* A father's second or subsequent wife

steppe, step *n* [G *steppe* Ice *steypa* a step] A name applied to the level treeless plains which are found in Russia and Siberia.

stepper step'er *n* One who steps often applied to a horse

stepping stone step'ing-stōn *n* A stone to raise the feet above a stream or mud in walking a means of progress or further advancement

stepson step'sun *n* The son of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

stercoraceous, ster kō-rā'shus, *a* [From L. *stercus, stercoris,* dung] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature

stereo, ste'rō-ō, *n* A contraction of *stereotype*, used also adjectively

stereobate, ste'rē-ō-bāt, *n* [Gr *stereobatēs —stereos,* firm, solid, and *bainō,* I go] A kind of continuous pedestal at the bottom of a wall.

stereographic, ste'rē-ō-graf"ik, *a* Relating to stereography, showing the sphere as delineated on a plane in a certain manner

stereographically, ste'rē-ō-graf"ik-al-li, *adv* In a stereographic manner

stereography, ste-rē-og'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *stereos,* solid, *graphō,* I write] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane

stereopticon, ster-ē-op'ti-kon, *n* [Gr *stereos,* solid, *optil os,* optic] An apparatus in which two magic lanterns are combined.

stereoscope, ste'rē-ō-skōp, *n* [Gr *stereos,* solid, and *skopeō,* I view] An optical instrument by which two pictures taken under a small difference of angular view are viewed by each eye separately, so that, as in ordinary vision, the objects appear solid and real.

stereoscopic, stereoscopical, ste'rē-ō-skop'ik, ste'rē-ō-skop"ik al, *a* Pertaining to the stereoscope

stereoscopically, ste'rē-ō-skop"ik al li, *adv* In a stereoscopic manner, by means of the stereoscope

stereotrope, ste'rē-ō-trōp, *n* [Gr *stereos,* solid, and *tropē,* a turning] A revolving instrument for exhibiting stereoscopic pictures and showing figures as if in motion

stereotype, ste'rē-ō-tīp, *n* [Gr *stereos,* solid, and *typos,* type] A metal plate presenting on its upper surface a facsimile of a page of type, being cast in a papier maché or other mould obtained from these types and used to print from, also an electrotype plate, which is a finer kind of stereotype often used as an *adj* —*v t* pret & pp *stereotyped*, ste'rē-ō-tīpt, ppr *stereotyping*, ste'rē-ō-tīp ing To make a stereotype of, to prepare for printing by means of stereotyped plates, to fix firmly or unchangeably

stereotyped, ste'rē-ō-tīpt, *p a* Made or printed from stereotype plates, formed in a fixed unchangeable manner

stereotyper, ste'rē-ō-tīp-er, *n* One who stereotypes

stereotypic, ste'rē-ō-tīp"ik, *a* Pertaining to stereotype plates.

stereotypist, ste'rē-ō-tīp-ist, *n* A stereotyper

stereotypographer, ste'rē-ō-tī-pog"ra-fer, *n* A stereotype printer

stereotypography, ste'rē-ō-tī-pog"ra-fi, *n* Printing from stereotype

sterile, ste'ril, *a* [Fr *sterile,* fr L. *sterilis* barren, unproductive, cog Gr *stereos,* stiff, Skr *starī* a barren cow, G *starr,* stiff, rigid, perhaps E. to *stare*] Barren, unfruitful not fertile, producing little or no crop, producing no young, incapable of reproduction, barren of ideas destitute of sentiment, in *bot* bearing only stamens, staminate

sterility, *ste-ril'i-ti, n* [Fr *sterilité,* L *sterilitas*] Quality or state of being sterile, barrenness, unfruitfulness, unproductiveness

sterilize, ste'ril-īz, *v t* pret & pp *sterilized*, ste'ril-īzd ppr *sterilizing*, ste'ril-īz ing [*Sterile* and *-ize*] To make sterile or barren, to render free from bacteria or other germs

sterilizer, ste'ril īz-er, *n* One who or that which sterilizes, an apparatus to destroy or remove living germs, as bacilli, &c.

sterlet, ster'let *n* [Rus. *sterliad'*] A small species of sturgeon

sterling, ster'ling, *a* [Said to be from the *Esterlings* or *Easterlings* the old name in England of traders from Germany (*east* from England), whose money was of peculiar purity, or fr *G sterling,* a coin, a word of doubtful origin] An epithet by which English money is distinguished, signifying that it is of the standard value, hence, genuine, undoubted of excellent quality

stern, stern, *a* [A. Sax *sterne, styrne,* stern, akin to D *stuursch,* stern, Sw *styrsk,* refractory] Having an aspect of severity and authority, austere, gloomy, harsh, cruel, unrelenting, rigid, rigorous, hard, stringent

stern, stern, *n* [From IceL *stjórn,* steerage steering, rudder, akin to *steer*] The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat

sternal, ster'nal, *a* [STERNUM] Pertaining to the sternum

stern-chase, stern'chās, *n* A chase in which one vessel follows in the wake of the other

stern-chaser, stern'chās-er, *n* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward.

sterned, sternd, *a* Having a stern of this or that kind.

sternly, stern'li, *adv* In a stern manner, with stern countenance, with severity or harshness

sternmost, stern'mōst, *a* Furthest in the rear, furthest astern

sternness, stern'nes, *n* The state or quality of being stern, severity, austerity, rigour; harshness

stern-post, stern'pōst, *n* A principal piece of timber in a vessel's stern

stern-sheets, stern'shēts *n* The after part of a boat, usually furnished with seats for passengers.

sternum, ster'num *n* [L., fr Gr *sternon,* the breast-bone] The breast-bone

sternutation ster-nū tā'shon, *n* [L *sternutatio* fr *sternuto,* freq of *sternuo,* I sneeze.] The act of sneezing

sternutative sternutatory, ster nū'ta-tiv, ster nū'ta-to-ri, *a* [See prec] Having the quality of exciting to sneeze —*n.* A substance that provokes sneezing, as some kind of snuff.

stertorous ster'to-rus *a* [From L *sterto,* I snore] Characterized by a deep snoring, such as frequently accompanies apoplexy

stet stet [L, let it stand] In *printing* a word written upon proofs to signify that something which has been deleted is after all to remain

stethometer, ste-thom'et-er, *n* [Gr *stēthos* the breast, and *metron,* a measure] An instrument for measuring the external movements of the chest during respiration

stethoscope, ste'thos kop, *n* [Gr *stēthos,* the breast, and *skopeō* I see or view] An instrument for ascertaining the state of the chest or thorax, the lungs, &c, by means of the sounds arising there

stethoscopic, stethoscopical, ste thō-skop'ik, ste-thō-skop'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to the stethoscope

stethoscopically, ste-thō-skop'ik-al li, *adv* By means of a stethoscope

stethoscopist ste'thō-skop-ist *n* A person versed in the use of the stethoscope

stethoscopy, ste-thos'ko-pi, *n* The art of stethoscopic examination

stevedore, stē've-dōr, *n* [Sp *estivador,* a packer of wool, &c., fr *estivar,* to stow, fr L *stipare,* to cram, to stuff, as in *constipate, costive*] One whose occupation is to stow goods in ships, one who loads or unloads vessels

stew, stū, *v t* pret & pp *stewed*, stūd, ppr *stewing*, stū'ing [From O Fr *estuver* (Fr *étuver*) to stew to bathe, fr *estuve* a stove, fr O H G *stupa, stuba* a stove, a hot chamber, a bath room STOVE] To boil slowly or with a simmering heat to cook by simmering in a small quantity of water —*v i.* To be boiled or cooked in a slow, gentle manner —*n.* A bathing house furnished with hot baths, a brothel, a dish cooked by stewing, meat stewed, a state of excitement or agitation

steward, stū'erd, *n* [O E *stywarde,* A. Sax *stīw ard, stīgweard* a steward, lit a *stīgward,* fr *stīgu, stīge,* a sty, a pen, and *weard,* a keeper originally one who took charge of the cattle of a household.] A man employed to manage household concerns in some large establishment a majordomo, a man who has charge of the financial affairs of a large household; one who has affairs to superintend for another, a gentleman who has a share in managing a public dinner, ball, &c., an officer of state, an officer on a vessel who distributes the provisions, in passengerships a man who superintends the provisions and liquors, waits at table, &c

stewardess, stū'ard-es, *n* A female steward, a female who waits on ladies in steamboats, &c

stewardship, stū'ard-ship, *n* The office of a steward.

stewartry, stū'ert-ri, *n* In Scotland, a division nearly equivalent to a county

stew-pan, stū'pan, *n* A pan in which meat and vegetables are stewed.

sthenic, sthen'ik, *a* [Gr *sthenos,* strength] Attended with morbid increase of vital energy and action in the heart and arteries

stibial stib'i-al, *a* [L. *stibium,* antimony] Pertaining to or having the qualities of antimony, antimonial.

stibnite stib'nīt, *n* [L. *stibium,* antimony] An ore of antimony of a lead gray colour, yielding most of the antimony of commerce

stich, stik, *n* [Gr *stichos,* a line, a row, fr. *steichō,* I march in line] A verse in poetry or line of writing —**stichic**, stik'ik, *a* Consisting of lines or verses

stichomancy, stik'ō-man-si, *n* [Gr *stichos,* a line or verse, and *manteia,* divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard

stichometry, sti kom'et-ri, *n* [Gr *stichos* a line or verse, and *metron,* measure.] Measurement of books or writings by the number of lines which each contains

stick, stick, *v t* pret & pp *stuck*, stuk, ppr *sticking*, stik'ing [A Sax. *stician,* to stab, pierce, adhere=Sw *stick a,* Dan *stik'e,* to stab, O Frs *stek'a,* L G and D *steken,* to pierce, G *stecken,* to thrust, to stand fast fr a root *stig,* seen also in L. *stinguo,* I quench (as in *distinguish, extinguish instinct, instigate*), Gr *stizo,* I prick, E *stung Stitch* is a softened form, and *stick, n ,stcal , stal e, stock, tick et, etiquette,* &c , are all akin] To pierce or stab, to thrust so as to wound or penetrate, to fasten by piercing to thrust in, to fix on a pointed thing, to thrust or put generally, to attach by causing to adhere to a surface, to fix, to set, to fix in, to set with something inserted.—*v i.* To cleave as by tenacity or attraction, to adhere, to be fixed by being thrust in, to remain where placed to cling, to abide firmly, to be hindered from making progress, to be brought to a stop by some impediment, to scruple, to hesitate (often with *at*)

stick, stik, *n* [A Sax *sticca,* a stick, stake, spike=Icel *stik'a,* a stick, closely akin to *stick* (verb), *stal e, steal ,* &c , and lit meaning something pointed. See prec] A piece of wood of indefinite size and shape, usually a longish piece, a branch cut or broken off, a rod or wand, a staff, a cudgel a walking-stick, anything shaped like a stick, a stiff, awkward, or stupid person.

sticker, stik'er, *n* One who sticks (a bill-*sticker*)

stickiness stik'i-nes, *n* State or quality of being sticky, adhesiveness, glutinousness, tenacity

sticking-plaster, stik'ing plas-ter, *n* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds, court-plaster

stick-insect stik'in sekt, *n* A popular name given to certain insects that much resemble small twigs

stickle, stik'l, *v i* pret & pp *stuckled* stik'ld, ppr *stickling* stik'ling [Modified by influence of *stick,* but derived fr old *stithle, stighle,* to rule, direct, fr A.Sax. *stihtan* to dispose, to govern, akin to G *stiften,* to found or institute] To perti aciously stick up for something especially some trifle; to hesitate, to scruple, to play fast and loose

stickleback, stik'l-bak, *n* [O E *stickle,* a prickle, fr *stick, to pierce,* and *back,* from the spines on its back.] A name for certain very small British fishes found in ponds and streams, and remarkable for building nests

stickler, stik'ler, *n* One who sticks, an obstinate contender about anything of small importance

sticky stik'i, *a* [Ve b to *stick* a d *y*] If ving the quality of sticking o adh ring a thesi gluey viscid glut n tenaci us.

stiff t f *a* [A Sax. *stif* st ff O Fr *st f* D *st f* L G *stief* G *steif* stiff cog L *st pe* a stem or trunk Lith. *st prus*, stro g] Not easily bent not flexible or plia t not flaccid rigid Index bl tense t ght n t supple n t work ng or moving smoothly o easily cramped not liquid or fluid thick a d tenacious inspissated not natural and easy formal in manner unbend ing constrained not easily subdued stub born obstinate pert nacious not easily sur mounted or mastered difficult not l wer ing in price blowing strongly conta n g a good deal of sp rits.

stiffen, st f n, *v t* pret & pp *stiffen d* stif nd pp *st ffn ng* stif n ng [*St ff* a d -*en*] To m k t ff to mak less phant or flexible to mak rigid to mak more thick or viscous —*v i.* To bec m stiff o stiffer to becom more rigid o less flexible to approach to hard ess to become less susceptible of impression to become less t der o y lding to grow more ob stinate

stiffener stif n er *n* One who or that wh h st ff s

stiffening, stif'n-ng *n* Something ed to m k a substance more stiff starch or the like

stiffly stif'li, *adv* In a st ff manner firmly rigidly obstin tely unbendingly unyieldingly in a co strained mann formally

stiff necked stif nekt, *a.* Stubborn insf xibly obstinate co t macious.

stiffness stif nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stiff w nt of phancy suppleness, or fl xibility index bility rigidity ten sion viscidness stubbornness f rmality or constra nt of manne expression o writing

stifle stil, *v t* pret. & pp *stiff d* stif fi ppr *st fling* stif fling. [From Icel *stifla*, *st la*, to dam up (akin to *stiff*) b sense being influenced by old *stive* to stuff up, fr Fr *estuver* L *st pare* to cram close (whence *stevedore*, *constipat*] To suffocate to kill by impeding respirat on to suffocate or greatly oppress by foul or close air to smother to deaden or extinguish (flame, sou d) to suppress or conceal to r press to keep from transpiring or becom g known.—*v i.* To suffoca e to per h by suff cation.

stiffe stif, *n* [Perhaps connected with *st ff*] The joint of a horse ext to the bu ttock, and corresponding to the knee in man.

stiffe-bone stif bōn, *n* The patella or knee-pan of a horse.

stigma, st g'ma, *n* pl. **stigmas**, tig'maz, or (l more special senses) **stigmata**, st g' ma-ta. [L *stigma*, a prick with a pointed instrum t, fr Gr *stizō* I prick. STIGMA, STICK.] A brand mark with a red-hot iron as on slaves nd criminals any mark of infamy a disgrace which attaches to a pe son a natural mark on the skin the part of a flow r pistil which rec ei es the pollen *pl st gmata*, mark sa l to ha e been supernatural y impressed upon certain persons in imitation of the wounds of Christ.



Section of Flower *a* St gma

stigmatic stig mat ik, *a* [See prec.] Ip rtaining to stigmas or stigmata. —*n.* A person marked with stigmata.

stigmatical, stig-mat ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a stigma stigmatic.

stigmatist stig'ma-tist, *n.* A stigmatic.

stigmatization, stig ma ti zā 'shon, *n* The act of stigmatiz g.

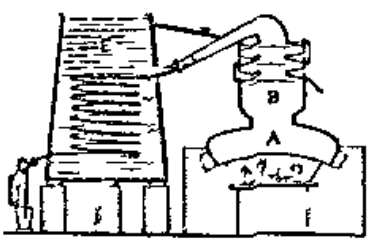
stigmatize stig'mat-īz *v t* pret & pp *stigmatized* stig'mat-īzd ppr *stigmatizing* stig'mat-ī ing [Fr *stigmatiser* Gr *stigmati* I brand, fr *stigma stigmato* a brand. STIGMA.] To mark with a stigmat t set a mark of disgrace on to call or ch aracterize by some opprobrious epith t

stile, stil, *n* [A.Sax. *st gel* a step a ladder from *stig* to mount wh ch appears also in *tal st rrup* bei g sam as Icel *stigi*, *steygr* Goth *steygan*, Skt *stigh*, to ascend] A step or steps, or steps and bars to a l persons in getting ove the top f a hed ge

stiletto sti let tō, *n* [It *stiletto* dim of *stilo* a dag er f L *stilus* a styl STYLE] A small st g dagger a pe inted instrument f r making ey l t-f oles in w rki g musl n lace &c —*v t.* pret & pp *stiletted* ti l t tōd ppr *stiletting* sti let tō ing To stab or pi rce with a still etto

still, stil, *a* [A.Sax. *stille* still, quiet, firm fixed—O Frs. *still* D *stil* Dan. *stille* Sw *stilla* t t ll ultimately fr root f *st nd* seen also n *stall* G *stellen* to place &c STAND] At rest making no mot on mo tionless undisturbed cal n or quiet with out agitation le t no seless not loud soft low not sparkling or eff rvesc g —*v t* pret. & pp *stilled* st ld ppr *st ll ng* t ling [A. Sax. *stillan* f the adj as L G D and G *stillen*, to still.] To m ke st ll, quiet, calm, or m tionless to bring to silence to m k quiet to check o restrain to appease or allay —*adv* To this tim always continually nevertheless in spite of what has occurred y t in an increasd g degree even yet (*still* more)

still stil, *n* [Sh rt f *distill* DISTIL.] A essel, boiler or copper used in the dist llation of liquors an pparatus for distilling,



Section of Still

A Boiler or body *B*, St ll head. *b* Refriger ator containing cold w ter to con lense the va pour in the worm.

that is f r separating volatile matters from a liquid by heat a f then condensing them i to a l quid form somet mes a dist llery

still born stil'born *a* Dead at the birth al rt ve produced unsuccessf lly

stiller stil er *n* One who stills or quiets

stilt stilt, *n.* Objects such as dead game eatables, and oth things destitute of lif represented in painti g

stillness stil nes, *n* State or quality of being st ll freedom from n ise or m t on calm ness peace quiet silence

still room, til r m, n [From *still* (*n.*)] An partment for distilling a kind of store-room in a house a domestic lab ratory

stilly stil'i, *a.* [*Still* an l *y*] Still qu et [l oet -al]—*adv* stil h [*Still* and *-ly*] S lently without noise calmly qu etly

stilt stilt, *n* [Same as Dan. *tylt* Sw *stylta*, L G and D *st lt* G *st lze* a st lt root p robably that of *stand*] Either of a pair of poles or longish pieces f wood, with a rest f r the f ot, used f r raising the feet abo e the ground in walking

stilt bird, **stilt plover** stilt'bėrd, stilt' plu-ve *n* A wading bird of no great size having remarkably long sl nder legs.

stilted st lt ed, *a* Elevated as if on stilts inflated stiff and bombastic said of lan guage

stilton stil ton, *n* A highly esteemed, rich, white cheese named from *Stilton* in H ntingdonshire, but chiefly made in Lei cestershire

stimulant stim u lant *a* [Fr *stimulant* L *stimulans -antis* pp r of *stimulo* I stimu late See next] Serving to stimulate stimulating —*n.* That wh ch st mulates an agent or substance wh ch produces a quickly-diffused and tra sient increase of vital energy in the bodily system an in toxica t

stimulate st m ū lāt, *v t* pret & pp *stimulat d*, st m ū lāt-ed ppr *stimulati g* stim ū lāt-ing [L *st mulo stimulat m* I it I pri k with a g ad, I urge on *fr stim lus* a goad doubtf lly connected with Gr *stiz ō* I prick and so with *stick*, *sting*] To rouse up to urge to incite to animate to excite to action or greater exertion by some pun gent motive or by persuasion to xc te great r vitality in to p oduce a quickly dif fused and transient in rease of vital energy and strength of actio n in

stimulating stim ū lāt-ing *p a* Serving to stimulate or rouse animating rousing stirring

stimulation, st m ū lā shon, *n.* [L *t mulatio*] Act of stimulating incite ment use of a stim l n

stimulative, stim ū lāt-i *a* [*Stim late* an l *tive*] Having the q al ty of stimulat g

stimulator st m ū lāt-er *n* One th t stimulates

stimulus stim ū lus, *n* pl **stimuli** st m ū lī. [L. See STIMULATE.] Som th ng that st mulates that which incites to action or e ert on an incitement a stimu lant in *bot* a sting as in th nettle

sting, sing *v t* pret. & pp stu *g* *stung* ppr *stinging* st g ing [A.Sax *stingan* to pierce to st ng=Icel. and Sw *st nga* Dan. *stinge*, to ting nasalized forms co responding to *stick* (q v) The noun *st g* is from the verb] To p erce with the sharp-poi ted instrument with which certain animals are furnished, such as bees wasps &c to pri k as a nettle or other plant to cause acute mental pain to to goad to pain acutely —*n.* A sharp-pointed organ or weapon by which certa n animals are armed by nature for the r d fence a st ng ing organ whether of an mals or plants the thrust of a sting into the flesh, something that gi es acute pa n the b ting, seve or cutting effect of words the point of an epigram that which gives acute mental pain an impulse a stimulus

stingily stin j li, *ad* In a stingy or niggardly manner meanly shabbily

stinginess stin'ji nes, *n.* Quality f be ng st ngy mean covetousness niggar llines sordidness.

stinging st g'ing *p a.* Furnish d with a sting capabl of inflicting a sting piere i g w th, or as with a sting goading sharp keen.

stingingly stin g'ing li *do* With sti ging

stingo st ng'g *n* [From *st g* stimul g to the sharp or pungent taste] Fu g ni ale rare good l quor [Coll n]

sting ray sting'rā, *n.* A fi h allied to the rays havi g a sharp bony pine on its tail

stingy st n ji, *a.* [Irr gularly *fr sti g* comp *spring spring swing swung*] Very n ggardly or close fisted ha ing the cha racte f a skinflint meanly av richt us nigg rdly scanty

stink, stingk, *v i* pret. & pp *st nk* st ingk ppr *stinking* stingk ing [A. Sax *st nca* to gi e out a smell, odour or spour=L G and G *stinken*, Sw *stinka*, Dan. *st kke* to stink *Stench* is a den ati e f rm Fur ther connections doubtf l.] To em t a strong offensive sm ll often a smell of putrefaction to be in bad fa vour or in dis repute —*n.* [From the verb] A strong offensive smell.

stink ball, stingk'bal, *n.* A ball of combustible materials used similarly to the stink pot

stink pot, stingk pot, *n* An earthen jar charged with stinking combustibles, f r merly used in boarding an enemy's vessel.

stink trap st ngk trap *n* A contri ance to prev nt the escape of efflu ia from the openings of drains See DRAIN-TRAP

stint, stint, *v t* pret & pp *stinted*, stint'ed, ppr *stinting* stint'ing [A Sax. *styntan*, to blunt or dull, fr *stunt*, dull, stupid, so Sw *stynta*, *stytta*, to shorten STUNT] To restrict to short or scanty allowance, to make scanty, to limit, to shorten, to restrict, to cease or forbear ——*v i* To cease, to stop, to desist from ——*n* Limit or restraint set or observed, restriction as to quantity

stintedness, stint'ed-nes, *n* State of being stinted

stinter, stint'er, *n* One who stints

stintless, stint'les, *a* Without stint

stipe, stipes, stip, stī'pēz, *n* [L *stipes*, a stock, a trunk] In *bot* and *zool* a stalk or stem of some kind, the petiole of the fronds of ferns, the stem of tree ferns, the stem of certain fungi

stipend, stī'pend, *n* [L *stipendium*, fr *stips*, a donation, and *pendo*, I weigh, I pay PENDANT] Settled pay for services, yearly allowance, salary, wages

stipendiary, stī pend'i a ri, *a* [Fr *stipendiaire*, L *stipendiarius* See prec.] Receiving stipend, wages, or salary, performing services for a stated compensation —— *n* A paid magistrate in a town, one who performs services for a stipend or settled compensation

stipes See STIPE.

stipitate stī'pi tāt, *a* [From L *stipes*, *stipitis* STIPE] Elevated on a stipe

stipple, stip'l, *v t* pret & pp *stippled*, stip'ld, ppr *stippling*, stip'ling [From D *stippelen*, dim of *stippen*, to make dots or points, fr *stip*, a dot, a point, akin *stab*] To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines ——*n* A process of engraving by means of dots

stipular, stip'ū ler, *a* [*Stipule* and *-ar*] In *bot* belonging to stipules

stipulate, stip'u lat, *v i* pret & pp *stipulated*, stip'ū lāt-ed, ppr *stipulating*, stip'u lat-ing [L *stipulor*, *stipulatus*, I stipulate, most probably fr *stips*, a gift (whence *stipend*), lit take earnest money] To make an agreement or covenant to do or forbear anything, to contract, to settle terms, to bargain, to engage

stipulation stip-ū lā'shon, *n* [Fr *stipulation*, L *stipulatio* See prec] Act of stipulating, a contracting or bargaining, a contract or bargain, a point or matter settled by agreement, a particular article or item in a contract



Leaf with Stipules *ss*

stipulator, stip'ū-lāt or, *n* One who stipulates or covenants

stipule, stip'ūl, *n* [L *stipula*, a stalk, a straw, dim of *stipes*, a trunk STIPE] In *bot* a small leaf like appendage to a leaf, commonly situated at the base of the petiole in pairs —**stipuled, stipulate** stip'ūld, stip'ū lāt, *a* In *bot* having stipules

stir, ster, *v t* pret & pp *stirred*, sterd, ppr *stirring*, ster'ing [A Sax *styrian*, *stirian*, to stir; to move allied to D *storen*, Sw *stora*, G *storen*, to disturb, same root as *storm*] *To move or cause to move to put into* motion to agitate or set all the particles of in motion, as with an implement or utensil, to debate, moot, bring forward for discussion, to incite, to awaken, to rouse, to stimulate, to provoke, to disturb, to instigate ——*v i* To move one's self, to go or be carried in any manner, to be in motion, not to be still, to be awake or out of bed ——*n* Commotion agitation, tumult, bustle, public disturbance or commotion, tumultuous disorder

stirless, ster'les, *a* Without stir

stirrer, ster'er, *n* One who or that which stirs an instigator, an inciter

stirring, ster'ing, *p a* Characterized by action, bustle or enterprise active in business, bustling, animating, inspiriting, rousing, exciting

stirrup, stī'rup, *n* [A Sax *stigrap*, *stirdp*, a stirrup, fr *stigan*, to mount (O E *sty*, *stye*), and *rdp*, a rope, 'mounting rope', so Icel *stigreip*, G *steigreif* STAIR, ROPE] Either of two supports to receive the feet of a person when riding, an appliance, usually a sort of metal loop, suspended from a saddle by a strap, and in which a person places the foot when mounting and riding a horse, anything resembling in shape and functions a stirrup

stirrup-cup, stī'rup-kup, *n* A cup of liquor presented to a rider on having mounted his horse at parting

stirrup-iron, stī'rup-ī ern, *n* The iron portion of a stirrup

stirrup-leather, stī'rup-leTH-er, *n* The leather portion of a stirrup

stitch, stich, *n* [A. Sax *stice*, a stitch or sharp pain, fr *stician*, to stick STICK] A sharp pain in one's side a piercing pain one complete movement of a needle and thread in sewing, a complete turn or link in making a fabric by knitting, netting, &c ——*v t* pret & pp *stitched*, sticht, ppr *stitching*, stich'ing To sew by making stitches in, to unite by stitches, to sew so as to double the thread ——*v i* To practise stitching

stitching, stich'ing, *n* Act signified by the verb to stitch, work done by stitching

stithy, stiTH'i or stith'i, *n* [Also in dialects, *steddy*, *stiddy*, Sc *studdy*, fr Icel *stethi*, an anvil, same root as *steady*, *stead*] An anvil, a smithy

stiver, stī'ver, *n* [D *stuiver*, Dan *styver*] An old Dutch coin and money of account, worth about 1*d* sterling, used often as typical of insignificant value

stoa, stō'a, *n* [Gr, a porch] A porch or portico

stoat, stōt, *n* [Probably fr Armor *staot*, *stot*, urine, fr the fetid odour given out by the fluid secreted by its anal glands] A name for the ermine in its summer fur

stock, stok, *a* [A Sax *stoc*, *stocc*, a stem, stick, block=D O Fris and Dan *stof*, Sw *stock*, Icel *stokkr*, G *stock*, stick, stock, block, &c, in the plural *stocks* of a vessel, the root is probably that of *stick* *v* and *n* the primary notion being that which is stuck in and remains fast] A post, a block a lifeless or senseless mass, a person very dull or stupid the stem or trunk of a tree, the most solid or central part of a plant, the stem in which a graft is inserted, or that furnishes grafts, a principal supporting or holding part in certain implements or tools, the wooden piece to which the barrel of a rifle or like firearm is attached, the cross-piece at the upper end of the shank of an anchor a kind of stiff band or cravat worn round the neck an original progenitor the main race or line of a family lineage, family, the property or capital which a merchant, tradesman or company has invested in any business, capital invested and contributed by individuals jointly, money funded in government securities at a fixed rate of interest, a fund forming part of the national debt, supply provided store provision, hoard, the animals collectively belonging to a farm, any such animals collectively, liquor in which meat, bones, vegetables, &c, have been boiled, kept and used] to form a foundation for soups and gravies, a cruciferous garden plant with a very sweet smell, *pl* an instrument of punishment consisting of a wooden frame in which the offenders' ankles or wrists were confined *pl* the timbers on which a ship is supported while building —Stock in trade, the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper —To take stock, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand.——*v t* pret & pp *stocked*, stokt, ppr *stocking*, stok'ing To provide or supply *with a stock*, *to lay up in store*, *to provide* or furnish with stock, to supply with domestic animals.——*a* Kept in stock always made use of or always ready for service standing, permanent.

stockade, stok ād', *n* [From *stoc*, a stem or stake, and *-ade*, or partly fr Sp *estacada*, a staked area, an area to fight in, fr *estaca=stake*] A defence or barrier constructed of trunks of trees or strong posts



Stockade

stuck in the ground close to each other an inclosure made with posts ——*v t* pret & pp *stockaded*, stok ād'ed, ppr *stockading*, stok ād'ing To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground

stock-breeder, stok'brēd'er, *n* A person who breeds or rears live stock

stockbroker, stok'brō-ker, *n* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares for others

stockbroking, stok'brō-king, *n* The business of a stockbroker

stockdove, stok'duv, *n* A wild pigeon of Europe, so named because formerly supposed to be the original stock of the domestic pigeon

stock-exchange, stok'eks-chānj, *n* The building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold, an organized association of brokers or dealers in stocks

stock-farmer, stok'fārm er *n* A farmer who largely breeds and rears live stock

stock-feeder, stok'fēd er, *n* One who practises the fattening of live stock

stock-fish, stok'fish, *n* [The reason for this name is not clear] Fish, as cod, &c, split open and dried in the sun without salting

stockholder, stok'hōld er, *n* A shareholder or proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in any company

stocking, stok'ing, *n* [Formerly called *stocks* or *nether stocks*, as distinguished from the *upper stocks* or knee breeches *stock* here having apparently the sense of stump or block, part left when the rest is cut off] A close-fitting knitted covering for the foot and leg

stocking-frame, stok'ing frām, *n* A machine for weaving or knitting stockings or other hosiery goods

stock-jobber, stok'job-er, *n* One who speculates in stocks or funds for gain, one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks

stock-jobbing, stok'job-ing, *n* The act or art of dealing in the public funds

stock-list, stok'list *n* A list showing the price of stocks, the transactions in them, &c

stock-man, stok'man, *n* One having the charge of stock, as on a large farm in the Colonies, United States, &c

stock-pot, stok'pot, *n* A pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled.

stock-rider, stok'rīd-er, *n* A horseman employed to look after stock on a large station in Australia

stock-still, stok'stil *a* Still as a stock or fixed post perfectly still

stock-taking stok'tāk ing, *n* A periodical examination and valuation of the stock or goods in a shop warehouse, or other business premises

stodge, stoj, *v t* pret & pp *stodged*, stojd, ppr *stodging*, stoj'ing [Perhaps akin to *stock* or *stoke*] To stuff or cram ——*n* A mass jumbled together

stodgy, stoj'i, *a* [*Stodge* and *y* See prec.] Crammed together roughly, crude and indigestible

stoic, stō'ik, *n* [Gr *stoikos*, fr *stoa* a porch, colonnade, or piazza more especially one in

which Zeno taught at Athens.] One of the sect of philosophers founded by Zeno who taught about 308 B.C. among his doctrines being that men should learn to be unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to fate, regarding virtue alone as the highest good hence (without cap.) apathetic person one who is indifferent to pleasure or pain. — a. (cap.) Pertaining to the Stoics or their teaching.

Stoical stō'ikal, *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics (without cap.) like stoic manifesting indifference to pleasure pain &c. without proceeding from fortitude noble pain or apathy.

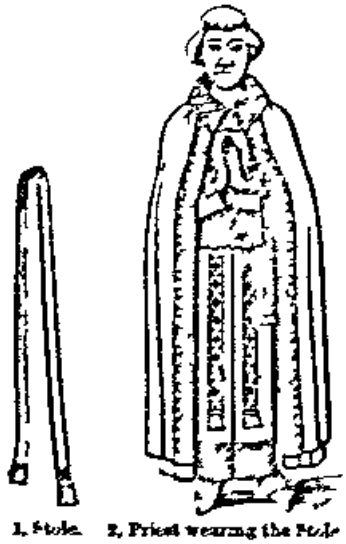
stoically stō'ikali, *ad.* In the manner of a stoic with apparent insensibility to fortitude or endurance.

stoicism stō'isizm, [Gr.] *n.* The opinion or maxim of Stoics (without cap.) indifference to pleasure pain mental purity to be only a mental pain.

stoke stōk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stōkt* or *stōkd* ppr. *stōking* [same as *If stoken*, to poke or kindle a fire from *stōk*, a stock akin to *stick*.] To keep supplied with fuel, as a fire and attend to its combustion.

stoker stō'ker, [D. *stoker* fire-poker.] One who feeds and trims a furnace or large fire as of a locomotive or a marine engine.

stole stōl, *n.* [O. Fr. *stole*, fr. L. *stola* fr. Gr. *stolē* equipment, a woman's robe from *stellō* I array.] The *stola* was a long garment



1. Stole. 2. Priest wearing the Stole.

worn by Roman matrons over the tunic fastened round the body by a girdle.] A long and narrow scarf with fringed extremities, worn by clergymen of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches around the neck, with the ends hanging down.

stolen stō'n, *pp.* of *steal*.

stolid stol'id, *a.* [L. *stolidus*, dull, foolish akin to *stultus*, foolish; prob. allied to L. *stare*.] Dull, foolish, stupid.

stolidity stō-lid'i-ti, *n.* [L. *stolidus*, see prec.] Character of being stolid dullness of intellect stupidity.

stolidness, stol'id-nes, *n.* = Stolidity.

stolon, stō'lon, *n.* [L. *stolo*, *stolonis*, a sucker.] In bot. a sucker a sucker taking root at intervals in soil a growth resembling a sucker.

stoloniferous, stō-lon-if'er-us, *a.* [L. *stolo*, a sucker, *fero* I bear.] Producing suckers.

stoma, stō'ma, *n.* pl. **stomata**, stō'ma-ta. [L. *stoma*, the mouth.] A minute orifice or pore in plants or animals.

stomach, stum'ak, *n.* [L. *stomachus*, the gullet, the stomach, taste having (for *stomachus*, the gullet, fr. *stoma*, a mouth.] A membranous sac or receptacle of animals, serving as the principal organ of digestion a simple digestive cavity in many animals of a low type appetite the desire of food caused by hunger inclination liking. — v.t. pret. & pp. *stomached*, stum'akt ppr. *stomaching* stum'ak-ing. To brook bear without open resentment or opposition to put up with.

stomachal stō-mak'al, *a.* Pertaining to the stomach gastric stomachic.

stomacher stum'a-cher, *n.* An ornamental article of dress worn by females on the chest or breast.

stomachic stō-mak'ik, [F. *stomachique* fr. L. *stomachicus*, fr. *stomachus* the stomach.] Pertaining to the stomach strengthening the stomach exciting the action of the stomach. — n. A medicine that excites the action of and strengthens the stomach.

stomach pump stum'ak pump, *n.* A small pump used for emptying the stomach by applying some liquid into it.

stomach-staggers, stum'ak-stag-erz, *n.pl.* A disease in horses depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach.

stomata stō'ma-ta, pl. of STOMA.

stomatic stō-mat'ik, [Gr. *stoma* the mouth.] Pertaining to or acting on the mouth. — n. A stomachic.

stomatitis, stom-a-tī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *stoma*, the mouth, and -itis implying inflammation.] Inflammation of the mouth.

stone stōn, *n.* [A.Sax. *stān*, a stone a rock; O.Sax. and O.Fris. *stēn*; L.G. and D. *steen*, Dan. & Sw. *sten*, Icel. *steinn*, G. *stein*, Goth. *stains*, *stone*; cog. Ska. *styrna*, Gael. *stuan*, *stoin*, a pebble. Probably from *stā*, seen in *stand*.] A hard, solid mass of earthy or mineral matter a pebble a piece of rock the substance or material of which stones or rocks consist a piece of this of a definite shape or for a definite purpose, as a grave stone or a millstone a precious stone what resembles a stone a calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder the disease arising from a calculus or a testicle the nut of a fruit, or the hard covering inclosing the kernel a common measure of weight, the British standard stone being 14 lbs. avoirdupois, though other standards are used. — a. Made of stone or like stone. — v.t. pret. & pp. *stoned* *stōnd* ppr. *stoning* stōn'ing. To pelt, beat, or kill with stones to free from stones, to provide with stones.

stone blind stōn'blīnd, *a.* Blind as a stone perfectly blind.

stone-cast, stōn'kast, n. See STONE'S-CAST.

stone-chat, stone-chatter stōn'chat, stōn'chat-er, *n.* A small insectivorous bird of the warbler family so named because its note somewhat resembles the knocking together of two stones.

stone-crop stōn'krop, *n.* [A.Sax. *stān-crop* or *-copp* wearing cloth.] A name of a genus (Sedum) of British plants that grow on rocks (especially *Sed. acre*).

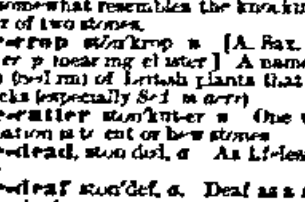
stone-cutter stōn'kut-er, *n.* One whose occupation is to cut stones.

stone-dead, stōn'ded, *a.* As lifeless as a stone.

stone-deaf stōn'def, *a.* Deaf as a stone totally deaf.

stone-dresser stōn'dres-er, *n.* One who smooths and shapes stone for building purposes.

stone fruit stōn'frūt, *n.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell en-



a, Stomata of plants (magnified).

veloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.

stone hammer stōn'ham-er, *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones a hammer made of stone.

stone lily stōn'lil-i, *n.* A fossil encrinite.

stone mason stōn'mā-sn, *n.* One who dresses stone for building, or builds with them.

stone pine stōn'pīn, *n.* A pine-tree common in the south of Italy.

stoner stōn'er, *n.* One who stones.

stone's cast stone's throw stōnz kast, stōnz'thrō, *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

stone ware stōn'wār, *n.* Common glazed pottery ware made from a composition of clay and flint.

stone work, stōn'wėrk, *n.* Work consisting of stone mason work of stone.

stonily stōn'i-li, *ad.* In a stony manner.

stoniness stōn'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being stony.

stony stōn'i, *a.* [Stone, and L.G. *stonig* = A.Sax. *stānig*.] Pertaining to, abounding in or resembling stone hard pitiless obdurate rigid brutal.

stony hearted stōn'i-hārt-ed, *a.* Hard-hearted cruel pitiless unfeeling.

stood stūd, pret. of *stand*.

stook stūk, [Same as L.G. *stuke* G. *stock* a heap of turf flax &c.] A set of sheaves of corn, &c., set up on end in the field, consisting, when of full size of two acres of corn.— v.t. pret. & pp. *stōkt* ppr. *stooking* stūk'ing. To set up in stooks.

stool stūl, *n.* [A.Sax. *stōl* a seat—D. *stoel* L.G. *stōl* Sw. and Dan. *stol*, Icel. *stōll*, G. *stuhl*, Goth. *stōls*; cog. Ska. *stul*; all from root in *stā* *stall*, *stūl*, &c.] A seat now usually a seat without a back and with three or four legs, to be used by one person the seat used in evacuating the bowels a discharge from the bowels the stump of a tree or plant which throws up shoots the cluster of shoots thus produced.

stoop stūp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stōped*, stūpt ppr. *stooping* stūp'ing. [A.Sax. *stūpian* to stoop O.D. *stoopen*, *stuyven* Icel. *stūpa* to stoop Dan. *stöve* to fall Sw. *stupa* to incline akin *steep*.] To lean or bend the body forward and downward to incline forward in standing or walking to have the shoulders and head bent to bend by compulsion to yield to submit to succumb to condescend to lower one's self to deign to acknowledge inferiority to lurk down on prey as a hawk to pounce. — v.t. To bend or bow downward and forward to bow down. — n. The act of stooping a habitual bend of the back or shoulders a condescension pounce of a bird of prey swoop.

stoop stūp, *n.* [D. *stoep* (pron. *stoop*) the word was brought to America by the Dutch.] A raised platform with seats outside the entrance of a house. [Amer.]

stooping, stūp'ing, *p.a.* Characterized by a stoop in act to stoop bowed, as the shoulders.—**stoopingly** stūp'ing-li, *ad.* With a stoop in bending of the body forward.

stop stop, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stopped*, stopt, ppr. *stopping* stop'ing. [A.Sax. *stoppian*, to stop up=D. and L.G. *stoppen* Dan. *stoppe* Sw. *stoppa*, Icel. *stoppa*, G. *stopfen*, to stop up fr. L.L. *stuppare* to stop with tow fr. L. *stuppa*, tow.] To stuff up to block close or fill up to close, as an aperture by filling or by obstructing to shut up so as to render impassable to arrest the progress of to obstruct to impede hinder restrain, check to suppress to repress to hinder from action or practice to put an end to to intercept to regulate the sounds of musical strings by the fingers to check to retain or refuse to pay for some reason. — v.i. To cease to go forward, to come to a stand to cease from any motion or course of action to come to an end to discontinue to check one's self to stay to remain to reside temporarily. — n. Act of stopping obstruction cessation of progress or motion hindrance of progress, operation or action interruption pause that which obstructs detains impedes the stopping of or that which stops the sound in a musical

instrument, a series of pipes in an organ giving sounds of a distinctive tone and quality, a point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses

stop-cock, stop'kok, *n* A turning cock or faucet used to stop or regulate the supply of water, gas, &c., which flows through pipes

stop-gap, stop'gap, *n* That which fills up a gap, a temporary expedient

stoppage, stop'āj, *n* [*Stop* and *-age*] The act of stopping, arrest of progress or motion, a halt, a deduction made from pay or allowances.

stopper, stop'er, *n* One who or that which stops that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel a stopple —— *v t* pret & pp *stoppered*, stop'erd, ppr *stoppering*, stop'er-ing To close or secure with a stopper

stopping, stop'ing *n* The act of one who stops, that which stops or fills up

stopple, stop'l *n* [Dim of *stop*, same as L G *stoppel*, G *stopfel*, *stopsel*, a stopple] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel a stopper, a cork a plug —— *v t* pret & pp *stoppled*, stop'ld, ppr *stoppling*, stop'l ing To close with a stopple

stop-watch, stop'woch, *n* A watch one of the hands of which can be stopped instantaneously so as to mark with accuracy any point of time

storage, stōr'āj, *n* [*Store* and *-age*] Act of storing, as in a warehouse, charge made for keeping goods in a store

storax, stō'raks, *n* [L *storax*, *styrax*, fr Gr *styrax*, storax.] An aromatic resinous substance formerly prized as a medicine, the tree from which it is obtained

store, stōr, *n* [O Fr *estore*, store provisions, fr *estorer*, to erect, store, furnish, fr the L verb *stauro*, seen in *instauro*, I erect, renew, or repair, *restauro*, I restore, fr root of *sto*, *stare*, E to *stand*] A stock provided, a large quantity for supply, a quantity accumulated or massed together, ample abundance, a storehouse, a magazine, a warehouse, a place where goods are kept for sale either by wholesale or retail, a shop (chiefly an American and colonial usage) *pl* necessary articles accumulated or laid up for use, as for the army or navy, supplies of different articles provided for the use of the crew and passengers of a vessel —— *a* Pertaining to a store, kept in store, containing stores, obtained at a store —— *v t* pret & pp *stored*, stōrd, ppr *storing*, stōr'ing To lay up, amass, accumulate, or collect, to furnish, to supply, to replenish, to stock against a future time, to deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation, to warehouse

storehouse, stōr'hous, *n* A house or building in which things are stored, a magazine, a repository, a warehouse

store-keeper, stōr'kēp-er, *n* One who has the care of stores or of a store or warehouse

storer, stōr'er, *n* One who stores

store-room, stōr'rōm, *n* A room for the reception of stores

storey Same as *Story*

storied, stō'rid, *a* Having stories or tales associated with it celebrated in story, referred to in story, told or recited in history, adorned with scenes from story or history

stork stōrk, *n* [A Sax *storc*, a stork= D L G Dan and Sw *storl*, Icel *storkr*, G *storch* a stork root meaning doubtful] A large grallatorial or wading bird somewhat similar to the heron, that feeds on frogs, lizards fishes, &c

storm stōrm *n* [A Sax *storm*, a storm=O Sax D L G Dan Sw Icel *storm*, G *sturm*, storm, tempest, tumult, same root as in *stir*, *strew*] A violent commotion or disturbance of the atmosphere with wind or rain, snow, hail, thunder, and lightning a tempest, a violent disturbance in society, a civil political, or domestic tumult or commotion a calamity or affliction, an outbreak, a violent show of emotion, a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position.—— *v t* pret & pp *stormed*, stōrmd, pp *storming*, stōrm'ing To take by storm or violent assault, to attack and attempt to take as by scaling walls, forcing gates, or breaches, and the like —— *v i* To be in violent commotion or agitation, to rage, to be in violent agitation of passion, to fume

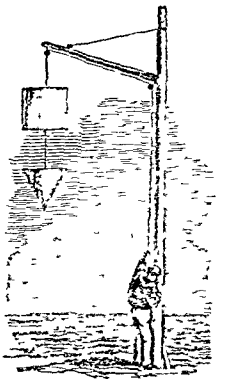
storm-beat, storm-beaten, stōrm'bēt, stōrm'bēt-n, *a* Beaten or impaired by storms

stormful, stōrm'fŭl, *a* Abounding with storms.

storm-glass, stōrm'glas, *n* A weather-glass consisting of a tube containing a chemical solution sensible to atmospheric changes

storminess, stōrm'i nes, *n* State of being stormy, tempestuousness

storm-signal, stōrm'sig nal, *n* A signal



Storm signal, indicating dangerous winds from the south

for indicating the probable approach of a storm

storm-stayed, stōrm'stād, *a* Stopped or interrupted on a journey by stormy weather

stormy, stōrm'i, *a* [*Storm* and *-y*=A Sax *stormig*] Abounding with storms tempestuous, agitated with furious winds, boisterous, proceeding from violent agitation or fury, passionate, angry



White Stork (*Ciconia alba*)

story, stō'ri, *n*, pl **stories**, stō'riz. [A short form of *history* (which see)] A narrative, account of past events or transactions, history, an account of an incident or event, a short narrative about a matter or a person, a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel a tale, a short romance, an anecdote, a statement put forward, a fiction, a falsehood, a fib

storey, storey, stō'ri, *n*, pl **stories, storeys**, stō'riz. [From O Fr *estorer*, to build. STOPE] A stage or part of a building between two floors, a subdivision in which the rooms and windows are on the same level

story-book, stō'ri bŭk, *n* A book containing one or more stories, a book of short tales

story-teller, stō'ri-tel-er, *n* One who tells stories, true or fictitious, a writer of stories, one who tells fibs, a liar

story-telling, stō'ri tel ing, *n* The act of relating stories, lying

stoup, stop or stoup, *n* [Same as Icel *staup*, G *stauf*, a pot, vessel, cup, D and L G *stoop*, a measure] A basin for holy water in a Roman Catholic church, a deep narrow vessel for holding liquids, a flagon

stout, stout, *a* [From O Fr *estout*, fr D *stout*, O Fris *stult*, L G Sw and Dan *stolt*, G *stolz*, proud, haughty, perhaps fr same root as *stilt*] Bold, intrepid, valiant, brave, resolute, vigorous, robust, sturdy, bulky, corpulent

stout-hearted, stout'hart-ed, *a* Having a stout heart

stoutly, stout'li, *adv* In a stout manner, bravely, boldly, obstinately lustily

stoutness, stout'nes, *n* State or quality of being stout, valour, sturdiness, corpulence bodily bulk

stove, stōv, *n* [Probably directly fr. D *stoof*, *stoof*, a stove, originally a heated room=A Sax *stofe*, *stofa*, a bath, Icel *stufa*, *stofa*, a bath room with a stove, G *stube*, a room, originally a heated room *Stew* is akin] A house or room artificially heated to a high temperature, and used for drying and other purposes a hothouse for plants in which artificial heat is maintained at a constantly high temperature, an apparatus to contain a fire for warming a room or a house, or for cooking or other purposes, usually consisting of an inclosure of metal, brick, or earthenware —— *v t* pret & pp *stoved*, stōvd, ppr *stoving*, stōv'ing To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat, to heat in a stove

stove, stōv, pret of *stave*

stow, stō *v t* pret & pp *stowed*, stōd, ppr *stowing* stō'ing [A Sax *stowian*, to stow, lit. to place, or put in a place, fr *stow* (=O Fris *sto*), a place, comp D *stuuren*, Dan *sture*, to stow or pack.] To put in a suitable place or position, to lay up, to pack, to compactly arrange anything in, to fill by packing closely

stowage, stō'āj, *n* [*Stow* and *-age*] Act or operation of stowing, room for things to be stowed or packed away, charge for *stowing goods*

stowaway, stō'a wā, *n* One who attempts to obtain a free passage by concealing or stowing himself away aboard a ship

strabismus, stra biz'mus, *n* [Gr *strabismos* fr *strabizō* I squint, fr *strabos*, squinting] A defect in a person's eyes by which they cannot look exactly in the same direction a squint

strabotomy, stra-bot'o-mi, *n* [Gr *strabos*, squinting, *tomē*, cutting] A surgical operation for the cure of squinting (strabismus)

straddle, strad'l, *v i* pret & pp *straddled* strad'ld, ppr *straddling*, strad'ling [For *stridle*, a freq fr *stride*] To spread or part the legs wide to stand or walk with the legs far apart to sit astride —— *v t* To stride across, to stand or sit with the legs astride of

straggle, strag'l *v i* pret & pp *straggled*, strag'ld, ppr *straggling* strag'ling [Freq fr O E *strāl e*, to wander, to stray, fr A Sax. *strican*, to go, akin *strīc*, *streal*] To wander apart from the direct course or from companions, to rove, to wander in a scattered way to shoot too far in growth to grow with long irregular branches to occur at intervals or here and there

straggler, strag'ler, *n* One who straggles one who wanders or is left behind by his fellows a vagabond.

straight strāt, *a* [The pp of O E *streche*

A.S. x. *streccan*, to stretch (STRETCH) dist nct from *st ait*.] Stretched or drawn tight; passi g from one point to an ther by the nearest course; not curved, bent, or crooked; right; direct; correct; upright; accordi g with justice and rect tude; not deviati g from truth or fairness. —n. A straight part or piece; stra ght d rection. —adv Immediately; directly; in the shortest time. —v t. pret. & pp. *straight d*; strā'ted; pp. *stra ghting*; strā'ting. To straighten.

straight-edge strāt'ej, n. An implement with a perfectly straight edg for testing surfaces or drawing straight l nes.

straighten strā't n, v t. pret. & pp. *st ghtened*; strāt 1 ppr. *st aight ni g*; strāt n i g. [*Straight* and l -*en*.] To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a tra ght f rm.

straightforward strāt'fo werd, *a.* Proce ling in a straight course; candid; honest; frank; pen —adv. Directly forward.

straightforwardly strāt'for werd li, *ad.* I a straightf rward manner; candidly; honestly.

straightforwardness strāt'for werd nes, n. Quality of bei g straightforward.

straightly strāt'li, *adv.* In a straight l ne; not cr v kedly.

straightness, strāt'nes, n. Quality or stat of being straight.

straightway strāt'wā, *adv.* [*Straight* and *way*.] Directly; immediately; f rthwith; without delay.

strain, strān, v t. pret. & pp. *str ined*, strānd; ppr. *st ai g*; strā'ning. [From O Fr. *st ndre estra ndre*, *st eindre estr eint* = to strain, wring, &c. (Fr. *et eind*) fr. L. *stri ngere*, to strain, to draw t ght, pp. *strictus*. Strict, *st a t stringent* are fr same verb; so *constrain*, *rest in*, *r strict*, *constrict*, &c.] To stretch or draw t ghtly; to draw w th the utmost tension, to exert to th utmost; to injure or weaken by stretch ng; to subject to too great stress or e ert ion; to o ertask; to harm by a twist or wrench; hence, to sprain; *fig.* to put to the utmost strength or ex rtion; *fig.* to push beyond the due limit; to carry too far; to do violence to; to wrest, or twist u naturally; to force; to clasp closely; to hug or embrace; to squeeze out; to purify by filtration; to filter.—To strain a point, to make a special and often incon enu nteffort; to exceed n a l ty. —v i. To exert one s self; to make violent efforts; to filter; o be filtered; to percolate. —n. Act of straining; a straining f rce; a violent effort; an excess ter tion of the tendons or muscles, or of the mind, especially an injurious stretching; a course of action; tone of speech or sentiment; tenor; theme; a poem; a song; a lay; a tune; a melody; or part of a m j ly; a hange of f rm or bulk caused by a force or f rces called *stress*.

strain, strān, n. [Ultimately fr. A. Sax. *strynan*, *streón* n, to produce, to get, to beget.] Race; stock; family; blood; qual ity or descent in breeding; natural disposition; turn; tendency.

strained strānd, p. a. Stretched to the utmost; forced or unnatural; carried too far.

strainer strān'er, n. One who or that which strains; an instrument for filtration; a colander.

strait, strāt, *a.* [From O Fr. *estrei t*, *strait* (F. *troit*) narrow; f. L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringo* I draw tight. STRAIN, t.] Confined; narrow; *close*; not broad or wide; strict; rigorous; difficult; stingy; avaricious. —n. A narrow pass or passage; a narrow stretch of water between continents or other portions of land (the plural is often used of one such passage); a position of hardship; distress, or difficulty; distressing necessity.

straiten, strāt'n, v t. pret. & pp. *straitened*, strāt nd; ppr. *stra tening*; strāt n ing. [*Strait* and -*en*.] To make strait, contracted, or narrow; to contract; to co fine; to distress; to hamper; to press with poverty or other necessity; to press by want of money (especially in pp.).

strait laced strāt'last, *a.* Laced t ghtly; having the stays or b lice t ghtly laced; constra ned; excessively strict or scrupulous.

straitly strāt'li, *adv.* In a strait man ner; narrowly; closely; strictly; ri rously.

straitness, strāt'nes, n. State or quality of being strait; strictness; rigour.

strait waistcoat strāt'wast-kot, n. A garment made of str ng material with long sleeves, wh h are tied behind the body; used to restrain lunatics.

strake strāk. [A f rm of *str ak*.] A cont nu s l ne of pla king or plates on a ship s si le.

stramineous stra-min e us, *a.* [L. *stramineus*, f. *stramen* straw.] Strawy; con sist ng of straw; like straw.

stramonium stra-m ni um, n. [Origin unknown.] The thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*, n.) and a drug obtained from it w th similar p perties to belladon a.

strand strand, n. [A.Sax. *st and*; trand shore—D. & Dan. and Sw. *strand*, Icel. *strond*, trand, shore, coast; *root* mean ng doubtful.] The shore or beach of a sea, ocean, or of a larg lake. —v t. and i. pret. & pp. *str nd ed*, stran l ed; ppr. *st d ing*; strand ing. To drive or be driven ashore; to run aground on a shore or strand, as a p.

strand stra d, n. [Same as D. *st en*, G. *st ähne* a skein, a trand; con ections u known.] One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.

strange strānj, *a.* [O Fr. *estrange* (Fr. *et ange*), f. L. *extraneus*, that is without, f. *ext a* on the outside—*ex* out, and fix *-t a* (as *contra*). *Extraneous* is a doublet of this. EXTERIOR.] Foreign; outlandish; belonging to another country; belonging to others; not one's own; not before known, heard, or seen; wonderful; causi g sur prise or curiosity; odd; unusual; irregular; estranged; not familiar; reserved or distant; unacquainted; not knowi g.

strangely strānj li, *adv.* I a stra ge manner; wonderfully; remarkably.

strangeness, strā j nes, n. The state or character of being strange.

stranger strān'je, n. [O Fr. *tranger*, f. *et a ger*. STRANGE.] A f reigner; an a'ien; one unknown; one unacquainted; one who is ignorant; a guest; a visitor; one not admitted to communication or f llowship.

strangle strang'gl, v t. pret. & pp. *strangled*, stra g gld; ppr. *st ngling*; stra g gl g. [O F. *estrangler*, L. *strangulare*, to tra gle, f. G. *στραγγάλη* I knot, fr. *στραγξ* I t e tight; probably same root as L. *stringo* or L. *stringo* (whence *strain*, *strict*).] To le stroy the lif of by compressing the windpipe to; hoke; to throttle; *fig.* to suppress or st fle; to prevent from becoming publ c.

strangler strang'gler, n. One who or that which strangles.

strangles, strang glz, n. pl. A disease of horses, consisting of an abscess in the lower jaw.

strangulate strang'gū lāt, v t. pret. & pp. *strangulated*, stra g'gū lāt-ed; ppr. *stra gulat ng*; strang gu lāt-i g. [L. *strangulare*. See STRANGLE.] To strangle; to stop cir culation and vital action in; by compression.

strangulation strang-gu lā shon, n. [L. *st angulatio*.] Act of strang'ling; compression of the windpipe so as to prevent respiration and cause death; constriction; the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestin in hernia.

strangury strang'gū-ri, n. [L. *st guria*, Gr. *στραγγουρία*, f. *στράγξ*, *στραγγος* a drop and *οὖρον*, urine.] A disease in which ther is pain in passing the urine, which is ex creted by drops.

strap strap, n. [Another form f. *st p*, f. L. *st oppus*, *stroppus*, a thong.] A long narrow slip of leather or other substance, used variously and often provided with a buckle; a plate, band, or strip of metal to connect or hold parts together by screws or nails; a strop. —v t. pret. & pp. *strapped*, strapt; ppr. *strapping*; strap'ing. To beat or chastise with a strap; to fasten or bind with a strap.

strapper strap er, n. One who uses a strap; a kind of groom or attendant on horses.

strapping strap'ing, *a.* [Comp. *thumping*, *bouncing*, *thundering*, &c.] Tall and w ll made; handsome. [Colloq.]

strass stras, [From the name of its German inventor.] A variety of flint-glass r pared used to m ke artificial gems.

stratа. See STRATUM.

stratagem stra ta-jem, n. [F. *st tageme*, f. L. *stratagema*, fr. Gr. *στρατήγημα* the art of a general, fr. *στρατηγός* a general, fr. *στρατός*, an army, and *ἄγω* I lead.] A piece of generalship; an artifice in war; any artifice; a trick to obtain some ad ntag ; a wile.

strategic, strategical tra tej ik, stra-tej k-al, *a.* [Gr. *στρατηγικός* pertaining to a general, f. *στρατήγος* a g neral. STRATAGEM.] Pertaining to strategy; effected by strategy. Also **strategetic strategetical** strat-e-jet ik, strat-e-jet k al.

strategically strategetically stra-tej k-al-i strat-e-jet k-al li, *adv.* In a strategi ma ner.

strategist tra te jist, n. [*St ategy* and *ist*.] One skilled in strategy.

strategy stra te-ji, n. [Gr. *στρατηγία* g neralship; fr. *στρατηγός*, a general. STRATAGEM.] The science of m li tary operations; generalship; the use of art fice or finesse in carrying out any project.

strath, strath, n. [Gael. *srath*.] In Scotland, a valley of considerable ize often named from a river running through it (*Strathspey* &c.).

strath pey strath spā, n. [From the district *Strathspey*.] A Scottish dance re sembl ng a reel, but slower; a piece of music f r th dance.

stratification stra ti-fi kā shon, n. The process of stratifyi g or state of bei g stratified; arrang ment in strata or lay rs.

stratiform stra ti-form, *a.* [From *strat m* and *form*.] In the form of strata.

stratify stra ti-fi, v t. pret. & pp. *strat fied*, stra ti-fid; ppr. *strat fying*; stra ti-fi ing. [Fr. *st at fier* fr. L. *stratum*, a stratum and *facio* I make.] To form into a stratum or strata; to lay in strata.

stratigraphic stratigraphical strata-graf ik, stra-ti-graf ik-al, *a.* [L. *stratum*, a layer and Gr. *γράφω* I describe.] Relating to strata or their arrang ment.

stratigraphy tra-tig'ra-fi, n. [See prec.] That department of geology which treats of the arrangement and character of strata.

stratum, strā'tom, n. pl. **strata**, strā'ta. [L. what is spread or stret hed out, neut. of *stratus*, pp. of *sterno* I strew (whence also *st rt*, *st ay*; the root is that of E. *strew*, to *st ew* and perhaps *storm*. Skr. *str* to scatter.] A layer or bed of matter spread out; a layer of any substance as sand, clay, limestone, &c. deposited by the acti n of water; especially such a lay when f rmi g one of a number together.

stratus, strā'tus, n. [L. a strewing, a covering. STRATUM.] A l w dense horizontal cloud.

straw stra, n. [A. Sax. *str aw* = O. Sax. *str* Icel. *strá* Dan. *tra*, Sw. *stra*, D. *stro*, G. *stroh*, straw; akin to *strew*; originally perhaps what is str wn litter ing; L. *st amen*, straw; fr. *stern*. L. *sterno*. STRATUM. STREW.] The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c. such stalks collectively when cut and thrashed; a piece of any such stalk; hence used as typical of worthlessness. —a. Made of straw; especially made of plaited straw or of braids of straw plaited and sewed together.

strawberry stra'be-ri, n. pl. **straw berries**, stra'be-riz. [A. Sax. *streawberie*, *streaw-berie*, &c. = *straw* and *berry* being; named probably from its habit of spreading or *straying* itself along the ground.] A well-

known fruit and plant, the fruit being succulent and bearing the seeds on its surface



Perpetual Alpine Strawberry (Fragaria collina)

straw'berry-tree, straw'be-ri trē, *n* The arbutus

straw-board, straw'bōrd, *n* Thick paper board made from straw

straw-colour, straw'kul-er, *n* The colour of dry straw, a beautiful yellowish colour

straw'y, straw'i, *a* [*Straw* and *-y*] Made of straw, consisting of straw, like straw, light

stray, strā, *v i* pret & pp *strayed*, strād, ppr *straying*, strā'ing [O Fr *estrayer*, *estraier*, to wander, to wander in the streets or roads, fr O Fr, *estree*, It *strada*, a road or street, fr L.L *strata*, a street STREET] To wander, as from a direct course, to wander from its proper place or beyond certain limits, to go astray, to wander from the path of duty or rectitude, to err, to roam, to run in a winding course —*n.* Having gone astray, straggling, occurring here and there —*n.* Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure and wanders at large, or is lost.

strayer, strā'er, *n* One who strays

streak, strēk, *n* [A. Sax *streca*, a line a stroke=Icel *strȳl*, Dan *streg* D and L G *streef*, G *strich*, Goth *strīks*, a stroke, streak, line, akin *strīle*] A line or long mark of a different colour from the rest of the surface, a stripe or longish marking the colour and appearance of a mineral when scratched —*v t.* pret & pp *streaked*, strēkt, ppr *streaking*, strēk'ing To form streaks in, to variegate with lines of colour

streaky, strēk'i, *a* [*Streak* and *-y*] Having streaks of colour; striped, variegated with streaks

stream strēm, *n* [A.Sax *stream* a stream, a river=O Sax *strōm*, D *stroom* Icel *straumr*, Dan and Sw *strom*, G *strom*, fr root seen in Ir *sroth*, a stream, Skr *sru*, to flow (with *t* inserted)] A river, brook, rivulet, or other body of running water, a current of water or other fluid, a current of water in the ocean, a flow, gush or current of anything, as of air gas or light anything issuing as if in a flow, many individuals moving uniformly forward together, current, drift, as of opinions or manners.— *v i* pret & pp *streamed* strēmd, ppr *streaming*, strēm'ing To flow or move in a stream, to pour, to issue continuously, not by fits to issue or shoot in streaks or beams, to stretch in a long line, to float at full length in the air —*v t.* To send forth in a current or stream, to pour

streamer, strēm'er, *n* That which streams out a long narrow flag, a long pennon, a long flowing ribbon, a luminous beam or column as in the aurora borealis.

streamlet strēm'let, *n* [*Stream* and *let*] A small stream a rivulet, a rill.

stream-tin, strēm'tin, *n* Tin ore found in alluvial ground in rounded particles and masses

streamy, strēm'i *a* [*Stream* and *-y*] Abounding with streams; having streams of light, beaming

street, strēt, *n* [A Sax *straet*, a street, fr L *strata* (*via*), a paved way, fr *sterno*, *stratum* I strew, I pave STRATUM, STREW, STRAY] A way or road in a city town, or village chiefly a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley, the roadway and houses together

street-car, strēt'kär, *n* A tramway-car which runs in a street.

street-door, strēt'dōr, *n* A door which opens upon a street

street-sweeper, strēt'swēp-er, *n* One who sweeps the streets, a machine for sweeping the streets

street-walker, strēt'wąk-er, *n* A common prostitute

strength strength, *n* [A. Sax *strengthu*, strength, fr *strang*, strong, *comp length* and *long* STRONG] Property of being strong, that in virtue of which anything is strong muscular force or energy which an animal can exert, the quality of bodies by which they resist force applied without breaking or yielding solidity, toughness, tenacity, power or vigour of any kind, as of mind, memory, evidence, argument, affection, will, &c, capacity, efficient force, power of resisting attacks, that on which confidence or reliance is placed, support, stay, force or power of expression vigour of language, vividness, intensity, intensity of some distinguishing or essential constituent, potency, as of wine, poison, &c, force depending on motion, as of the wind, vehemence, force as measured or stated in figures amount or numbers of an army, fleet, or the like —On or upon the strength of, in reliance upon, on the faith of.

strengthen, strength'en, *v t* pret & pp *strengthened*, strength'end ppr *strengthening*, strength'en-ing [*Strength* and *-en*] To make strong or stronger, to add strength to, to confirm to establish, to animate, to cause to increase in power, to increase in intensity —*v i.* To grow strong or stronger

strengthener, strength'en-er, *n* One who or that which strengthens

strengthening, strength'en ing, *p a* Increasing strength, invigorating

strenuous, stren'ū us *a* [L *strennus*, vigorous, strenuous, allied to Gr *strēnēs* strong, hard, *strēnos* strength] Eager and constant in action, energetic, vigorous, zealous ardent, earnest.

strenuously, stren'ū us-li, *adv* In a strenuous manner, ardently, vigorously, actively

stress, stres, *v t* pret & pp *stressed* strest, ppr *stressing* stres'ing [O Fr *estrecer*, *estrecier* (Fr *etrecir*), to straiten, to narrow, fr L *strictus*, pp of *stringo*, *strictum* I draw tight (whence *stringent*, *strain*) STRICT, STRAIN] To put in straits or difficulties, to distress, to subject to stress emphasis, or force —*n.* Constraint, constraining or impelling force, pressure, urgency, force or violence as of weather weight, importance, or influence, attached or ascribed, accent or emphasis weight bearing upon some particular part of a structure, force exerted on bodies

stretch, strech, *v t* pret & pp *stretched*, strecht ppr *stretching*, strech'ing [A *softened form* fr A Sax *streccan* to stretch =O Frs *strekka*, D *strekken*, G *strecken*, Sw *sträcka*, Dan *strække*, to stretch *Straight* is a derivative and *string strong* are perhaps connected.] To draw out tight to make tense, to draw out to greater length, to extend, spread, or expand in *any direction*, to straighten, to push or reach, to extend or distend, to strain to exaggerate to extend too far, as a prerogative —**To stretch a point** Same as *To strain a point* —*v i.* To reach or extend, to be continuous to a greater or less distance to spread, to have elasticity so as to bear extension without breaking, to attain greater length.—*n.* Act of stretching or straining; reach, strain, extent of meaning, scope, utmost reach of power; an extended portion, an expanse a continued period of action, a turn or spell

stretcher, strech'er, *n* One who or that which stretches, an implement or contrivance for stretching things, as gloves, a flat board on which corpses are laid out, a litter for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons, a board in a boat for the rowers to set their feet against.

strew, strō or strō, *v t* pret *strewed*, strōd or strōd, pp *strewed* or *strewn*, strod or strōd stron or strōn, ppr *strewing*, strō'ing or strō'ing [A. Sax *strewian* *streowian*, to scatter=O Sax. *strewian*, D *strooyen*, Goth *strawjan*, G *streuen*, Icel *stra*, Dan and Sw *stro*, same root as *straw*, *star*, L *sterno*, *stratum* (E. *stratum*), Gr *storennymi*, Skr *stri*, to strew] To scatter or sprinkle, as loose, dry substances, to cover by scattering or being scattered, to besprinkle, to spread abroad.

stria, strī'a, *n*, pl **striæ**, strī'ē [L] A term for fine streaks or thread like lines or markings seen on surfaces of minerals, plants, &c

striate, striated strī'āt, strī'āt-ed, *a* [L *striatus* See prec.] Marked with striæ

striation, strī ā'shon, *n* The state of being striate, striate markings

stricken, strik'n, pp of *strike* Struck, smitten, advanced in age

strickle, strik'l, *n* [From *strike*] An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure, an instrument for whetting scythes

strict, strikt, *a* [L *strictus*, pp of *stringo*, I draw tight, whence also *stringent*, *strain* STRAIN, STRESS] Tight tense, exact, careful accurate, rigorously nice, severe, rigorous as to rules, governed or governing by exact rules, observing exact rules characterized by rigour not mild or indulgent, definite as to terms, rigidly interpreted, not loose or vague

strictly, strikt'li, *adv* In a strict manner; with nice or rigorous accuracy, correctly, definitely, rigorously, severely, without remission or indulgence

strictness, strikt'nes, *n* The state or quality of being strict, exactness, precision, severity, stringency

stricture, strik'tūr, *n* [L *structura*, fr *stringo*, *strictum*, I draw tight. STRICT] A morbid or abnormal contraction of any canal or passage of the body, a touch of sharp criticism, a critical remark, animadversion, censure

stride, strīd, *v i* pret *strode*, strōd pp *stridden*, strid n, ppr *striding*, strīd'ing [A. Sax. *stridan*, to stride, to strive=L.G *striden* to stride, to strive, G *streiten* Dan *stride*, Sw *strida*, Icel *strītha*, to contend.] To walk or march with long steps, to stand with the feet far apart, to straddle —*v t.* To pass over at a step, to bestride —*n* A long step, a measured tread or gait, the space measured by the legs far apart

strident, strī'dent, *a* [L *stridens*, *stridentis*, ppr of *stridēre*, to creak] Creaking, harsh, grating

stridulation, strid-ū-lā'shon, *n* [L *stridulus* See next] A small, harsh, creaking noise, as made by some insects

stridulous, strid'ū lus, *a* [L *stridulus*, creaking, fr *stridēre* to creak STRIDENT] Making a small creaking sound.

strife, strīf *n* [O Fr *estrif*, fr Icel *strith*, strife, fr *strītha*, to contend, or fr O Fr *estriver*, to strive (q v)] Act of striving, struggle, exertion or contention for superiority, contest of emulation, angry contention discord, conflict, quarrel or war

strigil, strij'il, *n* [L *strigilis* fr *stringo*, I graze I scrape.] An instrument used by the ancients for scraping the skin on taking a bath

strike, strīk, *v i* pret *struck* struk; pp *struck* struk, and sometimes *stricken*, strik'n; ppr *striking* strīk'ing [A. Sax *strīcan*, to go rapidly, advance, proceed=O Frs *strīka*, L G *strīken*, D *strijken*, G *streichen*, Icel *strȳja*, to stroke rub, strike &c. cog L. *stringo*, I strain, I touch lightly (STRAIN) Stroke is a derivative, and *streak* *strale* are

akin] To aid since move or turn a life rapidly to pass with rapidity to dart to pierce to penetrate to run or have a course to come or light (upon) to make a flow or thrust to use one's weapons to knock to sound an hour to reach to hit to run or dash upon the shore, a rock or bank to be stranded, to lower a sail or a flag in respect, or to sign by surrender to yield to quit work in order to compel an increase or prevent a reduction of wages, or for other reasons.—To strike in, to put in on a word suddenly to interpose.—To strike out, to direct or a blow to start to swim to enter upon a course.—To strike up to begin to play or sing.——v.t. To give a blow to, to touch or hit with some force to smite to give, deal or inflict, as a blow to dash to knock (with something) to produce by a blow or blows to stamp with a stroke or blow to mint to coin to thrust in to cause to enter or penetrate to cause to sound to notify by sound to occur to or enter the mind of to impress strongly to affect with strong emotion to produce suddenly to effect at once, to bring suddenly into some state or condition to make and ratify to lower as the yards, flag, sails of a vessel to light or come upon.—To strike a balance to bring out the amount due on one or other of the sides of a debtor and creditor account.—To strike down, to prostrate by a blow or illness to fell.—To strike off, to separate by a blow to deduct, to print.—To strike till, to find petroleum when boring for it hence, to make a lucky hit (colloq.).—To strike out, to blot out to efface to plan to devise.—To strike a note, to take it down.—To strike up to drive up with a blow to begin to play or sing.—To strike work, to cease work, specially from some disputed.——n. An instrument for levelling a measure of grain, salt, &c.; a strickle the act of workmen who quit work with the object of compelling the employer to concede certain demands in general, the direction of the edges of tilted strata, running at right angles to the dip.

striker strik'er *n.* One who or that which strikes one who engages in a strike.

striking, strik'ing *p.a.* Such as to strike with surprise or other feeling surprising remarkable notable impressive.

strikingly strik'ing-li, *adv.* In a striking manner forcibly strongly impressively remarkably.

string, string *n.* [A.Sax. *streng strenge* a string = D. *streng* Icel. *strengr*.] Dan. *streng* Sw. *sträng* G. *strang* string, cord akin to *strong* and to L. *stringo* I draw tight (whence *strict*) *strangle*.] A small rope line or cord a piece of twine a strong thread a narrow strip, band, or ribbon a tape a thread or line on which anything is fixed hence a line with the things on it, the chord of a musical instrument (in pl. often stringed instruments) which resembles a string a nerve or tendon of an animal body the line or cord of a bow a series of things connected or following in succession.——v.t. pret. & pp. *strung* string pp. *string*.] To furnish with a string or to put on a string to make tense.

stringed, stringd, *p.a.* Having strings played by strings fastened with a string.

stringency strin'jen-si, *n.* [*Stringent* and *-cy*.] State of being stringent.

stringent strin'jent, *a.* [L. *stringens*, pp. of *stringo*, I draw tight, whence also *strict* *strain*, &c. See prec.] Strict in claims or requirements hence rigorous rigid making severe restrictions.

stringently strin'jent-li, *adv.* In a stringent manner.

stringer string'er *n.* One who strings a supporting timber or beam.

string halt, spring halt, string halt, spring'halt, *n.* A defect in the gait of a horse consisting in a curious spasmodic catching of one or both hind legs.

stringiness, strin'gi-nes, *n.* The state of being stringy fibrousness.

stringy strin'gi, *a.* [*String* and *-y*.] Consisting of strings or small threads fibrous filamentous ropy viscid gluey sinewy.

stringy bark string'i bark, *n.* A name of several eucalypts or gum trees.

strip strip, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stripped* stript ppr. *stripping* stripling. [A.Sax. *tryp* *beatrypan*, to strip to spoil. LG. *stripen, stipen* D. *stropen* G. *streifen* to strip closely akin to *stripe*.] To pull or tear off as a covering to deprive of a cover ing to remove clothing or to skin to peel to deprive to bereave to despoil to rob to plunder to pillage.——v.i. To take off the covering or clothes.

strip strip, *n.* [Collateral form of *stripe*.] A narrow piece comparatively long and narrow piece stripling.

stripe strip, *n.* [Closely akin to *strip* and =LG. *stripe* OD. *stripe*, D. *streep* Dan. *stribe* G. *streif* a stripe.] A long narrow division or marking of a different colour from the rest a streak a strip or long narrow piece a stroke or wale with a lash, whip rod, scourge &c. a weal.——v.t. pret. & pp. *striped* strip. pp. *striping* striping. To make stripes in to form or mark with stripes.

striped stript, *p.a.* Having or marked with stripes of different colours.

stripling strip'ling, *n.* [From *strip stripe* with dim. term. *-ling* signifying the promine tical in the word compare *apron*.] A tall slender youth a youth passing from boyhood to manhood a lad.

stripper strip'er *n.* One that strips.

strive striv, *v.i.* pret. *strove*, strave pp. *striven* strivn ppr. *striving* striv'ing. [O.F. *estriver* to strive, from O.H.G. *strebe*, G. *streben*, D. *streven*, Dan. *stræbe* to strive or from Icel. *tritha* to contend. See STRIFE.] To endeavour earnestly to struggle to make efforts to use energy or exertions (governing an infinitive) to battle to struggle in opposition to or emulation with another to vie to be in contention or altercation, or dispute to quarrel to oppose by contrariety of qualities.

striver striv'er *n.* One who strives.

strobilus strobile strō'bi-lus, strō'bil, *n.* [From *strobilos* a pine-cone.] In *bot.* a cone, as of the pines, a pine-cone.

stroke strok, *n.* [From *strike* = A.Sax. *strác* a stroke from *strican* STRIKE.] Act of one who or that which strikes a blow the striking of one body against another a knock a hostile blow or attack a sudden attack of disease or affection calamity fatal attack a of death the striking of a clock the touch of a pencil, a touch a masterly effort an effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced a dash in writing or printing a line a touch of the pen the sweep of an oar in rowing the upward or downward motion of a piston, as of a steam engine.

stroke strōk *t* pret. & pp. *stroked*, strōkt ppr. *stroking*, stroking. [A.Sax. *strácian* to stroke from *strican*, to strike, to flatter. G. *streicheln* to stroke STRIKE.] To rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness or tenderness to rub gently in one direction to make smoothly or oily.——n. A gentle rubbing with the hand, expressive of kindness.

stroke-oar strōk'ōr *n.* The aftmost oar of a boat also, the man that uses it.

stroker strō'ker *n.* One who strokes.

stroll, strōl, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *strolled*, strōld ppr. *strolling*, strolling. [Formerly *strowl* *strowle* *strugl* of doubtful origin, comp. Prov. G. *strolchen* *strudeln* to stroll.] To wander on foot to ramble idly or leisurely to saunter to rove, to roam to lead a roaming life.——n. An idle excursion on foot a walking idly and leisurely a sort of leisurely walk for pleasure.

stroller strol'er *n.* One who strolls a vagabond a vagrant an itinerant player.

strong, strong *a.* [A.Sax. *strong* *strang* strong, robust. O.Sax. *strang* Icel. *strangr* Dan. and D. *streng* Sw. *stark* strong G. *streng* strict, severe, perhaps same root as *string* or L. *stringo* I draw tight (whence *strict*) *Strength* is a derivative.] Having power or force active or passive able to do or suffer having physical power able to exert great bodily force robust muscular powerful mentally or morally having great power capacity or efficiency naturally sound or healthy hale not easily broken firm solid substantial, well fortified not easily subdued or taken having great military or naval power having great resources having force from moving with rapidity violent impetuous adapted to make a deep impression on the mind effectual cogent argument or zealous earnest urgent having qualities or qualities in a great degree containing much alcohol, intoxicating affecting the senses forcibly, glaringly rich or substantial, but not easy digesting well established firm not easily overthrown or altered vehement or ardent powerful mighty potent having great force or expressiveness forcibly expressed (preceded by numerals) powerful to the extent of (an army 10 000 *strong*) tending upwards in price rising (a *strong* market) in *gram.* applied to inflected words when inflection is effected by internal change, and not by adding syllables thus *sing sang sung* is a *strong* verb.

stronghold strong'hōld, *n.* A place of strength a fastness a fortified place a place of security.

strongly strong'li, *adv.* In a strong manner or degree with strength, force or power forcibly firmly vehemently greatly eagerly violently.

strong minded strong mīn'ded, *a.* Having a strong or vigorous mind having a masculine rather than a feminine turn of mind, as applied to women.

strong room strong'rōm, *n.* A room in which valuables are kept, proof against fire or burglars.

strontia, stron'shi-a, *n.* An oxide of strontium occurring at *Strontian*, in Argyleshire whence its name a greyish-white powder closely resembling baryta.

strontium stron'shi-um *n.* [See prec.] The metal of which strontia is the oxide of a yellow colour and somewhat harder than lead.

strop strop *n.* [A.Sax. *tropp* for L. *struppus*, *trupp* a, a thong same as *strap*.] A strap a strip of leather or a strip of wood covered with leather used for sharpening razors.——v.t. pret. & pp. *stropped* stropt ppr. *stropping* stroping. To sharpen on a strop.

strophanthin strō-fan'thin *n.* [From *Strophanthus* a genus to which the plant belongs—Gr. *strophos* I twist, a thong flower.] A drug obtained from the seeds of an African plant used in heart disease.

strophiole strō'fi-ōl *n.* [Gr. *strophē* lit. a turning, a turn, for *strephō* I turn.] Part of a Greek choral ode corresponding to the *antistrophe* the former of two corresponding stanzas in an ode.

strophic strō'fik *a.* Belonging to or consisting of strophes.

strove strōv pret. of *strive*.

strow strō STREW.

struck, struk, pret. & pp. of *strike*.

structural struk'tū-al *a.* Pertaining to structure.

structure struk'tūr *n.* [Fr. *structure* L. *structūra*, from *struo struxi* I pile up I build, seen in *construct, instruct destruction* &c. and *congruous* &c.] A building of any kind, but chiefly one of some size or not an edifice manner of building make construction organization, manner of organization of animals or plants the arrangements of the parts in a whole.

structured, struk'turd *a.* Possessing a regular organic structure.

structureless struk'tūr-les *a.* Devoid of organic structure not organized.

struggle strug'l, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *struggled*, strug'ld ppr. *struggling* strug'ling. [Formerly *struggle* *strugle* of doubtful origin

comp O Sw *struq*, a quarrel] To make violent muscular efforts, to use great efforts *or exertions, to labour hard, to strive, to* contend.——*n.* A violent effort of the body, forcible effort of any kind, effort to get on in the world, contest, contention, strife, a contortion in bodily distress

struggler, strug'ler, *n* One who struggles

strum, strum, *v t* pret & pp *strummed*, strumd, ppr *strumming*, strum'ing [An imitative word.] To play unskilfully and unmusically on a stringed instrument, to thrum ——*v t* To play on unskilfully or noisily

struma, stro'ma, *n*, pl **strumæ**, stro'mē [*L*, fr *strno*, *I build*] A scrofulous swelling or tumour, scrofula, goitre

strumose, **strumous**, stro'mōs, stro'mus, *a* [See prec] Scrofulous

strumpet, strum'pet, *n* [Origin doubtful] perhaps fr O Fr *strupre*, *stupre*, L *stuprum*, fornication, debauchery] A prostitute a harlot

strung, strung, pret of *string*

strut, strut, *v i* pret & pp *strutted*, strut'ed, ppr *strutting*, strut'ing [Formerly also *strout stroit*, to swell or bulge, to strut, akin Dan *strutte*, to strut, to stick out, L G *strutt*, sticking out, G *strotzen*, to swell, to teem] To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head, to walk with affected dignity ——*n* A lofty, proud step or walk, with the head erect, affectation of dignity in walking a strengthening piece diagonally placed in a structure or framework, a brace, a stretching piece

strutter, strut'er, *n* One who struts

strychnia, **strychnine**, strik'ni a, strik'nin, *n* [From Gr *strychnos*, a plant of the nightshade order] A vegetable alkaloid obtained especially from the seeds of nux-vomica, a most energetic poison, yet in very small doses used as a medicine

strychnic, strik'nik, *a* Pertaining to strychnine

stub, stub, *n* [A Sax *stub*, a stub = Icel *stubbi*, *stubbr*, *stobbi*, a stump Dan *stub*, stump, stubble, L G *stubbe*, D *stobbe* a stump, *stump*, *stubborn* are akin] The stump of a tree, a stump or remaining part of anything, as a pencil ——*v t* pret & pp *stubbed*, stubd, ppr *stubbing*, stub'ing To grub up by the roots, to extirpate

stubbed, stubd or stub'ed, *a* [See prec] Short and thick stubby, blunt obtuse

stubble, stub'l, *n* [From O Fr *estonble*, *estuble*, *stuble*, fr L L *stupula* for *stipula*, a straw (whence *stipule*), dim of L *stipes*, a stem] The small stumps of grain crop left in the ground after reaping; the part of the stalk left by the scythe or sickle

stubbled, stub'ld, *a* Covered with stubble

stubble-fed, stub'l-fed, *a* Fed on the natural grass that grows among stubble

stubble-goose, stub'l-gos, *n* A goose fed among stubble

stubbly, stub'li, *a* Covered with stubble, resembling stubble, short and stiff

stubborn stub'orn *a* [Lit like a *stub*, blockish obstinate, from *stub*, A Sax *styb*, with A Sax adj term *-or* (as in *bitor*, *bitter*) and *-n* added.] Not to be moved or persuaded by reasons obstinate, often perversely or unreasonably so, persevering, persisting, steady constant, inflexible refractory, not easily melted or worked, intractable

stubbornly, stub'orn-li, *adv* In a stubborn manner, obstinately, inflexibly

stubbornness, stub'orn-nes, *n* Quality of being stubborn, perverse obstinacy, contumacy, refractoriness

stubby, stub'i, *a* [*Stub* and *-y*] Abounding with stubs short and thick

stucco, stuk'ō *n* [It *stucco* = Sp *estuque*, Fr *étuc*, fr O G *stucchi*, crust a piece = G *stück* a piece, akin *stock*] A fine plaster, used for internal decorations of rooms as cornices, mouldings &c, work made of stucco, also a popular name for plaster of Paris or gypsum ——*v t* pret & pp *stuccoed*, stuk'ōd ppr *stuccoing*, stuk'ō-ing To overlay with fine plaster or stucco

stuck-up, stuk'up, *a* Giving one's self airs of importance or superiority, proud, *pompous* [*Colloq*]

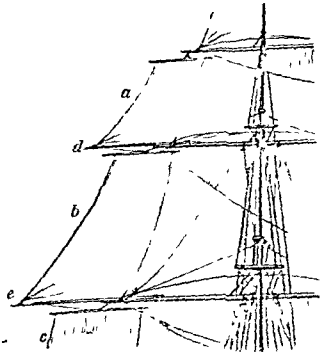
stud, stud, *n* [A Sax *studu*, a prop, a stud = Icel *stod* (*stoth*), Dan *stöd*, D *stut*, a prop, support, akin G *stutzen*, to support] A post, a supporting beam a prop, a nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament, an ornamental knob, an ornamental button for a shirt ——*v t* pret & pp *studded*, stud'ed, ppr *studding*, stud'ing To adorn with studs or knobs, to set thickly, as with studs

stud, stud, *n* [A Sax *stód*, a stud (whence *stódhors*, 'stud horse' a stallion) = Icel *stód*, Dan *stod*, a stud, akin *steed*, G *stute*, mare, ultimately fr root of *stand*, *stall*] A collection of breeding horses and mares, a person s horses collectively

stud-book, stud'buk, *n* A *book* containing a genealogy or register of horses or cattle

studded, stud'ed, *p a* Set with studs, thickly set or sprinkled

studding-sail, stud'ing sāl, *n* [From *stud*, a support, or altered from *steadying-*



Studding sails

a, Royal studding sail *b*, Top-gallant studding sail *c* Topmast studding sail *d*, *e*, Studding sail booms

sail] A sail set on the outer edge of any of the principal sails during a light wind

student, stū'dent, *n* [*L studens studentis*, ppr of *studeo* I study (*q v*)] A person engaged in studying or learning from books, or attending some educational institution, a person engaged in studying anything a scholar a man devoted to books, a bookish man.

studentship stū'dent-ship, *n* The state of being a student

stud-horse, stud'hors, *n* A breeding horse

studied, stu'did *p a* Made the object of study, qualified by study, versed deliberately planned or intended premeditated

studiedly, stu'did li, *adv* In a studied manner

studier, stu'di er, *n* One who studies

studio stū'di-ō *n* [It, fr L *studium*, study (*q v*)] The work place of a painter or sculptor

studious stū'di-us, *a* [Fr *studieux* L *studiosus*, fr *studium*, study (*q v*)] Given to study, fond of study or learning, devoted to the acquisition of knowledge mindful, earnest, thoughtful, attentive, careful, deliberate studied

studiously, stū'di us-li, *adv* In a studious manner, diligently, carefully, attentively

studiousness stū'di us nes, *n* The quality of being studious

study, stu'di *n*, pl **studies** stu'diz [*L studium*, zeal, study, fr *studeo*, I study am eager or zealous, hence also *student*] Earnest endeavour, diligence, application of mind for the purpose of learning what is not before known, effort to understand facts and increase knowledge, a branch of learning studied subject which one studies, learned pursuit, an apartment devoted to study, a private room for reading or writing, a fit of thought a reverie, in the *fine arts*, a work undertaken for improvement, or a preparatory sketch to be used in the composition of more finished works ——*v t* pret & pp *studied* stu'did ppr *studying*, stu'di ing To apply the mind to books or learning, to dwell in thought, to ponder, to be zealous, to deliberate, to muse ——*v t* To apply the mind to for the purpose of learning, to consider attentively, to examine closely, to investigate to con over or commit to memory to have careful regard to, *to be solicitous for the good of*

stuff, stuf, *n* [O Fr *estoffe* (Fr *étoffe*), stuff, material, fr L *stuppa* tow STOP] Substance or matter, indefinitely, the matter of which anything is formed, materials, essence, elemental part, cloth, fabrics of the loom, especially, a woollen fabric of light character, furniture, goods, foolish language or notions, trash ——*v t* pret & pp *stuffed*, *stuft*, ppr *stuffing*, *stuf'ing* [From the noun, but the meaning corresponds rather with G *stopfen* to stuff or cram, L *to stop* up which has the same origin] To fill by packing something into to pack to cram, to thrust in, to fill by being put into anything, to fill, crowd, or overload, generally to fill, as meat with seasoning to fill, as the skin of a dead animal for presenting and preserving the form, to form by filling ——*v i* To cram, to feed gluttonously

stuffer, stuf'er, *n* One who stuffs, one who stuffs the skins of animals to preserve them as specimens

stuffiness, stuf'i nes, *n* The state of being stuffy, closeness mustiness

stuffing stuf'ing, *n* That which is used to stuff anything, material stuffed into any object, as a cushion, some kind of substance put into the interior of a cooked fowl or otherwise used as an accompaniment in cooking

stuffing-box, stuf'ing boks, *n* A close box packed with some kind of material through which a piston passes and which gives a tight joint

stuffy, stuf'i, *a* [Comp O Fr *estoffer*, to stuff, fr *estoffe*, stuff STUFF] Difficult to breathe in, close stuffing said of a room

stultification, stul'ti fi ka''shon, *n* Act of stultifying or making foolish.

stultifier, stul'ti fi-er, *n* One who stultifies

stultify, stul'ti fi, *v t* pret. & pp *stultified*, stul'ti-fid, ppr *stultifying*, stul'ti-fi-ing [From L *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, I make STOLID] To prove foolish or void of understanding, to cause to seem absurd, to make a fool of

stumble, stum'bl, *v i* pret & pp *stumbled*, stum'bld, ppr *stumbling*, stum'bling [Formerly *stomble*, *stomel*, same as D *stommelen*, to bustle, Prov E *stummer*, Icel *stumra*, to stumble, N *stumble*, to totter, L G *stumpeln* to walk heavily] To trip in walking or running, to make a false step to walk unsteadily, to stammer, to find difficulties to fall into evil or error to err, to strike or light by chance (with *on* or *upon*) ——*v t* To cause to stumble to puzzle ——*n.* The act of stumbling, a trip in walking or running, a blunder

stumbler, stum'bler, *n* One that stumbles.

stumbling-block stumbling-stone, stum'bling blok stum'bling ston, *n* Any cause of stumbling, that which causes to err used figuratively

stump stump, *n* [Apparently a nasalized form corresponding to *stub* and = Dan and Sw *stump* Icel *stumpr*, D *stomp* (= *stumpf*) a stump comp Skr *stambha*, a post STUB.] The part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down, the part of a limb or other body remaining after the rest is lost or destroyed, a worn-down tooth, one

of the three posts co sti tut ng the w cke n the game of cricket —— v t. pr t & p *mped*, s ump ppr *stumping* s ump g To lop as rees to make a to h rough, de ivering speeches, especially f po al o person end originally having re erence to speeches d ered n America from a tree stump n *cricket* to pu ou of play by knocking down a s ump or st mps —— v i. To wa k s tiffly hea lly or nois y

stun per stump e n One wh s umps

stun p-orator stump o-ra-te n A man who harangu s th populace from the stump of a tree s fro hy or bombas c speake

stump speech stump'spe h n. A sp-ech made fro n the stump of a re o o h prov sed platform a f o hy o bombas harangue

stun py s ump'i a Full of stumps hort and t ick s u by

stun s in, v [ret. & pp *unned*, stu d pp *stunn g* s u ing [A. Sax *st n n*, to s un f s n no se ak n I e *g ja* D *sten n* G *stohnen* to gr an sa e oot as Sk *sva*, to hu le] To o erpower th sense of hearing of to b unt o s upefy as he organs of hearn g to conf un l or mak dizzy by loud and mi g ed sound to mak sense ess or di zy w h a blow t surprise comp ete y to overpowe

stung s ng pret. & pp of *st ng*

stunk, stungk pre f st k

stunner stun n Someth ng that uns, something first-rate a person o th ng of very showy appearance (collo)

stunning, s un'ing *p a* Such as to stun first-rate exce en colloq)

stunt, s unt, t pret & pp *stun d* s un ed pl *stu ng* s n ng. [From A Sax *st* Blunt s upid Sw *st ut* docked, short Ice *st* hort, stunted ak n G *st zen* to dock STINT] To stop the growth of to h nder f om growth to dwarf —— n. A check n growth.

stunted st nt ed, *p a* H ndered from growth dwarfish in growth or size

stuntedness stunted nes, n The state of be ng s un ed.

stupe st p, n [L. *st pa* tow] Flann l fla or sm lar substance wrung out of ho wate plain or medicated, applied to a wound or sore

stupefacient stupefactive stu pe fā s -ent, stū pe-fak a [STUPEFY] I ing a stupefying power —n. A medici e which produces stupor a narcotic

stupefaction stū pe fak hon n. [STUPEFY] State of be g stupefi d a stup d o sense ess state nsensi ity torpo s u dity

stupefier stu pe fī-er n One who or hat wh n upefies

stupefy stu pe-fī, *v t* pret. & pp *st pe fied*, stū pe fīd ppr *st pefy g* stū pe fī-g [Fr *st pefier* f L. *stupefacere—st peo* I am s runk sense ess, and *facio* I make STUPID] To strike senseless to d pri e of sensibili y to make torpi l to con und confuse terly

stupendous, stū pen dus, a. [L. *st pendus*, amazing, verbal form f *st per* to be astonished. STUPID] Striking dumb by mag nude of astonish ng magn tude of ele ation gran l o aw inspiring huge and wonderfu prod gious

stupendously tu pen dus-li, *a v* In a st endous mann r

stupendousness stū pen dus nes, n. Qu al y or st te f be ng stupendous

stupid, stū pid, *a.* [L. *st pidus*, fr *stupe e*, to be asto ished or struck senseless (seen also in *st pefy stupendous*, comp *st nax* I strik] S ruck senseless b t of sense of fee ng in a state of st pe stupefied wan ng in understan ing f sh dul ish reme y dull n inte lect nonsensical.

stupidity stupidne s, stū-pid'i t, stū pid'nes, n. [F *st pidité* L. *stupiditas*.] tpial y or state of bei g stupid extreme inte lectual dulness do tishness blockishness senselessness.

stupidly stū pid-li, *ad* In a stupid manner

stupor s ū po n [L. *s upor f stupē* to be s upid STUPID] A con n n wh h the faculti s are deadened torpo dazed conditi n d ac n as insen i y usually n of sens ti y

stupulate ū prā *v* pre & pp *st p ted* s ū prāt-e l pp *stupr g* st prāt- g [L. *pro upra um* I defi f *pr um* defi m n] To ra ish to debau h

sturdily ster'd In a urdy m n n a hly stou y us y

sturdiness er'd nes, n State o qua ty of bei g stu y

sturdy r'di a [O F a d [Fr *étourdi* i) s up l, nco rate pi of *tourd* to s pefy f I te a l *myridus* torp d b bb rit s tiff neck sti t tr ng ha dy firm ust go ua

sturdy ster'd n [ac *st d st rde* vern o urdy] A liv ase n sheep n a k d by staggering vertigo stupo &c.

sturgeon, ster'jon, n [*s urgeon f*



S urgeon *Acipenser sturio*

L.L. *st rio ru is f* O H G *urit*, A. Sax *styria* a stary n origin doubtfu] A genus of la ge fish es h ng flesh valuab as food, roes con erted i to cav are and ai blad nto isinglass

stutter s t v pret & pp *st tered* stu er ppr *stuttering* stu e ng [same as D an L.G *stotteren* G *st tern* to stutter *freq* forms correspon l ng to Prov E. *st t*, to s u ter Sc *s ot* to reb] I e *sta a*, to s rike] To stammer to hesitate n u tering words —— n. Act of stu tering s s amm r a d fect n speak ng by which w rs n u teres b k n y

stutterer stu er n One who s u ters a stamm re

stutteringly stu er ing li, *adv* In a s u tering n an r

sty stī, n p stīes s īz. [A Sax. *igu* a sty or pen=Ice *stia* Dan *sti*, Sw *stia* C H G *stige* a sty Th word f orm h firs part of *steward*] An in os re f r swin , a pig sty a y s hy h ve o place a place of best ald bau hery —— v t. pr & pp *s ied* ā ld pp *stying* stī ing. To shu up n a sty

sty stye stī, n pl **sties styes** s z Also somet mes *stye* f A. Sax *st nd* a tumour on the ye, f *st gan*, to rise ak n *st*] A mal flammatory t umour on th edg of the ey id.

Stygian st j an *a* [L. *Stygius* f S *Styx*, f *Styx Stygos*, he Styx, f *stug* I hate] I erta n ng to Styx fabled by he a ci n to be a ri er of hell over wh h he had s of he dead passed hence dark and gloomy fr fernal.

stylar stī lē *a* Perta ning to a style

style stīl, n [Fr *stile*, f *sty* f L. *stilus sty us*, a stake pointed instrumen style f writing, hence m le of expressi u perhaps f root f *st mu us*, *st k st ng* n ak n to *stud* wi h chang o d to f as n certain oth r cases. Spel g influenced by G *sty os*, a pillar] A pointed nstrument ancien y used to write w h anything similar a poi ted tool used f gra i g he pin or gnomon of a sun-dial in *be* a slender prolongation of he ov ry support g the st gm manner of wri g wi h regard to la guage dist cti e or haracteristic manner of writing a characteristic mode of Presenta ion n the fine arts type of arch tectu e perva ding a b ling external manner mode or fash on manner deemed e gant and app opriate fash n a forma o of fi ial des gna n ti le a mod of re kon ng me wi h r ga l to the Ju an an l Gregorian alendars, he o l s y o *e ug* gi en up f r he n w s y n L tain n 1? —— v t pret & pp *sty d* stī l p *sty ng* ti ling To rn o name o call to de.sig nate or d n m nate.



a S y e *b* S gma.

stylet s ll t n [S y and *-e*] In *su g* a gr p

stylish s ll h, *a* Le ng in fash ona e f rm ylo showy n th mode fash e

stylishly s ll ish li, *ad* In a s h nann *st ow f*

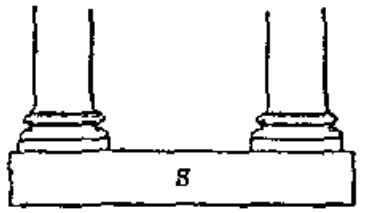
stylishness s ll h nes, n State o qua y of be ng s y s

stylist s ll ist, n [S y a l *ta*] A writer o speak who is carefu of his s y e a master of sty e

stylistic s lis t k *a* Rela ng to style or to a s y

stylite st līt, n [Fr *sty stēs* fr *sty os* a pilla] A p llar-saint, one of those ascetics w o used to li e fo a long t me on th top of high or m so p lars

stylobate st lō bāt, n [*s ylo ates—st lo* a pilla and *ba n* I go] A con



s S ylobate

t nuous and un roken pedes a upon wh h a r w of co umns stan ls

stylographic stī l-graf'ik *a* Perta n ng to s y ography o to writing w h a po ed nstrument.

stylography st l'ō-graf-i n [L. *sty us*, du a s y e and L. *graphō* I wri e] A m h d of wri ng or engraving wi h a style or s y us.

styloid stī'loi l, *a* [S y e and *-oid*] Ha g some resemblance to a sty e o pen

stylus s ī'lus, n A style or po ted ins rum nt. See STYLE

stymie s l mī, n. [rigin doubtful.] In g f a posi ion in wh ch a person s bal s be ructed by an opp n n s.

styptic, st p'tik *a* [Fr *styp que* L. *s yp i us*, fr G *s yp k* f *styphō* I con ra or draw togeth] Le ng able to stop bleeding ha ng be qua y of restra g he m rrhage —n A subs ance which sto s a flow of b lood.

suability sū a-bi l'i t n [See next] Capa y of be ng su ed.

suable, sū a-bl, *a* [From *sue*] That may be sued sub ect by law to be called to answer n court

suasion swā'z on n [L. *suasio suasionis* f *suadeo suasum*, I advise (as in *dissuadeo persuadeo*)] The act of persuadi g persuasion

suasive swā'siv *a* [See prec.] Ha g power to persuade

suasively swā'siv l *ad* In a suasi e manner o one tend ng to persuade

suave swā *a* [F *suave* sweet, pleasant, fr L. *suavis*, sweet (whence *suavity* for *sua vis* same root as *suadeo* I persuade and as E. *sweet* SWEET] Gra ious or agreeable in manne blandly politer p easant.

suavely swāv'li, *adv* In a suave manner blandly

suavity, swa'vi ti, *n* [Fr *suavite* L *suavitas*, fr *suavis*, sweet. SUAVE] The state or quality of being suave, graciousness of manner or address, agreeableness, blandness, urbanity

sub, sub, *n* A colloquial contraction for *subordinate*, an inferior officer, functionary, or the like.

subacid, sub-as'id, *a* [*Sub*, slightly] Acid in a small degree, moderately acid or sour

subacrid, sub-ak'rid, *a* [*Sub*, slightly] Moderately pungent or acrid

subacute, sub-a-kūt', *a* [*Sub*, slightly] Acute in a slight, inferior, or moderate degree

subaerial, sub-ā-ē'ri-al, *a* [*Sub*, under] Under the air or sky, in *geol* taking place on the earth's surface under the open air

subalpine sub-al'pīn, *a* [*Sub*, under] Belonging to a region on lofty mountains immediately below the alpine

subaltern, sub-al'tern or sub'al-tern, *a* [L *subalternus*, subordinate—*sub* under, *alter*, another] Holding an inferior or subordinate position, below the rank of a captain in the army ——*n* A commissioned military officer below the rank of captain

subaquatic, subaqueous, sub-a-kwat'ik, sub-ak'wē us, *a* [L *sub*, under, and *aqua*, water] Being under water in *geol* formed under water, deposited under water

subarborescent sub-ar'bor-es"ent, *a* [*Sub*, slightly] Having a somewhat arborescent or tree like aspect

subarctic, sub-ark'tik, *a* [*Sub*, slightly] Applied to a region or climate next to the arctic, approximately arctic

subaxillary, sub-ak'sil-la-ri *a* [L *sub*, under, and *axilla*, the armpit] Under the armpit, under the cavity of the wing, in *bot* placed under the axil

subclass, sub'klas, *n* [L *sub*, under] A subdivision of a class

subclavian, sub-klā'vi-an *a* [L *sub* under, and *clavis*, a key, used in sense of Gr *Klets* the collar bone] Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone

subcommittee, sub-kom mit'ē, *n* [*Sub* under] An under committee, a part or division of a committee

subcontract, sub'kon-trakt, *n* [*Sub*, under] A contract under a previous contract

subcontrary, sub-kon'tra-ri *a* [*Sub*, slightly] Contrary in an inferior degree, in *geom* applied to two similar triangles that have a common angle at their vertex, but their bases not parallel nor coincident, in *logic*, applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other



Subcontrary Tri-angles ACB, ECD

subcostal, sub-kos'tal, *a* [L *sub*, under, and *costa*, a rib] Situated under or between the ribs

subcutaneous sub-kū-tā'nē us *a* [L *sub*, under, and *cutis* skin] Situated immediately under the skin —**Subcutaneous syringe**, a syringe for injecting substances beneath the skin

subdeacon, sub'dē-kn, *n* [*Sub* under] An under-deacon or deacon's assistant in the Roman Catholic Church

subdeaconry, subdeaconship sub'dē kn ri, sub'dē kn-ship, *n* The office of subdeacon

subdean, sub'dēn *n* [*Sub* under] An under-dean, a dean's substitute or assistant

subdivide sub-di-vīd', *v t* pret & pp *subdivided* sub-di vīd'ed ppr *subdividing*, sub-di vīd'ing [L. *sub* divido—*sub* under *divido*, I divide.] To divide into lower or smaller parts, to divide part of into more parts, to part into smaller divisions ——*v i.* To be subdivided, to separate, to go apart into subdivisions.

subdivisible, sub-di vīz'i bl, *a* Susceptible of subdivision

subdivision, sub-di vi'zhon, *n* [Fr *subdivision*, L.L *subdivisiona*] Act of subdividing, the part of a thing made by subdividing, the part of a larger part.

subdominant, sub-dom'in-ant, *n* [*Sub* under] The fourth note of the diatonic scale, lying a tone under the dominant or fifth of the scale

subdurable, sub-dū'a-bl, *a* That may be subdued

subdual, sub-dū'al, *n* [*Subdue* and *-al*] Act of subduing

subduce, subduct, sub-dūs' sub-dukt', *v t* pret & pp *subduced, subducted* sub-dūst', sub-dukt'ed, ppr *subducing, subducting*, sub-dūs'ing, sub-dukt'ing [L *subduco subductum—sub* under, and *duco*, I draw, I lead] To withdraw to take away, to subtract by arithmetical operation

subduction, sub-duk'shon, *n* The act of subducting subtraction.

subdue, sub-dū', *v t* prct. & pp *subdued* sub-dūd', ppr *subduing*, sub-dū'ing [Ultimately fr L *subducere—sub*, under, and *duco*, I lead. DUKE.] To subjugate to conquer and bring into permanent subjection, to reduce under dominion to overpower so as to disable from further resistance, to tame, to render submissive, to reduce to mildness to conquer by persuasion or other mild means, to gain entire sway over to overcome, to captivate, as by charms to soften, to melt, to reduce to tenderness, to overpower and destroy the force of to tone down, to break as land.

subdued sub-dūd', *p a* Toned down, reduced in intensity, lowered in tone, the opposite of loud.

subduer, sub-dū'er, *n* One who or that which subdues

sub-editor, sub-ed'it-or *n* [*Sub*, under] An under or assistant editor, an assistant to a principal editor

subepidermal sub-ep-i-der'mal, *a* [*Sub*, under] Lying immediately under the epidermis.

subereous, suberose, suberous, sū-bē'rē-us, sū'ber-ōs, sū'ber us, *a* [L *suber*, cork.] Of the nature of cork

suberic, sū ber'ik, *a* Pertaining to cork.

subfamily, sub'fam i-li, *n* [*Sub* under] A subdivision of a family, as of animals or plants, a subordinate family

subfeudatory, sub-fū'da-to-ri, *n* [*Sub*, under] One who held a fief under a feudatory of the crown or other superior

subgeneric, sub-je-ner'ik, *a* [See next] Pertaining to a subgenus

subgenus, sub'je nus, *n* , pl. **subgenera**, sub'jen-er-a *a* [*Sub*, under] A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species.

subglobular, sub-glob'ū-ler, *a* [*Sub*, slightly] Having a form approaching to globular

subinfeudation, sub-in'fū dā"shon *n* [*Sub*, under] A subordinate infeudation, the enfeoffment of a subordinate tenant by the holder of a fief

subjacent, sub-jā'sent *a* [L. *subjacens*, *subjacentis*, ppr of *subjaceo—sub*, under, and *jaceo*, I lie (as in *adjacent circumjacent*)] Lying under or below, lying under or covered by others

subject, sub'jekt, *a* [L. *subjectus* pp of *subjicio*, I place under, whence *subjectus* a subject or inferior *subjectum*, a subject spoken of fr *sub*, under, and *jacio*, I throw (whence *object eject, inject, jet*, &c) JET] Being under the power and dominion of another; ruled by another, liable, from extraneous or inherent causes, exposed, prone, obedient, submissive ——*n* One who is under the dominion of another, one who lives under and owes allegiance to a ruler or government, a person or thing as the recipient of certain treatment, that which is treated or operated on a dead body for the purposes of dissection that which is spoken of, thought of, treated of or handled, matter dealt with; theme of discourse, in *logic*, that term of a proposition of which *the other* is affirmed or denied, in *gram* that which is spoken of the nominative of a verb, in *philos* the mind, soul, or personality of the thinker, the thinking agent or principle, in *music*, the principal theme of a movement in *art*, the incident chosen by the artist, the design of a composition or picture ——*v t* sub-jekt', pret & pp *subjected*, sub-jekt'ed, ppr *subjecting*, sub-jekt'ing To bring under the power or dominion of, to subdue, *to expose*, to make liable, to cause to undergo to expose as in chemical or other operations with *to* following in all senses

subjection sub-jek'shon *n* [L *subjectio*] Act of subjecting or subduing, subjugation, state of being under the power control, or government of another enthralment

subjective, sub-jekt'iv, *a* [L L *subjectivus*] Relating to the subject, relating to that of which the mind is the subject belonging to ourselves, the conscious subject, characterized by prominence of the personality of the author or artist

subjectively, sub-jekt'iv li, *adv* In a subjective manner, as existing in thought or in the mind

subjectivity, sub-jek tiv'i ti, *n* State or quality of being subjective the state of having existence in the mind the character of exhibiting the individuality of an author or artist

subject-matter, sub'jekt-mat-er, *n* The matter or theme presented for consideration

subjoin sub-join', *v t* pret & pp *subjoined*, sub-joind' ppr *subjoining*, sub-join'ing [O Fr *subjoundre*, L *subjungere—sub*, under or near, and *jungo*, I join] To add at the end, to add after something else has been said or written to affix to annex, to attach

subjoinder, sub-join'der, *n* A rejoinder

subjugate, sub'jū-gāt, *v t* pret & pp *subjugated*, sub'jū-gāt-ed, ppr *subjugating*, sub'jū gāt-ing [L. *subjugo, subjugatum—sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke JOIN, YOKE.] To subdue and bring under power or dominion, to conquer and compel to submit

subjugation, sub-jū gā'shon *n* Act of subjugating or subduing subdual subjection

subjugator, sub'jū-gāt-or, *n* One who subjugates

subjunctive, sub-jungk'tiv *a* [L *subjunctivus*, fr *subjungo, subjunctum—sub*, under near, and *jungo*, I join] In *gram* said of a mood of verbs that expresses condition, hypothesis, or contingency, and is generally subjoined or subordinate to another verb, and preceded by a conjunction ——*n* *The subjunctive mood*

subkingdom sub'king-dum, *n* [*Sub*, under] One of the great primary groups into which the animal or vegetable kingdom is divided.

sublease, sub'lēs, *n* [*Sub*, under] An under lease, a lease granted to a sub-tenant

sublessee sub-les-ē', *n* [*Sub*, under] The receiver or holder of a sub-lease

sublet, sub-let', *v t* pret. & pp *sublet*, sub-let', ppr *subletting*, sub-let'ing [*Sub*, under] To underlet to let to another person, the party letting being himself lessee of the subject.

sublimable sub-li'ma-bl, *a* Capable of being sublimated.

sublimate, sub'li māt *v t.* pret & pp *sublimated* sub'li māt-ed, ppr *sublimating*, sub'li-māt-ing [L. *sublimo, sublimatum* fr *sublimis*, sublime SUBLIME.] To raise by heat into vapour, as a solid substance which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state, *fig* to refine and exalt, to elevate or purify ——*n* The product of sublimation

sublimation sub-li mā'shon *n* [L.L *sublimatio*] The operation of sublimating; the process by which a solid substance is brought into the state of vapour by heat, and condensed again into a solid by cold, exaltation, elevation, a highly refined product or result

sublimatory, sub'li ma to-ri *n* [*Sublimate* and *-ory*] A vessel used in sublimation. ——*a* Employed or used in sublimation

sublime sub-līm' *a* [Fr *sublime* L. *sublimis*, elevated, exalted, lofty sublime, origin doubtful.] 1 High in place elevated aloft 2 High in excellence raised above men in general by lofty or noble characteristics affecting the mind with a sense of grandeur or power calculated to awaken, or expressive of, awe, veneration, or lofty feeling grand noble majestic lofty of mien —The sublime what is sublime sublimity the grandeur in the works of nature or of art, as distinguished from the beautiful the emotion produced by grandeur grandeur of literary style a style that expresses lofty conceptions the height or highest degree —*v t* pret. & pp *sublimed* sub-līmd' ppr *sublimīng* sub-lim'ing 1 To render sublime to exalt to make pure or ethereal to sublimate —*v i* To be subjected to or susceptible of sublimation.

sublimely sub-līm'li *adv* In a sublime manner grandly majestically loftily

sublimeness sub-līm'nes, *n* Quality of being sublime sublimity

sublimity sub-lim'i-ti, *n* [F *sublimité* L. *sublimitas* fr *sublimis*, sublime.] The state or quality of being sublime grandeur majesty loftiness of nature or character moral grandeur elevated feeling or emotion connected with nature, art, or morality loftiness of sentiment, conception, or style something grand or sublime

sublineation sub-lin-e-ā'shon, *n* [L. *sub* under *linea*, a line.] A line under a word or words.

sublingual sub-ling'gwal, *a* [L. *sub* under *lingua*, the tongue.] Situated under the tongue.

sublunar sub-lū'ner *a* [L. *sub* under *luna* the moon. LUNAR.] Being under or nearer than the moon

sublunary sub'lū-na-ri, *a* Under or beneath the moon hence, mundane terrestrial earthly pertaining to this world worldly

sub mammary sub-mam'a-ri *a* [L. *sub* under *mamma*, the breast.] Situated under the mammæ or paps.

sub marine sub'ma-rēn' *a* [L. *sub* under and *mare*, the sea. MARINE.] Situated existing acting, growing, carried on, or exhibited at some depth in the sea remaining at the bottom or under the surface of the sea.



Submarine Cable.

submaxillary sub-mak-sil'a-ri, *a* [L. *sub* under and *maxilla* the jaw.] Situated under the jaw

submerge sub-merj' *v t* pret. & pp. *submerged*, sub-merjd' ppr *submerging* sub-merj'ing. [O Fr *submerger*, L. *submergere*—*sub* under and *mergo* Id. p.l plunge MERGE.] To put under water to plunge to cover or overflow with water to drown —*v i* To plunge under water to sink out of sight.

submergence sub-merj'ens, *n* Act of submerging state of being submerged.

submerse submersed sub-mėrs' sub-mėrst *a* [L. *submersus* pp of *submergo* SUBMERGE.] In *botany* being or growing under water

submersion sub-mėr'shon, *n* [L. *submersio submersionis*. SUBMERGE.] The act of submerging the putting or state of being put under water or other fluid a dipping or plunging a state of being overflowed.

submetallic sub me tal'ik *a* [Sub 1 & tallic.] Imperfectly or partially metallic.

submission sub-mi'shon, *n* [L. *submissio submissionis*. SUBMIT.] Act of submitting or yielding surrender of one's self to the control or government of another humble or suppliant behavior confession of error obedience compliance with the commands or law of a superior acquiescence meekness resignation.

submissive sub-mis'iv *a* [SUBMIT.] Showing submission yielding to the will or power of another obedient compliant humble modest

submissively sub-mis'iv-li, *adv* In a submissive manner obediently humbly

submissiveness sub-mis'iv-nes, *n* Quality or state of being submissive humbleness compliance

submit sub-mit' *v t* pret. & pp *submitted* sub-mit'ed ppr *submitting* sub-mit'ing [L. *submitto* 1 *sub* mit, 1 put under—*sub* under and *mitto* I send. MISSION.] To yield or surrender to the power will, or authority of another to refer, to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another to state as a claim in behalf of one's self or another —*v i* To yield to the power or authority of another to submit or surrender to cease to exist to yield or resign one's self to acquiesce to comply to be resigned or submissive to yield without murmuring to suffer without complaint

submultiple sub-mul't pl, *n* [L. *sub* under] A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times

suboccipital sub-ok-sip'i-tal, *a* [L. *sub* under] Being under the occiput.

suborbital sub-or'bi-tal, *a* [L. *sub* under] Beneath the orbital cavity infraorbital.

suborder sub-or'der *n.* [L. *sub* under] A subdivision of an order in classification a group greater than a genus and less than an order

subordinacy subordinance sub-or'di-na-si, sub-or'di-nans, *n* The state of being subordinate

subordinate sub-or'din-āt, *a* [L. *sub* under and *ordo natus* arranged, fr *ordo* 1 set in order fr *ordo ordinis*, order ORDER.] 1 Inferior in rank, in nature, in dignity in power importance &c occupying a lower position —*n.* One who stands in rank power dignity or office below another one who is under the orders of another one of a descendant in a regular series. —*v t* pret. & pp *subordinated* sub-or'din-āt-ed ppr *subordinating* sub-or'di-nāt-ing To place in an order or rank below something else to make or render less or of less value or importance to make subject.

subordinately sub-or'din-āt-li, *adv* In a subordinate manner in a lower rank dignity &c.

subordination sub-or'di-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *subordinatio*, L.L. *subordinatio*] The act of subordinating inferiority of rank or dignity in a descending series place of rank among inferiors subjection state of being under control government

subordinative sub-or'di-nā-tiv *a* Tending to subordinate

suborn sub-orn' *t* pret & pp *suborned*, sub-ornd' ppr *suborning* sub-orn'ing [Fr *suborner* f. L. *subornare*, to prepare secretly to suborn—*sub* under *ornare* 1 equip adorn ORNAMENT.] To bribe to commit perjury to induce to give false testimony or do some other wickedness.

subornation sub-or-nā'shon *n* [F *subornation* L.L. *suborna'io*.] Act of suborning the crime of procuring a person to commit perjury or to do some crimnal or foul action

suborner sub-orn'er *n.* One who suborns

subovate sub-ō'vāt, *a.* [L. *sub* under] Somewhat ovate nearly in the form of an egg.

subperitoneal sub-per'i-tō-nē'al, *a.* [L. *sub* under] Situated under the peritoneum

subpœna sub-pē'na, *n* [L. *sub* under and *pœna*, pain, penalty PAIN.] A writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the witness on whom it is served, under a penalty —*v t.* pret. & pp *subpœnaed*, sub-pē'naed ppr *subpœnaing* sub-pē'na-ing. To serve with a writ of subpœna.

subpolar sub-pō'lar *a* [L. *sub* under] Under or below the poles of the earth adjacent to the poles.

subprefect. sub pre'fekt, *n* [L. *sub* under] A subordinate or deputy prefect.

subregion sub'rē-jon, *n* [*Sub* under] A subdivision of a region

subscapular sub-skap'ū-ler [L. *sub* and *scapula* shoulder] Beneath the scapula or shoulder blade

subscribe sub-skrīb' *v t* pret. & pp *subscribed* sub-skrībd' ppr *subscribing* sub-skrīb'ing [L. *subscribo—sub* under and *scribo* I write SCRIBE.] To append one's own signature to to sign with one's own hand to consent or bind one's self to by writing one's name beneath to attest by writing one's name to promise to give or contribute (money) by writing one's name. —*v i* To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper to assent to give consent to enter one's name for a newspaper a book, &c.

subscriber sub-skrīb'er *n* One who subscribes one who contributes to and or takes by subscribing, one who enters his name for a paper book, and the like

subscript sub'skript, *a* [L. *subscriptus* pp of *subscribo* SUBSCRIBE.] Under written written below something.

subscription sub-skrip'shon, *n.* [L. *sub scriptio*.] Act of subscribing or writing one's name underneath name subscribed signature consent or attestation given a sum subscribed or promised by a signature a sum contributed along with other subscribers the total amount subscribed.

subsection sub sek'shon *n* [L. *sub* under] The part or division of a section the sect on of a section.

subsensible sub-sen'si-bl, *a* [L. *sub* under] Below the range of the senses too pr found for the senses to reach.

subsequence sub'sē-kwens, *n* [*Subsequent* and *-ce*] The state of being subsequent.

subsequent sub'sē-kwent, *a* [Fr *subsequent* L. *subsequens*, pr of *subsequor* 1 follow after—*sub* under near and *sequor* I follow SEQUENCE.] Following in time coming or being after something else at any time indefinitely following in the order of place or succession, succeeding next

subsequently sub'sē-kwent-li, *adv* In a subsequent manner time, or position at a later time after something else in order

subserve sub-sėrv' *v t* pret. & pp *subserved*, sub-sėrvd' ppr *subserving* sub-sėrv'ing [L. *subservio—sub* under and *servio* I serve SERVE.] To serve or be of service to to be instrumental to to assist or promote —*v i.* To be subservient

subservience subserviency sub-sėr'vi-ens, sub-sėr'vi-en-si, *n* [*Subservient* and *-ce -cy*] State of being subservient.

subservient sub-sėr'vi-ent, *a* [L. *subservens*, pr of *subservio* SUBSERVE.] Acting as a subordinate instrument used as an instrument to promote a purpose serving to promote some end.

subserviently sub-sėr'vi-ent-li, *adv* In a subservient manner

subside sub-sīd' *v t* pret & pp *subsided* sub-sīd'ed ppr *subsiding* sub-sīd'ing [L. *subsido* 1 *sub* and *sido* I sit. SEDATE.] To sink to the bottom, as lees to sink or settle down in position, as a building to fall into a state of quiet to cease to rage to be calmed to become tranquil to abate.

subsidence sub-sīd'ens or sub'si-dens, *n.* [L.L. *subsidens* a settling. SUBSIDE.] Act or process of subsiding act of sinking or gradually settling down, especially to a lower level

subsidiary sub-si'di-a-ri, *a* [Fr *subsidiaire* L. *subsidiarius*, fr *subsidium*, a reserve a subsidy (q.v.)] Pertaining to a subsidy and giving assistant subordinate contributory furnishing additional support.—*n* Subsidiary troops, troops of one nation hired by and for military service —*n. pl.* **subsidiaries** sub-si'di-a-riz. An assistant an auxiliary one who or that which is subsidiary

subsidize sub'si-dīz, *v t* pret. & pp *subsidized*, sub'si-dīzd ppr *subsidizing* sub'si-

diz-ing [From *subsidy* and *-ize*] To furnish with a subsidy, to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy to him

subsidy, sub'si-di, *n*, pl. **subsidies**, sub'si-diz. [L *subsidium*, reserve troops, support, aid, assistance, fr *sub* under, near, *sedeo*, I sit. SUBSIDE.] A sum of money granted for a purpose, a special aid or tax formerly granted by parliament to the crown, a sum paid by one government to another to meet the expenses of carrying on a war

subsist, sub-sist', *v i* pret & pp *subsisted*, sub-sist'ed, ppr *subsisting*, sub-sist'ing [Fr *subsister*, fr L *subsistere—sub*, under, and *sistere* to stand, as in *assist, consist, desist*, &c STATE] To have existence, to live, to be maintained with food and clothing, to inhere, to have existence by means of something else

subsistence, sub-sist'ens, *n* [Fr *subsistance* SUBSIST] State of subsisting, inherence in something else, existence, real being, means of supporting life, livelihood, sustenance, living, that which supplies the means of living

subsistent, sub-sist'ent *a* [L *subsistens*, ppr of *subsisto* SUBSIST] Having being or existence, inherent

subsoil, sub'soil, *n* [L *sub*, under] The under soil, the bed or stratum of earth which lies below the surface soil

subspecies, sub'spē-shēz, *n* [L *sub*, under] A subordinate species, a division of a species

substance, sub'stans, *n* [Fr *substance*, fr L *substantia*, substance, material, essence, fr *substans, substantis*, ppr of *substo —sub*, under, and *sto*, I stand. STATE.] That of which a thing consists or is made up, matter, material, a distinct kind or portion of matter, a body, the essential or material part, essence, the purport, meaning expressed solidity, firmness, substantiality, material means and resources goods, estate, in *philos* that which underlies all phenomena, that which exists independently and in which qualities inhere, in *theol* that in which the divine attributes inhere

substantial, sub-stan'shal, *a* [L L *substantialis* fr L *substantia*, substance] Belonging to or having the nature of substance, actually existing, real, solid, not seeming or imaginary, true, genuine, material, having substance or strength, firm, strong stout, possessed of goods or estate, moderately wealthy —*n* Something that is substantial, something of real value, an essential

substantiality, sub-stan'shi al''i-ti, *n* State of being substantial

substantialize, sub-stan'shal-iz, *v t* pret & pp *substantialized*, sub-stan'shal izd ppr *substantializing*, sub-stan'shal-iz ing [*Substantial* and *-ize*] To render substantial

substantially, sub-stan'shal-li, *adv* In a substantial manner with reality of existence, strongly solidly, in substance, in the main, essentially

substantiate, sub stan'shi-āt, *v t* pret & pp *substantiated*, sub-stan'shi āt-ed ppr *substantiating*, sub stan'shi āt-ing [SUBSTANCE] To give substance to, to establish by proof or competent evidence to verify, to make good to prove

substantiation, sub-stan'shi ā''shon, *n* The act of substantiating or proving, evidence, proof

substantival, sub'stan ti-val, *a* Relating to or like a substantive

substantive, sub'stan tiv, *a* [L L *substantivus* self existent, expressing existence, *substantivum verbum*, the substantive verb SUBSTANCE] Betokening or expressing existence depending on itself independent, substantial, real, of the nature of a substantive or noun —*n* A noun

substantively, sub'stan tiv li, *adv* In a substantive manner, in substance, as a substantive or noun

substitute, sub'sti-tūt, *v t* pret & pp *substituted*, sub'sti tūt-ed, ppr *substituting*, sub'sti tūt-ing [L *substituo, substitutus—sub*, under, and *statuo*, I cause to stand, I put, place STATUTE] To put in the place of another, to put in exchange or interchange —*n* A person put in the place of another, one who acts in room of another a deputy, a proxy, one thing put in the place of another or serving the purpose of another

substitution, sub sti-tū'shon, *n* [Fr *substitution*, L *substitutio*] Act of substituting or putting a person or thing in the place of another state of being put in the place of another, in *alg* the putting of one quantity in the place of another, to which it is equal but differently expressed.

substitutional, sub-sti tū'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to substitution, or implying substitution

substratum, sub'strā-tum, *n* pl **substrata**, sub'strā ta [L *substratus*, spread under, fr *sub* under, and *sterno*, I strew STRATUM] That which is laid or spread under, a layer or stratum lying under another, matter or substance in which qualities inhere

substruction, sub-struk'shon, *n* [L *sub*, under, and *struo, structum*, I build STRUCTURE] A mass of building below another, a foundation

substructure, sub'struk tūr, *n* [L *sub*, under] An under structure, a foundation

subsultus, sub sul'tus, *n* [From L *subsilio, subsultum*, I leap up—*sub*, under, and *salio*, I leap] A twitching or convulsive motion

subsume, sub-sūm', *v t* pret & pp *subsumed*, sub-sūmd', ppr *subsuming* sub-sūm'ing [L *sub*, under, and *sumo*, I take] In *logic*, to include under a more general class or category

subtangent, sub'tan-jent, *n* [L *sub*, under] In *math* the part of a produced diameter or axis intercepted between an ordinate and a tangent, both drawn from the same point in a curve

subtenant, sub-te'nant, *n* [L *sub*, under] The tenant under a tenant, one who rents land or houses from a tenant

subtend sub-tend', *v t* pret & pp *subtended*, sub-tend'ed, ppr *subtending*, sub-tend'ing [L *subtendo—sub*, under, and *tendo*, I stretch TENSION] To stretch or extend under, or be opposite to a geometrical term said of the side of a triangle opposite an angle

subterfuge, sub'ter fūj, *n* [Fr *subterfuge*, L L *subterfugium*, fr L *subterfugio*, I flee secretly—*subter*, under, beneath, and *fugio*, I flee (whence *fugitive*, &c) FUGACIOUS] An artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct, an evasion, a dishonest shift a quirk a prevarication

subterranean subterraneous, sub-te-rā'nē-an, sub-te-rā'nē-us, *a* [L *subterraneus—sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth (whence *terrace, terrestrial, terrier*, &c) TERRACE] Being or lying under the surface of the earth, situated within the earth or underground

subtile sub'til or sut'l, *a* A spelling of *Subtle* now generally given up (unless perhaps in the sense of thin fine delicate), as are also **subtilely, subtileness, subtility**

subtilization sub'til-i zā''shon, *n* The act of subtilizing, refinement in drawing distinctions, &c

subtilize, sub'til īz, *v t* pret & *subtilized*, sub'til īzd, ppr *subtilizing* sub'til īz ing [*Subtile* and *-ize*=Fr *subtiliser*] To make subtle, to refine, to spin into niceties.—*v i* To refine in argun ent, to make nice or fine-drawn distinctions.

subtle sut'l, *a* [Formerly *sotel, sotil, subtil*, O Fr *sutil, soutil, subtil* (Fr *subtil*) fr L *subtilis*, fine slender, delicate, minute, nice accurate, &c fr *sub* under and *tela*, for *texela*, a web fr *texo*, I weave (whence *text texture*, and ultimately *toilet, toilé*) Thin or tenuous in substance, not gross or dense; rare fine, or delicate in texture, fine in workmanship acute in intellect, capable of drawing nice distinctions, sly; cunning, artful, insinuating, cunningly devised.

subtleness, sut'l nes, *n* The quality of being subtle

subtlety, sut'l ti, *n*, pl. **subtleties**, sut'l tiz The quality of being subtle, fineness, delicacy, craft, cunning, craftiness, wiliness, acuteness of intellect, nicety of distinction, something subtle, a fine-drawn distinction

subtly, sut'li, *adv* In a subtle manner, artfully cunningly, nicely, delicately, deceitfully, delusively

subtonic, sub-ton'ik, *n* [L *sub*, under] In *music*, the semitone or note next below the tonic the leading note of the scale

subtorrid, sub-tor'id, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Approximately torrid subtropical

subtract, sub-trakt', *v t* pret & pp *subtracted*, sub-trakt'ed, ppr *subtracting*, sub-trakt'ing [L *subtraho, subtractus—sub*, under, and *traho* I draw TRACT] To withdraw or take from, to deduct.

subtracter, sub-trakt'er, *n* One who subtracts

subtraction, sub-trak'shon, *n* [L *subtractio*] Act or operation of subtracting, the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater, the operation of taking a smaller number or quantity from a greater

subtractive, sub-trakt'iv, *a* Tending or having power to subtract

subtrahend, sub'tra-hend, *n* [L *subtrahendus*, that must be subtracted] A sum or number to be subtracted from another, called the minuend.

subtropical sub-trop'ik-al, *a* [L *sub*, near, slightly] Adjoining the tropics, belonging to regions lying near the tropics

subulate, subuliform sū'bū lāt, sū'bū-li form, *a* [From L *subula*, an awl, fr *suo*, I sew SEW] Shaped like an awl, slender and gradually tapering toward the point

suburb, sub'erb, *n* [L *suburbium*, a suburb—*sub*, under, near, and *urbs*, a city URBAN] An outlying part of a city or town, a part outside the boundaries but in the vicinity in pl often signifying loosely some part near a city

suburban, sub-erb'an, *a* [L *suburbanus* See prec] Relating to the suburbs, inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city

subvene, sub-vēn', *v i* pret & pp *subvened*, sub-vēnd', ppr *subvening* sub-vēn'ing [From L *subvenio, subventum*, I come to one's assistance—*sub*, under, and *venio, ventum*, I come (as in *advent, prevent*, &c.) VENTURE.] To arrive or happen so as to obviate something or afford relief

subvention, sub-ven'shon, *n* [Fr *subvention*, L L *subventio* See prec.] The act of coming to relieve or aid, a government grant in aid, pecuniary aid subsidy

subversion, sub-ver'shon, *n* [Fr *subversion*, L *subversio* SUBVERT] Act of subverting or overturning, overthrow, overturn, destruction, ruin

subversive sub-vers'iv, *a* [Fr *subversif* SUBVERT] Tending to subvert, overthrow, or ruin followed by *of*

subvert sub-vert', *v t* pret & pp *subverted*, sub-vert'ed, ppr *subverting*, subverting [L *subverto* I overturn or upset —*sub*, under, and *verto* I turn VERSION] To overthrow from the foundation, to ruin utterly, to overturn, to destroy, to corrupt or pervert, as principles

subverter, sub-vert'er, *n* One who subverts.

subvertible, sub-vert'i bl, *a* Capable of being subverted

subway, sub'wā, *n* [L *sub*, under] An underground way or passage

succedaneous, suk sē-dā'nē us *a* [L *succedaneus—sub*, under, near and *cedo*, I go CEDE.] Supplying the place of something else forming a substitute

succedaneum, suk sē-dā'nē-um, *n* pl **succedanea** suk sē-dā'nē-a. [See prec] What supplies the place of or is used for something else, a substitute

succeed, suk-sēd', *v.t.* pret. & pp. *succeeded*, suk-sēd'ed; ppr. *succeeding*, suk-sēd'ing. [F. *succéder*, fr. L. *succedere*, to come under, come behind, follow after, come in place of, be successful—*sub*, under, near, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] To follow in order; to take the place acated by; to take the place of on some pers on; to be heir or successor to; to follow; to come after; to be subsequent to or consequent upon.—*v.i.* To follow in order; to come next or after; to ensue; to become heir; to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant; to obtain the object desired; to be fortunate or prosperous; to attain an end desired; to prosper; to have a prosperous termination; to turn out in the way desired; to have the result wished for.

succeeder, suk-sēd'er, *n.* One who succeeds; a successor.

succeeding, suk-sēd'ing, *p.a.* Following; in order; coming after; subsequent.

success, suk-ses', *n.* [F. *succès*, L. *successus*, fr. *succedo*, *successum*, I succeed (q.v.).] Issue or result of any affair, especially a happy or favourable issue; the favourable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; good fortune; prosperity; desired effect achieved; something that proves successful; something that makes a popular hit.

successful, suk-ses'ful, *a.* Accompanied by or attaining success; having a favourable issue; resulting; having the desired effect; prosperous; fortunate.

successfully, suk-ses'ful-li, *ad.* In a successful manner; prosperously; fortunately; favourably.

successfulness, suk-ses'ful-nes, *n.* State of being successful; success.

succession, suk-se'shon, *n.* [Fr. *succession*, L. *successio*, fr. *succedo*, I succeed (q.v.).] Act of succeeding; a following of things in order; series of things following one another in time or place; the act of succeeding or coming in the place of another; lineage; race; a line or series of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, &c. held by a predecessor.—*Succession duty*, a tax imposed on every succession to property according to its value and the relation of the person who succeeds to the previous owner.

successional, suk-se'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to succession; consecutive.

successionist, suk-se'shon-ist, *n.* [S... and *-ist*.] One who maintains the doctrine of apostolical succession.

successive, suk-ses'iv, *a.* [Fr. *successif*—*success* and *-ive*.] Coming in succession; following one after the other; either in time or place; consecutive.

successively, suk-ses'iv-li, *ad.* In a successive manner; in succession; in a series or order; one following another.

successor, suk-ses'or, *n.* [L. *successor*, fr. *succedo*, *successum*, I succeed.] One who succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character.

succinct, suk-singkt', *a.* [L. *succinctus*, tucked or girded up, succinct—*sub*, under, and *cingo*, *cinctum*, I gird. CINCTURE.] Compressed into comparatively few words; short in statement; brief; concise.

succinctly, suk-singkt'li, *ad.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely.

succinctness, suk-singkt'nes, *n.* The quality of being succinct; conciseness.

succinic, suk-sin'ik, *a.* [L. *succinum*, amber.] Pertaining to amber; obtained from amber.

succor, Same as *Succour*.

succory, suk'ko-ri, *n.* [A corruption of *chicory*.] Chicory.

succour, suk'er, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *succoured*, suk'erd; ppr. *succouring*, suk'er-ing. [O.F. *socurre*, *secourre* (F. *secourir*), to succour, O.F. *secours*, *socours*, succour, fr. L. *succurro*, I run up to the aid of—*sub*, under, near, and *curro*, I run. CURRENT.] To help when in difficulty, want, or distress; to aid; to assist; to relieve.—*n.* Aid; help; assistance; particularly assistance given to a person in difficulty, want, or distress; the person or thing that brings relief.

succourer, suk'er-er, *n.* One who succours or affords relief.

succourless, suk'er-les, *a.* Destitute of succour, help, or relief.

succulence, **succulency**, suk'ku-lens, suk'ku-len-si, *n.* [*Succulent*.] The quality of being succulent; juiciness.

succulent, suk'ku-lent, *a.* [F. *succulent*, L. *succulentus*, fr. *succus*, juice (with term. *-ulentus*); akin to *sugo*, I suck. SUCK.] Full of sap or juice; sappy; juicy; fleshy and juicy, as the stem of certain plant.

succulently, suk'ku-lent-li, *ad.* In a succulent manner; juicily.

succumb, suk-kum', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *succumbed*, suk-kumd'; ppr. *succumbing*, suk-kum'ing. [L. *succumbo*—*sub*, and *cumbo*, for *cubo*, I lie down, as in *recumbent*, *incumbent*, *concumbent*, &c.), akin to *cubo* (as in the older form whence *cubit* (q.v.).] To yield; to submit to; to sink unresistingly.

succursal, suk-ker'sal, *a.* [F. *succursal*, fr. L.L. *succursus*, succour. SUCCOUR.] Serving as a chapel of ease; said of a church attached to a parish church.—*n.* A chapel of ease; also a branch establishment.

succussion, suk-kush'on, *n.* [L. *succussio*, *succussionis*, a shaking—*sub*, under, and *quatio*, I shake (as in *concussion*, &c.).] The act of shaking; a shock; an aguish shaking.

succussive, suk-kus'iv, *a.* [See prec.] Characterized by shaking.

such, such, *a.* [Lit. so-like; A. Sax. *swilc*, *swylc*, fr. *swâ*=so, and *lîc*, like; so O. Sax. *sulik*, O.H.G. *sulih*, *solih*, G. *solch*, D. *zulk*, Icel. *slíkr*, Sw. *slik*, Dan. *slig*, Goth. *swaleiks*. So also *which*=who-like, *of why like*.] Of that or the like kind or degree; similar; like; the same as mentioned; used *in both*.—*Such and such*, *such or such*, is used to represent an object generally or indefinitely; this or that.—*Such like*, of the like kind, et cetera.

suchwise, such'wīz, *ad.* In such a manner; so.

suck, suk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sucked*, sukt; ppr. *sucking*, suk'ing. [A. Sax. *sucan*, *sugan*, (also *sugan*, like G. *saugen*, Icel. *sjuga*, *suga*, Dan. *suge*, D. *zuigen*); cog. L. *sugo*, I suck (akin to *succus*, *sucus*, juice). Ir. *sugim*, I suck. *Soak* is akin.] To draw with the mouth; to draw out or from; to draw into the mouth; to draw milk from with the mouth; to imbibe; to draw or drain; to draw in; to engulf; to absorb; to inhale.—*v.i.* To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth or with a tube; to draw the breast.—*n.* Act of sucking, or of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.

sucker, suk'er, *n.* One who or that which sucks; an organ in animals for sucking; the piston of a pump; the shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem; the sucking fish; the lump-fish or lump-sucker; a toy made of a small piece of leather with a string attached to the centre, soaked in water and pressed firmly down on a substance for the purpose of adhering to it.

sucking, suk'ing, *p.a.* Nourished by milk from the mother's breast; hence (colloq.) very young and inexperienced.

sucking-fish, suk'ing-fish, *n.* The remora.

suckle, suk'l, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suckled*, suk'ld; ppr. *suckling*, suk'ling. [Freq. fr. *suck*.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

suckling, suk'ling, *n.* [*Suck* and *-ling*.] A young child or animal nursed by the mother's milk.

sucrose, sū'krōs, *n.* [Fr. *sucre*, sugar.] A name for the sugars identical with cane sugar.

suction, suk'shon, *n.* [O.Fr. *suction*, fr. L. *sugo*, *suctum*, I suck. SUCK.] The act of sucking; the sucking up of any fluid by the pressure of the external air when a vacuum is made.

suction-pump, suk'shon-pump, *n.* The common house pump as distinguished from the lifting or the force pump.

suctorial, suk-tō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *suctorius*, fr. *sugo*, I suck.] Adapted for sucking; living by sucking; capable of adhering by sucking.

sudatorium, sū-da-tō'ri-um, *n.* [L. *sudatorius*, fr. *sudo*, to sweat. SWEAT.] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.

sudatory, sū'da-to-ri, *n.* [L. *sudatorius*. See prec.] A sudatorium.—*a.* Sweating; perspiring; sudorific.

sudden, sud'den, *a.* [O.Fr. *sodain*, *sudain*, *soudain* (Fr. *soudain*), fr. L.L. *subitanus*, sudden, fr. L. *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus*, sudden, fr. *subeo*, *subitum*, I steal or go stealthily—*sub*, under, and *eo*, I go. ITINERANT.] Happening without warning; coming on the moment; unexpectedly; abrupt; unlooked for; quick; rapid; hasty; violent; passionate.—*On a sudden*, *of a sudden*, suddenly; all at once; unexpectedly.

suddenly, sud'en-li, *ad.* In a sudden manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation; all at once.

suddenness, sud'en-nes, *n.* State of being sudden.

sudoriferous, sū-do-rif'er-us, *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat (akin to E. *sweat*), and *fero*, I bear.] Producing sweat; secreting perspiration.

sudorific, sū-do-rif'ik, *a.* [Fr. *sudorifique*—L. *sudor*, *sudoris*, sweat, and *facio*, I make. See prec.] Causing sweat.—*n.* A medicine that produces sweat; a diaphoretic.

suds, sudz, *n.pl.* [From *sod*, *sodden*, pret. & pp. of *seethe* (q.v.).] Water impregnated with soap and forming a frothy mass; lye of soap and water.

sue, sū, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sued*, sūd; ppr. *suing*. [O.Fr. *suir*, *sevir*, *sivir* (Fr. *suivre*), from a form *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, to follow (whence *pursue*, *ensue*, *suit*, *suite*). SE-QUENCE.] To ply with love; to seek in marriage; to seek justice or right from by legal process; to institute process in law against.—*To sue out*, to petition for and take out (to *sue out* a pardon).—*v.i.* To woo; to be a wooer; to prosecute a suit at law; to make claim by process of law; to seek by request; to petition; to entreat.

suer, sū'er, *n.* One who sues; a suitor.

suet, sū'et, *n.* [Apparently formed with term. *-et* fr. O.Fr. *seu*, *sieu* (Fr. *suif*), grease, suet, fr. L. *sebum*, tallow, grease.] The fat of an animal, as an ox or sheep, particularly the harder fat about the kidneys and loins.

suety, sū'et-i, *a.* [*Suet* and *-y*.] Consisting of suet or resembling it.

suffer, suf'er, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suffered*, suf'erd; ppr. *suffering*, suf'er-ing. [O.Fr. *suffrir*, *souffrir*, *soffrire* (F. *souffrir*), fr. L. *sufferre*, to bear, support, suffer—*sub*, under, and *fero*, I bear. FERTILE.] To feel or bear the painful, disagreeable, or distressing effects of; to endure; to undergo; to be affected by; to allow; to permit; to tolerate; not to forbid or hinder.—*v.i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient; to undergo punishment; to be injured; to sustain loss or damage.

sufferable, suf'er-a-bl, *a.* That may be tolerated, permitted, endured, or borne.

sufferableness, suf'er-a-bl-nes, *n.* The character of being sufferable.

sufferably, suf'er-a-bli, *ad.* In a sufferable manner; tolerably.

sufferance, suf'er-ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *sofrance*, *souffrance*, L. *sufferentia*, endurance. SUFFER.] State of suffering; endurance; the bearing of pain; pain endured; misery; a bearing with patience; toleration; passive permission or consent; allowance.

sufferer, suf'er-er, *n.* One who suffers; one who endures or undergoes pain; one who sustains inconvenience, or loss; one who permits or allows.

suffering, suf'er-ing, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; bodily affliction; distress.

suffice, suf-fīs', *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sufficed*, suf-fīst'; ppr. *sufficing*, suf-fīs'ing. [Formerly *suffise*, fr. Fr. *suffire*, *suffisant*, fr. L. *sufficere*, to be sufficient, to suffice—*sub*, under, and *facio*, I make. FACT.] To be enough or sufficient; to be equal or adequate to the end proposed.—*v.t.* To satisfy; to content.

tent, to be equal to the wants or demands of

sufficiency, suf fi'shen si, *n* [L L *sufficientia*, fr L *sufficiens*, ppr of *sufficere*] State of being sufficient or adequate, competence, *adequate substance or means, supply* equal to wants, ample stock or fund, ability, adequate power, self-conceit, self confidence

sufficient, suf fi'shent, *a* [L *sufficiens*, ppr of *sufficere*, to suffice SUFFICE] Adequate to the need, enough, equal to the end proposed, qualified, competent, possessing adequate talents or accomplishments, fit, able of competent power or ability

sufficiently, suf fi'shent-li, *adv* To a sufficient degree, enough, to a considerable degree

suffix, suf'fiks, *n* [L *suffixus*, pp of *suffigo* —*sub* under, after and *figo* I fix FIX] A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word an affix a postfix.——*v t* pret & pp *suffixed*, suf'fikst, ppr *suffixing*, suf'fiks-ing To add a letter or syllable to a word

suffixion, suf fik'shon, *n* The act of suffixing

suffocate, suf'fō-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *suffocated*, suf'fō-kāt-ed, ppr *suffocating*, suf fokāt ing [Fr *suffoquer*, fr L *suffoco suffocatus*—*sub*, under, and *faux*, *faucis*, the throat the gullet FAUCES] To stifle, to choke or kill by stopping or preventing respiration, to kill by depriving of oxygen, to smother

suffocating, suf'fō-kāt ing, *p a* Such as to suffocate or stifle choking, stifling

suffocation suf fō-kā'shon, *n* [L *suffocatio*] Act of suffocating, act of choking or stifling condition of being suffocated.

suffocative suf'fō kāt iv, *a* [*Suffocate* and *ive*] Tending or able to suffocate, choke, or stifle

suffragan, suf'ra-gan, *a* [Fr *suffragant*, fr L *suffragans*, *suffragantis* ppr of *suffragor*, I vote for, fr *suffragium*, a voting tablet, a vote SUFFRAGE] Assisting in ecclesiastical duties ——*n.* A bishop who has been consecrated to assist another bishop, any bishop in relation to his archbishop

suffraganship, suf'ra gan ship, *n* The office of a suffragan.

suffrage, suf'frāj, *n* [Fr *suffrage*, L *suffragium*, a vote, origin doubtful] A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person for an office or trust, an expression of opinion one's voice given, assent or approval expressed the right of voting for a representative in a legislature

suffruticose, suf fro'ti kōs, *a* [L *sub*, slightly, and *frutex*, a shrub] Somewhat shrubby in character

suffumigate, suf fū'mi gāt, *v t* pret & pp *suffumigated*, suf fū'mi gā't ed ppr *suffumigating*, suf fu'mi gāt ing [L *suffumigo*, *suffumigatum*—*sub*, under, and *fumus* smoke FUME] To apply fumes or smoke to as in medical treatment

suffumigation, suf fū'mi gā''shon, *n* The operation of suffumigating, fumigation

suffuse suf fūz' *v t* pret & pp *suffused*, suf fuzd', ppr *suffusing* suf fuz'ing [From L *suffusus* pp of *suffundo*, *suffusum*—*sub*, under, and *fundo*, I pour, pour out FUSE] To overspread, as with a fluid or a colour to spread over or cover as with something fluid, or with the redness of blushes

suffusion, suf fū'zhon, *n* [L *suffusio*] Act or operation of suffusing, state of being suffused, that which is suffused or spread over

sugar, shu'ger *n* [Fr *sucre* L L *succarum* fr Ar *sukkar*, *sokkar*, *sallar*, sugar, fr Per *shakkar*, Prakrit, *sakkara*, Skr *çar kara*, sugar-candy sugar, lit grains of sand] A well known sweet crystalline granular substance manufactured chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, but obtained also from a variety of other plants as maple, beet, &c, something sweet like sugar sweet or soothing words —Sugar of lead acetate of lead, the crystals of which have a slight sweetness ——a Belonging to or made of sugar ——*v t* pret & pp *sugared*, shu'gerd, ppr *sugaring*, shu'ger-ing To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar, to sweeten, to sweeten or render acceptable



Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*)

sugar-baker shu'ger bāk-er, *n* One who refines sugar

sugar-beet, shu'ger bet, *n* A species of beet from whose root sugar is largely manufactured.

sugar-candy, shu'ger kan-di, *n* Sugar clarified and crystallized

sugar-cane, shu'ger kān, *n* The cane or plant (*Saccharum officinarum*), a kind of tall grass some 18 or 20 feet in height, from whose juice much sugar is obtained

sugar-house, shu'ger hous, *n* A building in which sugar is refined

sugariness shu'ger i nes, *n* The quality of being sugary

sugar-loaf, shu'ger lōf, *n* A conical mass of refined sugar, anything shaped like a sugar loaf

sugar-maple, shu'ger mā pl, *n* A maple of North America, from the sap of which sugar is made

sugar-mill, shu'ger mil, *n* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane

sugar-mite, shu'ger mīt, *n* A species of mite found in raw or unrefined sugar

sugar-plum, shu'ger plum *n* A comfit or small sweetmeat made of boiled sugar, a bon bon

sugar-tongs, shu'ger tongz, *n pl* A small instrument of metal for lifting lumps of sugar at table

sugary, shu'ger-i, *a* Like or partaking of the character of sugar, containing sugar, sweet, honeyed, flattering

suggest, su jest', *v t* pret & pp *suggested*, su jest'ed, ppr *suggesting*, su jest'ing [L *suggero*, *suggestum*, I put under, I suggest —*sub*, under, and *gero*, *gestum*, I bear, I carry (as in *congest*, *digest*) GESTURE] To offer to the mind or thoughts especially, to offer tentatively or indirectly to insinuate, to hint, to intimate or mention in the first instance to call up to the mind, to cause to be thought of ——*v i.* To make suggestions of evil

suggester, su jest'er, *n* One that suggests

suggestible, su jest'i bl, *a* Capable of being suggested.

suggestion su jest'yon, *n* [Fr *suggestion*, L *suggestio*] Act of suggesting, that which is suggested, a hint, a tentative proposal, a first mention, insinuation, a prompting, especially to do evil, association of ideas

suggestive, su jest'iv, *a* [*Suggest* and *ive*] Containing a suggestion tending to suggest, suggesting what does not appear on the surface

suggestively, su jest'iv li, *adv* In a suggestive manner by way of suggestion.

suggestiveness su jest'iv nes, *n* State or quality of being suggestive

suicidal sū i sīd al, *a* [*Suicide* and *al*] Pertaining to or partaking of the crime of suicide

suicidally, sū i sīd'al li, *adv* In a suicidal manner

suicide sū'i sīd *n* [Fr *suicide*, fr L *sui*, of himself and the term seen in *homicide parricide*, &c, fr *caedo*, I kill I cut] Self-murder, the act of designedly destroying one's own life, one guilty of self murder, a felo de se

suint, swint, *n* [Fr *suint*, grease] The natural grease of wool.

suit, sūt, *n* [Fr *suite*, succession, train, attendants, set, &c, fr *suivre*, to follow SUE] The act of suing, a seeking for something by petition or entreaty, a request, a petition, solicitation of a woman in marriage, courtship, a suing at law, an action or process to maintain some right or claim before a court, a set or number of things used together, a set of things of the same kind or stamp, any of the four classes into which playing cards are divided, a retinue or train, a suite ——*v t* pret & pp *suited*, sūt'ed, ppr *suiting*, sut'ing To adapt, conform, accommodate, or make suitable, to become or be adapted to, to be suitable to, to fit, to be agreeable to, to fall in *with the wishes* or convenience of ——*v i* To agree, to correspond.

suitability, sūt-a bil'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being suitable, fitted, or adapted, suitableness fitness

suitable, sūt'a bl, *a* That suits or is in accordance, fitting, proper, appropriate, consonant, fit becoming

suitableness, sut'a bl nes, *n* The quality or state of being suitable, suitability, fitness

suitably, sūt'a bli, *adv* In a suitable manner, fitly, agreeably, with propriety

suite, swēt, *n* [Fr *suite*, a suite. same as *suit* SUIT] A company or number of attendants or followers a retinue, a train a set or connected series of things, as of apartments

suitor, sūt'or, *n* [*Suit* and *-or*] One who sues, one who prosecutes a suit in the law courts, a petitioner, an applicant, a wooer, a lover

sulcate, sulcated, sul'kāt, sul'kāt-ed, *a* [L *sulcatus*, fr *sulcus*, a furrow] Furrowed, grooved, channelled.

sulcation, sul kā'shon, *n* [See prec] A channel or furrow

sulcus, sul'kus, *n*, pl. **sulci**, sul'sī. [L, a furrow] A furrow, channel, or groove chiefly an anatomical term

sulk, sulk, *v i* pret & pp *sulked* sulkt, ppr *sulking*, sulk'ing [From *sulky*] To indulge in a sulky or sullen fit or mood.

sulkily, sulk'i li, *adv* In a sulky manner, sullenly

sulkiness, sulk'i nes, *n* Quality of being sulky, sullenness, moroseness

sulks, sulks *n pl* State of sulkiness, sulky fit or mood.

sulky, sulk'i, *a* [A Sax. *solcen* sluggish, sulky (*sealcennes*, sluggishness), pp of *sealcan*, to languish or be sluggish] Sullen, morose, keeping up ill feeling and repelling advances ——*n.* [From its one occupant being regarded as sullkily desiring to be alone] A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person

sullen sul'en, *a* [Formerly *solein*, *solain*, fr O Fr *solain*, fr L L *solanus*, lonely, alone, fr L. *solus*, alone, sole SOLE] Gloomily angry and silent, affected with ill humour, morose, sour, splenetic, gloomy, dark dismal, threatening in appearance, sombre

sullenly, sul'en li, *adv* In a sullen manner gloomily, with sulky moroseness.

sullenness, sul en nes, *n* The state or quality of being sullen, moroseness, gloominess.

sullens, sul'enz, *n pl* A fit of sullenness, the sulks

sully, sul'i, *v t* pret & pp *sullied*, sul'id, ppr *sullying* sul'i-ing [A Sax *solian*, *sylian* to soil or sully fr *sol* [O H G *sol*, Dan *söl*], mud or mire=Dan *sole*, Sw *söla*, G *suhlen*, to sully Goth *bi-saulgan* to sully] To soil to dirty to spot to tarnish to darken to stain or pollute ——*v t.* To be soiled or tarnished.——*n.* Soil, tarnish, spot

sulphate sul fāt *n* [From *sulphur*] A salt of sulphuric acid or a compound of sulphuric acid and a base as *sulphate* of copper, or blue vitriol *sulphate* of iron or green vitriol, *sulphate* of magnesium, or Epsom salts, &c

sulphide sul fīd, *n* [*Sulphur* and *ide*] A combination of sulphur with a metal or other element, a sulphuret

sulphite sul fit, [S *ph* an l *ite*] A sa omposed of sul hurous acid w h a base.

sulphur sul fe n [L. *sulfur* (F *soufre*) Sans. *çulvári*] Brimstone a simple mineral substance of a y ll w c u wh h burns w h a pale b u flam ate el w h suffoca ng fumes, larg y used o the arts as also n medicine Wh n in the form of a fin y low powd It is known as *flower* ha *sulfur* of sulphur

sulphurate sul f a v pe & pp *sulphura d*, sulfu rāt-ed pp ra A *ing* sul fu rāt-ing. [Su *h* and *-ate*] T im regna e o com ne wi h sulphu u su ec to th action f sul h

sulphuration s f rā ho n [See prec.] The sub ecti n f a ubsta se to h a on of su hur especially for the pur se of bleach ng.

sulphurator s furā e n An appara us f su phura ng

sulphureous sul us, a Cons ng of ha ng the qual es of, o mp regna i wi h sulph s hu s

sulphureously sulfū us-li, *adv* In a su hu eous ma

sulphuret sul u ret, n A sul h le

sulphuretted sulfu ret-ed, *a* Ha ng sulphur in c m na n, Sulphuret d hy drog n, a compound of hy drog n and s phur a gas w h a pec liar f d od ur and ry d terious ta a mal lif

sulphuric sulf rik *a* l rta g to sul p ur Sulphuri acid, v ri l o of t- n l a compound of sul h oxygen and *hydrogen* o y and strong y corrosi nsed in th arts f innum ra purposes

sulphurous, sulf us, *a.* Imp mate l w h sulphu like sulphur co ta ng sul ph

sulphury sulfe i, a Partak ng of sul ph sulp ureous.

sultan sul tan, n [A *sult n*, a prin e, a sulta] The n nary t of M ha medan so re gns, especially of h ruler of Turk y who assumes he t le of Su n of Sultana.

sultana sultaness, sul ta na, sul tan-es n Th queen of a sultan the emp ess of he Tu k

sultanate sul tan-āt, The rule o dom n on of a sultan sultansh p

sultaness s an-es, n A sultana.

sultanic, sul tan k, *a.* Le ngi g to a sul an.

sultanship su ta -ship n The office of a sultan.

sultriness, sul tri nes, n State f be ng sul ry

sultry sul tri, a. [A f rm of *sultry swelt-ry* (F *suffocate* sul ry f *sultre* SWELTER.] Very h t, burn ng an l oppressive very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant, and heavy as the ai

sum sum n [O F *sume some* F *somme* f L. *summa*, a sum, th hief or ma n part, whole substance, fem *summus*, h ghest (pers, a part, nu n ood supe Lof *superus*, that is bo e compara e *superior*) f pe abo e. S PER.] The wh the total y the aggregate the essence or s b stance the aggregate of two o more numbers, magnitudes, q antities, o particu ars the am un or otal f a y num e f gn added togeth a quan y of money a y amount m b f te y an n hm ical prob m to be so ed —*v t* pret. & pp *summed* ppr *summing* su ing [F *somme* L L. *summa e*, f *m n* m] To add into one wh to cast or reck up to bri g or collect into a small compass or f w words, to comprise n a f w w rds o recapitulate the h f po nts of o en with *up* and said especially f a jud e rev ewing the v idence bail l f re a jury

summac sumach, su mak, n. [F *sumac* sp *zumaque* fr A *summak sumach.*] A genus of shr bs the lea es of wh ch are u ch used f r tann g the lea es, boots, &c. of he plant, as an article o trade

summeless, sum les, *a* Not to be summed up or computed.

summarily sum a-ri l *ad* In a sum mary manne briefly conc sely f w w rds in a sh rt way o met l y from *dy* s t n ari f sum a-rist, n A wri e of a s mmary o mmaries

summarize sum a-riz *v* pret & p m *ized*, p n a- l zd *summarizing* sum a lz ing *um ry* an *ze* To make a summary o ra e o a gu of

summary sum a-ri *a* sum mary a s mmary f L *summa* sum *m m ry* a um ary S M Co g h s m su stance o a arr w pass f w w ds s rt n o the ff y a hort way n sa f p oce dings ll n to fac tate d spatc n. **summaries** su a-riz Th wh h ta stan e f a f ll a ri gu acc an ale act, b lg n nt, *or* com pe u

summation s sum ā h n Fr m I L. *summ t* s m Art *or* process f m ng a n a ag, gate

summer sum n [A-Sax *or sumor Sax H Ice sumr* Sw *sommar* D *zomer* Dan *sommer* Sw *sommar* D *zomer* Ice *sumarl*, yea ror d f L] f e w rmest season of e y wh h n rth of h e ua o may be sa l to com rise June Ju y a d Augus *fig* a y a Indian summer Se INDIAN —*a* lle a ng o m me *v t* pret & pp *summered*, sum rd ppr *summering* m e g To pass he s mmer o warm seas *v t* To keep o carry h ough he s mmer

summer sume n [F *sommier* a pack h rse a raf er f L L. *sagma* us f G *sagma*, a pack sadd e] A un a g a sup orting beam

summer-duck sume d k, n A v ry beau N rth Ameri an du k

summer house sum hous, n A small house structure in g rd n be used n su m a house to liv n during summ

summer-rennit sommerset, sume sa t, me set, n Same as *Somerset*

summit s m t, n [Fr *sommet* dim. of O F *som*, a summ t, f L *summum* h gh est part. S M.] Th top th highest point highes egr u most erat n arme

summit level s m t l v l, n. Th high es f a series f e eva o er which a canal, railway &c is carried.

summon s m un *v* pret & pp *summoned* s m ns pp *summoning* m uning [form y *semonre* f F *somner* s *omer* f *semon* f I *summonere su nonere—sub* und er private y an *monere* to rem d whence *monition monitor* &c] M y rrio] To call by u h r y to appear at a place specified, esp c a y to com m n t appear in a court of j s ice to set l f t te or ask the a nds ce of, to call on to call upon to surr nder to ca l up to e cite into act on or ex rti w th *up summon up* courag

summoner s m un- n One wh s m ns ns or cites by an hori y form y an apparitor

summons sum unz, n [I *summonses* s m unz-ez. [F rm y *somonse, somonce* f O F *se n ce semonse* a summ ns, f m f rms of *semons* pp of *semon to summon*] A call by a h r y to appear a a place named, *or* to attend to some public du y a cta on t pear n a court of just ce, the wri ten document co ta ng such cl a n a req est o o der o ce me f reward or lo nment) g an earnest ca l

sump p sump n [LG Sw sl Da *sump* D *sump* G *sumpf* a swamp poo] A pond of water f use n s wo ks a ca rrol n certa tech cal purposes

sumpter sump ter n [Fr *somm er* a pack h rse dri er f L L. *sagm tarius*(?) as f origin as *summer* a beam] A h rse o mule ha carries lothes or bagga, a pack horse —*a.* A dri er to a horse *or* mu at carries necessari s

sumptuary sum p a-ri, *a* [F *sumptuaire* L. *sumptuarius*, fr *sumptus*, I tak up use spend *sub* and *emo* I *buy*, I *take* (seen also in *exemption* &c] Relating to expense regula ng expendi ure on oth ng f o l, &c

sumptuous sump tū us, *a* [L *sumptuosus* f L *sumptus* expense See prec] Very expens e o costly sp n l l magn ficent lo y princely

sumptuously s mp tū us- *adv* In a n no su n re pens y s lend ly

sun su n [A.Sax *sunn* Sax *sonne* O Fris. *sn* Ie H G *sonne* Go h *sunn* n *sonne* L *sol* D *zon* ak to I *sól* A.Sax *sól* Sw and Dan *sol* L *sol* whe *sola* t es h f a ort mean ng o sh ne or *sol* ght] The su f m n us o b wh ch be ng n o n ar the cen f our sy tem of w ds, gi es ght an hea to a he planet, any o b by f a m la haracter s n l ne o s ligh sunny *is* a y h ng em n y y adj un in us tha wh his he h f e urce of gh glory sp n lou o to n are u n of h earth round h n a y ar *Und* the *sun*, *in h wo l on earth* a pr e bia xpress on —*v t.* [R & pp *ned* pp *sunning* sun g To se to the sun s rays to w rm or dry n t e g t of e sun.

sunbeam s n'bēm n [A.Sax *sunnebéam*] A ay or eam of s n

sunbird sun erd, n A name of small ropical birds with splendid p umage.



Sun b rds (*Cyaniris fra* male and f male

sunbonnet sun bon et, n A la y's bonne so ma as to protect he face and neck f m he s

sunbow sun'bō n. An iris formed by the spray of cataracts

sunburn n'bern, *v t* pret & pp *sunburned* su T rn ppr *sunburning* To disco or scorch by the sun to tan

sunburnt sunburned sun'bernt, *p a* D s red by h eat or rays of the sun havi g b sk n tanned

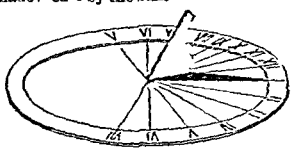
Sunday s n dā n [A.Sax *sunnan-dæg* tha is, l y of h n = *sonn dag* Dan *søndag* D *zondag* so n ied because this *day* was anciently de a l to th *sun*, or to is w rsh p] Th Christ n S bba h or Lord's-day th first day f he week —*a.* *Belonging to* Lord's-day *or* Christian Sab s h.

Sunday school sun dā-skūl, n A scho l f r re gious nstruction be on he Lord's-day f rm ya s o f secu a ns ruct on

sunder sun'd *v t* pret & pp *sundered*, s n derd ppr *sundering* sun d r ng. [A.Sax. *sundrian* Du *zonderen*, to sun ler fr *sundor* apart, asund often n phrase *on sundor, on sunder* a asunde Ice *sundr a* to s nder *sundr* apart, w h sim la f rms in the o her T utonic ton ues cog *sondr* wi hout, f *sunder*] *see as dry*] To part o se arate t d le to disu te f most any n ne en e by ren ling c t ng, *or* weak ng.

sundew sun dū n A gen of pla ts Drosera wh h by a viscid su stance ena gle insects, and deri e nutriment fr m them

sun-dial, sun'dī al, *n* A dial, an instrument to show the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun.

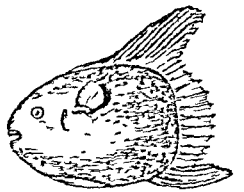


Sun-dial.—Face of Horizontal Dial, shadow pointing to one o'clock.

sundown, sun'doun, *n* Sunset, sunsetting

sundry, sun'dri *a* [A Sax. *syndriġ* separate, fr *sundor,* apart SUNDER.] Several divers various, a few, more than one or two —All and sundry, all collectively and individually

sunfish, sun fish, *n* A genus of large fishes of almost circular form.



Short Sunfish (*Orthagoriscus mola*)

sunflower, sun'flou-er, *n* A plant named from its large yellow flowers, or from its habit of turning to the sun

sung, sung pp of *sing*

sunk, sungk pp of *sink*

sunken, sung'k'en, *p a* Sunk resting on the bottom of a river or other water covered with water, being below the general surface

sunless, sun'les, *a* Destitute of the sun or its rays, shaded.

sunlight, sun'lit, *n* The light of the sun, sunshine

sunlit, sun'lit, *a* Lit or lighted up by the sun

sunn, sun, *n* [Hind. *san*] A fibre resembling hemp, also, the plant that yields it, a leguminous plant of the East Indies (*Crotalaria juncea*)

sunniness, sun'i nes, *n* State of being sunny

sunny, sun'i *a* Like the sun brilliant, dazzling exposed to the rays of the sun, warmed by the rays of the sun having much sunshine bright or cheerful in appearance or disposition

sunrise sunrising sun'riz, sun'riz ing *n* The rise or first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning, the time of such appearance the east

sunset sunsetting sun'set sun'set ing, *n* The descent of the sun below the horizon evening *pa* close or decline, the region where the sun sets, the west

sun-shade sun'shād, *n* A shade from the rays of the sun, a small umbrella or parasol an awning for a shop window

sunshine sun'shin, *n* The light of the sun, the direct rays of the sun sunlight, *fig* an influence like the rays of the sun, warmth brightness cheerfulness

sunshiny, sun'shin i, *a* Bright with sun shine, sunny, warm or pleasant, bright like the sun

sun-spot sun'spot, *n* A spot in the sun, a spot of varying figure caused by a cavity in the photosphere or sun's luminous envelope

sunstroke, sun'strōk, *n* A stroke of the sun or his heat, a bodily affection produced by the action of the sun s rays or by extreme heat of weather

sunward, sun'werd, *adv* Toward the sun

sun-worship, sun'wer ship, *n* The worship or adoration of the sun —**sun-worshipper,** sun'wer ship-er, *n* A worshipper of the sun.

sup, sup, *v t* pret & pp *supped,* supt, ppr *supping,* sup'ing [A Sax. *supan* to sup= Lel *supa,* Sw *supa,* L G *supen,* D *zuipen,* O G *su'an* G *saufen* to sip or sup *Sip* is a lighter form of this, and *soup, sop,* are akin] To sip, to take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid, to take or drink by a little at a time, to have as one s lot —*v i.* To eat the evening meal, to take supper —*n* A sip, a small mouthful, as of liquor or broth, a little taken with the lips.

super, su'per, *n* [L. *super,* above over, beyond (allied to E *over*) whence *superus,* upper, compar *superior,* superl *supremus* or *summus* (whence *supreme, sum, summit*) The prefix *sur-* = *super* OVER] A colloquial contraction for one or two words of which it is the prefix, especially, a supernumerary a theatrical supernumerary

superable, su per a-bl, *a* [L *superabilis,* fr *supero* I overcome fr *super,* above SUPER.] That may be overcome, conquered, or surmounted.

superabound, sū'per-a bound ', *v i* pret & pp *superabounded,* su per a bound ed, ppr *superabounding,* sū'per a-bound ing [Prefix *super,* and *abound*] To abound to excess to be superabundant, to be more than sufficient

superabundance, sū'per a-bund"ans, *n* [See next.] Excessive abundance, more than enough

superabundant, su'per a-bund"ant, *a* [L. *superabundans,* ppr of *superabundare*—*super* and *abundare* ABUNDANT] Abounding to excess being more than is sufficient

superabundantly, sū'per a bund"ant-li, *adv* In a superabundant manner; more than sufficiently

superadd, sū per add', *v t* [Prefix *super* and *add*] To add over and above, to add to what has been added, to add or annex something extrinsic

superaddition, sū'per ad di"shon, *n* Act of superadding, that which is super added

superannuate, sū per an'nū āt, *v t* pret. & pp *superannuated,* sū per an'nū āt-ed ppr *superannuating,* sū per an'nū āt-ing [L. *super,* over, beyond, and *annus,* a year ANNUAL.] To allow to retire from service with a pension on account of old age or infirmity to give a retiring pension to to pension off —*v i.* To retire on a pension when disabled by length of years

superannuated, su per an'nū āt-ed, *p a* Impaired or disabled by old age showing characteristics of old age or senility, having received a retiring allowance for long service

superannuation sū per-an'nū ā"shon *n* Act of superannuating, the state of being superannuated, a senile state or condition decrepitude

superb, sū perb', *a* [Fr *superbe,* proud, haughty superb, fr L. *superbus,* proud or haughty, fr *super,* above, over SUPER] Magnificent, sumptuous, showy, rich, splendid, august stately, grand.

superbly, su perb'li, *adv* In a superb, magnificent, or splendid manner

supercargo, sū-per-kar'gō *n* [Prefix *super,* and *cargo*] One placed over the cargo, a person in a merchant ship appointed to manage the sale and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage

supercelestial, sū'per-sē-les"ti al, *a* [Prefix *super,* and *celestial*] Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven

supercilliary, su-per-sil'i a ri, *a* [L. *supercilium* the eyebrow, also haughtiness or pride (as expressed by raising the brows) —*super,* above, and *cilium,* an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyebrow, situated or being above the eyelid.

supercilious sū per-sil'i us, *a* [L. *superciliosus* fr *supercilium* an eyebrow, also haughtiness. See prec.] Lofty with pride, having a haughty contemptuous manner, overbearing, manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it

superciliously, sū per sil'i-us li, *adv* In a supercilious manner, with an air of contempt, haughtily

superciliousness, sū per sil'i us-nes, *n* Quality or state of being supercilious

superdominant, sū per-dom'i nant, *n* [Prefix *super,* and *dominant*] In music the note above the dominant, the sixth note of the diatonic scale

supereminence, sū per-em'i-nens, *n* [See next] Eminence superior to what is common, distinguished eminence

supereminent, su per-em'i nent, *a* [Prefix *super,* and *eminent*=L. *superemminens,* ppr of *superemmineo*] Eminent in a superior degree, surpassing others in excellence

supereminently, sū per em'i nent li, *adv* In a supereminent manner or degree, surpassingly

supererogation, sū per-e'rō-gā"shon, *n* [L *supererogo supererogatum,* I pay over and above—*super,* above, and *erogo,* I pay, pay out after asking leave—*e,* out, and *rogo,* I ask. ROGATION] Giving or paying out more than enough, performance of more than duty requires.

supererogatory, sū'per-e rog'a to-ri, *a* Partaking of supererogation.

superexcellence, sū per-ek'sel lens, *n* [See next] Superior excellence

superexcellent, sū per ek'sel lent, *a* [Prefix *super,* and *excellent*] Excellent in an uncommon degree exceedingly excellent

superfetate, sū per fē'tāt, *v i* pret & pp *superfetated,* sū per fe'tāt-ed ppr *superfetating,* su per fe tāt-ing [L. *superjeto—super,* over, after, and *feto,* I breed. FETUS] To conceive after a prior conception.

superfetation su per fē tā"shon, *n* [See prec] A second conception of a female that has already a fetus in the womb

superficial, sū per fi'shal, *a* [L. *superficialis,* fr *superficies* a surface SUPERFICIES] Pertaining to the surface or superficies, being on the surface not penetrating the substance of a *thing, flimsy, shallow,* not deep or profound in knowledge or understanding not thorough, bearing only on what is obvious or apparent.

superficiality, sū per fish'i-al"i ti, *n* The quality of being superficial, want of depth or thoroughness, shallowness

superficially, sū per fi'shal li, *adv* In a superficial manner, without going deep, slightly not thoroughly

superficialness, sū-per-fi'shal-nes, *n* State or quality of being superficial

superficies, sū per fi'shēz, *n* [L. *superficies,* a surface, upper surface, top, fr *super,* above, over, and *facies,* face FACE. *Surface* is a doublet of the same word] The surface of a thing the exterior part, consisting of length and breadth without thickness.

superfine sū per fin', *a* [Prefix *super,* and *fine*] Very fine, surpassing others in fineness excessively subtle

superfluity sū per flu'i ti, *n* pl. **superfluities** su per flu'i tiz. [Fr *superfluite,* L. *superfluitas,* fr *superfluus,* superfluous See next.] Superabundance, state of being superfluous or something that is superfluous, a greater quantity than is wanted, something beyond what is necessary or can be used.

superfluous, sū per'flu us, *a* [L. *superfluus,* overflowing, superfluous, fr *superfluere,* to overflow—*super,* over, above and *fluere* to flow FLUENT] Being more than is wanted, rendered unnecessary by being in excess, more than sufficient redundant.

superfluously, sū per'flu us-li, *adv* In a superfluous manner

superfluousness sū per flu'us-nes, *n* [Prefix *super,* and *fluous*] Superfluity

superheat sū'per hēt' *v t* pret & pp *superheated,* su'per hēt-ed ppr *superheating* sū'per hēt-ing [Prefix *super,* and *heat*] To heat to an extreme degree to heat steam, apart from water, until it resembles a perfect gas

superhuman, sū per hū'man, *a* [Prefix

super and *homo, man.*] Above or beyond what is human divine

superimpose *v* sū-per-im-pōz' *v t* pret & pp *superimposed*, su per im poz'd ppr *superimposing* sū-per-im-pōz'ing [Fr fix *super* and *impose*] To lay or impose on something else

superincumbent su-pe-in-kum'bent *a* [Prefix *super* and *incumbent* L *super* in *incumbens*, ppr of *super cumbo* INCUMBENT] Lying resting or pressing upon something else

superinduce su-pe-in-dūs' *v t* pret & pp *superinduced*, sū per in-dūst' ppr *superinducing* sū per in-dū sing [Prefix *super* and *induce*—L *superinduco*] To introduce over and above to bring in or on as an addition to something

superinduction sū-per-in-duk'shon, *n* [L L *superinductio*] The act of superinducing

superintend sū-per-in-tend' *v t* pret & pp *superintended*, sū-per-in-ten'ded pp *superintending* sū-per-in-tend'ing [L *superintendo* [haveth oversight of—*super* over and *tendo* I attend. INTEND] To have the charge and right of to oversee with the power of directing to direct or manage to take care of with authority

superintendence sū-per-in-tend'e-ns, *n.* Act of superintending oversight direction guidance management.

superintendent, sū-per-in-tend'ent, *n* One who has the superintendence or the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction or one who manages and directs an observer a director —*a.* Overlooking others with authority

superior su-pē'ri-or *a.* [Fr *supérieur* L *superior*, comparative of *superus* that is above, upper high, fr *super* above SUPER.] Higher more levated in place higher in rank office or dignity higher or greater in excellence being beyond the power or influence too great or firm to be subdued or affected by in *bot* growing above or upon anything, or next the axis —*Superior planets*, those more distant from the sun than the earth.—*n.* One who is superior to or higher than another or others one who is higher or greater in rank office dignity excellence, or qualities of any kind the chief of a monastery convent, or abbey

superioress su-pē'ri-o-es, *n.* A lady superior

superiority su-pē'ri-o'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr *supériorité*] State or quality of being superior pre-eminence predominancy ascendency advantage.

superjacent sū-per-jā'sent, *a* [L. *super*, above, and *jacens, jacentis* ppr of *jaceo* I lie] Lying above upon

superlative sū-per'lat-iv *a.* [Fr *superlatif* L. *superlativus* fr *superlatus*, superlative, exaggerated, carried above or beyond all —*super* above, beyond, and *latus* carried.] Highest in degree most eminent surpassing all others supreme [*gram.*] expressing the highest or utmost degree in the comparison of adjectives and adverbs.—That which is superlative the highest or superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs a word in the superlative degree

superlatively su-per'lat-i-li, *adv* In a superlative manner in the highest or utmost degree.

superlunar superlunary sū-pe-lu'ner, sū per-lu-n-ri, *a* [L. *super* above, and *luna*, the moon.] Being above the moon not sublunary or of this world.

supermundane sū-pe-mun'dān, *a.* [Prefix *super* and *mundane*] Being above the world or mundane affairs.

supernacular su-per-nak'ū-ler *a* [See NECTAR] Of first-rate quality exquisite said of liquor

supernaculum, sū-per-nak'ū-lum *n.* [A modern Latin term, fr *super* over and L *nagel*, the nail, from an old custom of a drinker showing he had emptied his glass, and left no more than would remain on the thumb-nail.] Wine or other liquor of great excellence.

supernal sū per'nal *a* [L. *supernus* fr *super* above SUPER.] That is above or on high relating to things above celestial heavenly

supernatant sū per-nā'tant, *a* [L *super* above and *natans, natantis* ppr of *nato* I swim.] Swimming above floating on the surface

supernatural sū per-nat'ur-al, *a* [Prefix *super* and *natural*] Being above or beyond the powers or laws of nature miraculous

supernaturalism, su per-nat'ur-al-izm, *n* [*Supernatural* and *-ism*] The state of being supernatural the doctrine that Christianity is of supernatural origin or that the universe is under divine or supernatural government

supernaturalist su per-nat'ur-al-ist, *n* One who holds the principles of supernaturalism

supernaturally sū per-nat'ūr al-li, *adv* In a supernatural manner

supernumerary su per-nū'me-ra-ri *a* [L L *supernumerarius*—L *super* above and *numerus* a number] Exceeding the number stated or prescribed exceeding a necessary or usual number —*n.* pl **supernumeraries**, sū-pe-nu'm-ra-riz. A person or thing beyond a number stated or required a person not formally a member of a body of officials or employees, but whose services may be required on an emergency

superphosphate sū-per-f-sf'āt, *n* [Prefix *super* and *phosphate*] A phosphate containing an extreme amount of phosphoric acid a phosphate treated with sulphuric acid, used as a manure

superpose su-pe-pōz' *v t* pret & pp *superposed* su-pe-pōzd' ppr *superposing* su-pe-pō'sing [Fr *superposer* f prefix *super* and *poser* to lay] To put or place over or above to lay upon, as one kind of rock on another

superposition sū-per-pō-zi'shon *n* [Prefix *super* and *position*] The act of superposing or state of being superposed position of strata placed over other strata

super royal su-per roy'al, *a* [Prefix *super* and *royal*] Larger than royal said of a large size of printing paper

supersaturate sū-per-sat'ūr-āt, *v t* [Prefix *super* and *saturate*] To saturate to excess

superscribe sū-per-skrīb' *v t* pret. & pp *superscribed* sū-per-skrībd' ppr *superscribing* sū-per-skrīb'ing [L *superscribo—super* above and *scribo* I write SCRIBE] To write upon or over to write or engrave on the top outside, or surface to put an inscription on.

superscription sū-per-skrip'shon *n* [L *superscriptio* See prec] Act of superscribing that which is written or engraved above or on the outside the address on a letter

supersede sū-per-sēd' *v t* pret & pp *superseded* sū-per-sēd'ed ppr *superseding* sū-per-sēd'ing [O Fr *supersedre* L *supersedeo* to sit on or to refrain, omit—*super* above and *sedeo* I sit. SEDATE] To make inefficacious or useless by superior power or by coming when to set aside, to take the place of, to come or be placed in the room of to displace to supplant

supersensible sū-per-sen'si-bl, *a* [Prefix *super* and *sensible.*] Beyond the reach of the senses.

supersensitive sū-per-sen'si-tiv [Prefix *super* and *sensitive*] Excessively sensitive

supersensual su-per-sen'sū-al, *a* [Prefix *super* and *sensual.*] Above or beyond the reach of the senses.

supersession sū-per-se'shon, *n.* [From L *supersedeo supersessum* SUPERSEDE.] The act of superseding.

superstition sū pe-stish'on, *n.* [L. *superstitio superstitionis*, lit. perhaps a standing still at, standing in fear or amazement of *super-sto* I stand over—*super* over and *sto* I stand. STATE] Baseless fear or credulity in regard to what is mysterious or supernatural groundless belief in supernatural or occult agencies belief in the direct agency of supernatural powers in certain affairs as in witchcraft or magic or in supernatural phenomena, as appropriation omens, &c. reverence of things which are no proper objects of reverence a faith or belief based on ignorance of or on unworthy ideas regarding the deity a practice or observance founded on such a belief a popular belief or conviction held with it sense or reason

superstitious sū per-stī'shus, *a* [Fr *superstitieux* L. *superstitiosus*] Given or addicted to superstition proceeding from superstition manifesting superstition excessive in regard to the supernatural full of idle religious fears

superstitiously sū per-stī'shus-li *adv* In a superstitious manner

superstratum sū pe-strā'tum [Prefix *super* and *stratum.*] A superior stratum or layer

superstructure sū per-struk'tūr *n* [Prefix *super* and *structure*] A structure built up or raised on something else anything built up or raised on a foundation or basis.

supersubtile sū per-sut'l, *a* [Prefix *super* and *subtil*] Excessively subtile or fine in an excessive degree

supertonic su per-ton'ik *n* [Prefix *super* and *tonic*] In *music* the note next above the tonic or key note the second note of the diatonic scale

supervene su per-vēn' *v i.* pret. & pp *supervened* sū per-vēnd' ppr *supervening* su per-vēn'ing [L. *supervenio—super* above, over and *venio* I come VENTURE] To come, as something extraneous to take place or follow after something else happens to happen

supervention su per-ven'shon, *n* Act of supervening

supervisal sū per-vīz'al, *n* Act of supervising supervision

supervise su per-vīz' *v t* pret & pp *supervised* sū per-vīzd' ppr *supervising* sū per-vīz'ing [L. *super* over and *video vīsum* I see VISIT] To oversee and direct or regulate to superintend to inspect

supervision su per-vi'zhon, *n* [see prec.] The act of supervising superintendence direction

supervisor sū per-vīz'or *n* One who supervises a superintendent an overseer an inspector an officer in the case who superintends other inferior officers.

supervisory, sū per-vīz'o-ri, *a* [*Supervise* and *-ory*] Exercising to or having supervision.

supination sū pi-nā'shon *n* [L. *supinatio* to lay on the back See next.] The position of the hand extended outwards with the palm upwards

supine sū pīn' *a* [L. *supinus* lying on the back, negligent, connected with *sub* under up and *(v)ipino* under] Lying on the back or with the face upward disposed to *pron* inclined to long, indolent negligent heedless careless, thoughtless inattentive —*n.* su pīn. [L. *supinum* reason of the name not obvious] A part of the Latin verb really a verbal noun with two cases, an accusative in *-um* and an ablative in *-u*

supinely sū pīn'li, *adv* In a supine manner carelessly indolently listlessly

supineness, su pīn nes, *n.* State of being supine listlessness indolence inertness.

supper sup'e *n* [Formerly *soper* fr O Fr *soper souper* Fr *souper* supper (an infinitive used as a noun) from the Teutonic verb *sup* SUP] The last meal of the day the evening meal.

supperless sup'er-les, *a.* Wanting supper being without supper

supplant, sup-plā't *v t* pret. & pp *supplanted* sup-plā'ted ppr *supplanting* [Fr *supplanter* f L. *supplanto* to trip up on a heels—*sub* under, and *planta* the sole of the foot PLANT] To trip up the heels of to overthrow to take

the place of, usually by stratagem, to oust in favour of one's self

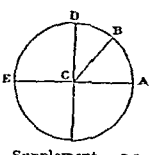
supplantation, sup-plan tā'shon, *n* The act of supplanting

supplanter, sup-plant'er, *n* One who supplants

supple, sup'l, *a* [Fr *souple*, fr L *supplex*, suppliant, lit bending—*sub*, under, and *plico*, I fold SUPPLICATE.] Pliant flexible easily bent, compliant, yielding, not obstinate capable of moulding one's self to suit a purpose, flattering, fawning, adapting one's self to the humour of others —*v t* pret & pp *suppled*, sup'ld, ppr *suppling*, sup'l-ing To make supple or pliant, to render flexible, to make compliant or yielding —*v i* To become soft and pliant

supple-jack, sup'l-jak, *n* A popular name for various strong twining and climbing shrubs, some used for walking sticks

supplement sup'lē ment, *n* [L *supplementum*, fr *supplco* I fill up, I make full—*sub*, and *plco*, I fill SUPPLY] An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete, especially, matter added to make a book more complete, an appendix, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 —*v t* pret & pp *supplemented*, sup'lē ment-ed, ppr *supplementing*, sup'lē ment-ing To increase or complete by a supplement



Supplement —BCA supplement of BCE, and BCE of BCA

supplemental supplementary, sup-lē ment'al, sup-lē ment'a-ri, *a* Of the nature of a supplement, serving to supplement additional

suppleness, sup'l nes, *n* Quality of being supple or easily bent, pliancy, flexibility, readiness of compliance facility

suppletory, sup'lē to-ri *a* [From L *supplco*, as in *supplement*] Supplying deficiencies supplemental

suppliance, sup'li-ans, *n* [*Suppliant* and *-ce*] The act of supplicating, supplication, entreaty

suppliant sup'li ant, *a* [Fr *suppliant*, ppr of *supplier*, to entreat, fr L *supplicare*, to *supplicate* (which see)] Supplicating, entreating earnestly, asking earnestly and submissively, beseeching expressive of supplication —*n* A *supplicant* a humble petitioner —**suppliantly**, sup'li-ant-li, *adv* In a suppliant manner

supplicant, sup'li kant, *a* [L *supplicans*, *supplicantis* ppr of *supplico*, I supplicate See next] Supplicating, entreating, asking submissively —*n* One who supplicates or entreats a suppliant, an earnest or humble petitioner

supplicate, sup'li kāt, *v t* pret & pp *supplicated*, sup'li kāt-ed, ppr *supplicating*, sup'li kāt-ing [L *supplico*, *supplicatum*, to supplicate, fr *supplex*, *supplicis*, suppliant, lit bending under (whence *supple*) —*sub*, under, and *plico* I fold PLY, *v t*] To beg humbly for, to entreat, beseech, or implore, to seek by earnest prayer, to address in prayer, to petition humbly or earnestly —*v i* To ask anything with earnestness and submission, to beg, to petition, to beseech

supplication, sup-li kā'shon, *n* [Fr *supplication* L *supplicatio*] Act of supplicating, humble and earnest prayer in worship, an earnest request, a petition a solicitation

supplicatory, sup'li kā to-ri, *a* Containing supplication suppliant.

supplier, sup-pli'er, *n* One who supplies

supply, sup-pli', *v t* pret & pp *supplied*, sup plid' ppr *supplying* sup-pli'ing [Fr *supplier*, to supply, fr L *supplēre*, to fill up make full supply—*sub*, under, and *plco*, I fill (seen also in *supplement*, *accomplish*, *complete deplete*, *expletive*, *replete*, &c) PLENTY] To furnish, as with what is wanted to provide (to *supply* a person *with* a thing), to afford or furnish a sufficiency for, to satisfy, to grant, afford, or furnish, to serve instead of, to take the place of —*n* The act of supplying, a quantity supplied, a stock, a store, *pl* stores or articles necessary for an army or other great body of people money provided by a legislature to meet the expenses of government, the extent to which goods or products exist to meet the demand

support, sup-pōrt', *v t* pret & pp *supported*, sup-pōrt'ed, ppr *supporting* sup pōrt'ing [Fr *supporter*, to support, bear endure, &c , fr L *supportare*, to convey, carry —*sub*, under, and *porto*, I carry (as in *export*, *import*, *report* &c) PORT, to carry] To rest under and bear the weight of, to sustain, bear up, uphold, prop up, to keep from falling or sinking, to endure without being overcome, to put up with, to tolerate, to undergo, to uphold by aid or encouragement, to further second, aid, help, assist, to keep from sinking, failing, or declining, to represent in acting on the stage, to act, to supply funds for or the means of continuing to be able to carry on or continue to *maintain* or *keep in action*, *to provide for*, to keep up by nutriment to sustain, as life or combustion, to make good or substantiate to second, as a proposal or motion at a meeting —*n*. The act of supporting what serves to support or aids in any way, that which upholds or keeps from falling a base, prop foundation, or the like, sustenance or what maintains life maintenance, livelihood, one who furnishes another's livelihood the act of assisting, maintaining, vindicating, &c aid, help, succour, assistance

supportable, sup-pōrt'a-bl, *a* That may be supported, that may be tolerated, borne, or endured, endurable, bearable

supportableness, sup pōrt'a-bl-nes, *n* The state of being supportable

supportably, sup-pōrt'a-bli, *adv* In a supportable manner, endurably

supporter, sup-pōrt'er, *n* One who or that which supports, a defender, advocate, vindicator, adherent, partisan, one who accompanies and aids another, that which upholds or keeps up, a prop, a pillar, a stay, &c , in *her* a figure on each side of a shield appearing to support it

supposable, sup-pōz'a-bl, *a* That may be supposed or imagined to be or exist

supposal sup-pōz'al, *n* [*Suppose* and *-al*] A supposition

suppose, sup-pōz', *v t* pret & pp *supposed*, sup pōzd' ppr *supposing*, sup-pōz'ing [Fr *supposer*—*sup* for *sub* under, and *poser*, to place, like *compose*, *repose*, &c , the meaning being fr L *suppono*, *suppositum* POSE] To lay down, put forward, or regard as matter of fact for the sake of argument, illustration or exposition, to assume hypothetically, to take for granted, to imagine, to think to be the case, to opine, to require to exist or be true to imply to involve or necessitate —*v i* To make or form a supposition, to think, to imagine

supposer sup pōz'er, *n* One who supposes

supposition, sup-poz i'shon, *n* [L *suppositio* fr *suppono*, *suppositum* SUPPOSE.] The act of supposing, a hypothetical inference, a *hypothesis*, what is *assumed hypothetically*, an assumption, a conjecture, a surmise a guess

suppositional, sup-poz i'shon al, *a* Based on supposition hypothetical

suppositious sup-po'zi ti"shus *a* [L *suppositivus* fr *suppono suppositum*, I set or place under I substitute—*sub* under and *pono*, *positum* I place POSITION] Substituted, put by trick in the place belonging to another, not genuine, spurious, counterfeit

supposititiously, sup-po'zi ti"shus-li *adv* In a supposititious manner spuriously

suppress, sup-pres', *v t* pret & pp *suppressed*, sup-prest', ppr *suppressing* sup-pres'ing [From L *suppressus*, pp of *supprimo*, *suppressum*, I suppress press under —*sub*, under, and *premo*, *pressum*, I press PRESS.] To put down, to overpower and crush, to quell, to end by force as a riot, to restrain from utterance or vent, to check or keep in, to conceal, not to tell or reveal, to stifle, to keep from becoming public, to smother, to obstruct or stop, as discharges from the body

suppressible, sup-pres'i-bl, *a* Capable of being suppressed

suppression, sup-pre'shon, *n* [Fr *suppression*, L *suppressio*] Act of suppressing, crushing, or quelling, act of retaining from utterance, vent, or disclosure, concealment, a keeping back from public notice the stoppage or morbid retention of discharges, omission or ellipsis, as of words or letters

suppressive, sup-pres'iv, *a* [*Suppress* and *-ive*] Suppressing or tending to suppress

suppressor, sup-pres'or, *n* One who suppresses

suppurate, sup'pū rāt, *v i* pret & pp *suppurated*, sup'pū rāt-ed, ppr *suppurating*, sup'pū rāt-ing [L *suppuro*, *suppuratum*—*sub*, under, and *pus*, *puris*, pus PUS] To form or generate pus or matter, to gather *pus*, *to fester*

suppuration, sup-pū-rā'shon, *n* [Fr *suppuration*, L *suppuratio*] The process or state of suppurating or producing pus, as in a wound or abscess

suppurative, sup'pū-rāt-iv, *a* [*Suppurate* and *-ive*] Tending to suppurate, promoting suppuration —*n*. A medicine that promotes suppuration

supraclavicular, sū'pra kla vik"ū ler, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *clavicle*] Situated above the clavicle or collar-bone

supracostal, sū-pra-kos'tal *a* [Prefix *supra* above and *costa*, a rib] Lying above or upon the ribs

supramaxillary, sū pra-maks'il-la-ri, *a* [L *supra* above, *maxilla*, jaw] Pertaining to the upper jaw —*n* The upper jaw bone or part forming most of the upper jaw

supramundane, sū-pra-mun'dān, *a* [L *supra*, above, and *mundus*, the world MUNDANE] *Being or situated above the* world, or above our system, celestial

supraorbital, sū-pra-or'bit-al, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *orbit*] Being above the *orbit of the eye*

suprarenal, sū-pra-rē'nal, *a* [L *supra* above, and *renes*, the kidneys] Situated above the kidneys

suprascapulary, **suprascapular** sū-pra-skap'ū la-ri, sū pra skap'ū-lėr, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *scapula*] Being above the scapula

supraspinal, sū pra-spī'nal, *a* [Prefix *supra* above, and *spine*] Situated above the spine or backbone, dorsal.

supremacy, sū prem'a si, *n* [Fr *suprematie*] State or character of being supreme, highest authority or power, supreme authority in ecclesiastical affairs, which may be either papal or regal —Oath of supremacy, in Great Britain formerly an oath denying *the supremacy of the pope*

supreme, sū-prēm', *a* [L *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, high, higher, fr *super*, above SUPER] Highest in authority, holding the highest place in government or *power highest*, *greatest or most excellent* utmost, greatest possible —The Supreme Being, an expression equivalent to God.

supremely, sū prēm'li, *adv* In a supreme manner or degree, in the highest degree, to the utmost extent

sural, sū'ral *a* [From L *sura*, the calf of the leg] Pertaining to the calf of the leg

surbase, ser'bās, *n*. [Fr *surbase*—prefix *sur*, fr L. *super*, above, and *base* base] A cornice or series of mouldings on the top of a base, as of a pedestal

surcease ser-sēs', *v i* pret & pp *surceased*, ser-sēst' ppr *surceasing*, ser sēs'ing [Formerly *surcesse*, *sursease* fr Fr *surseir* pp of *surseoir* to intermit or leave off (= L. *supersedere*), fr prefix *sur*, L. *super* over and *seoir*, L *sedere* to sit, the spelling being influenced by *cease*] To cease to leave off, to stop —*n* Cessation, stop [Poetical.]

surcharge sėr-chärj *v t* pr t. & pp *sur charg ĕ*, ser-chärjd ppr *su ĕa g ng* ser chärj ĭ g [Fr *su harger—sur* (L. *s per*) and *l ger* to charg CHARGE.] To ov rload to o erburden to o rcharge to overstock with cattl —*n.* An excessi e load or burden an overcharge an extra charge.

surcingle sėr'sing gl, *n* [O Fr *s rcangle* —prefix *su* and L. *cingul m* a belt, fr *cing* I gird. CINCTURE.] A belt, band, or girth for a horse a belt to fasten something on a horse the girdle of a cassock or similar garme t.

surcoat sėr'kot, *n* [Prefix *sur* (L. *s per*) ove a l *coat*.] An uter garment f rme ly



Surcoat.—Mon ment of William Longespée, Salisbury Cathedral.

worn a loose garment worn over a coat of mail.

surd sėrd, *a* [L. *su dus* deaf not sounding, tupid, seen in *abs rd*.] Uttered with b ath only and not with voice not sonant, as t compared with *d*, p with *b* in *math.* not capable of being expressed in rational numbers —*n.* A non-sonant consonant *math.* a quantity that cannot be expresse i in finite terms, as the square root of 2.

sure sh r, *a.* [F *sĭr* O F *seu seur* Pr *segu* fr L. *securus* unconcerned, secure—*se* apart, and *cu a* care. The same word as *secu* (q v).] Certa nly know g or believ ing confident certain fully persuaded positi certain to find or retain (*sure of* success) to be dependent on unfailing firm stabl secure infallible —To make sure to secure that there can be no failure of the purpose or ol ject.—*adv* Certainly without doubt doubtless surely

sure footed shor'fut-ed, *a.* Not liable to stumbl , sl p, o f ll.

surely sh r'li *ad* In a sure manner firmly stably certainly undoubtedly presumably

suretiship shōr'tu ship *n* Same as *S rety-ship*

surety shōr'ti, *n* pl **sureties**, shōr'tiz. [Fr *su ĕté*, L. *securitas* fr *securus*, secure a doublet of *security*.] State of being sure certainty security ground of security security ag inst loss or damage security for payment, one who is bound with and f another (his principal) one that gi es security and is therefore responsible for another a bail.

surety ship *shōr'tu-ship n State of bei g surety f r another*

surf sėrf, *n* [Probably for old *suffe*, a f rm of *s ugh*, originally r ferring to a rushi g sou d.] The sw ll of th sea wh ch breaks upon the shore or upon sandbanks or rocks.

surface sėr'fis, *n.* [F *surf ce* fr *su* upon, and *face*, face—L. *super* and *facies*.] The uppet face or side of anything the exterior part of anything that has length and breadth one of th limits that terminates a solid the superfi ies uts le *fig* external appearance wh t appears on a slight or casual view —*a* P rtai ng to th sur face external superficial —*v t* pret & pp *su fac d* sėr'fāst ppr *surfacing* sėr fis-ing To gi e a part icular surface to to wo k over the surface of tr sm ss th.

surfaceman sėr'fās-man, *n* A person whose duty it is to k ep th perman t way of a railway in order

surfeit sėr'fit, *n* [O F *su f it su f t* excess—*sur* (L *super*) over a l *f it* pp of *f t* L *facer* to do FACT.] An *o* load ing of the tomach with f od and drink a gluttonus meal that derangesth st ach disgust caused by excess sat ety —*v t* pret & pp *surfeit d* sėr'fit-ed ppr *surfeit ĭ* sėr'fit-ing To derang th stomach of, by excess n eating to overload the stomach of to fill to satiety and disgust to nauseate to cl y —*v i.* To suffer from a surfeit.

surfy sėrf ĭ, *a* Abounding with surf

surge sėrj *n* [From L. *su ger* to rise for *surrĭjo fr sub* unde nd *go* I gu ie, direct SOURCE.] The rising or sw lling of a wave o billow a large wa e or billow a great rolling swell of water —*v i.* pret & pp *su ged* sėrjd, ppr *surging* sėrj ing To rise up to swell to rise high and roll, as wa es

surgeon sėr'jon, *n* [Shortened fr old *h ru j on*, O Fr *hirurgien* a surgeon fr L. *chirurgus* Gr *cheirourgos* a surgeon, bt one who operates with the hand—*cheir* th hand, and *ergo* wo k.] A medical man wh se profess n or o pation i to treat diseases or injuries of the body by m nual operatio or by medical appliances emp loyed *e ternally or internally as distinguished* from a phys cian

surgeoncy, sėr'jon-sĭ, *n.* The offi e of surg on in the r al or mil tary service

surgeonship sur'jon-sh ip, *n* A surgeoncy

surgery sėr'je-ri, *n* [For *surgeonry*.] The art, busi ess, or profess n of a surgeon The operati bran h of medical practice a room where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared a doctor's consulting room and dispensary

surgical, sėrj kal, *a.* [SURGEON.] Pertaining to surgeons or surgery

surgically sėr'jĭ kal-li, *ad* In a surgical m nne

surgy sėrj ĭ, *a* [*S ge* and *y*.] Full of surges rising in surges or billows

surlily sėr'li h, *ad* In a surly morose manner

surliness sėr'li-nes, *n* Qual ty or state of bei g surly, crabbed ill-n ture

surloin sėr loin, *n* A sirloin

surly, sėr'li, *a* [Formerly *surly* or *syrly* probably f r *sur-like* that is, magisterial, arroga t or equ al nt to *sour-like* f *sour*.] Gl x mily sour or morose churl h crabbed snarling cross and rude boisterous tempestuous dismal.

surmise sėr-mīz' *n* [O Fr *surmise* accusation, fr *surmis, surmise*, pp of *surmett* to accuse, put forward, fr pref *sur* L. *super* upon, abov and *mett e*, L. *mittere*, to send or put MISSION.] A thought or s pposition with little or no ground to go upo n a guess or conjecture supposition speculation.—*v t.* pret & pp *surmised* sėr mīzd ppr *surmising* sėr mīz ing To guess to ex pecture to imagine to su spect.

surmiser sė mīz'er *n.* One who surmises

surmising, sėr mīz'ing, *n.* A surmise a susp cion.

surmount sė mount' *v t.* pret. & pp. *sur mounted*, sė mou t-ed ppr *surmount ing* sė mount ing. [F *surmonter—sur* (=L. *super*), *over*, and *monter* to mount—which see.] To mount or rise above to get over by effort, as difficulties to conquer to overcome to vanquish to place on (the top of (generally in pp.)

surmountable sėr mount a-bl, *a.* That may be s rmounted.

surmullet, sėr'mul-et, *n* [Fr *surmulet* f *sormulet* fr O Fr *sor* reddish brown, sorrel, and l *m let*, a mullet SORREL, MULLET.] A name for a vari ty of fishes allied to the perch family

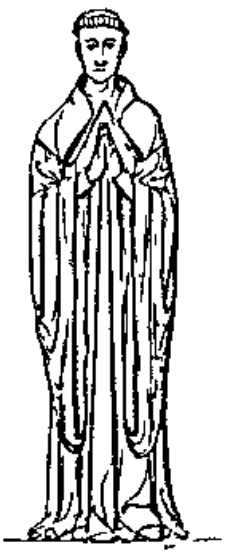
surname sėr'nām *n* [Prefix *sur* (L. *super*) o er and above and *ame* NAME.] An me o er and above the baptismal or Christian name the family name of an ind vid al an appellat on added to the original name —*v t* pret & pp *surnamed* sėr'nāmd ppr *surnam ng* sėr'nām ing *To give a sur n am*

surpass sėr pás' *v t* pret. & pp *surpassed* se pást ppr *s pass ng* sur pas ing [Fr *surpasser —sur* (=L. *super*) over a d *passer* to pass—which see.] To go be y nd in anything good or bad to xceed to excel to utdo to tran scend.

surpassable sėr pas a bl, *a* Capable of being surpassed.

surpassing sėr pas'ing *p a* Ex cellent in an emi n nt degr e ex ceeding thers peerless —**surpassingly** sėr pas ing li, *ad* In a deg ee surpassing oth rs.

surplice sėr'plis, *n* [Fr *surplis* f L.L. *superpellicĕum*, *superpellicĕus*, a sur pl ce l t garment w rn o er one of fu fr L. *super* over and *pellicĕus pellicĭus* made of skins, f *pellis* a skin PELLICLE, PELISSE.] A loose white garment worn over their other dress by clergy and choristers in certain ch ches at r ligious services



Surplice, Brass of Prior Nicholas Lond Court ld Sussex.

surpliced sėr'plist, *a.* Wearing a surplice

surplus sėr'plus, *n* [Fr *surplus*, fr *sur* L. *super* o r and abov and *plus* more (NEUTRAL.] That which remains when use or need is satisfied excess beyond what is required, overplus balance often used adjecti ely (*a rplus* p pulation)

surplusage sėr'pl s-āj *n* [*Surplus* and *-age*.] A surplus surplus matter s mething u necessary or irrele ant.

surprisal sėr prīz'al, *n* [*S rprise* and *-al*.] Act of surprising a taking unawares a surprise

surprise sėr prīz' *n* [Fr *surprise* a surprise or taking unaw res, fr *surpris* pp of *su prendre* to rprise—prefix *sur* (L. *super*) or and *prend* L. *pr dĕ pr hendere* to seize PRIZE, *n.*] The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking su ddenly and without preparation an emoti n excited by something happen g suddenly and u expectedly state f being astonished wonder astonishm nt.—*v t.* pret & pp *su prised, se* prīzd ppr *surprising* sėr prīz ing To fall upon s ddenly and un xpectedly to attack or take unawares to strike with wonder or astonishment to confuse o perplex, to asto ish to ca use to wonder to lead, bring, or betray unawares.

surprised sėr prīzd' *p a.* Marked by surprise show ng surprise

surprising sė prīz ing *p a.* Exciting surprise wonderful extraordinary astonishing.

surprisingly sėr-prīz'ing li, *ad* In a surprising manner astonishingly remarkably

surrebutter sė bŭt ter *n* [Prefix *su* over and *r butter*.] In *law* the plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's r butter

surrejoinder, sėr-re-join der *n* [Prefix *sur*, and *rejoinder*.] In *law* the answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder

surrender, ser-ren'der, *v t* pret & pp *surrendered,* ser ren'derd , ppr *surrendering,* ser ren'der ing [Fr *surrendre—sur* (=L *super*), over, and *rendre,* to render RENDER.] To give, render, or deliver up, to yield to the power of another, to give or deliver up upon compulsion or demand, to resign in favour of another, to cease to claim or use, to relinquish, *refl* to yield to any influence, passion or power (*to surrender one's self* to grief) —— *v i.* To yield, to give up one's self into the power of another —— *n* Act of surrendering, yielding, or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another, a yielding or giving up

surreptitious, ser-rep-ti'shus, *a* [L *surreptitius, subreptitius,* fr *surripio, surreptus—sub,* under, and *rapio,* I seize (whence *rapture*), or *sub,* and *repo,* I creep (whence *reptile*)] Done by stealth or without proper authority, made or introduced fraudulently, clandestine, underhand.

surreptitiously, ser-rep-ti'shus-li, *adv* In a surreptitious manner, in an underhand way, fraudulently

surrogate, su'rō-gāt, *n* [L *surrogatus* substituted, pp of *surrogo, surrogatum,* I put in another's place—*sub,* under, and *rogo,* I ask. ROGATION] A deputy, a substitute, the deputy of a bishop or his chancellor

surround ser-round', *v t* pret & pp *surrounded,* ser round'ed , ppr *surrounding,* ser-round'ing [O Fr *suronder, surounder,* L L *superundare,* to overflow, fr prefix *sur, super, over,* and L *unda,* a wave (as in *abound*) the word has been influenced by *round*] To be, or to be set, placed, or stationed round about , to inclose on all sides, to encompass, to encircle, to invest, to fence about

surrounding, ser round'ing, *n* One of those things that surround or environ , an environment generally in plural.

surtax, ser'taks, *n* [Prefix *sur,* above, and *tax*] A tax heightened for a particular purpose, an extra tax.

surtout, ser-to', *n* [Fr *surtout,* lit an overall—*sur*=L *super,* over, and *tout*=L *totus,* whole, whence *total*] Originally a man s overcoat now an upper coat with long wide skirts, a frock-coat.

surveillance, ser-vāl'yans, *n* [Fr, fr *surveiller,* to watch over, fr *sur,* L *super,* over, and *veiller,* L *vigilare,* to watch VIGILANT] A keeping watch over superintendence, oversight, watch of a person of bad character

survey, ser vā', *v t* pret & pp *surveyed* ser-vād', ppr *surveying,* ser vā'ing [O Fr *surveer, surveoir—sur* (L *super*), over, and *veer, veoir* (Fr *voir*), L *videre,* to see VISION] To oversee, to overlook, to inspect or take a view of , to view with attention, as from a high place , to scrutinize , to examine , to inspect for business or other purposes, to measure and value, as land, buildings &c. , to determine the boundaries, extent, position, natural features &c , of by means of measurements, and the application of geometry and trigonometry , to ascertain all important facts regarding the extent features, or condition of —— *n* ser'vi or ser vā' A general view , a look at or over, an attentive view investigation , examination or inspection to ascertain condition, quantity, quality, &c. the determination of dimensions, boundaries, and other topographical particulars of some part of the earth s surface the plan or account drawn up of such particulars

surveying, ser-vā'ing *n* The act or art of carrying on a survey , the art or practice of measuring and delineating portions of the earth's surface, with their boundaries, divisions features, &c.

surveyor, ser vā'or, *n* One who surveys, an overseer , one who examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition quantity, or quality of anything , one who practises the art of surveying portions of the earth s surface.

surveyorship, ser-vā'or-ship, *n* The office of a surveyor

survival, ser-vīv'al, *n* [*Survive* and *-al*] A surviving or outliving , a living beyond the life of another person, thing, or event , some habit, usage, or belief descending from past times and existing merely from custom

survive, ser-vīv', *v t* pret & pp *survived,* ser-vīvd', ppr *surviving,* ser-vīv'ing [Fr *survivre,* fr L *supervivere,* to outlive—*super,* over, beyond, and *vivo, victum,* I live VIVID, VIVACIOUS] To outlive, to live beyond the life of, or beyond the continuance of, to outlast, to continue to exist longer than —— *v i* To remain alive , to live after the death of another or after anything else

survivor, ser-vīv'or, *n* One who survives or outlives another, or lives after some event the longer liver of two persons who have a joint interest in anything

survivorship, ser-vīv'or-ship, *n* State of being a survivor, state of outliving another

susceptibility, sus-sep'ti bil''i ti, *n* , pl **susceptibilities,** sus-sep'ti bil''i-tiz [Fr *susceptibilite*] Quality of being susceptible, quality of admitting or receiving some change, affection, or passion, capability, sensibility, emotion, sensitiveness

susceptible. sus-sep'ti bl, *a* [Fr *susceptible,* fr L *suscipio, susceptum—sus* for *sub,* under, and *capio,* I take CAPABLE] Capable of admitting any change, affection, or influence, that may be acted on or affected in any way, capable of emotional impression , impressible, sensitive, readily impressed.

susceptibly, sus-sep'ti bli, *adv* In a susceptible manner

susceptive, sus-sep'tiv, *a* [SUSCEPTIBLE] Susceptible , capable of admitting, readily admitting

susceptiveness susceptivity sus-sep'tiv-nes, sus-sep-tiv'i-ti, *n* Susceptibility

susciplent, sus-sip'i-ent, *n* [L *susciplens, -entis,* ppr of *suscipio* SUSCEPTIBLE.] One who receives or admits

suspect, sus-pekt', *v t* pret & pp *suspected,* sus-pekt'ed, ppr *suspecting,* sus-pekt'ing [Fr *suspecter,* fr L *suspectare* fr *suspicio, suspectum,* I suspect—*sus* for *sub,* under and *specio,* I look. SPECIES] To have some belief or fear of the existence of, to imagine as probably existing, to mistrust, to imagine to be guilty, but upon slight or no direct evidence to hold to be uncertain, to doubt —— *v i* To have suspicion, to imagine guilt —— *n.* A suspected person one suspected of a crime, offence or the like

suspectless, sus-pekt'les, *a* Not suspecting, not suspected or mistrusted.

suspend, sus-pend', *v t* prct. & pp *suspended,* sus-pend'ed, ppr *suspending,* sus-pend'ing [Fr *suspendre,* L *suspendere,* to suspend or hang up—*sub,* under, and *pendo,* I hang PENDANT] To hang up, to make to hang, to hang, to attach to something above, to make to depend, to cause to cease for a time to interrupt temporarily , to intermit, to hold in a state undetermined to debar temporarily from some privilege or office or place held , to stay , to cause to cease for a time from operation or effect.—To suspend payment, to publicly stop paying debts from being insolvent

suspender, sus-pend'er, *n* One who suspends, *pl* straps worn for holding up trousers, braces

suspense, sus-pens' *n* [Fr *suspense* fr L *suspensus,* suspended, pp of *suspendo,* I suspend (q v)] State of being in uncertainty, state of doubt with some apprehension or anxiety , indeterminat on, indecision, doubt cessation for a time

suspensible, sus-pens'i bl, *a* Capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

suspension, sus-pen'shon, *n* [Fr *suspension* fr L *suspendo* SUSPEND] The act of suspending or state of being suspended, a hanging up, the act of delaying, interrupting or stopping for a time , a cessation of operation, *intermission,* stoppage, temporary abeyance , deprivation of office, privileges, or functions for a time, the state of floating undissolved in a fluid.

suspension-bridge, sus-pen'shon brij, *n* A bridge of chains, wire ropes, or the like

suspensive, sus-pen'siv, *a* [*Suspense* and *-ive*] Serving to suspend, suspensory

suspensor, sus-pen'sor, *n* [*Suspense* and *-or*] Something which suspends

suspensory, sus-pen'so-ri, *a* [*Suspense* and *-ory*] Serving to suspend suspending

suspicion, sus-pi'shon, *n* [Fr *suspicion,* L *suspicio, -onis,* fr *suspicio,* I suspect SUSPECT] Act of suspecting, feeling of one who suspects, imagination of the existence of something without proof, or with very slight proof, fear of something wrong or dangerous, distrust, mistrust

suspicious, sus-pi'shus, *a* [L. *suspiciosus*] Full of or harbouring suspicion, distrustful, mistrustful, inclined to suspect, adapted to raise suspicion, giving reason to imagine ill, doubtful, questionable.

suspiciously, sus-pi'shus-li, *adv* In a suspicious manner, with suspicion, so as to excite suspicion

suspiciousness, sus-pi'shus-nes, *n* State or quality of being suspicious

sustain, sus-tān', *v t* pret & pp *sustained,* sus-tānd' ppr *sustaining,* sus-tān'ing [O Fr *sustenir, sostenir* (Fr *soutenir*), fr L *sustinere,* to sustain or keep up—*sus* for *sub,* under, and *teneo,* I hold (as in *contain retain,* &c] TENABLE] To rest under and bear up, to uphold, to support, to hold suspended, to keep from sinking in despondency to keep alive to furnish nutriment, to nourish, to aid effectually, to keep from ruin , to endure without failing or yielding, to bear up against , to stand, to suffer , to undergo , to hold valid in law , to establish by evidence, to confirm or corroborate , to continue in one pitch, as a musical note.

sustainable, sus-tān'a-bl, *n* That may be sustained or maintained.

sustainer, sus-tān'er, *n* One who or that which sustains

sustenance, sus'ten-ans, *n* [O Fr *sustenance,* fr L *sustinens,* ppr of *sustinere,* to sustain] The act of sustaining, support, maintenance , subsistence , that which supports life, food, nutriment

sustentation, sus-ten-tā'shon, *n* [Fr *sustentation,* L *sustentatio,* fr *sustento,* intens of *sustineo,* I sustain SUSTAIN] Act of sustaining, support, maintenance , support of life

sutile, sū'til, *a* [L. *sutilis, fr suo sutum,* I sew, whence *suture* SEW] Done by sewing or stitching

sutler, sut'ler, *n* [From O D *soetelen,* D *zoetelaar,* a sutler, fr *soetelen,* to perform menial or dirty work, allied to G *sudeln,* to dabble, to daub and to E *suds, seethe*] A person who follows an army and sells provisions and liquors to the troops

sutling, suttling, sut'ling, *n* The occupation of a sutler

suttee, sut-tē', *n* [Skr *sati,* fr *sat,* good, pure properly a chaste and virtuous wife] A Hindu widow who burns herself on the funeral pile of her husband, self immolation by fire of Hindu widows.

sutural, sū'tūr-al, *a* [*Suture* and *-al*] Relating to a suture

suture sū'tūr, *n* [Fr *suture* fr L *sutura,* lit a sewing, fr *suo,* I sew SEW] A sewing together, a seam, the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching, any line of junction resembling a seam, a seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull.

sutured, sū'tūrd, *a* Having sutures united by suture

suzerain, su'ze rān, *n* [Fr *suzerain* fr prefix *sus,* L *sursum,* above over, formed on type of *souverain* sovereign] A feudal lord or baron, a lord paramount

suzerainty, su'ze rān ti, *n* [*Suzerain* and *-ty*] The office or dignity of a suzerain

swab, swob *n* [Same as Sw *svab* a swab, a mop, akin to D *zwabber* G *schwabber,* Dan. *svaber,* a mop, *svabre* to mop, comp Prov E *swab* G *schwabbeln,* to splash, perhaps allied to *sweep*] A mop for cleaning

ing floors, ships' decks, &c. a sponge for the bore of a cannon.——v t pret. & pp *abbed*, sw bd ppr *swabbing* swob ing To clean with a swab or mop

swabber swob'er n One who uses a swab

swaddle swod'l, v t pret. & pp. *swaddled*, swod'ld ppr *swaddling*, swod'l ing [From A. Sax *swethil swethl* a swaddling band, same origin as *swathe*, to bind. SWATHE.] To swathe to bind tight with clothes, as an infant ——n. A swaddling band.

swaddling band *swod'ling band*, n A band of cloth to swaddle or swathe an infant.

swag, swag, v i pret & pp *swagged*, swagd ppr *swagging* sw g'ing [A form of *sway* hence *swagger*.] To move or sway as something heavy and pendent to sag

swagger swag'er v i pret. & pp *swaggered*, swag'erd, ppr *swaggering* swag'er ing [A freq fr *swag*.] To strut w th a defiant or insolent a to bluster to hector ——n. Insolence in manner an insol nt or pretentious strut a piece of bluster or bra ado

swaggerer swag'er-e n. One who swaggers a blusterer &c.

swaggering swag'er ing, p a Apt to swagger h nce biting an insolent bearing or mode of walking.

swain, swān n. [Same as *Icel sveinn*, a youth, a servant—O Sax. *swein*, L.G *sveen*, Sw *sven* Dan. *svend*, A Sax. *swān*, a servant.] A young man dw lling in the country a peasant or rustic a hind a country gallant, a wooer

swallow, swol ō n. [A. Sax *swalew swealwe*=D *zwaluw* Icel. and Sw *svala* Dan. *svale*, G *schwalbe* a swallow, root unknown.] A name of certain small birds remarkable for length of wing and powers of fl ght, living on insects which they catch in the air and generally of migratory hab ts.

swallow swol ō, v t pret. & pp *swallowed*, swol ōd, ppr *swallowing* sw l ō-ing [A. Sax. *swelgan*, to swallow=L.G *swalgen*, D *zwelgen*, Dan. *svalge* Icel. *svelga* G *schlingen*, to swallow root doubtful.] To receive through the gullet into the stomach to draw into a gulf or abyss to ingulf to absorb to take into the mind to receive or embrace, as opinions or statements to embrace or believe readily to drink in to occupy or take up, as time to exhaust to consume to put up with to bear or take *patiently as an affront*.——n. The gullet or parts adjoining the throat voracity capacity or power of swallowing.

swallower swol ō-er n One who swallows.

swallow tailed, swol ō-tāld, a. Of the form of a swallow's tail having tapering or pointed skirts, as a dress-coat.

swam swam, pret. of *swim*.

swamp swomp, n. [Akin to *swamp* a pond Sw and Dan. *sump* (*sumpf* a swamp comp A. Sax *swamm*, Dan. and Sw *svamp* Icel. *svappr* G *schwamm*, a sponge perhaps f root of *swim*.] A piece of spongy land or low ground filled with water a morass a fen a bog.——v t. pret. & pp *swamped* swompt pr *swamping* swo p'i g To plunge or k fin a sw mp or as in a swamp to plunge ir to ine tricable difficulties to ov rwhelm by quantity or numbers to overset or cause to become fille i, as a boat in water

swampy swomp'i, a. Of the nature of a swamp low w t, and spongy marshy

swan won, n. [A. Sax *swan* a swan = D *zwaan*, Icel. *svan* Sw *svan*, Dan. *svane* G *schwan* probably f same root as Sk *svan* L. *sono* I sound.] A long-necked w b footed bird of the duck family of large size, graceful in the water and generally of snowy white plumage, though a black species exists in Australia.

swannery swon'er i, n. [*Swan* and *-ery*.] A place where swans re bred and reared.

swansdown swonz'doun, n. The down of the swan a kind of soft thick woollen cloth also, a thick cotton cloth with a soft nap.

swan shot swon shot, n A large kind of shot used for swan-shooting.

swanskin, swon sk n, n The skin of a swan a kind of fine twilled flannel.

swap swop t pret. & pp *swapped*, swopt ppr *swapping* swop'ing [Allied to *sweep* a d *swoop* G *schwappen*, to strike to swap comp *to strike a bargain*.] To barter to xchange ——n. An exchange or act of barter g

sward sward, [A Sax *sweard* skin or rind of bacon—D *zoord* Dan. *sviir* Icel *sverd*, G *schwarte* all sign fying skin or rind, hence sward root doubtful.] The grassy surface of land turf a l aw matted w th th oots f grass.——v t. pret. & pp *swarded* sward'ed ppr *swarding* sward i g To produce sward upon to co r with sward.

swardy sward i, a Covered with sward r grass.

sware swār an old pret of *swear*

swarm swarm, n [A. Sax *swearm* swarm —Icel. *svarm* Dan. *svarm*, G *schwarm* fr a root m aning to hum or buzz, seen in L. *susurrus*, a whisper Skr *svan* to sound. SWEAR.] A large number or body of small insects, particularly when in motion and humming a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once and seek a new abode together any great number a great number of people in motion a multitude a crowd a throng.——v i. pret. & pp *swarmed* swarmd ppr *swarming* swarm ing. [From the noun.] To depart from a hive in a swarm to throng in multitudes to crowd to be crowded o thronged with a multitude to abound.

swarm swarm v i. pret & pp *swarmed*, swarmd pp *swarming* swarm ing [Perhaps akin to *swerve* or to *squirm*.] To climb a tree pole, or the like by clasping t with the arms and legs to shin.

swart, swarth swart, swarth, a [A S x *sweart*—O Sax. O Fris and L.G *swart* Icel *svartr* Sw *svart* G *schwarz*, D *zwart*, black, dark same root as L. *sordidus*, sordid, filthy.] Be g of a dark hue swarthy

swarth swarth, n A swath

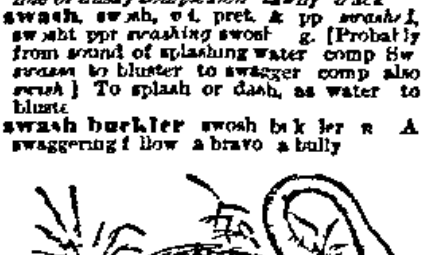
swarthily warth'i li, *ad* With a swarthy hue.

swarthiness, swarth'i-nes, n State or quality of being sw rthy

swarthy swarth i, a [For *swarty* fr *swart*, black. SWART.] Be g of a dark *hue or dusky complexion tawny black*

swash, swosh, v i. pret. & pp *washed*, sw sht ppr *washing* swosh g. [Probably from sound of splashing water comp Sw *svassa* to bluster to swagger comp also *wash*.] To splash or dash, as water to bluste

swash buckler swosh buk ler n A swaggering f llow a bravo a bully



Wild Swan or Hooper (*Cygnus ferus*)

swashing, swosh ing, p a [SWASH.] Swaggering blustering striking with force crushing.

swath, swath or swith, n [A. Sax. *swathu sweth*, a track, path, swath L.G *swad*, D *zwaad*, *zwade* G *schwad*, *schwaden*, a swath perhaps akin to *sway*.] A line of grass or grain lying after being mown track formed by mowing the reach or sweep of a scythe in mowing

swathe swāTH v t pret. & pp *swathed* swāTH l ppr *swathing* swāTH ing [A.Sax *swethian* to swathe or bind, fr *swathu*, a bandage Icel *svatha*, to bind akin *swaddle*.] To bind with a band, bandage or bandages to bind or wrap to swaddle ——n. A bandage or fillet

sway swā, pret. & pp *swayed* swād ppr *swaying* swā ing [Same as Icel. *sveigja* to make to sway *sveiga* to werve akin to Dan. *svee svaie* to bend, *D zwaai en*, to swing akin *wag* sway.] To swi g or vibrate backwards and forwards to be drawn to one side by weight to lean inclin r hang to tend to one side to ha e the judgment or feelings inclining one way to ha e weight or influence to bear rule to govern ——v t. To swing to wi ld to wield with the hand to cause to incline to one si le to bias to prejudice to influence, govern, or direct to rule ——n. The swing or sweep of a weapon preponderance, turn or cast of balance power exerted in governing powe rule d minion control ascendency weight, influence or authority that inclines to one s de

swear swār v i pret. *swore* swōr formerly *sware*, swār pp *sworn*, swōrn ppr *swearing* swā'ring [A. Sax *swerian*, to swear (same as th *swer* of *answer*) O Sax *swerian*, O Fris *swera* D *weren* G *schwören*, Goth. *swa* n Icel. *sverja* Sw *svara ja*, Dan. *sv rge* to swear same root as in *swarm*.] To make or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for its truth to make promise upon oath to gi e evidence on oath to utter profane oaths to curse ——v t. To utter or affirm with a sol mn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration to declare on oath to vow to put to an oath to cause to take an oath to declare or charge upon oath.

swearer swār'e n One who swears

sweat swet, n [A.Sax. *swat* n to sweat, f *swat* sweat—O Sax. and O Fris. *swet*, L.G *sweet*, D *zweet* Icel *sveiti* Sw *svett* Dan. *sved* G *schweiss*, sweat L.G *sweten* D *zweiten*, Icel *sveita* to sweat fr same root as L. *sudor* sweat Skr *svedas* sweat, *svid*, to sweat.] The moisture which comes out upon the skin of an animal perspiration labour toil drudgery any moisture resembling sweat.——v t. pret. & pp *sweat or sweated* swet, swet ed ppr *sweating* swet'ing To emit sweat or perspiration to perspire to toil to labour to drudge to emit moisture, as green plants in a heap ——v t. To emit or suffer to flow from the pores to exude, to cause to perspire to put *in a state of perspiration* to employ at tasks from wag s to take (g ld coins) in a bag in order to collect the particles of metal rubbed off

sweater swet er n. One who sweats a grinding employer

sweatiness wet'i nes, n. State of being sweaty or m ist w th sweat.

sweating-system swet ing sis tem n The practice of employing poor people at starvation wages, especially such as make up clothes in their own houses.

sweaty swet'i, a Moist with sweat consisting of sweat laborious toilsome

Swede swed, n. A native of Sweden a Swedish turn p

Swedenborgian *wēd-en-bōr'ji-an* a. Relating to Emanuel *Swedenborg* or to the doctrines taught by him ——n. One who holds the religious doctrines taught by Emanuel *Swedenborg* a Swedish n Sweman founder of the New Jerusalem Church.—**Swedenborgianism**, wēd-en bōr'j anizm, n. The doctrines of the Swedenborgians

Swedish swed'ish, a Pertaining to Sweden ——n. The language used in Sweden.—**Swedish turnip**, a hard sort of turn p.

sweep swep v t pret. & pp *swept*, swept ppr *sweeping* swēp'ing [A.Sax. *swapan* (?), fr sweep akin to *swapan*, to sweep (pret. *swop* pp *swapen*)=L.G *swepen*, O Fris.

sweepa, Icel. *sweipa*, Goth *sweipan*, G *schweifen* to sweep, brush along, &c , akin *swoop*] To brush or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt, to clean by brushing, to carry with a long swinging or dragging motion, to carry with pomp, to drive or carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth, to drive, destroy, or carry off in numbers at a stroke, or with celerity and violence, to rub over, to strike with a long stroke, to draw or drag over, to carry the eye over, to view with progressive rapidity —— v i To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of anything to pass over or brush along with celerity and force, to pass with pomp, to move with a long reach, to take in a view with progressive rapidity —— n Act of sweeping, the reach or compass of a stroke, the compass or reach of anything flowing, brushing, or rushing, direction of any motion not rectilinear, compass or extent of excursion, range, a rapid survey with the eye, a large oar used in small vessels to aid their progress, one who sweeps chimneys a curved road in front of a mansion house, &c.

sweeper, swēp'er, *n* One who sweeps

sweeping, swēp'ing, *p a* Including many individuals or particulars, wide and comprehensive in scope —**sweepingly**, swēp'ing li, *adv* In a sweeping manner

sweepings, swēp'ingz, *n pl* Things collected by sweeping, rubbish

sweepstake, sweepstakes, swēp'stāk, swēp'stāks, *n* The joining of a number of persons to contribute a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several contributors under certain conditions, a prize made up of several stakes

sweepy, swēp'i, *a* Moving with a sweeping motion, swaying, wavy

sweet, swēt, *a* [A Sax *swete*, sweet=O Fris *swet*, L G *söte*, D *zoet*, G *suss*, Icel. *sætr*, sotr, Goth. *sutis*, same root as L *suavis* (for *suadvis*), sweet, whence *suave*, Skr *svādus*, sweet, root *svad*, to taste] Agreeable or grateful to the taste the opposite of *bitter*, having the taste of honey or sugar, pleasing to the smell, fragrant, pleasing to the ear, soft melodious, harmonious, making soft or excellent music, pleasing to the eye, beautiful, fresh, not salt or *salted*, *not sour*, *stale rancid*, &c mild, soft, gentle, kind, obliging, grateful —— n Sweetness, something that is sweet, a sweet substance, a bon bon, a sweetmeat, a word of endearment, something pleasing or grateful generally

sweet-bay, swēt'bā, *n* A fragrant species of laurel.

sweetbread, swēt'bred, *n* The pancreas of an animal used as food.

sweet-brier, swēt'bri-er, *n* A shrubby plant cultivated for its fragrant smell

sweeten, swēt'n *v t* pret & pp *sweetened*, swēt'nd ppr *sweetening*, swēt'n ing [*Sweet* and *-en*] To make sweet to make pleasing *or grateful*, *to make mild or* agreeable, to make less painful, to increase the agreeable qualities of, to make pure, wholesome, or salubrious, to soften, to make mellow, as soil —— v i To become sweet

sweetener, swēt'n-er, *n* One who or that which sweetens

sweetening, swēt'n ing, *n* Act of making sweet, that which sweetens

sweet-flag, swēt'flag *n* SWEET-RUSH

sweetheart, swēt'hart, *n* A lover, male or female

sweeting, swēt'ing *n* A sweet apple, a term of endearment

sweetish swēt'ish *a* Somewhat sweet

sweetishness, swēt'ish nes, *n* *Quality of* being sweetish.

sweetly, swēt'li *adv* In a sweet manner, gratefully, harmoniously

sweetmeat swēt'mēt, *n* A bon bon or confection made wholly or principally of sugar, fruit preserved with sugar

sweetness, swēt'nes, *n* Quality of being sweet in any of its senses fragrance, melody, softness, mildness, amiableness.

sweet-pea, swēt'pē, *n* A pea-like plant cultivated for its showy sweet-scented flowers.

sweet-potato, swēt'pō-tā-tō, *n* A tropical plant of the convolvulus family cultivated for its edible roots

sweet-rush, sweet-flag, swēt'rush, swēt'flag, *n* A plant of the arum family, the rhizome of which is known as calamus

sweet-sop, swēt'sop, *n* A fruit and tree allied to the custard apple

sweet-william, swēt-wil'yam, *n* A plant, a species of pink.

swell, swel, *v i* pret *swelled*, sweld, pp *swelled* or *swollen* (the latter more frequently an adjective), ppr *swelling*, swel'ing [A Sax *swellan*, to swell=O Sax *swellan*, O Fris *swella*, Icel *svella*, D *zwellen*, G *schwellen* to swell, allied to L *salum* the sea, Gr *salos* surge, *saleuein*, to toss] To grow larger or bulkier, to enlarge, to dilate, to increase in size or extent, to rise or be driven into waves or billows, to heave, to be puffed up or bloated, to bulge out, to protuberate, to belly, to rise in height, to increase in amount, to increase in intensity, to increase in loudness or volume, to be puffed up with some feeling or another to be exasperated, to be elated, to rise into arrogance, to grow more violent, to strut, to look big —— v t. To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of, to cause to dilate, expand, or increase, to aggravate to heighten to raise to arrogance, to puff up —— n. The act of swelling enlargement of bulk, gradual increase, a part that swells or bulges out a gradual ascent or elevation of land, a wave or billow, a succession of large waves, a surge, a gradual increase and decrease in musical sound, an arrangement in an organ for increasing or diminishing the intensity of the sound, a familiar word for a person of rank or high standing or for a showy, fashionable person a dandy

swelling, swel'ing, *p a* Tumid, turgid, as style or language —— n A tumour, a protuberance, a prominence

swelter, swel'ter, *v t* pret & pp *sweltered*, swel'tered ppr *sweltering*, swel'ter-ing [From A Sax. *sweltan*, to die=O Sax *sweltan* Icel *svelta*, Sw *svalta*, Dan *sulte*, Goth *swiltan*, to die Hence *sultry*, for *sweltery*] To be overcome and faint with heat, or to be greatly oppressed by it, to perspire —— v t. To oppress with heat.

sweltry, swel'tri, *a* [That is, *sweltery*—*swelter* and *-y*] Suffocating with heat, sultry

swerve, swerv, *v i* pret & pp *swerved*, swervd, ppr *swerving*, swerv'ing [Formerly to climb, to roam, &c., same as A Sax *sweorfan*, only occurring in sense of to file or rub off=O Fris. *swerva*, to creep, L G *swarven* D *zwerren*, to swerve, Icel *svarfa*, O H G *swerban*, to file Goth *swarban*, to rub] To deviate to turn or start aside, to incline to waver

swift swift, *a* [A. Sax *swift*, perhaps fr *swifan*, to move quickly, to revolve=Icel. *svifa* to glide, G *schweifen*, to sweep or glide, same root as E. *sweep* and *swoop*] Speedy, quick, rapid fleet, nimble, moving a great distance or over a large space in a short time, moving with celerity or velocity, ready prompt, that comes speedily or without delay —— n. The current of a stream the name of certain birds outwardly resembling swallows, and so called from the rapidity of their flight

swiftly, swift'li, *adv* In a swift manner, speedily, fleetly rapidly, with celerity

swiftness, swift'nes, *n* The state or quality of being swift, rapidity of *motion*, *velocity*, *celerity* quickness, fleetness

swig, swig, *v t* pret & pp *swigged* swigd, ppr *swigging*, swig'ing [Perhaps from A. Sax *swelgan*, to swallow comp *lag=laly* SWALLOW] To drink in large gulps to drink off rapidly and greedily.—— v i. To take with a swig or swigs —— n A large draught or gulp

swill, swil, *v t* pret & pp *swilled*, swild, ppr *swilling*, swil'ing. [A. Sax. *swilian*, Sc. *sweel*, to wash influenced in meaning by A. Sax *wælgan*, to swallow SWALLOW] To swallow large draughts, to drink grossly or greedily —— n. Drink taken in excessive quantities, wash or liquid food given to swine

swiller, swil'er, *n* One who swills

swim, swim *v i* pret. *swam* or *swum*, swam, swum pp *swum*, swum, ppr *swimming*, swim'ing [A. Sax. *swimman* (pret *swam*, pp *swummen*), to swim=O Sax *swimman*, L G *swimmen*, D *zwemmen*, Icel *svimma*, G *schwimmen*, to swim, connected with *sound*, a strait, *swamp*, Goth *swumsl*, a pond] To float, to be supported on water or other fluid, not to sink to move through water by the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins, to glide with a smooth motion, to be flooded, to be drenched, to overflow —— v t To pass or cross by swimming, to cause to swim or float —— n. The act of swimming, the period of swimming, distance that a person swims, a smooth gliding motion, the air bladder or sound of fishes

swim swim *v i* pret *swam* or *swum* swam, swum, pp *swum*, swum, ppr *swumming*, swim'ing [Same as Icel *svima*, to be dizzy, *svimi* dizziness, A Sax *swima*, O Fris *swima*, D *zwym*, Dan *svime*, a swoon akin G *schwinden*, to vanish SWINDLE.] To be dizzy or giddy, as the head

swimmer, swim'er, *n* One who swims, a bird or other animal that swims

swimmeret, swim'er-et, *n* [*Swimmer* and *-et*] The swimming appendage of some crustaceans

swimming, swim'ing, *n* The act or art of moving on the water by means of the limbs

swimming swim'ing, *n* A dizziness or giddiness in the head

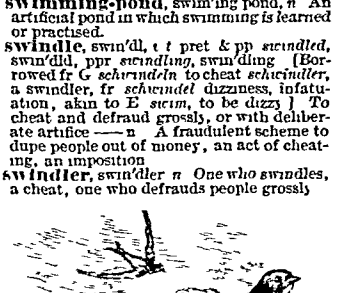
swimming-bath, swim'ing-bath, *n* A bath large enough for swimming in

swimmingly, swim'ing li, *adv* Smoothly, in a gliding manner, without stop, delay, or obstruction, with great success.

swimming-pond, swim'ing pond, *n* An artificial pond in which swimming is learned or practised.

swindle, swin'dl, *v t* pret & pp *swindled*, swin'dld, ppr *swindling*, swin'dling [Borrowed fr G *schwindeln* to cheat *schwindler*, a swindler, fr *schwindel* dizziness, infatuation, akin to E *swim*, to be dizzy] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice —— n A fraudulent scheme to dupe people out of money, an act of cheating, an imposition

swindler, swin'dler *n* One who swindles, a cheat, one who defrauds people grossly



Common Swift (*Cypselus apus*)

swindling swin'dling, *p a* Fraudulent, cheating, defrauding

swine, swīn *n sing* and *pl* [A. Sax. *swin* a swine=O Sax. and O Fris *swin*, D *zwyn*, G *schwein*, Dan *svin*, *svin*, Icel *svin*, Goth *swein*, Pol *swinia* Bohem *swine*, same root as *sow*, L. *sus* a sow, properly an adj form like L *suinus* pertaining to a swine Sow] A hog a *pig*, a sow or boar; *pl* hogs collectively

swineherd, swīn'herd, *n* A keeper of swine

swing, sw ng, *v t* pret & pp *swung* swung ppr *swung ing* swing'ing [A Sax *swingan*, to fly to dash, to scourge—O Sax *sw ng n*, L.f *swingen* Dan *svinge* Sw *svänga*, G *schwingen*, *Swinge swangle* are dern at s, and *sw ak*, *sway* are connected.] To move to and fro as a body suspended to wav to oscillate to sway to be carried to a d fro while hanm g on som thing to turn round at anchor as a sh p to be hanged.—*v t* To make to oscillate or play loosely to cause to wave or vibrate to whirl round n the air to wa to brandish to flourish. —*n* Act of swinging an oscillato sweep of a body that swings o is swung swinging gait an pparatus suspended for permanent swing in free course unrestr ined liberty license, or ten dency

swing boat swing'bot, *n* A boat-sh ped swi ging carriage for young people at fairs, &c

swing bridge swi g'brij *n* A bridge that may be mo ed by swinging so as to aff rd passage for ships.

swinge, swinj *v t* pret & pp *swi ged*, swi jd ppr *swingeing* swinj'ing. [From *swing* comp *sprt g* fr *spring* *s ge* fr *sing*] T beat soundly to whip to chastise

swingeing, swinging, *a* Great large excess ve [C lly]

swingle swing'gl, *v t* pret. & pp *swingled*, swing'gld ppr *swingling* swing'gl ng [A freq of *swing*] To scutch flax by beat it.—*n* An instrument for scutching flax

swingle-tree, swing tree swing'gl-t e swing tre *n* A cross-bar by which a horse is yoked to a carriag plough, &c. and to whi h the traces are fastened.

swing plough, swing'plou, *n* Any plough wi hout wheels.

swinish swīn'ish, *a* Befitt g a swine like wine gross hoggish brutal.

swinishly swīn ish-li, *ad* I a swi sh manner —**swinishness** swīn ish-nes, *n* Quality of being swinish.

swink swingk, *v t* pret. & pp *swunk* or *swinked*, swingkt ppr *swinking* swingk'ing [A. Sax. *swincan*, to labour ak n *swi g*] To labour to toil, to drudge.

swipe swip, *v t.* and *i.* pret & pp *swi ped*, swipt ppr *swipi g* swip ing [A. Sax *swipian*, to move *swiftly* Icel *svipa* skin to *sweep swoop*] To strike w th a sweeping blow to strike or drive with great force —*n* A sweeping blow

swipes, swips, *n. pl.* [Comp D *zuip* a drink *g zu pen*, to tipple *G schwippen*, to splash.] Poor washy bee [Colloq]

swirl sw rl, *v i* pret. & pp *swirl d* sw rld ppr *swirl g* swrl'i g [Sam as N *sv rla*, to swirl a freq. correspond g to Dan *svirre*, to whirl sam root as *swerve*] To form eddies to whirl n ed lies —*n* A *wh rling* motion an eddy

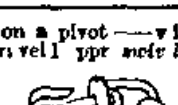
swish swish, *v i* pret. & pp. *swished*, swisht, ppr *swish ing* swish'i g [Im tativ f sound made by the motion] To swing or brandish to lash to cut —*n* A kn f sound as of a switch or lash in the air a scyth in cutting grass, &c.

Swiss, swis, *n. sing* or *pl* A nat ve of Sw tzerland.—*a* Belonging to the Swiss.

switch, swich, *n.* [Same as O D *swick*, a sw tch akin Icel. *svipa* sweep N *sp* a witch—fr root of *swing sw ge*] A small flexible twig or rod a contrivance for causing a railway train to shift f om one line of rails to another a device for cha ging the course of an electric current.—*v t.* pret. & pp *switched*, swicht ppr *swit hing* swich ing To strik with a small twig or rod to lash, to transfer from one line of rails to another to sh nt.

Switzer swit zer *n* [From the canton *Schwyz*] A nat ve of Switzerland a Swiss.

swivel, swi vl, *n.* [From A. Sax. *swifa* to move q ckly to *sweep* akin *swoop swerp*] A fasten g or connection that allows the thing fastened to turn round freely a link in a chain partly consist g of a pivot turning in a hole in the next link a sm ll cannon turning on a pivot —*v t.* pret. & pp *swivelled*, swi vel l ppr *swivelling* swi veling To turn on a swivel, pin or pi t



Swivel.

swollen swōln sw ln, *p* an l *a* Sw lled. SWELL

swoon swōn, *v i* pret & pp *swooned*, swond, ppr *swoon ng* swōn i g [From old *swough* and l en A. Sax. *sw gan*, to sound, to s gh, hence to faint akin *s gh*] To fa nt to si k into a fainting fit —*n* Act r state of one who sw oons a f inting fit a faint syncope

swoop swop *v t* pret & pp *swooped*, swopt ppr *swoop ng* swōp i g [From A Sax *swāpan* to sweep to swoop SWEEP] T dart upon prey su ld nly as a hawk to stoop *v t* To dash upon while r the w ng to tak with a swoop —*n* The pouncing of a rapacious bird on its p ey a falling on and seizing as of a bird on its prey

swop swop *v t* SWAP

sword s rd, *n* [A. Sax. *sword*, a sword= O S nd O Fris. *sword* D *zw rd*, L G *swe d* Dan *s erd* Icel. *sverth*, G *schwert*, a sw rd allied to Skr *svaru* a dart or spear *root unk own.*] A warlik *ff nsi e weapon* consisting of a l ng steel l lade and a handle or hilt, used by hand e ther fo thrusting or cutting h nce *fig* the sword, the embl m or symbol of justice power or authority *or* of war leath, *destruction* the military profession arms.

sword arm *sor* l árm *n* The right arm.

sword bayonet, *n* l bā on et, *n.* A comb l word and bayonet that can be attache l to th m zzl of a rifl

sword belt sord belt, *n* A belt by which a sword is s spended a l borne by the side.

sword cane s rd k n *n* A cane or walki g-st ck conta n ng a steel blad

sword-dance sord dans, *n* A dance in which swords figure a dance by on per f rmer over crossed swords laid on the ground.

sword fish s rd fish, *n* A fish having the upper jaw elongated so as to somewhat



Sword fish (*Xiphias gladius*)

resemble a sword allied to the mackerel tribe, ten to fifteen feet in length.

sword hand s rd hand, *n* The hand that h l ls the sword.

sword play sord plā, *n* Fencing or fighting w th words

sword player *sord plā-er n* *A f ncer* a gladiator

swordsman, s rdz'man, *n* A man who carries a sword a man killed in the use of th sword.

sword man ship s rdz man ship, *n* Skilful use f the w rd.

swore sw r pret. of *sw ar*

sworn swōrn *p.a.* [Pp *d sw a*] Bound by oath kn ung tak n an oath bound as if by an oath closely bound.

swum, swm, pret. & pp *of swim.*

swung, swing, pret. & pp *of swing*

sybarite sib a-rit, *n* [Fr *Sybarit* fr L. *Sybarita* G *Sybarit* an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, an ancient Greek city of southern Italy proverbial for its luxury] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure an effeminate person.

sybaritical sybaritical sib-a-rit'ik sib a rit ik al, *a* l rta ning to a syb rite luxurious devoted to luxury or pleasure

sybaritism, sib a rit izm *n* [*Sybarite* and *-ism*] Voluptuousness devotion to pleasure

sycamine sik a-min, *n.* [Gr *sykaminos*] The mulberry [N T]

sycamore sik'a-mor *n* [Properly *sy o n or* fr *sycomor*, L. *sycomorus* fr Gr *sykomoros* the fig mulberry—*sykon* fig *morus*, mulberry] A fruit-tree of the fig



Fig Sycamore (*Ficus Sycomorus*)

family common in Palestine Arabia, &c. a kind of maple natural zed in Britain also the plane-tree, button wood, or cotton-wood of America.

sycophancy sik'o-fan-si, *n* [*Sycophant* and *-cy*—Gr *sykophantia*] Th behaviour or conduct of a sycophant obsequious flattery servility

sycophant, sik'ō-f t *n* [Fr *sycophante*, L *sycophanta* G *sykophant* an informer a false accuser slanderer—*sykon* a fig, and *phain* I show ht fig-shower the reason f r the name is unknown.] A servile hanger on of great people a parasite a flatterer of men of rank or wealth a mean fl tterer

sycophantic *sik'ō-fa tik, a* [Gr *sykophantikos*] Belonging to or characteristic of a sycophant obsequiously flattering m anly parasitic.—**sycophantish** sik'ō-fant ish, *a* Sycophantic parasitical.

sycophantism s ko-fant-izm, *n.* Sycophancy

sycosis [s si k' sis, *n* [Gr *sykōsis* f *sykon* a fig.] A eruption of tubercles on the hairy parts f th face and on the scalp

syenite i en-it, *n* [S called because al ur lar t near *Syené* in Upper Egypt] A granitic r k composed of quartz, hornbl nd and f lspar—**syenitic** i-e-n t ik, *a* C tain g or resembl ng syenite

syllabarium syllabary sil a-bā ri um, sil a-ba-ri, *n* [From L. *syllaba*, a syllable (q.].] A catalogue of th primitive syllables f a language

syllabic syllabical. l-lab'ik, sil lab' ik-al, *a* Pertain t g to a syllable or syllables or consisting of a syllable or syllables.

syllabically sil-lab'ik-al li, *adv* In a *syll bi* ma ner

syllabicate sil-lab'i-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *syllabi ated*, sil lab'i-kāt-ed, ppr *syllabicating* sil-lab'i-kāt-ing T form t syllables.

syllabification sil-lab i-fi kā shon *n.* Th act f syllabifying

syllabify sil-lab'i-fi, *v t* pret & pp *syllabified* sil lab i-fīd ppr *ll d fying* sil lab i-fi ing [L. *syllaba*, a syllable and *facio* I make] To form into syllables

syllable sil'la-bl, *n.* [Fr *syll be* L. *syllaba*, fr Gr *syllabē* a syllable lit, a taking together fr *syl* for *syn*, together and *root lab* to take as to the term nation comp *participle principle*] A sound or combination of sounds uttered with on eff rt, and forming a word or part of a word the small

est expressive element of language or thought, a vowel uttered alone or accompanied by one or more consonants, particle or least part.——v t. pret & pp *syllabled*, sil'la-bld, ppr *syllabling*, sil'la-bl-ing To utter, to articulate

syllabus, sil'la bus, *n* [L., fr the same source as *syllable*] An abstract, a compendium containing the heads of a discourse, &c, a summary statement proceeding from a pope

syllogism, sil'lō-jizm, *n* [L *syllogismus*, fr Gr *syllogismos*, a syllogism, a reasoning, a putting together of premises, fr *syl* for *syn* with, together, and *logizomai*, I reckon, I reason, fr *logos*, word, reason, &c.] A form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *major* and *minor premisses*, and the last the *conclusion*, which necessarily follows from the premisses

syllogistic, syllogistical, sil lō-jis'tik, sil-lō-jis'tik-al, *a* [Gr *syllogistikos*] Pertaining to a syllogism, consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms

syllogistically, sil lō-jis'tik al li, *adv* In a syllogistic manner, in the form of a syllogism, by means of syllogisms

syllogize, sil'lō-jiz, *v t* pret & pp *syllogized*, sil'lō-jizd, ppr *syllogizing*, sil'lō-jiz-ing [Gr *syllogizomai*, I reason SYLLOGISM] To reason by syllogisms

sylph, silf *n* [Fr *sylphe*, a sylph a word coined by Paracelsus, probably a mere arbitrary form] A fabulous or imaginary elemental spirit of the air, especially a female spirit, hence, a woman of graceful and slender proportions

sylphid, *silf'id*, *n* [Fr *sylphide*] A diminutive sylph —**sylphine**, silf'in, *a* Relating to a sylph, like a sylph

sylva, silva, sil'va, *n* [L. *sylva*, more correctly *silva*, a wood or forest] The forest trees of any region or country collectively

sylvan, sil'van *a* [L *sylvanus*, *silvanus* fr *silva* See prec] Pertaining to a wood or forest, abounding with trees, wooded, rural

sylviculture, sil vi kul'tūr, *n* [L *sylva*, a wood or forest and *cultura*, culture] The culture of forest trees arboriculture

symbiosis, sim-bi-ō'sis, *n* [Gr *syn*, together, and *bios*, life] That kind of union or connection between two kinds of animals or plants, or a plant and an animal, according to which they live in close relationship, the one being of service to the other for protection or food

symbiotic, sim bi-ot'ik, *a* [See prec.] Pertaining to symbiosis

symbol sim'bol, *n* [L *symbolum*, fr Gr *sumbolon* a symbol, fr *sumballō*, I put together, infer, conclude—*sym* for *syn*, with together, and *ballō*, I throw or put] A sign by which one knows or infers a thing, something animate or inanimate that stands for or calls up something intellectual, moral, or spiritual, an emblem, a type, a figure, an attribute or accompaniment, a letter or character which is significant a significant sign character or mark, a creed or summary of articles of religion —— v t pret & pp *symbolled* sim'bold, ppr *symbolling*, sim'bol ing. To symbolize

symbolic, symbolical, sim-bol'ik, sim-bol'ik-al, *a* [Gr *symbolikos*] Serving as a symbol representative, figurative typical

symbolically, sim bol'ik al li, *adv* In a symbolic manner by symbols, typically

symbolism, sim'bol izm, *n* [*Symbol* and *-ism*] The attributing to things a symbolic meaning, meaning expressed by symbols, use of symbols

symbolist sim'bol ist, *n* One who symbolizes one addicted to the use of symbols.

symbolize sim'bol iz, *v t* pret & pp *symbolized* sim'bol izd ppr *symbolizing* sim'bol-iz-ing [*Symbol* and *-ize*=Fr *symboliser*] To represent by a symbol or symbols to serve as the symbol of, to typify, to treat or regard as symbolic.—— v i. To express or represent in symbols

symbolizer, sim'bol iz-er, *n* One who symbolizes

symbology, symbolology, sim bol'o-ji, sim-bol-ol'o-ji *n* [Gr *symbolon*, a symbol, and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of symbols, symbols collectively

symmetrical, sim-met'rik-al, *a* [Fr *symetrique*, Gr *symmetrikos*] Having or showing symmetry proportional in all its parts, having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions, finely or regularly made, in *math* having corresponding parts or relations

symmetrically, sim-met'rik al-li, *adv* In a symmetrical manner, with symmetry or due proportion of parts

symmetrize, sim'me-triz, *v t* pret & pp *symmetrized*, sim'me-trizd ppr *symmetrizing*, sim'me-triz ing [*Symmetry* and *-ize*= Fr *symetriser*] To make symmetrical, to reduce to symmetry

symmetry, sim'me tri, *n* [O Fr *symmetrie*, Fr *symetrie*, L *symmetria*, fr Gr *symmetria*—*syn*, with, together, and *metron*, measure] State or quality of having parts commensurate with or propotional to each other, due proportion of parts or elements, a due proportion of the several parts of a body or structure to each other such harmony of parts as produces a pleasing whole, the character of being well proportioned proportion harmony, correspondence of arrangement correspondence or similar distribution of parts in plants or animals, symmetrical disposition of organs

sympathetic, sympathetical, sim-pa-thet'ik, sim-pa-thet'ik al, *a* [Fr *sympathique*] Pertaining to, expressing proceeding from, producing, or having sympathy, having common feeling with another, able to feel or participate in the sorrows and joys pleasures and pains of others, feeling-hearted, compassionate —Sympathetic ink, ink which does not appear on the paper until exposed to heat or chemicals

sympathetically sim-pa-thet'ik-al-li, *adv* In a sympathetic manner, with sympathy or fellow-feeling

sympathize, sim'pa-thīz, *v i* pret & pp *sympathized* sim'pa-thīzd, ppr *sympathizing*, sim'pa-thīz-ing [*Sympathy* and *-ize*=Fr *sympathiser*] To have or to feel sympathy, to have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain, to feel in consequence of what another feels, to have fellow feeling, to express sorrow for another's suffering to condole, to agree to harmonize, to respond to some external influence

sympathizer, sim'pa thīz er *n* One who sympathizes

sympathy, sim'pa-thi, *n*, pl **sympathies**, sim'pa-thiz [Fr *sympathie* L *sympathia*, fr Gr *sumpatheia*, sympathy, fellow-feeling—*syn* with and *pathos*, feeling, suffering PATHOS] Fellow feeling the quality of being affected with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree, with those that another person experiences compassion, commiseration a conformity of natural temperament which makes two persons pleased with each other; a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections, an affection of some part of the body, in consequence of an injury or disease of another part, peculiar influence by which certain bodily states are communicable between persons, as in hysteria

symphonic, sim fon'ik, *a* Pertaining to a symphony

symphonious, sim-fō'ni-us, *a* [From *symphony*] Agreeing in sound, harmonious.

symphonist, *sim'fō-nist*, *n* A composer of symphonies

symphony sim'fō-ni *n* pl **symphonies** sim'fō-niz. [Fr *symphonie*, L *symphonia*, fr Gr *symphōnia*—*sym*, with and *phōnē* sound, voice] Unison of sound a consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear, a musical composition for a full orchestra, consisting of several parts or movements

symphysis sim'fi sis *n*, pl **symphyses**, sim'fi sēz [Gr *symphysis*, fr *sym* for *syn*, together, and *phyō*, I grow] A growing together, the point of union between two parts of animal bodies, a commissure

sympiesometer, sim'pi-e-zom"et-er, *n* [Gr *syn*, together, *piezō*, I press, *metron*, a measure] A kind of barometer for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas

symposiac, sim pō'zi ak, *a* [Gr *symposiakos*] Pertaining to a symposium

symposiarch, sim-pō'zi ark, *n* [Gr *symposiarchēs*—*symposion*, and *archē*, rule] The president or manager of a symposium

symposiast sim pō'zi ast, *n* A sharer in a symposium

symposium, sim pō'zi um, *n*, pl **symposia**, sim pō'zi a [L. *symposium*, fr Gr *symposion*, lit a drinking together—*syn*, together, and *pōsis*, a drinking, fr *pinō*, I drink] A drinking together a merry feast, a convivial party a discussion by different writers in a periodical.

symptom, sim'tom *n* [Fr *symptome*, fr Gr *symptōma*, a symptom, a chance occurrence — *syn* together, and *piptō*, I fall.] Something that serves to indicate a disease and give an idea of its character that which indicates the existence of something else, a mark, sign, or token an indication

symptomatic, symptomatical, sim-tom-at'ik, sim tom at'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to symptoms being or serving as a symptom, indicating the existence of something else, proceeding from some prior disorder as opposed to *idiopathic*

symptomatically, sim-tom-at'ik al-li, *adv* In a symptomatic manner, by means of symptoms

synæresis, si-nē're sis, *n* [Gr *synairesis* —*syn* together, and *hairō*, I take] The contraction of two syllables into one

synagogue sin'a-gog, *n* [Fr *synagogue*, fr Gr *synagōgē*, fr *syn*, together, and *agō*, I lead or bring] A congregation of Jews met for worship a house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews

synantherous, sin an'ther-us, *a* [Prefix *syn* together, and *anther*] In *bot* having the anthers united

synarthrosis, sin ar thrō'sis, *n* [Gr *synarthrōsis*—*syn*, with, together, and *arthron*, a joint] In *anat* union of bones without motion

synarpous, sin kar'pus *a* [Gr *syn*, together, and *karpos*, fruit] In *bot* having the carpels completely united.

synchronal, sin kron al, *a* [Gr *syn*, and *chronos* time] Synchronous

synchronically sin kron'ik al li, *adv* In a synchronal or synchronous manner

synchronism, sin'kron izm, *n* [Gr *sun*, and *chronos* time] Concurrence of two or more events in time, simultaneousness, the tabular arrangement of history according to dates

synchronize, sin'kron iz, *v i* pret & pp *synchronized*, sin'kron-izd ppr *synchronizing*, sin'kron-iz ing [*Synchronous* and *-ize*] To concur or agree in time —*v t* To make to agree in time to cause to indicate the same time, as one time piece with another

synchronous, sin'kron us, *a* [Gr *syn*, together, and *chronos* time] Happening at the same time, contemporaneous, simultaneous

synchronously, sin'kron us li, *adv* In a synchronous manner, contemporaneously, at the same time

synchrony, sin'kron-i *n* [SYNCHRONOUS] Synchronism, contemporaneity

synclinal, sin klī'nal, *a* [Gr *syn* together, and *klinō*, I incline] In *geol* sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line, dipping toward a common line or plane opposed to *anticlinal* (which *see*)

syncopate, sin'ko-pāt, *v t* pret & pp *syncopated*, sin'ko-pāt-ed, ppr *syncopating*,

sin'ko-pāt g [From *syncope* (q v)] To contract by syncope or omission of letters from the middle to treat with syncopation as in music

syncopation sin-ko-pā'shon n [See prec] Act of syncopating the contraction of a word by taking a letter or letters from the middle an interruption of the regular measure in music a prolonging of a note, beginning on the unaccented part of a bar to the accented part of the next bar

syncope sin'ko-pe n [Gr *synkopē* from *syn* together and *koptō* I cut, I strike] A cutting short a contraction of a word by the loss of one or more letters from the middle a sudden pause or cessation of sound a fainting or swooning syncopation in music

syncopize sin'ko-pīz t pt & pp *syncopized*, sin'ko-pizd pr p *syncopizing* sin'ko-pīz-ing To contract by syncope

syncretism sin'kre-tizm n [Gr *synkrētismos*, from *synkrannymi* I commingle originally doubtful] The attempted blending or reconcilable principles of parties as in matters of philosophy or religion opposed to *eclecticism*

syndesmology sin-dez-mol'o-ji n [Gr *syndesmos* a ligament and *logos* a hand L] The department of anatomy that deals with the ligaments

syndic sin'dik n [Fr *syndic* L L *syndicus* from Gr *syndikos* helping in a court of justice n and ocate n offi al with a l d k justice] A magistrate an officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries a person chosen to transact business for others one of certain members of the senate in the University of Cambridge

syndicate sin'di-kāt, n [*Syndic* and *-ate*] A body of syndics the office of a syndic a body of persons associated to promote some enterprise financial schem , or the like

synecdoche sin-ek'do-kē n [Gr *synekdochē* from *syn* with, *ek* out and *dechomai* I receive] A rhetorical figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species or the species for the genus, &c

synecdochical sin-ek-dok'ik-kal a Expressed by or employing synecdoche

synecphonesis, sin-ek-fo-nē'sis, n. [Gr from *syn* together *ek* out, and *phōnē* sound] A contraction of two syllables into one *synæresis*

synergesis, sin-er-jē'sis, n Same as SYNERGY

syngenesis sin-jen'e-sis, n [Gr *syn* together and *genesis*, generation] Reproduction from a male and female sexual generation

syngenetic sin-jē-net'ik, Pertaining to or resulting from *syngenesis*

synizesis sin-i-zē'sis, n [Gr *synizēsis* from *syn* with, and *hizō* I sit] Synœphonesis

synod sin'od, n [Fr *synode* L *synodus*, from Gr *synodos* a meeting or assembly a synod from *syn* together and *hodos* a way a journeying] A council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion among Presbyterians, an ecclesiastical court consisting of members from several adjoining presbyteries a meeting, convention or council in general.

synodal sin'o-dal, a [*Synod* and *-al*] Pertaining to or occasioned by a synod.

synodic synodical sin-od'ik sin-od'ik-al (Gr *synodikos* SYNOD) Pertaining to a synod transacted in synod in *astron*, pertaining to a conjunction or succession or continuance of heavenly bodies.

synodically sin-od'ik-al-li, *adv* [See prec] By the authority of a synod.

synonyme sin'o-nim n. [Sometimes also *synonyme*, from Fr *synonyme* Gr *synōnymos* having the same signification—*syn* with, and *onoma* a name] A word having the same or almost the same signification as another word one of two or more words in the same language which have the same or almost the same meaning

synonymic synonymical sin-o-nim'ik sin-o-nim'ik-al, a Synonymous pertaining to synonyms

synonymist sin-on'im-ist, n [*Synonym* and *-ist*] One who collects and explains synonyms

synonymous sin-on'im-us a [Gr *synōnymos*, from like name or meaning SYNONYME] Being of like meaning the characteristic of a synonym having the same meaning conveying the same idea

synonymously sin-on'im-us-li *adv* In a synonymous manner

synonymy sin-on'im-i n [Gr *synōnymia* from SYNONYME] The quality of being synonymous study of synonyms synonymy collectively

synopsis sin-op'sis, n pl **synopses**, sin-op'sēz [Gr —*syn*, together and *opsis* a view OPTICS] A summary a prepared statement or abstract intended to exhibit the whole or the principal parts of a subject in a general view a brief statement of topics a conspectus.

synoptic synoptical sin-op'tik sin-op'tik-al, a [Gr *synoptikos* See prec] Relating to or giving synopses affording a synopsis or general view of a whole subject —**Synoptic gospels**, those of Matthew Mark and Luke which present a synopsis of the same events, whereas John's gospel is very different

synoptically sin-op'tik-al-li *adv* In a synoptical manner by means of a synopsis

synovia si-nō'vi-a n [Coined by Paracelsus from *syn* with and L *ovum* an egg] A fluid somewhat resembling white of egg naturally secreted for lubricating the surfaces of the joints.

synovial si-nō'vi-al, a Pertaining to or consisting of synovia.

syntactic syntactical sin-tak'tik sin-tak'tik-al, a [SYNTAX] Pertaining to or according to syntax according to the rules of syntax.

syntactically sin-tak'tik-al-li *adv* In syntactical structure as regards syntax in conformity to syntax.

syntax sin'taks, n [Gr *syntaxis* arrangement, disposition—*syn*, together and *taxis*, order arrangement, from *tassō* I arrange TACTICS] The construction of sentences in grammar the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage

synthesis sin'the-sis n pl **syntheses** sin'the-sēz [Gr *synthesis* a putting together from *syn*, with, together and *tithēmi* I place] A putting together or the putting together of things so as to form a whole opposed to *analysis* the combination of separate items to form a thought into a whole in such a way that the operation by which divided parts are united in *chem*, the union of elements into a compound composition or combination

synthetic synthetical sin-thet'ik sin-thet'ik-al, a [Gr *synthetikos* See prec] Pertaining to synthesis consisting in synthesis.

synthetically sin-thet'ik-al-li, *adv* In a synthetic manner by synthesis

syphilis sif'i-lis, n [A name invented by the Italian Fracastoro who wrote a Latin poem on this disease (published in 1530), perhaps from Gr *syn*, with, and *philos* love] A contagious and hereditary venereal disease often very difficult to eradicate from the system

syphilitic sif-i-lit'ik, a Pertaining to or infected with syphilis.

syphilization sif'i-li-zā'shon, n The act of syphilizing.

syphilize sif'i-līz, v t pret & pp *syphilized* sif'i-līzd ppr *syphilizing* sif'i-līz-ing To inoculate with syphilis as a remedy for the disease or to secure immunity from it

syphon si'fon *a* SIPHON

Syriac si'ri-ak, a [L *Syriacus*] Pertaining to Syria or its language —n The ancient language of Syria, a Semitic language differing little from Chaldee

Syrian si'ri-an *a* Pertaining to Syria. —n. A native of Syria.

syringa, si-ring'ga n [Gr *syrinx* a pipe—pipes having been made from the plant] A name of the mock-orange

syringe si-rinj' n [From Gr *syrinx*, *syringos* a pipe or tube] An instrument consisting of a tube and piston, acting in the manner of a pump and serving to draw in any fluid and then to expel it with some force —v t pr t & pp *syringed* si-rinjd' ppr *syringing* si-rinj'ing To inject by means of a syringe to wash and cleanse by injection from a syringe

syrinx si'ringks, n [Gr *syrinx* a pipe] The Pandean or Pan's pipes the organ of voice in birds

syrup si'rup n [Fr *sirop* It *sciroppo* L L *syrupus* fr Ar *sharāb* beverage syrup, whence also *shrub* and *sherbet*] A strong often medicated solution of sugar and water any sweet thick fluid the uncrystallizable fluid separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process—the golden syrup of grocers

syrupy si'rup-i, a. [*Syrup* and *-y*] Like syrup of the nature of syrup

system sis'tem n [Fr *système* L. *systēma*, from Gr *systēma* a system arrangement, &c from *systēmi* I set or place] Any assemblage of things forming a regular whole connected set of things connected according to a scheme a complex but regular whole a number of heavenly bodies acting on each other according to certain laws an assemblage or connected series of parts or organs in man or other animals, the body itself as a function in it or which a plan or scheme according to which things are connected into a whole or arranged, managed, or administered in the regular method or order

systematic systematical sis-tem-at'ik sis-tem-at'ik-al a [Gr *systēmatikos*] Pertaining to system consisting in system methodical proceeding according to system or regular method.

systematically sis-tem-at'ik-al-li, *adv* In a systematic manner regularly methodically

systematize sis'tem-at-īz t pret & pp *systematized*, sis'tem-at-īzd ppr *systematizing* sis'tem-at-īz-ing [Fr *systématiser* fr Gr *systēma*, *systēmatos*, a system] To reduce to a system or regular method

systematizer sis'tem-at-īz-er n One who systematizes or reduces things to a system

systemic sis-tem'ik *a* Pertaining to a system pertaining to the body as a whole

systemize sis'tem-īz, v t SYSTEMATIZE.

systemless sis'tem-les, a Without system not exhibiting organic structure

systole sis'to-le, n [Gr *systolē* from *systellō* I draw together—*syn* together and *stellō* I send] The contraction of the heart and arteries for driving onwards the blood as carrying on the circulation the opposite of *diastole*

systolic sis-tol'ik, a Relating to systole

sythe sīth n A scythe

syzygy siz'i-ji, n pl. **syzygies**, siz'i-jiz. [Gr *syzygia*—*syn* together and *zygon*, a yoke YOKE] The conjunction or the opposition of a planet with the sun or of any two of the heavenly bodies

T.

T, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant closely allied to *d* both being dentals —To a T, exactly, with the utmost exactness (to suit *to a T*), probably referring to a mechanic's T-square

tab, tab, *n* [Origin unknown] A small flap or projecting piece attached at one end.

tabard, ta'bard, *n* [Fr *tabard*, Sp and Pg *tabardo*, It *tabarro*, L L *tabarrus*, *tabardus*, a cloak, origin doubtful A sort of short cloak or outer mantle formerly worn open at the sides, from the shoulders downward, a herald's coat



Herald s Tabard

tabaret, tab'a-ret, *n* [Probably connected with *tabby* or *tabard*] A satin-striped silk used for furniture

tabasheer, tab-a-shē'r', *n* [Ar. *tabāshīr*] A concretion found in the joints of the bamboo used medically in the East Indies.

tabbinet tab'i net, *n* TABINET

tabby, tab'i, *n* , pl. **tabbies** tab'iz. [Fr *tabis*=Sp Pg and It *tabi*, fr Ar *attābi*, watered silk, from the quarter of Bagdad where it was manufactured, named after a prince *Attab*] A kind of rich watered silk or other stuff a cat of a mixed or brindled colour, any cat a female cat, an ancient spinster, an old maid ——v t pret & pp *tabbied*, tab'id, ppr *tabbying* tab'i ing To water or cause to look wavy by the process of calendering (to *tabby* silk)

tabby-cat, tab'i kat, *n* A tabby

tabefaction, tā-bē-fak'shon, *n* [L *tabeo*, I waste away and *facio*, I make] A wasting away, gradual loss of flesh by disease

tabernacle, tab'er na-kl *n* [L *tabernaculum*, a tent, a dim fr *taberna* a hut, a tavern TAVERN] A booth, a temporary habitation the body as the temporary abode of the soul the portable structure for religious purposes carried by the Jews during their wanderings in the wilderness a temple, a place of worship, a repository for holy things an ornamental receptacle in Roman Catholic churches for sacred vessels a canopied stall or niche, an arched canopy over a tomb, a *tomb* ——v i pret & pp *tabernacled* tab'er na kld ppr *tabernacling*, tab'er-na-kl ing To sojourn

tabernacular tab er nak'ū ler *a* [See prec] Pertaining to a tabernacle, sculptured with delicate tracery

tabes tā'bēz, *n* [L fr *tabeo*, I waste away] A wasting disease, locomotor ataxy

tabetic, ta bet'ik, *a* Pertaining to tabes

tabid, tab'id *a* [L *tabidus*, fr *tabeo* I waste away] Relating to tabes, wasted by disease, emaciated.

tabinet tab'i net, *n* [Said to be from a French Protestant refugee of this name who first made tabinet in Dublin] A kind of taffety or tabby a fabric of silk and wool used for curtains

table, tā'bl, *n* [Fr *table*, fr L *tabula* a board, a painting a tablet, &c perhaps fr root *ta*, to extend and suffix *-bula* (as in *fabula*, a fable) or ultimately fr the root of *stand* Akin are *tavern*, *tabernacle*] A thing with a flat surface a flat thin piece, a tablet, a separate flat surface, a horizontal slab, an article of furniture having a flat upper surface supported by legs or a pillar the table on which meals are served, board the viands served on a table, fare or eatables, the persons sitting at a table, a thin piece of something for writing on, a series of many items or particulars presented in lists or columns a syllabus, an index a list a catalogue, a series of numbers which proceed according to some given law *pl* an old name for the game of draughts or a similar game ——v t pret & pp *tabled*, tā'bld, ppr *tabling*, tā'bl ing To tabulate, to lay or place upon a table, to lay on the table in business meetings ——a Appertaining to or provided for a table

tableau, tab-lō', *n* , pl **tableaux**, tab-lōz' [Fr *tableau*, fr *table* a table] A striking picture or representation, the performers grouped in a dramatic scene, any persons regarded as forming a dramatic group —Tableaux vivant (vē van) lit 'a living picture', a group of persons who are dressed and grouped as to represent some historical or fictitious scene

table-beer, tā'bl-bēr, *n* Beer of no great strength, for the table or for common use

table-book, tā'bl buk, *n* A book of tablets a memorandum-book

table-cloth, tā'bl kloth, *n* A cloth, usually of linen, for covering a table and setting dishes on at meals

table-cover tā'bl-kuv-er, *n* A cloth laid on a table between meal times

table-d'hôte, ta'bl-dōt, *n* [Fr *table d'hôte*, lit table of the host or landlord.] A common table for guests at a hotel, an ordinary

table-land tā'bl land, *n* A distinct area or region of elevated flat land, a plateau

table-linen, tā'bl-lin-en, *n* Linen used for the table, napery

table-rapping, tā'bl-rap-ing *n* The alleged phenomenon of raps or similar sounds given on tables by spiritual agencies

table-spoon, tā'bl spōn, *n* A large spoon used at table

table-spoonful, tā'bl spōn-ful, *n* As much as a table spoon will hold.

tablet, tab'let, *n* [Fr *tablette*, dim of *table*] Lit a small table, a small slab a small flat piece of wood, metal, &c , for writing, or drawing on, a slab or plate bearing some device or inscription a small flattish cake as of soap, *pl* a pocket memorandum-book

table-talk tā'bl tak, *n* Conversation at table or at meals, familiar conversation

table-turning tā'bl tern ing *n* Certain movements of tables attributed to spirits or spiritual forces by the spiritualists

taboo, ta-bo', *n* [Of Polynesian origin] The solemn setting apart of something as consecrated or accursed among certain savage races, the state of being set apart from human contact, prohibition of contact or intercourse ——v t pret & pp *tabooed*, ta-bōd', ppr *tabooing*, ta-bō'ing To put under taboo, to interdict approach to or contact or intercourse with

tabor tabour, tā'bor, *n* [O Fr *tabour*, a drum, Fr *tambour*, Sp and Pg *tambor* probably fr Per *tambūr* a drum, a lute] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife ——v i pret & pp *tabored*, *tabourd*, tā'bord, ppr *taboring tabouring* tā'bor ing To play on a tabor or little drum, to drum

taborer, tā'bor-er, *n* One who beats the tabor

taboret tabouret, tā'bor-et, *n* [Dim of *tabor*] A small tabor a frame for embroidery, named from its shape

tabret tā'bret *n* [Contr of *taboret*] A taboret or small tabor

tabula ta'bū la, *n* pl **tabulæ**, ta'bū lē [L TABLE.] A table, a tablet a flat portion of something

tabular, ta'bū ler, *a* [L *tabularis* fr *tabula* a table TABLE] *In the form of* a table, having a flat surface, having the form of laminæ or plates, set down in tables or formal lists, set in columns, computed by the use of tables

tabularization ta'bū ler-ī zā"shon, *n* The act of tabularizing

tabularize, ta'bū-ler īz, *v t* pret & pp *tabularized*, ta'bū-ler īzd ppr *tabularizing*, ta'bū ler-īz-ing, [*Tabular* and *-ize*] To make tables of to tabulate

tabularly, ta'bū-ler-li, *adv* In a tabular manner or form

tabulate, ta'bū lāt, *v t* pret & pp *tabulated*, ta'bū-lāt-ed , ppr *tabulating*, ta'bū-lāt-ing [From L *tabula*, a table (q v)] To reduce to tables or synopses, to set down in a table of items —— a Table shaped, tabular

tabulation, ta-bū lā'shon, *n* The act of tabulating or throwing into tabular form

tacamahac, tak'a-ma-hak, *n* [Of native American origin] The balsam poplar of North America, also a kind of gum resin

tach tache, tach, *n* [A softened form corresponding to *tack*] A kind of catch, a loop, a button [O T]

tachometer ta-kom'et-er, *n* [Gr *tachos*, speed, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring velocity

tachygraphy, ta-kig'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *tachys*, quick, and *graphō*, I write] The art or practice of quick writing shorthand, stenography —**tachygraphic**, tak-i graf'ik, *a* Pertaining to tachygraphy

tacit, ta'sit, *a* [Fr *tacite*, L *tacitus* silent fr *taceo* I am silent, cog with Goth *thahan*, to be silent] Implied, but not expressed in words, silent unspoken

tacitly, ta'sit-li *adv* In a tacit manner, silently by implication, without words

taciturn ta'si tern, *a* [L *taciturnus*, fr *tacitus*, silent TACIT] Habitually silent, not inclined to converse, not apt to talk or speak

taciturnity, ta-si tern'i ti, *n* [L *taciturnitas*] The state or quality of being taciturn, habitual silence or reserve in speaking

taciturnly, ta'si-tern li, *adv* In a taciturn manner, silently

tack, tak, *n* [Ultimately of Celtic origin; comp Ir *taca*, Armor *tach*, a nail, Gael *tacod*, a peg, seen also in *attach*, *attack*, *detach*] *A small, short nail with a broadish* head, a slight fastening, as by a few stitches, a rope for pulling the foremost lower corners of certain sails, part of a sail to which the tack is fastened the course of a ship as regards the wind, in *Scots law*, a lease —— v t pret & pp *tacked* takt ppr *tacking*, tak'ing To fasten by a tack or tacks to attach or unite in a slight manner to add as a supplement or addition, to append —— v i. To change the course of a ship so as to have the wind act from the starboard instead of the port side, or vice versa

tackle tak'l, *n* [Same as L G and D *takel*, Dan *takkel*, Sw *tackel*, tackle probably akin to *take*] Gear, apparatus, appliances, *or equipment for various kinds of* work, one or more pulleys with a rope or ropes used for raising and lowering weights, the ropes and rigging &c of a ship ——v t pret & pp *tackled*, tak'ld, ppr *tackling*, tak'ling To supply with tackle to apply tackle to, to set vigorously to work upon, to attack (colloq) —— v i To go vigorously to work followed by *to* (Colloq)

tackling, tak'ling, *n* Tackle gear, rigging, harness, or the like

tacksman, taks'man, *n* In Scotland, a person occupying a farm by a tack or lease, especially a large farm in a crofters district.

tact, takt, *n* [Fr *tact*, touch, feeling tact fr L *tactus*, touch, fr *tango tactum*, I touch from which also *tactile tangent*, *tangible*, &c TANGENT] Touch or the sense of touch peculiar skill or faculty nice perception or discernment, skill or adroitness

in adapt g to circumsta ces words or actions the stroke in beating time in m c.

tactic, tactical tak tik, tak'tik-al, *a* G *al kos* TACTICS.] P rta n ng to tac ics

tactically tak tik al li, *adv* In a tactical ma ner

tactician tak-ti shan *n* One versed in tact cs.

tactics tak tiks, *n pl* [F *tac tique* G *tak ke k* f art, un rstor art of arranging o drawing up s ldiers in order f *tasw taxr* I arrange seen also n *syntaxis taxi termy*] Th science and art of disposing mil tary and na s f rces n rd for be d an l perform ng mil tary and na al ev u tions w th n he range of an en my's f e

tactile tak til, *a* [F *actile* f L. *ac tus*, f *tango* I tou h. TACT] Capa le f being tou hed or f tangible pertain g to he sense of ouch.

taction, *tak shon, n* [F *tact on*, L *tactio* f *ta o tactus* I touch TA T] The act of ou h ng touch contact.

tactless takt les, *a* Dest tute of tact.

tactual tak tu-al, *a* [From L. *tactus*, touch. TACT] Perta n g to he sense of touch consisting n or der ed from tou h.

tadpole tad pol *n* Eq alen o *oad-pole* (hat is, toad w th a g p ll o head.] The young of the f g allied animal in its first state from he spawn

tael tal, *n* In Ch na, a de nom nation of money usually equal to 4*s* or 5*s* s ring also a w gh f 1 oz.

taenia tan. Poet al contract on of *Taenia*.

tenia, n a, n. [L. *ten a* fr G *ta ia*, a f let o ribbon] The tape-worm a fille or ban a l ga ure

taeniold ti. i-oid, *a* [*Taenia* an l *-oid*] Ri bon-shaped resembling o belonging to he tape w rm

taffarel, *n* TAFFR L.

taffeta, taffety taf e ta, taf'e-ti, *n* [F *taffetas*, It. *t ffet a* f P *tiftā*, pp of verb *taft a*, to wea e] A name f v rious silk fabrics, or for m xed fabrics of lk and wool.

taffrail, tafferel ta rāl, taf e rel, *n* [D *taffereel* a pan l, a picture, tabular part f a hip s stern, a d m. of *taf* a ta le a picture f L. *tabula*, a tab la. TABLE] The rail at he stern of a sh p originally the upper fla part of a ship s tern.

tafia, ta fi-a, *n* [F f h alzy] A variet y of rum made in the W I dies.

tag tag *n* [Sa ne as Sw *tagg* n I ak o pe haps tack, take] A metallic poi t o the end of a string somet ng fa ging loosely attached or fi xed to a larg t g a pendan or a pending the end or catchword of a sect or speech the rabble —— v t. pret. & pp *gg d*, tag pp *ta ging* tagging To fi w th a tag or pr to h one *b ng to another t tack or fy n*

tag rag, tag'rag *n* The lowest lass of people he ral

tail, tāl, *n* [A Sax. *tægel, ægl* tail C *zagel*, a tail, Ice *tagl*, Sw *tagel*, hai of he tail originally hair mply as seen fr Goth. *tagl*, hai root unknown.] The pro ject g rmina ion of an animal eh n it as hat ari from he trunk or rest of he b y part at the opposite end from the head he hinder o in ior part of a h ng anyt ng resembling or suggesting he tail of an a mal he othe s ie of a coin from hat wh h bears the head, the reverse.—— v t. pret. & pp. *tailed*, tāld, ppr *tailing* tāl ing. T *follow dragon ne hang fig* s ta l.

tail tāl, *n.* [Fr *t lle* Prov *ta ha*, It. *tal a*, cut, cutti g, see T LON] In *law* a k nd f limite own rsh p estate a to ten g one l m ted to certain he rs, an *en ile* estate

tailed, tāld, *a.* Havi g a tail of this or ha k nd.

tailend tāl end, *n* The latter end be term nation.

tailless āl les, *a* Hi ving tail.

tailor tā lor, *n.* [F *tailleur* f *tailler*, to cut, f L.L. *taliare* to cut, fr L. *talea*, a ca ng f planting, twig rod, &c seen a so in *detail, tail, tag re al a y*] In whose occupation is to cu ou an l make men outer garments —— v pr & pp *tailored* tā lord ppr *t lori* tāl ing To p ractise mak g m n s clothes

tailor bird tā lor bē d, *n* A As a c bird which cons ru s ta nes by sewing leaves tog he usi g he bill as a n edl a a fibre as thread.

tailoress tā lor es, A fema who makes garmen s f men.

tailoring tā lor ing, *n* The bus ess a ta

tail piece tā pēs, *n* A p ece ri g a tai a en piece a sm ll picture rna n ntal d gn a he end f a hapte n a book

tailrace tā rās *n* The wate wh h runs f m he mill a ta has acted on he whee

taint, tā *v* pre & pp *t n* ān ed pp *t g* ān ng Pr *ta nd* pp *ta nt* M L F *end* tem L *jer* to wet mo isten wh nce also *nt n* T XAX] To mbue or mpregnate wi h som ing no ious o pe s nous to contan mate o d fi to poll te o corrupt to nfect to ta e. v I. To be n ected o corrupte to be touched wi h something es rupting to be affected w h inep en p refactio n —— n. In ection corru n d pra a n a stain a blo a blemish on epu a ion

taintless, ān les, *a* Free from ta nt or ection pure

take tāk *v* pret. *k* tuk pp *taken* tāk n] r *tak* tāk ng [F m I el and O Sw *aka* Sw *taga*, Dan. *ta e* to tak to seize &c. *pt* doubtfu *T kit* is akin] T lay o g ho l of to rece ve or accept correlat e to *give* an opposed to *use reject* o possess o a sel of to seize to grasp to carry off o abs ract r remov to catch sudd nly to er trap to circum en to s rprise to m k prisone of to cap ure to obtain possess on f by arms to cap a attract, allure to u derstand o com hend to recei e wi h g joo p wil to f l con erning to look upon as to sup ose, regard, cons ler to a a one's self of to em ploy to f llow as advice to req re, or occupy resume n doing t eel or demand n st t k p to house and make on a own to select to ha e recom rse to o betak one s f to to form or adop to pu on to assum to ece an swa w to copy to draw to pot wri ng a note down to fasten on, a tack or assail, as by a blas a sense or the h to be infected seized with, as a col to e perience nlge fee as com rt to bear o subm to; pu up wh n e ter o possessi n f by ren ng or leas ng to con d ct, gu convey carry t leap o to l ace m s f in occupy as a sea to dr use, pract se exerc I f rm n general he precise mean g depen g p ar cu la o ect. *To take down to humble* to abase o pull to pieces write down

To tak in, to rece e to a m to bring into one s house to conta n to draw n o a *lew compass* to recei e to he m nd o adm he ru h to cheat To take off, to remove or lift off to remove to kil to m ke away with to deduct to drink ou to mimic to mitate as a n nd cule To take *on o upon*, *t* un ertak to assume

T take out, t remove from with n o from a *stain* or *ir* remov by cleansing or th hl T tak up, to li to raise o fa n on cre l to begin where anoth r left off to occupy engross, or engag to arrest or apprehen to urge one' sel w th to enter upon to adopt.——v i. To direct one's course to *betak me* w to u in a me direct n to suc he pu ose tam to please to ha the intended effect to cat h h *t ke n t* of being made a portra *t* To take after o m tal to res mble. T tak from, t derogate or de tract from.—T take to to become fond of to resort to To take up with, to dwell with to associate w th.—— n The quant y of anything tak n the quan y of fish tak n at one haul o upon one cru se

taker āk e *n.* One wh o takes or rece es ne who catches or a prehen is a ca tor

taking tāk ng *a* A tra g a ract ng *n.* A se ng apprehensi n agita on d tress of m n

takingly āk ng li, *adv* In a taking or a rac e mann

talc tak, *n* [Fr *talc* Sp and Pg *talco*, f A *talq* talc] A magnes an m n ral, nsi ally wh te, spl e-gre n o y llow and n ct ous to fe touch

talcky talcose talcous, talk'i, talk'ōs, tal k us, *a* L ke ta consisting of talc conta n n ta c

tale tāl, *n* [A Sax. *talu* re k m ng, n mbe speech talk O Sax *a a* n mbe speech D *a* number *taal*, speech languag I e al *tala*, Sw l, a speech a *numbe* Dan *al numbe tal* a k, to ta sa number ak n *t, ta k*] Numbe reckon l o coun ed coun reckon g enum ra on som hing told, rela ed, o narrated as sy ash rt story a narra e of nts rue o fict us.

tale bearer tālbār-e *n* A person who offi ou ly te s ta on w ca ries stories a makes m schi f sy bis officious ess

tale-bearing, tālbār ing *n* Th t of s ead ng a ri s or informati n officious y to nmu cat on of secre s m ciously

talegallla tale gal la, *n* The na e name of *ae* bru b n k y

talent a lent, *n* [F *talen* L. *talen m* G *ala on* a t g weighed, a talent, f root *tal*, ak n to Sk *at*, to lift up L. *t l* I lif O E. an Sc *hole* to suff akin also *te a*] An anc ent weigh and denom na on of m ney the A c talent *of si* be g n us about £243 15*s* he ll rew sul er alent be g estimated at from £340 to £356 *fig* a special gift, en dow nen facul y *mer ta endowments* o capac ties of a s per k nd g neral n nta pow prop e of ta en or h gh a d ties llect y

talented ta lent-ed, *a* Furn hed with alents possess g tal nt o great intellect al pow

tale teller tāl tel er, *n* One who tells ta es or stories a tal bearer

tallon tāl-on *n* [F *ta lon* L. *talio* fr *talus*, ankl] T law of eta ia ion or punis n men of like f like, re enge

talipat talipot, ta'li pat, -ā pot, *n* [p al se name] A pa m of Ir la, Ceylon, k the ea es of whi h a used for c ver ng ouses, mak ng um rellas, &c.

talipes tal pēz, *n* [L. *ta us* ankle, pes, f t Th d sease called *Club-f t*

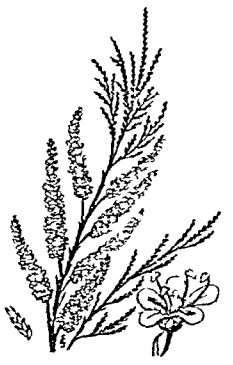
talisman a s ma n [F and Sp *a n* A *te sam n* pl of *lsam* a magical figure f I G *l sma*, rea ta n, a tali man f G *eō* I accomp h, f *low* an end] A harm a magical figure cut engra e on a ne o m tal to wh h won rfu effects are ascribed someth ng sa produces e traordi ary effects an amulet.

talismanic tal-is-man' ik, ta lis man k al, *a* Hi ving the propert es of a ta sman magica

talk tak, pret. & pp *ked* takd ppr *ta k g* tak ng. [A word related to *tale* n much be same way as *ha k* to *hear*, *sm k* o *smil* an *wa k* to *w l*, *wa low*] To u ter words o speak to con erse fa m a y to hold erse to prate to con f to reason.——v t. To use as a means of co rsa n o commu ication to speak to u ter to ha e a erta n effect on by talk g to dissuad one from as a p n pro ect, &c o gain on or by persuasion to d s ss.——n. Fa a con ersa on discourse report rum r su ject of discourse a discussion

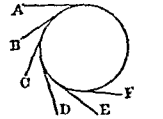
talkative tak'a- *a.* [T k a l he Fr or L. *-atus -at e* comp *-ative -ativus* &c as a or by ri w ic] ea o much talk ng loquacious garrulous pra thing prati g.

talkatively, tak'a-tiv-li, *adv* In a talkative manner
talkativeness, tak'a-tiv-nes, *n* The quality of being talkative, loquacity, garrulity
talker, tak'er, *n* One who talks, also, a loquacious person, a prattler
talking tak'ing, *p a* Given to talking, having the power of speech
tall, tal, *a* [Probably a Celtic word=W and Cornish *tal*, tall, towering] High in stature, high and comparatively slender, lofty, having height, great or small, remarkable, extravagant, bombastic (colloq)
tallage, tallage, tal'āj, tal'i-āj, *n* [From Fr *tailler* to cut TAILOR] A term formerly applied to subsidies or taxes of various kinds
tallier, tal'i er, *n* One who keeps a tally
tallness, tal'nes, *n* State or quality of being tall, loftiness height of stature
tallow, tal'ō, *n* [Same as A. Sax *tælg*, dye, Dan Sw and G *talg*, Icel. *tólg* D *talk*, tallow, comp Goth *tulgus*, firm] The fat of oxen, sheep, &c, melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter, the harder fat, also, a fat obtained from some plants ——v t pret & pp *tallowed*, tal'ōd, ppr *tallowing*, tal'ō ing To grease or smear with tallow
tallow-chandler, tal'ō-chand-ler, *n* One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles
tallower, tal'ō-er, *n* A tallow-chandler
tallow-tree, tal'ō-trē, *n* A tree yielding vegetable tallow
tallowy, tal'ō i, *a* Having the qualities of tallow, greasy
tally, tal'i, *n*, pl **tallies**, tal'iz [From Fr *taille*, a tally a cutting, fr *tailler*, to cut TAILOR] A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as marks of number used in pairs or split and serving both as receipts and records, marks made to keep a score or account anything made to suit or correspond to another, a label of wood or metal used in gardens, &c, bearing the name of the plant with which it is connected.——v t pret & pp *tallied*, tal'id, ppr *tallying*, tal'i-ing To record on a tally, to make to correspond.——v i To correspond to agree exactly
tally-ho, tal'i hō', *interj* and *n* A huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds
tallyman, tal'i-man, *n* One who carries on a tally-trade, one who keeps a tally or account
tally-shop, tal'i shop, *n* A shop at which goods are sold on the tally-system
tally-system tally-trade tal'i sis tem, tal'i trād, *n* A system of dealing by which shopkeepers furnish articles on credit the stipulated price to be paid by weekly or monthly instalments
Talmud, tal'mud, *n* [Chal *talmūd*, instruction] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them
Talmudic, Talmudical, tal-mud'ik, tal-mud'ik al, *a* Pertaining to the Talmud, contained in the Talmud.
Talmudist, tal'mud ist, *n* One versed in the Talmud.
talon, ta'lon *n* [Fr and Sp *talon*, It *talone*, the heel, fr L *talus* the ankle, the heel] The claw of a bird of prey
talus, tā'lus, *n* [L *talus* the ankle.] In *anat* the astragal or ankle in *arch* the slope or inclination of any work in *geol* a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of any cliff or rocky declivity
tamability, tamableness, tām a bil'i ti, *n* Tamableness
tamable, tameable, tām'a-bl, *a* That may be tamed, capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state
tamableness tameableness, tām'a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being tamable
tamandua, ta-man'dū-a, *n* [Native Brazilian] A species of ant-eater
tamarack tam'a rak, *n* [N American Indian] The black or American larch, hackmatack.
tamarind tam'a-rind, *n* [It and Sp *tamarindo*, Fr *tamarin*, fr Ar *tamrhindi*, fr *tamr*, fruit, date, and *hindi*, Indian] A tropical leguminous tree and its fruit, which is acid and agreeable, and employed in medicine in fevers, &c
tamarisk, tam'a-risk, *n* [L *tamariscus*] A genus of shrubs or small trees belonging



Tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*)

to Southern Europe and Asia, some of them yielding 'manna'
tambour, tam'bor, *n* [Fr *tambour*, a drum, a tabour TABOUR.] A drum or something resembling it, a cylindrical stone as in the shaft of a column a circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched to be embroidered ——v t. and i pret & pp *tamboured* tam'bord ppr *tambouring*, tam'bor-ing To embroider with a tambour, to work on a tambour frame
tambourine, tam-bo rēn', *n* [Fr *tambourin*, fr *tambour* (q v)] A musical instrument of the drum species played on with the hand, having a hoop over which parchment is stretched and jingles attached
tame, tām, *a* [A. Sax *tam*, tame=D L G Dan Sw and Goth *tam*, Icel *tamr*, G *zahm*, tame with corresponding verbs derived fr these adjectives, same root as in L *domo*, I subdue, *dominus* a lord (whence *dominate, dawnt*, &c) Skr *dam*, to subdue DAME.] Having lost its natural wildness and shyness accustomed to man, domesticated, wanting in spirit submissive spiritless, without liveliness or interest, insipid, dull flat, listless ——v t pret. & pp *tamed*, tāmd ppr *taming*, tām'ing To make tame, to reduce from a wild to a domestic state, to subdue, to crush, to depress
tameless, tām'les, *a* Incapable of being tamed, untamable
tamelessness tām'les-nes, *n* The state or quality of being tameless
tamely, tām'li *adv* In a tame manner submissively, meanly, servilely, without manifesting spirit
tameness, tām'nes, *n* State or quality of being tame, a state of domestication, unresisting submission, want of spirit or liveliness, dulness, flatness
tamer, tām'er, *n* One who tames or subdues
Tamil tam'il *n* One of a race of people inhabiting Southern India, and belonging to the Dravidian stock, a Dravidian language spoken in India
tamine, taminy, tam'in tam'i ni *n* [Fr *étamine* fr L *stamen*, a thread STAMEN] A glazed woollen or worsted stuff, a strainer or bolter of hair or cloth
tamis tammy, tam'i, *n* [Fr *tamis* fr D *temse* A. Sax *temes*, a sieve] A sieve, a search.
tamp tamp, v t pret. & pp *tamped* tampt, ppr *tamping*, tamp'ing [From Fr *tamponner*, akin to *tampon*] To ram tight with clay or other matter, as a hole bored for blasting, after the charge is lodged, to stamp or make firm, as clay
tamper tam'per, v i pret & pp *tampered*, tam'perd, ppr *tampering*, tam'per ing [A form of *temper*] To meddle or interfere, to experiment, to meddle so as to alter for the worse, to influence secretly or in an underhand way towards a certain course generally followed by *with*
tamperer, tam'per-er, *n* One who tampers.
tampion, tompion, tam'pi-on tom'pi-on, *n* [From Fr *tampon*, a nasalized form fr *tapon* a bung, fr D *tap*=E *tap*, a plug TAP] The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, a tompion, a plug
tam-tam, tam'tam, *n* A tom-tom
tan, tan, v t pret & pp *tanned*, tand, ppr *tanning*, tan'ing [Fr *tanner*, to tan, fr *tan*, oak bark, also A. Sax. *tannian*, to tan, D *tannen*, to tan—both verbs perhaps ultimately from the Celtic, comp Armor *tann*, oak, akin *tawnu*] To convert into leather, as animal skins, by means of oak or some other bark or substance; to make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun, to make sunburnt, to beat, flog, or thrash (colloq) ——v i. To become tanned, to become tan-coloured or sunburnt.——n The bark of oak or other trees as used for tanning, a yellowish-brown colour like that of tan ——a Of the colour of tan, resembling tan, tawny
tanager, tan'a-jer, *n* [Altered fr Brazilian *tanagra*] A name of tropical American birds of the finch family, remarkable for their bright colours
tan-balls, tan'balz, *n pl* The spent bark of the tanner's yard pressed into balls or lumps and used for fuel
tan-bed, tan'bed, *n* In *horticulture*, a bark bed (or stove)
tandem, tan'dem, *adv* [L, at length, that is, after a certain interval of *time*, the English sense arose in a jocular way] With two horses harnessed singly one before the other ——n. Two horses harnessed in a carriage one before the other, or the carriage so drawn, a cycle carrying two persons, one behind the other
tang, tang *n* [Imitative of a sound, like *twang*, metaphorically transferred to a strong taste] A twang, a ring, a taste or flavour of something extraneous to the thing itself, relish, taste a characteristic flavour, quality, or property ——v t pret & pp *tanged*, tangd, ppr *tanging, tang'ing* To ring, to twang
tang, tang, *n* [Icel. *tangi*, a tang akin to *tonga*] A projecting part of an article inserted into and so secured to another, the part of a table-knife or tool which fits into the handle, the tongue of a buckle
tangency, tangence, tan'jen-si, tan'jens, *n* State of being tangent, a contact or touching
tangent, tan'jent, *n* [L *tangens tangentis* ppr of L *tango tactum*, I touch, whence also *contact tact, tactile, tangible, taint, tax tast*, &c, stem also in *contagion*] In *geom* a straight line which touches a circle or curve but which, when produced, does not cut it —To go or fly off at a tangent, *fig* to break off suddenly into a different line of action, train of thought, or the like ——a. Touching; forming a tangent



Tangents.

tangential, tan-jen'shal, *a* Pertaining to a tangent in the direction of a tangent
tangentially, tan jen'shal li, *adv* In a tangential manner
tanghin tan'gin, *n* A vegetable poison formerly used in ordeals in Madagascar
tangibility, tangibleness, tan ji-bil'i ti tan'ji bl nes, *n* Quality of being tangible or perceptible by touch
tangible, tan'ji bl *a* [Fr *tangible* L *tangibilis* fr *tango* I touch. TANGENT] That may be touched, grasped, or felt by touch-

ing· tha may be possessed o realized real actua evident.

tangi'l ly tan j b i, *ad* In a tangib manner· percept b y to the touch.

tangle tang'gl, v t, pre & pp *ng ed*, tang'g d ppr *tan ng* ta g'g ng [The e b is apparently allied to Icel. *h ngul tha g* Dan and G *tang* tang sea-weed hence *entang e.*] To nnu e o kn tog be confusedly to n rw a e or nte k, so as to make t difficul to unra to ensnare to en rap o embrol n e to complicate ——n. A kno of ha ra, threads, o other th gs un ed con usedly an mbar rassmen a speci of sea-weed.

tangly tang'gli, a Kn te ntertwined ntricate co red wi h sea-weed tang e

tani t tan'ist, n and Gae *t aist* f a region] An electi e prince among the ancien Irish. See n xt.

tanistry tan st-ri n See prec An Irish custom, accord ng t which he tana prince was ected by he family to which h belonged

tank ta gk, n [For *t nk* f O Fr *stanc* I *etang* Sp *estanque* f L. *stag m*, a pond or pool. STAGNANT] A orage es e to contain liq da or gas a reservoi a pond f storing water n India (in his sense perh aps of Indian origin)

tankar i ng'kärd, n [O F *t part*, *ta qua d*, O D *nekaerd*, a tankar origin unknown.] A large drinking vessel, o ten wi h a cover a p tch

tank-car tangk'ká n A ca o ra way wagon carrying a tank for h conveyance of petroleum.

tank worm tangk w rm, n A worm abound ng in be mad of tanks n India.

tanling, tan'ling n. [*T n* an l *-l ng*] One tanned by the hea of the s n.

tannable tan a-bl, a Capa le of being tanned.

tannage tan äj, n. The operation of tanning· ta ned appearance

tanner tan n. One who tans hides, or co erts hem nto lea he by h use of tan

tannery tan -i, n. [*Ta* an l *-ery* F *ta nerie*] A place where he opera ions of tanning are carried on the art or process of tann ng.

tannic tan'ik a. [From *tan* and *ic*] Ap p ied to an acid exist g in oak gall nuts, &c. and f rm ng he efficient su stance in tanning leathe

tannin, tan in, n [See prec.] T nnic acid.

tanning, tan ng, n The pract e operation, and art of convertang h des to leather by he use of tan or other substances lea her manufacture· a brown colou produced on the skin by the sun

tan pit, tan vat tan p t, tan t, n. A sunken va in which h les are lai in tan a bark bed.

tanree tan rek, TENREC

tansy tan'zi, n [F *tanaisie* O F *anaise* tansy fr G *athanasia* immortah y the dried flow rs retain hei na tural appearance.] The popula name of sev ral plants, especia y a compos e herb wi h y llow flowers, f rmerly used as a tonic and anthelm tic a dish made of eggs, cream, suga he juice of tansy &c.

tantalization, tan ta-li-zä shon n. The act of tantalizing

tantalize tan ta-liz, v pret. & pp. *tan talized*, tan'ta-liz ppr *a izing* tan ta-liz ng. [From *Ta talus*, of Greek mythology who was con demned n the ower regions to stand in water which receded from h m whenever he stooped to drink, wh e branches loaded with fruit, whi h always eluded his grasp, hung over his head.] To torment by presen u g something desirable to he view which cannot be a ained to exci e by hopes or fears that are never realized to tease or torment.

tantalizer tan'ta-liz-er n. One that tantalizes.

tantalizingly tan'ta-liz-ng-li, *ad* In a tantalizing manner

tantalum tan ta-lum, n. [Named, it is said, from the *ta alizing* difficulties in analysing.] A rare metallic e emen obta ned as a black powd from se eral min rals.

tantamount, tan ta-mount, *a* [Fr *tant*, L. *tantus* so much, so great, and *amount*] Equal eq alent n value signifika n, f ree o effect

tantivy tan ti, *ad* Sa i to be from the note of a hunting horn.] A v len gal lop n the hunting fi ld.

tantrum n tan trum, n. [Prov E. *tan um*, f W *ta* a gust of pass on a wh m A fi of ill humou a display of tempe used h efly in p ural. [Colloq.]

tan yard an yärd, n A yard wher tan n ng is carried on

tap tap v p & pp *pp d*, ta t ppr *ta ping* tap'ing. From F *aper*, t tap *tape* a tap f Pro G *app* a b w G *tappen* o grope Icel. *tapa* to tap, proba y of m ta origin, ke *pa*] To s rike wi h someth ng sma to pat gh y to strike gen y v i. T strike a gen le f low n. A gen le f ow a pa a sl ght low with a small hing

tap tap n [A Sax. *æppa*, a tap *æppan*, to tap L.G *t ppe* D an l Dan *tap* Sw *app* Icel. *appa*, G *p en*, a p a faucet D and L.G *t ppen*, Icel. and Sw *tappa*, Dan *app* to tap ak n *p pple t mpion*, &c.] A plug to st p a ho e in a cask a spigot a pipe or fauce for drawing liquor he liqu tself co loq a taphe use or tap room.——v t. pret. & pp *apped*, tapt ppr *tapping* tap ng To p roc o broach, as a cask, and insert a ap to open an i draw li uor from to reat n any such way *fo the purpose of drawing* som th ng from

tape tä n [A Sax *tæppe* a fillet, a word of L. orig ak n o *tapestry ppet*] A n rrow b et or band a narrow rip of wov n wo k used f r strings and he like

tape line tape measure täp'lin täp' me zhū n A tape painted to gi it firmness and marked wi h feet, in hes, &c., used in measuring.

taper tä pe n [A S x. *æpor taper* a ta er f I *tapa* W *tampr* a taper comp Skr *tap* to burn] A sma wax or othe candl a long wick coated wi h wa a small ght tapering form gradual di m nu ion of thickness.——a. Lo g and becoming gradual y slenderer toward the po n becom ng small toward one end ——v t. pret. & pp *pered*, tä pe d ppr *taperi g* tä pe ng To become gra ually slendere o less diameter to d to nish in girth towards the po n to minish to grow gradually less.——v t. To cause to taper

tapestry ta pes tri, n [Fr *tapisserie tapestry f tapis*, *tapestry a carpet*, f L.L. *aperius*, L. *apete* fr G. *t pes apetos*, a carpet, a rug] A k nd of rich woven hanging, comm nly composed of woc and silk, having pictorial represents ons wrought n hem, and formerly used for coveri g walls, &c.——v t. pret. & pp *tapestried* ta pes-trid ppr *pestry g* ta pes tri ng To adorn wi h tapestry or as f w h tapestry

tape worm täp'w rm n The name of certa n parasi worms found n the in estines of a mala

tap-house tap'hous, n A house where li uors are retailed.

tapioca, tap-i-o'ka, n [Na e Brazilian Indian name] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava meal, and larg y use as food.

tapir tä pi n [From nati e Brazilian name] A Malayan and South American hoofed an mal allied to the rh noceros, wi h a nose resembling a small proboscis.

tapis, ta-pe n. Fr TAPESTRY] Cloth f rmerly used to co er he table n a council hamber hence *to be on h tapis*, to be under consideration, *or on the table.*

tappet, tap'et, n [A d m. fr *tap* to strike gently A small projecting l ver in mach nery a small cam.

tapping, tap'ing, n. The surgical operation of letting ou fluid from a cavity of he body in which it has collected, as in dropsy

tap-room, tap'röm, n A room in which beer is served from the tap a common drinking room in a ta rn.

tap-root, tap'röt, n The main root of a pla t, pen tra ng the earth downw rds.

tapster tap'ste n [From *tap* and *-ster*] One whose bus ness is to tap or draw liquor in a ta ern.

tar tär n [A Sax. *orn*, *teru* ta L.G *ta* D an l L.G *er* Icel. *j ra*, G *heer* tar u n a e y al ed to *re*] A huck da k-co loure j viscid su stance o ta ned f om j ne o fi coal, shale &c by des ruc e dist llation, used for co a ng and preserving timbe ron &c a sailo so cal ed f om his tarred clot es, &c ——v t pre & pp *tarred*, tärd ppr *tarring* tär ing To smear wi h tar

tara fern tä ra-f rn n A N w Zeala d f rn of the bracken g nus w h an edibl rh zome

tarantella, ta an tel'la n [It f *Ta* he town of sou hern Ita y] A wh rling Ita an dance of si e g t measure th m sic for he dance

tarantism a-ran tizm n [It *ta an ismo* See n t.] A fabulous dan g disease sa d to be caused by he taran ula a disease resem ng St V tus's dance

tarantula, ta-ran tu la, n [I *taran ula* f L. *Taren um*, now *T ant* n the sou h of Italy] A k nd of spide f und n sou hern



Tarantula (*Lycosa t nitida* Arra men f be eyes.

Italy, the b te of which was at one me supposed to be dangerous and to ca use a fran ic dancing mania he dance taran a.

taraxacum ta-rak'sa-kum, *a* [From A or Per *tarashaqún*, taraxacum] Dande ion or ta roots as used medicinal y

tarboosh, tarbouche tär'bösh, n [A name] A red, woollen k ll-cap worn by the Egyptians, Turks, and Ara s a fez.

tardigrade tär di grād, *a* [L. *ta d s* pw *gradus*, step] Slow paced pertai ng o the tardigrades —— n One of a fam y of mamm ls comprising the oths

tardily tär'di-li, *ad* In a tardy manner slow y with slow pace o motion

tardiness, tär'd -nes, n. State or q uali y o being tardy sl wness d lato rioness unwillingness re uctance lateness.



Malay Tapir (*T tapirus malayanus*).

tardy tär di, a. [F *ta dif* tardy as if from a form *ta d us*, fr L. *tardus*, slow been in *ta di*.] Moving with a slow pace or motion slow d latory late backward, not being in season re uctant.

tare, tär n [Etymology unknown.] A legu-

minous plant cultivated as food for horses and cattle, a kind of cultivated vetch.

tare, tār, *n* [Fr *tare*=It Sp and Pg *tara*, fr Ar *tarha*, waste, tare] An abatement or deduction made from the gross weight of a commodity as an equivalent to the weight of the package in which it is contained, or the abatement may be on the price of the commodity sold.

tarentula Same as *Tarantula*

targe tarj, *n* [From *target*] A target or shield. [Poetical]

target, tar'get, *n* [A dim fr O Fr *targue*, *targe*, It *targa*, a shield, fr O H G *zarga* G *zarge*, a frame, border, &c.] A shield or buckler



Leather-covered Highland Target

of a small circular kind a mark set up to be aimed at in archery, musketry, or artillery practice

targeted, tar'get-ed, *a* Furnished or armed with a target

targeteer, targetier, tar get-ēr', *n* One armed with a target

Targum, tar'gum, *n* [Chal *targûm* interpretation, fr *targem*, to interpret akin *dragoman*] A translation or paraphrase of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language

tariff, ta'rif, *n* [Fr *tarif*, It *tariffa*, Sp *tarifa*, fr the Ar *tarif*, explanation, information, a list of fees to be paid, fr *arafa*, to inform] A list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, a list or scale of charges generally ——*v t* pret & pp *tariffed*, ta'rift ppr *tariffing*, ta'rif ing To make a list of duties on, as goods

tarlatan tar'la-tan *n* [Milanese *tarlantanna* linsey woolsey] A thin cotton stuff resembling gauze

tarn, tarn, *n* [Icel *tjorn*, Sw *tärn*, a tarn] A small mountain lake or pool.

tarnish, tar'nish, *v t* pret & pp *tarnished*, tar'nisht ppr *tarnishing*, tar'nish-ing [Fr *ternir*, ppr *ternissant*, fr O H G *tarnjan*, to conceal akin to A Sax *dernan* Sc *dern*, to hide] To lessen or destroy the lustre of, to sully, to dim, to diminish or destroy the purity of ——*v i* To lose lustre, to become dull ——*n* A spot, a blot, soiled state

tarnisher, tar'nish-er, *n* One who or that which tarnishes

taro, ta'rō, *n* [Native name] A plant of the arum family, cultivated in the Pacific Islands for its edible root

tarpan tar'pan *n* [Tartar word.] The wild horse of Tartary

tarpaulin tarpauling tar-pa'lin tar-pa'ling, *n* [*Tar*, and old *pauling* a covering for a cart or wagon, equivalent to *palling*, fr *pall*, a cover PALL, *n*] Canvas covered with tar to render it waterproof, used for covering the hatches of a ship &c., a hat covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors

tarpon, tarpum tar'pon tar'pum *n* [Origin unknown] A large edible American sea-fish

tarry, ta'ri *v i* pret & pp *tarried* ta'rid, ppr *tarrying*, ta'ri ing [From A Sax *tergan*, *turgan* to torment, to tease, hence to tire, to delay=D *tergen*, G *zergen*, to provoke, akin *tire*] To stay, to continue, to abide to stay behind to wait to loiter; to delay, to linger ——*v t* To wait for

tarry, tar'i, *a* [*Tar* and *-y*] Consisting of tar, or like tar, covered or smeared with tar

tarsal, tar'sal, *a* Pertaining to the tarsus

tarsia, tar'si a, *n* [It] A kind of Italian mosaic wood-work or marquetry, representing landscapes, figures, flowers, &c

tarsus tar'sus, *n*, pl. **tarsi**, tar'sī. [Gr *tarsos*, the flat part of the foot] The ankle or ankle joint, the ankle and instep, a corresponding part in animals, the last segment of an insect's leg, that part of the leg (or foot) of birds which extends from the toes to the first joint above, the shank.

tart, tart, *a* [A. Sax *teart*, acid, sharp, fr stem of *teran*, to tear] Sharp to the taste, sour, acid, acidulous, keen, severe, snappish

tart, tart, *n* [Fr *tarte*, *tourte*, Sp *torta*, *tarta*, It *torta*, a tart, fr L *tortus*, twisted, ppr of *torqueo*, I twist, lit. a piece of pastry in a twisted form, comp a *roll*, from being rolled. TOPTURE.] A species of pastry, consisting of fruit baked and inclosed in paste

tartan, tar'tan, *n* [Fr *tiretaine*, *tirtaine*, linsey-woolsey, fr Sp *tiritaña*, thin woollen cloth Origin unknown] Cloth especially woollen cloth, woven in colours in a checkered or cross-barred pattern ——*a* Consisting of or resembling tartan

Tartar, tar'tar, *n* [A corruption of the native name *Tatar*] A native of Tartary a very irascible or rigorous person, as applied to a woman, a shrew, a vixen ——*a* Pertaining to the Tartars

tartar, tar'tar, *n* [Fr *tartre*, It and Sp *tartaro*, L L *tartarum*, tartar, origin doubtful.] A hard reddish crust deposited by wine on the inside of the cask, also called *argol*, also, a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth —**Cream of tartar**, purified tartar See CPFAM —**Tartar emetic**, a compound of potassium and antimony, used as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, &c.

Tartarean, Tartareous tar tā'rē an, tar tā'rē-us, *a* Pertaining to Tartarus, a name for the infernal regions among the Greeks and Romans, hellish, infernal

tartareous tar-tā'rē us, *a* Consisting of tartar, resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties

tartaric, tar tar'ik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from tartar —**Tartaric acid**, the acid of tartar, used in calico-printing and in medicine, &c

tartarize, tar'tar-īz, *v t* pret & pp *tartarized*, tar'tar-īzd, ppr *tartarizing* tar'tar-īz-ing To impregnate with tartar, to refine by means of the salt of tartar

tartarous tar'tar-us, *a* Containing or consisting of tartar

tartish, tart'ish, *a* [From *tart*] Somewhat tart

tartly, tart'li, *adv* In a tart manner, sharply severely, with sourness of aspect.

tartness tart'nes *n* Quality of being tart acidity sharpness sourness, asperity

tartrate, tar'trāt, *n* [*Tartar* and *-ate*] A salt of tartaric acid.

tar-water, tar'wa-ter, *n* A cold infusion of tar in water, formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections.

tasimeter, ta-sim'et-er *n* [Gr *tasis*, a stretching, fr *teinō*, I stretch and *metron*, a measure] An instrument for measuring extremely slight variations of pressure temperature, &c. by variations produced in the force of an electric current

tasimetric, taz i met'rik, *a* Pertaining to the tasimeter

task task, *n* [O Fr *tasque*, *tasche* (Fr *tâche*) a task, fr L L *tasca*, by metathesis fr *taxa* (=*tarsa*) fr L *taxo* I tax. TAX.] A piece of work imposed by another or requiring to be done, what duty or necessity requires, a lesson to be learned, an undertaking a burdensome employment toil—**To take to task**, to reprove, to reprimand ——*v t* pret & pp *tasked*, taskt, ppr *tasking*, task'ing To impose a task upon; to oppress with severe labour

tasker, task'er, *n* One who imposes a task

task-master, task'mas-ter, *n* One who imposes a task, or burdens with labour, *one whose office is to assign tasks to others*

task-work task'werk, *n* Work imposed or performed as a task

Tasmanian, tas-mā'ni-an, *a* Pertaining to Tasmania —**Tasmanian devil**, the dasyure —**Tasmanian wolf**, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania of nocturnal habits.——*n* A native or inhabitant of Tasmania

tass, tasse, tas, *n* [Fr *tasse*, a cup] A cup

tassel, tas'el, *n* [O Fr *tassel*, a knob or knot, a button, fr L *taxillus*, a small cube or die, dim of *talus*, a die, a small bone] A pendent ornament consisting of a sort of boss or knob with threads hanging down in a fringe, anything resembling a tassel ——*v t* pret & pp *tasselled* tas'eld, ppr *tasselling*, tas'el-ing To put forth a tassel or flower, as maize ——*v t* To adorn with tassels

tasselled tas'eld, *p a* Furnished or adorned with tassels

tastable, tāst'a-bl, *a* That may be tasted, savoury, relishing

taste, tāst, *v t* pret. & pp *tasted*, tāst'ed, ppr *tasting*, tāst'ing [O Fr *taster* (Fr *tâter*), to handle, feel, taste, fr hypothetical L L *taxitare*, a freq of L *taxare*, to touch repeatedly, fr *tango*, *tactum*, I touch (whence *tact*, &c) TANGENT] To try by the special sense residing in the tongue, to test by the tongue and palate, to perceive the flavour of, to try by eating, to eat a little of, to become acquainted with by trial, to experience, to feel, to undergo, to partake of ——*v i* To make trial by the tongue and palate, to eat or drink a little by way of trial, to have a smack or flavour, to have a particular relish or savour, to smack or savour, to have experience or enjoyment.——*n* The act of tasting a particular sensation excited by certain bodies when applied to the tongue, palate, &c, and moistened with saliva, the sense by which we perceive this by means of certain nerves in the mouth, savour, relish, flavour, intellectual relish or discernment, appreciation and liking, nice perception, the faculty of discerning whatever constitutes beauty or excellence particularly in the fine arts and literature discernment of what is fit or becoming, manner or style as tested by this faculty, manner, with respect to what is pleasing, a small portion tasted, a small bit

tasteful, tāst'ful, *a* Having a high taste or relish, having good taste, showing or produced in good taste

tastefully, tāst'ful li, *adv* In a tasteful manner with good taste

tastefulness, tāst'ful nes, *n* State or quality of being tasteful.

tasteless, tāst'les, *a* Having no taste insipid, having no power of giving pleasure stale, flat, void of good taste, showing or executed with bad or no taste

tastelessly, tāst'les-li, *adv* In a tasteless manner

tastelessness tāst'les-nes, *n* Want of taste or relish, insipidness

taster, tāst'er, *n* One who tastes one who tests provisions or liquors by tasting samples an instrument by which something is tasted in order to judge of its quality

tastily, tāst'i-li *adv* In a tasty manner with good taste

tasty, tāst'i *a* [*Taste* and *-y*] Having or showing good taste tasteful, elegant palatable, nice, fine

ta-ta, ta'ta, *n* and *interj* A familiar form of salutation at parting 'good bye

tatter, tat'er *n* [Icel *tötturr*, *töturr*, tatters rags, perhaps akin to *totter*] A rag or part torn and hanging to the thing

tatterdemalion, tat'er-dē mā'li-on *n* [From E *tatter*, latter part doubtful.] A ragged fellow

tattered *tat'erd, p a* *Showing tatters, torn hanging in rags clothed w th ragged garments.*

tatting *tat'ing n* [Origin doubtful.] *A k nd of lace wo en or kn tted from sewi g thread, with a som what shuttle shaped impl ment the art of making su h lace*

tattle *tat'l, v i* pret. & pp *tattled* *tat'ld* ppr *tattl ng* *tat'li g* [Like *tatter* probably an m tative word comp LG *tatel* to gabble *D tat en* to stamm r *G tattern* to prattle.] *To talk idly to use many words with little meaning to tell tales t com municate secrets to goss p. —— v t. To utter in an idl prating way —— n Prate idle talk or chat trifl ng talk.*

tattler *tat'ler n O who tattles an idle talker one who spreads i lle g ss p*

tattling *tat'l g a G ven to tattle o idl talk apt to tell tales*

tattoo *tat-tö' n* [*Formerly taptoo* fr *D taptoe*, the tattoo—*tap* a t p or sp g t and *toe* (pron. as E. t.) to be g primarily the gnal for the closi g of drinking h uses TAP.] *A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, giving not ce to sold ers to repair to their q uart rs.*

tattoo *tat-tö' v t* and *i* pret & pp *tattooed, tat-töd* ppr *tattooing tat-tö i g* [A Poly nes an word.] *To prick the sk n and i stain the punctured spots w th a col ured s bsta e, forming lines a i figures upon the body*

tattooer *tat-tö e, n O e who tattoos*

tattooing *tat-tö'ing n. The art of the verb to tattoo the des gn th m formed.*

taunt *tant, t* pret. & pp *taunt ĕd, tant ed* ppr *taunt ng tan t g* [O Fr *tanter tenter* to temp t, to provoke fr L. *tentare temptare* to try TEMPT.] *To reproach with severe, cutting sarcastic, or insulting words to upbraid to tw t in a b tter or scoffi g way ——n. A b tte scornful, or sarcastic reproach insulting in ect ve*

taunt *tant, a* [O F *ta t* L. *tantus*, so great.] *Unusually high or tall said of masts*

taunter *tan t e n One who ta nts.*

taunting *tan'ting p a. Contai ing or usi g taun ts.*

tauntingly *tan'ting li, d In a taunting manner insult gly scoffingly*

tauriform *tan form a* [L. *taurus* a bull, *forma*, a form.] *Ha ng the form of a bull.*

taurine *tan rin, a* [L. *taurus*, fr Gr. *tauros* a bull. TAURUS.] *Rel ting to or like a bull.*

Taurus *tan rus, n.* [L. a bull cog to E. *steer* (an o.) STEER.] *The Bull, one of the tw l e signs of th zodiac, which the sun enters about th 20th April.*

taut *tat, a* [*Formerly t ht, toght* a pp corresponding to the ve b to *tow* Icel. *toga*, to draw or pull. Tow.] *T ght not slack applied to a rope or sail.*

tautochronous *ta-tok ron us, a* [G *tautos*, the same and *chronos*, t me.] *Iso f rmed in equal times isochronous.*

tautog *ta tog n.* [The plural of *taut*, the Indian name.] *A fish of the wrasse f m ly caught on the New England co sts.*

tautologic, tautological *ta-to-loj k ta-to-loj ik-al, a Relati g to or conta i g tautology repeating th same thing*

tautologically *ta-to-loj ik-al-li, adv In a ta tological manner*

tautologist *ta-tol o-jist, n. One who uses tautology*

tautologize *ta-tol o-jiz, v i pret. & pp t utologized, ta-tol o-jizd ppr tautologizing ta-tol o-jiz ing* [*T tology* and *-ize*.] *To repeat the same th g in different w rds.*

tautology *ta-tol o-ji, n* [G *ta tologia—t utos*, th same, and *logos*, word, discourse.] *An unnecessary repetition of the same meaning in different words needless repet tion.*

tavern *ta rn n.* [Fr *taverne*, fr L. *taberna*, a hed, a tavern, fr root of *tabula*, a board. TABLE.] *A house where liquors are sold, and other refreshments for guests provided, an inn.*

taverner *ta vern-er n One who keeps a ta ern*

taw *ta vt* pret. & pp *ta d, tad* ppr *taw ing ta ing* [A. Sax *t awian* to prepare to taw=D *touwen*, G *za en* to taw. G th *t ig n* to do to work skin *tool*.] *To m ke white leather fo gloves, &c by imbu g skins with al m, salt, an l other matters*

taw *ta n* [Origin unknown.] *A marble to be played with a game at marble*

tawdrily *ta dri-li, adv In a tawdry manne*

tawdriness *ta dri nes, n. State or quality of be ng tawdry*

tawdry *ta dri, a* [From *St Audrey* a corrupted f rm of St Ethelre da, at wh se fa r h l i m the i le of Ely laces and ch ap gay rnam nts are sa d to hav been s ll.] *k me and showy without taste or el g n e ha ing an e cess of sh wy orn me t tasteless ornamental ch ap an l h wy*

tawer *ta er n One who taws or dresses wh te leather*

tawery *ta e ri n* [*Taw* and *-ery* like *b e ery*.] *A place wh re skins are tawed or dyed w th alum*

tawniness *ta ni nes, n The quality of be ng tawny*

tawny *ta ni, a* [O Fr *tané* Fr *tanné*, ta ned, tawny pp of *ta er* to tan. TAN.] *Of a yellowish b f own col r like things tann l, or persons sun-burned*

tax, taks *n* [Fr *taxe* a tax fr *taxer* to tax fr L. *taxare* to handle to rate, to cen sure, f stem of *ta g , tact m* I touch (whence also *tangent task*, taste &c.) TANGENT.] *A contri t on or levied or imposed on person by som authority money l ied by authority from people to d fray the ex penses of g rnm nt or other publ ser v ces a rate duty or impost ch rged on income or property a disagreeabl r bur d nsome d ty or charg an exaction an oppress e demand——v t, pret & pp taxed takst pp taxing taks'ing To impose a tax on to levy money o other contribut ons from to load with a burde or burde s to put to a certa n strain or effort t censure, to accuse or charg in law to examine and allow or d sall w the items of charge in.*

taxability taxableness *taks-a-bil ti, taks a-bl-n n. The state of being taxable*

taxable *taks'a-bl, a That may be ta ed liabl by law to the assessm t of taxes*

taxation *taks-a hon, n* [L. *taxatio t xationis f taxa e* to tax.] *The act of levying taxes th imposition of taxes by proper authority the rais g of revenue requ ed for public serv ce by means of taxes the aggr gate of ta es*

tax-cart *taxed-cart taks'kärt, takst kart, n A light spri g-cart upon wh h only a low rate of tax is charge l.*

taxer *taks'e n One who ta es*

tax free *taks'f e a Exempt f om taxation*

tax-gatherer *taks'gath-er-er n A collect of taxes.*

taxidermic *tak-si-der'mik, a Pertaining to taxi lermy*

taxidermist *tak si-der mist, n A person k lled in tax lermy one who stuffs animals*

taxidermy *tak si-der mi, n* [G *taxi* an arranging order fr *tasso* I arrang and *derma*, kin.] *Th art of stuffi g ni mals, or of preparing and preserving the skins so as to gi an appearance of lif nd nature*

taxing master *tak ing mas-ter n An officer of a court of law who exam nes bills of costs, and allows or disallows tha ges*

taxology *tak-sol o-ji, n.* [G *taxis*, order and *logos* a discourse.] TAXONOMY

taxonomic *tak-s nom'ik, a P rtaining to ta onomy classificatory*

taxonomy *tak-son o-mi, n.* [G *taxis*, order and *nomos*, law.] *That d partment of natural h story which treats of the laws and principles of classificat o*

tax payer *taks'pā-er n One who pays a tax.*

tazza *tät'sa, n.* [It.] *A large ornamental cup or vase with a flat or shall w top s d ha ing a foot and han lles*

T cloth *tē kloth n A plain c tton cloth manufactured for the Ind a and China market so called from a large letter T being stamped on it.*

tea, tē *n* [Originally prono need and somet mes spelled *t y* fr Fr *thé* fr Ch nese *t h tha* tea.] *The dried leaves of plants of the Cam llia genus exten ively cultivated in China, Assam Ceylon &c th plant itself a decocti n or inf sion of tea leaves in boiling water any infus on or d coction of vegetables as sage-tea, &c. the e ening me l at which tea is usually served ——v t. pret & pp t ad, tēd* ppr *t aing t ing To take or drink tea.—— i T take tea*

tea caddy *tē'kad i n A small box for holdi g the tea used in a household.*

tea cake *tē'kāk, n. A light kind of cake eaten with tea.*

teach *t ch vt* pret & pp *taught tät* ppr *teach ng tech ing* [From A.Sax *t can* to teach, show command allied to *téon for tíhan* to accuse Goth *teiha* G *zeigen* to point out cog L. *dico* I say (whence *diction* &c.) Gr *d ikn mi* I sh w Skr *dic* to p int out *T ken* is akin.] *To in struct to inform to comm nicate to an th knowledge of to deli er as any doctrine, art, principles, or wor ls for in struction to tell to gi e intell g nce to accu t m to tra n in the use of to make familiar with to inform to show how, to show ——v i To pract se givi g instruction to perform th bu sness of a preceptor*

teachable *tech a-bl a That may be taught apt to learn docile*

teachableness *tech a-bl-nes, n. Quality f being teachable docility aptness.*

teacher *tech r n. On who teaches an instructor a precepto a tutor a school master a p each one who teaches religion*

tea-chest *tē chest n A box, lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is exported.*

teaching *tech ng n Act or business of i structing instruction doctrines or prin ciples ta ght*

tea cup *tē'kup n A small cup for drinking tea f om*

teak *tēk, n* [From the Tamil name.] *A*



Teak (*Tectona grandis*)

tree of the East Indies which furnishes an abu dance of hard and valu bl t mber

tea kettle *tē'ket-l, n A portable kettle in whi h wate boiled for making tea.*

teal *t l, n* [Same as *tel* or *t l* in D *t l g tal ing* a teal or m doubtful.] *A small Brit h duck which is found about fresh-w ter lakes and ponds.*

team *t m, n* [A.Sax. *tēam* offspri g, a series, a row whence *tyman*, to team=O Sax. *tom*, O Fris. *tam*, L.G *toom*, offspring D *toom* a brood, fr same stem as *tow t g*.] *A brood a flock of young ducks a n mber of animals in a line two or m re horses or other beasts harnessed together*

for drawing, the persons forming one of the sides in a game, match, &c

teamster, tēm'ster, *n* [From *team* and *-ster*] One who drives a team

tea-pot, tē'pot, *n* A vessel with a spout in which tea is infused

teapoy, *tē'poi, n* [An Indian word meaning literally *tripod*] A three-legged table, with a lifting top, for holding tea cup, sugar-basin, cream jug, &c

tear, tēr, *n* [A.Sax *tæhher, tedr, taer,* a tear =Icel. *tár,* Dan *taar, taare,* G *zahre,* Goth *tager,* cog Gr *dakry,* O L *dacryma,* L *lacruma,* Ir *dear,* W *daiger,* Gael *deur*, probably fr a root meaning to bite or be sharp, seen in Skr *daç,* to bite] A drop of the watery fluid secrcted by a special gland, and appearing in the eyes, any transparent drop of fluid, also, a solid transparent drop, as of some resins

tear, tār *v t.* pret *tore,* tōr, pp *torn,* tōrn, ppr *tearing,* tār'ing, old pret *tare,* obsolete [A.Sax. *teran,* to tear or rend=Goth (*ga*)*tairan,* to break, G *zehren,* D and L G *teren,* Dan *tære,* to consume, same root as Gr *derō,* I flay, Skr *dar,* to split *Tire* is akin] To pull in pieces, to make a rent or rents in, to lacerate, to rend, to make furrows or grooves in by violence, to wound, to separate by violent measures to drag, to pull with violence, to remove by violence, to break up, to make dissension in, to cause or make by rending —*v i* To be rent or torn, to rage, to act with turbulent violence —*n* A rent a fissure

tear-drop, *tēr'drop, n A tear*

tearer, tār'er, *n* One who tears or rends

tearful, tēr'ful, *a* Abounding with tears, weeping, shedding tears

tearfulness, tēr'ful-nes, *n* State of being tearful.

tearless, tēr'les, *a* Shedding no tears, without tears, unfeeling

tear-stained, tēr'stānd, *a* Stained or marked with tears, having traces of tears

tease, tēz, *v t* pret & pp *teased,* tēzd, ppr *teasing,* tēz'ing [A. Sax *taesan,* to pluck, to tease=Dan *tæse, tæsse,* to tease wool, D *teezen* to pick, to tease, L G *tasen,* to pull akin G *zausen,* to tug, tear *Teasel* is from this, and *touse, tussle,* are allied] To pull apart the fibres of, to comb or card, as wool or flax, to vex with importunity, petty requests, or raillery to annoy, to torment

teasel, tē'zl, *n* [Also written *teazel* A.Sax *taesl,* teasel, fr *taesan,* to tease TEASE] The fuller's thistle, the head or burr of which, with its hooked bracts, is used for raising the nap on woollen cloths, any contrivance similarly used.—*v t* pret & pp *teaseled,* tē'zld, ppr *teaseling,* tē'zl ing To raise a nap, as on cloth, by means of teasels

teaseler, tē'zl er, *n* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth

teaser, tēz'er, *n* One who teases or vexes

tea-service, tē'ser-vis, *n* A complete set of dishes or utensils for the tea table

tea-set, tē'set, *n* A tea-service

teasing, tēz'ing, *p a* Vexing irritating, annoying —**teasingly,** tēz'ing li *adv* So as to tease or vex.

tea-spoon, tē'spōn, *n* A small spoon used in tea-drinking

teat, tēt, *n* [A. Sax. *tit, titt* a teat=L G and O D *titte,* G *zitze,* a teat, cog Ir and Gael *did,* a teat] The projecting part of the female breast the nap of a woman the nipple, the dug of a beast

tea-taster, tē'tāst-er, *n* A person who judges the qualities of teas by tasting their infusions

teated tēt'ed *a* Having teats

tea-things tē'thingz, *n pl* The utensils required for the tea table,

tea-urn, tē'ern, *n* An urn for supplying heated water for tea

techily, tetchily, tech'i li *adv* In a techy manner, peevishly, fretfully, frowardly

techiness tetchiness, tech'i nes *n* Quality or character of being techy, peevishness, fretfulness.

technic, tek'nik, *a* [See next] Technical

—*n* Method of manipulation in any art, artistic execution, mechanical part of an artistic performance

technical, tek'ni kal, *a* [L *technicus,* fr Gr *technikos,* pertaining to art or craft, artistic, fr *technē,* art, akin to *tel mōn,* a *carpenter, Skr tak-sh, to shape*] Pertaining to the mechanical arts, appertaining to an art, science, profession, handicraft, business, or the like

technicality, tek ni kal'i ti, *n*, pl. **technicalities,** tek ni-kal'i tiz. Quality or state of being technical, a technical feature or expression

technically, tek'ni-kal-li, *adv* In a technical manner, according to the precise signification of technical terms

technics, tek'niks, *n* The arts in general (used as a sing), technical objects or terms

technological, tek no-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to technology

technologist, tek-nol'o-jist, *n* One who treats of or is well versed in technology

technology, tek nol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *technē,* art, and *logos,* discourse TECHNICAL] That branch of knowledge which deals with the industrial arts or handicrafts, the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts

techy, tetchy, tech'i, *a* [From old *teche, tache,* a blemish, a vice, fr Fr *tache,* a spot, supposed to be akin to *tack.*] Peevish, fretful, irritable

tectonic, tek-ton'ik, *a* [L *tectonicus,* Gr *tektonikos,* fr *tektōn, tektonos,* a carpenter, a *builder* TECHNICAL] Pertaining to building or construction —**tectonics** tek-ton'iks, *n* The art of building or construction

ted, ted, *v t* pret & pp *tedded,* ted'ed, ppr *tedding,* ted'ing [Apparently fr W *teddu,* to spread out] To spread or turn, as newmowed grass or hay

tedder, ted'er, *n* One who teds, an implement that spreads newly-mown grass

tedious tē'di us *a* [L *tædiosus,* fr *tædium,* tedium (q v)] Tiresome, wearisome, irksome, tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness, fatiguing, dilatory, tardy

tediously, tē'di us-li, *adv* In a tedious manner, wearisomely

tediousness, tē'di us nes, *n* Quality or state of being tedious, wearisomeness, tiresomeness

tedium, tē'di um, *n* [L. *tædium,* fr *tædet,* it wearies] Irksomeness, wearisomeness.

tee tē, *n* [Icel *tja,* to mark, to note] A point of aim or starting point in certain games, as quoits, curling, and golf

teem, tēm, *v i* pret & pp *teemed,* tēmd, ppr *teeming,* tēm'ing [A.Sax *téman, tyman,* to produce TEAM] To bring forth young, to be pregnant, to be overflowingly full, to be prolific or abundantly fertile, to be stocked to overflowing —*v t* To produce, to bring forth.

teemer, tēm'er, *n* One who teems

teeming, tēm'ing *p a* Producing young, prolific overflowing, exceedingly abundant

teen, tene, tēn, *n* [A. Sax *teóna,* injury, vexation] Grief, sorrow

teens, tēnz, *n pl* The years of one's age having the termination *-teen*

teeth, tēth *n* pl. of *tooth*

teethe, tēTH, *v i* pret & pp *teethed,* tēTHd, ppr *teething,* tēTH'ing [From the noun *teeth*] To have the teeth growing or cutting the gums

teething, tēTH'ing, *n* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, called also dentition, period when the first set of teeth are growing

tectotal, tē'tō-tal, *a.* [Formed by reduplication of the initial letter of *total,* for the sake of emphasis comp *tectotum* which probably suggested this word] Entire or complete (colloq), pertaining to total abstinence totally abstaining from intoxicants

tectotaler, tectotaller, tē'tō tal-er, *n* One who binds himself to abstain entirely from intoxicating liquors, a total abstainer

tectotalism, tē'tō-tal izm *n* The principles or practice of tectotallers

tee-totum, tē tō'tum, *n* [That is *T-totum, totum* represented by T, from the T marked upon it and standing for L *totum,* the whole, the whole stakes being won when T turns up, comp *tectotal* TOTAL] A small four-sided toy of the top kind, made to spin, and *used by children in a game of chance*

tegular, teg'ū-ler, *a* [L *tegula,* a tile, fr *tego,* I cover TEGUMENT] Resembling a tile, consisting of tiles

tegulated, teg'ū-lāt-ed, *a* [See prec] Composed of overlapping plates or scales

tegument, teg'ū ment, *n* [L *tegumentum,* a covering, fr *tegō,* I cover, cog with E *thatch* (q v)] A cover or covering, any natural covering, as of an animal, an integument

tegumentary, teg ū ment'a ri, *a* Pertaining to teguments

teil, tēl, *n* [O Fr *teal,* fr L *tilia,* the linden] The lime tree or linden

teind, tēnd, *n* [Icel *tiund,* a tenth, and hence a *tithe, fr tiu,* ten=Sw *tiende,* Goth *taihunda,* the tenth] In Scotland, a tithe that portion of the annual value of land which is or may be assessed to pay the clergy of the Established Church

telautograph, te-lâ'tō-graf, *n* [Gr *tēle,* far off, and E *autograph.*] A telegraph that reproduces a facsimile of the person's handwriting who sends a message

telegram, te'lē gram, *n* [Gr *tēle,* at a distance, and *gramma,* something written, fr *graphō,* I write] A communication sent by telegraph, a telegraphic message

telegrammic, te-lē gram'ik, *a* Pertaining to a telegram, having the character of a telegram

telegraph, te'lē-graf, *n* [From Gr *tēle,* at a distance, and *graphō.* I write] Any apparatus for conveying intelligence beyond the limits of distance at which the voice is audible, usually restricted to the electric telegraph, an appuratus variously constructed for transmitting messages or communications along a wire by means of electricity, sometimes, a telegram —*v t* pret & pp *telegraphed,* te'lē-graft, ppr *telegraphing,* te'lē-graf-ing To convey or announce by telegraph

telegraph-cable, te'lē graf kā bl, *n* A strong cable, composed of wires, gutta-percha, &c, for a submarine telegraph.

telegraphic, telegraphical, te lē-graf'-ik te lē-graf'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to the telegraph, made by a telegraph, communicated by a telegraph

telegraphically, te-lē graf'ik al-li *adv* In a telegraphic manner by the telegraph

telegraphist, te'lē graf-ist, *n* [*Telegraph* and *-ist*] One who works a telegraph

telegraphy, te-leg'ra-fi, *n* [*Telegraph* and *-y*] The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph

telemeter, te-lem'et-er, *n* [Gr *tēle,* at a distance, and *metron,* a measure] A range-finder or similar instrument, an electric instrument to transmit variations marked by some physical instrument

telemetry, te-lem'e-tri, *n* Measurement or observation by means of a telemeter

teleological, tel'ē-ō-loj'ik al, *a* Pertaining to teleology

teleologically, tel'ē-ō-loj'ik-al li, *adv* In a teleological manner

teleologist, tel-ē-ol'o-jist, *n* One versed in teleology

teleology, tel ē-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *telos telcos,* an end, and *logos* discourse] The science or doctrine of final causes, the science treating of the end or design for which things were created

teleostean, tel-ē-os'tē-an, *a* [Gr *teleos, telcos,* complete, and *osteon* a bone] An order of fishes having a well-ossified skeleton, and including most familiar food fishes —*n.* One of this division of fishes

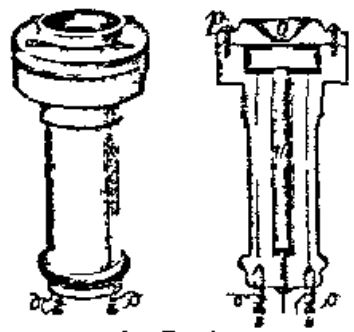
telepathic, te-le-path'ik, *a* Pertaining to telepathy

telepathist, te lep'a thist, *n* One who exhibits the phenomena of telepathy

telepathy, te lep'a-thi *n* [Gr *tēle,* at a distance, *pathos,* feeling] The occult com-

municat on of facts feelings, o mp ess ons be ween persons at some distance from each othe

telephone tel fōn, n. [G Tle, at a distance and *phon* sc nd.] A nstrument wh h ransm ts sound beyond s na ural lim ts of audibili y more especially an n strument transm ting sound and words



Be T phone.

o l on hp ece p, Th n metal plate fi rat g to he e nd of h ice, cor ected w h tel graph wires seen as m, I ar magnet

n ter d by the human oice by m ans of electrica y and elegraph wires, the brat ns of a h n y late caused by th soun be ng lectrically tra sm ted an repro-duced by a correspon li g plate ——v t. pret. & pp *telephoned*, tel fōnd; ppr *phon g* tel fo ning To transmit by mea s of the te ph e

telephonic tel fon k, *a.* Relat ng to the te phon commun cated by h tele hone

telephonist t, te'le-fon-ist, *n.* A person ersed n telepho y

telephony te lef o- n. The transmis-si n of communicat ns by e telephone

telescope tel -skōp n. [F *lescope* f Gr *te eskopos*, seeing at a distance—*tele* at a distance and *skopeō* I v w.] An op cal ns rumen essen tially consist g of a se of lenses fixed n a ube mp yed in viewing distant ob ects, which are seen by as if nea o much neare ——v t. pret. & pp *te scoped*, tel -skōpt; pp *telescoping* tel ak p-ing To dri e h parts of into each othe like the movable joints of a pock telescope.

telescopic, te e-skop- k, *a.* P rtai g to perf rme l by o resembling a te escope seen o y by a te escope

telescopically te l. kop k a l *ad* In a telescop manne y th telescope

telescopist t te'le-sk p- st, *n.* One sk led n using he telescope.

telescopy te- es'ko-pi, *n.* The art of using the telescope

telespectroscope te lē-spek trō-sk p *n.* *te e*, at a distance a d *spectroscope*] An nstrumen composed of a telescope nd spectroscope f e am ning spectra of the su ans o her hea en y bod es.

telic te k, *a.* [*telos* end.] Denoting end or purpose

tell el, *v.* pret & pp *old*, tōld; ppr *te l-ing* te ng. [A.Sax *tellan*, to tell, announce con n O Fri *tella*, Sax. *tellian*, D *tellen*, D n. *telle* Ice *telja*, o tell, number &c. Cl *zählen* to number Closely ak to *ale* q] To numbe count, or en me-rate *or* coun on *dynamic* *to state or* *express* n words to relate to narra e to bear e to make known o show by words to disclose to divulge to con ess to betray to acknowledge to publi h to unf ld to interpret to explain to discern so as to be a le to say to distinguish to decide upon to nform to assure to assert to to g n order or request to to bid T tell g, to coun off to detach on some special d y ——v.i. To g e an account to mak report to speak or gi information to take effect to produce a marked effect to play the informer

tellable a-bl, *a.* Capa o being t

teller e n. On who tells ne w o relates one who numbers o co nts an office of a bank who rece es and pays money one appointed to c unt v es n a d sion in t House of C mmons o na j mee ing

tellership tel -sh p *n.* The office o emp oym of a ll

telling te g p *a.* Ha g o p oduci g great effect n ; essi e

tell tale te āl, *a.* T ll g ta s officious-y re eal g serv ng be ray hi g ——n. O e who mp oper y discloses pri ate concerns, makes kn wn wha he sh u suppress a in rum n ord oef un g indica g regi tering oth rwise gi ng som des red informa on

tellural te ū ral, *a.* [L. *te us* earth cog Sk *ala* the ground A.Sax *he u*, a board.] Pertaining to h earth

tellurian tel ū ri an *a.* [See pre] P tain ng to he earth or to an inha tan of th earth.——n. An inhabitan of h earth

telluric tel-u rik *a.* [TELLURAL.] P ta n ng to he earth o to tellurium

tellurium te ū ri-um *n.* From L. *te us* th earth.] A non m talli m of a n wh te crysta ne appearan ce, esemb ng sulphur in ts chem cal la ons

telegerage tel fer aj *n.* [Badly f rmed f G *te* fa *pher* I carry.] A system of ransporting goods on a k f of e ated railway by means of e ectric y

telson son, *n.* [G an extrem y.] The ast j nt n be a l n n of crustacea.

temerarious tem-e rā ri s, *a.* [L. *teme rius* rash (see next.)] Rash reckless care ess.

temerity te me'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr *tem ri* L. *temeritas*, rashness, f *temer*, rash y, sam root as Skr *tamas*, da kness, E *d m*.] Co tempt of da ger treme bo ness p ecipitancy reck essness rash ess.

temper, tem pe r, *v.t.* & pp *emper d*, tem'perd pp *emperi g* tem pe ng F *empérer* tu tem pe to mod ra e, f L. *tempera e*, to regulate mix prope y tempe f *mpus tempŏris* me (seen also in *distemper a temple* &c TEMPORAL.) To proportion duly to mix or com ne in d e proportion to m and work up to q tali y by nterm ix ure of some ngredients to re d the excess, vi ce or se ri y of o modera e to calm to f rm to a p pe de-gree of hardness, as steel.——n. Due m ure or proportion of d ff rent q ia es dispos ion const tu on of the m d, par icular y wi h regar to h pass ns and affect s special o pecu iar d spos tion temperamen heat of m nd, crita on e state o a metal as to s hardness m ll character mean or med um.

tempera tem pe-ra, *n.* [ ] In *paint g* he sam as *Distemper*

temperable tem'pe -a-bl *a.* Ca a of being tempered.

temperament tem pe a-m nt, *n.* [L *temperamentum*, adm xtu mo lerat on, f *tempero* TEMPER.] Du m x ure of lements or qual es adj s men op-posing nfl nces he peculiar *or* special phys cal organ ation by wh h the ma ne f act g feeling an th nk g of each person is permanen y affected combi ed mental and ph sical constitu on a certain ad stmen of he omes or tervals o he scale in fixed-toned musical ins ruments, as th pi no, wi h h view of s ui g he *scale for* mer n and keys w thout off nce to the ea

temperance tem pe -ans. [F *tempe ance* L. *temperantia*, moderati m, f *tem perans*, *-antis* ppr of *temper* I regula e TEMPER.] Modera ion so riety articu-larly ha bi ual moderation rega d to be ndulgence f h n ural appet tes and pass ons som times loosely used to mean total abstinence from ntoxicants.

temperate tem per-at, *a.* [L. *temperatus*, pp of *tempero* TEMPER.] Moderate not excess e moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions abstemious not ma ke l w h pass n n v kn o e s s eas regards he use f languag proce e ng from mperance free f m arden pas-s n ca m oo , measured s c n t la e to e cess of hea as c mate Tem pera e zones, th zones f h earth betw en he roj s a he po la ci les, where the limate is g n ra y mperate

temperately tem pe a *ad.* In a n pera e mann o gree moderate y without e cess o a g nce ca m y sobe y w h n t ence ass n

temperate ess tem pe h nes *n.* Qua-y f being mper te modera m, ree d m fro n excess ca n ess cool ss reas nablen ss

temperate re tem pe a n [L. *m per a* due m as re tem ra re f *tempera* to empe q v.)] Th sta of a body o of a regi n of he earth w th re-ga d o h a as f o n ated by he therm m te h degree ntens y of th hea ff cts f a bo y c ma c hea

tempered tem perd, *a.* I ar g a certa n dispos n or tempe disposed, used h fly in compos on

tempering, tem pe ng, *n.* The process of gi ng the equi e tempe o d gree of ha dness or so ness, as to ron o s eel.

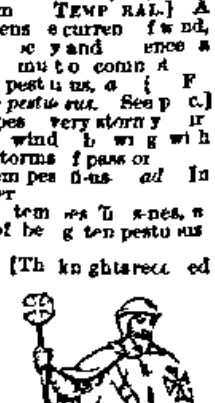
tempest tem pe t, *n.* [O F *empest* Fr *tempête* (x L. *tempestas* a tempest, t me season, f *tempus* m TEMPORAL.] A v n str rm an extens e curren f w nd, ru g wi h gr at v e y and ence a hurrica e a vi n mu to comn a

tempestuous tem pest u us, *a.* [F *tempetueux* L.L. *en pestu us*. See p c.] Perta ning to a tempes very storm y ir b n rough wi h wind h wi g wi h nce sub ect to storms f pass or

tempestuously tem pes ū-us *ad* In a tempestu us ma ner

tempestuousness tem es ū s-nes, *n.* Sta o characte of be g tem pestu us storm em

temple tem pl, *n.* [Th kn ghts rec ed name f m se fact a ori gina h ad-quarters was n h palace of Ba dwin II. n J ru-salem, sa h e been bu on h site of So m n te e The *Templ* n Lon-don g ts name f m he k s, an he law rs got h name f om See next. e of a gi us mil tary or de first esta lished at Jerusa m to o ect pi grims tra g to he Ho y Land a student of the law s wy o ndo n] ng he Tem le n Lon on



T mplar

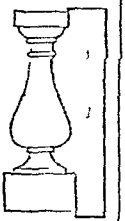
Good Templars a mov rn society based on tee total princi es an orga ized to some ten lik h f ern asons.

temple em pl *n.* F *ple* f L. *emplum*, a templ ori ginally a place mark f cu off f roo *tem* as n G *mnī* I t, wh ce *temen* a tem See prec.] A lace of worsh p dedicated o se service som d yo de es he bu ing et t by he Jews for the w rsh p lod at Jerusa m a Christian place of pu worsh p a urch (wi h cap) he esta ishmen n London nhabited by he k ights Templars, the w inns of court erected on s site and occup ed by barristers or s udents of aw—he M ldl an he I ner T m

temple tem pl, *n.* [Fr *tem l* (F *empe* he *tempe* f L. *tempora*, he temp es of he head pl. of *empus*, tim origin ly space TEMPORAL.] The part of th s e o he head between the f rehead and the ear

templet, template tem plet, tem p at, *n.* [Comp F *temple*, *templet* a mechanical

appliance of several kinds, L *templum* a small timber] A board or piece of sheet-iron whose edge is shaped so that it may serve as a guide in making an article with a correspon ding contour



Templet for a Baluster

tempo, tem'pō, *n* [It *tempo*, fr L *tempus*, time] The time of a piece of music, musical time

temporal, tem'pō-ral, *a* [O Fr *temporal*, Fr *temporel*, fr L *temporalis*, tem poral, pertaining to time and to the temples, fr *tem pus, temporis* time season, &c (seen in *tense*, *n*, *con temporary*, *extempore*) *tem pora* the temples of the head root doubtful. Akin *tempest*] Pertaining to time pertaining to this life, or this world, not spiritual or ecclesiastical secular measured or limited by time or by this life or this state of things, having limited existence, opposed to *eternal*, relat ing to a tense in grammar, pertaining to the temples of the head.—*n* Anything temporal or secular, a temporalty

temporality, tem pō-ral'i-ti, *n* pl. **temporalities** tem pō-ral'i tiz The state or quality of being temporal, a secular possession, *pl* revenues of an ecclesiastic from lands, tithes, &c opposed to *spiritualities*

temporally tem'pō ral li *adv* In a *temporal manner, with respect to time or* this life only

temporalness, tem'pō ral nes, *n* The state or quality of being temporal

temporalty, tem'pō-ral ti, *n* [*Temporal* and *-ty*] The laity secular people, a secu lar possession, a temporality

temporarily, tem'pō-ra-ri li, *adv* In a temporary manner, for a time only provi sionally

temporary, tem'pō-ra ri, *a* [Fr *tempo raire*, L *temporarius*, fr *tempus, temporis*, time TEMPORAL.] Pertaining to time, lasting but for a time, existing or continu ing for a limited time transient, fleeting, transitory, provisional

temporization, tem'pō-ri-zā"shon, *n* The act of temporizing

temporize tem'pō riz, *v i* pret & pp *tem porized* tem'pō-rizd, ppr *temporizing*, tem'-pō-riz ing [Fr *temporiser*, fr L *tempus temporis*, time TEMPORAL] To comply with the time or occasion, to humour or yield to the current of opinion or to circum stances, to trim to use political devices

temporizer, tem'pō-riz er, *n* One who temporizes, a time server, a trimmer

temporizing tem'pō-riz ing *p a* Apt to temporize, complying with the humours and opinions of men time serving

tempt, temt, *v t* pret & pp *tempted*, temt'-ed, ppr *tempting*, temt'ing [O Fr *tempter* (*Fr tenter*), fr L *temptare*, *tentare*, to try, prove, test, incite, probably fr *teneo*, *tentum*, I hold, whence *tenant*, &c TENABLE.] To solicit or incite to an evil act, to incite to something wrong by presenting inducements that are plausible or alluring, *to provoke*, to incite, to entice, to allure, to decoy to seduce, to try the patience of, to put to a test.

temptable, temt'a-bl *a* Liable to be tempted

temptation, tem tā'shon *n* [O Fr *temp tacion*, Fr *tentation*, L *tentatio*] The act of tempting or state of being tempted, en tcement to evil, solicitation of the passions, enticements to evil proceeding from the prospect of pleasure or advantage trial, that which is presented to the mind as an inducement to evil, an allurement to any thing indifferent or even good (collon)

tempter, temt'er, *n* One who tempts one who solicits or entices to evil the devil

tempting temt'ing, *p a* Adapted to tempt, entice, or allure, attractive, seduc tive

temptingly, temt'ing li, *adv* In a tempt ing manner

temptress temt'res, *n* [*Tempter* and *-ess*] A female who tempts or entices

temse tems, tems *n* [A Sax *temes*, a sieve=D *tems*, a colander, a strainer] A sieve, a searce, a bolter

temulence, *tem'u lens*, *n* [*O Fr temu lence*, fr L *temulentia*, drunkenness, fr *temulentus*, drunken ABSTEMIOUS] In toxication, drunkenness

temulent tem'u lent, *a* [L *temulentus* See prec.] Drunken, given to drunkenness]

ten, ten, *a* [A Sax. *ten*, *tyn*, ten=O Sax *tehan*, D *tien*, Goth *taihun* G *zehn*, Icel. *tiu*, Sw *tio*, D an *ti*, cog L *decem*, Gr *del a*, Skr *daçan*, W *deu*, Armor *dek*, Ir *deag*, Gael *deich* all meaning ten, root unknown] Twice five nine and one —*n* The number of twice five a figure or symbol denoting ten units, as 10 or X, a playing card with ten spots

tenable, te'na bl, *a* [Fr *tenable* fr *tenir*, L *tenere*, to hold, seen also in *tenant tena cious*, *tenement*, *tenor*, *tenure*, *abstain con tain*, *obtain*, *retain*, &c, same root as in *tendo*, I stretch, *tempto*, I tempt TEND TEMPT] That may be held maintained or defended against any assailant, or against attempts to take or overthrow it, capable of being maintained in argument.

tenableness, **tenability**, te'na-bl nes, te na bil'i ti, *n* State of being tenable

tenacious, te nā'shus, *a* [Fr *tenace*, L. *tenax*, *tenacis*, fr *teneo* I hold TENABLE.] Holding, fast or inclined to hold fast, in clined *to retain what is in pos-se- ion re* tentive, apt to retain long what is committed to it apt to adhere to another substance adhesive tough, having great cohesive force among its particles

tenaciously, te nā'shus li, *adv* In a tenacious manner obstinately, with firm adherence, toughly

tenaciousness, te nā'shus-nes *n* Quality of being tenacious, tenacity

tenacity, te nas'i ti *n* [Fr *tenacite*, L *tenacitas*, fr *tenax* TENACIOUS.] State or quality of being tenacious adhesiveness glutinousness, stickiness, that property of bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder, toughness, cohesiveness

tenancy, te'nan si, *n* [*Tenant* and *-cy*= O Fr *tenance* TENANT] A holding or occupying lands or tenements as a tenant, period of occupancy as tenant, tenure

tenant te'nant, *n* [Fr *tenant*, holding, a tenant or holder ppr of *tenir*, L *tenere* to hold. TENABLE.] A person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant lease, or at will, one who occupies lands or houses for which he pays rent one who has possession of any place a dweller an occupant —*v t* pret & pp *tenanted*, te'nant-ed ppr *tenanting*, te'nant ing To hold or possess as a tenant —*v i* To live as a tenant to dwell

tenantable, te'nant a bl, *a* In a state suitable for a tenant fit to be rented

tenantless, te'nant les, *a* Having no tenant unoccupied

tenant-right, te'nant-rit, *n* A term for various rights or claims which tenants main tain against their landlords

tenantry, te nant-ri, *n* [*Tenant* and *ry*] The body of tenants.

tench, *tensh n* [O Fr *tenche*, Fr *tanche* L L *tinca*, a tench] A European fresh water fish of the carp family, very tenacious of life

tend, tend, *v i* pret & pp *tended*, tend'ed, ppr *tending* tend'ing [L *tendo* I stretch out, extend bend, hold a certain course aim tend (seen also in *attend extend*, *contend*, *intend superintend*, *tense* (*a*) *tent*, &c) same root as L *teneo* I hold, Gr *teinō*, I stretch Skr *tan*, I stretch THIN, TENDRIL TENABLE.] To move in or have a certain direction, to be directed to have influence towards producing a certain effect (with in finitives following), to conduce or contribute

tend, tend, *v t* pret. & pp *tended*, tend ed ppr *tending*, tend'ing [Contr from *attend*, *i* To attend, to accompany as assistant or protector to guard, to take care of to have charge of, to attend to —*v i* To attend to wait as attendants or servants, to attend as something inseparable with *on* or *upon*

tendance, ten'dans *n* Act of tending or *attending*, attendance

tendency, ten'den si, *n* [Fr *tendance*, fr L *tendens*, *tendentis*, ppr of *tendo*, I stretch TEND (I)] Influence causing one to tend or incline in a certain direction, inclination, inclining or contributing influence leaning, bent, proneness

tender, ten'der, *n* [From *tend* for *attend*] One who tends or attends, a small vessel employed to attend on a larger one, for supplying her with stores, or to convey in telligence, on railways, a carriage attached to the locomotive, and carrying the fuel, water, &c

tender, ten'der *v t* pret & pp *tendered*, ten'derd ppr *tendering* ten'der ing [Fr *tendre*, to reach or stretch out fr L *tendere*, to stretch out TEND (I)] To present for acceptance, *to offer in payment or satisfaction* of a demand —*n* An offer either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, any offer for acceptance, an offer in writing made by one party to an other, to execute some specified work, &c, at a certain rate, the thing offered

tender ten'der, *a* [Fr *tendre*, fr L *tener*, tender, delicate, soft young, fr same root as *tenuis*, thin, *tendo* I stretch (whence *tend*), *teneo*, I hold (as *tenable*), and E *thin The d is inserted as in gender, thunder* TEND (I)] Easily broken bruised, or injured, not firm or hard, fragile very sensible to pain delicate not hardy or able to endure hardship, young weak, feeble, susceptible of the softer passions compassionate kind affectionate merciful, pitiful, exciting kind concern, expressive of the softer passions, gentle, mild unwilling to give pain apt to give pain when spoken of adapted to excite feeling or sympathy, pathetic, scrupulous, cautious (*with of*)

tender-hearted, ten'der hart-ed *a* Hav ing a tender heart or great sensibility, susceptible of the softer passions, as love, pity, or kindness

tenderly, ten'der li, *adv* In a tender manner with tenderness, mildly, gently fondly kindly with pity or affection

tenderness, ten'der nes, *n* The state or character of being tender, delicacy aptness to be hurt or injured, susceptibility affection compassion, gentleness, fondness scrupulosity pathos

tendinous ten'din us, *a* [Fr *tendineux*, fr *tendon*, a tendon (q v)] Pertaining to a tendon, *full of tendons* sinewy

tendon ten'don *n* [Fr *tendon* fr L *tendo*, I stretch TEND (I)] A sinew a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone

tendril, ten'dril, *n* [Fr *tendrille* fr *tendre*, tender (q v)] A slender twining growth, by which a plant attaches itself to something for support — **tendrilled** ten'drild, *a* Furnished with *tendrils*

tenebrific te nē brif ik *a* [L *tenebræ*, darkness, and *facio*, I make] Producing darkness

tenebrosity, te nē bros'i ti, *n* State of be ing tenebrous darkness gloominess gloom

tenebrous tenebrose te'nē brus te'nē-brōs, *a* [L *tenebrosus* fr *tenebræ* dark ness perhaps co, with *dim*] Dark gloomy

tenement te'ne ment *n* [Fr *tènement*, L.L *tenementum*, fr L. *teneo* I hold. TEN ABLE] *Lit* what is held or occupied an abode a habitation an apartment or apart ments used by one family, in *law*, any permanent property that may be held

tenemental tenementary, te-ne-ment'al, te ne ment'a ri *a* Pertaining to a tenement or to tenements, capable of being leased held by tenants

tenement-house te'ne ment hous *n* A house or block of building divided into dwellings for separate families

tenesmic te nez'm ik, *a* Pertaining to or characterized by tenesmus

tenesmus, te nes'mus, *n* [F om Gr *teinesmos* (*r t n*' I stretch I strain] A continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels, accompanied by straining but without any discharge.

tenet ten't *n* [L *tenet* he holds, 3rd pers sing of *tenĕo*, I hold TENABLE.] That which a person holds, believes, or maintains as a part of his creed, a doctrine opinion principle or dogma.

tenfold ten'fold, *a* [*T* and *fold*] Ten times as much

tenioid tē'ni-oid, *a* Same as *Tenioid*

tennis ten'is, *n* [said to be fr Fr *tenez* take it (fr *ten* L. *tenere*, to hold) a word which the French use when the ball is struck] A game in which a ball is driven against a wall, and caused to rebound, the players striking it alternately with a racket the object being to keep the ball up as long as possible See LAWN-TENNIS

tennis-court ten'is-kort, *n* An oblong court in which tennis is played.

tenon ten'on, *n* [Fr *tenon*, f *tenir* L. *tenere* to hold] TENABLE.] The specially shaped end of a piece of wood or the like to be inserted into a corresponding cavity called the *mortise* in order to form a joint See MORTISE

tenon saw ten'on-sa, *n* A small saw with a brass or steel back used for cutting tenons, &c

tenor ten'or *n* [L *tenor*, a holding on, course tenor fr *tenĕo* I hold L. TENABLE.] A prevailing course or direction general course or drift of thought or language general sense spirit, or meaning purport substance, as in a discourse the whole ghost of the male adult chest voice so called because in former times the leading melody was given to this voice the part above the bass in harmonized music one who sings a tenor part —*a* Adapted for singing or playing the tenor —*T nor clef*, the C clef, placed on the fourth line

tenrec tanrec te'rek tan'rek, *n* [Native Madagascar name] An animal allied to the hedgehog inhabiting Madagascar

tense tens, [O Fr *tens* Mod Fr *temps*, *n* fr L *tempus* time. TEMPORAL] One of the forms which a verb takes order to express the time of action of that which is affirmed.

tense tens, *a* [L. *tensus* pp of *tendo* I stretch TEND (I).] Stretched drawn tight strained to stiffness rigid not lax

tensely tens'li, *ad* In a tense manner with tension.

tenseness tens'nes, *n* State of being tense or stretched to stiffness

tensile tens'il, *a* [*Tense* (*a*) and *-il*] Pertaining to tension capable of tension

tensility ten-sil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being tensile

tension, ten'shun, *n*. [Fr *tension*, L *tensio* fr *tendo* I stretch. TEND (I).] The act of stretching or straining the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness tightness mental strain strained exertion of effort in *mech* the force by which a bar rod, or string is pulled when forming part of a system in *f* *ctricity* intensity or the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by the lectrometer in *phy ics*, elastic force

tension rod ten'shun rod, *n* A rod in a structure holding together opposite parts

tensity tens'i-ti, *n*. [*Tense* (*a*) and *-ity*] State of being tense tenseness.

tensor ten'sor *n* [From L. *tendo tensum* I stretch.] A muscle that extends or stretches the part to which it is fixed.

tent, tent, *n*. [F *tente*, L.L. *tenta*, a tent bit, something stretched out or extended, f *tent* pp of L. *tendo* I stretch. TEND (I).] A portable house or shelter consisting of some flexible covering such as skins, matting or canvas stretched and maintained by poles.— *v i* pret. & pp *tent d*, tent ed ppr *tent ing* tent'i ng To lodge in a tent to tabernacle. — *v t* To supply with a tent or tents.

tent tent wine tent tent win *n* [Sp *t t* d ep-coloured, fr L. *tinctus* pp of *tingo* I dye TINGE] A Spanish wine of a deep-red colour

tent, tent, *v t* pret & pp *tent d*, tent ed ppr *tenting* tent'ing [Fr *tenter* fr L *tento* to feel, to try TEMPT.] To probe to keep open with a tent or pledget —*n* A roll of lint or linen &c used to dilate or keep open a sore from which matter is discharged

tentacle ten'ta-kl, *n sing* and *pl* [L.L *tentacul m*, fr L. *tent* I grasp I feel TEMPT.] A filiform animal movable process or organ of various animals, used for prehension or as a feeler

tentacled ten'ta-kld *a* Having tentacles.

tentacular ten ta'ku ler *a*. Pertaining to tentacles.

tentative ten'ta-tiv *a* [Fr *tentatif* f L *tentātum* tent *i m*, I try TEMPT.] Done by way of trial experimental serving to follow new experimental empirical —*n* An essay a trial

tentatively ten'ta-tiv li *ad* In a tentative manner by way of experiment or trial

tent bed tent bed, *n* A post bedstead, having the roof formed like a tent.

tented tent'ed, *a* Covered or furnished with tents.

tenter ten'ter *n* [From provincial *tent* to tend or attend.] A person in a manufactory who looks after machines, so that they may be in proper order

tenter ten'ter *n* [Fr *tenture* L.L *tentūra*, a stretching a tenter f L *tend tentus* I stretch. TEND (I).] A machine for stretching cloth by means of hooks called *tenter hooks* a tenter hook —*v t* pret & pp *tentered* f tent'erd ppr *tentering* ten'ter ing To hang or stretch on tenters.

tenter hook, ten'ter huk *n* A hook for stretching cloth on a tenter *fig* anything that painfully trains, racks, or tortures

tenth tenth *a* [*Ten* and *-th*] Coming after other nine the first after the ninth. —*n* A tenth part one of ten equal parts of a thing or the

tenthly tenth'li, *ad* In the tenth place

tent peg, **tent pin** tent'peg te'pin *n* A peg driven into the ground for fastening the rope of a tent.

tent pegging tent'peg ing, *n* A sport in which a rider tries who can at full speed carry off on the point of a lance a tent-peg driven into the ground.

tenuirostral ten ū i ros'tral, *a* [L.



Tenuirostral Beaks.

a Sunbird (*Nectarinia afra*). *b* Hummingbird (*Trochilus rec virostris*)

ten is thin *rostrum* a beak] Slender billed as birds of certain birds.

tenuity ten-ū'i-ti [Fr *ténuité* L. *tenuitas*, f *tenuis* thin fr root meaning to stretch as in L. *tendo*.] State of being thin or fine thinness slenderness scantiness rareness thinness as of a fluid.

tenuous ten'ū us, *a* [see prec.] Thin slender rare subtle not dense

tenure ten'ūr *n* [Fr *tenure* L.L *tenura*, fr L. *tenĕre* to hold. TENABLE.] A holding or manner of holding real estate the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior the consideration, condition or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land manner of holding or possessing in general.

tepefaction te pe fak'shon, *n* [TEPEFY] Act or operation of making tepid or moderately warm state of being made tepid.

tepefy te'pē fi, *v t* pret. & pp *tepefied* te'pe fīd ppr *tepefying* te'pe fi ing [L. *tepefacio—tepere* to be tepid, and *facio* I make] To make tepid or moderately warm.—*v i*. To become tepid or moderately warm

tepid te pid *a* [L. *tepidus* fr *tepere* to be tepid.] Moderately warm lukewarm

tepidness tepidity te pid'nes, te-pid'i-ti *n* State of being tepid moderate warmth lukewarmness

teraph te'raf *n* pl **teraphim** te'raf im [Heb] A household deity or image reverenced by the ancient Hebrews

teratology ter-a-tol'o-ji *n* [Gr *teras t atos*, a prodigy and *logos*, a discourse] The science of monsters or malformations in the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

terbium ter'bi- m *n* A rare element found along with erbium and yttrium at *Ytterby* in Sweden (whence the name)

terce ters, [TIERCE.] A third or cask of 4 gallons in *Scots law* the right of a widow to a liferent of one third of her deceased husband's heritage

terrel ter'sel, *n* TIERCEL

tercentenary ter-sen'ten-a-ri, *a* [L. *ter* thrice and E. *centenary*.] Comprising three hundred years —*n* The three hundredth anniversary of any event.

terebinth te're-binth *n* [*L terebinthus*, f G *terebinthos* the turpentine tree] The turpentine-tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*)

terebinthine te-re bin'thin *a* [See prec.] Pertaining to turpentine

terebratula, te-re brat'ū la, *n* [A dim f L. *terebratus*, pp *terebro* I bore from its perforated valve] A brachiopod bivalve mollusc called also lamp-shell

teredo te-re'do *n*. [L. f G *teredon* f *teiro* I bore] A worm like mollusc or



Teredo and pieces of wood perforated by Teredos.

mal, the ship-worm which does immense damage by perforating submerged wood.

terete te'rēt *a* [L. *teres*, *teretis*, rounded off—*terĕo*, I rub off] Cylindrical and smooth long and round.

tergal ter'gal, *a* [L. *tergum* back] Pertaining to the back dorsal.

tergiversate ter'ji-ve-sāt *v i* pret. & pp *tergiversated*, ter'ji- e-sāt-ed ppr *tergiversating*, ter'ji- e-sāt-ing [L *tergiversor* I *giversatus*, fr *tergum*, the back and *vers* I turn fr *verto*, I turn VERSE.] To make use of shifts or subterfuges

tergiversation ter'ji ve-sā'shon, *n* [L. *tergiversatio* See prec.] The act or practice of tergiversating a shift subterfuge evasion a shifting course of conduct.

tergiversator ter'ji e-sāt-er *n*. One who practises tergiversation.

term term, *n*. [Fr *terme*, an end, word, pl. &c fr L. *terminus*, a boundary limit, end (whence *term nal terminal determine* &c) akin G *term rmōn*, limit same root as L. *trans*, E. *thro gh*.] A limit a bound or boundary close or finish termination the time which anything lasts; a time or period fixed whether by law or otherwise during which instruction is regularly given to students in certain universities and colleges, there being generally three such in a year the time during which a law court

hol'ds sittings for the trial of causes, the time or period for which an estate may be held, a day on which rent or interest is regularly payable, such as Lady Day or Michaelmas, a word by which something fixed and definite is expressed particularly, a word having a technical meaning, *pl* words or language in general (to speak in vague *terms*), *pl* conditions or propositions stated and offered for acceptance, *pl* relative position or footing (on good *terms* with a person) in *logic*, the subject or the predicate of a proposition, in *alg* a member of a compound quantity connected with another or others by the signs of addition and subtraction. —*v t* pret & pp *termed*, termd, ppr *terming*, term'ing [From *term* in sense of word] To name, to call, to denominate

termagant, ter'ma-gant, *n* [O Fr *Tervagant*, It *Tervagante*, *Trivagante*, probably a name of Eastern origin *Termagant* was a fabled deity of the Mohammedans introduced into the old moralities or popular shows, as a turbulent or violent personage] A brawling, turbulent woman a shrew a virago a scold.—*a* Outrageous in conduct or language, quarrelsome, scolding, shrewish

terminable, term'in-a-bl, *a* That may be terminated or bounded limitable

terminal, term'in al, *a* [L *terminus*, an end. See next] Pertaining to or forming the end or extremity, terminating, of or belonging to a terminus —*n* That which terminates an extremity, the clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery

terminate, term'in āt *v t* pret & pp *terminated*, term'in-āt-ed, ppr *terminating*, term'in-āt-ing [Fr *terminer*, L *terminare*, *terminatus*, to terminate, fr *terminus*, a boundary, a limit. TERM] To bound, to limit, to form the extreme point or side of, to put an end to, to complete to finish, to close, to end.—*v i* To end, to come to the furthest point in space, to stop short, to close, to come to a limit in time —*a* Limited bounded that comes to an end.

termination term-in-ā'shon *n* [L *termination*] Act of terminating act of ending or concluding, end in time or in space, end of a period, close end of a thing, extremity the end or ending of a word, the syllable or letter that ends a word, conclusion result, issue

terminational term in ā'shon al, *a* Pertaining to or forming a termination

terminative, term'in āt-iv, *a* Terminating, definite

terminological, term'in-ō-loj''ik-al, *a* Of or pertaining to terminology

terminology, term in-ol'o-jī, *n* [From L *terminus*, in sense of *term* or appellation, and Gr *logos*, discourse] The science or theory of technical terms or other terms, collectively, the terms used in any art, science, industry, &c nomenclature

terminus *ter'mi-nus n*, *pl* **termini**, ter'mi nī [L *terminus* a limit, a boundary TERM] A boundary, a limit a landmark, a goal or point to be reached, the station established at either end of a railway or important section of a railway

termitary, ter'mit-ta-r *n* [See next.] The dwelling of a community of termites

termite, ter'mīt, *n* [From L L *termes*, *termitis*, a wood worm] One of the neuropterous insects commonly called white ants, and living in communities

termless, term'les, *a* Having no term or limit boundless, nameless.

termly, term'li, *a* and *adv* At every term.

tern tern, *n* [Same as Dan *terne*, Icel *therna*, a tern connections doubtful] A long-winged fork-tailed bird of the gull family often called *sea-swallow*

tern, tern, *a* [L *terni*, three each, fr *ter*, thrice, *tres* three] An aggregate consisting of three things or items

ternary, tern'a ri *a* [L *ternarius* fr *terni* three each See prec] Proceeding by threes, consisting of three

ternate, ter'nāt, *a* [L L *ternatus* See prec] Arranged in threes, in *bot* having three leaflets on a petiole



1, Ternate Leaf 2 Biternate Leaf
3 Triternate Leaf

Terpsichorean, terp'si-kō-rē''an, *a* [From the Muse *Terpsichŏrē*, Gr *terpō* (fut *terpsō*) I delight, and *choros* dancing] Relating to Terpsichore or to dancing, of which she was the presiding deity —The Terpsichorean art, dancing

terra, ter'ra *n* [L *terra*, fr a root meaning dry seen also in *torridus*, torrid, being the root of E *thirst* Hence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, *terrier*, *tureen* to *inter*, &c] Earth, the earth —Terra firma, firm or solid earth, dry land.

terrace, te'rās, *n* [Fr *terrasse*, fr L L *terracia*, It *terrazzo*, fr L *terra* earth. TERRA] A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall or a bank of turf, &c, a raised flat area, an elevated strip of land above a more or less steep slope, a street, having houses on one side and sloping ground on the other, a row of houses, the flat roof of a house —*v t* pret & pp *terraced* te'rāst, ppr *terracing*, te'rās-ing To form into a terrace, to furnish with a terrace or terraces

terra-cotta, ter'ra-kot-a, *n* [It, lit baked or cooked earth, fr L *terra* earth *coctus* cooked, baked TERRA, COOK.] A kind of pottery or earthenware commonly of a reddish colour, much used for statues, figures, vases, architectural ornamentation, &c, a work of art in terra-cotta

terrapin te'ra pin *n* [Origin unknown] A name of several fresh water tortoises

terraqueous, te-rak'wē us *a* [L *terra* earth and *aqua* water TERRA, AQUA] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

terrene te-rēn' *a* [L *terrenus*, fr *terra*, earth TERRA] Pertaining to the earth, earthly earthly, terrestrial

terrestrial, te-res'tri al, *a* [L *terrestris*, fr *terra* the earth TERRA] Pertaining to the earth, existing on the earth or in this world pertaining to the world or to the present state, sublunary, mundane, pertaining to land as opposed to water confined to or living on land —*n* An inhabitant of the earth

terrestrially te res'tri al li *adv* After a terrestrial or earthly manner

terrible, te'ri bl, *a* [Fr *terrible* L *terribilis*, fr *terreo* I frighten, allied to Gr *trīō* I tremble, Skr *tras*, to tremble] Adapted to arouse fear, dread terror, or solemn awe and reverence, dreadful awful terrific, fearful frightful, horrible, excessive extraordinary

terribleness te'ri bl nes, *n* Quality or state of being terrible

terribly, te'ri bli *adv* In a terrible manner dreadfully, excessively very greatly

terricolous te rik'o-lus, *a* [L *terra*, earth, *colo* I inhabit] Living in earth or soil

terrier, te'ri-er *n* [From Fr *terrier*, the hole of a rabbit, fr *terre* L *terra* the earth equivalent therefore to burrow-dog TERRA] A small variety of dog that creeps into holes in the earth, after animals that burrow

terrific, te rif'ik, *a* [L *terrificus* fr *terreo* I frighten, allied to *terrify*, terrifying, dreadful terrible

terrifically, te-rif'ik al-li, *adv* In a terrific manner, terribly, frightfully

terrify, te'ri-fī, *v t* pret & pp *terrified*, te'ri-fīd ppr *terrifying*, te'ri fī-ing [L *terreo* I frighten, and *facio*, I make TERRIBLE] To cause or produce terror in, to frighten extremely, to alarm or strike with fear to throw into a panic, to appal.

terrigenous, te-rij'en us *a* [L *terra*, earth, and root *gen*, to produce] Earth-born produced by the earth.

territorial, te-ri tō'ri-al, *a* Pertaining to a territory limited to or concerned with a certain district —**territorially**, te ri tō'ri-al-li, *adv* In regard to territory

territory, te'ri-to ri, *n* [Fr *territoire*, L *territorium*, land round a town, a domain, a district, fr *terra*, earth. TERRA] A definite piece or tract of land as belonging to a state, city, or other body, or under any distinct administration, a dominion a region in general, a country, in the United States, a region not yet admitted as a state into the Union, but with a regular government

terror te'ror, *n* [L *terror*, fr *terreo* I frighten TERRIBLE] Such fear as agitates body and mind, dread alarm, fright, consternation, that which may excite dread, cause of extreme fear

terrorism te'ror izm, *n* [*Terror* and *-ism*] A system of government by terror, coercion through fear; intimidation

terrorist te'ror ist, *n* One who rules by terror or intimidation.

terrorize, te'ror-īz, *v t* pret & pp *terrorized*, te'ror-īzd, ppr *terrorizing*, te'ror-īz-ing To impress with terror, to repress or domineer over by means of terror

terror-stricken, terror-struck te'ror strik-en, te'ror struk, *a* Struck with terror, appalled.

terse, ters, *a* [L *tersus* pp of *tergeo*, *tergo*, I wipe] Free from superfluities of language concisely written, brief forcible, pithy

tersely, ters'li, *adv* In a terse manner, briefly and pithily concisely

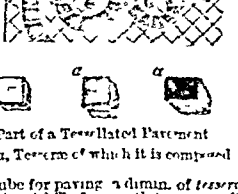
terseness ters'nes, *n* Quality of being terse neatness and conciseness of style

tertian ter'shan *a* [L *tertianus*, fr *tertius*, third, fr *tres*, three] In *med* having its paroxysm every third day (a *tertian* fever) —*n* A fever whose paroxysms return every third day, or every forty-eight hours.

tertiary ter'shi a ri *a* [L *tertiarius*, fr *tertius* third, fr *ter*, thrice, *tres*, three] Third, as in order, rank, or formation, in *geol* said *of the third great division of stratified* rocks resting on the chalk, and followed by the post tertiary or quaternary —*n* *The tertiary system of rocks*, a feather growing on the innermost joint of a bird's wing

tessellar, tes'se-lar, *a* [See next] Formed in little squares or tessera

tessellate, tes'se lāt, *v t* pret & pp *tessellated*, tes'se-lāt-ed, ppr. *tessellating* tes'se-lat-ing [From L *tessellatus* checkered, tessellated fr *tessella*, a small square or



Part of a Tessellated Pavement
a a a, Tesserae of which it is composed

little cube for paving a dimin. of *tessera*, a square (q v)] To form with tesserae or little square-shaped pieces of different colours inlaid to lay with tesselated work to variegate.

tessellated, tes'se lāt-ed, *p a* [See prec.]

Formed of inlaid o mosa wo k th p ces in which are s ua e-shaped and of differ n co ours checkered spotted ke a chess-board

tessellation tes-se-lā shon *n* T ssellated wo k or e opera ion of mak g mosa w k, n squares

te sera, tes'e ra *n* pl. **tesseræ** es e- [L. a cube a d f G *tessares* fou A small cube of ma ry g ass wo k, &c used to f rm tessellated pa men s a d fo l ke pury *mes*

test test, *n* O F *test* F *te* f L. *st m* an earthen *esse* f *te a*, a p ere f arthen ware he sh of she fish *te* haps f *te* I wea e, hape whence *ter st sty* ar akin] A esse used n ryi g or refi ng gold a si e a cupe xam nat by h cupe nce any cri ica tria an exam a- t n means f rna a touchstone a criteri a sta dard means of d scrim a n an oa h or ffirma ion to be taken b re a person can be adm ter to certa n ri leges n *hem* a substance mp oyed to d tect h presence of any ugred n n a compot I. ly certa n res lts p o uce a reagen v t. pret. & pp *st d* test ed pp *test ng* test g T pu to a tes trial to refi as g ld or in a test o bri g to rnal and xam na n to pro e by e perim n t o by some fi ed stan lard to ry o xam ne by means of some eag

te t test, *n.* [L. *test* h ll, & See prec] The outs le hard cov ring of certa n an mals the outer integum n of a seed,

test test, v pret & pp *d* tes l ppr *test g* tes ' g L. *testari*, to bea wi ess.] In *law* to a test or au hen ticate

testacean tes-tā shē-an *n* See next] A testaceous an mal a m usc with a ull

testaceous tes-tā *a, a* [L. *testaceus* f *sta*, he shell of sh ll fish &c] I a ng a m ll scous sh ha ng h character of a test or he perta ng to sh fish

testacy tes ta-s *n* *T st te* and -cy] The sta of being testate

testament tes ta-ment, *n* [F *stament* f L. *te amen m* a will, f *testari*, to make one will, f *t stis*, a w ness similarly *test y test mony a test control* &c] In *law* a person s will a d cument y wh h a person declares h s will as to he d sp sa of his property after his dea h with cap the name of ei her of he wo g neral d visions of he Scriptures, cal ed respect y he O l Testamen and he New Testamen also used a ne f the New Testament.

testamental tes-ta-men al, *a.* I rta n- g to a testamen or will testamentary

te tamentary tes-ta-men a-ri *a* [L. *stamentari* TESTAMENT] I rta ing to a testamen or w ll bequathed o done by testamen o will.

testate tes'tāt, *a* [L. *testatus*, ha ng made a will, pp f *testor* I make a will. TESTAMENT] H ing made and lef a will.

testator tes-tā or *n* [L. See prec] A man wh makes and lea es a wi or testa- m t at dea h.

testatrix, tes-tā riks, *n* [Fem f *testator* A w man who makes an l ea es a wi at death.

te ter tes te *n* On who tests.

tester tes'te *n* [F *stier* a head piece, f *test* F *tête* a head, f L. *testa* an earthen pot, a late mes the skull, he head. TEST] A fla cano py over a bed, pu t, tomb, &c

tester tes'ter *n.* [A tered form of old *test n*, so named from he st or hea on t. See prec.] An old s ver coi of the alue of about si pence ster ng a si pence

testicle tes ti-kl, [L. *stic us*, f *testis* a testicle] me of the wo glands w ich secrete the sem nal fl i n males.

testicular testiculate tes tik ' le- tes-tik lāt, *a* I rtaining t or shaped like a testicle

testifier tes'ti fī-er, *n* One who testifies.

testify tes'ti fī, *v i.* pret. & pp *est fied*, tes fīd ppr *est fy g* tes'ti-fī ing F *testifier* f L. *si ficari—testis*, a wi ness, and *facio* I make TESTAMENT] To bea wi ness to g e tes m ny to make as mn es lara on to esta h s me fact, n v to gi e e d nce un na b to declare a ha g —*v t* To bear w ness to to de- lare to be ru h o fact to affirm o d clare s emn y to affirm under oath bef re a ri buna f he purpose of j roving som fact

testily tes ti] *ad* In a tes y manner rnta y pee h y w h pe ulance

testimonial tes-ti-mō'ni a F *sti- m nia* L L. *si mony is* f L. *si mon m est mony* Relating to or co ns n ng tes- m ny — A wri ng o cert ficate n fa of on s hara o on uc a cer ficate of qua fica on a s script n gi t, &c stowed n an n ua ty b j blic y fri nds n tok n f appr ci i n o esteem

testimony tes mo-n p **testimonies** tes m n z. L. *si m m f tor* I bear w ness, *est* a w ness T STAMENT Th wh h a di lares o affirmed by a wi ess w ss ence a so mn d rat m o affirma male j ic ial proc edings un os h f he urpose of esta sl ng or y ov ng s me fact affirma ion la lara pen a testa n pro ess on protest di e revela n law of od.

testiness tes nes, *n* Qua y of b ng tes y peevish ess pe u an

test paper test pā-per *n* A paper m p egn ted by som h m cal wh h causes a ha ge of colou when certa n subs ances ton h t.

test plate es lāt, *n* A glass y la e w h ceed ngly fi e and clea lines on to test he power of m roscopes

testy tes' *a* [O F *test* F h ad rr g, wilful, f F he h ad, f L. *sta*, potsherd, h ll. TEST TESTER.] Fret peevish petu n eas y rritable

tetanic e-ta k *a* I rta ng to te a s

tetanoid te tan-oid, *a* [*Teta us* a d -*oid*] Resem ng te an s

tetanus et a-nus, *n* [G *te* eta n, f *e* I stre h ak n to L. *ndo* I s tch. TEN] Spasm w h rigi y a m re or less violen aud ng da eam f he muscles of ntary mo n ne f rm being lock aw

tetchy tech'i TE HY

tête à tête āt-ā-tāt, *ad* [Fr t head to head.] Face to face in pri ate in close con ersa ion.—*n.* A pri ate n erv w wi h no ne presen bu he parties con cerned. Used also as n adj

tether *er e n* [Same as I *jó h a* he *tj h a*, to te her O Fri ied L.G *tîder* (Sw *her* cord, tether f same root as to *v*] A rope or h n by wh h an an mal is confined so a may graze w h certain u ts, *fig* scope al lowed.—*v t.* pret. & pp *her I* TETH É i ppr *heri g* TETH g To confi e w h a te her or sw h a tether

tetrabranchiate tet-ra- rang'k āt, *a* [G *et a-* on and *b nchia*, gi ls] Ha i g fou gills, as certa n cep ha pods

tetrachord tet ra-kord, *n* *rachor d a-* fou and *h rde* a hord] A mus cal scale of fou n tes or ton s.

tetrad tet rad, *n* [G *et et d* h n mber four, f *te tra* fou The num r four, a collection of fou g

tetradactylous tet ra-d k ' s, *a ra-* four and *dák y os* a fi ger or oe] I avi g fou toes

tetragon tet ra-g n *n* [G *tetra-* four *gōnē*, a female] In *bot* ha ng four carpels or f u sty es.

tetrahedral tet-ra-hē' ral, *a* I vi g h f rm of he tetrahed n.

tetrahedron tet-ra-h dron [G *et a-* fou and *hed a* a side] A so id body h vi g four equal triangles as its faces a triangula pyram d ha ng fou equal and equilatera faces



Tetrahedron

tetralogy te-tral o ji, *n* [G *et l o*— *ra-* f and *logos* d scr rse] A grou p of fou drama c compos ti ns un ted s me way

tetrameter te tram us *a* [G *tet a- ou* a *mer* a part] Consis ng of or ing f u parts or pa s n fours

tetrapetalous te ram t-e , *n* G *u- fon* a l *m on* measure] A poe erse cons s g of fou m asure

tetrarchic tet ra-rkik, *a* [*tet a- f* an *ar'* a d a ma] In *b* h g fou stam s

tetrapod te ra-pod *n* G *a-* fou and *us pod* a foo] A f u d a mal

tetrapterous e rap te us, *a* [G *ra* fou and *ptē on*, a w ng] Ha ng f u wings

tetrarch tet rá k, *n* [G *rarchē et a f* and *a* g ernm en] A Roma g v rn r of he f rt part of a provi ce a prince o set y k g

tetrarchate tetrarchy tet-rá k t *te* rá k i, *n* See prec The part of a pro nce un a tetra h he office of a tet- rarch

tetrastich te ras k *n* [G *a- f ur a st chos* verse] A stanza or poem o fo l nes

tetrastyle tet ra-s l, *a.* [G *ra* f ou a *stylos*, co umn Ha ng o co n g of fou co mn , ha g a ri co w h fou co um s n ro t

tetrasyllabic tetrasyllabical t ra-s lab' k te a-s a k a *a* [See next.] Cons ng o su syllables

tetrasyllable te tra-s a- l,n [G *te a- fou* a l *al* a sy able] A word con- a ng off sy a

tetter tet er *n* [A.Sax *tet te* G *u n teroch* te te comp Mk *ru te te*] A nam ooe y gi en to sev ra u ne ous d seases affec ng ma utaneous disease of an mals, wh may be co m cated to man —*v t* pre & pp *ere te* rd pp *te ri g te g* To affect w h te te

Teuton too n [L *T ones* t o Teu to n a la ter form of he ns nam ak n to A S x *head* peop e See DUTCH] A person of Germa race n the w lest sense of h erm

Teutonic too'nik, *a* [See prec] Be- longi g to he Teutons or peoples of Ger man race erman , perta n g to the la guages spo ken by hese peop es, wh ch lud oth A g o-Saxon and Eng h Du tch, G rman Icela dic, Norse Da ish, an Swe h —*n.* The la guage o la guages c llectl y of he T uto s.

text tekst, *n* [F *xte* f L. *xtus*, a ssu a fabric a text, f *ex xt m* I wea e seen also n *ter textile context, y tter* sam ont as Skr *aksh* to f rm o fash on *tekton* a carpe ter Ak n *sasse*] A disc urse or compos n on which notes o a comm tary is written n thor's own work as d inct f m notes or ann ta- ions on a erse or passag of Scripture wh h a preache selects as t subj ct of a discourse any sub ect or heme c men to cov m on a top a kind f han wri ng f large s ze a particula k nd o letter or haract

text book tekst'bo k *n* A book conta g the ead g princ ples of a science or branch of learn g, arra ged f r the use of ole ts a schoo ma nal

text hand tekst'hand, *n* A large hand in wri g

textile teks'tīl, *a.* [L. *ex ilis*, f *texo, textus*, I wea e TEXT] Woven, o capa le of g wov formed by weavi g —*n* A f ric made by weaving.

textorial teks-tō'ri al, *a.* [L. *xtor* a wea er TEXT] I rtai g o weavi g

textual tek u al, *a* [F *extuel*, f L. *xtus* a tex t] Conta ned in he te pertain ng to bearing on, or co nected w th the text.

textualist, tekst'ū-al-ist, *n* [*Textual* and *-ist*] One who adheres to the text, one who can readily quote texts

textually, tekst'ū al-li, *adv* [TEXTUAL] In the text or body of a work, in accordance with a text

texture, teks'tūr, *n* [L *textura*, a weaving, a web, a fabric, fr *texo*, *textum*, I weave TEXT] A web, that which is woven a fabric made by weaving, a tissue, the disposition or connection of threads or filaments interwoven, the manner in which elementary constituent parts are united, the grain or peculiar character of a solid

thalamiflo'ral, thal'a mi flō''ral *a* [From *thalamus* and L *flos floris*, a flower] In



Thalamiflora Flowers

1, Clematis 2, Chelidonium 3, Geranium

bot having the stamens and petals rising immediately from the thalamus or receptacle

thalamus, thal'a-mus, *n*, pl **thalami**, thal'a-mī [Gr *thalamos*, a bed] A large ganglion in the brain, the receptacle of a flower, or part on which the carpels are placed

thaler, ta'ler *n* [G a word equivalent to *dollar*] A German coin, value about 3*s* sterling

thalline, thal'īn, *a* Pertaining to or of the character of a thallus

thallium, thal'i-um, *n* [Gr *thallos*, a young green shoot—from the green line in its spectrum] A rare metal, soft and grayish in colour

thallogen, thallophyte, thal'ō-jen thal'ō-fit, *n* [Gr *thallos*, a frond, root *gen* to produce, *phyton*, a plant] A stemless plant consisting only of expansions of cellular tissue applied to all cryptogams with the exception of ferns and mosses

thallogenous, thal-loj'e-nus, *a* Belonging to the thallogens

thallus, thal'us, *n* [Gr *thallos*, a shoot, sprout, frond.] In *bot* a solid mass of cells or cellular tissue, forming the substance of the thallogens

than, THAN *conj* [Originally same as *then*, 'this is better *than* that' is equivalent to 'this is better, *then* that'] A particle used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity, such as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather else*, &c sometimes used to govern an objective like a preposition

thanage, thā'nāj, *n* [*Thane* and *-age*] The land of a thane, thanes collectively

thanatoid, than'a-toid, *a* [Gr *thanatos*, death, and *eidos*, form] Resembling death, death like

thanatology, than a tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *thanatos*, death, *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of death

thane, thān, *n* [A Sax. *thegen*, *thegn*, *then*, a thane=Icel *thegen*, a warrior, O Sax. *thegan* O H G *degan*, G *degen*, a warrior cog with Gr *tel non*, child, fr root of *tiō*, I beget] A man of middle rank among the Anglo-Saxons, a man of similar rank to a baron, a landed proprietor

thanedom, thān'dum, *n* The district, office, or jurisdiction of a thane

thanehood, thān'hud, *n* The office of a thane, thanes collectively

thaneship, thān'ship, *n* The state or dignity of a thane

thank, thangk, *n* [A Sax *thanc thonc*, thanks, thought, mind will=O Sax *thanc* D L G and G *dank*, Goth *thagks*, Icel. *thokk*, thanks fr stem of *think* comp *song* fr *sing*] Expression of gratitude, an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favour or kindness received or offered now almost always in the plural —— v t pret & pp *thanked*, thangkt, ppr *thanking*, thangk'ing [A Sax *thancian*, to thank fr the noun= D & G *danken*, &c] To give thanks to, to express gratitude to for a favour, to make acknowledgments to for kindness bestowed

thankful, thangk'ful, *a* [A Sax *thancfull*] Grateful, impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it expressive of thanks

thankfully, thangk'ful li, *adv* In a thankful manner gratefully

thankfulness, thangk'ful nes *n* State or character of being thankful, gratitude, gratefulness

thankless, thangk'les *a* Unthankful, ungrateful, not obtaining thanks, or not likely to gain thanks

thanklessly, thangk'les-li *adv* In a thankless manner, with ingratitude, unthankfully

thanklessness, thangk'les nes, *n* Quality of being thankless ingratitude

thank-offering, thangk'of-er-ing *n* An offering made with a sense of gratitude

thanksgiver, thangks'giv-er, *n* One who gives thanks

thanksgiving, thangks'giv ing, *n* Act of giving or rendering thanks, a public celebration of divine goodness a day set apart for public acknowledgment of the divine goodness, a form of words expressive of thanks

that, THAT, *a* and *pron*, pl **those**, THŌZ [A Sax *thæt*, neut of the demonstrative and def art *the* or *se*, and=O Sax *that*, Goth *thata*, Icel *that*, D *dat*, G *das*, Skr *tat* also *the*, *this*, *there*, &c THE, THIS, THOSE.] A pronominal adjective pointing to a person or thing before mentioned or supposed to be understood often used in opposition to *this* also used as a demonstrative pronoun, and as a relative pronoun, in many cases equivalent to *who* or *which*, *who* being generally used for persons, *which* for things, and *that* for either —— conj Introducing a reason, an end or purpose a result or consequence or a clause as the subject or object of the principal verb, also used to introduce a wish

thatch, thach, *n* [A Sax *thæc*, thatch, *thecan*, to thatch=Icel *thak* Sw *tak*, Dan *tag* a roof, thatch, D *dak* G *dach*, a roof, Icel *thekja*, Dan *dække*, D *dekken*, G *decken*, to cover, same root as L *tego*, *tectum*, I cover (seen in *protect tegument*, *integument*, &c), *toga*, a robe, *tegula*, a tile, Gr *tegos*, *stegos* a roof, Skr *sthag*, to cover *Decl* is allied] Straw, rushes, reeds, or other vegetable substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain —— v t pret & *thatched*, thacht, ppr *thatching*, thach'ing To put thatch on to cover with straw, reeds or some similar substance

thatcher, thach'er, *n* One who thatches or whose occupation is to thatch

thatching, thach'ing, *n* The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, the materials used for this purpose

thaumatrope, tha'ma-trōp, *n* [Gr *thauma*, *thaumatos*, a wonder, and *trepō*, I turn] An optical toy which by revolving causes two pictures to seem connected.

thaumaturge, thaumaturgist, tha'ma-terj tha'ma-ter jist, *n* [Gr *thaumatourgos* THAUMATURGY] A dealer in miracles, a miracle-worker

thaumaturgic, thaumaturgical tha-ma ter'jik, tha ma-ter'jik-al, *a* Pertaining to thaumaturgy miraculous

thaumaturgics, tha-ma-ter'jiks, *n pl* (*see* next) Feats of magic or legerdemain

thaumaturgy, tha'ma-ter-ji, *n* [Gr *thaumatourgia*, wonder working—*thauma*, *thaumatos*, a wonder, and *ergon*, work WORK.] Act of performing something wonderful, wonder working, performance of miracles, magic, legerdemain

thaw, tha, v i pret & pp *thawed* thad, ppr *thawing* tha'ing [A Sax *thâwan thâwian*, to thaw, Icel *thâ* a thaw, *thyga*, to thaw D *dooi*, thaw, *dooyen* to thaw G *thauen*, to melt, to thaw comp Gr *tēkō*, I melt] To melt, dissolve or become fluid, as ice or snow, to become so warm as to melt ice and snow said of the weather, and used impersonally, to become less cold, formal, or reserved, to become genial —— v t To melt, as ice, snow, hail, to make less cold or reserved —— n. The melting of ice or snow, warmth of weather in which ice melts warm turn of weather after frost

the, THĒ or THI, *def art* or *definitive a* [A Sax *thê*, nom masc corresponding to neut. *that*=O Sax and O Fris *the*, D and L G *de*, Sw and Dan *den*, G *der* the, cog L *-te* in *iste*, that, Gr *to*, the, Skr *tat*, it The *the* before comparatives represents the A Sax. instrumental case *thî*, *thy*, by that] Used before nouns with a specifying or limiting effect, before a noun in the singular to denote a species by, or a single thing representing the whole, prefixed to adjectives to give them the force of abstract nouns (*the beautiful*), used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree it means by that by how much, by so much, also sometimes placed before Celtic family names to indicate the head of a clan

theandric, thē an'drik, *a* [Gr *theos* god *anêr*, *andros*, man] Relating to the divine and human nature united.

theanthropism, thē-an'thro-pizm, *n* [Gr *theos*, god, and *anthrōpos*, man] A state of being both divine and human at once

thearchy, thē'ar-ki, *n* [Gr *theos*, God, and *archê*, rule] Government by God, theocracy a body of deities or divine rulers

theater, thē'a ter American spelling of *Theatre*

theatre, thē'a-ter, *n* [Fr *théâtre*, fr L *theatrum*, fr Gr *theatron*, a theatre, a place for seeing exhibitions, fr *theaomai* I see, fr *thea*, a view] A house for the exhibition of dramatic performances, a playhouse, a place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theatre, a place of action, the scene or locality where events take place, a room with seats rising as they recede and with a table conveniently placed for anatomical demonstrations, &c

theatric, theatrical, thē at'rik, thē at'rik al, *a* [Gr *theatrikos*] Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations resembling the manner of dramatic performers, calculated for display, meretricious, artificial, bombastic, false

theatricality, thē-at'ri-kal''i ti, *n* Quality of being theatrical, something theatrical, theatrical display

theatrically, thē-at'rik-al-li, *adv* In a theatrical manner, like actors on the stage, in a manner suiting the stage, bombastically, artificially

theatricals, thē-at'rik alz, *n pl* Dramatic performances, especially by amateurs

theca, thē'ka, *n*, pl **thecæ**, thē'sē [L., fr Gr *thêkê*, a case] A sheath or hollow case, the spore-case of ferns, mosses, and other cryptogams

thecal, thē'kal, *a* Pertaining to a theca

thee THĒ, *pron* [A Sax *thê*, dat and accus. of *thu*, thou] The objective and dative case of *thou*

theft, theft, *n* [A. Sax *thêofthe*, theft fr *thêof*, a thief Final *th* became *f* as in *height* THIEF] Act of stealing, the unlawful taking of another person's goods or movables with an intent to deprive him of them, larceny

theine **theïn** thē'in, *a* [From *Thea* the generic name of the tea plant] A bitter principle found in tea, coffee, and some other plants, caffeine

their, THĀR, *pronominal* or *possessive adj* [From Icel. *theirra*, their=A Sax *thæra*, of them the genitive pl of which *the* *that*, are nominatives THEY] Pertaining to or belonging to them —**Theirs**, possessive case of *they*, used without a noun following, as a nominative, objective, or as simple predicate

theism thē'izm *n* [Fr *theisme* fr Gr *theos*, god, seen also in *theocracy theology*, *atheism*, &c root doubtful.] The belief or

acknowledgment of th ex stence of a God, as pposed to atheism be f in gods.

thei t hē st, n One who believes in the e tence of a God.

thei tic theistical thē is tik thē ist'ik al, a I erta ning to h ism or to a the s according to he d octri e of the s

them t em *pr n.* [Origin lly a da e correspond g to *her*= oei *heir*, A. Sax *thām*.] The da e a l object ve case f A g th se peru s o th ng those

thematic hē mat k, a. [G *hema hemat s*, a theme.] Rela g to a h m th mes

them tist th m a- ist, n A writer of hemes

theme th m n [L. *hema* f G *h ma* a propos on, a th me, a root wo d, f G *tithēmi* I p ace cog wi h E *do*.] A ject on f I scrus n a subject a so k top c on wh h a person wri es or peak sh rt d sert on ompos l by a st th part *of a noun o a ve na han e* declens n or co jug on n *mus* seri s f notes se ected as he text o su ject f a new compos n the leading su ct a m sical compos on movem n

themselve TH m se vz' *pr n* pl. of *A m- f herself the f*

then TH n, *ad* [A S *then han ne ho ne* an acc form be gi g to e pro- n m nal stem *he hat* sam e w d as *han* THE THAT.] At hat time ref rring to a time he past or fu u soon a wa d mmediate y, at an h time O ten used tically like an adject e f *hen erist ing* — co j In hat case in consequence therefore for thi reas n.

thence TH ns, *ad v* (O E. *hen henn s tha nes* gen e f rm of *heanne* he ce f A. Sax. *ha an, h nom* t nce comp *hwa* whence.] From hat place from hat t m f ha reason f om th s out of his pot here elsewh re, absen

thenceforth THENS'forth *ad* From hat u e forward.

thenceforward THENS *for* w rd, *adv* From that time o ace onward.

theocracy, he-ok ra-s n, pl. **theocra cies** ho-ok ra-siz [Fr *théocratie* f G *heoi atia—theos* god, a d *k atos* powe s re gth, m gh] Government of a sta by the mmedia e d rection of God the state thus governed.

theocrasy thē-ok ra-si, n. [G *heo* god, and *krasis*, m xture] An n te u on of he soul w h God in contem a n.

theocrat hē o krat, n [THEOCR CY] One who ves and r a heocracy

tl eocratic theocratical th ē-o-kra k, thē-o-kra k al, a I ertai ing to a heocracy ruled by he n me mte d rection of th I

the ollcan h -od s. an a. I rtain ng to heo ogy

theodicy thē-od'i-si, n [G *theos*, G d, and *dikē* just ce.] A ma ca lm of h ways of od n crea on a doctri as to th provi en tai go rnm n of od.

theodolite he-od o- t, n [Origin un known perhaps from G *h a* a see g, *hodos*, way and *lithos*, stone.] A s rv y' nstru t f measur g h ri ontal a l rtical a gles y m ans of a telesco e

theodolitic -od o-l k a. I rta g to a heo e

th ngonic, hē-ō-gon'ik, a P la ng to theog ny

theogonist, thē-og'on-ist, n [*Theogony* and *-ist*.] A writer on o one ersed n heogony

theogony thē-og'o-ni, n [Fr *théogonie* f G *heogonia—h os*, a god, and *gen* generation.] Doctri e o teach g as to e g nealogy of pagan dei es a pe a trea g th origin and descent of g ds.

theologian the-o-lō j an n. [LL. *heo ia*, theology.] A person well ersed in heo logy, a d vine

theologic theological thē-o-l j'ik, thē o-lo j'i-kal, a [G *heol ogikos*.] I erta n ng o the logy

th eologically -o-loj'i- i, *ad* In a heolo al man ner acc rd g to princiles of heo logy

theologist th -ol o-j st n [*Theology* and *-ist*.] A heo gian

theologize t e o-lj v i p et &pp *he o ogiz* f the- o-lo j p *he g g* h o o-j ng [*Theology*.] a l *ze* T t orize o spec te upon heo gica s e

tl eologizer thu-o o-jīz-e n O e who heologizes

theol gy h -ol o n Fr *h ie* L L *the l f he ia he rod*, a d *logos* discourse T E ISM.] Th acie co wh ch ats of a s d n h ngs th a n t ma re s ecc y as sh ted n tle h g n y

theon nchy n -k a g l, d *archē* o n a.] A ti g aga nst gods f or ba tle a ng g la

tl e n ancy th oma s G *heo a l ateia* proph cy d a n.] D ati n from he ej naes of sc s, ers n pose to be n p

tl e pl anic *he-o-l n ik, a I lati g to* a h ha y

tl eol l any hē-of an i, n *h* God, an *ha ro ma*, I a pea A mar es u f God o of g ds to man by actual a pe nce

tl eophila ntr pic h ñ an p' k l rta g t t-o an hm

tl e pl lantr pist tl e pl lan- tr y e o-fi la hr p- m h o-fi lan h o- n [See nex.] Le to o h ol an an

the pl lanthropist th ō-fi lan hrop st, n. [G *heos* G d, *philos* lov g a Aropos man.] One who j actises o p o- fesses love to G d and man

theol eu ty h p-n a-ti, n [G *heopneustos* esp l of God, f *heos* G d, and *pneo* I brea h.] D vine n p ra

theorbo th -ōr'bō, n [*torba*, F *ti orbe*.] A mus cal ins ru n nt s m what l ke a la g ute

tl eorem th ō-rem n [G *h rema* f *heo reō* I look t, I v ew THE RY.] A truth or j nciple p pose l f m n ra- t n a ma r al propos on to be p oved by a ch n of reason ng a specula- e tru h a pos on la d dw n as an ac- knowledged tr th in a g a rul expressed by symbols o f rmulas.

tl eorematic theoremic th ō re m tik, he-ō-rem k *a* I erta n ng to or o n prised in a theorem

tl eorematist he-ō-rem a-tist, n One who f rms theorem

tl eoretic tl e retical the-ō-r k thē- ō-ret k al, a [*h ikos*. T RY.] Perta ng to theory d pen g n eory o a specula h spect ati term nat g theory or s specula ion not j ract cal.

theoreti ally th -ō-re k al-li, *ad* In or by heory n peculat on peculativ y not j ractica y

the retics hē-ō-re tiks, n *pl* The theo- retica speculative parts of a science speculat n

tl eori t theorizer the'ō-rist, the ō-rīz e n. [*h rist*.] ew o f rm theories con gi n to th ory and specula ion.

theorize o-r īz, pret & pp *h orized* h ō r l ip *h ōr sing* he o-rīz g [*Theory* and *ize*.] To f rm a theory o heories f rm opi ns by h ory to ecula

theory e o-n, n] **the ries** t e-ō- riz [*h ōria*.] *heoria*, fr *h ōr f heo e* I beh l, v ew, contem lat fr *heoros* a spe tator f *hea* e, I v w] Specu lat n f ypo hesi to expla n a se- ies of ph nom na by a doctrine or a sc eme of l ngs, which hem nates in pecu son w hon a view to practice an e posi ion f t e gen ral prin pl s of any a nce th ories f an rt o he ku wledge t t, as dist g ished from the practice the ph losophica x p natio of p e nena, e her j hysica o moral a collected new f all hat is known on a y specula e subject.

theosophic tl eosophical thē-ō-sof k he-ō-sof k-al, a I rtai g to heosophy

tl eosophically he-ō-sof k-al i, *ad* I a heoso hica man w directed ne il m ation by theos phy

theosophist theosopher thē-os of ist, hē-os of-e n [THEOSOP Y.] One wh e eves n o s an adept in, the sophy

theosophy thu-os o-fi, n [Gr *the s* knowledge of di ne things—*heos*, G d, and *sophia* w sd m f *so hos* w se.] K e ge f d ne things or of the de r ta ned n s me d eat way as by in o pec a revela n or il m na on all g d dep h of s ri ua t wh h gi com mand o ag n s co mo y look d upo n as s pe human o mc lous

tl eotech le he-ō-tek n k, *a* Gr *h s* ni, an *h ē* art.] I rtain g to t action or n rvent n of he gods

tl erapeutic the-ra-p tik a [*therapeu* f *herapeu* I ten l, nurse cu] I rta ng to he rea ng a cu a

tl erapeutics the ra p ks n That part l n di ne wh h deals w h the ap- i ca n and pera ion of rem d es

tl erapeutist a pūt ist, n One ersed n apeu s

tl ere THA *a* [A Sax *r her*, a l a case of o pron a tem *he hen &*.] In o at that j ace often used to *her*, n a o j r a te a t pon after g ng to su h a s h uto or to t j lace h l ften used j lace of a su jec but a ve b when the real su , t c m s f e t.

tl ereabo t tl erebouts THAR a T ā a-bo ts *ad* A u h t n ar h j lace n a y nea that number de- gree or q a t y

tl erefter THAR a f After that acc h g to tha acc rd g y a te w rd.

tl ere t THA a *ad* At t at place at h t a hat thing o event on that oc- u t

tl erewny THAR'a-wā, *adv* Away n that j ace ect n

tl erel y THAR b *ad* By ha by that means n conse u ce f that by o nea a j ace n h nn be or quar y

therer THA t r' *ad* For that pr th s r t.

tl erefore THAR'f *adv or conj* [*Th e* nd *for* A Sax *for hwer* f r hat.] F r h to reas f rri g to so n hing j rev ous y stated conse u y in re urn reco npe ue f r this o hat

tl erefr n THAR from *adv* From this o h t.

tl erein THAR in *ad* In ha or this j lace t me, o th ng in t at or thu par cula p nt or respect

tl ereinto THA -tōō' THA u o *ad* To hat o hat

tl ereun ler THAR-un le *ad* Un ler tha or this

thereupon THAR up-on *ad* Upon h t hin conse u nce o hat mm iat ly

tl erewith THA w h *ad* W h at o tha

tl erewithal THA w h-a *a v* W h hat or thu herewith

tl erion rphic tha ri-o-n or'fik *a* [Gr *he ion* a mal, *morphē* shape] Ha ng t f rm of an an al.

therioton y th ri-ot o-mi, n [G *hērion*, a beast, and *tome* a cu ng.] The a ato y of a zootomy

therm e h r'm *n pl* [L. *hermæ* f G *hermai* f *hermos*, warm.] Hot springs or ho ba

th rmal therm le thē mal, the mik a. [G *hermē* warm akin *theros*, s mmer cog L. *f rmus*, warm. FURNACE.] ta g t heat o ta ph nomena w ge hot

tl erm ally th mal li, *a l* In a th rmal m n w h r f re ce to hea

thermo-chemi try he mō-kem-is-tr' s T at branch of hemistry n which hea is of mportance

thermo-dynamic, ther'mō-dī nam ik, *a* Relating to thermo-dynamics

thermo-dynamics, ther'mō-dī nam iks, *n* [Gr *thermos*, warm, and *dynamics*] That department of physics which deals with the conversion of heat into mechanical force or energy, and vice versâ

thermo-electric, ther'mō-ē lek-trik, *a* *Pertaining to thermo-electricity*

thermo-electricity, ther'mō-ē-lek-tri si-ti, *n* [Gr *thermos*, warm] Electricity produced by the action of heat in connection with metals

thermograph thermometrograph, ther'mō graf, ther'mō-met-rō-graf *n* [Gr *thermos*, warm, *metros*, measure *graphō*, I write] An instrument for automatically recording variations of temperature

thermo-magnetism, ther'mō mag net-izm, *n* [Gr *thermos*, warm] Magnetism resulting from, or as affected by, the action of heat

thermometer, ther-mom'et-er, *n* [Gr *thermos*, warm, and *metron*, measure] An instrument by which temperature is ascertained, usually a closed glass tube containing mercury or alcohol, which expands or contracts according to the degree of heat

thermometric thermometrical, ther'mō-met-rik, ther'mō-met-rik-al, *a* Pertaining to a thermometer

thermometrically, ther'mō-met-rik al-li, *adv* In a thermometrical manner

thermometrograph, ther-mō-met'rō-graf, *n* See THERMOGRAPH

thermo-pile, ther'mō-pīl, *n* An instrument for measuring very minute degrees of temperature

thermoscope, ther'mō-skōp, *n* [Gr *thermē*, heat, *skopeō*, I see] An instrument by which changes of temperature are indicated

thermostat, ther'mō-stat, *n* [Gr *thermē*, heat, *statos* standing] A self acting apparatus for regulating temperature

thermotic, thermotical, ther mot'ik, ther-mot'ik al, *a* [From Gr *thermos* warm] Relating to heat, resulting from or dependent on heat

thermotics, ther-mot'iks, *n* [See prec] The science of heat

thesaurus, the-sa'rus, *n* [L *thesaurus*, fr Gr *thēsauros*, a treasure TREASURE] A treasury a lexicon

these, THĒZ, *pronominal adj* The plural of *this*

thesis thē'sis *n* , pl **theses**, thē'sēz [L *thesis*, Gr *thesis*, a position, fr *(ti)thēmi*, I set THEME.] A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, a theme a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, the exercise itself, an essay written by undergraduates previous to receiving their degree in *pros* the part of a foot on which the depression of the voice falls opposed to *arsis*

Thespian, thes'pi-an, *a* [From *Thespis*, *an important person in* the early development of the drama in Greece, about B C 535] Relating to Thespis, or to dramatic acting in general

theurgic, theurgical thē-er'jik, thē-er'jik al, *a* Pertaining to theurgy

theurgist, thē'er-jist, *n* [See prec] One who pretends to theurgy

theurgy, thē'er-ji, *n* [Gr *theourma*, fr *theos*, a god and *ergon*, work] The working of a divine or supernatural agency in human affairs the producing of effects by spiritual means

thewed, thūd, *a* Having thews muscle, or strength

thews, thūz, *n pl* [Perhaps same as A Sax *thedwas*, manners, habits] Muscles, sinews, strength

they, THĀ *pron pl* , possessive, *their*, THĀR, objective *them*, THEM [Partly fr A Sax *thā* nom pl of the def art , partly fr Icel *their*, they, nom pl of the pers pron THI IR] The plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*, some times used indefinitely, as *they say*

thick, thik *a* [A Sax *thicce*, thick = O Sax *thikki* O Fris *thikk i e*, Icel *thykkr*, Dan *tyk* D *dik*, G *dick*, thick, connections doubtful] Having extent measured through and through or otherwise than in length or breadth, often, having great or considerable dimensions when thus measured opposed to *thin* or *slender*, dense, compact, having great consistence, inspissated, foggy or misty close set or planted, closely crowded together, close, following each other closely, without due clearness of articulation, dull as to perception, clouded stupid, gross, very friendly or familiar (colloq) —n The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest —adv In close succession one upon another fast or close together

thicken, thik'n, *v t* pret & pp *thickened* thik'nd, ppr *thickening* thik'n ing [*Thick.* and *-en*] To make thick or thicker —v i. To become thick or thicker

thickening, thik'n ing, *n* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.

thicket, thik'et, *n* [A. Sax *thiccet*, fr *thicce*, thick (q v), comp G *dichicht* fr *dick*, thick] A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set

thick-head thik'hed, *n* A stupid fellow, a blockhead a numskull.

thick-headed, thik'hed-ed, *a* Dull, stupid.

thickish thik'ish, *a* Somewhat thick

thick-knee, thik'nē, *n* The stone-plover or stone-curlew

thickly, thik'li, *adv* In a thick manner densely, closely, compactly, in quick succession

thickness, thik'nes, *n* [A. Sax *thicnes*, fr *thicce*, thick] State of being thick, measure through and through or in supplement of length and breadth, *thick* part, a fold or layer, denseness, density, consistence, crowded state, want of quickness or acuteness dulness indistinctness

thickset, thik'set, *a* Thickly set or planted, having a short thick body thick, stout, stumpy —n A close or thick hedge, dense underwood

thick-skinned, thik'skind, *a* Having a thick skin or rind not easily irritated, as by taunts, ridicule, or the like insensible

thief, thēf, *n* , *pl* **thieves** thēvz [A Sax *theóf* a thief = O Sax *thiof*, Icel *thjófr*, Sw *tjuf*, D *dief*, G *dieb*, Goth *thiubs* thief, root doubtful] A person who steals or is guilty of theft, one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force

thieve, thēv, *v i* pret & pp *thieved* thēvd, ppr *thieving*, thēv'ing [A Sax *theófian*, to thieve fr *theóf*, a thief] To practise theft, to steal.—v t To take by theft.

thievery, thēv'e ri *n* [*Thieve* and *-ery*] Theft the practice of stealing

thievish, thēv'ish, *a* Given to theft or stealing, of the nature of theft

thievishly, thēv'ish li, *adv* In a thievish manner, by theft

thievishness, thēv'ish nes, *n* Quality of being thievish

thigh thī, *n* [A. Sax. *theóh*, the thigh = O Sax *thio* Icel *thjó*, O H G *duoh*, D *dij* O D *dwgh*, thigh, probably allied to *thick*] The thick part of the leg between the knee and the hip-joint the femur

thigh-bone, thī'bōn, *n* The bone of the thigh, the femur

thill thil *n* [A. Sax *thill*, *thille*, a stake, board, pole = Icel *thili*, *thil*, a deal a plank, G *diele*, a board, akin *deal* a board. DFAL.] The shaft of a cart, gig or other carriage

thiller, thill-horse, thil'er, *thil'hors*, *n* The horse which goes between the thills or shafts

thimble, thim'bl, *n* [A Sax *thymel*, a thimble, fr *thuma* thumb, and suffix *-el*, having no doubt been first worn on the thumb, as the sailor's thimble still is THUMB] A metal cover for the thumb, used by sail makers in sewing, a metal cap or cover for the top of the finger used for driving the needle through cloth, an iron ring with a rope spliced round it

thimble-case thim'bl kās, *n* A case for holding a thimble

thimbleful, thim'bl ful *n* As much as a thimble holds, a very small quantity

thimble-rig, thim'bl rig, *n* [From *rig*, a trick.] A sleight-of hand trick played with three thimbles and a small ball or pea

thimble-rigger, thim'bl rig er, *n* One who practises the trick of thimble rig

thimble-rigging, thim'bl rig ing, *n* The tricks of a thimble-rigger

thin, thin, *a* [A. Sax *thynne*, thin = Icel *thunnr*, L G *dünn*, Sw *tunn*, D *dun* G *dünn*, co; L *tenuis* (whence *tenuity*), Skr *tanus*, thin, W *tenau*, *teneu*, thin, rare, Ir *tana*, thin slender, all fr root *tan* to stretch, seen also in L *tendo*, I stretch, E. *tend*, *tonos*, L *tonus*, E. *tone*, L *tener*, E *tender*, &c] The opposite of *thick* having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite, rare, not dense, not close, not crowded, sparse, not filling the space, not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state, not full or well grown, slim, small, slender, lean meagre faint or feeble as the voice, of a loose texture, not impervious to the sight, not crowded or well-stocked, not abounding, slight, not sufficient for a covering —v t pret & pp *thinned*, thind, ppr *thinning*, thin'ing To make thin —v i To diminish in thickness, to grow or become thin with *out* *away*, &c

thine THĪN, *pronominal adj* [A Sax *thin*, *thine*, genit of *thu*, thou. The loss of the *n* produced *thy* THOU] Thy, belonging to thee now chiefly poetical, and used either with or without a noun following

thing, thing, *n* [A Sax *thing*, thing, a meeting, cause affair, &c = O Sax and O Fris *thing* L G and G *ding*, thing, matter, Dan and Sw *ting*, Icel. *thing* a court, an assembly, root doubtful] Whatever may be thought of or spoken of, whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity, something anything, an inanimate object, a creature applied to man and animals in pity, contempt, tenderness, or admiration, a transaction, matter, circumstance, event, *pl* clothes, luggage, personal belongings (colloq)

think thingk, *t i* pret & pp *thought*, that, ppr *thinking* thingk'ing [A. Sax *thencan*, to think = O Sax. *thenkian*, Goth *thankjan*, for *thanhjan*, G and D *denken*, to think, Icel *thekkja* to perceive Dan *tænke*, to think, allied to *thank*, and to A Sax *thyncan*, to seem whence *methinks*] To have the mind occupied on some subject, to revolve ideas in the mind, to cogitate, to judge, to conclude, to hold as a settled opinion, to intend to design, to consider probable or likely to suppose, to imagine, to fancy to muse to meditate, to ponder, to recollect or call to mind to consider, to deliberate, to presume, to believe (In several of these senses practically a transitive verb with an infinitive or a clause)—v t To conceive, to imagine, to believe, to consider to esteem

thinkable, thingk'a bl *a* Capable of being thought, conceivable cogitable

thinker, thingk'er, *n* One who thinks, one who writes on speculative subjects

thinking thingk'ing, *p a* Having the faculty of thought cogitative, capable of a regular train of ideas —n. The act or state of one who thinks thought, cogitation

thinkingly, thin, k'ing-li, *adv* By thought

thinly, thin'li, *adv* In a thin manner or condition not thickly, in a dispersed or scattered form slightly

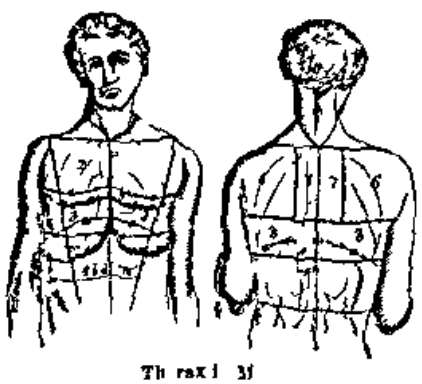
thinness, thin'nes, *n* State of being thin, tenuity; rareness fluidity a scattered state, sparseness, meagreness leanness

thinnish, thin'ish, *a* Somewhat thin

thin-skinned thin'skind *a* Having a thin skin unduly sensitive, irritable

third, therd, *a* [A Sax *thridda* = Goth *thridja* O Sax *thriddio* Icel *thridhi*, Sw *tredje* Dan *tredie*, D *derde*, G *dritte*, Gr *tritos* L *tertius* Skr *tritya* W *tredy*, Gael *treas*—all from words signifying *three* THIRE.] The next after the second being one of three equal parts into which anything is divided the ordinal of three —Third **estate**, in Great Britain, the House of Com

mona.—**Third person**, in *gram* the person spok n of *the third person* in th Trinity the Holy Spirit —— The thi d p rt of nything th sixtieth part o a seco d of t m in m sic an interval c ntaining three diatonic sounds a d two degrees or intervals
thirdly therd'l *adv* In the third place
third rate therd rat *a* Next below second rate q te inf rior
thirst th rst *n* [A S x *thurst th rst* th rst O Sax *th r t* Icel *th rst* Sw and Dan *t rst* D *dor t* G *du t* C *th th tei* th rst all ed to Icel. *thurr* Sw *t rr* D *dor* G *d r* ry the root be g that f L *torrulus* t rrid, *t rra* the e rth th dry land G *terra* and Sanskrit *tarsha* to thirst. The v rb to *thirst* is f the noun A Sax *thyr t n* Icel *thyr ta*, &c] The u easiness desire o d t ess occasioned by want of water dryness of m uth and th oat f om wa t of some fluid to drink a want an l eagerness after anything ——v i p et an l p *th t d* th rst d ppr *th r ti j* thersti g T feel thirst to e perience a painful d sire f w ter t hav a be ment desire f r anything
thirster th rst e *n* One who th rsts
thirstily th rst i li, *ad* In a th rsty m anner
thirstiness therst i n s *s* State of being th rsty th rst eag d sire
thirsty th rst i, *a* [*Th rst* a l y= A Sax *th yrstig th rstig* (= *d stig* &] Feeling th rst f eling a painful ne ation f m want of water ha ing a v h m tak re of anything dry parched suffering f m lack *A moisture*
thirteen therˈt a [A Sax *th ôtyn* i tha e ten] Three and th ee —— n. The number which consists of ten and three
thirteenth therˈt th, [*Thirte* and th—A Sax *thre t tha*] The third after the tenth th ordinal of thirteen ——n. One of thirteen equal parts of a thing
thirtieth thˈrti-eth *a* [From *thirty*= A Sax th *ôgotha*] The next in order after th twenty ninth being o of thirty equal parts of a thing ——n. One of thirty equal parts of any thing
thirty therˈti *a* [A Sax *thrittig thrittig* f *th ô tha é* three and *t g* ten (=L. *decem*, G *d ka* ten] Sax *thrutig* Icel. *thrjâti* D *dertig* G *dreissig*] Three ten or twenty and ten.——n. The number which consists of three times ten.
this THIS *a* and *pron.* pl **these** THZ [A. Sax masc. *thes* f m *theos* n it *this* f th pronominal stem seen in *the that thither* &c combined with A Sax *s a* which (= Sskr *a* he)] A demonstrative used with or without a noun, referring to something present or near in place or time or something just mentioned, often opposed to *that* also applied to time it may refer to the present time, time next to come or to time immediately ended also used to signify present state condition &c.
thistle thisˈl [A. S x *thistel* with the =Icel. *thistill* L *G* and D *distel*, Sw and L Sc. *thrissel* thistle origin doubtful] The name of a tribe f prickly composite plants regarded as the national emblem of Scotland a Scottish order of knighthood sometimes called the order of St. Andrew
thistle-down thisˈl-doun *n.* The fine downy or feathery substance attached to *the seeds of thistles*
thistly thisˈli, *a* Overgrown with thistles resembling a thistle prickly
thither THITHER *ad* [A. Sax. *thider* Icel. *thidra*, thither there from demonstrative stem see in *the that* and suffix *-ther* as in *whether* &c. *=tra* to Sskr *tara*, there f root *ta* to go] To that place opposed to *hither* to that end point
thitherward thitherwards THITHERWERD, THITHERWARDZ *ad* [A *ther* and *-ward, -wards*] Toward that place.
tho THŌ A short spelling of *though*
thole thole-pin thōl, thōlˈpin, *n.* [A. Sax. *thol*, a thole pin =Icel. *tholl*, a thole-pin a wooden peg L.G *dolle*, D *dol*, a thole] A pin in the gunwale of a boat to support the oar in rowing often in pairs the oars resting between also written *Thowl*
thong thong *n.* [A. Sax *th ng thwang* a thong-lash *th ngian* a lash whetstone Icel *thvengr* a strap akin to *twist*.] A strap of leather used for fastening anything a long narrow strip of leather or sinew or waxed thread
thoracic thō-ras k [THORAX] Pertaining to or contained in the thorax.
thorax thōraks *n* pl **thoraces** thō-ra-sēz [L *thorax* f Gr *thōrax* a breastplate the thorax same root as Sskr *thar* to



Thoracic Viscera

The thoracic region denoted by the black lines 1 Right and 1 left Humeral 12 Scapular 23 Mammary 44 Abdominal 55 Sternal 66 Vertebral 88 Scapular 99 Superior Dorsal or Rhomboid 77 Interscapular 88 Inferior Dorsal or Rhomboid Viscera or contents of Thorax indicated by dotted lines *aa* Diaphragm *bb* Heart *c* Lungs *d* Liver *e* Kidney *f* Stomach

hold.] That part of the human body which contains the lungs heart &c the chest the corresponding portion of animals the portion of an insect between the head and abdomen
thorium thoriumm thōrium, thōriumˈm *n* [From *Thor* the Scandinavian deity] A metal of tained as a gray powder which hardens with great pressure
thorn thorn *n* [A Sax *thorn*—Icel. O Sax. and O Fris *thorn* Goth *thaurnus* Sw and Dan *torn* D *doorn* G *dorn* same word as Lat *tarn* Bohem *trn* root dull ful] The name of certain trees or shrubs armed with spines or prickles as the hawthorn blackthorn whitethorn &c any sharp projection o process f om the woody part of a plant a spine anything troublesome a care o t ll
thorn apple thōrn ap-l *n.* An annual plant of the potato family with narrow root poisonous properties, used medicinally (*Datura stramonium*)
thorn back thornˈbak *n* A species of skate with spines on its back and tail
thorn hedge thornˈhej *n* A hedge of hawthorn.
thorny thornˈi, *a* Full of thorns or spines prickly troublesome vexatious
thorough thurˈō *a.* [A dialect of the prep *through*] Passing through to the end hence, complete perfect extending to or bearing on all particulars or details
thorough bass thurˈō-bās, *n* In music the music of expression gives rules by means of figures placed over or under a given bass which figures indicating the harmony *through* all the other parts also sometimes used as equivalent to *harmony*
thorough bred thurˈō-bred, *a* Bred from pure and unmixed blood as horses completely bred or accomplished high spirited mettlesome ——n. An animal, especially a horse of pure blood.
thoroughfare thurˈō-far [*Thorough* and *fare* A.Sax *fâra*—*thurh*, through, and *faran* to go] A passage through passage from one street to open g to another or an unobstructed way, power f passing
thorough-going thurˈō-go-ing, *a* Going or ready to go, all lengths tremendous
thoroughly thurˈō-li *adv* In a thorough manner fully entirely completely
thoroughpaced thurˈō-past *a* Trained to go through all the paces of a well trained horse perfect in what is undertaken complete going all lengths downright
thorp thorpe thorp *n* [A Sax *thorp* Icel. *thorp* Sw and Dan *torp* D *dorp* G *dorf* a village, a hamlet perhaps cognate with L *turba* a tribe or throng (whence *turba lent*)] A group of houses in the country a hamlet a village
those THŌZ, *a* and *pron* Historically the plural of *this*, be g another form of *these* f it use l as plural of *that*
thou THOU, *pron* possess or g nit. *thine thy* obj and l dat *thee* pl *ye* r *you* [A Sax *thu* g nit *thin* d t a l acc *thé* nom pl *gé* g nit *ower* dat and acc *ówe*=Icel *thu* Goth *thu* D Dan and G *du* L *tu* Gr *su*, Sskr *tva*, Slav t W *ti* Gael *tu*, thou] The second personal pronoun singular in ordinary language supplanted by the plural form *you*, *thou* being used only in the poetical or solemn style or among the Friends or Quakers
though THŌ *conj* [A Sax *theáh* though —O Sax *thâh* Icel *thó* Dan *dog* D and G *doch* Goth, *thauh* though f storm of *that, the*] Granting or allowing it to be the fact that notwithstanding that —**As though**, as if —— adv However for all that
thought, thawt *n* [A Sax *thoht g thoht* thought fr *thencan*, to think, pret *thohte* pp *g thoht*—Icel *thotti* G *gedacht* thought THINK] The power or act of thinking mental state of one who thinks cogitation something fancied in the mind idea, conception a conceit a fancy the whole thinks of in m judgment notion supposition meditation design purpose attention contemplation solicitude care concern
thought that pret & pp *t think*
thoughtful, that fuˈl, *a* Full of thought engaged in meditation serious contemplative reflective attentive careful mindful considerate full of anxiety anxious solicitous
thoughtfully that fuˈli *adv* In a thoughtful manner, with thought or consideration with solicitude mindfully considerately
thoughtfulness that fuˈl nes, *n* State of being thoughtful deep meditation anxiety solicitude
thoughtless thatˈles *a* Free from thought or care light-minded heedless careless negligent
thoughtlessly thatˈles li, *ad* In a thoughtless manner without thought carelessly
thoughtlessness thatˈles-nes, *n* The quality of being thoughtless want of thought heedlessness carelessness inattention
thoughtreader thatˈ reˈder *n* One who claims to possess the power of thought-reading
thought reading thatˈ reˈding A power by which it is claimed some persons are able to read the thoughts of others, or at least to tell the object of their thoughts
thousand thouˈzandi, *a* [A. Sax *thûsend* =O Fris *thûsend* Icel *thusund thus-hund* Dan. *tusind*, D *duizend* L.G *dusend* Goth *thusundi* G *tausend* The first element of the word is believed to mean many the second to mean hundred] Denoting the number of ten hundred also denoting a great number in definitely ——n. The number of ten hundred also a great number in definitely
thousandfold thouˈzandfōld *a* Multiplied by a thousand
thousandth thouˈzandth, *a* [*Thousand* and *-th*] Completing the number a thousand being one of a thousand equal parts of anything.——n. The thousandth part of anything.
thowel thowl thōl, *n* THOLE
thraldom thralˈdom *n* [*Thrall* and *-dom*] State of a thrall slavery bondage
thrall thral, *n* [A S x. *th l*=Icel. *th ll* Sw *träl*, Dan *trael* a serf a slave

supposed to mean literally a runner, running servant, being of same root as A. Sax *thregan*, to run, cog Gr *trechein*, to run] A slave, a bondsman, a serf

thrash, thresh, thrash, thresh, *v t* pret & pp *thrashed, threshed,* thrasht, thresht, ppr *thrashing, threshing,* thrash'ing, thresh'ing [A Sax *threscan, therscan* to thrash (corn), to beat=Icel *threskja*, Sw *troska*, Dan *tærske*, D *dorschen*, G *dreschen*, Goth *thriskan*, comp Lith *trasketi*, to rattle] To beat out or separate the grain or seeds from, as by a flail or a thrashing machine, or by treading with oxen to beat soundly with a stick or whip to drub (colloq) ——*v i* To drive out grain from straw

thrasher, thresher, thrash'er, thresh'er *n* One who thrashes grain, a species of shark which uses its tail as a weapon

thrashing, threshing, thrash'ing, thresh'ing *n* Act of beating out grain, a sound drubbing

thrashing-floor, threshing-floor, thrash'ing flōr thresh'ing flōr, *n* A floor or area on which grain is thrashed.

thrashing-machine, threshing-machine, thrash'ing ma-shēn, thresh'ing-ma-shēn, *n* A machine for separating grain from the straw, variously constructed

thrashing-mill, thrash'ing-mill, *n* A thrashing machine

thrasonical, thra-son'ik-al, *a* [From *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy] Given to bragging boastful

thread, thred, *n* [A.Sax. *thraed*, lit what is twisted, fr *thrâwan*, to twist to throw, similarly O Fris *thrêd*, Icel. *thraðr*, Dan *traad*, D *draad*, G *draht*, thread THROW] A fine cord, especially such as is used for sewing the filaments of fibrous substances, such as flax wool, cotton, silk, drawn out into a fine line, anything resembling this, any fine filament, the prominent spiral part of a screw, continued course or tenor, some main idea running through a discourse, general purpose ——*v t* pret & pp *threaded,* thred'ed, ppr *threading,* thred'ing To pass a thread through the eye of, as of a needle, to pass or pierce through, as a narrow or intricate way or difficult course

threadbare, thred'bār, *a* Worn to the naked thread, having the nap worn off, worn out, trite, hackneyed, used till it has lost its novelty or interest

threadiness, thred'i nes, *n* The state of being thready

thread-lace, thred'lās, *n* Lace made of linen thread.

thread-paper thred'pā per, *n* A thin strip of paper for wrapping up a skein of thread

thready thred'i, *a* Like thread or fila ments, filamentous, consisting of or containing thread

threat, thret, *n* [A Sax *threât*, threat punishment, crowd, pressure calamity, fr stem of A Sax *threôtan*, to tire harass, afflict, Goth *thriutan* G *(ver)driessen*, to annoy, cog with L *trudo*, I thrust (in *intrude, protrude,* &c.)] A menace, declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss or pain on another ——*v t* and *i* pret & pp *threated* thret'ed ppr *threating,* thret'ing To threaten (used only in poetry)

threaten, thret'n, *v t* pret & pp *threatened,* thret'nd, ppr *threatening* thret'n ing [From *threat* and *-en*] To use threats or menaces towards *to* menace, to declare an intention of injuring, to menace by action to act as if intending to injure to appear as if about to bring something evil or unpleasant on, to show to be impending ——*v i* To use threats or menaces

threatener, thret'n-er, *n* One that threatens

threatening thret'n ing *a* Indicating a threat or menace, indicating something impending

threateningly, thret'n ing li *adv* In a threatening manner, with a threat or menace

three, thrē, *a* [A. Sax *thri, thry, threó*= O Sax. *thrie*, O Fris *thre*, Goth *threis*, Icel *thrir*, Sw and Dan *tre*, D *drie*, G *drei* cog W Ir and Gael *tri*, Lith *trys*, L *tres* Gr *treis* Skr *tri*, all meaning three root unknown] Two and one ——*n* The number which consists of two and one, a symbol representing this

three-cornered, thrē'kor nerd, *a* Having three corners or angles triangular

three-decker, thrē'dek er, *n* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks

threefold thrē'fōld, *a* Consisting of three in one, triple, multiplied thrice ——*adv* In a threefold manner, trebly

three-foot, thrē'fut, *a* Measuring three feet, having three feet

three-master, thrē'mast-er *n* A ship having three masts

threepence, thrē'pens, thrip'ens, *n* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny

threepenny, thrē'pen-i, thrip'en-i *a* Worth threepence only, of little value, mean ——*n* A coin worth threepence

three-pile, thrē'pil, *n* An old name for the finest and most costly kind of velvet

three-ply, thrē'pli, *a* Threefold, consisting of three thicknesses or strands, as cord, yarn, &c

threescore, thrē'skōr *a* Three times a score, thrice twenty, sixty often used as a noun

threne thrēn, *n* [L *threnus*, fr Gr *thrēnos*, lamentation] A complaint or lamentation

threnetic, thren et'ik, *a* [Gr *thrēnētikos* THRENE] Sorrowful mournful

threnodial, thren ō'di al, *a* Pertaining to a threnody, elegiac

threnodist, thren'o-dist, *n* [*Threnody* and *-ist*] A writer of threnodies

threnody, thren'o-di, *n* pl **threnodies,** thren'o diz [Gr *thrēnos*, a lamentation, and *ōdē*, a song ODE] A song of lamentation, a dirge

thresh, thresh, *v t* THRASH

threshold, thresh'ōld, *n* [A. Sax *therscwald, therscold, therxold* (with similar forms in the other Teutonic tongues), fr *therscan*, to thrash or thresh, and apparently *wald* a wood, a *wold*, because this bar was thrashed or trod upon by the feet but probably the suffix is of other origin] The stone or piece of timber which lies under a door, a doorsill, hence, entrance gate door, the place or point of entering or beginning, outset

threw, thrō, pret of *throw*

thrice, thrīs, *adv* [O E *thrives, thryes* fr *thrie, three,* with *genit term*, like *once, twice* THREE] Three times sometimes used by way of amplification or emphasis

thrid, thrid, *v t* pret & pp *thridded,* thrid'ed, ppr *thridding,* thrid'ing [A variation of *thread*] To thread, to slide or slip through as a narrow passage

thrift, thrift, *n* [From Icel *thrift*, thrift, fr *thrifa*, to thrive (q v)] Frugality economy, good husbandry, economical management in regard to property a plant which grows on the coasts of Britain, and is often planted in gardens, sea-pink

thriftily, thrift'i-li, *adv* In a thrifty manner, frugally

thriftless thrift'les, *a* Having no thrift, wasteful profuse, extravagant.

thriftlessly thrift'les li, *adv* In a thriftless manner, extravagantly

thriftlessness, thrift'les-nes, *n* The state or quality of being thriftless.

thrifty thrift'i, *a* [*Thrift* and *-y*] Having exhibiting, or characterized by thrift frugal economical using economy and good management of property

thrill, thril *v t* pret & pp *thrilled* thrild, ppr *thrilling* thril'ing [Formerly *thirl*, fr A. Sax *thurlian thurelian* (fr *thirl thyrel* a hole=*tril* of *nostril*) to pierce=D *drillen*, to bore to drill troops (whence E. to *drill*) same root as *through, thorough*] To pierce in a figurative sense to send a quiver or shiver through to affect with a keen tingling feeling through the whole body ——*v i* To penetrate so as to cause a slight shiver or quiver, to feel a shivering sensation or keen emotion through the body to shiver, to quiver or move with a tremulous movement ——*n* A warbling, a trill, a thrilling sensation

thrilling, thril'ing, *p a* Serving to thrill, sending a tingling, shivering sensation through the system, exciting

thrillingly, thril'ing li, *adv* In a thrilling manner

thrips, thrips, *n* [Gr, a kind of worm] A name for certain minute insects, one of *them very destructive* to wheat

thrive, thrīv, *v i* pret *throve,* thrōv, pp *thriven,* thriv'n, ppr *thriving,* thrīv'ing [From Icel *thrifask*], to thrive (a reflexive verb, *sk* meaning self, as in *basl*), fr *thrifa*, to grasp whence also *thrift* thrift=Sw *trifvas*, Dan *trives*, to thrive] To prosper or be successful, to prosper by industry, economy, and good management, to increase in goods and estate to prosper in any business, to have a good issue to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, to flourish

thriver, thrīv'er, *n* One who thrives

thriving, thrīv'ing, *p a* Prosperous, successful, advancing in wealth, increasing, growing flourishing

thrivingly, thrīv'ing li, *adv* In a thriving or prosperous way

thro', thrō, a contraction of *through*

throat, thrōt, *n* [A Sax *throte, throtu* the throat, akin G *drossel*, the throat the throttle, O H G *drozza*, throat, perhaps originally with initial *s*, comp D *strot*, throat Hence *throttle*] The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe, the opening downward at the back of the mouth, the fauces, an opening or entrance resembling a throat, the mouth of a monopetalous corolla

throaty, thrōt'i, *a* [*Throat* and *-y*] Guttural, uttered back in the throat

throb throb, *v i* pret & pp *throbbed,* throbd, ppr *throbbing,* throb'ing [Origin unknown] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity, to beat in consequence of agitation, to palpitate, to quiver or vibrate ——*n* A beat or strong pulsation, a violent beating of the heart and arteries, a palpitation.

throbless, throb'les, *a* Not beating or throbbing

throe thrō, *n* [A Sax *thrêá, thrâw*, affliction, fr *threówan*, to afflict *throwian*, to suffer Icel *thrá*, a throe, a hard struggle *further connections unknown*] *Extreme* pain, anguish, agony the anguish of travail in childbirth ——*v i* pret & pp *throed,* thrōd ppr *throeing,* thrō'ing To agonize, to struggle in extreme pain

thrombosis, throm'bō-sis, *n* [Gr See next] The obstruction of a blood vessel by a thrombus

thrombus, throm'bus, *n* [L, fr Gr *thrombos*, a clot] A fibrinous clot of blood which forms in and obstructs a blood-vessel

throne thrōn, *n* [O Fr *throne*, L *thronus* fr Gr *thronos*, a seat, chair] The seat of a king, emperor pope or bishop, the official chair of a presiding official of certain societies sovereign power and dignity, also, the wielder of that power ——*v t* pret & pp *throned,* thrōnd, ppr *throning,* thrōn'ing To place on a royal seat to enthrone, to place in an elevated position, to give an elevated place to to exalt

throneless thrōn'les, *a* Without a throne, deposed.

throng, throng *n* [A. Sax. *gethrang*, a throng a crowd, fr *thringan*, pret *thrang*, to crowd=Icel. *throng*, Dan *trang* G *drang*, a crowd, distress, D and G *dringen*, to crowd.] A multitude of persons or living creatures in a close body a crowd a great number, a number of things crowded together ——*v i* pret & pp *thronged,* throngd, ppr *thronging,* throng'ing To crowd or press together, to come in multitudes ——*v t* To crowd or press to annoy

wi h a crowd of living he gu to fill wi h a crowd.

throstle thros'l, n [A dim correspon ing to *thrush*=A. Sax *hræs e* G and Dan *drossel*, a thrush THR SH] A b l f the thru h k n the song thrush or mavis a machi e f spinn g wool, c to, & fr m he rove.

throttle th 'l, n [From A on] The windp pe o rachea t e throa h gullet ——v t pre & pp A *throttled* thro l pp *throt a* hro l ng T se za and on press the th oa o s as to hok to choke to strangle

throttler hr le n one who hrot les.

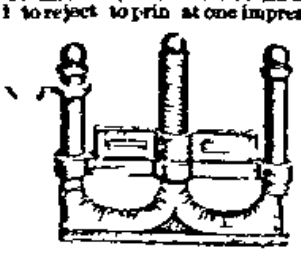
throttle-valve hrot'l- In steam engines, a alve wh h regulates th supp y f steam to he cy nde

through thrú prep [Formerly *Ourgh*, *Ourh*, *Orh*, *Urh*, *Urgh*, *Urrh*, *Urrgh*, A rch f A.S x. *h* h hrough Sax *hu* h L G *d* A. G d rch D *door* oth *thr* A ou p W *rw* Armor *re* through *Thorough* is he same wor and *thrd* m ak n.] From nd to nd or from s le t side of from beginn ng to end f between the sides or walls of y the agency f by means of on account of o the whi su face o exten of hroughou by movi g o ad ancing among or in he midst o am g so as to xperi nce or undergo ——adv From one end o side t he other from beginn ng to end to the end to com ple ion —— a. Going or extend ng with little n inter ruption fr m one impr tant place o ce tre to anoth

throughout thrú-ou *prep* [*Through* and *out*] Qu hrough n every part f from one extrem y of to th othe ——ad In ev ry part ev rywhere.

throve hrov pret. of *thrive*

throw thō pret. *threw* th ō pp *thrown* hrō pp *throwi g* hrō ng. [A. Sa *th dwa* to wist as, to *hrew* silk to w ak n D *d aapen*, G *drehen*, to wist, to turn same root as *C o* I bore *Th* od is a den at e] T fling or cast n any ma ner to propel to h to dash to dri e to a distance from the hand o from an engine to dri e by o lence to wind or twist two or mor filaments of together to ve nre a d ce o cast to di est o strip one s self of t off to shed to utter or gi utterance to to pu on to spread carelessly to ov rturn to prostrate in wrest ng To throw aw y to cast away to part with w hou com e sation to squander to waste T throw in, to cast o fling n to ga or add to he bar gain. To throw it, t cast off or aside t discard to reject to prin at one impression.



Scotch Th m kins, time of Charles I.

T throw open, to open n hen y o wish y to give free or unrestricte admission to T throw out, to cast ou to ject to em t insinuate —T threw over to discard to abandon T throw up, to erect rapidly o resign or abandon to eject from the stomach to vo t.——v t To perform he act of casting or fl nging t cast dice ——n. The act of one who throws a cast dista ce to which a thing is throw a cast of dice risk venture decision of fortune a dislocation of strata up down.

thrower hrō n one who throws one who twists or wir s silk.

thrown thrōn, pp of *throw*

throwster thrō ste n. [*Throw* and *-ster*] One w o throws or twists silk

thrum, thrum, n. [same as D *drum*, *d um*, thrum, Icel. *hrom* margin, edge, same root as L *terminus* an d.] The d f wes n' h ends cu off f m he w b any coarse yarn pl f ag nts f threads ——v t. & pp *thru* r hrumd pp hrumm ng thrumming To m k f ow wi h thru s

thrum hrum, pre & pp hrum d hrum pp *hrum* hru ning [Akin *d m* comp *strum* T play un k'l fly on a s rin ed instrum n to make a drumming n se v t T play roughly on w h he fing rs to drum to tap

thrummer hrum e n One who hrums.

thrummy hrum e a [*Thrum* and *y*] n tai ng resem ng thrums.

thrush hrush, n [A. Sax *hrusc*, *hrysce* hru h kin to l A ost Sw *ost* Pus *d ed* a hrush same oo as L *turdus*, a hrush Th is a m f rm] A nam of certa s gi g b r s, as h song hrush mavis, h n ttle hrush &c.

thrush h, thrush, n ba as Dan *ost* Sw *orsk* the hrush pr sably an a meaning dry ak n h] A disease affecting t e lips an m u h, a hat also a disease ur he feet f he horse

thrust, hrust, pre & pp *hrust* hrust ppr *thrus* thrus [From ly *hrus / ete*, f Icel. *h ysta*, to rus t sub y same root as L *rud* I thrust as in *a obtrude* &c. TI REAT] To push or dri e wi h force to dri e to shov to im e to stab to pi rce f ll we l y *away ff* ta, & o ten also *ft* to btrud o rude ——v i. T make a pu h o make a lunge o dri wi h a po nted w p n by pushing t n rude ——n. A o len sh dri as with a po nted weapo n or w h he hand or fo a stab a horizontal mo wa pressure as of an arch aga n s abutments, or of raf ers against the walls which support hem

thrust hoe rus hō, n A hoe w ich is wo kee y push g

thud u l. [Im tat comp A. Sax *hoden* wh rlwind ak n th m The dull sound of a low n oon a s t subs ance a low cann g a sound.

Thug, ng, n [nd] ne of an asso a on of assas rme ly existi g n In ia, w o strangled the c ms partly from l gious m es. **Thuggee** th g-g n The pr ession and practi es of he Thugs

thumb h m n. [A. Sax *humo* the mb Iris. *tuma*, Dan *tomme* D *d m* G *daumen*, he h mb f om seem n L. *mo* I sw wh-nce tum *Thimble* s a den at e] The short thick fing the human hand nse n oppos on the o her fou a correspond ng membe in othe animals Und on s thumb, complete y und r one powe or influence —— v t. pret. & pp *A mbed* humm pp *A mbing* humming T ss or handle awkwa y w the fingers te urn o he hea es of

thumbed humd, p a. Handled soiled with the fi rs.

thumbikins hum'k nz, n An instrument of torture for co m ressing h m s th m s, form rly used in Scotla

thumbless h m'les, a I avi g no nce el ssy

thumbring, th m'r g, n A ring f rmerly w rn on he thumb

thumb-screw hum krō, n A screw o p ress by he fingers a the h ndle s.

thumb-tall thum tal, n A h l o hea h or cove to be worn on h m

Thummim hum m, n. pl A Hebrew wor l descriptive of perfection, name of an object of unknown character mentioned in he Le itic law along with the *Urim* in connection wi h he breastplate of he high-priest.

thump thump, n. [Allied to Dan *d mpe* to plunge, *dump*, dull, low I *d mpen*, o plunge probably of onomatopoetic origin comp *bump*, *plump*] A dull, heavy blow given with anything th k sound made by such a blow or by the fal of a heavy body ——v t. pret. & pp. *thumped*, th mpt pp *thumping* thump ing. To strike or beat with a heavy blow or by falling

thumping hump'ing, a Heavy striking large [Colloq.]

thunder h nde n [From A.Sax *h nor* under with insert n *f d*, as in *gend* / *under* akin to *h* to ros o le an O Iris *h ner* D *d nder* (with inserted *d*) G *donner* cog L. *tonare*, to thunder same root as L *tonare* to sound, L. *stu* G *h en*, to groan, G *on* n, a groaning] The sound which follows a flash of lightning the report caused by a discharge of atmospheric electricity a y loud noise a strong vehement denunciation pu ish d.——v i. p & pp *thundered* thu le d y *h lering* under ing To make a sound of thunder often used impersonally to make a loud noise part cularly a heavy sound of some continuance to rattle or gi a heavy rattling sound.——v t. To emit with noise and terror to publish as any denunciation threat.

thunderbolt thun de bōlt, n A strong flash of lightning accompanied by the al f a solid body a bolt or stone which Jupiter was supposed to hurl from heaven to earth a fulmination an ecclesiastical denunciation

thunder-clap thund klap n A lap o sudden loud b rst of thunder a peal of thunder

thunderer thun e r One who thunders an epithet of Jupiter

thundering thun de ring Producing o accompanied by a noise like thunder ceasing or extraordinary (colloq)

thunderous thun de us, a Producing or thundery

thunder stone thund tun n A belemnite a fossil arrow head.

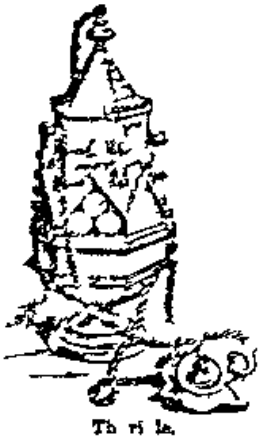
thunder storm thund -storm, n A storm accompanied with thunder

thunderstroke thund -strōk n A thunder-clap.

thunder struck hun d s ruk, a Astonished blasted by lightning astonished amazed struck dumb by sudden surprise or terror

thundery thund i, a Accompanied with thunder

thurible thū'ri-bl, n [L. *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense] A censer for incense.



Thurible.

thurifer thū'ri f n [L. *thus* frankincense, and *fero* I carry] An attendant who carries a thurible

Thursday thers'dā, n [That is, *Thor's day*, he day consecrated to Thor, the old Scandinavian god of thunder] The fifth day of he week

thus THUS, *adv* [A.Sax. *thus*, akin to *thes*, *theos*, *this*, this, and same as O Sax. and O Fris *thus*, D *dus* THIS] In this way, manner, or condition, on this wise, to this degree or extent, accordingly consequently

thwack, thwak, *v t* pret & pp *thwacked*, thwakt, ppr *thwacking*, thwak'ing [Modified fr A Sax *thaccian*, to strike, Icel *thyckia*, to thwack *Whack* is another form] To strike, bang, beat, thrash —*n* A heavy blow, a bang, a thump

thwart, thwart, *a* [From Icel *thvert*, transverse across, fr *thverr*, cross=Sw *tvart*, Dan. *tvert*, across, fr Sw *tvar*, Dan. *tver*, cross, akin A Sax. *thweorh*, across, perverse] Transverse, being across something else —*v t* pret & pp *thwarted*, thwart'ed, ppr *thwarting*, thwart'ing To cross, to pass across, to cross as a purpose, to frustrate or defeat —*n* The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat

thwarter, thwart'er, *n* One who thwarts

thwartly, thwart'li, *adv* So as to thwart, with opposition, transversely

thy, THI, *a* [Contracted from *thine*] Belonging or pertaining to thee possessive pronoun of the second person singular

thylacine, thi'la-sin, *n* [Gr *thylakos*, a pouch] The Tasmanian wolf

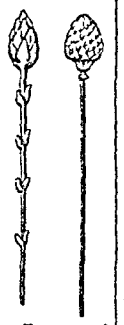
thyme, tim, *n* [Fr *thym*, fr L *thymum*, fr Gr *thymom*, thyme, fr *thyō*, I smell] A kind of small aromatic shrub

thymol, tim'ol, *n* [From *thyme*, and L *oleum*, oil] A crystalline substance obtained from oil of thyme, an antiseptic and disinfectant, and used medicinally

thymus thi'mus, *n* [Gr *thymos*] A kind of gland behind the breast-bone in children

thymy, tim'i, *a* [*Thyme* and *-y*] Abounding with thyme, fragrant

thyroid, thyreoid, thi'roid, thi'rē-oid, *a* [Gr *thyreos*, a shield, *eidos*, form] Shield shaped, a term applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx and to connected parts



Forms of Thyrsus from ancient vases.

thyrse, thers, *n* Same as *Thyrsus*

thyrsus, ther'sus, *n*, pl. **thyrsi**, ther'sī [L *thyrsus*, fr Gr *thyrsos*, a thyrsus] A spear or staff wreathed with ivy and vine branches, and often with a pine cone at the point an ancient emblem of Bacchus, in *bot* an *inflorescence resembling* a panicle, but denser and closer

thyself, THI self', *pron* A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis, also used without *thou*, its usage being similar *to that of myself, &c*

tiara, ti-ā'ra, *n* [L and Gr *tiara* probably fr the Persian] An ornament or article of dress which the ancient Persians wore on their heads, a kind of turban, the pope's triple crown, consisting of three crowns, one above another, surrounding a kind of high cap



Papal Tiara.

tiaraed ti-ā'rid *a* Adorned with or wearing a tiara

tibia tib'i-a *n* [L, a musical pipe, the large bone of the leg] A kind of ancient musical pipe in *anat* the large bone of the lower leg, the shin-bone See FIBULA

tibial, tib'i-al, *a* Pertaining to the tibia

tic, tik, *n* [Fr *tic*, spasm origin unknown] A twitching of certain muscles of the face, tic-douloureux

tic-douloureux, tik-dō'lō-re, *n* [Fr *tic*, tic, and *douloureux*, painful, dolorous] Facial neuralgia, tic

tick, tik, *n* [Same as L G *teke*, D *teel*, G *zecke*, a tick] The common name of various small parasitical arachnida or mites, that infest sheep, dogs, goats cows, &c

tick, tik, *n* [Same as D *tuyl* G *zieche*, a cover, a tick, fr L *theca*, Gr *thēkē*, a case, a cover] *The* cover or case which contains the feathers, wool, or other soft materials of a bed, ticking

tick, tik, *v t* pret & pp *ticked*, tikt, ppr *ticking*, tik'ing [From the sound, comp D and L G *tikken*, G *ticken*, to touch slightly and quickly, as with a pen, to dot, perhaps cog with L *digitus*, a finger] To pat or tap slightly, especially, to make a small noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch or clock —*v t* To mark with a tick or dot, to check by writing down a small mark —*n* A small distinct noise, as that of a watch or clock, a small dot

tick, tik, *n* [Contr of *ticket*] Credit, trust —To buy on tick, to buy on a *ticket* or note, or on credit [Colloq]

ticket, tik'et *n* [Fr *etiquette*, O Fr *etiquet*, a bill note, ticket label &c, fr G *stecken*, to stick, a ticket being something stuck on STICK, ETIQUETTE] A label stuck on anything to give some notice or information referring to it, a small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, with something written or printed on it, as a notice, acknowledgment, &c, a certificate of a share in a lottery or the like a card or slip of paper given to enable a person to enter a place of public amusement, or to travel in a railway or by other public conveyance, a card serving as a check, a pass, or as evidence of something —Ticket of leave, a license to a convict giving him his liberty before the expiry of his sentence, under certain restrictions —*v t* pret & pp *ticketed*, tik'et-ed, ppr *ticketing*, tik'et-ing To distinguish by a ticket, to put a ticket on, to label

ticket-porter tik'et-pōr'ter, *n* A licensed porter who wears a badge or ticket

ticking tik'ing, *n* [See TICK (2)] A striped closely woven linen or cotton cloth used to contain the feathers or other materials of beds

tickle, tik'l, *v t* pret & pp *tickled*, tik'ld, ppr *tickling*, tik'l ing [A freq of *tick*, to touch lightly TICK] To touch or rub lightly and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation in tending to excite laughter, to please, by slight gratification, to cause to be amused or merry to flatter, to cajole, to puzzle —*v i* To feel titillation

tickler, tik'ler, *n* One who tickles or pleases, something that puzzles or perplexes

tickling, tik'ling, *n* [TICKLE] The act of affecting with titillation, a sensation similar to that produced by being tickled

ticklish, tik'lish, *a* Easily tickled, touchy, in an unsteady or critical state, liable to be overthrown difficult, nice critical

ticklishly, tik'lish-li, *adv* In a ticklish manner

ticklishness tik'lish-nes, *n* State or quality of being ticklish

tidal tīd'al, *a* [*Tide* and *-al*] Pertaining to tides, depending on the tides, experiencing the rise and fall of the tides periodically rising and falling or flowing and ebbing

tide tīd *n* [A. Sax *tid*, time, season opportunity hour=O Sax and O Fris *tīd*, Icel *tīth*, Sw and Dan *tid*, D *tyd*, G *zeit*, time same root as *time* The tides are times of rising and falling of the sea Hence *tidy tidings*, *betide*] Time season ecclesiastical season, the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, especially as seen along the shore, depending on the attraction of the moon, and in a less degree of the sun, the interval between high and low water, a state of being at the height or acme, stream, flow; current or flood, course or tendency of influences or circumstances —*v t* or *t* pret & pp *tided* tīd-ed, ppr *tiding* tīd'ing To drive with the tide or stream to work with the tide when favourable and anchor when it is adverse —To tide over, to surmount by favourable incidents, prudence, and management, or by outside aid.

tide-gate, tīd'gāt, *n* A gate through which water passes when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain it

tideless tīd'les, *a* Having no tide

tide-mill, tīd'mil, *n* A mill that is moved by tide-water, a mill for clearing lands from tide water

tide-table, tīd'tā-bl *n* A table showing the time of high water at any place, or at different places, throughout the year

tide-waiter, tīd'wāt-er, *n* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of customs duties

tide-wave, tīd'wāv, *n* The great wave which follows the apparent motion of the moon, to whose attraction, combined with that of the sun it is due

tide-way, tīd'wā, *n* The channel in which the tide sets

tidily, tī'di-li, *adv* In a tidy manner, neatly, with neat simplicity

tidiness, tī'di nes, *n* Quality or state of being tidy, neat simplicity neatness

tidings tī'dingz, *n pl* [Lit events that happen or *betide*=Icel *tithindi* (pl.), tidings, news, Dan *tidende*, D *tyding*, G *zeitung*, news, intelligence TIDE] Account of recent events or occurrences unknown before, news information, intelligence

tidy, tī'di, *a* [*Tide* and *-y*, fr *tide*, time, season, like D *tydig*, Dan and Sw *tidig*, G *zeitig*, timely, seasonable TIDE] Seasonable clean and orderly, arranged with good order and neatness, dressed or kept with neatness, neat, trim, practising neatness, moderately large or great (colloq) —*v t* pret & pp *tidied* tī'did, ppr *tidying*, tī'di-ing To make tidy or neat, to put in good order —*n* A piece of fancy knitted or other ornamental work to throw over the back of an arm-chair, a sofa, &c, to keep it clean

tie tī, *v t* pret & pp *tied*, tīd, ppr *tying*, tī'ing [A Sax *tyge*, *tige*, a band, a rope, *tegan*, to tie, fr *teón*, to pull, akin *tug*, *tow*] To bind, to fasten with a rope, a band, or cord and knot, to fold and make fast, to knit, to fasten, to hold to unite so as not to be easily parted, to oblige, to constrain, to restrain, to bind by moral or legal restrictions or by definite stipulations —*n* That which binds, unites, or fastens together a fastening, an ornamental knot, a neck-tie, a beam or rod which secures parts together and is subjected to a tensile strain, bond, obligation, moral or legal an equality in numbers, as of votes, &c, which prevents either party from being victorious, a state of equality among competing or opposed parties, as in certain games, competitions, &c

tie-beam, tī'bēm, *n* The beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters in a roof.

tier, tēr, *n* [Fr *tire*, fr *tirer*, to draw, fr German word=E to *tear* (q v)] A row, a rank, particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another

tierce, tērs *n* [O Fr *tierce*, Fr *tiers*, a third third part, fr L *tertius*, third, fr *tres*, three] A liquid measure equal to one-third of a pipe, or 35 imperial gallons a cask for salt provisions, &c, of size between a hogshead and a barrel, in *fencing*, a position in which the wrist and nails are turned downwards

tiercel, tiercelet, tēr'sel tērs'let, *n* [Fr *tiercelet*, tiercelet a dim fr *tierce*, because said to be a third less than the female TIERCE] A male hawk or falcon

tie-rod, tī'rod, *n* An iron bar or rod for bracing, parts of a structure together

tie-wig tī'wig, *n* A wig having a queue tied with a ribbon

tiff, tif *n* [Originally a sniff, comp N *tiev*, *teeft*, scent] A pet or fit of peevishness, a slight altercation or quarrel a small draught of liquor —*v i* pret & pp *tiffed*, tift ppr *tiffing* tif'ing To be in a pet.—*v t* To sip, to drink.

tiffany tif'a ni, *n* [Origin doubtful] A species of gauze or ery thin silk

tiffin tif in, *n* [From Prov E. *tiffing* eating or drinking out of hue season TIFF] In I dia, a lunch or slight repast bet we n breakfast and d nn r

tiger ti ger *n.* [Fr *tigre* fr L and Gr *tigris* a tig r fr O I er *tighri tigre*, an arrow] An Asiatic carnivorous mammal



Bengal Tiger (*Felis tigris*

of the cat family as large as the l on, but more cat-like an l having a striped skin a boy in livery whose special d ty it is to attend his master while driving out (eason f nam dowbtful)

tiger beetle t ge be tl, *n* A nam given v certain beetles that feed upon other insects.

tiger-cat, ti ger kat *n.* A name for ari ous animals of the cat fam ly of med um size

tigerish ti g ish, *a* L ke a t ger hav g qual t es l ke those of a t ger

tight tit, *a.* [F rmerly *thite th ht thyht*—Icel. *thett* tight, Dan *tet* tight, close D *digt* G *dicht* thi k sc ll d nse perhaps allied to *thick*] Ha ing the j n ts so close that no fluid can enter or escape ot leaky impervious to air o water stanch oma pactly or firmly built or made so nd and st ng well k t sinewy an l vig rous trim neat firmly packed or serv l not loose fitting close or too close to th body tensely stretched or strained taut n t lack ot easy to be obtained, as money (co mm rcial la g)

tighten tit n *t* pret & pp *t jhtened*, tit nd pp *tyghtend* g tit n-i g [*Tight* a d -*en*] To draw t ght r tighter to straiten to make more cl se in y man

tightly tith *ad* l a tight man r l nely compactly

tightness tit nes, *n* State or quality of be g tight

tights tits, *n pl* A tight-fitt ng covering f r the legs wh le body

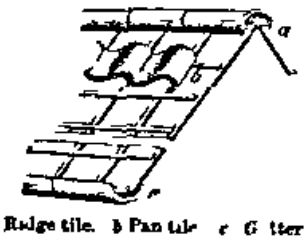
tigress, ti gres, *n* [*Tiger* nd -*ess*] The f m le of the t g r

tigrine ti grin [L. *tigrinus* f *tigris* a t ger] Lik a tiger

tigrish, ti grish, *a* Resembli g a t ger t g rish.

tike tik, *n* [same as Icel. *tik* Sw *t k* a bitch a cur] A dog a cur a boor a clown

tile til, *n* [A. Sax. *tigel*, a til fr L. *t gula*, a tile, f *tego* I cov r (seen also in



a, Ridge tile. b Pan tile c G tter tile.

tegumen, detect pr tect), f eam root as E. *thatch, deck*] A plate or thin slab of baked clay or earthenware, used for covering the roofs of buildings, paving floors, lining walls &c a tube or tunnel-shaped pi ce of bak d clay f r drains a tali tiff hat (al ng) —— v t. pret. & pp t *led* til t ppr *til ng* til ing To cover or provide with til s to guar l against the entrance of th un nti sted int to place th tiler at.

tiler ti er *n* One who makes or lays tiles the doorkeeper of a mason l dge

tilery ti er i, *n* [*Tile* and *-ery*] A tile work.

tiling til g *n* The laying of tiles til s co lectively

till til, *n* [Formerly a draw r n general, fr old till to draw A Sax *tyllan* to draw comp D a l L G *till* n O Fris *tilla* to l ft to raise] A mon y box or drawer f r mon y in a sh p warehouse &c

till til, *prep* [A Scandina ian word for *t* —Icel. and D n *til* Sw *till* perhaps allied to G *zu* nd aim] To the time of n t)

till t l, *v t* pret & pp *t ll d* til i ppr *till ng* til ing [A S x. *tilian* to labou to till lit to make fit or g od, fr *t l* A Sax and Go th) fit good allied to O Fris *tilia* to till D *t len* to cultivate, to breed O G *zilon* to cultivate *Tyd* is a closely all ed form] To cultivate to plough and j repare for seed, and to attend to the crops on to labou on

tillable til a-bl, *a* Capable of be ng tilled arable fit fo the plo gh.

tillage til aj *n* [*Till* and *-age*] Act or operati n of till ng or cult ati g land e tivatio cult re husbandry agric lture

tiller til n. One who tills a cult vator a h sba)man.

tiller til *n* [From O E *tillen*, to draw akin D *tillen*, to l ft. TILL (draw r)] The bar or l ver fitted to the head of a rudder and emp loyed to turn the helm

tiller til er *n* [Comp A. Sax *t lgor* a plant, a sh oot akin D *t lg* L G *t lge* a twig or bran h] The shoot of a plant springing fr m th root a sucker —— v i. pret. & pp *t llered* til erd ppr *t llering* ti l ring To put f rth shoots from the root

tiller-chain tiller rope til er-chān, til er rop, *n* A ch ain or *rope* from the tiller to th barrel of the steering wheel.

tilt tilt, *n* [A. Sax. *telt*, a t nt—Dan a d L G *t lt* Sw *talt* Icel. *tjald* G *zelt*, tent comp A. Sax *be-teldan* to cove] The cl th covering of a cart or wag n a ca opy or awn ng over the after part of a boat —— v t. pret. & pp *t lt d*, tilt ed ppr *t lt ng* t lt ing. To cover with a t lt or awn ng

tilt tilt, *v i* pret. & pp *tilted*, tilt ed ppr tilt g t lt ing. [From A. Sax *t ltan* unsteady or unstable comp Sw *tulta*, to waddle Icel. *t lt* an amble] To run or ride and thrust with a lance to joust, as in a tournament to rush, as in combat to rise so as to lean or slope to fall, as on one s le to heel over —— v t. To set in a slopi g pos tion to heave up the end of as a cask to let out the contents. —— s. A sloping position an inclination f rward a m litary game, at which combatants ran agai t each other with lances on horseback a tilt-h mer

tilter t lt r *n* One who t lts or jousts

tilth tilth, *n* [A. Sax *tilth* culture fr *tilian*, to t ll comp *sy tilh*, f *spill*] Tillag operation of till ng the state of the soil in respect to plough ng manuring, &c.

tilt hammer tilt h m er A larg hammer raised by machinery and l allowed to f ll by its w ght.

timber tim'ber *n.* [A Sax. *t mber* tim be w ood, structure = O Fris *timber* O Sax. *t mba* Icel. *timbr* Dan. *tømmer* D *timmer* G *zimmer* lit. bu ldi g mat rials, the root being that of Gr *demō* I build, L. *domus*, a house (whence *domestic domicile* &c)] Wood s t ble for build g purposes trees cut down and partly prepared f r use growing trees yielding wood suitable for constructive purposes one of the main beams f a fabric a curving piece of wood forming the rib of a ship (with a plural in this and preceding sense) —— v t. pret. & pp *t mbered*, tim'ber ppr *tim'ering* tim'ber ing To furnish with timber

timbered tim'berd, *a* Furnished with timber wooded.

timbering tim'ber i g *n* Timber materials the timber in a structure

timber tree t m'be t e *n* A tree yielding or suitable for t mber

timber yard tim'be yärd, *n* A yard or place where timber is deposited.

timbre tim'br or tan br *n* [Fr fr L. *tympa m* a drum.] Characteristic or distinctive quality of sound the quality which distinguishes any g en t n r sound f one instrument or voice from the same tone or sound of another

timbrel, tim'brel, *n* [A dim. of O Fr *timbre*, a drum, fr L. *tympanum* a drum] A kind of drum or tabor a tambourin

time tim, *n* [A Sax *tima* time hou r season—Icel. *tim i* Sw and Dan *t me* time, h ur akin to *tide* be ng fr same root w th different termination.] The measure of durat on, a particular portion part, or point of durat on, whether past, present, or fut re occasion season moment proper occasion opportunity period marked by any event or events period at which some person li ed an epoch an age an era the present life existence in this world prev ailing state of circumstances (generally in plural) leisure hou r of death or trial a perf rmance or repetition among others in *m* the style of movement ma ked by the regular grouping of a certain and equal number of notes or of more or less notes eq al in alue to that certain number rhythm the abs lute rapid ty or rate of movement at which a piece is executed.—The time the present age the present period.—At times, at intervals now and agai —In time in good season sufficiently early before it is too late in th course of th ge e ntually—Time out f mind, time beyond the memory of man —— v t pret & pp *timed*, tim l ppr *t ming* tim'ing To adapt to the time or occasion to bri g, begin or perform at the proper seas n o t me t regulate as to time to measure as in m sic o harmony

time ball, tim bal, *n* A ball dropped daily from a height at a certain hou , as at an observatory to publish accurately the time

time bargain tim'bär gin *n* A contract for the sal o purchase of merchandise or of stock, at a certain t me and price often a mere gambling speculation

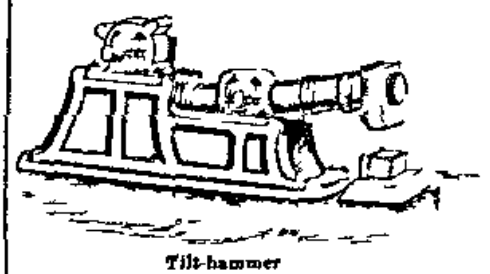
time bill tim'bil, *n* A bill of the times of start ng a d arrivals of ra lway trains, steamboats, &c

time fuse tim fūz, *n* A fuse arranged so as to e plode a ch arge at a certain interval after ign it n

time-gun tim gun, *n* A gun fired exactly at the same t me every day to announce publ cly th c rrect tim

time honoured, tim on-erd, *a* H noured fo a l ong tim e

time keeper tim k p er *n* A ch k watch, or other chronometer f workshops one appointed to keep the workmen s time



Tilt-hammer

timeless, tim'les, *a* Done at an improper time u t m ly without t me; ternal.

timelessly tim les-li, *ad* In a timeless manner unseasonably

timeliness, tīm'li nes, *n* Quality of being timely seasonableness

timely, tīm'li, *a* Being in good time, seasonable opportune, sufficiently early —— *adv* Early, soon, in good season

timeous, **timous**, tīm'us, *a* Timely, seasonable

time-piece, tīm'pēs, *n* A clock, watch, or other instrument for measuring or showing the progress of time, a small portable clock.

time-pleaser tīm'plēz-er, *n* One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be, a sycophant

time-server, tīm'serv-er *n* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power

time-serving tīm'serv-ing *n* Obsequious compliance with the humours of men in power sycophancy

time-table, tīm'tā bl, *n* A table of times or hours, as of those to be observed in a school, or of the times of the departure and arrival of trains, steamboats, &c.

time-worn, tīm'wōrn, *a* Worn or impaired by time

timid ti'mid, *a* [L *timidus*, fr *timeo*, I fear fr same root as *tenebræ*, darkness (whence *tenebrous*), Skr *tamas*, darkness, *tam*, to faint] Fearful, timorous, constitutionally fearful wanting courage to meet danger not bold, faint-hearted, shy, shrinking

timidity, ti mid'i ti, *n* [Fr *timidité*, L *timiditas*] The state or quality of being timid timorousness, habitual cowardice

timidly, ti'mid li, *adv* In a timid manner weakly, without courage

timidness, ti'mid nes, *n* Timidity

timist, tīm'ist, *n* [*Time* and *-ist*] A musical performer considered in regard to the time he keeps

timorous, ti'mor us, *a* [L L *timorosus*, fr L *timor*, fear, fr *timeo*, I fear TIMID] Fearful of danger, timid, destitute of courage, indicating or marked by fear

timorously, ti'mor-us li *adv* In a timorous manner, timidly, without boldness

timorousness, ti'mor-us nes, *n* Fearfulness, timidity

timothy-grass, tim'o-thi-gras, *n* [First recommended by *Timothy* Hanson, of N America, early in the 18th century] A kind of hard, coarse pasture grass extensively cultivated

timous See TIMEOUS

tin, tin, *n* [A.Sax *tin*, tin=D Dan and Icel. *tin*, Sw *ten*, L G *tinn*, G *zinn*, root unknown, not connected with L *stannum*, *tin*] A valuable metal of a white colour tinged with gray in hardness intermediate between gold and lead, and very malleable, thin plates of iron covered with tin, a dish made of tin or of iron plate covered with tin, a slang name for money —— *v t* pret & pp *tinned*, tind, ppr *tinning*, tin'ing To cover with tin, or overlay with tin foil

tinct, tingkt, *n* [L *tinctus* TINCTURE.] A tinct or tincture [Poetical.]

tinctorial, tingk tō-ri al, *a* [From L *tinctor*, a dyer TINCTURE.] *Relating to* tinctures or dyes colouring

tincture, tingk'tūr, *n* [L *tinctura*, a tinging or dyeing, fr *tingo*, *tinctum*, I colour or dye TINGE.] A tinge tint, hue, or shade of colour one of the heraldic colours or metals, slight taste superadded to any substance, slight quality added to anything, flavour, a smack or spice, an extract or solution of the active principles of some substance in a solvent, the latter being often proof spirit so called from usually possessing colour —— *v t* pret & pp *tinctured*, tingk'tūrd ppr *tincturing*, tingk'tūring To tinge, to communicate a slight foreign colour to, to impregnate to imbue

tinder, tin'der, *n* [A Sax *tynder*, *tender*, tinder, fr *tyndan*, *tendan*, to kindle (Dan *tænde*, G *zunden*)=Sw and L G *tunder*, Icel. *tundr*, D *tonder*, G *zunder*, tinder; connections unknown] An inflammable substance, such as charred linen, used for obtaining fire from a spark struck with a steel and flint

tinder-box, tin'der-boks, *n* A box for keeping tinder used in obtaining fire

tindery, tin'der i, *a* Like tinder, inflammable

tine, tin, *n* [Formerly *tinde*, fr A Sax *tind*=Icel. *tindr*, Dan *tind tinde*, L G and Sw *tinne*, same root as *tooth*] The tooth or spike of a fork, a prong, the tooth or prong of a harrow, a prong or point of a deer's horn —**tined**, tind, *a* Furnished with tines

tin-foil, tin'foil, *n* Tin reduced to a thin leaf or sheet, tin, alloyed with a little lead, beaten and rolled into thin sheets

tinge, tinj, *v t* pret & pp *tinged*, tinjd, ppr *tingeing*, tinj'ing [From L *tingo*, *tinctum*, I moisten, stain, dye (seen also in *tincture*, *tint*, *taint*, *distain*, whence *stain*), cog Gr *tenggō*, I wet] To give a certain hue or colour to, to imbue with some shade or tint, to imbue or impregnate with something foreign so as to slightly affect or modify the colour, taste, or qualities of, to give a certain smack, flavour, or quality to —— *n* A slight degree of some colour, taste, or flavour infused, tincture, tint, smack

tingle, ting'gl, *v i* pret & pp *tingled*, ting'gld, ppr *tingling*, ting'gling [Another form of *tinkle*] To feel a kind of thrilling sensation as in hearing a small sharp ringing sound, to feel a sharp, thrilling pain, to have a thrilling, or sharp, slight, penetrating sensation —— *v t* To cause to give a sharp ringing sound, to ring

tinker, ting'ker, *n* [From *tinl*, *ting*, a word imitative of a sharp metallic sound.] A mender of kettles, pans, and the like, a botcher a cobbling or botching —— *v t* pret & pp *tinkered*, ting'kerd ppr *tinkering*, ting'ker-ing To mend like a tinker, *to mend clumsily, to cobble, to botch* —— *v i* To work at tinker's work, to cobble, to keep making petty repairs

tinkle, ting'kl, *v i* pret & pp *tinkled*, ting'kld, ppr *tinkling*, ting'kling [A freq fr *tinl* *ting*, words imitative of sound TINKER.] To make small quick, sharp sounds, as by striking metal to tingle, to clink, to give a small sharp ringing sound. —— *v t* To cause to clink or make sharp, quick ringing sounds —— *n* A clink, a quick, sharp ringing noise

tinkling, ting'kling *n* A small, quick, sharp ringing sound.

tinman tin'man, *n* A manufacturer of tin vessels a dealer in tinware

tinner, tin'er, *n* One who works in tin, a tinman

tinning tin'ing *n* The act, art or process of covering plates of iron, the inner surfaces of iron or copper vessels, &c, with a thin coat or layer of tin, the covering or layer thus put on

tinny, tin'i, *a* [*Tin* and *-y*] Abounding with tin, resembling tin

tinplate, tin'plāt, *n* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin, in order to protect it from rust

tinsel tin'sel, *n* [Fr *etincelle*, O Fr *estincelle*, fr L *scintilla* a spark (whence also *scintillate*)] Thin glittering metallic sheets or foil for ornament a kind of cloth or tissue of interwoven silk and silver threads, cloth overlaid with foil, something superficially showy, and more gay than valuable, gaudy show —— *a* Consisting of tinsel, showy to excess, specious superficial —— *v t* pret & pp *tinselled*, tin'seld ppr *tinselling*, tin'sel ing To adorn with tinsel or with something showy and without value

tinsmith *tin'smith*, *n* One who makes articles of tin or tinplate

tint tint, *n* [It *tinta* O Fr *tinct*, a tint, a dye, Fr *teint* fr L *tinctus*, pp of *tingo*, I dip TINGE] A tinge, a slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour, hue, grade of colour, degree of intensity of a colour —— *v t* pret & pp *tinted* tint'ed ppr *tinting*, tint'ing To tinge, to give a slight colouring to

tinting tint'ing, *n* A forming of tints, a particular way of shading in engraving

tintinnabular, **tintinnabulary**, tin-tin nab'ū ler, tin tin nab'ū la-ri, *a* [L *tintinnabulum*, a bell, fr *tintinno*, a freq fr *tinnio* I ring I jingle, a word imitative of sound] Relating to bells or their sound

tintinnabulation, tin'tin-nab-ū-lā''shon, *n* [See prec.] A tinkling or ringing sound, as of bells

tintless, tint'les, *a* Having no tint, colourless

tinware, tin'wār, *n* Articles made of tinned sheet-iron

tiny, ti'ni, *a* [For *teeny*, fr old *teen*, sorrow, A Sax *teóna*, vexation lit poor, sorry, insignificant] Very small, little puny

tip, tip, *n* [Closely allied to *top*, and=Dan and D *tip*, L G and Sw *tipp*, a tip allied perhaps also to *tap*, to touch, and to *tap*, spigot] The point or extremity of anything small, a small tapering end or point, termination, a gentle stroke, a tap, a small present in money (colloq) —— *v t* pret & pp *tipped* or *tipt*, tipt, ppr *tipping* tip'ing [Comp Sw *tippa*, to tap, to tip, to touch slightly, L G *tippen*, to tap] To form the tip of, to cant up, as a cart, to tilt up for the discharge of a load, to bestow a small money gift or douceur upon

tip-cart, tip'kārt, *n* A cart which can be canted up to empty its contents

tip-cat, tip'kat *n* A game in which a small pointed piece of wood called a cat is made to jump from the ground by being struck on the tip with a stick

tippet, tip'et, *n* [A. Sax *tæppet*, a tippet, fr L *tapete*, cloth. TAPESTRY] A cape or covering of fur or cloth for the neck and shoulders

tipple, tip'l, *v i* pret & pp *tippled*, tip'ld, ppr *tippling*, tip'l ing [Freq and dim fr *tip*, to tilt or turn up akin *tipsy*] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually, to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spirituous liquors —— *v t* To drink, sip, or imbibe often —— *n* Drink, liquor taken in tippling

tippler, tip'ler, *n* One who tipples or habitually indulges in spirituous liquors, a drunkard, a toper, a soaker

tipsily, tip'si-li *adv* In a tipsy manner

tipsiness, tip'si nes *n* The state of being tipsy

tip-staff, tip'staf, *n* pl. **tip-staves**, tip'stāvz A staff tipped with metal an officer who bears such a staff, a constable, a sheriff's officer

tipsy, tip'si, *a* [Connected with *tipple* and *tip*, to tilt comp dial G *tips*, *tipps*, tipsiness] Fuddled, overpowered with strong drink, intoxicated but not helplessly drunk

tipsy-cake, tip'si kāk *n* A cake composed of pastry saturated with Madeira

tiptoe, tip'tō, *n* The tip or end of the toe —To be on tiptoe (*fig*), to be on the strain, to be interested or anxious

tiptop tip'top, *a* [From *tip* and *top*, or a duplication of *top* (like *ding-dong slip-slop* &c)] Excellent, first-rate [Colloq]

tirade ti rād', *n* [Fr *tirade*, fr *tirer* to draw, fr the Germanic verb=E *to tear*, akin *tier*] A violent declamation a declamatory flight of censure or invective, a violent speech a harangue

tire tīr *n* [Probably fr *tiara*, influenced by *tire*, to adorn] A head-dress something that encompasses the head

tire tīr, *n* [Contr of *attire*] Attire —— *v t* To adorn to attire

tire, tīr, *n* [For *tier*, something that ties, fr *tie*] A band or hoop, usually of iron, round the circumference of the wheel of a vehicle to strengthen it

tire, tīr *v t* pret & pp *tired* tīrd ppr *tiring* tīr'ing [A. Sax *teorian* to tire, *tirian*, *tirgan*, to vex, annoy, akin probably to *teran*, to tear Dan *tirre*, D *tergen* to irritate] To exhaust the strength of by toil or labour to fatigue, to weary to exhaust the attention or patience of, with dulness or tediousness —— *v i* To become weary, to have the patience exhausted

tiredness tīrd nes, *n* The state of being tired or wearied, weariness.

tiresome tīr'sum, *a* [*Tire* to weary and *-some*.] Fitted or tending to tire; fatiguing; wearisome, tedious.

tiresomely tīr'sum-li, *adv* In a tiresome manner.

tiresomeness tīr'sum-nes *n* The quality or state of being tiresome; weariso meness; tediousness.

tire woman tīr'wum-an, *n* [That is *attir-woman*.] A woman who attends to *the dressing of her mistress*; a lady's-maid; a dresser in a theatre.

tiring room tīr'ing rōm, *n* [That is, *attiring-room*.] The room or place where players dress for the stage.

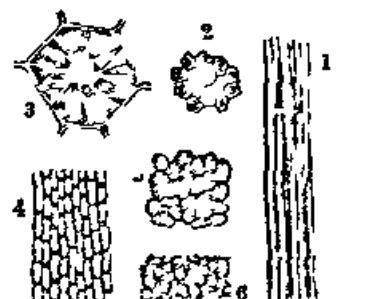
tiro tī'ro, *n* See TYRO.

'tis, tiz, a contraction of *it is*.

tisan ti'san PTISAN.

Tishri Tizri, tiz'ri, *n* [Heb.] A Hebrew month corresponding to part of September and part of October.

tissue ti'shu, *n*. [Lit. woven stuff, fr. Fr. *tissu*, *tissu* woven, pp. of *tistre* to weave, fr. L. *texere*, to weave. TEXT.] Any woven stuff; a textile fabric; cloth interwoven



Vegetable Tissue.

1, Woody Tissue. 2, Horizontal section of same. 3, Section of a single cell of same. 4, Cylindrical Tissue. 5, Round or Elliptical Tissue. 6, *Spongiform* or stellate Tissue.

with gold or silver or with figured colours; one of the primary layers composing any bodily part in animals; one of the minute *elementary parts of which the gums of* plants are composed; a connected mass or series of particulars; a fabrication (a *tissue of falsehood*).

tissue-paper ti'shu-pā-per *n* A very thin *paper used for protecting* engravings in books, wrapping delicate articles, &c.

tit tit, *n* [Same as Icel. *tittr* a small bird, a tit; Dan. *tæe*, a sandpiper.] A small horse; a worthless person; a term of contempt; a titmouse or tomtit.—**Tit for tat**, an equivalent in the way of revenge or repartee.

titanian ti-tā'ni-an, *a* Pertaining to titanium.

titanic ti-tan'ik, *a* Pertaining to the Titans; of the race of gigantic deities in Greek mythology; hence, enormous in size or strength; huge.

titanic ti-tan'ik *a* Pertaining to titanium.

titaniferous, ti-tan-if'er-us, *a* Producing titanium.

titanium ti-tā'ni-om *n* [So called in fanciful allusion to the *Titans*.] A metallic element somewhat resembling tin.

titbit, **tidbit**, tit'bit, tid'bit, *n*. [From *tit*, anything small, and *bit*.] A small and delicious morsel; a particularly nice piece.

tithable tīrh'a-bl, *a*. *Subject to the* payment of tithes.

tithe tīrh, *n*. [Formerly *teithe*, *tethe*, *teothe*, fr. A.Sax. *teogotha* (or *teo tha*) the tenth.] The tenth part of anything; especially *the tenth part of the increase* annually arising from the profits of land and stock allotted to the clergy for their support; hence, any small part or proportion.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *tithed* tīrhd, ppr. *tithing* tīrh'ing. [A.Sax. *teothian*, fr. *teotha*, tithe.] To levy a tithe on, to tax to the amount of a *tenth*.—*v.i.* To pay tithes.

tithe free tīrh'fē, *a* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

tithe-gatherer tīrh'gath-er-er *n* One who collects tithes.

tithe-paying, tīrh'pā'ing *a* Paying tithes; subject to pay tithes.

tithe pig, tīrh'pig, *n* One pig out of ten paid as a tithe; a bunch rate.

tithe proctor tīrh'prok'tor *n* A levier or collector of tithes or church-rates.

tither tīrh'er *n* One who tithes or collects tithes.

tithing, tīrh'ing *n* Act of levying tithes; *a tithe formerly a number of ten bonsholders*, with their families, who dwelling near each other were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other.

tithing man, tīrh'ing man *n* The chief man of a tithing; a headborough; a sort of peace officer or constable.

titillate tit'il-lāt, *pret.* & *pp.* *titillated* tit'il-lāt-ed *ppr.* *titillating* tit'il-lāt-ing. [L. *titillo*, *titillatum*, I tickle; a lim. form connected with *titio* a firebrand (whence *entice*).] To tickle; to give a slight relish; pleasure to.

titillation tit'il-lā'shon *n* [L. *titillatio*. See prec.] The act of tickling or the state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.

titillative tit'il-lāt-iv *a* [*To titillate* and *-ive*.] Tending to titillate or tickle.

titlark tit'lārk *n* [From *tit* a small bird, as in *titmouse*, and *lark*.] A common European bird somewhat resembling a lark; a pipit.

title tī'tl *n* [O.Fr. *title*, *title*, *etc.* (Fr. *titre*) fr. L. *titulus*, a title, superscription, label, title of honour, &c.; origin unknown. *Tittle* is a doublet of *title*.] An inscription put over anything as the name by which it is known; the inscription on the beginning of a book giving its designation; often also the subject of the work; the heading of a chapter or section of a writing; a particular section or division of a writing, especially a chapter or section of a law book; an appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons; distinctive appellation of a sovereign prince, nobleman, &c.; a name an appellation; a right; a claim *of right, or that which confers exclusive possession*; the foundation of ownership, the instrument or document which is evidence of a right.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *titled* tī'tld, ppr. *titling* tī'tling. To entitle; to name; to call.

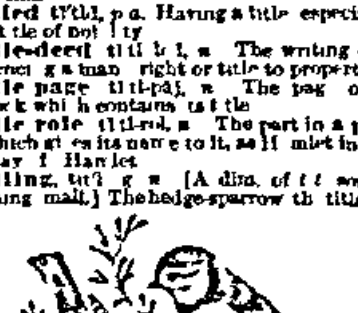
titled tī'tld, *p.a.* Having a title especially a title of nobility.

title-deed tī'tl-dēd, *n* The writing evidence giving a man right or title to property.

title page tī'tl-pāj, *n* The page of a book which contains the title.

title role tī'tl-rōl, *n* The part in a play which gives its name to it, as Hamlet in the play of Hamlet.

titling, tit'ling *n* [A dim. of *tit* something small.] The hedge-sparrow; the titlark.



Blue Titmouse, male and female (*Parus cæruleus*).

titmouse tit'mows, *n* pl. **titmice** tit'mīs. [From *tit* a small thing, a small bird, and *mouse* fr. A.Sax. *mâse* (D. *mees*, G. *meise*), a titmouse or other small bird.] A name of several insessorial birds, small and active, with shrill, wild notes.

titrate tī'trāt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *titrated*, tī'trāt-ed ppr. *titrating* tī'trāt-ing. [See *titre*.] To subject to the process of titration.

titration tī-trā'shon *n*. [Fr. *titre* title, standard of fineness, &c. TITLE.] A process for ascertaining the quantity of any given chemical constituent present in a compound by means of a liquid of known strength.

titter tit'er *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tittered*, tit'erd ppr. *tittering* tit'er-ing. [An imitative word, like *snigger*, *tattle*, &c.] To laugh with restrained or with a stifled sound.—*n.* A restrained laugh.

tittle tit'l, *n* [O.Fr. *title* a title., a tittle, a small stroke. TITLE.] A small particle; minute part, a jot; an iota.

tittle-tattle tit'l-tat'l, *n* [A reduplicate of *tattle* an imitative word.] Idle trifling talk; empty prattle.—*v.i.* pret. & pp. *tittle-tattled*, tit'l-tat'ld ppr. *tittle-tattling* tit'l-tat'ling. To talk idly; to prate.

titular tit'ū-lar *a* [Fr. *titulaire* L.L. *titularis*, fr. L. *titulus*, a title. TITLE.] Holding a post or *title or name only*, nominally having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it.—*n.* One who has merely the title of an office.

titularity tit-ū-lar'i-ti, *n* The state of being *titular*.

titularly tit'ū-ler-li, *adv* In a titular manner; nominally, by title only.

titulary tit'ū-la-ri, *a* [TITULAR.] Containing a title; pertaining to a title.

Tizri *n* TISRI.

tmesis, tmē'sis, *n* [Gr. *tmesis* fr. *temnō*, I cut.] In *grammar* the division of a compound word into two parts, with one or more words between (*to God ward*).

to tū, or when emphasized to *prep* [A.Sax. *tō* to, towards, for, &c.=O.Sax. and O.Fris. *tō*, D. *toe*, L.G. *tō*, to, Goth. *du*, and Gael. *do*, Slav. *do*.] Denoting motion towards a place or thing; now *pis.* and used to *from*, indicating a point or limit reached, destination, aim or design, an end or consequence or addition, junction, or union compared with often used in expressing *ratios or proportions*, *denoting opposition* or contrast often used in betting phrases (as, two *to* one); according to; equality or harmony with; denoting correspondence or arrangement in the character or quality of, for, &c. Among the relations of the dative in other languages marking an object, the sign of the infinitive mood of a verb.—*adv.* Forward; on; often denoting motion toward a junction, union, or closing (shut the door *to*).

toad, tōd, *n*. [A.Sax. *tâd*, *tâdie*, a toad; origin unknown. *Toad in toadpool* is this word.] A reptile resembling the frog but having a more bulky body; it is not adapted for leaping and is in the water.

toad-eater tōd'ē-ter *n* [Originally a mountebank's attendant, who pretended to swallow toads, &c.] A fawning, obsequious *parasite*; a *mean sycophant*; a *toady*.

toad-eating tōd'ē-ting *n* Parasitism; sycophancy.—*a.* Pertaining to a toad-eater or his ways.

toad fish, tōd'fish, *n*. A fish, the angler or frog fish.

toad flax, tōd'flaks, *n*. The name of several British plants called *Antirrhinum*.

toad-spit, tōd'spit, *n*. CUCKOO-SPIT.

toadstone tōd'stōn, *n* A sort of trap-rock, of a brownish-gray colour; a stone formerly fabled to be formed within a toad, and to possess certain virtues.

toad stool, tōd'stōl, *n*. A popular name of fungi.

toady tō'di, *n* pl. **toadies**, tō'diz [Short for *toad-eater*.] A base sycophant; a flatterer; a toad eater.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *toadied*, tō'did ppr. *toadying* tō'di-ing. To fawn upon in a servile manner; to play the toady or sycophant to.

toadyism, tō'di-izm, *n* [*Toady* and *-ism*] Mean sycophancy, servile adulation, nauseous flattery

to-and-fro, tō'and frō', *a* Backward and forward, reciprocal. Also, as a noun, a movement backwards and forwards

toast tōst, *v t* pret & pp *toasted*, tōst'ed, ppr *toasting* tōst'ing [O Fr *toster*, fr L. *tostum*, pp of *torreo*, I toast TORRENT] To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire, as bread to warm thoroughly, to drink to the success of or in honour of ——*n.* Bread scorched by the fire, a piece of such bread formerly put in a beverage a lady whose health is drunk in honour or respect anyone or anything named in honour in drinking, a sentiment proposed in drinking

toaster tōst'er *n* One who toasts an instrument for toasting bread or cheese

toasting-fork, toasting-iron, tōst'ing-fork, tōst'ing-i-ern, *n* A fork for toasting, a jocular name for a sword.

toast-master, tōst'm as-ter *n* An officer appointed to announce toasts at great public banquets

toast-rack, tōst'rak *n* A stand set on a table with slices of dry toast

tobacco tō-bak'ō *n* [Of American origin] A narcotic plant of several species belonging to the potato family, a native of the warmer parts of America the prepared leaves of the plant, used for smoking and chewing or in the form of snuff



Virginian Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*)

tobacconist tō-bak'ō nist [*Tobacco* and *-ist* with *n* inserted] A dealer in tobacco, also a manufacturer of tobacco

tobacco-pipe tō-bak'ō-pīp *n* A pipe used for smoking tobacco, consisting of a bowl for holding the tobacco and a hollow stem through which the smoke is drawn into the mouth.

tobacco pouch, tō-bak'ō-pouch, *n* A small pouch for holding tobacco

tobacco-stopper, tō-bak'ō-stop-er, *n* A small implement for pressing down the burning tobacco in a pipe

toboggan, tobogan tō-bog'an, *n* [Corruption of Amer Indian *otabagan*, a sled.] A kind of sled used for sliding down snow-covered slopes in Canada or elsewhere, a sledge to be drawn by dogs over snow —— *v i.* To use such a sled.

toesin, tok'sin, *n* [Fr *toesin*, O Fr *toque sin* fr *toque*, a stroke, and *sin*, *sein*, a bell, fr L. *signum*, a sign TOUCH, SIGN] An alarm bell, a bell rung as a signal, or with the intention of giving alarm

tod, tod, *n* [Icel *toddi*, a tod of wool, akin G *zote*, a lock of wool.] A bush or mass of foliage, an old weight for wool equal to 28 pounds, a fox, so named from his bushy tail

to-day, tō-dā', *n.* [A. Sax. *tō-dæg tō dæge* —*tō*, to, and *dæg* day] The present day, also on this day, adverbially seldom or never with *on* before it

toddle tod'l, *v i* pret & pp *toddled* tod'ld, ppr *toddling* tod'ling [A freq akin to *totter*, comp G *zotteln*, to toddle] To walk with short steps in a tottering way, as a child.——*n* A little toddling walk

toddler, tod'ler, *n* One who toddles, a young child.

toddy, tod'i, *n* [Hind.] A sweet juice extracted from palm-trees, palm-wine, a mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.

toddy-ladle, tod'i-lā-dl, *n* A sort of ladle or spoon for toddy

to-do, to-do', *n* Ado, bustle, hurry, commotion [Colloq]

toe, tō, *n* [A. Sax. *ta* toe, pl. *tan*=Icel *ta*, Sw *tå*, *to*, Dan *taa*, G *zehe*, the toe, root unknown] One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand, the fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals the member of any animal's foot corresponding to the toe in man.—— *v t* pret & pp *toed*, tōd ppr *toeing*, tō'ing To touch or reach with the toes

toed, tōd, *a* Having toes often in composition

toffy, toffee, tof'i, *n* [Origin unknown] A sweetmeat composed of boiled sugar with a proportion of butter

toft toft, *n* [A Scandinavian word, Icel. and Dan *toft* an inclosed field near a house] A messuage, a house and homestead.

toga, tō'ga, *n* [L, fr stem of *tego*, I cover, as in *protect*, *detect* TILE.] The principal outer garment worn by males among the ancient Romans, a sort of loose robe

togated, tō'gāt-ed, *a* [L. *togatus*, wearing a toga See prec] Dressed in a toga, wearing a gown

together, tu-geTH'er, *adv* [A. Sax *tō-gædere—tō*, to *uador*, *geador*, at once, akin to *gather* GATHER] Gathered in one body or place, in company, unitedly; in the same place at the same time, in concert into junction or a state of union, without intermission on end

toggle, tog'l, *n* [Connected with *tag* or *tug*] A pin through the bight or eye of a rope, or in a similar position, to prevent slipping a toggle-joint

toggle-joint, tog'l-joint, *n* A joint formed by two pieces jointed together endwise, a knee-joint or elbow-joint

toil, toil, *v i* pret. & pp *toiled* toild, ppr *toiling*, toil'ing [Perhaps fr O D *teulen*, *tuylen*, to labour *tuyl*, tillage, toil, O Fris *teula* to labour, *teule*, labour, akin to *till*] To labour to exert strength with fatigue of body or mind, to work, to drudge —— *v t.* To labour on, to exhaust or overlabour —— *n* Labour with fatigue, labour that oppresses the body or mind.

toil, toil, *n* [Fr *toile*, net cloth fr L *tela* a web fr *texo*, I weave TEXT] Any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey

toiler, toil'er *n* One who toils

toilet toil'et, *n* [Fr *toilette*, dim fr *toile* cloth, fr L. *tela* a web TOIL, a snare] A covering or cloth spread over a table in a chamber or dressing room, a dressing table, mode of dressing, act or process of dressing, style or fashion of dress, attire, dress

toilet-glass, toil'et-glas, *n* A looking-glass for the toilet-table

toilet-table, toil'et-tā-bl, *n* A dressing-table

toilful, toil ful, *a* Toilsome wearisome

toilless toil'les, *a* Free from toil

toilsome toil'sum, *a* Attended with toil laborious wearisome fatiguing

toilsomely, toil'sum li, *adv* In a toilsome manner

toilsomeness toil'sum nes, *n* State of being toilsome

toil-worn, toil'wōrn, *a* Worn out or exhausted with toil

toise, toiz, *n* [Fr *toise*, fr L *tensus*, stretched, tense] An old measure of length in France containing six French feet, or 6 395 English feet

tokay tō-kā' *n* A rich highly prized wine produced at Tokay in Northern Hungary, made from white grapes

token, tōk'n *n* [A. Sax *tācen*, *tācn*, a token=O Sax. *tēkan* Icel *tākn*, *teikn* D *teeken*, G *zeichen*, Goth. *taikns*—a sign, a token akin to *teach* TEACH] Something intended to represent or indicate another thing, or an event, a mark, a sign, an indication, a symptom, a memorial of friendship, a souvenir, a keep-sake, something by which the friendship or affection of another person is to be kept in mind, a love token; formerly a piece of money current by sufferance, and not coined by authority

tollbooth, tōl'booth TOLLBOOTH

told, tōld, pret & pp of *tell*

tolerable, tol'e-ra-bl, *a* [Fr *tolerable*, L. *tolerabilis*, fr *tolero*, I tolerate TOLERATE] That may be tolerated, borne, or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally, moderately good or agreeable, not contemptible, passable, middling



Roman Senator wearing the Toga

tolerableness tol'e ra-bl-nes, *n* State of being tolerable

tolerably, tol'e ra-bli, *adv* In a tolerable manner moderately well, passably, not perfectly

tolerance, tol'e rans, *n* [Fr *tolerance* L. *tolerantia* fr *tolero* I bear TOLERATE] The quality of being tolerant, toleration act of tolerating sufferance, endurance the power or capacity of enduring or the act of enduring, a feeling or habit which disposes a person to be indulgent towards those whose opinions or practices differ from his own

tolerant, tol'e rant, *a* [L *tolerans* ppr of *tolerare* TOLERATE] Ready to tolerate enduring, indulgent, favouring toleration, forbearing, able to endure or suffer

tolerantly, tol'e-rant-li, *adv* In a tolerant manner

tolerate, tol'e-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *tolerated*, tol'e rāt-ed, ppr *tolerating*, tol'e rāt-ing [Fr *tolerer*, L. *tolerare*, *toleratum*, to bear or support, fr root seen in *tollo* I lift up *tuli*, I have borne (pret of *fero*, I bear) Skr *tul*, to bear, Sc to *thole*] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance to allow or permit to treat patiently and with forbearance, to put up with not to judge of or condemn with bigotry, to allow religious freedom to

toleration, tol-e-rā'shon *n* [L *toleratio*] Act of tolerating, allowance given to that which is not wholly approved the recognition of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and worship a disposition not to judge or deal harshly in cases of difference of opinion or conduct, tolerance

tolerator, tol'e rāt-er, *n* One who tolerates.

toll, tōl, *n* [A Sax *toll*, tax or tribute= Icel *tollr*, Sw *tull*, Dan *told*, D *tol*, G *zoll* toll duty, custom, fr stem of *tell*, to count] A tax paid or duty imposed for some liberty or privilege, a duty imposed on travellers, vehicles, cattle, and goods passing along public roads, bridges over ferries &c —— *v t* pret & pp *tolled*, ppr *tolling* tōling To pay toll, to take toll.—— *v t* To take toll from to exact, as a tribute

toll, tōl, *v t* pret & pp *tolled*, tōld; ppr *tolling*, tōling [Probably formed from the

sound] To sound, as a bell, with slow measured strokes: a regulation at funerals.—v t To cause (a bell) to sound with strokes slower and fewer than in pealing: to indicate by tolling or striking: to draw (a person) to or by a slowly repeated sound of a bell: to ring for: to account for. The sounding of a bell with slow measured strokes: stroke of a bell.

tollable, tō'la-bl, a Subject to payment of toll.

tollage tō'āj, n Toll: payment of toll.

toll bar tol'bär, n A bar or gate across a road, for stopping passengers until they pay toll.

tollbooth, **tolbooth** tōl'bōōth, n [Scot. and Irish form of *booth*, originally a wooden booth or hut in a market where dues had to be paid: any building where offenders were temporarily detained. The old Scotch name for a burgh jail, formerly used in England also.

toller tō'ler, n A toll-gatherer: one who tolls a bell.

toll gate tol'gāt, n A gate where toll is taken: a toll bar.

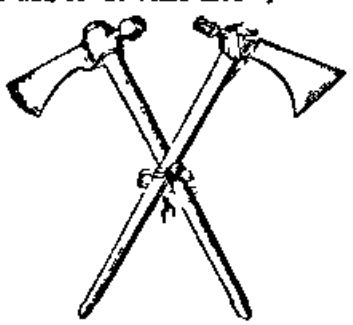
toll gatherer tōl'ga-THER-er, n The man who takes toll.

toll house tōl'hous, n A house where a man who takes the toll is stationed.

toll man tōl'man, n A toll-gatherer: the keeper of a toll bar.

tolu tō-lō', n A balsam procured at Santiago de Tolu, Colombia, and used in coughs, &c.

tomahawk tom'a-hąk, n From N. American Indian *tamahaki*, *tamahake* a hatchet.] An Indian hatchet, a weapon of war and of the chase used by the North



Tomahawks.

American Indians, not only for fighting, but by being thrown (a contrivance for distance).—v t pret. & pp *tom hawked*, to'ma-hąkt pp *omahawking* tō'a-hąk-ing To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

tomato tō-mā'tō or tō-mä'tō, n [pl. **tomatoes**, tō-mā'toz or tō-mä'toz. [From Sp. *tomate*, from Mexican *tomatl*.] A genus of plants and its fruit, called sometimes the *Love Apple*: now widely cultivated for its nutritious and wholesome qualities.

tomb tōm, n [F. *tombe*: a tomb: It. *tomba*: Sp. *tumba* a tomb, from Gr. *tumbos* a funeral mound, a cairn: connected with *tuptein* Aor. *etupsa*, to beat.] A mound: a plain and costly structure: a vault formed for the reception of the dead: a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead: any sepulchral structure.—v t. pret. & pp. *tombed*, tōmd ppr *tombing* tōm'ing To bury: to entomb.

tombac, **tombak** tom'bak, n [F. *tombac*, from Malay *tambaga* copper.] A kind of brass, or alloy of copper and zinc, used as an imitation of gold or cheap jewelry.

tombless, tōm'les, a. Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

tombola, tom'bo-la, n. [It.] A kind of lottery in which articles of various kinds are the prizes.

tomboy tom'boi, n [From *Tom*, familiar contraction of *Thomas*, as in *tomfool*.] A wild, romping girl: a hoyden.

tomcat tom'kat, n A male cat.

tome tōm, n [F. *tome*: L. *tomus*: Gr. *tomos* a piece cut off, a section, from *temnein* to cut.] A large book, usually a large one.

tomentose, **tomentous** tō-men'tōs, tō-men'tus, a [L. *tomentum* stuffing for cushions, from *tomere* to swell.] Covered with soft hairs.

tomentum tō-men'tum, n [See prec.] Pubescence downy.

tomfool tom'fōōl, n [From *Tom*, familiar name, and *fool*.] A buffoon: a pretender to wit.

tomfoolery tom-fōōl'er-i, n [See prec.] Foolishness: trifling: absurd ornaments: knick-knacks.

tomfoolish, **tomfoolishly** tom-fōōl'ish, -li, a, ad. [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, as *tomboy*, *tomfool*.] Acting like a pufflin: absurdly: foolishly.

tomorrow tō-mor'ō, n From a day after the present: also used adjectively.] The day after the present: also used adjectively: on the day after the present.

tompion tom'pi-on [Fr. *tampon*, a stopper: TAMPION n.] The stamp or stopper: the cannon shot.

tomtit tom'tit, n The marsh titmouse.

tomtom tom'tom, n [Hind.] A kind of drum used in India.

tonal tō'nal, a [F. *tonal*: from L. *tonus* a tone: TONE.] Pertaining to tone.

tonality tō-nal'i-ti, n [F. *tonalité*.] In music, the characteristic due to compositions being written in definite keys.

tone tōn, n [Fr. *ton*: accent, style: L. *tonus*, *tonos* a sound, a tone, &c.: from Gr. *tonos*, a stretching, a tone, strength, &c.: from *teinein* to stretch, cognate with L. *tendere* to stretch, and E. *thin*.] In music, a sound, a tone, &c. (for the double use of this word.) Any sound considered with relation to its pitch, quality, strength, or volume: a modification of these: the accent as expressive of mood: manner of speaking or singing: manner of playing: a drawl: a musical sound or one of the larger intervals between certain of the notes of the diatonic scale: peculiar quality of sound: quality of any musical composition: character: state of mind: temper: when all the parts of an organism are well strung and have a normal tension: health: vigour: the normal state or temperature of the mind: good temper: strength: a general character: manners, or some marked characteristic expression: a peculiar use of language: any distinguishing mark: a shade of colour.—v t. pre. & pp. *toned*, tōnd To give a tone to: to utter in an affected tone: To tune: to soften: to color: to temper: to render less pronounced: to soften: to modulate.

toned tōnd, a. Having a tone of (this or that) kind.

tonele tō-nēl', n Hunting: a tone: a note: a call.

tonga bean ton'ga-bēn' n The tonka-bean.

tongs, tongz, n pl. [A.Sax. *tange*, *tonge*: O.Fris. *tange*: Icel. *tangir*, *tengr*: Dan. *tang*: Goth. *tagl*, *tagr* hair: from the root of Goth. *tahjan* to pull.] An instrument of metal, the long nippers, by which hot is taken: anything hot, as of coals in the fire, heated metals, &c.

tongue tung, n [The correct form is *tung*, A.Sax. *tunge*: to give speech: O.Sax. and Fris. *L.G.* and *Dan. tunge*: *D. tong*: Icel. and Sw. *tunga*: Goth. *tuggo*: Gr. *glossa*, *glotta*: L. *lingua*, *lingo*, *lambo*: Ir. and Gael. *teanga*: Lith. *liezuwis*: Pol. *jezyk*: Russ. *yazuk*: Sans. *jihwa*: from the root of Sans. *lih* to lick.] The fleshy mass of organs within and at the mouth, having the sense of taste and being of great importance in articulate speech: the tongue as an instrument of speech: speech: language: the aggregate of words in use by a particular nation or people: a language: anything resembling a tongue in shape or position: a strip of land running out to the water: a tapering flame: the pin of a buckle: a brooch with pendent ribbon or bead: a fashion.—v t. pret. & pp. *tongued* tungd: ppr. *tonguing* tung'ing To utter: to scold: to modify with the tongue in playing as on the flute.

tongued tungd, a Having a tongue of this or that kind: talkative.

tongueless tung'les, a Having no tongue: speechless.

tongue-tied tung'tīd, a [*Tongue* and *tie*.] Having the tongue tied: unable to speak freely from whatever cause.

tongue-valiant tung'val-yant, a [*Tongue* and *valiant*.] Valiant with the tongue: boastful.

tongue-worm tung'wėrm, n [*Tongue* and *worm*.] A parasitic worm found in the tongue of the ox.

tongue-wrestler tung'res-ler, n [*Tongue* and *wrestler*.] A contender in words.

tonic ton'ik, a [F. *tonique*: from Gr. *tonikos*: from L. *tonus*: TONE.] Increasing the strength: restoring the healthy functions: relating to or found in the key: sounded on the first note of a scale.—n. A medicine having the effect to restore any lost function: the first note in the scale of any key: the keynote: the first chord of a scale.

tonicity to-nis'i-ti, n [*Tonic* and *ity*.] The state of being organized: the elasticity of living tissues as muscles.

to-night tō-nīt', n [*To*, prep. *night*: AS. *tō-niht*, *tō-dæg*, *tō-morgen*.] The present night, or the night of the present day.

tonite tō'nīt, n [L. *tono* I thunder.] A powerful explosive agent prepared from purified gun-cotton.

tonka bean tong'ka-bēn, n [From *tonka* the name of the bean in Guiana.] The bean or seed of a gum-producing plant of Guiana, having an extremely agreeable odour.

tonnage, tun'āj [F. *tonnage*: from *ton* a tun, and *-age*.] The number of tons which a ship can carry: weight of goods carried in a boat: the cubical contents or burden of a ship: any act or system of imposing duties on ships: the port or country estimated by the number of tons it can carry: a capacity.

tonneau tun'ō, n [F. *tonneau*: L. *cannella*: from *canna* a reed.] One of the two or three large gas-receiving bags of a balloon: the hinder part of a motor-car.

tonsil, **tonsillar**, **tonsillar**, **tonsilitis** ton'sil, ton'sil-ar, ton'sil-ar, ton-si-lī'tis, n [L. *tonsilla*, from *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear.] The glands on each side of the throat: the organ which secretes the mucous humour.

tonsile ton'sīl, a [L. *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear.] Capable of being pruned or shorn.

tonsure ton'sūr, n [F. *tonsure*: L. *tonsura*: from *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear, to clip.] The act of clipping or shaving off the hair of the head, the round bare place on

the heads of the Roman Catholic priests and monks formed by shaving or cutting the hair

tonsured, ton'sūrd, *a* Having a tonsure, hence clerical

tontine, ton'tin, *n* [Fr *tontine*, fr its inventor *Tonti*, an Italian of the seventeenth century] An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, and increased to each as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor

tony, tō'ni, *n* [Perhaps fr the *-ton* of *simpleton*] A simpleton [Colloq]

too, to, *adv* [A form of *to*, the preposition, A Sax *tó*, meaning both *to* and *too* Comp G *zu*, to and too] Over, more than sufficiently, very, exceedingly, likewise, also, in addition, besides, over and above

took, tuk, pret of *take*

tool, tōl, *n* [A Sax. *tol*, *tool*, *tohl*, a tool, probably fr stem of *tawian*, to make, to prepare TAW] Any instrument to be used by the hands, particularly such as are used by labourers and mechanics, an instrument employed for facilitating mechanical operations, a person used as an instrument by another person (a term of reproach) —— v t pret & pp *tooled*, told ppr *tooling*, tol'ing To shape with a tool, to drive, as a coach (colloq)

tooling, tōl'ing, *n* Skilled work with a tool carving, ornamental embossing or gilding byheated tools upon the binding of books

toot, tōt, *v t* pret & pp *tooted*, tōt'ed, ppr *tooting*, tōt'ing [Same as D *toeten*, G *tuten*, Sw *tuta*, to blow a horn, to toot, imitative of sound.] To make a noise like that of a pipe or horn —— v t To sound, as a horn —— n A sound blown on a horn, a similar noise —**tooter**, tot'er, *n* One who toots

tooth, tōth, *n*, pl **teeth**, tēth [A. Sax *tóth*, pl *téth* (comp *foot*, *feet*, *goose*, *geese*) =O Frs *tóth*, O Sax D Sw and Dan *tand*, Icel *tonn* (for *tond*), G *zahn*, Goth. *tunthus*, cog W and Armor *dant*, L *dens*, *dentis*, Gr *odous*, *odontos*, Skr *danta*—tooth, supposed to be a participial form fr verb meaning to *eat*=L *edo*, L *eat*] One of the bony growths in the jaws of vertebrate animals, primarily used in eating or taking food, any growth of like function in animals, a fang, taste palate, any projection resembling a tooth in shape, position, or office, a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a series, as of a comb, a saw, &c —Tooth and nail *fig* by biting and scratching), with one's utmost power or efforts — *To one's teeth* in open opposition directly to one's face —In the teeth of, in direct opposition to —To cast something in one's teeth, to taunt one with something —— v t pret & pp *toothed* tōthd, ppr *toothing*, toth'ing To furnish with teeth, to indent, to cut into teeth.

toothache tōth'āk, *n* An ache or pain in the tooth or in the teeth

tooth-brush, tōth'brush, *n* A small brush for cleaning the teeth

toothed, tōthd *a* Having teeth or cogs, having projecting points somewhat like teeth

toothful, *toth'fŭl*, *n* A small draught of any liquor

toothless tōth'les, *a* Having no teeth, deprived of teeth

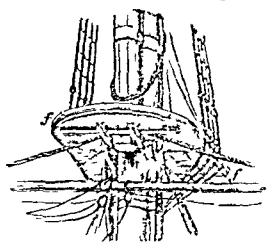
toothpick, tōth'pik, *n* An instrument for picking out substances lodged among the teeth

tooth-powder, toth'pou-der *n* A powder for cleaning the teeth a dentifrice

toothsome tōth'sum, *a* [*Tooth* and *-some*] Palatable, grateful to the taste

toothy, tōth'i *a* Having teeth, toothsome

top, top, *n* [A. Sax. *top*, top tuft at the top=O Frs D and Dan *top*, Sw *topp*, summit, Icel *toppr*, a tuft or lock of hair, top, G *zopf*, a tuft, a crest *Tip*, *tap* (of a cask), *tuft* are allied] The highest part or uppermost end of anything, the most elevated point, the summit, apex upper side or surface, part opposite the bottom the highest place or rank, the most honourable position, the utmost degree, the height, the crown of the head, the head or upper part of a plant, part above ground, a sort of platform in ships surrounding the head



Ship s Top (*ff*)

of the lower masts, and serving to extend the shrouds *pl* top-boots —a Being on the top or summit, highest ——v i pret & pp *topped* or *topt*, topt, ppr *topping*, top'ing To rise aloft, to be eminent, to topple —— v t To cover on the top to cap to rise above, to surpass, to surmount, to overlook, to take off the top or upper part of, to rise to the top of

top, top, *n* [Same as Dan and D *top* G *topf*, a top—perhaps same word as above, being named from whirling round on its top or point] A child's toy, shaped somewhat like a pear, made to whirl on its point by means of a string or a whip

topaz, tō'paz, *n* [Fr *topaze*, L *topazus*, fr Gr *topazos*, the yellow or oriental topaz, comp Skr *tapas*, fire] A transparent or translucent gem colourless or having the colour yellow, white, green, or blue

topazolite, tō-paz'o līt, *n* [*Topaz*, and Gr *lithos*, a stone] A variety of precious garnet of a topaz-yellow colour

top-boots *top'bōts*, *n pl* Boots having tops of light-coloured leather, used chiefly for riding

top-coat, top'kōt, *n* An upper or over coat

top-dráining, top'drān ing *n* The act or practice of draining the surface of land

top-dress, top'dres, *v t* pret & pp *top-dressed*, top'drest, ppr *top dressing*, top'dres ing To spread manure on the surface of

top-dressing, top'dres ing, *n* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land

tope, tōp *n* [Originally a Cornish word] A fish of the shark kind, attaining a length of six feet

tope, tōp, *n* [Hind. *tōp*, Skr *stūpa*, a tope] A dome shaped Buddhist monument in India and South-eastern Asia.

tope, tōp *v i* pret & pp *toped*, tōpt, ppr *toping*, tōp'ing [From, Fr *tôper*, to cover a stake in gaming, to accept an offer (hence, it might mean to vie in drinking) of German origin and probably akin to *tap*, to strike] To drink hard, to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess

toper tōp'er, *n* One who topes or drinks to excess, a drunkard, a sot

topgallant, top'gal ant, *a* Being the third of the kind above the deck, above the topmast and below the royal mast

top-hamper top'ham per, *n* Any unnecessary weight aloft or about the upper deck of a ship

top-heavy, top'he vi, *a* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower

topiarian, tō pi ā'ri-an, *a* [see next] Pertaining to topiary work

topiary, tō'pi-a-ri, *a* [L *topiarius*, fr *topia* (*opera*), ornamental gardening, fr G *topos* a place] Shaped by clipping pruning or training, shaped into fanciful forms, *as trees or shrubs* in a certain style of gardening

topic, top'ik, *n* [Fr *topique*, subject of conversation, fr L *topica*, Gr *topiā a* (pl.), the name of a work by Aristotle on *topoi* or commonplaces, fr *topos*, a place, a commonplace, a topic] Originally a general maxim, a general truth, now the subject of any discourse, any subject that is discussed or spoken of for the time being, the matter treated of

topical, to'pik al, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to a topic pertaining to a place or locality, local, pertaining to the topics of the day, in *med* pertaining to a particular part of the body

topically, to'pik al li, *adv* In a topical manner, locally, with limitation or application to a particular part

top-knot, top'not, *n* A knot worn by females on the top of the head, the crest of a bird

topless, top'les, *a* Having no top, very high

topmast, top'mast, *n* In ships, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast

topmost, top'mōst, *a* [*Top* and *-most*] The very highest, uppermost

topographer, topographist to-pog'raf'er to-pog'raf ist, *n* One who deals with or is versed in topography

topographic, topographical, to-po-graf'ik, to-po-graf'ik al, *a* Pertaining to topography, descriptive of a place or country

topographically, to-po-graf'ik al-li, *adv* In the manner of topography

topography, to pog'ra fi, *n* [Fr *topographie*, fr Gr *topos*, a place, spot (whence *topic*) and Gr *graphō*, I describe] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land, the minuter features of a locality, district, or country

toponomy, to pon'o mi *n* [Gr *topos*, a place, and *onoma*, a name] The placenames of a country or district

topper, top'er, *n* One who tops or excels, anything superior [Colloq]

topping, top'ing, *p* and *a* Rising aloft, pre-eminent, surpassing, fine, gallant

topple, *top'l*, *v i* pret & pp *toppled*, *top'ld*, ppr *toppling*, top'l ing [From *top*] To fall, as with the top first, to fall forward, to be on the point of falling or pitching forward —— v t To throw down

top-sail, top'sāl *n* In ships, the second sail above the deck on any mast

top-sawyer, top'sa yer, *n* The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit, a first rate man in any line (colloq)

top-soiling top'soil ing, *n* Removal of the top soil before a canal, railway, &c, is begun

topsy-turvy, top'si ter-vi, *adv* [Origin doubtful, perhaps fr *top*, and A. Sax *tol-fian*, to throw] *In an inverted position*, with the top undermost, upside down

toque, tōk, *n* [Fr, fr Armor *tôl*, W *toc* a hat or bonnet] A kind of flattish hat or head covering

torch, tōrch, *n* [Fr *torche*, It *torcia*, fr L L *tortia*, fr L *torqueo*, *tortus*, I twist, I turn (whence *torture*, &c), because the torch was made of a twisted roll of tow and the like TORTURE] A light to be carried in the hand and formed of some inflammable substance, as twisted flax soaked with tallow, &c., a flambeau.

torch-bearer, tōrch'bār-er, *n* One whose office it is to carry a torch

torch-light, tōrch'lit, *n* The light of a torch or of torches

torch-race, tōrch'rās, *n* A race among the ancient Greeks in which the runners carried torches

tore, tōr, pret of *tear*

toreador, tor'e a-dōr", *n* [Sp, fr *torear*, *to fight bulls*, fr *toro*, L *taurus* a bull] A bull fighter in Spain, especially one who fights on horseback

toreutic, to rū'tik, *a* [Gr *toreutikos* fr *toreutēs*, an embosser, fr *toreuō*, I emboss I work in relief] Pertaining to carved or sculptured work, especially to work in relief

torment tōr'ment, *n* [O Fr *torment* (Fr *tourment*), fr L *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles a rack, torture, fr *torqueo tortum*, I twist TORTURE.] Extreme pain,

angu h extreme m sery e cr of body or m d torture that wh ch gi es p n exa t on, or misery —v t. tō ment pret & pp *tormen* *t* tor rient'ed ppr *tormen* n. n ung To cause tormen to to put to ex rem pa n o a gush to nflict m s ry upon to torture to dis ress to tease to vex o harass to annoy

t rm enter to m nt e n One who o that wh h torm nts a t rmente

tormentil tori entilla, tor'men-t l, to men t a, n [Fr *torment le, f* L *tor men m*, pa n because said to allay the



Common Torment l *P tentill Tormentilla*).

pain of toothache.] A common Bri h weed (*I Aen lla orm ul a* with smal y l w flowers, and la ge woody roots s m es used n ta ng

tormentilug tō ment'ing, *a* Caus g torment.

tormentingly tō ment ng li, *adv* In a torm n g man

tormentor tō ment o n One who that wh h torments a k nd f harrow with whee s, used f re king up stuff s la

formina, tōr'mi- a, n *pl* [L. *torm na fr rquo* I twist. TORMENT] Se e grip- i g pa ns gripes

torn t n, jp of *tear*

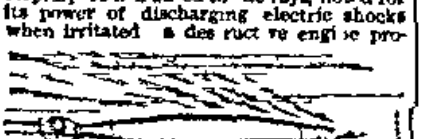
tori n lo, t -nā dō, n pl. **torna loes** t -nā d z. [Sp *tornada*, a return, f *tor na* to turn. TURN] A vi len whirli g w j a wh rlwind of ex reme vio nce a hurricane

torpedo tō pe do, n pl. **torpe loes** tōr pe-dōz. [L. *torpedo* numbness, he



Spotted Torped *T m la*

pedo 6 h, f *torpeo* I am st ff numb, or torpi L] A fi h all ed to he rays, noted for its power of discharging electric shocks when irritated a des ruct ve engi e pro-



Whitehead Torpedo.

pelled or concealed under water and e p oded against an en my's sh p wi h deadly effect.

torpe lo boat tō pe k bōt, n. A s nall swif team boa specially ntended for the d scharge of torpedoes aga nst an enemy s sh ps

t rpe lo-catcher tō pe dō-kach-e n A swif and powerful wa vessel specia y nten ed to ac aga n t torpedo-boats

torpe ce ce to pes ens, n [See ne t] A becom g t rpid or benum n l

torpescent to pes en a [L. *torpe ens* p f *torp o*, I become tori d, f *rpeo* I am t rpi L] Becom ng torj i o n ub

torpi i t tōrp i, a [L. *orpi us* f *torp* I am mb o mot on ss] Benun ded upefied h ng s moti h p w of exertion and feeling num s j d a ugg i h nact e

t rpi lity torpi i ess to p tor p d nes, n The state of be ng orj l numb ess du n ss nact vi y s ugishness

torpi if to p fl, J t & pp *rpifi* t p fl pt *torpify n* t rp fl ng (L *torpeo* I am torp l, and *facio* I make] To make torj l

torpor t por n [L. *orpor f torp o* I am torp l.] Sta e of being t rp d numbness act v y loss of mo to or of he p wer of m on uggishness

t rquate to kwā ed, *a* [See next] Wearing torq

torq e to k, n [F m L *rquis*, a twisted neck-ch n f *or uco* I twis] An rnament, cons g of g ld wires twist- ed t g the o of a h n twisted meta strip worn r und the neck by the ancie t Britons, Ga ls, and Germans



Torque.

torrefaction to fak h on, n [TORREFY] Act of torr fyi g the opera ion of dryi g o roasting by a fire

torrefy to' e fī, v pret & pp *torref d* to' f pp *t refying* to' fī ng [Fr *torréfie* L *orrefacere—torreo* I roast, a d *facio* I make T RRID FACT] To dry roast, or scorch by a fire to dry o pa h.

torrent to rent, n. [Fr *torren f* L. *orrens orren s* a torrent, f *orrens* rum ng, roaring rush ng pp of *orr to* ru, I burn same as E *h* st L. *terra* dry land, earth *Torru tous* a of same origin.] A v rn ru h ng s ream of w e ia s, o of any othe flui a stream ru n ng rapidly as down a s p slope o a precipice a v lent or rap l flow a flood

t rrential torrentine to ren shal, to- n I ertain ng to a orre t

Torricellian to-ri-s li an o to-ri h li-an, *a* P rtaining to *Torric* a I alian physicist, who in 1643 j scov ed th e prin- ci le of the mercurial barome T rri cellis vacuum, the vac um above the mer cury n the c mmon barometer

torrid to'rid, *a* [F *torride*, L *torridus* torn l, parched, f *orreo* I par h I roast T RRENT] I arched dri I wi h heat v lently h t burn ng or parch ng —T rid zon that space o broad be round the earth, wh h has the equato ja he m dle a d he trop cs on e her side, and where he h at is always great.

torrid ity torrid ness to-rid i, to rid nes, n The s ate of g torrid.

torsion tōr'shon, n [L.L. *torsio torsionis* a *tisdo ng* f L. *torquo* I twist. TORTURE] The act of twis ng he force wi h which a body such as a thread or wire resists a tw st o tends to return to its form state he wisting of th c t nd of a mall artery to stop the flow of blood.

torsional, t rshon-al, *a.* Pertain ng to torsi n.

torsk, t rsk, n [Sw and Dan. *tor k* a cod h torsk] A European fish of the cod tribe caugh and salted and dried as food.

torso tōr'sō n. [It *torso* a tri nk s mp bu t. J ymol. uncertain.] The trunk of a s a ue lep ved of ts h ad and mbs.

tort tōrt, n [F fr L. *tortus* twisted, f *o que* I twist TORTURE] A gal tern fo Any wr ng o injury o person or property

t rtile tōr'tīl n [L. *tor* f *to queo tort* I twist TORTURE] Twisted wrea he l colle l

tortility to til i ti, n *The state of being* tort e w sted.

t rtio s tōr'shus *a* [TORT] Of the nature of o mplying tort o injury

t rtive tōr'tiv *a* [*t* from L. *tortus* twisted] Twisted.

t rtoise tōr'to s or tōr' s, n [Lit tw ste l



Comm n o Greek Torto se *Testudo graca*).

o d torted an nal (ref rring to ta pern s l n hs fr O E *ortas* f m *r tan* wiste l, f L. *torqu tor um* I w st TORTURE] A name comm n to an o le of e es co e i w h a fla ten l sh l, o kin of bo y ox from which the head and legs protrud a turtle, espec ally one that ha ta the lan l

tort i e sl ell tōr'to s-shel n The she or ra h r sca s of tortoises or turtles wh h nhab t t p cal seas, extens e y used in he manufact re of com s snuff boxes &c

t rtuose tōr'tū-ōs, *a* T rtuous twiste bendi g regu la y

tort uosity tōr tū-os'i ti n [L. *tort uo as* TORTUOUS.] Th s a e of being tortuous or tortuous crookedness.

tortuo s tōr'tū-us, *a* [L. *tor uosus* fr *tor us*, wisted pp of *rquo* I twist. TORTURE.] Twisted wrea hed wind ng circu tous and rhan l tak gan o q and d ev ul con rse no open and stra ght f rwa d roun la ner

tortuously r tū us-li, *adv* In a tor uous or wi g u an er

tortuo sness t r tū us-nes n The state of s ng rt ous

torturable tōr'tū a-bl, *a* Capa e of s g tort red.

torture t r n [F *rtu f* L. *tor u s*, a twist g, torti re fr *t rque* r *tum* I twist (seen also n *tormen torsion, tortile to h, truss rouser dia rt, ex rt &c* sam ro t as G *a akte* Sk *t kus*, a s ile] E reme pain anguish of body or mind pang ag y torm se ere pa n f rmer y nfli ted ei h as a pu h neu f r rime or fo th purpose of ext rt g a confess n th act of infli t ng excru ting pain —v t. pret & pp *tort* t tor rid jp *ort* ri tor' ū ing To j n to ex trem ty to t rmen to vex to harass to punish wi h tortu e to wrest grea y from the right mean ng

torturer tōr' u -e n One who tortures a torm nter

t rturingly tōr'tū ing li *ad* So as to tortu o t rment

toru to'rus, n. pl **tori** tō'rī. [L. a roll r we g or 3r ligh g e, protuberance.] In arch a large con ex mould g used n the bases of col nns j bot the receptacle of a flowe

Tory tō ri, n pl **Tories.** tō'riz. [From I *t ruigh* or *toiridhe* a pursuer an Irish ou law or p un lerer As a po tical party name t was first used in England a bot 9 and a plied to al supposed abe tors of the imagi ry Popish Plot.] A person of opposite p lities t a Wh g a person whose pol cal v ews incline h n to the in pport of

established institutions and to oppose radicalism and democracy, in modern politics, much the same as *Conservative*, a term which has to a considerable extent supplanted it —a. Pertaining to Tories.

Toryism, tō'ri-izm, *n* The principles or practices of the Tories

toss, tos, *v t* pret & pp *tossed* tost ppr *tossing, tos'ing* [Origin doubtful, comp N *tossa*, to scatter, D *ta. zn*, to heap] To throw with the hand to pitch, to fling to cast, to throw up with sudden or violent motion, to jerk, as the head, to dash about, to agitate, to make restless —To toss off, to swallow at one gulp, to drink hastily —*v i* To roll and tumble, to be in violent commotion, to writhe, to be flung or dashed about.—*n* A throwing with a jerk, the act of tossing, a pitch, a throw or jerk of the head, the tossing up of a coin to decide something

tosser, tos'er, *n* One who tosses

toss-pot, tos'pot, *n* A toper, one habitually given to strong drink

toss-up, tos'up, *n* The throwing up of a coin to decide something, hence, an even chance or hazard

tot, tot, *n* [Dan *tot*, Icel *tottr, tuttr*, applied to dwarfish persons perhaps allied to *tit*] Anything small or insignificant used as a term of endearment, a small quantity of liquor or a small measure for liquor

tot, tot, *v t* pret & pp *totted*, tot'ed, ppr *totting*, tot'ing [Abbrev of *total*, or fr L *tot*, so many] To sum generally with *up* [Colloq]

total, tō'tal, *a* [L *total-is*, fr *totus*, whole] Pertaining to or comprehending the whole, entire, complete, absolute, thorough —*n* The whole, the whole sum or amount, an aggregate.

totality, tō-tal'i-ti, *n* The whole or total sum whole quantity or amount

totally, tō'tal li, *adv* In a total manner, wholly, entirely completely

totalness, tō'tal nes, *n* Entireness.

totem, tō'tem, *n* [American-Indian term] A rude figure, as of a beast, bird, &c, used by the North American Indians as a symbolic name, an animal, plant &c used as a sort of badge of a tribe or family among rude races, and looked upon with some reverence

totemic, tō-tem'ik, *a* Belonging to totems

totemism tō'tem-izm, *n* [*Totem* and *-ism*] The system of having a totem

tother, tuth'er [From *that other*, the *t* of *that* (the old neuter article) having become prefixed to *other*] Other, the other [Colloq]

totipalmate, tō-ti pal'māt, *a* and *n* [L *totus*, entire, and *palma*, a palm] Totally webbed, having the hind-toe united with the others in a continuous membrane (as the pelican)

totter, tot'er, *v i* pret & pp *tottered, tot'erd*, ppr *tottering* tot'er-ing [Perhaps for *totter*, fr A Sax. *tealtrian*, to shake, waver, totter (=D *touteren*) fr A Sax *teall* unstable, akin to *till*] To threaten to fall, to vacillate, to shake, to reel, to appear as if about to topple down

totterer, tot'er-er *n* One who totters

totteringly, tot'er ing-li, *adv* In a tottering manner

tottery, tot'er-i, *a* Unsteady, shaking

toucan, to'kan, *n* [Fr *toucan*, Pg and Braz *tucano* imitative of its cry] The name of scansorial birds of tropical America having an enormous beak

touch, tuch, *v t* pret. & p. *touched*, tucht, ppr *touching*, tuch'ing [Fr *toucher*, O Fr *tucher, tocher, toquer*=Sp and Pg *tocar*, It. *toccare* to touch fr O H G *zuchon*, to draw, to pull=G *zuel-en*, to twitch, akin to G *ziehen*, O Sax. *tiohan*, A Sax *teón*, Goth. *tiuhan*, to draw L. *duco*, I lead (DUKE), E. *tuel, tug, tow*] To perceive by putting something in contact with; to put the hand, finger, foot, &c., against, to perceive by the sense of feeling, to come in contact or strike against, to hit, interfere with, hence to come to, reach, or arrive at, concern, to mark or delineate slightly, to add a slight stroke or strokes to, as with a pen, brush, tool, &c., to handle in a skilful or special manner; to discourse of, to make a mere reference to, to affect mentally, to move with compassion or other tender emotion, to melt or soften the heart of, to make an impression on physically, to act on, in *geom* to meet without cutting, to be in contact with —*v i* To be in contact, to take effect, to make mention, to say a few words in discourse, to call when on a voyage —*n* The act of touching, contact, the special feeling which resides in the nervous papillæ of the skin and forms one of the five senses, a state in which one or other of two parties has a knowledge of the other's position, opinions, &c., a certain degree of some feeling, affection, or emotion, a trait, a characteristic a small quantity or degree, a smack, a little, a successful effort or attempt, a stroke a stroke of a pen, pencil, or the like, mode of using the hand in playing a musical instrument the distinctive handling characteristic of an artist, the resistance of the keys o' a musical instrument to the fingers

touchable, tuch'a-bl, *a* That may be touched, tangible

toucher, tuch'er, *n* One who touches

touch-hole, tuch'hōl, *n* The vent of a cannon or other species of firearms, by which fire is communicated to the charge

touchily, tuch'i-li, *adv* In a touchy manner, irritably, with irritation, peevishly

touchiness, tuch'i nes, *n* Quality of being touchy peevishness, irritability, irascibility

touching, tuch'ing, *p a* Such as to touch or affect the feelings, affecting moving, pathetic —prep Concerning, relating to, with respect to

touchingly, tuch'ing li, *adv* In a touching manner, so as to move the feelings, feelingly, pathetically

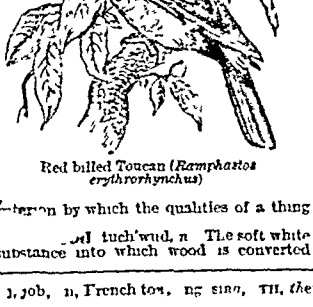
touch-me-not, tuch'mē not, *n* A plant (genus *Impatiens*) the seed-vessel of which being touched when ripe, projects the seeds to some distance, the disease lupus

touch-needle, tuch'nē-dl, *n* A small bar of an alloy of gold or silver, used along with the touchstone to test the quality of articles of gold and silver

touch-paper, tuch'pā-per, *n* Paper steeped in nitre so that it catches fire from a spark and burns slowly

touch-piece, tuch'pēs *n* A coin given by the sovereigns of England to those whom they *touched* for the cure of scrofula or king's evil

touchstone, tuch'stōn, *n* A compact, dark-coloured, siliceous stone used for rubbing and comparing the mark with the mark made by touch-needles in ascertaining the purity of gold and silver, any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried



Red billed Toucan (*Ramphastos erythrorhynchus*)

touch'wood, tuch'wud, *n* The soft white substance into which wood is converted by the action of several fungi, serving the purpose of tinder

touchy, tuch'i, *a* [A form of *techy, tetchy*, brought into use by the influence of *touch*] Irritable, irascible, apt to take offence

tough, tuf *a* [A Sax *tōh*, tough akin to D *taai*, L G *taa, tae*, G *zähe, zah*, Prov G *zach*, tough, root-meaning doubtful] Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness, having tenacity, tenacious, yielding to force without breaking, not easily broken or disrupted, able to endure hardship, durable, viscous, stiff, not easily worked, stubborn

toughen, tuf'n, *v i* pret & pp *toughened* tuf'nd, ppr *toughening*, tuf'n ing [*Tough* and *-en*] To grow tough —*v t* To make tough.

toughish, tuf'ish, *a* Somewhat tough.

toughly, tuf'li, *adv* In a tough manner

toughness, tuf'nes, *n* The quality of being tough, flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts, tenacity, viscosity, firmness, strength of constitution or texture

toupee, toupet, tō-pē', tō'pā, *n* [Fr *toupet*, dim. fr O Fr *toupe*, a tuft, fr G *zopf*, tuft TOP] A curl or artificial lock of hair, a small wig or upper part of a wig

tour, tor, *n* [Fr *tour*, a turn, trip, tour, &c. same origin as *turn*] A journey in a circuit, a journey from place to place, a lengthy jaunt or excursion turn or succession of duty —*v i* To make a tour

tourist, tōr'ist, *n* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey for pleasure

tourmalin, tourmaline, tor'ma-lin, *n* [A corruption of *tournamal*, a name given to it in Ceylon] A mineral of various colours, often found in granitic rocks and possessing strong electrical properties, schorl, the common black variety

tournament, tōr'na-ment, *n* [O Fr *tourneiment, tournoyement*, fr *tourneier tournoyer*, to tourney, to tilt, to turn twirl about, fr *tourner*, to turn TURN] A martial sport or species of combat, formed in former times by knights ar cavaliers on horseback, for the purpose exercising and exhibiting their courage prowess, and skill in arms, a tilting match among a number, any contest of skill in which a number take part.

tourney, tōr'ni, *n* [O Fr *tournei*, fr *tourneier*, to tilt TOURNAMENT] A tournament.—*v i* To tilt, to engage in a tournament

tourniquet, tor'ni-ket, *n* [Fr, fr *tourner*, to turn.] A surgical bandage which is tightened or relaxed by turning a screw, and used to check a flow of blood.

tournure, tor-nūr, *n* [Fr *tournure*, fr *tourner*, to turn] Contour; figure, shape

touse, touz, *v t* pret & pp *toused*, touzd, ppr *tousing*, touz'ing [Same as L G *tusen*, G *zausen*, to pull, akin to *tease*] To pull or drag, to disorder the hair of, to tousle

tousle, tou'zl, *v t* pret & pp *tousled* tou'zld ppr *tousling*, tou'zl-ing [Freq of *touse* =L G *tüseln* see prec.] To put into disorder, to dishevel to rumple [Colloq]

tout, tout, *v i* pret & pp *touted*, tout'ed, ppr *touting* tout'ing (same as *toot*] To ply or seek for customers —*n* One who plies for customers, as for an inn or hotel

tout-ensemble, tō-tin-sam bl, *n* [Fr, the whole together] The whole taken together, anything as a whole, the general effect of a work of art.

touter tout'er, *n* A tout

tow, tō, *v t* pret. & pp *towed*, tōd, ppr *towing*, tō'ing [From stem of A Sax. *teón*, to draw, to tug, as in pp *togen*, whence *tohline*, a towing line, akin O Frs and Icel *toga*, L G *togen*, G *ziehen*, to draw; Sc. *tow*, Icel. *taug, tog* D *touw*, a rope or cord cog. L *duco*, I lead. Akin also *tug, tuel, taut, tie*] To drag, as a boat or ship through the water by means of a rope —*n* Act of towing or state of being towed.

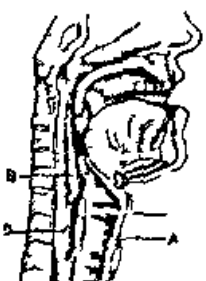
tow, tō, *n* [A Sax *tow*=D *touw*, tow, Icel *tó*, a tuft of wool, Dan *tave* a fibre, pl *tarer*, tow, same root as *tear*] The coarse

and broken part of flax o hemp separa ed from the fin part
towage tō'aj *n* [From *v* h *v* b] The act of tow ng
toward † **wards** *to'e d, to p p* [From *to* ad and *ard* d A Sax *w a d* oward (adj) *tōweard* towards prep *tō* to and *-weard*, exp ess ng d rec n Towards is an ad ( )] In he d rec ion of wi h direct n in a mor sense w h respect to regar ng cuding o con rnbut ng o in a d f -ary about.——adv At hand taken n hand go ng on
toward † **liness** **towardness** *to* we d nes, to'w rd-nes, *n* Quah y of be g toward or towardly aptness docil y
towardly *to'w rd* [*Toward* ad and *ly*] Ready to do or earn docile racta e
towards See TOWARD pr p
tow boat, *to'* bot, *n* Any boa employed in towing a vesse a boa ha is towed.
towel ou el, *n* [F *touaille*=Sp *oalla*, P and It Pg *oa ha*, It *asuglia*, f O H G *wah a dwahilla*, a tow l, f *twahan dwahan*=A Sax *thweán* f *hweah* Goth *thwahan* to wash.] A cloth used f r wiping the hands and face afte wash g o sim la clo h for o her domestic purposes
towel horse tou el-hors, *n* A wooden frame or stand to hang towe s on
towelling tou l ng, *n* Cloth for tow ls.
tower tou *n* [From F *tou* a tower fr L *turris* a tower cog C *yrris yrrus* a tower I *s* W *tur* Gael, *orr* a heap *a tower*] *A lo y building of a round*, square o po ygona form, narrow compared w h its height, and often f rm ng part f a church, castle, or other stru re a tal wooden building f rmerly used n attack ng a fortress a citade a fortress.——*v i* pret & pp *tower d*, tou rd ppr *towering* tou e ing To rise and fly h gh to soar to be lof y to stand sublime
towered, tou erd, *a* Having towers adorned or def nded by towers.
towering, tou er ing *p a* Very high e rated e reme v o en ou rageous
towery tou e-ri, *a* Having towers ad orned or defended by towers
towing path, tō'ing pa h, *n* A pa h used y men o h rses that tow boats along a n -side or canal.
tow line tō'lin, *n* A rope o hawser used to tow vessels.
town toun, *n* [A Sax *s*, in sen f nce, homestead, town Ice *tun*, hom stead, O Sax. *tun* D *tu* a fe e small nclosure G *zu n*, a hedge cog O I *dun*, fortress, town W *d n*, a hill f rt] Origin ally a walled or fortified place then a col lection of houses closed with wall for safety now any collection of houses, larg r than a village a large assemblage of adj n ing o nearly adjoining houses in a gen ral sense, a c y a borough the phab tants of a town he nha tants of he metropo is h metropo is the particular town n o near which the spe ker or writer is.——a Certa g to a town urban
town-clerk toun klärk *n* An officer who acts as clerk or secretary to h council of a town or borough.
town-council, toun koun s l, *n* The counci or go rn ng body n a town or ci y erted by h ratepayers.
town-councillor toun'koun-sil-e *n* A member of a tow -council.
town-crier toun'k i-e *n* A public crier of a town
town hall, toun'hal, *n* A building be longing to a tow o borough n which the town-council ordinarily h d their meetings a town-house.
town house toun hous, *n* A public building in a town for he transaction of municipal business, f public mee ngs, &c
townsfolk, tounz f k, *n. pl* People of a town or ci y
township oun sh p *n* The d s rict or territory f a town a d s on of certain parishes in he Un e l States, part of a cou ty having separate adm s rat on some ma ters.
townsman tounz man, *n* An inha t an of a own on of he same town w h a r
townspeople tounz pe pl, *n* The n hab ta ts f a town
town talk toun tak *n* The common ta k of be town gen to
townward **townwards** tou werd, toun werdz, *ad* Toward th t wn
tow rope tō'rōp Any ope used in tow ng a boa o vata
toxic, **toxical** tok'sik tok sik al, *a* [G *zeikon*, poison, orig nally for arrows, f *oxon* a bow] I rta n ng to poisons poi so ous.
toxicant, tok k nt, [*Toxi* and *-an*] A po son of a stimula ng n rco o anaes th c na n
toxicological toks' ko-) k a *a* Per tain ng to t x co ogy
toxicologist, k-a kol o-jist, *n* [*Toxicology* and *ist*] *One w o tr ats f* po sons
toxicology toks k o-ji, *n* [G *to kon*, poison, a d *logy* doctrine Tox c] That branch of me licine wh h treats of po sons and ei s idotes
toxin, ks in, *n* [Tox] A po sonous *ubsta ce generated n an animal body*
toxophilite tok-sof *n* [G *toxon* a bow and *ph los*, loving] A o of archery ——a I rt n ng to arch ry
toy to *n* [Same as Da *tov*, D *tuig* G *zeug* gea apparatus stuff &c as in D n *le -to* D *spe wig* G *spie z ug* a p y *thing or toy same root as g ow*] A play hing f r children a bau a th g for amusement and of no real a u a trifling object a trifle someth ng small, pret y and insignificant ——*v i* pret & pp *toyed*, toid pp *toy g* ton ng To dally amorous y to rifle to play
toyer toi er *n* On who toys.
toyman o man, *n.* One that deals in toys.
toyshop to hop *n* A shop where toys a sold.
trabecula, tra-bek la, *n* pl **trabeculæ** tra bek u lē [L *abecula* d m of *rabs* a beam] Some h ng resemb g a small beam a small rod, ba or rengh n i g piece n anima o getabl stru ures
trabecular ra-bek u ler *a* [See prec.] Pertain ng to trabeculæ **trabeculate** ra-bek u lāt, *a* Furnished w h trabeculæ
trace rās, *n* [Fr *rac* trace, track, out n &c, f *acer* to trace f hypothe ti al] L L *tract a* to trace f L *actus* pp of *aher act* re to draw whence also *act ractat e*, *a n*, *a ca* struct, *detract xt act* &c In last sense t e noun is directly fr O Fr *rais* p of *ait* h trace of a carriag co d f drawing f *ra* L *rahere*, to draw TRACT] A ma k et by anyth g pass g a footstep a vest ge a rack a y ma k, impression o vis e appears ce le wh t e h ng itse f no lo g r exists v s e ev ie ce of w m th ng having been taken remnan tmunte quan y n of the straps, hains, or ropes by which a carriag &c, is drawn ——*v t.* pret & pp *aced*, trāst *ppr racing trasling* To f l low by traces or mark lef to track on to f llow step by step, to f llow by vest ges or indica ons to draw or d ea e with lines s xn ks so Anse de ow ne ds copy as a drawing by following he l nes seen through a more or less ransparent sheet superimposed.——*v i* To walk to tray l
traceable trās a-bl, *a* That may be traced
traceableness, t ās a b nes, *n* The state of being racea de
traceably trās'a-bli *adv* In a traceable manner so as to be traced
tracer trās e *n* One who or that which traces
tracery trās e-ri, *n.* [*Trace* and *-ery*] A species of open work, often seen t the head of Goth c w n iows, sh wing arch s cu es, and flowing lines, curi hed w h foiat s



Tracery

any ornamental design of the same character
trachea, trā'kē *a n pl* **tracheæ** trā ge ē [From Gr *trachein* ach a, f *achy* rough, from he nequa es of *ts* cartilages] The w d p pe a cart lagin us and m mbranous pipe h gh w h the *a r* pa ses *nto* and out of th lungs one of hose vesse s in nsects, & wh h s receive and distri n te s to every part o e body



Trachea. Section gh part face

tracheitis **trachi** a d erik Trachea. **tis** trā k Y is, rā s Ē lot e La k s, *n* [*T achea*, syn s Gui and -*it s* denoting n flamm on] Inflamma ion of the w nd pipe
tracheotome t ā'kē-o-tōm *n* [See next] A su gical kn fe use f n racheotomy
tracheotomy trā kē-ot o-mi, *n* [*Trac h* and *ome* a cu ng f *temnō* I cut] The opera ion of cu ng into the trachea, as n cases of su ffoca on bron hotom y lary gotomy
trachyte trā k t, *n* [From Gr *ra hy* rough] A r gh f lspa hic rock abundant among he prod cts of vo canoes
trachytic t ā-k t k, *a* Perta ng to or cons st g of rachyte
tracing t ās'ing *n* The act of one who traces a copy of a design or drawing made by f llowing ta li es th ough a transparen medium.
tracing paper trās'ing pā-pe *n* Transparent paper for m k ng tracings of designs, drawings, &c
track rak *n* [O F *ra* a track or course trace, pa h, fr D and L G *t k* a drawing *liken re ken* to draw] A mark l by some h ng that has passed along a mark or mpressio le by he foo of man or beast a *ru mad by a whee a trace a foot* prin a road a beaten pa h course c course o permanen way of a railway ——*v t* pret & pp *ark t* trak ppr *racking trak'ing For Mow when guided by a mark* or by marks of he fee , to race to f w step by tep to tow by a line from t e *st orr*
trackage trak'āj *n* [*T ack* and *-age*] A rack ng or towing as f a boat
tracker trak e *n* One who tracks one who hunts by f wing the track
trackless, rak les, *a* Having no track un rodde path ess.
tracklessly trak les-li, *adv* In a track less mann so as to lea no track
tracklessness, trak'les-nes, *n* The state of be ng without a track.

track-road, trak'rōd, *n* A towing path
tract, trakt, *n* [L *tractus*, a drawing, dragging, extent, extension a district fr *traho*, *tractum*, I draw or drag, perhaps contracted fr *tra-veho*, fr *trans* across, and *veho*, I carry (whence *vehicle*) TRACE] A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent, region or connected set of organs in an animal body (as the digestive *tract*), continued or protracted duration in time a certain length of time, a short dissertation, in which some particular subject is treated, generally morals or religion (in this sense short for *tractate*)
tractable, trakt'a-bl, *a* [L *tractabilis*, that may be handled, fr *tracto*, I handle or lead, frequent of *traho*, *tractum*, I draw TRACE, TRACT] That may be easily led, managed, or taught, docile, manageable, governable
tractableness, **tractability**, trakt'a-bl nes, trakt-a-bil'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable, docility
tractably, trakt'a bli, *adv* In a tractable manner, with ready compliance
tractarian, trak tā'ri-an, *n* A term applied to the writers of the 'Tracts for the Times', a series of ecclesiastical and high church papers published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841, also, a person who supports the opinions of these writers —**tractarianism**, trak-tā'ri-an izm, *n* The doctrines or teaching of the tractarians
tractate, trak'tāt, *n* [L *tractatus*, a treatise, fr *tracto*, I handle TRACTABLE.] A treatise, a tract
traction, trak'shon, *n* [Fr *traction*, fr L *tractio*, *tractum*, I draw TRACT] The act of drawing or state of being drawn, the act of drawing a body along a surface, whether land or water
traction-engine, trak'shon-en-jin, *n* A locomotive engine for dragging heavy loads on common roads
tractive, trakt'iv, *a* [Fr *tractif*=*tract* and *-ive*] That pulls or draws, drawing along
trade, trād, *n* [From verb to *tread*, and originally meaning a beaten path, a track, hence a way or path of life, occupation traffic, trade The *trade*-winds are so called from blowing in a regular course TREAD] Regular employment or way of life, the business or occupation in which a person is regularly engaged, employment, particularly a mechanical or mercantile employment or a handicraft, as distinguished from an art or profession, the business of exchanging commodities for other commodities or for money, buying and selling of goods, commerce, traffic, collectively, those who are engaged in any trade, a trade-wind —*v t* pret & pp *traded*, trād'ed, ppr *trading*, trād'ing To carry on trade, to deal in the exchange of commodities, to barter or buy and sell, to traffic to carry on commerce, to engage in affairs generally, to deal or have dealings —*v t* To sell or exchange in commerce, to barter
trade-hall, trād'hal, *n* A hall for meetings of manufacturers, traders, &c , also, a hall for meetings of incorporated trades.
trade-mark, trād'mark *n* A distinctive mark or device put upon his goods by a manufacturer or producer to distinguish them from those of others
trade-price, trād'pris, *n* The price charged to dealers for articles that are to be sold again
trader, trād'er, *n* One who trades, one engaged in trade or commerce
tradesfolk trādz'fōk, *n pl* People employed in trade
tradesman, trādz'man, *n* One who practises a trade a shopkeeper a mechanic
trades-people trādz'pē-pl, *n* People employed in various trades, particularly shopkeeping &c.
trades-union trādz ūn'yon, *n* A combination of workmen engaged in any particular trade or branch of manufacture to enable them to secure the conditions most favourable for labour, and the redress of any grievances
trades-unionism trādz-ūn'yon izm *n* The principles or practices of trades-unions
trades-unionist, trādz-ūn'yon ist *n* A member of a trades union one who favours the system of trades-unions
trade-wind, trād'wind, *n* One of those perpetual or constant winds which occur in all open seas, to the distance of about 30 degrees north and south of the equator, blowing always for six months in one direction
trading, trād'ing, *p a* Carrying on commerce engaged in trade, venal.
tradition, tra-di'shon, *n* [Fr *tradition* fr L *traditio*, *traditionis*, lit a handing over, fr *trado*, I hand over, I deliver, fr *trans*, over, and *do*, I give DATE (1) *Treason* is a doublet of this word.] The delivery or handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices rites, and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity, by oral communication, without written memorials that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication, a statement so handed down
traditional, **traditionary**, tra-di'shon-al, tra'di shon-a-ri, *a* [*Tradition* and *-al*, *-ary*] Relating to or derived from tradition, delivered orally from father to son, communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only, transmitted from age to age without writing
traditionalism, tra-di'shon al izm, *n* [*Traditional* and *-ism*] Adherence to or importance placed on tradition
traditionalist, tra-di'shon al ist *n* [*Traditional* and *-ist*] One who holds to tradition or traditionalism
traditionally, tra-di'shon-al-li, *adv* In a traditional manner, by tradition
traditionarily, tra-di'shon a-ri li *adv* In a traditionary manner, by tradition
traditionist, tra-di'shon ist, *n* [*Tradition* and *-ist*] One who adheres to tradition
traditive, tra'dit-iv, *a* [O Fr *traditif*, fr L *trado* TRADITION] Transmitted by tradition
traduce, tra-dūs', *v t* pret & pp *traduced*, tra-dūst', ppr *traducing*, tra-dūs'ing [From L *traduco*, I lead along exhibit, make a spectacle of disgrace, defame—*trans*, across, and *duco* I lead. DUKE] To calumniate to vilify, to defame, wilfully to misrepresent
traducement, tra-dus'ment, *n* The act of traducing, *misrepresentation*, *calumny*
traducer, tra-dūs'er, *n* One that traduces, a slanderer, a calumniator
traducianism tra-dū'si an-izm, *n* [L *traduc*, a vine branch used to propagate TRADUCE.] The doctrine that the souls of children as well as their bodies are begotten
traducible, tra-dūs'i-bl, *n* Capable of being traduced.
traffic tra'fik, *n* [Fr *trafic*, O Fr *trafique*, It *traffico*, Sp *trafico trafago*, traffic, origin doubtful perhaps L *trans*, across, and *vicis* a change] An interchange of commodities between communities or individuals, *trade*, *commerce* goods or persons passing along a road, railway, &c , viewed collectively, dealings, intercourse —*v i* pret & pp *trafficked*, tra'fikt, ppr *trafficking*, tra'fik ing [Fr *trafiquer* Sp *traficar* or *trafagar*, fr the noun] To trade to buy and sell goods to carry on commerce, to have business or dealings, to deal, to trade meanly or mercenarily
trafficker, tra'fik er, *n* One who traffics or carries on traffic.
trafficless, tra'fik les, *a* Destitute of traffic
traffic-manager, traf'ik man-āj er *n* The manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, &c
tragacanth trag'a kanth, *n* [L *tragacantha*, *tragacanthum*, fr Gr *tragakantha*—*tragos* a goat, and *akantha* a thorn.] A leguminous plant (*Astragalus gummifer*) yielding a mucilaginous substance called gum-dragon, gum-tragacanth, or tragacanth, used in coughs and for other purposes



Tragacanth (*Astragalus gummifer*)

tragedian, tra-jē'di an, *n* [Fr *tragedien* TRAGEDY] A writer of tragedy, an actor of tragedy
tragedienne, tra-jē'di-en, *n* [Fr *tragedienne*, fem. of *tragedien*, a tragedian] A female actor of tragedy
tragedy, tra'je-di *n* [Fr *tragedie*, L *tragœdia*, fr Gr *tragōi(t)dia*, tragedy, fr *tragōi(t)dos*, a singer or actor in tragedy, lit. 'goat-singer'—*tragos* a he goat, and *ōidē*, *ōi(t)dē*, a song, fr *aeidō*, I sing, reason for the name doubtful] A dramatic poem or stage play representing an important event or a series of events, in which the diction is elevated and the catastrophe melancholy that species or form of drama in which some fatal or mournful event is the main theme, hence, a fatal and mournful event, any event in which human lives are sacrificed, a murderous or bloody deed.
tragic, **tragical**, tra'jik, tra'jik al, *a* [Fr *tragique* L *tragicus*, Gr *tragikos*, fr *tragos*, a goat—the first element in the word *tragedy*] Pertaining to tragedy, of the nature or character of tragedy, connected with bloodshed or loss of life, murderous, mournful, sorrowful, calamitous
tragically, tra'jik al-li, *adv* In a tragic or tragical manner
tragi-comedy, tra-ji ko'me-di, *n* [From *tragic* and *comedy*=Fr *tragicomedie*] A kind of dramatic piece in which tragedy and comic scenes are blended
tragi-comic **tragi-comical**, tra ji kom'ik, tra-ji kom'ik al, *a* Pertaining to tragi-comedy, partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes
tragi-comically, tra ji kom'ik al li *adv* In a tragi-comical manner
tragopan trag'ō-pan, *n* [Gr *tragos* a goat and *Pan* the deity] An Asiatic bird of the pheasant family with two fleshy horns on the head
trail, trāl *n* [From old *traile* a sledge, fr L *tragula* a sledge, a drag net, fr *traho* I draw TRACE, TRACT] Something drawn or dragged behind, a train a long, loose, hanging or floating piece or article, a long appendage in rear of something, the end of a *bold gun carriage that rests on the ground in firing* track or marks left from the path or route taken by an animal, track followed by a hunter; a path made simply by men or animals passing along —*v t* pret & pp *trailed*, trāld ppr *trailing* trāl'ing To draw behind or along the ground to drag, to carry, as a rifle, in an oblique forward position, with the breech near the ground.— *v i* To sweep along a surface by being pulled or dragged, to hang down loosely behind something, to grow with long slender shoots or stems that rest on the ground to droop
trail, trāl, *n* [Abbrev of *entrails*] The intestine of certain birds and fishes which are sent to the table without being extracted.

trailer trāl'er *n.* One who trails a plant which cannot grow upward without support.

trail net. trāl net *n.* A net trailed behind a boat; a drag net; a trawl net.

train trān, *v.t.* pr.t. & pp. *trained*; ppr. *training.* [Fr. *traîner, traîner*, to draw, fr. L.L. *trahinare*, fr. L. *traho*, to draw. TRACE.] To draw by artifice or strategy; to entice or allure; to educate; to rear and instruct, often followed by *up*; to form to a practice by exercise; to drill; to discipline; to break or tame and reduce to docility; to teach to do certain things; to subject to proper regimen and exercise for the accomplishment of; to exert one's art to bring (a tree, etc.) to propel bodily; to direct (a gun, etc.) to bear as a gun in some particular direction.—*v.i.* To undergo special drill or discipline; to subject oneself to a course of exercise and regimen for an athletic or other feat.—*n.* That which is drawn; long behind; a trailing tail part of a gown or robe which trails; the tail of a comet, meteor, &c.; the tail of a bird; the trail of a gun-carriage; a succession of connected things; a series; way or course of procedure; regular method; course; a number or body of followers or attendants; a retinue; a procession; a connected line of cars, engines, &c., on a railway; also, the engine alone; formerly, a bustle; material to conduct fire to a charge or mine; a set of connected wheels and pinions, as in a watch.

trainable trā'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being trained.

train band trān'band, *n.* [That is, *trained band.*] A band or company of militia; such as formerly existed in London.

train bearer trān'bā-er *n.* One who holds up a train, as of a robe or gown of state.

trained trānd, *p.a.* Formed by training; exercised; educated; instructed; skilled by practice.

trainer trān'er *n.* One who trains; one who trains or prepares men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race, &c.

training trā'ing *n.* The act of one who trains; the process of educating; education; instruction; and practice; combined drill; course of exercise and regimen.

training school trān'ing skōl *n.* A normal school.

training ship trān'ing-ship *n.* A ship equipped with instructors, officers, &c., to train lads for the sea.

train mile trān mīl, *n.* A unit of work in railway accounts, being one of the total number of miles run by all the trains of a system.

train-oil trān'oil, *n.* [From D. and L.G. *traan*, Dan. and Sw. *tran*, G. *thran*, train oil, same as D. *traan*, G. *thräne*, a tear, a drop.] Oil from the blubber or fat of whales, obtained by boiling.

traipse trāps, *i.* Same as *Trapse*.

trait, trāt or trā, *n.* [Fr. a trait, a stroke, fr. L. *tractus*, a drawing. TRACT.] A stroke; a touch; a feature; a personal or distinguishing characteristic; a peculiarity.

traitor trā'tor *n.* [O.Fr. *traitor, traitour* (Fr. *traître*), fr. L. *traditor*, one who hands over or delivers, fr. *tradere*, *traditum* (whence *tradition*)—*trans*, over, and *dare*, *datum*, to give. TRADITION.] One who betrays his trust; a treacherous or perfidious person; a betrayer; one who violates his allegiance and betrays his sovereign or his country; one guilty of treason.

traitorous, trā'tor-us, *a.* Acting the part of a traitor; guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; consisting in or belonging to treason; treasonable.

traitorously trā'tor-us-li, *adv.* In a traitor's manner; treacherously; perfidiously.

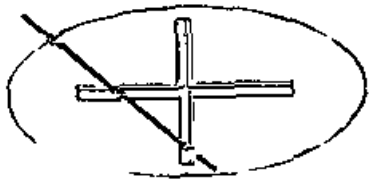
traitress trā'tres, *n.* [Fr. *traîtresse*.] A female traitor; a female who betrays her country or her trust.

trajectary tra-jek'to-ri *n.* [From L. *trajectus*, *trajicere*, *trans*—*trans*, across, over, and *jacio*, I throw. JET.] The path described by a body such as a planet, comet, projectile, &c., under the action of given forces.

tram tram *n.* [Originally a bar or piece of wood forming a roadway or track; same as Sc. *tram*, the shaft of a cart; Sw. *tram*, G. *tram*, a beam, a log.] One of the rails or tracks of a tramway; a tram-car; a tramway; a sort of four-wheeled wagon running on a tramway in coal mines.

tram tram, *n.* [It. *trama*, fr. L. *trama*, weft.] A kind of silk thread.

trammel, tram'el *n.* [Fr. *tramail*, *tramaux*, fr. L.L. *tramaculum*, *tremaculum*, a kind of fishing net, fr. L. *tres*, three, and *macula*, a mesh.] A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes; a kind of shackles



Trammel.

used for regulating the motions of a horse; and baking him ambidextrous; whatever hinders activity, freedom, or progress; an iron hook for hanging vessels over the fire; an instrument for drawing ovals; used by joiners; a pair of sliding compasses consisting of a cross with grooves which guide the movement of a beam-compass; a beam compass.—*v.t.* pr.t. & *p.t. trammelled*; ppr. *trammelling*. To impede; to confine; to hamper; to shackle.

trammelled tram'eld, *p.a.* Hampered; confined; hackled; impeded.

trammeller tram'el-er *n.* One who or that which trammels.

tramontane tra-mon-tān' *a.* [It. *tramontano*, fr. L. *trans*, beyond, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain. MOUNT.] Lying or being beyond the mountains, originally beyond the Alps; hence foreign; barbarous.

tramp tramp *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tramped*; ppr. *tramping.* tramping. [From L.G. *trampen*, Da. *trampe*, Sw. *trampa*, to tramp; nasalized forms of *treppen*, to D. and G. *trappen*, to tread; akin to *trip.*] To tread under foot; to trample; to travel over on foot.—*v.i.* To travel on foot.—*n.* A tread; the sound made by the feet in walking; a marching; a journey or walk on foot; a tramper; a vagrant; a strolling beggar.

tramper tramp'er *n.* One who tramps; a stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

trample tram'pl, *v.t.* pr.t. & pp. *trampled*; ppr. *trampling.* tra'pling. [A freq. fr. *tramp*; like D. *trampelen*, G. *trampeln*, to trample.] To tread on heavily; to tread under foot; to tread down; to prostrate by treading; to treat with grievous contempt or insult.—*v.i.* To tread in contempt, literally or figuratively; to tread with force; to stamp.

trampler tram'pler, *n.* One that tramples; one that treads down.

tramp-pick tramp'pik *n.* A kind of iron pick or lever which the foot helps to drive into the ground.

tram road tram'rōd *n.* A road in which the tracks for the wheels is made of pieces of wood, flat stones, or iron plates.

tramway tram'wā, *n.* A tram road; a railway laid along a road or street on which cars for passengers or goods are drawn.

trance trans, *n.* [Fr. *transe*, trance, swoon, fr. L. *transitus*, a passage, fr. *trans*, across, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, I go (as in *ambient*); so the *nce* and *transient* are doublets.] A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body or to be rapt into visions; an ecstasy; state of insensibility to one's surroundings; a state of perplexity or bewilderment; in *med.* same as *Catalepsy.*—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *tranced*; ppr. *trancing*, transing. To entrance; to place in or as in a trance; to charm; to enchant.

tranquil tran'kwil *a.* [Fr. *tranquille*, fr. L. *tranquillus*, quiet, calm.] Free from disturbance or agitation of any kind; quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; still.

tranquillity tran-kwil'li-ti *n.* [Fr. *tranquillité*, L. *tranquillitas*, fr. *tranquillus*, tranquil.] The state of being tranquil; freedom from disturbance or agitation; quietness; calmness; peace.

tranquillize tran'kwil-īz *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tranquillized*; ppr. *tranquillizing.* tran'kwil-iz-ing. [*Tranquil* and *-ize*=Fr. *-iser.*] To render tranquil; to quiet; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful.

tranquillizer tran'kwil-īz-er *n.* One who or that which tranquillizes.

tranquilly tran'kwil-li, *adv.* In a tranquil manner; quietly; peacefully.

tranquilness tran'kwil-nes, *n.* Quietness; peacefulness; tranquillity.

transact, trans-akt' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transacted*; ppr. *transacting.* trans-akt'ing. [From L. *transigo*, *transactum*, I carry or drive through—*trans*, and *ago*, *actum*, I drive, I do. ACT.] To carry through or to completion; to complete; to perform; to despatch; to manage.—*v.i.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage.

transaction trans-ak'shon *n.* [Fr. *transaction*, fr. L. *transactus*. TRANSACT.] The doing or performing of any business; that which is done or transacted; a piece of business; an affair; a proceeding; *pl.* reports containing papers or abstracts of papers, speeches, discussions, &c., of certain learned societies.

transactor trans-akt'or *n.* One who transacts.

transalpine, trans-al'pīn *a.* [L. *transalpinus*, beyond the Alps, and *Alpinus*, of the Alps.] Lying or being beyond the Alps.

transatlantic trans-at-lan'tik, *a.* [L. *trans*, across, beyond, and *Atlanticus*.] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic.

transcend trans-send' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transcended*; ppr. *transcending.* trans-send'ing. [O.Fr. *transcender*, L. *transcendere*, to go beyond, surpass—*trans*, beyond, and *scando*, I climb (as in *ascend, descend*, &c.). SCAN.] To rise above; to go or be beyond; to surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.

transcendence transcendency trans-sen'dens, tran-sen'den-si *n.* [*Transcend* and *-ence, -ency.*] Transcendent state; superior excellence; super-eminence.

transcendent trans-sen'dent, *a.* [Fr. *transcendant*, L. *transcendens*, ppr. of *transcendere*. TRANSCEND.] Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; transcending; going beyond human experience.

transcendental trans-send-ent'al, *a.* [*Transcendent* and *-al.*] Transcendent; transcending the sphere of knowledge acquired by experience; abstrusely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary thought and experience; in *math.* that cannot be represented by an algebraical expression of a finite number of terms.

transcendentalism trans-send-ent'al-izm, *n.* The quality of being transcendental; a system of philosophy which claims to go deeper than experience can; sometimes used for that which is vague, speculative, and ill-defined in philosophy.

transcendentalist trans-send-ent'al-ist, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.

transcendentally trans-sen-dent'al-li, *ad.* In a transcendental manner.

transcendently trans-send-ent-li, *adv.* In a transcendent manner; super-eminently; by way of eminence.

transcribe tran-skrīb' *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transcribed*; ppr. *transcribing.* tran-skrīb'ing. [L. *transcribo—trans*, over and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] To write over again or in the same words; to copy.

transcriber tran-skrīb'er *n.* One who transcribes; a copier.

transcript tran'skript, *n.* [L. *transcrip-*

tum, fr *transcriptus*, pp of *transcribo*, I transcribe] That which is transcribed, a copy, a writing made from and according to an original, a copy of any kind an imitation.

transcription, tran-skrip'shon, *n* [Fr *transcription*, L L *transcriptio*] The act of transcribing or copying, a copy, a transcript, in *music*, the arrangement of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed.

transcriptive, tran-skrip'tiv, *a* [*Transcript* and *ive*] Pertaining to or having the character of a transcript.

transept, tran'sept, *n* [L *trans* across, and *septum*, an inclosure SEPTUM.] That portion of a church built in the form of a cross which projects externally on each side so as to form the short arms of the cross

transfer, trans-fer', *v t* pret & pp *transferred*, trans-ferd' ppr *transferring*, transfer'ing [L. *transfero—trans*, across, over, and *fero*, I carry, bear, or bring (as in *defer*, *confer*, &c), *fero* being cognate with E. to *bear* FERTILE] To convey from one place or person to another, to transport or remove to another place or person, to make over, to convey, as a right, from one person to another, to sell, to give, to produce a facsimile of by a lithographic process —*n.* trans'fer Act of transferring, the removal of a thing from one place or person to another, something transferred, as a right or title a picture transferred to the surface of a lithographic stone to be printed from

transferability, trans fer'a bil"i ti, *n* Quality of being transferable

transferable, trans-fer'a-bl, or trans'fer a-bl, *a* Capable of being transferred capable of being legitimately passed into the possession of another

transfer-book trans'fer buk, *n* A register of the transfer of property, stock, or shares

transferee, trans-fer-ē', *n* [*Transfer* and *-ee*] The person to whom a transfer is made

transference trans'fer-ens, *n* [*Transfer* and *-ence*] The act of transferring the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing to another the passage of anything from one place to another

transfer-paper, trans'fer pā per *n* Prepared paper used in lithography or copying presses for transferring impressions

transferrer, trans-fer'er, *n* One who makes a transfer or conveyance

transferribility, trans fer'i bil"i ti, *n* See TRANSFERABILITY

transferrible, trans fer'i bl, *a* See TRANSFERABLE.

transfiguration, trans-fig'ūr ā"shon, *n* [L *transfiguratio* See next] A change of form or figure, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Christ on the mount, a Church feast held on the 6th of August, in commemoration of this miraculous change

transfigure, trans-fig'ūr, *v t* pret & pp *transfigured*, trans-fig'ūrd ppr *transfiguring*, trans-fig'ūr ing [Fr *transfigurer*, fr L *transfigurare—trans* across, and *figura* form, shape, figure FIGURE.] To change in form or shape, to transform to change the outward form or appearance of, to glorify to idealize

transfix, trans-fiks', *v t* pret & pp *transfixed* trans fikst', ppr *transfixing*, transfiks'ing [From L. *transfigo*, *transfixum—trans* across and *figo fixum* I fix. FIX] To pierce through as with a pointed weapon

transfixion trans-fik'shon *n* Act of transfixing, state of being transfixed.

transfluent trans'flu ent, *a* [L *trans* through, and *fluens fluentis*, pp of *fluo*, I flow FLUENT] Flowing or running across or through.

transform trans-form' *v t* pret & pp *transformed* trans-formd', ppr *transforming* trans form'ing [Fr *transformer*, fr L *transformare—trans*, across, and *forma*, form] To change the form of, to give a new form or appearance to to metamorphose, to change into another substance, to transmute, to change, as the natural disposition and temper of —*v i.* To be changed in form, to be metamorphosed.

transformation, trans-form a'shon, *n* [L L. *transformatio* See prec] The act of transforming or state of being transformed, a metamorphosis, an entire change in form, appearance, nature, disposition &c , transmutation.—**Transformation scene**, a gorgeous scene of a pantomime, in which the chief characters are supposed to be transformed into those of the harlequinade that follows.

transformative, trans-förm'a tiv, *a* Having power or tendency to transform

transfuse trans-fūz', *v t* pret & pp *transfused*, trans fuzd', ppr *transfusing*, transfūz'ing [Fr *transfuser*, fr L *transfundo*, *transfusum—trans*, over, and *fundo*, *fusum*, I pour FUSE] To transfer by pouring, to transfer, as blood from one animal to another, to cause to pass from one to an other to cause to be instilled or imbibed, to instil

transfusible, trans-fūz'i bl, *a* That may be transfused, &c.

transfusion trans-fu'zhon, *n* [Fr *transfusion* L. *transfusio*] Act of transfusing, act or operation of transferring the blood of one animal into the system of another, for the purpose of restoring strength

transfusive, trans-fū'siv, *a* Tending or having power to transfuse

transgress trans-gres', *v t* pret & pp *transgressed*, trans-grest', ppr *transgressing*, trans-gres'ing [Fr *transgresser* fr L. *transgredior transgressus—trans* over, and *gradior*, I step I pass GRADE.] To overpass, as any rule limit, or law to break or violate, to infringe —*v i.* To offend by violating a law to do wrong to sin

transgressible, trans-gres'i bl, *a* Liable to or capable of being transgressed

transgression, trans gre'shon, *n* [Fr *transgression*, L. *transgressio*] Act of transgressing, the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude, a trespass, fault, offence crime

transgressor, trans gres'or, *n* One who transgresses, one who breaks a law or violates a command an offender, a criminal.

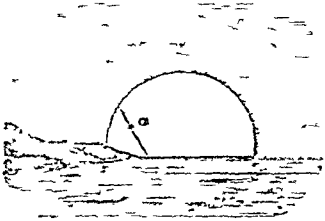
tranship, tran ship' *v t* pret & pp *transhipped*, tran shipt', ppr *transhipping*, tran ship'ing [*Trans* and *ship*] To convey or transfer from one ship to another

transhipment, tran ship'ment, *n* The act of transhipping

transience transiency, transientness, trans'i-ens, tran'si-en si tran'si-entnes, *n* The state or quality of being transient evanescence fugitiveness.

transient tran'si-ent or tran'shi-ent *a* [L *transiens transeuntis*, ppr of *transeo* I pass away—*trans*, across, and *eo* I go Akin *transition*, *transit trance* ITINERANT] Passing quickly passing off or away quickly of short duration, not permanent lasting, or durable fleeting, momentary, fugitive, evanescent

transiently, tran'si-ent-li or tran'shi-ent-li *adv* In a transient manner, for a short time, not with continuance



Transit of Mercury

a, Mercury The dotted line shows the path

transit tran sit, *n* [L *transitus* a passing across, fr *transeo*, *transitum* I go over *Trance* is a doublet of this word. TRANSIENT] The act of passing, a passing over or through, conveyance, passage, the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place, the passage of one heavenly body over the disc of a larger one, as of Mercury or Venus over the sun's disc.

transit-instrument, tran'sit in-strument, *n* An astronomical instrument, which determines the exact moment when a celestial body passes the meridian of the place of observation

transition, tran zi'shon or tran si'zhon *n* [Fr *transition*, L *transitio* TRANSIT] Passage from one place or state to another, or from one topic to another, change or process of change, in *mus* a change in a composition from major to minor, or from one key to another —*a* Pertaining to passage from one state to another, in *geol* showing a passage from fossiliferous to non fossiliferous

transitional, transitionary, tran zi'shon al, tran zi'shon a-ri, *a* Containing or denoting transition.

transitive, tran'sit-iv, *a* [Fr *transitif*, L L *transitivus* fr L *transeo*, *transitum* TRANSIT] Having the power of passing or making transition, in *gram* taking an object after it or denoting action passing to an object that is expressed (a *transitive* verb) —*n.* A transitive verb

transitively, tran'sit-iv li, *adv* In a transitive manner, with a grammatical object

transitorily, tran'si to-ri li, *adv* In a transitory manner or fleeting

transitoriness, tran'si to-ri nes, *n* State or quality of being transitory

transitory, tran'si to-ri, *a* [Fr *transitoire* L. *transitorius*, fr *transitus*, a transit or passage TRANSIT] Passing away continuing a short time fleeting transient speedily vanishing, short and uncertain in duration

transit-trade, tran'sit trād, *n* The trade arising from the passage of goods through one country or place to another

translatable, trans-lāt'a-bl, *a* Capable of being translated.

translate, trans-lāt', *v t* pret & pp *translated*, trans lāt'ed, ppr *translating*, translāt'ing [O Fr *translater*, fr L. *translatus*, pp of *transfero*, I transfer—*trans* across, and *latus* borne or carried, for *tlatus* fr root seen also in *tolerate*] To bear carry, or remove from one place to another, to remove to heaven without death to transfer, to transfer a clergyman from one place of ministry to another, to interpret, to render into another language, to express, as the sense of one language in the words of another, to express in other terms —*v i* To be engaged in or practise translation

translation, trans-lā'shon, *n* [Fr *translation*, L *translatio*] Act of translating, act of removing or conveying from one place to another, removal the removal from one office to another, especially of a bishop from one see to another, the removal of a person to heaven without death, the act of turning into another language, interpretation that which is produced by turning into another language a version

translator, trans lāt'or *n.* One who translates, one who renders one language into another language

translatory, trans'la to-ri, *a* Serving to translate, transferring

transliterate, trans-lit'er āt *v t* pret & pp *transliterated*, trans lit'er āt-ed, ppr *transliterating*, trans lit er āt ing [L. *trans* across, over, and *litera* a letter LETTER] To write in the alphabet of another language to spell in different characters as intended to express the same sound

transliteration, trans-lit'er ā shon, *n* The act of transliterating, a rendering in equivalent alphabetic characters

translucence translucency, trans lū'sens, trans lū'sen si, *n* [See next] Quality of being translucent, transparency

translucent, trans lu'sent, *a* [L. *translucens*, ppr of *translucco—trans*, through,

an l *luceo* I sh ine LUCID] Transmitting rays of light, but not so as to ren ler objects distinctly visibl transpa nt clear

transl ucently trans-lu se t-li *adv* In a translucent manne

transl uscid, trans-lū sid, *a* [L *t a lu- c i us*] Tra sparent clear translu ent

transl unar translunary trans-l ner t ans lu na-ri *a* [L. *trans* beyond, an l *na* the moon LUNAR] Bel g beyon l the moon pposed to *s bl ary*

transmarine trans-ma- n *a* [L *t ans* ma us—*trans* beyo l, and *m re* sea MARINE] Lying or being beyond the sea

transmigrate trans mi grāt pret. & pp *t a grat d,* t ans m grat-e l pp *t namigrating* trans mi grāt- g [L *t a ns- g transm grat m—t ns* ac oss, an l *migro* I remo e I migrate MIGRATE] To remo e r m grate to pass f m n country to anothe to pass, as th so l, from ne an mal body nto anoth r to suffer m tem psy ch s s

transmigration trans-m grā shon *n* The act of transmigrat g the pass g f a soul i to another body afte death a f sh incarnati n m tempsy h sis

transmigrator trans'mi grāt-or *n* One who transmigrates.

transmigratory tra s mi gra to ri *a* [*T namigrate* and *-ory*] Passing from one place, body or tate to an the

tran mi sibility trans-mis'i bil'i ti *n* Qual ty f being tra smissibl

transmissible transmittible trans-mis bl trans-mit bl, *a* [TRANSMIT] That may be transm tted.

transmission trans m hon *n* [Fr *transm ssion,* L. *tra smissio*] Act of tra s- mitt g act of send ng from one place or pers n to anoth r the state of being transm tted transference s hand ng down s pass ng through a y body as of l ght through glass

tran mis ive trans mis i *a* Transm tted transmitting

transmit, trans-mit *v t* pret & pp. *transmitt d,* trans mit ed, pp *t ansmitt g* trans-m t ng [L. *tra smitt t m ssu —trans* across through and *m tto* I send MISSION] To cause to be carri d or conveyed from one point to anoth r t send from one person or place to another so ha l d wn to comm nicate to all w to pass thro gh to form a mediu n of passage for to let penetrate

transmittal transmittance trans- m t al, trans-m t ans *n* Tra smiss on

transmitter trans-mit er *n* O e who or that wh ch transm ts the se d g or despatch g i strument tel graphy

transmittible TRANSMISSIBLE

tran mogrification tra s-mog'ri-fi kā hon, *n* A tra f ormation. [Hum rous]

transmogrify trans-m g'ri fi, *t* pr t. & pp *transmogrified,* trans-mog'ri fid pl *transmogrifying* trans mog n fi i g [A fanciful f rm tion from *tr n* as n t *s f rm t namigrat* &c.] To transform i to some other person or thing to cha g en tirely the ap pearan e of. [Hu morou]

transmutability transmutable ness, trans-mūt a-bil ti, trans-m t a-bl nes, *n* Quality of be g tran mutabl

transmutable trans mūt a bl, *a* Capabl of being transmuted or changed into something of a diff rent f rm or nat ire

transmutably trans-mut a-bli, *adv* In a transmutabl manner

transmutation trans mū tā shon, *n.* [Fr *t m tation,* L. *transmutatio*] Act of transmuting change or con ers on of anyth ng into another substance, or into someth ng of a different nature

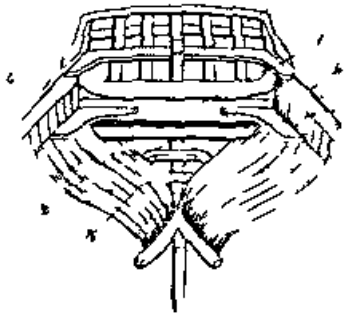
transmutationist, trans-m tā shon-ist, *n* One who believes in transmutation.

transmute, trans-m t *v t* pret. & pp. *t ansmut d,* trans-mūt ed pp *transmut y* trans-mut ing [L. *t ansmuto—trans,* across, through, an l *muto,* I change MUTABLE] To chang from one nature or substance into another to change or con ert into an the substance or into something apparently q ite different

transmuter trans-mut er *n* One that tran mutes

transoceanic trans o-se an ik *a* [L *t ans* a ross *oce nus* ocean] Beyon l the ocea crossing the ocean

transom tran m *n* [From L *tran tru* a cross-beam a t s m] A strength n ng horizontal beam or bar s m structur s



Transom and Frame of Ship in id of Stern

1 M in trans m 22 11 lf t ansom 3 Transom 44, T so k ees. 5 Stern p t

horizo tal ba across a n ullioned w dow the cross-bar separating a door from the fa light abov it

tran om window tran sum win-dō *n* A win l w di ded i nto upper and low r di f by a transom

transparence trans-pā rens, *n* State of being tra pa nt trasp p re cy

transparency trans-pā ren-s *n* [*T ans- pa ent* and *-cy*] State or qu lity of be g transp rent tate of being perv ous to light son ethi g tran p rent a p cture painted on spare t or semi transpare t m terials to be iewed by light shin g thr ugh it

transparent trans-pā rent, *a* [Fr *t ans- pa ent* f L. *t ans* across, through, and *pa e s p rentis,* ppr of *par* I pear (seen also in *ppa nt pprar*) APPEAR] Hav ing the pr perty of t ansmitting ray of l g t so that bodies ca be seen thro gh distinctly perv us to light pell l d asp t an ous admitting the passage of l ght *pa* such as to be easily seen th r ough, as a y ret n e or false state nt ot ufficient to hi le un l rlying f elings

transparently trans-pā rent-li *ad* In a transparent mann r l arly s as to be seen through

transparentness trans-pā rent nes, *n* The quality of be ng transparen t tra sparency

transpicuous trans-pik ū us, *a.* [L. *t an* through a l *sp cio* I see as in *perspicuous*] Tra sparent pervious to the ght.

transpierce trans pērs *v t* pret & pp *transp ersed* or tra s-pi rst ppr t *nspier g* t ans-pi rs ng [*t* refix *n* and *pierce*] To p e ce through to penetrate

tran pirable trans-pīr a-bl, *a* Capable of be g tra p red.

transpiration tra s pi rā shon, *n* [TRA PIRE.] The act r process of transpiring exhalat n through th skin the halation of watery vapour from th l aves of pla ts

tran piratory trans-pīr'a-to-ri, *a* [See ne t.] I rta ing to tran pirati n transpiring e haling

tran pire trans-pīr' *v t* pret & pp. *t nspi d,* trans pird', pp *t nspiri g* transpīr' g [Fr *tr nspirer* f L. *t ns* through, an l *sp* I breathe. SPIRIT] To mit through the pores of the k n to send l off in vapour —— *v t.* To be em tted through the pores of the skin to e hale to pass off in nsensible perspiration to escape from se crecy to become public. (To happen, take place o occur is a common but wrong use of this word.]

transplant trans-plant , *v t* pret & pp *t ansplant d,* trans plant'ed ppr *t ns- planting* trans-plant ing [Fr *tra sp la t* f L. *tr ns* through across, an l *planto* I plant] To remo e and plant in another place to remove and settle or establish for e lence in another place to remove from one place to another

transplantation trans-plant-ā h n *n* [*S e prec] Act of tra plant g* the removal of a plant from one place t anoth r removal the rem oval of a small portion of tissue from one part of the human body to supply a d fect at another place

transplanter trans-plant er *n* One who or that which transplants

transpontine tra s-pon'tīn, *a* [L *tr ns* beyon l a d *pons p ont* bridge] Situated boy n f the bridge across the bridge

transport trans-port *v t* pret & pp *transported* trans-port ed ppr *transporting* trans-port ing [Fr *tra sporter* f L. *tra sporta s—tra* across, and *porto* I carry PORT (to carry)] To carry or convey from o e place to an ther to carry i to ba hme t as a criminal to hurry or carry away by violence of passion to ravish with pleasure to bear away as the soul in ecstasy to absorb —— *n* tra s'pōrt. Tra sportat n carriage con eyance a hip employed by go ernment for carrying soldi rs warlike stores, &c a vehemen t emotion passion, rapt re ecstasy

transportability trans-pōrt a bil i ti *n* The capacity of being tra ported

transportable trans-port a bl, *a.* That may b transport d subjecting to transportation

tran portation, trans p rt ā shon *n* [L *t ansportatio*] Act of transport ng carryi g or conveying from o e place t a ther banishment to a penal settleme t f rm ly a punishment f r a great variety of ffences tran n s on con yance re m val from on country to a oth r

transported trans-port ed *p a* Carri d to ecstasy or rapture ra i hed with del g t

transporter trans-port er *n* O e who tra ports o remo es.

transporting trans-port ing, p *a* Suc as to tra port or put in an ecstasy ravi hing with del ght ecstatic

transport ship tra s port ship *n.* A vessel empl yed in conveying soldiers, military tores &c a tran p rt

transposable t ans-poz a-bl *a* Capable of being tran p osed

transposal trans-pōz al, *n* [*Tra spose* and *-al*] Act of transpos ng or of chang i g the places of things transposition

transpose trans p z' *v t* pret & pp *t ansposed* trans-pozd ppr *tra sp sing* trans-poz ing [Fr *transp ser* f n f rm fr prefix *trans,* a d *poser* to place in meaning f L. *tr s n no, transponi s—t ans,* ac oss, an l *pon* I place POSE COMPOSE POSITION] To chang the place r order of thi gs by putting each in the place of the oth to cause to chang places in *alg* to bri g as a y term of an equation, o er f om o e si le to the other s i in *gram* to hange the natural rder f wo is in mu to ch g the key of

transposer tra s p z er *n* O e who transposes

transposition trans-po-zi sh n *n* [Fr *transposition* L.L. *t ansponitio* TRANSPOSE] The act of tra sposing or state of being transposed *in alg* the bri g o e of any term of an equat on f m on s le to th oth r s i in *rhet* a ch ng of the nat ral orde of words f r effect in mus the cha ge of a composition to a key e ther higher or lower than th original.

tran positional, tran positive trans-pō- i shon al trans-po'zi tiv *a* I r tai ing to transpositi n

trans-ship trans sh p *v t* Same as *T ansh p*

transubstantiate tran-sub-stan shi āt. *v t* pret & pp *transubst ntiated,* tran sub-stan'shi āt-ed ppr *t nsubstantiating* tran-sub-stan shi āt-ing [L.L. *transubst ntiare*

fr L *trans*, across, and *substantia*, substance] To change to another substance

transubstantiation tran-sub-stan'shi-ā''shon, *n* [See prec.] A changing into another substance, change of substance, in *theology*, the conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ, according to the belief of many Christians

transubstantiator, tran sub-stan'shi-āt-er, *n* One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation

transudation, tran sū-dā'shon, *n* [TRANSUDE] Act or process of transuding, osmose

transudatory, tran sū'da to ri, *a* [See next] Passing by transudation

transude, tran sūd', *v t* pret & pp *transuded*, tran sūd'ed ppr *transuding*, transūd'ing [Fr *transsuder*, fr L *trans* through, and *sudo*, I sweat SUDATORY] To pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a substance

transumptive, tran-sump'tiv *a* [L *transumptivus—tio ans*, across, and *sumo*, I take] Transferred, metaphorical.

transverberate, trans ver'ber-āt, *v t* pret & pp *transverberated*, trans ver'ber āted, ppr *transverberating*, trans-ver'ber ātıng [L *trans*, through, and *verbero*, I strike] To beat or strike through

transversal, trans-vers'al, *a* [Fr *transversal* TRANSVERSE] Transverse running or lying across.—**transversally**, transver'sal li, *adv* In a direction crosswise

transverse, trans'vers or trans-vers', *a* [Fr *transverse*, L *transversus—trans* across, and *versus* turned, fr *verto*, *versum*, I turn VERSE.] Lying or being across or in a cross direction, lying in a direction across other parts

transversely, trans'vers-li or trans-vers'li *adv* In a transverse manner, in a cross direction.

trap, trap, *v t* pret & pp *trapped*, trapt, ppr *trapping*, trap'ing [O E *trappe*, a horse-cloth, same word as Sp *trapo* L L *trapus*, cloth, Fr *drap*, cloth, akin *drab*, *drape* DRAB (2)] To adorn, to trick out, to dress with ornaments

trap, trap, *n* [A Sax *træppe*, *treppe*, a trap=O D *trappe*, O H G *trapo*, a trap, akin D *trap*, Sw *trappa* a stair, same root as *tramp*, *trip*, a trap often catching when trod upon See next] A contrivance that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game or vermin, any device for catching or betraying unawares, an ambush, a stratagem, a kind of play, and also one of the instruments used in the play, a contrivance applied to drains and soil pipes to prevent effluvia getting into a house, a drain-trap a colloquial name for a carriage of any kind, on springs ——*v t* pret & pp *trapped*, trapt ppr *trapping* trap'ing To catch in a trap, to insnare to take by stratagem ——*v i* To set traps for game

trap, trap, *n* [Same as Dan *trappe*, Sw *trappa*, G *treppe*, a stair, stairs akin to *trap* above] A kind of movable ladder, a kind of ladder leading up to a loft

trap, trap, *n* [From Sw and G *trapp*, Dan *trap* trap rock, same as prec, the name having been given from the stair like forms often seen in these rocks] A name applied to many igneous rocks of the palæozoic and secondary epochs, comprising basalt greenstone, felstone, &c.

trapan tra-pan', *v t* Same as *Trepan*, to insnare

trap-ball, trap'bal *n* A game played with a bat called a trap and a ball

trap-door, trap'dōr *n* A door in a floor or in a roof, with which when shut it is flush or nearly so

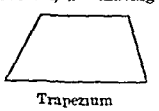
trape, trāp, *v i* pret & pp *traped*, trāpt, ppr *traping* trāp'ing [Comp O Fr *treper*, to trip or skip, D and G *trappen*, to tread, to tramp akin *tramp*, *trap*] To walk carelessly and sluttishly, to run about idly, *to* traipse

trapes, **traipse**, trāps *n* [Apparently fr *trape*] A slattern, an idle sluttish woman

——*v i* To gad or flaunt about in a slatternly, useless way

trapeze, tra-pēz', *n* [TRAPEZIUM] A trapezium, a sort of swing on which acrobatic feats are performed, consisting of one or more cross-bars suspended by two cords

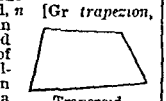
trapeziform, tra-pē'zi-form, *a* Having the form of a trapezium



Trapezium

trapezium, tra-pē'zi um, *n*, pl. **trapezia** or **trapeziums**, tra-pē'zi-a, tra pē'ziumz [L *trapezium*, fr Gr *trapezion*, a small table, fr *trapeza*, a table lit four-footed thing] In *geom* a plane figure contained by four straight lines (two of them parallel), a bone of the wrist, so named from its shape See next

trapezoid, tra'pē zoid, *n* [Gr *trapezion*, and *eidos*, form.] In *geom* a plane four-sided figure having no two of its opposite sides parallel [This is often given as the definition of a trapezium, the definition of the latter being then given to this word.]



Trapezoid

trapezoidal, tra pē zoid'al, *a* Having the form of a trapezoid

trappean, **trappy** trap-ē'an, trap'i, *a* Pertaining to the rock known as trap, resembling trap

trapper, trap'er, *n* One who traps animals for their furs

trapping, trap'ing, *n* The business or employment of setting traps for wild animals

trappings, trap'ingz, *n pl* [From *trap* to adorn] Ornaments dress, external and superficial decorations, finery

Trappist, trap'ist *n* [From the abbey of La *Trappe* in Normandy, the headquarters of the order] A member of an ascetic religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1140

traps, traps, *n pl* [Short for *trappings*] Personal luggage, goods furniture

trap-stair, trap'stār *n* A stair or kind of ladder surmounted by a trap-door

trap-tufa, **trap-tuff** trap'tū fa trap'tuf, *n* A kind of sandstone composed of fragments and earthy material from trap rock cemented together

trash, trash, *n* [Origin and connections doubtful comp Icel and N *tros* rubbish, leaves and twigs picked up for fuel] Loppings of trees, broken pieces, sugar-canes from which the juice has been expressed, waste or worthless matter, rubbish, refuse, a worthless person ——*v t* prct & pp *trashed*, trasht ppr *trashing* trash'ing To free from superfluous twigs or branches, to lop

trashily, trash'i li, *adv* In a trashy manner

trashiness, trash'i nes, *n* The state or quality of being trashy

trashy, trash'i, *a* [*Trash* and *y*] Composed of or resembling trash, waste rejected, worthless useless

trass, tras, *n* [Prov G *trass*, *tarrass*, trass fr Fr *terrasse*, earthwork, fr L *terra* earth. TERRACE.] A volcanic production found in the Rhine valley, and used as a cement

traumatic, traw-mat'ik *a* [Gr *trauma*, *traumatos*, a wound] Pertaining to or applied to wounds, adapted to the cure of wounds.——*n* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

traumatism, traw'mat-izm, *n* [*Traumatic* and *-ism*] The condition of the system occasioned by a grave wound.

travail, tra'vāl, *v i* pret. & pp *travailed*, tra'vāld, ppr *travailing*, tra'vāl ing [From Fr *travailler*, to labour, fr *travail*, labour, toil originally an apparatus of bars to restrain a vicious horse, ultimately fr L *trabs*, a beam *Travel* is the same word.] To labour with pain to toil, to suffer the pangs of childbirth ——*n* Labour with pain, severe toil, parturition, childbirth

trave, **travis**, trāv, tra'vis, *n* [O Fr *traf*, It *trave*, Sp *traba*, fr L *trabs trabis*, a beam] A cross beam, a wooden frame to confine an unruly horse while shoeing

travel, tra'vel, *n* [A different orthography and application of *travail*] Act of journeying or moving about on foot or in conveyances, a passing or riding from place to place, a journeying to a distant country or countries, *pl* an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey ——*v i* pret & pp *travelled*, tra'veld ppr *travelling*, tra'vel ing To make a journey on foot, on horseback, or in a conveyance, to journey, to go to a distant country, or to visit foreign lands, to pass, to go, to move *to go from* place *to* place *for* the purpose of obtaining orders for goods, collecting accounts &c

traveled traveler American spellings.

travelled tra'veld, *p a* Having made many journeys, experienced from travelling

traveller, tra'vel er, *n* One who travels a wayfarer, one who visits foreign countries, one who explores remote regions, a person employed in travelling from place to place to solicit orders for goods, receive payment of those already got, &c

traveller's-joy, tra'vel erz-joi, *n* A plant, clematis or lady's-bower

traveller's-tree, tra'vel-erz-trē, *n* A tree of Madagascar belonging to the banana family, so named because the traveller may allay his thirst from the water in the hollow at the base of the leaf stalks

travelling, tra'vel ing, *p a* Pertaining to, used in, or incurred by travel

travelling-crane, tra'vel-ing-krān *n* A crane fixed on a carriage which may be moved on rails

travel-stained, tra'vel stānd, *a* Having the clothes soiled with the marks of travelling

traverse, tra'vers, *a* [O Fr *travers*, *transers*, fr L *transversus* TRANSVERSE] Transverse, being in a direction across something else ——*n* Something that is transverse, something that thwarts, an untoward accident, in *fort* a portion of a parapet thrown across the covered way at certain points, in *naut* the zigzag track described by a ship when compelled to sail on different courses, in *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings ——*v t* pret & pp *traversed*, tra'verst, ppr *traversing*, tra'vers-ing To cross, to lay in a cross direction, to thwart to bring to nought to wander over, to cross in travelling to turn and point in any direction, as a gun, in *law*, to deny what the opposite party has alleged ——*v i* To use the motions of opposition in fencing, to turn, as on a pivot, to swivel.——*adv* Athwart; crosswise

traverser, tra'vers er, *n* One who traverses, one who opposes a plea in law, a traverse-table

traverse-table, tra'vers-tā bl, *n* A table by means of which the dead reckoning in navigation is worked out a movable platform for shifting carriages, &c, from one line of rails to another

traversing-platform, tra'vers-ing platform, *n* A platform to support a gun and carriage which can easily be turned round.

travertin tra'ver tin, *n* [It *travertino*, *tivertino*, *tiburtino* L *lapis Tiburtinus*, fr being formed by the waters of the Anio at *Tibur*, now Tivoli] A sort of white limestone deposited from the water of springs holding carbonate of lime in solution

travesty, tra'ves ti *v t* pret & pp *travestied*, tra'ves-tid, ppr *travestying* tra'ves-ti-ing [From Fr *travestir* to disguise to travesty fr L *trans* over and *vestio* I clothe fr *vestis*, a garment VEST] To transform so as to have a ludicrous effect; to give such a literary setting to as to render ludicrous after having been previously handled seriously to burlesque ——*n* A burlesque treatment or handling of a subject

which had been previously treated in a serious or lofty manner a literary composition produced in this way

trawl *trâl*, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trawled*, *trâld*; ppr. *trawling*, *trâling*. [Fr. *traîner*, *traîner*, to drag. TROLL.] To fish with a trawl; to use a trawl-net; to drag as a net.——*n.* A long line from which short lines with baited hooks are suspended, used in sea-fishing; a trawl-net.

trawler *trâler*, *n.* One who trawls; a boat which fishes with a trawl or trawl-net.

trawling *trâling*, *n.* The act of one who trawls; the operation or practice of fishing with a trawl or trawl-net.

trawl-net, *trâl-net*, *n.* A long purse-shaped net for deep-sea fishing, used by dragging behind a vessel, and catching fish



Trawl-net

a, Rope from vessel; *b*, Bridle; *c*, Beam; *d*, Ground-rope.

that lie near or on the bottom, the mouth being extended by a beam

tray *trâ*, *n.* [A.Sax. *trog*, a trough, perhaps connected with *trough*.] A shallow wooden vessel, used for various domestic and other purposes; a quadrangular shallow vessel for holding various things; a sort of waiter; a salver of wood, metal, &c. on which dishes and the like are presented.

treacherous, *trech'er-us*, *a.* [TREACHERY.] Guilty of treachery; violating allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous; perfidious; betraying a trust.

treacherously *trech'us-li*, *ad.* In a treacherous manner; traitorously; faithlessly; perfidiously

treacherousness, *trech'er-us-nes*, *n.* Quality of being treacherous; treachery; faithlessness; *perfidy*

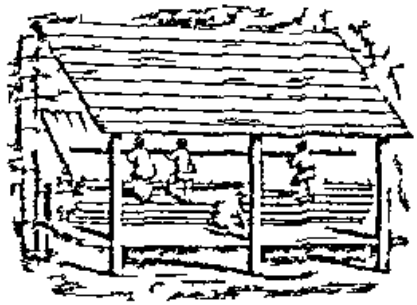
treachery *trech'e-ri*, *n.* [F. *trichorie*, treachery, O. Fr. *richeor* (F. *richeur*), a trickster, from O. Fr. *richer*, *hicher* (to cheat, to trick), of Germanic origin, and akin to *trick*.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; perfidy; faithlessness; treason.

treacle, *trê'kl*, *n.* [F. *triacle*, by corruption from L. *theriaca*, from G. *theriaka*, *ha* *antidotes* drugs, understood antidotes against the bites of venomous animals, from *therion*, a wild beast, dim. of *ther*, an animal.] Anciently, a panacea; the spume or uncrystallizable part of sugar obtained in sugar refineries, molasses; a saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain plants, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c.

tread, *tred*, *v.i.* pret. *trod*, *trod*; pp. *trod*, *trodden*, *trod*; ppr. *treading*. [A.Sax. *tredan*, pret. *trad*, *trod*, pp. *tredan*; O.Sax. *tredan*, O.Fris. *tredia*, D. and L. *treden*, Dan. *træde*, Icel. *troða*, *troa*, *troa*, Goth. *trudan*, to tread; root probably same as *trump*. *Trade* is from this verb.] To set the foot down on the ground to plant the foot to step to walk with a pace more or less measured, formal, or easy; to step; to stride; to pace; to foot.——*v.t.* To plant the foot on; to step or walk on; to beat or press with the feet; to perform by motions of the feet; to dance; to walk upon in a formal or stately manner; to crush under foot; to trample; to stipulate with, as a bird.——*n.* A step or stepping; manner of stepping; way of walking; gait; the flat horizontal part of the step of a stair.

treader *tred'er*, *n.* One who treads.

treadle *tred'l*, *n.* [From *tread*.] The part of a loom or other machine, moving in a machine, by the foot, &c.] which is moved by the foot, that by a bumper or is which unites by lik of the egg to the white



Treadmill

treadmill *tred'mil*, *n.* A mill worked by persons or animals treading on movable steps; a large wheel used in prisons; discipline caused to revolve by the weight of the prisoners treading on steps on its periphery

treadwheel, *tred'whêl*, *n.* A wheel with steps on its external surface, by treading on which the wheel is turned.

treason *trê'zon*, *n.* [O. Fr. *traison* (Fr. *trahison*), from L. *traditio*, *traditionis*, a delivering up, from *tradere*, *traditum*, to deliver up—*trans*, over and *dare*, to give. *Traitor* and *tradition* are doublets. TRADITION.] A betraying or betraying; breach of fidelity or allegiance or treachery; disloyalty; any offence which immediately affects the safety of the sovereign or of the state

treasonable *trê'zon-a-bl*, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving the crime of treason.

treasonableness, *trê'zon-a-bl-nes*, *n.* Quality of being treasonable

treasonably *trê'zon-a-bli*, *adv.* In a treasonable manner

treason-felony *trê'zon-fel'on-i*, *n.* In Britain, a felony of the nature of treason, punishable with penal servitude.

treasure *trezh'ûr*, *n.* [From F. *trésor*, treasure, from L. *thesaurus*, a store-treasure, from root of *tithemi*, I put or place (whence also *hesis*, *theme*, &c. THESIS.] Wealth accumulated; riches; hoarded stock or store of money in reserve; a great quantity of anything collected for future use; something very much valued.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *treasured*, *trezh'ûrd*; ppr. *treasuring*, *trezh'ûr-ing*. To deposit, lay up, hoard, or collect as money or other thing; to lay up, to retain carefully in the mind; to regard as precious; to prize.

treasure-house *trezh'ûr-hous*, *n.* A house where treasure is kept.

treasurer *trezh'ûr-er*, *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; one who has the charge of money or funds, as of the revenue of a society, corporation, state, &c.

treasurership *trezh'ûr-er-ship*, *n.* The office of treasurer

treasure-trove *trezh'ûr-trôv*, *n.* [From *treasure* and F. *trouver*, to find. TROVER.] In law, money, gold, silver, plate or bullion found hidden in the earth or in any private place, the owner of which is not known

treasury *trezh'ûr-i*, *n.* pl. **treasuries** *trezh'ûr-iz*. [*Treasure* and *-y=*O. Fr. *-erie*.] A place where treasure is laid up and preserved; a place or building in which stores of wealth are deposited; a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government; a department for government which has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue; the officer or officers of the treasury department; any repository of valuable objects; a book containing much valuable information.

treat *trêt*, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *treated*, *trêt'ed*; ppr. *treating*, *trêt'ing*. [Fr. *traiter*, O. Fr. *traicter*, to handle, to treat, from L. *tractare*, to handle, a freq. of *trahere*, *tractum*, I draw (whence also *tract*, *trace*, *retract*, &c. TRACT.] To handle; to behave or to conduct oneself in this or that way to; to act towards; to use; to discourse on; to handle in a particular manner in writing or speaking; or in artistic manipulation; to entertain without expense to the guest; to give food or drink to; to undergo, of compliment or friendship; to manage in the application of remedies, as a patient; to subject to the chemical action of some substance.——*v.i.* To handle in writing or speaking; to discourse; to negotiate, usually by *of*; to negotiate; to propose terms of accommodation.——*n.* A feast or entertainment given as a compliment or expression of regard; something given for entertainment; anything which affords much pleasure; an unusual gratification; something highly enjoyed.

treater *trêt'er*, *n.* One who treats.

treating *trêt'ing*, *n.* The act of one who treats; bribing; *pl.* payments; pecuniary or other effects consumed with meat and drink

treatise *trê'tiz*, *n.* [From *treat*, *ratis*.] TREAT. A written composition on some subject of some length treating of some particular subject, and in which the principles of it are discussed or explained; a dissertation.

treatment, *trêt'ment*, *n.* [Fr. *traitement*.] Act or manner of treating; management; manipulation; usage; manner of using; mode of dealing; good or bad behaviour towards a person; manner of applying remedies to a disease

treaty *trê'ti*, *n.* pl. **treaties** *trê'tiz*. [Fr. *traité*, L.L. *tractatus*, from L. *tractare*, to handle. TREAT.] Act of treating or negotiating; negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; an agreement, league or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns.

treble *treb'l*, *a.* [A doublet of *triple*. O. Fr. *treble*, from L. *triplus*, triple. In music, the name given as being higher than tenor, from L. to TRIPLE.] Threefold; triple; in music, pertaining to the highest or one of the acute sounds or parts.——*n.* The highest vocal or instrumental part in a concerted piece of music; a soprano voice; a soprano singer.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *trebled*, *treb'ld*; ppr. *trebling*, *treb'ling*. To make thrice as much; to multiply by three.——*v.i.* To become threefold as much.

trebly *treb'li*, *adv.* In a treble or threefold number or degree; triply

treddle *tred'l*. See *Treadle*

tree *trê*, *n.* [A.Sax. *trêow*, *trêo*, a tree; O. Sax. *trio*, *treo*; O. Fris. *tre*, *trie*; D. *tre*, *boom*; Icel. *tre*, Dan. *træ*, Sw. *trä*, both *träd*; tree-wood, cog. W. *derw*, an oak, *dryw*, an oak, *dor*, a spear; Sk. and Zend. *dru*, a tree; *root dru*, full. *Tar* is a contr.] A perennial plant, having a woody trunk of various size, from which spring a number of branches with a stem resembling the trunk; something resembling a tree consisting of a stem or stalk and branches (as a genealogical tree); the cross of Christ; hence, a cross; a name for many wooden pieces or machines or structures.——*v.t.* pret. & pp. *treed*; ppr. *treeing*. To drive *or* to force to take refuge in a tree.——*v.i.* To take refuge in a tree, as a wild animal.

tree fern *trê fern*, *n.* One of those ferns which obtain the size of trees, chiefly natives of warm countries.

tree-frog, *trê frog*, *n.* A variety of frog which lives in trees.

treeless *trê'les*, *a.* Destitute of trees.

treenail, **trenail**, *trê'nâl*, *n.* [*Tree* and *nail*.] A wooden pin employed to secure the planks of a ship's side or to fasten other pieces together

trefoil, *tre'foil*, *n.* [O.F. *trifoil*, Fr. *trèfle*, L. *trifolium*, *trifolium-tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf. THREE, FOLIAGE.] A three-leaved plant, as common clover; an architectural

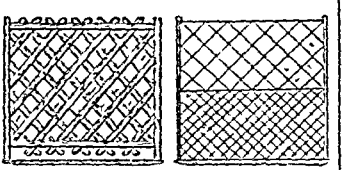
ornament, consisting of three lobes or cusps, resembling the three leaved clover



Trefoil.

trek, trek, *v i* pret & pp *trelled*, trekt, ppr *trelling*, trek'ing [D *trellen*, to draw, to draw a wagon, to journey] To travel by wagon [South Africa]

trellis, trel'is, *n* [Fr *treillis*, lattice-work, fr *treille*, an arbour, fr L *trichila*, a bower or arbour, origin unknown.] A structure or frame of cross-barred work or lattice-work, often used for supporting plants, an espaher,



Trellis —1, Wooden. 2, Wire

a reticulated framing or lattice-work of wood or metal, for screens, doors, or windows.——*v t* pret & pp *trellised*, trel'ist, ppr *trellising*, trel'is-ing To furnish with a trellis, to form in the manner of a trellis

trellis-work, trel'is-werk, *n* A trellised structure, lattice-work

trematode, trematoid, trem'a-tōd, trem'a-toid, *a* [Gr *trēma, trēmatos*, a hole, a pore] A term for certain parasitic worms living in the intestines of animals, some of them called fluke-worms

tremble, trem'bl, *v i* pret & pp *trembled*, trem'bld, ppr *trembling*, trem'bling [Fr *trembler*, fr L *tremulus*, trembling, fr *tremo*, I tremble=Gr *tremō*, I tremble *Tremor, tremulous, tremendous* have same origin]—To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness to quake, to quiver; to shiver, to shudder, to quaver, to have a tremulous or vibratory motion, to vibrate ——*n* The act or state of trembling, an involuntary shaking or shivering through cold or fear; a tremor

trembler, trem'bler *n*, One that trembles

trembling trem'bling, *n* The act or state of shaking involuntarily, a tremor or quaking of the earth

tremblingly, trem'bling-li, *adv* In a trembling manner

trembling-poplar, trem'bling pŏp'ler, *n* The aspen

tremendous, trē-men'dus, *a* [L *tremendus* fearful, dreadful, verbal form fr *tremo*, I tremble—which see] Such as may cause trembling, such as may excite fear or terror, terrible, dreadful, awful terrific, violent, such as may astonish by its force, violence, magnitude, &c, extraordinary

tremendously, trē men'dus li, *adv* In a tremendous manner, dreadfully, terrifically astounding

tremolo, tre'mo-lō *n* [It, fr L *tremulus*, tremulous] A rapid quavering effect produced by an instrument or the voice in playing or singing

tremor trē'mor or tre'mor, *n* [L *tremor*, fr *tremo*, I tremble TREMBLE] An involuntary trembling, a shivering or shaking, a quivering or vibratory motion

tremulous, tre'mū lus, *a* [L *tremulus*, fr *tremo* I tremble TREMBLE] Trembling, affected with tremor, shaking, shivering, quivering, vibratory

tremulously, tre'mū lus-li, *adv* In a tremulous manner with quivering or trepidation —**tremulousness**, tre'mū lus-nes, *n* State of being tremulous

trenail, trē'nāl. Same as *Treenail*

trench, trensh, *v t* pret & pp *trenched*, trensht, ppr *trenching*, trensh'ing [O Fr *trencher*, Fr *trancher*, to cut, to lop=Sp *trinchar*, Pr *trencar*, It *trinciare*, to cut, to carve, perhaps fr L *truncare*, to lop, fr *truncus*, a log, a trunk TRUNK] To cut or dig a ditch, channel, or long hollow in, to cut or form deep furrows in, to dig deeply for cultivation to turn over and mix, as soil to the depth of two, three, or more spades or spits ——*v i* To cut a trench or trenches, to encroach (with *on* or *upon*) ——*n* A long narrow excavation or cutting in the earth, a ditch a deep ditch cut for defence, or to enable besiegers to approach a besieged place, usually with a parapet or breastwork.

trenchant, tren'shant, *a* [O Fr *trenchant*, ppr of *trencher*, to cut TPENCH.] Cutting, sharp, keen, penetrating, unsparing, severe

trencher, trensh'er *n* [O Fr *trenchoir*, fr *trencher* to cut TPENCH] A wooden plate on which meat may be cut or carved, and on which it was formerly eaten at table, the table, food, pleasures of the table

trencher-cap, trensh'er-kap, *n* A cap surmounted by a flat piece like a square board set on it, such as that worn at some universities

trencher-friend, trensh'er frend, *n* One who is a friend for the sake of food, a sponger, a parasite

trencher-man trensh'er-man, *n* A feeder a great eater

trencher-mate, trensh'er-māt, *n* A table companion a parasite

trend, trend, *v i* pret & pp *trended*, trend'ed, ppr *trending*, trend'ing [Lit to bend circularly, fr stem of A Sax. *trendel, trumdel*, a circle, Frs *trind, trund* Dan and Sw *trind*, round, closely akin to *trundle*] To extend or lie along in a particular direction, to stretch (the coast *trends* to the south) ——*n* Inclination of a coast or other line in a particular direction

trental, tren'tal, *n* [Fr *trente*, thirty, It *trenta*, fr L *triginta*, thirty] An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death

trepan, trē-pan', *n* [Fr *trepan*, It and Sp *trépano*, It also *trapano*, fr Gr *trupānon*, a surgical instrument, fr *trupē*, a hole] A surgical instrument in the form of a small crown-saw for removing a portion of the bones of the skull, and thus relieving the brain from pressure ——*v t* pret & pp *trepanned*, trē pand', ppr *trepanning*, trē-pan'ing To perforate with a trepan

trepan, trē-pan', *v t* pret & pp *trepanned*, trē-pand', ppr *trepanning*, trē pan'ing [Formerly *trapan*, fr O Fr *trappan*, fr *trappe*, a trap TRAP] To lay a trap for, to ensnare, to catch, to take by stratagem

trepang, tripang, trē pang', *n* [Malay name] The sea-slug, or bêche-de mer, found in the eastern seas, and used as food in China.

trepanning trē pan'ing, *n* The operation of using the trepan or trephine, and removing a portion of the cranium for relieving the brain from pressure

trephine, tre fēn', *n* [Fr *trephine* modified form of *trepan*, a trepan] An improved form of the trepan ——*v t*. pret. & pp *trephined* tre-fēnd', ppr *trephining*, tre-fēn'ing To perforate with a trephine, to trepan

trepidation, tre-pid-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *trepidation* L *trepidatio*, fr *trepido*, I tremble fr *trepidus*, trembling, fr obsol. *trepo*, I turn=Gr *trepō*, I turn TROPE] A state of confused hurry or alarm, perturbation, state of fright, some degree of terror, an involuntary trembling, a trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affection

trespass, tres'pas, *v i* pret & pp *trespassed* tres'past, ppr *trespassing* tres'pasing [O Fr *trespasser*, to trespass, pass over, die fr *tres*=L. *trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass PASS] To pass beyond certain limits or bounds, to pass over the boundary of another's land, to enter unlawfully upon the land of another, to intrude or encroach, to commit any offence, or to do any act that injures or annoys another, to do wrong, to transgress, to offend, to violate any divine law or any known rule of duty ——*n* The act of one who trespasses, an offence, a wrong or improper act, a violation of some law or rule laid down, a voluntary transgression of the moral law, a sin, *in law*, any transgression of the law not amounting to felony, especially, wrong done by entering on the land of another

trespasser, tres'pas-er, *n* One who trespasses or commits a trespass, a wrong-doer, an offender, a sinner

trespass-offering, tres'pas-of-er ing, *n* An offering, among the Israelites, as an expiation for a trespass

tress, tres, *n* [Fr *tresse*=Pr *tressa*, It *treccia* tress, plait of hair, probably fr Gr *tricha*, threefold, in three parts, fr the usual mode of braiding the hair cog *three*] A braid, knot lock, or curl of hair, a ringlet

tressed, trest, *a* Having tresses, formed into tresses

tressel, tres'l Same as *Trestle*

tressy, tres'i, *a* Pertaining to tresses, having the appearance of tresses.

trestle, tres'l, *n* [O Fr *trestel* (Fr *tréteau*), a trestle probably fr L *transtillum*, a cross-beam, dim of *transtrum*, a cross-beam, whence *transom*] A sort of frame for supporting things, a frame with three or four legs attached to a horizontal piece, a framework with cross and diagonal pieces, for supporting a roadway, railroad, &c

trestle-bridge, tres'l brij, *n* A bridge in which the roadway is supported upon trestles

tret, tret, *n* [O Fr *trete*, Fr *trait*, fr *traire*, to draw, fr L *trahere*, to draw TRACE] A certain allowance formerly made to purchasers of certain goods for waste or refuse matter

trews, troz, *n pl* [Gael *triubhas*] The tartan trousers of Highlanders or soldiers in Highland regiments.

triable, trī'a-bl, *a* [*Try* and *-able*] That may be tried, that may be subjected to trial or test

triad, trī'ad, *n* [L *trias, triādis*, fr Gr *trias, triādos*, fr *treis*, three.] A union or unity of three, three united, a trinity

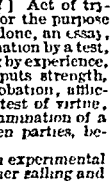
triadelphous, trī-a-del'fus, *a* [Gr *treis*, three, and *adelphos*, a brother] In *bot* having the stamens combined into three masses

triadic, trī ad'ik, *a* Pertaining to a triad

trial, trī'al *n* [*Try* and *-al*] Act of trying, any effort or exertion for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done, an essay, contest, competition, examination by a test, experiment, act of examining by experience, experience, suffering that puts strength, patience, or faith to test probation, affliction, hardship temptation, test of virtue, state of being tried, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal.

trial-trip, trī'al trip, *n* An experimental trip of a new vessel to test her sailing and other qualities

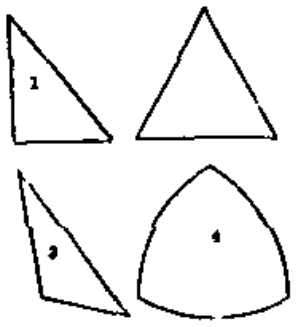
triander, trī'an-der *n* [Gr *treis, tria*, three, and *anēr andros* a male] A hermaphrodite plant having three distinct and equal stamens



Triander—Lloret of Va lencian

triangle, trī'ang gl or trī-ang'gl, *n* [Fr *triangle*, fr L *triangulum*—*tres tria*, three, and *angulus* an angle ANGLE] A figure having three corners or angles, a figure bounded by three lines or sides and containing three angles, the sides being straight in a plane triangle and parts of circles in a spherical triangle, an instrument of percussion in music, made of a rod of polished steel, bent into the form of a triangle, and

open at one of its angles a kind of gun for firing heavy weights three halberts at each



Triangles

1 Right-angled (scalene) 2 Equilateral 3 Obtuse-angled (scalene) 4, Isosceles

in the ground and united at top to which soldiers were bound when flogged.

triangular tri-ang'gū-lar *a* Having three angles three-cornered having three sides or faces.

triangularity tri-ang'gū-la'ri-ti *n* Quality of being triangular

triangularly tri-ang'gū-lar-li *adv* After the form of a triangle

triangulate tri-ang'gū-lāt *v t* pret & pp *triangulated*, tri-ang'gū-lāt-ed ppr *triangulating* tri-ang'gū-lāt-ing To make triangular to divide (regions) to a network of triangles for the purposes of a survey

triangulation tri-an-gū-lā'shon *n* The act of triangulating the reduction of the surface of an area to triangles for the purpose of a trigonometrical survey the network of triangles so produced

triarchy trī'ar-ki *n* [Gr *treis* three, and *archē*, rule] Government by three persons.

trias, trī'as *n* [Gr *trias* the number three] In *geol* a name of red sandstone rocks above the Permian, composed in Germany of three well marked groups

triassic trī-as'ik *a* [See prec.] Pertaining to or composed of trias.

triatomic, tri-a-tom'ik *a* [Gr *treis* three, and *tomos* an atom] Consisting of three atoms having three atoms in the molecule

tribal, trī'bal *a* [*Tribe* and *-al*] Belonging to a tribe characteristic of a tribe

tribalism trī'bal-izm *n* [*Tribal* and *-ism*] The state of existing in separate tribes tribal feeling

tribe trīb *n* [L. *tribus* a tribe popularly explained as one of the three bodies into which the Romans were once divided, fr *tres* three but this is doubtful perhaps cog with *thorp*] One of the three bodies into which Roman people was divided in early times a division, class, or distinct portion of people a family race or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor and kept distinct, as the twelve tribes of Israel a natural or rude people a number of persons of a by character or profession in contempt and of animals or plants for purposes of classification and description.

tribesman, trībz'man *n* A member of a tribe

tribrach trī'brak, *n* [Gr *treis*, three, and *brachys*, short.] In prosody a poetic foot of three short syllables a word of three short syllables.

tribulation tri-bū-lā'shon, *n* [Fr *tribulation* Eccles. L. *tribulatio* distress, fr L. *tribulo tribulat-um* I thrash oppress afflict, fr *tribul-um*, a threshing-sledge for dragging over corn akin *tero trit-um* I rub (whence *trit-ic*)] Severe trouble or affliction distress trial suffering and regret vexation.

tribunal, trī-bū'nal, *n*. [L. *tribunal*, a tribunal, a judgment-seat, fr *tribunus*, a tribune. See next.] Originally the seat of a tribune hence the seat of a judge, the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice more generally a court of justice

tribune trī'būn, *n* [Fr *tribun* fr L. *tribunus* a tribune magistrate, or officer fr *tribus* a tribe in latter senses short for *tribunal* TRIBE] Among the ancient Romans an officer who represented a tribe for certain purposes afterward, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles also an officer commanding a division or legion a raised seat or stand a platform a tribunal the throne of a bishop a sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an assembly

tribuneship tribunate trī'būn-ship trīb'ū-nāt *n* The office of a tribune

tribunician tribunitial tri-bū-nish'an tri-bū-nish'al, *a* Pertaining to a tribune

tributarily trī'bū-ta-ri-li *adv* In a tributary manner

tributariness trī'bū-ta-ri-nes, *n* The state of being tributary

tributary trī'bū-ta-ri *a* [L. *tributarius* TRIBUTE.] Paying tribute to another subject subordinate paid in tribute yielding supplies of anything contributing —— *n*. pl. **tributaries** trī'bū-ta-riz One that pays tribute an affluent a stream which falls into another stream or into a lake

tribute trī'būt, *n* [Fr *tribut* L. *tributum* fr *tribuo* I give I bestow perhaps from *trib* a tribe and *suo* also in *attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution* &c TRIBE] An annual state sum of money or something valuable paid by one prince or nation to another either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty a personal contribution anything given or given as being due or deserved.

tribute money trī'but-mun-i, *n* Money paid as tribute

tricapsular trī-kap'sū-lar *a* [L. *tres*, three, and *capsula*] In *bot* having three capsules each flower

trice trīs, *v t* pret & pp *triced* ppr *tricing* [Same as LG *trissen*, Dan *trisse* to hoist, *trisse*, a pulley Sw *trissa* a pulley] In ships, to haul or tie up by means of a small rope to hoist.

trice tris, *n* [Apparently from Sp *tris* noise of breaking glass, a crack, an instant, a trice *en un tris* to come in a trice] A very short time an instant a moment used only in the phrase *in a trice* in an instant or moment.

triennial trī-sen'ni-al, *a* [From *triennium* a space of thirty years, fr *tres* three and *annus* a year ANNUAL] Lasting or going to the period of three years or occurring once in that period.

triennienary trī-sen-ten-a-ri *n* [L. *triennium*, three hundred—pl fix *tres* three *centum* a hundred.] A period or space of three hundred years the commemoration of any event which occurred three hundred years before Called also *Tercentenary*

trichina, tri-kī'na, *n*. pl. **trichinæ**, tri-kī'nē [From Gr *thrix*, *trichos* a hair] A minute nematoid worm, the larva of which is found in the muscular tissue of man the pig &c giving rise to the disease trichinasis

trichiniasis trichinosis trik-i-nī'a-sis, trik-i-nō'sis, *n*. [See prec.] A painful and often fatal disease produced by eating raw or imperfectly cooked meat, especially pork infested with trichinæ

trichoma, tri-kō'ma, [Gr fr *thrix trichos* a hair] An affection of the hair plica —**trichomatose** tri-kom'a-tōs, *a* Affected with trichoma.

trichord trī'kord, *n* [Gr *treis*, three and *chordē* a chord.] A musical instrument with three strings. —— *a*. Having three strings having three strings for each note for the greater part of its compass, as a piano

trichotomous tri-kot'o-mus, *a* [See next] Divided or branching by threes trifurcate

trichotomy tri-kot'o-mi, *n* [Gr *trichē* in three parts, and *tomē* a cutting] Division into three parts.

trick trik *n* [Same as D *trek* a pull stroke dash, trick stroke treachery are of same origin] An artifice, a crafty device a stratagem a piece of cheatery or fraud a fraudulent contrivance an imposition a knack or art a sleight-of-hand performance the legerdemain of a juggler a personal practice or habit a action or gesture peculiar to a person anything ingeniously and roguishly done a prank a frolic [in *card-playing*] all the cards played in one round a spell or turn of work —— *v t* pret & pp *tricked* trikt ppr *tricking* trik'ing To play a trick or deception upon to defraud to cheat to draw in outline as with a pen to delineate without colour as heraldic devices (in this sense directly fr D *trekken* to draw to delineate) —— *v i*. To live by deception and fraud

trick trik *v t* pret & pp *tricked* trikt ppr *tricking* trik'ing [From above word, or fr W *tocio* to trick out fr *tre* harness gear] To dress to decorate to set off to adorn fantastically often followed by *out*

tricker trik'er *n* One who tricks a trickster

trickery trik'ér-i *n* [*Trick* and *-ery*] Artifice stratagem imposture

trickiness trik'i-nes *n*. The quality of being tricky

tricking trik'ing *n* That with which a person is tricked out dress ornament

trickish trik'ish *a* Full of tricks artful given to cheating knavish

trickishly trik'ish-li, *adv* In a trickish manner artfully knavishly

trickishness trickiness trik'i-nes, trik'i-nes, *n* State or quality of being trickish or tricky playfulness

trickle trik'l, *v i* pret & pp *trickled* trik'ld ppr *trickling* trik'ling [Probably from a root akin to A Sax *trician* to go STRIKE] To fall in drops to flow in a small gentle stream

tricksome trik'sum *a* [*Trick* and *-some*] Full of tricks.

trickster trik'ster *n* [*Trick* and *-ster*] One who practises tricks

tricksy trick'ey trik'si *a* [*Trick* and *-sy* as in *tipsy*] Full of tricks and devices artful given to pranks

tricky trik'i *a* [*Trick* and *-y*] Tricksish practising trick mischievous

triclinic trī-klin'ik *a* [Gr *treis* three, *klinō* I incline] Having three unequal axes intersecting obliquely as in crystal

triclinium trī-klin'i-um *n* [L fr Gr *triklinion*—*treis* three *klinē* a couch] Among the Romans each of three sofas or couches forming a dining table a dining room

tricolour tricolor trī'kul-er *n* [Fr *tricolore* fr three colours—L *tres* three and *color*, colour] The national French banner adopted during the first revolution divided vertically into three colours, blue, white and red.

tricoloured trī'kul-erd, *a* [See prec] Having three colours

tricostate trī-kos'tāt, *a* [L. *tres*=*tres*, three and *costa*, a rib] Having three ribs or ridges, three ribbed.

tricuspid tricuspidate trī-kus'pid trī-kus'pi-dāt, *a*. [L. *tres*=*tres* three and *cuspis cuspidis* a point.] Having three cusps or points

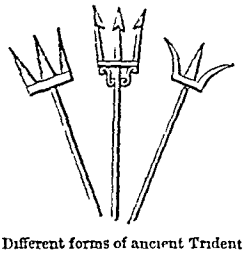
tricycle trī'si-kl, *n* [Gr *tri*=*treis* three and *kyklos* a circle a wheel.] A form of cycle locomotive with three wheels.

tricyclist trī'si-klist, *n*. [*Tricycle* and *-ist*] One who rides on a tricycle

tridactylous, trī-dak'til-us, *a* [Gr *tri*—*treis* three and *daktylos* a finger or toe] Having three toes or three fingers.

trident trī'dent, *n* [L. *tridens*, *tridentis*, a trident, fr *tres*, three, and *dens*, a tooth, a prong DENTAL.] Any instrument of the

form of a fork with three prongs a kind of sceptre with three prongs, which ancient



Different forms of ancient Trident

fable put into the hands of Poseidon or Neptune, the deity of the sea

tridentate, trī-den'tāt *a* [L. *tres*, three, *dens dentis*, a tooth] Having three teeth

Tridentine, trī-den'tīn, *a* [From L *Tridentum*, Trent] Pertaining to Trent, or to the celebrated ecumenical council which met in that city in 1545

tridimensional, trī-di men'shon al, *a* [Prefix *tri*, three and *dimension*] Having three dimensions

tried, trīd, *p a* Tested by trial or experience, shown by experience to be reliable, staunch true

triennial, trī-en'ni al, *a* [From L *triennium*, the space of three years—*tres*, three, and *annus*, year ANNUAL.] Continuing three years happening every three years

triennially, trī-en'ni al li, *adv* [See prec] Once in three years

trier, trī'er, *n* One who or that which tries one who attempts, one who tests, one who tries judicially

trifacial, trī fā'shi al, *a* [L *tres*, three, *facies*, face] Affecting the face in three ways said of a certain nerve

trifarious, trī fā'ri us, *a* [L *trifarius*, threefold — prefix *tri* three, and term *-farius*] Arranged in three rows, three fold

trifid, trī'fid, *a* [L *trifidus—tri=tres*, three, and *findo, fidi*, I divide] Divided into three parts, three-cleft

trifle, trī'fl, *n* [Formerly also *troffle, truffle*, fr O Fr *truffle, truffe*, mock, gibe, perhaps of Teutonic origin, comp Icel *truff*, trumpery] Something of no moment, a thing of little value or importance a paltry thing or affair, a kind of light dish or fancy confection —*v i* pret & pp *trifled* trī'fld, ppr *trifling*, trī'fl ing To act or talk without seriousness or with levity to indulge in light amusements, to play or toy, to linger lightly —*v t* To waste to no good purpose, to spend usually followed by *away*

trifler, trī'fl-er, *n* One who trifles or acts with levity

trifling, trī'fl ing, *p a* Apt to trifle, acting or talking with levity, frivolous, trivial insignificant

triflingly, trī'fl ing li, *adv* In a trifling manner

trifloral, triflorous, trī flō'ral, trī flō' rus, *a* [L. *tri=tres*, three and *flos, floris* flower] Bearing three flowers

trifoliate, trifoliated trī fō'li āt trī fō'li āt-ed *a* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf] Having three leaves

triforium, trī fo'ri um, *n* , pl **triforia,** trī fō'ri a [L. *tri=tres* three, and *foris*, pl *fores*, a door] A gallery or arcade above the arches of the nave of a church

triform, trī fōrm, *a* [L *triformus—tri=tres*, three, and *forma*, form] Having a triple form or shape

trifurcate, trī fer'kāt, *a* [L. *tri=tres* three and *furca*, a fork.] Having three branches or forks, trichotomous

trigamist, trī'ga mi t, *n* [*Trigamy* and *-ist*] One who has three husbands or wives at the same time

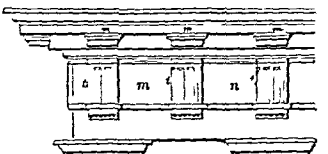
trigamous, trī ga mus, *a* Pertaining to trigamy, having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers in the same head.

trigamy, trī'ga mi, *n* [Gr *treis*, three and *gamos*, marriage] The state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time

trigeminal, trigeminous, trī jem'i nal, trī jem'i nus, *a* [L *tri=tres*, three and *geminus*, double] Being one of three born together, born three at a time, threefold, triple

trigger, trig'er, *n* [Older form *tricl er* fr D *trel]er*, trigger, lit a drawer, fr *trekken* to draw, allied to *tricl , tracl*] The catch or lever which, on being pulled back, liberates the hammer of the lock of a gun or pistol, any similar device

triglyph, trī'glif, *n* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *glyphe*, sculpture] In *arch* a block in Doric friezes, repeated at equal intervals, having on its face two perpendicular channels and a half channel on either side



Frieze of Roman Doric Order

ttt, Triglyphs *mm*, Metopes

triglyphic trī glif ik, *a* Consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs

trigon, trī'gon, *n* [Gr *treis*, three, and *gonia*, angle] A triangle, an ancient triangular lyre

trigonal, trigonous trī'gon al, trī'gon us *a* [See prec] Triangular

trigonometric, trigonometrical trī'gon-o-met''rik, trī'gon-o-met''rik al, *a* Pertaining to trigonometry, performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry — Trigonometrical survey, the survey of a country by triangulation and trigonometrical calculations carried on from a single base, which must be measured with extreme accuracy

trigonometrically, trī'gon o met''rik al li, *adv* In a trigonometrical manner, according to trigonometry

trigonometry, trī gon-om'et ri, *n* [Fr *trigonometrie* fr Gr *trigonon*, a triangle (fr *treis*, three, and *gonia* an angle) and *metron*, a measure] The measuring of triangles, plane or spherical the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given a geometrical method of calculation used in astronomy, surveying, and navigation

trigram, trigraph, trī'gram, trī'graf, *n* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, *gramma*, a letter, *graphe*, a writing] A triphthong

trigrammatic, trigrammic, trī gram mat'ik, trī gram'mik, *a* [See prec] Consisting of three letters or three sets of letters

trigyn, trigynian trigynous trī'jin, trī jin'i an, trī ji nus *a* [Gr *tri=treis* three, and *gyne*, a female.] In *bot* a plant having three styles or pistils

trihedral, trī hē'dral, *a* [See next] Having three equal sides

trihedron, trī hē'dron, *n* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *hedra* side] A solid figure having three equal sides

trilateral trī lat'er al, *a* [L. *tri=tres* three, and *latus, lateris* side, a side LATERAL.] Having three sides as a triangle

trilaterally, trī lat'er al li, *adv* In a trilateral manner, with three sides

trilinear trī lin'ē-er, *a* [L. *tri = tres*, three, and *linea*, a line] Composed or consisting of three lines

trilingual, trī ling'gwal, *a* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *lingua*, tongue, language LINGUIST] Consisting of three languages

triliteral, trī li'ter al, *a* [L *tres*, three, and *litera*, letter LETTER] Consisting of three letters, combining three letters, as the roots in the Semitic family of tongues —*n.* A word consisting of three letters

trilith, trilithon, trī'lith, trī'lith-on, *n* [Gr *tri=treis* three, and *lithos*, a stone] Three large blocks of stone placed together like door posts and a lintel, and standing by themselves, as in sundry ancient monuments —**trilithic,** trī lith'ik, *a* Relating to a trilithon, consisting of three stones

trill, tril, *n* [Same as D *triller*, Dan *trille*, G *trillern*, to trill, to quaver, G *triller*, It *trillo* a trill. Perhaps imitative of sound.] A shake of the voice in singing a warbling or quavering sound, a rapid, trembling series or succession of tones —*v t* pret & pp *trilled*, trild, ppr *trilling*, tril'ing To sing with a quavering or tremulousness of voice, to sing sweetly or clearly —*v i.* To sound or utter with tremulous vibrations to sing with quavers, to pipe

trill, tril, *v t* [Comp Sw *trilla*, Dan *trille*, to roll.] To flow in a small stream, to trickle

trillion, tril'yon, *n* [Formed from prefix *tri=*L *tres*, three, and *million*] The product of a million multiplied twice by itself, or in another system of numeration, a million millions

trilobate trilobed, trī lō'bāt, trī'lōbd *a* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe] Having three lobes

trilobite, trī'lō-bīt, *n* [Gr *tri = treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe] One of an extinct family of crustacea abundant in the Silurian strata, having the body divided into three lobes — **trilobitic,** trī lō bit'ik, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a trilobite

trilocular, trī lok'ū lėr, *a* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *loculus*, a cell, dim of *locus*, a place] Three-celled, having three cells or small compartments

trilogy, tril'o ji, *n* , pl **trilogies,** tril'o jiz. [Gr *trilogia*, fr *treis, tria*, three, and *logos*, speech, discourse] A series of three dramas, each complete in itself, yet together forming one connected whole

trim, trim, *v t* pret & pp *trimmed*, trimd, ppr *trimming*, trim'ing [A. Sax *trymian*, to prepare to set in order, fr *trum* firm, strong=O Sax *trimm*, firm] To put in due order for any purpose, to adjust, to put right, to invest, embellish, or decorate, to make neat or tidy by removing what is superfluous, to clip, pare, shave, prune, lop, or the like, to dress, as timber, to adjust as the weight or load in a ship or boat, so that it shall sit well and sail well —*v i.* To hold a middle course or position between parties, so as to appear to favour each —a Set in good order, properly adjusted, having everything appropriate and in its right place tight, snug, neat, tidy, smart —*n.* Condition, order state of adjustment or preparation, mood, disposition, external appearance garb, dress guise

trimembral trī mem'bral, *a* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *member*] Having or consisting of three members.

trimerous, trī mer us, *a* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *meros*, a part] Consisting of three parts having three-jointed tarsi, as certain beetles

trimester, trī mes'ter, *n* [Fr *trimestre* fr L *trimestris*—prefix *tri*, three and *mensis*, a month.] A term or period of three months

trimestral, trimestrial trī mes'tral, trī mes tri al, *a* Pertaining to a trimester; quarterly

trimeter trim'et-er, *n* [Gr *tri=treis* three, and *metron*, a measure] A line or verse of poetry consisting of three measures (often of two iambic feet each), also used as an adj

trimly trim'l *adv* In a rim manne or e di n neatly t dily smartly
trim er trime *n* One who tri a labourer who arranges the ca g of coal on board a sh p one who fluctuates be w part es, or ries to keep on good terms w h bo h.
trimmin rim'ing, *n* The act of ne who trim he beha iour of on wh d tinates between part es ornam nts appen ages to a garment p accessories
trimmingly trim ng li, *a* In a rim ming manner
trimness rim nes, *n* State or equal y o being rim nea ness smugness
trimorphic trimorphous rim rfik, tri-mor us, *a* Characteriz by trimorphism hav g three ist f rms
trimorphism tri m f m *n* [Gr *tris* three and *morphē* form] The state or property of ha ing three dist f rms the property f crystallizi g in three fundam ntally d ff ren mos
trinal rin al *a* [L *ri* as three] Threef ld, *tr* h ee
trine rin, *a* [L as three prec] Three f l —*n* Th aspect or pos n of planets distan from each o h 120 degrees a trin
trinervate trinerved t ner' at, tri nerv l, *a* [L three and nervus a rve.] Ha ing three nerv s raving, three nerves xtending from he base to he apex, as f of a leaf
tringle tri g'gl, *n* [Fr or gin nr known] A curtain rod, su liar rod on which rings run
trinitarian ri-ni-tā ri-an, *a* I erta ng to he Trin y or to the doctrine of he Tri y —*n* One who believes he doc rine of h Trin y
trinitarianism ri-ni-tā ri-an-izm, *n* Th doctrine of unitarians
trinity rin'i-ti, *n* [Fr *trinité*, fr L. ri as f ri us, threef ld, f es, three THREE.] A uni n of three in one th state



Symbols of the Trinity

of be ng three (with cap) h q n of three pers s in one Godhead, h F her the Son and he H y Spirit.—Trinity Sunday h Sunday ne t after Whitsunday observed in honour f h Trin ty
trinket ri g'ket, *n* [Perh pa a dim. ized form of *ricket*, fr *rick*, to dress on.] A small ornament, as a few a ring and the lik a rifle a hing of brule abse —*v i* pret. & pp ri keted, tri g'k t-ed, ppr rinket ng tri g'ket-ing. To hold secre com munica on n rigue to traffic
trinketer tring'k t-er *n* One who trinkets, traffics, or intrigues a traffi ker an intrigner
trinketry tri g'ket-ri, *n* [Trinket and -ry.] Ornaments of dress tri k ts
trinoctial tri n k hal, *a* [L. ri tres, three, and *nox noctis*, night.] Comprising three nights.
trinomial tri n mi al, *a* [L. *tres*, three, *nomen*, a name.] In alg consist ng of three terms connected by the signs + o —*n* A quanti y expressed in three terms.
trio ri o tre ō, *n.* [I fr L. *tres*, fem. *tria*, three.] Three un ted a mus cal composit on for three v ices or three instruments the performers of a no
triolet tri'o-let or -let, *n.* [Dim. f *trio*.] A s anza of eight lines in which the first line is repeated afte the third, and the first and second lines after the sixth
trip trip, *v t* pret. & pp tripped, tript ppr tripping tripping. [Same as Dan. *trippe* bw *trippa*, D *trippen*, G *trippeln*, *n* t *n*, to trip probably an imitative of the sound of light

TRAP.] To m ve step ligh y to skip to move e m yo break y as in running walking or danc ng to su h to make a false step to lose he f ting h fiend against m ral y or propri y rr to go wrong —*v t* To cause to fall o st mble by n tervening with th me emen f the person s feet to cause to make a false step pan fa ten f lowed by p to loose an anch f m he bottom by [a] n A t of ripping g f rip ing p assum a g h ri step a y mov men the f a ab ri ; urney or jag ar ura n or ja n a f lse step an rro a u take
tripang TREPANG *n*
tripartite rip'a tri part't *a* [L *tripartitus* h ee and *itus* d ded, *partir* art us to d le h ket Di le nto three parts having h ee co -spon g parts made be ween three pa ties as a treaty n dividing to three parts dr wn to the base
tripartitely trip a o tri part't-li, *ad* In a ripart te ma n
tripartition tri pa sh n or trip a hon, *n* A part d n m h sion into th ee parts a d vision by three
tripe trip *n* Fr *pe* ßp a g *ripa*, *rippa* tripe of Ce tic origin sam as W *rwa* I *pas*, Arm *r pas* ripe] The st omach of rum nating animals prepared f od.
tripedal tri pe al, *a* [L *tres* th ee and *pes pedis*, a f ot.] H ving three feet
tripersonal tri person-al, *a* I fix ri, three, and *personal*] Co nsi ng of three persons.
tripersonalist tri per'sun-al-ist *n.* [See prec.] A bel er in he Trin y a trin tarian
tripersonality tri'pe -son-al'i-ti, *n* [See prec.] Trin y of persons n o e dhead.
tripery pe i, *n* [Fr and -*ery*.] A p ace whe e ripe prepared or sold.
tripetalous *ri-pe* tal-us, *a.* [*reis* three and *petalon* leaf. PETAL.] Having three petals.
triphammer rip'ham-e *n* A large ham used in forges s t-hamm
triphthong rif h g or trip'th ng, *n* [rus, three and *phthongos* the v ce sou d] A c ntinat m of h ee v w ls n one compound s n d or in one s lla as in *a eau* a rigraph
triphthongal tri hong'gal *a* Perta n ing to a riph ng cons ng of a triph h ng
triphyllous tri f ua, *a* [G ri rus, h ee and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Three-lea ha ng ee leaves.
tripinnate ri-pin a *a* [Prefix ri, hree, and *p te*] Tw y p n ate: said when th lea ts of a b pl nate leaf are themse es p nnate
tripinnatifid ri-p n ati'fid, *a* (Prefix *ri*, three and *pinnatifid*.] In *bot* p na i fid wi h the segments twice divided n a p nn fid m nner
triple *tripl*, *a* [Fr *triple* f L. *ri us*, h eef l, trip l ri three, and *terus -plus*, as n *double* w ich see *T le* is a double of this.] Three h consisting of three un t-l, tre le hree u e peat —*v t.* pret. & pp ri tld, ri tld pr ripl g tri ling. To t ble to make h eef ld or rice as m h or as many Triple crown, the papa crown o iara TIARA. Triple time n mus m'o hythm of hree beats, or f three times hree beats n a ar
triplet tripl t, *n* [Dim. fr *trip*.] An a regate of three of a kind, or hree n ted a group of hree nes of poetry ym ng togethe fo mus a group f hree n tes of *equal* me value, to be perf rmed in the t me of wo a combina ion of hree lenses one of three hildren born at a rth
triplicate trip kat, *a* [L. *triplicatus* to *triplex triplic*, f *triplex*, threef ld —*tres* ree and *plico* I f ld] Tripl ; ade hrice as much hree fold —*n* A th n g correspon ng to two others of the same kind

triplication tri p kā shon *n* [See prec.] The act of eb ng of making threef d
triplicity trip si *n* [F *triplicité* f L. *triplex* triplex, thr e fold. TRIPLE.] The state of be ng threef d
triply tri *ad* In a triple o threef ld m n n y
tripod pod, *n* [From G *tripous*, *tripodos* a tripod, f *three* *footed* *thing* *ri* t is three *foot* f *ot* a f ot.] A na e f various a cient art les res g on three feet a t ree ed pe o ca l on he h -e-footed sea ron wh h he priestesses at Delphi ga e rac la responses a h e leg ; ra ne or stand f su sort ng a el d te ßp
tripoli tripo- *n* A m ra origina y bro ght f m *Tripoli* a k nd of s f si eous stone used n po ish ng m tals ma glass, &
trip s, pos, *n* [G *ripousa*, a ripod Tripos.] A pod in Cambridge Un y an exam na i n f h nours at tak g on a degree h s successful candidates be g arranged n hree classes or grades.
tripper trip'e *n* One who ri s or tri s up ne ha walks nimbly one who takes a rip aun
tripping rip'ing *p a* & *epp* ng nimbly q k ly le
trippingly trip'ing li, *adv* In a ripping m nne w h rapi bu c es enunciation n m wi h agili y
triptote rip'tot, *n* [L. *tri totum* fr G *triptōtos* fr *tris* ree and *ptōsis*, the case of a word.] A noun used only in hree cases.
triptych trip' k *n.* [G *ri* s, three and *ptychē* a f or f lding] A picture,



Triptych—Painting by Allegretto Nuzi, 1365

carving, or other representation in three compartments a le by s de frequently used f an altar piece writing tablets in hree parts a book or rea se n three parts or sections
trirectrons tri kwe trns, *a.* [L. *rectus* angular f rig three.] Three-s led triangular three-edged three-cornered.
triradiate tri rā di at *a.* [L. *ri radii*, ree and *radius*, a ray.] Having three rays.
trireme ri m, *n.* [L. *triremis*—three and *remus*, an oar. *Row*.] A galley or vessel, a ong Greeks, Romans, & w ch hree benches o ranks of oars on a side.
trisect tri-sek *v* pret. & pp *trisected*, tri-sek ed ppr *trisecting* tri-sek ing [L. *tres* three, and *secare sectum*, to cut, SECTION.] To cut or d ide nto three equal parts
trisection tri sek shon *n* [See prec.] The act of trisecting he division of a g into three equ parts particularly n geometry the di sion of an angle nto hree e ual parts.
trisepalous tri-se pal-us, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *sepal*.] Having three sepals.

triserial triseriate, trī sē'ri al, trī sē'ri āt, *a* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *series*] Arranged in three rows

trismus, triz'mus, *n* [Gr *trismos*, gnashing of the teeth, fr *trizō*, I gnash] A species of tetanus affecting the under jaw, lock jaw

trisoctahedron, trīs-ok'ta-hē"dron, *n* [Gr *tris*, three times, *oktō*, eight, and *hedra*, face] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron

tristichous trī'stik-us, *a* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *stichos*, a row] In *bot* arranged in three vertical rows.

trisulcate, trī sul'kāt, *a* [L *trisulcus—tres*, three, *sulcus*, a furrow] Having three furrows or grooves

trisyllabic, trisyllabical, trī-sil-lab'ik, trī sil-lab'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to a trisyllable, consisting of three syllables

trisyllable, trī'sil la-bl, *n* [L *trisyllabus*, Gr *trisyllabos—treis*, three, and *syllabē*, a syllable—which see] A word consisting of three syllables

trite, trīt, *a* [L *tritus*, pp of *tero*, *tritum*, I rub, I wear (seen also in *triturate*, *contrite*, *detritus*, &c.) TRY] Hackneyed threadbare, stale, commonplace, used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest

tritely, trīt'li, *adv* In a trite, stale, or commonplace manner

triteness, trīt'nes, *n* Quality or state of being trite, commonness, staleness

triternate, trī ter'nāt, *a* [Prefix *tri*, and *ternate*] In *botany*, three times ternate

tritheism, trī'thē izm, *n* [Fr *trithéisme* —Gr *tri = treis*, three, and *theos*, God] The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three beings or gods

triton, trī'ton, *n* [From *Triton*, the Greek sea deity, a son of *Poseidon* and *Amphitrite*] A sea deity represented with his



Mythological Triton

lower extremities fish-like, a mollusc with a trumpet-like shell, a name of reptiles comprehending the newts

triturable, trī'tū-ra-bl, *a* [TRITURATE] Capable of being triturated.

triturate, trī'tū rāt, *v t* pret & pp *triturated*, trī'tū rāt-ed, ppr *triturating* trī'tū-rāt-ing [L L *trituro*, *trituratum*, I grind, fr L *tritura* a rubbing, fr *tritus* pp of *tero*, I rub TRITE.] *To rub* or grind to a very fine powder

trituration, trī tū-rī'shon, *n* [Fr *trituration*, L L *triturationis*] Act of triturating, or of reducing to a fine powder by grinding, levigation

triturature, trī'tū rā tūr *n* Act of triturating a wearing by rubbing or friction

triumph, trī'umf, *n* [L *triumphus*, a triumph, allied to Gr *thriambos* a festal song, a procession in honour of Bacchus] A magnificent procession in honour of a victorious Roman general, in which he entered Rome riding in a chariot and followed by his army, the state of being victorious victory, conquest, achievement, joy or exultation for success, rejoicing —*v i* pret & pp *triumphed*, trī'umft, ppr *triumphing*, trī'umf ing To enjoy a triumph, to celebrate victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory, to obtain victory, to be successful to prevail, to exult upon an advantage gained, to exult or boast insolently

triumphal, trī umf'al *a* [L *triumphalis*] Pertaining to triumph, used in a triumph, serving to commemorate a triumph or victory —Triumphal arch, an arch erected in connection with the triumph of a Roman general, an ornamental arch erected to commemorate some great achievement or achievements, a decorative temporary arch in public rejoicings

triumphant, trī-umf'ant, *a* [L *triumphans*, ppr of *triumphare*, to triumph] Feeling triumph rejoicing as for victory, victorious graced with conquest, celebrating victory, expressing joy for success

triumphantly, trī umf'ant-li, *adv* In a triumphant manner, with the exultation that proceeds from victory, victoriously, with triumph or exultation, exultantly

triumpher, trī'umf-er, *n* One who triumphs.

triumvir, trī-um'ver, *n* [L *tres* three, genitive *trium*, and *vir*, a man] One of three men united in office, one of a triumvirate

triumvirate, trī um'ver-āt, *n* [L *triumviratus* See prec] A coalition of three men in office or authority, particularly, the union of three men who obtained for a time the government of the Roman empire, government by three men in coalition, a party or company of three men

triune trī'ūn, *n* [L *tres*, three, and *unus*, one] Three in one, an epithet applied to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.—**triunity**, trī ū'ni ti, *n* The state of being triune, trinity

trivalve, trī'valv, *n* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *valve*] Anything having three valves, especially a shell with three valves.

trivet trī'vet, *n* [Corruption of Fr *trépied*, fr L *tripes*, *tripedis*, three-footed—*tres*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot Comp *tripod*] Anything supported by three feet, an iron frame or stand whereon to place vessels for boiling, &c, or to receive something placed before a fire frequently used as a proverbial comparison indicating stability (a three-legged thing always standing steadily)

trivial, trī'vi al, *a* [Fr *trivial*, fr L *trivialis*, belonging to the public streets, hence common, fr *trivium*, a place where three roads meet, a cross-road—*tri=tres* three, and *via*, a way, a road. VOYAGE] Common, commonplace trifling of little worth or importance, inconsiderable, insignificant, of no moment

triviality, trī-vi al'i ti, *n*, pl **trivialities** trī-vi al'i-tiz The state or quality of being trivial, a trivial thing, a trifle

trivially, trī'vi al-li, *adv* In a trivial or trifling manner, lightly, inconsiderably, in a trifling degree, insignificantly

trivialness, trī'vi-al-nes *n* State or quality of being trivial, triviality

tri-weekly, trī'wēk-li, *a* Occurring or appearing once every three weeks, also, appearing thrice a week.

trocar, trō'kar, *n* [Fr *trocar*, fr *trois*, three, and *carre*, a square, a face] A perforating surgical instrument used in cases of dropsy, &c, for drawing off the fluid.

trochaic, trō-kā'ik, *a* [L *trochaicus* TROCHEE.] In *poetry*, pertaining to or consisting of trochees —*n* A trochaic verse

trochanter, trō-kan'ter, *n* [Gr *trochanter*, fr *trochazō*, I run along fr *trechō* I run.] A process of the upper part of the thigh-bone to which are attached the muscles which rotate the limb

trochar, trō-kar, *n* Same as *Trocar*

troche trōch or trosh, *n* [From Gr *trochos* something circular, a round ball or cake] A small circular lozenge made up of sugar, mucilage, and some drug

trochee, trō'kē, *n* [L *trochæus*, fr Gr *trochaios*, a trochee, fr *trochos* a running, fr *trechō* I run.] In verse, a foot of two syllables the first long and the second short

trochlea, trok'lē a, *n* [L, a pulley, fr Gr *trochalia*, fr *trochalos*, running fr *trechō*, I run] A pulley-like cartilage connected with one of the superior muscles of the eye

trochlear, trok'lē-ér, *a* [See prec] Pulley-shaped, pertaining to the trochlea

trochoid, trō'koid, *n* [Gr *trochos*, a wheel, and *eidos*, resemblance] The curve otherwise called cycloid

trochoidal, trō-koi'dal, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to a trochoid, in *anat* rotating or having a rotatory movement

trod trodden See TREAD

troglodyte, trō'glod-īt, *n* [Gr *trōglodytēs* a troglodyte, fr *trōglē*, a cavern, and *dyō*, I enter] A cave-dweller, a *person* who lives in a cave, hence, one living in seclusion

troglodytic, trō-glo-dit'ik, *a* Pertaining to troglodytes

trogon, trō'gon, *n* [Gr *trōgōn* gnawing] A name of certain tropical birds with gorgeous plumage

Trojan, trō'jan, *a* Pertaining to ancient Troy —*n* An inhabitant of ancient Troy, a jolly fellow, a plucky determined fellow (colloq)

troll, trōl, *v t* pret. & pp *trolled*, trōld, ppr *trolling*, trōl'ing [Probably fr the Celtic, partly through the French, comp W *trōtiaw*, to trundle, to roll, *trol*, a roller, Armor *trōel*, a twining plant, Fr *trōler*, to lead about, to drag, also G *trollen* to roll, to run, &c TRAWL.] To roll to circulate to pass round or cause to circle, as a vessel of liquor at a table, to sing in a round, to sing in a full, jovial voice, to angle in a certain way with or for —*v i* To go round, to move round, to angle, to fish for pike by trolling —*n* A going or moving round, a song the parts of which are sung in succession a round, a reel on a fishing rod

troll, trōl, *n* [Icel. *troll*, Dan and Sw *trold*, L G *droll*, a troll, a dull fellow, hence E *droll*] A kind of supernatural beings in Scandinavian mythology, dwarfish in size, dwelling in the interior of hills and mounds

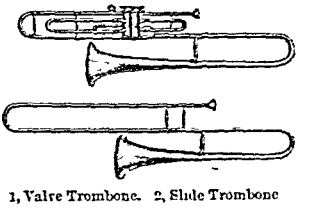
troller, trōl'er, *n* One who trolls

trolley, trolly, trol'i, *n* [Akin to *troll* to roll] A kind of small truck, a small narrow cart

trolling, trol'ing, *n* The act of one who trolls, a method of rod fishing for pike with a dead bait, trawling

trollop trol'lop, *n* [Probably connected with *troll* (verb) or with *trull*, comp Sc *trollop*, *trallop*, a loose hanging rag Armor *trul*, a rag or tatter, *trulen*, a slatternly woman] A woman loosely dressed, a slattern, a drab

trombone, trom'bōn, *n* [It augmentative of *tromba*, a trumpet TRUMP] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind,



1, Valve Trombone. 2, Slide Trombone

one portion of which slides into the other like the tube of a telescope except in the inferior form the valve trombone

tromp, tromp, *n* [Fr *trompe*, a tube a trumpet] The blowing machine used in a certain process of smelting iron.

troop trop *n* [Fr *troupe*, It *truppa*, Sp *tropa* fr L L *troppus*, a troop, perhaps fr L *turba*, a crowd. TURBID] A collection of people, a company a number; a multitude, a body of soldiers; *pl* soldiers in general whether more or less numerous, a body of cavalry, usually sixty in number, forming the command of a captain a band or company of performers, a troupe.—

v i, pre & pp *oop d* róp , pp *ooping* trop g To collect n numbe s to ma h in a b dy to march n haste or in compa y o ten wi h *ff* Trooping the co urs an n tary ceremony n the Bri h army p y perf rmed in m n g gu rd a garrison

tro per, tröp e *n* A pri ate so n a oop o body of ca alry a horse-sold a kno -sh p

troopial ró'p al, *n.* F ou a *oupe* a oop from grea o flocks n wh h some of h m u A name o certa n birds k n h r s and sta gs

troop-ship t öp h p *n* A h p for he n ya ce f pe a ra p rt

trop.eol m um *n* [From *ropa n*, a ro hy th a b ing sh ped, he fl w h m hape [TRO PHY] A genus of S Am rican ra ng o lm ug plan s f he g ran uu a y Indian rea or nas rt um

trope öp *n.* F *op* f L *grus* f G *opos* a se or figu a iru *repō* I turn TRO SY TROP C A figura- t e use o a w a wo d e p ess n used in a d ff re se se from ha h pr pe y possesses a figu e of speech

tropi l ró' fl, *n p* [*oyka* o e who feeds *pho* I f ed] Th parts of e mou h of i secta emp yed in k g he food.

tro hie l t fid, *a.* Ad rned wi h o- ph

trophy rō fi, *n p* **trop** es t ō fiz [Fr *rophee* the sp of e ay a tr phy f L *opæum*, a phy f G *pa m* a t ophy f neu o *opaio* pertai g to defeat, f *oy* a pu ing to r t, a arn ng, f *repo* I urn TROPY TR] A monumen o rn moria commem ra on f some v ctory any h g tak n an preserved as a m m ria of ry as arms, flags, stand rds, an l he ke an arch tect ral orn m n represen ng he stem of a ree, hung w th arms a d m tary wea pons someth g ha is vid nce f ictory m m ria o con est.

tropic ro p k [F *ropique* L. *ropicus* fr G *pikos* turn g pertai ng to a t rn f *opē* a turn g as e f *po* I turn, be ng nam l because he sun urns back a each rop TROPHY] h of wo circles on h ce st sph re d a- ta fr m he equato each 23 y e n rth rn one called he *ropic and* h son hern the *pic f Ç pric rn* m g he sun appare an nal pa h n he h a en h of wo cr rresp ng parall l f tu ude o eg be d g between th m h torri l zone *p* he regions yi g be w he op s o n ar them n e l er side —*s.* Troy ca pe tal ng to h ropics.

tropical tr p'k-a *a* Perta ng to e ro ics be g wi h n he p cs n to the r ca.

troi ical trop'k al, *a* P rta n ng a se or tropes figura ve h torically hange rom te orig nal sense

tropically ro'pik-al d ln a o- p cal o figura e m nner

tropic bird, ro p k erd *n* A ro cal w b-f ooted b rd f he pe ca fan y ry pow rf on the wing

tropi t, ro p ist, *n* [*T pe an*] One wh deals ropes

tropological tropologie po-lo' k al, ro-po-lo k, *a* P rta g to tropology figura f e

tropology *ro-pol o- n G po* a trope, and *ojo* discourse] Doctrine of ropes emp yin o tro s

trot, rot, pret & pp *d* ed, *rot g* rot ing Fr *rot r* rot, a ro It. *rottare* o rot proba y fr O H G *ot on*, to trot, a w rd ak n to *reel* TRE D] To run with small steps to move faste han o walki g as a h rse to walk or move fast to run. —*v t.* To cause to tro to ri le at a rot. —*n.* The pace of a horse o o he quadruped more rapid than a walk an endearing term used to a child a contemptuous term fo an o l man o woman

troll tr th o tro h a [A f rm of *ru h* TR T] Tru h fa h fi leli y rac y To p ight one s troth, to j dge on h to be ro h one s se f

troll ; ligi f oth p *n* The sc of be oth ng p gh ng fa h

trotter o e *n* One who t ta s o ng ho rse h foo an an mal, part u ly a s eep s foo

tr ba f ró'ta-dō *n* [Fr *or ba- lour lor* a bal sp *ur r* I *ora f ur* F u- to find, originally t m se w po ms, f L L *opa* s g L *rpus* a ng a pe figu e f TR RE] a las f F h Sp h a Italian poe who flouri ed om he ev n h to fe a te part f he h rteen h c n ury espe a y P ce

tr ble ru'b j et & pp ru b pp *ou g* ru l ng h *oul er* f F *roubl tou le u er* f L *bu* d m of L *ba* a crowl, -o us n ak n *b d u bu rat dist* p b To ag tate o pu n o con sed ot m to d st b to m les o atti to grie e to dis ess to perp x to busy to ause to be mu h e g ged o anxio s, to gi e occas n f labo o pa ns u us y a gh —*n* V a n gri f di ress of m d agita n m on perp y afflict on ca am y m ta n *o n* nience ann yance labo ex rt on

tr ubler ru -e *n* O e wh es o bu st e

tr ul le e ru sum *a* [*T le* an l *ae* G g u a n yi g v a- h rderSome tiresome teas g in portu te

troul ies n ely tru'b s m *a* In ou som m ner a ou y

tro lesa ene s ru b un nes *n* Qu a y o be ng rout esome

trout lous ru'b us, *a* F ll f roub o d sord agitated t mul u us unse ed d squ ng

tro gl rof *n* [A Sax *og* oh I l D d G *og* D n *rug* a gh pe hape h g made of wood, f same st as A good sized vesse of wo l, sto & f h d ng wate f ed g uffs f an mals, or he like a spo f con y g wate ar y h ng resem] g a rough as a depress n he ween wo w es a bas shaped or ob ng h w

tro nce ou s, v pret & pp *rown e* rounst pp *rou ng* ouns g F *roncer nci* to cu o break off o n pe f L *ncus* a runk TRU K] T pun h o to bca se ere y to as ga e

tro pe öp *n* [F same as *oop*] A troop a co p y a mpany o perf rm rs, as arro s or e k

tro sode lo p ro- *n n y* [F l wo ho es *rot* a le *d* f an l *lup* a wolf.] H s o pts dug in h ground,



Trous-de- p

each w h a po nted s ke n be m dde to serve as obstacles to he ad nce of an enemy

trou ered tr u j a Wearing users

trouserıng. rou ze ing *n* Clo h f mak g tro se s.

trou ers trou zerz, *n p* [For o *ruse trouse* ak nd o draw rs, f O F *ouse* a kind of hose fr *ousse* a rusa, case o co e TRUSS] A garment for men cov ng he lower part o he trunk and each g separa y

tro i se ur rō sō *n* [Fr f *ause* a d a ruse ak n *rouser* TR SE] The hes an g n ral o ñ of a bri

tro tt trou *n* F *ru f* L.L. *ru a* L *ru f* G *es* a k nd of fi a gr w f *g* I gn w] The comm n name of vari us spec s of the sa mon ribe as t le bu rou th sa m rou he con m n rout, & e te mes a ta d cacy

tr t r l re f trou ku e d a Wh te wi h pots of b a k bay o sort

tr uffet trc ttling t ou k to 7 g *T out* and *-le g*] A small tro

tro t stre r rou st m *n* A s ream tai ng rou

trou ère ö a *n* [F f u o fi d TROUBADO R.] A name gi n ancient poets of N rth rn Fra ce wh I ro- duced ch fly narra e poe ry

tro er o é *n* [O F *ro er* Fr *a- ve* to find TROUB DO R] In *la* he ga g possession of goo is by fi ling hem r o h w se than by purchase, an o l rm of act n a law to recover goods or damages

tr w trou o ó i pre & pp *rowed* ro o d pp *rowing* trou go ro' ng [A Sax *ówcan* to be ev to heli e o be *ue* TRUE] T be eve to rus to h nk o suppose

tr wel *n* [F *rue* f L ru a a e a d'ppe ñ m o ro k, a e rring spoon, a skimm a alle] A ha to used y masons, l aste rs, and b k ay rs f ng sy ad g a d dress- g m rta and plaste &c., a gar n r's tool, som wha im lar used n tak g up p ta and i oth purposes —*v* pret. & pp *ow d*, ou l pp *q* u ng To d ss or rm w th a row l.

tr Wsers trou zerz. TROU RS

tr y tr y veigl t o ro wät,n [From *T oy n* Fra] A we gh use l f go d a d sti du led to 2 ounces ea h of 20 pen yw gh s, each of 24 gra ns so ha h pou nd roy 5 60 gra s whils he pound a rd pois 00 f hese

tr n cy ró an-si *n* [*Truan* a d *-cy*] Th ac f playi g tru o

truant t ó ant, *n* [O Fr *rua* Fr *ru- a* a vagabond, f the Ce ic Arm vag bon d, W *ru n* wre hed, I and Cae *ruaghan* poor] One wh sh ks o absents h mse f om l s d y on w s ays from sc ool wi h u s e T pl y ruant, to tay rom sc oo wi h u a —*a.* Id , l ter g sh k g du y wil f y absen ing on s e f

tr re ōa, *n.* P po ly a ral [l ke *bed* f *boa e* be g same as old *rue* va, *vae rewa* p of *ru* ru h a l dge, f A Sa *tr óva, ruwa* ru h f rue TR E] A suspen on of wa fa c y agreem of e comman rs f t e o son g f rces a mporary cessa n of h s ti s sh arr s ce temporary cessa n short qu t.

truce f renker ōs'brāk-e *n* One wo b aks a ruce

tr release t ó l s, *a.* W hout ruce

tr ck ru k *v* pre & pp *ruck d*, ru k pr *ruck* ruk ng [Fr *oq er* o tru k to arte f Sp *oca* to x h ng origi d ubt ul. T x hange commodi es to arter —*v t* To x hs g to gi e in ex b g to hart —*n* E ha g o commod es hart payment w kmen s wages partly n goods tead of money commodi s app opriate fo ba te o f sma rad

truck ruk *n* [Pr babl f L. *rocus* a hoop a wheel, f G *ch s*, a wheel, a disk, & f *t ho* I ru] A smal wheel, especially one o wood a cylinde a h of ari us k nds a species f barrow w th two ow wheels fo hea y packages an open wagon f the con y nce o goods or ra ways h ma circula wooden cap a he ex rem y o a flagstaff or of a topmast. —*v t* To pu n s ru k to sen l o con ey by tru k

truckage, truk'āj, *n* [*Truck* (1) and *-age*] The practice of bartering goods.

truckage, truk'āj, *n* [*Truck* (2) and *-age*] Money paid for conveyance of goods on a truck, freight

trucker, truk'er, *n* One who traffics or trucks

truckle, truk'l, *n* [Dim of *truck*, a wheel *or fr* L. *trochlea, trochlea* a pulley] A small wheel or castor, a truckle-bed. — *v t* To move on rollers to trundle

truckle, truk'l, *v i* pret. & pp *truckled*, truk'ld, ppr *truckling* truk'l ing [From *truckle-bed*, because inferiors slept in them] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another, to submit, to cringe, usually with *to* or *under*

truckle-bed truk'l bed, *n* [*Truckle*, a small wheel] A low bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another, a trundle-bed

truckler, truk'ler, *n* One who truckles

truculence, truculency, tru'kū-lens, tru'kū-len-si, *n* [L. *truculentia*, fr *truculentus*, truculent] The quality of being truculent savageness, ferocity, fierceness

truculent, tru'kū-lent, *a* [L *truculentus*, fr *trux trucis*, fierce, grim, stern] Terrible of aspect, fierce wild, savage, fell, inspiring terror

truculently, tru'kū-lent-li, *adv* In a truculent manner fiercely, destructively

trudge, truj, *v i* pret & pp *trudged* trujd ppr *trudging*, truj'ing [Probably a form of *drudge*, influenced by *tread*] To walk or march with labour, effort, or fatigue, to walk heavily

true, tro, *a* [*A Sax. tréowe, truce*, true= O Sax. *treuwe*, O Frs *trouwe*, L.G *trou*, D *trouw* Icel. *trur*, Dan *tro*, G *treu*, faithful, true, probably fr a root meaning to have confidence, perhaps akin to *trum* Akin *truce trust, trow, troth*] Conformable to fact, not false or erroneous, truthful, genuine, not counterfeit, false, or pretended, firm in adhering to promises, to friends, or the like, steady, constant, faithful loyal, honest exact, correct, right, perfectly adjusted to a standard, conformable to law and justice, legitimate, rightful.—**True bill** in *law* a bill of indictment endorsed by the grand-jury after evidence as containing a well-founded accusation — *v t* To give a right form to, to make exactly straight, level, or the like

trueblue, tro'blö *a* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity, stanch, inflexible — *n* A person of inflexible honesty or stanchness.

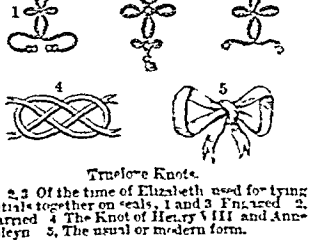
trueborn tro'born, *a* Of genuine birth, having a right by birth to any title

truebred tro'bred, *a* Of a genuine or right breed, being of genuine breeding or education

truehearted tro'hart-ed, *a* Being of a true or faithful heart, honest, sincere, not faithless or deceitful

truehartedness, trö'hart ed-nes, *n* Fidelity sincerity

truelove, trö'luv, *n* One truly loved or loving, a lover, a sweetheart



Truelove Knots.

1 2, 3 Of the time of Elizabeth used for tying initials together on seals, 1 and 3 Entwined 2, Married 4 The Knot of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn 5, The usual or modern form.

truelove-knot truelover's-knot, trö'luv-not, trö'luv-erz not, *n* A kind of double knot—the emblem of affection.

trueness tro'nes, *n* Quality of being true, truth, faithfulness, sincerity genuineness

truepenny, tro'pen-i, *n* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow

truffle, truf'l, *n* [O Fr *truffe*, Fr *truffe*, probably fr L *tuber*, a tuber] An edible fungus growing beneath the surface of the ground, of a dark colour, roundish form, and without visible root

truffled, truf'ld, *a* Cooked with truffles

truism, trö'izm, *n* [*True* and *-ism*] An undoubted or self-evident truth

trull, trul, *n* [Of similar origin with *trollop*] A strumpet, a trollop, a drab

truly, tro'li, *adv* In a true manner; according to truth, in agreement with fact, sincerely, honestly, really, faithfully, exactly, justly

trump, trump *n* [Same as G *trumpf*, Sw and Dan. *trumf*, fr *triumph* which formerly had sense of *trump* TRIUMPH] A winning card, one of the suit which for the time being is superior to any of the other suits, a good fellow, a person upon whom one can depend (colloq) — *v t* pret & pp *trumped* trumpt, ppr *trumping*, trump'ing To take with a trump card, to put a trump card upon in order to win

trump, trump *n* [Fr *trompe*, a trumpet or horn=Sp and Pg *trompa*, It *tromba*, a trumpet, perhaps fr the German comp O H.G *trumba, trumpa* a drum Lith *truba*, a herdsman's horn. Akin *trombone Trumpet* is a dim] A wind instrument of music a trumpet

trump, trump, *v t* pret. & pp *trumped*, trumpt, ppr *trumping*, trump'ing [Fr *tromper*, to deceive, to dupe, probably fr *trompe*, a trumpet, alluding to mountebanks or charlatans who summoned people by a trumpet] To obtrude or impose unfairly to concoct or forge, to devise falsely used with *up*

trumpery, trum'pe ri, *n* [Fr *tromperie*, deceit, fr *tromper*, to deceive See prec.] Worthless finery, trifles, useless matter, things cast aside, trash, rubbish —*a.* Trifling worthless

trumpet, trum'pet, *n* [Fr *trompette*, a dim of *trompe* a trumpet TPUMP, a trumpet] A metal wind-instrument of music generally without valves or pistons, used chiefly in military exercises one who praises or propagates praise, something resembling a trumpet.— *v t* pret. & pp *trumpeted*, trum'pet-ed ppr *trumpeting* trum'pet-ing To publish by sound of trumpet, hence, to proclaim or noise abroad, to sound the praises of

trumpeter, trum'pet-er, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet, one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces, a variety of the domestic pigeon a bird of South America, called also *Agami*

trumpet-fish trum'pet fish, *n* A fish so named from its tubular muzzle the bellows-fish.

trumpet-flower, trum'pet-flou-er, *n* A name applied to various large tubular flowers

trumpet-major, trum'pet-mā jer, *n* A head trumpeter in a band or regiment.

trumpet-shell, trum'pet shel, *n.* A mollusc ous shell resembling a trumpet

trumpet-tongued, trum'pet-tungd, *a* Having a tongue loud as a trumpet

truncate, trung'kāt *v t* pret & pp *truncated* trung'kāt-ed, ppr *truncating*, trung'kāt-ing [L. *trunco, truncatus*, I maim, I cut off fr *truncus* mutilated, and as a noun, the stem or trunk of a tree TPUNK.] To cut off to lop to cut off the upper part of —*a.* Truncated, appearing as if cut short at the top

truncated, trung'kāt-ed, *p a* Truncate, cut short abruptly having a part abruptly cut off, especially at the apex or top, or having the appearance of being so cut

truncation, trung kā'shon, *n* [L.L. *truncatio*] The act of truncating or state of being truncated.

truncheon, trun'shon, *n* [O Fr *tronchon*, Fr *tronçon*, fr *tronche, tronce*, a trunk, staff, &c., fr L *truncus*, a trunk. TPUNK.] A short staff, a club, a cudgel, a baton of authority, a tree the branches of which have been lopped off to produce rapid growth.— *v t* pret & pp *truncheoned*, trun'shond, ppr *truncheoning*, trun'shoning. To beat with a truncheon, to cudgel.

truncheoned, trun'shond, *a* Furnished with a truncheon.

truncheoner, truncheoneer, trun'shon-er, trun-shon-ēr', *n* A person armed with a truncheon.

trundle, trun'dl, *v i* pret & pp *trundled* trun dld, ppr *trundling*, trun'dling [A. Sax *trumdel, trendel*, a circle, a wheel, akin Sw and Dan *trind*, round. TPEND] To roll, as on little wheels to roll, as a bowl to bowl along.— *v t* To roll, as a thing on little wheels, to cause to roll to drive along as a boy's hoop — *n.* A little wheel a pinion, a castor, a small carriage with low wheels, a truck

trundle-bed, trun'dl bed, *n* A bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels, a truckle-bed.

trundle-tail, trun'dl tāl, *n* A curled tail, a dog with a curled tail. [*Shal*]

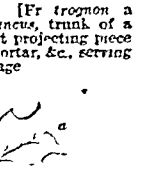
trunk, trungk, *n* [Fr *tronc*, trunk or stem, main body, body without the head, broken shaft of a column, a charity box; fr L. *truncus*, mutilated, and as noun, trunk or stem, body, piece cut off, &c (whence also *truncheon truncate*)] The woody stem of trees, that part of a tree which supports the branches, the body of an animal without the limbs, the main body of anything relatively to its branches or ramifications a box or chest for containing clothes, &c., the snout or proboscis of an elephant, a similar organ of other animals, as the proboscis of an insect, a tube, usually wooden, to convey air, dust, broken matter, grain, &c, a trough to convey water from a race to a water-wheel &c, a flume, a boxed passage conveying air to or from a blast apparatus or blowing engine, *pl* trunk-hose

trunk-breeches, trungk'brēch-ez, *n pl* Trunk hose

trunked, trungkt, *a* Having a trunk.

trunk-fish, trungk'-fish, *n* OSTRACION

trunk-hose, trungk'-hōz, *n* [Named probably from being *truncated* or cut short] A kind of short wide breeches gathered in above the knees, or immediately under them, worn during the reign of Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and James I.

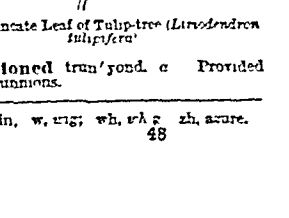


Trunk hose

trunk-line, trungk'lin, *n* The main line of a railway, canal, &c.

trunk-sleeve, trungk'slēv, *n* A large wide sleeve [*Shak*]

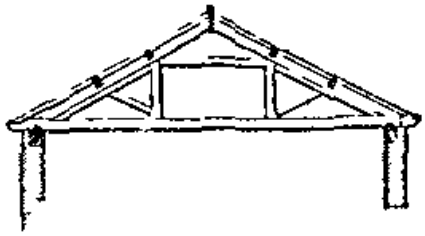
trunnion, trun'yon, *n* [Fr *trognon* a stump, fr *tronc*, L *truncus*, trunk of a tree TPUNK.] A short projecting piece on each side of a gun, mortar, &c., serving to support it on the carriage



a a, Truncate Leaf of Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

trunnioned trun'yond. *a* Provided with trunnions.

truss, trus *n.* [Fr *trousse* a bundle, in pl. truck hose breeches (wrongly E. *trousers*), f. *trousser trusser* to truss up to pack L.L. *tort are* to twist fr. L. *torquere, tortum* I twist. TORTURE.] A bundle; a small hand-packed bundle; a quantity as of hay or straw made up into a bundle; a bandage used in cases of rupture; a tuft of flowers at the top of the main talk of certain plants; an umbel; a combination



Truss.

of timbers or iron work constructing an upright framework of support; a large cortical or modillion projecting from the face of a wall.——*v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *trussed*, *trust*; *ppr.* *trussing* To put in a bundle; to pack up; often with up; to seize and carry off as a bird of prey; to draw tight and tie the laces of as of garments; to make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body in cooking it; to skewer; to pull up by a rope or ropes; to hang.

truss'ed, trust, *a.* Provided with a truss or trusses.

truss'ing, tru'sing, *n.* The timbers, &c., which form a truss.

trust, trust *n.* [Akin to *true*, *trow* and I *correspond*ing to feel *trausi* trust, confidence, Dan. and Sw. *trost* O. *trost*, consolation, hope. The verb is from the noun. TRUCE.] A reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, &c. of a person firm reliance on promises, laws, principles; confidence; confident expectation; assured anticipation; belief; hope; reliance or belief without examination; confidence of future payment; credit; that which is committed or intrusted to one's care for use or management; state of being confided to another's care; safe-keeping; care; management; in law, conveyance of property to one party (the *trustee*) in confidence that he will apply it for a specified purpose.——*v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *trusted*, trust'ed; *ppr.* *trusting*, trust'ing. To place trust or confidence in; to rely on; to depend upon; to believe; to receive as true; to intrust; to commit, as to one; to leave to one's self or to itself without fear of consequences; to sell to upon credit or the confidence of future payment, to be confident; to hope confidently followed by a clause.——*v.i.* To have trust or reliance; to confide readily; to practise giving credit; to sell in reliance upon future payment.——*n.* Ifield in trust.

trust'ee, trus-tē' *n.* [*Trust* and *-ee*.] A person appointed to hold property for the benefit of those entitled to it.

trus'tee'ship, trus-tē-ship, *n.* The office or functions of a trustee.

trust'er, trust'er *n.* One who trusts.

trust estate, trust'es-tāt, *n.* An estate held by a trustee or trustees.

trust'ful, trust'fūl, *a.* Full of trust; confiding; reliant.

trust'fully, trust'fūl-li, *adv.* In a trustful manner.

trust'fulness, trust'fūl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being trustful.

trust'ily, trust'i-li, *adv.* In a trusty manner; faithfully; honestly.

trust'iness, trust'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being trusty.

trust'ingly, trust'ing-li, *adv.* In a trustful manner.

trust'less, trust'les, *a.* Devoid of trust; not worthy of trust; unfaithful; unreliable.

trust'worthiness, trust'wer-THi-nes *n.* Quality of being trustworthy.

trust'worthy, trust'wer-THi *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; faithful; reliable; trusty.

trust'y, trust *a.* [*Trust* and *-y*.] That may be safely trusted; trustworthy; deserving of confidence; fit to be confided in; that will not fail; strong.

truth, troth, *n.* [*Trew* and *-th*=A. Sax. *tr ó th* truth, fr. *treow* true. TRUE.] The state or quality of being true; trueness, conformity to fact or reality; conformity of words or thoughts; purity from falsehood; truthfulness, honesty; exactness; conformity to rule; reality; genuineness; real state of things; verified fact; verisimilitude.

truthful, troth'fūl, *a.* Closely adhering to truth; loving and speaking the truth; veracious; conformable with truth; correct; true.

truthfully, tröth'fūl-li, *adv.* In a truthful manner.

truthfulness, tröth'fūl-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being truthful.

truthless, troth'les, *a.* Wanting truth; untrue; faithless.

truthlessness, tröth'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being truthless.

truth lover, tröth'luv-er *n.* One devoted to the truth.

truth teller, troth tel-er *n.* One who tells the truth.

try, tri, *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *tried*, trīd; *ppr.* *trying*, tri'ing. [F. *trier* to pick, cull, select, same as It. *triare*, *trita*, to grind, bruise, examine. L.L. *tritare* to thrash (corn) fr. L. *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, *tritum*, to rub, cleanse corn by thrashing (*whence trite*). THRESH.] To purify, assay or refine; to test or prove by experiment; to make trial of; to put to the test of experience; to use or apply tentatively to see what will result from using; to employ; to subject to some severe test or experience; to afflict; to examine or inquire into judicially; to subject to the examination and decision of a tribunal; to attempt; to undertake.—*To try on*, to put on as a garment, to see if it fits.——*v.i.* To exert strength; to endeavour; to prove by a test.—*To try back*, to go back, as in search of a road that one has missed.——*n.* The act of trying; a trial; experiment.

tryable, **triable**, tri'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tried; fit to be tried or stand trial.

trying, tri'ing *a.* Adapted to try severely; afflictive; forming a test or trial.

try sail, tri'sāl, *n.* A fore and aft sail set with a boom and gaff; a spanker; a driver.

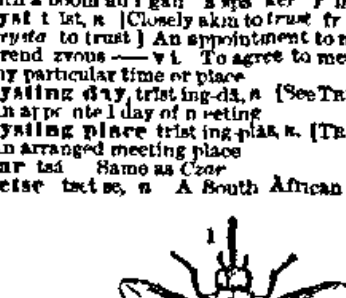
tryst, trist, *n.* [Closely akin to *trust* fr. Icel. *treysta* to trust.] An appointment to meet; a rendezvous.——*v.i.* To agree to meet at any particular time or place.

trysting day, trist'ing-dā, *n.* [See TRYST.] An appointed day of meeting.

trysting place, trist'ing-plās, *n.* [TRYST.] An arranged meeting place.

tsar, tsär. Same as *Czar*.

tsetse, tset'se, *n.* A South African two-



Tsetse.

1 Insect. 2, Mouth organs (greatly magnified)

winged fly whose bite is often fatal to horses, cattle and dogs.

t square, tē skwā *n.* A sort of ruler shaped like a T, used in drawing straight or perpendicular lines.

tub, tub *n.* [Same as L.G. *tubbe* D. *tobbe*, a tub; rigid doubtful.] An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; a small cask or barrel for liquor; any wooden article resembling a tub; a clumsy boat; a vessel used as a bath.——*v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *tubbed* tubd; *ppr.* *tubbing* tub'ing. To plant or set in a tub.——*v.i.* To make use of a bath; to bathe in a tub.

tuba, tū'ba, *n.* [L. a trumpet. TUBE.] A large musical instrument of brass, low in pitch and resembling the bombardon.



Tuba.

tubbing, tub'ing *n.* [TUB.] The lining of the shaft of a mine of an artesian well, &c. to prevent *falling in* of the soil.

tubbish, tub'ish *a.* Like a tub; tubby.

tubby, tub'i, *a.* Like a tub; tub-shaped.

tube, tūb, *n.* [Fr. *tube* fr. L. *tubus*, tube, *tuba* a trumpet.] A pipe; a hollow cylinder either of wood, metal, or glass, used for the conveyance of fluids and for various other purposes; any thing of a similar nature; a vessel of animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance.——*v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *tubed*, tūbd; *ppr.* *tubing*, tūb'ing. To furnish with a tube or tubes.

tuber, tū'ber *n.* [L. a swelling, tumour, *protuberance* *same root as tumor*, *tumour*.] An underground fleshy stem or modification of the root of plants; in surgery, a knot or welling in any part.

tubercle, tū'ber-kl, *n.* [L. *tuberculum* dim. fr. *tuber*.] A small tube; a little projecting knob; a natural small rounded body or mass; one of certain small masses of morbid matter which may be developed in different parts of the body, most frequently observed in the lungs, in consumption or tuberculosis.

tubercled, tū'ber-kld, *a.* Having tubercles; showing or being covered with tubercles.

tubercular, tū-ber'kū-lėr *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of tubercles; caused by tubercles; affected with tubercles.

tuberculate, **tuberculated**, **tuberculous**, **tuberculose**, **tuberculous**, tū-ber'kū-lāt, tū-ber'kū-lāt-ed, tū-ber'kū-lus, tū-ber'kū-lus, *a.* Affected with tubercles; having small knobs or pimples.

tuberculine, tū-ber'kū-lin *n.* [*Tubercle* and *-ine*.] A medicine introduced for the treatment of tuberculosis.

tuberculization, tū-bér-ku-li-zā'shon, *n.* Act of tuberculizing; formation of tubercles, as in the lungs.

tuberculize, tū-ber'kū-līz, *v.t.* To affect with tuberculosis.

tuberculosis, tū-ber'kū-lō'sis, *n.* [*Tubercle* and *-osis*.] A disease due to the formation of tubercles by various organs of the body; a consumptive state of the system.

tuberculous, See TUBERCULATE.

tuberose, **tuberose**, tū'ber-ōz, tū'ber-ōz, *n.* [From the Latin specific name *tuberosa*, tuberous; so Fr. *tubéreuse*, Sp. *tuberosa*.] A fragrant plant with a tuberous root and white flowers (*Polianthes tuberosa*).

tuberosity, tū-ber-os'i-ti, *n.* State of being tuberous; something that is tuberous; a swelling or prominence.

tuberous, **tuberose**, tū'ber-us, tū'ber-ōz, *a.* [L. *tuberosus* fr. *tuber* (q.v.).] Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences; knobbed; having tubers; resembling a tuber.

tuberousness, tū'be-rus-nes, *n.* Quality of being tuberous.

tube-well, tūb'wel, *n.* A pointed iron tube, perforated above the point with *small* holes, driven into the earth till water appears.

tubful, tub'fŭl, *n* A quantity sufficient to fill a tub as much as a tub will hold.

tubicolar, tubicolous, tū-bik'ū-ler, tū-kik'ū-lus, *a* [L. *tubus*, a tube, and *colo* I inhabit] Inhabiting a calcareous tube, as certain animals.

tubiform, tūb'ī form, *a* Having the form of a tube tubular

tubing, tūb'ing, *n* The act of making or providing with tubes, a length of tube, a series of tubes

tubular, tūb'ū-ler, *a* [From L. *tubulus*, dim of *tubus*, a tube TUBE] Having the form of a tube or pipe consisting of a pipe, fistular, provided with a number of tubes, as a steam-boiler

tubulated, tubulate, tūb'ū-lāt-ed, tūb'ū lāt, *a* Made in the form of a small tube, furnished with a small tube

tubule, tūb'ūl, *n* [L *tubulus*, dimin of *tubus*, a tube] A much as a tube or pipe

tubuliform, tūb'ū-li-form, *a* [See prec.] Having the form of a small tube

tubulose, tubulous, tūb'ū-lōs, tūb'ū-lus, *a* Tubular

tuck, tuk, *v t* pret. & pp *tucked*, tukt ppr *tucking*, tuk'ing [Same as L G *tucken*, G *zucken*, Sw *tocka*, to draw together, to contract, akin *tug*, *tow*, *touch*] To gather into a narrower compass, as by folding or doubling, to fold in or under, to gather up, to inclose by pushing bed-clothes close around, to stuff or cram —— *v i* To contract, to draw together —— *n*. A horizontal plait or fold made in a garment, to shorten it

tuck, tuk, *n* [From *tucket*] The sound produced by beating a drum, beat

tucker, tuk'er, *n*. One who or that which tucks a sort of frill or ornamental collar round the top of a woman's dress

tucket, tuk'et, *n* [From It. *toccata*, a prelude, fr *toccare*, to touch TOUCH] A flourish on a trumpet, a fanfare (*Shak*)

Tuesday, tūz'dā, *n* [A.Sax. *Tiwesdæg*, that is, Tiw's day, the day of *Tiw*, the Northern Mars, or god of war] The third day of the week

tufa, tuff, tū'fa, tuf, *n* [It *tufa* Fr *tuf*, a kind of porous stone, fr L. *tophus*, tuff tufa] A light porous rock composed of cemented scoriæ and ashes, any porous vesicular rock or stone.

tufaceous, tū-fa'shus, *a*. [See prec] Pertaining to or resembling tufa

tuft tuft, *n* [From Fr *touffe*, a tuft, a thicket, with addition of *t* (comp *graft* and *graff*) fr G *zopf*, Icel *toppr*, a tuft=E. *top* TOP] A collection of small things in a knot or bunch a cluster; a clump, a head of flowers, a slang term for a young nobleman student in some English universities, from the gold *tuft on the cap formerly* worn by them.——*v t* pret & pp *tufted* tuft'ed ppr *tufting* tuft'ing To adorn with tufts or with a tuft

tufted, tuft'ed, *a* Adorned with a tuft or tufts growing in tufts or clusters

tuft-hunter, tuft'hunt-er, *n* [From the slang meaning of *tuft*] A hanger-on or toady in the society of titled persons

tufty, tuft'i *a* Abounding with tufts, growing in clusters bushy

tug, tug, *v t* pret. & pp *tugged*, tugd ppr *tugging*, tug'ing [A.Sax *togian*, fr *teohan*, *teon*, to tug or pull (pret. pl *tugon*, pp *togen*) Icel. *toga*, *tyggia* to draw, akin *tow*, to pull, *tuck*, *tie*] To pull or draw with great effort to haul along, to pull, to pluck to strain at, to drag by means of a steam tug —— *v i* To draw or pull with effort, *to labour, to strive to struggle* —— *n*. A drawing or pulling with force, a pull with the utmost effort, a tug boat

tug-boat, tug'bōt, *n* A steam boat of considerable power used for towing other vessels.

tugger, tug'er, *n*. One who tugs

tug-of-war, tug'or-war, *n* A trial of strength between two parties of men who tug at opposite ends of a rope, each side trying to pull the other over a certain mark

tuition, tū-i'shon, *n* [L *tuitio*, *tuitionis*, guardianship, fr *tueor*, *tuitus*, I see, I look to TUTOR.] Guardianship, instruction, tutorship, the business of teaching

tuitionary, tū-i'shon-a-ri, *a*. Pertaining to tuition.

tulip, tū'lip, *n* [Fr *tulipe*, fr Sp *tulipa*, *tulipan*, It *tulipano*, a tulip fr Turk. *tolipend*, a turban, the name being given to the flower fr its similarity TURBAN] A plant of the lily family cultivated for the beauty of its richly-coloured flowers.

tulipomania, tū'lip-ō-mā'ni a, *n* [*Tulip*, and L *mania*, madness] A violent passion for the cultivation or acquisition of tulips

tulip-tree, tū'lip-trē, *n* A large Amer-



Flower of Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

can tree (genus Liriodendron), bearing flowers resembling the tulip

tulle, tul, *n* A kind of thin silk fabric, originally manufactured at *Tulle*, in France, much used in female head-dresses

tulwar, tul'war, *n* [Hind.] A sabre used in India

tumble, tum'bl, *v i* pret & pp *tumbled*, tum'bld, ppr *tumbling*, tum'bling [Freq of old *tumben* A Sax. *tumbian*, to dance= Dan *tumle*, Sw *tumla*, to tumble, D *tuimelen*, to tumble, G *taumeln* to reel, to stagger also *tummeln*, comp Fr *tomber*, to fall] To roll about one way and the other, to toss the body about, to roll to lose footing and fall, to be precipitated, to play acrobats' tricks —— *v t* To turn over or throw about, to toss over carelessly to disorder, to rumple to throw or fling down, to precipitate, to overturn —— *n*. A fall, a sudden or awkward fall, a somersault, a rolling over

tumbler, tum'bler *n* One who tumbles, one who turns somersaults or performs acrobatic tricks, a large drinking glass, originally one that could not be set on its bottom without tumbling or falling over, a variety of pigeon that tumbles or turns over in flight, a movable piece in a lock

tumblerful, tum'bler-ful, *n* As much as a tumbler can contain

tumbling tum'bling, *n* The act of the verb to tumble, the performances of a tumbler or acrobat

tumbrel, tumbril, tum'brel, tum'bril, *n* [O Fr *turnbrell*, *tombertl*, fr *tomber*, to fall, because tilted up to be emptied, of Germanic origin and akin to *tumble*. TUMBLE.] A dung-cart, a low vehicle with two wheels used by farmers, a covered military cart or carriage for conveying the tools of pioneers, ammunition, &c., a kind of ducking-stool for scolds.

tumefaction, tū-me fak'shon *n* [Fr *tumefaction* fr L. *tumefacio*, *tumefactus* TUMEFY] The act of swelling or rising into a tumour, a tumour a swelling

tumefy tū'me fi, *v t* pret. & pp *tumefied*, tū'me-fīd ppr *tumefying* tū'me-fi-ing [Fr *tumefier*, fr L *tumefacere*—*tumeo*, I swell and *facio*, I make TUMID] To cause to swell; to swell —— *v i*. To swell, to rise in a tumour

tumid, tū'mid, *a*. [Fr *tumide*, L *tumidus* fr *tumeo* I swell, fr root *tu*, seen also in *tuber*, *tuber*, *tumor*, *tumour*, &c Akin *tomb*] Being swollen, enlarged, or distended swelling in sound or sense, pompous inflated, bombastic

tumidity, tū-mid'i-ti, *n* [TUMID] The state of being tumid, a swelled state

tumidly, tū'mid-li, *adv* In a tumid or swelling form

tumidness, tū'mid-nes, *n* The state of being tumid, tumidity

tumour, tumor, tū mor, *n* [L. *tumor*, a tumour, fr *tumeo*, I swell. TUMID] A swelling in some part of the body, a permanent swelling occasioned by a new growth.

tumular, tū'mū ler, *a* [L *tumulus*, a heap] Pertaining to a heap or tumulus.

tumult, tū'mult, *n* [Fr *tumult*, L. *tumultus*, fr *tumeo* I swell. TUMID] A commotion, disturbance, or agitation arising from a number of persons, an uproar, a violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds, irregular or confused motion, high excitement

tumultuary tū-mul'tū a-ri, *a* [L *tumultuarius* TUMULT] Tumultuous, disorderly riotous, confused, agitated

tumultuous, tū mul'tū-us *a* [L. *tumultuosus*, fr *tumultus*, tumult] Full of tumult, conducted with tumult, disorderly, turbulent, noisy, confused, agitated, violent

tumultuously tū mul'tū-us-li, *adv* In a tumultuous manner; with turbulence

tumultuousness, tū mul'tū-us-nes, *n* The state of being tumultuous

tumulus, tū'mū-lus *n*, pl. **tumuli**, tū'mū li. [L., a hillock, fr *tumeo*, I swell TUMID] A mound or large heap of earth; a barrow or artificial burial mound

tun, tun, *n* [A.Sax *tunne* a butt=Icel. Sw and O H G *tunna*, L G *tunne*, D *ton*, G *tonne*, cask, tun, perhaps a Celtic word =Ir and Gael. *tunna*, *tonna*, Fr *tonne*, *tonneau*, a cask. *Ton* is the same word, *tunnel* is a derivative] Any large cask for liquids, a vat, hence, a certain measure or quantity, as the old English *tun* of wine, which contained 4 hogsheads or 252 gallons ——*v t* pret. & pp *tunned*, tund, ppr *tunning*, tun'ing To put into a tun or cask.

tunable, tūn'a-bl, *a* That may be tuned or put in tune harmonious, musical.

tunableness, tūn'a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being tunable

tunably, tūn'a-bli, *adv* In a tunable manner; musically

tundra tun'dra, *n* [Russ] A term applied to the immense stretches of flat boggy country in the arctic parts of Siberia

tune, tūn *n* [A doublet of *tone*] A short air or melody, a series of musical notes in some particular measure, for one voice or instrument, or to be sung or played in concert, *harmony*, *correct intonation in singing or playing* the state of an instrument when it can give the proper sounds, proper state for use or application, frame of mind mood, ht temper or humour ——*v t* pret & pp *tuned*, tūnd, ppr *tuning* tūn'ing To put into tune, to put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds, as a musical instrument to attune to adapt

tuneful tūn'fŭl *a* Full of tune or melody, harmonious, melodious musical

tunefully, tūn'fŭl li, *adv* In a tuneful manner harmoniously, musically

tuneless tūn'les, *a* *Destitute* of tune unmusical, unharmonious, not employed in making music, voiceless

tuner, tūn'er *n* One who tunes, one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments

tungsten, tung'sten, *n* [Sw and Dan *tung* heavy, and *sten*, stone, so named from the density of its ores] A heavy metal of a grayish-white colour —**tungstenic, tungstic**, tung-sten'ik, tung'stik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from tungsten

tunic tū'nik, *n* [Fr *tunique*, fr L. *tunica*, a tunic, perhaps of oriental origin, comp Heb *Lethoneth*, a tunic] A garment worn by the Romans of both sexes under the toga, hence a name for various other garments, an ecclesiastical vestment worn over

the slib a loose ga ment w rn by women an l boy drawn in at the waist and reaching not far below it a short uniform coat worn by soldiers a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ of the body *a natural covering* an integument as of a seed

tunicate tu nik at, *n* [From the coriaceous tunic o mantl] An ascidian or seasquirt

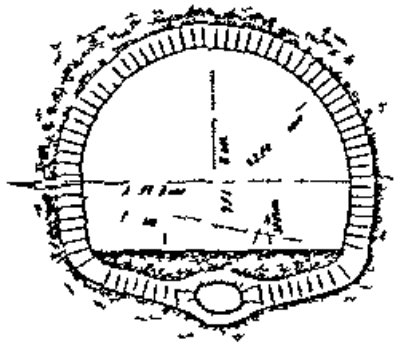
tunicate tunicated tu nik at, tū nik at-ed, *a* Cov red w th a tunic o mem bra coated

tuning tūn ing, *n* The art or operat o of hangi g musical instruments into tune so that they give co rectly mus cal sound

tuning fork tūn ing fork *n* A steel in strument consisting of two prongs and a ha dle, giv ng particular note when struck, an l used for regulating the p tch of oices or musical instruments

tunnage t n aj. TONNAGE

tunnel tun el, *n* (From F *tonnelle* an arbour a t nnel, dim fr *tonne* L.L. *tunna* a cask TUN) A tub lar opening a funnel it a subterranean passage cut through



St. Gothard Tunnel Section sh wi g construction n *soft strata*

a hill, rock, or eminence or und a ri er town, &c to carry a canal, a road, railway &c n an advantageous course an an mal's burrow —*v t* pret. & pp *tu n lled*, t n el l ppr *tun ll y* tun l ng To form a tunnel through o under to d g a tu nel in to form with a tunnel

tunnel net tu el net, *n* A net wide at th mouth and narrow at the oth r end

tunny tun'i, *n* pl. **tunnies**, tun iz (It. *tonno* F *thon*, f L. *thynnus* fr G *thynno* a *tun y fr thyno I dart*) A large fi h of th mackerel tribe mu h used for food common in the Mediterranean

tup t p, *n* (Comp LG *t ppen toppen*, to push, to butt) A ram

Turanian to rā n an, *a* [Per *T ran*, a name for the Turks and kindr l races] A term applied to Fin ish, Turkish, M ngol an and certain other tongues, that are neither Aryan nor Semitic

turban ter'ban *n* [Fr *turban*, Sp and It. *turbante* f Turk *tulbend, dulbend*, Per *dulband*, turban *Tulip* is a form of th s word] A head-dress worn by the Ori tals, consisting of a fez or tarboosh, and a sash or shawl wound roun l it any somewhat imilar head-dress a kind of head-dress worn by ladies

turbaned ter'band, *a* Wearing a tur ban

turbid ter'bid, *a* [L. *turbi lus, fr t rbare*, to trouble or disturb, *fr t bo*, a crowd, an uproar (as n *disturb perturb turbulent*) TROUBLE] Muddy having the lees or sediment disturbed foul with extraneous matter not clear as a liquid

turbidly ter'bid li, *adv* In a turbid man er mu kily

turbidness, turbidity ter'bid-nes, ter bid i ti, *n* State of being turbid muddiness

turbinate te bi-nāt, *a* [From *turbo t rbi la, a top*] *Shaped like a whipping* top, con cal si ral scroll shaped

turbine ter'bin, *n* [L. *t rbo turbinis* that which spins or whirls roun l, a top akin to *turba*, a crow l, an uproa TURBID] A kind of horizo tal wat r wheel, made to ro l e by the water un ler the h fluence of pressure l rived from a fall

turbot, *ter'bot*, *n* [Fr *tu bot* O D *turbot* perhaps fr L. *t bo* a wh pring top from some supposed sim larity hape] A wed known n *highly esteemed European* species of flat-fish, often weigh ng from 70 to 90 lbs.

turbulence turbulency ter'bu l ns, ter'bū len i *n* [L. *t bulentia* See next] State of being tu bulent tumult confusion notous beha our agitation tumult usness subordinat n

turbulent ter'bu lent, *a* [Fr *turbulent*, L *turbul ntus fr turbo* I disturb TURBID] Rel g i vi l t commotion efractory disposed *to insubo dination* and disord r motion dis uerly

turbulently ter'bu lent-li *ad* In a tur bul nt manner

tureen tu en *n* [F om Fr *terrin* a tureen, lit a earth n vessel, *fr terre*=L. *terra*, earth, TERRA] A rath larg and deep dish for holding soup or other liquid food at tal e

turf terf pl. **turfs** terfs now seldom **turves**, tervz [A. Sax *t f*—D an l G Frs. *t rf Icel. Sw and* L.G *torf* Dan *torv* turf.] The grassy layer or sward on the surface of the ground a piece of th s lay r or stratum a p ece of green sward a sod a peaty layer or substance cut an l used as fu l —The turf, the race-course th bus ness of horse-rac g —*v t* p et & pp *tu fed*, terfi pp tu *fing* terfi ng To cover with turf or sod

turfen terf n, *a* Made of turf covered with turf

turfiness terfi-nes, *n* The state of being turfy

turfy terfi, *a* Abound ng with turf hav ng th qualities or appearance of turf f rmed of turf perta ing to the turf or horse racing

turgent *ter'jent a* (L. *turgens tu gentis*, ppr of *tu geo* I swell] Swelling turgid

turgescence te jes ens, *n* [Fr *t rgescence* See next] State of becoming turg d act of welling pompousness inflati n bombast

turgescent, ter jes'ent, *a* [L. *turgescens t rgescntis* ppr of *tu geso fr tu geo* I swell. TURGID] Beg nning to swell, grow i g larg in a swelli g state

turgid ter'jid, *a* [F *t rgid* L. *turgid t s t rg o I sw ll* Root *tu* ibiful] Swell ing swollen bloated distended beyond its natural tate by some internal agent or expa e force flat d, bombastic

turgidity ter jid i-ti, *n* State of being turgid t rgidness bombast inflati n *of* style

turgidly ter'jid li, *adv* In a turgid man ner pompously bombastically

turgidness, ter'jid nes, *n* The state or quality of being turgid distent n beyond *its natural state* inflated manner of writing o speak ng t mbast.

Turk terk *n.* [Turki h name] A m mber of th ruli g race of Turkey a Osmanli

turkey terki, *n* [So named beca we supposed to ha com originally *from T key*] A larg gallinaceous *fowl* found wil l in America the domesticated bird den ed from this stock.

turkey buzzard, turkey vulture terk buz-erd, terki vul-tur *n.* An Am r can *vulture somewhat resembl ng* a tur key

Turkey red, terki-red, *n* [Because originally produced by mashler from *Tu key*] A brilliant nd durable red dye produced by mad ler or alizarin upon cr tton cloth.

Turkey-stone Turkey hone terki-ston, terk hon, *n* A fine-grai ed siliceous stone brought from the Levant, and used for sharpening small cutting instruments.

Turkish terk'ish *a* Pertaining to the Turks o to Turkey

turkois terk iz See TURQUOISE

turmeric ter'mer ik *n.* [Origin unknown] An East In lian plant of the ginger family whose rhizomes yie l a condiment, a yellow dye a l a chemical test *for alkalies*

turmoil ter'moil, *n* [Origin doubtf l comp O Fr *tremouille* a mill hopper fr L. *t mo r* to tremble] Disturbance trouble disquiet molestation by tumult —*v t pret & pp turmoil l* ter'moild ppr *turmoiling* ter'moil ing To harass to disq i et to weary

turn tern *v t* pret. & pp *t rned*, ternd ppr *tu i* tern ing [O Fr *turner torne* Fr *tourner* to turn also A.Sax. *turnit n*, to turn f L. *tornar* to turn in a la he (n later ti nes to turn in various senses) f *tornus* a lath fr Gr *tornos* a turn r's chisel sam root as L. *tero tritum* (F *trit*) I grind, &c. Gr *tetrō* I pierce akin *tour tournam t tornatio d tour &c*] T cause to move round on a centre or axis, or similarly to this to put into c rcular motion to rotate or revol e to shape by means of a lathe to direct or put into a d fferent way course direction c hannel to cause to l ove or be directed diff rently to direct to alte in course to aim or level to cause t go to send to blunt or dull to ap ply or d vote to put, as to some use or purpose to h ft o change with respect *to top, bottom tro t, back sides, or* the like to r erse to invert to l rng the in sil of out to change to another opinion or party to con ert to translate to alter into so nething else to metamorphose to transform transmute change to alter or cha ge, as colour, to vary to rev l e or pond r to consi ler and recon sider to hang from a fresh, sweet, or n tural condit on to cause to *ferment* become sou or th ckle to put, bring or place n a certa n state or co n lition.—To turn aside to ward off to a ert.—To turn aw y to d miss to a ert.—T turn down, to fold or doub l down. —T turn off, to dismiss or put away to st nt off as by a stopcock valve, &c —T turn on, to admit, as by n eans of a stopcock or val e —To turn out, to driv out to furnish in a complete state —To turn ove to shift over in post on to o erturn to do business to the amount of —To turn up to d g up to place w th the face upwa d to ref r to in a book —T turn the back, to turn away to flee —To turn a corner to go or pass r und it —To turn an en my's flank, its position, &c to manoeuvre so as to attack him from behin l or on the side —T turn o head or brain, to make one gi ldy or dizzy to infatuate —T turn the stomach, to cause nausea, disgust, or loathing —*v i* To ha a circular m tion to move round to revol e o rotate *fig* to depen l, as on a special p int or circu nstance to hinge to move the body face or head in another direction to change position or posture to retrace on a ste s to go or come back to return to offer opposition to how ight to take an opposite or another course to be directed or have a certain direction to have recourse to be tak one's *self* to be transformed *or transmuted* to be converted in a g neral sense to become to grow to change from a fresh or good condition to becom sour or sp il d, as milk wine, cider to become dizzy r giddy as the head or brain, to reel to become nauseated o qualmish, as the stomach to becom i clined in another direct on to hange from ebb to flow or from flow to eb as the tide to have a conse q ence to result —To turn out, to prove in the result or issue *to terminate to result.* —T turn up to come to l ght to occur to offer itself by chance —*n* The act of turning a rev lut on or rot tion a round the po nt or place of deviation from a line or course, a bend a fi xure an angle a short walk, promenade, or excursion *an* alteration of course new direction or tendency change or alteration generally vicissitude opportunity enjoyed in alternation with

another or others, or in rotation, due chance, time, or opportunity occasion, occasional act of kindness or malice, purpose, requirement, use, exigence, form, shape, or mould manner, fashion, character or temper, a short spell, as of work, a nervous shock, as from alarm or sudden excitement, in *mus* the sign ∾ indicating a certain way of playing a group of notes —**By turns**, one after another, alternately, at intervals —**In turn**, in due order of succession —**To take turns**, to take each other's place alternately

urn-coat, tern'kōt, *n* One who meanly forsakes his party or principles

urn-cock, tern'kok, *n* A man connected with a public water supply who turns on the water for the mains, regulates fire plugs, &c

urner, tern'er, *n* One who turns, one who forms things with a lathe

urnery, tern'e rı, *n* The art of a turner, the art of forming things by the lathe, *things* made by a turner or in the lathe

urning, tern'ing, *n* Act of one who turns, a turn a bend or flexure, the place where one road or street diverges from another, the art or operation of shaping articles in a lathe

urning-lathe, tern'ing-lāтн, *n* A lathe used by turners to shape their work

urning-point, tern'ing point, *n* The point on which a thing turns, the point at which a deciding change takes place

urnip, tɛr'nip, *n* [From *tur*, of unknown origin and A Sax *naep*, a turnip, fr L *napus*, a kind of turnip] A plant of the cabbage genus, much cultivated on account of its bulbous esculent root, used for culinary purposes, but chiefly for feeding cattle

urnip-fly, ter'nip flı, *n* One of those



Striped Turnip-fly (*Haltica nemorum*) *a a*, Natural size *b b*, Magnified *c*, Larva, natural ize

flies or winged insects that are injurious to turnips, especially by eating the leaves

urnkey, tern'kē, *n* [Lit one who *turns keys* in locks] A person who has charge of the keys of a prison for opening and fastening the doors

urn-out, *tern'out*, *n* A coming forth, persons who have come out on some particular occasion, an equipage, a horse or horses and carriage, the net quantity of produce yielded.

urn-over, tern'ō-ver, *n* The act or result of turning over, the amount of money turned over or drawn in a business

urnpike, tern'pīk, *n* [Originally a turning frame with *pikes* or *spikes* projecting] A turnstile, a gate on a road to stop traffic till toll is paid, a toll bar or toll gate, a turnpike-road.

urnpike-road, *tern'pīk rōd*, *n* A road on which there are turnpikes or toll gates.

urn-screw, tern'skrō *n* A screw-driver

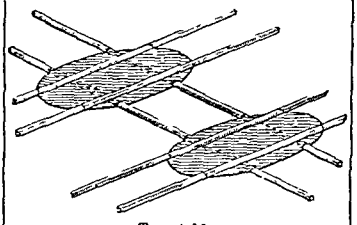
urnsole turnsol, tern'sōl, *n* [Fr *tournesol*, fr *tourner*, to turn, and L *sol* the sun] A plant whose flower turns toward the sun, a plant the juice of which is turned blue by ammonia and air, and which serves as a test for acids

urnspit, tern'spit, *n* A person who turns a spit a variety of dog formerly employed to drive a wheel and so turn the spit for roasting meat.

urnstile, tern'stīl *n* A post at some passage surmounted by horizontal arms which move round as a person pushes through

urnstone, tern'stōn, *n* A bird of the plover family, that turns over small stones in search of worms, &c.

urn-table, tern'tā bl, *n* A revolving platform for shifting railway carriages from



Turn table

one line of rails to another, or for reversing engines on the same line

turpentine, ter'pen tīn, *n* [D *terpentyn*, O Fr *turbentine*, turpentine, fr L L *terbentina* turpentine, fr L *terebinthus*, Gr *terebinthos*, the terebinth or turpentine-tree] A resinous substance, combined with an essential oil, flowing naturally or by incision from trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, &c, also, the oil distilled from this, called more correctly oil or spirit of turpentine, and familiarly *turps*

turpentine-tree, ter'pen tīn trē, *n* The name of trees (genus Pistacia) that yield turpentine terebinth

turpitude, ter'pi-tūd, *n* [L *turpitudo*, baseness fr *turpis*, foul, base, root doubtful] Inherent baseness or vileness, shameful wickedness, moral depravity

turps, terps, *n* See TURPENTINE

turquoise, ter'koiz, *n* [Fr *turquoise*, lit *Turkish* stone, so called because brought originally from Turkey, Fr *Turque*] A greenish blue or blue opaque precious stone, a favourite gem in rings &c

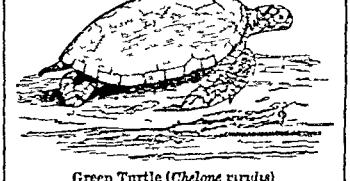
turret, tu'ret, *n* [O Fr *tourette*, dim of *tour*, a tower, fr L *turris*, a tower TOWER] A little tower on a larger building, often at the angle of a wall, &c, a strong cylindrical iron structure rising from the deck of an iron-clad vessel

turreted, tu'ret-ed, *a* Furnished with turrets, formed like a tower

turret-ship, tu'ret-ship, *n* An armour plated ship of war having on the deck heavy guns mounted within one or more strong iron turrets, which are made to rotate

turtle, ter'tl, *n* [A. Sax. *turtle*, a corruption of L *turtur*, a turtle-dove, whence also D *tortel*, G *turtel*, Icel *turtil*, perhaps a name imitative of its cry] A species of small pigeon regarded as a type of conjugal affection Also called *Turtle-dove*

turtle, ter'tl *n* [Probably a corruption of *tortoise*, or Sp *tortuga*, a tortoise] The sea-



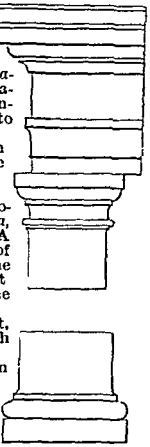
Green Turtle (*Chelone viridis*)

tortoise, especially the species called the green turtle the flesh of which is so much prized as a luxury

turtle-dove, ter'tl-duv, *n* The turtle, especially the European pigeon of this name

turtle-soup, ter'tl sōp, *n* A rich soup made with the flesh of the turtle or sea-tortoise

Tuscan, tus'kan, *a* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy designating one of the five orders of architecture, which admits of no ornaments, and the columns of which are never fluted generally regarded as a variety of the Doric —*n* An inhabitant of Tuscany, the Tuscan order, the Tuscan dialect of Italian



Tuscan Order

tush, tush, an *exclamation indicating* impatience, rebuke, or contempt, and equivalent to pshaw! be silent!

tush, tush, *n* [A form of *tusk*] A tusk, the canine tooth of a horse

tusk, tusk, *n* [A. Sax *tusc*, *tux*, a tusk, probably for *twisc*, fr *twa*, two, or akin to *tooth*] A long prominent tooth of certain animals, as the boar, walrus, elephant &c usually a canine tooth

tusked, **tusky**, tuskt, tusk'ı, *a* Furnished with tusks

tusker, tusk'er, *n* An elephant that has its tusks developed

tussilago, tus-ı-lā'-gō, *n* [L, fr *tussis*, a cough, being used for the cure of coughs] Colt's-foot

tussle, tus'l, *n* [A form of *tousle*] A struggle, a conflict, a scuffle

tussock, tus'ok, *n* [Modified from older *tusle*, *tushe*, a tuft, a bush, comp *Dan dusk*, a tuft] A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass

tussock-grass, tus'ok gras, *n* A grass of the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, &c., which grows in great tufts or tussocks, a valuable food for cattle

tut, tut, an *exclamation* synonymous with *tush*

tutelage, tū'tel āj, *n* [From L *tutēla*, protection, fr *tueor*, *tutus*, I defend (whence also *tutor*, *tuition*)] Guardianship, protection, state of being under a guardian

tutelar, **tutelary**, tū'tel er, tū'tel a rı, *a* [L *tutelāris* See prec] Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing, guardian, protecting

tutor, tū'tor *n* [L, a defender, a guardian, fr *tueor*, I defend TUTELAGE] A guardian, in Scotland, the legal guardian of a boy under fourteen or a girl under twelve a private instructor, a teacher or instructor in anything, in the English universities, a fellow of some college or hall who superintends the studies of the undergraduates —*v t* pret & pp *tutored* tū'tord, ppr *tutoring*, tū'tor-ing To instruct, to discipline

tutorage tū'tor āj *n* [*Tutor* and *-age*] The office of a tutor or guardian, guardianship

tutoress, tū'tor es, *n* [*Tutor* and *-ess*] A female tutor, an instructress a governess.

tutorial, tū tō'rı al, *a* [TUTOR.] Belonging to or exercised by a tutor or instructor

tutorship, tū'tor ship, *n* The office of a tutor

tuyere, twı yār' or tu yār', *n* [Fr *tuyère*, akin to *tuyau*, a pipe] The nozzle or the pipe that introduces the blast into a blast-furnace.

twaddle, twod'l, *v ı* pret & pp *twaddled*, twod'ld, ppr *twaddling*, twod'ling [Older form *twattle*, also *twittle*, *twittle-twattle* an imitative word like *tattle*, *twitter*, &c] To talk much in a weak and silly manner, to prate, to chatter, to prose —*n* Empty, silly talk, foolish chat, gabble, one who twaddles

twaddler, twod'ler, *n* One who twaddles or utters twaddle

twaddly, twod'li, *a* Consisting of twaddle

twain, twān, *a* [Formerly *tweyne*, *tweyen*, &c., fr A. Sax. *twegen*, fr *twā*, two=O Fris *twene*, Dan *tvende*, G *zween* TWO] Two,

—n. A pair a couple. [Obsolete unless in poetry.]

twang twang, v.t. pret. & pp. *twanged*, twanging ppr *twanging*. [Imitative of sound.] To sound with a sharp ringing noise to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled.—v.t. To make to sound sharply as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly.—n. A sharp quick vibrating sound, as of a bowstring an affected modulation of the voice a kind of nasal sound.

twangle twang'gl, v.t. pret. & pp. *twangled*, twanggling ppr *twangling*. [Freq. of *twang*.] To twang to twang frequently to make a similar but lighter sound than a twang.

twank twangk, n. [Imitative of a more abrupt sound than *twang*.] A sharp twang sound.

twas twoz, a contraction of *It was*.

twattle twot'l, v.i. and n. An older form of *Twaddle*.

tweak, twēk, v.t. pret. & pp. *tweaked*, twēkt ppr *tweaking* twēking. [A Sax. *twiccian*, to twitch, LG *twikken*, D *zwikken*, G *zwicken* an older form of *twitch*.] To twitch, to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk.—n. A sharp pinch or jerk a twitch.

tweed, twēd, n. [Originally called *tweel*, that is *twill*, but this name was misread into *tweed* when the goods were sent to London, the idea being that they were so called from being made on the banks of the *Tweed*.] A twilled woollen fabric principally for men's wear made in mixed colours.

tweezer-case twē'zer kās, n. A case for carrying tweezers.

tweezers, twē'zerz, n. pl. [Formerly *tweezes*, f. *tweeze*, a surgeon's box of instruments, a case for scissors, penknife, &c., fr. Fr. *etuis*, pl. of *etui*, O.F. *estui*, a case or sheath (of Germanic origin).] Small pincers used to pluck out hairs, &c. small forceps.

twelfth, twelfth, a. [A. Sax. *twelfta*. TWELVE.] The second after the tenth being one of twelve equal parts of anything.—n. One of twelve equal parts of a thing.

Twelfth-day twelfth'dā, n. The twelfth day after Christmas the festival of the Epiphany.

Twelfth-night, twelfth'nīt, n. The evening of the festival of the Epiphany the evening of Twelfth-day formerly an occasion of popular festivity.

twelve twelv, n. [A. Sax. *twelf*—O Sax. *twelif* O Frs. *twelef* D *twaalf* Icel. *tólf* Goth. *twalf* OHG *zwelif* the *zwalf* formed similarly to *eleven*, the elements being *two*, and a suffix meaning left, or remaining. ELEVEN.] Ten and two more.—a. The number which consists of ten and two twice six a dozen a symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or xii.

twelve-month twelv'munth, n. A year.

twelve penny twelv'pen-i, a. Sold for or costing a shilling.

twentieth twen'ti-eth, a. [A. Sax. *twentigotha*. TWENTY.] The ordinal of twenty.—n. One of twenty equal parts of a thing.

twenty twen'ti, a. [A. Sax. *twentig* fr. *twegen*, two, *tēon* and *-tig* ten *-tig* being cog. with L. *decem*, ten fr. *pe* in D and L. *twenty* G *zwanzig*, Goth. *twaitigus*.] Two tens, or twice ten proverbially an indefinite number.

twenty fold, twen'ti fōld, a. Twenty times as many.

twibill, twī'bil, n. [A. Sax. *twibill* fr. *twi* two and *bill* bill, an axe, a bill.] A kind of double axe or mattock.

twice twīs, *adv.* [A. Sax. *twiges*, fr. A. Sax. *twi*, *twy* two or double—*twies* like *thrice* being an adverbial genitive.] Two times doubly.

twice-told, twīs'tōld, a. Related or told twice.

twiddle twid'l, v.t. pret. & pp. *twiddled* twidld ppr *twiddling* twidling. [Origin doubtful.] To twirl in a small way to touch lightly or play with to fiddle with.—v.i. To play with a tremulous quivering motion.

twig, twig, n. A. Sax. *twigge*, twiga, pl. of *tw z* a twig akin to *twa*, two, alluding to the bifurcation of the branch at a twig L.G. *twig* D *twijg* G *zweig* a twig. Two.] A small shoot or branch of a tree othe plant.

twig, twig, v.t. pret. & pp. *twigged*, twigging ppr *twigging*. [Ir. and Gael. *tuig* to perceive, discern.] To take notice of to observe to understand. [Colloq.]—v.i. To see to apprehend or understand. [Colloq.]

twiggy twig'gi, a. [*Twig* and *y*.] Full of twigs abounding with shoots.

twilight twī'līt, n. [From *twi* double (as in *twin*. A. Sax. *twi* akin to *tvā*, *tu* and *light*.] The faint light of the sun reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise or crepuscular light any faint light dubious or uncertain dew medium, *twilight* n.—a. Faint obscure crepuscular imperfectly illuminated seen or done by twilight.

twill, twil, v.t. pret. & pp. *twilled* twild ppr *twilling* twiling. [Same as LG. *twillen*, to make double akin to *twillich*, twill, also akin *twin*, *two* *twice* *twig* and the prefix *two* of *twilight* *twibill*.] To weave so as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance upon the surface of the cloth.—n. A variety of textile fabric with a kind of diagonal ribbed surface the surface of this kind.

twin, twin, n. [A. Sax. *ge-twin*, double *getwinne* twins, fr. *twi*, two so Icel. *tvennr* a pair G. *zwilling* a twin akin *twill*, *two* *twice*, &c.] One of two born together one very much resembling another one of a pair or couple. The Twins, a constelation and sign of the zodiac Gemini.—a. Being one of two born at a birth very much resembling someth ng else being the individuals of a pair two fold double.

twin born, twin'born, a. Born as a twin or twins.

twin brother twin'bruth-ėr n. One of two brothers who are twins.

twine twin, n. [A. Sax. *twin* twine, lit a double thread, fr. *twi*, two so D *twijn*, twine *twijnen*, to twine, Icel. *tvinna* to double, to twine TWIN.] A twisted thread, a strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together a twist a convolution embrace act of winding round.—v.t. pret. & pp. *twined*, twind ppr *twining* twining. To twist to form by twisting or intertwisting to weave to encircle to coil, to embrace, to entwine to wrap closely about.—v.i. To wind to bend, to make turns to coil to grow by convolutions or spirals.

twinge twinj, v.t. pret. & pp. *twinged* twinjd ppr *twinging* twinjing. [Akin to Icel. *thvinga*, to wring down, to oppress Dan. *tvinge* D *zwingen* to constrain.] To affect with a sharp sudden pain to torment with sharp darting pains to pinch, to tweak.—v.i. To have a sudden, sharp local pain.—n. A sudden, sharp pain a short, darting, local pain a pinch a tweak.



Twining Stems. 1 Convolvulus 2, Hop

twining twining, p.a. Twisting or winding about growing spirally around a stem, branch or prop.

twinkle twingk'l, v.i. pret. & pp. *twinkled*, twingk'ld ppr *twinkling*, twingk'ling. [A. Sax. *twinclian*, to twinkle, a dim. and freq. corresponding to *twincan* (?) O.L. *twinken*, G. *zwinken*, to wink with the eyes nasalized forms corresponding to *twicā*.] To wink repeatedly to sparkle to glitter to flash at intervals to shine with a tremulous intermitted, or broken quivering light to scintillate.—n. A wink a gleam or sparkle of the eye or of a star a twinkling.

twinkling twingk'ling n. The act of that which twinkles a quick movement of the eye a wink the time taken up in winking the eye an instant a flash of time the scintillation of the stars.

twinling twin'ling, n. [*Twin* and *-ling*.] A twin lamb.

twinned twind, a. [From *twin*.] Produced at one birth, like twins united.

twin-screw twin'skrū, n. A steam-vessel fitted with two propellers on separate shafts.

twin-sister twin'sis-ter n. One of two sisters who are twins.

twirl, twerl, v.t. pret. & pp. *twirled* twerld ppr *twirling*. [Altered to *Prov. twiverren*, to twirl, D *dwarrel*, a whirling, *dwarlen*, to whirl, O.G. *twirel*, what turns rapidly.] To whirl round with great velocity to move or turn round with rapidity to spin to twiddle.—v.i. To be whirled round with rapidity to revolve with velocity.—n. A rapid whirl a rapid circular motion twist convolution.

twist, twist, n. [A. Sax. *twist* a cord, from stem of *twa* two hence allied to *twine*, *twill*, *twig* &c. similarly LG and D. *twist*, Dan. and Sw. *twist* G. *zwist* discord, division in two parties.] Something twisted or formed by twining, as a cord, thread, &c. a roll a roll or rope of tobacco, a spiral a spiral turn a peculiar turn of the hair convolution flexure contortion, spiral in the bore of a gun certain mental or moral bent or tendency.—v.t. pret. & pp. *twisted*, twisted ppr *twisting* twisting. To form into a twist or cord to form by twining strands together to make by spinning to twine to form into a thread, to contort to bend to crook spirally to wreathe to insinuate to pervert to wrest to turn from the true form or meaning.—v.i. To be united by winding to be twisted, to wreathe or coil to curl to bend to have a winding course to crook.

twister twist'er n. One that twists an instrument for twisting.

twit, twit, v.t. pret. & pp. *twitted* twited ppr *twitting* twiting. [Shortened from old *atwite* *atwiten* A. Sax. *ætwitan*, to twit, reproach—*æt* at, and *witan*, to blame = *Sw. vite*, blame akin to Icel. *vita*, to know.] To reproach to taunt to upbraid, as for some previous act.

twitch, twich, v.t. pret. & pp. *twitched*, twicht ppr *twitching* twiching. [A form of *tweak*.] To pull or pluck with a sudden jerk to tug to snatch.—v.i. To be suddenly contracted, as a muscle.—n. A sudden pull with a jerk a short quick pull a short spasmodic contraction of a muscle.

twitcher twich'er n. One that twitches.

twitter twit'er v.i. pret. & pp. *twittered*, twittered ppr *twittering* twitering. [Imitative of sound, like G. *zwitschern*, D. *kwetteren*, to twitter.] To utter small, tremulous, intermitted notes, as certain birds do to chirp.—n. A chirp or continued chirping as the sounds uttered by swallows.

twitter twit'er n. One who twits.

twittering, twit'er-ing, n. The chirping noise or sounds made by birds.

twittingly twiting-li, *adv.* So as to twit or taunt.

'twixt twikst, a contraction of betwixt.

two tō, a. [A. Sax. *twa* two-fold, *twar twā* G. th. *zwei*, D *twee* G. *zwei*, Rus. *dwa* Lith. *du*, L. and C. *du* Ir. and Gael. *da*, *do* Per. *do*, Hind. *da*, *don*, Skr. *dvi*, *dwau*, all meaning two; root unknown. *Twain*, *twine* *twill*, *twain*, *twist*, &c., are connected.]

One and one together, twice one ——n. The number which consists of one and one, the symbol representing it, as 2 or II.

two-decker, tō'dek-er, *n* A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks.

two-edged, to'ejd, *a* Having two edges, or edges on both sides

two-faced, to'fāst, *a* Having two faces, insincere, given to equivocation or double-dealing

two-fold, to'fōld, *a* Double, consisting of two of the same kind.——adv Doubly, in a double degree

two-handed, to'hand-ed *a* Having two hands, used or wielded by both hands.

two-headed, to'hed-ed, *a* Having two heads

two-legged, to'legd, *a* Having two legs.

two-masted, to'mast-ed, *a* Having two masts.

twopence, tup'ens, *n* Two pennies, a small silver coin formerly current

twopenny, tup'en-i, *a* Of the value of twopence, hence, of little worth, insignificant

two-ply, to'pli, *a* Made of two strands, as cord, or two thicknesses, as cloth, carpets &c

twy-natured, twī'nā-tūrd, *a* [Prefix *twy=twi-*, as in *twilight*] Double natured, having an animal and non-animal nature combined. [*Tenn*]

tympan, tim'pan, *n* [Fr *tympan*, L *tympanum*, fr Gr *tympanon*, *typanon*, a drum, fr *typtō*, I beat] A drum}, a tympanum in certain printing presses a frame covered with parchment or cloth to soften and equalize the pressure on a sheet that is being printed.

tympanic tim pan'ik, *a* Like a tympanum or drum, in *anat* pertaining to the tympanum

tympanites, tim-pa-nī'tez, *n.* [L *tympanites*, fr *tympanum* a drum TYMPAN] A distension of the abdomen from a morbid collection of air in the intestines

tympanitic, tim pa-nit'ik, *a* Relating to or affected with tympanites.

tympanitis tim pa-nī'tis, *n* [*Tympanum* and *-itis*] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear or tympanum

tympanum tim'pa-num, *n* pl. **tympana** tim'pa na [TYMPAN] In *anat* the drum of the ear, in *arch* the triangular space forming the main area of a pediment

type, tīp, *n* [Fr *type*, fr L *typus*, fr Gr *typos*, a blow, an impression a mark, a type, a model &c, fr root of *tuptō*, I strike] A distinguishing mark stamp, or sign, an emblem, an allegorical or symbolic representation of some object called the *antitype*, a symbol, what prefigures something else, an example of any class considered as suited to represent the class the ideal representative of a group, an embodiment, a distinctive plan of structure, the model or pattern from which a copy is made, a standard, an ideal, a rectangular piece of metal, wood, or other hard material having a raised letter, figure, or other character on the upper end, which, when inked, is used to make impressions on paper and other smooth surfaces such types collectively —In type, set up, ready for printing



Type

type-founder, tīp'found er, *n* A person who manufactures printing type

type-metal, tīp'me-tal, *n* An alloy of lead antimony, and tin, used in making printing types.

type-setter, tīp'set-er, *n* One who sets up type a compositor, a type-setting machine

type-setting, tīp'set-ing, *n* The act or process by which type is set up ready to be printed from.

type-writer, tip'rīt-er, *n* A machine used as a substitute for the pen, and by which the letters are produced by the impression of inked types

typhoid, tī'foid *a* [*Typhus* and *-oid*] Pertaining to or resembling typhus.—Typhoid fever, a serious fever characterized by abdominal pains and diarrhœa, known also as *Enteric* and *Gastric Fever*

typhoon, tī fon', *n* [From Chinese *tai-fong* great wind, influenced by Gr *typhōn*, a whirlwind] One of the violent hurricanes which rage on the coasts of China and Japan from May to November

typhous tī'fus, *a* Relating to typhus

typhus, tī'fus, *n* [Gr *typhos*, smoke, stupor, fr *typhō*, I smoke, stupefy] A dangerous fever, contagious or infectious, and often epidemic, characterized by great prostration of strength, and an eruption of a deep livid colour on the skin, formerly known as hospital fever, jail fever, &c.

typic tip'ik, *a* Same as *Typical*

typical, tip'ik al, *a* [Fr *typique*, Gr *typikos*] Pertaining to a type, forming or serving as a type, emblematic, symbolic, serving to prefigure, figurative, representative

typically, tip'ik al li, *adv* In a typical manner, by way of image, symbol, or resemblance symbolically

typification, tip'i-fi-kā"shon, *n* Act of typifying

typifier, tip'i-fī-er, *n* One who typifies

typify, tip'i fi, *v t* pret & pp *typified* tip'i-fid, ppr *typifying*, tip'i fi ing [*Type* and *-fy*] To serve as a type of, to represent by an image form model or resemblance, to prefigure to exemplify

typographer, tī pog'raf er, *n* [From *typography*] A printer who prints from types

typographic, typographical, tī-po-graf'ik, tī-po graf'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to typography or printing

typographically, tī-po-graf'ik al li, *adv* In a typographic manner by means of type

typography, tī-pog'ra-fi, *n* [Fr *typographie*, fr Gr *typos*, type and *graphō* I write] The art of printing, the art or the operation of setting up types and of taking impressions from them, style of printing

typology, tī pol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *typos*, type, form, and *logos* discourse] A discourse on types, the doctrine of types in Scripture

tyrannic, tī ran'ik *n* Tyrannical.

tyrannical, tī-ran'ik al *a* [Fr *tyrannique*, fr Gr *tyrannikos*, fr *tyrannos*, a tyrant] Pertaining to or acting as a tyrant, unjustly severe in government, oppressive to subordinates, despotic, cruel

tyrannically, tī-ran'ik al li, *adv* In a tyrannical manner, oppressively

tyrannicide, tī-ran'i sīd, *n* [L *tyrannicidium*, the act, *tyrannicida*, the actor, fr *tyrannus* a tyrant, and *cædo*, I kill] The act of killing a tyrant, one who kills a tyrant

tyrannize, tī'ran īz, *v i* pret & pp *tyrannized*, tī'ran īzd ppr *tyrannizing*, tī'ran-īz-ing [Fr *tyranniser*, Gr *tyrannizein* TYRANT] To act the tyrant, to exercise arbitrary power, to rule with unjust and oppressive severity often with *over*

tyrannous, tī'ran us, *a* Tyrannical, unjustly severe oppressive

tyrannously, tī'ran-us-li, *adv* In a tyrannous manner

tyranny, tī'ran i, *n* [Fr *tyrannie*, Gr *turannia*, fr *tyrannos* a tyrant.] The rule of a tyrant despotic exercise of power, cruel government, severity, oppression

tyrant, tī'rant, *n* [O Fr *tiran*, *tirant*, fr L *tyrannus*, fr Gr *tyrannos*, a lord a despotic ruler The final *t* has been added, as in *pheasant*, *peasant*, &c] Originally one who seized the reins of power without the consent of the people or at the expense of the existing government a usurper, a despot, an irresponsible ruler, hence, a monarch or other ruler who uses power to oppress those under him, a cruel sovereign or master, an oppressor

Tyrian ti'ri-an, *a* Pertaining to Tyre the ancient Phœnician city —Tyrian purple, a celebrated purple dye formerly prepared at Tyre from a shell fish

tyro tiro, tī'rō, *n* , pl. **tyros, tiros**, tī'rōz [L *tiro* a recruit, a young soldier] A beginner in learning anything, one new to the practice of anything, a raw hand, a novice

Tyrolese, tī'rol-ēz or tī'rol-ēz, *a* Belonging to the Tyrol or Tirol ——n. sing and pl. A native or natives of the Tyrol

tzar, tzarina, tsar, tsa re'na Same as *Czar, Czarina*

U.

U The twenty first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet

ubiety, ū-bī'e ti, *n* [From L *ubi*, where] The state of being somewhere

ubiquitous, ū bi'kwi tus, *a* [UBIQUITY] Existing or being everywhere, omnipresent.

ubiquitously, ū-bi'kwi tus li *adv* In a ubiquitous manner

ubiquity, ū bi'kwi-ti, *n* [Fr *ubiquité* fr L *ubique*, everywhere, fr *ubi* where] Existence in all places or every where at the same time omnipresence

udder ud'er, *n* [A Sax *uder* udder=O Fris *uder*, O H G *ûtar G euter* D *uijer*, udder cog L *uber*, Gr *outhar Skr udhar* an udder] The glandular organ or bag of cows and other quadrupeds in which the milk is produced for the nourishment of their young

udometer, ū-dom'e ter, *n* [L *udus*, moist, wet and Gr *metron*, measure] A pluviometer, a rain gauge

ugh u *interj* An expression of horror or recoil usually accompanied by a shudder

ugilly, ug'li li, *adv* In an ugly manner

ugliness ug'li nes *n* State or quality of being ugly, the opposite of *beauty*

ugly ug'li *a* [O E *uggely uglike* fr Icel *uggligr* dreadful, terrible, fr *uggr* fear and *-ligr*=E. *-like*, *-ly* akin Icel *vagga* to fear, E. *awe*] The opposite of beautiful repulsive to look at disagreeable in appearance repulsive hideous morally repulsive hateful ill-omened.—n. A kind of sun-shade worn by ladies in front of their bonnets.

uhlan, ulan oo'lan *n* [G *uhlan* fr Polish *ulan* a lancer fr *ula*, a lance] A name given to light cavalry soldiers in some European armies.

ukase ū kās', *n* [Pus.] An edict or order emanating from the Russian government, any similar edict

ulcer ul'ser, *n* [Fr *ulcere*, fr L *ulcus*, *ulceris* an ulcer or sore, akin to Gr *hellos* an ulcer or wound] A sore that has continued for some time, and is attended with discharge

ulcerate, ul'ser āt *v t* pret & pp *ulcerated*, ul'ser āt-ed ppr *ulcerating*, ul'ser āt-ing [L *ulcero ulceratus* ULCER.] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers.——v i. To be formed into an ulcer: to become ulcerous.

ulceration, ul ser ā'shon, *n* [Fr *ulceration*, L *ulceratio*] The process of ulcerating growth of an ulcer an ulcer

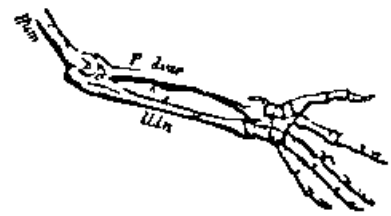
ulcered ul'serd, *a* Having become an ulcer, ulcerated.

ulcerous ul'ser us, *a* Having the nature or character of an ulcer affected with an ulcer or with ulcers

uliginous ū-lij'i-nus, *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, f. *uligo uliginis*, ooz, moisture.] Muddy, oozy, slimy.

uliginose ū-lij'i-nōs, *a.* [O. Fr. *aillag*, the filling up of leaky wine-vessels, f. *oeil*, the eye (see OCULAR).] The quantity that a cask wants of being full.

ulna. ul'na, *n.* [L. *ulna*, the elbow, the arm, an ell: see ELL.] The larger of the two



Bones of the Forearm and Hand.

bones of the forearm, which bears the radius.

ulnar ul'nar, *a.* Pertaining to the ulna.

ulotrichous ū-lot'ri-kus, *a.* [Gr. *oulothrix*, f. *oulos*, curly, woolly, and *thrix*, hair.] Pertaining to the woolly-haired races of man.

ulster ul'ster, *n.* A long loose overcoat, originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster.

ulterior ul-tē'ri-or, *a.* [L. comparative from *ulter*, beyond, further: see ULTRA.] Lying beyond or on the further side; not at present in view or consideration; more remote; distant; not allowed; reserved.

ultimate ul'ti-māt, *a.* [From *ultimus*, last, furthest, superl. of *ulter*, further: see ULTERIOR.] Furthest; most remote; last of a series; final; extreme; terminating; arrived at as a final result; such that we cannot go beyond it; incapable of further resolution or analysis.

ultimately ul'ti-māt-li, *adv.* As an ultimate result; finally; at last; in the end or last consequence.

ultimatum ul-ti-mā'tum, *n.* pl. **ultimata** or **ultimatums**. [L. ULTIMATE.] The last offer; the final proposition, conditions, or terms offered as the basis of a treaty or agreement; any final proposition or conclusion which being rejected may be followed by war.

ultimo ul'ti-mō, *a.* [L. *mo mense*, in the last month.] Last, as distinguished from the current or any other month; usually contracted to

ultra ul'tra, *prefix*, *a.*, and *n.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, akin to *ulterior*, *ultimus*, *O. Lage* is from this word.] A Latin preposition used as a prefix in senses of beyond, exceedingly, in a high degree, as an adjective beyond due limit, extreme, as noun one who advocates holding extreme views or measures.

ultraism ul'tra-izm, *n.* [*Ultra* and *-ism*.] The principles of men who advocate extreme measures.

ultraist ul'tra-ist, *n.* [*Ultra* and *-ist*.] One who advocates extreme measures, an extremist.

ultramarine ul'tra-ma-rēn', *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine.] Situated or being beyond the sea. —*n.* A beautiful blue pigment formed of the mineral lapis-lazuli.

ultramontane ul-tra-mon'tān, *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *montanus*, *f. mons*, *montis*, a mountain, MOUNT.] Lying beyond the mountains or mountains; thus France, with regard to Italy is an ultramontan country, or Italy with regard to France; belonging to the Italian or ultra party in the Church of Rome. —*n.* One who belongs to the Italian or ultra-papal party in the Church of Rome.

ultramontanism, ul-tra-mon'tān-izm, *n.* [*Ultramontane* and *-ism*.] The views of that party in the Church of Rome who extol the power and influence of the pope.

ultramontanist, ul-tra-mon'tān-ist, *n.* One of the ultramontane party.

ultramundane ul-tra-mun'dān, *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *mundanus*: see MUNDANE.] Lying beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

ultrone ul'trōn, *adv.* [L. *ultroneus*, f. *ultro*, of one's own accord, akin to *ulter*.] Spontaneously; voluntary.

ululate ū'lū-lāt, *pret.* & *pp.* **ululated**, *ppr.* **ululating**. [L. *ululo*, *ululatum*, I howl.] To howl, as a dog or wolf.

umbel, um'bel, *n.* [L. *umbella*, a little shade, dim. of *umbra*, a shade: see UMBRAGE.] In botany, a mode of inflorescence which consists of a number of flower-stalks or peduncles springing from a common centre, each bearing a single flower, as in the



Umbel of Hemlock.

hemlock.

umbellate, um'bel-lāt, **umbellated**, *a.* Bearing umbels; having the form of an umbel.

umbelliferous, um-bel-lif'e-rus, *a.* [L. *umbella*, a little shade, an umbel, and *fero*, I bear.] Producing or bearing umbels; applied to an extensive and important natural order of plants: see UMBEL.

umber um'ber, *n.* [From L. *umbra*, a shade or ghost: *Umbria*, a district of Italy where according to some it was first obtained.] A species of earthy pigment of an olive-brown colour, in its raw state, but reddens when burnt.

umbilical, **umbilicate**, um-bil'i-kal, um-bil'i-kāt, *a.* [L. *umbilicus*, navel, akin to Gr. *omphalos*, the navel: NAVEL.] Pertaining to the navel or to something resembling a navel; central. Umbilical cord, the cord-like structure which passes from the navel of the fetus of the high mammalia to the placenta, the navel-string.

umbilicus, um-bil'i-kus, *n.* [L. See prec.] The navel, the part of a seed by which it is attached to the placenta, the hilum, something resembling a navel.



a, Umbilicus of the chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*).

umbles, um'blz, *n. pl.* The humbles or entrails of a deer: See *Humbles*.

umbo um'bō, *n.* [L. *umbo*, a boss on a shield, any boss or knob.] The boss of a shield; the boss or knob as a structure in animals or plants.

umbonate, **umbonated** um'bō-nāt, um'bō-nāt-ed, *a.* [L. *umbo*.] Loaded, knobbed.

umbra. um'bra, *n.* [L. a shade, a shadow.] The partial shadow of the earth or moon in an eclipse, as contrasted with the *penumbra*, which see.

umbraculiform um-brak'ū-li-form, *a.* [L. *umbraculum*, an umbrella, and *forma*, form.] Umbrella-shaped.

umbrage um'brāj, *n.* [O. Fr. *umbrage*, F. *ombrage*, f. L. *umbra*, a shade: whence also *umbel*, *umbilicus*, *umbrella*, *adumbrate*, *umbrage*.] A shade, shadow, obscurity, shade caused by foliage; the feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another as overshadowing one's self; suspicion of injury, offence, resentment.

umbrageous um-brā'jus, *a.* [Fr. *ombrageux*, see prec.] Shading, forming a shade, shady, hadal.

umbrageously um-brā'jus-li, *adv.* In an umbrageous manner.

umbrageousness, um-brā'jus-nes, *n.* State of being umbrageous, shadiness.

umbrella, um-brel'la, *n.* [It. *ombrella*, a shade, dim. of *ombra* shade, fr. L. *umbra*, a shade: UMBRAGE.] A portable screen or canopy which opens and folds, carried in the hand for shelter against the rays of the sun or from rain or snow, something resembling in shape the disk of a jelly-fish.

umlaut um'lout, *n.* [G. from prefix *um-*, indicating alteration, and *laut*, sound: change of sound.] In *philology* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of a different vowel in the syllable immediately following.

umpirage um'pīr-āj, *n.* [*Umpire* and *-age*.] The post or act or office of an umpire; arbitration.

umpire um'pīr, *n.* [From O. F. *noumper*, *nomper*, *nonper*, *nompere*, *nompier*, *nompir*, &c. from O. F. *nompe*, not equal, odd, L. *non*, not, and *par*, equal: see PEER.] Lit. an odd person in addition to a pair.] A person to whose decision a controversy or questions between parties are referred, a person that decides when arbitrators disagree, one agreed upon as a judge, arbiter, or referee in case of conflict of opinions.

umpireship um'pīr-ship, *n.* The office of an umpire.

unabashed un-a-basht', *a.* Not abashed, undaunted, not put to shame, not confused.

unabated un-a-bā'ted, *a.* Not abated, not diminished in strength, undiminished.

unable un-ā'bl, *a.* Not able, not having sufficient power, not equal for some task.

unabolished un-a-bol'isht, *a.* Not abolished, repealed, or annulled.

unaccepted un-ak-sep'ted, *a.* Not accepted, having no account.

unacceptable un-ak-sept'a-bl, *a.* Not acceptable or pleasing, displeasing, unwelcome.

unaccommodating un-ak-kom'mō-dāt-ing, *a.* Not accommodating, not ready to oblige, uncomplaisant.

unaccompanied un-ak-kum'pa-nid, *a.* Not accompanied, having no attendants, companions, or followers, performed without a musical accompaniment.

unaccomplished un-ak-kom'plisht, *a.* Not accomplished, not perfected, completely not having accomplishments.

unaccountable un-ak-kount'a-bl, *a.* Not to be accounted for, inexplicable, not to be solved by reason, not required to be to rule, not subject to account or control, not responsible.

unaccountably un-ak-kount'a-blē, *adv.* In an unaccountable manner, inexplicably, strangely.

unaccredited un-ak-kred'i-ted, *a.* Not accredited, not authorized.

unaccustomed un-ak-kus'tumd, *a.* Not accustomed, not used or familiar, unhabituated, unusual.

unacknowledged un-ak-nol'ejd, *a.* Not acknowledged, not recognized, not owned, confessed, or avowed.

unacquainted un-ak-kwānt'ed, *a.* Not acquainted, not having formed an acquaintance, not having knowledge followed by *with*.

unacted un-akt'ed, *a.* Not acted, not performed on the stage, not enacted.

unadorned un-a-dornd', *a.* Not adorned, not having adornments or decorations, undecked, undecorated.

unadulterated un-a-dul'te-rā-ted, *a.* Not adulterated, genuine, pure, unmingled.

unadvisable un-ad-vīz'a-bl, *a.* Not advisable, not to be recommended, not expedient, not prudent.

unadvisedly un-ad-vīz'ed-li, *adv.* In an unadvised manner.

unadvised un-ad-vīzd', *a.* Not advised, not prudent, not discreet, done without due consideration, rash.

unadvisedly un-ad-vīz'ed-li, *adv.* Imprudently, indiscreetly, rashly, without due consideration.

unaffected, un-af-fek'ted, *a.* Not affected

plain, natural, not laboured or artificial, simple real, not hypocritical sincere, not moved, having the feelings touched.

unaffectedly, un af fekt'ed li, *adv* In an unaffected manner, naturally, simply, sincerely

unaided, un ād'ed, *a* Not aided, not assisted without aid or assistance

unallied un al līd', *a* Having no alliance, relation, or connection of any kind

unalloyed un-al loid, *a* Not alloyed having no admixture of alloy, without disturbing elements, entire, perfect.

unalterable un al'ter a-bl *a* Not alterable unchangeable immutable

unambiguous un am big'ū us, *a* Not ambiguous not of doubtful meaning, plain, clear, certain.

unambitious un am-bi'shus, *a* Not ambitious, free from ambition not affecting show, not showy or prominent

unamiable un ā'mi a-bl, *a* Not amiable, but rather the reverse wanting in amiability, not adapted to gain affection

unanealed†, un a-nēld', *a* or *pp* [From *un*, not, old *an-* for *on*, and A Sax *elan*, to oil, fr *ele*, oil.] Not having received extreme unction. [*Shak.*]

unanimity, ū-na-ni'mi ti, *n* [Fr *unanimite*, L *unanimitas* See next] State of being unanimous, perfect concord, agreement in opinion or determination of all of a certain body of persons

unanimous, ū nan'i-mus, *a* [L *unanimus—unus*, one, and *animus*, mind. UNION, ANIMAL] Being of one mind or of one accord, agreeing in opinion or determination, formed by unanimity

unanimously ū nan'i-mus-li, *adv* In a unanimous manner, with entire agreement of opinion, with one mind or one accord.

unanswerable, un an'ser-a-bl, *a* Not to be satisfactorily answered, not capable of refutation, irrefutable

unanswerably, un an'ser-a-bli, *adv* In an unanswerable manner so as not to be answered, beyond refutation

unapostolic, unapostolical, un-a'pos-tol''ik, un a'pos-tol''ik al, *a* Not apostolic, not agreeable to apostolic usage, not having apostolical authority

unappealable un-ap-pēl'a-bl, *a*. Not appealable admitting no appeal, that can not be carried to a higher court by appeal.

unappeasable, un-ap-pēz'a-bl. *a* Not to be appeased or pacified, not placable

unappreciated, un-ap-prē'shi āt-ed *a* Not appreciated, not duly estimated or valued.

unapproachable, un-ap-prōch'a-bl *a* That cannot be approached inaccessible

unappropriate, un ap-prō'pri āt, *a* Not appropriate, inappropriate

unappropriated un-ap-prō'pri āt-ed, *a* Not appropriated not applied to any specific object, as money or funds, not granted or given to any person or persons

unapt, un apt', *a* Not apt, dull, not ready to learn, unit unsuitable

unarmed, un armd', *a* Not having arms or armour, not equipped not furnished with scales, prickles, or other defence as animals and plants.

unascertainable un as'er-tān''a bl, *a* That cannot be ascertained, that cannot be certainly known or found out

unasked, un askt', *a* Not asked; unsolicited.

unaspirated, un-as'pi rāt-ed, *a* Having no aspirate, pronounced or written without an aspirate

unaspiring un as-pīr'ing, *a* Not aspiring, not ambitious

unaspiringly, un as-pīr'ing li *adv* In an unaspiring manner

unassailable un-as-sāl'a bl *a* Not assailable, that cannot be assaulted.

unassimilated un-as-sim'i lāt-ed, *a* Not assimilated not united with and actually made a part of an animal's body, not absorbed into the system as food

unassisted un-as-sist'ed, *a* Not assisted, not aided or helped, unaided.

unassuming un as-sūm'ing *a* Not assuming, not bold or forward, retiring, modest

unassured, un a-shōrd', *a* Not assured, not confident not to be trusted, not insured against loss.

unatoned un-a-tōnd', *a* Not atoned for; not expiated.

unattached, un at-tacht', *a* Not attached, not belonging to any one company or regiment, or on half-pay said of officers

unattainable, un at-tān'a-bl *a* Not attainable, not to be gained or obtained.

unattempted, un-at-temt'ed, *a* Not attempted, not tried not essayed

unattended, un at-tend'ed, *a* Not attended having no retinue or attendants, not medically attended

unattested un-at-test'ed, *a* Not attested, having no attestation

unattractive, un at-trakt'iv, *a* Not attractive

unauthenticated un a then'tik āt-ed, *a* Not authenticated not attested

unauthorized un-a'thor izd *a* Not authorized, not warranted by proper authority, not duly commissioned

unavailable un-a-vāl'a-bl, *a* Not available, not effectual, vain, useless

unavailing, un-a-vāl'ing, *a* Of no avail, not having the effect desired ineffectual, useless vain

unavenged un-a-venjd', *a* Not avenged, not having obtained satisfaction, not punished.

unavoidable, un-a-void a bl, *a* Not avoidable, not to be shunned, inevitable, certain

unavoidably, un a-void'a-bli, *adv* Inevitably certainly in a manner that prevents failure or escape

unavowed, un-a-voud' *a* Not avowed or acknowledged not confessed

unaware, un-a-wār', *pred a* or *adv* Not aware, unconscious without thought, inattentive

unawares un a-wārz' *adv* [An adverbial genitive like *betimes* &c] Unexpectedly, without previous preparation without premeditated design, inadvertently unconsciously

unbalanced, un ba'lanst, *a* Not balanced not poised, not in equipose, not adjusted or settled, as an account

unbar, un-bar', *v t* pret. & pp *unbarred* un-bārd', ppr *unbarring*, un bar'ing To remove a bar or bars from, to unfasten to open

unbearable, un-bār'a-bl *a* Not to be borne or endured intolerable, unendurable

unbearably un bār'a-bli, *adv* In an unbearable manner, intolerably

unbecoming, un-bē-kum'ing, *a* Not becoming improper; indecorous

unbecomingly, un-bē kum'ing li *adv* In an unbecoming manner; indecorously

unbefitting un-bē-fit'ing *a* Not befitting unsuitable unbecoming

unbefriended, un bē frend'ed, *a* Not befriended, having no friendly aid.

unbegot, unbegotten, un bē got', un-bē-got'n *a* Not begotten not generated, having always been self-existent

unbelief, un-bē-lēf' *n* Incredulity, the withholding of belief, infidelity, disbelief of divine revelation, disbelief of the truths of the gospel

unbelievable, un-bē-lēv'a bl, *a* Such as cannot be believed impossible to believe.

unbeliever un bē lēv'er, *n* One who does not believe an incredulous person, an infidel one who discredits revelation

unbelieving un bē-lēv'ing *a* Not believing incredulous, infidel, discrediting divine revelation

unbend un bend', *v t* pret & pp *unbent* un bent' ppr *unbending*, un bend'ing To become relaxed or not bent; to rid one's self of constraint, to act with freedom, to give up stiffness or austerity of manner —— *v t* To free from bend or flexure, to relax, to set at ease for a time, as the mind to unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails

unbending, un-bend'ing, *p a* Not bending unyielding, resolute inflexible, firm

unbendingly, un bend'ing-li, *adv* Without bending, obstinately

unbeseeming, un-bē-sēm'ing, *a* Not beseeming, unbecoming

unbias, un bī as, *v t* pret & pp *unbiased*, un-bī'ast ppr *unbiasing*, un-bī'as-ing [See BIAS] To free from bias or prejudice

unbiased, unbiassed, un bī'ast, *a* Free from any bias or undue partiality or prejudice, impartial.

unbid, unbidden, un bid', un bid'n, *a* Not bid or bidden, not commanded, spontaneous unINVITED, not requested to attend

unbind un bīnd', *v t* pret & pp *unbound*, un-bound', ppr *unbinding* un bind'ing To untie to unfasten, to loose to set free from shackles

unblemished un-blem'isht, *a* Not blemished, without blemish, free from turpitude or reproach untarnished, pure, spotless

unblessed, unblest, un-bles ed or un-blest', un-blest' *a* Not blessed or blest; excluded from benediction, wretched, unhappy

unblushing un-blush'ing, *a* Not blushing, destitute of shame, shameless, impudent

unblushingly, un blush'ing li, *adv* In an unblushing or shameless manner

unbolt, un bōlt', *v t* To remove a bolt from, to unfasten to open

unbolted, un-bōl'ted, *a* Not bolted or sifted, not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter

unborn, un-bōrn', *a* Not born, not brought into life future

unbosom, un-bō'zum, *v t* To open the bosom of, to reveal in confidence often with reflexive pronouns

unbought un bat', *a* Not bought obtained without money or purchase, not having a purchaser, not bribed.

unbound, un-bound', *a* Not bound, loose not bound by a bookbinder not bound by obligation or covenant.

unbounded un bound'ed, *a* Having no bound or limit, unlimited infinite; exceedingly great, having no check or control, unrestrained

unboundedly, un bound'ed-li, *adv* In an unbounded manner, without bounds or limits

unbrace, un-brās' *v t* To loose the braces of, to loose, to relax, to free from tension.

unbreathable, un-brēTH'a-bl, *a* Not breathable or respirable

unbridled, un brī'dld, *a* Unrestrained; licentious unruly

unbroken, un brōk'n *a* Not broken not violated, not crushed not subdued not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke, not interrupted, not disturbed.

unbuckle, un-buk'l, *v t* To loose from buckles to unfasten the buckle or buckles of

unburden, unburthen, un ber'dn, un-ber'THn, *v t* To rid of a load or burden, to relieve the mind or heart of as by disclosing what lies heavy on it with reflexive pronouns

unburied, un be'rid, *a* Not buried; not interred.

unburned unburnt, un-bernd' un-bernt', *a* Not burnt, not consumed by fire, not injured by fire, not scorched, not baked, as brick

unbutton, un but'n *v t* To undo the button or buttons of

uncalled un kald' *a* Not called, not summoned not invited.—Uncalled for, not called for; not required improperly brought forward.

uncandid un kan'did *a* Not candid, not frank or sincere

uncanny, un kan'i *a* [Scotch and occasionally used in English] Not canny, eerie mysterious, not of this world of evil and supernatural character

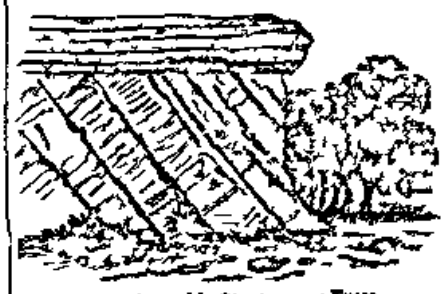
uncanonical un ka non'ik al *a* Not canonical not agreeable to the canons, not acknowledged as authentic

uncap, un-kap *vt* p et. & pp uncapped un-kapt ppr uncapping un-kap'ing To r mo e a cap or cove fr m.
uncared un kārd *a* Not regarded not heeded often with *for*
uncase un kās *vt* To disengage from a case or covering.
unceasing, un-sēs'ing *a* Not ceasing n t intermitt ng continual.
unceasingly un-sēs'ing li, *ad* Without intermissi n or cessation continually in cessantly
unceremonious, un-se'r mō'ni-us, *a* Not cer monious not us ng ceremony familiar
unceremoniously un-se r mō'ni-us-li, *adv* W thout c re nony fam l a ly
uncertain, un-ser'tn *a* Not certain d ubtful n t certainly kn wn n t ha ng certain knowledge n t sur n t to be depended on n t ha g the mind made up ot steady fitful fickle inconstant capricious.
uncertainty un-ser'tn-ti, pl **uncertainties** un-ser'tn tiz State of be ng u certain want of certa nty d ubtful ess dub i s ess dub i ty hes tation something not certainly and exactly known a cont agency
unchain, un-chān *vt* To fr e from h ins o sla ery
unchallenged, un-chal'le jd, *a* Not challe ged not objected to not called in quest on.
unchangeable un-chānj'a-bl, *a* Not capable of h nge immutable not subject to riation
unchangeableness, un-chānj'a-bl nes, *n* The state or q al ty of being unchangeable.
unchangeably un-chānj'a bli, *ad* W th ut har g immutably
unchanging, un-chānj'i g, *a* Not chang ing suff ring no change
uncharitable, un-char'i-ta-bl, *a* Not charitable contrary to harity ready to think e il or impute bad motives harsh se ere judgment.
uncharitableness, un-char'i-ta-bl-nes, *n* The quality f be ng uncharitable.
uncharitably un-char'i-ta-bli, *adv* In an u h ritable mann with harsh or severe judgm nt.
unchaste un-chāst' *a* Not chaste not continent libi l nous l wd.
unchastity un-chas'ti-ti, *n.* A want of chast ty incontinence lewdness.
unchristian un k ris'tyan *a* Contrary t th spirit, principles, or laws of Ch istianity
unchurch, un-cherch' *vt.* To expel fr m a church to dep ive of the character and rights of a church
uncial, un shi al, *a* [L. *uncialis* fr *uncia* an ounce, an inch. INCH, OUNCE.] Per

CENTESIMO

Uncial Letters (Centesimo).

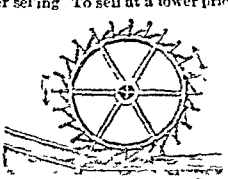
tai n to or ders gnat ng lett rs of a large size used in anc t Greek and Lat n manuscripts.—*n.* An uncial letter
uniform, un'si f rm, *a* [L. *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form.] Hook like having a curved o hooked form.
uncinate un'si t, *a.* [L. *uncinatus*. See prec.] Hooked at the end uncif rm.
uncircumcised, un-ser'kum-sizd, *a.* Not circumcised.
uncircumcision un-ser'kum-si zhon. Absence or want of circumcision in Scripture, th Gentiles.
uncivil, un-si'vil, *a.* Not c v l not courteous n t polite ill mannered.
uncivilized un-si vi lizd, *a* Not civilized, not reclaimed from sa age life.
uncivilly un-si vil-li, *adv* In an uncivil ma ner rudely
unclasp, un-klasp' *vt* To loosen or undo the clasps of to loosen or open that which clasps, embraces, or fastens.
uncle ung'kl, *n* [O Fr *uncle* (Fr *oncle*), f L. *aunculus* an u cle a dim of *avus*, a gra dfath r.] The b oth r of one's father or m ther the husba d of one's aunt.
unclean un-klēn' *a* Not clean foul dirty filthy cer mo ially impure as in th J wish law f ul w th s n m rally in pu lew l unchaste
uncleanline s un-klen'li nes, *n* Want of cleanl nes filthiness.
uncleanly un-klen'li, *a* Not cleanly foul filthy dirty indecent unchaste obsc
uncleanness, un-klēn'nes, *n* State of bei g u le n impurity foulness filth.
unclerical un-kle'rik al Not clerical not befitting th lergy
uncloak un klōk' *t* To depriv of th cloak to te th disguise from, to unmask —*vi* T take ff o es loak
unclose un klōz' *vt* To ope to d sclose t lay pen
unclothe un klōth' *t* To strip the l th s fr m to n ak nak d to di est of ning
unclouded un-klou'ded, *a* N t cloude l or cl udy free fr m cl uds lear not da kened n t obscured.
uncoil un koil' *t* To open f om bei g c iled to unroll to unwind.—*vi.* To pen out its c ils, as a snake.
uncoloured u kul'erd, *a* Not coloured not he ghten l in descript n.
uncomeliness, un kum'li-nes *n* Characte of being uncom ly want of beauty or grace
uncomely un-kum li *a.* Not comely wanti g grace *or* beauty unse mly unbe com ng
uncomfortable un-kum'f rt-a-bl, *a* Not c mf rtabl aff rding no comfort causing bod ly discomfort giv ng uneasiness uneasy ill at ease
uncomfortably un-kum'f rt-a-bli, *adv* In an ncomf rtabl manner uneasily
uncommercial un-k m me hal, *a* Not comm rcial n t con ersant with commerce
uncommitted un kom mit'ed, *a.* Not comm tted, not ref rr d to a c mm ttee n t pl dged by a ything said or d ne
uncommon un kom'mon, *a* Not common n t usual rare not often seen or known stra ge remarkable extraordinary
uncommonly un-kom'mon-li, *adv* In an uncommon manner rarely not usually to an ncomm n degree
uncommunicated, un-kom-mū'ni-kāt-ed, *a.* Not communicated not imparted to or from another
uncommunicative un-k m-mū'ni kā tiv *a* Not apt to communicate to others reserv d.
uncomplaining, un k m plān'ing *a* Not complaini g not disposed to complain or murm r sul missive
uncompromising, un-kom'pro-mīz ing *a* Not accepting of any compromise not agreei g to terms infl xibl unyielding
uncONCEALED un-k n-sēld' *a* Not concealed plainly sh wn.
uncONCERN un-k n-sern' *n.* Want of con rn also s of anxiety or solicitude apathy ind ff ce
unconcerned un kon-sernd' *a* Not concerned n t nxi us feeli g no solicitude.
unconcernedly un kon-ser'ned li, *ad* In an unconcerned m ner without anxiety or ly
uncondemned un-kon-d md' *a.* Not con l mned not judged guilty not disapproved, not p onounced rim nal.
unconditional un kon-di shon al, *a* Not cond tio l not li m ted by any conditions absolute unreserved.
unconditionally un-kon-di shon-al li, *ad* In a unconditional manner without terms or conditions without reservation.
unconditioned, un kon di shond, *a* Hav ng no condit ons, relations, nor limitations as regards space or t me absolute infinite
unconfined un kon fī d' *a* Not confined free from restrai t or control illimitabl w le an l compreh nsive
unconfirmed, un kon-fermd' *a* Not confirmed not firmly established not str gthened or estal lished by addition l testi ny n t confirmed accordi g to the church ritual
unconformable un-kon fôrm'a-bl, *a.* Not conformable not consistent in geol.



U conformable Strata n ar Prom

applied to strata whose planes d not he parall l with th se of strata above or bel w
unconformably un kon f rm'a-bli, *adv* In an unconf rmabl manner
unconnected un kon-n k'ted, *a* Not co nected disc nected separate not cohere t incoherent loose rambling
unconquerable un k ng ke a bl, *a* Not conq terable not to be overcome or sub l d that cannot be mastered or brought un le control insuperable
unconquerably un kong'ké a-bli, *adv* In an n nquerable manner invincibly insuperably
unconscionable un-kon'shon a-bl, *a* N t conse n bl xceed ng the limits of reason inordinate un as nabl
unconscionably un kon'shon a-bli, *adv* I an unconsci nable manner unreasonably in rdinately
unconscious un kon'shus, *a.* Not conscious having lost cr nsciousness not k owing not pe ceiving unaware inadvertent
unconsciously un kon'shus-li, *adv* In an unconscious manner without consciousness or percepti n.
unconsciousness, un kon'shus-nes, *n* The state of being unconscious want of mental or sense per ception
unconstitutional un kon'sti-tū shonal *a* N t constituti nal not agreeable to the constitution of a co try contrary to the princ ples of the const tut n.
unconstitutionality un kon sti tū' sh n al li, *adv* In an unconstitution l manner
unconstrained, un kon strānd', *a.* Free from c tra nt, ha ing no feeling that checks one's words or actions.
unconstrainedly un kon st an ed li, *ad* In an unconstrained manner without constraint.
uncontested un kon test ed, *a.* Not contested t not disputed.
uncontrollable un k n trōl' a bl, That can n t be contr lled or restrained ung ernable
uncontrollably un kon trō'la bli, *adv* In a unco t llabl manner
uncontroverted un k n trō-vert-ed, *a* Not controverted not disputed or call d in q est on.
unconverted un kon vert ed, *a* Not con erted n t turned from one faith to another not regenerated.
uncord un kôrd' *vt* To loose from cords to unfasten the cord or cords of.
uncork, un kôrk' *vt.* To draw the cork from.
uncorrected un-ko-rekt'ed, *a.* Not corrected, not revised, not reformed or amended not chastised.
uncorrupt, un ko-rupt' *a.* Not corrupt incorrupt.

uncouple, un-ku'pl, *v t* To loose, as dogs coupled together, to disjoin.
uncourteous, un kōrt'yus, *a* Not courteous, uncivil, unpolite
uncourtliness, un kōrt'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being uncourtly
uncourtly, un-kōrt'li, *a* Not courtly, not bland or polite of manner, blunt, uncivil, rude
uncouth, un-kōth', *a* [A Sax *uncuth*, unknown—*un*, not, and *cuth*, pp of *cunnan*, to know CAN] Strange, odd in appearance, awkward, ungainly
uncouthly, un kōth'li, *adv* In an uncouth manner, oddly strangely
uncouthness, un kōth'nes, *n* Quality of being uncouth, oddness, strangeness.
uncovenanted, un ku've nant-ed, *a* Not promised by covenant, not proceeding from the covenant made between God and his people through Christ
uncover, un kn'ver, *v t* To divest of a cover or covering to remove any covering from, to lay bare, to disclose to view —*v i.* To take off the hat or cap, to bare the head in token of respect
uncreated, un-krē-āt'ed, *a* Not created, not yet created, not produced by creation
uncritical, un-krī'tik-al, *a* Not critical wanting in critical powers, not according to the rules of criticism
uncrossed, un krost', *a* Not crossed not traversed not thwarted
uncrown, un kroun', *v t* To deprive of a crown, to dethrone
uncrowned, un kround', *a* Not wearing a crown, having the power of a king, though not the status
unction, ungk'shon, *n* [L *unctio, unctionis*, fr *ungo* or *ungio, unctum*, I anoint (whence *unguent, ointment, anoint*), same root as Skr *anj*, to anoint] The act of anointing, an unguent a salve *fig* something soothing or lenitive, that quality in language or manner of speaking which expresses devotion, religious fervour, sham devotional fervour; oiliness —Extreme *unction* Under EXTREME
unctuosity, ung-tū-os'i-ti, *n* Unctuousness greasiness
unctuous, ung'tū us, *a* [Fr *onctueux* fr L *unctus*, smeared. UNCTION] Oily greasy, having a resemblance to oil or grease, nauseously emotional oily fawning
unctuousness, ung'tū us-nes, *n* Quality of being unctuous, greasiness oiliness
uncultivated, un kul'ti vāt-ed, *a* Not cultivated, not tilled, boorish, rude, or rough in manners, not improved by labour, study, care, or the like.
uncurl un kerl', *v t* To loose from curls or ringlets.—*v i.* To fall from a curled state
uncut, un kut', *a* Not cut not cut open at the edges, or not having the edges trimmed, as the leaves of a book
undated, un'dāt-ed, *a* [L *undatus*, fr *unda*, a wave UNDULATE] Waved, wavy, having a waved surface or edge
undated, un-dāt'ed, *a* Not dated, having no date
undaunted un-dant'ed, *a* Not daunted, intrepid fearless.
undauntedly, un dant'ed li *adv* In an undaunted manner, boldly, intrepidly, fearlessly
undauntedness, un-dant'ed nes, *n.* Boldness, intrepidity
undecaying, un-dē-kā'ing, *a* Not decaying immortal.
undeceivable, un-dē-sēv'a bl, *a* That cannot be deceived.
undeceive, un-dē-sēv', *v t* To free from deception, misapprehension, or mistake, to open one's eyes, figuratively
undecennial, un-dē-sen'ni al, *a* [L *undecim*, eleven and *annus* a year] Belonging to a period of eleven years.
undecided un-dī sīd'ed, *a* Not decided, not having the mind made up, hesitating, irresolute
undecked un-dekt', *a.* Not decked, not having a deck.
undeclinable, un-dē-klīn'a bl, *a* That cannot be declined indeclinable
undecomposable, un-dē'kom pōz'a bl, *a.* Not admitting of decomposition, indecomposable
undefended, un-dē-fend'ed, *a* Not defended without works of defence, not opposed by a defence at law
undefinable, un-dē-fīn'a-bl, *a* Not definable, indefinable
undefined un-dē find', *a* Not defined, not having its limits distinctly marked or seen lacking in clearness or definiteness
undemonstrative, un-dē-mon'stra-tiv, *a* Not demonstrative, not apt to let the feelings betray themselves, reserved, cold in manner
undeniable, un-dē-nī'a-bl *a* Incapable of being denied indisputable, evidently true
undeniably, un-dē-nī'a bli, *adv* So as to admit of no denial, indisputably
undenominational, un'dē nom i-nā''shon al, *a* Not denominational, unsectarian
under, un'der, *prep* [A Sax *under*, under, among=Sw and Dan *under*, Icel *undir* D *onder*, G *unter*, Goth *undar*, akin perhaps to L *infra*, beneath] Below beneath, lower than, in a lower place or position than, so as to be overtopped, overhung, or covered by, loaded, oppressed, or distressed by, undergoing, affected by subject to, subject to the government, direction instruction, or influence of, inferior to in rank, social position, &c., inferior to or less than with respect to number, quantity, value, &c., falling short of, included in, in the same category, division, class, &c., as in accordance with or conformity to, with the character, pretext or cover of, being the subject of —Under arms, fully armed and equipped.—Under fire, exposed to an enemy's shot —Under ground, below the surface of the ground.—Under one's hand, attested by one's name affixed —Under the breath, in a whisper very softly —Under water, below the surface of the water —*adv* In a lower or subordinate condition or degree as a prefix often denotes insufficiently or imperfectly —*a* Lower in position, rank, or degree subject subordinate in this sense often the first element of a compound noun
underbid un-der-bid', *v t* pret *underbade*, un der bad', pp *underbidden*, under bid'n ppr *underbidding*, un-der bid'ing To bid less than, as in auctions, to offer to execute work or the like at a lower price *than*
underbrace, un-der brās', *v t* To brace or bind together below
underbred, un'der-bred, *a* Of inferior breeding or manners ill-bred, vulgar
underbrush, un'der brush, *n* Shrubs and small trees, growing under large trees, undergrowth
underbuy, un-der-bī', *v t* pret. & pp *underbought*, un-der-bat', ppr *underbuying* un der bī'ing To buy at a lower price than
undercharge un-der charj', *v t* To charge too small a price for, to take too low a price from.— *n.* un'der-charj Too low a charge or price
underclothes, underclothing un'der-klōthz, un'der klōth ing, *n* Clothes worn under others or next the skin.
undercurrent un'der ku rent *n* A current below another current or currents, *fig* some movement or influence not open or apparent
underdo un-der-dō' *v t* pret. *underdid*, un-der-did' pp *underdone* un-der-dun', ppr *underdoing* un-der-dō'ing To do less thoroughly than is requisite to cook insufficiently especially in pp *underdone*
underdrain un'der-drān, *n* A drain below the surface of the ground
underestimate, un-der-es'ti māt, *v t* To estimate at too low a rate —*n.* An estimate at too low a rate
undergird, un-der-gerd', *v t* pret & pp *undergirded undergirt*, un-der-gert'ed un-der-gert', ppr *undergirding* un-der gird-ing To gird below, to gird round the bottom
undergo, un-der-gō', *v t* pret *underwent*, un-der went', pp *undergone*, un-der gon'; ppr *undergoing*, un-der gō'ing To bear, to experience, to endure with firmness to suffer, to pass through, to be subjected to, to sustain
undergraduate, un-der-grad'ū-āt, *n* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree
underground, un'der ground, *a* Being below the surface of the ground. —*adv* Beneath the surface of the earth
undergrowth un'der-grōth, *n* That which grows under other things, shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.
underhand, un'der-hand, *a* Working by stealth secret, clandestine, deceitful, sly and sinister —*adv* In a clandestine manner
underhung, un'der hung *a* Projecting beyond the upper jaw said of the under jaw
underlay, un-der lā', *v t* pret & pp *underlaid*, un-der-lād', ppr *underlaying*, under lā'ing To lay beneath, to support by something laid under
underlie, un-der lī', *v t* pret. *underlay*, un-der lā', pp *underlain*, un-der-lān', ppr *underlying*, un-der lī'ing To lie beneath, to be situated under, to be at the basis of, to form the foundation of, to be subject or liable to
underline, un-der-līn', *v t* To mark with a line below the words
underling un'der ling, *n* [*Under* and *-ling*] An inferior person or agent, a mean sorry fellow
undermine, un-der mīn', *v t* To mine under or below, to sap, to make an excavation or mine beneath, for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up, *fig* to subvert clandestinely, to injure by underhand means
undermined, un-der-mīn'er, *n* One who undermines
undermost, un'der-mōst, *a* Lowest in place, state, or condition
underneath, un-der nēth', *adv* [*Under* and *-neath*, as in *beneath* NETHER] Beneath, below —*prep* Under, beneath.
underpin, un-der-pin' *v t* pret & pp *underpinned*, un-der-pind'; ppr *underpinning* un-der-pin'ing To pin or support underneath, to place something under for support or foundation when a previous support is removed
underplot, *un'der plot n. A subordinate* plot in a main plot or story, a clandestine scheme
underprop un-der prop', *v t* pret & pp *underpropped*, un-der propt' ppr *underpropping* un-der prop'ing To set or place a prop below to support to uphold
underrate, un-der rāt', *v t* To rate too low to undervalue
underscore, un-der skōr', *v t* To draw a score or mark under
under-secretary, un'der se-krē ta-ri, *n* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary
undersell, un-der-sel', *v t* pret & pp *undersold* un-der sold' ppr *underselling*, un-der sel'ing To sell at a lower price than



Undershot Wheel.

undershot un-der-shot' *a* Moved by water passing under, or acting on the lowest

part and of a water wheel, and opposed to *over hd*

undershrub un der shrub *n* A low shrub perma ent and w ody at the base but the branches decaying yearly

undersign, un-der-sin *v t* To write as one s name at the foot or end of a letter o any legal instrument.—The undersigned, the person or persons signing a y docume t

undersized, un de -sizd, *a* Being f a size or stature less th n commo dwarfish

understan d un d r sta d *v t* p t & pp *and rstood*, un-de -stŭ-l (formerly som t nes *under tanded*] pp *under to di* / un-der standing [A Sax *nderstda de* to understand, l t to stan l under— *nder* a l st nda, to stand so O Frs *under tonda, lerl. und rst da*] To apprehe l r com prehend fully to know or perce the meaning of to cat h leas intended to be conveyed by to ha e just and adequate i leas of to compreh n l to see through to be informed or to learn governing a clause to suppose to mean to terpret to take as mea t or implied to infer to assume to supply or leave t be supplied m tally to recognize as impl ed or meant although not e pressed.—*v i* To have int lligence *r* the use *f* the intellectual faculties to com preh l to be informed *by* another to learn.

understanding un-de -stand ing *a* Intelligent knowing k lful.—*n* The act of one who understands comprehensi n apprehension d scernment knowled. clear ins ght the faculty or power by wh one und rstands the faculty of th human mind otherwise kn wn as the l tellect the power of thinking and reasoning intellig nce between two or more persons agreem nt of minds anything mutually un lerstood or agreed upon.

understate un-der-stāt *v t* To state too low to state or represent less strongly tha the truth will bear

understatement un-der-stāt ment, *n* The act of un lerstating a statement under the truth.

understrapper un der-strap-e *n* A petty f llow an inferior agent

understratum un der-strā-tum, *n* A substratum subsoil.

understroke un-der-strōk *t* To mark w th a stroke o h below to underline

un lertake un der tāk *v t* pret *u der took*, un der tŏk pp *underta'en*, un de tāk-n ppr *undertaking* un der tāk i g To take under one's charge, care or manage m nt to take on one s self to e gage in to nter upon to take m ha d to begin to perf rm to coven t or contract to perform o execute to attempt to warrant to answer for to guarantee —*v i* To take upon one s self or assume any bus ness or province to promise to engag to stand bou d.

un lertaker un der tāk-er *n* One who undertakes one whose trade or bi ness is to manag and provide things necessary f r fun rals.

undertaking, un der tāk ing, *n* That which is undertaken any business, w rk, or project wh ch a person engages i or attempts to perform an enterprise a promise o engagement.

un lertone un der ton, *n* A l w or subdued tone a tone lower than is usual in spe king

under tow un der-tō, *n* A current of water below the surface opposit to th t at the surface the backward fl w of a wa e breaking on a beach.

under valuation un-der va-lu-ā hon *n* Act of undervaluing estimate not equal to the real value

undervalue, un-der va-lu, *v t* To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth to esteem lightly to treat as of little worth to despise to hold in mean estimation

underwear un der wā *n* A wearing under the outer clothing.

underwood un der wud, *n* Small trees that grow among large trees coppice.

underworld, un der-werld, *n* The lower world this world the sublunary w rld the ant podes the place of departed souls Hades.

underwrite un-d r rīt *v t* pret *under rote* un-de r t pp *und rwr itten* un-der rit n ppr *underwrit n*] un-der rit ing To write under to describe r set on name t a policy of in uran e along with oth rs, for th p rpose of becoming answ rable for l ss or d ma ge to a c rtain amount

underwriter un der rit-er *n* One wh un i rwrites or insur s an insurer especially a marin insur r

underwriting un d ītĭ g *n* The b s ess f an unde writ

undeserved, l zerved *a* Not deserved not merited.

unde ervedly un l zerv l li *ad* Not according to m rit or desert

undeserving u l zer vĭ g, *a* Not deserving n t hav g m rit

undesigned un de zīnd Not designed not te ded unt tert n l

undesi nedly un d zī n ed li *ad* Without design intent r

undesirable un-d zīr'a-bl *a* Not desirable not to be desi e l or w ted

undesired un-de zī d *a* Not desired, or n t solicited.

undetermined un-de t mīnd, *a* Not det rmined not decided, fixed, or settled not certainly ascerta ned

undeterred un-de terd *a* Not deterred n t restra ned by fea or obstacles.

un leviating, un-de -āt ng, *a* Not deviating not d parting from a rule principle or practice teady gular u form

undigested un-dī jest ed, *a* Not d g sted by the stomach n t properly p epared or arranged n t red ced to or ler crude

un lignified un-d g ī fīd, *a* Not lignified h wing a wa t of dignity

undiluted un-dī lūt ed, *a* Not dil ted or m ed with water n t tempered with a y ad mixture pur unadulterat t.

un line u dīn, *n* [From L *unda* a wa] A w ter spirit of the female sex s m ia to a sylph or sp rit of the air

undiscernible, un-diz zern'ī-bl, *a* That can ot be discerned discov red invisibl

undiscerning un-diz zern ing *a* Not discerning wanting jud ment *r* discrimination.

undischarged un dis-chārjd *a* Not discharged not ha ing g t a discharg not freed from ob ligation not executed or per formed.

undisciplined un-dĭs a-plĭn-d, *a* Not disciplined not properly trained raw

undiscoverable un-d s-kuv er-a-bl, *a* That cannot be discov red or found out.

undiscovered un-dis-kuv'erd, *a* Not discovered not laid open to view lying hid.

undiscriminating, un-dis-krim i nāt ĭ g, *a* Not discriminating or listing h ĭ g disregarding or not perceiv g differences.

undisguised u -dis-gī d *a* Not disguised not covered w th a mask openly hown open candid, artless

undismayed, un-dis-mād *a* Not dismayed, not disheartened by fear undaunted.

undisposed, un dis pōzd, *a* Not set *apart not ll* ated not sold with *of*

undisputed un-dis-pūt ed, *a* Not disputed not called in question indubitable

undissolvable un-di -zol a-bl, *a* Incapable of bei g dissol ed or m lted incapable of bei g loosened or br ken indissolu le

undistinguishable un-dis-t ng'gwish-a-bl, *a* Not distinguishable incapable of bei g distinguished indistinguishable

undistinguishably un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli *ad* So as not to be distinguished.

undistinguished un-dis-ting'gwisht, *a* Not having any distinguishing mark not treated with any particular respect not famous not possessing distinction or any pa ticular eminence

undisturbed un-dis-terbd *a* Free from disturbance *or* interruption, not molested calm tranquil not agitated.

undisturbedly un-dis-ter'bed li, *adv* In an undisturbed manner calmly peacefully

undiversified un-dĭ vėr'sĭ fīd, *a* Not diversified or varied m if rm

undivided u -dĭ vī'dĕd, *a* Not divided unbroken whole entire

undo un-dō' *v t* pret *un lid*, un-dĭ l pp *und ne*, un-d n ppr *undoing* [With un- in sense I reversal.] To reverse as someth ng that has been done to annul to bring to naught to undo *or unfasten* to loose to open to take to pieces to ruin to ruin the morals, reputation or prospects of to destroy to unmake ruin.

undo un-dō', *n* [With un- not. See prec.] The reverse of undone not performed.

undoer un-dō er *n* One who undoes one who reverses what has been done one who ruins

undoing, un-dō ing *n* The reversal of what has been done ruin destruction

undone un dun, *pp* Not done or performed.

undone un dun pp Untied or unfastened reversed, ruined

undoubted un-dou ted, *a* Not doubted or called in question indubitable indisputable

undoubtedly un-dou ted li *adv* Without doubt without question indubitably

undreamed undreamt, un drem d un dremt *a* Not dreamed not thought of not imagined often followed by *of*

undress un-dres' *v t* To divest of dress or clothes to strip to disrobe to take the dressing or bandage from —*n* un dres A loose g gent dress ordinary dress.

undressed un-drest *a* Not dressed not attired not prepared *in a raw state*

undue un-dū *a* Not due not yet demandable by right not right not legal improper unworthy incorrect disproperti ned.

undulate un dū lāt, *v i* pret & pp *undulated* and [L *undulatus*] *undulating* un dū lāt ng [L *undulo* and *lo* and *l m* fr L *unda*, a little wave, dim of *unda*, a wave (seen also in *redundo* *abound*, *redundant* &c) fr a root seen also in L *water*] To have a w y mot n to rise and fall in waves, or similarly to m e in curving or bending lines to wa —*v t* To cause to wave or m ve with a wavy mot on

undulate undulated un dū lāt un dū lāt-ed, *a* Wavy having a waved surface

undulating, un dū lāt ing, *p a* Wavy rising and falling exhibiting undulations.

undulation un-d lā hon *n* [UNDULATE] The act of undulating a waving motion a wavy form a gentle rising on the surface of the ground a vibratory motion transmitted through some medium by impulses communicated any oscillation of such a.

undulatory un'dū la-to-ri, *a* [*Undulate* and *ory*] Having an undulating character moving in the manner of waves resembling the motion of waves pertaining to such a motion —Undulatory theory the theory according to which light is the effect on the eye of vibrations propagated from a luminous source by undulations of the ether pervading all space

unduly un-d li, *adv* In an undue manner unlawfully a warrantably excessively

undutiful, un-du ti ful, *a* Not dutiful not obedient not performing duty rebellious irreverent

undutifully un-dū tĭ fŭl-li, *ad* In an undutiful manner

undutifulness un dū ti ful nes, *n* Character of being undutiful —Undutifulness (Archbp Bruce).

undying un-dī ing, *a* Not dying immortal imperishable

unearned un-ėrnd' *a* Not merited by labour or services.—Unearned increment, the increase in the value of property not due to any expenditure on the part of the owner

unearth un-erth', *v t* [*Un-* implying reversal.] To drive or bring from the earth or from a burrow, to uncover; to remove the earth from, to bring to light, to discover

unearthly, un-erth'li, *a* Not earthly, supernatural weird

uneasily, un-ēz'i-li, *adv* In an uneasy manner, with difficulty, not readily

uneasiness, un-ēz'i-nes, *n* State of being uneasy, restlessness, want of ease, disquiet, either physical or mental.

uneasy un-ēz'i, *a* Feeling some degree of pain either mental or physical, restless, disturbed giving some pain somewhat anxious, unquiet, causing constraint, discomfort, or want of ease constrained stiff not graceful, disagreeable, unpleasing, irksome

uneatable, un-ēt'a-bl, *a* Not eatable, not fit to be eaten

unedifying, un-ed'i fi ing, *a* Not edifying, not improving to the mind

uneducated, un-ed'ū-kāt-ed, *a* Not educated, illiterate, ignorant

unembarrassed, un-em ba'rast, *a* Not embarrassed, not put to some confusion of feeling, free from pecuniary difficulties.

unemotional, un-ē-mō'shon al, *a* Not emotional, free from emotion or feeling, impassive

unemployed, un-em ploid', *a* Not employed, having no work, that cannot get work, at leisure, not engaged, not being in use

unending un-end'ing, *a* Not ending, perpetual, eternal.

unendowed, *un-en-doud', a Not endowed*, having no endowment or settled fund.

unendurable, un-en-dūr'a-bl, *a* Not to be endured, intolerable

unenfranchised, un-en fran'chizd, *a* Not having the franchise or right to vote for a member of parliament

unengaged, un-en-gājd', *a* Not engaged, disengaged, unoccupied, not busy

unenglish, un ing'glish, *a* Not English, not characteristic or worthy of Englishmen, opposed in character or feeling to what is English

unenlightened un-en-līt'nd, *a* Not enlightened, not illuminated, mentally or morally.

unenlivened, un-en liv'nd, *a* Not enlivened not rendered gay cheerful or animated.

unenterprising, un-en'ter-priz ing, *a* Not enterprising, wanting in enterprise, not adventurous

unentertaining, un-en'ter-tān"ing, *a* Not entertaining or amusing

unenviable, un en'vi a-bl, *a* Not enviable, not to be envied or viewed with envy

unenvied, un-en'vid, *a* Not envied, exempt from the envy of others

unequable un-ē'kwa bl, *a* Not equable, inequable, *changeful fitful.*

unequal, un-ē'kwal *a* Not equal not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, quality, strength talents, age station, inadequate, insufficient, inequitable, not equable or uniform

unequalled un-ē'kwald, *a* Not to be equalled unparalleled unrivalled

unequally, un-ē'kwal li, *adv* In an unequal manner or degree.

unequivocal un-ē kwi'vō-kal, *a* Not equivocal, not doubtful, clear, evident not ambiguous

unequivocally, un-ē kwi'vō-kal li *adv* In an unequivocal manner; without doubt, plainly

unerring un-er'ing, *a* Not erring, incapable of error, incapable of missing the mark, certain

unerringly, un-er'ing li *adv* In an unerring manner, with certainty, infallibly

unessential un-es sen'shal, *a* Not essential not absolutely necessary not of prime importance not constituting the essence —*n.* Something not essential or of absolute necessity

uneven, un-ē'vn, *a* Not even, level, smooth, or plain, rough, not straight, crooked, not uniform or equable, changeable, not fair, just, or true, odd, or not divisible by 2 without a remainder

unevenly, un-ē'vn-li, *adv* In an uneven manner

unevenness, un-ē'vn nes, *n* Quality or state of being uneven, inequality of surface, want of uniformity variableness

unexamined un-egz-am'ind, *a* Not examined, not interrogated strictly or judicially, not submitted to inquiry, investigation, discussion, or the like

unexampled un egz am'pld, *a* Having no example or similar case, unprecedented, unparalleled.

unexcelled un-ek seld', *a* Not excelled not surpassed or outstripped.

unexceptionable, un-ek-sep'shon a-bl, *a* Not liable to any exception or objection, unobjectionable excellent admirable

unexecuted, un-eks'ē-kūt-ed, *a* Not executed, not performed, not done not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity

unexercised, un-eks'er-sīzd, *a* Not exercised not practised.

unexhausted, un-egz-ast'ed, *a* Not exhausted, not spent not worn out

unexpected, un-eks-pekt'ed, *a* Not expected, not looked for sudden

unexpectedly, un-eks-pekt'ed li, *adv* In an unexpected manner; at a time not looked for, suddenly

unexpired, un-eks-pīrd', *a* Not expired *not having come to the end of its term, not* having reached the date at which it is due

unexplored, un-eks-plōrd', *a* Not explored not visited or examined by any traveller

unexposed, un-eks-pōzd', *a* Not exposed, sheltered.

unfading, un-fād'ing, *a* Not fading not liable to wither or decay, ever fresh

unfailing un-fal'ing *a* Not liable to fail, not capable of being exhausted, that does not fail, certain

unfailingly un fāl'ing-li, *adv* In an unfailing manner; without fail.

unfair, un fār', *a* Not fair not honest or impartial, not just, inequitable, disingenuous using trick or artifice, proceeding from trick or dishonesty

unfairly, un fār'li, *adv* In an unfair or unjust manner

unfairness, un fār'nes, *n* The character of being unfair injustice bias

unfaithful, un-fāth'ful, *a* Not faithful, not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty violating trust or confidence, treacherous, violating the wedding vow, not exact or according to fact.

unfaithfully, un fāth'ful li *adv* In an unfaithful manner, perfidiously, negligently, imperfectly

unfaithfulness, un fāth'ful nes, *n* State or quality of being unfaithful.

unfaltering un-fal'ter-ing, *a* Not faltering; not failing or hesitating, constant

unfamiliar, un fa-mil'i ar *a* Not familiar not accustomed not rendered agreeable by frequent use strange

unfamiliarity un fa-mil'i a"ri ti *n* The state of being unfamiliar

unfashionable, un fa'shon a-bl *a* Not fashionable or according to the fashion not complying in dress or manners with the fashion

unfashionableness un-fa'shon-a bl-nes, *n* State of being unfashionable.

unfashionably, un fa'shon a bli *adv* In an unfashionable manner

unfasten un fas'n, *v t* To loose, to unfix, to unbind to untie

unfathered un fa'THerd, *a* Having no father; fatherless, having no acknowledged father

unfatherly, un fa'THer li, *a* Not becoming a father unkind.

unfathomable un fa'THom-a-bl *a* That cannot be fathomed too deep to be sounded or measured, incomprehensible, inscrutable

unfathomably, un fa'THom-a-bli, *adv* In an unfathomable manner

unfavourable, un fa'ver a-bl, *a* Not favourable, not propitious, not inclined to support or countenance, discouraging, giving an adverse judgment or opinion, somewhat prejudicial.

unfavourably, un-fā'ver a-bli, *adv* In an unfavourable manner, adversely, with some discouragement or censure

unfeeling, un-fēl'ing, *a* Devoid of feeling, devoid of sympathy with others, hard-hearted harsh, brutal

unfeelingly, un-fēl'ing-li *adv* In an unfeeling or cruel manner, harshly

unfeigned, un fānd' *a* Not feigned, not hypocritical real sincere

unfeignedly, un fān'ed li *adv* In an unfeigned manner; really, sincerely

unfelt, un-felt', *a* Not felt, not perceived.

unfeminine, un fem'in in, *a* Not feminine, not according to the female character or manners

unfermented, un fer-ment'ed, *a* Not fermented not having undergone fermentation, as wine or other beverage, not leavened.

unfetter, un-fet'er, *v t* To loose from fetters, chains, or bonds, to free from restraint to set at liberty, to unshackle

unfettered un-fet'erd, *a* Not restrained, free from restraint unrestrained

unfilial, un fil al, *a* Not filial, unsuitable to a son or child, undutiful.

unfinished, un fin'isht, *a* Not finished, not complete, incomplete imperfect

unfit, *un fit', a Not fit, improper; unsuit*able, wanting suitable qualifications, not suited or adapted, not competent —*v t* pret & pp *unfitted*, un-fit'ed, ppr *unfitting*, un fit'ing *To make unfit*, to disable, to make unsuitable, to disqualify

unfitly, un-fit'li, *adv* In an unfit manner, not properly, unsuitably

unfitness, un-fit'nes, *n* State or quality of being unfit, want of proper qualifications

unfitting un fit'ing, *a* Not fitting; improper, unbecoming

unfix, un-fiks', *v t* To cause to be no longer fixed, to loosen, to detach from anything that holds, to unsettle, to unhinge

unflagging, un-flag'ing, *a* Not flagging or drooping maintaining strength or spirit

unfledged un fiejd', *a* Not fledged or furnished with feathers not having attained to full growth, immature

unflinching un flinsh'ing, *a* Not flinching not shrinking, resolute

unfold, un fōld', *v t* To open the folds of; to expand, to spread out, to disclose, to reveal, to give details of to display —*v i.* To open out, to become disclosed or developed, to develop itself

unforeseen, un-fōr-sēn', *a* Not foreseen; not foreknown

unforgivable, un for giv'a-bl, *a* Incapable of being forgiven, unpardonable.

unforgiven, un-for-giv'n, *a* Not forgiven not pardoned.

unforgiving, un for giv'ing, *a* Not forgiving, not disposed to overlook or pardon offences, implacable

unforgot unforgotten un-for-got' un for got'n, *a* Not forgot or forgotten, not lost to memory, not overlooked; not neglected.

unformed, un fōrmd', *a* Not formed or moulded into regular shape

unfortunate, un fōr'tū nāt, *a* Not fortunate but rather the reverse, not prosperous, having ill fortune unlucky unhappy —*n* One who is unfortunate, a woman who has lapsed from virtue a prostitute

unfortunately, un fōr'tū nāt-li *adv* In an unfortunate manner; by ill fortune, unhappily

unfounded un found'ed *a* Having no real foundation, groundless, idle, baseless

unfranchised un-fran'chizd, *a* Not franchised disfranchised

unfree, un frē', *a* Not free in bondage

unfrequent, un-frē'kwent, *a*. Not frequent, infrequent.

unfrequented, un-frē-kwent'ed, *a*. Not frequented; rarely visited or seldom resorted to by human beings; solitary.

unfriended, un-frend'ed, *a*. Not having friends; not countenanced or supported.

unfriendliness, un-frend'li-nes, *n*. State of being unfriendly.

unfriendly, un-frend'li, *a*. Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; unfavourable.

unfrock, un-frok', *v.t*. To divest of a frock; to deprive of the character and privilege of a priest or clergyman.

unfruitful, un-frōt'ful, *a*. Not fruitful; not producing fruit; barren; unproductive; not producing good effects or good work.

unfruitfully, un-frōt'ful-li, *ad*. In an unfruitful manner.

unfruitfulness, un-frōt'ful-nes, *n*. State of being unfruitful; barrenness; unproductiveness.

unfulfilled, un-ful-fild', *a*. Not fulfilled; not accomplished, as a prophecy.

unfunded, un-fund'ed, *a*. Not funded; having no permanent fund for the payment of the interest: said of government debt when it exists in the form of exchequer bills or the like.

unfurl, un-ferl', *v.t*. To loose from a furled state; to expand to catch the wind.

unfurnished, un-fėr'nisht, *a*. Not furnished; not supplied with furniture; unsupplied; unprovided; general.

ungainliness, un-gān'li-nes, *n*. State or quality of being ungainly; uncouthness; clumsiness.

ungainly, un-gān'li, *a*. [From *un*, not, and *gain*—which see.] Not handsome; uncouth; clumsy; awkward; ill-shaped.

ungallant, un-gal'ant, *a*. Not gallant; not polite, courtly, or attentive to ladies.

ungallantly, un-gal'ant-li, *ad*. In an ungallant manner.

ungenerous, un-jen'ėr-us, *a*. Not generous; not showing generosity; illiberal; of mean or sentiments; illiberal; dishonourable; mean.

ungenerously, un-jen'ėr-us-li, *ad*. In an ungenerous manner; illiberally.

ungenteel, un-jen-tēl', *a*. Not genteel; not consistent with gentility; impolite.

ungenteelly, un-jen-tēl'li, *adv*. In an ungenteel manner.

ungentle, un-jen'tl, *a*. Not gentle; harsh; rude.

ungentlemanlike, un-jen'tl-man-līk, *a*. Not like a gentleman.

ungentlemanliness, un-jen'tl-man-li-nes, *n*. The quality of being ungentlemanly.

ungentlemanly, un-jen'tl-man-li, *a*. Not becoming a gentleman; such as no true gentleman would do.

ungently, un-jent'li, *ad*. Not gently; harshly; with severity; rudely.

ungird, un-gėrd', *v.t*. pret. & pp. *ungirded*, *girt*; un-gėrd'ed, un-gėrt'; ppr. *ungirding*, un-gėrd'ing. To loose from a girdle or band; to divest of what is girt on; to unbind.

unglazed, un-glāzd', *a*. Not glazed; not furnished with panes of glass; wanting glass windows; not covered with vitreous matter, as pottery.

unglove, un-gluv', *v.t*. To take off the glove or gloves from.

unglue, un-glö', *v.t*. To separate, as anything that is glued or cemented.

ungodliness, un-god'li-nes, *n*. State or quality of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness; godlessness.

ungodly, un-god'li, *a*. Not godly; wicked; impious; sinful; contrary to the divine commands.

ungovernable, un-guv'ėrn-a-bl, *a*. That cannot be governed, ruled, or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled; refractory; unruly.

ungovernableness, un-guv'ėrn-a-bl-nes, *n*. State or quality of being ungovernable.

ungovernably, un-guv'ėrn-a-bli, *ad*. In an ungovernable manner.

ungoverned, un-guv'ėrnd, *a*. Not governed; uncontrolled; unbridled; licentious.

ungraceful, un-grās'ful, *a*. Not graceful; without grace; inelegant; clumsy.

ungracefully, un-grās'ful-li, *ad*. In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly.

ungracefulness, un-grās'ful-nes, *n*. State or quality of being ungraceful.

ungracious, un-grā'shus, *a*. Not gracious; uncivil; rude; impolite; disagreeable; odious.

ungraciously, un-grā'shus-li, *ad*. In an ungracious manner; rudely.

ungrammatical, un-gram-mat'ik-al, *a*. Not grammatical; not according to the rules of grammar.

ungrammatically, un-gram-mat'ik-al-li, *ad*. In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

ungrateful, un-grāt'ful, *a*. Not grateful; not thankful for favours; showing ingratitude; showing ingratitude; making ill return for kindness; unpleasing; disagreeable; harsh.

ungratefully, un-grāt'ful-li, *ad*. In an ungrateful manner; with ingratitude; unpleasingly.

ungratefulness, un-grāt'ful-nes, *n*. The state or character of being ungrateful; ingratitude.

ungrounded, un-ground'ed, *a*. Having no foundation or support; groundless; baseless.

ungrudging, un-gruj'ing, *a*. Without a grudge; giving freely; liberal.

ungrudgingly, un-gruj'ing-li, *ad*. In an ungrudging manner; heartily; cheerfully.

ungual, ung'gwal, *a*. [From L. *unguis*, a nail, claw, or hoof. NAIL.] Pertaining to a nail, claw, or hoof; having a nail, claw, or hoof.

unguarded, un-gärd'ed, *a*. Not guarded; not watched; not having no guard; not cautious; negligent; not done or spoken with caution.

unguardedly, un-gärd'ed-li, *ad*. In an unguarded manner; incautiously; without caution; carelessly.

unguardedness, un-gärd'ed-nes, *n*. State of being unguarded.

unguent, ung'gwent, *n*. [L. *unguentum*, an ointment, from *unguo*, *ungo*, to anoint. UNCTION.] An ointment; a lubricant.

unguiculate, ung-gwik'ū-lāt, *a*. [L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, a claw.] Clawed; having claws.

unguiform, ung'gwi-form, *a*. [L. *unguis*, a claw, *forma*, form.] Claw-shaped.

ungulate, ung'gū-lāt, *n*. [From L. *ungula*, a hoof, dim. of *unguis*, a nail or claw. UNGUAL.] A hoofed quadruped; one of the order Ungulata or hoofed animals, including the ruminants and the pig, horse, rhinoceros, &c.—*a*. Hoof-shaped; having hoofs.

unhackneyed, un-hak'nid, *a*. Not hackneyed; not stale, flat, or commonplace from frequent use or repetition.

unhallowed, un-hal'ōd, *a*. Not hallowed or sanctified; profane; unholy; impious; wicked.

unhampered, un-ham'pėrd, *a*. Not hampered; hindered, or restricted.

unhand, un-hand', *v.t*. To loose from the hand or hands; to one's hold of; to release from a grasp; to let go.

unhandily, un-han'di-li, *ad*. In an unhandy manner; awkwardly; clumsily.

unhandiness, un-han'di-nes, *n*. Quality of being unhandy.

unhandsome, un-hand'sum, *a*. Not handsome; not generous or liberal; unfair; unbecoming; uncivil; unpolite.

unhandsomely, un-hand'sum-li, *ad*. In an unhandsome manner; unfairly; uncivilly.

unhandy, un-hand'i, *a*. Not handy; awkward; not convenient.

unhanged, **unhung**, un-hangd', un-hung', *a*. Not punished by hanging.

unhappily, un-hap'i-li, *ad*. In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; wretchedly; by misfortune; as ill luck would have it.

unhappiness, un-hap'i-nes, *n*. State of being unhappy; misfortune; ill luck; infelicity; misery.

unhappy, un-hap'i, *a*. Not happy; in a degree miserable or wretched; sad; unfortunate; unlucky; unpropitious; evil; calamitous; ill-omened.

unharboured, un-här'bord, *a*. Not harboured; affording no shelter.

unhardy, un-här'di, *a*. Not hardy; not bold; timorous.

unharmed, un-härmd', *a*. Not harmed; unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired.

unharness, un-här'nes, *v.t*. To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear; to disarm; to divest of armour.

unhat, un-hat', *v.t*. and *i*. pret. & pp. *unhatted*, un-hat'ed; ppr. *unhatting*, un-hat'ing. To take off the hat, as in respect or reverence.

unhealthful, un-helth'ful, *a*. Not healthful; unhealthy; insalubrious.

unhealthily, un-helth'i-li, *adv*. In an unwholesome or unsound manner.

unhealthiness, un-helth'i-nes, *n*. The state or character of being unhealthy.

unhealthy, un-helth'i, *a*. Not healthy; wanting health; not sound and vigorous of body; sickly; unfavourable to health; apt to generate disease; insalubrious; unwholesome; morbid; not indicating health; not having a beneficial tendency morally.

unheard, un-hėrd', *a*. Not heard; not perceived by the ear; not admitted to audience.—Unheard of, such as was never heard of or known before; unprecedented; not known to fame; not celebrated.

unheeded, un-hēd'ed, *a*. Not heeded; disregarded; neglected.

unheedful, un-hēd'ful, *a*. Not heedful; inattentive; careless.

unheedfully, un-hēd'ful-li, *adv*. In an unheedful manner; inattentively.

unheeding, un-hēd'ing, *a*. Not heeding; heedless; careless; negligent.

unhesitating, un-hez'i-tā-ting, *a*. Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready; decisive.

unhesitatingly, un-hez'i-tā-ting-li, *ad*. Without hesitation or doubt; promptly.

unhinge, un-hinj', *v.t*. To take from the hinges; to unfix; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering; to derange; to discompose or disorder; to put out of sorts; to incapacitate by disturbing the nerves.

unhistoric, **unhistorical**, un-his-tor'ik, un-his-tor'ik-al, *a*. Not historical; not based on trustworthy historic evidence.

unhitch, un-hich', *v.t*. To disengage from a hitching.

unholily, un-hō'li-li, *adv*. In an unholy manner.

unholiness, un-hō'li-nes, *n*. State or quality of being unholy; impiety.

unholy, un-hō'li, *a*. Not holy; not sacred; unhallowed; profane; impious; wicked.

unhonoured, un-on'erd, *a*. Not honoured; not regarded or treated with honour; not celebrated.

unhood, un-hud', *v.t*. To deprive of a hood.

unhook, un-huk', *v.t*. To loose from a hook.

unhoped, un-hōpt', *a*. Not hoped for; not expected; not so probable as to excite hope.—Unhoped for, unexpected.

unhopeful, un-hōp'ful, *a*. Not hopeful; not having hope; affording no room to hope; hopeless.

unhorse, un-hors', *v.t*. To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.

unhouse, un-houz', *v.t*. To deprive of a house; to drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge; to deprive of shelter.

unhouseled, **unhouselled**, un-hou'zld, *a*. [See HOUSEL.] Not having received the sacrament. [Shak.]

unhurt, un-hėrt', *a*. Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury.

unhusk, un-husk', *v.t*. To deprive of husks.

uniaxal, **uniaxial**, ū-ni-ak'sal, ū-ni-ak'si-al, *a*. [L. *unus*, one, and *axis*, an axis.] Having but one axis.

unicameral, ū ni-kam'er al, *a* [L *unus* one, *camera*, a chamber] Consisting of a single chamber said of a legislative body

unicellular, ū ni-sel'ū ler, *a* [L *unus*, one, and *cellula* a cell.] Consisting of a single cell, exhibiting only a single cell

unicorn, ū'ni kôrn, *n* [L *unicornis*—*unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn. HORN] An animal with one horn, a fabulous animal having the head, neck, and body of a horse, and a long horn growing out of the fore head

unicostate, ū ni kos'tāt *a* [L *unus* one, and *costa*, a rib] Having one rib or ridge, as *bot* having one large vein running down the centre called the midrib

unideal, un ī-dē'al, *a* Not ideal, real, actual.

unifacial, ū ni fā'shi al, *a* [L. *unus* and *facies* face FACE] Having but one face or front surface

unification, ū'ni fi kā''shon, *n* The act of unifying or uniting into one

unifilar, ū ni fī'ler *a* [L. *unus*, one and *filum*, a thread] Having only one thread. applied to a special kind of magnetometer

uniflorous, ū ni flō'rus, *a* [L. *unus*, one, and *flos*, *floris*, flower] In *bot* bearing one flower only

uniform, ū'ni fôrm, *a* [Fr *uniforme*, L. *uniformis*—*unus*, one, and *forma*, form UNION, FORM.] Having always one and the same form, not varying, or changing in shape, appearance, character, &c., always the same in degree or rate, equable, constant, regular, invariable of the same kind or matter all through, homogeneous, consistent at all times, conforming to one rule or mode —*n.* A dress of the same kind or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, and forming a distinctive costume

uniformitarian, ū ni fôr'mi-tā''ri an, *n* One who upholds a doctrine or system of uniformity —*a* Pertaining to uniformity or some doctrine of uniformity

uniformity, ū ni fôr'mi ti, *n* [*Uniform* and *-ity*] The state or character of being uniform a state in which sameness is exhibited, freedom from variation or difference conformity to one type sameness in religious worship, consonance, agreement, consistency

uniformly, ū'ni fôrm li *adv* In a uniform manner invariably

uniformness, ū'ni fôrm nes, *n* State of being uniform, uniformity

unify, ū'ni fi, *v t* pret & pp *unified*, ū'ni fīd, ppr *unifying*, ū'ni fi ing [L *unus*, one, and *facio*, I make] To form into one, to reduce to unity to view as one

unigenous, ū-ni'jen us *a* [L *unus*, and *root gen*, to beget] Of one kind, of the same genus

unilateral, ū ni lat'er al, *a* [L *unus* one, and *latus lateris* a side] Relating or pertaining to one side having one side one-sided, in *bot* growing chiefly to one side

unililteral, ū ni lit'er-al *a* [L *unus*, one, and *litera*, letter] Consisting of one letter only

unilluminated, un il-lū'mi nāt ed, *a* Not illuminated, not enlightened dark, ignorant

unilocular, ū-ni lok'ū ler, *a* [L. *unus*, one, and *loculus* cell, dim of *locus*, a place] Having one cell or chamber only, not divided into cells

unimaginable un im aj'i na bl, *a* Not imaginable not capable of being imagined, conceived, or thought of, inconceivable

unimagined un im-aj'ind, *a* Not imagined, conceived, or formed in idea

unimpaired, un-im-pārd', *a* Not impaired not diminished, not enfeebled by time or injury, uninjured.

unimpassioned, un-im-pa'shond, *a* Not impassioned, not moved or actuated by passion calm tranquil not violent.

unimpeachable un im-pēch'a-bl *a* Not impeachable not to be called in question blameless irreproachable

unimportance, un-im-pōr'tans, *n* Want of importance or consequence

unimportant, un im pōr'tant, *a* Not important not of great moment

unimposing, un im pōz'ing, *a* Not imposing, not commanding respect or awe

unimpressible, un im pres'i bl, *a* Not impressible, not sensitive apathetic

unimproved, un im prov'd', *a* Not improved not made better or wiser not brought under cultivation, not tilled, not cultivated.

unimpugnable, un im-pūn'a bl, *a* Not capable of being impugned, unimpeachable

unineloseed, un in klōzd', *a* Not inclosed, not surrounded by a fence

unincorporated un in kôr'po rāt-ed, *a* Not incorporated, not formed into a corporate body or incorporation

uninhabitable, un-in ha'bit-a bl *a* Not inhabitable, unfit to be the residence of men.

uninhabited, un in ha'bit-ed, *a* Not inhabited by men, having no inhabitants

uninjured, un in'jurd, *a* Not injured, not hurt, having suffered no harm or injury

uninspired, un in spīrd', *a* Not inspired, not influenced or produced by inspiration or supernatural illumination

uninstructed, un in-struk'ted, *a* Not instructed or taught, not educated, not furnished with instructions

uninstructive, un in-struk'tiv, *a* Not serving to instruct or improve the mind

unintelligent, un in-tel'i jent *a* Not intelligent, not resulting from intelligence, not having the mental faculties acute, not showing intelligence, stupid.

unintelligible, un in tel'i ji bl, *a* Not intelligible not capable of being understood, meaningless

unintelligibly, un in tel'i ji bli, *adv* In an unintelligible manner

unintentional, un in ten'shon-al, *a* Not intentional, done or happening without design.

unintentionally, un in ten'shon al li, *adv* Without design or purpose

uninterested, un in'ter-est-ed, *a* Not interested having no personal interest or concern, not having the mind or feelings engaged

uninteresting, un in'ter-est ing *n* Not interesting, not capable of exciting interest, dull, tame

unintermitted, un in'ter mit''ed, *a* Not intermitted, not suspended for a time, continuous

unintermittedly un in'ter mit''ed li, *adv* Without intermission, uninterruptedly

unintermitting, un in'ter mit' ing, *a* Not intermitting, not ceasing for a time, incessant.

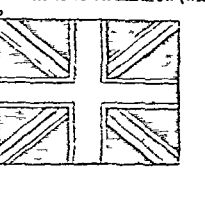
uninterrupted, un-in'ter rupt''ed, *a* Not interrupted uninterrupted incessant

uninterruptedly, un in'ter rupt''ed li *adv* Without interruption

uninvited, un in vīt'ed, *a* Not invited, without an invitation, not requested, not bidden

uninviting, un in vīt'ing, *a* Not inviting unattractive rather repellent.

union un'yon, *n* [Fr *union*, fr L *unio*, *unionis* oneness unity, a large pearl, an onion lat'erly also a union fr. *unus*, one (seen also in *unit*, *unity* *unique* *universal*, &c.) allied to E. *one* ONE.] The act of joining two or more things into one the state of being united junction, combination, concord, agreement harmony, matrimony marriage, that which is formed by combination of things or persons, a combination or coalition, a confederation, a confederacy two or more parishes united into one whole for administration of the poor laws, a workhouse for such parishes, a trades-union, a joint, screw, &c., uniting parts of machinery, or the like, a kind of coupling a mixed fabric of cotton, flax, jute, silk, wool &c; a certain kind of flag —Union flag of Britain, the national banner of the United Kingdom, formed by the union of the crosses of St George (red on a white ground), the saltire of St. Andrew (white on



Union Flag of Britain

a blue ground), and the saltire of St Patrick (red on a white ground)

unionism, ūn'yon izm, *n* The principles of unionists, trades-unionism

unionist, ūn'yon ist, *n* One who promotes or advocates union a trades-unionist in Great Britain, a member of the political party which upholds the present union of the three kingdoms

union-jack ūn'yon jak, *n.* A name often given without strict correctness to the union flag See UNION

uniparous, ū nip'a rus *a* [L *unus*, one, and *pario*, I bear] Producing one at a birth, in *bot* having one peduncle

uniped, ū'ni ped, *n* or *a* [L *unus*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] An animal having only one foot

unipersonal, ū ni per'son al, *a* [L. *unus*, one, *persona*, a person.] Having but one person, existing in one person, as the Deity, used only in one person, as an impersonal verb

unipersonalist, ū-ni-per'son al-ist, *n* [*Unipersonal* and *ist*] One who believes there is but a single person in the Deity

unipetalous, ū ni pet'a-lus, *a* [L *unus*, one and E *petal*] Having one petal only

unipolar, ū ni pō'ler, *a* [L. *unus*, one, *polus*, a pole] Having but one pole, or one kind of polarity

unique, ū nēk', *a* [Fr *unique* fr L. *unicus*, fr *unus*, one UNION] Without a like or equal, unmatched, unequalled, single in its kind of excellence

uniquely, ū nēk'li *adv* So as to be unique

uniserial, ū ni sē'ri al, *a* [L *unus*, one, *series* a row] Having only one row or series

unisexual ū ni sek'sū al, *a* [L *unus* one, *sexus*, a sex] Having one sex only, in *bot* having organs of one sex only, whether male or female

unison, ū'ni son, *n* [L *unus*, one, and *sonus* sound. UNION SOUND] The state of perfect agreement or identity in pitch of two or more musical notes, accordance, agreement, harmony, concord.—*a.* Sounding alone

unisonance, ū ni'sō-nans, *n* State of being in unison, accordance of sounds, unison

unisonant, unisonous ū-ni'sō-nant, ū-ni sō-nus, *a* [UNISON] Being in unison; concordant.

unit, ū'nit, *n* [L. *unitas* unity, fr *unus*, one UNION] A single thing or person regarded separately, a single one of a number, an individual, the number 1 any quantity or magnitude by the repetition or subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured, as a foot-pound, a gramme a dyne

unitable, ū nīt'a bl, *a* Capable of being united.

Unitari in, ū ni tā'ri-an *n* [From L. *unitas* unity, fr *unus* one UNION] One who ascribes divinity to God the Father only, one of a religious sect who deny the doctrine of the Trinity also, a monotheist —*a.* Pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines —**Unitarianism** ū ni-tā'ri-an-izm *n* The doctrines of Unitarians

unitary, ū'ni-tā-ri, *a* [*Unit* and *-ary*] Of or relating to a unit.

unite u nit *vt* pret & pp u *lt d* u nit ed, ppr u *iting* ū nit i ng [From L L. *u to* u *itum*, I un te fr u us one Union] To combin to connect to join in affection o interest to c join to associate to cause to agree to make to ad here to attach —— i To bec me one to join in one to coalesce to be consol i ated to comf ine to grow tog th to be m xed to join in an act t concur to act in concert

united, u nit ed, p a J *oine* d nit ned together made one —**United Brethren,** the religious body called M ravian M RAVI AN —**United Presbyterians,** th Presby terian ch rch formed in Scotla i by the union in 1847 f certai bodies of seceders f m th Establ shed Church

unitedly u-nit ed-li, *ad* In a un t d ma ner jointly in combin t on

uniter ū nit er *n* The person or thing that unites.

unitive ū ni ti [*U ite* an l *ve*] Ha ing the pow of u t g

unity u ni-ti, *n* pl. **unities** u i-tiz. [L. u *tas*, oneness, u ty agreement, fr *unus* one UNION] The property state of being one *one*ness concord agreement harmony oneness of sentiment, affection, nd the like the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved in lit rary comp sitions artistic harmony and symmetry in *math* a y definite quantity taken as one or for which l is made to stand in cal culation

univalent, u n v'a-lent, *a* [L. *u* as one ar l *ent*, to be w rth.] Monatom

univalve u n val *a*. [L. *u* as one, and *valva*, l VALVE.] Having on val e only as a sh ll or *pericarp* —*n*. A shell having one valve only a mollusc w th a hell composed of a single piece usually of a conical sp iral form

univalved univalvular ū ni val d, ū-ni-v lv lar *a* Ha ing only one l e

universal u ni- rsal, [*Fr universel* L. *universalis*, fr *u versus* uni ersal lit turned t to one — *unus* on , and *vertere*, turned. UNION VERSE] P rtaining to all or the whole belonging to all, all-*em*bracing e tending to or comprehendi g the whol number quantity o space total whole comprising all the particulars —*n*. A general notion or idea a predicabl a uni ersal proposition.

universalism ū-ni vers'al-izm *n* [*Uni ersal* and *ism*.] The doctrine or belief of the universalists.

universalist, ū-ni- ers'al-ist, *n* [*Universal* and *ist*.] One who b l ls the doctrine that all men will be ult mately sa ed, in opposition to the doctrine of eternal punishment.

universality ū ni-vers-al i-ti, *n* [Fr *versalit* .] The state of being u iversal

universally u-ni- rsal-li, *ad* In a uni ersal ma ner with extension to the whole in a manner to comprehend all without exception.

universe ū ni-vers, *n* [Fr *univers*, L. *u iver m*, the un erse neut. of *versus* uni ersal. UNIVERSAL.] The general system of th ngs the c llective name of heaven and earth, and all that belongs to them the whole system of created th gs the world.

university ū ni- rsi-ti, *n* pl. **uni versities.** u-ni-ver'si-tiz, *n* [Fr *universit* L. *universitas*, the whol of anything the universe later an association corporation, company &c. UNIVERSAL.] An institution or corporation for the purpose of instruction in a l, or some of the m st important branches of science and literature, and ha ing the power of *confer*ri g degrees in arts, medicine, law theology &c

universology ū ni-ver-sol'o-ji, *n*. [L. *u versus*, the uni erse, and Gr *logos* discourse.] The science of the uni erse a science covering the whole ground of ph losophy and the sciences in their general aspects.

univocal, ū-n vō-kal, *n* [L. *unus*, one, and *vox*, *ocis*, a voice, a word. VOICE.] Ha ing one meaning only as a word hav ing unison of sounds. —*n*. A word having only one meaning

univocally u ni vō-kal-li, *adv* [See prec.] In o sense not equi ocally

unjointed un joi t ed, *p* and *a* Ha ing n j nts disconnected incoherent.

unjust un-just *a* Not just, upright, or equ table n t acting accord ng to justice contrary to justice and right

unjustifiable un jus'ti fi a-bl, *a* Not ju tifiable ot to be vindicated o d fended

unjustifiably un jus ti fi a-bli, *ad* In a manner that cannot be justified

unjustly un just'li, *ad* In an unj st manner wro gfully

unkempt un k mpt *a* [*Kempt* is an old f rm = e *mbed*.] Uncombed hence rough unpolished

unkennel un ken el, *v* pret & pp *unken lled*, ur ken eld ppr u *ken ling*, un-ken el ing To dri r force from a ken n l to rouse from secrecy or a retreat

unkind un ki d *a* Not kind w ting in kindness affection harsh cru l

unkindliness un kind li nes, *n* Un k nd be a our unkin dly conduct

unkindly un-kī dli, Unkind ungracious.——*adv* In an unkind manner without k ndness or affect on harshly

unkindness n-kind nes, *n* The quality of being unk nd want of kin dness or affection unk nd or harsh c nduct an u k nd act

unknit un-nit *vt* pret & pp u k *lt* u *knitting*, un-n t un- ted ppr *unk nitting* un-n t i g To untie to separate so as to be no l nger knit to smooth out, as th brow

unknowable *un-nō'a bl, a Not know* abl incapable of being known or discovered.

unknowing, un-no ing, *a*. Not knowing ignorant.

unknowingly un-nōing li, *ad* W thout knowledge or design unwitt ngly

unknown un nōn' *a* Not known not discovered, f und out, or ascertain l often f llowed by to and *some* times used ab l ly in the phrase *unknown to* = *without the* knowledge of —*n*. One who is unknown.

unlace un-lās' *vt* T loose the lacing or fast ning of to unfasten by u tying the lace of

unlade un lād' *vt* To take out the load g load, or carg of to remove as a load to disch rge

unlamented un-la-ment'ed, *a* Not la n ented whose loss is not deplored.

unlatch, un-lach *vt* To open by lifting the lat h

unlawful un la ful, *a* Not lawful, contrary to law illegal illegitimate

unlawfully un-la ful li, *ad* In an unlawful manner illegally illegitimately

unlawfulness, un la f l nes, *n* The qual ty of being unlawful ill gality

unlearn un lern *vt* To re erse the process of learning to divest one s self of the knowledge of to f rget the knowledge of

unlearned un ler'ned, *a*. Not learned or erudite ignorant ill terate in xperienced (un-lernd) not made known by study not known.

unleash un-lesh' *vt* To free from a leash to let go

unleavened un-le'vn d, *a*. Not leavened not raised by leaven or yeast.

unless *un-les' ens* (Y n on less than, the older forms being *onl onlesse* = on lower terms, on any lower condition.] If it be not that if not supposing that not, except except ng Ly omiss n of a verb *wil* as may hav the force of a preposition = except, b t f r

unlettered, un-let erd, *a*. Unlearned untaught ignorant

unlicensed un-lī senst, *a* Not ha ing a license or legal permission done or undertaken without due license

unlike un-lik *a* Not lik dissimilar havi g no resemb lance diverse

unlikelihood, unlikeliness un-lik li hd i, un lik'li nes, *n* The state of being unl k ly, improbability

unlikely un-lik'li, *a* Not likely or probable such as cannot be reasonably ex pected improbable n t h ving out a prospect of success lik ly to fa l u promis g

unlikeness un-lik nes, *n* Wa t of resemblance dissimilarity

unlimber un-lim'ber *vt* To take off or *detach the limbers from*

unlimited un lim it-ed, *a* Not limited boundless indefinite unconfined n t restrained

unlink un lingk *vt* To separate the links of to loose, as something fastened by a link.

unload un lod, *v t* To take the load fr m to disch g or disburden to r m ve from a cas l or vehi le to empty out to relieve *from* anything *a nous r troublesome* to get rid of to withdraw the barg fr m, as a gun

unlock un lok *vt* To unfasten as something which has been locked to open in general to lay open

unlooked for un l kt for *a* Not looked for, not expected not foreseen.

unloose un-lōs *vt* To loose to untie to undo to set free from hold r fastening *to set at liberty*

unlovely un-luv'li, *a* Not lovely tending rather to repel not beautiful or attractive repulsive o repellent.

unluckily un-luk i li, *adv* In an u lucky ma n r unf rtu ately by ill luck

unluckiness un l ki nes, *n* The state f being unlucky, ill f rtune

unlucky un luk i, *a* Not lucky or fortunate unfortunate ill fated not successful *in one s undertak ngs resulting in* failure disaster or misf rtun ill-omened in auspicious inauspicious

unmanly un-ma n dn-li *a* Not becoming a maiden w nt ng maidenly modesty

unmake un māk *vt* pret & pp u *made* un-mād ppr *unmaking* un-m k ing To reverse the mak g f to destroy th essential form and q al ties of to cause to cease to exist.

unman *un man vt pret & pp unmanned* un ma d ppr u *ma ning* un man ing. To depri e of the character or qual ties of man to deprive of manly courag and f rtitude to dishearten to overpo wer with emotion or womanish weakness to quite unnerve

unmanageable un-man'āj a-bl, *a*. No manag ble not easily restrained or directed not controllable beyond control

unmanliness, *un man'li nes n* State or quality of being unmanly effeminacy

unmanly un ma n li, *a* Not manly o the rev rse of manly effeminate womanish childish mean-spirited cow rdly

unmannerliness un-man'er-li-nes, *n* Character of be ng unman erly want o good man ers rudeness of beha our

unmannerly un-man er li, *a* Not manerly not ha ing good ma ners rude ill bred.

unmanufactured un-man'i fak tured *a* Not ma nufactured not wr ught into the proper f rm for use in the natural state raw

unmarketable un mär'k t-a-bl, *a*. Not fit for the market not saleable

unmask un mask *vt* To strip of a mask or of any disguise to lay open to view to expose —*vi*. To put off a mask

unmatched un macht *a*. Matchless having no match or equal.

unmeaning, un-mēn'ing, *a* Having no meaning or signification mindless senseless showing no intelligence vacuous.

unmeaningly un-m n ing li, *ad* In an unmean ng manner

unmeasured un-me'zhūrd, *a*. Not measured plent ful beyond measure immense infinite excess immoderate

unmeet un m t' *a*. Not meet or fit not worthy or suitable

unmeetly un-met'li, *adv* In an unmeet manner not fitly n t suitably

unmelodious, un me lō'dĭ us, *a* Not melodious, wanting melody, harsh
unmentionable, un-men'shon-a-bl, *a* Not mentionable, not to be mentioned, unfit for being mentioned or noticed ——n. pl Trousers, as a garment not to be mentioned in polite circles [Humorous]
unmerciful, un mer'sı fŭl, *a* Not merciful, cruel to those in one's power, inhuman, merciless, unconscionable
unmercifulness, un-mer'sı-fŭl nes, *n* Quality of being unmerciful, want of mercy, cruelty
unmercifully, un-mer'sı fŭl lı, *adv* In an unmerciful manner, cruelly
unmerited, un-mer'ıt-ed, *a* Not merited or deserved, obtained without service or equivalent not deserved through wrong-doing, unjustly inflicted, undeserved
unmew, un-mū', *v t* To release or set free, as from a mew
unmindful, un-mīnd'fŭl, *a* Not mindful not heedful, regardless
unmindfully, un mīnd'fŭl-lı, *adv* In an unmindful manner, carelessly heedlessly
unmindfulness, un-mīnd'fŭl nes, *n* Quality of being unmindful, heedlessness, inattention
unmistakable unmistakeable, un-mis-tāk'a-bl, *a* Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood, clear, evident, obvious
unmitigable, un mı'tı ga-bl, *a* Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened
unmitigated, un mı'tı-gāt-ed, *a* Not mitigated, not softened or toned down, perfect in badness, having no redeeming feature, thorough-paced.
unmixed, unmixt, un-mikst', *a* Not mixed, pure, unadulterated unalloyed
unmixedly, un-miks'ed-lı, *adv* Without admixture, entirely, wholly
unmolested, un mō-lest'ed, *a* Not molested or disturbed, free from molestation or disturbance
unmoor, un-mor', *v t* To loose from anchorage or moorings ——v i To weigh anchor
unmortise, un mōr'tıs, *v t* To loosen the mortises or joints of.
unmotherly, un mutH'er lı, *a* Not motherly, not resembling or not becoming a mother
unmoved, un mövd' *a* Not moved, not changed in place, not changed in purpose or resolution, unshaken, firm, not touched by passion or emotion, calm cool
unmuffle, un muf'l, *v t* To strip of what muffles or conceals
unmurmuring un mer'mer ing, *a* Not murmuring or given to murmur, uncomplaining
unmusical, un mū'zĭ-al, *a* Not musical, not melodious, not fond of or skilled in music
unmutilated, un mū'tı lāt ed, *a* Not mutilated, not deprived of a member or part, entire
unmuzzle, un muz'l, *v t* To remove a muzzle from, to free from restraint
unnameable un nām'a-bl, *a* Incapable of being named indescribable
unnamed un nīmd', *a* Not having received a name, not mentioned
unnatural, un na'tū ral *a* Not natural, contrary to nature contrary to the natural feelings acting without natural affection not representing nature, forced, affected, artificial
unnaturally, un na'tū ral lı, *adv* In an unnatural manner
unnavigable, un na'vı ga-bl, *a* Not navigable, incapable of being navigated.
unnecessarily, un ne'ses sa-rı lı, *adv* In an unnecessary manner, without any necessity, needlessly
unnecessariness, un ne'ses-sa rı-nes, *n* Needlessness
unnecessary, un ne'ses sa rı, *a* No' necessary, needless not required by the circumstances of the case
unneighbourly, un nā'bur lı, *a* Not neighbourly, not becoming or befitting a neighbour, not kind and friendly
unnerve, un-nerv', *v t* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength, to enfeeble, to deprive of coolness or composure of mind
unnoted, un nōt'ed, *a* Not noted, not observed, not heeded, disregarded
unnoticed, un nōt'ıst *a* Not noticed or observed, not regarded, not treated with respect disregarded.
unnumbered, un num'berd, *a* Not numbered, innumerable, indefinitely numerous
unobjectionable, un ob jek'shon a bl, *a* Not objectionable or liable to objection, incapable of being condemned as faulty, false or improper, unexceptionable
unobservant, unobserving, un-ob zerv'ant, un-ob-zerv'ing, *a* Not observant, not attentive, heedless
unobserved, un ob zervd' *a* Not observed, noticed, or regarded, not heeded
unobservedly, un-ob-zerv'ed-lı, *adv* Without being observed
unobstructed, un ob strukt'ed *a* Not obstructed, free from all obstructions, not impeded, not hindered
unobtrusive, un ob tro'sıv, *a* Not obtrusive, not forward, modest, retiring
unobtrusively, un-ob-tro'sıv lı, *adv* In an unobtrusive manner
unoccupied, un-ok'kū-pīd, *a* Not occupied, not possessed, not employed or taken up in business or otherwise, at leisure, leisure
unoffending, un-of-fend'ing, *a* Not giving offence harmless innocent, inoffensive
unofficial, un of fĭsh'al, *a* Not official, not proceeding from an official source, inofficial
unopposed, un op-pōzd', *a* Not opposed, not resisted, not meeting with any obstruction or opposition
unorganized, un-ōr'gan-īzd, *a* Not organized, inorganic
unorthodox, un-ōr'tho doks, *a* Not orthodox, heterodox, heretical
unostentatious, un-os'ten-tā''shus, *a* Not ostentatious, not making parade, modest, not glaring or showy
unostentatiously, un-os'ten-tā''shus-lı, *adv* Without show or ostentation
unowned, un ōnd', *a* Having no known owner, not acknowledged as one's own
unpack, un pak', *v t* To take from a package, to remove a wrapper from, to unload
unpaid, un pād', *a* Not paid, not settled or discharged, not having received money that is due not receiving a salary or wages
unpalatable, un pa'lat-a bl, *a* Not palatable, disgusting to the taste, not such as to be relished disagreeable to the feelings
unparagoned, un-par'a gŏnd, *a* Unequalled matchless peerless
unparalleled, un pa'ral-eld, *a* Having no parallel or equal, unequalled, matchless such that nothing similar was ever seen
unpardonable, un par'dn a bl, *a* Not to be forgiven incapable of being pardoned
unparliamentary, un-parl'men''ta-rı, *a* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament, not such as can be used or uttered in parliament, unseemly, as language
unpathed, un pāthd', *a* Having no path, not trodden trackless
unpatriotic un pā'trı-ot''ik, *a* Not patriotic, wanting in patriotism
unpatronized un pāt'ron īzd, *a* Not having a patron not supported by friends
unpaved un pāvd', *a* Not paved, having no pavement.
unpeople, un-pē pl, *v t* To deprive of inhabitants to depopulate
unperceivable un per-sē v'a-bl, *a* Incapable of being perceived, imperceptible
unperformed, *un per formd'*, *a* Not performed or done, not executed, not fulfilled.
unperturbed un per terbd', *a* Not perturbed, not disturbed
unperverted un per-vert'ed, *a* Not perverted not wrested to a wrong sense or use
unphilosophic, unphilosophical, un fĭ'lō-sof''ik, un fĭ'lō-sof''ık-al, *a* The reverse of philosophic, not according to the principles of sound philosophy
unpin, un-pin', *v t* pret & pp *unpinned*, un pind', ppr *unpinning*, un pin'ing To loose from pins, to unfasten what is held by a pin or pins
unpitied, un-pı'tıd, *a* Not pitied, not regarded with sympathetic sorrow
unpitying, un pı'tı ing, *a* Having no pity, showing no compassion
unpleasant, un ple'zant, *a* Not pleasant, unpleasing, disagreeable
unpleasantly, un ple'zant-lı, *adv* In an unpleasant or disagreeable manner
unpleasantness, un ple'zant-nes, *n* State or being unpleasant, disagreeableness, a slight quarrel
unpleasing, un plēz'ing, *a* Unpleasant, offensive, disagreeable
unpleasingly, un-plēz'ing-lı, *adv* In an unpleasing manner
unplumbed, un-plumd', *a* Not plumbed or measured by a plumb-line, unfathomed
unpoetic, unpoetical, un pō et'ik, un-pō-et'ik al, *a* Not poetical, defective in poetical qualities, not proper to a poet
unpoetically, un pō-et'ik al lı, *adv* In an unpoetic manner
unpolished, un-po'lısht, *a* Not polished, not refined in manners, rude, plain
unpolite, un pō-lit', *a* Not polite, uncivil, rude, impolite
unpolluted, un pol-lūt'ed, *a* Not polluted or defiled, pure
unpopular, un po'pū ler, *a* Not popular, not having the public favour, not generally liked, generally disliked
unpopularity, un po'pū la''rı tı, *n* The state of being unpopular
unpopularly un po'pū-ler lı, *adv* In an unpopular manner
unpractical, un prak'tı kal, *a* Not practical, impractical
unpractised, un prak'tıst, *a* Not having been taught by practice, raw unskilful
unprecedented, un pre'sē-dent-ed, *a* Having no precedent unexampled
unprecedentedly, un pre'sē dent-ed lı, *adv* Without precedent, exceptionally
unprejudiced, un-pre'jū-dist, *a* Not prejudiced, free from undue prejudice, bias, or prepossession, unbiased impartial
unpremeditated, un prē-me'dı tāt-ed, *a* Not previously meditated not previously purposed or intended, not done by design, spontaneous
unprepared, un prē-pārd', *a* Not prepared, not fitted or made suitable or ready, not brought into a right or suitable condition in view of something future
unpreparedly un prē pā'red-lı *a* Without due preparation
unpreparedness un-prē-pā' red-nes, *n* State of being unprepared
unprepossessed, un-prē'po-zest'', *a* Not biased by previous opinions not prejudiced
unprepossessing un prē'po zes'ing *a* Not having a prepossessing appearance not attractive or engaging
unpresentable, un prē zent'a-bl, *a* Not fit for being presented to company or society not in trim to appear
unpresuming un prē zūm'ing, *a* Not presuming, modest humble
unpresumptuous un-prē zum'tū us, *a* Not presumptuous, unpresuming
unpretending, un prē tend'ing, *a* Not pretending to any distinction, making no pretensions to superiority, unassuming
unprincipled, un-prin'sı-pld *a* Not having sound or settled principles destitute of virtue or good principles, profligate, in moral wicked
unprivileged un prı'vı lejd *a* Not enjoying any special privilege or immunity
unproductive un prō-duk'tıv, *a* Not productive, not producing large crops, infertile, not making profitable returns for labour not returning a profit, not producing articles for consumption or distribution

unproductiveness, un-pro-duk'tiv-nes, *s* The state of being unproductive
unprofessional, un-pro-fe'shon-al, *a* Not pertaining to one's profession contrary to the rules or usages of a profession not belonging to a profession
unprofitable un-pro-fit-a-bl, *a* Not profitable bringing no profit serving a useful end useless profitless
unprofitableness, un-pro-fit-a-bl-nes, *s* The state of being unprofitable uselessness
unprofitably un-pro-fit-a-bli, *ad* In an unprofitable manner with no profit, advantage, or use to no good purpose
unpromising un-pro-mis-ing, *a* Not promising not giving promise of future good prospect of success, favourable appearance, profit, &c
unpromisingly un-pro-mis-ing-li, *ad* In an unpromising manner
unpronounceable un-pro-nouns'a-bl, *a* Incapable of being pronounced unfit for being named unmentionable
unpropitious, un-pro-pi-shus, *a* Not propitious or favourable inauspicious
unprosperous, un-pros'per-us, *a* Not prosperous unfortunate
unprosperously un-pros'per-us-li, *adv* Unsuccessfully unfortunately
unprotected, un-pro-tekt-ed, *a* Not protected or defended having no protection without protector or guardian
unproved, un-prov'd, *a* Not proved not tested or tried not established as true by proof
unprovided, un-pro-vid-ed, *a* Not provided, not supplied
unprovoked, un-pro-vokt' *a* Not provoked not proceeding from provocation or just cause
unpublished, un-pub'lisht, *a* Not published not made public not issued from the press to the public, as a book
unpunctual, un-pungk'tu-al, *a* Not punctual not exact as to time
unpunished un-pun'isht, *a* Not punished, suffered to pass with impunity
unqualified, un-kwol'i-fid, *a* Not qualified not having the requisite qualifications without sufficient talents or accomplishments not legally competent to act not having received a diploma or license not modified by conditions or exceptions
unquenchable un-kwensh-a-bl, *a* Incapable of being quenched that cannot be extinguished or put to an end insatiable
unquenchably un-kwensh-a-bli, *ad* In an unquenchable manner
unquestionable un-kwes'tyun-a-bl, *a* Not to be called in question indubitable certain
unquestionably un-kwes'tyun-a-bli, *ad* Without doubt indubitably
unquestioned un-kwes'tyund, *a* Not called in question not doubted not interrogated
unquiet, un-kwi-et, *a* Not quiet, calm, or tranquil restless disturbed
unquietly un-kwi-et-li, *ad* In an unquiet manner in an agitated state
unquietness, un-kwi-et-nes, *s* State of being unquiet uneasiness restlessness
unravel un-rav-el, *v pret & pp* **unravelled** un-ra-eld *ppr* **unravelling** un-rav'el-ing. (Un- implying reversal.) To disentangle to disengage or separate to clear from complication or difficulty to unriddle to unfold or bring to a denouement, as the plot of a play or story ——*v i* To be unfolded to be disentangled.
unread, un-red *a* Not read or perused not instructed by books illiterate
unreadable un-red-a-bl, *a* Incapable of being read or deciphered illegible not worth reading so dull or ill-written as to repel readers
unreadiness, un-re'di-nes, *s* Want of promptness or of preparation
unready un-re'di, *a* Not ready or prepared not prompt to act
unreal un-re-al, *a* Not real not substantial, having appearance only
unreality un-re-al'i-ti, *s* State of being unreal want of real existence that which has no reality
unreason un-rē-zn, *s* Want of reason folly absurdity
unreasonable un re'zn-a-bl, *a* Not reasonable or agreeable to reason not guided by reason exceeding the bounds of reason exorbitant immoderate unreasonable
unreasonableness un-re'zn-a-bl-nes, *s* The state or quality of being unreasonable
unreasonably un-re-zn-a-bli, *ad* In an unreasonable manner excessively immoderately
unreasoning un re zn-ing, *a* Not having reasoning faculties characterized by want of reason not taking a reasonable view
unreclaimed un-rē-klāmd *a* Not reclaimed not brought to a domestic state not tamed not brought into tillage not reformed from a vicious life
unrecognizable un re kog ni za-bl, *a* Incapable of being recognized, irrecognizable
unrecompensed un re kom penst, *a* Not recompensed not rewarded or equited
unreconciled, un-re'kon-sil-d, *a* Not reconciled not made consistent not restored to friendship or favour still at enmity
unrecorded, un-re kord-ed, *a* Not recorded or registered not kept in remembrance by historical documents or monuments
unredeemed un re demd *a* Not redeemed not ransomed not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money as bills not fulfilled not having any countervailing quality unmitigated
unredressed, un re-drest *a* Not redressed not having received redress
unrefined, un-re fīnd *a* Not refined or purified, not polished in manners, taste or the like
unreformed un-re förmd' *a* Not reformed not reclaimed from vice not corrected or amended
unregarded, un re gärd ed, *a* Not heeded, neglected slighted disregarded
unregeneracy un-re jen'e ra-si, *s* state of being unregenerate
unregenerate unregenerated un re jen'e-rāt, un re jen e rāt ed, *a* Not regenerated or renewed in heart
unregistered, un re jis terd, *a* Not registered or entered in a register
unrelated un re lāt ed, *a* Not connected by blood or affinity having no relation or connection of any kind
unrelenting un-re-lent ing, *a* Not relenting not becoming lenient or merciful *relentless hard pitiless*
unreliable un-re lī-a-bl, *a* Not reliable not to be relied or depended on untrustworthy
unreliableness, un re lī-a-bl-nes, *s* The character of being unreliable or untrustworthy
unrelieved, un-re-lēvd' *a* Not relieved not eased or delivered from pain not succoured not delivered from distress not released from duty *monotonous*
unremitting, un-re-mit ing, *a* Not remitting or abating not relaxing for a time incessant continued
unrepaid un-re-pād *a* Not repaid, not compensated, not requited or recompensed
unrepealed un-re pēld' *a* Not repealed or revoked still remaining in force
unrepentant un-rē-pent'ant, *a* Not repentant not penitent not contrite for sin
unrepented, un-rē-pent ed, *a* Not repented of
unrepresented, un re pre zent"ed, *a* Not represented not having a representative to act in one's stead not yet acted or put on the stage
unrequited, un-re-kwīt'ed, *a* Not requited not recompensed not recompensated
unreserved, un-re-zervd' *a* Not reserved or restricted not withheld in part full free open frank concealing nothing
unreservedly un-re-zerv'ed-li, *adv* In an unreserved manner without reservation frankly without concealment
unresisted, un-re-zist ed, *a* Not resisted or opposed
unresisting un-rē-zist'ing, *a* Not making resistance submissive
unresolved, un-re zolvd *a* Not solved, not cleared
unrest un-rest *s* Disquiet want of tranquility uneasiness unhappiness
unresting un-rest i g, *a* Never resting continually in motion
unrestored un re-stōrd *a* Not given back not restored to a former state
unrestrained, un r -strānd *a* Not restrained or controlled not limited uncontrolled licentious loose
unrestrainedly un-r -strān ed-li, *adv* In an unrestrained manner
unrestricted un-re-strikt ed, *a* Without restriction not limited or confined
unrevenged, un-re-venjd *a* Not having obtained revenge not having taken vengeance not vindicated by punishment
unrewarded un-re war'd ed, *a* Not rewarded without a reward not compensated by reward bestowed unrequited
unriddle un-rid'l, *v t* To solve or explain, as something resembling a riddle to interpret
unrighteous, un-rit yus, *a* Not righteous not just wicked not honest and upright
unrighteously un-rit yus-li, *adv* In an unrighteous manner unjustly wickedly
unrighteousness, un rī yus-nes, *s* Injustice wickedness
unripe un-rīp' *a* Not ripe not mature immature not fully prepared not completed
unrivalled, un-rī'vald, *a* Having no rival or equal peerless incomparable
unrobe un-r bī *v t* To strip of a robe to undress to disrobe
unroll, un- l *v t* To open out from being in a roll to unfold to display ——*v i* To unfold to unscroll
unromantic un rō-man tik, *a* Not romantic not given to romantic fancies having nothing of romance connected with it
unroof un rōf *v t* To strip off the roof or roofs of
unroot, un-rōt *v t* To tear up by the root to extirpate to eradicate
unruffled un ruf'ld, *a* Not ruffled calm tranquil not agitated not disturbed
unruliness un-rōō-li-nes, *s* State or character of being unruly disregard of restraint turbulence
unruly un-rōō-li, *a* (*Un* not, and old *rully* or *ruley*) Disregarding rule or restraint addicted to violate laws turbulent ungovernable disorderly
unsaddle un-sad'l, *v t* To relieve of a saddle to take the saddle from
unsafe un-sāf', *a* Not safe not affording or accompanied by complete safety not free from danger perilous hazardous
unsafely un-sāf'li, *ad* In an unsafe manner not without danger
unsaid un-sed' *a* Not spoken not uttered
unsaleable un-sāl-a-bl, *a* Not saleable not meeting a ready sale that cannot find a purchaser
unsanctified, un sangk ti fīd, *a* Not sanctified unholy profane wicked not consecrated
unsatisfactory un-sa tis-fak'to-ri-a, *a* Not satisfactory not satisfying not giving satisfaction
unsatisfied, un-sa tis-fīd, *a* Not satisfied not fully gratified not content not convinced or fully persuaded unpaid
unsatisfying un sa tis fī ing, *a* Not satisfying or affording complete gratification not convincing the mind
unsavouriness, un-sā vur-i-nes, *s* The condition of being unsavoury
unsavoury un-sā'vur i, *a* Not savoury

insipid, having a bad savour, disagreeable to the taste or smell, unpleasing, offensive, causing some disgust

unsay, un-sā′, *v t* pret & pp *unsaid*, unsed, ppr *unsaying*, un-sā′ing To recant or recall after saying, to take back, to retract

unscathed, un skā′ŦHd′, *a* Not scathed, not injured, without scathe, uninjured

unschooled, un skōld′, *a* Not schooled, not taught, illiterate

unscrew, un-skro′, *v t* To draw the screw or screws from, to unfasten by screwing back

unscriptural, un-skrip′tūr al, *a* Not agreeable to the Scriptures not warranted by the authority of the Bible

unscripturally, un-skrip′tūr al li, *adv* In an unscriptural manner

unscrupulous, un skrō′pū-lus, *a* Having no scruples, regardless of principle

unscrupulously, un-skrō′pū lus-li, *adv* In an unscrupulous manner

unseal, un sēl′, *v t* To remove the seal from, to open after having been sealed

unsealed, un-sēld′, *p a* Not stamped with a seal, not ratified or sanctioned

unsearchable, un serch′a-bl, *a* Incapable of being discovered by search, inscrutable, mysterious

unsearchableness un serch′a-bl nes, *n* The quality or state of being unsearchable

unsearchably, un serch′a-bli *adv* In an unsearchable manner, inscrutably

unseasonable, un-sē′zn-a-bl, *a* Not seasonable, not agreeable or suitable to the time of the year, ill timed, untimely, not suited to the occasion

unseasonableness, un-sē′zn a-bl nes, *n* The quality of being unseasonable

unseasonably, un-sē′zn a-bli, *adv* In an unseasonable manner, not at a suitable time

unseasoned, un sē′znd, *a* Not seasoned, not kept and made fit for use, not inured, not flavoured with seasoning

unseat un sēt′, *v t* To remove from a seat, to throw from one's seat on horseback, to depose from a seat in the House of Commons or other body

unseaworthy, un-sē wer′ŦHi, *a* Not seaworthy, not fit for a sea-voyage said of ships

unseconded, un-se′kund-ed, *a* Not seconded or supported, not assisted, without any one to second

unsectarian, un sek tā′ri an, *a* Not sectarian, not characterized by any of the doctrines or peculiarities of a sect, not belonging to any one sect

unseemliness un sēm′li nes *n* State of being unseemly, indecency indecorum

unseemly un sēm′li *a* Not seemly not decorous or becoming, indecorous indecent improper —— adv Indecently, unbecomingly

unseen, un sēn′, *a* Not seen, invisible —The unseen that which is unseen, more especially, the world of spirits, the other world

unselfish, un sel′fish, *a* Not selfish or unduly attached to one's own interest, thinking of or regarding others more than one's self, *altruistic*

unsent, un sent′, *a* Not sent or despatched, not transmitted —Unsent for, not called to attend, not summoned.

unsentenced, un sen′tenst, *a* Not having received sentence

unsentimental, un sen′ti men″tal, *a* Not sentimental not governed by sentiment, matter-of-fact

unserviceable, un ser′vis-a-bl, *a* Not serviceable, of no service, use, or convenience, useless

unsettle, un set′l, *v t* To change from a settled state, to unhinge, to make uncertain or fluctuating, to disorder the mind of, to derange

unsettled un set′ld, *p a* Not settled, not fixed in resolution, wavering, not calm or composed, having no fixed habitation, apt to change one's abode or occupation, wandering, irregular, not adjusted, unpaid, not occupied by permanent inhabitants

unsex, un seks′, *v t* To deprive of the qualities of sex, to transform in respect to sex, usually, to deprive of the qualities of a woman

unshackle, un shak′l, *v t* To unfetter, to set free from shackles or restraint

unshaken, un shā′kn, *a* Not shaken, not agitated, not moved in resolution, steadfast resolute, firm, steady

unshapely, un-shāp′li, *a* Not shapely, having a bad shape, ill formed

unshapen, un shā′pn, *a* Shapeless, formless misshapen, deformed

unsheathe, un shēŦH′, *v t* To draw from the sheath or scabbard

unshed, un-shed′, *a* Not shed, not spilt

unship, un-ship′, *v t* pret & pp *unshipped*, un shipt′, ppr *unshipping* un-ship′ing To take out of a ship or other water craft to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted, as a boat's rudder

unshod, un-shod′, *a* Having no shoes, not having been shod

unshorn, un-shōrn′, *a* Not shorn or sheared, not clipped, not shaved

unshrinking, un-shringk′ing, *a* Not shrinking or withdrawing from danger or toil, not recoiling, fearless

unshroud, un shroud′, *v t* To remove the shroud from, to uncover, to disclose

unsifted, un sift′ed, *a* Not sifted or separated by a sieve, not critically examined

unsightliness un sīt′li nes, *n* Quality of being unsightly, repulsiveness deformity, ugliness

unsightly, un sīt′li, *a* Not sightly disagreeable to the eye, repulsive, ugly, deformed

unsisterly, un sis′ter-li, *a* Not sisterly, not like or becoming a sister

unsized, un sīzd′, *a* Not sized or stiffened, not made with size

unskilful, un skil′ful, *a* Not skilful, having no or little skill, wanting dexterity

unskilfully, un-skil′ful li, *adv* In an unskilful manner, without skill or dexterity, clumsily

unskilfulness, un-skil′ful nes, *n* The quality of being unskilful, want of skill

unskilled, un-skild′ *a* Destitute of skill or practical knowledge, not requiring special skill or training

unslaked, un slākt′, *a* Not slaked or quenched, not mixed with water and so reduced to powder as lime

unsling un sling′ *v t* pret & pp *unslung*, un slung′, ppr *unslinging*, un sling′ing To remove from a position of being slung, to release from slings

unsmirched, un-smercht′, *a* Not smirched stained, or soiled, clean

unsociable, un sō′shi a-bl, *a* Not sociable not suitable or not inclined for society not free in conversation, not companionable

unsociableness, unsociability, un-sō′shi a bl nes, un-sō′shi a-bil″i ti *n* The state or quality of being unsociable

unsociably, un sō′shi a-bli, *adv* In an unsocial manner

unsocial un sō′shal, *a* Not social, not adapted to society, not caring to mix with one's fellows

unsoiled, un-soild′, *a* Not soiled, un sullied unpolluted, unspotted pure

unsold, un-sōld′, *a* Not sold, not transferred for a consideration

unsolicited, un sō-lis it-ed, *a* Not solicited not petitioned not asked for unasked not eagerly requested

unsolved, un-solvd′, *a* Not solved, explained, or cleared up, unexplained

unsophisticated un sō-fis′ti kāt-ed, *a* Not sophisticated, not adulterated unmixed, *pure*, in the natural and simple state, natural, void of conventionalities, artless simple

unsought, un-sat′, *a* Not sought or searched for, unasked for, unsolicited

unsound, un sound′, *a* Not sound not healthy, corrupt, decayed, not solid, firm, or the like, not founded on truth, not valid, erroneous not orthodox

unsoundly, un sound′li, *adv* In an unsound manner

unsoundness, un sound′nes, *n* Quality of being unsound, want of soundness, want of *strength, solidity, or validity, weakness*, erroneousness, defectiveness

unsoured, un-sourd′, *a* Not soured, not made sour or morose

unsparing, un spār′ing, *a* Not sparing or miserly, profuse, not merciful or forgiving, severe rigorous in treatment

unspeakable, un spēk′a bl, *a* Incapable of being spoken or uttered, unutterable, ineffable

unspeakably un spēk′a-bli, *adv* In an unspeakable manner, inexpressibly, unutterably

unspecified un spe′si fid, *a* Not specified or particularly mentioned.

unspent, un-spent′, *a* Not spent, not used or wasted

unspiritual, un spi′rit-ū al, *a* Not spiritual, carnal, worldly

unspoken, un spō′kn, *a* Not spoken or uttered

unspotted, un-spot′ed, *a* Free from spots, free from moral stain, untainted with guilt, unblemished, faultless, pure

unstable, un stā′bl, *a* Not stable, inconstant irresolute, wavering

unstableness, un stā′bl nes, *n* Quality of being unstable, instability

unstained un stānd′, *a* Not stained, not polluted, tarnished, or dishonoured.

unstamped, un stampt′, *a* Not having a stamp impressed or affixed, as a letter or receipt

unsteadily, un sted′i-li, *adv* In an unsteady, wavering, or fluctuating manner, without steadiness

unsteadiness, un-sted′i nes, *n* State or quality of being unsteady, restlessness, inconstancy

unsteady, un-sted′i, *a* Not steady not stable or immovable, shaking, reeling, wavering, fluctuating, not constant in mind fickle, unsettled, not regular, equable, or uniform, varying

unstinted, un stint′ed, *a* Not stinted, bestowed abundantly, profuse

unstop, un-stop′, *v t* To free from a stopper, as a bottle or cask, to free from obstruction

unstrained, un strānd′, *a* Not strained, not purified by straining, easy or natural.

unstratified un stra′ti fid, *a* Not stratified, not consisting of strata or layers (as is the case with rocks deposited by water), but forming amorphous masses

unstring, un string′, *v t* pret & pp *unstrung* un strung′, ppr *unstringing*, un-string′ing To deprive of strings, to relax or untune the strings of, to take from a string, to relax the tension of, to loosen or relax (the nerves)

unstrung un strung′, *p a* Deprived of strings, having the nerves shaken

unstudied, un stud′id, *a* Not studied, not premeditated, easy, natural ignorant, unskilled

unsubdued, un sub-dūd′, *a* Not subdued or brought into subjection

unsubstantial un sub-stan′shal, *a* Not substantial or solid not real, not having substance, not nutritive

unsubstantiality, un sub-stan′shi al″i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being unsubstantial, want of substance or reality, something unsubstantial

unsuccessful un-suk-ses′ful, *a* Not successful, having met with no success, not fortunate in the result or issue

unsuccessfully, un suk-ses′ful li, *adv* In an unsuccessful manner, without success unfortunately

unsuitable, un-sūt′a-bl, *a* Not suitable, fit or adapted ill adapted, unfit improper

unsuitableness un sūt′a bl nes, *n* State or character of being unsuitable unfitness

unsuitably, un sūt′a bli *adv* In an unsuitable manner, unfitly, inadequately

unsuited un-sūt'ed, *a* Not suited or adapted unsuitable unfit
unsullied un-sul'id, *a* Not sullied not stained or tarnished free from imputation of evil pure stainless spotless
unsung un-sung' *a* Not sung not celebrated in song or poetry
unsupported un-sup-pōrt'ed, *a* Not supported, upheld, or sustained not countenanced not aided, not corroborated
unsuppressed un sup pest' *a* Not suppressed not subdued, quelled, or put down
unsurpassable un-ser pas'a-bl *a* Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded.
unsurpassed, un ser past' *a* Not surpassed, excelled, or outdone
unsusceptible un-sus-sep'ti-bl, *a* Not susceptible insusceptible
unsuspected, un sus-pekt'ed, *a* Not suspected not an object of suspicion.
unsuspecting un-sus-pekt'ing *a* Not suspecting or imagining that any ill is designed free from suspicion
unsuspicious un sus pi'shus, *a* Not suspicious not inclined to suspect or to imagine evil unsuspecting.
unswathe un swāTH' *vt* To take away the swath from to relieve from a bandage or bandages.
unswept, un-swept' *a* Not swept not cleaned by sweeping not passed over by a sweeping motion.
unswerving un-swerv'ing *a* Not swerving or deviating adhering strictly to a rule or standard unwavering firm
unsworn un-sworn' *a* Not sworn not bound by an oath not having taken an oath.
unsymmetrical un-sim met'rik-al, *a* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.
unsystematic unsystematical un sis-tem mat'ik, un sis-te-mat'ik-al, *a* Not systematic wanting a proper system
untainted, un-tā'ted, *a* Not tainted not impregnated with foul matter not putrescent unsullied unblemished pure
untamable untameable un tām'a-bl, *a.* Not tamable or capable of being tamed that cannot be tamed or kept under
untamed un-tāmd' *a* Not tamed not domesticated not subdued or brought under control.
untarnished, un tär'nisht *a* Not soiled or tarnished unstained unblemished.
untasted, un-tāst'ed, *a.* Not tasted by the taste not experienced or enjoyed.
untaught, un tat' *a.* Not instructed or educated unlettered, unskilled unschooled ignorant not made the subject of teaching
untaxed un takst' *a* Not charged with or liable to pay taxes not accused.
unteach un-tēch' *vt* To cause to forget, disbelieve or give up what has been taught.
unteachable un-tē'ch a-bl, *a.* That cannot be taught indocile.
untempered, un-tem perd, *a.* Not tempered not regulated, moderated, or controlled.
untenable, un ten'a-bl, *a* Not tenable that cannot be held in possession not to be maintained by argument not defensible
untenantable un-ten ant-a-bl, *a* Not capable of being tenanted uninhabitable
untenanted un-ten ant-ed, *a* Not occupied by a tenant not inhabited.
unthanked un-thangkt' *a* Not having received thanks not repaid with acknowledgments
unthankful, un thangk'ful, *a* Unthankful ungrateful not making acknowledgments for good received.
unthankfulness un-tha gk'ful-nes, *n* Quality of being unthankful ingratitude
unthinkable un-th ngk'a-bl, *a* That cannot be made an object of thought incogitable
unthinking, un thingk'ing, *a* Not given to think not heedful inconsiderate not indicating thought or reflection.
unthinkingly un thingk'ing li, *adv* In an unthinking manner without reflection thoughtlessly
unthought, un that' *a* Not thought imagined, or conceived not considered often followed by *of*
unthread un thred' *vt* To draw or take out a thread from
unthrift, un thrift' *n* Thriftlessness a thriftless man a prodigal
unthriftily un thrift'i li, *ad* In an unthrifty manner without frugality
unthriftiness un thrift'i nes, *n* The state of being unthrifty, prodigality
unthrifty un thrift'i, Not thrifty prodigal profuse lavish wasteful.
untidily un ti'di li, *adv* In an untidy manner
untidiness un ti'di nes, *n* Quality or state of being untidy slovenliness
untidy un ti'di, *a* Not tidy not neatly dressed not in good order slovenly
untie un ti' *pr t & pp untied* un tid' ppr *untying* un ti'ing. To loosen or open out, as a knot to undo to unfasten to unbind to set loose
until, un til' *prep* (From a prefix *un-* *und-* (seen in O Frs. O Sax. a l t oth) and *till*, the prefix itself meaning till or to and occurring also in UNTO TILL.) Till to used before noun of time, also preceding a sentence or clause till the time that till the point or degree that—being equivalent to a conjunctio
untillable un til'a-bl *a* Not tillable incapable of being tilled barren
untimely un-tim'li, *a* Not timely ill timed not done or happening at the right season inopportune premature —— *adv* Before the natural time unseasonably
untimeous un tim'us, *a* Untimely
untinctured un t ngk'turd, *a* Not tinctured not tinged, imbued, or imbued
untinged un tinjd' *a* Not tinged, stained, or discoloured.
untiring, un tir'ing *a* Not tiring not becoming tired or exhausted unwearied.
untitled un ti'tld, *a* Not titled having no title of rank or dignity
unto un'to *prep* (Prefix *un-* *und-* and *to* UNTIL) To *to* is antiquated, though still used in the poetic or elevated style
untold un tōld' *a* Not told not reckoned not numbered or counted.
untouched un tuchd', *a* Not touched not meddled with, uninjured not mentioned not affected not affected mentally
untoward un-tō'werd, *a* Not toward froward perverse not easily guided or taught awkward inconvenient troublesome vexatious.
untowardly un-tō'werd li, *a* Untoward, froward perverse —— *ad* In an untoward manner perversely
untowardness un-tō'werd-nes, *n.* Froward ness perverseness
untraceable un trās'a-bl, *a* Incapable of being traced or followed.
untracked un trakt' *a* Not tracked not marked by footsteps.
untractable un trak'ta-bl, *a* Not tractable intractable refractory
untrained un trānd' *a* Not trained not disciplined not instructed unskilled.
untrammelled un-tram'eld, *a.* Not trammelled or fettered quite free to act
untransferable un trans-fer'a-bl, *a* Incapable of being transferred or passed from one to another
untranslatable un trans-lāt'a-bl, *a* Not capable of being translated.
untravelled un-tra vel'd, *a* Not travelled, not trodden by passengers not having travelled or visited foreign countries
untried un-trīd' *a* Not tried not attempted not yet experienced not heard and determined in law
untrod untrodden, un trod' un trod'n, *a.* Not having been trod not passed over unfrequented
untroubled un-tru'bld, *a* Not troubled free from trouble not disturbed by cares or toils not agitated or ruffled not raised into waves not turbid
untrue, un-trō' *a* Not true false contrary to the fact not faithful to another disloyal inconstant, as a lover
untruly un trō'li, *adv* Not truly falsely not according to reality
untrustworthy un trust wer THI, *a* Not worthy of being trusted not deserving of confidence unreliable
untruth un-trōth' *n* Character of being untrue, contrariety to truth falsehood want of veracity a false assertion a falsehood.
untruthful un trōth'ful, *a.* Not truthful wanting in truthfulness or veracity
untruthfully un trōth'f li li, *adv* In an untruthful manner not truthfully falsely
unutterable un-ut'er a-bl, *a* Not to be uttered inexpressible
unutterably un ut'er a-bl *adv* In an unutterable manner inexpressibly
unvalued un va'lud, *a.* Not valued not prized neglected inestimable not having the value set
unvaried un vā'rid, *a* Not varied not altered not diversified
unvarnished un vär'nisht, *a* Not varnished not elaborately embellished plain
unvarying un- vā'ri-ing *a* Not varying not altering not liable to change uniform
unveil un- vāl', *vt* To remove a veil from to uncover to disclose to view
unveracious un-ve rā'shus *a* Not veracious untruthful
unveracity un-v ras'i ti, *n* Want of veracity untruthfulness
unversed un-verst' *a* Not versed not skilled not practised.
unviolated un vi'ō-lāt-ed, *a* Not violated, late
unvisited un vi'zit-ed, *a* Not visited not resorted to not frequented.
unvoiced, un voist' *a* Not spoken unuttered not uttered with voice as distinct from breath.
unwarily un wā'ri li, *ad* In an unwary manner without vigilance and caution heedlessly
unwariness un-wā'ri nes, *n* State of being unwary want of caution carelessness heedlessness.
unwarlike, un war'lik, *a.* Not warlike not used to or fond of war not military
unwarped un-warpt' *a* Not warped not biased impartial
unwarrantable un wo'rant-a-bl, *a* Not warrantable not defensible unjustifiable illegal improper
unwarrantably un wo'rant-a-bli *adv* In a manner that cannot be warranted or justified unjustifiably
unwarranted un wo rant-ed, *a* Not warranted, not authorized unjustifiable not assured or certain not guaranteed.
unwary un wā'ri, *a.* Not wary not vigilant against danger not cautious unguarded precipitate
unwashed, un wosht' *a* Not washed not cleansed by water dirty —**unwashen** un-wosh'n, *a.* Unwashed. [NT]

unwatched, un-wocht', *a* Not watched, not guarded with vigilance
unwatchful, un-woch'ful, *a* Not watchful, not vigilant
unwatered, un-wa'terd, *a* Not watered, dry, not having streams
unwavering, un-wā'ver ing, *a* Not wavering or unstable steady, steadfast, constant, not fluctuating
unwaveringly, un wā'ver-ing-li *adv* In an unwavering manner steadfastly
unwearable, un-wār'a-bl, *a* Not wearable, that cannot be worn.
unwearied, un wē'rid, *a* Not wearied or tired, not fatigued, indefatigable, assiduous
unwearledly, un-wē'rid li, *adv* In an unwearied manner, indefatigably
unweave, un-wēv', *v t* To undo what has been woven, to disentangle
unwed, un-wed', *a* Unmarried.
unwedgeable, un-wej'a-bl, *a* Not to be split with wedges
unweighed, un-wād', *n* Not having the weight ascertained not deliberately considered and examined.
unweighing, un-wā'ing, *a* Not weighing in the mind, inconsiderate, thoughtless
unwelcome, un-wel'kum, *a* Not welcome, not pleasing or grateful, not well received
unwell, un wel', *a* Not well, indisposed, not in good health, ailing
unwept, un-wept', *a* Not wept for, not lamented not mourned
unwholesome, un-hōl'sum, *a* Not wholesome, unfavourable or prejudical to health, insalubrious, causing sickness, indicating or proceeding from bad health
unwholesomeness, un hōl'sum nes, *n* State of being unwholesome or injurious to health, insalubrity
unwieldily, un-wēl'di-li, *adv* In an unwieldy manner, cumbrously
unwieldiness, un-wēl'di nes, *n* State of being unwieldy, unmanageableness, difficulty of being moved.
unwieldy, un wēl'di, *n* [From *un*, not, and old *weldy*, *wieldy*, active WIELD] Movable with difficulty, too bulky and clumsy to move or be moved easily, unmanageable from weight or bulk, ponderous
unwilling, un wil'ing *a* Not willing, loath disinclined, reluctant
unwillingly, un-wil'ing li, *adv* In an unwilling manner, against one's will reluctantly
unwillingness, un wil'ing nes, *n* State of being unwilling, disinclination, reluctance
unwind, un-wind', *v t* pret & pp *unwound*, un-wound', ppr *unwinding*, un-wīnd'ing To wind off, to disentangle —— *v i* To admit of being unwound.
unwinking, un wingk'ing, *a* Not winking, not shutting the eyes watchful.
unwisdom un-wiz'dom, *n* Want of wisdom, foolishness, folly, unwise conduct or speech
unwise, un wīz', *a* Not wise, defective in wisdom, foolish injudicious
unwisely, un wīz'li, *adv* In an unwise manner, foolishly, injudiciously, indiscreetly
unwished, un-wisht', *a* Not wished or desired unwelcome
unwitnessed, un wit'nest *a* Not witnessed, not attested by witnesses
unwitting un wit'ing, *a* [*Un-* not, and the pp of *wit*, to know WIT] Not knowing unconscious unaware
unwittingly un-wit'ing-li, *adv* [See prec] Without knowledge or consciousness, inadvertently
unwomanly, un-wu'man-li, *a* Not womanly unbecoming a woman
unwonted un wōnt'ed, *a* Not wonted, not common, unusual, infrequent, un accustomed.
unwontedly, un-wōnt'ed li, *adv* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner
unwontedness, un wōnt'ed nes, *n* State of being unwonted, uncommonness; rareness
unwooed, un-wōd', *a* Not wooed or courted
unworkmanlike, un werk'man-lik, *a* Not like a workman unskilful
unworldliness un-werld'li nes, *n* State of being unworldly
unworldly, un-werld'li, *a* Not worldly, not influenced by worldly or sordid motives
unworn, un-wōrn', *a* Not worn, not impaired by wearing
unworthily, un-wer'THi li, *adv* In an unworthy manner, not according to desert
unworthiness, un wer'THi nes, *n* State of being unworthy, want of worth or merit.
unworthy, un-wer'THi *a* Not worthy, not deserving devoid of merit, worthless, base, not becoming or suitable, beneath the character (conduct *unworthy* of the man)
unwounded, un wōnd'ed, *a* Not wounded, not hurt, not injured in body
unwrap, un-rap', *v t* pret & pp *unwrapped*, un rapt', ppr *unwrapping*, un-rap'ing To open or undo, as what is wrapped up, to take off a wrapper from.
unwreathe, un rēTH', *v t* To untwist or untwine
unwritten, un-rit'n, *a* Not written or reduced to writing oral, not written upon blank, understood though not expressed in writing —*Unwritten law*, a law not formulated in any act or document
unwrought, un rat', *a* Not manufactured, not worked up
unwrung, un rung', *a* Not pinched or galled.
unyielding, un-yēld'ing, *a* Not yielding, unbending, stiff, firm, obstinate
unyoke, un-yōk' *v t* To loose from a yoke
up, up *adv* [A. Sax *up*, *upp*, *uppe*, up= D and Dan *op*, Icel *upp*, Sw *up*, *upp*, Goth *iup*, G *auf*, probably akin to *over*, and perhaps to *open*] Aloft, on high, in or to a higher position erect, upright, above the horizon, out of bed, having risen from a seat, in a state of being built, in or to a state of action or excitement, in a state of insurrection or sedition, to a state of advance or proficiency, in a state of climbing or ascending, in a state of being increased or raised, in a state of approaching, reaching or attaining, as far as, not below or inferior, from the country or provinces to the metropolis from younger to more advanced years, quite, thoroughly, in a place where or state when not used, with parts brought together, to or at an end, often used elliptically for rise up, go up, &c, and followed by *with* it signifies set up, erect, raise —**All up with**, come to an end with — Up and down, here and there, from one place to another used also as a prep —— *prep* From a lower to a higher place or point on, at or in a high or higher position on, towards the interior of ——*n*. In the phrase *ups and downs*, rises and falls, vicissitudes
upas, ū'pas, *n* [Malay *upas*, poison] A poisonous tree of Java and the neighbouring islands the deadly properties of which have been so grossly exaggerated as to make it proverbial
upbear, up-bār' *v t* pret. *upbore*, up-bōr' pp *upborne*, up-bōrn', ppr *upbearing* up-bār'ing To bear up to raise aloft to elevate to sustain aloft to support
upbind up-bind', *v t* pret & pp *upbound*, up-bound', ppr *upbinding*, up bind'ing To bind up
upbraid, up-brād', *v t* pret & pp *upbraided* up-brād'ed, ppr *upbraiding* up-brād'ing [From *up*, and *braid* in old sense of to scold BRAID] To charge with something wrong or disgraceful to reproach, to cast in the teeth of (followed by *with* or *for*, before the thing imputed), to chide, to taunt to bring reproach on
upbraiding up-brād'ing *n* Words or language of one who upbraids, reproach, severe reproof
upbreak, up'brāk *n* A breaking or bursting up
upbringing, up'bring ing, *n* The process of bringing up, training, education, breeding
upcast, up'kast, *a* Cast up, thrown or turned upward.——*n*. The ventilating shaft of a mine up which the air passes after circulating in the mine
upcoil, up-koil', *v t* or *i* To make or wind up into a coil.
upcurl, up-kerl', *v t* To curl or wreathe upwards
upgrowth, up'grōth, *n* The act or process of growing up, rise, development what grows up
upheaval up-hēv'al, *n* The act of upheaving a lifting up of a portion of the



Upheaval.—Strata raised by Granite

earth's crust by some elevating force from below
upheave, up-hēv', *v t* To heave or lift up from beneath, as a portion of the earth's crust
uphill, up'hil, *a* Leading or going up a rising ground, difficult, like the act of ascending a hill, fatiguing
uphold, up-hōld', *v t* pret & pp *upheld*, up-held' ppr *upholding*, up-hōld'ing To hold up, to raise on high, to keep elevated, to keep erect, to support, sustain, keep from declining
upholder, up-hōld'er, *n* One that upholds, a supporter a defender
upholster, up-hōl'ster, *v t* pret & pp *upholstered*, up-hōl'sterd, ppr *upholstering*, up-hōl'ster ing To furnish with upholstery
upholsterer, up-hōl'ster-er, *n* [Lengthened from older *upholster* (*uphold* and *-ster*), to resemble *fruiterer*, *poulterer*, lit an *upholder* Comp *undertaker* as to similar specialized meaning] One who furnishes houses with curtains, hangings, carpets, drapery for furniture and the like
upholstery, up-hōl'ste ri, *n* The articles supplied by upholsterers
upkeep, up'kēp, *n* Maintenance in a state of efficiency
upland, up'land, *n* Higher grounds; ground elevated above valleys, meadows &c, hill slopes or the like ——*a*. Pertaining to uplands or higher grounds of a district
uplander, up'land-er, *n* An inhabitant of the uplands
uplift up-lift', *v t* To lift up, to raise aloft to elevate ——*n* up'lift. A raising or elevation, a rise, an exaltation
up-line, up'lin, *n* A line of railway which leads to the metropolis or to a main terminus from the provinces
upmost, up'mōst, *a* Highest, topmost uppermost
upon up-on', *prep* [*Up* and *on*=A. Sax *uppon* UP ON] Up and on, on resting on, at or in contact with the upper or outer part of a thing all but synonymous with *on*, though sometimes rather more emphatic.
upper, up'er *a* [Comp fr *up*] Higher in place, superior in rank or dignity —Upper ten thousand, Upper ten, the higher or more aristocratic classes in society ——*n* The upper part of a shoe
upper-hand, up'er hand, *n* Superiority advantage
uppermost up'er mōst, *a superl* [*Upper* and *-most*] Highest in place, rank power or authority
uppish up'ish, *a* [*Up* and *-ish*] Assuming lofty airs, arrogant, prideful, airy
uppishness up'ish nes, *n* State or character of being uppish, pride, self assertion.
upraise up-rāz', *v t* To raise or lift up
uprear, up-rēr', *v t* To rear up to raise
upright up'rīt *a* [That is *right*, straight, or directly, *up*=A Sax *upriht*] Straight up, perpendicular, erect, pricked up stand-

t g up possessing rectitude perfectly honest just —— n Something standing erect a rtical piece in som structure
uprightly up'rī ad In an upright manne perpendicularly hones y
uprightness up' t-nes, n The state ali y of be ng upright integri y prob- y
uprise up-rīz' v pret. *uprose* up roz' (sometimes in poetry *prud*, up-rust pp *uprisen*, up-riz'n pp *prising* up-rīz ng. To rise up as from bed or fr m a seat to ascend above he horizon to slope upw rds —— n. up'rīz. An uprising, rise on
uprising up-rīz' ng, n Th act of rising up rise an ascen or acclivity a riot a rebellion
uproar up'rōr n [F om D *op* er up- ros tumul Dan *pr* Sw *pr* *opp* *a frak* fr *op* up *a* up and D *roeren*, Dan. Sw *rora*, *ruh* re to stir the spell g being affected by *ea* wh h is not connected w h his word A grea tumul uous violent disturbance an l ouse bustle and lamour
uproarious, up- ri-us, *a* [See prec] Mak ng n uproar or tumult tumul uous
uproariously up- ri-us- *ad* In an uproarious ma ner w h noise and tumu
uproot, up-rōt v To ro up to tea up by he roots.
uprouse up-rouz' v To rouse up to awak
upru h, up'rush, n A rush upward.
upset, up-se v pret. & pp *upset* up-set ppr *upse ng* up-set ing. To overse t o erturn, as a carriage to put on of one's normal state to disc mpose com dete y —— n. up set. The act of upset g —— a. f ed determined. Upse price he price which a yth g is xposed to sale by auction.
upshot, up' n, n. *F* ns ssue conclusion end.
upside up'sīd, n The upper side Upside down, he upper side undermost in complete disorder
upsoar up-s' v t. To soar al ft to mount p.
upspring up-spring' v pret. & pp *upsprung* up-sprung' ppr *spring* n up-spri g g. T spring up
up tart, up-stārt v t. To start or spring up suddenly —— n. up'stārt. One that su ldenly rises to wealth, powe or consequence a parvenu.
up-stroke up'strōk, n An upwa l line made by the pen or pencil n wn ng.
upthrow up-thrō' v pret *upthrew* up- pp *upthrown*, up-thrōn' pr p- *upthrowing* up- rō ng. T throw p to levate —— n. up't A ft up of a port on of he earth's crus n n heaval.
up-train up'trān, n A ra way train on an up- ine
upward, up'werd, a. [*Up* and *-ward* A. Sax *upweard* upward.] Directed to a highe place ascending —— ad Towards a higher p ace upwards.
upwards, up'w rdz, *ad* [A. Sax *upweard* an ad erbial gen like *towards*, &c. See prec.] T war ds a h gher place n an upw rd direction towards the sun opposed to *downwards* —Upwards of, upward of more than above.
uraemia, ū re mi-a, n [*C ouron*, uri *h ma*, bl od.] A cond ion of the bl od in w h t contains urine or urea.
uranic ū ran'ik, a. [*Ur ou ano*, hea en, sky] Perta n g to he hea ens celestia pertaining to ura nus.
uranium, ū-rā ni-um n [From he planet *Ura us*, in honour of Herschel, is d scov r] A rare metal, of a colou resembl g hat of nickel or iron.
uranography ū ra nog ra fi, n [*C ouranos*, hea en, and *gra h*, I describe] The description of he hea enly bodies, &
Uranus, ū ra-nus, n [The reek nam of ptun also a del y of Greek mythology father of Kronos or Saturn] The most d ta t of all he planets except Neptune possess g several satell es.
urban ur'ban, a. [L. *urbanus* urban, po te, urbane, f *urbs*, *urbis*, a ci y] Of or belonging to a ci y or town
urbane ur-bān a [A dim of preced ng w d comp h man an l h *m n* Courteous pe te sua e ega n manners
urbanity ur-ban i-ty n F *urbanitas* L *urbs urbis* See prec] State f being ur Ane e egance of deportm pe teness p lishe l manners courtesy
urceolate urceolar ur-sē o-lāt -sē' le a. [From L. *urceolus* d m of *urceus* a her] Shaped like a pitch
urchin, ur' n, n [Fr F *h hon*, *h hon*, F *h risson*, (Fr *eriçon* f L L *eririo ericionis* f L. *erinaceus* a hedg hog, f *er* her hedg hog A hedg hog, a sea-urchin a h or mischievous ll boy used jocose y o in contempt
Urdu ur'dū n Li camp-language, f P rs n a camp *grew* up in camps f he Mohammedan o aders of India.] Same as *Hindustani*
urea, ū a, n [From the ur of *urine*] A crystal n substance whi h exists in urine
uremia Uraemia
ureter ū te n [G *ou* er f *ou* I mak water *t* *ou* s, urine] The duct or tube hat con eys he urine from the k d ey to he bladder
urethra, ū re hra, n [*ou* *h a*, f See prec] The cana by which he urine is conducted from th bladder an l discharged.
urethral ū re hral, a. [See prec.] Per ta ning to the urethra.
urge erj v pret. & pp *urged*, erjd ppr *urging* er jing [L *urgeo* I press, push urgo sam root as A. Sax *orcan*, to wreak WREAK.] To press or d something to serve as a moti e o impelling cause to to impel or press to incite or st mulate to p y hard w arguments, e trea ies, or he like to importune to w hett earnestly to press, as an argument or an objection to insis on —— v i. To press forward.
urgency erj en-si, n. [*Urgent* and *-cy*] h ate of being urgent pressure of difficulty or necessity importunity
urgent, erj ent, *a* [L. *urgens* *urgentis* pp of *urgeo* to ur (v] Tha urges pressing calli g for immediate act on importun te; v hemen *solicitous* eager
urgently erj ent-li *adv* In an urgent m ner wi h pressure, importunity v hemently
uric ū rik, *a* [From *urine*] P tain ng to or o ta ned from urine
Urim, ū rim n H b *urim* l ghts of flames, pl of ū flame.] Some k nd of orn ment or article worn by the Jewish high priest n anc ent times, alon w th the Thummim.
urinal, ū rin-al, n [F *urinal*, L. *urinal e*, *urinæ* urine] A ot le or vessel to contain urine, as for inspection or a convenience for persons requiring to pass urin
urinary ū ri na-ri, *a* [*Urine* and *-ary*] Pertaining to urine or the organs connected with it.—— n. A place for urine a urinal.
urinate ū n-nāt, v i pret. & pp *urinated*, n-nāt-ed ppr *urinating* ū ri nāt ng [L *urinor*.] To discharge urine
urine ū rin, n [F *urin* f L. *urina*, al ied to G. *ouron* urine Ir *dri*, water, A Sax *wrig* humid Ire *fi*, drizzling ra] An animal flu d secreted by the kidneys, a d stored in the bladder before being discharged.
urinoscopy ū rin os ko pi, n [*Urine* and *skopeo* I view] The medical examination of urine
urn ern, n. [L. *urna*, an urn, f *uro* I burn, as being made of burned clay] A k nd of vase or vessel, usually one ow ning in the middle a vase for water a vessel employed to keep water hot at the ents of a vase in which he ashes of the dead were formerly kept.
Urodela ū rō de la, n pl [*C ouron*, a tail, and *delos*, evident.] The tailed amphibians, such as the newt *Urodele* ū rō-dēl, n and a One of, or pertaining to the Urodela.
uropygium ū rō-pij'i-um, n. [*C ouropygion*—*ouron* rump *pygē* buttocks] The rump of birds.
urose py ū ros'kō pi, n [*Gr ouron* urine and *skopeō*, I view] Uriноscopy
Ursa, ér'sa, n [L. a she-bear a constellation f m of *ursus* a bear] A name of two constellations L *ursa major* for the Great Bear *Charles's Wain* or he *Plough* and *Ursa Minor* he Little Bear the constellation wh h conta ns he pole-star
ursine ér'sīn, *a* [L. *ursinus* See prec] Perta n ng to or resem ng a bea
Ursuline ér'sū lin, *a* [From S *Ursula*] Th name of nuns who d ote hemselves to nursing he s k and he educa on of female h lren
urticaceous ér-ti kā shus *a* [L. *urtica*, a nettle fr *uro* I burn.] Ertain ng to plants of he net e fam y
urticaria, ér ti kā ri a, n [See prec.] Net rash
urticate ér'ti-kāt, v t and i pret. & pp *urticated* ér kāt-ed ppr *urticating* ér'ti kāt-ng. [L. *urtico* a net le] To sting like a net le
urtication ér ti kā shon n [See prec.] The st ngi g of nettles or s m lar stinging the wh pp ng of a ben m ed or paralyt c lim w h n ttles, in order to restore is feeling.
urus ū rus, n [L.] The wild ox of Gaul an a cien Germany
us, us, *pr* [A. Sax. *ūs* acc and dat = Goth. *unsis*, *uns* G *uns* us] Th objective or accusa e case of *we* also he dati e after certain verbs, as erbs of giving
usable ūz'a-bl, *a* Tha may be used.
usage ū zāj n [Fr *usage* f *user* to use] An a manner of using or treating trea en behavior of one person owards another practice long con nued, recei ed pra e custom hat estab shed m le of employing some particular word or expression
usance ūz'ans, n [F *usance* fr *user* ppr of *user* to use] Usury interest he t m allowed by custom in certain coun ries for he payment of bills of exchange drawn on hose coun ries
use ūs, n [F *us*, use f L. *usus* *usi* a us g, service need, f *utor* *usus*, I use whence also *ut ity* *utensil*, *usury* *abuse* *misuse* &c)] The act of employing any th ng state of being employed to any purpose a pplication employmen convers on to a purpose, the qua y which makes a th ng prope for a purpose benefi utili y ad antag profi use necessi y occasion practice customary act won usage ritual usag or form. Use and wont, the common or customary practice.
use ūz v pret. & p *used*, ūzd ppr *using* z'ing [F *user* L. and L L. *usare* fr L. *utor* *usus* I use See prec] To put to use to m ke use of, to employ to spend to a ail one's self of to act with or by means of to accustom to habituate to inure to act or beha e towards to treat to practise customarily to e ercise to use up to consume by use to exhaust or fatigue great y —— v i. To be accustomed to w ont.
useful, ūs'fūl, *a* Val a le for use conduci e or he pful to any end noted or ada ted to he purpose serviceable beneficial ad antageous.
usefully ūs'fūl- *adv* In a useful manner profitably
usefulness, ūs'fūl nes, n. State or quali y of be ng useful utili y, profit.
useless ūs'les *a* Being w thout use worthless fruitless una ailing
uselessly ūs'les-li, *adv* In a useless manner
uselessness, ūs'les-nes, n. State or quality of bei g useless wan of utility
user ūz'er n One who uses.
usher ush n [O Fr *uscher* *ussier* *huissier* F *huissier* a door keeper fr (Fr *uis* *huis*, fr L. *ostium*, a door entrance a

door-keeper] A door-keeper, one who has the care of the door of a court, hall, &c , an officer whose business is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank an inferior officer in some English courts of law, a subordinate teacher in a school or academy ——v t pret & pp *ushered*, ush'erd, ppr *ushering*, ush'er-ing To give entrance to, to introduce as a forerunner or harbinger

ushership, ush'er-ship, *n* Office of an usher

usual, ū'zhū-al, *a* [Fr *usuel*, L *usualis*, fr *usus*, use, custom USE] Customary, common, frequent, ordinary, general]

usually, ū'zhū al-li, *adv* In a usual manner, customarily commonly, frequently

usufruct, ū'zū frukt, *n* [L *usufructus—usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit] In *law*, the use and enjoyment of lands or tenements

usurer, ū'zhūr-er, *n* [From *usury*=Fr *usurier*] One who practises usury, now, always, one who takes exorbitant or excessive interest

usurious, ū-zhū'ri-us, *a* Pertaining to or practising usury

usurp, ū zerp', *v t* pret & pp *usurped*, ū-zerpt', ppr *usurping*, ū-zerp'ing [Fr *usurper*, fr L *usurpare*, to usurp, to seize, probably lit to get by prescription, fr *usus*, use, and *rapio*, I seize USE, RAPID] To seize and hold by force and without right, to assume or appropriate wrongfully

usurpation, ū-zerp-ā'zhon, *n* [L *usurpatio*] Act of usurping, forcible, illegal seizure or possession, the unlawful occupation of a throne

usurper, ū zerp'er, *n* One who usurps, one who seizes power, possessions, or privileges without right

usury, ū'zhū-ri, *n* [From Fr *usure*, L *usura*, usury interest, a using, fr *utor*, I use (q v)] Interest for money, an excessive or extortionate interest taken for money lent, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest

utensil, ū-ten'sil, *n* [Fr *utensile*, fr L *utensilis*, fit for use, fr *utor*, I use USE] That which is used, an instrument or implement for any use, especially for domestic use, as the vessels of the kitchen

uterine, ū'ter in, *a* [L *uterinus*, fr *uterus*, the womb] Pertaining to the uterus or womb, born of the same mother but by a different father

uterus, ū'ter us, *n* pl **uteri**, ū'ter-ī [L *uterus*, root doubtful] The womb

utilitarian, ū-til'i tā"ri-an, *a* [*Utility* and *-arian*] Consisting in or pertaining to utility pertaining to utilitarianism ——n One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism

utilitarianism ū til'i-tā"ri-an-izm, *n* [*Utilitarian* and *-ism*] The doctrine that the value of all institutions and pursuits is to be tested by the principle of utility, that is the promotion of the greatest happiness of the greatest number, the doctrine that utility is the sole standard of moral conduct

utility, ū til'i-ti, *n* , pl **utilities**, ū-til'i-tiz [Fr *utilite*, L *utilitas*, fr *utilis*, useful, *utor*, I use USE] State or quality of being useful usefulness, profitableness to some valuable end, a useful thing

utilize, ū'til-iz, *v t* pret & pp *utilized*, ū'til izd, ppr *utilizing*, ū'til iz-ing [Fr *utiliser*, fr L. *utilis*, useful. See prec] To render useful, to put to use to make use of, to employ for some useful purpose

utmost, ut'mōst, *a* [A.Sax. *utemest*, uttermost, outmost, a double superlative, being from *utema*, which itself is a superlative of *ūt*, out, and *-est*, also a superlative termination, similarly *aftermost* *Outmost* is another form, *utter* is the comparative] Being farthest out, uttermost, most distant extreme, being in the highest or greatest degree ——n The most that can be, the greatest power, degree, or effort

utopia, ū-tō'pi a, *n* [From the *Utopia* of Sir Thos More, an imaginary island, which he represents as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, political institutions, &c The name means lit the land of Noplace, fr Gr *ou*, not, and *topos*, a place] A place or state of ideal perfection, an ideally perfect political or social state of matters

utopian, ū tō'pi an, *a* [See prec] Belonging to a utopia, ideally perfect, chimerical ——n An ardent but impracticable reformer, an optimist

utricle, ū'tri kl, *n* [L. *utriculus*, dim of *uter*, *utris*, a bottle of hide or skin] A little sac cell, or reservoir, any thin bottle-like or bladder-like body in plants

utricular, **utriculate**, ū trik'ū ler, ū-trik'ū lāt, *a* [See prec] Having utricles, resembling a utricle or bag

utter, ut'er, *a* [A Sax *utera*, outer, *utor*, *uttor*, outside, compar forms fr *ut* out *Outer* is the same word. OUT, UTMOST] Outer, beyond the limits of something, complete, total entire absolute ——v t pret & pp *uttered*, ut'erd, ppr *uttering*, ut'er-ing [From the above word, comp, as also fr comparatives, the verbs to *lower*, to *better*] To give vent to, to put forth, to put into circulation, as base coin, &c , to give vent to by the vocal organs, to declare, to pronounce, to speak

utterable ut'er-a-bl, *a* That may be uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

utterance, ut'er ans, *n* [*Utter* and *-ance*] The act of uttering, pronunciation, manner of speaking, the uttering of words, words uttered

utterer, ut'er er, *n* One who utters

utterly, ut'er li, *adv* To the full or utter extent, fully, perfectly totally

uttermost, ut'er-mōst, *a* [*Utter* and *-most* UTTER, UTMOST] Being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree, utmost extreme ——n The most that can be, the utmost power, extent, or degree, that beyond which nothing is

uvula, ū'vū la, *n* [L, dim of *uva*, a grape, the uvula] The small fleshy body which hangs from the soft palate over the root of the tongue

uvular, ū'vū-ler, *a* Pertaining to the uvula

uxorial, ug zō'ri al, *a* [See next.] Pertaining to a wife or married woman, uxorious

uxorious, ug-zō'ri-us *a* [L *uxorius*, fr *uxor*, *uxoris* a wife] Excessively or dotingly fond of one's wife

uxoriously, ug zō'ri us-li, *adv* In an uxorious manner

V.

V, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, formerly, as a letter, used indiscriminately with *u*

vacancy, vā'kan-si, *n* pl **vacancies**, vā'kan siz [*Vacant* and *-cy*=Fr *vacance*, L L *vacantia*, fr L *vacans*, vacant] State of being vacant empty space vacuity, a space unoccupied, an interval of leisure, listlessness, a place or office not occupied, a situation or office destitute of a person to fill it vacuity or inanity

vacant, vā'kant, *a* [Fr *vacant*, fr L *vacans*, *vacantis*, ppr of *vacare*, to be empty, to have leisure (fr same stem *vacuity*, *vacuum*)] Empty, not filled, void of contents unfilled, unoccupied, not filled or occupied with an incumbent or possessor having no occupant or person to perform the duties, unoccupied with business not required to be spent in work, leisure free from thought thoughtless, not given to study or reflection, indicating want of thought or of intelligence unintelligent, inane

vacate, va kāt' *v t* pret. & pp *vacated* va kāt'ed ppr *vacating* va-kāt'ing [L *vaco*, *vacatum* VACANT] To make vacant, to quit possession or occupancy of, to leave unoccupied or unfilled, to annul, to make of no validity

vacation, va kā'shon, *n* [Fr *vacation*, L *vacatio*] The act of vacating the act of leaving without an occupant a stated interval in a round of duties intermission of studies or of the sittings of a court, holidays

vaccinate vak'si nāt, *v t* pret & pp *vaccinated*, vak'si nāt-ed, ppr *vaccinating*, vak'si-nāt-ing [L *vaccinus*, vaccine, pertaining to a cow, fr *vacca*, a cow] To inoculate with the cow pox by matter taken from the cow or from a person previously treated, in order to ward off small pox, or at least mitigate its attack See next

vaccination, vak si nā'shon, *n* The act, art, or practice of vaccinating, generally by lymph taken from a pustule caused by previous vaccination in a healthy child an operation that superseded *inoculation*, or artificial communication of the small pox itself

vaccine vak'sin *a* [L *vaccinus* fr *vacca*, a cow] Pertaining to cows or to cow-pox, as *vaccine* lymph—the lymph used in vaccination

vacillate, va'sil lāt *v i* pret & pp *vacillated*, va'sil lāt-ed, ppr *vacillating* va sil-lāt-ing [L *vacillo* *vacillatum*, I sway, waver. root doubtful] To sway or be swayed one way and the other to waver, to reel or stagger to fluctuate in mind or opinion, to be unsteady or inconstant

vacillating va'sil lāt-ing *p a* Inclined to vacillate, apt to waver, exhibiting vacillation

vacillation va-sil lā'shon *n* [Fr *vacillation* L *vacillatio*] Act of vacillating a wavering, fluctuation of mind, unsteadiness changeableness, fickleness

vacuity, va-kū'i ti *n* [Fr *vacuité* L *vacuitas* fr *vacuus* empty VACUUM] Emptiness, vacancy space unfilled or unoccupied, inanity, absence of intelligence in look; vacant expression

vacuole, va'kū-ōl, *n* [A dim fr *vacuum*] A minute cell or cavity in the tissue of certain animal or vegetable organisms

vacuous, va'kū us *a* [L *vacuus* See next] Empty, void, vacant, inane; inexpressive

vacuum, va'kū-um, *n* , pl **vacuums**, va'kū-umz [L, an empty space, neut sing of *vacuus* empty, same root as VACANT] Empty space, unoccupied space a void, an inclosed space from which air is more or less completely removed as that above the mercury in a barometer tube

vacuum-brake, va'kū um-brāk, *n* A steam brake for railway carriages, &c , in which the power employed is the pressure of the atmosphere produced by creating a vacuum.

vacuum-gauge va'kū-um-gāj, *n* A gauge for indicating to what extent a vacuum is produced, as by an air pump

vacuum-pan va'kū um pan, *n* A vessel for boiling saccharine juices in a partial vacuum in sugar making

vacuum-tube va'kū um tūb *n* A tube for examining the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or rarefied gas

vade-mecum vā-dē mē'kum, *n* [L *vade mecum*, go with me] A book or something else carried about by a person, a manual, a pocket companion

vagabond va'ga-bond. *a* [Fr *vagabond* fr L *vagabundus*, wandering fr *vagor*, I wander fr *vagus* wandering wl ence *vague* VAGUE] Wandering to and fro moving from place to place without any settled

habitation pertaining to a vagrant —n. A wanderer a vagrant a man who has no fixed habitation or visible means of earning a livelihood a rogue a rascal a scamp.

vagabondage va'ga-bon'dāj *n* [*Vagabond* and *-age*.] The state or condition of a vagabond.

vagabondism va'ga-bond-izm *n* [*Vagabond* and *-ism*.] The ways or habit of a vagabond ragg bondage

vagary va-gā'ri, *n* pl **vagaries** va-gā'riz. [Formerly also used as a verb ff It *vagare* to wander or directly from L *vagari* to wander (whence *vague* &c).] A wandering of the thoughts a wild freak a whim a whimsical purpose

vagina va-jī'na, *n* pl **vaginæ** a-jī'nē [L a sheath] A sheath anything part plants or animals having the characteristic of a sheath the canal in females leading inwards to the womb

vaginal va'ji-nal. [See prec] Pertaining to or resembling a sheath pertaining to the vagina.

vaginate vaginated a'ji-nāt, va'ji-nāt-ed, *a* [VAGINA.] Sheathed forming a sheath.

vagrancy vā'gran-si, *n* [*Vagrant* and *-cy*] The state of being a vagrant or wanderer with out a settled home the life and condition of wandering beggars, rogues, &c

vagrant vā'grant, *a* [From Fr *vagant* wandering, from L *vagans, vagantis* ppr of *vagari* to wander (whence *vague*) through the influence of *vagary*] Wandering wandering from place to place without any settled habitation unsettled moving without any certain direction —n A wanderer an idle wanderer a vagabond a sturdy beggar a tramp in *law* a term for vagrants mentioned in various statutes as idle and disorderly persons, such as beggars, fortune-tellers, and other impostors.

vague vāg, *a.* [Fr *vague* from L *vagus* wandering—*vagari* *vagor* *vagatus* to wander &c being from the same origin.] Wandering vagabondish indefinite unsettled as regards meaning scope or the like hazy uncertain doubtful of uncertain origin or foundation or flying.

vaguely vāg'li, *adv* In a vague or uncertain manner

vagueness vāg'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being vague state of being uncertain or indefinite want of clearness haziness

vail val, *n* Same as *Veil*

vail al, *vt* pret & pp. vailed, ald] ppr *vailing* vāl'ing [An abbrev of *avail*] To avail or profit. [Poet.] —n. An old name for money given to servants by visitors a tip or gratuity to a domestic

vain an, *a.* [Fr *vain* from L *vanus* empty fruitless useless, vainglorious, &c. (whence also *vanish*, *vanity*) perhaps same root as *vacare* to want, or as *vacuus*, *vacuity*] Without real value or importance unsubstantial empty idle worthless without result fruitless ineffectual light-minded proud of petty things or of trifling attainments having an unduly high opinion of oneself or one's doings having foolish cravings for admiration or applause puffed up conceited.—In vain, to no purpose without effect ineffectually —To take a name in vain, to use it with levity or profaneness

vainglorious, ān-gl'ri-us, *a* Feeling or marked by vainglory vain to excess of one own achievements boastful proceeding from vanity

vain'glory vān-gl'ri, *n.* Glory that is vain or empty empty pride undue elation tendency to unduly exalt one's self or one own performances.

vainly vān'li, *ad* In a vain manner without effect to no purpose ineffectually in vain in a conceited manner with vanity foolishly

vainness vān'nes, *n* The state of being vain vanity

vair vār *n.* [O Fr *vair* fr L *varius*, various, variegated.] An old name for a kind of fur in her one of the furs represented by little bell-shaped pieces.

valance valence val'ans, val'ens *n* [From O Fr *valoir* to descending hanging down, fr *avaler* to let down—L *ad*, to and *vallis*, a valley (see).] The drapery hanging round a bed, from the head of window curtains, from a couch, &c

vale āl, *n* [Fr *val*, fr L *vallis* a valley (q v)] A tract of low ground between hills a alley

valediction va-l-dik'shon *n* [From L *ad dico valedictum*, I bid farewell, from *vale*, farewell, and *dico* I say VALID DICTION] A bidding farewell a farewell.

valedictory a-le-dik'to-ri *a* [See prec] Bidding farewell pertaining to a leave-taking

valence valency vā'lens, vā'len-si, *n* [From L *valentia* strength fr L *valeo* I am strong VALID] The force which determines with how many atoms of an element an atom of another element will combine chemically

valentine va'len-tin A sweetheart selected or got by lot on St *Valentine's* Day 14th February a missive of an amatory or satirical kind, sent by one person to another on the day

valerian a-le'ri-an *n* [Supposed to be from the Emperor *Valerianus* who had benefited from it.] A genus of herbaceous flowering plants typical of the valerian family two of them natives of Britain, possessing important medicinal properties

valet, a let or va'lā, *n* [Fr *valet* O Fr *vaslet*, *vaslet* a lad, a servant, dim of *vassal* VASSAL. *Valet* is a doublet of this word.] A manservant who attends on a gentleman's person.

valetudinarian va'le-t-di-nā'ri-an *a* [L *valetudinarius* from *valetudo* state of health, whether good or bad, from *valere* to be well. VALID] Pertaining to or being in a poor state of health infirm sickly —n. A person of a sickly constitution one who is constantly ailing or seeking to recover health.

valetudinarianism va'le-t-di-nā'ri-an-izm, *n* State of a valetudinarian a state of feeble health infirmity

valetudinary, va-le'tū-di-na-ri, *n* and *a* Same as *Valetudinarian*

valiant val'yant *a* [F *vaillant*, fr *valoir* L. *valere* to be strong. VALID] Brave, courageous intrepid heroic, performed with valour bravely conducted.

valiantly val'yant-li, *ad* In a valiant manner bravely courageously heroically

valid va'lid, *a* [Fr *valide* fr L. *validus* strong, powerful, fr *valere* to be strong to be well (seen also in *value* *valiant* *valour* *valetudinary* *avail*, *prevail*, *invalid* *convalescent* &c) root doubtful.] Sufficiently supported by actual fact or sound reasons well based or grounded sound just not weak or defective having sufficient legal strength or force good or sufficient in law executed with the proper formalities that cannot be rightfully overthrown or set aside

validate a'lid-āt, *vt* pret. & pp *validated* va'lid-āt-ed ppr *validating* va'lid-āt-ing [From L. *validus*, valid. See prec] To make valid to confirm.

validity va-li'i-ti, *n* [Fr *validité* fr *valide* *valid* (q v)] The state or quality of being valid strength, force or cogency from being based on fact justness soundness legal strength or force sufficiency in point of law

validly va'li-li, *ad* In a valid manner so as to be valid.

valise a-l-ēz' *n* [Fr] A small bag or case for holding a traveller's equipment a portmanteau.

vallar vallary val'er val'er-i, *a* [L *vallaris* fr *vallum* a rampart] Pertaining to a rampart or palisade

valley va'li, *n* pl **valleys** va'liz. [From *vall* (for *vale*) O F *val*, a valley fr *al*, a *vale* fr L. *vallis*, *vall* a valley probably connected with *vallum* a rampart, as being enclosed place] A hollow or low tract of land between hills or higher grounds a low extended plain traversed by a river or river basin the internal angle formed by the meeting of the two inclined sides of a roof.

valonia, va-lō'ni a, *n* [It *vallonia*, fr Gr *balanos* an acorn, a oak] The acorn-cups of a species of oak exported from the Levant for use of tanners and dyers.

valorous va'l rus, *a* [VALOUR] Brave courageous stout intrepid.

valorously va'lor us-li, *adv* In a valorous manner, heroically

valour va'lor *n* [O Fr *valor* Mod. Fr *valeur* L.L *valorem* worth fr L. *valere*, to be strong VALID] Bravery courage personal bravery especially as regards fighting intrepidity prowess in war

valuable va'l a-bl, *a* [From *value*] Having value or worth, especially high value, having qualities which are useful and esteemed of great worth precious worthy est mable —n A thing of value a chose article of personal property usually in the plural

valuableness va'lū a-bl nes, *n.* The state or the quality of being valuable

valuation va-lū-ā'shon *n* [From *value*] The art of valuing or estimating the value or worth the act of setting a price or praisement value set upon a thing estimated worth.

valuator va'lū āt-or *n.* One who sets a value or an appraiser

value val *n* [O Fr *value* the fem of *valu* pp of *valoir* fr L *valere* to be strong, to be worth VALID] The quality or notion of qualities which render a thing useful or high in esteem worth utility importance what makes a person of some account or estimation estimate of worth price equal to the worth market price the money that a thing will bring if sold equivalent in the mark t import precise signification in *music* the relative length or duration of a tone or note —v t. pret & pp *valued*, va'lūd ppr *valuing* va'l ing To rate at a certain price to estimate the worth of to appraise to consider with respect to importance to rate, whether high or low to hold in high esteem to esteem to prize to regard, to hold in respect and estimation.

valueless a'lu les, *a* Being of no value having no worth worthless

valuer va'lu-er *n* One who values an appraiser a valuator

valvate val'at, *a* [*Valve* and *-ate*] Having or resembling a valve

valve valv, [Fr *valve* fr L. *valva*, the half of a folding door same root as *volvo* I roll, I turn round (whence *revolve* &c.)] One of the leaves of a folding door a kind of movable cover lid, or part to form a tube or orifice, opening communication in one direction but closing it in the other used to regulate the flow of water gas, or steam a similar contrivance in connection with the organs of circulation in animals one of the separable portions of the shell of a mollusc.

valved alvd, *a* Having a valve or valves composed of valves.

valve-gear valv'g r *n* The mechanism of working a valve

valvular valv'ū ler *a* Containing valves having the character of or acting as a valve.

valvule valvelet valv'ūl, valv'let, *n.* [Dim of *valve*] A little valve

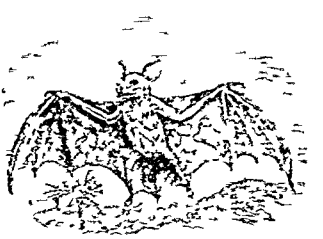
vamp vamp *n* [Formerly *vampey* fr Fr *avant-pied*—*avant* before and *pied*, the foot. VAN (front) PEDAL.] The upper leather of a boot or shoe a piece added to a thing for appearance sake.——v t. pret & pp *vamped* vampt ppr *vamping* vamp'ing To piece an old thing with a new part to repair to furbish up to give a new appearance to to patch.

vamper vamp'er *n* One who vamps.

vampire vam'pir *n* [Fr *vampire* fr G *vampy* fr Serv *vampi* a spirit] A dead person supersitiously believed in some countries to have come back from unnatural life, so as to be able to leave the grave during the night and suck the blood of living persons while they are asleep hence, a person who preys on others an extortioner a blood-sucker a vampire-bat.——

a Pertaining to or resembling a vampire in character

vampire-bat, vam'pīr bat, *n* A blood sucking bat of South America of several



Vampire bat (*Phyllostoma spectrum*)

species also a name for bats that do not suck blood (as the one represented here)

vampirism, vam'pīr izm, *n* [*Vampire* and *ism*] Belief in vampires, the action of a vampire, blood sucking, extortion

van, van, *n* [Abbrev fr *vanguard* fr Fr *avant-garde—avant* before and *garde* guard. AVAUNT, GUARD] The front of an army, the front line or foremost division of a fleet, foremost portion or front of any movement

van, van, *n* [Fr *van*, fr L *vannus* a van or fan for winnowing FAN] A fan or contrivance for winnowing grain, a wing

van, van, *n* [Abbrev fr *caravan*] A caravan, a covered vehicle for carrying goods, a close railway-carriage for luggage or for other purposes

vanadium, va nā'di um, *n* [From *Vanadis*, a surname of the Scandinavian goddess Freyja, fr its being discovered in a Swedish ore] A silvery brittle metal of rare occurrence

vandal, van'dal, *n* [From L *Vandali* the Vandals, a Teutonic race who pillaged Rome in the fifth century, and destroyed many literary and artistic treasures] One who wilfully or ignorantly destroys any work of art, literature, or the like —— *a* Pertaining to or resembling a vandal Also **vandalic**, van-dal'ik

vandalism, van'dal izm, *n* [*Vandal* and *ism*] Behaviour of a vandal, wilful or ignorant destruction of works of art or literature, hostility to art or literature

vane, vān *n* [O E *fane*, a banner, a weathercock, fr A Sax *fana* a flag = O H G *fano* G *fahne*, D *vaan* a flag Goth *fana* cloth, cog L *pannus* cloth] A weathercock or similar device to show which way the wind blows any somewhat similar contrivance the broad part of a feather on either side of the shaft, *one of* the plates or blades of a windmill, a screw propeller &c

vanguard, van'gard, *n* [Formerly *vant guard arantjarde*, fr Fr *avant garde* VAN (1)] The troops who march in the van of an army the advance guard, the van

vanilla, va nil'a, *n* [From Sp *vainilla*, dim of *vaina*, a scabbard, fr L *vagina* a scabbard, the pod resembles a scabbard] A name of tropical orchids and of a substance obtained from them remarkable for fragrance and used in medicine, confectionery and perfumery

vanish va'nish *v i* pret & pp *vanished* va'nisht, ppr *vanishing*, va'nish-ing [From L *evanesco evanesco*, I vanish I pass away (through the old French) fr *vanus* vain VAIN] To disappear to pass from a visible to an invisible state, to pass beyond the limit of vision, to be annihilated or lost, *math* to become less and less down to zero

vanity, va'al ti *n* pl **vanities** va'ni tiz [Fr *vanité* L *vanitas* fr *vanus* empty, vain VAIN] The quality or state of being vain, emptiness, nothingness worthlessness or unsubstantiality, unreality, fruitless desire or endeavour, empty pleasure, vain pursuit, ostentation, the desire of indiscriminate admiration, inflation of mind upon slight grounds empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations, conceit, self conceit, something worthless, visionary, or unsubstantial, a trifle a gewgaw

vanquish, vang'kwish, *v t* pret & pp *vanquished*, vang'kwisht, ppr *vanquishing*, vang'kwish ing [From Fr *vaincre* pret *vainquis*, subj *vainquisse*, O Fr *veincquir*, fr L *vincere* to conquer VICTOR] To conquer, to overcome to subdue in battle, to defeat in any contest, to confute, to overpower to prostrate

vanquishable, vang'kwish a-bl, *a* That may be vanquished conquerable

vanquisher, vang'kwish er, *n* One who vanquishes, a conqueror a victor

vantage, van'tāj *n* [Shortened fr Fr *avantage*, advantage ADVANTAGE] Advantage, vantage ground

vantage-ground, van'tāj ground, *n* [See prec] Superiority of position or place the place or condition which gives one an advantage, advantageous or especially favourable position

vapid, va'pid, *a* [L *vapidus*, vapid, having lost spirit, flavour, or 'bouquet', same root as *vapour* VAPOUR] That has lost its life and spirit, dead, spiritless, flat, dull unanimated

vapidly, va'pid li, *adv* In a vapid manner

vapidness **vapidity**, va'pid nes, va pid'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being vapid deadness, flatness, dulness, want of life or spirit

vaporable, vā'por a-bl, *a* Capable of being converted into vapour

vaporiferous vā por if'er us, *a* [L *vapor*, vapour, and *fero*, I bear] Conveying or producing vapour

vaporific, vā por if'ik, *a* [L *vapor*, vapour, and *facio*, I make] Forming vapour; converting into steam or into a volatile form

vaporizable, vā'por īz a bl, *a* Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapour



Vanilla (*Vanilla aromatica*)

vaporization vā'por īz ā' shon, *n* The act or process of vaporizing, conversion into vapour

vaporize, vā'por īz, *v t* pret & pp *vaporized* vā'por īzd, ppr *vaporizing* vā'por īz ing [*Vapour* and *ize* = Fr *vaporiser*] To convert into vapour by the application of heat or artificial means to sublimate to cause to evaporate —— *v i* To pass off in vapour

vaporose vā'por ōs, *a* Vaporous

vaporosity, **vaporousness** vā por os'i ti, vā por us nes, *n* The quality of being vaporous

vaporous vā'por us, *a* [Fr *vaporeux* L L *vaporosus* fr L *vapor*, vapour (q v)] Being in the form of or having the character of vapour, full of vapours or exhalations unreal imaginative, whimsical, proceeding from the vapours

vapour, **vapor**, vā'por, *n* [L *vapor*, steam vapour, akin to *vapidus*, vapid, having lost flavour, *vappa*, vapid wine, wine that has lost its special flavour] An exhalation or fume, a gaseous emanation or exhalation visible moisture in the atmosphere, visible steam, the gaseous form which any solid or liquid substance assumes when sufficiently heated, any visible diffused matter floating in the atmosphere, hazy matter, something unsubstantial or transitory, a mental fume, a vain imagination, an unreal fancy *pl* an old name for a nervous hypochondriacal or hysterical affection the blues —— *v i* pret & pp *vapoured*, va'pord, ppr *vapouring*, vā'por ing To boast or vaunt ostentatiously, to bully, to hector, to brag, to bounce

vapour-bath, vā'por bath, *n* The application of vapour or steam to the body in a close place, the place itself

vapourer, vā'por er, *n* One who vapours, brags, or boasts, a braggart a bully

vapourish, vā'por ish, *a* Full of vapours, hypochondriac, hysterical fanciful

vapoury, va'por i, *a* Vaporous, full of vapours hypochondriac

variability, vā ri a-bil'i ti, *n* State of being variable, variableness, liability to vary, capacity of showing variations or modifications

variable, vā'ri-a-bl, *a* [Fr *variable*, L L *variabilis* VARY] That may vary or alter, capable of alteration in any manner changeable, mutable, fickle, unsteady, in constant —— *n* That which varies a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease, a shifting as opposed to a trade wind.

variableness, vā'ri a-bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being variable, variability, inconstancy fickleness

variably, vā'ri a bli *adv* In a variable manner, changeably in an inconstant or fickle manner mutably

variance, vā'ri ans, *n* [L *variantia*, difference, fr *variare*, to vary See next] Variation, a difference that produces dispute or controversy, disagreement, dissension, discord

variant, vā'ri ant, *a* [Fr *variant*, fr L *varians*, *variantis*, ppr of *variare*, to vary (q v)] Varying, different, diverse, variable —— *n* Something actually the same, but with another form, a different version

variation vā ri ā'shon *n* [L *variatio* variation change, fr *vario*, I vary VARY] The act or process of varying, partial change in a thing, alteration, mutation, modification the extent to which a thing varies, amount or rate of change, change of termination of words, inflection, act of deviating deviation, any deviation in the motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by another disturbing body, deviation of the magnetic or compass needle from the true *north, a change in form or structure from* the normal type exhibited by an animal or plant, one of a series of ornamental changes or embellishments in the treatment of a piece of music

varicella, va-ri-sel'la, *n* [Dim of *variola*, the small pox] The chicken-pox.

varicose, va'ri kōs, *a* [L *varicosus* fr *varix*, a varicose vein VARIX.] Exhibiting a morbid enlargement or dilation, knotty and irregular in shape as often seen in the veins of the lower extremities

varicosity, va ri kos'i ti, *n* The state of being varicose

variegate vā'ri-e gāt, *v t* pret & pp *variegated* vā'ri-e-gāt-ed, ppr *variegating*, vā'ri-e-gāt ing [L L *variego variegatus*—L *varius*, spotted, varied, various, and *ago*,

I do VARY ACT] To diversify in external appearance to mark with different colours
variegated vā'ri-ē-gāt-ed, *p a* Diversified with tints of hues having spots or markings of a light colour as leaves
variegation, vā'ri-ē-gā'shon Th state of being variegated or diversified by different colours diversity of colours in plants, especially when the leaves show white or light markings
varietal va-rī'et-al, *a* Pertaining to a variety of animals or plants as distinguished from an individual or a species
variety va-rī'e-ti, *pl* **varieties** a-rī'e-tiz. [L. *varietas* variety fr *varius* as various (q v)] The state or quality of being varied or various in many conditions free from monotony multiformness many sidedness a collection or number of different things a varied assortment something differing from others of the same general kind, a sort a kind in scientific classifications, a subdivision of species of animals or plants a sub-species a race strain breed according to the evolution theory a species in process of formation
variety theatre a-rī'e-ti thē'a-ter n A theatre for mixed performances rather than regular plays
variform vā'ri-form, *a* Having various shapes or forms.
variola, va-rī'ō-la, n [Fr *variol* Med L. *variola* small pox, fr L. *varius*, spotted.] The small pox
variolar variolic variolous, va-rī'ō-ler a-ri-ol'ik, a-rī'ō-lus, *a* [See prec.] Pertaining to or resembling small pox
variolitic a-rī'ō-lit'ik, *a* Pertaining to variolas marked with small round specks or dots spotted.
variolitic va-rī'ō-loid, *a.* [*Variola* and *-oid*] Resembling variola spotted.—*n.* A mild form of small-pox.
variolous See VARIOLA
variorum vā-ri-ō'rum *a* [From L. *editio cum notis variorum* a edition with the notes of various persons.] A term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes of different commentators are inserted.
various, vā'ri us, *a* [L. *varius* VARY] Exhibiting different aspects or characteristics diversified, different several diverse manifold changeable uncertain unlike each other diverse multiform.
variously vā'ri-us-li, *ad* In various ways with change with diversity
varix, vā'riks, *n* pl **varices** va'ri-sēz. [L. *varix* perhaps connected with *varus*, bent, crooked.] A varicose vein.
varlet vär'let, *n* [A doublet of *valet* (q v)] Anciently a page or knight Now a servant or footman a body-servant hence, a menial a low fellow a rascal.
varletry varlet-ri, *n* [*Varlet* and *-ry*] The rabble the crowd.
varnish, vär'nish, *n* [From Fr *vernis* varnish, *vernisser* *vernir* to varnish, perhaps fr L *vitrinus*, glassy fr *vitrum* glass —varnish giving a glassy surface VITREOUS.] A clear solution of resinous matter used by painters, cabinet-makers, &c. for coating their work in order to give it a shining, transparent, and hard surface which resembles varnish either naturally or artificially a glossy or lustrous appearance outside how, gloss.—*v t.* pret. & pp *varnished*, vär'nisht ppr *varnishing* vär'ni-shing To lay varnish on to give an improved appearance to to give a fair or specious colouring to to gloss over
varnisher vär'nish-er *n.* One who varnishes
varnish tree vär'nish-tr *n* The name of certain Asiatic trees, which exude resinous juices employed as varnishes.
varsovienne var-sō-vi-en, *n* [Fr] A dance, named from Fr *Varsovie* in Poland, where it probably originated.
vary vā'ri, *v t.* pret. & pp *varied* vā'rid ppr *varying* vā'ri-ing. [Fr *varier* fr L. *varius* to vary fr *varus*, variegated, bent Verse various root doubtful. Akin *frusta variegate, variable* &c.] To make different in some respect to alter or change in form appearance substance or position, to make different by a partial change to change to diversify to multiply —*v i.* To alter or be altered in any manner to change or suffer change to appear in different forms to differ or be different to be unlike or diverse to change as in purpose opinion or the like to deviate to swerve to alternate to disagree to be at variance with to be subject to continual increase or decrease
vascular vas-kū-ler [From L. *vasculum* a vessel, dim fr *vas* a vessel VASE] Pertaining to the vessels or tubes found in animals or plants that belong to the circulatory system having to do with conveying blood, hyle &c nourishing fomenting, or operating by means of animal or vegetable vessels
vascularity vas-kū-la'ri-ti, *n* The state or quality of being vascular
vasculo vas'kū-lō, *n* Vascular —*n* The substance constituting the principal part of the vessels of plants
vasculum vas'kū-lum, *n* pl **vascula,** vas'kū-la. [VASCULAR] A botanist's case for carrying specimens as he collects them in tin a pitcher-shaped leaf.
vase vāz, vās, or vāz, *n* [F *vase* fr L



Chinese Japanese and Indian Vases.

vasum (rarely used for *vas*), a vessel root doubtful akin *vessel vascular*] A vessel of some size and of various materials, forms, and purposes, often for show rather than for use an ornament of sculpture representing some such vessel the body of the Corinthian or Composite capital.
vaseline vas'e-lin, *n* [Apparently a fanciful name] A substance of a greasy appearance obtained from petroleum and used in liniments, &
vasiform vā'si-form, *a.* In the form of a vase
vasomotor vas-ō-mō'tor *a.* [L. *vas* a vessel, and *motor* a mover] Designating the nerves distributed over the muscular coats of the blood vessels
vassal vas'al, *n* [Fr *vassal* L.L. *vassallus* a vassal, dim. of *vassus*, a domestic servant Armor *gwas* W *gwas* a youth, a servant. Of same origin are *valet varlet*] A tenant holding land under a feudal lord, and bound to feudal service as a subject, a dependent a retainer a servant a bondman as a —*a.* Servile subservient
vassalage vas'al-āj *n* [*F vassal* and *-age* = F *vassalage*] The state of being a vassal or feudatory servitude dependence slavery
vassalry as'al-ri *n* A body of vassals
vast vast, *n* [F *vaste* f L. *vastus*, waste desert, vast, huge (hence *vasto* I lay waste I *devastate*) allied to A Sax *wēst* waste f *wrust* a desert. WASTE] Of great extent very large or spacious huge in bulk or extent very great in numbers or amount immense very great in importance or quantity very great in importance or degree.—*n.* A boundless waste or space immensity
vastly vast'li, *ad* To a vast extent or degree very greatly exceedingly
vastness, vast'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being vast great extent immensity
vat, vat, *n.* [Also *fat* a vat fr A Sax *fat* a vat=D *vat* Icel, & Sw *fat* a vat, G *fass* a cask connections doubtful] A large vessel for holding liquors a large vessel of the tub kind a tun a wooden tank or cistern —*v t.* pret & pp *vatted*, vat ed, ppr *vatting* vat ing To put in a vat.
vatful vat'ful, *n* As much as a vat will hold the contents of a vat
vatic vat'ik *a* [L. *vates* a prophet.] Pertaining to a prophet oracular inspired.
Vatican vat'i-kan *n* [Fr *Vatican*, L.L. *Vaticanus* the Vatican hill.] The palace at Lome upon the Vatican hill, in which the pope resides hence *the Vatican* the papal power or government.—**Vaticanism** vat'i-kan izm *n* [*Vatican* and *-ism*] The doctrines and tenets promulgated by the Vatican ultramontanism
vaticinate vā tis'i nāt *v i* pret. & pp *vaticinated*, vā-tis'i nāt-ed ppr *vaticinating* vā tis'i nāt-ing [L. *vaticinor vaticinatus* I prophesy fr *vates* a prophet probably of same root as O.E. *wood*, frantic, and the name of the god *Woden*] To prophesy to practise prediction.—*v t.* To prophesy to foretell
vaticination vā-tis'i nā'shon, *n.* [See prec.] A prediction a prophecy
vaticinator vā-tis'i nāt-er *n* One who vaticinates or prophets.
vaudeville vōd'e vil, *n* [Fr *vaudeville* f O Fr *Vau* and *Vir* *Val de Vire* the valley of the Vire in Normandy—originally applied to songs of Olivier Basselin who lived there] A French name for a light, gay song a popular song a ballad, also a dramatic piece in which there are light or comic songs.
vault vält, *n* [O Fr *vault voult voute* (Fr *voûte*) f L.L. *volta*, *volita* a vault, f L. *volvo volutum* I turn round, I roll. VOLUBLE] An arched roof a concave roof or roofing resembling the sky a continued arch an arched apartment a subterranean chamber used for a place of interment a cellar —*v t.* pret. & pp *vaulted*,



1 Cylindrical barrel, or wagon vault. 2 Roman groined vault formed by the intersection of two equal cylinders.

valt ed ppr *vaulting* valt ing To form with a vault or arched roof to arch
vault valt *n* [Fr *volt* fr It. *volta*, a turn, a leap or vault, fr *volvo volutum*, I roll, I turn Hence this word is a doublet of *volta* above] A leap or spring a bound, a leap with a pole, or by resting the hand or hands on something —*v t.* pret. & pp *vaulted*, valt ed ppr *vaulting* valt ing To leap to bound to spring to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping
vaulted valt ed, *p a* Arched concave covered with a vault.
vaulter valt er *n* One that vaults a tumbler
vaulting valt ing, *n* Vaulted work vaults collectively
vaunt vant, *v i* pret & pp *vaunted*, vant ed ppr *vaunting* vant ing [From Fr *vanter* to vaunt, f L.L. *vantare* to boast, f L *vanus* an empty fr *vanus*, vain. VAIN] To talk with ostentation to brag to boast to exult to glory —*v t.* To boast of to make a vain display of —*n.* A boast a brag
vaunter va ter *n.* One who vaunts a braggart a boaster
vauntingly va ting li, *adv* With vaunting boastfully
vavasor va-sor *n* [O Fr *vavasour* L.L. *vassus vassorum* f *vassus* a vassal, the vassal of vassals VASSAL] A

vassal of a great lord, and having himself vassals

vaward, va'werd, *n* [From *van* and *ward*, for *vanward*=*vanguard*] The van or vanguard —a Being in the van or front

veal, vēl, *n* [O Fr *veel*, *vedel*, fr L *vitellus*, dim of *vitulus*, a calf, fr root of L *vetus*, *veteris*, old (whence *veteran*), Gr (*i*)*etos*, a year] The flesh of a calf killed for the table

Veda, vā'da, *n* [Skr, fr *vid*, to know, cog L *video*, E *wit*, I know WIT] The scriptures of the ancient Hindus

vedette, vidette, vē-det', *n* [Fr *vedette*, fr It *vedetta*, a vedette fr *vedere*, L *vidēre*, to see VISIBLE] A mounted sentinel or horseman stationed at the outpost of an army to observe or watch an enemy and give notice of danger, a picket or outpost

veer vēr, *v t* pret & pp *veered*, vērd, ppr *veering*, vēr'ing [Fr *virer*, to turn, veer, tack, &c, fr L L *virare*, to turn, fr L *virla*, a ring, a bracelet, akin *environ*, *fer-rule*] To alter its course, as a ship, to change the course in sailing by turning the stern to windward to change direction, to turn round, to vary, to be otherwise minded —*v t* To direct to a different course to cause (a ship) to change her course by turning her stern to windward to wear (a ship)

veering, vēr'ing, *p a* Apt to veer or turn, turning, changing, shifting —**veeringly**, vēr'ing li, *adv* Changingly, shiftingly

vegetable, ve'je ta-bl, *a* [Fr *végétable* fr L *vegetabilis*, enlivening, fr *vegeto*, I enliven, fr *vegetus*, lively, fr *vegeo*, I rouse, excite, fr root seen also in *vigour*, *vigilant*, cog with E to *wake*] Belonging to plants, characteristic of or peculiar to plants having the characteristics of a plant or plants —Vegetable mould, mould consisting wholly or chiefly of humus —*n* A plant, often, distinctively, a plant used for culinary purposes, or for feeding cattle and sheep or other animals

vegetal, ve'je tal, *a* [Fr *végétal*, fr L *vegetus*, living VEGETABLE] Having the characteristics or nature of a plant, vegetable, pertaining to the vital phenomena common to plants and animals

vegetality, ve-je-tal'i ti *n* The property of being vegetal, those vital phenomena common both to animal and plant life

vegetarian, ve je tā'ri-an, *n* [*Vegetable* and *-arian*] One who abstains from animal food, with the exception perhaps of milk, eggs cheese, &c. one who maintains that products supplied by plants constitute the only proper food for man —*a* Belonging to the diet or system of the vegetarians

vegetarianism ve-je-tā'ri an izm, *n* The theory or practice of vegetarians

vegetate ve'je-tāt, *v i* pret & pp *vegetated*, ve'je-tāt-ed, ppr *vegetating*, ve'je tāt-ing [In form fr L *vegeto*, *vegetatum*, I enliven, but in meaning fr *vegetable* (q v)] To germinate or grow in the manner of plants, to live a monotonous, useless life, to have a mere existence

vegetation, ve je-tā'shon, *n* [Fr *végétation*, L L *vegetatio* See prec] The process of vegetating or growing, as plants, vegetables or plants in general, plants collectively

vegetative, ve'je-tāt-iv, *a* [*Vegetate* and *-ive*=Fr *végétatif*] Growing or having the power of growing, as plants, having the power to produce or support growth in plants, resembling the physiological processes of plant life

vehemence, vē'he mens *n* [Fr *véhémence*, L *vehementia* VEHEMENT] The character or quality of being vehement ardour, eagerness fervour, violence great force, violent ardour, impetuosity, boisterousness, fury

vehemency, vē'he-men si, *n* Vehemence

vehement vē'he-ment, *a* [Fr *véhément*, fr L *vehemens*, *vehementis*, eager vehement, lit. carried out of one's mind, fr *veho*, I carry, and *mens*, *mentis*, the mind. VEHICLE, MENTAL.] Arising from or marked by strength or impetuosity of feeling, very eager or urgent, fervent, passionate, ardent, fiery, acting with great force or energy, energetic, violent furious

vehemently, vē'he-ment-li, *adv* In a vehement manner, with vehemence, urgently, forcibly, passionately, eagerly, with great fervour, violently furiously

vehicle, vē'hi-kl, *n* [L *vehiculum* a vehicle, a carriage, fr *veho*, I carry (whence also *inveigh*, *vehement*, *veil*, *vein*, &c), fr a root seen also in E *wagon*, *weigh*, *wag*, *way*] Any kind of carriage moving on land, a conveyance, means of conveying, that which is used for transmission or communication, a medium, a substance in which medicine is taken, a menstruum or medium in which paints, varnishes &c, are prepared for use

vehicular, vehiculary, vē-hik'ū-ler, vē-hik'ū ler i, *a* [L L *vehicularis*] Pertaining to a vehicle, of the nature of a vehicle

veil vāl, *n* [O Fr *veile*, *taile* (Fr *voile*), fr L *velum*, a sail, a veil fr *vexillum*, a standard, fr *veho*, I carry, whence *vehicle* (q v)] Something hung up to intercept the view, a screen a curtain, a more or less transparent piece of dress worn to conceal, shade, or protect the face, anything that prevents observation a covering, mask, disguise, or the like, the soft palate —*v t* pret & pp *veiled*, vāld, ppr *veiling*, vāl'ing To cover or conceal with a veil, to enshroud, to envelop to keep from being seen, to conceal figuratively, to mask, to disguise, to hide under some pretence

veilless, vāl'les, *a* Destitute of a veil

vein, vān, *n* [Fr *veine*, fr L *vena*, a vein, also natural bent, genius, same root as *veho*, I carry, whence *vehicle*, &c VEHICLE] One of those blood vessels which return impure blood to the heart and lungs to be purified and again sent out through the arteries, loosely, a blood vessel one of those tubes through which the sap of plants is transmitted along the leaves, a crack or fissure in a rock, filled up by substances different from the rock, metallic or non-metallic a streak or long marking of different colour appearing in wood, in marble, &c, disposition, cast of mind particular mood humour or temper for the time being —*v t* pret & pp *veined*, vānd ppr *veining*, vān'ing To fill or furnish with veins, to streak or variegate with veins

veined, vānd, *p a* Full of veins, streaked, variegated, having vessels branching over the surface as a leaf

veining, vān'ing, *n* Arrangement of veins, a streaked appearance as if from veins

veinless, vān'les, *a* Having no veins, as a leaf

veinlet, vān'let, *n* [*Vein* and *-let*] A small vein, a vein branching off from a larger vein

veiny vān'i, *a* Full of veins

velar, vē'ler, *a* [L *velum*, a veil VEIL] Pertaining or relating to a veil pertaining to the soft palate or veil of the palate

velarium vē-lā'ri um *n* pl **velaria**, vē-lā'ri a. [L, fr *velum*, a veil] An awning stretched over an ancient Roman theatre or amphitheatre

veldt, veld, felt, *n* [D *veld*, a field=E *field*] A term in S Africa for open unenclosed country

vellelty, vel lē'i ti, *n* [Fr *velleité*, fr L *velle*, to will.] Volition in the weakest form, mere inclination

vellicate vel'i kāt, *v t* pret & pp *vellicated* vel'i kāt-ed, ppr *vellicating*, vel'i kāting [L *vellico vellicatum*, fr *vello* I pull.] To twitch —**vellication** vel-li-kā'shon *n* A twitching, a convulsive twitching of muscles

vellum vel'um, *n* [From Fr *velin*, vellum fr L *vitulinus* pertaining to a calf fr *vitulus*, a calf. VEAL.] A fine kind of parchment made of calf's skin, and rendered clear, smooth, and white for writing on

velocipede vē-los'i-pēd, *n* [From L *velox*, *velocis* swift, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot VELOCITY, PEDAL.] A light vehicle or conveyance consisting mainly of wheels and impelled by the feet of the rider or pair of riders, a bicycle or tricycle

velocipedist, vē-los'i-pēd ist, *n* [*Velocipede* and *-ist*] One who uses a velocipede

velocity, vē-los'i-ti, *n*, pl. **velocities**, vē-los'i tiz. [Fr *velocité*, fr L *velocitas*, *velocitatis*, fr *velox*, *velocis*, swift, rapid, akin to *veho*, I carry VEHICLE] Quickness or speed in motion or movement swiftness, rapidity, rate of motion, the rate of the change of position of a point per unit of time

velum vē'lum, *n*, pl. **vela**, vē'la [L, a veil VEIL.] A part in animals or plants likened to a veil, the veil of the palate, the soft palate

velutinous, ve-lū'ti nus, *a* [From L L *velutum* It. *velluto*, velvet VELVET] Resembling velvet, velvety

velvet, vel'vet, *n* [From O Fr *velvet*, velvet, fr L L *velluetum*, *vellutum*, *velutum*, It *velluto*, velvet, lit. a shaggy fabric, fr L *villus*, shaggy hair, same root as *wool*] A rich silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine soft pile or nap, a cotton stuff imitating this, velveteen the delicate hairy covering of a deer's antlers in the first stages of growth. —*a* Made of velvet, soft and delicate like velvet

velveteen, vel-vet-ēn', *n* A cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet, cotton velvet

velveting, vel'vet-ing, *n* The fine nap or pile of velvet

velvet-pile, vel'vet-pīl, *n* A kind of carpet with a long soft nap

velvety, vel'vet-i, *a* [*Velvet* and *-y*] Made of or resembling velvet, smooth, soft, or delicate in surface

vena, vē'na, *n* [L] In *anat* a vein —Vena cava (the hollow vein), the largest vein in the body, entering the right auricle of the heart

venal, vē'nal, *a* [L *venalis*, venal, for sale, fr *venum*, sale, akin *vend*] Ready to sell one's self or one's services from sordid motives, ready to accept a bribe, being a matter of bargain and sale, *mercenary*

venality, vē-nal'i-ti *n* [Fr *venalité* VENAL.] State or quality of being venal, mercenariness, prostitution of talents, office, or services, for money or reward

venation, vē nā'shon, *n* [From L *vena*, a vein VEIN] The manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged

vend, vend, *v t* pret & pp *vended*, vend'ed, ppr *vending*, vend'ing [Fr *vendre*, L *vendere*, to sell, fr *venum*, sale, and *do*, I give] To sell, as wares, to offer for sale

vendace, ven'dās, *n* [O Fr *vendese*, Fr *vandoise* the dace, origin unknown] A fish of the salmon family found only in a few British lakes, and in Sweden, very delicate eating

vendee, ven-dē', *n* [*Vend* and *-ee*] The person to whom a thing is sold opposed to *vendor*

vender, vend'er, *n* One who vends, a seller

vendetta ven-det'ta, *n* [It fr L *vindicta*, revenge VINDICTIVE] A blood-feud, the practice of the nearest of kin executing vengeance on the murderer of a relative as among the Corsicans, Arabs &c

vendibility, vendibleness vend-i-bil'i ti vend'i bl nes, *n* The state of being vendible or saleable

vendible vend'i bl, *a* [L *vendibilis*] That may be vended or sold, saleable, marketable

vendibly, vend'i bli, *adv* In a saleable manner

vendor vend-or', *n* A vender, a seller

vendue ven'dū *n* [O Fr *vendue*, fr *vendre* to sell. VEND] A sale by auction

veneer, ve-nēr', *n* [From G *furnier*, a veneer, *furnieren* to veneer fr Fr *fournir*, to furnish (q v)] A thin piece of fine cabinet wood (sometimes ivory or other substance) glued upon another of a less valuable sort so that the whole appears to be of the more valuable sort any similar coating, *fig* fair outward show —*v t*

pret. & pp *veneered* ve ner l ppr *veneering* *v* e nering. To overlay or face over with veneer to put a fine superficial show on to gild.

veneering, ve-ner'ing, *n.* Th act of one who veneers th material la l on superficial show false but specious appearance

venerable, ve' e ra-bl, *a* [L *venerabilis* fr *veneror* I v nerate VENERATE] Worthy of veneration deserving honour and respect deserving respect from age and character rendered sacred by associations to be regarded with we and reverence

venerableness, ve' e ra-bl nes, *n.* State o quality of being venerabl

venerably ve'ne ra-bli, *ad* In a venerable manner o so as to excite reverence or veneration

venerate ve ne rāt *t* pret. & pp *venerated*, ve ne rāt-ed ppr *venerating*, ve ne rāt-ing. [L. *venerari* or *veneratus* I venerate fr the stem of *Venus Veneris*, Venus, love allied to Skr *van*, to worship to love VENUS] To regard with respect and reverence to reverence to revere to look upon with religious awe to regard as sacred

veneration ve ne-rā shon, *n* [F *vénération* L. *veneratio*] VENERATE.] The highest degree of respect and reverence respect mingled with some degree of awe a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity and superiority of a person, or by the sacredness of his character reverence or solemn feeling excited by the sacredness or associations of a place

venerator ve'ne-rāt-er *n* One who venerates.

venereal, ve-ne re-al, *a* [L. *venereus*, fr *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love. VENUS.] Pertaining to sexual intercourse connected with sexual intercourse or proceeding from it.

venery ve' e-ri, *n* [See prec] Sexual intercourse

venery ve'ne ri, *n* [Fr *venerie* fr O Fr *venor* L. *venari*, to hunt, wh nce also *venison*.] The act or exercise of hunting the sports of the chase

venesection, ve n sek shon, *n* [L. *vena*, vein, nd *sectio* a cutting VEIN SECTION] The act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood blood letting phlebotomy

Venetian v ne shi-an *a*, Belonging to Venice or to its inhabitants.—V netian blind, a window blind made of thin narrow transverse slips of wood which overlap each other when closed, but how a series of horizontal slits for the admission of light and air when open.—*n.* A nat e of Venice a Venetian blind (with or without cap).

vengeance ven jans, *n* [Fr *venge* *f venger* to avenge fr L. *vindicare* to aveng VINDICATE] The infliction of pain on another in return for an injury or offence penal retribution just punishment for wrong done.—With a engeance a phrase often expressive of excess in degree with vehemence or violence

vengeful ven ful, *a* [From old *veng* F *venger* to a enge and *full* VENGEANCE.] Full of engeance vindictive retributi revengeful

vengefully ven'ful li, *ad* In a vengeful manner vindictively

venial, ve ni-al, *a.* [L. *venialis*, gracious, pardonable, fr *venia* grace, forbearance pardon same root as *venerate*] That may be pardoned or forgiven excusable that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure

venially vē n al li, *ad* In a venial manner pardonably

venialness veniality v ni al nes, v -ni-al i-ti, *n* State or quality of being venial.

venison ven zn or ve n zn, *n* [O Fr *venaison* (Fr *venaison*) venison, fr L *venatio* a hunting, f *venor*, to hunt (whence *venery* hunting)] The flesh of animals taken in the chase and used as food in modern usage, particularly those of the deer kind.

venom ve nom *n.* [Formerly *venim*, *venim* fr O Fr *venim* *venin*, Mod.Fr *venin*, fr L *venenum* poison perhaps originally a love-philtre fr *Venus*, the goddess of love] The poisonous fluid secreted by certain animals and introduced into the bodies of other animals by biting as with serpents, and stinging, as with scorpions, bees, &c hence spite malice malignity virulency

venomous, ve nom us, *a* [O Fr *venimeux* VENOM.] Full of venom, poisonous noxious to animal life from the bite or sting being poisonous noxious virulent malignant spiteful

venomously e nom us l *adv* In a venomous manner poisonously malignantly spitefully

venose, ve nos, *a* [VENOUS.] Having numerous branched veins, as leaves

venosity e nos i ti *n* The state or quality of being venous or venose

venous ve nus *a.* [L *venosus* f *vena* a vein. VEIN] Pertaining to a vein or to ns, contained in veins, as blood consisting of veins in *ve* vined or venose

vent, vent, *n* [Probably fr *fent* fissure aperture modified by the influence of Fr *vent* wind, air fr L. *ventus* wind (in *ventilate*) as if the meaning were air hole] A small aperture or opening the touch hole of a gun the anus the opening at which th excrements of birds and fishes are discharged the flue or funnel of a chimney an outlet means of outward manifestation or expression utterance expression.—v t. pret. & pp *vented*, vent ed ppr *venting* vent ing To let out to emit to give passage to to keep no longer pent up in one's mind to pour forth, utter publish.

vent vent, *n.* [F *vente* sale a market, fr L. *vendo vendere*, I sell. VEND] A sale gale market

ventage ent āj *n* [From Fr *vent* L. *ventus* wind. VENTILATE] A small hole, as of a flute or other musical instrument

venter n te *n* [L., the belly probably lit. wind bag f *ventus* wind] The abdomen or lower belly the belly of a muscle in *law* the womb

ventilate ven ti lāt, v.t pret. & pp *ventilated*, v ti-lat-ed ppr *ventilating* en ti lāt ing [L. *ventus ventilatum* to ventilate, xpose to the air cleanse of chaff by throwing up i the air, fr *ventus*, wind same root as Skr *vā*, to blow E. *wind*] To fan or winnow to expose to the free passage of air or wind to keep th air pure and fresh in to supply with fresh and remove vitiated air from to expose to common talk or consideration to let be freely discussed to bring forward for public discussion

ventilation en-ti lā shon, *n* [Fr *ventilation*, L. *ventilatio* See prec] The act of ventilating the art or operation of supplying buildings, apartments, and other confined places with the necessary quantity of fresh air replacement of vitiated air by fresh air system or method of accomplishing this a bringing forward for public examination or discussion of questions or topics

ventilator ven ti-lāt-er *n.* One who or that which ventilates a contrivance for keeping the air fresh in a close space

ventral, ven tral, *a.* [L. *ventralis* fr *venter* *ventris*, the belly VENTER] Belonging to the belly abdominal pertaining to the surface of the body opposite the dorsal side or back.

ventricle ven'tri kl, *n* [L *ventriculus*, dimin fr *venter* belly VENTER.] A small cavity in an animal body a hollow organ or part either of two cavities of the heart which propel the blood into the arteries.

ventricous, ventricose ven tri kus, en tri-kōs, *a.* [L. *ventricosus* See prec.] Swelled out swelling out in the middle

ventricular ven trik ū ler *a* [VENTRICLE.] Pertaining to a ventricle distended in the middle bellying.

ventriloquial ven-tri-lō'kwi-al, *a* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

ventriloquism, ventriloquy ven-tri'lo-kwizm ven tri'lo-kwi, *n* [L. *ventriloquus* a ventriloquist—*venter* the belly and *loquor* I speak, the not on being that the voice proceeded from the belly VENTER, LOCUTION] The act, art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds in such a manner that the voice appears to come not from the person but from some other point as from the opposite side of the room, from a cellar &c

ventriloquist ven tri'lo-kwist, *n* One who practises or is skilled in ventriloquism

ventriloquize, ven' tri'lo-kwīz *v.i.* pret. & pp *ventriloquized*, ven tri lo-kwīzd ppr *ventriloquizing* ven tri lo kwīz ing To practise ventriloquism

ventriloquous v n-tri'lo-kwus, *a* Ventriloquial

venture ven t ur *n* [Abbrev of *aventure* old form of *adventure*, f Fr *aventure* a venture, L. *ad* to and *venturus* about to come fr *venio ventum* I come (seen also in *advene advent converne convent coven*, *event invent prevent revenue* &c). CAME] An undertaking which in of es chance, hazard, or danger the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with tolerable certainty a scheme for making gain by way of trade a commercial speculation the thing put to hazard something sent to sea in trade hazard chance —v.t. pret & pp *ventured*, ven tūrd ppr *venturing* ven tu ing To make a venture to run a hazard or risk to dare to have courage or presumption to do undertake, or say something so risk one self —v.t. To put or send on a venture or chance to expose to hazard to risk to run the risk of

venturer ven'tur-er *n* One who ventures.

venturesome ven tūr-sum *a.* [*Vent* re and *-some*.] Apt or inclined to venture not afraid to risk one self bold daring hazardous.

venturous, v n tu r-us, *a* Venturesome adventurous, bold fearless

venturously ve tūr-us-li, *adv* In a venturous manner daringly boldly

venue en ū, *n* [Fr *venue* a coming, fr *venir* L. *venire* to come VENTURE] An old fencing term for a hit or onset a thrust in law the place where an action is laid, or the trial of a cause takes place

Venus, ve nus, *n.* [L. *Venus Veneris* (hence *venereal*) cog with A. Sax *wine* Icel *vin* OG *wini*, a friend Skr *van*, to love to worship VENERATE, VENIAL.] The Roman goddess of beauty and love one of the planets, lightly smaller than the earth, the second in order of distance from the sun, and the most brilliant of all, sometimes the morning, sometimes the evening star

veracious ve rā shus, *a* [L *verax*, *veracis* f *verus* true VERY] Observant of truth habitually disposed to speak truth characterized by truth true

veraciously ve-rā shus-li, *adv* In a veracious manner truthfully

veracity ve ras'i-ti *n* [F *véracité* fr L. *verax*, *veracis* See prec] The character of being veracious habitual observance of truth truthfulness truth agreement with fact that which is true

veranda ve-ran da, *n* [O Sp and O Pg *varanda*, a railing, f *var* a rod, a rail] A kind of open portico or light external gallery along the front of a building, with a sloping roof supported on slender pillars, often partly inclosed in front with lattice-work

veratrin, veratrine v rā trin *n.* [L *veratrum*, hellebore] A poisonous drug obtained from plants of the hellebore genus, used externally in neuralgia and rheumatism

verb ve b *n* [Fr *verbe*=It. Sp and Pg *verbo* fr L. *verbum* a word same root as *word*. WORD] The part of speech which predicates or affirms that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer

verbal erb'al, *a* [Fr *verbal*, L. *verbalis* fr *verbum*, a word. VERB] Relating to words spoken expressed in the use of words not written oral uttered by the

mouth, consisting in mere words, respecting words only, minutely exact in words, or attending to words only, literal having word answering to word, derived from a verb, as a noun —— n. A noun derived from a verb

verbalism, verb'al izm, *n* [*Verbal* and *-ism*] Something expressed orally

verbalist, verb'al ist, *n* [*Verbal* and *ist*] One who deals in words merely, one skilled in words, a literal adherent to, or a minute critic of words

verbalize, verb'al īz, *v t* pret & pp *verbalized*, verb'al izd, ppr *verbalizing*, verb'al iz ing [*Verbal* and *ize*] To convert into a verb, to employ as a verb

verbally, verb'al li, *adv* In a verbal manner in words spoken, by words uttered, orally, word for word.

verbatim, ver bā'tim, *adv* [L., fr *verbum*, a word.] Word for word, in the same words

verbena, ver bē'na, *n* [L *verbena*, any green bough used in sacred rites] A genus



Verbenas—Garden varieties

of plants (and type of an order) some of which are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, one species (vervain) being a native of Britain

verbiage, ver'bi āj, *n* [Fr *verbiage*, fr L *verbum*, word VERB] Verbosity, use of many words without necessity, superabundance of words

verbose ver bōs', *a* [L *verbosus* fr *verbum*, a word VERB] Abounding in words, using or containing more words than are necessary prolix, wordy

verbosely, ver bōs'li, *adv* In a verbose manner wordily

verbosity, verboseness, ver-bos'i ti, ver bos'nes, *n* [Fr *verbosité*] Quality of being verbose employment of a superabundance of words superabundance of words, wordiness, prolixity

verdancy, ver'dan si, *n* [*Verdant* and *cy*] Greenness, rawness, inexperience

verdant, ver'dant, *a* [From Fr *verdir* to grow green O Fr *verd* green, fr L *viridis*, green, fr *virēre*, to be green] Green with herbage or foliage, covered with growing plants or grass, green in knowledge, simple by reason of inexperience (colloq)

verd-antique, verd an tēk', *n* [Fr, fr *verd*, green, *antique* ancient] A stone consisting of an aggregate of serpentine and lighter coloured stone having a greenish colour, also, a green porphyry used as marble

verdantly, ver'dant-li *adv* In a verdant manner, freshly, flourishingly

verderer, verderor ver'der-er, ver'der-or, *n* [Fr *verdier*, L L *viridarius* fr L *viridis* green] An official having charge of the trees, &c, in a royal forest

verdict ver'dikt, *n* [L L *verdictum*, *vere dictum*, fr L *vere*, truly, and *dictum* something declared, fr *dico dictum*, I say VERY, DICTION] The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause submitted to them, decision in general, judgment, opinion pronounced.

verdigris, verdegris, ver'di gris, ver'de gris, *n* [O Fr *verd-de-gris*, verdigris, apparently from *verd*, green, *de*, of, *gris*, gray, but properly = 'green of Greece', Greek green See next] The rust of copper an acetate of copper, a substance obtained by exposing copper to the air in contact with acetic acid.

verditer, ver'di ter, *n* [Fr *verd de terre*, green of earth See next, also prec.] A blue or bluish green pigment

verdure, ver'dūr, *n* [Fr *verdure*, greenness, green vegetation fr *verd*, *vert*, green, fr L *viridis*, green VERDANT] Green ness, freshness of vegetation, green vegetation

verdured, ver'dūrd, *a* Covered with verdure verdurous

verdurous, ver'dūr-us, *a* Covered with verdure, verdant

verge, verj, *n* [Fr *verge*, a rod, mace, ring, or hoop, fr L *virga*, a rod] A rod or staff of office, a mace a wand, the extreme side or edge of anything, the brink, border, margin, limit, compass, space room, scope, the spindle of the balance wheel of a watch

verge, verj, *v i* pret & pp *verged*, verjd, ppr *verging*, verj'ing [L *vergo*, I turn, incline (seen also in *converge*, *diverge*), akin to *urge* (q v)] To tend downward, to incline, to tend, to approach, to border

verger, verj'er, *n* One who carries a verge, one who carries the verge or mace before a bishop dean, &c, an official who takes care of the interior of the fabric of a church

veridical, ve rid'ik al, *a* [L *veridicus—verum*, truth, and *dico*, I say VERDICT] Truth telling, veracious

verifiable, ve'ri fi a-bl, *a* That may be verified or confirmed as true

verification, ve'ri fi kā''shon, *n* [Fr *verification* VERIFY] The act of verifying or state of being verified, authentication, confirmation of the truth or reality of something

verifier, ve'ri fi er, *n* One that verifies

verify, ve'ri fī *v t* pret & pp *verified*, ve'ri fīd, ppr *verifying*, ve'ri fī ing (Fr *verifier*, to verify, fr L *verus*, true, and *facio*, I make VERY] To make out or prove to be true, to establish the truth, correctness, or authenticity of, to confirm, to fulfil, as a promise to confirm the truth of, as of a prediction, to show to be true or correct

verily, ve'ri li *adv* [From *very*] In truth, in fact, certainly, really, truly in sincere earnestness, with full conviction

verisimilar, ve ri sim'i ler, *a* [L *verisimilis*, like truth, fr *verus*, true and *similis*, like VERY, SIMILAR] Having the appearance of truth, probable likely

verisimilitude, ve'ri si mil'i tūd, *n* [L *verisimilitudo* See prec] The appearance of truth probability, likelihood.

veritable, ve'ri ta-bl, *a* [Fr *véritable*, fr L *veritas*, truth, fr *verus*, true VERY] True agreeable to fact real, actual

veritably, ve'ri ta bli, *adv* In a veritable, real or true manner

verity, ve'ri ti, *n*, pl **verities**, ve'ri tiz [Fr *verité*, fr L *veritas*, truth, fr *verus* true VERY] The quality or character of being true or real, truth, reality actuality fact, a true assertion or tenet, a truth —Of a verity, of a truth, certainly

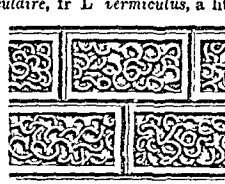
verjuice, ver'jūs, *n* [Fr *verjus* fr *verd*, *vert*, L *viridis* green, and *jus* juice VERDANT, JUICE.] An acid liquor expressed from wild apples, sour grapes, &c, used in cookery, &c sourness or tartness of temper manner, &c.

vermeil ver'mil *n* [Fr *vermeil*, vermilion (q v)] Vermilion a bright beautiful red colour (poet) silver or bronze gilt, a liquid applied to a gilded surface to give lustre to the gold.

vermicelli ver mi-chel'li, *n* [It, lit little worms pl of *vermicello* a dim fr L *vermis* a worm VERMIN] An Italian article of food made of flour, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, in the form of long, worm like threads

vermicide, ver'mi-sīd, *n* [L *vermis*, a worm, and *cædo*, I kill VERMIN] A substance which destroys intestinal worms, a worm killer

vermicular, ver mik'ū ler, *a* [Fr *vermiculaire*, fr L *vermiculus*, a little worm,



Vermicular Masonry

dim of *vermis*, a worm VERMIN] Pertaining to worms, resembling a worm, resembling the motion of a worm, appearing as if worm-eaten, vermiculated

vermiculate, ver mik'ū lāt, *v t* pret & pp *vermiculated*, ver mik'ū lāt-ed ppr *vermiculating*, ver mik'ū lāt ing [L *vermiculari*, *vermiculatus*, to be worm-eaten, fr *vermiculus*, a little worm See prec] To ornament so as to suggest worms or a worm-eaten surface —— a Worm like in shape or appearance, crawling or creeping like a worm

vermiculation, ver mik'ū lā''shon, *n* [L *vermiculatio* See prec] A worm like motion, worm like ornamentation, the state of being worm-eaten

vermiculose vermiculous, ver mik'ū lōs, ver mik'ū lus *a* [L *vermiculosus* VERMICULAR] Containing worms or grubs, resembling worms

vermiform ver'mi form *a* [L *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form. VERMIN] Having the form or shape of a worm

vermifuge, ver'mi fūj, *n* [L *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, I expel VERMIN, FUGITIVE] A medicine or substance that expels intestinal worms, an anthelmintic

vermilion, ver mil'yon *n* [Fr *vermillon*, fr *vermeil*, vermilion fr L *vermiculus* (dim of *vermis*, a worm), a little worm, the kermes insect, a scarlet colour such as that obtained from the kermes insect, formerly called *worm dye* VERMIN] Cinnabar or red sulphide of mercury, a beautiful red colouring matter artificially prepared from sulphur and mercury, any beautiful red colour resembling this ——v t pret & pp *vermilioned* ver mil'yond, ppr *vermilioning* ver mil'yon ing To colour with vermilion to tinge with a beautiful delicate red.

vermin, ver'min, *n sing* and *pl*, used chiefly in the plural. [Fr *vermine*, vermin, parasitic insects, fr L *vermis*, a worm (seen also in *vermicide*, *vermifuge*, *vermicular*, *vermilion*, *vermicelli*, &c) cog E *vorm* WORM] A general term for all sorts of small creatures which are destructive to grain or other produce including small mammals, birds, and insects, also, said of noxious human beings

verminate, ver'min āt, *v i* pret & pp *verminated*, ver'min āt-ed ppr *verminating*, ver'min āt ing [L *vermino*, *verminatum*, fr *vermis*, a worm VERMIN] To breed vermin

verminous, ver'min us, *a* Pertaining to vermin of the nature of vermin, caused by or arising from the presence of vermin on the body

vermivorous ver miv'o-rus, *a* [L *vermis*, worm, and *voro*, I devour] Devouring worms feeding on worms

vernacular, ver nak'ū ler, *a* [L *vernaculus* fr *verna*, a slave born in his master's house, a native] Belonging to the country or place of one's birth especially, belonging to the speech that one naturally acquires, the everyday idiom of a place —— n One's mother-tongue, the native idiom of a place

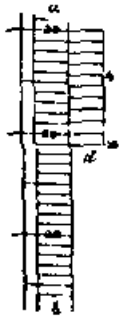
vernacularism, ver nak'ū ler izm, *n* A vernacular idiom

vernacularly, ver nak'ū ler li, *adv* In agreement with the vernacular manner.

vernal ver'nal, *a* [L *vernalis*, fr *ver* spring, og Gr (*e*)*r*, Icel *vár* Dan *vaar* the spring fr root *s* gr ifying to be bright, to burn seen in L th *vasa* summ r] Pertaining or belonging to the spri g appearing in spring bel nging t youth the spring of life

vernation ver-nā'sh n *n.* [L *vernare* to be spring like to th m fr *ver* spring See pr c] In *bo* th r ra gement of the you g leaves w thin the bud

vernier v r'ni-er, *n* [From th n m r Peter *V rn er* of Brussels, who died 1637] A small lidi g scale parall l with the fi e l scale f a bar meter or oth r graduated i strum t, and hav ng the effect of subdi ding th d visions of that in trum nt into more minute o fraction al parts. [In the fig cal h di vision of the vernier is greater by one tenth than a di mion of the scale]



Vernier.—ab Scale, cd Vernier

veronica v rom i ka, *n* [From a legendary f male saint of the nam f *Veronica*] A genus of plants including the various speci s of speedw ll

verrucose verrucous ver'ū-kōs, er'ū-kus, *a* [L *verrucosus* warty f *verruca*, a wart] Warty havi g little knobs or warts on the surface

versant, ver sant, *n* [Fr *versant* fr *verser* to shed, to pour fr L. *versare* to turn, f eq f *verto* VERSE] Part of a country sloping in one direction slope of surface

versatile v r'sa-til, *a* [F *versatil* L. *versat lis*, fr *versus* I turn about often fre, pt. of *verto versum* I turn VERSE.] Cap ble of be g m ed or turned round read ly turn g inconstant turning with ease from one thing o subject to an ther readily app yi g one s elf to a new task or to various subj cts hav g different kin ls of accomplishments many-sided

versatilely vers a-til li, *adv* In a versa- V se manner

versatility vers-a-t l'i-ti, *n* [Fr *versatil té*] Quality of being versatile aptn ess to chang the faculty of easily turning one's mi d to new tasks or sul jects facility in taki g up vari m i tellectu l pursu t

verse vers, *n* [Fr *vers*=bp l g and It. *verso* fr L. *versus* a line, row a line of writing a verse, lit a t rning fr verto *versum*, I turn, seen also in *advert convert revert, add s converse f verse reverse version, vert x*, &c. same root as E. *w rth* (*erb*)] A line of poetry c nsisti g of a certain number of long nd hort syllables or metrical feet metr al arrang m t of words metre poetry poetical compos n, versification a short divisi n of a poet cal compos on a stanza a sh rt portion or separate di lon of ny c mposition par ticularly of the chapters in the Scriptures a vers le

versed verst, *a* [Fr *ve sé* fr L. *v rsatus* pp of *versor* I turn about frequently em gaged or occupied, fr *v rto*, I turn. VERSE] Th roughly acquainted conver s t practised killed with in

versicle, vers'i kl, *n* [L *ve si culus* dim of *ver us*, a verse] A littl rse a short verse in a church service spok n o chanted by the priest or mini ter alternately with a response by the people

versicolour versicoloured ver si kul-e ver si kul erd, *a.* [L. *cromeolor—versus*, turned, and *color* colour VERSE COLOUR.] That changes the colour ha ing vari us colours changeable in colour

versification ers'i fi kā shon *n* [Fr *versification*, L. *versificatio*] The act, art, or practice of versifyi g or of composing poet verse metrical composition

versificator vers'i fi kāt-er *n.* One who versifies.

versifier vers i fi-er *n* One who v rsi fi one who makes verses.

versify, vers i fi, *v t* pret & pp *versified* vers i fid ppr *vers fying* vers i fi i g [Fr *v rsifier* fr L *ver ficare—versus* a verse and *facio* I make VERSE, FACT] To make verses —*v t* To form or turn into verse to r late or describe i v rse to give a metri al vers on r paraphras of.

version ver sh n *n* [Fr *version* L L *ve sio* a turni g, fr L *verto versum*, I turn VERSE] The act of tran l ti g a tra slation that which is pr duc l by tran l sting some compositi o fr m another language a rendering an account f incl d nts or proceedings f om some parti ular p int of v w a school exercise consist ng in transl t n

verso ver'sō *n* [From L. *versus* pp of *vert re sum*, I turn VERSE.] A left-l and pag the second page of a leaf o posed to t

verst verst, *n* A Russian measure of length about two-thirds of an English mile

versus, ver'sus [L ag inst, turned n the du cti n of VERSE] Against used ch efly in l gal l hraseology (*D e v sus Br*)

vert vert *n* [Fr *vert* green fr L. *v ridis*, green. VERDANT] In *law* growing wood, or the right to cut it also the l rakli name of gre n

vertebra, ver'te-bra *n* pl. **vertebræ** ver'te-brē [L *vert bra* a jo t, a j int or v rtebra of the spine, f *ve t* I turn VERSE] One of the bones of which the spine o backbone of an ani consists ri th spi e

vertebral ver'te-bral, *a* P rtaining to the vertebræ cons ti g of vertebræ as the *vert br l* colu n that is the *pin*

Vertebrata, ver-te-brā'ta, *n pl* [From L. *vertebratus* ertebrate VERTEBRA] The high t di isi n of animals, con ist ng of th se which poss s a backbo n or v rtebr l column. inclu l ng fish s, amph bians, reptiles bi ls, quadrupeds, an l man

vertebrate, ver te-brāt *a* [See prec] Having vert bræ ha ng a backbone or ert bral column belonging to the V rtebrata.—*n* A member of the Vertebrata

vertebrated ver'te-brāt-ed, *a.* Having vertebræ ertebrate

vertex ver'teks, *n* pl. **vertexes** or **ver tices** ver'tek-sez, ver'ti-sēz [L. *vertex* r t x, an ed ly top *s m mit*, t a turn ng point fr *verto* I turn VERSE] The h ghest point the top or tip the apex, crown m n t th zenith the point i an thematical figure o posite to and most distant f om the base

vertical ver'ti kal *a* [Fr *v t l* fr L *vertex* (*v v*)] Pertaining to the v rtex place l in the vertex place l or be g in the z nith directly ov th head bei g in a position perpen l cul to the plane of the horizon u right plumb —*Ve tical angle*, the opposite ang s made by two straight lin s which intersect each ther —*Vertical circle* a great c rcle f the hea ns passing throu gh th zenith and the nadir —*n* A vertical circle plane or lin

vertically v r'ti kal li, *adv* In a verti cal l nn position, or direction

vertigil, vertigel ver'ti-gil, ver'ti sel *n* [L *vertic lus*, dim. of *vertex* a whirl. VERTEX.] I *bot* a wh rl or ring of orga s —**vertigillate** ver ti'gil lāt, *a.* Gr wing in a vert ll or wh l

vertiginous ver ti j n-us, *a* [L. *vertig nosus* f *vertigo* vert yi is VERTIGO] Giddy ndizzy affected w th vertigo causing giddiness

vertigo ve tī g or ver't go *n* [L *vertig* a turning or wi rling, giddiness, fr *vert* I turn. VERSE] Dizzi ess or swimming of the head giddiness arising from some disorder of the system.

vertu ver't , fi. pron ver tō' *n* [It *virtù* virtù goodn ss e celle ce, &c. same word as *virtue*] Excell nce in objects of art or curiosity such objects taken collectiv ly

vervain, ver'vān, *n* [Fr *verveine*, fr L. *verbe a* VERBENA] A l lant (g nus Verbena) once held in great re pute for its medi inal an l other i aginary virtues.

verve verv *n* [Fr] Spirit energy rapture enthusiasm

very ver'i, *a* [F rmerly *ver i*, *veray*, *verr y ver ei* &c f O Fr *v rai v rrai*, Fr *vr i* true, fr a L.L. form *v racus* f L. *verax* veraci us, fr *verus*, true (se n also in *ver ify verity ave r, ve dict* &c.) cog D *waar* G *wahr* true] True real v ritable actual that ar d no other —*adv* Truly, i a great or h gh de gree greatly exceedi gly (ot properly used to qualify a verb or pp)

vesical ve si k l, *a* [L. *vesica*, a bladder] I rtaining to the bladder

vesicant, ve si kant, *n* [From L *v sica* a bladder a blister] A blistering a plicat on

vesicate ve'si kāt, *v t* pret & pp *vesicated*, ve si kāt-ed pp *vesicating* ve si kāting [L *v sica* a bladder, a blister] To raise little blisters on to blister

vesication ve-si kā hon *n* [See prec] The process of raising blisters on the skin

vesicatory ve si ka-to-ri *n.* [*Vesicate* and *-ory*=Fr *v sicatoire*] A blistering appli ti a blister —*a* Having the property of bl t ring

vesicle v [k] *n* [Fr *v sicule* L. *vesi cula* a little bladder or bl ter dim of *vesi* a blist r or bladder] Any small bladd r like structu e cavity cell or the like in a body a little sac or cyst a small bli ter or pustule on the skin

vesicular ve sik ū la *a* [VESICLE] Ert ini g to or com sti g of vesicles full of vesi les bladdery cellular in structure full f interstices

vesiculate ve-sik ū lāt *a* Full of vesicles ver cular

vesiculose vesiculous ve-sik ū los, ve sik ū lus *a* Vesicular

vesper ves'pē *n* [L the even ng th ev ning-star=*Gr h sperios* ening ti evening-star cog Ir *fesor* Lith. *vakaras* ev ning pr bably same root as *west* The ev ning the eveni g-star the plane Venus when she is to the e st of th sun an i appears after sunset *pl* the time o e ning service in some ch rches h nce evening worship or service —*a* Relatin to the e ening or t ve pers

vespertine ves per tīn, *a* [L. *vespertinus* fr *v sper* evening VESPER] Pertain to the e ning crepuscula

vespiary ves'pi a-ri, *n* [From L. *vespa* wasp WASP] A n st or col y of wasps h rn ts, &c

vessel, es el *n* [O Fr *v sel vaissel* (Fr *vaisseau*) fr L. *v s l lum* a sm ll vase, dim of *v s* a vessel a vase VASE] A hollow utensil f r h lding l q ds or s lids as a cup bowl, barrel k ttle &c a ship a craft of any kind, usu ally one larg than a boat any tube or canal in which the blood or other fluid of an an mal is co ta ned secreted, or circulated a canal or t be f the sap of plants in scriptural phraseology a person l to whom a th ng is *compared* as poured or inf sed.—*The weaker vessel* often (the l to a woman, a usage borrowed from 1 Pet iii 7

vest, vest, *n* [Fr *ve te*, a vest O Fr *v stir* Fr *vêt r* to clothe fr L *vestis* a garment a r be *vestire* to cl th (whence also *ves tur ve try tment invest divest*, &c) cog Gr (*)esthes* dress *hes ma*, to put n G th *wasja* to clothe E to *ar*]] A garment or dress now commonly a short less garm nt w rn by men u d the coat, co ring the upper part of the body a waistcoat a somewhat milar garme for w men —*v t* pret. & pp *vested*, vest ed ppr *vesting* vesting To cl the b cover surround, or encompass closely t dress to put or place in possess on of to endow to in est w th to invest.—*v i.* To come or descend (or t devol to take ef fect, as a title or right

Vesta, es'ta, *n* [F *Vesta*=Gr *Hestia* the goddess of the hearth, f a root mean g k burn.] The great goddess of hearth and

home among the ancient Romans in honour of whom a sacred fire was kept constantly burning under the charge of six virgins, one of the asteroids, (without *cap*) a wax match which ignites by friction

vestal, ves'tal, *a* [L. *vestalis*, fr *Vesta* See prec.] Pertaining to Vesta, virgin, pure, chaste —— *n* A virgin consecrated to Vesta among the ancient Romans hence, a virgin or woman of spotless chastity, a nun

vested, vest'ed, *p a* Clothed or habited robed, not in a state of contingency or suspension, well settled or established, as *vested* rights or interests

vestibular, ves-tib'ū-ler, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a vestibule

vestibule, ves'ti būl, *n* [Fr *vestibule* fr L. *vestibulum*, a vestibule, origin doubtful.] A passage, hall, or ante-chamber inside the outer door of a house, a lobby, a hall, a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear

vestige, ves'tij, *n* [Fr *vestige*, fr L *vestigium*, a footprint, track, mark (seen also in *investigate*), etym unknown.] The mark of the foot left on the earth, the mark, trace, or appearance of something that has passed away, mark, object, or remnant left, showing that something has been

vestigial, ves-tij'i al, *a* [See prec.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a vestige

vestment, vest'ment, *n* [O Fr *vestement*, L *vestimentum*, fr *vestio*, I clothe, fr *vestis*, a garment VEST.] A garment, some part of clothing or dress, some special article of dress or ornament worn by clergymen in the celebration of divine service

vestry, ves'tri, *n*, pl. **vestries,** ves'triz. [Fr *vestiaire*, L *vestiarium*, a wardrobe, fr *vestis*, a garment VEST.] A place or room connected with a church, where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept, and where the clergy robe themselves, a parochial assembly in England, holding its meetings in the vestry, a select number of ratepayers elected to carry on the local government of a parish

vestry-man, ves'tri-man, *n* One of a vestry-board.

vesture, ves'tūr, *n* [O Fr *vesture* fr *veste*, L *vestis* a garment VEST.] Dress, garments in general, apparel clothing vestment covering integument

vestured ves'tūrd *a* Covered with vesture, dressed, enveloped.

vesuvian, ve-sū'vi an, *n* [From *Vesuvius* the volcano near Naples.] The mineral idocrase, a kind of match for lighting cigars, &c.

vetch, vech, *n* [O Fr *veche vesse*, Mod Fr *vesce*, It *veccia* fr L *vicia*, a vetch perhaps fr same root as *vine Fitch* is another form.] The popular name of plants allied to the bean, some of them as the common tare, cultivated for fodder to cattle

vetching, vech'ing *n* [*Vetch* and *-ing*.] A name of various vetch like plants.

vetchy vech'i *a* Consisting of or abounding with vetches

veteran, ve'te-ran, *a* [L *veteranus*, fr *vetus, veteris*, old same root as Gr (*e*)*etos*, a year, seen also in L *vitulus*, a calf, akin *veterinary* VEAL.] Having been long exercised in anything, *long* practised or experienced in war —— *n* One who has been long exercised in any service or art particularly in war, an old soldier, a man of great experience in any calling

veterinary, ve'te-rin a-ri *a* [L *veterinarius*, pertaining to *beasts of burden* fr L *veterina* a beast of burden, lit one a year old, akin to *vitulus* a calf VEAL, VETERAN.] Pertaining to the art or science of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep &c

veto, vē'tō *n* [L *veto* I forbid.] The power or right of forbidding, the power which one branch of a legislature has to negative the resolutions of another branch the exercise of this power or right any authoritative prohibition interdict refusal, or negative —— *v t* pret & pp *vetoed*, vē'tōd, ppr *vetoing*, vē'tō-ing To put a veto on, to forbid, to interdict

vex, veks, *v t* pret & pp *vexed*, vekst, ppr *vexing*, veks'ing [Fr *vexer*, to vex, fr L *vexare*, to vex, originally to shake and so annoy, a freq or intens of *veho*, I carry VEHICLE.] To irritate to make angry by little provocations, to plague, to torment, to annoy, to afflict, to disquiet, to distress, to make sorrowful, to grieve or distress.

vexation, veks-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *vexation*, L *vexatio*.] The act of vexing, or state of being vexed, irritation annoyance, disquiet, great uneasiness, the cause of trouble or disquiet, grief, affliction.

vexatious veks-ā'shus, *a* Full of or causing vexation, irritating, annoying, distressing, harassing, teasing, troublesome, provoking

vexatiously, veks-ā'shus-li, *adv* In a vexatious manner

vexatiousness, veks-ā'shus-nes, *n* The quality of being vexatious

vexed, vekst, *p a* Annoyed, troubled, much disputed or contested, causing contention

vexer, vek's'er, *n* One who vexes

vexillar vexillary vek'sil-er, vek'sil-a-ri, *a* Pertaining to a vexillum or standard pertaining to or having a vexillum

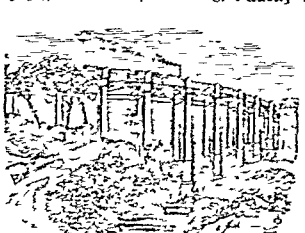
vexillum, vek sil'um, *n*, pl **vexilla** vek-sil'a [L, a dim of *velum*, a veil VEIL.] An ancient Roman military standard hence, a kind of ecclesiastical banner, in *bot* the standard or fifth petal placed at the back of a papilionaceous corolla

via, vī'a, *prep* [Ablative of L *via*, a way or road. WAY.] By way of (to send a letter *via* London)

viability, vī-a-bil'i ti, *n* The state of being viable

viable, vī'a-bl, *a* [Fr, likely to live, from *vie*, L *vita*, life VITAL.] Capable of living, applied to a new born child.

viaduct, vī'a-dukt, *n* [L *via* way (whence *voyage*), and *ductus*, a leading, a duct.] A



Viaduct

kind of long bridge or similar structure for carrying a road or railway over a valley or district of low level

vial, vī'al, *n* [A form of *phial* = O Fr *viole* PHIAL.] A phial, a small glass bottle

viand vī'and, *n* [Fr *viande*, viands, food fr L L *vivanda* provisions things to be lived on neut. pl. of *vivendus*, gerundive of L *vivo* I live VIVID, VITAL.] Meat dressed, food victuals used chiefly or solely in the plural

viaticum, vī at'i kum, *n* [L. *viaticus*, pertaining to a way or road fr *via* way VOYAGE.] Provisions for a journey, the communion or eucharist given to a dying person or one apparently dying

vibraculum, vī brak'ū-lum *n*, pl. **vibracula,** vī brak'ū la [From L *vibrare* to vibrate (q v).] A long filamentous appendage in polyzoa

vibrant vī'brant, *a* [L *vibrans, vibrantis*, ppr of *vibrare*, to vibrate.] Vibrating, tremulous resonant

vibrate vī'brāt, *v t* pret & pp *vibrated*, vī brāt-ed, ppr *vibrating*, vī'brāt-ing [L *vibro, vibratum*, I vibrate, brandish, shake.] To swing, to oscillate, as a pendulum to move one way and the other, to play to and fro, to produce a vibratory or resonant effect, to have a tremulous motion to quiver, to be unstable, to halt or waver between opinions —— *v t* To move or wave to and fro to cause to oscillate, to cause to quiver, to measure by vibrating or oscillating

vibratile, vī'bra-tīl, *a* Adapted to or used for vibratory motion, vibratory

vibration, vī brā'shon, *n* [Fr *vibration*, L. *vibratio, vibrationis*, fr *vibrare*, to vibrate.] The act of vibrating, a swing, a fluctuation an oscillation of a pendulum or similar body, one of a series of rapid tremulous motions in a body or substance, the tremulous motion of a sonorous body, a quivering motion

vibrator, vī'brāt-er, *n* Some appliance or contrivance with a vibratory movement

vibratory, vī'bra-to-ri, *a* [*Vibrate* and *-ory*.] Consisting in or belonging to vibration or oscillation, causing to vibrate, vibrating

vibrio, vibrion, vib'ri-ō, vib'ri-on, *n* [From *vibrate*.] One of certain little moving filaments developed in organic infusions

vibrissæ vī-bris'sē, *n pl* [L. *vibrissæ*, the hairs in the nostrils.] The stiff bristles about the mouth of certain mammals and about the beak of certain birds

vicar, vi'ker, *n* [Fr *vicaire*, fr L *vicarius*, forming a substitute or delegate, also, a delegate or deputy, fr *vicis, vicem*, change, stead, duty (whence prefix *vice-* in *viceroy, &c., vicesimate*), *cog G wechsel, change*.] A substitute in office, a representative, a deputy, the priest of a parish in England who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary

vicarage, vi'ker-āj, *n* [*Vicar* and *-age*.] The benefice of a vicar, the house or residence of a vicar

vicar-apostolic, vi'ker-ap-os-tol"ik, *n* A Roman Catholic bishop who possesses no diocese, but who exercises episcopal jurisdiction over a certain district

vicar-general, vi'ker-jen e ral, *n* The official assistant of an English bishop or archbishop

vicarial, vī kā'ri al, *a* [VICAR.] Pertaining to a vicar, delegated, vicarious

vicariate vī kā'ri-āt, *n* [Fr *vicariat* L L *vicariatus*, fr L. *vicarius* VICAR.] Office of a vicar a delegated office or power —— a Vicariat

vicarious, vī kā'ri us, *a* [L. *vicarius*, vicarious, delegated VICAR.] Pertaining to a substitute or delegate delegated, deputed, acting for another, filling the place of another, substituted or suffered for or in the place of another

vicariously, vī kā'ri-us-li, *adv* In a vicarious manner, in the place of another, by substitution

vicarship, vi'ker-ship, *n* The office of a vicar the ministry of a vicar

vice, vis, *n* [Fr *vice*, fr L *vitium*, vice, blemish fault, error, crime, perhaps fr root *vi*, to twist (as in *withe, withy*) and in *vice*, the instrument)] A blemish a fault, a defect, an imperfection, any evil habit or practice a moral failing some particular form of depravity, indulgence in evil practices, passions, or appetites, depravity or corruption of manners profligacy, lewdness, a fault or bad trick in a horse

vice vīs *n* [Fr *vis* a screw, fr L *vitis*, a vine, lit a twining or winding plant, root *vi*, to twist, same as in *withe, withy*.] An instrument with a pair of iron jaws brought together by a screw which serve to hold fast anything worked upon, as when it is to be filed, bent riveted, &c.

vice vī'sē, *prep* [L. *vice*, in the room of abl'ative of *vicis* change, turn, &c. the stem being seen also in *vicar, vicissitude* VICAR.] In place of in room of

vice vīs [Fr. *vice-*, fr L. *vice* See above.] A prefix denoting position second in rank also used as a noun, standing for *vice-chairman, vice-president*, &c.

vice admiral vīs- d m l, *n* A naval officer the next in rank und r the admi al
vice admiralty vīs ad mi ral ti, The office of a v ce admiral
vice chancellor vīs-chan s l lor *n* An officer next in rank to or acting as deputy f a chancellor as in a chancery court a un ers ty &c
vice consul vīs kon sul, *n* O who acts in the place of a consul a consul of a l w r d nate rank
vicegerency īs-je ren si *n* [*Vice gent* ar d -*cy*] Th offi e of a vic gere t
vicegerent vīs-j rent [Fr *vice gent* f L *vi is vicem* change, duty a d *g ens* carrying on, ppr of *g o* I act VICAR GERUND] O who acts in the place of a sup rior an offi er wh is d puted to ex cise the powers of anoth a y o e hav ng d legated pow a substitute
vicenary vīs e-na-ri *a* [L *vicenarius*, fr *vicēni*, twenty] Belonging to or consist ng of twenty
vicennial v sen ni al *a* [L *icenn* twenty each, and *a nus* a year] Last g o ontinu ng twenty years
vice presidency vīs pre zi den si *n* The office of a vice-pre de t
vice president vīs pre' dent *n* An office hea er next in rank bel w a p e id nt
vice regal vīs-re gal, *a* Pertaining to a ic roy or vicero lty
viceroy, I ōi, *n* [O Fr *iceroy* Fr *vic roi*—L. *vice* n the place of an I O Fr *r y* a k ng VICE (pref) REGAL.] O e wh o gov rns in place of a king or qu n a go rnor ruli g with regal authority as k ng's substitute
viceroyalty viceroyship vīs roi al ti, vī roi-sh p *n* Th d gn ty office or jurisdict on of a e oy
vicinage vī sin āj *n* [O Fr *esinag* (F *oisi age*) neighbourhood, fr L *i inus*, n ghbouring f *vicus* a village akin to Gr (t)oik Sk a, a ho se Goth *weihs* a villag] Ne ghbourhood the place or places adjoin ng or near the vicinity
vicinity vī-sin'i ti *n* [L *vici itas* fr *vicinus* ne neighbo ring S e prec.] The state or character of being near, ne gh bourhood n arness in place n ghbouring country or di t ict pro mity propinquity
vicious vī shus *a.* [Fr *icieux* fr L *vitiosus* f *vitium* vice VICE.] Characterized by vi e having f ults or defects faulty d fective imperfect add cted to vice d praved w ked immoral corrupt bad addicted to bad tri k as a horse n t w ll brok n p teful or malignant.
viciously vī shus-li, *ad* In a vi i us m ner wickedly corruptly faulty ly p tefully
viciousness vī h s-nes, *n* Quality or state of being vicious.
vicissitude v -s i-tūd, [Fr *vici itud* f *vicis* a change VICAR] Change o alternat on f om one state or cond t on to another an unlook d for change on of th ngs and downs of l f
vicissitudinary vicissitudinous vī sa i tū i na-ri vī i tu di nus *a* Full of v cissitude characteriz d by ch a ges.
victim vik tim *n* [Fr v t me, L. *vi t ma* a victim, an an m l sacrifi ed root do bt ful perhaps that of *nex e netum* I k ni.] A l ng being sacrificed to some d ity o n the perfo mance f a religi us rite a person or thi g destroyed a person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit f a object a per son who suff rs ser re injury from another one wh is cheated or d pod a gull.
victimize ik tim īz *v t* pr t & pp *vic t m zed*, vik t m īzd pp *victim zing* vik tim-īz ing. [*Vict m* and *-ize*] To mak a vict m of to make the vict m of a swindling transaction to cheat to decei e
victor k tor *n.* [L *victor* a victor a conqueror fr *vinco vict m*, I conqu r (seen also in *convince convert e inc vict invincible* re *guish*), same root probably as Goth *weihan*, to fight, A. SAX. *wigand*, a warrior I *fichim*, I fight.] O e who con quers in war or other contest a vanquisher one who d feats an nemy one who proves the winner —a Vi tor us
victoress vik ter-e *n* A victress
Victoria, vik tō ri a *n* [L *victor a* victory fr *victor* a ictor hence the name of Queen Victoria] A four wheeled car riage with a calash top a ated f r two persons, and with a dri er's seat in front —Victoria cross iso named f m Q en Victoria) a L tish n val an i m litary d tion granted for bra ery and se curi & to th reci pi nt a pension of £10



Victoria Cr s.

victorine vik to-ren *n* [From *Victorine*, a woman s name] A small fur tippet worn by ladies, a vari ty of p ach.
victorious vik tō ri us, *a* [Fr *victorieux* fr L *victoria* v tory] Having gained v tory hav ng conqu red in battle or con test having overcome an enemy or an tagonist conquering va qu hing emblem t c of conquest indicating victory
victoriously vik tō ri-us-li *adv* In a vi torious manner with conquest triumphantly
victory k to-ri, *n* pl **victories** vik to riz. [F *victo e* L *victoria* f *vi tor* a v ctor VICTOR] Conq st the def t of an enemy in battl or of an antagonist n any co te t a g ning of the super ity in any co test as ov r passions pet tes temptations &c
victress vik tres, *n* [*Victor* and *ess*] A fem al th t con j ers
victual vit l, *n* [O Fr *vitaille* Mod. Fr *vivres aille* f L L *victualia* provis ons fr *victus* pertain ng to food, fr L *victus* food fr *v o victum* I l e VIVID VITAL] Food p o ided provis ns generally in plural, and s gnify ng food made ready f eat g —*v t* pret & pp *victualled* vit'ld ppr *victualling* vit'l ing To supply or stor w th v ctuals to provide with sto s of food for future use
victualler vit l-er *n* One who furni hes victuals or p ovis o one who keeps a house for sell ng ref eshme ts especially i toxicating l quo a tav rn keeper a ship carry ng prov i ns for oth r ships.
victualling ship vit'l ing sh p *n* A ship wh i h e ny ys provi ns to the navy
victualling yard vit'l ng yärd, *n* A l lace where p ovi ns re depos je l fo supply ng wa vessels an i transports
Vienna vi kē ya, *n* [Sp *i cu a* from nativ name] A Sc uth Amer



Vi ugna

can animal allied to the llama, yielding a fu used for making delicate f brics.
vide i de [L. *vide* see 2nd. sing imper atī e of *vid* I s e VISION] See refer to something stated elsewhere
videlicet vi del i set, *adv* [L contr f r *i dere lic t* it is permitted to see one may see] To wit that is namely most com mon in the ab breviat on *viz*
vidette vi det *n* VEDETTE
vidimus vi di mus or vīd *n* [L we have seen fr *video* I see] An examination or inspect on as of accounts an abstract of the contents of a book or docum nt
viduity vi dū i ti *n* (L *vi i t s* fr *viduus* a widow (q v)] Widowhood.
vie vī, *v i* pret. & pp *vied* vīd ppr *vieing* vī ing [Contr from old *e vie e* ty (ac ent on last) fr *Fr e vie* to invite to vie f games fr L *invita e* to in ite INVITE, ENVY] In old games of car is to wager n one s h nd h nce to strive f r superiority to co tend f llowed by *with* and sa d of persons or things
vielle vi-el *n* [Fr *vielle* akin to *viol*] A hurdy-gurdy
Viennese vi-en ez *n sing* and *pl* A nat e of Vienna nati es of Vien a
view vū *n* [O Fr *veue* (Fr *vue*), fr *veu* veu seen fr L L. part ple *vid t us*, fr L *vid o vis m* I see VISION] A l ok o looking the act of seeing or beholding sur vey s ght in pection a mental s rvey consi er tion limit or range of vision power of perception e ther physical or mental that w ich is viewed or beh ld sight spectacle scene prospect a scene po t ayed or represented pi torial sketch manner o mode of looking at things j dg m nt p n on w y of thi king s thing k ked t wards or form ng the sul ject of con id rat on i t nti n purpose —On vi w ope for publ i pecti n exh bited to the public —*v t* pret & pp *viewed*, ud pl *vieweing* v i g [Fr m the noun] To see to bel l l to look on to examine with th eye t in pect to survey to sur vey intell ti lly to exami e or consider —*v i.* To look to take a view
viewer vū er *n* On who v ews surveys, or examines an inspector an o erseer of overseman
view halloo vu'hal lō *n* The sh ut ut tered by the huntsman on seeing the fo break cove
viewless vu'les, *a* That can ot be viewed or seen n t bei g perceivable by the eye invis ble
view point vu po nt *n* Point of view point f m which a r rospect may be ob ta n d
viewy vū i, *a* Il l ing or pron to h ld, pe l ar ew given to doctrinaire or im pract cable not ns
vigesimal vī j i mal *a* [L *i g sim* twenti eth fr *vigi ti* twenty] Twentieth
vigil vi jil *n* [Fr *v g l* vigil, s w t h f L *vi ilia* a watch fr *vigil*, watchf l fr *vig o* I m vigo ou fr root seen in E *ok wat h*, A S *x wacol* watchful VIGOUR, WAKE *Vig lant* is a derivati] Th act of keeping aw ke forbo rance from sleep a tim of keep ng f om sleep wake f lness a watch or watching a dev tion l watching devotions performed during the customary hou rs of sleep the eve or even ing or whole day preceding a church festi al as Chri tmas r Laster
vigilance vi j lans, *n* [Fr *vigilan* fr L *g la tia* vigila ce watchf lness, f *v jila vigil nti* vigilant. See n xt.] The state or quality of bei g vigilant watchful n ss circum specti caref l ess in g ard ing agai t d ng r or providi g for saf ty
vigilant, vi j l nt, *a* [Fr *v g l* L. *vig l vigil tis* ppr of *vigil* I watch, fr *v gil* watchful VIGIL] Watchful cir cumspect wary on th o look al rt.
vigilantly vi ji lant-li, *ad* I a vigilant manner watchfully circumspectly
vigneron ven ye ron, *n* [Fr fr *vign* v ne] A vine-growe a wine-grow r
vignette v y t or vi net *n* [Fr dim. of *vigne* fr L. *v nea*, a vin VINE] Orig lly an ornament representing vine-lea es, ten drils, a d grapes, such as those in ancient manuscripts hence flowers, head and tail

pieces, &c., in printed books, illustration at the beginning or end of a chapter, a woodcut or other engraving not inclosed within a definite border a small photographic portrait, a small attractive picture or scene

vigorous vi'gor-us, *a* [Fr *vigoureux*] Full of vigour or physical strength, showing strength of mind or intellectual force, strong; lusty, powerful, energetic

vigorously, vi'gor us-li, *adv* In a vigorous manner, with vigour, forcibly, energetically

vigorousness, vi'gor-us nes, *n* Quality of being vigorous.

vigour, vigor, vi'gor, *n* [Fr *vigueur*, L *vigor*, vigour (seen also in *invigorate*), fr *vigeo*, I am lively or vigorous, akin *vegetable*, *vigilant*, &c VIGIL] Active force or strength strength or force of body in animals, physical force, strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action, strength of mind, intellectual force or energy

viking vik'ing, *n* [Icel *vikingr*, lit 'creek-man', one who frequents creeks bays, and inlets—*vik*, a bay a creek, and term. *-ing*, one who belongs to (r being the mas art)] A Norse rover or sea-robber of ancient times.

vile, vil, *a* [Fr *vil*, *ville*, fr L *vilis* of little value, cheap, common, worthless, vile, base root doubtful.] Morally worthless, despicable morally base, depraved, bad, wicked, villainous.

vilely, vil'li, *adv* In a vile manner basely, meanly, shamefully

vileness, vil'nes, *n* State or quality of being vile, baseness, meanness, badness, moral baseness, depravity wickedness

vilification, vil-li fi kā''shon, *n* The act of vilifying or defaming

vilifier, vil'li fi-er, *n* One who vilifies

vilify, vil'li-fi, *v t* pret & pp *vilified*, vil'li-fid ppr *vilifying*, vil'li fi-ing [L *vilis* vile, and *facio*, I make VILE FACT] To defame, to traduce to speak evil of, to attempt to degrade by slander

vilipend, vil'li-pend, *v t* [L *vilipendo*, I hold in slight esteem—*vilis*, worthless, vile, and *pendo*, I weigh, I value VILE, PENDANT] To express a disparaging or mean opinion of, to slander

vill, vil, *n* [Fr *ville*, a town a village] A hamlet a district of a parish

villa, vil'a, *n* [L *villa* (also *vella*), a country house, farm, villa, perhaps fr a root meaning to dwell seen in Skr *vas* to dwell, E. *was* (q v) Hence *villain*, *village*, &c.] A country house or seat, usually of some considerable size a rural or suburban house of some pretension

village, vil'aj *n* [Fr *village* fr L.L *villaticum* a village, fr L *villa*, a farm VILLA.] An assemblage of houses, smaller than a town or city, and larger than a hamlet.—a. Pertaining to a village rustic

villager, vil'aj er, *n* An inhabitant of a village

villain, vil'an or vil'ān, *n* [O Fr *villain*, *vilein* (Fr *vilain*) fr L.L *villanus*, a farm servant, fr L *villa*, a farm VILLA.] A feudal serf, a man of the lowest grade in feudal times, hence, a boor peasant, or clown a man capable of guilty of crime a vile, wicked person, a knave or scoundrel

villainous vil'an us, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of a villain base vile, wicked depraved mean, mischievous

villainously, vil'an us-li *adv* In a villainous manner, basely, vilely

villainousness vil'an us-nes *n* Quality of being villainous, baseness.

villainy vil'an-i *n* pl **villainies** vil'an iz. The quality of being villainous the deeds characteristic of a villain depravity wickedness, a crime, an action of deep depravity

villein vil'en *n* [O Fr *villein* VILLAIN] A feudal tenant of the lowest class.

villeinage villenage, vil en aj *n* [*Villein* and *-age*] The feudal tenure of lands and tenements by one who is a villein or serf, tenure at the will of a lord

villi, vil'li, *n pl* [Pl of L *villus*, hair] Fine small fibres like the pile of velvet, as on the internal coat of the intestinal canal soft hairs covering certain fruits, flowers &c

villiform, vil'i form, *a* [See prec] Having the form or character of villi.

villosity, vil los'i ti, *n* [See next] The state of being villous

villous, villose, vil'lus, vil'lōs, *a* [L *villosus*, fr *villus*, hair] Abounding with villi, having a velvety, shaggy, or woolly surface

vim, vim, *n* [L acc of *vis*, strength.] Vigour, energy, activity [Colloq]

vinaceous, vi nā'shus *a* [L *vinaceus*, fr *vinum*, wine WINE] Belonging to wine or grapes, of the colour of wine

vinaigrette, vin-ā-gret', *n* [Fr, fr *vinaigre*, vinegar (q v)] A small box of gold, silver, &c, with perforations on the top, for holding aromatic vinegar in a sponge, or smelling salts.

vinaigrous, vin'āg rus, *a* [From Fr *vinaigre*, vinegar] Sour like vinegar, crabbed, peevish or ill tempered

vincibility, vin si bil'i ti *n* Quality of being vincible or conquerable

vincible, vin'si bl, *a* [L.L *vincibilis*, fr L *vinco*, I conquer VICTOR] Conquerable that may be overcome

vinculum ving'kū lum *n* pl **vincula** ving'kū-la [L, fr *vincio*, I bind] A bond of union, a bond or tie, in *alg* a line over a quantity in several terms in order to connect them together

vindicable, vin'di ka-bl, *a* That may be vindicated, justified, or supported

vindicate, vin'di kāt, *v t* pret & pp *vindicated* vin'di-kāt-ed, ppr *vindicating*, vin'di-kāt-ing [L *vindico* (or *vendico*), *vindicatum*, I lay claim to, set free, deliver, avenge or revenge, origin doubtful, perhaps from root meaning desire, love (in *venerate*) and *dico*, I declare, or *venum*, sale, and *dico*, I declare Of same origin are *vengeance*, *avenge*, *revenge*] To prove (a claim) to be just or valid to maintain the cause or rights of to deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like, to support or maintain against denial, censure, or objections, to prove to be right to defend, to justify

vindication vin-di kā'shon, *n* [Fr *vindication*, L *vindicatio* VINDICATE] Act of vindicating a defence or justification, as against denial, censure, objections or accusations, the act of supporting by proof or legal process, the proving of anything to be just, defence by force or otherwise against wrong or oppression.

vindicative, vin'di kāt-iv *a* [*Vindicate* and *-ive* = Fr *vindicatif*] Tending to vindicate

vindicator, vin'di-kāt-or, *n* One who vindicates, one who justifies or maintains, one who defends

vindicatory vin'di ka-to-ri, *n* [*Vindicate* and *-ory*] Tending to vindicate justificatory, punitory

vindictive vin-dik'tiv, *a* [From L *vindicta*, revenge, fr *vindico*, I vindicate (q v)] Revengeful, given to revenge

vindictively, vin-dik'tiv li, *adv* In a vindictive manner, revengefully.

vindictiveness vin-dik'tiv nes *n* Quality of being vindictive, revengefulness.

vine, vin *n* [O Fr *vine* (Fr *vigne*) a vine fr L *vinea*, a vine, fr *vineus* pertaining to vine, fr *vinum* wine WINE.] A well-known climbing plant with a woody stem, producing grapes, the long slender stem of any plant that trails or climbs.

vine-clad vin'klad, *a* Clad or covered with vines.

vine-disease, vin'diz-ēz, *n* A disease affecting the vine ODIUM PHYLLOXERA

vine-dresser, vin'dres-er *n* One who trims, prunes and cultivates vines

vine-fretter, vin'fret-er, *n* A small insect that injures vines.

vinegar, vin'ē-ger, *n* [Fr *vinaigre*, lit. 'sour wine', fr *vin*, L *vinum* wine and *aigre*, L *acer*, sharp, sour WINE, EAGER] Diluted and impure acetic acid, obtained from wine, malt, cider, beer, &c, by the acetous fermentation, anything really or metaphorically sour sourness of temper

vinegarette, vi'nē ger-et, *n* A vinaigrette

vinegar-plant vi'nē-ger-plant, *n* A fungus found in fluids in a state of acetification

vinery, vīn'e ri, *n* [*Vine* and *-ery*] A hothouse in which vines are grown

vineyard, vin'yard, *n* [That is, *vine yard*] A plantation of vines producing grapes

vingt-un vingt-et-un, vant-un, vant-e un *n* [Fr twenty-one] A game at cards in which the object is to get points as near as possible in number to twenty-one without exceeding it

vinosity, vi-nos'i ti, n. State or quality of being vinous

vinous, vinose, vīn'us vīn'ōs, *a* [L *vinosus* fr *vinum*, wine WINE.] Having the qualities of wine pertaining to vine

vintage, vint'āj, *n* [From Fr *vendange*, vintage, fr L *vindemia*, the vintage, fr *vinum* wine and *demo* I take away, fr *de*, from and *emo*, I take (as in *exempt*) The form of the word has been affected by *vintner*] The gathering of the grape-crop, the gathering of a crop of grapes, or the crop itself the wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season

vintager, vint'āj er, *n* One that gathers the vintage

vintner, vint'ner, *n* [O E *vintier*, O Fr *vintier*, fr L L *vinitarius*, fr L *vinum* wine VINTAGE.] One who deals in wine, a wine-seller a licensed victualler

vintnery *vint'ner-i*, *n* The trade or occupation of a vintner

viny, vīn'i, *a* [*Vine* and *-y*] Belonging to vines, abounding in vines

viol, vī'ol *n* [Fr *viole*, It *viola* Pr *viola*, *viula*, L.L *vidula* a viol, fr L *vitulari*, to celebrate a festival, probably by killing a calf fr *vitulus*, a calf *Fiddle* is of like origin] An ancient musical instrument of much the same form as the violin

viola, vī'o-la, *n*, pl **violas** vī'o-laz. [It *viola* a viol VIOL] A large kind of violin, to which the part between the second violin and the bass is generally assigned.

viola vī'ō-la, *n* [L.] The violet, an extensive genus of plants

violable, vī'ō-la-bl, *a* [L *violabilis* VIOLATE.] That may be violated

violaceous vī-ō-lā'shus, *a* [L. *violaceus* fr *viola*, a violet] Pertaining to the violet family resembling the violet in colour

violate, vī'ō-lāt, *v t* pret & pp *violated* vī'ō-lāt-ed, ppr *violating*, vī'ō-lāt-ing [L *violo*, *violatum*, I violate, akin to *vis* force *violentus*, violent] To do injury to, to treat injuriously or with rude force to outrage, to disturb rudely, to desecrate to treat with irreverence, to profane, to infringe to sin against, to transgress to ravish or commit rape on

violation, vī-ō-lā'shon, *n* [Fr *violation*, L *violatio* See prec] Act of violating, infringement transgression, non-observance, desecration, profanation, rape

violator, vī'ō-lāt-or *n* [L] One who violates, one who infringes or transgresses one who profanes or desecrates a ravisher

violence, vī'ō-lens *n* [L *violentia* fr *violentus*, violent See next] The quality of being violent, vehemence intensity of action or motion highly excited feeling, impetuosity outrage injury profanation violation, attack assault

violent vī'ō-lent, *a* [Fr *violent*, L *violentus violent* fr *vis* force VIOLATE.] Impetuous vehement furious moving, or acting with force, outrageous produced or brought about by violence not natural or brought about by natural means acting by violence, unreasonably vehement passionate fierce severe, extreme sharp or acute

violently, vī'ō lent li, *adv* In a violent manner with violence outrageously passionately forcibly, vehemently

violet vī'ō-let, *n* [Fr *violet*, *violette* fr *viola*, L. *viola*, a violet, allied to Gr (ion,

a violet] The common name of a genus of plants that includes the pansy and other well known species.

violin, vī-o-lin' *n* [It *violino*, a dim. of *viola* a viol. VIOL.] A well known musical instrument with four catgut strings, played with a bow a fiddle

violinist vī'ō-lin'ist, *n* [*Violin* and *-ist*] A person skilled in playing on a violin.

violist, vī'ol-ist, *n.* A player on the viol or viola.

violoncellist vī'o-lon-sel'ist, *n* A performer on the violoncello

violoncello vī'o-lon-sel'lō or vī'ol-on-chel'lō, *n* [It. a dim. of *violone* a large viol or double bass viol, which is an augmentative of *viola* a viol. VIOL.] A large powerful, a deep treble bowed trumpet of the violin kind filling a place between the violin and the double bass and rested upright on the floor when played.

viper vī'per *n* [F *vipère* fr L. *pe a* a viper a serpent, fr *vivo* alive and *pario* I bring forth originally a serpent bringing forth its young alive] A name of certain venomous serpents, one of them the common viper or adder found in Britain a mischievous or malignant person.

viperine vī'per-īn, *a.* [L. *viperinus*] Pertaining to a viper or to vipers

viperish, vī'per-ish, *a* Inclining to the character of a viper

viperous, vī'per-us, *a.* Having the qualities of a viper, malignant venomous

virago vi-rā'gō [L. a heroic maiden, a heroine, a female warrior fr *vir* a man. VIRILE.] A man-like woman in common language, a bold, turbulent woman a termagant.

virelay vī'rē-lā, *n.* [Fr *virelai* fr *virer* to turn, to veer a *dial*, a lay] In French literature, a short poem, in short lines, with a refrain, and only two rhymes through out

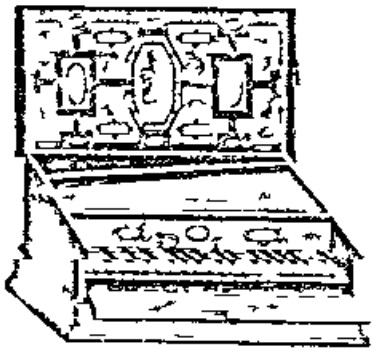
virescent, vi-res'ent, *a* [L. *virescens*, *virescentis* ppr of *virescere* to grow green, incept. of fr *vireo* to be green] Slightly green beginning to be green

virgate ver'gāt, *n.* [L. *virga*, a rod, in L.L. a measure of land, like *rod, pole* or *perch*] A yard-land.

Virgilian ver-jil'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman epic and pastoral poet, or resembling his style

virgin ver'jin, *n* [O Fr *virgine* fr L. *virgo virginis* a virgin root *dō* biful] A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man a maid a maiden a man who has preserved his hastity the name of the constellation Virgo —*a.* Pertaining to a virgin chaste maidenly untouched fresh unsullied.

virginal, ver'jin-al, *a* [F *virginal*, L. *virginalis* VIRGIN] Pertaining to a virgin maidenly virgin.—*n.* [supposed to



Virginal.

be named because played chiefly by virgins or maidens] An ancient keyed musical instrument resembling the spinet.

virginity ver-jin'i-ti, *n.* [F *virginité* L. *virginitas*] The state of being a virgin maidenhood, perfect chastity

virgin's-bower ver'jinz bou-er *n* A plant of the clematis genus.

Virgo ver'gō *n.* [L.] The Virgin one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the end of August

viridity vi-rid'i-ti, *n* [L. *viriditas* greenness, f *viridis*, green VERDANT] Green ness verdure

virile vir'il or vī'ril, *a* [Fr *viril*, fr L. *virilis* virile manly fr *vir* a man cog A. Sax *wer* (as in *werfilf*, *werwolf*) Icel. *verr* m n Gr *heros* a hero Skr *vīra*, a hero Ir *fear* a man root ur known From L. *vir* comes also *virtus* E. *virtue*] Ter taining to a man as opposed to a woman masculine manly, not puerile or feminine having strength or energy strong

virility vi-ril'i-ti *n* [Fr *virilité*, L. *virilitas* see prec.] State or quality of being virile manhood the power of procreation masculine conduct or action masculine vigour or strength.

virose vī'rōs, *a* [L. *virosus* f *virus* poison VIRUS.] Poisonous emitting a fetid odour

virtu ver-tō' *n* See VERTU

virtual ver'tū-al, *a.* [Fr *virtuel* VIRTUE.] Being in essence or effect, not in fact not actual or real, but equivalent or nearly so

virtually ver'tū-al-li, *adv* In a virtual manner in efficacy or effect not really but the next thing to it.

virtue, ver'tū, *n.* [Fr *vertu*, virtue goodness, power efficacy fr L. *virtus*, *virtutis* properly manliness, bravery hence worth, excellence virtue, fr *vir* a man. VIRILE] Moral goodness uprightness righteousness rectitude moral quality the opposite of vice a particular moral excellence specifically female purity chastity any good or valuable quality merit a faculty power or property efficacy active, efficacious power —*By virtue of*, in virtue of, by or through the efficacy or authority of

virtueless, ver'tū-les, *a.* Destitute of virtue.

virtuoso vēr'tū-ō'sō *n* pl **virtuosos**, **virtuosi**, ver'tū-ō'sō, vēr'tū-ō'sē. [It. *virtuoso* f *virtù*, *virtue*. VERTU.] A man skilled in the fine arts, or who can appreciate or judge of artistic excellence a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities, and the like

virtuous ver'tū-us, *a* [O Fr *vertueus* Fr *vertueux* L.L. *virtuosus* VIRTUE] Marked by virtue partaking of or proceeding from virtue morally good acting in conformity with morality practising the moral duties and abstaining from vice specifically pure or chaste as a woman

virtuously ver'tū-us-li, *adv* In a virtuous manner

virulence, vir'ū-lens *n.* [Fr *virulence* L.L. *virulentia* VIRULENT] Quality of being virulent poisonous or extremely noxious character acrimony malignancy malignity rancour

virulent vir'ū-lent, *a* [Fr *virulent* L. *virulentus*, fr *virus*, poison. VIRUS.] Very poisonous or venomous extremely noxious or baneful having deadly or poisonous effect bitter inimity malignant

virulently vir'ū-lent-li, *adv* In a virulent manner with malignant activity with bitter spite

virus, vī'rus, *n* [L. *virus* poison allied to Gr *ἰός* (for *ϝιϝός*) Skr *viṣa*, Ir *fi*, poison. Hence *virulent* &c] Contagious poisonous matter as of small-pox, hydrophobia, &c extreme acrimony or bitterness malignity

vis, vis, *n* [L., pl. *vires*] Force power energy

visage viz'āj, *n.* [Fr *visage* fr L *visus*, a look, fr L. *video visum*, I see VISION] The face or countenance chiefly applied to human beings

visaged viz'ājd, *a.* Having a visage of this or that sort.

vis-à-vis, vē'zā- *adv* [Fr., lit. face to face fr O Fr *vis*, a visage L. *visus*, a look. VISAGE.] In a position facing each other standing or sitting face to face.—*n.* One who is placed face to face with another a light carriage for two persons, who are seated facing each other a kind of seat.

viscera vis'e-ra, *n. pl* [L. *viscera*, pl. of *viscus visceris*, an entrail, same root as *viscid*, *vi ut vesco* (to grow)] The entrails the bowels.

visceral vis'e-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera or entrails.

viscerate vis'e-rāt, *v t* pret. & pp *viscerated* vis'e-rāt-ed ppr *visceral g* vis'e-rāt-ing To deprive of the entrails or viscera, to eviscerate

viscid vis'id, *a* [L.L. *viscidus*, clammy fr L. *viscum*, the mistletoe birdlime same root as *viscera*] Sticky or adhesive, glutinous tenacious having a ropy or glutinous consistency

viscidity vis-id'i-ti, *n* Quality or state of being viscid glutinousness stickiness

viscosity, vis-kos'i-ti, *n.* [Fr *viscosité*] Quality of being viscid or viscous glutinousness tenacity viscidity



viscount, vī'kount *n* [Lit. a vice-count fr O Fr *vicecomte* Fr *vicomte* VICE, COUNT] A nobleman with the title of nobility next below that of earl, and immediately above that of baron

Coronet of a Viscount.

viscountess vī'kount-es, *n* The wife of a viscount, or a peeress of corresponding rank.

viscountship viscounty vī'kount-ship vī'kount-i, *n.* The rank of a viscount.

viscous, vis'kus *a* [Fr *visqueux* L.L. *viscosus* fr L *viscum*, bird-lime VISCID] Glutinous sticky adhesive tenacious viscid.

viscus vis'kus, *n* [L. See VISCERA.] One of the viscera one of the organs contained in the larger cavities of the body

vise vīs, *n* Common American spelling of *vice* the implement

visé vē'zā, *n.* [Fr *visé*, pp of *viser* to put a visa to fr L. *visus* seen, f *video visum*, I see VISION] An indorsation made upon a passport, denoting that it has been examined and found correct.

visibility visibleness, vi'zi-bil'i-ti, vi'zi-bl-nes, *n* The state or quality of being visible

visible vi'zi-bl, *a* [Fr *visible* fr L. *visibilis* visible fr *video visum*, I see See VISION] Perceivable by the eye capable of being seen perceived by the eye apparent open conspicuous

visibly vi'zi-bli, *adv* In a visible manner manifestly conspicuously obviously

visier vi'zer VIZIER.

Visigoth, viz'i-goth, *n.* One of the Western Goths, as distinguished from the *Ostrogoth* or Eastern Goths.

vision vi'zhon *n.* [Fr *vision* fr L. *visio*, *visionis* a seeing, sight, vision or appearance, fr *video visum*, I see, f root seen also in Gr (*ἰδεῖν* to see (*οἶδα* I know Sk *vid* to know E. *wit wot, twit* The Latin verb is present also in *visual visible*, *visit visage visor vidual divine*, *envy*, *provide survey* F *voir* L. *videre* &c] The act of seeing external objects actual sight, the sense or faculty of seeing sight that which is seen, something imagined to be seen something seen in a dream, trance, or the like an apparition a phantom, a spectral or optical illusion something imaginary the production of fancy a fanciful view

visional vi'zhon-al, *a* Pertaining to a vision.

visionariness, vi'zhon-a-ri-nes, *n* The quality of being visionary

visionary vi'zhon-a-ri, *a* [*Vision* and *-ary*=Fr *visionnaire*] Pertaining to visions of the nature of a vision apt to indulge in visions of the imagination given to day dreaming or fanciful imaginings imaginary existing in imagination only not real having no solid foundation.—*n.* pl **visions**

aries, vi'zhon a riz. One who is visionary, one whose imagination is disturbed, one who forms and upholds impracticable schemes

visit, vi'zit, *v t* pret & pp *visited*, vi'zit-ed, ppr *visiting*, vi'zit-ing [Fr *visiter*, fr L *visitare*, a freq fr *viso*, I go to see, fr *video*, *visum*, I see VISION] To go or come to see, to make a call upon, to proceed to in order to view, to view officially, to come or go to generally, to send good or evil upon, especially evil, to afflict, to overtake or come upon, as a disease or misfortune, to send a judgment upon, to inflict punishment for —*v i.* To practise going to see others, to make calls —*n* The act of visiting, the going to see a person, place, or thing, a short stay of friendship, ceremony, business, curiosity, &c., a call.

visitant, vi'zit-ant, *n* [L *visitans*, *visitantis*, ppr of *visitare*, to visit] One who visits, a visitor

visitation, vi zit-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *visitation*, fr L L *visitatio*, fr L *visito*, I visit VISIT] Act of visiting, state of being visited, a formal or official visit of a superior or a superintending officer, &c, a special dispensation of divine favour or retribution

visitatorial, vi'zi-ta tō"ri al, *a* [L L *visitator*, a visitor] Pertaining to a judicial visitor or visitation.

visiter, visitor vi'zit-er, vi'zit-or, *n* One who visits, one who makes a call upon another, a caller, a person who has the right to pay visits of inspection to some institution

visiting, vi'zit-ing, *a* Pertaining to visits, *authorized to visit and inspect.*—*n.* The act or practice of paying visits, prompting, influence (*Shal.*)

visiting-card, vi'zit-ing kard, *n* A small card bearing one's name, &c, to be left in making calls or paying visits

visor, vizor, vi'zor, *n* [Fr *visiere*, a visor, fr O Fr *vis*, the face or visage VISAGE] The movable face-guard of a helmet, a mask to disguise or conceal identity

visored, vi'zord, *a* Wearing a visor, masked disguised.

vista, vis'ta, *n* [It *vista* sight, fr pp of *videre*=L *videre*, to see VISION] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees, the trees or other things that form the avenue, an extended view

visual, vi'zhū-al, *a* [O Fr *visual*, Fr *visuel* L L *visualis*, fr L *visus* a seeing fr *video visum* I see VISION] Pertaining to sight or vision used in seeing, serving as the instrument of seeing

visuality, vi-zhū-al'i tu, *n* The quality of being visual

vital, vī'tal, *a* [Fr *vital*, fr L *vitalis*, vital, pertaining to life, fr *vita* (for *vivita*), life fr stem of *vivus*, living *vivo*, *victum*, I live (whence also *vivid*, *vivacity*, *victual*, *viand*, &c) fr a root seen also in L. *quiet*] Pertaining to life either animal or vegetable, necessary to life containing life, *being* the seat of life, being that on which life depends absolutely necessary highly important, indispensable, essential

vitalism, vī'tal-izm, *n* [*Vital* and *-ism*] In *biol* the doctrine that ascribes all the functions of an organism to a vital principle distinct from chemical and other physical forces

vitalist, vī'tal-ist, *n* One who holds the doctrine of vitalism

vitality, vī-tal'i-ti *n* [Fr *vitalité*, L *vitalitas*, fr *vitalis* vital VITAL] State or quality of having life or vital powers the principle of life the act of living animation, manifestation of life or of a capacity for living

vitalization, vī'tal-I zā"shon, *n* The act of vitalizing

vitalize, vī tal lz, *v t* pret & pp *vitalized*, vī tal lzd· ppr *vitalizing* vī'tal-lz-ing [*Vital* and *-ize*] To give vitality or life to, to furnish with the vital principle

vitally, vī'tal-li, *adv* In a vital manner, essentially

vitals, vī'talz, *n pl* [VITAL.] Vital parts, the internal organs of animal bodies essential to life or to a sound state

vitelline, vī tel'lin, *a* [See next] Pertaining to the yolk of an egg

vitellus, vī tel'us, *n* [L, the yolk of an egg.] The yolk of an egg, a membrane inclosing the embryo in some plants

vitiate, vi'shi-āt, *v t* pret & pp *vitiated*, vi'shi-āt-ed, ppr *vitiating*, vi'shi-āt-ing [L *vitio*, *vitiatus*, fr *vitium*, fault, defect, blemish. VICE] To make faulty to injure in quality or character, to spoil, to mar, to impair to taint, to corrupt, to render defective, to make of no legal or binding effect, to invalidate

vitiation, vi-shi-ā'shon, *n* [L L *vitiatio*] The act of vitiating

vitiator, vi'shi āt-er *n* One who vitiates.

viticulture, vit'i-kul-tūr *n* [L *vitis* a vine and *cultura* culture] The culture or cultivation of the vine

vitreous, vit'rē us, *a* [L *vitreus*, glassy, fr *vitrum*, glass, for *viditrum* fr *video* I see VISION] Glassy, pertaining to glass, consisting of glass, resembling glass as a fluid in the eye, produced by rubbing glass, as electricity

vitreousness, vit'rē-us nes, *n* The quality or state of being vitreous

vitrescence, vi-tres'ens, *n* Quality of being vitrescent, glassiness

vitrescent, vi tres'ent, *a* [From L *vitrum*, glass, and *-escent*] Tending to become glass or glassy

vitric, vit'rik, *a* Vitreous, of a glassy nature

vitrifaction, vitrification, vit-ri fak'shon, vit'ri fi kā"shon *n* [VITRIFY] The act, process, or operation of vitrifying or converting into glass by heat

vitrifacture, vit-ri fak'tūr *n* [L *vitrum*, glass, *factura*, a making] The manufacture of glass

vitrifiable, vit'ri fī a-bl, *a* Capable of being vitrified.

vitrified, vit'ri fid, *p a* (VITRIFY] Converted into glass being in a state of vitrifaction, having the surface glassy —Vitrified forts, a class of prehistoric hill fortresses, the stones of which are more or less vitrified.

vitriform vit'ri-fōrm, *a* [L *vitrum*, glass, and *forma* form] Having the form or resemblance of glass

vitrify, vit'ri fi, *v t* pret. & pp *vitrified*, vit'ri fid ppr *vitrifying*, vit'ri fi ing [L *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, I make VITREOUS] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat —*v i.* To become glass, to be converted into glass

vitriol, vit'ri-ol *n* [Fr *vitriol*, L L *vitriolum* vitriol, fr L *vitrum* glass, the name being given from the glassy appearance VITREOUS] Sulphuric acid or one of its compounds —Blue vitriol, sulphate of copper —Green vitriol, copperas

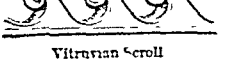
vitriolate, vit'ri-ol āt, *v t* [*Vitriol* and *-ate*] To convert into a vitriol to vitriolize

vitriolation, vitriolization vit'ri-ō-lī"shon vit'ri-ol i zā"shon, *n* The act of vitriolizing, conversion into vitriol.

vitriolic vi-tri-ol'ik *a* Pertaining to vitriol having the qualities of vitriol obtained from vitriol very biting or sarcastic.

vitriolize, vit'ri-ol lz, *v t* pret & pp *vitriolized*, vit'ri-ol-lzd, ppr *vitriolizing*, vit'ri-ol lz-ing To convert into vitriol, to treat with vitriol

Vitruvian, vi trū'vi an *a* Pertaining to Vitruvius, a celebrated Roman architect of



Vitruvian Scroll

the first century B.C —Vitruvian scroll, a variety of architectural ornament met with in various modifications.

vitta vit'a, *n*, pl **vittæ** vit'ē [L] A head band fillet, or garland, a receptacle of oil in the fruits of umbelliferous plants

vituline, vit'ū-lin *a* [L *vitulinus*, fr *vitulus*, a calf VEAL.] Belonging to a calf or to veal

vituperable, vi-tū'pe-ra-bl, *a* [See next] Deserving vituperation, censurable

vituperate, vi tū'pe-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *vituperated*, vi tū'pe-rāt-ed, ppr *vituperating*, vi-tū'pe-rāt-ing [Fr *vituperer*, L *vituperare*, *vituperatum*—*vitium*, a vice, a fault, and *paro* I prepare or provide VICE, PAPE] To find fault with abusively, to abuse in language, to blame or censure offensively to rate

vituperation, vi tū'pe-rā"shon, *n* [L *vituperatio*] The act of vituperating, abuse, abusive language

vituperative, vi tū'pe rāt-iv, *a* [*Vituperate* and *-ive*] Containing vituperation, abusive railing

vituperatively vi-tū'pe-rāt-iv-li, *adv* In a vituperative manner, abusively

vituperator, vi tū'pe rāt-er, *n* One who vituperates

vivace vē va'chā, *a* or *adv* [It] In *mus* vivacious brisk, in a brisk lively manner

vivacious vi-vā'shus or vi-, *a* [L *vivax*, *vivacis*, vivacious fr *vivo*, I live VITAL] Lively, active, brisk, sprightly, sprightly in temper or conduct, marked by liveliness or sprightliness, having strong vital powers, tenacious of life

vivaciously, vī vā'shus li or vi-, *adv* In a vivacious manner, with vivacity, life, or spirit

vivaciousness, vī vā'shus nes or vi-, *n* Vivacity liveliness.

vivacity, vi-vas'i-ti or vi-, *n* [Fr *vivacité*, L *vivacitas* fr *vivax*, *vivacis*, vivacious (q v)] Quality of being vivacious, life, animation spirit, liveliness, briskness sprightliness of temper or behaviour, cheerfulness

vivandière, vē v an-di ār, *n* [Fr, same origin as *viand* VIAND] A female attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor

vivarium, vi-vā'ri-um, *n*, pl **vivaria**, vī vā'ri-a [L, fr *vivus* alive VIVID] A place for keeping animals alive in their natural state

viva voce, vī'va vō'sē, *adv* [L, by the living voice VIVID VOCAL] By word of mouth, orally sometimes used adjectively

vivid vi'vid, *a* [L *vividus*, vivid, animated, lively fr *vivus*, living fr *vivo*, I live VITAL.] Striking the eye with an appearance of life or freshness bright, clear, rich, or lively to look at, forming brilliant images, painting in lively colours as the language of description, lively, forcible; striking realistic

vividly vi'vid li *adv* In a vivid or lively manner, with life, with striking truth or reality, with brilliance or glow of colour, with animated exhibition to the mind

vividness, vividity, vi'vid nes, vi-vid'i-ti, *n* Quality of being vivid, liveliness, strength of colouring, brightness

vivific, vī vif'ik, *a* [L *vivificus* See next] Vivifying giving life, enlivening

vivify, vi'vi fī, *v t* pret & pp *vivified*, vi'vi fid ppr *vivifying*, vi'vi fi ing [Fr *vivifier*, L L *vivificare*—*vivus* alive, and *facio*, I make VITAL.] To make alive, to endue *with life to animate*, to give an animated or living character to

viviparity, viviparousness, vi-vi pa'ri ti, vī vip'a rus-nes, *n* State or character of being viviparous

viviparous vī vip'a rus, *a* [L *vivus* alive and *paro*, I bring forth VITAL, PARENT] Producing young in a living state, as contrasted with *oviparous* (from eggs)

viviparously vī vip'a rus-li, *adv* In a viviparous manner

vivisection vi vi sek'shon, *n* [From L *vivus*, alive and *sectio*, *sectionis* a cutting VITAL, SECTION] The act of experimenting on a living animal, in order to ascertain or demonstrate some fact in physiology or pathology

vivisector, vi'vi-sek-ter, *n* One who practises vivisection.

vixen, vik'en, *n.* (A.Sax. *fixen, fyxen*, a she-fox, fem. of *fox* (with change of *f* to) comp. G. *fuchsinn*, a she-fox, fr. *fuchs* a fox.] A she-fox; a sharp, snappish, bitter woman; a termagant or scold.

vixenish viksen-ish, *a.* Pertaining to a vixen.

vixenly viksen-li, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.

vizier vi-zer' or vi-zi-er', *n.* [Fr. *vizir*, fr. Ar. *wazir*, a vizier, lit. a bearer of burdens, a porter, fr. *wazara*, to bear a burden.] The title of high political officers in the Turkish Empire and other Mohammedan states; a minister of state.

vizierate vi-zi-er-at or vi-zi-er'at, *n.* The office, state, or authority of a vizier.

vizierial, vi-zi-e'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vizier.

vizor vi'zor, *n.* Visor.

vley, vli, or fli, *n.* [D. probably the same word as *valley*.] In S. Africa, a name for a swampy hollow or pool that dries up at certain seasons.

vocable vo'ka-bl, *n.* [L. *vocabulum*, a word, fr. *voco*, I call, fr. *vox, vocis*, a voice, a word. Voice.] A word, a term; a word apart from its meaning.

vocabulary vō-kab'u-la-ri, *n.* pl. **vocabularies**, vō-kab'u-la-riz. [F. *vocabulaire*, fr. L. *vocabulum*, a word. See prec.] A list of words arranged in alphabetic order and explained briefly; a word-book; the sum of words employed, range of expression.

vocal vō'kal, *a.* [L. *vocalis*, fr. *vox*, voice. Voice.] Pertaining to the voice or speech; uttered or modulated by the voice; endowed or as if endowed with a voice; giving utterance to sounds; in *phonetics* voiced or sonant; having a vowel character.—Vocal chords (or cords), two elastic membranous folds of the larynx that may be stretched or relaxed, so as to modify the sound is produced by their vibration.

vocalic vō-kal'ik, *a.* [*Vocal* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or consisting of vowel sound; having many vowels.

vocalist, vō'kal-ist, *n.* [*Vocal* and *-ist*.] A vocal musician; a public singer.

vocality, **vocalness** vo-kal'i-ti, vō'kal-nes, *n.* The quality of being vocal.

vocalization, v'kal-i-zā'shon, *n.* Act of vocalizing; the state of being vocalized.

vocalize vō'kal-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vocalized*, kal-izd; ppr. *vocalizing*, vō-kal-iz-ing. [*Vocal* and *-ize*=Fr. *vocaliser*.] To form into voice; to make vocal; to utter with voice and not merely breath; to make sonant.

vocally vō'kal-li, *adv.* In a vocal manner; with voice; with an audible sound in words; as regards vowels or vowel sound.

vocation, vō-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *vocation*, fr. L. *vocatio*, a calling or summons, fr. *voco, vocatum*, I call. Voice.] A calling or state of being called to a particular duty, employment, or profession; employment, calling, occupation, trade, profession, business.

vocational, vō-kā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vocation.

vocative o'ka-ti, *a.* [L. *vocativus*, fr. *voco, vocatum*, I call. Voice.] Relating to calling or addressing by name; applied to the grammatical case in which a person or thing is addressed.—*n.* The vocative case.

vociferate vō-sif'e-rāt, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vociferated*, -rāt-ed; ppr. *vociferating*, vō-sif'e-rāt-ing. [L. *vociferor, vociferatus*, I cry aloud, fr. *vox, vocis*, the voice and *fero*, I carry. Voice, Fertile.] To cry out with vehemence; to cry noisily; to exclaim.—*v.t.* To utter with a loud voice; to clamour.

vociferation, vō-sif'e-rā"shon, *n.* [L. *vociferatio*.] Act of vociferating; a violent outcry; clamour; loud ringing.

vociferous, vō-sif'e-rus, *a.* [Vociferate.] Making a loud outcry or vociferation; clamorous; noisy.

vociferously vō-sif'e-rus-li, *adv.* In a vociferous manner; clamorously; noisily.

vodka, vod'ka, *n.* An intoxicating spirit distilled from rye and much used in Russia.

vogue, vog, *n.* [Fr. *vogue*, fashion, lit. rowing of a ship, fr. It. *voga*, a rowing, fr. G. *woge*, a wave, *wogen*, to wave, *wage*, a wave; akin A.Sa. *wag*, a wave; L. *vag*.] The popular fashion at any particular time; temporary mode or fashion; now almost always in the phrase *in vogue*, that is, in fashion, in favour for the time being; in temporary esteem or repute.

voice, vois, *n.* [Formerly *voyce*, *voy*, fr. O.Fr. *voiz*, Mod.F. *voix*, fr. L. *vox, vocis*, a voice, a word, fr. stem of *voco*, I call (present also *vocation, vocative, vocal, vocable, advocate, invoke, evoke, revoke*, &c.); allied to Skr. *vach*, to speak.] The sound uttered by the mouths of men or animals, specifically articulate human utterance in speaking, singing, or otherwise; the sound made when a person speaks or sings; character of sound produced; state of vocal organs; the faculty of uttering audible sounds; the faculty of speaking; speech; language; a sound produced by an inanimate object; sound emitted; the right of expressing an opinion; vote; suffrage; in pl. *Scots law*, sound uttered with resonance of the vocal chords, and not with a mere emission of breath; sonant utterance; in *gram.* a form of verb; inflection, as, the active, passive, or middle *voice*.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *voiced*, voist; ppr. *voicing*, To utter or express; to give utterance to; to declare or proclaim; to make known; to regulate the tone of (organ-pipes); in *phonetics*, to utter with voice or sonantly.

voiced voist, *p.a.* Furnished with a voice; in *phonetics* uttered with voice; having sonant utterance.

voiceful, vois'ful, *a.* Having a voice; vocal.

voiceless, vois'les, *a.* Having no voice or vote.

void, void, *a.* [O.Fr. *voide, vuide* (Fr. *vide*), empty, out, fr. L. *vitare*, to shun, to avoid, devoid. Widow.] Empty or not containing matter without its usual contents; not occupied by anything; having no occupant, holder or possessor; vacant; unoccupied; destitute; lacking; not producing any effect; ineffectual; in vain; having no legal or binding force; null.—*n.* An empty space, a vacuum.—*v.t.* pr.t. & pp. *voided*, oid'ed; ppr. *voiding*, To make or leave vacant; to quit or vacate; to make of no legal effect; to nullify; to invalidate; to emit, throw or send out; to evacuate from the bowels.

voidable void'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being voided.

voidance oid'ans, *n.* [*Void* and *-ance*.] The act of ousting, ejection from a benefice; vacancy; as of a benefice.

voider oid'er, *n.* One who voids.

voidness, void'nes, *n.* State or character of being void.

volant vō'lant, *a.* [Fr. *volant*, flying, ppr. of *voler*, L. *volare*, to fly; akin *volatile, volley*.] Flying; nimble; rapid.

Volapük, vō'la-pük, *n.* [In coined name based on *world* and *speak*.] An artificial language of recent invention, based on English and other words, and intended as a international medium of communication.

volatile, vō'la-til, *a.* [Fr. *volatil*, L. *volatilis*, flying, winged, fr. *volare, volatum*, to fly. Volant.] Flyingt; capable of wasting away or of easily passing into the aeriform state, as hartshorn, ether, &c.; readily dissipated in the atmosphere; passing off insensibly in vapour of a lively, brisk, or gay temperament; flighty, airy, giddy, headed, fickle; apt to hang.

volatility, **volatileness** vo-la-til'i-ti, vō'la-til-nes, *n.* The quality of being volatile; capability of upwasting, or becoming dissipated spontaneously in the atmosphere; flightiness; fickleness; levity.

volatilizable, vo-la-til'iz-a-bl, *a.* That may be volatilized.

volatilization vo'la-til-iz-ā'shon, *n.* The act or process of volatilizing.

volatilize vo'la-til-iz, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *volatilized*, vo'la-til-izd; ppr. *volatilizing* vo'la-til-iz-ing. [*Volatile* and *-ize*=Fr. *volatiliser*.] To cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapour or in subtle effluvia.—*v.i.* To become vaporous; to exhale or pass over into a vapour or an invisible form.

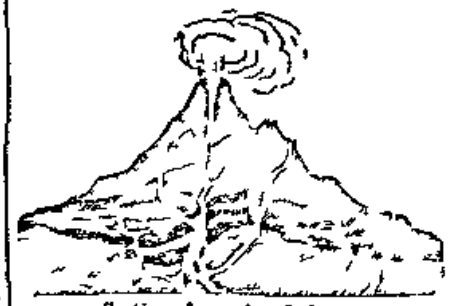
volcanic vol-kan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to volcanoes; produced by a volcano.—Volcanic rocks, rocks which have been formed by volcanic agency.

volcanicity vol-ka-nis'i-ti, *n.* State of being volcanic.

volcanism, vol'kan-izm, *n.* [*Volcano* and *-ism*.] Volcanic character or phenomena; phenomena due to the internal heat of the earth; phenomena of volcanoes.

volcanist, vol'kan-ist, *n.* [*Volcano* and *-ist*.] One versed in volcanoes; a vulcanist.

volcano vol-kā'no, *n.* pl. **volcanoes** vol-kā'noz. [From It. *volca'o vulcano*, F. *volcan*, fr. L. *Vulcanus*, the god of fire, orig. Skr. *ulka*, fire.] A burning mountain; a somewhat conical hill or mountain with one



Section of an active Volcan

or more vents or openings from which are sent out clouds of vapour, gases, showers of ashes, hot fragments of rocks and streams of lava, often from one large circular basin called the crater.

vole vōl, *n.* [Fr. fr. *voler*, to fly. Volant.] A deal at card, that draws all the tricks.

vole vōl, *n.* [Also called *vol mouse*, perhaps fr. *world-mouse*.] A name of several rodent animals (genus *Arvicola*) resembling, and often popularly heard of the names of rats and mice.

volition vō-lish'on, *n.* [Fr. *volition*, L. *volitio* fr. *volo*, I will. Will.] The act of willing; the act of determining; choice or forming a purpose; the power of willing; will.

volitional vō-lish'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to volition.

volitive o'li-tiv, *a.* [Volition.] Having the power to will or originating the will.

volley vol'i, *n.* pl. **volleys** vol'iz. [Fr. *volée*, a flight, fr. *voler*, to fly. Volant.] A flight of missiles, as of hot arrows, &c.; a discharge of a number of missile weapons, as small-arms; a burst or emission of many things at once, as of words or oaths.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *volleyed*, vol'id; ppr. *volleying* vol'i-ing. To discharge with a volley or in a similar manner.—*v.i.* To be discharged in or with a volley; to fly forth as in a volley; to sound like a volley of artillery.

volt vōlt, *n.* [F. *volte*, fr. It. *volta*, a turn of L. *volvo, volutum*, I turn about, I roll. Vault, Voluble.] A turning about; a sudden movement or leap in fencing to avoid a thrust.

volt volt, *n.* [From *Volta*, the discoverer of galvanism.] The unit of electromotive force.

voltaic vol-tā'ik, *a.* [From the Italian physicist Alessandro *Volta*, 1745-1827.] Pertaining to Volta, or to voltaism or galvanism.—Voltaic pile, a galvanic battery. See Galvanic.

voltaism, vol'ta-izm, *n* [See prec] Voltaic electricity, electricity produced by chemical action, galvanism

voltameter, vol-tam'et er, *n* [*Voltaic*, and Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by the quantity of water decomposed by it

volubility, vo-lū-bil'i ti, *n* [Fr *volubilité*, L *volubilitas* See next] Character or quality of being voluble, great readiness or fluency of speech, unchecked flow of speech

voluble, vol'ū-bl, *a* [Fr *voluble*, L *volubilis*, revolving, fluent, voluble, fr *volo*, *volutum*, I roll (whence also *vault*, *volume*, *revolve*, *involve*, *convolution*, &c), cog E *wallow*] Rolling round or revolving, having a great flow of words speaking with over great fluency, glib in speech, over fluent, in *bot* twisting or twining

volubleness, vol'ū bl-nes, *n* Volubility

volubly, vol'ū bli, *adv* In a voluble or fluent manner, with volubility

volume, vol'ūm, *n* [Fr *volume*, fr L *volumen*, a roll, a roll of manuscript, a book, fr *volvo*, I roll VOLUBLE] Something rolled up, or having its component parts rolled up, a roll of manuscript, such as anciently formed a book, a book, a tome, a portion of a written or printed work that is bound up by itself, something of a convolved, rounded, or swelling form, something coiled, a coil, a convolution, a wreath, as of smoke, the cubic or solid contents of a body, mass or bulk, a quantity as having a certain bulk, quantity, fulness, or strength of sound or voice

volumed, vol'ūmd, *a* Having the form of volumes or rolling masses

volumenometer, vol'ū men om''e-ter, *n* [L *volumen*, a volume, and Gr *metron*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body

volumeter, vo-lū'me ter, *n* [*Volume*, and Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the volumes of gases

volumetric, vo lū met'rik, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to the estimation or measurement of volumes of substances —**Volumetric analysis** Same as *Titration*

voluminous vō lū'min us, *a* [Fr *volumineux*, fr L *volumen*, *voluminis* a volume VOLUME] Consisting of many coils or complications, of great bulk or volume, bulky, being in many volumes, having written much, producing books that are bulky, or writing many of them copious

voluminously, vō-lū'min us li, *adv* In a voluminous manner, very copiously

voluminousness, vō-lū'min-us nes, *n* State of being voluminous, bulkiness

voluntarily, vo'lun ta-ri-li, *adv* In a voluntary manner, spontaneously, of one's own free will

voluntariness, vo'lun-ta-ri nes, *n* The state of being voluntary or spontaneous

voluntary vo'lun t-ri, *a* [Fr *volontaire*, L *voluntarius*, voluntary, willing, fr *voluntas*, will choice fr *volens*, ppr of *volo*, I will (whence *volition*, (*bene*)*volence* (*male*)*volence*), cog E *will*] Willing, acting spontaneously or by one's own free-will, free to act, proceeding from free-will, done of one's own accord or free choice, spontaneous, not compelled, prompted, or suggested by another, of one's or its own accord or choice, subject to or controlled by the will, regulated by the will intentional, pertaining to the doctrines of the voluntaries —*n*, pl **voluntaries**, vo'lun ta-riz A volunteer, a person who maintains that churches should be supported entirely by voluntary contributions, in *mus* an organ solo performed at the beginning, during, or at the end of a church service

voluntaryism vo'lun-ta-ri izm, *n* The principle of supporting anything especially religion, entirely by voluntary effort

volunteer, vo-lun tēr', *n* [Fr *volontaire*, fr L *voluntarius* VOLUNTARY] A person who enters into military or other service of his own free will a person who of his own free will offers the state his services in a military capacity without stipulating for any special reward —*a* Entering into service of free will, belonging to or consisting of volunteers —*v t* pret & pp *volunteered*, vo lun-tērd', ppr *volunteering*, vo-lun tēr'ing To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion —*v i* To enter into or offer one's self for any service of one's free-will

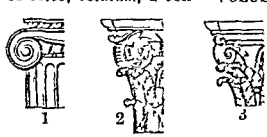
voluptuary, vō lup'tū a ri, *n*, pl **voluptuaries**, vō lup'tū a-riz [Fr *voluptuaire*, L *voluptuarius*, fr *voluptas*, pleasure perhaps akin to *volo*, I wish VOLUNTARY] A man exceedingly addicted to luxury or the gratification of the appetites, a devotee of sensual pleasures, a sensualist

voluptuous, vō-lup'tū-us, *a* [Fr *voluptueux*, L *voluptuōsus*, fr *voluptas*, pleasure See prec] Pertaining to sensual pleasure or the gratification of the appetites, exciting or tending to excite sensual desires, luxurious, devoted to luxury or sensual delights, sensual

voluptuously, vō-lup'tū us-li, *adv* In a voluptuous manner luxuriously, with indulgence in sensuality sensually

voluptuousness, vō-lup'tū-us-nes, *n* State or character of being voluptuous, sensuality

volute, vō lūt', *n* [Fr *volute*, It *voluta*, fr L *voluta*, a volute, a scroll, fr *volutus*, pp of *volvo*, *volutum*, I roll VOLUBLE]



Volute

1, Ionic Volute 2, Composite 3, Corinthian

In *arch* a kind of spiral scroll characteristic of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals

voluted, vō lūt'ed, *a* Having a volute or volutes

vomer vō'mer, *n* [L, a ploughshare] A bone of the skull of vertebrates generally more or less connected with the nose

vomit, vo'mit, *v t* pret & pp *vomited*, vo'mit-ed, ppr *vomiting*, vo'mit-ing [L *vōmo*, *vomitum*, I vomit, cog Lith *vémju*, Gr *emēō*, I vomit (for *vemeo*), Sans *vam*, to vomit] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth, to spew —*v t* To throw up or eject from the stomach, to belch forth, to eject with violence from any hollow place —*n* The matter ejected from the stomach, an emetic

vomiting, vo'mit-ing, *n* The act of one who vomits, matter vomited

vomitory, vo'mi to ri, *a* [L *vomitorius*, causing vomiting *vomitoria*, passages for exit in a theatre, fr *vomo*, I vomit] Causing vomiting, emetic —*n*. pl **vomitories** vo'mi to-riz An emetic an opening in an ancient theatre by which the crowd was let out

voodoo, vō-dō', *n* [Perhaps of African origin] A person among the negroes of America who professes to be a sorcerer or to possess mysterious powers such powers collectively an evil spirit Also used adjectively —**voodooism** vō dō'izm, *n* Voodoo beliefs or practices

voracious vō-rā'shus *a* [L *vorax*, *voracis*, voracious, ravenous fr *voro*, I devour, same root as Gr *bora* food, Skr *gar*, to swallow akin *devour*] Eating or swallowing greedily, having a greedy maw, devouring, ravenous, rapacious, eager to devour or swallow up

voraciously, vō-rā'shus-li, *adv* In a voracious manner, with greedy appetite, ravenously

voraciousness, vō-rā'shus nes, *n* Greediness of appetite, voracity

voracity, vō-ras'i ti, *n* [Fr *voracité* L *voracitas*, fr *vorax*, voracious (q v)] Quality of being voracious, greediness of appetite, voraciousness

vortex, vōr'teks, *n*, pl **vortices** or **vortexes**, vōr'ti sēz, vōr'teks-ez [L *vortex*, fr *verto*, anciently *vorto*, I turn VERSE. *Vertex* is the same word] A whirling or gyratory motion in any fluid, whether liquid or aeriform, a whirlpool or a whirlwind, often, a whirl in water, an eddy

vortical, vōr'tik-al, *a* Pertaining to a vortex, whirling, turning

vorticose vortiginal, vōr'ti kōs, vōr ti'jin al, *a* Vortical

votaress, vō'ta-res, *n* [*Votary* and *-ess*] A female votary, a female devoted to any service, worship, study, or state of life

votarist, vō'ta rist, *n* A votary

votary, vō'ta-ri, *n*, pl **votaries**, vō'ta-riz [From L *votum*, a vow VOTE] One who is bound or devoted by a vow or promise, more generally, one devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life

vote, vōt, *n* [Fr *vote*, a vote, fr L *votum*, a vow, wish, will, fr *voveo votum*, I vow (seen also in *devote*, *devout*) VOW] The act or power of giving expression of a desire or choice in regard to any measure proposed or person to be elected, a suffrage, that by which will or preference is expressed in elections or in deciding proposals, a ballot, a ticket, &c, by which one expresses his desire, a thing conferred by vote, a grant, result of voting, votes collectively —*v i* pret & pp *voted*, vōt'ed, ppr *voting*, vōt'ing To give a vote or suffrage to express or signify the mind, will, or preference, in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like —*v t* To choose by vote or suffrage, to elect, enact, or establish by vote or some expression of will, to grant by vote

voter, vōt'er, *n* One who votes or has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage, an elector

voting-paper, vōt'ing pā per, *n* A paper by which a person gives his vote

votive, vōt'iv, *a* [Fr *votif*, L *votivus*, fr *votum*, a vow VOTE] Pertaining to a vow, promised, given, or offered in consequence of a vow

votively, vōt'iv li, *adv* In a votive manner, by vow

vouch, vouch, *v t* pret. & pp *vouched*, vouch't, ppr *vouching*, vouch'ing [O Fr *voucher*, *vocher*, fr L *vocare*, to call, hence *avouch* VOICE] To call to witness† to declare, assert, attest, affirm, to maintain by affirmation, to establish, to confirm, to warrant, to answer for —*v i* To bear witness, to give testimony or attestation, to stand surety

voucher, vouch'er, *n* One who vouches, a book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind, a written evidence of the payment of money

vouchsafe, vouch sāf', *v t* pret & pp *vouchsafed*, vouch sāft', ppr *vouchsafing*, vouch sāf'ing [From *vouch* and *safe*, to vouch or attest as safe, to assure formerly often written as two words] To condescend to grant, to deign to give or bestow, to concede —*v i* To condescend, to deign, to stoop

vousoir vōs'war, *n* [Fr, akin in origin to *vault*] One of the stones like truncated wedges, which form an arch. See ARCH



a a, Vousoirs

vow, vou *n* [O Fr *vou*, Fr *vœu* a vow (whence *vower*, to vow) *a a*, Vousoirs fr L *votum* a vow hence really the same word as *vote* A vow is a derivative] A solemn promise or engagement, an oath made to God or to some deity to perform some act often under certain conditions a promise to devote one's self to some act service, or line of conduct

promise of fidelity protestation of love —— *v t* pret. & pp *vowed* vowd ppr *vowing* vouing To make the subject of a vow to promise solemnly to consecrate or dedicate by a solemn promise as to a divine power to threaten solemnly or upon oath to swear to asseverate —— *v i* To make vows or solemn promises.

vowel vou el, *n.* [F *voyelle* fr L *vocalis* vocal, lit a vocal letter *f. vox* voice Voice] A sound produced by opening the mouth and giving utterance to the voice a sound uttered when the vocal passage in an open position a sound that can be uttered without a consonant the letter character which represents such a sound —— *a.* Pertaining to a vowel vocal

vowelism, vou el izm The use of vowels

vowelled vou eld, *a* Furnished with vowels.

voyage voi aj *n* [F *voyage* a journey = It *viaggio* Sp *viage* fr L *viaticum*, a journey *f. viaticus*, pertaining to a journey *f. via*, a way (seen also in *viaduct deviation obviate trivial pervious* &c. from the same root as L. *veho*] Formerly any journey now a passing by sea or water from one place to another especially a journey by water to a distant place or country —— *v t* pret. & pp *voyaged* voiajd ppr *voyaging* voiaj-ing To take a voyage to sail or pass by water —— *v i* To travel, to pass over

voyageable voiaj-a-bl, *a* Navigable

voyager voiaj-er *n* One who voyages one who sails or passes by sea or water

voyageur vwo-ya-zhr' *n* [Fr lit. a traveller VOYAGE.] In Canadian name of a class of men employed in transporting goods, and carrying on communication by land or water

vulcanian vul-kā ni an, *a* Pertaining to Vulcan the old Roman fire-deity or to working in iron, &c vulcanic

vulcanic vul kan ik, *a* Volcanic

vulcanicity vul-kan-is'-i-ti, *n.* Volcanic power action volcanicity

vulcanism, vul'kan-izm *n.* [From *Vulcan* the Roman god, and *-ism*] The phenomena of volcanoes hot springs, &c volcanism

vulcanite vul'kan it, *n* [*Vulcan* and *-ite*] A kind of superior vulcanized india-rubber used for combs, bracelets, &c. ebonite a name for pyrolene

vulcanization vul kan i-zā'shon *n* [See next] A method of combining india-rubber with sulphur and other ingredients to produce useful compound substances

vulcanize vul'kan iz, *v t* pret & pp *vulcanized* vul'kan izd ppr *vulcanizing* [Fr from *Vulcan* the Roman fire god, and *-ize*] To subject to the process of vulcanization

vulgar vul'g *a* [F *vulgaire* fr L *vulgaris* pertaining to the multitude fr *vulgus* the multitude the common people, the rabble root of *vulgate* [*vul*] *P* retaining to the common people used or practised by the common people vernacular used by all classes of people public common, mean rude low unrefined coarse not in high repute not to good taste —**The vulgar** the world the common people the uneducated the unrefined. —**Vulgar fractions** Under FRACTION

vulgarian vul-gā'ri an, *n* A vulgar person

vulgarism vul'ger izm, *n* [*Vulgar* and *-ism*] A vulgar phrase or expression vulgarity an act of low manners

vulgarity vul-ga'ri-ti, *n* [Fr *vulgarité* L.L. *vulgaritas*] Quality of being vulgar *coarseness of blow inhuman manners or* language an act of low manners

vulgarize, vul'g iz, *v t* pret & pp *vulgarized*, vul'g izd ppr *vulgarizing* [*Vulgar* and *-ize*] To make vulgar or common

vulgarly, vul'ger li, *adv* In a vulgar manner by popular usage commonly coarsely rudely clownishly

Vulgate vul'gāt *n* [Fr from L. *vulgata* common general fr *vulgo* I make common, fr *vulgus* the common people VULGAR] A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, the only one authorized for use in the Roman Catholic church

vulnerability, vulnerableness vul ner-a-bil'i ti, vul'ner-a-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being vulnerable.

vulnerable vul'ner-a-bl, *a* [Fr *vulnerable* L.L. *vulnerabilis* fr L. *vulnus* I wound, fr *vulnus vulneris*, a wound fr a root meaning to tear as in *vulture*] That may be wounded liable to wounds or injury subject *to be affected* injuriously weak at some points or in some particulars.

vulnerary vul'ner-a-ri, *a* [Fr *vulnéraire* L *vulnerarius* See prec] Useful in healing wounds adapted to the cure of external injuries. —— *s* Any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds.

vulpicide, vul'pi-sīd, *n* [L. *vulpis* a fox and *cæd*, I kill] *The practice of* killing a fox a fox killer

vulpine vul'pin *a* [L *vulpinus* fr *vulpes* a fox perh js cog with Eng *wolf*] Pertaining to the fox resembling the fox fig cunning crafty artful

vulpinite, vul'pin-īt, *n.* [From *Vulpino* in Italy where it is found L.] A variety of *gypsum sometimes employed for* small statues &c

vulture vul'tūr *n.* (O Fr *vultor voltor* (Fr *vautour*) fr L. *vultur* a vulture probably fr. on that tears as one root as *vulnerable*] Three of well-known birds of prey which live chiefly on carrion, and generally have the head and neck more or less *featherless one who resembles* a vulture

vulturine vul'tur in *a* [L. *vulturinus* fr *vultur*, a vulture.] Belonging to the vulture having the qualities of or resembling the vulture Also **vulturish, vulturous,** vul'tūr ish vul'tu rus.

vulva, vul'va, *n* [L *vulva, volva* a wrapper the womb, fr *volvo* I roll] The opening of the external parts of generation in the female

vying vi'ing, *p a* [From *vie*] Competing emulating

W

W the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, both a consonant and a vowel taking its form and name from the union of two Vs or Us

wabble wob'l, *v* pret & pp *wabbled* wob'ld ppr *wabbling* wob'l-ing. [WOBBLE.] To oscillate to wobble —— *s.* A rocking motion, as of a top imperfectly balanced.

wacke wak, *n.* [G *wacke* origin unknown] A soft and earthy variety of volcanic rock usually containing crystals.

wad wod, *n.* [Same word as Sw *vadd*, Dan. *vat* G *watte* wad, root and connections doubtful] *A soft mass of fibrous* material, used for stuffing stopping an aperture, &c. the material used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun —— *v t.* & pp *wadded* wod'ed pr *wadding* wod'-ing To furnish with wad to stuff or line with wadding as a garment

wad wad, *n.* [Origin unknown.] An ore of manganese

wadding, wod ing, *n.* [WAD (1)] Any pliable substance for ramming down above the charge of fire-arms a soft fibrous stuff used for stuffing parts of articles of dress.

waddle wod'l, *v* pret & pp *waddled* wod'ld pr *waddling* wod'l-ing [A dim and freq. formed fr *wade*.] To rock from one side to the other in walking to walk with a rolling gait to toddle

waddler wod'ler *n.* One that waddles

waddy wad'i, *n* pl **waddies** wad'iz [Australian.] A wooden club used by the Australian aborigines.

wade wād, *v i* pret. & pp *waded*, wād'ed ppr *wading* wā'ding. [A Sax *wadan* to go to wade.=O Fris *wada* L.G *waden*, Icel. and Sw *vada*, D *waden* G *waten*, to wade same root as L. *vado* I go *vadum*, a ford. INVADE.] To go or walk through any substance that hinders the free use of the lower limbs as through water tall grass, &c to move or pass with difficulty or labour —— *v t.* To pass or cross by walking to ford.

wader wād'er *n* One that wades specifically a wading or grallatorial bird, as the heron, snipe &c.

wadmal, wadmoll wad mal, wad mol. [Icel. *vaðmál* Sw *vadmal* Dan *vadmel*] *A coarse cloth formerly* manufactured.

wady, wadi wod'i or wā'i, *n* An Arab name for a dry watercourse or a ravine

wafer wā'fer *n.* [O F *wafre* (Fr *gaufre*) a wafer fr L.G and D *wafel* G *waffel* a thin cake a wafer akin to G *wabe* a honeycomb perhaps to *weben*] A thin cake as of bread or paste the unleavened bread given in the Roman Catholic sacrament the unleavened thin disc of paste used for fastening letters. —— *v t.* pret. & pp *wafered* wā'fērd ppr *wafering* wā'fer-ing. To seal or close with a wafer

waffle wof'l, *n* [D *wafel* G *waffel* WAFER.] A kind of thin cake used in America

waft waft, *v t* pret & pp *wafted*, waft'ed ppr *wafting* waft'ing [Closely akin to *wave* and to Sw *vefva*, to weft, Dan. *veifte* to waft, to fan, *vift*, a puff] To impel or make to move through water or air to make to sail or float to buoy up —— *v i* To sail or float. —— *s.* The act of one who or that which wafts a sweep as with the arm a breath or blast, as of wind.

waftage waft'aj *n* [*Waft* and *-age*] The act of wafting or state of being wafted.

wafter waft'er *n* One who or that which wafts.

wag, wag, *v t.* pret. & pp *wagged*, wagd ppr *wagging* wag'ing [Same as O Sw *vagga* to wag, Sw *vagga*, to rock, to sway akin to A.Sax *wagian*, to wag to shake Icel. *vaga*, to wag to waddle D *waggelen* to stagger (*waak'la*, to waggle more or less akin also are *wagon* and *weigh* (*way wave*) To cause to move one way and the other with quick alternation to swing or sway to cause to oscillate or vibrate to wave to nod. —— *v i.* To move backward and forwards to hang loosely and shake to oscillate to sway to move off or away —— *s.* [Most likely a shortening of the old term *waghalter* one likely to *wag* in a halter or *gallows*.] A person who is full of making jokes one who is full of frolicsome tricks a humorist a wit a joker

wage wāj, *v t* pret & pp *waged* wājd ppr *waging* wā'jing [Originally to pledge, to stake, hence to risk venture attempt, engage in fr O Fr *wage* to pledge, to promise=Fr *gager* to stake, to pledge fr L.L. *vadium* or *wadium* m. fr Goth. *wadi* a pledge, same word as A. Sax *wed*, a pledge *(WED) Gage* is another form of this word. See next] To carry on to engage in as in a contest to undertake, as war

wage wāj, *s.* [O Fr *wage* Fr *gage* a pledge, pawn security *gages*, wages, lit. what is stipulated to be paid, what the person hiring a other has pledged himself to give same as *gage* a pledge See prec] The payment given for work done espe-

cially work done by a domestic, labourer, artisan, &c, as opposed to a *salary*, hire, recompense, generally in pl and in this case sometimes with a verb in the singular

wager, wā'jer, *n* [From O Fr *wager*, to pledge to bet, fr L L *vadiare*, to pledge, fr *vadium* a pledge WAGE, *v t*] A bet, the stake laid subject on which bets are laid——*v t* pret. & pp *wagered*, wā'jerd, ppr *wagering*, wā'jer ing To bet, to hazard on the issue of something that is to be decided, to stake ——*v i* To make a bet, to bet

wagerer, wā'jer-er, *n* One who wagers

wages wā'jez, *n* See WAGE, *n*

waggery, wag'e-ri, *n* [*Wag* and *-ery*] The sayings and doings of a wag, mischievous merriment, sportive gaiety, jocular talk, pleasantry

waggish, wag'ish, *a* Like or belonging to a wag, roguish in merriment, frolicsome in saying and doing, jocular, sportive

waggishly, wag'ish-li, *adv* In a waggish manner in sport

waggishness, wag'ish nes, *n* Quality of being waggish

waggle, wag'l, *v i* pret & pp *waggled*, wag'ld, ppr *waggling*, wag'l ing [Same as D *waggelen*, G *wackeln*, to waggle, a freq of *wag* WAG] To wag, move, or sway from side to side, to wag with short movements ——*v t* To cause to wag frequently and with short motions, to nod.

wagon, **waggon**, wag'on, *n* [From D *wagen*, a wagon=A. Sax *wægen*, a wagon (whence *wain*), Icel and Sw *vagn*, Dan *vogn*, G *wagen*, a carriage lit what carries, from stem of *weigh*, cog Skr *vah*, L *veho*, I carry (whence *vehicle*), akin also *way*, *wag*, &c] A four-wheeled vehicle for the transport of heavy loads, a wain, a vehicle for the conveyance of heavy goods on railways

wagonage, wag'on āj, *n* Money paid for conveyance by wagon

wagoner, wag'on-er, *n* One who drives a wagon, the constellation Charles's Wain

wagonette, wag-on-et', *n* [Dim of *wagon*] A four-wheeled pleasure vehicle of light construction with longitudinal seats behind.

wagtail, wag'tāl, *n* A small bird of several species, so named because it incessantly jerks its tail up and down, a pert person

waif, wāf, *n* [O Fr *waif*, *gaif*, a waif, of Scandinavian origin and akin to *waive*] A stray article, an article that no one claims, a wanderer, a neglected, homeless wretch

wail, wāl, *v t* pret & pp *wailed*, wāld, ppr *wailing*, wāl'ing [From Icel *væla*, *væla* to wail or lament, lit to cry *vá*, woe!, akin *woe*] To lament to moan, to bewail ——*v i* To weep, to express sorrow in mournful tones ——*n* Loud weeping, a mournful cry or sound

wailing, wāl'ing, *n* Loud weeping, lamentation

wailingly, wāl'ing li, *adv* In a wailing manner

wain, wān, *n* [A. Sax *wæn*, a contracted form of *wægen*, a wagon, fr *wegan*, to carry WAGON] A waggon, a four wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, a constellation, Charles's Wain

wainscot, wān'skot, *n* [From D *wagenschot*, *wainscot*, fine oak-wood, for *wageschot* fr *waeg* a wall, and *schot*, boarding, a covering of boards] The timber work that lines the walls of a room especially oak boarding for this purpose ——*v t* pret & pp *wainscotted* wān'skot-ed ppr *wainscotting*, wān'skot-ing To line with wainscot as a hall or room

wainscotting wān'skot-ing, *n* Wainscot, or the material used for it

waist, wāst, *n* [A. Sax. *wæstm*, growth, stature, *form* fr *weaxan*, to *wax*, to grow] That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax or between the thorax and hips, a garment or part of it covering the waist, part of a thing compared to a waist, the middle part of a ship

waistband, wāst'band, *n* The band of a pair of trousers or of some other garment which encompasses the waist

waistcoat, wāst'kōt, *n* A short garment, usually without sleeves, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist, a vest

wait, wāt, *v i* pret & pp *waited*, wāt'ed, ppr *waiting*, wāt'ing [O Fr *waiter* (Fr *guetter*), to watch or lie in wait, fr *waite*, a watchman or sentinel, fr O H G *wahta*, a watchman, akin L *vatch*, *vate*] To stay or rest in expectation till something happens or till some period expires to continue in patience, to perform the duties of a servant or attendant, to serve at table ——*v t* To stay or wait for, to await ——*n* The act of waiting, a waiting in concealment, ambush, concealment for the purpose of attacking unawares, a musician who with others promenades in the night about Christmas time, performing music appropriate to the season

waiter, wāt'er, *n* One who waits, particularly to attend on guests in a house of public entertainment, a male attendant, a small tray or salver

waiting-maid, **waiting-woman**, wāt'ing-mād, wāt'ing-wu man, *n* A maid-servant, a female servant who attends a lady

waitress, wāt'res, *n* A female waiter or attendant in a hotel, an inn, &c

waive, wāv, pret & pp *waived*, wāvd, ppr *waiving*, wāv'ing [The verb corresponding to the noun *waif*, lit it would seem to mean, to leave loose or unregarded, perhaps fr Icel *veifa*, to swing loosely, to vibrate WAIF] To relinquish, not to insist on or claim, to defer for the present, to forgo

waiver, wāv'er, *n* [WAIVE] In *law* the act of waiving, relinquishment of a right

wake, wāk, *v i* pret & pp *woke* or *waked*, wōk, wākt, ppr *waking*, wāk'ing [A Sax *wacan* (pret *wōc*), also *wacian* (pret. *wacode*), to arise, to wake, to be awake=Icel and Sw *vaka*, D and L G *waken*, Goth *wakan*, G *wachen*, to wake, cog with L *vigil*, watchful (whence *vigilant*) Hence, *wal en*, *watch*, *awake* (q v)] To be awake, to continue awake to watch, not to sleep, to be excited or roused from sleep, to awake or be awakened, to be alive or active, to become active, to rouse one's self, to be excited from an inactive state, to revel or carouse at night (*Shak*) ——*v t* To rouse from sleep, to arouse, to excite, to put in motion or action often used with *up*, to hold a wake for ——*n* [A. Sax *wacu* a watching] The feast of the dedication of a parish church, formerly kept by watching all night, a vigil, a merry making, a festive gathering (*Shak*) the watching of a dead body prior to burial by the friends and neighbours of the deceased.

wake, wāk, *n* [Same as D *wal*, an opening uncovered with ice Icel. *vok*, a channel for a vessel in ice] The track left by a ship in the water, hence, track in general, route behind a person or thing

wakeful, wāk'ful *a* Keeping awake in bed indisposed to sleep, watchful, vigilant

wakefully, wāk'ful li, *adv* In a wakeful manner

wakefulness, wāk'ful-nes, *n* State of being wakeful, indisposition to sleep, want of sleep

waken, wāk'n *v i* pret & pp *wakened*, wāk'nd ppr *wakening*, wāk'n ing [A Sax. *wæcnan* to become awake, fr *wæcan*, to wake (q v)] To wake, to cease to sleep to be awakened.——*v t* To excite or rouse from sleep to excite to action or motion to excite to produce, to rouse into action

wakener, wāk'n er, *n* One who or that which wakens or rouses from sleep

waker, wāk'er, *n* One who wakes

wake-robin, wāk'ro-bin, *n* A plant, the common arum of Britain

Waldenses wal-den'sēz, *n* [From Peter *Waldo* or *Waldius* the founder of the sect in the twelfth century] A sect of reforming Christians in Northern Italy, formerly much persecuted.

wale, wāl, *n* [A. Sax. *walu*, a wale, mark of a rod=O Frs *walu* Icel *vöðr*, Goth *walus*, a rod, a staff Hence *vale* in *gunwale* WEAL.] A streak or stripe produced by a rod or whip on an animal's skin, a weal, a plank from one end of a ship to another a little above the water-line —— *v t* pret & pp *waled*, wāld, ppr *waling*, wāl'ing To mark with stripes or wales

walk, wak, *v i* pret & pp *walked*, wakt, ppr *walking*, wak'ing [A Sax *wealcan*, to roll, to turn about, to rove (whence *wealcere*, a fuller, origin of the name *Waller*) =Icel. *valla* Dan *valle*, D *wallen*, G *wallen*, to full same root as L *valgus*, bandy, wry] To step along, to advance by alternate steps without running, to move, go, or travel on foot, to go about, to haunt or show itself in some place, as a spectre, to conduct one's self, to pursue a particular course of life, to behave ——*v t* To pass over or through on foot, to cause to walk or step slowly, to lead about or escort, to take or conduct for a walk.—To walk the hospitals, to attend them for instruction in medicine ——*n* The act of one who walks, the pace of one who walks, a short excursion on foot, manner of walking, gait, a place in which people are accustomed to walk, an avenue, promenade, or the like, sphere of action, a department, as of art, science, or literature, way of living, a course of life, a tract or piece of ground in which animals graze, as sheep

walker, wak'er, *n* One who walks, a pedestrian

walking, wak'ing, *n* The act or practice of moving on the feet with a slow pace, practice of taking walks pedestrianism

walking-beam, wak'ing bēm. Same as WORKING-BEAM

walking-leaf, wak'ing lēf, *n* An insect having the general appearance of a leaf, a leaf-insect

walking-stick, wak'ing stik, *n* A staff or stick carried in the hand in walking, an insect having the appearance of a small twig

wall, wal, *n* [A Sax *weall*, a wall, a rampart=O Frs and D *wal* Dan *val*, Sw *vall*, G *wall*, a rampart, fr L *vallum*, a fence of stakes, a rampart (seen also in *interval*, *circumvallation*), fr *vallus* a stake] A structure of stone, brick, or other materials inclosing a space, forming a division, supporting a weight, &c, the side of a building or of a room, a solid and permanent inclosing fence, a rampart, a fortified enceinte or barrier (in this sense often spoken of as plural), hence, means of security or protection, any partition or structure inclosing a space, in *mining* the rock inclosing a vein —To go to the wall, to get the worst of a contest to be overpowered ——*v t* pret & pp *walled*, wald, ppr *walling*, wal'ing To inclose with a wall, to defend by walls, to fill up with a wall

Wallaby, wol'a bi *n*, pl **wallabies**, wol'a biz. [Native Australian] A name in Australia for several kangaroos of small size

waller, wal'er, *n* One who builds walls

wallet, wol'et *n* [Probably a corruption of *old watel*, a bag WATTLE.] A bag or sack for containing articles to be carried, a knapsack, a pack, bundle, or bag

wall-eye wal'ī *n* [Icel *vagl-eygr*, wall-eyed, fr *vagl* a beam or defect in the eye] An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish colour said commonly of horses.

wall-eyed wal'īd *a* Having wall eyes; glaring-eyed fierce-eyed

wall-flower, wal'flou-er *n* A plant (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*) with fragrant flowers, so named because in its wild state it grows on old walls

wall-fruit wal'frut, *n* Fruit grown on trees trained against a wall

walling wal'ing *n* Walls collectively; materials for walls

Walloon, wo-lön', *n* [From a Teutonic word meaning foreign seen also in *waleis*, *Welsh*] One of the descendants of the ancient Belgæ who occupy part of Belgium

and north-eastern France he la guage f th Wall oons, a French dialect.

wallow w p t. & pp w l, wol l ppr w llow w g [A Sax w a wian, to roll proba y akin to E to w p G wal en to b il sam ros as L volvo I r ll. V CUB E.] T one body on h earth in m n the substance o tomb and n wate m re, as wine v e b ll h or gr ss vice

wallower w o-e n on ha wall wa

wall paper wa pā pe P pe f covering room w lls shape a ging

wall plate wal plā A h rizonta piece f m ber on a w ll, u der h nds f girders usts, &

wall tree wal n A ree ra ned aga nst a wall.

wal nut. wal n n A Sax. *wealh-hn w alh-hn*, a walnut, h a f reign nut f *wealh*, f re gn, and *hn* nu so C *wal nuss*, D *walnoot* Ice *valhnot* Ve s t, NUT] A handsom nd a nab e tree (*J ba s* a a e of Persia h eb *de* nut o fru of e ree any ee of he same gen s.

walnut-oil wal nut-o l, n A blan oil obtained fr m he wa nut fru and much used by painters.

walrus w rus, n [From D *walrus* a walrus, lit. a wha e h rse—*wal*, a whal and *ros*, a h rse = *wallross*, Dan *vallros*, Sw *va russ* A Sa *hors-hval* Ice *hross-hvalr* horse-whale WHALE, HORSE.]



Walrus.

The morse sea-horse or sea-cow a huge marine carni orous mammal allied to he seals, inhabiti g the arct seas, and sought f r oo account f s al, nake, and t b

waltz, wā s, n Short f *waltzer fr wal n*, to w ll, to waltz akin to *wentor*] A d nce performed by wo persons, who swing round the room wi h a whirl n m tion while keeping h of each other he m sic composed r he dance —v i pret & pp *waltzed*, waltzi ppr *waltzing* T dance a waltz.

waltzer walts'r n A person wh waltzes.

wampum, w m'pum, n [A American Indian mean ng wh te] Small cylindrical beads of shells, used by the America Indians as money or ornaments.

wan won, a. [A Sax. *wan, wonn wo n*, dark dusky black connections dou tful] Dark or g oomy as deep, st water ha ing a pale or sick y hue lacking f l k pale

wand wond, n Same as Sax. *wa l*, Dan *vand*, Icel. *vond* froth, *wandus*, a rod, a switch probab y akin to *wi d* (so bend) from *wā* (*wāb h y*) A *long* st ick a rod, a staff f authori y a rod used by conjurors or di ners a baton.

wan der won'd v i. pret. & pp *wandered*, won de pp *wanderi g* won ing [A. Sax. *wandrian*, to wander D *wanderen*, D *wandelen*, Dan. *vandre* Sw *vandra*, G *wandern*, *wa de* to w nder *freq* forms akin to *wend* w nd WEND W ND (to bend)] To ramble here and here to tra abou to roam t ov to range to lea e *home* to go through he *world*, to deviate to err to stray to be del rious to ra e — v t. To travel over without a certain course to tra erse

wanderer won de-e n One who wan lers a rambl ne ha g es astray

wandering w n de ing a G en o wande ms ked *of* wan rin, ram ng unsta ed a A tra ng w he t s set le course peregrinat n aberra ion deviat on menta aberra n

wanderingly won d g *ad* In a wan n g o unsteady man

wan droon won-de- n [C nga ewen me] A monkey nhab g h East Indies

wane, wān, *f* & pp *waned*, wānd p *wa ng* wān g A Sax *wa n* to mi ish, becom less Fris *wa ia*, H *wanen* low ve na f wan de fi en l e van H C *v n* G h *wans d fi n k n waal q*] *To dim nish* become less to decrease grow less, as he m m when she sh w h um nated surface decreasing to fail to be defici n t decli to sink to draw owards a c se n. De ne declin g cond on d crease de lension the decrease of the ll lum ated part f he moon s disc

wanion, w n yon, n [Connected wi h *wane* perhaps he l nfl *wa an*, to wane *at the* pp *wania d*] Ill u k calamity m schief used h efly as an mp ecation m he phrases, *wi h a vanion*, *vanion on you*, & [Now obsolete or archa]

wanly won'li, *ad* In a wan mann pa ely

wanness won nes, n. State of bei g wan pa ness sallowness g m ness.

wanni h, won ish, a So newhat wan.

want wont, n [I om Ice *a* neut. of *vanr* lacking, wa ing *vana a* to be lack ng akin *vana* wan- in *wanton* WANE] The state f not havi g absence or scarcity of what is needed o des red defi iency lack need necess y poverty ndigence lack o food o othe necessaries. —v t. pret. & pp *wanted*, wont'ed ppr *wan g* won ing T be wi hou to lack to ha occasion for to require to need to feel a desir for to long f r —v i. T be defi t, lack ng, or absen to fall short to fail to be missed to be in want.

wanter won r n One who wan s

wanton won ton, a [I rmerly *wantowen* *wan owa*, unduc plined, disor u f prefix *wan*, d n g wan o deficiency (A Sax *wa* I cel. Sw and Dan *van*- lack ng) a d *owen* A. Sax. *open* pp o *téon*, to draw to d aste WANT T w) T o] 1 kept ind restra nt r lgi g mpulses with ut check u ruly rek ess ha ing no regard f right, justice o conse e es mal cious unprovoked lust n lascivious h bid nous licen ious disso te f licenti gay sporti e p ayful y ayi g or moving ree y or w hou constrain u restra ned n growth growing too uxuriantly rank luxurian —n. A lewd person a lasci ious man or woman a trifler *a pampered crea ture* —v i. pret. & pp *wantoned*, won tond ppr *wantoning* won ton- ng To re vel, p ay or fr unrestra nedly to sport or dal y lasciviously or lew y

wantonly won ton-li *ad* In a wan on manner without restra n sport ve y gally *playfully lasciviously loose y without cause* or pro oca on.

wantonness, won ton-nes, n The state or qual y of being wanton negl gence of restrain sport ness frolicsomeness lasciviousness lew ness licen iousness.

wap wop v Same as *Whap*

wapen haw wapinshaw wā pn-ha wa pin-sha, n [Lit. a *weapon-show*] In Scotland, f rmerly a review of persons under arms now a periodical ga hering of he v lunteer corps f a district, *for* revi w s ootin &

wapentake wā pn-tāk n [Lit. a *weapon-tak for weapon-touching*] An di sion n some of northern sh res of England, still used in Yorkshire, corresponding o a *hund ed*

wapiti, wap'i-ti, n [Indian name] The North American stag, resem ing that of Europe bu larger often called *lk*

war wgr n [A. Sax. *we verr* O D *w rr* O H G *werra*, wa s nf confusion whence F *guerr* It. S and Pg *guerra* war] ak n o l *werren* D *w rren* to embroil, con *me* D *wa e* tanglemen allied to *worse*] A contest between nations or sta es, or be ween parties in the same state, carried on by f rce of arms he profession of arms art of w a state of v lent opposi on o contest hos ty opposition contention on enmi y —v i. pret. & pp *w rred* wa d ppr *warring* war'ing To make or carry on war to carry on hos es to contend to stri e to be n oppos ion.

warble war'bl, v pret. & pp *warbled*, war' pp *warbl ng* war'bl ng [From F *werbler* to qua or warble fr O H G *hwerbal n* G *wi be* to whir o w la le, freq forms corresponding o (G *werben*, A Sax. *hwerfan*, nrm WHERL] To u er mus cally in a vibrating, rill ng, qua ering manne to modulate with musical turns or varia on to caro to sing musically —v i. To g in a rill ng, vi rating, qua ering *manner, to ea* with q ta ering notes to trill o ha e trill ng or vi ra ing sounds —n. Act of w rbl ng a qu en g melodious sound a trill ng me ody a song

warble war'bl, n [Origin doubtful] A sma tumou on the backs of ca le containi ng he maggot or *larva of a fly*

warbler warb'l-e n One that warbles a s nger a song bird one of the smaller s ngi g birds of Eu ope and North America, feeding on insects a oth so food.

warblingly wa b ing li, *adv* In a wari g ma ner

war-cry war'kri, n A word, *cry* motto, o phrase used in common by oops batt

ward ward, v pret & pp *w rded* ward ed pp *wa d ng* ward'ing [A. Sax. *weardian*, to guard, fr *we d* a guard or guardian, a watchman a watch o keeping watch, a wa l or district O Sax *wa d*, *ward* Ice *vorth* Goth. *wa da* a guard From he G are Fr *ga der* E. *gua d*, *gu d ewa d* Akin to *wary beware*] To guar l or de end to fend off to keep from h ng to turn aside as a low or anyth ng misc ev us often w h *off* —n. The act of guard ng gua d a d f nsi e motion or pos on o fencing he state of being under a guar l confin men custody guardianship p a m nor who is un guardianship p a division of a town or coun y consti uted f r he con enient ransaction of local pu l business one of he apartments into which an hos tal is divided a piece in a lock to oppose the passage of a key which has not a corresponding n tch he notch in the key

wardance wardans, n A dance of some rus e peop s im tating o connected with the wars

warden wa den, n [O Fr *warde ga de* a *Germanic word* wi h th Latin term na on *-a us* WAR GUARD] A guar an a keeper an officer who keeps or guards the t tle g en to he head of some colleges and o he superio of some conventual orders.

wardenship wardenry *warden-s p, wgr'den ri, n T e office of a ward n.*

warder ward r n *One* who w rds a guard a keeper a truncheon or staff of authori y

wardrobe ward rōb, n [From *ward* and *robe* Fr *warder le* F *ga robe*] A place where wearing appare s kept a piece of furniture n which *w ering ap part* is hung up or kept a person wearing appare er collecti y

ward room, ward röm A room a warsh p where th principal officers mess.

ward ship ward sh p n The office of a ward o guardian, guardianship p also pupillage

ware wā a. [A. Sax. *wær* wary O Sax. *wer* Icel. *varr* Dan. and Sw *var* G *gewahr* wary aware WARY] In one's guar aware, conscious, assured. [Poet.] — v t. To take heed of to beware of (Poet.)

ware wār n [A Sa *waru* merchandise *D waar* Icel. and Sw *vara*, Dan *vare*

G *waare*, ware, merchandise, probably connected with *worth* (value) *warn*] Articles of merchandise, goods, commodities, manufactures of a particular kind, commonly in the plural, unless when in such compounds as *chinaware*, *hardware*, *tinware*, &c

Ware, wār, *n* [*A Sax war, sea-weed, akin D wier*, sea weed] Sea weeds, employed as a manure, in the making of kelp, &c

Warehouse, wār'hous, *n* A house in which wares or goods are kept, a building for storing imported goods on which customs dues have not been paid, a place for the sale of goods wholesale, a large shop or retail establishment —— *v t* pret & pp *warehoused*, wār'housd, ppr *warehousing*, wār'hous-ing To deposit or secure in a warehouse

Warehouseman, wār'hous-man, *n* One who keeps a warehouse, one who is employed in a warehouse

Warfare, war'fār, *n* [*War* and *fare* WAR, FARE] Military service, military life, war, contest, hostilities —— *v i* To engage in war, to contend, to struggle

War-horse, war'hors, *n* A horse used in war, a cavalry horse, a charger

Warily, wā'ri li, *adv* In a wary manner, cautiously, with caution, watchfulness, or wise foresight

Wariness, wā'ri nes, *n* Quality or state of being wary, caution, prudent care, foresight

Warlike, war'lik, *a* [*War* and *like*] Having a martial appearance, pertaining to war, military, fit for war, disposed for war

Warm, warm, *a* [A Sax *wearm*, warm= O Sax O Fris G and D *warm*, Icel *varmr*, Dan and Sw *varm*, warm, probably fr a root *war*, to be hot, or cog with O L *formus*, warm (akin *furnace*, *forceps*), Gr *thermos* warm] Having heat in a moderate degree, not cold, hot, having the sensation of heat, feeling hot in person, flushed, subject to heat or a high temperature, having prevalence of heat from the sun's rays, having little or no cold weather, full of zeal, ardour, or affection, zealous, ardent, somewhat too ardent or excitable, irritable somewhat excited, nettled, brisk, keen wealthy, moderately rich, well-off (colloq) in *painting*, said of colours that have yellow or red as their basis —— *v t* pret & pp *warmed*, warmd, ppr *warming*, warm'ing To make warm, to heat, to communicate a moderate degree of heat to, to excite ardour or zeal in, to animate, to interest, to inspirit to give life to, to flush, to cause to glow —— *v i* To become warm or moderately heated, to become ardent, enthusiastic, or animated —— *n* A warming, a heating [Colloq]

Warm-blooded warm'blud-ed, *a* Having warm blood said of mammals and birds in contradistinction to fishes, amphibians and reptiles

Warmer, warm'er, *n* One who or that which warms

Warm-hearted, warm'hart-ed, *a* Having warmth of heart cordial, sincere, hearty

Warm-heartedness, warm'h art-ed nes, *n* Warmth or kindness of heart, cordiality

Warming-pan, warm'ing pan, *n* A covered pan with a long handle for warming a bed with ignited coals

Warmly, warm'li, *adv* In a warm manner, with heat, hotly, eagerly, earnestly ardently

Warmness, warm'nes, *n* State or quality of being warm, warmth

Warmth warmth *n* [*Warm* and *-th*, as in *truth*, *health*, &c] State or quality of being warm, heat especially gentle heat, the sensation of heat, cordiality, zeal, ardour earnestness excitement animation enthusiasm slight anger or irritation, that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours in painting

Warn, warn, *v t* pret & pp *warned*, warnd, ppr *warning*, warn'ing [A Sax *warnian*, *wearnian* to warn to take heed, fr *wearn*, refusal, denial = Icel and Sw *varna*, G *warnen*, to warn, of same origin as *ware*, *wary*, *ward*] To give notice to *of* approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided, to caution against anything that may prove injurious, to caution against evil practices to admonish, to advise, to inform previously, to give notice to, to notify, to summon

Warner, warn'er, *n* One who warns

Warning, warn'ing *n* The act of one who warns, caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger, something that warns, admonition, previous notice, a notice given to terminate the relation of master and servant or landlord and tenant

Warningly, warn'ing li, *adv* In a warning manner

War-office, war'of is, *n* A public office or department under which military affairs are managed, that office in the British government which is presided over by the secretary of state for war

Warp, warp, *v t* pret & pp *warped*, warpt, ppr *warping*, warp'ing [From A Sax *weorpan*, pret *wearp* to throw, to cast = Icel. *verpa*, to throw, and reflexively, to warp or shrink, also *varpa*, to throw, Sw *varpa*, Dan *varpe*, to warp a vessel, O Sax *werpan*, D *werpen*, Goth *wairpan*, G *werfen* to throw The noun is fr the verb=A Sax *wearp*, the warp of cloth, D *werp*, O H G *warf*, warp Akin *wrap*] To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction to contort, to turn aside from the true direction, to pervert, as the mind or judgment, to tow or move, as a ship into a required position by means of a rope attached to something, to fertilize by letting in water which holds large quantities of earthy matter in suspension —— *v i* To twist, or be twisted from straightness, to turn from a straight, true, or proper course, to deviate, to swerve, to wind yarn off bobbins to form the warp of a web, to work forward by means of a rope, as a ship —— *n* In weaving, the threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom and crossed by the woof, a rope used in moving a ship by attachment to an anchor, post, &c a towing line, a deposit of rich mud artificially introduced by water upon low lands, a tidal deposit of marine silt, the twist of wood in drying

War-paint, war'pānt, *n* Paint worn on the skin by a savage warrior when about to engage in war

War-path, war'path, *n* The route taken by a force of savage warriors when going to attack an enemy, or the enterprise engaged in by them

Warped, warpt *p a* Twisted by shrinking, perverted, unnatural

Warper, warp'er, *n* One who warps or prepares the warp of webs for weaving

Warrant, wo'rant, *t t* pret & pp *warranted*, wo'rant-ed, ppr *warranting*, wo'rant-ing [*O Fr warantir garantir* (Fr *garantir*), to warrant *warrant*, *garant* a warrant, fr O Fr *warir* fr O H G *warjan*, to give bail for, to defend G *gewähren* to warrant, akin *wary*, *ware*, *guarantee*] To give a guarantee to, to authorize, to give an assurance or surety to, to give authority or power to, as to do or forbear anything, to justify, sanction support, allow to give one's word for or concerning, to assert as undoubted to furnish sufficient grounds or evidence to, to give a pledge or assurance to or in regard to —— *n* An act, instrument, or obligation by which one person authorizes another to do something, an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority a security, guarantee, pledge, a document under hand and seal directed to a proper officer, authorizing him to seize an offender authority, power that authorizes or justifies any act a commission that gives authority or that justifies a voucher that which attests or proves, right, legality a writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing in the army and navy a writ or authority inferior to a commission

Warrantable, wo'rant-a-bl, *a* That may be warranted authorized, justifiable, defensible, lawful.

Warrantableness, wo'rant-a-bl nes, *n* The quality of being warrantable

Warrantably, wo'rant-a bli *adv* In a warrantable manner, justifiably, legally

Warranter, wo'rant-er, *n* One who warrants, one who gives authority or empowers one who guarantees

Warrant-officer, wo'rant-of-is-er, *n* An officer in the army or navy ranking below a commissioned officer, and acting under a warrant from a department of state, and not under a commission

Warrantor, wo'rant-or, *n* One who warrants

Warranty, wo'ran ti, *n* [O Fr *warantie* = *guarantee*] Warrant, guarantee, authority, a legal deed of security, a promise from a vendor to a purchaser that the thing sold is such as represented.

Warren, wo'ren, *n* [O Fr *warene*, *warenne*, a warren, fr *warir*, to keep, fr O H G *warjan*, to defend, akin *ward*, *warrant*, &c] A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits, a preserve in a river for keeping fish

Warrener, wo'ren-er, *n* The keeper of a warren

Warring, war'ing, *p a* Conflicting, clashing discordant, antagonistic

Warrior, wa'ri or, *n* [From O Fr *werreior*, *guerrier*, a warrior, fr *werreier* *guerrier*, to fight, fr *werre*, *guerre*, war WAR] A soldier, a man engaged in military life, emphatically, a brave or able soldier

War-ship, war'ship, *n* A ship constructed for engaging in warfare, a man-of-war

Wart, wart, *n* [*A Sax weart*, a wart= Icel *varta*, Dan *vorte*, D *wrat*, G *warze* perhaps same root as L *verruca*, a wart] A hard dry growth on the skin, found chiefly on the hands and face, a protuberance on plants, a spongy excrescence on the hinder pasterns of a horse



Head of Wart-hog

Wart-hog wart'-hog, *n* A species of swine found in Africa notable for its large tusks and warty growths on the cheeks

Warty, wart'i, *a* Full of warts overgrown with warts of the nature of warts

War-whoop, war'-whōp, *n* A whoop or yell used in warfare

Wary, wā'ri, *a* [Formed fr *vare*, wary, aware (the *-ware* of *a-ware*, *be ware*), fr A.Sax. *wær*, cautious=Icel. *varr*, Dan and Sw *var* Goth *wars*, fr root of L *vereor*, I regard, I dread (seen in *revere*) Of kindred origin are *warn* *warrant*, *ward*, *guard* &c] Being always on one's guard, cautious cautious of danger, carefully watching and guarding against deception artifices, &c, circumspect, careful guarded prudent

Was, woz, *i* [A.Sax *ic was*, I was, *he was*, he was, *thu waere*, thou wert, pl *waeron*, were, inf *wesan*, to be, akin to Icel *vesa* or *vera*, to be G *wesen*, to be, *war*, I was, Dan *vare* Sw *vara*, to be, Goth *visan*, to dwell to be Skr *vas*, to dwell There is no etymological connection between *was*, *am be*] The past tense of the verb to be *I was*, thou *wast* or *wert*, *he was* we, you, or they *were*

Wash wosh, *v t* pret & pp *washed*, woshd, ppr *washing* wosh'ing [A. Sax *wascan*, *wascan*, to wash=D *wasschen* L G *wasken* Dan *vaske* Icel and Sw *vaska*, G *waschen*, probably from an old stem *wats* , fr same root as *water*, *wet*] To apply water or other liquid to for the purpose of cleansing to scour, scrub or the like with water, to cover with water or other liquid, to overflow flow along or dash against, to wet copiously to remove by ablution literally or figuratively with *away off out* &c , to sweep away by a rush of water to cover with a watery or thin coat of colour to tint lightly or thinly, to overlay with a thin coat

of metal to separate as gold, from earthy and lighter matters by the action of water —*v.i.* To cleanse one's self by water to perform the act of ablution one's own person to clean clothes in water to stand the operation of washing without being injured, spoiled, or destroyed, as lace to stand being put to the proof to stand the test *(colloq.)* —*n.* The act of washing ablution a mass of clothes the clothes washed on one occasion the flow sweep dash *of water sound made by* wate washing or dashing a piece of ground sometimes overflowed a shallow wasteful pan or cistern containing the refuse food, given to pigs swill the fermented wort from which beer is extracted a liquid used for toilet purposes, *such as a hair wash,* &c. *alution* a thin coat of colour spread over surfaces a thin coat of metal.

washable wosh'a-bl, *a* Capable of being washed.

wash ball wosh'bal, *n* A ball of soap.

wash board, wosh'bord, *n* A board with a ribbed surface for washing clothes on a board to prevent the sea *from breaking over* the gunwale of a boat a board round the bottom of the walls of a room a skirting board.

washer wosh'er, *n* One who or that which washes a piece of iron leather &c. in the form of a flattened ring used under a nut that is screwed on a bolt, to form an *tight or water tight joint,* &c.

washerwoman wosh'er-wum-an, *n* A woman that washes clothes for hire.

washhand basin wosh hand-bā-sn, *n* A basin for washing the hands in.

washhand stand, wosh hand stand, *n* A wash-stand.

wash house, washing house wosh hous, wosh'ing hous, *n* A building or an apartment for washing linen, &c.

washiness, wosh'i-nes, *n.* The quality of *being washy*

washing, wosh'ing, *n* The act of cleansing with water ablution a wash, or the clothes washed.

washing machine wosh'ing-ma-shēn, *n* A machine for washing clothes, made in many different forms and generally for domestic use.

wash leather, wosh'leth-er, *n* A kind of *soft leather* used for domestic purposes, as cleaning glass or plate, polishing &c.

wash pot, wosh'pot, *n* A vessel in which anything is washed. [O T]

wash stand wosh'stand, *n* A piece of bedroom furniture *support*ing a basin or *frame for washing* one's *self*

wash tub wosh'tub, *n* A tub in which clothes are washed.

washy wosh'i, *a* [*Wash* and *-y*] Watery *liquid, not* thick of poor quality weak feeble worthless.

wasp wosp, *n* [A. Sax. *wæsp* by metathesis for *wæps*=D *wesp* (*wespe* contr.) L. *vespa (for vespes)* a wasp Lith *vapsa,* a gadfly root doubtful, perhaps that of *weave*.] The common name of various hymenopterous insects, often living in communities consisting of males, females and neuters, the two latter with a venomous sting a person characterized by ill-nature irritability or petty malignity.

waspish, wosp'ish, *a* Having the form or qualities of a wasp venomous irritable irascible snappish.

waspishly wosp'ish-li, *ad* In a waspish manner snappishly venomously.

waspishness, wosp'ish-nes, *n* Quality of being waspish, irascibility snappishness.

wassail wos'el, *n.* [*From A. Sax. wes hál* in Northumbrian *wæs hæl,* be hale that is, heal be to you, an old pledge or salutation in drinking—*was* imper. of *wesan,* to be and *hál, hæl,* hale WAS, HALE.] A festive occasion at which there are drinking and pledging of healths a drinking bout a carouse a revel the liquor used on such occasions. —*v.i.* pret. & pp *wassailed, was eld* ppr *wassailing* was el ing To hold a merry drinking meeting.

wassail bowl was el bōl, *n* A large bowl in which wassail was mixed and set before a festive company.

wassailer was el-er *n* One who takes part in a wassail a feaster a revellor.

wast wost The second person of *was*

wastage wāst'āj *n* [*Waste* and *-age*] Loss by use decay leaking and the like.

waste wāst *v.t* pret & pp *wasted,* ppr *wasting* wāst'ing [O Fr *waster* to waste lay waste (Fr *gaster* Mod. Fr *gâter* to spoil) from L. *vastare* to lay waste to render waste from *vastus* empty vast waste, laid waste desert, whence O Fr *vast* waste desolate also a waste or desert L. *vastus* is cog with A. Sax. *west* G *wust* waste or desolate VAST.] To make desolate to devastate to ravage to wear away or consume gradually to gradually reduce in strength vigour and bulk to spend use lessly sinfully or foolishly to squander to damage injure or impair as an estate —*v.i.* To decrease gradually to lose bulk or strength to be consumed, to dwindle to pine away —*a.* Lesembling a desert wilderness desolate not inhabited not cultivated producing no crops or timber rendered unfit for its former use spoiled in making or handling *refuse* —*n.* The act of wasting or process of being wasted in which unnecessary expenditure prodigality careless or thriftless procedure by which something is lost *or spoiled for the matter* affected as useless gradual decrease in quantity *strength,* value, &c a desert region a wilderness a tract of land not in cultivation and profitless.

waste basket wāst'bās-ket *n.* A basket *used in offices,* &c to hold waste papers.

waste book, wāst'buk, *n.* Same as *Day book*

wasteful wāst'ful, *a* Causing waste destructive *ruinous*] *with prodigality* thriftless given to squandering.

wastefully wāst'ful-li, *ad* In a wasteful and ruinous manner thriftlessly.

wastefulness wāst'ful-nes, *n* State or quality of being wasteful lavishness prodigality *thriftlessness*

wasteness, wāst'nes, *n* State of being waste.

waste pipe wāst pīp *n.* A pipe for carrying off waste water &c an overflow pipe.

waster wāst'er *n.* One who wastes a prodigal a squanderer an unthrift in the snuff of a candle something spoiled in the making.

wasting wāst'ing *p.a.* Such as to waste desolating diminishing or gradually sapping the bodily strength enfeebling.

watch woch, *n.* [*A. Sax. wæcce* a watch a waking a watching from *wacan* to wake WAKE.] A keeping awake for the purpose of guarding preserving attending to the like a vigil vigilant attention vigils *or* out wake the alert a guard or number of guard a watchman or body of watchmen the time during which a person or body of persons are on guard a sentinel or sentinels a division of the *night during* which a guard may be on duty the period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately will on duty a certain part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together are on duty for an allotted time a small circular time piece carried in the pocket or about the person —*v.t.* pret. & pp *watched* wocht ppr *watching* woch'ing To be or remain awake without sleep to keep awake to keep guard to be attentive circumspect or vigilant to be closely observant to give heed to act as a watchman, guard, sentinel or the like to look *forward with* expectation to be expectant to wait —*v.t.* To look with close attention at or on to keep a sharp look-out on or for to keep one eye on to regard with vigilance and care to lie in wait for to tend to guard to look for to wait for.

watch-case woch'kās, *n* The outer case or cover of a watch.

watch-dog, woch'dog, *n* A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.

watcher woch'er *n* One who watches.

watch fire woch'fīr *n* A fire kept up in the night as a signal or for the use of a guard.

watchful, woch'ful *a* Keeping on the watch wat hing vigilant heedful attentive careful to observe observant cautious.

watchfully woch'ful-li *adv* In a watchful manner vigilantly heedfully.

watchfulness woch'ful-nes *n* State or quality of being watchful vigilance heedfulness fixed suspicious attention careful and diligent observation.

watch glass woch'glās, *n* A glass for covering the dial of a watch.

watch-guard woch'gārd, *n* A chain, cord, &c by which a watch is attached to the person.

watch house woch'hous *n* A house in which a watch or guard is placed a guard house a lock up.

watch key woch'kē, *n* A small key by which a watch is wound up.

watch maker woch māk'er *n* One whose occupation is to make or repair watches.

watch making woch mak'ing *n* The business of a watch maker.

Watchman woch'man, *n* A man who watches over something a sentinel a guard one who goes in the streets of a town or a large building by night a night policeman a caretaker a deputy at night.

watch pocket, woch pok-et *n* A small pocket for carrying a watch.

watch spring woch spring *n* The mainspring of a watch.

watch tower woch tou-er *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies.

watchword woch'wērd *n* A word by which a watchman or sentinel may be identified the word or phrase given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to join the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy a countersign a password a motto a war-cry.

water wa'ter *n* [*A. Sax. water* water= O Sax *watar,* O Fris. D and L G *water* G *wasser* akin to Icel. vatn Sw vatten, Goth. *wato* water from root seen also in L. *unda* a wave (whence *und late inundation abound,* &c) Gr *hydor* Skr *udan,* water from root meaning to be wet. Akin *wet wash otter*.] A well-known transparent fluid a compound fluid substance consisting of hydrogen and oxygen (2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter) a fluid covering about three-fifths of the entire surface of the earth, and forming an essential constituent of every tissue and animal organism this fluid as opposed to land an urinal or collection of it rivers water ransom time used of other fluids, humours, &c. an aqueous fluid saliva urine the colour or lustre of a diamond or other precious stone —*To hold water fig* to be correct, valid, *or* well-grounded to stand investigation —*v.t.* pret. & pp *watered,* water'd ppr *watering* wa'ter-ing. *To irrigate* to overflow *with* wet with water to supply with water or as canals of water to supply with water *for* drink to subject to a caladding process, as silk, &c. in order to give a surface that shows a variety of undulating reflections in rays of light.—*v.i.* To heel water or liquid matter as the eyes to take in water to gather salivation as a symptom of appetite to have a longing *desire*

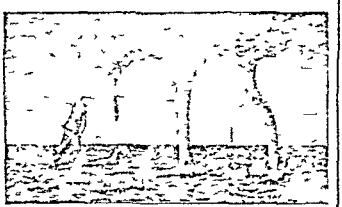
water bailiff wa'ter bā-lif *n.* A custom house officer for searching ships one who watches a river to prevent poaching.

water bath, wa'ter-bath, *n.* A bath of water a vessel containing hot water used in chemical operation.

water bed wa'ter-bed, *n.* An India-rubber bed or mattress filled with water on which a patient rests.

water boatman wa'ter bōt man, *n* The boat-fly

water-butt, wa'ter-but, *n* A butt or cask used as a reservoir for rain-water
water-carriage, wa'ter ka-rij, *n* Conveyance or transport by water
water-cart, wa'ter-kart, *n* A cart carrying water for sale, watering streets, &c
water-cask, wa'ter kask, *n* A barrel for holding drinking water on board a ship
water-closet wa'ter-kloz et, *n* A closet or privy in which the discharges are carried away by means of water
water-colour, wa'ter-kul-er, *n* A pigment ground up with water and isinglass or other mucilage instead of oil.
water-course, wa'ter-kōrs, *n* A stream of water, a channel for water
water-cress, wa'ter-kres, *n* An aquatic plant much used as a salad (*Nasturtium officinale*) NASTURTIUM
water-cure, wa'ter-kūr, *n* Hydropathy
water-dog, wa'ter-dog, *n* A dog having remarkable swimming powers
watered, wa'terd, *p a* Having a wavy and shiny appearance on the surface
waterfall, wa'ter-fal, *n* A fall or steep descent in the course of a stream, a cascade, a cataract
water-flea, wa'ter-flē, *n* A minute animal belonging to the entomostraca
water-fowl wa'ter-foul, *n* A bird that lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea, an aquatic bird, such birds collectively
water-frame, wa'ter-frām, *n* Arkwright's frame for spinning cotton at first driven by water, a throstle
water-gall, wa'ter gal *n* [*Water* and O E *galle*, Icel. *galli*, G *galle*, fault flaw, imperfection] An appearance in the sky known to presage rain, a rainbow-coloured spot
water-gas, wa'ter-gas, *n* An illuminating gas obtained by decomposing water
water-gauge, water-gage, wa'ter-gāj, *n* A gauge or instrument for ascertaining the height or depth of water, as in a boiler
water-glass, wa'ter-glas, *n* A kind of soluble glass used to give surfaces a glassy covering
water-gruel wa'ter-grō-el, *n* A thin gruel made with water and meal or other farinaceous substance
water-hen, wa'ter hen, *n* The gallinule or moor hen
wateriness wa'ter-i nes, *n* The state or character of being watery
watering wa'ter-ing, *n* The act of one who waters, a surface ornamentation giving a wavy lustre and different plays of light
watering-can, watering-pot, wa'tering kan, wa'ter ing pot, *n* A hand vessel for sprinkling water on plants
watering-place, wa'ter ing plās, *n* A place where water may be obtained for man or beast, a place to which people resort in order to drink mineral waters, or for bathing &c, as at the sea-side
watering-trough, wa'ter ing trof, *n* A trough containing water for cattle, horses, &c
waterless, wa'ter-les, *a* Destitute of water
water-level wa'ter-le-vel, *a* The level or height of surface at which water stands, a levelling instrument in which water is employed
water-lily, wa'ter li-li, *n* A name of several genera of aquatic plants with beautiful flowers and large floating leaves See LOTUS
water-line, wa'ter lin, *n* The line formed by the surface of water the line marked by the height of water on a ship's side
water-logged wa'ter logd *a* Lying like a log on the water, floating but saturated with or full of water as a ship
waterman wa'ter man, *n* A boatman, a ferryman one who plies for hire on water
water-mark wa'ter mark *n* A mark indicating the rise and fall of water some mark or device made in the substance of paper during manufacture
water-meadow, wa'ter me-dō, *n* A meadow that may be irrigated or overflowed with water at certain seasons
water-melon, wa'ter me-lon, *n* A melon abounding with a sweetish refreshing juice
water-meter, wa'ter-mē-ter, *n* An instrument that measures water as a gas-meter measures gas
water-mill, wa'ter mil, *n* A mill whose machinery is driven by means of water
water-mole, wa'ter-mōl, *n* The duck-mole or ornithorhynchus
water-ousel, wa'ter ō-zel, *n* The dipper, a bird of the thrush family that can walk about under water
water-parsnep, wa'ter-pars-nep, *n* Skirret
water-parting, wa'ter-part-ing, *n* A watershed
water-pipe, wa'ter pīp, *n* A pipe for the conveyance of water
water-plant wa'ter-plant, *n* Any plant that lives in water
water-pot, wa'ter pot, *n* A vessel for holding water a watering pot
water-power, wa'ter-pou-er, *n* The power of water employed or capable of being employed to drive machinery
water-pox, wa'ter poks, *n* A variety of chicken pox
waterproof, wa'ter-prof, *a* Impervious to water, so firm and compact as not to admit water — *n* Cloth rendered waterproof, a garment made of such cloth — *v t* To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, &c
water-rail, wa'ter rāl, *n* A bird, a species of rail
water-ram, wa'ter-ram, *n* A hydraulic ram
water-rat, wa'ter-rat, *n* A rat that lives about water a water-vole
water-rate, wa'ter-rāt, *n* A rate or tax for the supply of water
watershed, wa'ter shed, *n* [*Shed* here has sense of parting] The natural line of separation between adjacent seas, lakes or river-basins, representing a rise of land from which water naturally flows in opposite directions
water-snake, wa'ter-snāk, *n* A snake or serpent that lives in water, a sea snake
water-spaniel, wa'ter-span-yel, *n* The name of two varieties of the spaniel, excellent swimmers
water-spout, wa'ter spout, *n* A violent whirlwind occurring over the sea or a lake,



Waterspout.

and having power to draw up with it a certain quantity of spray or water, giving the appearance of a solid pillar or column
water-supply wa'ter-sup-pli, *n* The supply and distribution of water, or amount of water supplied to a community
water-tight wa'ter tīt *a* So tight as to retain or not to admit water, stanch
water-twist wa'ter twist, *n* A kind of cotton twist, first made by the water frame
water-vole wa'ter vōl *n* A vole that lives on the banks of rivers, lakes &c
water-way wa'ter wā *n* That part of a river arm of the sea &c., through which vessels enter or depart the fair-way
water-wheel, wa'ter whēl, *n* A kind of wheel for raising water, as the Persian wheel a wheel moved by water, and employed to turn machinery See BREAST-WHEEL, OVERSHOT, UNDERSHOT
water-works, wa'ter werks, *n pl* The aggregate of works and appliances for the collection, storage, and distribution of water for the use of communities, a set of ornamental jets or fountains
water-worn, wa'ter-wōrn, *a* Worn by the action of water, smoothed by the action of running water
watery, wa'ter-i, *a* Pertaining to or resembling water, *thin* or washy, as a liquid, consisting of, abounding in, or containing water wet, moist, tasteless, insipid, rapid.
wattle, wot'l, *n* [A.Sax *watel*, *watul*, a wattle, a hurdle, &c, *wallet* is believed to be from this; connections doubtful] A hurdle of interlaced rods or wands, a name for various species of Australian acacia the fleshy lobe hanging from the head of the domestic fowl, or any appendage of the like kind.——*v t* pret. & pp *wattled*, wot'ld ppr *wattling*, wot'ling To twist, interweave, or interlace (twigs or branches), to plat, to form by platting twigs
wattled, wot'ld, *p a* Made by wattling, furnished with wattles as a cock or turkey
wattle-turkey, wot'l ter-ki, *n* Same as *Brush-turkey*
wattling, wot'ling, *n* A wattled structure
waul, wal, *i t* pret & pp *wauled*, wald, ppr *wauling*, wal'ing [Formed fr the sound] To cry as a cat
wave, wāv, *v i* pret & pp *vared*, wāvd, ppr *waving*, wāv'ing [From A Sax *wafian*, to waver or hesitate through astonishment, comp Icel *vefa*, to wave, to vibrate, O G *waben*, to fluctuate *Water*, *waft*, are derivative forms, *wabble*, *wobble*, are akin.] To sway or play loosely backwards and forwards, to float or flutter, to undulate, to be moved as a signal, to beckon ——*v t* To move one way and the other to brandish, to signal to by waving the hand or the like, to beckon, to raise into undulations ——*n* [Partly fr O E *waive*, a wave of the sea, fr A.Sax. *wæg*, a wave (akin to *wag*), this being modified by the verb above] A swell or ridge on the surface of heaving or moving water, a swell or surge on the surface of the sea or other large body of water caused by the action of the wind, a billow, a vibration propagated from one set of particles of an elastic medium to the adjoining set, and so on, anything resembling a wave, an undulating inequality of a surface, an undulation, a swelling outline, something that rises and falls, comes and goes, &c, like a wave, a rising or swelling of sentiment or feeling, a wavy line or streak of lustre on cloth, a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, or the like
wave, wāv, *v t* To waive WAIVE.
waved, wāvd, *p a* Having an appearance of waves, undulating, wavy
wave-length wāv'length, *n* The distance between the crests of or hollows between two adjacent waves
waveless, wāv'les *a* Free from waves, undisturbed unagitated
wavelet, wāv'let, *n* [*Wave* and *-let*] A small wave a ripple on water
wave-offering wāv'of er ing *n* In the Jewish ceremonial worship, an offering made with waving toward the four cardinal points
waver, wā'ver, *v i* pret & pp *wavered* wā'verd ppr *wavering*, wā'ver ing [A freq corresponding to the verb to *weave*, to fluctuate=Icel *vafra* to hover, G *wabern*, to waver, akin *wabble*, *wobble*] To waver gently, to play or move to and fro, to flutter to fluctuate, to be unsettled in opinion to vacillate, to be undetermined, to totter, to reel
waverer, wā'ver-er, *n* One who wavers.
waveringly, wā'ver-ing-li *adv* In a doubtful, fluctuating manner
wave-worn, wāv'wōrn *a* Worn by the waves
wavy, wāv'i, *a* [*Wave* and *y*] Rising or swelling in waves full of waves having wave like movements, having undulations undulating waved
wax, waks, *n* [A. Sax *weax* wax=O Eng. *wax*, O Sax. *wahs*, G *wachs*, Icel

and Sw *vax* Dan *vox* D *vas* og P *vosk* Rus *vosku*, L h *waskan* wax not doubt u] A scl, s ky naci rus m b stance ex re ed by bees from h bo s, a emp oyed n h co struc ion o h ce ls any s m la ubstance hick tenac us substa ce excre ed n he a a g ab e proc uct of viscid haracte a tenac ou substance use n seal g ters seal ng wax a h k res ous su s a ce used by shoemak rs fo ru b g b ur h ea y t pret & pp *waxed* w k pp *waxen* waks ng To mear or rub w h wax

wax, w ks v pret *waxed* wakst pp *waxed, waxen* mes *waxen* w k waks ppr *waxing* waks g A Sax. *weaxa* to gr w to becom Fris *waxe* S x *wahsan*, Ice *vaxa*, Dan *vo* Sw *vaxa*, G *wachse* h *wahsa* D *wassen* to wax o gro w perha al ed to L a I ncrease wh ce *augeo* en G *wa zaro* Sk *vṛi dh* m I n ease sam or as *ke* T ncrease to grow to bec n e la g to h wa la g n n ted disc as th moon to ass from ne s at to a h r to bec m

wax-cloth w k h n Cloth cov ed w th a waxy coat g floor oth

waxen waks'en, a Ma o wax.

wax end *or* **waxed e** l waks end waksd end, n A thread te wi h a ras an l covered wi h shoemak rs wax, used n sewi g boots and shoes.

waxine s, w ks' nes, n Th state or qual y of be ng waxy

wax light waks'l t, n A taper made of wax.

wax modelling, waks-mo'le-l g, n The art f rm ng m le d fi ures n wax

wax myrtle waks'm tl, n Th candleberry ree

wax palm, waks'päm n A species of S American pa m wh ch exu les a hick se retion so la ing of esi an wax

wax wing w ks'wing, n A den ostra b rd w h h rny a endag a on he w ngs ke l ses ng wax.

wax work waks'w k n. W k n wax figures o orl an a f rmed of wa f u es of men an women as near real y as possible a place wh re such figures are ex hi ted.

waxy waks'i, a Pesembling wax in appears ce or properties made of wax a son di g in wax.

way wā, n A. S x w a way road, passage Sax. *w* O Fris *wei*, L G and D *w* Dan. *vei*, Sw *väg* Icel. *vegr* G *w g* Goth. *vig* way from a root meaning to mo e, go take carry seen also n L. *vag n weigh wa* L. *via* riginally *vehia* a w y n *viad ri* *ho* l carry whence *vehic w m* a sail (L. *vel hemens* F *hemen* &c.] A track, pa h, ro e or road A any kind route course ne ad ance or progress dista ce ra erse dista ce jou n y com ng o g g linec bm of mo on a b or course in f ne of bu ness com di ion stat means by w h anyth g is accomp he scheme, dev ce p an thod o man er of proceed ng n ord style usu a ha na mod of ac ng be-having plan o mo e of action selected course appro ed of as one s own s here f observ on or act on progress o mot n f a es se rough be wa er p he mbers on wh h ship is launched. T gi e a way See Give. To go one' way See Go By the way in the course of the journey n asp k parenthetically by w y of, as being, to serve as or in heu of. In the w y placed so as to o struct o im ede In the way of, na fa oura e pos ion or do ng or g g. On th way in going or tra elling along ad anci g to wards comp etion. On of th w y aw y a a distance not where can be found ou of he beaten track be ce extraordinary striking. Ways and means, methods resources means for ra s g funds.

way bill wā'bil, n. A list of passen rs or goods carried by a pu lic con ey nce

wayfarer wā'fār-e n One who fares or tra ls a tra ler a foot-passenger

wayfaring wā'fā ng a. Tra ll ng passing being n a journey

waylay wā-lā v t & pp *waylaid*, wā-lād [*waylaying* wā'lā'ing [From *way* & *lay* som wha sec la y used] T lay on s self in he way f to watch us y n way w h a w to seize h, lay to ssel in an h ush

wayside wā'sīd, n The s de bord o edg o a road o highway —a. Grow ng, s ates & y or near s e of oads

wayward wā'w rd, a F *wayward* n y *f ward ne d* Full of rou esome whims cap cies f wa l peevish perverse

waywardly wā'w rd-li *ad* In a way wa d ma f wa lly perv rse y

waywardness wā'w rd-nes n Qual y f be ng wayward f war ness perverseess prev shness.

wayworn wā'w rn a Worn o w aried by ra l g

we w *pron* [A Sa *wé* w O Sax *wé* w Ice *ve* p Dan an l Sw *vi*, D *w* *ei* Goth *u* og Sk *vayam* we] I an l a h o oth rs I and he o she, or I n l ey often use by n vi uals, as ed tors, a hors, a d the like to a l he appearance of egotism and also by k ngs and other p tentates

weak wēk, a Sam as O Sax. *wāc* Icel. *veik* Sw *vek* Da *v* L G an D *wek* G *weich* p ant, *wif* weak he A Sax. form being *wāc* alli d to A Sax *wican* D *wijken*, *wrichen* to yie G *weichen* ny ld. *wāc wicker* a f sam ort] N s r g wanti g n phy ical strength feeb firm not a e to be a gren weigh ors ra n as y br ken bri le ra wan ng a unct al pow r o office as he stomach deficient in for e of u terance defic nt in po a power o au hori y n fit for effective a tack o d ence defi en in exa ple a characteris ic gre d erts defici nt n nte ectus powe or j dgmen silly no decided o confirmed not based on con ictio vacilla ng wa ering reso u ion fac wan ng moral cou age no su porte by reason or truth n effect e not fou d l n right or jus ce deficient n f ree d expression no affecting he min l o h senses strong y a gh, n gram apy ed wh n nflect m s effected by ad g a et ylla e *low lower* as com ared wi h *rise rose*

weaken wē'kn v p & pp *weakened* wē'knd p r *weakening* wē'kn-i-ng [*ak* and *-en*] T make weak o weak to ener vate to en eeb e —— v i. To become weak o weaker

weakling, wē'kling n [*Weak* and *-l g*] A weak o f e crea re

weakly wē'kl In a weak mann with the p hys cal, menta or moral s rength feebly fa y not f rc y re so y nju cious y —— a. Not strong of const on nfirm.

weakness, wē'k nes, n. The state or qual y of being weak wan of physical, me l, o m ral strength fee eness want o strength o will or reso n rrec lu ion wan of cogency or convi n g pow r wan of a l y a lefect a fail g

weal wēl n [A Sax. *wela*, prosperi y t h ate f being we l, f *wel* w] WELL.] W re well-be g prosperi y h pi ness

weal wēl. The m k of a stripe Wale.

weald wēld, n [A. Sax *weald*, a f rest rarl ak n G *wald* a wood or forest I is a form l *wold*.] A piece of open forest land a wol as a pr per name th rarl f country between he North and Sou h Downs of Ken and Sussex.

Wealden wēl'den a. Pertain ng to he Weald n g of sa l of a series f richly fossi liferous fresh-wa er strata belong ng to the lowe cre aceous poch

wealth wel'th, n [From *well* and suffix *-th*, as in not e abstract nouns comp d *eart h*, *hea th*, &c] W l be g or we are a co rect e term fo riches material possessions affluence opulence pro usion abundance

wealthily wel'thi *ad* In a wealthy mann ri hly

wealthiness wel'thi nes, n State of being w althy ri h ss

wealthy wel'thi, a [*Wealth* and *-y*] I ossess ng w a h rich opulen affl en abundan ample

wean wēn v pret & pp *weaned*, wēnd pp *weaning* wē'n ng [A. Sax *wenna* to accustom whence *awennan*, to d saccustom, to wean D *wennen* accustom *afwennen*, to wean Icel. *venna*, to accustom Da *venne*, to accustom, to w an fr an adj sign fy ng accustom I seen in Ice *venja* D n. *aan* accu tomed ak n to *wen* Wo *n*] To accustom to do w hou the mother's m k to reconci e o he w n o th breast to deta h o alienate as he affec on, o reconci e to the wan o loss of som hing to d se gage from any hab t

weanling wē'n l ng [*Wean* and *-l ng*] A d o an ma n w y weaned.

weapon wē'pon n [A. Sax *wæpen* a weapon = O S x. *we n*, Fris. *wēp* Icel. *vāpn*, Dan *vaaben* Sw *vape* D *wapen* G *waff* a w apon Goth *wēpna* arms, pe haps of same roo as Sk *vap* to sca e] Any nstrum t or m men of off nce or d f nce an nstrum n used n fighting w h en n es an ns rum ha may be classed am g arms, a y thing by w ch a crea ure can d nd itself or assa anot e

weaponed wē'pond, a Furnished wi h w apon o arms armed.

weaponless wē'pon-les, a U armed ha g no weapon

weapon-salve wē'pon-shä, n WAPYSHAW

wear wā v pret *wore* wōr pp *worn*, w rn ppr *wearing* wā ing [A. Sax *werian* to pu on Ice *verja* Goth *vasjan*, to be sam root as n L. *vestio* I clothe *vas* is a garmen VEST.] To carry cover g o a pendan to he body to carry as belonging to dress, hes, or equ pmen to ha e on, to deteri ra e o des roy by f equent o hat ua use to waste or impa by ru ng a n on to des oy by degrees to produc cause o form by consta t rub ng or at n on to h e o exh b an appearance of to e h t o show out war lly to bring by use or custom. To wear out, to wea til use can to re or harass comp le y —— v i. To last w ll or fil as part of dress to be undergoing grad a mpa rment by use to waste or be consumed gradu y to pass away as m to make gra na progress To w a off, to pass away by d grees —— n The act o weari g the sta e of be ng worn dim n tion by riction, use me or he l ke s yle of dress ashion or ogue n costum Wear and tear deteriorat on or impa rmen of effi iency y ordinary se

wear wā v pret, & pp *wore* wōr ppr *wearing* wā'ing [A f rm of *ver* flue ced f y he a *sor* v b] To bri g on he othe tack by turn g he sh p round, stern towards he w n l.

wearable wā'a-bl, a. That can be worn

wearer wā'er n One who wears.

wearily wē'ri-li *ad* In a weary ma ner ke on fa gued la gu ily

weariness wē'ri-nes, n Th state of being weary or tire issa d o exhaust on of strength from great labour o e rtion fa gue languor tedi m mpa ence a t on a the long con nua e o som hing.

wearing wā'ri ng p a Used by be g worn su b as to wea or wear ou e haust ng

wearisome wē'ri-sum, a [*Weary* and *-some*] Caus ng weariness threasome f guing i kson m notonous.

wearisomely wē'ri-sum-li, *adv* I a wearisom man r ted ou y

wearisomeness wē'ri-sum-nes, n The qual y or ate of be ng wearisome.

weary wē'ri, a [A Sax. *wērig* weary perhaps f w a swampy place, be word originally having reference to the fatigue of

walking on wet ground.] Having the strength exhausted by labour or exertion, tired, fatigued, having the patience exhausted, impatient of something troublesome, irksome, or too long continued, sick, disgusted, tiresome irksome —— v t. pret & pp *wearied*, wē'rid, ppr *wearying*, wē'ri-ing To make weary; to tire, to fatigue to reduce in physical strength, to exhaust the endurance or patience of to harass by anything irksome —— v i. To become weary, to tire

weasand, weazand, wē'zand, *n* [A Sax. *wæsend*, *wæsend* the windpipe=O Fris *wäsende*, O H G *weisunt*, origin doubtful] The windpipe [Colloq]

weasel, wē'zl, *n* [A Sax *wesle*=D *wezel*, Dan *væsel*, Sw *vesla*, G *wiesel*, weasel, perhaps akin to G *wiese*, a meadow] A



Common Weasel (*Mustela vulgaris*)

small carnivorous animal akin to the polecat, ferret &c, with an elongated, slender body, feeding on mice, rats moles, small birds, &c, a lean, mean, sneaking fellow

weather, weтн'er, *n* [A Sax *weder*, weather=O Sax. and O Fris D and L G *weder*, Icel *veðr*, Sw *väder*, G *wetter*, possibly fr same root as *wind* *Wither* is a derivative] The general atmospheric conditions at any particular time, the state of the atmosphere with respect to calm or storm, heat or cold, wetness or dryness, clearness or cloudiness or any other meteorological phenomena —— a Turned towards the wind windward opposite of *lee*, turned to the sky to forecast the weather —— v t pret & pp *weathered* weтн'erd ppr *weathering*, weтн'er ing To expose to the air, to affect by the weather to wear down or disintegrate by atmospheric influences, to sail to the windward of, to endure without harm, as a tempest, through nautical skill or good fortune, hence, to bear up against and overcome, as danger or difficulty —— v.i. To suffer change, disintegration, *or waste*, by exposure to the weather

weather-beaten, weтн'er-bēt-n *a* Beaten or harassed by the weather, inured or hardened by exposure

weather-boarding weтн'er börd ing *n* Overlapping boards nailed on wooden walls, roofs &c

weather-cock, weтн'er kok, *n* Something in the shape of a cock placed on the top of a spire or other high object, which *turns with* the wind and shows its direction, a vane, a fickle, inconstant person

weathered, weтн'erd, *p a* Wasted, worn, or discoloured by exposure to atmospheric influences said of stones or rock surfaces.

weather-gage, weтн'er gāj *n* Advantage of the wind obtained by a ship in manœuvring, the situation of one ship to the windward of another, hence, advantage of position superiority

weather-glass weтн'er glas *n* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, a term popularly *applied to the* barometer

weathering weтн'er ing, *n* In *geol* the action of the elements in altering rocks

weatherly, weтн'er li *a* Applied to a ship that makes very little leeway

weathermost, weтн'er möst, *a* [*Weather* and *-most*] Being furthest to the wind ward.

weather-proof, weтн'er-prōf, *a* Proof against rough weather

weather-prophet, weтн'er pro-fet, *n* One skilled in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather

weather-wise, weтн'er-wīz, *a* Wise or skilful in forecasting the weather

weather-worn, weтн'er wörn, *a* Worn by the action of the weather, weathered

weave, wēv, *v t* pret *wove*, wov, pp *woven*, wō'vn, ppr *weaving*, wēv'ing [A. Sax *wefan*, to weave=D *weven*, Icel. *vefa*, Dan *væve* Sw *vefva*, G *weben*, to weave, cog Gr *huphainō*, I weave, Skr root *vabh*, to weave Akin *web*, *weft*, *woof*, *abb*] To interlace so as to form a tissue or fabric to make, form, or fabricate by the interlacement of flexible materials, *to form by* interlacing thread, yarn, &c., to form by a loom, to form a tissue with, to unite by intermixture or close connection, to work up into a connected whole, to contrive or construct with design (to *weave* a plot) —— v i. To practise weaving, to work with a loom, to be woven

weaver, wēv'er, *n* One who weaves, one whose occupation is to weave

weaver-bird, wēv'er-berd, *n* A name of various insessorial birds that produce a nest woven of various vegetable substances

weaving, wēv'ing, *n* The act of one who weaves, the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics, usually from thread or yarn by means of a loom

weazen, wē'zn, *n* [See Wizen] Thin, lean, wizened.

web, web, *n* [A Sax *web*, a web, fr *wefan*, to weave=O Fris D and L G *web*, a *web* Weave.] The whole piece of cloth woven by itself in a loom, something resembling a web, a large roll of paper such as newspapers are printed from, the blade of a saw, a flat portion of various things, the vane of a feather, the membrane which unites the toes of many water fowl, the threads or filaments which a spider spins a cobweb, *fig* anything carefully contrived and put together, as a plot or scheme

webbed, webd, *a* Having the toes united by a membrane or web

webbing, web'ing, *n* A strong fabric of hemp, two or three inches wide used for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, &c

webby, web'i *a* Relating to a web, resembling a web

web-eye, webī, *n* A disease of the eye produced by a film

web-fingered web'fing gerd, *a* Having the fingers united by webs or folds of skin.

web-foot, web'fut, *n* A foot whose toes are united by a web or membrane

web-footed, web'fut-ed *a* Having the toes united by a membrane, as a goose or duck, palmate, palmiped.

wed, wed, *v t* prct & pp *wedded*, wed'ed, also *wed*, ppr *wedding*, wed'ing [A. Sax *weddian*, to engage, to pledge=O Sax. *weddian*, D *wedden*, G *wetten*, to wager, Goth *ga-vadjan*, to pledge to betroth, fr corresponding nouns A. Sax. *wed*, *wedd*, a pledge, O Fris *wed* G *wette*, Icel. *veth*, Goth. *vadi*, a pledge, akin *wage*, *wager*, *oage engage*] To marry to take for husband or for wife to espouse, to join in marriage, to unite closely by passion, prejudice, or other powerful feeling, to attach firmly, to unite for ever or inseparably —— v i. To marry to contract matrimony

wedded, wed'ed, *p a* Pertaining to matrimony intimately united or joined together

wedding wed ing, *n* Marriage, nuptials, nuptial ceremony nuptial festivities —Silver wedding golden wedding diamond wedding the twenty fifth the fiftieth and the *sixtieth anniversaries* of a wedding

wedding-cake, wed'ing kāk *n* A richly-decorated cake to grace a wedding

wedding-card wed'ing kärd *n* One of a set of cards sent by a newly-married couple to friends to announce the event

wedding-favour, wed'ing fā ver, *n* A rosette or bunch of white ribbons worn by males attending a wedding

wedding-ring, wed'ing ring, *n* A plain gold ring placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride s left hand at the marriage ceremony

wedge, wej, *n* [A. Sax. *wecg*, a wedge= D *wig*, *wigge*, Icel. *veggr* Dan *vegge*, Sw *vigg*, G *weck*, wedge, perhaps akin to *wag way*, *weigh* and signifying lit the mover] A body thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c one of the mechanical powers, anything in the form of a wedge, as a mass of metal —— v t pret & pp *wedged*, wejd, ppr *wedging*, wej'ing To drive as a wedge is driven to crowd or compress closely, to force, as a wedge forces its way, to fasten with a wedge or with wedges, to fix in the manner of a wedge, to split with a wedge

wedlock, wed'lok, *n* [A Sax. *wedlac*, a pledge or pledging fr *wed*, a pledge, and *lac*, a gift, sport, latterly used as a mere termination of abstract nouns (as in *knowledge*)] The wedded or married state, marriage, matrimony

Wednesday, wenz'dā *n* [A. Sax *Wódnesdæg—dæg*, the day, *Wódnes*, of Woden, the Odin of the Scandinavians, and god of war among the Goths, Germans and Anglo-Saxons] The day consecrated to Woden, the fourth day of the week.

wee, wē, *a* [A form of *a. y*, its present meaning being due to its frequent usage in the phrase 'a little *we*' (or *wee*)=a little way, a little bit.] Small little [Colloq]

weed, wēd *n* [A. Sax. *wéod*, a weed, whence *weódian*, to weed, so D *wiede* a weed, *wieden*, to weed connections doubtful] The general name of any plant that is regarded as useless or positively troublesome, a plant that grows where it is not wanted, a sorry, worthless animal, as a horse (colloq), a cigar (colloq) ——v t pret & pp *weeded*, wēd'ed, ppr *weeding*, wēd'ing To free from weeds or noxious plants, to free from anything hurtful or offensive, to pick out what is superfluous, troublesome, or injurious

weed, wēd, *n* [A. Sax. *waed*, *waede* a garment=O Sax *wädi*, O Fris *wede* D (*ge*)*waad*, Icel. *vad*, fr same root as Goth *ga widan*, to bind, and as E. *withy*] A garment] now only in *pl*, the mourning apparel of a female, especially a widow

weeder, wēd'er, *n* One that weeds, a tool for weeding

weedy wēd'i *a* Consisting of weeds, abounding with weeds, worthless for breeding or racing purposes (a *weedy* horse)

week, wēk, *n* [A Sax. *wicu*, *wucu* *wice* a week=O Sax *wika*, O Fris. *wike*, D *week*, G *woche* Dan *uge*, Icel *vika* Sw *vecka* Goth *wiko*, a week, root doubtful.] A cycle of time consisting of seven days, the space of seven days, the space from one Sunday to another the six working days — This (that) day week, the same day a week afterwards, the corresponding day in the succeeding week

week-day, wēk'dā *n* Any day of the week except Sunday

weekly, wēk'li *a* Coming happening or done once a week, lasting for a week ——*n*, pl **weeklies** wēk'liz. A periodical, as a newspaper appearing once a week —— adv Once a week by periods of seven days

ween wēn v i pret & pp *weened* wēnd ppr *weening* wēn'ing [A. Sax *wenan* to ween, fr *wen* expectation hope=O Sax *wánian*, D & L G *wanen* G *wähnen* Icel *vána*, Goth *wēnjan* fr corresponding nouns same root as *win* WIN] To be of opinion to think to imagine, to suppose or fancy

weep wēp v i pret & pp *wept*, wept, ppr *weeping*, wēp'ing [A Sax *wepan* to weep fr *wōp* clamour outery=O Sax *wēpian* fr *wōp* lamentation O Fris *wēpa*, to weep or cry Goth *wopjan* to cry cog Rus *vopit*, Lith *vapiu*, to weep] To manifest grief or other strong feeling by shedding tears with or without the utterance of sound, to shed or drop tears from sorrow or joy, to drop or flow like tears to let fall drops, to drop, to give out moisture to have the

bra ch a droop ng o pendul us, as variet es of he ash l rch, willow &c to droop ——v t To lamen to bewa l to bemoan to shod or drop as tears, or he n s ure, to pour forth in d ops, as if tears to g rid of by weep ng f llowed by *away* &c

weeper w p'e n On wh w eps a sort of wh te l nen cuff on a m rn ng as a hanging p ece of crape or c h r b ack m terna worn as p rt of a mo rn ng cos um

weeping. wep'ing n Lam ng the sh dh g of ears

weepingly wep'ing li, *adv* W th weep- i g tearfu y

weever w e n [O Fr *wivre*, *guivre*, fr L *vip ra* a per ak o *guivre* V PER] An edib e fish f he Eu h sea, wh h has spines hat can inflict wounds

weevil, w v n [A Sax *wifel* a bee e Sax *wifel* L a l D *wevel* Lth *w balas*, a bee e pe haps k n to *weave* ref rri g to the case wo n for the



Corn w evil *Calandra granaria*
Insect natural s ze *b*, I sect magn fi d *c* Larva, *d* Egg (lost magnified

larva] A name of various insects of th beetle fam ly d sting hed by a sort f snout or proboscis, and destru t ve to grai fruit, &c

weevile l weevilled weevily wee villy w vild, w vil i, *a* Inf sted by weevils.

weft, w (t, n [A Sax *weft*, the woof, fr *wef* n, to wea e so Icel. *vefr* WEAVE.] The woof of th the threads that a carried in the shu e and ross h e warp

weigh wā, v pret. & pp *weighed* wād pp *weigh ng* wā ing [A. Sax. *wegan* to lift, to we gh to m e D *wegen*, O Fris *we ga*, to we gh Icel. *vega* to bea , lif m ve Sw *vä a*, Dan *v te* to we gh G *wagen* to we gh, *wā m* to rock, same root as *way wa wag* &c L *v ho* I carry (whence *v hi* &c) WAY] To raise o bear up to lif to *weigh* an hor o ryt e hea ess of t ascertain the h av ess of by a balance or o he n se and a fixed stand ard to allot or take by we ght to consider for the purpose of form g an opi n r com ng to a con us on reg rd ng to esti ma e to balance to compare to op press w h we ght o hea ness to burd n.——v i. To ha e we , t to amount o be e qual to n w ght to be consid l as mportan to ha e weight in the n llectual balan e to bear h a dy to press hard.

weig hable, wā a-bl, *a* Capable of be ng we g ed.

wei h brid,e wāj, n A mach n for we ghing carts wago s, &c., with bel load.

wei her wā e n. One who or tha wh h w gha.

weigh house wā hous, n A pub lic build i g at or which g oods are w ghed.

weighing u ac line wā ing ma-shēn, n A y con ri ance by wh h t e w ght of ob jects may be ascertained, especially heavy o es.

weight wāt, n [A. Sax *w ht*, *ge wiht*, weight, *f wegan*, to lift *We ght*] That pro erty of bod es by which they te l toward th cen re f th earth, heavines grav ty th mom t whi h anything we ghs the relative heaviness f a body i terms of some standard measure a certain mass of brass, ron, o othe stance to be used for determin ng the w ht of other bod es a heavy mass, someth ng heavy a mass of metal in a clock serving by its weight to actuate the machinery pressure burden im portance influence efficacy consequence moment, impressiveness a sensation of op- pression or heav ness ——v t. pret. & pp *we ht ed* wat ed ppr *w igh ing* wāt ing T add o a ach a we ght or weights to to a l t h heaviness of

weightily wāt i li, *ad* In a weighty ma e hea ily pon derously w th force or imp ess n ess

weightiness wā ti n s n Quality f be ng w gh y pond rousn ss gra y fo ce m portance

wei hty wā [H h a t y] H v ng grea o cons derabl w gh heavy pond ous mportan f rce m ntous ad ap te to urn he bala ce n t e mi d, or t c ce og grav or serious

weir w n [A. Sax *wer wer* a f nce an osu f r fish G *w r* da h a fence o d fence, but *g ak n* and *wa wary wa en*] A dam co d across a s re m fo som pu rpose as h of supp y g w te to a m o f rriga on & af f wi h o stakes set a ream f r catch g fish.

weir l w rd, n [A. Sax *wry t*, *wri t*, f a, dis ny f tem of *writ a* (i *werden*, (oth wa *rithan*, to bus om to *w* WRI T v] Dest ny fa a person s al nt ed f e —— a Connected w l fa e a e to influence fate p rtak ng of he ern a ural un earthly sugg st v of un a hi ss

weir liness w line n. State or harac- ter of be ng weir l.

welcome wel k m *a* [Eq iva nt to *w come*] Rece ed w th g ad ress on arriving adm tted willingly to ous h use e ertainm t, and com any gr tu fu p as ng free to ha e or en oy gratuit usly ——n The act of show og hat a person is w co e greet ng o k n l recep n of a gues or n w-co ——v t p t & pp *w l- co el* we k m l pp *welco j* w l k m ng To salute as n w-com wi h k nd- n ss to rece e k y and h osp ta ly to accept or meet w h gladness (to *welco e* d a h

welcomer we kum er n One who w l comes

weld, weld, n [O E *wo d* So, *weald* origin unknown] A plant a speci s of m gn net e used by dyers o give a ye ow colour and som mes called dyers' we d

weld w l d v t pret. & pp *welded*, w l l ed pr *we d* w l ng [F rmer *y w e* (he fin d has bee add ed So *wea l* G an) I nc n to bo l, to we l Sw *w a*, to w l, same word as *w l* to bo l, to l ub e up] To u te or hammer into firm un as two p ces of iron w n heated a most to fusi n hence *fig* to un to ry close y or n m y ——n. A jun n of two p ces f n by hammering when h ated to a wh te h at.

wel lable weld a-bl, *a* Capable of being we ded.

weller w d er n On who we ds

welfare w l fār n [Li as ate of *f ng w l* WELL, FARE] A tate of e j y *g* happin ss or prosperi y, enjoym t of t e co m n blessings of *f* w bei g pro- sperou y state as regards safety pros y or w l be g

welkin w l'k n. O F *we kne* or *kn* A.Sax. *wolcen* or *en*, a cloud, pl th c da, th sky O Sax. *wo k n* D *wo k* L(*wolke* G *w ke* a cloud] The sky the vaul of h a n the heav ns the firmament. (Poe ical.)

well w l, n [A Sax *w ll wy la*, a well, fou ta n fr *wea la* also *w la wy la* to w ll up, to boi D *wel*, a spring Icel. *e dr*, a b n ng *w a* bo l Dan. *vor l*, a spring O *welle* a wave *wa len* to b l (obab y ultimately fr root of *wa k*, *wallow* L *v lo* I roll whence *volu* &c)] A spring a f ntain a na ural s urce of w ter th issuing of wa er f m the earth a prepared p ace or a ructure to gi a supp y of wate often a p t or cy n drical h e sunk perpen icularly into he earth to su h a dep h as to reach a subterranean store of water a compartment o ca y at the bottom of certa th ngs a compartment n a fishing vessel having holes to let in water so that fish may be kep alive the perpen di ular space in a bu l g in wh ch sta rs are placed *fig* a sp ng source or origin. ——v i. pret & pp *we led* we d pp *w ll- i g w ling* To bo l or trabb e up to issue forth as water fro m the earth o from a spri g to flow

well w l *adv* [A. Sax *wel*, well O Sax *an l O l rns w l* D *wel*, Ice. and Dan *vel*, Sw *val*, Goth *wa la* G *wohl w l*, w ll of same origin as *w l*, an l m an ng o iginal y acco rd ng to on *s wull*. Ak n *weal*, *we h*] In a j oper manner, prope y justly right y n l or wicked y i asa s sfactory mann sk lfully wi h due art suffi ien y very mu h to a degree hat gives j ssure com- men a y co en n y s ta y eas y just fiably fully adequate y th rough y consi lera y not a tle o en used m ly to avo d abrupt ss.—As w ll as, toge he w h an l also Well nigh, n a y almos ——a. Le ng in a con i ti to be w sh ed f o desired, n t till sa sfactory be ng n h a h not s k ng or ind spose ha ing recovered f om illness c nf rtab e for tu ate c n en n ad an ag ous h pr be ng in fav ur acceptab e j ust righ j per

well lay w a-dā *Interj* [A corrupt on f *w l- wa* f A Sax *wā, wā* woe) W away a las lackaday

well a j inted we ap po nt ed, *a* l y furn ed and eq p ped

well behaved w l be hāvd, *a* Of good co u t o l haviour

well being wel'ē g, n The s ate or co n n of be ng well prosperou y happ n ss, we are

well born w l born *a* Born of a good fa y of good esca t

well bred w l bred, *a* Of good b eed ng polite refined of g ood breed, stock o race

well c nducted, wel kon dukt ed, *a.* P ope y com ucted o led of good co luct w ll beha l

well d ing w l d ing, *a.* P rformance of d s upright cou t

well-e lucated w e d kāt-ed, *a* Hav ng a g e duca on w ll ru ted

well fav ured w fā-re l, *a* Hand som w ll f rm d y as ng to the eye

well f und ed wel foun l-ed, *a* Fou ded on g o l an va l reasons

well inform ed w f rmd *a* Well furnis i wi h nf mat o fin e gent.

wellington w l ng ton n A k nd of ng boot w rn by m n, n mod afte N l k of H *ngt* used also adj ct e y

Wellingt ta w l-l g t n n, n (Fr m the Duk of *m*) A nam popu arly g n to a gen s of rees (Seq o a compris- i g be h ge e f rs of C f rn a.

well knit w n t, *a* l rn y compacted h ng a rong box y frame.

well known wel wō n, *a* Fully known g n ral y k wn or w know edged.

well meaning w l mē n ing *a.* Having ag i nte t n.

well meant, wel ment, *a* Il ghtly in- t n nca n t f gned

well proportioned w prō-pōr-shon l *a* Ha ng good pro port ons, well sh ped.

well read wel red, *a.* Ha g read a gr t a con rsa t w h books.

well room wel m w A room in o wh h he we te of a m neral spring is con- du ted.

well sinker w l ngk-er n One em j yed n sink g or d gg ng w ls

well spoken wel spōk'n, *a* Speken, w ll or w h pro ri ty speaking well fa spoken courteous.

well-spring, w spring n. A f ntain a so rce of o dua s pply

well timed w l md, *a.* Done at a prope t m op portune.

well to-do we to-dō *a.* Being in easy c rcumstances well fl prosperous

well wi her we wish-e *s.* One who wishes th good of an ther

well won wel wun *a.* Honestly gai ed hardly earned.

well-worn, wel'wōrn, *a* Much worn or used.

Welsh, welsh, *a* [A Sax. *wælisc*, *wealisc*, lit foreign, fr *wealh*, a foreigner, whence also *Wales*=A Sax *Wealas*, forc gners Similarly G *welsch welsh* is foreign, espe cially *French or Italian, and Walschland* is Italy So *walnut* is the Welsh or foreign nut] Pertaining to Wales or to its people, Cymric.—Welsh rabbit. See RABBIT —n. The language of Wales, a member of the Celtic family as a collective pl., the in habitants of Wales

welt, welt, *n* [Origin doubtful perhaps fr W *gwald*, a hem, a welt.] A kind of border or edging attached to something, a guard, a strengthening piece a kind of hem or edging, a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper of a boot or shoe and to which the outer sole is fastened.—v t pret & pp *welted*, welt'ed, ppr *welting* welt'ing To furnish with a welt, to beat severely (collog)

welter, welt'er *v i* pret. & pp *weltered*, welt'erd ppr *weltering*, welt'er ing [Formerly *walter*, a freq of obsol *wult* fr A. Sax. *wealtan*, to roll=L G *weltern*, Sw *voltra* G *walzen*, to roll, to wallow, to welter, same root as *wall*, *wallow* Akin *waltz*] To roll, to toss or tumble about, to roll or wallow, as in some soft substance, to rise and fall, as waves.—n. A scene or state of rolling and tossing, a turmoil.—a. Said of a horse race in which extra heavy weights are laid on some horses

wen, wen, *n* [A. Sax. *wen*, wenn=O Frns. and D *wen*, L G *ween*, a wart, root un known.] A harmless tumour, usually on the head, containing fatty matter

wench, wensh, *n* [O E *wenche*, fr *wenchel*, a child, fr A. Sax. *wencel*, weak allied to G *wankon* to totter WINK] A familiar term for a girl or young woman, a maid, in a bad sense, a woman of loose character —v i. To frequent the company of women of ill fame

wencher, wensh'er, *n* One who wenches, a lewd man

wend, wend, *v t* pret & pp *wended* wend'ed (formerly *went*—which see), ppr *wending* wend'ing [A Sax. *wendan*, to turn, to go =Icel. *venda*, Dan *vende*, D and G *wenden*, to change to turn a caus of the verb to *wind*, to turn, to twist WIND] To go, to direct in the phrase *to wend one's way* —v i. To go to pass to or from a place, to travel.

went, went, old pret & pp of *wend* now used as the pret. of *go* or vulgarly as its pp

were, wer *t i* [See WAS] The past tense plural indicative of the verb to *be* and the past or imperfect subjunctive—*wert* being used as second person singular

werewolf wēr'wulf *n* A werwolf

wergild, weregild wer'gild, wēr'gild, *n* [A. Sax *wergild—wer*, man and *gild geld*, a payment (akin to *wield*) WERWOLF] Formerly a fine of varying amount for man slaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offender was free from further obligation or punishment

wert, wert. See WYPE

werwolf, *wer wulf*, *n* pl **werwolves** wer'wulvz. [A Sax *werewulf werewulf* lit man wolf, fr *wer* (Icel *verr*, Goth *vair*) a man, and *wulf* a wolf *wer* is cog with L *vir*, a man (whence *virile*) VIRILE WOLF] A man transformed into a wolf, a man by day and a wolf by night a lycanthrope

Wesleyan wes'li-an Pertaining to John *Wesley* or the religious body (the Methodists) established by him about 1739 —n An adherent of Wesleyanism a Methodist.—**Wesleyanism**, wesh'an izm *n* The doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists

west west, *n* [A.Sax. *west* west, west ward=O Frs. L G and D *west* Icel *vestr*, Dan & Sw *vest*, G *west* (whence F- *ouest*), probably fr a root *vas* to dwell, as the home of the sun, or place to which he returns at night WAS] That point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinoxes, opposite the east, and midway between the north and south points, direction towards this point, or region in this direction, region or tract opposite the east, western side or portion of a country —a Being in the west or lying towards the west, *western, coming or moving from the west* or western region.—adv To the western region, towards the westward.

westering west'er ing, *p a* Passing to the west. [Poct]

westerly, west'er li *a* Tending or being towards the west, situated in the western region, coming from the westward.—adv Tending, going or moving towards the west

western, west'ern, *a* [*West* and *-ern*, as in *northern, southern, eastern*] Being in the west, or in the direction of the west, moving towards or coming from the west

westernmost, west'ern most, *a* Farthest to the west.

westing, west'ing, *n* Space or distance westward, space reckoned from one point to another westward from it

westmost, west'mōst, *a* [*West* and *-most*.] Farthest to the west.

westward, west'werd, *adv* [*West* and *-ward*=A.Sax. *westweard—weard* denoting direction] Toward the west

westwardly, west'werd li, *adv* In a direction toward the west

westwards, west'werdz, *adv* [An adverbial genitive] Same as *Westward*

wet wet, *a* [A.Sax. *wæt*, wet or moist *waeta*, *waete*, wetness or moisture=O Frs *wet*, Icel. *vātr*, Dan. *vaad*, wet Icel. *veta*, Dan *vede*, wetness, akin to *water*] Covered, drenched, or soaked with water, not dry, moist, having water or other liquid upon the surface containing water, rainy, drizzly —n. Water or wetness moisture or humidity in considerable degree, rainy weather rain.—v t pret & pp *wet* or *wetted*, wet, wet'ed ppr *wetting*, wet'ing To make wet, to moisten drench, or soak with water or other liquid to dip or soak in liquor

wet-dock See DOCK.

wether weth'er, *n* [A.Sax. *wether*, a ram=O Sax *withar*, D *wedder*, G *widder*, Icel. *vethr*, Dan *vædder* a ram Goth. *withrus* a lamb allied to L. *vitulus*, a calf, lit. a yearling. VEAL.] A ram castrated.

wetness wet'nes, *n* The state of being wet, humidity, a watery or moist state of the atmosphere

wet-nurse wet'-ners, *n* A nurse engaged to suckle an infant.

wettish wet'ish *a* Somewhat wet.

wey, wā *n* [A.Sax *wege*, a weight WEIGH.] A certain weight or measure of wool, 182 lbs, of wheat, 5 quarters of cheese, 224 lbs &c.

whack, whak, *v t* pret & pp *whacked*, whakt, ppr *whacking*, whak'ing [A form of *thwack* (q v)] To thwack to give a heavy or resounding blow to —v i. To strike or continue striking anything with smart blows —n. A resounding blow, a thwack

whale whāl *n*. [A. Sax. *hwæl*, a whale= Icel *hvalr* Sw and Dan *hval hvalfisk*, (whale fish), D *walvisch* G *walfisch* perhaps connected with A Sax. *hwelan* to roar to bellow, fr the noise they make in blowing] The name of the larger mammals of the order Cetacea, being warm blooded animals somewhat fish like in shape, and having no hinder limbs, the common or Greenland whale being valuable for train oil and whalebone

whale-boat, whāl'bōt *n* A strong boat sharp at both ends, used in hunting whales

whalebone whāl'bōn, *n* A well known elastic horny substance which adheres in thin parallel plates to the upper jaw of certain species of whales baleen

whale-fishery, whāl'fish-er i, *n* The fishery or occupation of taking whales

whale-fishing whāl'fish ing *n* The employment of catching whales.

whaler, whāl'er, *n* A person or ship employed in the whale-fishery

whaling, whāl'ing, *a* Pertaining to the business of taking whales

wharf, wharf, *n*, pl. **wharfs** or **wharves**, wharfs, wharvz [A. Sax *hwerf*, *hwearf*, a turning, a bank, a wharf =O Sw *hwarf*, a turning a wharf, Icel. *hvarf*, a *turning*, a *shelter*; *D werf*, a wharf, a yard, a turn, originally no doubt an embankment or dam that turns the course of a stream, fr A Sax *hweorfan*, Icel. *hverfa*, to turn] A quay of wood or stone, along side of which ships are brought to load or unload.

wharfage, wharf'āj *n* [*Wharf* and *-age*] The fee or charge paid for the privilege of using a wharf, accommodation at a wharf, wharfs collectively

wharfinger, wharf'in-jer, *n* [For *wharfager*, the *n* being inserted as in *messenger*, *passeng r*, &c.] A person who owns or has the charge of a wharf.

what, whot, *pron* [A. Sax. *hwæt*, what, also, why, lo, &c., neut of *hwā*, who WHO] An interrogative pronoun used in asking questions as to things, and sometimes persons, or as to their nature or character, corresponding in many respects to *who*, but used adjectively as well as substantively. Many of its usages are in elliptical expressions When employed adjectively it is often equivalent to how great, how remarkable, how extraordinary It often has the force of a compound relative pronoun when used substantively=the thing (or things) which, that which (I know *what* you mean), when used adjectively=the . which, the sort or kind of which, such as (*what* money I have is my own) It also stands for whatever or whoever, whatsoever or whosoever, or for something, indefinitely

whatever, whot-ev'er, *pron* Used as substantive, anything soever that, be it what it may that, all that used as an adj, of any kind soever, be what may the

what-not, whot'not, *n* A stand or piece of household furniture having shelves for papers, books, &c

whatsoever, whatsoe'er, whot-sō-ev'er, whot'-sō-ār', *pron* No matter what thing or things more *emphatic* than *whatever*

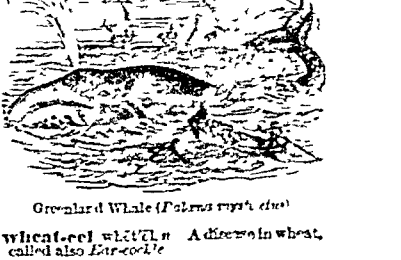
wheal, whēl, *n* [Corn. *huel*, a mine] A mine particularly a tin mine

wheal whēl, *n* [In first meaning fr A. Sax. *hwelu* (?) putrefaction] A pimple or pustule, a wale or weal.

wheat, whēt, *n* [A. Sax. *hwæte*=Sc *white*, O Sax. *hwēti*, Icel. *hveiti*, Sw *hvete*, Dan. *hvede*, D *weit*, Goth. *hwaiteis* G *weizen* Lit the *white* grain. WHITE] A cereal plant of several varieties, perhaps the most valuable grain that is cultivated, the seeds of the plant, which yield a fine white nutritious flour

wheatear whēt'ēr, *n* [A Sax. *hwit* white, *ers*, posterions, being named from its conspicuous white rump] A bird akin to the stone-chat, a common summer visitant to Britain

wheat-ear whēt'ēr, *n* An ear of wheat.



Greenland Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*)

wheat-eel whēt'ēl *n* A disease in wheat, called also *Ear-cockle*

wheaten whē'tn, *a.* Pertaining to whea made of wheat.

wheat fly wheat mid e wh fil, whe mi a A small two-winged fly th maggots of which destroy the flowe f ha whea plan he I essian fly

whee lle wh dl e pret. & pp *wheedled*, ppr *wheedling* wh dl ng *tri n* cunning subtle perhaps fr W *hw dl*, t talk goss p f *chwe* a story discourse T fla te to en ce by soft w rds ca to coax to bta n by coaxing T flatter to coax

wheedler wh dl-er n *one* wh wheed es

wheedling, wh dl-ing *a* Coa ing fl tt tering

wheel wh l, n [A Sa *hwēol* contr f *hwēohl* *wh wool* kin D *w* Da *k ul* Icel. *hj* a wheel connections d *r ul*, bu probably cog. with *krukka* a circle A circula frame *r* *w* l disc of various materials turning on an a is any apparatus o machine he essen tal eature *f* which is a wheel a circular rame wi h pro ecting handles used in steering h pe an instrumen of torture formerly used, he vic m being fastened on and his limbs broken by smoress e blows a whirling round a revolution or rotation a circumgyra tion Whee and axle, one o he mechan cal powers, consisting of an a on wh h a whee is firm y astened, power being applied to the wheel and a weigh raised by a rope coiled round he axle —— v t. pret & pp *wheeled*, wh lil ppr *wheeling* whēl ing To cause to turn round or revo l to rotate to whirl to convey n a wheeled ehicle to gi e a circular direction or rn to to cause to turn in marching as solch rs —— v i. To turn on an a is or as on an a to revolv rotate to turn round to make a circular flight to roll f rward or alon g to march round a poin that serves as a pivot.

wheel whēl, n. Same as *Whe l*, a rain

wheel-animal wh el-animal-u e whe an-i-mal, wh an- mal-k l, n A rot fer

wheel barrow wh l'ba- n. A frame or box wi h a whee in fron a d wo legs and wo handles be nd also a barrow w th more than one wheel.

wheel-carriage wh ka-rij n. A y sort of carriage mo ed on wheels.

wheel-chair wh ā n. A hai or small carriage on wheels an in alid cha

whee ed, whēld, *a* Ha ing wheels.

wheeler wh n *one* who wheels a maker of wheels a horse nex he wheels of a carriage

wheel horse whēl'hors, n. A wheelh

wheel lock, whe lok n. A kind of old musket l k with a whee which re sived against a flint, thin pro ucing sparks.

wheelman whe man, n One who uses a bicycle or tricycle, or similar conveyance

wheel plough, whe plou, n A plough with a wheel or wheels f r he purpose of regulating the depth of furrow

wheel window whe win-dō' n A ci cular window with ra iati g mullions like he spokes of a wheel any circula window filled with tracery

wheel work, whēl'w rk, n. The com l nation of wheels which communicate mo tion to one anot er in mach nery

wheel wright whēl rīt, n. A wrigh whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages.

wheeze whez, *v i* pret. & pp *wheezed*, wheezl, ppr *wheez ng* whez' ing. [A. Sax *hwesan*, *hwesnan*, to wheeze Dan. *hv se* Ice *hvæsa*, to hiss probably an im tat e word, akin to *whisper* wh *dle*] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected wi h asthma.

wheezy whez'i, *a.* Affected with or char acterized by wheezing.

whelk, whe k, n. [A. Sax. *we c* w *ur* *wilcc* allied to *wealcan*, to turn h a twisted bell. WALK.] A shell-fish, a species of periwinkle or mollusc somewha similar some kinds of w ich are used f r food.

whelk, wh k n Dim. from *wheal*, a pustu] A pustule o p m le

whelm wh m *v* pre & pp *whe med* wh md ppr *wh* *w* wh m'ing. [Modified from *whilm*, *whilf* o return o cov over *f* A Sax. *hwylf* n to va l *hwealf* a va arch Ice *hvelf* Sw *hvalf* a aul] T ngul to wi h water her fluid to wa w up t ru n *it* devasta by a grea sasse

whelp wh p n [A Sax *hwelp* Sax *whe p* LG and D *w p* *we f* D n *kalp* Ice *hvelpr* a whe p origin un kn wn] The youn g of h can spec es, an se ral oth beasts f rey a puppy a co a son a young m n in con tempt playfulness —— l. p et & pp *whelped* whel p *whe pt* wh pling T bring forth whe ps t. T brin forth, as a b tch does hence to g e birth to *it* maliate n contempt.

when, when, *ad* and *on* [A. Sax. *hwanne* *hwenne* wh n O Sax. *hwan* Fris. *hwenne*, G *wann* a wh *wenn* f) Goth. *hwan*, when akin to *wh* Comp L. *quum*, *quando* when, *qui*, who WHO] At what or wh h me used interrogati y at he me hat a just a ter he mo men hat used rela ly a wh h im at he same time ha while whereas used rela y as a conjunction sometimes used substanti y being preceded by *nce* or *il*

whence whens, *ad* an *c j* [O E. *whennes* *whens* by affix g an s ertinal g term nation, as n *k* *or* *kenes* *wenne* &c] Fr m wh lace from what source from which premises, principles, source origin, or facts how by wha way or means in general, from w ich person, cause p ace, principle, or circumstance used he terrogati ly or as a latv conjunction. From whence, a hough a pleonastic phrase is often used.

whencesoever whens s ev e *ad* [*When* *so* and *ever* From what place, cause, or source soev

whence er when-ār' Co rect d form f *hensre*

whenever when-ev' *ad* [*When* and *ever* At whatever time.

whensoever when-s-ev'er *ad* [*When*, *so* and *ever* A wha me soev r whatever me

where w ā *ad* and *co j* [A. Sax *hwær* O Fris *hwēr* O Sa *hwi* D and L G *waar* where akin to *who* *wh* like *her* and *he* Also in what place a the place in w h wh her to wha o w ich place w ther used both interrogati y an rela y (as a con unctio)

whereabout whār'a-bout, *ad* and *conj* [*her* and *about*] Abou o near what place nea which place concern ng which used also as a noun

where's oun whār a bouts, *ad* a *ing* near wha or which place where a n often used su stan tv y

whereas, whār az' *con* [*Where* and *as*] The th ng, fact case or circumstance being so hat cons lering tha ngs a so m ying an admiss n o acts, s metimes *follow* d by a d fferen statement, and somet mes by nferences or something consequen wh is on he contrary or on he other hand when really or in fact

whereat, whār-at' *ad* and *con* [*Where* an *at*] At which used relativ y a w at used interrogati y

whereby whār bī' *ad* and *conj* [*Where* and *by*] By which by means of wh h, la tv by by what, n erroga ti y

wherefore whar f r *ad* and *con* [*her* and *for*] For which reason consequently used relat why for what reason used interrogat ly

wherein whā n' *ad* and *conj* [*Where* and *in*.] In which n which ti g, me respect used rela y in wLat thing, time, &c. used interrogativ y

whereinto whār n-to' *ad* and *conj* [*her* and *to* I to wh h used rela tv ely into what used nterrogat ely

whereness whār'n s, n Th sta or q al y havi g a place mention v ety

wh ereof whā -or' *ad* a d *e* [*Where* an *of*] Of which of what, nd fin tely and terrogati y

wh ereon whā -on' *ad* an *conj* [*Where* and *on* On wh h used elati ly on what used interrogat y

wh ereso'ever wherever whār sō-ev , whā e a *ad* [*Where* *so* and *ever*] I what place soev tu whatever ace or n any lace le-fin te y

wherett ron [whā bro *ad* [*Ther* ard *h* *ugh*] Through wh h by reason wh h

wh ereto whār *d'* *ad* and *conj* [*here* a *to* T w ich used rela y to wha to wha ens used nterrogative

wherennto whā -un-to' *ad* and *conj* The same a *whe*

wh ereupon whā up-on' *ad* [*Wh* an *upon*] Upon wh h upon what me mer iate y a te and n consequence of which.

wh erever wherever w ā -ev' whār ār' *a* [*Ther* and *ever*] A whatever place

wherewith wherewithal whār w h, whā w al, *ad* an *con* [*here* and *with* *withal*] W h wh h used rela ve y w hwha used nterrogati y The wherewith, the wherewithal, sufficient means or money Colloq]

wh erry whe'ri, n pl. **wherries**, whe'riz [Pe ia n ak n to] *kverfr* cra k, said of vessels, and to A. Sax *hw erf* n, to turn WHARF] A ligh boa used on a ri er to carry passeng rs

wherryman whe'ri man, n One who rows a wherry

wh et whet pret. & pp *whet ed* or *whet*, wh ed, whet ppr *wh* *ing* whet ng [A. Sax *h etan*, to whet, f *hwe* arp keen, bold so Ice *hvetja* f *hwe* h d D wetten, G wetzen, to whet.] To rub for he purpose of sh rpen g as an edge too to edg to prov k to excite to st mulate —n. The ac of s harpen g something t pro kes or s mulates he appe ite

whether wheth er *pron* [A.Sax *hw ther* w ich of two, also *con* Sax. *hwetha* Fris. *hweder* L G *wedder* O H G *hwedr* Goth. *hwathr* equ valent to *who* and compa fix *-ther* as n *kuther* *other* *either* & Wh ch of w h *me* of be two use as a noun o as an ad —— conj or adv Wh h f w o more alternatives used to int r v e the first of a series of al erna lauses, he succeeding lause o lauses be g con ected by *or* or by *or* *whether* used *terrogat* y an relat ely

whet stone whet ton n A stone used f r whet g or sharpen ng edg instruments by fric n

whetter whet r n One who or that which whets or harpens

whew whū, *interj* Im ta e] A sound made by he lips, press g astonishment, a emotion, *r* contempt. —— n. The sound thus u tered.

whey w ā, n. [A Sa *hwæg* whey D wei, A i, L. *wey* whey Etym. unknow] The thin wat ry part or serum *f* milk, from which he cu d d lu er ha s been separated the liquid le from coagulated m lk in makin g heese

wheyey whā i, *a.* Partak g of whey re sembling w ey

whey face whā fās, n. A face wh te or pale, as rom ns

whey faced, whā fāst, *a* Having a white or pale face pale faced.

wh h which *pron* [A. Sax. *hwā* *hwylc* which O Sax. *hwilk* *ne* *hwelik* Dan. *hvilken*, Goth. *hwileiks* D *welk*, G *welch*, equivalen to *who-like* *what-like* Comp *swa-lik* so-like and also *each* (q) Lik *who* *which* was orginally an interrogat e, as such is any gender bu as a rela v is now only neuter] An terrogati e pronoun, by which one or more among a number of persons o things requently one of w is inquired for used adjectively or

substantively, a relative pronoun serving as the neuter of *who*, and often used adjectively, also used as an indefinite pronoun, standing for any one which

whichever, whichsoever, which-ev'er, which-sō-ev'er, *pron* [*Which, so, ever*] No matter which, anyone used both as an adjective and as a noun

whiff, whif, *n* [Imitative of the sound of blowing, comp *puff*, W *chwif*, a whiff, a puff, *chwaf*, a quick gust] A sudden expulsion of air or smoke from the mouth, a puff, a puff of wind conveying a smell.—*v t* pret & pp *whiffed*, whift, ppr *whiffing* To puff to throw out in whiffs, to consume in whiffs, to smoke, to drive or carry with a puff —*v i* To emit puffs, as of smoke, to puff, to smoke

whiffle, whif'l, *v i* pret. & pp *whiffled*, whif'ld ppr *whiffling*, whif'ling [Probably a freq fr *chiff*, but comp, D *weefelen*, to waver, Icel *veifa*, to shake often] To veer about, to be fickle and unsteady, to use evasions, to prevaricate

whiffler, whif'ler, *n* One who whiffles, a piper or fifer, hence, a harbinger (*Shak*)

Whig, whig, *n* [Shortened from the name *Whiggamores* applied to a body of Covenanters who marched from the south west of Scotland to Edinburgh in 1648, the name being given, it is said, from *whiggam*, a word used in South-western Scotland in driving horses, apparently akin to Sc *whig*, to jog along briskly, the connections of this being doubtful] A member of the political party in Britain opposed to the *Tories*, and claiming to be the more liberal or progressive, *now applied to the more conservative section* of the Liberal party, and opposed to *Radical* —*a* Belonging to or composed of Whigs, whiggish

whiggery, whiggism, whig'er i, whig'izm, *n* The principles of the Whigs

whiggish, whig'ish, *a* Pertaining to Whigs or their principles

while, whil, *n* [A Sax *hwila*, a time, space of time=O Sax *hwila*, O Fris *hwile*, D *wyl, vryle*, Goth *hweila*, G *weile*, a time, Icel. *hvila*, a place of rest Dan *hvile* rest, probably cog with L *quies*, rest (whence *quiet, quite*) QUIET] A time, a space of time, especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done —Worth while, worth the time which it requires worth the time and pains, or the trouble and expense —*conj* [From the old phrase 'the *while* that'—during the time that] During the time that as long as, at the same time that though —*v t* pret & pp *whiled*, whild, ppr *whiling*, whil'ing To cause to pass pleasantly and without weariness usually with *away*

whilom, whil'om *adv* or *adj* [A. Sax *hwilum*, at times, dat. pl of *hwil*, a time WHILE] Formerly, once, quondam nearly obsolete except as an adj

whilst, whilst, *adv* [From *whiles* an old adverbial genitive with *t* added as in *amongst, amidst, betwixt*] The same as *while*

whim, whim, *n* [Probably akin to Icel. *hrima*, to wander with the eyes, Sw *himsa* to be unsteady, Dan *vimse* to skip about] A sudden turn or fancy of the mind a magot a fancy, a caprice or capricious notion a kind of large capstan worked by horse-power or steam for raising ore, water, &c, from the bottom of a mine

whimbrel *whim'brel, n* [Perhaps from its cry, resembling a *whimpering*] A British bird closely allied to the curlew

whimper, whim'per, *v i* pret & pp *whimpered*, whim'perd ppr *whimpering*, whim'per ing [Akin to G *wimmern*, L G *wemeren*, to whimper, and to *whine*, both being imitative words.] To express grief with a low, whining, broken voice —*v t* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone —*n* A low, peevish broken cry

whimperer, whim'per-er, *n* One who whimpers.

whimpering whim'per ing *n* A low cry of sorrow, a whimper

whimsical, whim'zik al, *a* [From *whimsy*] Full of whims or whimsies, having odd fancies, capricious, odd, fantastic.

whimsicality, whim zi kal'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being whimsical, an oddity, a whim

whimsically, whim'zik-al-li, *adv* In a whimsical manner, capriciously

whimsy, whimsey, whim'zi, *n*, pl **whimsies, whimseys,** whim'ziz. [Closely connected with *wham*—which see] A whim, a caprice, a capricious notion

whin, whin, *n* [Probably fr W *chwyn*, weeds] Gorse, furze

whin-chat, whin'chat, *n* A British chat commonly found among broom and furze

whine, whin, *v i* pret & pp *whined*, whind, ppr *whining*, whin'ing [A. Sax. *hwinan*, to whine, to whiz=Icel. *hvina*, Dan *hvine*, to whiz probably imitative words like *whinny, whiz, whir*, &c] To express distress whether real or affected by a plaintive drawling cry, to complain in a mean unmanly way, to make a plaintive noise, as dogs —*n* A drawling plaintive tone the tone of mean complaint, mean or affected complaint

whiner, whin'er, *n* One who whines

whiningly, whin'ing li, *adv* In a whining manner

whinny, whin'i, *a* [*Whin* and *-y*] Abounding in whins or whin bushes

whinny, whin'i, *v i* pret & pp *whinnied*, whin id, ppr *whinnying*, whin'i-ing [Imitative and akin to *whine*, comp L *hinnio* I whinny] To neigh, especially in a low tone —*n* The neigh of a horse, a low neigh

whinstone, whin'ston, *n* [Probably first given to the blocks of whinstone often found lying in *whinny* places] A name generally given to any kind of hard or tough unstratified rock.

whip, whip, *v t* pret & pp *whipped*, whipt ppr *whipping*, whip'ing [Allied to D *wippen*, to skip, to toss *vrip*, a swing, a swipe, O D *wippe*, a whip, L G *wippen*, Dan *vippe*, to see-saw G *wippen*, to rock, to see saw, *weifen* to swing, comp also W *chwip*, a quick turn, *chwipiaw* to move briskly] To put, take, or snatch with a sudden motion, to move or convey suddenly and rapidly with *away, out vp*, &c., to sew slightly, to form into gathers to overlay something with a cord, twine or thread going round and round, to strike with a lash or something tough and flexible, to lash, to flog, to drive with lashes, to make to spin round with lashes, to lash figuratively to treat with cutting severity, to fish in with rod and line, to beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, &c —*v i* To start suddenly and run, to turn and run with *away, round*, &c —*n* An instrument with a lash for driving horses, cattle, &c., or for correction a lash, a scourge, the driver of a carriage considered as handling a whip a member of parliament who secures the attendance of as many members of his party as possible to vote at important divisions a call made upon members of parliament to be in their places at a certain time

whip-cord whip'kord, *n* A hard thin cord of which the ends of lashes for whips are made

whip-hand, whip'hand, *n* The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving, complete control of one person over another

whip-lash, whip'lash, *n* The lash or striking part of a whip

whipper, whip'er, *n* One who whips

whipper-in, whip-er-in', *n* Among huntsmen one who keeps the hounds from wandering and whips them in, if necessary

whipper-snapper whip'er snap-er *n* [Origin doubtful.] A diminutive, insignificant person, a whipster

whipping whip'ing, *n* The act of striking with a whip flagellation

whipping-post, whip ing pōst *n* A post to which offenders were tied when whipped

whipping-top whip'ing top *n* A boy's top made to revolve by whipping

whip-poor-will, whip'pór wil, *n* The popular name of an American bird, a kind of *goat-sucker so called from its cry*

whip-saw, whip'sa, *n* A thin, narrow saw set in a frame

whipster, whip'ster, *n* [*Whip* and *-ster*, comp *whipper snapper*] A nimble little fellow, a sharp shallow fellow used with some degree of contempt.

whir, wher, *v i* pret & pp *whirred*, wherd, ppr *whirring*, wher'ing [From the sound, partly influenced in meaning by *whirl*, comp *whiz*, also Dan *hvirre*, to wheel] To fly, dart, revolve, &c, with a whizzing or buzzing sound, to whiz.—*n* The buzzing sound made by a quickly revolving wheel, a partridge's wings, and the like

whirl wherl, *v t* pret. & pp *whirled*, wherld, ppr *whirling*, wherl'ing [A freq corresponding to A. Sax *hweorfan*, to turn (whence *wharf*), equivalent to Icel. and Sw *hvirfla*, Dan *hvirvle*, O D *wervelen*, G *wirbeln*, similar frequentatives, the noun is represented by G *wirbel*, a whirl.] To turn or cause to turn round and round rapidly, to turn with velocity, to carry away by means of something that turns round.—*v i* To move round with velocity, to move or rotate swiftly, to move along rapidly —*n* A turning with velocity, rapid rotation, something that whirls, a hook used in twisting, a whorl

whirl-about, wherl'a-bout, *n* Something that whirls with velocity, a whirligig

whirl-blast, wherl'blast, *n* A whirling wind.

whirl-bone, wherl'bōn, *n* The round cap of the knee, the knee-pan

whirler, wherl'er, *n* One who or that which whirls

whirligig, wherl'i-gig, *n* [*Whirl* and *gig*] A toy which children spin or whirl round.

whirlpool, wherl'pōl, *n* [*Whirl* and *pool*] An eddy, vortex, or gulf where the water moves round in a circle, in consequence of obstructions from banks, opposition of winds and currents, &c

whirlwig wherl'wig, *n* [*Whirl*, and A. Sax *wigga, wigga*, a beetle or similar insect, comp *earwig*] A beetle which may be seen circling round on the surface of ponds, &c., with great rapidity

whirlwind wherl'wind *n* A whirling wind, a violent wind moving as if round an axis, this axis having at the same time a progressive motion

whirring, wher'ing *n* The sound of something which whirrs, as partridges' or pheasants' wings

whisk, whisk, *v t* pret & pp *whisked*, whisk t, ppr *whisking*, whisk'ing [Same as Dan *visle*, to wipe, fr *visk*, a wisp, a bunch, Icel. *visl*, a wisp; Sw *viska* to wipe, G *wischen* to wipe, *wisch*, a whisk, O H G *wisken, wisc*, perhaps cog with L *virga* (for *visga*), a rod or akin to *vash*] To sweep or brush smartly to agitate with a light rapid motion to move or carry with a quick, sweeping motion, to snatch.—*v t* To move nimbly and with velocity —*n* Act of one that whisks, a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light a sudden puff or gale, a wisp or small bunch a brush or small besom, an instrument for rapidly agitating cream, eggs &c

whisker whis'ker, *n* One who or that which whisks, long hair growing on the human cheek, formerly, also, the moustache the bristly hairs on the upper lip of a cat, &c.

whiskered whis'kerd, *a* Furnished with whiskers, wearing whiskers

whiskeyfied whiskified whis'ki fid, *a* Affected with whisky, intoxicated

whisky, whiskey, whis'ki, *n* [From Ir and Gael. *uisge-beatha*, whisky, lit. water of life—*uisge*, water, *beatha*, life The latter part of the word is lost, so that *whisky* means simply water] An ardent spirit distilled generally from barley, but sometimes from wheat, rye, sugar, molasses, &c the best quality being from malted barley

whisky whiskey, whis'ki, *n* [Probably

fr *whisk*] A kind of light one-horse chaise sometimes called a *tim-whiskey*

whisper, whis'per *v i* pret. & pp *whispered*, whis'perd pp *whispering* ing [A Sax. *hwisprian*, to whisper an imitative word, like G *wispern*, *winseln* O D *whisperen*, and Icel. *hvisktra*, to whisper Comp *whistle*, *sheeze*, *whizz* &c] To speak with a low hissing or sibilant voice so as to speak softly or without sonant breath to make a low sibilant sound, as the wind to converse together secretly or with evil designs.—*v t* To utter in a whisper or low sibilant voice —*n* A low soft sibilant voice a sibilant or faint utterance a cautious or timorous speech what is uttered by whispering

whisperer whis'per-er *n* One who whispers a tattler one who tells secrets a tale-bearer a secret slanderer

whispering whis'per-ing *a* Speaking *in a whisper* having *whispering* or *going* a soft, sibilant sound.—**Whispering gallery** a gallery in which words uttered in a whisper are heard at a much greater distance than in ordinary circumstances —*n* The act of one who whispers backbiting tale-bearing.

whisperingly whis'per-ing-li, *ad* In a whisper or with a whisper

whist whist, *inter* [Akin to *Hush*, *hist*, &c all being natural utterances intended to attract attention, or call for silence] Silence! hush! be still! —*n* A silent stillness —*n* A well known game at cards, played by four persons, and so called because the parties playing that one is to be *whist* or silent but formerly it was also called *whisk*, and the origin is doubtful.

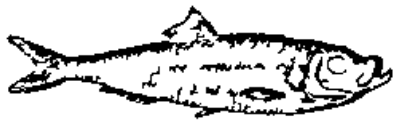
whistle whis'l, *v* pret & pp *whistled* whis'ld ppr *whistling* whis'l-ing [A Sax. *hwistlian*, to whistle, to pipe = Dan *hvisle*, Sw *hvissla*, to whistle Icel. *hvisla*, to whisper all imitative words like *whisper* *wheeze* *whizz*, &c] To utter a clear shrill sound by making a small orifice with the lips and forcing breath through it to utter sharp or piercing tones, as birds to pipe to warble to produce a shrill sound to sound with a loud shrill wind instrument or a steam-whistle to sound shrill or like a pipe —*v t* To utter or modulate by whistling to call, direct, or signal by a whistle —*n* The sound produced by one who whistles, any similar sound the shrill note of a bird a sound of this kind from an instrument a small pipe or instrument blown with the breath the instrument sounded by steam on railway engines, steamships, &c. the mouth or throat (*colloq*)

whistler whis'l-er *n* One who whistles.

whit, wht, *n* [A form of *wight* A Sax. *wiht*, a creature a wight, a whit WIGHT] The smallest part or particle an iota a tittle used generally with a negative.

white whit, *a* [A Sax *hwit*, white = O Sax. and O Fris *hwit* D and L G *wit*, Icel. *hvit* Dan. *hvid*, Sw *hvit* < *twisa*, Goth. *hweits* orig. Skr *çveta*, white to grow, to shine. Hence *wheat* the *white* grain] Having the hue or colour of pure snow not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colours snowy the opposite of black or dark pale pallid bloodless, as from fear or cowardice pure and unsullied gray grayish white or hoary as the hair lucky favourable auspicious.—**White ant**, a termite an insect very different from the ordinary ant.—**White bear** the polar bear —**White crop**, a grain crop.—**White elephant**, an elephant with more or less of the *character of a sacred animal* venerated in Siam a gift or possession that is more burdensome and expensive than useful to a person.—**White feather** See FEATHER—**White herring**, a herring cured with brine, but not smoked.—**White leather** tawed leather.—**White lie**, a lie that is in some degree excusable.—**White light**, ordinary sunlight.—**White metal**, a general name for alloys which have a white tint colour from containing zinc, tin, nickel, &c.—**White precipitate**, a white mercurial preparation used externally —**White swelling**, a popular name for several inflammatory affections of the joints —**White vitriol**, sulphate of zinc—**White wine**, any wine with very little colour —*n* The hue or colour of snow a white pigment, or the hue produced by such a part of something having the colour of snow, the central part of the butt in archery, the albumen of an egg that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or coloured part a member of the white race or races of man.—*v t*, pret & pp *whited* whit'ed pr *whiting* whit'ing To make white to whiten.

white-bait whit'bāt, *n* The fry or young



White-bait (*Clupea alba*)

of the herring and sprat, much prized as a delicacy

Whiteboy whit'boi, *n* A member of an illegal association formed in Ireland about 1760

Whitechapel-cart, whit'cha-pel kart, *n* [From *Whitechapel* in London] A light, two wheeled spring cart. Often called *Chapel-cart*

white faced whit'fāst *a* Having a white or pale face

white fish, whit'fish *n* A general name for such fish as whiting and haddocks

White-friar whit'fri-er *n* A friar of the Carmelite order, from their white cloaks

White iron whit'i-ern *n* Thin sheet-iron covered with a coating of tin tinplate

white-lead whit'led, *n* A carbonate of lead much used in painting ceruse

white leg whit'leg *n* PHLEGMASIA.

white livered, whit'liv-erd, *a* [From an old notion that pusillanimous persons had pale or loured or bloodless livers] Cowardly dastardly

whiten whit'n *v t* pret & pp *whitened* whit'nd pp *whitening* whit'n-ing [*White* and *-en*] To make white to bleach to blanch.—*v i* To grow white to turn or become white

whitener whit'n-er *n* One who or that which whitens

whiteness whit'nes, *n* The state of being white want of blood in the face paleness purity clean ness.

whites, whits, *pl* A superior kind of flour also leucorrhœa.

white smith whit'smith, *n* A tinsmith a worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work

white-thorn whit'thorn *n* The common hawthorn

White throat whit'thrōt, *n* A small British bird of the warbler family

whitewash, whit'wosh, *n* A composition of lime and water or of whiting size and water for whitening walls, ceilings, &c —*v t* pret & pp *whitewashed* whit'woshd ppr *whitewashing* whit'wosh-ing To cover with whitewash *fig* to clear from imputations to restore the reputation of or to remedy to clear from the effects of bankruptcy by passing through a judicial process

whitewasher whit'wosh-er *n* One who whitewashes

white-wood whit'wud, *n* A name applied to a number of different trees or their timber

whither, whith'er, *ad* [A Sax *hwider* whether fr stem of *who what*, and suffix *-ther* closely akin to *whether*] To what place where used interrogatively to which place where used relatively

whithersoever whith'er-so-ev'er *ad* To whatever place

whiting, whit'ing, *n* [From *white* in first meaning with dim. term *-ing* in second with term. of verbal nouns.] A small British fish of the cod tribe forming a delicate article of food hake pollack ling and cured from imported cod, used in whitewashing, for cleaning plate, making putty &c

whitish whit'ish, *a* Somewhat white

whitlow whit'lō, *n* [A corruption of *whickflaw* for *quick-flaw* lit. a flaw or sore of the *quick*] A swelling or inflammation about the joints of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess an inflammatory disease of the feet in sheep

Whit Monday wh t'mun-dā, *n* The Monday following Whitsunday in England, observed by most persons as a holiday

Whitsun wh t'sun, *a* Pertaining to Whitsuntide, Whitsun Monday Tuesday &c. being the Monday Tuesday &c following Whitsunday

Whitsunday whit'sun-dā, *n* [Lit. white Sunday The name was given because Pentecost was formerly a great season for baptisms, in which white robes are a prominent feature] The seventh Sunday after Easter a festival of the Church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost, in Scotland, a term day (May 15, or May 27 *old style*)

Whitsuntide whit'sun-tīd, *n* [*Whitsun* and *tide*, time, season] The season of Pentecost

whittawer wh t'ta-er *n* One who tawes or makes white leather Also WHITTAW

whittle whit'l, *n* [O E. *thwitel* a dim. fr A Sax. *thwitan*, to cut = O E and Sc. *whit* to cut with a knife] A knife a large knife —*v t* pret & pp *whittled*, wh t'ld ppr *whittling* whit'l-ing To cut or dress with a knife, to pare down.—*v i* To occupy one's self in cutting wood with a pocket knife

whiz, wh z, *v i* pret. & pp *whizzed*, *whizt* pp *whizzing* whiz i-g [An imitative word comp *sche ze whistle*, *whir* &c] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air —*n* A sound between hissing and humming

whizzingly whiz ing li, *adv* With a whizzing sound.

who hō *pron possess* **whose**, hōz objective or dative **whom** hom [A. Sax *hwa* who masc and fem. *what*, neut. always an interrogative = O Fris *hwa*, Icel. *hver*, *hvat*, Dan *hvo*, *hvad*, D *wie*, *wat* G *wer*, *was*, Goth. *hwas*, *hwo*, *hwata* cog L *qui*, *quæ*, W *pwy* Gael. and Ir *co* Per *ki*, *kih* Ar *kun* who Akin are *when*, *whence*, *where*, *whether*, *which*, *why*, *how* &c.] A relative and interrogative pronoun always used substantively (that is, not joined with a noun) and with relation to a person or persons used interrogatively = what or which person or persons? of what personality used relatively = that which person sometimes used elliptically for *he*, *they* or *those* who or whom

whom, wh'ya, *exclam* Stop! stay! still!

whoever hō-ev'er *pron* [*Who* and *ever*] Any one without exception any person whatever

whole hōl, *a* [Formerly *hol* *hool* the *w* being erroneously attached to the word, as in *whore*] fr A. Sax. *hāl* whole sound, safe = O Sax and O Frisic *hēl* D *heel*, Dan. *hel* Sw *hel* Icel. *heill*, G *heil* Goth *hails* healthy sound, whole] HALE HEAL, HOLY] In a sound or healthy state, sound well, healthy vigorous restored to a sound state healed unimpaired uninjured; intact not broken or fractured not imperfect entire complete comprising all the parts, units, &c that make up a aggregate all the total.—**Whole number** an integer as opposed to a fraction.—*n* An entire thing one complete thing or entity the total assemblage of parts a complete system a regular combination of parts.—**On the whole**, taking all circumstances into consideration upon a review of the entire matter

Whole length hōl'length, *n* A portrait or statue exhibiting the whole figure

wholeness, hōl'nes, *n* The state of being whole entireness totality

wholesale hōl'sāl, *n* Sale of goods by the entire piece or in large quantities, as distinguished from retail.—*a* Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity dealing

by wholesale, in great quantities, extensive and indiscriminate

wholesome, hōl'sum, *a* [*Whole* and *-some*] Tending to promote health, favouring health, good for the body, nourishing, salubrious, contributing to the health of the mind, favourable to morals, religion, or prosperity, useful, salutary

wholesomely, hōl'sum-li, *adv* In a wholesome or salutary manner

wholesomeness, hōl'sum nes, *n* The quality of being wholesome, salubrity, salutariness

wholly, hōl'li, *adv* [For *whole-ly*] As a whole, entirely, completely, perfectly, totally

whoop, whōp or hop, *v t* pret & pp *whooped*, whopt or hopt ppr *whooping*, whōp'ing or hōp'ing [Perhaps fr Fr *houper*, to whoop, an imitative word, comp *hoot* Hence *hooping-* or *whooping-cough*] To shout with a loud voice, to halloo, to hoot as an owl —*v t* To shout at, to hoot, to insult with shouts —*n* A shout, a loud clear call.

whooping-cough, *n* HOOPING-COUGH

whop, whop, *v t* pret. & pp *whopped*, whopt, ppr *whopping*, whop'ing [Also *whap*, origin doubtful, comp W *chwapiaw*, to strike, fr *chwap*, a stroke] To strike, to beat [Colloq]

whopper, whop'er *n* [From *whop*, the idea of greatness or bulk being often associated with that of a blow, thus a *striking* likeness is an impressive likeness] Anything uncommonly large, a manifest lie [Colloq]

whore, hōr, *n* [A.Sax. *hóre*, a whore= Icel *hóra*, Dan *hore*, D, *hoer*, G *hure*, a whore, akin A Sax. *hór*, adultery, Goth *hōrs*, adulterer, same root as L. *carus*, dear, Skr *lámа*, love The *w* has intruded as in *whole*] A lewd woman, a strumpet, a prostitute, a harlot —*v i* pret & pp *whored*, hōrd, ppr *whoring*, hōr'ing To have to do with prostitutes —*v t* To corrupt by lewd intercourse

whoredom, hōr'dum, *n* Lewdness, fornication, prostitution, idolatry (O T)

whoremonger, hōr'mung-ger, *n* One who practises whoring, a fornicator

whoreson, hōr'sun, *n* A bastard, a term of contempt or abuse —*a* Bastard-like, scurvy

whorish, hōr'ish, *a* Pertaining to a whore lewd, unchaste

whorl, whorl or wherl, *n* [A form of *whirl*, which is also used in same sense] A ring of leaves or other organs of a plant all on the same plane a vertical, a spiral turn of a univalve shell, the fly of a spindle

whorled, whorld, *n* Furnished with whorls verticillate

whort, whort, *n* The fruit of the whortleberry or the shrub itself

whortleberry, whor'tl-be-ri, *n* [From A.Sax. *wyrtil* a small shrub, dim of *wort* a plant, a wort WORT] The bilberry and its fruit

whose, hoz, *pron* The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which*

whoso, hō'sō, *pron* Whosoever, whoever

whosoever, hō-sō-ev'er, *pron* [*Who, so,* and *ever*] Any person whatever any one

why, whī *adv* and *conj* [A Sax. *hwí* *hwý* (also *for hwí*), the instrumental case of *hwa* who *hwæt*, what, so Icel *hví*, Sw and Dan *hvi*, Goth *hwé* *How* is a form of the same word WHO] For what reason, cause or purpose, wherefore (interrogatively), for which or what cause or reason, wherefore (relatively) — inter Used emphatically or to enliven the speech or to draw attention

wick, wik, *n* [A.Sax *weoca* *weoce*, a wick =L.G *wiele*, D *wiek*, a wick, a tent for a wound, Sw *vele*, Dan *vege*, a wick, allied to *weak* (being pliant) and to *wicker*] A loose spongy string or band which by capillary action draws up the oil in lamps, or the melted tallow or wax in candles, to be burned

wicked, wik'ed, *a* [From old *wicke*, *wikke*, wicked (comp *wretched*), from A. Sax *wicca*, a wizard, *wicce*, a witch WITCH] Evil in principle or practice, deviating from the divine or the moral law, addicted to vice, sinful, immoral, bad, iniquitous, mischievous, prone or disposed to mischief, often harmless mischief, roguish.

wickedly, wik'ed-li, *adv* In a wicked or evil manner, viciously, corruptly immorally

wickedness, wik'ed-nes, *n* The state or quality of being wicked, immorality, depravity, sin, sinfulness, evil or wicked behaviour, vice, a wicked act

wicker, wik'er, *n* [O L *wikir*, *wiker*, a withy, fr stem of *weak*, comp Sw *vika*, to plait, to bend Dan *vegre*, a withy, G *weichel*, a roll. WEAK, WICK] A small pliable twig, a withe or withy, work made of such twigs, a basket or similar article —*a* Made of plaited twigs or osiers, covered with such plaited work

wickered, wik'erd, *a* Made of or covered with wickers or twigs

wicker-work, wik'er werk, *n* A texture of interwoven or interlaced twigs, basketwork

wicket, wik'et, *n* [From an O Fr *wiket* (not found=O Fr *guichet*), fr Icel. *vikja*, to turn, to bend, same word as A Sax *wícan*, to yield. WEAK.] A small gate or door, a small door or gate forming part of a larger one, a hole in a door through which to communicate without opening the door, in *cricket*, the object at which the bowler aims, consisting of three upright rods ('stumps') with two small pieces lying in grooves along their tops, the ground on which the wickets are set, a batsman's turn at the wicket

wide, wīd, *a* [A. Sax *wíd*, wide broad, extensive=O Sax. and O Fris *wíd*, D *wyd*, Icel. *vídr*, Sw and Dan *vid*, G *weit*, wide, root doubtful] Having a great extent each way, especially in breadth, having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides, broad, as opposed to narrow, broad to a certain specified degree, vast, spacious, extensive, *fig* not narrow or limited, enlarged, liberal, failing to hit a mark, remote or distant from anything, as truth, propriety, or the like —*adv* At or to a distance, far, to a considerable extent or space, far from the mark or from the purpose, astray

wide-awake, wīd'a-wāk, *a* On the alert, sharp or smart, knowing [Colloq]—*n* [So called because once worn greatly by smart sporting men] A species of soft felt hat with a broad brim

widely, wīd'li, *adv* In a wide manner or degree with great extent, very much to a great distance, greatly, extensively, far

widen, wīd'n, *v t* pret & pp *widened*, wīd'nd ppr *widening*, wīd'n ing [*Wide* and *-en*] To make wide or wider, to extend in breadth —*v i* To grow wide or wider, to enlarge to extend itself

wideness, wīd'nes, *n* The state or quality of being wide, width, breadth

wide-spread, wīd'spred, *a* Spread to a great distance extending far and wide

widgeon, **wigeon**, wi'jon, *n* [Fr *vigeon*, *vingeon*, names of ducks, fr L *vipio*, *vipionis*, a small crane, like *pigeon* fr *pipio*] A migratory water fowl of the duck group, which breeds in northern regions

widow, wi'dō, *n* [A. Sax. *widewe*, *wuduwe* *wudwe*, a widow=O Sax. *widuwa*, *wudwa*, O Fris *wudwe*, D *weduwe*, L.G *wedewe*, G *wittwe*, Goth *widuwo*, cog Rus. *vdova*, L *vidua*, fr *viduus* deprived (VOID), Skr *vidhavá*, a widow] A woman who has lost her husband by death also used adjectively —*v t* pret & pp *widowed* wi'dōd, ppr *widowing*, wi'dō-ing To bereave of a husband to strip of anything good, to bereave generally

widower, wi'dō-er, *n* [A somewhat curiously formed word fr *widow*=D *weduwer*, G *wittwer*] A man who has lost his wife by death

widowhood wi'dō-hud, *n* The condition of being a widow or a widower, the state of a man or woman whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not married again.

width, width, *n* [*Wide* and *th*, term of abstract nouns, like *breadth*, *length*] Wideness, breadth, the extent of a thing from side to side

wield, wēld, *v t* pret & pp *wielded*, wēld'ed, ppr *wielding*, wēld'ing [O L *welden*, A. Sax *(ge)weldan*, *(ge)wyldan*, fr *wealdan*, to rule=O Sax. *waldan* O Fris *walda*, Icel. *valda*, G *walten*, Goth *waldan*, to rule, same root as L *valeo*, I am strong VALID] To use or manage freely in the hand or hands, to hold aloft or swing freely, to use or employ with the hand, to manage, employ, or have full control over, to sway, to exercise, to govern

wieldable, wēld'a-bl, *a* Capable of being wielded.

wielder, wēld'er, *n* One who wields

wieldy, wēld'i, *a* [From *wield*] That may be wielded, manageable wieldable

wife, wif, *n*, pl **wives** wivz. [A. Sax *wíf*, a woman, a wife=O Sax and O Fris *wíf*, D *wyf*, Icel *víf*, Sw *vif*, Dan. *viv*, G *weib*, woman, root doubtful This word gives the first syllable of *woman*] Originally, a woman, now, generally a woman who is united to a man in wedlock, the correlative of *husband*

wifehood, wif'hud, *n* State and character of a wife

wifeless, wif'les, *a* Without a wife, unmarried

wifelike, wif'lik, *a* Resembling or pertaining to a wife or woman

wifely, wif'li, *a* Like a wife, becoming a wife

wig, wig, *n* [The final syllable of *periwig* —which see] An artificial covering of hair for the head, usually worn to conceal baldness, but formerly merely by way of ornament.

wigan, wig'an, *n* [From *Wigan* in Lancashire] A stiff canvas-like fabric, used for stiffening skirts, &c

wig-block, wig'blok, *n* A block or shaped piece of wood for fitting a wig on

wigged wigd, *a* Having the head covered with a wig

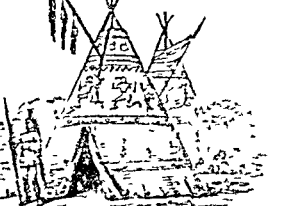
wiggery wig'er i, *n* The work of a wig-maker, false hair

wigging, wig'ing, *n* A rating, a scolding [Colloq]

wight, wit, *n* [A.Sax *wiht* *wuht* a creature, a thing=O Sax *wiht*, thing, D *wicht*, a baby, G *wicht*, creature, fellow, Goth *waihts*, *waiht*, a thing a whit, originally 'moving creature', allied to *wag*, *weigh* *Whit* is the same word, and it is also contained in *aught*, *naught* *nought*, or *not*] A human being, a person

wight, wit, *a* [From Icel *vigr*, neut *vigt*, warlike, fit for war, fr *vig* (A. Sax *wíg*), war, akin Sw *vig*, agile, nimble] Having warlike prowess, strong and active, agile [Poet]

wigless, wig'les, *a* Without a wig



Wigwams of North American Indians

wigwam, wig'wam *n* [Of Indian origin] A tent, lodge or hut of the North American Indians

wild wild, *a* [A Sax *wild*, wild, not tame,

as ag =O Sax *wild* O Fris *wilde* D *wild* G *wild* Goth *wiltheis* wild, Sc. *will* Icel *villr*, wild, astray bewildered Dan and Sw *vild* wild animal that is wild also wandering at its will *Wilderness, bewilde* are derivatives WILL] Living in a state of nature not tamed not domesticated as age uncivilized rude ferocious barbarous growing or produced without culture not cultivated untilled desert waste as left by nature turbulent tempestuous stormy furious violent ungulated [as one] disorderly in manner of life frolicsome giddy wayward reckless rash not based on reason or prudence wanting order or regular extravagant fantastic ridiculous strong emotion excitement excited beyond wildered distracted excessively eager enthusiastic ardent to pursue perform, obtain —Wild ass, an Asiatic or African ass living naturally in a wild state —Wild duck, any duck not domesticated the mallard —Wild goose any goose not domesticated the graylag goose of Britain.—Wild goose chase a foolish pursuit or search for something —n. A desert an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region.

wild boar wild'bōr *n* A wild swine or animal of the hog kind, from which the domesticated swine are descended.

wild-cat, wild'kat, *n* A wild animal of the cat kind, akin to the domestic cat.

wilder wil'dėr *pret & pp wildered pp wildering* wil'dėr-ing [From the *wilder of wilderness* hence, *to wilder*] To bewilder to cause to lose the way or track to puzzle with mazes or difficulties

wilderedly wil'dėrd-li, *adv* In a wildered manner

wilderment, wil'dėr-ment, *n.* Bewilderment

wilderness wil'dėr-nes, *n* [Formed with suffix *-ness*, fr older *wil'derne* a wilderness, fr A. Sax. *wilder* a wild animal, fr *wild* wild, *deor* (=*d er*) an animal comp D *wilder* is G *wildniss*, wildness.] A desert a waste, a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide barren plain a great and irregular collection of things a portion of a garden where things are set apart to grow without cultivation

wildfire wild'fī-ėr *n* Inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder a name for erysipelas *also a name for an erupt ve disease*, a species of lichen.

wild fowl, wil'd foul, *n* A collective term for birds pursued as game, but ordinarily restricted to water fowl.

wilding, wil'ding, *n* [From *wild*] A young tree that is wild, or that grows without cultivation

wildish wil'dish, *a* Somewhat wild.

wildly wil'di *adv* In a wild state or manner heedlessly capriciously irrationally savagely extravagantly irregularly

wildness wild'nes, *n* The state or quality of being wild rough uncultivated state savageness fierceness turbulence looseness of life distraction great perturbation of look or appearance

wild wood wild'wud, *a* Belonging to wild or unfrequented woods

wile wil, *n* [A. Sax. *wile wil*, wile=Icel. *vel, vel*, art fice craft, trick connections doubtful. *Guile* is the same word, but has come to us directly from the French. (GUILE] An artifice a stratagem a trick or stratagem practised for insnaring or deception a sly insidious artifice —*v t.* pret. & pp *wiled*, *wild* ppr *wiling* wil'ing To draw lure or entice to cajole to while or pass.

wileful, wil'ful, *a.* Full of wiles wily tricky

wilful wil'ful, *a* [*Will* and *full.*] Under the influence of self will governed by one's own will without regard to reason obstinate wayward perverse done by design intentional.

wilfully wil'ful-li, *adv* In a wilful manner obstinately waywardly perversely by design, with set purpose

wilfulness wil'ful-nes *n* Quality of being wilful obstinacy perverseness.

wilily wil'i-li *adv* In a wily manner by stratagem with insidious art craftily

wiliness wil'i-nes, *n* State or quality of being wily cunning guile

will, wil, *v aux* pres I *will* thou *wilt* he *will* past *would* we *ldе* or *wouldst would* n past participle, infinitive or imperative [A. Sax *willan* pret *wolde* =D and L G *wollen*, Icel. and Sw *vilja* Dan. *ville* G *wollen*, to be willing cog L *velle* I *will, lle* or *will* (VOLITION) *velle bonum* I will Akin *weal weal wild*] In the first person this verb expresses willingness, consent, intention, or promise and when *emphasized, determination or fixed purpose* simple futurity with the first person being expressed by *shall* (SHALL) In the second and third persons *will* appears only as simple future or certainty, the idea of volition purpose or wish being then lost *Would* stands in the same relation to *will* that *should* does to *shall* being mainly employed in subjunctive conditional optative senses, in the latter case having often the force of an independent verb —*v t* pret. & pp *willed* will ppr *willing* wil'ing [A. Sax. *willa*, pret. *wolde* from the noun The conjugation is quite regular] To determine by an act of choice to ordain to decree to desire or wish to intend to dispose of by testament to give as a legacy *to bequeath* —*v i To form a volition* to exercise an act of the will to desire to wish to determine to decree

will wil, *n* [A. Sax *willa*, will, fr *willan* to desire and=D *wil*, Icel *vili*, Dan *vilje* Sw *vilja*, G *wille* will. See above verb] Wish desire inclination choice strong desire, wish or pleasure of a superior what is wished or desired determination purpose intention discretion option the legal declaration of a person, setting forth what he wishes to be done after his death in relation to his property a testament the written pape containing a disposition of property that faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or not to do something the power of control which the mind possesses over its own operations or action

willing wil'ing *a* [Orig! ally a ppr] Ready or inclined to do or grant not averse desirous ready spontaneous voluntary borne or received voluntarily prompt in act or

willingly wil'ing-li, *adv* In a willing manner with out reluctance cheerfully voluntarily readily gladly

willingness wil'ing-nes, *n* *The state or quality of being willing* readiness.

will o the wisp wil-o-the wisp *n* [Also called *will-with-a-wisp will-o-the wisp*] The ignis-fatuus—which see

willow wil'o, *n* [A. Sax *wel r wilig* a willow=D *wilg* L.G *wilge* a willow connections unknown] A name for numerous well known species of trees and shrubs, loving moisture, and valuable for basket making &c an instrument for opening and disentangling locks of wool previous to manufacture

willow herb wil'ō-erb *n* Name of a widely spread genus (Epilobium) of plants with purple flowers and leaves similar to those of the willow

willow warbler willow wren wil'ō-war'bler wil'ō-ren, *n* A small song bird a common summer visitant in Britain

willowy wil'ō-i, *a* Abounding with willows resembling a willow slender and graceful.

will with a wisp *n* WILL-O'-THE-WISP

willy nilly wil'i-nil'i, *ad* [That is, will he or will he not *fr will* and old *ne* not] Willing or unwilling

wily wī'li, *a* [*Wile* and *-y*] Using wiles cunning, sly using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose subtle

wimble wim'bl, *n* [Same (with inserted *b*) as Sc *wummle* or *wummle* Dan. *vimmel* O Sw *wimla* an auger akin D *wemelen*, to bore *Gimlet* is a dim form. GIMLET] An instrument for boring holes in wood a kind of auger or gimlet —*v t* pret & pp *wimbled* wim'bld ppr *wimbling* wim'bling To bore as with a wimble

wimple wim'pl *n* [A. Sax *wimpel* a wimple=D *wimpel* Icel. *vimpill* Dan *vimpel* G *wimpel* a pennon, veil &c per *haps akin to whip gimp*] A former female head-dress, laid in plaits over the head and *round* the chin and neck still worn by nuns —*v t* pret & pp *wimpled, wimpld* ppr *wimpling* wim'pling To cover with a wimple or something similar to veil to hoodwink —*v i.* To resemble or suggest wimples to undulate to ripple as a small stream.


Wimple.

win win, *v t* pret & pp *won* wun ppr *winning* win'ing [A. Sax *winnan* O Fris *winna* D *winnen* Icel. and Sw *vinna*, Dan *vinde* G (*gewinnen* to fight strive win &c. Goth *winnan*, to endure from root meaning to desire, seen also in the name of the goddess *Venus* Skr *van* to desire akin *venus, wont wunsch*] *To gain or acquire by vital effort, or strug* gle to gain in contest to be victorious in to gain as victor to gain possession of by fighting to get into one's possession by conquest to gain or procure in general, to conciliate to one's self to attract to allure to kind esteem compliance to gain or obtain as by solicitation or courtship to gain over to one's side or party to reach to attain —*v i.* To be superior in a contest or competition to be victorious to gain the victory

wince wins *v t* pret & pp *winced* winst ppr *wincing* wins'ing [Formerly also *winch*, fr O Fr *guenchi guenchir ranchir*?] fr O G *wenken* to start aside G *wanken* to wince, to totter Akin to *weak*] To shrink as from a blow or from pain to start back as when hurt whether in person or feelings —*n* The act of one who winces a start, as from pain

wincer wins'er *n* One that winces

wincey win'si, *n* [Probably a corrupted contr of *linsey-woolsey* the steps being *linsey-winsey* then simply *winsey* The word was originally Scotch.] A strong and durable cloth, composed of a cotton warp and a woollen weft


Winch.

winch winsh, *n* [A.Sax *winc*, a winch, a reel for the end akin to *wince wink*] The crank or bent handle for turning a wheel, grindstone &c a kind of windlass turned by a crank handle with a rope or chain wound round an axis.

wind wind, *in poetry often* wind, *n* [A. Sax *wind* wind=O Sax. O Fris. L.G D and G *wind*, Dan. and Sw *vind* Icel. *vindr* Goth. *vind* wind cog L. *ventus* (whence *ventilate*) W *gwynt*, Skr *vâta*, wind. The root is in G *weben* G *wehe* Skr *vâ* to blow *Window* contains this word, and *weather* is from same root] The air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity a current of air that is easily perceptible a current of air in the atmosphere as coming from a particular point of the compass, a point of the compass (O T) air artificially put in motion breath modulated by the respiratory organs or by an instrument a

wind instrument, power of respiration, lung power, breath, empty or unmeaning words, idle or vain threats, gas generated in the stomach and bowels flatulence —In the wind's eye, in the teeth of the wind, directly towards the point from which the wind blows, right against the wind ——v t wind, pret & pp generally *wound*, wound, sometimes *winded*, wind'ed. [From *wind*, the above noun, pronounced as wind the strong conjugation has been introduced through confusion with *wind, to twist*] To blow, as a horn or other wind-instrument, to sound by blowing ——v t wind, pret & pp *winded*, wind'ed, ppr *winding*, wind'ing [From *wind n*, pronounced wind.] To perceive or follow by the scent, to nose, to expose to the wind, to render scant of wind, to let rest and recover wind.

wind, wind, *v t* pret. & pp *wound*, wound, ppr *winding*, wind'ing [A. Sax. *windan*, to wind, bend, twist, twine=O Sax *windan*, O Fris. *winda*, D and G *winden*, IceL and Sw *vinda*, Goth. *windan*, to wind, akin *wend*, *wand*, *wander*, *windlass*] To bend or turn in various ways, to coil round something to form into a ball or coil by turning, to turn, twist, or introduce by insinuation, to worm, to entwist, to enfold, to encircle, to put in order for regular action by turning some appliance, as a clock or watch ——v i. To have a circular or spiral direction, to twine or twist, to crook, to bend, to proceed in bends or flexures, to move round, to meander, to make one's way by bendings —To wind up, to coil up into small bulk, to bring to a conclusion, to make a final settlement of, to coil the main-spring or draw up the weights of.

windage, wind'āj, *n* [*Wind* and *-age*] The difference between the diameter of a gun or other firearm and that of the ball or shell, the influence of the wind in deflecting a missile, the extent of such deflection

wind-bag, wind'bag, *n* A bag filled with wind, hence, a man of mere words, a noisy pretender

wind-bound, wind'bound *a* Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind

wind-chest, wind'chest, *n* The chest or reservoir in an organ or harmonium for storing the wind produced by the bellows

wind-egg, wind'eg, *n* An egg surrounded only by a membrane

winder, wind'er, *n* One who or that which winds an instrument for winding yarn or the like

windfall, wind'fal, *n* Fruit blown off the tree by wind timber blown down hence, an unexpected legacy, any unexpected advantage

wind-flower, wind'flou-er, *n* The anemone

wind-gall, wind'gal, *n* A soft tumour on the fetlock-joints of a horse a streak of light on the edge of a cloud, reckoned a sign of boisterous weather

wind-gauge wind'gāj, *n* An anemometer

wind-hover, wind'ho-ver, *n* A name of the kestrel

windiness wind'i-nes *n* The state of being windy or tempestuous, flatulence, tendency to generate wind.

winding wind'ing *a* Bending, twisting, having curves, spiral ——*n* A turn or turning a bend.

winding-engine wind'ing-en jin, *n* A hoisting engine for mines

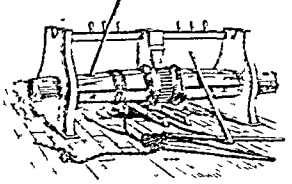
windingly wind'ing li, *adv* In a winding or circuitous form or manner

winding-machine wind'ing ma-shēn, *n* A twisting or warping machine

winding-sheet wind'ing-shēt, *n* A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped a piece of tallow or wax hanging down from a burning candle regarded as an omen of death

wind-instrument, wind'in stru ment, *n* An instrument of music played by wind or breath as a flute a clarionet, &c.

windlass, wind'las, *n* [Partly fr D *windas*, or IceL *vindáss*, lit. winding beam, fr *winda*, to wind, and *áss*, a pole or beam, partly fr old *windle*, *windles*, a wheel or reel, a dim fr the verb to *wind*] A modification of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights, &c., by hand or steam power



Ship's Windlass

windless, wind'les, *a* Free from wind, unruffled, calm

windlestraw, win'dl strą, *n* [A. Sax. *windelstreów*, properly straw for plaiting, fr *windel*, a basket, fr *windan*, to wind and *streów*, straw WIND (to bend), STRAW] A name given to various species of grasses, a stalk of grass

wind-mill, wind'mil, *n* A mill which receives its motion from the impulse of the wind, and which is used for grinding corn, pumping water, &c

window, win'dō, *n* [O E *windoge*, *windohe*, &c, fr Icel *vindauga*, a window, lit wind-eye—*vindr*, wind, and *auga* an eye WIND, EYE] An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light or of light and air, the frame (usually fitted with panes of glass) that occupies this aperture, a casement, an aperture or opening resembling a window ——v t pret. & pp *windowed*, win'dōd, ppr *windowing*, win'dō-ing To furnish with windows

window-blind, win'dō-blīnd, *n* A blind, screen or shade for a window

window-curtain, win'dō-ker-ten, *n* A curtain, hung over the window inside a room

windowed, win'dōd, *a* Having a window or windows

window-frame, win'dō-frām, *n* The frame of a window which receives the sashes

window-glass win'dō-glas *n* Glass for windows, of an inferior quality to plate-glass

windowless, win'dō-les, *a* Destitute of windows

window-sash, win'dō-sash, *n* The light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows

windpipe wind'pīp, *n* The cartilaginous pipe or passage for the breath to and from the lungs, the trachea.

windrose, wind'rōz, *n* [So named from somewhat resembling a rose] A card, table, or diagram, with radiating lines giving information regarding the strength and frequency of winds, &c.

windrow, wind'rō, *n* A row or line of hay raked together and exposed to the wind

wind-sail, wind'sāl *n* A wide tube or funnel of canvas used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship; one of the vanes or sails of a wind mill

wind-tight wind'tīt, *a* So tight or in such good repair as to prevent the entrance of wind.

wind-up, wind'up, *n* The conclusion or final settlement of any matter, the closing act, the close

windward, wind'werd, *n* [*Wind* and *ward*, denoting direction] The point from which the wind blows ——*a* On the side toward which the wind blows ——*adv* Towards the wind

windy, wind'i *a* [*Wind* and *-y*=A Sax. *windig*] Consisting of wind tempestuous boisterous exposed to the wind abounding with wind empty airy, flatulent

wine, win, *n* [A Sax *win*, wine, borrowed (like O Sax and O Fris *win*, D *wyn*, Icel *vín*, Sw and Dan. *vin*, G and Goth *wein*) fr L *vinum*, wine, perhaps akin to *vitis*, the vine From L. *vinum* are also *vine*, *vinegar*, *vintage*, *vinous*, *vignette*, &c] An intoxicating liquor obtained from the fermented juice of grapes, the juice of certain fruits prepared with sugar, &c., in imitation of wine, the drinking of wine

wine-bibber, win'bib-er, *n* One who drinks much wine

wine-cellar, win'sel-er, *n* An apartment or cellar for storing wine

wine-coloured, win'kul-erd, *a* Approaching the colour of red wine

wine-cooler, win'kōl-er, *n* A vessel for cooling wine before it is drunk

wine-fat, win'fat, *n* The vat into which the liquor flows from the wine-press

wine-glass, win'glas, *n* A small glass in which wine is drunk

wine-measure, win'me zhūr, *n* An old English measure in which the gallon was to the imperial gallon as 5 to 6 nearly

wine-merchant, win'mer-chant, *n* A merchant who deals in wines

wine-press, win'pres, *n* An apparatus in which the juice is pressed out of grapes

wine-taster, win'tāst-er, *n* A person employed to judge of wine for purchasers

wine-vault, win'vąlt, *n* A vault or cellar for wine, a name frequently assumed by a public-house or tavern

wing, wing, *n* [Same as Sw and Dan *vinge* Icel *vængr*, a wing, probably akin to *vag*] One of the anterior limbs in birds, in most cases serving as organs of flight, an organ used for flying by insects, bats, &c, act of flying, flight, that which resembles a wing, as the sail of a ship, that part of a building on one side of the central or main portion, a lateral extension of anything, a leaf of a gate or double door, one of the sides of the stage of a theatre, one of the extreme lateral divisions of an army, regiment, fleet, or the like ——v t. pret & pp *winged*, wingd, ppr *winging*, wing'ing To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, to transport by flight; to traverse by flying, to wound in the wing, to disable a wing or limb of.

wing-case, wing'kās, *n* The hard case which covers the wings of beetles, &c., the elytron

winged, wingd, *a* Having wings, swift, rapid passing quickly, alate

wingless wing'les, *a* Having no wings, or only rudimentary ones, not able to ascend or fly

winglet wing'let, *n* [*Wing* and *-let*] A little wing, the bastard wing of a bird.

wink wingk, *v i* pret &pp *winked*, wingkt, ppr *winking*, wingk'ing. [A. Sax *wincian*, *wincan*, to wink (akin to *wancol*, unsteady) =D *winken* *wenken* Icel *vanka*, to wink, Dan *vinke*, Sw *vinka*, to wink or nod, G *winken*, to beckon. Akin *wince* *wench*, *winch*] To shut and open the eyelids, to shut and open the eyes alternately and rapidly to blink to nictitate to give a hint or intimation by a motion of the eyelids, to close the eyelids and exclude the light, to connive to seem or pretend not to see to shut the eyes wilfully, to be wilfully blind followed by *at* ——*n* The act of shutting and opening the eyelids rapidly, a motion of the eye no more time than is necessary to shut the eyes, a twinkling a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast

winker, wingk'er, *n* One who winks, one of the blinds of a horse a blinker

winkle wing'kl *n* A common abbreviation of *Periwinkle*

winner, win'er, *n* One who wins one who proves successful in competition or contest.

winning, win'ing *a* Adapted to win or gain favour attractive charming, ——*n* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest chiefly in the *plural*

winningly, win'ing li, *adv* In a winning manner; charmingly

winning post, win'ing pōst, *n* A post or goal in a race-course towards wh h he competitors run

winnow win ō, *v t* pret. & pp *w n ow ed* ppr *wi now ing* wi ō-ing. [A. Sax. *windwian*, to winn w t *wind*, he wind. (WIND.) Comp L. *ventilare* to winn w f *ventus*, the w nd. VENTILATE.] To separate or dri e off he chaff from by means of wind to fan to s t out to bea as wi h wings, to sift, x mine, or ry for the purpose of separating falsehood from tru h to scru nize or in estigate so as to separate the bad fr m he good. —*v i.* To separa e haff from cr n

winnower win ō-e One who or tha wh h w nnows.

winsey win si, *n* Same as *Wincey*

winsome, win s m *a* [A Sax. *wynsum*, p easant, deligh ful, *f wyn*, gl t, joy (ak n to *wen*), nd term *s m* later *some*] Attracti e agreeab w n ng charming engagi g

winsomeness win sum nes *n.* The p operty of being winsom at ract veness engagi g man or appearance

winter win te *n* [A Sax. *win er* winte O Sax. *wintar*, O Fris L. D and G *winter* Sw an l Dan. *vinter* Icel. *vet r* (fo *vi r*), Goth. *win rus* poss y a lied to *wind* or to *wet* m re proba y allied to O Ir *find*, white referring to th snow] The cr l season of th yea in north rn lati tudes, say Decembe January and F ru ary a yea especially in reference to an old man s age y t me o period likened to win er any cheerless si ua on. —*a.* Belonging to winte —*v t.* p & pp *wintered* win terd ppr *wintering* win te ing To pass he wi er to h bernate —*v t.* To keep feed, or ma age during the wi ter

winter-apple win'te ap-l, *n* An app e that keeps w ll in winter or that does not ripen till wi er

winter barley win'ter bär li, *n.* A kind f barley whi h is sowed in autumn.

winter-cre s win ter kres, *n* A name of wo Eu ropean cruci erous plants (genus Barbarea one of em used as a sa ad.

winter green win te grēn, *n* The name of certain p ants a lied to the heaths, som of them medicinal (genera Pyrola, Gaultheria

winterly win'té li, *a* Wintery cheerless.

winter-quarters, win te kwar'térz, *n pl.* The quarters of an army during the winter a winter residence or stat on.

winter ti le win te -t l, *n.* The winter season

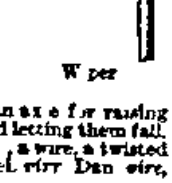
winter wheat, w n'te wh t, *n.* Wheat sown in au umn.

wintry wintery win tri, win'ter-i, *a* [*ter* and *-y*=A Sax. *wintrig*] Pertaining to or resembli g winter suita e to winter cold stormy bleak.

winy wi ni, *a* [*Wine* and *-y*] Having the taste or qualities of wine

winze wi z, *n* [Icel. *v nza*, to w nnow f *vind* wind.] A mal shaf in a m ne sunk from one lev to anothe for ven tilation or communication.

wipe wīp, *v t* pret & pp *wiped*, wīpt ppr *wiping* wīp'ing. [A. Sax. *wipian*, to w pe ak n to L.G *wipp* G *wi* a wisp of straw and to *wisp wi p*] To rub with s mething soft f cleaning o cl an by gen le rub ing, b stroking or brush ing fr y to remove to efface (with *off up away* &c) —*n.* The act of one who wipes a rub for the purpose of cleaning a gl'ss a jeer



Wiper

wiper wīp e *n.* One who or that which wipes a piece projecting from an ax e for raising stampers, pistons, &c. and letting them fall.

wire wīr *n.* [A. Sax. *wi*, a wire, a twisted ornament=L.G *wir* Icel. *virr* Dan. *wire*, wire allied to L. *viriæ* bracelets pr bably of same root as *with*] A thread or fine ende round p ece of metal of son e elasci y an l firmness a y m tallic substance drawn out fin and to a uniform th kness a te graph wire h nce the te egraph.—*v t* p et & pp *wi ed*, wird ppr *wiring* wīr' g To b nd wi h wire to fix o pu a wi on to sna e by m ans of a wire to send by telegraphic wi e —*v i.* To com mun ca e by means of the telegra h.

wire-bridge wīr'brij *n* A bridge suspended by ca les f rmed of w re.

wire-draw wīr drą *v* pret *wired-ew* wīr'drō pp *w -d awn*, w r'drąn ppr *w re-drawing*) w r'drą ng To draw into wir through a h le in a plate of steel to draw *n* sp n out a length to p rotract w h d scussion f ce points minute distin ns especially in pp *wired-awn*

wire-drawer w r'drą-e *n.* One who draws m ta nto wire

wire-drawing w r'drą-ing *n* The act art of draw ng on m als nto wire, he drawing out of a discuss on to prolix ty by useless dis uction &

wire-gauze w r'gą a. A k nd of stiff lone fa ric made of fine wire

wire-guard wīr'gärd, *n* Wire-net g placed in front of a fire

wire-netting wīr'n t-ng *n* A texture of wi ned f ght fenci g &c

wire puller wīr'pu -er *n* One who pu ls th wires of puppe hence o e who secretly nst gates and contr ls the actions of others, an ntriguer

wire pulling w r'pul ling *n* The proces ure of a wire puller

wire rope wīr'rōp *n.* A rope f rmed of twisted iron or steel.

wire-worker wīr'werk-é *n* One who ma u actures rticles from wire

wire-worm wīr'werm, *n* A name for ha d, wiry larvæ or gru s very destructi e to crops

wire wove wīr'wōv *n* App ed to a paper of fin qual y and glazed.

wiriness, wīr' nes, *n* The state or qual ty of be ng wiry

wiry wīr' *a.* [*Wi* and *-y*] Made of wire like w re: tough lean and sinewy

wisdom wiz'd m, *n.* [*Wise* and *-d m*= A. Sax. *wisdom*, fr *wis* wise and term *-dōm*=Icel. *visd'm* Sw *visdom*, Dan *visdom*] The property or qual y of be ng wise the power o facul y of ju ging rightly in any particula case sound judgmen and sagaci y prudence discretion sound com monsense often opposed to *ful y* godli ness, learn ng o erud on.

wisdom tooth wiz dom tōth, *n.* A larg back dou tooth, so named because not appearing till a person is grown up

wise wīz, *a* [A. Sax. *wis* wise (prudent= *wise* and O Fris. *wis*, D *wijs*, L.G *wis*, Icel *vis* Dan. *vis* or *vis*, Sw *vis*, G *weise*, wise f same root as *wi wot*, L. *video* I see (V The wise man is th e re the man h t sees and know (WIT.) Having the power of discern ng and j dging correctly possessed of or proceed ng from discernment, judgment, and d scretion ab to decide upon what is right and wrong proper and mproper sagacious sensible sag jud cious experienced skilled in *Scrip* godly pi ous.

wise wīz *n.* [A. Sax. *wise* manner O Sax. *wisa*, D *wijs* Icel. *vis vísi*, Dan *vis* G *weise* origin y knowledge or known way akin to the a jective *wise* (*Guise* s the same word.] Manner mode, genera y in such phrases as *in a y wise* (*in no wise* &c or in compos on, as in *likewise*

wiseacre wīz'a-ker *n* [Corrupted from G *weissage* a soothsay r f (H.G *wizzag wizago* a seer=A. Sax *wit ga*, a seer L. one who is wi y or knowing ak n to *wit* a t *wise*] One who makes preten ions to wisd m a would be wise person a dunce or blockhead who poses as a wise man.

wiseness wīz'nes, *n* Wisdom

wisely wīz'li, *ad* In a wise manner sensibly prudently judiciously discreetly

wish wish, *v t* pret & pp *wished*, wisht pp *wish ng* wish ng. [Formerly *wische wusch* to wish, a wish, f A. Sax. *wyscan*, to wish, f *wesc* a wish D and G *wensch*, a wish allied to E *win winsome* Sk *van*, to ov L. *venus* the goddess, *venerr* I venerate W Y VENERATE.] To ha e a desire to long w h *for* bef re the o ject. —*v t* To les re to long f r often govern ing an infin ti e o a clause to fram o express desires concerning to desire to be to wish one w ll, to imprecate inv ke or call d wn.—*n.* A desire a longing an expres on of des re a request a pe tion the h ng les red.

wi f bone wishing bone wish'bōn, wish ng bon, *n* A fowl s merry thought.

wisher wish e *n* One who wishes.

wishful w sh fu *a* Ha ing or showing a w sh or desire des ous eag earnest.

wishfully wish ful li, *adv* In a wishful manner w h desi ng ng y

wishfulness wish fu nes, *n* The state of be ng wishful.

wishy wash y wish'i wosh'i, *a* [A kind of edjy ca n of *washy*] Very h n and weak d uted hen e, feeb e wanting in substa al qua ca.

wisp wisp *n* [Formerly *wisp wesp wips* ak n to L.G *wisp wipp* a wisp, also to *wi p*] A small bundle of straw or other l ke substance a bun h of sh ous ma ter a whisk o small b oom a will-o'-the-wisp

wistaria, wis-tā ri-a, *n.* [After Caspar *Wista* an American anatomist.] An Asia ic and N Am rican genus of legu m nous climbing plants of which one or two species are now w ll kn wn in F rope.

wistful wist fūl, *a* [Origin dou ful pe haps f *whist* silent comp he old *wist* y ntly] Though ful a ten ve anxiously o serva earnes pen e contempla ve earn from a feel ng of desire, longing

wistfully wist f li, *a* In a wistful ma a te ti y (ns v y long) gly

witlit wit' t, *n* [Nati e name] The marmoset

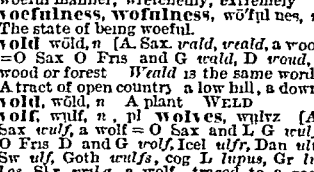
wit w t, *v t* and i present tense, I *wot* th u *wottest* or *wost* he *wots* or *wot* pl. *wot* pret *wist* in a persons ppr *wit ng* also *wot g* [A. S x. *wi an* to know O Sax *w an* O Sax *w ta*, D *weten* Icel. *vita*, Dan *vide* Sw *veta*, Go h *witan*, G *wissen* to know cog L. *video viscum*, I see (V ew), G *u n*, to see, *jeidenai* I know (IDEA). Sk *vid*, to know o perce ve Hence *wi* th noun and *witness* Ak n are *wise*, *wiz d*] To know, to be or become aware to learn —To wit is often used parenthe ically to call a te tion to someth ng, or as in roductory to a detailed statement, and is equi alen to name y that is to say

wit, wit, *n* [A Sax *wit*, *gewit* knowledge, mind, understanding Icel. *vit* Sw *v* Dan *vid* G *w z* understandi g wit. See W r v] Inte lect und rstan ng o men tal pow rs collect y a facu y or power of the m n l sense one of acuteness wisdom sagaci y judgment inte g nce he facu y of associa ng deas in an ngenious nd pleasi g w y and in apt language a quali y or facul y ak n to humor be depend ng more on brilliancy of language a person possessing facul y a w y per son, or nguished for bright or amusing sayings a humorist.

witch, wich *n* [A. Sax. *wicce*, a witch *wicca*, a wiza d origin dr btf l, perh ps ak n to *wic* Hence *wicked*] Formerly a person of e ther sex who practised ha black art n w a woman supposed to be able to produce s perna ural effects by th agency of the devil or evil spirits, one who practises sorcery or enchan men an old ugly woman also a bewi hing or charm ng young woman. —*v t* pret. & pp *wi ched*, wicht, ppr *wi ch ay* wich'ing To bewitch to fas na to enchant.

witchcraft, wich'kraft, *n.* [A. Sax. *wiccecraft wiccecræft*, f *wicca wicce* witch, and *cræft*, craft.] The special power or opera on of a wi b sorcery enchantment fascination witchery

witch-elm WYCH ELM
witchery, wich'-er-i, *n* [*Witch* and *-ery*] Witchcraft, fascination, bewitching or enthralling influence
witch-finder, wich'find-er, *n* A professional discoverer of witches, when the persecution of so-called witches was in vogue
witch-hazel WYCH-HAZEL
witching, wich'ing, *a* Bewitching, suited to witchcraft fascinating
witenagemot, wit'en a-ge-mot'', *n* [A Sax. *witena*, gen pl. of *wita*, a wise man, (*ge*)*mót*, a meeting, a moot WIT, MOOT] The great national council or parliament in Anglo-Saxon England.
with, WITH, *prep* [A. Sax *with*, near by, against, towards=O Sax *and* O Frs *with*, Icel *við*, against, towards along with, Dan *ved*, near, with, against The A. Sax *wither*, opposite, against (seen in *withers*), is a comparative from this=Icel *viðr*, D *weder*, G *wieder* *With* appears in *withal*, *within*, *without*, *withdraw*, *withhold*, &c.] Against competing against (to fight *with*), not apart from, in the company of, among, on the side of or in favour of, in the estimation, consideration, or judgment of, having as a concomitant or appendage, showing, using; marked by so as to contrast or correspond, immediately after, through or by, as means, cause, or consequence, also marking severance (*to part with a thing*)
with, with *n* A withe
withal, WITH-gl', *adv* [*With* and *all*] Along with all the rest, moreover likewise, at the same time, —prep With used *after relatives or equivalent words at the* end of a sentence or clause
withdraw, WITH-dra', *v t* pret *withdrew*, WITH-dro', pp *withdrawn*, WITH-dran', ppr *withdrawing*, WITH-dra'ing [Prefix *with*, against, opposite to, and *draw*] To draw or take back or away, to recall, to call back or away, to retract, to cause to retire or leave —v i. To retire to retreat, to quit a company or place to secede
withdrawal, WITH-dra'al, *n* Act of withdrawing or taking back, a recalling
withdrawment WITH dra'ment, *n* The act of withdrawing withdrawal.
withe, with or with *n* [A. Sax. *withthe*, *withig*, a willow, a withe=Icel. *vithja*, *vith*, a withy a withe, Dan *vidie*, Sw *-vide*, *vidja*, G *weide*, L G *wiede* a willow, D *weede*, the hop, allied to Gr *itea* (for *vitea*), a willow fr a root meaning to twist or bend, seen in L *vimen*, a withe, *vitis*, a vine *Withy* is another form] A willow twig, the long twig of an osier or willow, any flexible twig used to bind something
wither WITH'er, *v i* pret & pp *withered*, WITH'erd ppr *withering* WITH'er ing [Lit to *weather*, to suffer from or expose to the weather WEATHER] To fade, dry, or shrivel, as a plant, to lose native freshness and bloom to become sapless, to become dry and wrinkled, as from the loss of animal moisture, to lose bloom or vigour, to decline to pass away —v t To cause to fade to cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay for want of animal or vegetable moisture to blight injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence, to prove fatal to
withering, WITH'er ing *p a* Such as to wither, blast or fatally affect scorching
witheringly, WITH'er ing li, *adv* In a withering manner
withers WITH'erz, *n pl* [Lit the parts that act against or resist fr A. Sax *wither*, against fr prep *with* against WITH] The junction of the shoulder bones of a horse, at the hinder part of the neck and mane, forming the highest part of the back
wither-wrung WITH'er rung, *a* Injured or hurt in the withers
withhold WITH höld', *v t* pret & pp *withheld* WITH held', ppr *withholding* WITH höld'ing [*With*, in sense of against, and *hold*] To hold back, to restrain to keep from action, to retain, to keep back, not to grant
withholder, WITH höld'er, *n* One that withholds.
within, WITH-in', *prep* [A. Sax. *withinnan* —*with*, against, towards and *innan*, within, inwardly, fr *in*, in WITH, IN] In the inner part or parts of, in the interior of, not outside of or beyond, in the compass of, not longer ago than, not later than, in the reach of, comprehended by the scope, limits, reach, or influence of —adv In the interior or inner part, inwardly, internally, in the mind, heart, or soul, in the house, indoors, at home
without, WITH-out', *prep* [A Sax. *withutan*, without—*with*, towards, against, and *utan*, outside, fr *ut*, out WITH, OUT] On or at the outside or exterior of, out of opposed to *within*, out of the limits, compass, range, or reach of, beyond, not having in absence or destitution of, deprived of —adv On the outside, not within, outwardly, externally, out of doors —conj Unless, except, now rarely used by correct speakers and writers
withstand, WITH stand', *v t* pret & pp *withstood*, WITH stud' ppr *withstanding*, WITH stand'ing [*With*, in sense of against, and *stand*] To stand against or in opposition to, to oppose, to resist —v i To resist, to make a stand.
withstander, WITH-stand'er, *n* One that withstands, an opponent
withy, wi'thi, *n* pl **withies**, wi'thiz. [From A Sax. *withig*, a withy WITHE] A willow or osier, a withe
witless, wit'les, *a* Destitute of wit or understanding, thoughtless, indiscreet, silly, foolish, stupid.
witlessly, wit'les-li, *adv* In a witless manner, senselessly, foolishly
witlessness, wit'les-nes, *n* The quality of being witless
witling wit'ling, *n* [Dim fr *wit*] A pretender to wit or smartness, a petty wit or would be wit
witness, wit'nes, *n* [A. Sax *witnes*, testimony, lit what one knows fr *witan*, to know WIT] Testimony attestation of a fact or event that which furnishes evidence or proof a person who knows or sees anything, one personally present, one who sees the execution of a legal instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity, one who tells what he knows, sees, or has seen, a person who gives testimony or evidence in a judicial proceeding —v t pret & pp *witnessed*, wit'nest ppr *witnessing*, wit'nes-ing To attest, to give testimony to, to testify, to see the execution of a legal instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity —v i To bear witness or testimony, to give evidence
witnesser, wit'nes-er, *n* One who witnesses
witted wit'ed *a* Having wit or understanding used in composition chiefly
witticism wit'i-sizm *n* [From *witty* in imitation of such words as *Atticism*, *Gallicism*] A witty sentence, phrase or remark.
wittily, wit'i li, *adv* In a witty manner, with wit
wittiness, wit'i nes, *n* The quality of being witty
wittingly, wit'ing li, *adv* [From *witting*, ppr of *wit*, to know] Knowingly with knowledge by design.
witty, wit'i *a* [*Wit* and *-y* originally knowing wise=A. Sax *witig*, *witting* fr *wit* knowledge WIT] Possessed of wit full of wit, keenly or brilliantly humorous, facetious with ingenious or striking turns of expression, making sarcastic or satirical remarks
wive wiv *v t* pret. & pp *wived*, wivd ppr *wiving* wiv'ing To provide or furnish with a wife —v i To take a wife
wivern See WYVERN
wives, wivz, pl. of *wife*
wizard wiz'ard, *n* [Equivalent to *wise*, and suffix *-ard*] Originally a wise man or sage latterly, a male practitioner of the black art, a sorcerer, a magician, an enchanter; a conjurer
wizen, wizened, wiz'n wiz'nd, *a* [A Sax *wisnian*, to become dry, akin to Icel *visna*, Dan *visne*, to wither, Icel. *visinn*, withered, palsied] Hard, dry, and shrivelled, withered weazen
wizen-faced, wiz'n fast, *a* Having a thin, shrivelled face
woe, wō, *n* A spelling of *Woe*
woad, wōd, *n* [A Sax *wad*, *woad*=D *weede*, Dan *vaid*, *veid*, G *waid*, *weid* woad, connected with L *vitrum*, woad.] A cruciferous plant, the leaves of which yield a blue dye now nearly superseded by indigo
wobble, wob'l, *v i* pret & pp *wobbled*, wob'ld, ppr *wobbling*, wob'ling [Also *wabble*, akin to L G *wabbeln*, G *weibeln*, *weibern*, to move to and fro, E to *waver*] To move unsteadily in rotating, to rock, to vacillate
woe, wo, wō, *n* [From A Sax *wá*, woe, often as an interjection, as in *wá lá wá*, woe lo woe! well away! = D and L G *wee*, Icel. *vei*, Dan *vee*, G *weh*, Goth. *wai*, a natural utterance of grief, like L *væ*! Gr *ouai*! alas] Grief, sorrow, misery, a heavy calamity anguish, distress, affliction. *Woe* is often used in denunciation (*woe* be to him!), and in exclamations of sorrow
woebegone, wō'bē-gon, *a* [That is, surrounded or overwhelmed with woe, *begone* being fr A Sax *begán*, to surround—*be*, by, and *gán*, to go] Overwhelmed with woe, sunk in grief or sorrow, sorrowful, melancholy
woeful, wofnl, wō'ful, *a* Full of woe, sorrowful, afflicted, bringing calamity, distress or affliction, wretched, distressing, pitiful.
woefully, wofully, wō'ful-li *adv* In a woeful manner, wretchedly, extremely
woefulness, wofulness, wō'ful nes, *n* The state of being woeful.
wold wōld, *n* [A. Sax. *wald*, *weald*, a wood =O Sax O Frs and G *wald*, D *woud*, a wood or forest *Weald* is the same word.] A tract of open country a low hill, a down
wold, wōld, *n* A plant WELD
wolf, wulf, *n*, pl **wolves**, wulvz [A Sax *wulf*, a wolf = O Sax and L G *wulf*, O Frs D and G *wolf*, Icel *ulfr*, Dan *ulv*, Sw *ulf*, Goth *wulfs*, cog L *lupus*, Gr *lukos*, Skr *vrika*, a wolf traced to a root meaning to tear] A carnivorous quadru-



Common Wolf (*Canis lupus*)

ped closely akin to the dog, swift of foot, crafty and rapacious, a term for a person considered ravenous cruel cunning, or the like in *mus* a jarring discordant sound produced by instruments tuned to unequal temperament.
wolf-dog, wulf'dog *n* A large kind of dog kept to guard against wolves
wolf-fish wulf'fish, *n* An edible British fish, so called from its ferocious aspect and habits
wolfish wulf'ish, *a* Like a wolf, having the qualities of a wolf
wolfishly, wulf'ish li, *adv* In a wolfish manner
wolfkin, wulf'kin, *n* A young or small wolf
wolf's-bane wulfs'bān, *n* The plant monk's-hood or aconite

wolfram wŭl'fram *n* [G *wolfram*—*wolf* wolf *ram* rahm froth, cream soot] An ore of the metal tungsten also the metal itself

wolverene, wolverine wŭl'ver-ēn, *n* [A dim of *wolf*] A carnivorous animal, otherwise called the glutton

woman wŭ'man, *n* *pl.* **women** wim'en [A.Sax. *wifman* late *wi* *man*, fr *wif* wife *man* female and *man* man human being, person WIFE, MAN] The female of the human race the female servant adult or grown-up female as distinguished from a child or girl a female attendant on a person of rank or wealth

womanhood wŭ'man-hud, *n* The state character or collective qualities of a woman.

womanish, wŭ'man-ish, *a* Suitable to a woman feminine effeminate often in contempt.

womanishly wŭ'man-ish-li, *adv* In a womanish manner effeminately

womanishness wŭ'man-ish-nes, *n* State quality of being womanish.

womankind, wŭ'man-kind, *n* Women collectively the female sex.

womanlike wŭ'man-lik, *a* Like a woman.

womanliness wŭ'man-li-nes, *n.* Quality of being womanly

womanly wŭ'man-li, *a* Becoming a woman suiting a woman feminine in a praiseworthy sense not masculine

womb, wōm, *n* [A. Sax. *wamb* *womb* the belly=O Sax. *wamba* D *wam* Dan. *vom* *b* Dan *vom* Sw *vam*, G *wamme* *wampe* Goth *wamba*, the belly confections doubtful.] The belly or stomach the uterus female somethi g like ned to thus any large deep cavity that receives or contains anything

wombat wom'bat, *n* [Corrupt n of the native name *womb'ck* or *wombach*] A marsupial mammal of Australia and Tasmania, about the size of a badger

women wim'en, pl. of *woman*

won wun pret & pp of *win*

wonder wŭn'der *n* [A. Sax. *wundor* a wonder=O Sax. *wundar* D *wonder* G *wunder* Icel *undr* Sw and Dan. *under* [probably so being lost in Scandinavian] a wonder root unknown.] Something very strange or surprising and consequently arousing admiration occurrence a prodigy marvel or miracle the feeling or emotion excited by something new strange and extraordinary or by something that arrests attention by novelty grandeur inexplicable ness a feeling weaker than or much the same as *astonishment* —*v.i.* pret. & pp *wondered*, wun'dĕrd ppr *wondering* [A. Sax. *wundrian*, to wonder fr the noun] To be struck with wonder to marvel to be surprised to look with or feel admiration to entertain some doubt and curiosity to be in a state of expectation, mingled with doubt and slight anxiety often used transitively and followed by a clause

wonderer wŭn'der-er *n* One who wonders.

wonderful wŭn'der-ful, *a* Adapted to excite wonder marvellous surprising strange astonishing

wonderfully wŭn'der-fŭl-li *adv* In a wonderful manner surprisingly strangely often used colloquially in the sense of *very*

wonderfulness wŭn'der-fŭl-nes, *n* The state or quality of being wonderful.

wonderingly wŭn'der-ing-li, *adv* With wonder surprise, or some curiosity

wonder land wŭn'der-land, *n* A land of wonders or marvels.

wonderment wŭn'der-ment, *n.* Wonder surprise astonishment

wonderstricken, wonderstruck wŭn'der-strik-n, wŭn'der-struk, *a* Struck with wonder or surprise.

wonder worker wŭn'der wĕrk'er *n.* One who works or performs wonders a thaumaturgist.

wondrous, wŭn'drus, *a* Exciting wonder wonderful marvellous strange —*adv* In a wonderful degree remarkably exceedingly

wondrously wŭn'drus-li, *adv* In a wondrous or wonderful manner or degree

won't wōnt a contraction for *will not* (formerly *woll not* *wonot*)

wont, wunt *a* [For older *wonn'd*, a partic. fr old *wone* *wont* to dwell to be accustomed, fr A. Sax. *wunian* to dwell, to be accustomed, from *wunu* custom D *wonen*, G *wohnen* to dwell *gewohnt* accustomed, A. Sax. *gewunu*, custom same root as *wean*, *win* WEAN WIN] Accustomed having a certain habit or custom habituated.—*n.* [From old *wone* A. S. *wunu*, habit custom through the influence of *wont* adjective] Custom habit use —*v.i.* pret & pp *wont* sometimes *wonted* wont wonted. To be accustomed or habituated, to use to be used.

wonted wont'ed, *p.a* [From *wont* the verb] Accustomed used usual made or having become familiar by using frequently &c.

woo wō *v.t* pret & pp *wooed* wōd, ppr *wooing* [A. Sax. *wōdian* to woo fr *wōd*, gnt. *woo* bent bending the meaning is therefore to bend one line another towards one's self] To make love to to solicit in love to court to invite with importunity to court illicitously —*v.i.* To court to make love

wood wud, *n* [A Sax. *wudu* *wid* a wood, tumbe =L.G and O.D *wr te* Icel. *viðr* Dan and Sw *ved* wood, a tree perhaps of Celt origin comp W *gwydd* trees, brubs] A large collection of growing trees a forest the hard or solid substance of trees timber firewood the cask containing liquor *pl* wind instruments in an orchestra, made of wood.—*v.i.* pret & pp *wooded*, wud'ed pp *wooding* wud'ing To take in or get supplies of wood.—*v.t* To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for

wood acid, wud'as-id, *n* Same as *Wood-vinegar*

woodbine woodbind wud'bīn wud'bīnd, *n* [*Wood* and *bind*] The wild honeysuckle formerly the bindweed.

wood-carving, wud'kärv-ing *n* The art of carving wood a device or figure carved in wood.

wood-chuck wud'chuk *n* [Amer Indian *otchek*] A species of N American marmot.

wood-coal wud'kōl, *n* Charcoal also lignite or brown-coal.

woodcock, wud'kok, *n* A bird allied to the snipe, esteemed for the table.

woodcraft wud'kraft, *n* Skill in anything which pertains to woods or forests skill in hunting &c

wood-cut wud'kut *n* An engraving on wood, or a print from such engraving

wood-cutter wud'kut-er *n* A person who cuts wood an engraver on wood

wood-cutting wud'kut-ing *n.* The act or employment of cutting wood wood-engraving

wooded wud'ed, *a.* Abounding in or covered with wood or growing timber

wooden wud'n, *a* Made of wood consisting of wood clumsy awkward dull without spirit or expression

woodenly wud'n-li, *adv* In a wooden manner stiffly clumsily awkwardly

wood-grouse wud'grous, *n* The capercailzie

woodiness, wud'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being woody

woodland, wud'land, *n* Land covered with wood.—*a.* Relating to woods sylvan.

wood lark wud'lärk, *n.* A small species of lark which usually sings perched on the branch of a tree

wood louse wud'lous, *n* A small crustaceous animal, a kind of isopod, frequenting rotten wood, &c

woodman wud'man, *n* A forester one who fells timber

wood nymph wud'nimf *n* A nymph or goddess of the woods, a dryad.

woodpecker wud'pek-er *n* [So called from *pecking* or tapping with the bill on trees] The name for many climbing birds which feed on insects and their larvæ that they find on trees

wood pigeon wud'pij-on *n* The ring dove or cushat.

woodruff woodroof wud'ruf wud'rūf *n* [A Sax *wude* for *wood* and *rōf* the latter part of doubtful meaning] A plant of the madder family common in Britain and well known from the fragrance of its leaves.

wood screw wud'skrō *n* An iron screw suited for joining pieces of wood in carpenter or joiner work

wood sorrel, wud'sor-el, *n* A small species of sorrel (genus Oxalis), supposed by some to be the Irish shamrock.

wood spirit, wud'spir-it, *n* A crude spirit obtained by distilling wood in closed vessels

wood vinegar wud'vin-ē-ger *n* A sort of vinegar obtained by the distillation of wood.

wood warbler wud'wär-bler *n* A small bird visiting England in summer also a name of certain N American warblers

wood work wud'wĕrk *n* The part of any structure that is made of wood.

woody wud'i, *a* Abounding with woods wooded consisting of wood of the nature of wood ligneous pertaining to woods.

woody nightshade wud'i-nit-shād, *n* Same as *Bitter sweet*

wooer wō'er *n* One who woos

woof wōf *n* [Formerly *oof* *owef* fr A. Sax. *owef* fr prefix *ó* *á* for *an*, *on*, and *wefan* to weave properly without initial *w* which was attached through influence of *weft* to *wave* WEAVE.] The weft or threads that cross the warp in weaving texture in general

wooing wō'ing *n* Act of one who woos courtship time of courtship

woolingly wō'ing-li *adv* In a wooing manner enticingly with persuasiveness.

wool wul, *n* [A. Sax. *wull* *wul*=D *wol*, L.G *wulle* G *wolle* Goth *wulla* Icel. and Sw *ull*, Dan. *uld* cog with L. *villus* hairy *hair well as a fleece* fr a root signifying to cover] That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals the fleecy covering of the sheep any short, crisped, curled hair as that of a negro any filaments or fleecy substance resembling wool.

wool-comber wul'kōm-ĕr *n* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

wool-combing, wul'kōm-ing *n* The act or process of combing wool for the purpose of worsted manufacture.

wool-dyed wul'dīd, *a* Dyed in the wool or yarn.

wool-gathering, wul'garth-er-ing *n* The act of gathering wool the indulgence of idle fancies a search for fruitless pursuits often with *a* (=*on*) prefixed.

wool grower wul'gro-er *n* A person who rears sheep for the production of wool

woollen wul'n *a* Made of wool consisting of wool pertaining to wool.—*n.* Cloth made of wool such as blankets flannels, tweeds, and the like

woolliness wul'i-nes, *n* The state of being woolly

woolly wul'i, *a.* Consisting of wool resembling wool clothed with wool clothed with a downy substance resembling wool.

wool mill wul'mil, *n* A mill for manufacturing wool and woollen cloth

woolpack, wul'pak *n* A bag of wool a bundle or bale weighing 240 lbs.

woolsack wul'sak, *n* A sack or bag of wool the seat of the lord-chancellor in the House of Lords, being a large square bag of

wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth

wool-sorter, wul'sōrt-er, *n* One who sorts wools according to their qualities

wool-stapler, wul'stā pl er, *n* A dealer in wool, a sorter of wool.

woolward, wul'werd, *adv* or *pred a* [*Wool* and *ward*, that is, with the skin next or toward the wool.] In wool or woollen underclothing

woorali, wu'ra-li, *n* CURARI

wootz, wuts, *n* A very superior kind of steel imported from the East Indies, for making the finest edge tools

wop, wop, *v t pret & pp wopped*, wopt, ppr *wopping*, wop'ing [See WHOP.] To whop to give a beating to [Colloq.]

word, werd, *n* [A. Sax. *word* a word = O Sax and O Fris *word*, L.G and D *woord*, G *wort*, Icel Sw and Dan *ord*, Goth *waurd*, cog Lith *wardas*, name, L *verbum*, a word (whence *verb*), fr a root meaning to speak, seen in Gr (*u*)*eirō*, I speak.] A vocable or part of speech the smallest independent portion of discourse or language, an articulate sound or combination of sounds by custom expressing an idea or ideas, a term, sound as opposed to sense speech, conversation, talk in this sense plural, in formation, tidings in this sense without an article and only as a singular, a saying, a watchword, a password, a motto, a term or phrase of command, an injunction, an order, an assertion or promise, an affirmation on honour with possessives, terms or phrases interchanged in contention, anger, or reproach in plural and often qualified by *high*, *hot*, *harsh*, *sharp*, &c —The Word, the Scripture, also Christ, the Logos —Good word, a recommendation, favourable opinion.—In a word, *in one word*, briefly, *to sum up*, in short.—Word for word, verbatim, in the exact words —*v i* pret & pp *worded*, werd'ed, ppr *wording*, werd'ing To express in words, to phrase

word-book, werd'bŭk, *n* A vocabulary, a dictionary a lexicon

wordily, werd'i li, *adv* In a wordy or verbose manner, verbosely

wordiness, werd'i nes, *n* The quality of being wordy, verbosity

wording, werd'ing, *n* The mode of expressing in words, the form of stating or expressing

word-painter, werd'pānt-er, *n* A writer who is peculiarly graphic or vivid in description, one who affects great picturesqueness of style

word-painting, werd'pānt-ing, *n* The act or art of a word painter

word-picture, werd'pik tūr, *n* A vivid description of any scene or event

wordy, werd'i, *a* [*Word* and *-y*] Using many words verbose containing many more words than is necessary

wore, wōr, pret of *wear*

work, werk, *n* [A. Sax. *wore weore* = O Sax O Fris and D *werk*, L.G *werf*, Icel and Sw *verk*, Dan. *værk*, G *werk*, work, fr same root as Gr (*v*)*ergon*, work, *organ*, an instrument, an organ] A manifestation or putting forth of energy, physical or mental, effort, toil labour, employment an opportunity for working, the matter upon which one is employed, that which engages one's time or attention, an undertaking an enterprise, a task that which is done, deed, feat, achievement goings on that which is made, produced, or manufactured, a product of nature or art, a literary or artistic performance, a composition, some extensive structure or building, as a dock, bridge, fortification &c, an establishment where labour of some particular kind is carried on an industrial establishment, the plural being often applied to one such establishment, in *mech* the overcoming of resistance, the result of a force acting —*v i* pret & pp *wrought* or *worked*, rat werkt, ppr *working*, werk'ing [From the noun A. Sax *wircan*, *wyrcan* (pret *worhte*, pp *geworht*) = D and L.G *werken*, G *wirken*, Goth *waurkjan*] To put forth effort or exertion for some end or purpose to be engaged or employed on some task, labour, duty, &c., to labour; to toil, to be engaged in an employment or occupation, to perform the duties of a labourer, man of business, &c, to be in operation or activity, to act, to operate, to have or take effect, to exercise influence, to tend or conduce, to be tossed or agitated, as the sea, to be in agitation, to seethe, to boil, as passion, to ferment, to make way laboriously, to act as a purgative or cathartic —*v t* To bestow labour upon, to carry on the operations of, to bring about, to effect, perform, cause, do, to keep at work, to keep busy, to bring by action into some state, to influence, induce, persuade, to excite, to make or get by labour or exertion, to achieve, to solve, to make into shape, to fashion, to mould to embroider, to operate on, as a purgative, to purge, to cause to ferment, as liquor

workable, werk'a bl, *a* That can be worked, or that is worth working

workaday, werk'a-dā, *a* Working-day, everyday, toiling

work-bag werk'bag, *n* A small bag used by ladies for containing needle work, &c, a reticule

work-basket, werk'bas-ket, *n* A basket to hold things connected with domestic sewing, &c

work-box, werk'boks, *n* A small box for holding needle-work, &c

worker, werk'er, *n* One that works, a toiler, a labourer, a working bee

work-fellow, werk'fel lo, *n* One engaged in the same work with another

workhouse, werk'hous, *n* A house in which able bodied paupers are compelled to work, a pauper asylum

working, werk'ing, *p a* Engaged in bodily toil or labour, having to work for a living, laborious, industrious, taking an active part in a business —*n* The act of labouring, movement, operation, fermentation, *pl* portions of a mine, quarry, &c, where work is carried on

working-beam werk'ing bēm, *n* The oscillating lever of a steam-engine connecting the piston rod and the crank shaft, a walking beam

working-class, werk'ing klas, *n* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labour generally in the plural

working-day, werk'ing-dā, *n* A day on which labour is performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays, such part of the day as is devoted or allotted to work —*a* Relating to days on which work is done, plodding, laborious.

workman, werk'man, *n* Any man employed in work, especially in manual labour, an artisan or mechanic a labourer; a worker, a man considered in regard to the quality of his work.

workmanlike, werk'man lik, *a* Like a proper workman, skilful well performed.

workmanly, werk'man-li, *a* Skilful, workmanlike

workmanship, werk'man ship, *n* Skill or art of a workman the style or character of execution shown in any work art dexterity, operative skill, handicraft the product or result of manual labour; that which is effected, made, or produced.

work-people werk'pē pl *n pl* People engaged in labour, particularly manual labour

workshop, werk'shop, *n* A shop or building where any craft or work is carried on

workwoman, werk'wu man, *n* A woman who works for her living

world, werld, *n* [A. Sax *world*, *worold* *weorold*, &c. the world = O Sax *werold*, D *wereld*, Icel. *veröld*, Sw *verld*, O H.G *weralt*, G *welt*, lit man age, age of man age, hence, course of time, world, fr. A Sax *wer*, a man (cog with L. *vir*, whence *virtus*, *virtue*) and *eld*, *yld*, age akin to *old*] The whole creation, the earth and all created things collectively, the universe the terraqueous globe, any celestial orb or planetary body, a large portion or division of our globe, as the New *World*, the earth as the scene of human existence and action, any state or sphere of existence, a domain, region, or realm, as the *world* of art, the human race, the aggregate of humanity, mankind the public, the people among whom one lives, the life of humanity at large, the aggregate of people united by a common faith, aim, pursuit &c, the people chiefly or exclusively interested in secular affairs, those devoted to the things of this life, the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity, a great multitude or quantity, great degree or measure, in certain emphatic phrases expressing perplexity or surprise (how in the *world*?)—For all the world, exactly, precisely, entirely

worldliness, werld'li nes, *n* State of being worldly

worldling werld'ling, *n* [*World* and *-ling*] One devoted exclusively to the affairs of this world or to worldly pleasures

worldly, werld'li, *a* Relating to this world or this life, secular, temporal, devoted to this life and its enjoyments, not attentive to a future state, bent on gain, earthly as opposed to heavenly or spiritual, carnal, sordid

worldly-minded, werld'li mīnd-ed, *a* Devoted to worldly aims

world-wide, werld'wid, *a* Wide as the world, extending over all the world.

worm, werm *n* [A. Sax *wyrm*, a worm, a serpent = O Sax *wurm*, L.G and D *worm*, G *wurm*, Goth *waurms*, Icel *ormr*, Dan and Sw *orm* (with the usual loss of initial *w* in Scand.), cog L. *vermis*, a worm (whence *vermicular*, *vermin*, *vermeil*)] A small creeping animal without limbs, or having but very short ones, an earthworm, a grub, larva, maggot, &c. a worm causing a canker, or something likened to this, an intestinal parasite, *pl* the disease due to the presence of such parasites, an epithet of disgust or contempt, anything resembling a worm something vermicular or spiral, the thread of a screw, the spiral pipe of a still in which the vapour of the substance distilled is condensed, a small vermicular ligament under the tongue of a dog —*v i* pret & pp *wormed*, wermd, ppr *worming*, werm'ing To advance by wriggling to wriggle, to work gradually and secretly —*v t* To effect by slow and stealthy means, *refl* to insinuate one's self, to extract or get at slily or cunningly as a secret, to cut the worm from a dog

worm-cast, werm'kast, *n* A small mass of fine earth voided by the earthworm after extracting the nutritive matter

worm-eaten, werm'ēt n, *a* Gnawed by worms, having a number of cavities made by worms

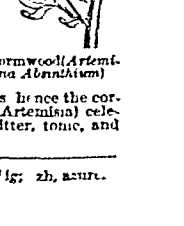
wormed, wermd, *a* Bored or penetrated by worms, injured by worms

worm-fever, werm'fe-ver, *n* A popular name for infantile remittent fever

worming, werm'ing, *n* A minute worm

worm-seed, werm'sēd, *n* The seed of a species of wormwood brought from the Levant, and used as an anthelmintic

worm-wheel, werm'-whēl, *n* A wheel which gears with an endless screw



Wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*)

wormwood, werm'wŭd, *n* [A corruption of a name having no connection with *worm* or *wood*, A Sax. *wermōd*, D *wermoed* *wermoet* G *wermuth* lit mind-preserver (from some old notion as to its virtues), the *wer* being akin to *ware* in *beware*, and to *weary* WARY, Moop (2) The plant was used as a remedy for worms hence the corruption.] A plant (genus Artemisia) celebrated for its intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities.

wormy werm i, *a.* Relating to worms abounding with worms eaten by a worm or worms grovelling earthy
worn, w rn, pp of w *a*
worn-out, w rn out, *a* Use esp of one being much worn wearied exhausted w h t l
worrier wu ri-e *n* One tha worries
worriment, wu ri ment, *n* Worry anxiety
worrisome wu ri sum, *a* [*Worry* and *some*] Causing worry
worrit, wu rit, *v t* pret & pp *worrited* wu rit-ed pp *worriting* wu rit-ing. A form of *worry*] To worry to harass or annoy ——*n.* Worry annoyance vexation
worry wu ri, *v* pret & pp *worried* wu rid pp *worrying* wu ri ng [Formerly *w rie, wurie wore* & f A Sax. *wyrg n*, seen in *d-wyrg* to strangle to jure D *worge wu gen* G *wu g n* to strangle perhaps akin to *wring wrong* as nasalized forms] To seize by the throat w h he eh to ear with th teeth, as dogs when fighting to harass with portunity care, or anxiety to plague tease annoy vex, persecute ——*v i.* To trouble one's mind to be unduly careful and anxious to fret ——*n.* The act of worrying perplexity trouble care anxiety harass gnawing
worrying, wu ri ing p a Sav as to worry or harass harassing fatiguing
worryingly wu ri-ing li, *adv* In a worrying manner teasingly harassingly
worse w rs, *a.* [A. Sax. *wyrsa*, adj *wyrs*, ad O Sax *wi sa, w s*, Icel. *verr verri*, Dan. *værre* Goth. *wa sad* adj A. Sax. *wy sta wy st* worst same r t as G *schlimm* to s ta g n, E. *toast*] *Worse* and *worst* are used as comparative and superlative to *ill, evil*, and *bad*] Bad or ill in a greater degree less good or perfect of less value or more unwell in poore health a less favourable situation more ill off The w rse, de ea disadvantage something good or desirable ——*adv* In a manner more evil or bad in a small r e low degree less in a greater manner or d gree with a notion of evil.
worsen wer'n, *v i* To grow worse to deteriorate ——*v t.* To make worse
worser wêrs-e *a.* and *adv* A redundant comparative of *worse* sometimes used by good writers.
worship wer'sh p *n.* [That is, *worth-sh p* w rthiness = A. S x. *w orthsc pe* honour f *weorth*, worthy and *-scipe* *-sh p* WORTH] Worthiness t worthi d gnity honour hence a title of honour used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of rank o station he act f paying d vine honours o h Supreme Being the performance of de ot onal acts to a d y adoration religious exercises submissive respect reverence unbounded admiration ma nifi g de ot on.——*v t.* pret & pp *wo h pped*, w r'sh pt pp *worsh pping* w r'sh p-ing To adore to pay divine honours to to make an object of religious exercises to reverence with supreme respect and veneration on to sh w high honour or respect to to honour with e ra agant love and trem subm si on, to b ze ——*v i.* To perform acts of adoration to perform religious service or exercises.
worshipful w rsh p-ful, *a* Worthy of honour or high respect ho ourable rum of ceremony o f rmal y especially applied to magistrates and corporate bodies.
worshipfully wer'sh p-f li, *ad* In a worshipful manner respectfully honourably
worshipper worshiper wer' h p-é *n* One who worships one who pays divine honours to any being one who adores.
worst, werst, *a.* [T superlative f *worse* WORSE.] Lad or evil in the highest degree most severe, dangerous, afflictive, pernicious, or calamitous.——*n.* The most evil, severe aggravated, or calamitous state, circumstances, or act on greatest mischief or disadvantage ——*ad* Most ex remely most intensely ——*v t.* pret. & pp *worst d* wersted, ppr *worst ng* wersting To get the advantag over in contest to defeat to overth ow
worsted wust ed, *n* [From *Worsted* f or *ad* in N f k where it was first manufactured] Yarn a uniform l ng stapled wool, and used in knitting stocking &c ——*a.* Consisting of worsted made of worsted yarn.
wort wert *n* [A. Sax *wyrt* a plant O Sax *wurt* G *wurz*, Go h *wurt* I and Dan. *urt* This wort is connected with *root* and is of same root as *roo r d c* wh h see] A plant an he b now used h fly n compounds as n tw *rwort* sp een *wor* &c
wort, wert *n* [A Sax *wyrte* wort, must Ice. *urt*, Sw *v rt* O D *wort*, G *wu z* wort probably akin to above word] The infusion of mal before it is converted into bee by fermentation
worth w rth, *v* [A S x *weorthan*, to be o t becom Ice *vertha* Dan *vorde* D *den* G *werden* Goth. *wa rthan* cog with L *vert* I turn, whence *v se* which see] To be to become to befall now used only in the phrases woe *worth* that is be to the day woe *worth* the man &c
worth w rth, *a* [A Sax. *weorth worth* valuable honourable hence as a noun value worth a word common to the Teutonic tongues perhaps from root meaning to guard, as in *weary becar*] Equal in value or price to deserving of having estate or property to the value of possessing ——*n.* Th quality of a thing which renders it valuable money value what a thing would bring if sold price rate value mentally or morally desert merit excellence
worthily wer'th li, *ad* In a worthy manner rightly deservedly according to merit justly not without cause
worthiness wer'th nes, *n.* The state or quality of being worthy desert merit excellence virtue
worthless werth'les, *a.* Having no worth or value valueless having a bad moral character having no dignity or excellence base contemptible not deserving
worthlessly werth'les-li *adv* In a worthless man
worthlessness, werth'les-nes, *n* The state or quality of being worthless.
worthy we rth, *a* [For A and y Icel. *verthugr* G *wu dig* Sw *va dig* worthy] Possessing worth or excellence of qualities deserving respect and esteem excellent character virtuous deserving being such as merited with of] *n* tab p oper fitting such as becomes a person hence a reason not out of keeping (often with of) ——*n.* pl. **worthies**, wer'th z. A man of eminent worth a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities a local celebrity a character
would wud. See WILL.
would be wu'd be *a.* Wishing to be only pretending to be false of being though such or such.——*n.* A vain pretender
wound, wönd, *n.* [A. Sax *wund* a wound, also as an adjective sound, from *windan* to fight D *wond* Icel. *und* Dan *vunde*, G *wunde* a wound. W *gwa*] A cut, tab lacera on, or similar body injury inflicted a breach or rupture of the skin and flesh of an animal, caused by violence or external force as a military injury to the back of a person or other animal by hurt, or pain to feelings *fig* any injurious damage —— *t* pret. & pp wounded, wönd ed wounding wö ling [A. Sax *wundian* from the noun.] To inflict a wound on to hurt by violence to cut, slash, or lacerate; to hurt the feelings of to pain ——*v i.* To inflict hurt or injury
woundable wönd a-bl, *a* Capable of being wounded.
wounder wön'dér *n* One who or that which wounds
wourali wö ra-li, *n* Same as *Curari*
wove w pret. & some mes pp of *weave*
wrack, rak, *n.* [A form of *wreck* the seaweed is so called as being cast up by the waves. Comp Dan *vrag*, to reject, Sw *ruk* wreck refuse or *vraka* to reject WRECK.] A popular name for seaweeds generally but more especially when thrown ashore by the waves from sea also a wreck ruin
wrack rak, *n* [RACK.] A thin flying cloud a rack
wraith ra h, *n* [Origin doubtful comp Gaelic and Irish *arrach* a spectre or apparition.] An apparition the exact likeness of a person supposed to be seen before or soon after the person's death.
wrangle rang'g *v i* pret & pp *wrangled* ra g'gld ppr *wrangling* rang'g ing [A freq f *wri g* A. Sax *wrencan* pret. *wrang* to press akin L.G *wrangen* to wrangle] To dispute angrily to quarrel argue peevishly and noisily to engage in a tedious discussion to argue and dispute in an angry manner to argue ——*n.* An angry dispute a noisy quarrel.
wrangler rang'g-ler *n* One who wrangles an angry or noisy disputant In Cambridge University the name given to those who are in a certain rank in the examination for honours in mathematics, the highest in the list being *senior wrangler*
wranglership rang gle sh p, *n* In Cambridge University the honour of being a wrangler
wrap rap *v t* pret. & pp *wrapped* or *wrapt* pp *wrapping* rap ing [From the idea of stretching in order to cover with clothes or the like round. (VARP) *Lap* to fold *envelope* are akin] To fold roll as a flexible cover to arrange so as to form a cover of some thing to cover by something wound or doubled to envelop or muffle to cover upon one's person *fig* —To be wrapped up in, *fig* to be grossly ignorant or devoted to ——*n.* An outer article of dress for warmth a wrapper
wrappage rap'áj *n* [*Wrap* and *-age*] That which wraps covering
wrapper rap' *n.* One that wraps that in which anything is wrapped or inclosed an envelope a loose upper garment a lady's dressing gown or the like.
wrapping rap'ing *n* Used or designed to wrap or cover articles.——*n.* That in which anything is wrapped a cover a wrapper
wrap-rascal rap'rás-kal, *n* A colloquial term for a rascal in upper coat
wrasse ras, *n* *V* ar A] The name of a genus of prickly-finned fishes inhabiting rocky parts of the British coast
wrath rath or ra h *n* [A Sax. *wræth* wra f *wræd*] wrathful, wro ged ri hi, wra h, f rei w oth Sw and Dan *vrede* wra h akin to *wrath wroth*] Violent anger vehement exasperation indignation rage fury hate ire.
wrathful rá h-ful or ra h'l, *a* Full of wrath greatly incensed full of wrath ringing from one extremely wrathful
wrathfully rá h-ful-li or ra h-f *ad* In a wrathful manner with great anger
wrathfulness rá h-ful-nes or rath'f l-nes, *n* State of being wrathful vehement anger
wreak rēk *v t* pret & pp *wreaked*, rēkt ppr *wreaking* [A. Sax *wr an* to punish, to revenge originally to banish or drive away O Sax *wrecan* Frisian *wre ka*, D *wreken* to avenge or revenge Icel. *reka* to repel G *rächen* to avenge Goth. *wrikan*, to persecute same root as L. *rego*, P *l urge* If so A. *wr ck* are close yak] To revenge on a enemy to inflict on cause to take effect to satisfy or gratify by punishment on *wr k* vengeance, rage &c.]
wreath rēth *n* [A Sax *wr th* a wreath f *wri han* to wind. WRITHE.] Something twisted curled or garland a head an ornament al twisted bandage to be worn on the head a drift or curl of smoke a snow drift.
wreathe, rēth, *v t* pret. *wreathed* rēth d, pp *wreathed*, sometimes *wreathen*, rēth'd,

rēTH'n, ppr *wreathing*, rēTH'ing [From *wreath*] To twist into a wreath, to wind one about another, to make or fashion by twining or twisting the parts together, to entwine, to involve, to encircle, to encircle, as with a garland, to dress in a garland or with garlands —— v i To be interwoven or entwined, to twine circularly

wreathy, rēth'i, *a* [*Wreath* and *-y*] Forming a wreath, twisted, curled, spiral

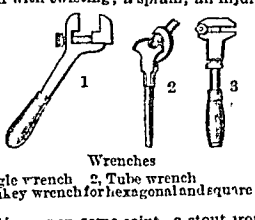
wreck, rek, *n* [Same as A Sax *wræc*, exile, punishment, misery (fr *wrecan*, to *wreak*, originally to drive), the special meaning of shipwreck being seen in D *wrak*, a wreck, Dan *vrag*, O Dan *vral*, a wreck, Icel *rek* for *vrel*, wreck, drifted matter, Sw *vral*, refuse, what is drifted ashore *Wrack*, sea-weed cast up, is the same word. WRACH, WREAK.] Ruin or destruction, overthrow, state of ruin, anything in a ruined condition, a person whose constitution is quite ruined, the remains of anything destroyed, ruined, or fatally injured, the destruction of a vessel by being driven ashore, dashed against rocks, or the like, shipwreck, the ruins of a ship, goods which, after a shipwreck, have been thrown ashore by the sea ——v t pret & pp *wrecked*, rekt, ppr *wrecking*, rek'ing To cause to become a wreck, to ruin, destroy, or overthrow, to ruin physically or morally, to cast away, as a vessel, by violence, collision, or otherwise, to cause to suffer shipwreck

wreckage, rek'ij, *n* [*Wreck* and *-age*] The act of wrecking, the ruins or remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked, material cast up by the sea from a wreck

wrecker, rek'er, *n* One who wrecks, one who plunders the wrecks of ships, causes ships to be cast ashore, or collects goods cast on the shore from wrecks, one whose occupation is to recover cargo or goods from wrecked vessels

wren, ren, *n* [A Sax *wrenna*, a wren, perhaps fr *wræne*, wanton, playful] A name of various small birds, more especially, a well known short-tailed little bird, of brisk and lively habits, with a comparatively strong and agreeable song

wrench, rensh, *n* [Same as A Sax. *wrence*, *wrenc*, deceit, fraud (a fig meaning), allied to G *ranl* a trick, *renken* to sprain, to wrench, O D *wronck*, contortion, akin *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinkle*] A violent twist, or a pull with twisting, a sprain, an injury by



Wrenches

1, Angle wrench 2, Tube wrench 3, Monkey wrench for hexagonal and square nuts

twisting, as in some joint, a stout iron instrument having jaws, or an opening adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt or a nut to turn it, a screw key —— v t pret & pp *wrenched*, rensht, ppr *wrenching* rensh'ing To pull with a twist or wrench, to wrest, twist, or force by violence, to injure by a twist, to sprain, to distort, to pervert, to wrest.

wrest, rest, *v t* pret & pp *wrested*, rest'ed, ppr *wresting*, rest'ing [A. Sax *wræstan*, to writhe, to twist=Icel. *reista* (for *vreista*), Dan *vriste*, to wrest, to twist, akin *to writhe*, *wreathe*, *wrist*, *wrestle* is a derivative] To twist, to wrench, to twist or extort by violence, to extort or bring out, as by a twisting painful force, to take or force by violence, to distort, to turn from truth or twist from its natural meaning by violence, to pervert.——n. The act of wresting, a wrench or twist, an instrument of same nature as the wrench or screw key, an implement to tune stringed instruments with

wrester, rest'er, *n* One who wrests or perverts

wrestle, res'l, *v i* pret & pp *wrestled*, res'ld, ppr *wrestling*, res'ling [A freq of *wrest*, fr A Sax *wræstlian*=D *wrastelen*, *worstelen*, to wrestle WPEST] To contend by grappling and trying to throw down, to strive with the arms and body, to struggle to strive, to contend ——v t To contend with in wrestling ——n A bout at wrestling, a wrestling match

wrestler, res'ler, *n* One who wrestles, one who is skilful in wrestling

wretch, rech, *n* [A Sax *wræcca*, *wrecca*, an outcast, an exile, fr *wrecan*, to banish, to wreak WREAK, WRECK.] A miserable person, a poor unhappy creature, one sunk in the deepest distress, a mean, base, or vile person, a person sunk in vice often used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt, like *creature* or *thing*

wretched, rech'ed, *a* [From *wretch*, similar in formation to *wicked*] Very miserable, extremely unhappy, sunk into deep affliction or distress, calamitous, very afflicting, distressing, worthless, paltry, very poor or mean in character, despicable, contemptible, sorry, worthless

wretchedly, rech'ed li, *adv* In a wretched manner, most miserably, very poorly, meanly, despicably, contemptibly

wretchedness, rech'ed nes, *n* The state or quality of being wretched

wriggle, rig'l, *v i* pret & pp *wriggled*, rig'ld, ppr *wriggling*, rig'ling [Freq fr older *wrig*, *wrigge*, to wriggle, so D *wriggelen*, to wriggle, a freq fr *wrillen*, Dan *vrille*, to wriggle, akin *wry*, *wrench*, *wring*, *wrong*] To move the body to and fro like a worm or an eel, to move with writhing or twisting of the body, to writhe, to twist about, to squirm, to proceed in a mean, grovelling manner, to proceed by paltry shifts or schemes —— v t To cause to move by wriggling, to work or effect by wriggling —— n The motion of one who wriggles, a quick twisting motion like that of a worm or an eel

wriggler, rig'ler, *n* One who wriggles

wright, rit, *n* [A Sax *wyrhta*, a worker, a maker, fr *wyrht*, a work, fr *wyrcan*, to work WORK] An artisan or artificer, a handicraftsman, especially a worker in wood, a carpenter now chiefly used in compounds, as *shipwright*, *wheelwright*, also *playwright*

wring, ring, *v t* pret & pp *wrung*, rung, ppr *wringing*, ring'ing [A Sax *wrengan* (pret *wrang*, pp *wrungen*), to wring train, press=L G and D *wringen*, Dan *vrænge*, Sw *vranga*, G *ringen*, to wring, twist, &c, probably nasalized forms of stem seen in *wriggle*, and in A Sax *wrigian* to bend (whence *wry*), and akin to *wrong*] To twist with the hands, to twist together, as the *hands*, to *twist* and *squeeze* or *compress*, to pain, as by twisting, squeezing, or racking, to torture to distress, to squeeze or press out, to extort or force —— v i To writhe to twist as with anguish

wringer, ring'er, *n* One who wrings, an apparatus for forcing water from clothes, after they have been washed, by compression between rollers

wrinkle ring'kl, *n* [A Sax. *wrincle* a wrinkle=O D *wrinckle* a wrinkle a dim form corresponding to Dan *rynke*, Sw *rynka*, a wrinkle, akin to *wring*, *wrench* &c] A small ridge or furrow formed in a substance by its shrinking or contraction, a corrugation a crease, a fold or rumple in cloth, uneveness —— v t pret & pp *wrinkled*, ring'kld, ppr *wrinkling*, ring'kling To form into wrinkles, as the skin to contract into furrows, to crease, to corrugate, to make rough or uneven —— v i To shrink into wrinkles or furrows and ridges

wrinkle, ring'kl *n* [Dim fr A Sax *wrenc*, *wrence*, a trick WRENCH] A valuable hint a new or good idea, a notion, a device [*Colloq*]

wrinkled ring'kld *p a* Having wrinkles, having wrinkles on the face

wrinkly, ring'kli, *a* Somewhat wrinkled, puckered creasy

wrist, rist, *n* [A Sax *wrist*, *handwrist*, the wrist, lit the turning joint, fr *writhan*, to twist=L G *wrist*, Dan and Sw *trist*, Icel *rist* (for *vrist*), the instep G *rist*, the wrist, the instep WRITHE, WRPST] The joint by which the hand is united to the arm, the carpus

wristband, rist'band, *n* The band or part of a sleeve, generally a shirt-sleeve, which covers the wrist

wristlet, rist'let, *n* [*Wrist* and *-let*] Some small object worn round the wrist, a bracelet

writ, rit, *n* [A Sax *writ*, *gewrit*, a writing a writ, fr *writan*, to write (q v)] That which is written, the Scriptures (especially with *holy*), a formal document or instrument in writing, a legal document issued by competent authority commanding a person to do some act

write, rīt, *v t* pret *wrote* (formerly also *writ*), rōt, pp *written*, rit'n, ppr *writing*, rīt'ing [A Sax *writan* (pret *wrāt*, pp *writen*), to write = O Sax *writan*, O Fris *writa*, Icel *rita*, to scratch, write, Sw *rita*, to draw, to trace, D *ryten*, G *reissen*, to tear Originally it meant to scratch marks with something sharp] To produce by tracing characters expressive of ideas, to trace or form by a pen, pencil, &c, to set down in letters or words, to inscribe, to cover with characters or letters to make known, communicate, or express by means of characters formed by the pen, &c, to send in writing, to compose and produce as author, to style in writing, to entitle, to impress deeply or durably, as on the memory —To write off, to note or record the deduction or cancelling of, to cancel as being no longer representing any value —— v i To trace characters with a pen, pencil, or the like, upon paper or other material, to be engaged in literary work, to be an author, to conduct epistolary correspondence, to convey information by letter or the like

writer, rīt'er, *n* One who writes, an author, a literary man, a clerk or amanuensis, a scribe a penman, in Scotland, a law-agent, solicitor, attorney, or the like — Writer's cramp a spasmodic affection frequently attacking persons who have been accustomed to write much

writership, rīt'er ship, *n* The office of writer

writhe rīTH, *v t* pret & pp *writhed*, rīTHd, ppr *writhing*, rīTH'ing [A. Sax *writhan*, to wrihte, wreathe, twist=Icel *ritha* (for *vritha*), Dan *vride*, Sw *vrida*, to wring or writhe perhaps of same root as *worth* (verb), L *verto*, I turn (VERSE) Akin *wrath*, *wreath*, *wrist*, *wrest*] To twist, contort, or distort, as the body or limbs, to twist with violence —— v i To twist or twine one's self to twist and turn to be distorted, as from agony, to twist the body about as in pain

writing, rīt'ing, *n* The act of one who writes, the art of forming letters or other characters for the purpose of recording the ideas which the characters and words express anything written or expressed in letters, a book, a manuscript a document, any written composition an inscription

writing-chambers rīt'ing-chām bərz, *n pl* Apartments occupied by lawyers and their clerks &c

writing-desk, rīt'ing desk, *n* A desk with a sloping top used for writing on

writing-ink rīt'ing ingk, *n* Ink suited for writing, with

writing-master, rīt'ing mas-tər, *n* One who teaches the art of penmanship

writing-paper rīt'ing pā per *n* Paper finished with a smooth surface for writing on generally sized

writing-table, rīt'ing tā bl, *n* A table used for writing on having commonly a desk part, drawers, &c

written rit'n *p a* Reduced to writing as opposed to *oral* or *spoken*

wrong, rong *a* [A sort of pp fr *wring*= Dan *vrang*, Icel. *vrangr*, *rangr*, wrong D

wrang sour harsh (i t twisting the mouth) WRIN] *Not right not* physically right deviating from some course o der or ta d a d not fit not su table n t according to rule dengu, or the l ke n t what ought to be not according to moral ty d r t ng from rect tude n t accordi g to just e facts, or truth inaccurate rro eous h ld ing erroneous notions bel g in error n ta-taken. —n. What is n t right, especially *morally a wrong unfair or unju t act* a breach of law to the injury f a ther an injustice any i jury hurt, pai r damage —ad In a wrong mann r rr neously incorrectly —v t. pret & pp *wronged* r g i ppr *wronging* ng'i g T do wr ng to to t at with injustice to d al harshly unfairly with to do njust ce t by imp itation, to think ill of unfa rly

wrong-doer *rong'do-er* n *One who doe* wro g or evil.

wrong-doing rong'd i-ing n The do ng of wro g evil-d ing

wronger ro g'er n One who wro gs injures n ther

wrongful rong fgl, a Wrong injurious ur just unlawful

wrongfully rong'fgl li, *adv* In a wrong *ful manner unjustly*

wrongfulness rong'fgl-nes, n Qual ty of bei g wrong or wrongful injustice

wrong headed rong'hed-ed, a Obsti nately or perversely wrong stul born pe verse

wrong headedly rong'hed-ed li *adv* In a wrong h aded manner perv rsely

wrong headedness rong'he l-ed nes n The qual ty of be ng wro g headed

wrongly r ng'li *ad* In a wro g manner *mistakenly erroneou ly* unju tly

wrongness rong'n n Th tate or qual ty of being wrong error fault ness evil.

wrongous rong'us, a [O F *wrong* that is, *wrong was* the oppos te f *right* was or right tem] In *Scot law* unjust illegal as mp isonment

wrote rōt, p t & o l pp of *write*

wroth roth a [A Sax *wrāth angry* en raged (whence *r ath*) lit twisted, perverse fr *writhan* to twist o writh WRATH WRITHE.] Very angry much exasperat d wrathful indignant

wrought rat, pret & pp of *work*

wrung rung i ret & pp of *wri g*

wry ri, a [A Sax *wrīgian*, to ben t, to turn, to incl ne akin to *wrej ile* (wh h see)] *Abnormally or* unnaturally bent or turned to one sl le crooked twiste l askew distorte l.

wryly rī'li, *adv* In a wry crooked or distorted mann r

wry mouthed ri mourhd, a Having the m uth awry

wryneck, ri nek, n A twi ted or distorted ne k a small Europ an bird allied to the woodpeckers, whi h twists its neck in a singular manne

wrynecked ri nekt, a Hav ng a wry or distorted neck

wryness ri nes, n The state or being wry or d storte l.

wych elm wich elm n [Ir m o l l *wich wychē* A Sax *wic* a n me appli d to vari us trees alli l to *to cker*] A vari ty of elm with large lea s a d sometimes pen dulous branches forming a weeping tree a l yiel ing val uable timber

wych hazel w ch ha zel, n An American shrub with y llow flowers grown in gardens and y ldi g the drug h zel ne

wyvern wi vern n [O Fr *wi ve vivre* (with n added as in *bittern*) a viper a dragon, fr L *vipe a* a viper VIPER WEE VER] A h raldic monster a sort of drag with two w ngs, two eagle s legs, and a taper ing body

X

X the *twenty fourth* letter of the English alphabet, equi alent to *cs* or *ks*

xanthic zan thik, a [G *x thos* y llow] Tend g towards a y llow colour yell w ish.

xanthin xanthine zan thi n A name of certai y llow colouri g m tt rs

xanthochroic xanthochroous, za tho-kro-ik, zan thok ro-us, a [G *x nthochroos* yellow-sk nned, fr *xanth* yell w nd *chroa* c lour] In *eth l* having a blond or fair complexion belongi g to the fai white type of mank nd.

xanthoma, zan-th5 ma, n [From Gr *xa tho* yellow] An affection of th skin marked by the appearance of irregular yel lowish pat hes on it

xanth phyll, zan'tho-fil, n [Gr *xanthos*, y llow *phyllon* a leaf] The yellow c lour ing matter of withering lea es.

xanthous zan thus, a [G *xa thos* yel low] Of th fair haired type having b own, a burn, yellow flaxen o red hair

xebec, ze bek or ze-bek n [Fr *jebec*, Sp *x beque*, f Turk *sumā ki*, a xebec] A three-masted vessel used in th Med ter ranean, with both square and latee sails

xenogamy ze nog a-mi, [Gr *xen* strange, *g mos* marriage] In *bot* cross-fertilizati n

xeranla, ze-rā si-a, n [From Gr *xeros*, dry] A disease of the hair which becomes dry and ceases to grow

xeroderma, ze ro-der'ma, n [Gr *xer s*, dry *derma*, skin.] A morbid dryness of the skin in its severest form *or* nstituti g fi h skin disease

Xeropthalmy xerophthalmia ze rof thal mi, ze rof thal mi a, n [G *xer* dry *ophthalmo* th eye] A dry red s re ness or itch ng of the yes

Xerotes ze r t z n [Gr *x rotē* dryness, fr *x os* dry] A dry habit of the body



X bec of Barbary

xiphoid zif oid, a [Gr *xiphos* a sword, a l eaf liken ss] Shaped like or resem bl ng a sw rd ensiform.

xylem zī'l-m n. [G r *xylon* wood] I *bot* th woody portion of veg tabl tissue

xylobalsamum zī lo-bal sa-mum n [Gr *xylon* wood *b lsamon* balsam] A ki l of balsam obta ned fr m a tree of Western Asia

xylocarp zī'lo-kārp n [Gr *xylon* an l *karpo* fru t] A har l a d woody fruit.

xylograph zī'lo-graf [Gr *xylon* wood ar l *g aph* I write or engrav] A wood gra h g

xylographer zī log'ra-fer n [See prec] One who engraves on wood

xylographic xylographical zī lo-graf k zī lō-graf k al, a Relating to xylography

xylography zī-log'ra-fi n [XYLOGRAPH] Wood-engra ing also a process of d corati e painting on wood

xyloid zī'loid, a [Gr *xylon* a d *eid s, f* rm] Ha ing the n ture of wood resem bl g wood

xylophagous zī l f a-gus, a [Gr *xylon* wood, *pha jein* to eat] Eati g or feedi g on wood.

xylophilous zī lof i lus, a [G *xylon* wood, *ph los* loving] G owing upon or li ng in wood.

xylophone, zī'lo-fon, n [Gr *xylon* wood, *pha nē* sound.] A musical instrum t in which the notes are given by p eces of wood stru k with hammers.

xystus zis'tus, n [L. *xystus* fr Gr *xyst f xy* I scrape from its smooth and l ish d floor] A covered portico or pu court in which the a cient athletes per formed their exercises

Y

Y the twenty fifth letter of the alphabet somet mes a vow l, somet mes a consonant

yacca wood yak a wud, n [Of West *Indian origin*] A *brownish* cabinet wood of th West Indies.

yacht, yot, n. [From O D *jacht* Mod D *y ot* a yacht, a chase, f *jagen*, G *jagen*, Dan. *jage* to hunt] A light and elegantly fitted-up vessel, used either for pleasure o racing or as a vessel of state, a l propell d by sails or steam —v i. pret. & pp *yachted*, y t ed ppr *yacht g* YA ing. To sail or cruise in a yacht.

yacht-club yot'klub, n A club or union of yacht-own rs i n racing purposes &c

yachter yot r n O e wh owns, sails in o commands a yacht

yachting, yot ing *a* Be long g to a yacht o yachts.

yacht man yots man, n One who keeps or sails a yacht

yachtsman ship yots man-ship n The skill of a yachtsman man g ment of a yacht.

yager ya ger n [G *y jer* f t a huntsman, fr *jagen*, to hunt. YA HT] A soldier in certai German regiments corps.

yahoo yā'hō, n [Co ned by Swift.] A na e gi en by Sw ft, in *G lliver's T avels*, to a race of brutes having the f rm of m hence a rude boorish, uncultivated *char* acter

yak yak, n. [Tibetan.] A v ry larg kind of wild ox with l ng silky hair inhabiting T bet and the Himalayas.

yam y m, n. [Probably of African origin.] A climbing plant, type of a special order cultivated in tropical climates for the sak of its large tubers or roots, whi h form an excellent food.

Yankee, yang'kē, *n* [Probably a corrupt pronunciation of *English* or Fr *Anglais* formerly current among the American Indians] A name for a citizen of New England, in Britain often applied more widely to natives of the United States

Yankeeism, yang'kē izm, *n* An idiom or practice of the Yankees, Yankee characteristics collectively

yap, yap, *v i* pret & pp *yapped*, yapt, ppr *yapping*, yap'ing [Imitative of sound] To yelp, to bark —*n* The cry of a dog, a bark, a yelp

yard, yard, *n* [A Sax *gyrd*, *gird*, a rod, a yard measure=O Sax. *gerda*, D *garde*, G *gerte*, a rod, a twig, Goth *gazds*, a goad, cog with L *hasta*, a spear GOAD] A standard measure of length equal to 3 feet or 36 inches, also 9 square feet and 27 cubic feet (the square and cubic yard), a long cylindrical piece of timber in a ship, slung crosswise to a mast and supporting a sail

yard, yard, *n* [A. Sax *geard*, a yard, a court, &c =Icel *garthr*, an inclosure [E *garth*), Dan and D *gaard*, a garden, O H G *garto*, G *garten*, a garden, same root as L *hortus*, a garden Akin *garden*, *gird*, to surround *Orchard* contains this word] A small piece of inclosed ground joining a house, an inclosure within which any work or industry is carried on.—*v t* pret & pp *yarded*, yard'ed, ppr *yarding*, yard'ing To inclose or shut up in a yard, as cattle

yard-arm, yard'arm, *n* Either end of a ship's yard —Yard arm and yard arm, said of *ships lying alongside of each other so near* that their yard arms cross or touch

yard-land yard'land, *n* An old measure of land in England, from 15 to 24 acres, a virgate

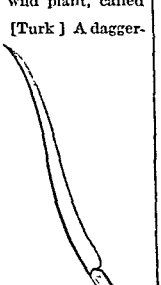
yard-stick, yard'stik, *n* A stick 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c

yare, yār, *a* [A. Sax *gearu*, prepared, ready, yare=D *gaar*, G *gar*, ready, akin *garb*, *gear*] Ready, quick, dexterous

yarn, yarn, *n* [A Sax *gearn*, yarn=D *garen*, Icel Sw Dan and G *garn*, yarn, comp Icel *garnir*, intestines, Gr *chordē*, a chord, an intestine CHORD] Thread prepared from wool or flax for weaving into cloth, one of the threads or strands of which a rope is composed, a narrative or story, especially a sea-story (colloq)

yarrow, ya'rō, *n* [A Sax. *gearwe*=D *gerw*, G *garbe*, O G *garwe*, yarrow origin unknown] A common wild plant, called otherwise milfoil

yataghan, yat'a gan, *n* [Turk] A dagger-like sabre about 2 feet long, worn in Mohammedan countries



Yataghan.

yaw, yā, *v i* pret & pp *yawed*, yād ppr *yawing* [Comp Prov G *nagen*, to rock, to move unsteadily] To steer wild, to deviate from the line of her course said of a ship —*n* The sudden temporary deviation of a ship from the line of her course

yawl yal, *n* [From D *jol*, a yawl a skiff= Sw *julle*, Dan *jolle*, a jolly-boat a yawl *Jolly* in *jolly boat* is this word.] A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars the smallest boat used by fishermen, a jolly-boat

yawl, yal, *v i* pret & pp *yawled* yald, ppr *yawling*, yal'ing [Akin to *yowl*, *yell*] To howl, to yell.

yawn, yan, *t i* pret' & pp *yawned*, yand; ppr *yawning*, yan'ing [A. Sax *ginan*, to yawn, to gape fr *ginan* to gape, akin Sc yawn, to gape fr *ginan* to gape, akin Sc *gant*, to yawn G *gähnen*, to yawn fr root seen in Gr *el ainō*, L. *hio*, I gape, also in *gander*, *goose* From same root as *chasm*, *chaos* See also BEGIN] To have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dulness, while a deep breath is taken at the same time, to open wide, to stand open, as a chasm, to gape, to gape eagerly, to long.—*n* A gaping, an involuntary opening of the mouth with the taking of a deep breath, generally expressive of drowsiness, an opening or chasm

yawningly, yan'ing-li, *adv* In a yawning manner

yaws, yaz, *n* [African *yaw*, a raspberry] A contagious disease of the African races characterized by cutaneous tumours

yclept, yclepped, i klept', i klēpd', *pp* [A Sax *ge-clypod* pp of *ge-clypian*, to call] Called, named [Archaic]

ye, yē, *pron* [A Sax *ge*, ye, you, nom pl corresponding to *thu*, thou=D *gy*, Dan and Sw *i*, Goth *jus* YOU] Properly the nominative plural of the second personal pronoun, *but also used as an objective* now confined to the sacred or solemn style, *you* being otherwise used

yea yā, *adv* [A. Sax *gea*, yea, indeed= Icel *já*, D Dan Sw and G *ja*, Goth *ja*, *jai*, yea, yes, allied to Goth *jah*, and, L *jam*, now YES] Yes the opposite of *nay*, also used as equivalent to *nay*=not this alone, not only so but also

yean, yēn, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *yeaned*, yēnd, ppr *yeaning*, yēn'ing [A Sax *eantan*, *éacnian*, fr *écen*, gravid, lit increased being pp of *écan*, to increase, to *el e* EKE] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep, to lamb

yeanling, yēn'ling, *n* [*Yean* and *-ling*] A lamb an eanling, also used as an *adj*

year, yēr, *n* [A Sax *géar*, *gér*=O Sax and O Fris *jár*, D *jaar*, L G *jör*, G *jahr*, Goth *jér*, Icel *ar*, Dan *aar*, cog Slav *jaro*, spring, Zend *yére*, a year, Gr *hōra*, season HOUR] The period of time during which the earth makes one complete revolution in its orbit, ordinarily regarded as comprehending the twelve calendar months or 365 days (or 366 in leap-year) from 1st January to 31st December a twelvemonth, the interval from one vernal equinox to the next, a tropical or solar year (see SOLAR), *pl* age or old age, time of life —*Year of grace*, any year of the Christian era

year-book, yēr'buk, *n* A book published every year, supplying fresh information regarding matters that change

yearling, yēr'ling, *n* [*Year* and *-ling*] A young beast one year old or in the second year of his age —*a* Being a year old.

yearly, yēr'li, *a* Annual, happening every year, lasting a year, comprehending a year —*adv* Once a year annually

yearn, yern, *t i* pret & pp *yearned*, yērnd, ppr *yearning*, yern'ing [A Sax *geornian*, *gyrnan*, to yearn, fr *georn*, desirous=Icel *girna* to desire, fr *gjarn*, eager = Goth *gairnjan*, to long for, fr *gairns* desirous, Dan *gierne*, D *gaarne* G *gern*, willingly] To feel uneasiness of mind from longing, tenderness or pity, to long, to feel an earnest desire, to have a wistful feeling

yearning yern'ing, *p a* Longing having longing desire —*n* A feeling of longing desire, state of being moved with tenderness or pity

yearningly, yern'ing-li, *adv* In a yearning manner, with yearning

yeast, yēst, *n* [Formerly *yeest*, fr A. Sax *gest*, *gyst*, yeast=Icel *jast*, *jastr*, Sw *jast*, D *gest*, *gist*, G *gesecht*, yeast fr a verb signifying to ferment, seen in O H.G *gesan*, *jesan*, G *gahren*, *giechen*, Sw *gasa*, to ferment, to froth allied to Gr *zeō*, I boil, *zōlos*, L *zeal*] A yellowish substance of vegetable nature produced in the alcoholic fermentation of grape juice, infusion of malt, or other similar liquids, being an aggregate of minute vegetable cells, ferment barm, spume froth.

yeastiness yēst'i nes, *n* The state or quality of being yeasty

yeast-plant yēst'plant *n* The plant that produces ordinary *fermentation*

yeasty, yēst'i, *a* [*Yeast* and *-y*] Like yeast, containing yeast, frothy, foamy, spumy

yelk, yelk, *n.* [A form of *yolk*] The yolk of an egg

yell, yel, *v t* pret & pp *yelled*, yeld, ppr *yelling*, yel'ing [A. Sax. *gellan*, *gyllan*, to yell=Icel *gella*, *qualla*, D *gillen*, to yell, G *gellen*, to resound, allied to A Sax. *galan*, to sing, whence *-gale* in *nightingale*] To cry out with a loud piercing noise, to cry or scream as with agony, terror, rage, &c —*n* A sharp, loud, piercing outcry, a scream or cry of horror agony, rage, &c

yelling, yel'ing, *n* The act or the noise of one who or that which yells

yellow, yel'ō, *a* [A Sax. *geolo*, *geolu*, yellow=O Sax. *gelo*, yellow, akin D *geel*, G *gelb*, Icel *gulr*, Dan and Sw *gul* yellow, fr same root as *gold* and *green*, L *galvus*, yellow, *helvus*, yellowish, Gr *chloē*, green herb, perhaps also *cholē*, bile (cog with D *gall*) Akin also *yolk*] Being of a bright golden colour, or of a kindred hue —*Yellow berries* Same as *Persian berries* —*Yellow soap*, common soap composed of tallow, resin, and soda —*n.* One of the prismatic colours, a bright golden colour, the yolk of an egg, any yellow pigment, *pl* a species of jaundice affecting cattle, sheep, and horses —*v t* pret & pp *yellowed*, yel'ōd, ppr *yellowing*, yel'ō-ing To render yellow —*v i* To grow yellow

yellow-bunting, yel'ō-bunt-ing, *n* The yellow hammer

yellow-fever, yel'ō-fē-ver, *n* A malignant fever of warm climates, attended with yellowness of the skin

yellow-gum, yel'ō-gum, *n* The jaundice of infants

yellow-hammer, yellow-ammer, yel'ō-ham er, yel'ō-am er, *n* [*Yellow* and A Sax *amore*, G *ammer*, the yellow-hammer The spelling with *h*, though common, is erroneous] A pretty European bird, a species of bunting, with much yellow in its plumage

yellowish, yel'ō ish, *a* Somewhat yellow

yellowishness, yel'ō-ish nes, *n* The quality of being yellowish

yellow-jack, yel'ō-jak, *n* A name given to yellow-fever [Colloq]

yellow-metal, yel'ō-me-tal *n* A sheathing alloy of copper and zinc, Muntz's metal

yellowness, yel'ō-nes, *n* The quality of being yellow

yellow-weed, yel'ō-wēd, *n* Weld or dyer's-weed (which see)

yelp, yelp, *v i* pret & pp *yelped*, yelpt, ppr *yelping*, yelp'ing [same as A Sax *gilpan*, to boast, Icel *gylpa* to yelp, allied to *yell*] To utter a sharp quick bark or cry, as a dog, either in eagerness, pain, or fear, to bark in a shrill manner —*n* A sharp bark or cry of a dog

yeoman, yō'man, *n*, pl. **yeomen**, yō'men [O E *yeman*, *yoman*, supposed to be equivalent to O Fris *gâman*, *gâmon*, a villager, a man of a *gâ* or village, fr *gâ*=G *gau*, Goth *gawi*, a district] In England, a man who owns a small estate in land, a gentleman farmer or one who farms his own land a farmer a member of the yeomanry cavalry —*Yeomen of the guard* a body guard of the English sovereign, also called *beef eaters*

yeomanly, yō'man-li, *a* Pertaining to a yeoman —*adv* Like a yeoman, bravely

yeomanry, yō'man ri *n* [*Yeoman* and *-ry*] The collective body of yeomen, a volunteer cavalry force in Britain, consisting to a great extent of gentlemen or wealthy farmers

yes yes *adv* [A Sax. *gese* *gise*, yes probably fr *ged*, yea, and *si*, *sy*, be it so let it be 3d sing pres subj of the substantive verb in A. Sax.=G *sei*, *let it be*, akin to L *sim*, may it be YEA, AM] Even so, expressing affirmation or consent opposed to *no* also used to express some emphasis or enforce something added.

yester, yes'ter *a* [A. Sax *geostra*, *gestra*, *gystra* yesterday's, seen in *geostran-dæg* yesterday *gystran-niht*, yesternight = D *gisteren*, G *gestern*, yesterday, Goth *gistra*, *gistra dagis*, to-morrow, comparative formn,

cog with L. *hesternus* of yesterday G. *hiesig* Skr. *hjas* yesterday.] Belonging or relating to the day before the present (last last past) not to-day but the day before the present; mostly *in composition*.

yesterday yes'ter-dā, *n.* [A Sax. *gyst-andæg* yesterday YESTER.] The day *before the present*; *the day last past*; *first* used for *a time not long past*. Also adverbially, on the day before the present.

yesterere, yesterereen yes'ter-ē, yes'ter-ēvn, *n.* [*Yester* and *ere, even.*] The evening last past.

yestermorn, yestermorning yes'ter-morn, yes'ter-morn'ing, *n.* [*Yester* and *morn, morning.*] The morn or morning last past.

yesternight yes'ter-nit, *n.* [*Yester* and *night.*] The night last past.

yet, yet, *adv.* [A. Sax. *gēt, gīt*; probably equivalent to *ge-t* or *ge-a, too.*] In addition or and so forth; still; used especially with comparatives; *then* or *at that time* as formerly; now or then as at a previous period; at or before some future time; before all is done; thus far hitherto often preceded by *as* in this sense though the case be such nevertheless. — *conj.* Nevertheless notwithstanding; however.

yew yū, *n.* [A. Sax. *ēow*; the yew = O.H.G. *ēwa*, G. *eibe*, D. *ijf*, Icel. *ýr*; cog. W. *yw*, *ywen*, Armor. *iwin*, Corn. *iw*, *iwen*, the yew.] A European and Asiatic evergreen tree



Yew (*Taxus baccata*).

allied to the conifers (genus *Taxus*) with poisonous leaves, frequently planted in churchyards, and yielding a hard durable timber used for cabinet work and formerly for making bows.

yield yēld, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *yēld-ed, yēld-ed*; ppr. *yēld-ing.* [A. Sax. *gildan*, to pay, render; cog. with O. Sax. *gildan*, Icel. *gjalda*, Dan. *gjælde*, Sw. *gälla*, D. *gelden*, G. *gelten*, to be worth, to avail, &c.; akin *geld, gut.*] To pay reward, or requital to; to give in return to; to give by way of recompense to; to produce in return for labour bestowed, capital invested, &c.; the like to produce generally; to bring forth, give out, furnish to; to afford to grant to; to give (to *yield* consent) to; to give up, as to surrender, to relinquish, to resign, to surrender (often followed by *up*). — *v.i.* To yield up the ghost, to die. — *v.i.* To give up the contest; to cease opposition; to submit; to comply; to make some return to produce; to give way; not to oppose; to give place, as inferior in rank or excellence. — *n.* Amount or quantity yielded; product; return; produce; result; growth; cultivation.

yielder yēld'er, *n.* One who yields.

yielding, yēld'ing, *p.a.* Inclined to yield or give way; accommodating; unresisting; compliant; facile.

yodel, yodle yō'del, *yē'dl, v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *yodelled, yodled*, ppr. *yōdel-ling, yōdl-ing.* [German Swiss. To sing like the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, by suddenly changing from the natural voice to the falsetto and vice versâ.

yoicks yoiks, *int.* An old fox-hunting cry.

yoke yōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *geoc, joc*; cog. with O. Sax. *juk*, O. Fris. *jok*, O. Sax. *joch*, Goth. *juk*, Icel. and Sw. *ok*, Dan. *aag*; cog. L. *jugum*, Gr. *zygon*, Skr. *yuga*, a yoke; from a root meaning to join, seen in Skr. *yuj*, to join, L. *jungo*, I join.] A part of the gear or tackle of draught animals, passing across their necks so that two are connected for drawing a pair of draught animals, especially one yoked together; a bond connecting one animal with another; a frame of timber fitted with shoulders and neck-hole for carrying pails; a like piece of dress or garment supporting the rest; servitude; slavery; *figuratively* two imposed or things joined together; a bond or connection; a tie. — *v.t.* pret. & pp. *yōked*; ppr. *yōk-ing.* To put a yoke on; to join by a yoke to; to couple; to join with another; to enslave; or bring into bondage. — *v.i.* To be joined together.

yoke fellow yoke mate yōk fel-ō, yōk māt, *n.* An associate or companion in labour or marriage; a mate; a partner.

yokel yō'kl, *n.* [Perhaps from *yoke*=one who drives yoked animals or akin to *yeoman*, *gentry.*] A rustic; an ignorant peasant; a country bumpkin.

yoke mate *n.* Same as *Yoke fellow.*

yolk yōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *geoloca*, the yolk, lit. the yellow of the egg; from *geolu*, yellow. YELLOW.] The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus; the yellow unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep which renders the wool in the fleece soft and pliable.

yolk bag, yōk'bag, *n.* The sac or membranous bag which contains the yolk of an egg.

yon yon, *a.* [A. Sax. *geon, geon*, that — Goth. *jains*; G. *jener*; that of previous mal origin, and akin to Skr. *yas*, who; also to *yea, yet* and *yes.*] That those referring to an object at a distance yonder; now chiefly used in the poetic style.

yonder yon'der, *a.* [A. comparative from *yon*; cog. Goth. *jaind*, the.] That or those away there; referring to persons or things at a distance. — *adv.* At or in that place there.

yore, yōr, *adv.* [A. Sax. *geāra*, formerly, of old, originally; a genitive pl. of *gēar*, a year; being thus an adverbial genitive of time, like *twice, thrice* &c.] Long ago; in old time; now used only in the phrase *of yore*, that is, of old time or time long ago.

you yō, *pron.* [A. Sax. *ēow*, dat. and acc. pl. of the pronoun of the second person *ge*, being properly the nom. pl. — O. Sax. *iu*, D. *u*, O.H.G. *iu*, *ēu*, you; cog. Skr. *yūy-am*, you. Yē.] The nominative and objective plural of *thou*; commonly used, however, when a single person is addressed, instead of *thou* and *thee.*

young yung, *a.* [A. Sax. *geong, gīong*; cog. with O. Sax. *gīung*, O. Fris. *jung*, D. *jong*, G. *jung*, Goth. *juggs*, for *jugg-s*; Icel. *ungr*, Dan. and Sw. *ung*; cog. L. *juvenis* (whence *juvenile*); Skr. *yuvan*, young. *Youth* is a derivative.] Living in the first or early stage of life or growth; not old; not yet arrived at maturity; being in the early part of existence; *poetically* far advanced, having the appearance of early life; youthful; fresh or vigorous; having little experience; *raw green*; pertaining to early life. — *n.* The offspring of an animal collectively (used as a plural).

young-eyed yung'īd, *a.* Having the fresh bright eyes or look of youth.

youngish yung'ish, *a.* Somewhat young.

youngling yung'ling, *n.* [*Young* and *-ling.* — A. Sax. *geongling*.] Any animal in the first part of life; a young person.

youngly yung'li, *adv.* In a young manner.

youngness yung'nes, *n.* The state of being young; youth.

youngster yung'ster, *n.* [*Young* and *-ster*.] A young person; a youth; a lad.

younker yung'ker, *n.* [From D. *jonker, jonkheer* lit. young sir, from *jong*, young and *heer* = G. *herr*, sir, gentleman.] A young fellow; a lad; a youngster.

your yor, *a.* [A. Sax. *ēower*, your; genit. of *gē*, ye or you. — O. Sax. *iuwar*, D. *uwer*, G. *euer*, your. It is the possessive corresponding to *ye* you and the reflexive properly plural, but is now like *you*, used as singular or plural.] Pertaining or belonging to *you*; a pronominal adj.

yours yōrz, *pron.* [A double possessive of *you*. See prec.] That or those which belong to you; used with or without direct reference to a preceding noun often equivalent to *your property, your friends* or *relations, the letter received from you.*

yourself yor-self', *pron.* pl. **yourselves** yor-selvz'. You, not another or others; used distinctively or reflexively.

youth yōth, *n.* [A. Sax. *geogoth, geogud*; cog. with O. Sax. *giugath*, O. Fris. *jogeth, jogud*, O. H. G. *jugund*, G. *jugend*, Goth. *juggaudus*; from *jung*, young. YOUNG.] The state or quality of being young; *youthfulness*; period during which one is young; the part of life between childhood and manhood; a young man; a strong lad; *young persons collectively.*

youthful yōth'ful, *a.* Having one's youth being in the early stage of life; young; pertaining or suitable to the first part of life; fresh or vigorous as in youth.

youthfully yōth'ful-i, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

youthfulness, yōth'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being youthful.

yowl youl, *v.i.* [Akin to *yell.*] To give a long distressful or mournful cry as a dog. — *n.* A long distressful or mournful cry as that of a dog.

ytterbium it-ter'bi-um, *n.* [From *Ytterby* in Sweden.] A rare chemical element allied to erbium and terbium.

yttria, it'ri-a, *n.* [See next.] A metallic oxide or earth and oxide of yttrium.

yttrium it'ri-um, *n.* [From *Ytterby* in Sweden.] A rare metal found in Sweden of a grayish-black colour.

yucca yuk'ka, *n.* [From some American tongue.] A name of American plants of



Yucca (*Yucca gloriosa*).

the lily family (genus *Yucca*) of considerable size with handsome white flowers.

Yule yūl, *n.* [A. Sax. *geōl, gēol, gēhol*; probably originally a pagan festival; etym. doubtful. *Jolly* is from it through the French.] An old name for Christmas.

Yule-log Yule-clog yūl'log, yūl'klog, *n.* A large block of wood burning the feasts of a Christmas fire in the olden time.

Yule tide, yūl'tīd, *n.* The time or season of Yule or Christmas.

ywis i-wis', *adv.* [A. Sax. *gewis, gewiss*, certain, sure = D. *gewis*, G. *gewiss*, certainly; from root of *wit* with old prefix *ge-*.] Certainly; verily; truly.

Z.

Z, the last letter of the English alphabet, equivalent to the *s* in *wise, ease*, &c

zaffre, zaf'er, *n* [Fr *zafre, safre, saffre*, Sp *zafre*, probably of Arabic origin.] A substance obtained from cobalt, used by enamellers, porcelain manufacturers, &c, as a blue colour

zambo, zam'bō, *n* Same as *Sambo*

zamia, zā'mi a, *n* [*L zamia*, a fir cone] A name of plants of the cycad order, some of which yield a starchy pith used for food.

zamindar, zam in-dar', *n* Same as *Zemindar*

zany, zā'ni, *n*, pl **zanies** zā'niz [Fr *zani*, fr It *zanni, zane*, a zany or clown originally simply a familiar and abbreviated pronunciation of *Giovanni*, John.] A buffoon or merry andrew —**zanyism** zā'ni izm *n* The character or practice of a zany, buffoonery

zareba Same as *Zeriba*

zax, zaks, *n* [A Sax *seax*, Icel *sax*, a knife or short sword] An instrument used for cutting and dressing slates

zeal, zēl, *n* [Fr *zele*, fr L *zelus*, fr Gr *zelos*, zeal, fr stem of *zeo*, I boil, which is akin to *E yeast* JEALOUS] Eagerness in any pursuit or cause, good or bad, passionate ardour, earnestness, fervency, enthusiasm

zealot ze'lot, *n* [Fr *zélote*, L *zelotes*, fr Gr *zelotes*, fr *zelos*, zeal ZEAL] One who is zealous or full of zeal, one carried away by excess of zeal, a fanatical partisan, a bigot

zealotry, ze'lot ri, *n* [*Zealot* and *ry*] Behaviour of a zealot, excessive zeal, fanaticism

zealous ze'lus, *a* [From *zeal* *Jealous* is really the same word] Inspired with zeal, ardent in the pursuit of an object, or in support of any cause or person, fervent, eager, earnest

zealously, ze'lus li, *adv* In a zealous manner ardently eagerly, fervently

zealousness, ze'lus-nes, *n* The quality of being zealous zeal

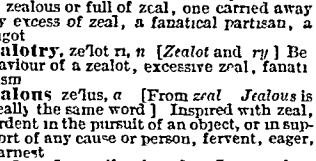
zebec, zebeck ze'bek *n* Same as *Xebec*

zebra zē'bra, *n* [A native African word] A South African animal allied to the horse and ass white striped with numerous brownish black bands

zebra-wood, ze'bra wud, *n* A South American wood somewhat resembling the skin of a zebra in colour, used by cabinet makers

zebrine ze'brin, *a* Pertaining to the zebra

zebu zē'bu, *n* [Origin doubtful] The common domestic ox of India, having one,



Zebu (Tat rus ind cus)

or more rarely two, humps of fat on the shoulders

zechin zek'in, *n* [It *zecchino*, Fr *sequin* SEQUIN] A sequin

zedoary zed'o-a-ri, *n* [Sp and Pg *zedoaria* fr Ar and Pers. *zedwar* zedoary] An Asiatic root allied to and used for similar purposes as ginger

zemindar, zem in dar', *n* [Per *zemīndār*, a landholder—*zemin*, land, and *dār*, holding, a holder] In India, a landholder or landed proprietor

zemindary, zem'in-da ri, *n* The position of a zemindar, the land possessed by a zemindar

zenana, ze na'na, *n* [Hind *zanānah*, fr Per *zan* a woman] The portion of a house set apart for the females of a native family in India

Zend, zend, *n* An ancient Iranian or Persian language, closely allied to Sanskrit, being that in which the Zend Avesta or sacred writings of the Zoroastrians (Parsees) are written

zenith zē'nith, *n* [Fr *zenith*, fr Sp *zenit, zenith* a corruption of Ar *samt, semt*, ab breviated for *samt ur ras, samt er ras*, way of the head, *zenith samt* being a way (*ras* head) Akin *azimuth*] The vertical point of the heavens at any place, that is, the point right above a spectator's head, hence, the highest point of a person's fortune, the culmination

zenithal, zē'nith al, *a* Pertaining to the zenith.

zeolite, zē'ō-lit, *n* [Gr *zeō*, I boil, *lithos*, stone named from boiling and swelling when heated by the blow pipe] A name of certain minerals, generally silicates of aluminium or calcium

zeolitic, zē-ō-lit'ik, *a* Pertaining to zeolite

zephyr, zef'er, *n* [*L zephyrus*, fr Gr *zephyros*, the west wind, allied to *zophos*, darkness, gloom] The west wind, any soft, mild gentle breeze

zereba, ze-rē'ba, *n* [Ar] In the Sudan, a temporary camping place surrounded by a fence of bushes, stones &c

zero zē'rō, *n* [Fr *zéro* It and Sp *zero* by contraction fr Ar *sifr*, a cipher, a form of the word *cipher*] Number or quantity diminished to nothing, a cipher, nothing, the point of a graduated instrument at which its scale commences, generally represented by the mark 0, *fig* the lowest point, the most defective condition

zest, zest, *n* [Fr *zeste*, a partition in the kernel of a walnut, the peel of an orange or lemon, fr L *schistus*, Gr *schistos*, split divided, fr *schizo*, I split (whence also *schism, schist*)] Originally, a piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavour to liquor, hence that which enhances any enjoyment, a relish, charm keen enjoyment, gusto

zetetic, zē tet'ik, *a* [Gr *z tetl os*, fr *zeteo* I seek.] Proceeding by inquiry or investigation —*n* One who seeks or investigates

zeuglodon zū'glo-don, *n* [Gr *zeugle*, the loop of a yoke and *odous odontos* a tooth lit *yoke tooth* so called from the peculiar form of its molar teeth] An extinct genus of large marine mammals or cetaceans

zeugma zūg'ma, *n* [Gr *zeugma* fr *zeug nymi*, I join same root as *yoke*] A construction in which two nouns are joined to a verb or to an adjective which grammatically suits only one of them

zeugmatic, zug mat'ik, *a* Pertaining to or forming a zeugma

zibet zib et, *n* [CIVET] An animal closely akin to the civet

zigzag zig'zag *n* [Fr *zig zag* fr G *zick zack* reduplicated fr *zacke*, a tooth or sharp point.] Something in the form of straight lines or pieces with short sharp turns or angles, a series of angular bends or turns —*a* Having sharp and quick turns or bends.—*v t* pret & pp *zigzagged*, ppr *zigzagging* zig'zagd, ppr *zigzagging* zig'zag ing To move or advance in a zigzag fashion, to form zigzags.

zigzaggy zig'zag i *a* Having sharp and quick turns zigzag

zinc, zingk, *n* [Fr *zinc*, G *Sw* and Dan *zink*, probably allied to G *zinn*, tin] A metal having a bluish white colour, brittle at low or high temperatures, but between 250° and 300° F both malleable and ductile, largely used in sheets for roofing and other purposes and to form alloys, especially brass (with copper) —*v t* pret & pp *zincked, zinced* zingkt, ppr *zincking, zincing* zingk'ing To coat or cover with zinc.

zinc-blende, zingk'blend, *n* Native sulphide of zinc, a brittle transparent or translucent mineral

zinc-bloom, zingk'blom, *n* A mineral of the same composition as calamine

zinciferous, zinkiferous, zing kif'erus, *a* [*Zinc*, and L *fero*, I bear] Producing zinc

zincky, zinky, zingk'i, *a* [*Zinc* and *-y*] Pertaining to zinc, containing zinc, having the appearance of zinc

zincо, zing'kō, *n* A zincographic plate or picture

zincode, zingk'ōd, *n* [*Zinc*, and Gr *hodos*, a way] The positive pole of a galvanic battery

zincograph, zing'kō-graf, *n* A picture or design produced by zincography

zincographer, zing kog'ra fer, *n* One who practises zincography

zincographic, zincographical, zing kō-graf'ik zing kō-graf ik al, *a* Relating to zincography

zincography, zing kog'ra fi, *n* [*Zinc*, and Gr *grapho*, I write] An art similar to lithography, in which the design is produced on and the printing done by a plate of zinc

zincoid, zingk'oid, *a* [*Zinc* and *-oid*] Resembling zinc, pertaining to zinc

zincous, zingk'us, *a* Pertaining to zinc

zinc-white, zingk'whīt, *n* Oxide of zinc, a pigment now largely substituted for white lead.

zingiberaceous zinziberaceous, zin'ji ber ā''shus, zin'zi ber ā''shus *a* [*L zingiber, zinziber* ginger (*q v*)] Pertaining to ginger, or to the order of plants of which ginger is the type

zinkiferous See ZINCIFEROUS

zinky See ZINCKY

zircon, zer'kon, *n* [Said to be of Singalese origin] A mineral one of the gems, originally found in Ceylon, jargon being also a name of it

zirconium, zer kō'ni um, *n* [From *zircon*] A metal contained in zircon, commonly obtained in the form of a black powder

zither, zithern tsit'er, tsit'ern, *n* [Gr fr L *cithara* CITHARA] A flat musical



Zither

instrument with from twenty nine to forty two strings, laid on a table and played with the fingers

zoantharian zō-an thā'ri-an *n* [Gr *zoon*, an animal, and *anthos* a flower] A member of that division of the actinozoa which includes sea anemones corals &c.

zodiac zō di ak, *n* [Fr *zodiaque* L *zodiacus*, the zodiac, fr Gr *zodiak s* (*kyklos*,

circle, understood) animal circle fr *zodion* dim. of *zoon*, an animal, from the animals connected with the constellations] An imaginary belt or zone in the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which the apparent motions of the sun, moon, and principal planets are confined, divided into twelve equal parts or signs marked by corresponding constellations.

zodiacal. zō-dī'ak-al, *a* Pertaining to the zodiac.—**Zodiacal light**, a luminous tract in the heavens, seen at certain seasons in the west after sunset, or in the east before sunrise.

zoea, zō'ē-a, *n* [From Gr *zoē* life.] The name for a certain embryonic stage in the development of crustaceans.

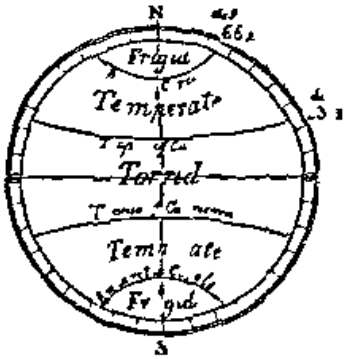
zoetrope, zō'e-trōp, *n* [Gr *zoē* life and *tropē* a turning.] An optical contrivance by which, when the instrument is rotated, certain painted figures inside appear to move in a lifelike manner.

zonal, zōn'al, *a* [*Zone* and *-al*.] Having the character of a zone or belt.

zonary zōn'ā-ri, *a* [*Zone* and *-ary*.] Pertaining to or in the form of a zone.

zonate zōn'āt, *a* [*Zone* and *-ate*.] Marked with zones or concentric bands of colour arranged in zones.

zone, zōn, *n* [F. *zone*, L. *zona*, a belt or girdle, a zone of the earth, fr. Gr. *zōnē*, a girdle, fr. *zōnnymi*, I gird.] A girdle or belt; any well-marked band or stripe running round an object; one of the five great divisions of the earth, bounded by circles parallel to the equator, named according to the temperature prevailing in each—the *torrid*, *north* and *south temperate* zones, and *north* and *south frigid* zones, each well-defined belt marked off in some way from other similar belts.



Zones of the Earth.

zoned zōnd, *a.* Wearing a zone; having zones or bands resembling zones.

zonular zōn'ū-lar, *a.* [See next.] Zone-shaped.

zonule zonulet, zōn'ūl, zōn'ū-let, *n* [L. *zonula*, dim. of *zona*, a zone.] A little zone, band, or belt.

zoochemistry zō-o-kem'is-tri, *n.* [Gr *zoon*, animal, and *chemistry*.] The chemistry of animal substances; *animal chemistry*.

zoogamy zō-og'a-mi, *n* [Gr *zoon*, animal, and *gamos*, marriage.] The sexual union of animals to produce young.

zoogeography zō-o-jē-og'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *zoon* animal, and *geography*.] The geographical distribution of animals or the branch of knowledge dealing with it.

zoogony zoogeny zō-og'o-ni, zō-oj'e-ni, *n* [Gr *zoon* an animal, and *roota gonos* to produce.] The doctrine of the origin of life or living beings.

zoographer zoographist zō-og'ra-fer, zō-og'ra-fist, *n* One who describes animals.

zoography zō-og'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *zoon* an animal, and *graphō* I describe.] The description of animals.

zooid zō'oid, *a* [Gr *zoon* an animal, and *eidos* likeness.] Resembling or pertaining to an animal.—*n.* An organic body or organism, as a cell or a spermatozoön in some respects resembling a distinct animal.

zoolatry zō-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr *zoon*, an animal, and *latreia* worship.] The worship of animals.

zoolite zō'o-līt, *n* [Gr. *zoon* an animal, and *lithos* stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil.

zoological zō-o-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to zoology.

zoologically zō-o-loj'ik-al-li *adv* In a zoological manner.

zoologist zō-ol'o-jist, *n* [*Zoology* and *-ist*.] One who studies or is well versed in zoology.

zoology zō-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr *zoon* an animal, and *logos* discourse.] The science which treats of animals, their structure, physiology, classification, habits, distribution, &c.

zoomorphic zō-o-mor'fik, *a* [Gr *zoon* an animal, *morphē* shape.] Pertaining to animal forms; exhibiting animal forms.

zoomorphism zō-o-mor'fizm, *n* [See prec.] The state of being zoomorphic; the attribution of animal forms to deities.

zoon zō'on, *n.* [Gr. an animal.] An animal, whether simple or compound.

zoonomy zō-on'o-mi, *n* [Gr *zoon* an animal, and *nomos* law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life.

zoophagous, zō-of'a-gus, *a* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *phagō* I eat.] Feeding on animals, carnivorous; taking living prey.

zoophile zoophilist zō'o-fil, zō-of'i-list, *n* [Gr *zōon* an animal, *philos* loving.] A lover of animals.

zoophily zō-of'i-li, *n.* [See prec.] Love of animals.

zoophyte zō'o-fīt, *n* [Gr *zoon*, an animal, *phyton*, a plant.] A name loosely applied to many plant-like animals, as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, sea-mats, and the like.

zoophytic, zō-o-fit'ik, *a* Relating to zoophytes.

zoophytoid, zō-of'i-toyd, *a* Like a zoophyte.

zoophytological zō-o-fit-o-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to zoophytology.

zoophytology zō-o-fī-tol'o-ji, *n* [*Zoophyte* and *-ology*.] The natural history of zoophytes.

zoo perm zō-os-perm, [Gr *zoon*, an animal, and *sperma* seed.] One of the spermatozoa of an animal.

zoospore zō'os-por, *n* [Gr *zoon* an animal, *sporos*, a sowing, seed.] A spore of a zoophyte, fungi, &c. which can move spontaneously by its cilia or long filiform processes.

zoosporic zō-os-por'ik *a.* Pertaining to zoospores.

zootomic zootomical zō-o-tom'ik, zō-o-tom'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to zootomy or the anatomy of the lower animals.

zootomist zō-ot'o-mist, *n* [*Zoology* and *tomē*.] One who dissects animals.

zootomy zō-ot'o-mi, *n* [Gr *zoon* an animal, and *tomē* a cutting, fr. *temnō* I cut.] The anatomy of the lower animals; that branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of the lower animals.

zorill zor'il, *n.* [Fr. *zorille* fr. Sp. *zorilla*, *zorillo* dim. of *zorra* or *zorro* a fox.] A carnivorous animal found in Africa resembling a fox, and closely allied to the skunk.

Zoroastrian zor-o-as'tri-an *a* Pertaining to *Zoroaster* or Zoroastrianism.—*n.* A believer in the religion.

Zoroastrianism zor-o-as'tri-an-izm, *n* [*Zoroastrian* and *-ism*.] The ancient Persian religion founded by Zoroaster, one feature of which was a belief in a good and an evil power or deity perpetually striving against each other, represented by the religion of the Parsees at the present day; fire worship.

Zouave zwäv *n* [Fr. from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.] An infantry soldier in the French army dressed after the Turkish fashion.

zounds zoun'dz. An exclamation contracted from *God's wounds*, formerly used.

Zulu zō'lō or zū'lū *n* A member of a warlike branch of the Kaffir race in South Africa.

zumbooruk zum-bō'ruk *n* [An Arabic word.] In the East a small cannon fired from a camel's back.

zygodactyle zygodactylous, zī'gō-dak'til, zī-gō-dak'til-us, [Gr *zygon* what joins, and *daktylos* a finger or toe.] Having the toes disposed in pairs, as the parrots; scansorial.

zygoma, zī-gō'ma, *n* [Gr *zygōma* fr. *zygoō* a yoke.] The prominence of the cheek bone or the part that joins it with the cranium.

zygomatic zī-gō-mat'ik *a* [See prec.] Pertaining to the zygoma or cheek bone.

zymic zim'ik *a* [Gr. *zymē* leaven.] Pertaining to a ferment or to fermentation; causing fermentation.

zymogen zī'mo-jen, *n* [Gr *zymē* leaven and *root gen*, to produce.] Any substance which gives rise to a ferment without being itself a ferment.

zymology zī-mol'o-ji *n* [Gr *zymē*, leaven, *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine of ferments and fermentation.

zymometer zī-mom'e-ter *n* [Gr *zymē* leaven and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a ferment-ing liquor.

zymosis zī-mō'sis, *n* [Gr. fermentation fr. *zymoun* to ferment, fr. *zymē* leaven.] Fermentation; in a zymotic disease, the origin or production of such diseases.

zymotic zī-mot'ik, *a* [Gr. *zymōtikos*, fr. *zymoun* to ferment, fr. *zymē* ferment.] Pertaining to or produced by fermentation.—Zymotic disease, a disease such as small-pox, supposed to be produced by germs entering the system, and acting like a ferment.

zymotically zī-mot'ik-al-li, *adv* In a zymotic manner.

zymurgy zī'mer-ji, *n* [Gr *zymē* leaven, and *ergon*, work.] That part of chemistry which treats of the principles involved in wine-making, brewing, distilling, &c.

APPENDICES.



KEY

TO NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY, &c.

A Guide to Literary Allusions

Abdiel, ab'di-el A seraph in Milton's Paradise Lost who withstood the revolt of Satan, 'faithful found among the faithless, faithful only he

Abou Hassan, ab'ŏ has'an A young man of Bagdad in the Arabian Nights, who is carried while asleep to the bed of the Caliph Haroun al Rashid, and next morning is persuaded that he really is the caliph

Absolute, Sir Anthony A hot-tempered and domineering but good hearted and generous old gentleman, in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals His son, the gallant and spirited Captain Absolute, is in love with Lydia Languish, and has Bob Acres for his rival He wooes his sweetheart in the character of the penniless Ensign Beverley

Abu dah A merchant in Ridley's Tales of the Genii, almost driven distracted by an old hag that haunts him every night

Achates, a kā'tēz The faithful companion of Æneas in Virgil's Æneid, proverbial as a type of staunch companionship

Acheron, ak'e ron In classical fable a river of the infernal regions

Achilles, a kil'lēz The principal Greek hero in the siege of Troy as told in Homer's Iliad, son of Peleus and Thetis, and chief of the Myrmidons He slew Hector, but according to later writers was himself slain by Paris, who wounded him in the right heel, where alone he was vulnerable His bosom friend was Patroclus, who was killed by Hector See *Ilium, Hector, &c*

Acis ā sis According to Ovid a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea and killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who wished Galatea for himself

Acrasia A beautiful enchantress in Spenser's Faerie Queene, typifying uncontrolled indulgence in sensual pleasures

Acres, Bob A blustering, swearing but cowardly character in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals See *Absolute.*

Actæon, ak tē on. A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was turned by her into a stag and torn by his own dogs

Adamastor, ad a mas'tor The spirit of the Cape of Storms (Good Hope), described by Camoens in his poem The Lusiads

Adams, Parson Abraham A country curate in Fielding's Joseph Andrews poor, pious, learned, absent-minded, and extremely ignorant of the world

Admetus, ad mē tus A mythological king of Thessaly, under whom, for a year, Apollo served as a shepherd See *Alcestis*

Adonis, a-dō nis In Greek mythol a beautiful youth beloved by Aphrodite (Venus) and killed by a wild boar The myths connected with Adonis are of Eastern origin, and he himself appears to be a personification of the sun.

Ægeus, ē jūs A legendary king of Athens, the father of Theseus

Æneas ē ne as The hero of Virgil's poem the Æneid a Trojan warrior, who came to Italy after the fall of Troy, having passed through various adventures by the way, and was regarded as the remote founder of Rome and ancestor of the Romans. He was said to be the son of Anchises and Venus See also *Dido*

Æolus, ē'o-lus God of the winds among the Greeks and Romans He kept the winds confined in a cave in the Æolian Islands

Æsculapius es kū lā'pi us The god of medicine among the Greeks and Romans

Agamemnon, ag a mem'non Leader of the Greeks in the war against Troy, slain by his wife *Clytemnestra* and her paramour Ægisthus. His brother was Menelaus, his son Orestes, and his daughters Iphigenia and Electra.

Aguecheek, Sir Andrew A silly and ridiculous character in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, a crony of Sir Toby Belch

Ahriman, Ahrimanes, ä'ri man, ä'ri mā'nēz The evil principle or deity in the religious system of Zoroaster

Almwell Viscount In Farquhar's comedy The Beaux' Stratagem a gentleman who seeks and gains the hand of Dorinda, daughter of Lady Bountiful. He and his friend Archer are the 'beaux', who carry on their schemes in disguise

Ajax, ā'jaks A Greek hero of the war against Troy, and of a tragedy by Sophocles, who became frenzied and killed himself when the armour of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses

Aladdin, a lad din A well known character in the Arabian Nights, son of a poor tailor in China, who gains possession of a magic ring and lamp, and thus has at his beck and call the Genii who are attached to them as slaves

Alasnam A prince in the Arabian Nights who possessed eight precious statues but was led to seek for one still more precious, and found it in the person of a pure and beautiful woman He got a mirror, which became dimmed when it reflected any damsel sullied with impurity

Alastor, a las'tor In Greek a name for an avenging deity, adopted by Shelley as that of the Spirit of Solitude in his poem Alastor

Al Borak. A celestial animal of wonderful form that carried Mohammed to the seventh heaven

Alcestis, al ses'tis The heroine of a drama of Euripides She was the wife of Admetus, and gave herself up to death in his stead but was brought back from the grave alive by Hercules.

Alcides, al si dēz. A name of Hercules, given to him as a descendant of Alceus

Alcinous al sin o-us In Homer's Odyssey King of the Phæacians and father of Nausicaa, hospitably entertains Ulysses

Alcmena alk mē na. The mother of Hercules by Jupiter See *Amphitryon*

Aldiborontiphoscophornio A character in Henry Carey's burlesque Chrononhotonthologos (1734) the name being humorously given by Sir Walter Scott to his friend and printer James Ballantyne

Alecto In classical myth one of the three Furies

Ali Baba The hero of the story of the Forty Thieves (in the Arabian Nights), whose treasure cave he is enabled to enter by overhearing their magic password 'Open sesame ('sesame being the grain of that name) His brother is Cassim Baba, his female slave Morgiana.

Allworthy, Mr A country gentleman in Fielding's Tom Jones, distinguished for benevolence, charity, rectitude, and modesty He brings up Jones, who turns out to be the natural son of his sister

Alnaschar, al nas'kar A young man in the Arabian Nights who lays out all his money on a basket of glassware and while dreaming of the fortune he is to make in trade with this as a foundation kicks it over, and thus ruins his hopes.

Alpheus al fē us A river-god of Greek mythol See *Arethusa*

Alsatia, al-sā'shi a. A popular name formerly given to the district of Whitefriars in London, a sanctuary for debtors and law breakers It figures in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel

Al Sirat In Mohammedan belief a bridge of incredible slenderness leading across the abyss of hell into paradise, and which all must cross to get there

Amadis de Gaul, am a-dis de gal The hero of a famous romance of chivalry, supposed to have been originally written in Portugal, *Gaul* standing for Wales, and the romance belonging to those connected with King Arthur and his knights His mistress was Oriana

Amalthea A nymph of classic fable, with whose story is connected the cornucopia or horn of plenty

Amaryllis, am a ril lis A country girl in ancient pastoral poetry, hence a rustic beauty in general

Amelia The heroine of Fielding's novel of same name, wife of the profligate Captain Booth, and a most perfect specimen of wifehood

Ammon. An ancient Egyptian deity, regarded by the Greeks and Romans as identical with Jupiter, represented with the head or horns of a ram

Amory, Blanche A young lady in Thackeray's Pendennis, good looking, clever, and pretending to sentiment, but shallow, selfish, and a vixen She was at one time engaged to Pendennis, and also to Harry Foker

Amphion, am fi'on In Greek mythol a son of Zeus, at the sound of whose lyre the stones moved into their places so as to form the walls of Thebes in Greece

Amphitrite, am fi tri tē A goddess of the sea, the wife of Poseidon

Amphitryon, am fit'ri-on In Greek myth a king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena, who became mother of Hercules by Jupiter when he assumed Amphitryon's form There are comedies by Plautus and Molière on the incidents connected with this story

Anchises, an ki'sēz. The father of Æneas by Venus

Ancient Mariner Hero of a famous poem by Coleridge, turning on the shooting of an albatros by the mariner

Andrews, Joseph. A novel by Fielding, written to ridicule Richardson's Pamela, Joseph, the hero, being a virtuous footman who overcomes temptations

Andromache, an-drom'a kē The wife of Hector, a beautiful and touching figure in Homer's Iliad See *Hector, Ilium*

Andromeda, an-drom e-da In Greek fable the fair daughter of an Ethiopian queen, exposed to a sea monster at the command of an oracle, but rescued by Perseus

Angelic Doctor A name given to Thomas Aquinas.

Antæus, an tē us A giant invincible so long as he touched the earth, killed by Hercules, who held him up from the ground and crushed him

Antigone, an tig'o-nē The heroine of Sophocles tragedy of this name daughter of Œdipus, put to death by the tyrant Creon of Thebes, for burying her brother contrary to his orders

Antipholus The name of the twin brothers, exactly resembling each other, who are the chief characters in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors

Antiquary See *Oldbuck*

Antonio The name of the merchant in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, hated by Shylock the Jew

Anubis a nū'bis. The dog-shaped divinity of ancient Egypt

Aphrodite af rō-di tē The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Venus She was of extreme beauty and was commonly regarded as having risen from the sea near the island of Cyprus. Hephæstus or Vulcan was her husband, and she was attended by the Graces and Eros (Amor), and often accompanied by doves

Apis, ā pis The sacred bull of ancient Egypt, worshipped as a symbol of the god Osiris

Apollo The Greek and Roman god of music and prophecy, the averter of disease and suffering originally a sun god (his epithet Phœbus meaning radiant or beaming) He was a son of Zeus and Latona, and brother of Artemis (Diana)

Apollonius of Tyre The hero of a tale which was very popular in the middle ages, and furnished the plot for Shakspere's Pericles Prince of Tyre

Apostle of Germany, St. Boniface, an Anglo-

Saxon ecclesiast c of th 8 h cen u y,—of Ire nd b Pa n k, f Temy anc Fa M tthew —o the English b gu ne wh n ro nced hrist y to S n E gla d and died n 604 605,—of the Gauls 8 Ire næus 2nd cen ury,—o the Gen b f an

Arachn a-rak ng In as my am en h hâ g surpassed M wea ng was h ged by h nto g d

Archimago Ar himage ä k mag ĭr'k maj An hunter n Spensers F ri Queen a pe hypocrisy

Ares ā ēz The G eek god wa sam as M rs

Ar thusa re tho sa O h n r. ts h g d y Artem to f tan n Syrac se to f ee h ro u he ri er-god A ns whose w ters h w fl wed und he sea om Greece t mung w h h se h n mph

Arg In G k g he sh wh h Jaso d h compa nh roes th A ponnuts sa d to h ng ack h g n fl e m his h eastern ex y E Jason bta e h fleece y h d ä ed a d ghte of h K g of Co h See *Jason, Medea*

Argus A cre re Greek my h wh had a h ndred ey was w tch

Ariadn a-ri-ad n In Gre k myth h g ter f M n k g f r te ā ga e Theseu bread to g m f he la ri h te k g h ä not u Theseu d se ted h n N os and h w mmon y said to ha e been m rried by Bacchus

Ari a-ri-el. A sp ri f J w h an I mid le ge f ad pted y S kspere n Th T mpes nd lso by I pe n h tape f t Lock One o the rebel ang s n med by M ton

Arion a-ri on. A nci nt G eek poet h #23 n. h f ed to h been flung nto he sea y sa lors, w co ted h reasures h to h been carried sa to d y d ph n

Armida ä-mē'd A bea and s uct en h ress n Tasso Jerusalem De ered, wh res h hero R to her d ght f pa ce d ga dens, wher sunk se ua pleas res a h or his high ca g as a cr sader

Arteg l. A ch rarter n Spenser's Fa rie Q ee ty l y g ce

Artemis T eek goddess en fied by the P m wi h I a. See *Diana*

Artful Dodg Th A you ul-p kpocket in kens f Tw st.

Arth A Pri h k g h m of th sc e- men f h A g -Sa on n Brita n oth g real y know of h m b h has become h ce re f ast growth gend peci y n reg rd o h p ts of h h g ts f h Ro d T

Ascanius as-kā'ni-us or as-kă-dē'us Ane il spirit of h nci Jew men med n h book f T t, d in od ced by Le S ge n h Di bl Bo tes De cu Tw S k

Astarte A-l h goddess e ent to he A htaroth of t rews. Sh n some respect corresponds wi h the Greek Aphrodite *Roman Ven*

Astræa. I ass my h L goddess f J st ce he last of the d es to lea th earth a he one f the g len ages.

Atalanta. A f mous h n ress of Greek my h wh greed to m rry anyor wh o mstrip her n ru g he consequence of re e g dea h to h wooe Sh w s n he by, wroo , ramme , wh brought s ceed y here g len pp es as h rs d hus ed her to st p nd j k hem p Accord g to s me accou ts he was asso ted w h h h se he Calydonian boar and w h he hero M leag

Ate, a-tē A Greek goddess f ha red, crime l retri on.

Athene Athena a-thē'n a-thē'na The Greek goddess of wisd m usua y den fied w h his Ro m n h nerva, nd lso called P las or P las A h ne

Atlantis A larg nd le eved by the a ients to ha e ted n th A la tic west- rn pa t of h Straits of Gibraltar Bacon has

nal g rica fragment The N w A ts n wh h h resen h mse f as h g se n wreck s h n n and h g f und h n dea commun y

A las I G eek my h a T tan co d to pport h au the n

A us ros n Gre k my h h f h Agam m n and B en wh are h n t e A ri e a-ri d h *Thy ste*

At opos me f th hree Fate am g h reeks was h wh u he thread f Th ers w re a d L h

A dr y a-dri A coun y w n n sh k pere A Y L k I

A o a, a- In Roman my h h god as f dawn, in G k d *E s Se Thon*

A to yeus a-to-ī'ŭs A rogu h pedlar n Sh k pere Win s Ta

Avaunt Avil on A sort f y nd or yd m m on d in con ection w h he g nd of k g Arthur

Averno A-ner'nō A nam for h w w d m g h Rom g na y gi n to g oomy k bo y m w reg rded as h ra ce to th ow g

Azrael Ta e ng f dea h mong he h ham med ns

Baal bā'al Th h f d y of th ancient Ca naan te and o her k nd ed pe p s, as the Phœ ia upp sed to represe he n.

Bacchus b k'us The Greek nd Rom n god w n n Greek common al ed Diony sus f Z u s Nem

Backbite b k'bīt Benjamin A p scanda monger n S rida ächoo Scand

Bag tock Ma y Ap rp fuse pompo nd ras et red office n D k D m ey a d son a w ow gown g bea ng abou h mse as J ey B O Joe B ä

Bender Bildur Abra d d y h son of Od n nd Fri ga, e l, w mis a be ed h ga n hro gh th gu le e gou L kl.

Baldpate Cal b A dev ted t rid cu u o d mes n Scot s I ride f L mm rmoor, wh h k h d y yal h ts to ph l h d gn ty of the I enswor f m y h d re scarc y of lle ternal to ase h m

Banquo ba g kwō A h n n Sh k res Macbeth, w om B s e h ca ses to be m r dered a d whose ghost haun s h m

Banta. An Cervantes s m ce of Don Q ote h so-ca ed nd f wh h Sancho Panza believes h mself to be appointed go nor

Bardell Mrs M Pi kwi k dlady Dicken P kw k P pers, who g t damag s ag kw k in a rumped p case each of prom s f m rriag

Bard of Av n, Sh k pe e,—of Ayr hire P rn —of Hope C mp e l Pleasure f i ope of M mory Rogers P easures of Mem ry,—of Olney w e mb r ce —of Twi k- enh m I e

Bard ph The re nosed f wer of F staff n sh kspere s M rry V es eury IV d I ry V —a sw ggering drunk n, bu amuse g rasca

Barkis A carrier n Di k s D vi Copper- fi d wh m rries Da s In rse l g y pres g h proposal t d so y the words Barkis w n

Barmecide bär'mē-sīd. In h Ara an N ghts a prince he B rmeci f m y who re te dis to rea begg names & a abac a s mptuous feast pres g h m to eat, ho gh no d h were h ta le

Barnwell, George Th hero f ragedy by L , a London ap ren ce wh j ed y a base w man to rob h mast nd h to rob a I m his unc an s be ray d y her t he scaff d.

Bassanio T l er of Port n Sh kspere s h ro of Ven ce See *Portia*.

Bates Charley A merry you g p kpocket in ken er Twist

Baucis and Philemon ba-sī fī'mon. An ag d and affect onate cou e, wh h ng hosp ta y enterta e the gos Jup te Mercury had fai h m d hanged to en- d d tem wh e hey h mse es res ne to h wish h t h y m gh d tog he were h ged to wo rres.

Bayes, bāz Th h aracter n he Duke of B ck gh m bu lesq Th Rehearsa. Gi ten as a carica ure of Dryden who was h n laureate.

Beatrice, bē a-tris It. bā-ä-trē hā. A you k lady beloved by Dante, and ce brated in h

Divine Comedy as a h roine of Shakspere s Much Ado About Nothing

Beau Tibbs A v n f p h but hard up ha racte n d m ha Citizen of t e by

Bede Adam Th hero f s n by Geo g E a ma ly and l stra gh rwa d rt san in ew h H t y Sc rrel, wh s ed re y h y ng sq ire Arthu Donn h rn m rrie Di h Mi rris a Met o preach

Bedivere Sir O f K ng Art r' kn gh the wh re ca ned t th m a h dea h a d wh h w f m sword nto e mer as descri e n Ten yson s h rte d Arth

Belch, Sir Toby A j y t he of a n Sh k pere s Tw lfth N gh wh lays n h f y b An w Ag ecek

Belphœbe Al ca wom n f g wort sness or w ked ess ten ted as g r m a by B n made on f he f of so en ang s.

Belinda. The h ro ne of P pe s R e of th L k, and of a n by Miss Edgew rth

Bell Adam. An arch n w n rth rn Jonglan s her ball man n sou a- or wh Clym f th C gh a d m of nades ey

Bell Pete The su ject of a poem by rds- w rth a h d ne uncu ted boor wh se ea h w s to hed by t e fi y f ns to ad m te

Belphœbe Lady An a adoned w man of ra k n k g s Tom J

Benedick Lady Margaret The m a ress of T li d em n boo O B rta y s ro g adh en of b rt grand da gl k h Be nd n m rries I y b to wh helo gw to ha C en n g rty

Bepophon A h ro f Gre k m h wh k ed h Ch mae a when m ted on th w ged h rse Pegasus ried t n unt t hea n i K h s wa d red t hhn Th dea h

Bellona. Th goddess of wa am g the Ro m

Bepham b A h ress n Spe ser' F ri Q en nten es as a hen ss f Q een E ze e h

Bevidere. The hero f Gr ya trage y Ven e Preserved who dri en ma y gri f

Benedick One f h h racters Sh k spere B n h Ado About N g wh has m y an enco ter w w h lie ri e wh m le ns m rries. H name requen y e ed Bened ct s often used as typ f a m rri m

Beowulf Th h ro of a cel brated Ang o-Saxon who k ls two ma -ea g sem h man monsters d last y fi y drag bo d ref m p son s te

Bertram Co f Rou lon, th u w rthy hus d of H len in Sh kspere A th t E ds W A so he p m of h f m y to which h ga h ro I arry Bertram, f best G y M nering

Beulah In I nya P grim Progres o n f s n h d gh n w ich th grim rest ed upo to ross he ri to es y

Bishop of Hampton A f mous h ro of romance E g h ire h, and Ita

Bigelow Hosea. Th pre ssed writer of severa s rica poems on pu ff rs n h States, he res an h being Prof J Ru se Low l.

Biron A merry madcap you g n l n the court of K g o N rr in Shakspere s La o s Lost.

Bladud A g ry k ng f F gland, said to ha e ven he h of K g Le nd t h f n ed B h

Blanch fleur, blanch flŭr A hero ne f med ev story be oved y F ores.

Blatant Beast A m ter in Spe ser F ri Q eene, supposed to typ y h se of th m h or p la ter y

Bomber Dr In Dickens Dom ey and Son t e proprietor of a se ect cad m y Brighton wh re a l w boy were crammed, s. h, knew edge one f hese be g you gP l m ney I ghte ormel a was an xceed gly earned young la y who wore pectac es and desp sed sen im t

Bonalinda, blon-zel n da. A coun ry girl y e pastoral poem na ral an ru ted, su h on m ght really meet, and ot a figure rom dea Arcad a.

Bobadil C ptain A cow rd y braggart in Ben Jonso s E. ery Man n h Il mou i- mor, s ks ry Man n h army ; he ect g poses to aun hil to a host n nteen oth w rriors hk h mself and hal l ging and kill g h enemy by succession e twenties.

Bois-Guilbert, Brian de, bois-gil'bert A brave but cruel and irreligious leader of the Knights Templars in Scott's Ivanhoe, inspired with an evil passion for the Jewish maiden Rebecca. He falls dead when about to encounter Ivanhoe

Bombastes Furioso The hero of a burlesque tragic opera by W Barnes Rhodes, produced in 1790

Bona Dea. A Roman female deity whose worship was exclusively confined to women

Bon Gaultier The pretended author of a book of humorous ballads written by Prof Aytoun and Theodore Martin.

Booby, Lady A lady of loose morals in Fielding's Joseph Andrews, who tries to lead Joseph astray

Booth, Captain The husband of Amelia, in Fielding's novel of that name, dissipated but good natured.

Border Minstrel. Sir Walter Scott

Boreas, bō'rē as In Greek and Roman myth. a personification of the north wind

Bottom Nick. The Athenian weaver in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream, upon whom the fairy queen Titania is made to dote, and whose head is changed by Puck into that of an ass

Bountiful, Lady A benevolent country lady in Farquhar's Beaux Stratagem See *Aimwell*

Bowling, Tom, bō'ling A naval character in Smollett's Roderick Random, an excellent piece of portraiture

Boy'thorn, Laurence A gentleman in Dickens's Bleak House, who expresses ferocious sentiments in regard to persons of whom he disapproves, but is really gentle and kind hearted, and plays with a tame canary

Brad amant, Bradamante brad a man'tā. A virgin knight in the Italian epics on Orlando, armed with an irresistible spear

Bradwardine, Baron, brad war'din A Scottish nobleman in Scott's Waverley, brave, pedantic, and a devoted adherent of the exiled Stuarts His daughter Rose is in love with, and latterly married to Waverley

Brag Jack. The amusing hero of Theodore Hook's novel of that name, vulgar, boastful, and servile

Bragi, brä'gē A Scand. deity, son of Odin and Frigga, the god of eloquence and poetry

Brahma, brä mä. The supreme god of the Hindu trinity, the creator, as opposed to Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer

Bramble, Matthew. An elderly gentleman in Smollett's Humphrey Clinker, shrewd, cynical, and irascible but generous and benevolent His sister Tabitha is a niggardly malicious, vain, and ridiculous old maid, who finally weds Lismahago

Brass, Sampson. In Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, a knavish attorney who has a sister Sally, a congenial spirit.

Breitmann, Hans, brit'man The name under which the American writer C G Leland has published a number of humorous ballads in the Pennsylvania Dutch or German English dialect

Brentford, The Two Kings of Two characters in Buckingham's farce The Rehearsal represented as living in the most perfect unison

Briareus, bri ā'rē-us In Greek fable a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads

Brick, Jefferson. An American journalist in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, a slight pale young man, giving utterance to warlike and bombastic sentiments

Brit omart A lady knight in Spenser's Faerie Queene typifying chastity, and armed with an irresistible magic spear

Brobding'nag The country of the giants in Swift's Gulliver's Travels often written *Brobdingnag*

Brother Jonathan. A playful personification of the people of the United States collectively

Brown Tom The hero of Thomas Hughes's stories Tom Brown's School-days, and Tom Brown at Oxford, a merry, natural fellow, no ways over fond of books

Brunhilde Brunhilde, brun'hild, brun hil'de A princess of extraordinary strength and prowess in the German epic the Nibelungenlied overcome by the devices of Siegfried and married to Gunther King of Burgundy Her resentment on Siegfried, when she discovers how she has been tricked leads to many important incidents in the poem

Bucephalus Bū-sef'a lus The famous horse of Alexander the Great.

Buddha, bud'a The founder of Buddhism, an Indian sage and hero of many fables who appears to have lived in the 5th century B.C.

Bull, John. The English nation personified originally used in Arbuthnot's political satire *The History of John Bull*

Bumble The celebrated pompous parish beadle in Dickens's Oliver Twist

Bunsby, Jack. In Dickens's Dombey and Son the skipper of a trading vessel, friend of Captain Cuttle, who regards him as an oracle, his words are few and hazy, and his ideas seem to be equally so

Burchell, Mr bėr'chel A chief character in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who appears as a plain man of abrupt manners and no position in life, but is really the baronet Sir William Thornhill

Buzfuz, Serjeant A bullying lawyer in the famous breach of promise trial in Dickens's Pickwick

Byron Miss Harriet A beautiful and accomplished lady, who is married to Sir Charles Grandison in Richardson's novel of this name

Cabiri, ka bī'rī Mystic deities of whom little is known, anciently worshipped in some of the Greek islands and elsewhere

Cacus A mythical robber and giant of ancient Italy, slain by Hercules for stealing his cattle

Cade'nus A name assumed by Swift, being an anagram of L decanus, dean

Cadmus The reputed introducer of letters into ancient Greece and the founder of Thebes in Bœotia, said to have been a Phœnician

Caius, Dr, kā'yus A French doctor in Shakspere's Merry Wives

Caliban. A deformed, brutal, and malignant creature in Shakspere's Tempest, offspring of the hag Sycorax, and servant of Prospero

Calidore, Sir, kal'i-dōr A knight who typifies courtesy in Spenser's Faerie Queene

Calliope, kal hī'o-pē The muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry

Calydonian Boar A fabulous monster of ancient Greece, which ravaged the district of Calydon, and was slain by the hero Meleager

Calypso, ka lip'sō An ocean nymph who lived in the island Ogygia, where she detained Ulysses for seven years when on his return from Troy

Cam'buscan. A king of Tartary in Chaucer's Squire's Tale, one of those left by the author unfinished. Milton pronounces it kam bus'kan erroneously

Camelot A locality associated with the legends of King Arthur

Camilla. In Virgil's Æneid queen of the Volscians so swift of foot that she could fly over standing corn without causing it to bend

Canace kan'a sē In Chaucer's Squire's Tale, daughter of Cambuscan possessor of a magic ring and mirror

Candour, Mrs A backbiting lady in Sheridan's School for Scandal

Cantwell, Dr The hypocritical hero of Bickerstaff's play called The Hypocrite (1768)

Capulets. The noble house in Verona to which Juliet belonged in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet

Carabas, Marquis of A fanciful title standing for a great nobleman or grandee, most familiar from its occurrence in the story of Puss in Boots

Carker, James In Dickens's Dombey and Son Mr Dombey's manager, conspicuous for his white teeth and snarling smile treacherous to his employer, whose wife he induces to run away with him

Cassandra. Daughter of King Priam of Troy, gifted with the power of prophecy but condemned by Apollo to be always disbelieved.

Cassiopeia, -pē'ya In Greek fable a queen of Ethiopia, mother of Andromeda, made a constellation after her death

Castle of Indolence A poem by Thomson the castle being a luxurious abode in a delightful land, inhabited by an enchanter who strives to drown all he can in sensual pleasures

Castle of Otranto A tale by Horace Walpole (1764) containing supernatural incidents

Castlewood. The title of a family in Thackeray's Esmond. See *Esmond*

Castor and Pollux Twin deities among the Greeks and Romans sons of Jupiter latterly placed among the stars as Gemini or the Twins

Candle, Mrs A lady who figures in a series of humorous papers by Douglas Jerrold professing to give the Curtain Lectures she delivered in bed to her patient spouse.

Cecrops The first king of Attica, the mythical introducer of civilization into the country

Cedric, sed'rik The wealthy Saxon thane in Scott's Ivanhoe. The name appears to be borrowed from a historic king Cerdic (ker'dik).

Celia. Daughter of the usurping Duke in Shakspere's As You Like It, and bosom friend of Rosalind, with whom she goes, both in disguise, to the forest of Arden.

Cerberus sėr'be rus The three headed watch dog of the infernal regions, according to classical fables, often spoken of as receiving a 'sop' from those passing him, to stop his mouth

Ceres, sē'rēz. The Roman goddess of grain and harvest, identified by the Romans with the Greek Demeter

Chadband, Rev Mr A hypocritical clergyman in Dickens's Bleak House

Charon, kā'ron The Greek and Roman god who ferried the souls of the dead across the Styx to Hades

Charybdis ka rib'dis See *Scylla*

Cheeryble Brothers Two merchants in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, alike in their kind and benevolent characters

Chevy Chase A famous old ballad describing a contest near the Cheviot Hills between Percy and Douglas and their followers, supposed to stand for the battle of Otterburn

Chiron, kī'ron. One of the Centaurs, famed for his knowledge of medicine music, and other arts, the preceptor of Achilles and other heroes of ancient Greece

Chloe, klō'ē A shepherdess in the famous pastoral romance of Daphnis and Chloe by the Greek writer Longus (3rd century after Christ)

Chriemhild, krēm'hild The wife of Siegfried in the Nibelungenlied, who exacts dreadful vengeance for the murder of her husband.

Christabel The heroine of a beautiful but unfinished romantic poem by Coleridge

Christian. The hero of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, his wife being Christiana.

Chrononhotonthologos The hero of Carey's burlesque tragedy of same name, first performed in 1734 See *Aldiborontiphoscophornio*

Chuzzlewit Martin. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a young man who goes to America with Mark Tapley, and meets with experiences that do much to improve his character His grandfather, old Martin, has been filled with bitter feelings by the way his relatives plot to get his money, but is fond of young Martin A relative, Jonas Chuzzlewit, is an odious scoundrel, who poisons himself to escape the hangman. The famous Pecksniff is another relative Tom Pinch, Sarah Gamp, and Betsy Prig also occur in this novel

Cimmerians A people fabled by Homer to live in a land of darkness

Cinderella The heroine of a well known and widely spread fairy tale

Circe, sėr'sē A sorceress of Greek mythol who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine, and induced the hero himself to remain a year with her on his return from Troy

Circumlocution Office A term used by Dickens in Little Dorrit as a designation of one of the government offices intended to satirize the management of such public departments

Claudius The name of Hamlet's uncle

Cleishbotham Jedediah, klesh'both am The imaginary editor of Scott's Tales of my Landlord

Clifford, Paul. A romantic highwayman, the hero of Lytton's novel of the name, reformed by virtuous love

Clinker, Humphrey The hero of a novel of same name by Smollett brought up in the workhouse and latterly employed as a servant by Matthew Bramble. He turns out to be a natural son of his employer and marries his fellow-servant, Winifred Jenkins

Clio, klī'o One of the nine Muses, having history as her province.

Cloten. A brave and ill-conditioned lout that would be lover of Imogen in Shakspere's Cymbeline, son of Cymbeline's second wife.

Clotho One of the Fates or Parcæ among the Greeks and Romans she who spins the thread of life the other two being Atropos and Lachesis

Cloudesley William of A famous north-country archer and outlaw in English legend whose companions were Clym of the Clough and Adam Bell

Clytemnestra klī-tem-nes'tra The wife of Agamemnon, whom she and her paramour Ægisthus murdered on his return from Troy She was slain by her son Orestes

Clytie klī'tē A nymph who fell in love with Apollo, and was at length changed into a sunflower

Cockaigne Land of ko-kān' An imaginary country where all sorts of good things are to be had for the taking and exist in every conceivable abundance, celebrated both in French and English literature

Cocytus kō-sī-tŭs. In classical mythology, a river of infernal regions.

Codlin and Short. Two Punch and Judy men in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop who refuse the services to Nell and her grandfather, under the impression that all they will be well paid. Codlin tries to represent himself as the real benefactor and not Short.

Coffin, Long Tom. A fine type of a seaman, a character in Cooper's Pilot.

Colbrand. A Danish giant of romance.

Colossus. A gold statue by among the ancients in Montonia massive name name lewd enhancer.

Coningsby. The hero of a novel by Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, standing as type of the Young England party.

Cophetua. A legendary king of Africa, celebrated in a ballad as having loved and married a beggar maid.

Copperfield, David. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, which are recognized as Mr. Micawber, David Copperfield, Betsy Trotwood, Agnes Wickfield, Mr. Dick, &c. Experiences of Dickens's own early are embodied in his work.

Cordelia. In Shakespeare's King Lear, the youngest and favorite daughter of King Lear, whose mind, however is turned against him so that he had much cause her giving over his kingdom to her two sisters. See *Lear*.

Corydon. The name of a shepherd in some poems of Theocritus and Virgil, hence used for a shepherd or rustic in general.

Costard. A low character in Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost.

Costigan, Captain. In Thackeray's Pendennis, a hard-drinking Irish warrior, boastful and making a ridiculous show of dignity but fallen too and of little and rather disreputable habits. His daughter was an actress, and also whom Pendennis went with as a young man.

Cotytto. A goddess of licentiousness among the ancients.

Coverley, Sir Roger de. An old knight and country gentleman pictured by Steele and Addison in the pages of the Spectator, a delightful composite of simplicity, modesty, benevolence, harmless pomposity, eccentricity and whim.

Crawley. The name of an aristocratic family in Thackeray's Vanity Fair. Old Sir Pitt, a dissipated, brutal, and profligate old reprobate, miserly, quarrelsome, coarse, and drunken, but a good deal of shrewdness. His son Pitt, a fashionable, high-toned, haughty, supercilious, priggish and dull. His other son Rawdon was a heavy dragoon, a careless spendthrift and a wild debtor. Rawdon married Becky Sharp, but her intimacy with Lord Steyne made him throw her off.

Cressida. *The subject of a heroine of Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida, and young and beautiful daughter of one of the Trojans. Her name does not occur in the classics.*

Crispin. The patron saint of bootmakers. He and his brother are said to have preached the gospel and supported themselves by making shoes.

Cronos. A Greek deity corresponding with the Italian Saturn.

Crummles, Mr. Vincent. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby a kind-hearted green room theatrical manager in whose theatrical company Nicholas was engaged for a time.

Crusoe, Robinson. The hero of Defoe's famous story which everyone has read.

Cuttle, Captain. A retired sea captain in Dickens's Dombey and Son, an old warm-hearted, genial man. He has a room book in place of one of his hands, and a favorite saying of his is, When found, make a note of.

Cybele, sib-e-lē. A goddess of agriculture and settled life among the Greeks and Romans, represented with a sort of towered crown on her head.

Cymbeline, sim-be-lin. A semi-mythical king of Britain, standing for the historical Cunobelin, whose name occurs on coins.

Cynthia, sin-thi-a. A name for Diana or the moon.

Cytherea, sith-e-rē-a. *An epithet of* Venus or Aphrodite.

Dædalus. A mythical Greek sculptor and artificer who fled from Crete by means of wings invented by himself. His son Icarus accompanied him but was drowned.

Dagonet, Sir. The court fool of the famous King Arthur.

Dalgetty, Dugald, Captain. A soldier of fortune in Scott's Legend of Montrose, brave and experienced but vulgar conceited, pedantic and always willing to the man's chance.

Damocles, dam-o-klēz. A courtier who in King Dionysius of Syracuse treated to a splendid feast, but over whose head he caused a naked sword to be suspended by a horse hair as a lesson that dazzling greatness and outward splendor carry

Damon and Phintias or Pythias. Two Greeks of Syracuse who became typical friendship. When Phintias was condemned to death, he was given to go home to settle affairs, Damon took his place as surety that he would return—as he did to meet his fate.

Danaë, dan-a-ē. A Greek princess, to whom Jove, in a golden shower and thus became by her the father of Perseus.

Daphne, daf-nē. A maiden pursued by Apollo whom he escaped by being changed into a tree.

Daphnis. *See Chloe.*

Darby and Joan. A married couple, the type of simple domestic happiness, celebrated in an old ballad.

Davus. A common name for a slave in Latin comedy.

Deans, dēns, **Jeanie** and **Effie.** The heroines of Scott's novel of Heart of Midlothian, daughters of the peasant dairy Deans. Effie was condemned for child murder but Jeanie, going all the way to London obtained her pardon. Their father was a very strict religious man, strong in the theological convictions.

Dedlock, Lady. The wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock in Dickens's Bleak House, mother of Esther Summerson.

De Lancey, Theodosia. The heroine of Thackeray's Virginians, the cause of the hero's death by giving him a garment poisoned which had been given to Theodosia by Nessus, who told her he would be true to her always.

Delectable Mountains. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, a delightful country from which the Celestial City could be seen.

Delia. In classical literature a name of Diana, from her island of Delos. Also poetical name for a young woman generally.

Demeter, dē-mē-ter. The Greek goddess corresponding with the Roman Ceres, presiding over crops and fruits and social order generally. Her daughter was Persephone or Proserpine.

Demogorgon. A mysterious divinity mentioned by some writers as great and powerful, by others as unknown.

Desdemona. The heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy of Othello, who is killed by her husband Othello, who is led by his devilish machinations to believe her unfaithful to him.

Deucalion and Pyrrha, dū-kā-li-on, pir-ra. In Greek mythology, a man and wife who alone survived a flood and became originators of a new race of men.

Diana, dī-an-a. The Roman goddess corresponding with the Greek Artemis, a sister of Apollo, a chaste virgin goddess of hunting and of the moon.

Dick, Mr. An amiable harmless man in Dickens's David Copperfield, who is known to prepare a certain memorial but can not keep those from popping into something about the head of Charles I.

Diddler, Jeremy. A retail swindling character in Kenny's farce of Raising the Wind.

Dido. The mythical queen of Carthage described by Virgil in the Æneid as being tenderly entertaining the hero Æneas, feeling love which him and putting an end to her life when he deserted her.

Dinmont, Dandie. In Scott's Andrew, a farmer and shepherd, a hearty, frank, generous, kind-hearted.

Diomedes, Diomed dī-o-mē-dēz, dī-o-mēd. A renowned Grecian chief, the king of Thrace, and a warrior.

Dionysius, dī-o-nis-i-us. A Greek name of the god Bacchus.

Dioscuri, dī-os-kū-rī. A name for the twins Castor and Pollux.

Dives, dī-vēz. The Latin word for a rich man, came to be used as a sort of proper name for the rich man of the parable of Lazarus, and hence for a covetous rich man generally.

Dobbin, Colonel. One of the chief characters in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, an excellent soldier and thorough gentleman, but somewhat shy and awkward, devoted to Amelia Sedley as also to her late husband George Osborne.

Doda, Meg. The famous landlady of an inn in Scott's St. Ronan's Well.

Dodson and Fogg. The pettifogging lawyers who carried on the breach of promise act on against Pickwick in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Doe, John, and Roe, Richard. An imaginary person whose name *is used to express a certain* Esq. *has* at law a long with that of Richard Roe an equally hackneyed personage.

Dogberry and Verges. Two rustic constables in Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.

Dombey, Mr. In Dickens's Dombey and Son a wealthy London merchant of first importance, cold and cruel and gentle. Florence, as being a daughter, but the pride in his young son Paul, whose death and the loss of his fortune overwhelm the latter with grief and humble him, Captain Cuttle and his friend Bunsby, Dr. Parker Peps, Major Bagstock, &c. also appear in his house.

Domdaniel. In oriental legend a vast subterranean cavern haunted by sorcerers, genii, &c.

Dominie Sampson. The pedantic, learned, but simple, kind-hearted, awkward and unfortunate tutor of the Bertram family in Scott's Guy Mannering.

Don Bellianis of Greece, bel-li-a-nis. The hero of a romance of chivalry.

Don Juan. The hero of a Spanish legend which has been much employed for the theme of a celebrated opera, play, and poem. The Don is the type of a fashionable wreck-chaser who at last dragged down to the infernal regions. By some a fashionable poem borrowing title only, the name of the old legend.

Don Quixote, kwik-sōt, kwik-sot. The hero of a great Spanish romance of Cervantes, a Castilian country gentleman so crazed by reading books of chivalry that he sallies forth as a knight-errant to redress wrongs. He has his squire he takes along with him Sancho Panza, an ignorant credulous old rustic peasant, pot-bellied, gluttonous, and yet attached to his master. Their adventures, which are many and ludicrous, and sometimes painful, are described in the most delightful manner.

Don Quixote, panish pronunciation kē-hō-tā. The hero of a great Spanish romance of Cervantes, a Castilian country gentleman so crazed by reading books of chivalry that he sallies forth as a knight-errant to redress wrongs. He has his squire he takes along with him Sancho Panza, an ignorant credulous old rustic peasant, pot-bellied, gluttonous, and yet attached to his master. The knight, mounted on his steed Rosinante, equally gaunt with its rider and the squire on his ass [illegible] various amusing experiences since he does not look upon flocks of sheep as armies, windmills as giants, and galley-slaves as oppressed gentlemen.

Dotheboys Hall. The school kept by the boys cheated them. The most accomplished of the ignorant and brutal schoolmasters in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Doubting Castle. The castle of Giant Despair in the Pilgrim's Progress.

Dousterswivel, Dousterswivel. In Scott's Antiquary, a swindling German who pretends to be able to find hidden treasures by magical means, and extracts sums of money from Sir Arthur Wardour.

Dowlas, Dick, dol'las. *A young scapegrace in Congreve's comedy* The Ill-natured son of petty shopkeeper of Gosport, who puts the real husband-at-law, appears as a peer of the realm. Dr. Pangloss was Dick's tutor.

Dr. Wolfgang. A fully developed magician in Puckham's magic play of The Inchcape Rock.

Dromio. The name of two brothers in Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors, attendants on the brothers Antipholus.

Dugger, Abel. In Ben Jonson's Alchemist, a simple character who keeps a tobacco shop.

Dryasdust, Rev. Dr. A fictitious personage brought into by Scott to give some account of his novels. The name is used as equivalent to historical writer or investigator, the driest and most matter-of-fact kind.

Duessa. A witch in Spenser's Fairie Queene who deceives the Red Cross Knight, and becomes the leman of the giant Orgoglio but at last is overthrown by Prince Arthur.

Dulcinea de Toboso. The country girl whom Don Quixote selected as the lady of his knightly devotion.

Dumbiedikes, dum-bi-dīks. A laird or small proprietor in Scott's Heart of Midlothian, fond of money and also of Jeanie Deans, to whom he pays his addresses (without effect) in the most silent and undemonstrative way. His father was hard-drinking, irreligious character whose deathbed scene forms a striking picture.

Dunstery Lord, dun-dre-ri. The chief character in Tom Taylor's play Our American Cousin.

an amusing portrait of a nobleman whose head is full of trivialities and whimsicalities

Durandal. The wonderful sword of Orlando the hero of Italian romance

Durward, Quentin. The hero of Scott's novel of same name, an archer in the Scottish Guard of Louis XI of France, who finally wins the hand of the young Countess Isabella De Croye.

Ebilis In Mohammedan mythology, the chief of the evil angels

Egeria, ē-jē'ri-a In Roman legend a nymph from whom King Numa Pompilius is said to have received instructions in regard to religious institutions

Elaine, ē-lān' A damsel of the times of King Arthur, who pines and dies of love for Lancelot, the heroine of one of Tennyson's Idylls

Eldorado The name of a country exceedingly rich in gold, once imagined to exist in the Orinoco region of S America

Electra. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra and sister of Orestes, whom she abetted in the murder of their mother, to avenge the death of their father Her story was treated by the Greek tragedians, and Sophocles and Euripides have each a tragedy called by her name

Elshie, Cannie The Black Dwarf in Scott's novel of this name

Emily 'Little Em'ly' niece of Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's David Copperfield, betrothed to Ham Peggotty but seduced by Steerforth

Enceladus A giant overthrown by the thunderbolts of Jove and cast under Etna, when he turned from one side to the other he shook the whole island.

Endymion, en-dim'i-on A beautiful shepherd lulled by Diana as he lay asleep on Mount Latmus Keats has a celebrated poem of this name

Enid The heroine of one of Tennyson's Idylls, a perfect example of conjugal love and patience

Eos. The Greek name equivalent to Aurora.

Epigoni, e-pig'o-ni Certain legendary heroes of Greece who took and destroyed the town of Thebes, sons of the seven princes who had previously attacked it, and who are celebrated in the tragedy of Æschylus, The Seven Against Thebes

Epimenides, ep-i-men'i-dēz. A sage or wise man of ancient Greece a prophet or seer who is fabled to have slept in a cave for fifty-seven years.

Epimetheus ep-i-me'thūs. The brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora

Erato One of the muses she presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry

Erebus, e're-bus According to the belief of the ancient Greeks and Romans, the infernal regions, a dark and gloomy region under the earth through which the shades passed on their way to Hades

Erinnyes, e-rin'i-ēz In Greek mythol a name of the goddesses elsewhere known as the Furies, Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra.

Eris A Greek goddess of strife or discord.

Erl King An evil elf or goblin of German superstition

Eros The Greek name of the god of love Amor or Cupid, often represented as the son of Aphrodite

Esmond, Col Henry The hero of Thackeray's novel called Esmond (time the reign of Queen Anne), a chivalrous soldier and man of taste He is on the Jacobite side and assists in a plan for bringing back the Stuarts. He is attracted first a timely by his kinswoman, the imperious and ambitious beauty Beatrix Esmond, but latterly marries her mother and retires to America.

Eteocles and Polynices, e-te'o-klēz pol'i-nī-sēz. In Greek myth sons of Œdipus who quarrel regarding the succession to the throne and fall in single combat by each other's hands.

Eumæus ū-mē'us In Homer's Odyssey the faithful swineherd of Ulysses, attached to and respected by his master

Euphrosyne ū-frō'si-nē In Greek myth one of the three graces, the others being Aglaia and Thalia.

Euphues. See *Euphuism* in Dict

Europa. A nymph of Greek fable carried off by Jove in the form of a white bull.

Eurydalus ū-rid'a-lus. See *Virtus*

Eurydice, ū-rid'i-sē The wife of the poet Orpheus See *Orpheus*

Euterpe ū-ter'pē The muse of music.

Evangeline The heroine of Longfellow's well known poem founded on the expulsion of the French colonists from Acadia (Nova Scotia) in 1755. Being accidentally parted from her lover she only meets him after long years when he is dying in a hospital.

Evans, Sir Hugh. A laughable Welsh school master in Shakspere's Merry Wives

Excalibur The famous sword of King Arthur

Eyre, Jane &c The heroine of a novel of same name by Charlotte Brontë, governess to a gentleman called Rochester, to whom she is married after the death of his insane wife

Fag The lying servant of Captain Absolute in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals

Fagin fā'gin. An old Jew and receiver of stolen goods in Dickens's Oliver Twist, who trains boys to steal, and is finally sentenced to death

Fair Maid of Perth. The heroine of Scott's novel so named, her proper name being Catherine Glover, marries Halowe the Wynd, the stalwart armourer

Fairservice, Andrew In Scott's Rob Roy the pragmatical, conceited, and not over honest Scotch gardener at Osbaldistone Hall.

Faithful A companion of Christian in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, burned alive at Vanity Fair

Falstaff, Sir John, fal'staf The 'fat knight', the finest comic character of Shakspere and of literature, appearing in Henry IV (both parts) and the Merry Wives Gross sensual, dishonest, and utterly unprincipled, he would be despicable were it not for his overflowing wit and humour his gaiety and good sense

Farintosh, Marquis of. A Scottish nobleman in Thackeray's Newcomes, who has neither abilities character, nor breeding to recommend him, but is a great catch in the marriage market and is expected to become the husband of Ethel Newcome

Fat Boy In Dickens's Pickwick a boy named Joe, always either eating or sleeping

Father of Comedy, Aristophanes —of English Poetry, Chaucer,—of Epic Poetry, Homer,—of History, Herodotus —of Tragedy, Æschylus

Fathom Ferdinand, Count An unmitigated scoundrel, the hero of a novel by Smollett.

Fatima The last of Bluebeard's wives

Faulconbridge, Philip In Shakspere's King John a natural son of Richard I, an outspoken and daring soldier, true as steel to his friends

Faust, fust or foust The hero of Goethe's celebrated dramatic poem in popular German legend known as Dr Faustus, as also in Marlowe's tragedy of same name Faustus was a magician and astrologer who sold himself to the devil on condition of obtaining for a period every kind of worldly enjoyment, at the end of which he realizes with horror and despair the penalty he has now to pay The Faust of Goethe is a creation of a higher character He is a scholar who has mastered all the science of his day, and has meditated on the problems of life, finding that all is but vanity and vexation of spirit The tragic element here is furnished by the fate of the hapless Margaret, whom he seduces and who is condemned for murdering her baby The Mephistopheles of Goethe—the demonic being who fulfils all Faust's wishes—is also a far more interesting figure than the vulgar fiend of the older stories Gounod's opera on the Faust of Goethe is well known

Feeble Jestingly called by Falstaff 'most forcible Feeble', one of the knight's ragged regiment in Henry IV part ii, a puny, timid creature

Fenella A fairy like damsel in Scott's Peveril of the Peak, who long successfully pretends to be deaf and dumb

Ferrex and Porrex. Sons of a mythical British king Gorbodoc appearing in an old English tragedy by T Norton and T Sackville Lord Buckhurst

Fernambras, Sir The hero of an old English metrical romance

Figaro A sharp-witted barber and valet the hero of Beaumarchais's French comedies the Barber of Seville and Marriage of Figaro on which are based operas by Rossini and Mozart

Fitz Boodle, George A name under which Thackeray contributed a number of papers or articles to Fraser's Magazine of various character, but all marked by his humour and characteristic features of style

Florac, Paul de In Thackeray's Newcomes a French nobleman married to an English wife, a kind hearted prodigal who latterly settles in England and assumes the character of the English country gentleman while remaining as thoroughly French as ever Colonel Newcome was passionately in love with Florac's mother in early life

Florimel. A virtuous lady in Spenser's Faerie Queene A witch made by sorcery a figure that was mistaken for her, but the false Florimel vanished away when the real one was brought side by side

Florizel. The Prince of Bohemia in Shakspere's Winter's Tale, in love with Perdita

Fluellen. A brave but pedantic Welsh captain in Shakspere's Henry V, whose parallel between Monmouth and Macedonia is well known

Flying Dutchman. A phantom ship seen in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, said to be commanded by a Dutch captain (Vanderdecken) who for his impiety has to sail till the day of judgment

Foker, Harry In Thackeray's Pendennis the son of a wealthy brewer a sporting, slangy, wide-awake young sybarite, who for a time is enthralled by the siren Blanche Amory

Foppington, Lord A coxcomb in Vanbrugh's comedy The Relapse, and Sheridan's Trip to Scarborough.

Ford Mrs One of Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor, who befools Falstaff for his evil intentions

Fortunatus The hero of a popular tale who obtained an inexhaustible purse and a cap that would carry him wherever he pleased

Fra Diavolo, fra de-a'vo-lo A brigand chief of S Italy who has given name to a comic opera by Auber with words by Scribe

Frankenstein, etc. A student of physiology in Mrs Shelley's romance of same name, who attains profound knowledge and constructs a hideous monster endued with the attributes of humanity The monster, though craving sympathy and love, proves the curse and ruin of its creator

Freischütz, fri'shūts A marksman of German legend who obtains seven magic balls, six of which hit whatever he aims at but the seventh goes as the fiend directs.

Freya, fra'a. A Scandinavian goddess of love and song often confounded with Frigga.

Friar John. In Rabelais's romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel a profane and debauched but bold and amusing character, always in the heart of everything that is going on

Friar Tuck. The friar who is said to have been among Robin Hood's merry men.

Frible. An effeminate and contemptible coxcomb in Garrick's Miss in her Teens.

Frigga A Scandinavian goddess wife of Odin, and corresponding in some respects with Venus.

Fudge Family An English family whose doings and adventures in Paris are amusingly chronicled by the poet Moore in a series of letters in verse, supposed to be written by them

Furies (*Furiæ*) Goddesses of vengeance among the ancient Romans, corresponding to the Greek Erinnyes (which see)

Galahad, Sir One of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table, celebrated for his chastity

Galatea gal-a-tē'a. A nymph of Greek fable beloved by and loving Acis, who was killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus from jealousy

Gamp, Sarah A monthly nurse in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit fond of liquor carrying a huge baggy umbrella, and making frequent references to a purely imaginary friend of hers named Mrs Harris.

Ganelon One of Charlemagne's knights, celebrated for malevolence and treachery

Ganymede, gan'i-mēd A beautiful youth of Greek fable, carried to heaven from Mount Ida by an eagle, and made cup-bearer to the gods

Gareth. One of King Arthur's knights who served as a scullion for a year before being knighted His expedition in the company of Lynette to liberate her sister Lyonors is the subject of one of Tennyson's Idylls.

Gargantua. The hero of the humorous and fantastic romance of same name by Rabelais He was a giant of tremendous size who had a son equally wonderful named Pantagruel

Gawain gā'wān. One of the knights of the Round Table a nephew of King Arthur, renowned for strength as well as courtesy

Gawreys Flying woman described in the story of Peter Wilkins (by Robert Paltock 1750), who is shipwrecked and meets with them in a strange land of twilight The winged men are called *Gawreys*

Geierstein, Anne of, gī'er-stīn The heroine of one of Scott's novels dealing with events of early Swiss History

Gelert g ert Th f bf h nd of L ewe yn wh h k aw lf that w d ha ed red ts maste s an ash ys a nby h mbef re h sees h w m te re ys and. S m rstones re of a n st wor d wid curre y

Gallatley Davie g t- In sco t W y a crazy dotnest f the L ron Bradw rdlin gn nto an wer q es naw b an teh to song

Gn vi ve St jene e An ap ocryph a lady who accordi g to g nd was se y accused f d tery a d ond mned t d a h, b t scaped and ed y are a l re t l h hus nd f l her and took h m ex nced f her nocence

George-a-Gr en. Th p nn or pen d k esper f ak fi d, on f he associ te Rob n J ood.

Ge aint ge a t A k ght f h R und T m rris to P d nd ce rated m f T yson Idy f the k g 6e E d

Gery n ēri-o n t asm a le d, a mon rou k ng f H sperta, wh ed en on h m n fl h nd was n by H es

G ant Despai A f rmid gia of h P grim Progres wh b d n D ng ist

Gil Blas blas. The ter f d rt ng nov by Le S g wri ten in krer h h gh h scen tand n Sp n nd inciden tak n rom Span h writers

Gilpin J hn, g p A Lon n li en-draper tra n ba d ta n wh se xp on h rseback rece rated in Cow e hom rous j em f sam pam

Ginevra, ra. Th ri wh sce d g t a w k w story out f fro t h rself i to best n h wed g d y an was thu tombed

Giovanni, Don jo an Th Ita ian form f Don J n d e f an se a by h ōzart ased o h Don J n g d.

Glasse Mrs A n m a tached to a f mou cook ry book f n wh h the rec pe f cook g a h re sa l t begin w h the words F rst atch y ur hare hough h i n really the case

Glaucus A reek d in y of th sea.

Gloriana Th q een f fa ryland n Spenser's Faeri Quee e, ntended to tand for Q een F zabe h

Gobbōlin'chrīst In Swift Gul er Tra els an n d b ted s covers magic n who ca ed up at e s des re h nts f m y person ges f rmer t m

Godmal ēlitch. An amia gi gi tess f rty feet h h wh h d th care of G lli when he was n Iro gnag

Gnomes See *ecrets*

Gobbo Launce t An amusi g c wa n Shak pere M h f f ce t n me servant to Shy ock

Godiva Lady Th wi f Leofric, Earl of M rcia n th e en h cent ry wh accord i g t story ta ne l ef f m burden s m taxes f h peo of L ven ry by rid g n ked hrn gh th town as her rul husba d h ged h to d before h wou d gra th f ou O yon person hence ca ed Peep ng T m, en red t k t, and was rm d tely ren k t nd. The story has been ra fi d by Ten wn.

Golden Ass. Th n me of a tale by th I n writer Appu re g to th en ures of a y ng man who f a t me has been mad to sum the form f an as Th tory of C l d K y h occurs in

Gold Fleece In class myth the fleece of a f mou ram h ng in a gro e n Colch s, and guarded by a dragon. It was carried off by the *Argon uts* see *A gol*

Gon eril. O f h two evil daughters f K ng Lea See *Le*

Goodfellow Robin A fa ry imp sprite of popu r Eng h tales, ca ed a so *Puck*.

Gorbodue A legal Britush k g See *Ferrex*

Grad grind, Th mas. A successful b ness m n connected with the ron rade in Eli kens H rd T mes, wh se e ea sen ment, f cares on y f r wh t is pract cal and ma ter-of *fact*.

Grandison, S Cha es. Th h ro of R h d son n v l Th l tory of S ha es r and son, a s mewh t t resome h ractе ded to em y th perfect Christia gen m n.

Great Commoner W lam Pi t.—**Great Duke** Th Duk f lington.—**Great Magician.** S W te Scot.—**Great Mo alist** Dr J h son.

Great Unknown. S Walter Sco before h was known as the hor of th W ley Nov s.

Greatheart. In the Pilgrim s Progress the guide Christiana nd her children to th Celestial C ty

Greaves Sir La t grēvz A sert f Eng sh nQ ste t eh f an l by Sm

Green Vert Th h ro tory f O rd fe by C hbert Lede te k Brad y. Wh he e ters n e y as a f hman he as green as h s n me mpli au l has m y j kes p on h m

Gretchen. A erman d m n f h argaret, ften sed of the h f Goethe F us *Be f ust*

Grise da. T her ne f on f Cha ce s b ry T rw d f m h Ita n Sh was eted t h cru t tria s y h h ha n ord to test r p en nd e- but ne mp a d m rm ec

Grub Street Th f st t n Lo on wh h h hero d n w h hack writers n poc ra

Grundy, Mrs A rm sw f freq ent y spoken f y M A hfi an h f rm w e, n Morton o edy Spee th P gh 798 Mrs A hfi m h g en to s ecu at g ab t wh h rs rundy w say n ou h a such rrums n

Gudrun g d q T eh ro f n d C rman er pn ces wh carried ff an k t f yea servi dru ery bec se h re se m rry ag s he

Guinea gw n-e- Th w of h g Arth n t r f h r gu y a ta hment to h J ce ter y r es to nu nery best k wn from T nn w s ldy

Gulliver Lemuel Th h ro f Sw fts f mous G T a wh in kes ari y ges a in one way ano ts w m rem k co ries especi y J p L dng nag Laputa, nd th la f h H yhnhnms. Be these en r s, also *Gr ub ubdrub* & *undal latch rul brug*

Gummidge Mrs The w w who keeps h use f ne P gott y n D ken D d Copperfi d alw y n t d p h of m la ho y as l lord cree y

Gurth Th fai h l ani st rdy sw n herd f in Sco I e

Gurton Gammer Th hero f th se ond k own C dy h comedy G mm r G rton Need e 5 wh h t rn on h es f th use f rt nd th fi ding f t s k g n her h band Hod breech se He te *Doust*

Guy f Warwick A hero of F g h l g n, me f whose p t was the k g f a f mid b d ww

Gwyon, Sir gi on. A kn ght n S enser' F ēri Q ee th person fica on f tempera nd as strain t.

Gyges A k ng of anci nt Lyd f b d to h h m gi ring h t r n red h m n ri h an th h ped him to y h s predecessor Canda les

Hagen hä gĕn. A w rri n h Nibe ngen ed wh k S gfried and h mself k l ed by Chriemh d.

Haidée hā-dē In Byr n Don J h daugh te f h p rate L mbro a bean gi who resc es J n when cast ash re and d es wh n h f her drag h m ff an ry

Halcyon ha- ē l Greek my h d ughter of Æ an l w of Ceyx a whose dea l sh th w h rse f j to h sea and ec me k g fish

Hamlet The prince of De m k hero of Sh k spere finest tragedy the s bstance of wh h conta d n hron

Hardcastle ha l In G dsm h comed sh stoops t Conq n Eng h c ry gent eman whose h use Y g M w m s tak s for an wh se d gh st ne to co q er h m pretend g to be th h berma Th sq re a jovi i gen leman, fond f te g stories and has one spe al f ourite t gro se n h gun room h s H rdcas is a lady wh d ted to wh t genteel. Tony Lumpk n her son by a former m rriag See *Lumpkin*.

Harlowe Clarissa. Th h roi of Ri hardson s nc of th n me, a gi f grea swee ess, p ri y and mora d pn y wh overcome by drug nd betrayed by h man she loves lbert e Lov ace, and la ter y scorn g h off red repara on f m rriage d e f gri f d me.

Harmonia I classical myth da ghte of M rs n Ven d w f Cadm s. On h m rriage d y sh rece ed a ecklace which pro ed n ky to eryone that came nto possess n.

Harold Child Th h ro f Byron poem Child Har ld's Pilgrimage the Ch ilde being a man of b rth wea h and l ect wh wh le st y g h s becom sate w h p re a d so to tra th s gi g pse an pportu y f r m h fine descript n and ri ct e wri g

Harpagon. A wretched m se the hero f M l e com dy L A re T ōb se

Harris Mrs Mrs. Gam p t qu ted b t m gina y fri nd *See Gamp*

Hatchway Lieutenant An mu g h f pay na thce the comp n of mm f e ru n Sir et Ieregri I k e

Hatterask Dirk. The ca n f he D tch m gg ng se n Sc Guy Ba ring, n wh se gg l rry rtram carried off a k ess d perado b h nest to h mp y rs

Hatto In Germ n g nd, an h p t M nz d oured by my f ra s o m e as a judgm t h m f h g d ring se e f mn hut pan mer f poor people na rman i urned h Th ouse-tow on nl nd f th Kh enes P ngen, ass d to ha e h scene f h op d a

Hawk, Sir Mulbery In I ken N h las A kl by a worth sir é wh ne h te N k y nd k n a d the you g L n V risopht wh h s be n h associ te an d m

Hadrigg Cuddie Co h e An amu g rm e n n Sc t Cu d Morta y

Heart of Midlothian A n m for the to boo h or J f L n h d te yh W Sc sth t of n f h n ls, n wh h m kes a figu *See Jeanie*

Hebe Th Gre k g as f you h an earer to t e gods e Ganymede re e- sented as ry bea f y ng gi

Hecate h k-a-te A eek g less hose pe wers were rem d wh was som m co f de w h Artem and l oserp ne, b t terly becam pec y a god as of h nferna r gion an pa n f m gi ans nd w tches

Hector The son f Pri m k g f Troy, and h f Andron h, he most aliant m g h Tro n i h n est h de scri e l n f J l w la te y by A h es a h s y dragged rou d t y w re eng f hi h g kill ed l ou s bes f m.

Hecuba. Th w f k ng Priam of Troy nd mot er of Hector, Paris and Cassa ra. Afte he fa of Troy she w gi t l y ves s and som say h d wned h rse f in desp

Heep Uriah. Clerk to h W kfi l, the wy in l ken Da d Cop erfield, a eak ga d ma gnan h racte ay p oc m ng h w m h s, t try g to ru n b em y a d m rry h d ghte Agn es

Hector Hela. Th hos gne less of the dead da ghte f Lok frig f bei g h kan h f ff co f m

Helen The w e of Men l K g of Sparta nd d ghte f J p te and Leda, h most bea f l woman f her t e. She was carried off to T y by Paris, d th ca sed h T n w the G eek ri ces ha ing om bined in a great exped n aga t T y n order to reco her

Helena Th hero ne f Sh kspere s A s W ll hat F da W l, married to Bertram ount f Ro si n who n g cets as l despises her t ro g t to a better frame of m d

Helicon. A mounta n of Greece anc n y sacred to Apo and th m ses.

Helios Th reek me f gr the n n l the su god, in latte re se id tified w th Phœb Apo

Hephæstus Sam as *Vulcan*

Hera Sam as *Juno*

Hercules r Her cles. I lassica mytho gy a hero of d m g d, son of J p ter a d A m e, re owned f his wond rf achie m t twe f wh h re specti y s gled out as th *twelve labours of Hercules*. I was for a t m to Omph e, Queen f Lyd a, and l ter m rried to De ra wh b ace Being mortally poisoned by garment f Nessus, h vo ntari y ascen led hi f eral pi nd was rece ed mong th god See also *Egeria, in hal Cerberus,* &

Hermes, her mēz Th Greek de y regarded as eq lent to th Roman M erc ry, he mes enger of th gods, th ento f h yre se ger of th gods, th g d f com whi h h resigned to Apo th g d f com m rce d also f fraud a l cun g I is genera y represented with small wings tached to hi head and ankles, and w h a w ged rod—th *caduceus*.

Hermes Trismegistus. A mythica personage, th sam as Egy tian god Th th rej e-

sented as the author of a great number of ancient writings

Hermia One of the heroines of Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream

Hermione, hĕr mī-ō-nē In Shakspere's Winter's Tale the wife of King Leontes of Sicily unjustly suspected by her husband She is an example of dignity without pride love without passion, and tenderness without weakness

Hero The beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos to visit whom Leander used to swim the Hellespont On his death she drowned herself Another Hero has an important part in Shakspere's Much Ado

Hesperides hes-pĕr'i-dēz. In Greek myth three nymphs who lived in pleasant gardens in an island of the western ocean, and had charge of a tree which produced golden apples Hercules had to fetch apples from this tree, which was watched by a dragon

Hesperus In classical literature, a personification of the evening star (the planet Venus)

Hestia The Greek name of the goddess Vesta

Hiawatha hī a wa'tha. A mythical hero of the N American Indians, subject of a poem by Longfellow

Hippocrene, krē nē or krēn A fountain of the muses in ancient Greece near Mount Helicon

Hippolyta. In classical literature a queen of the Amazons, married to Theseus

Hippolytus In Greek fable, a chaste youth whose stepmother Phædra tries to seduce him, and finding her efforts vain accuses him to his father of attempting her virtue, thus bringing about his death

Hippomenes, hip-pom e-nēz. See *Atalanta*

Hodge The goodman of Gammer Gurton in the old comedy of this name, and also adopted as a name typical of a country rustic or farm labourer

Holofernes A pedant in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost

Honeycomb, Will One of the members of the club described in the Spectator, an oracle on matters of fashion.

Honeyman, Charles A lackadaisical High Church clergyman in Thackeray's Newcomes, an uncle to Clive Newcome, smacking of the humbug and sybarite

Hood, Robin. The famous archer and outlaw of mediæval England, a mere creation of popular mythology

Hopeful. A companion of Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress

Horæ Ancient deities personifying the changes of the seasons, usually called in English the *Hours*

Horatio In Shakspere's Hamlet the friend and intimate of the Prince of Denmark.

Horus An ancient Egyptian deity personifying the sun

Houyhnhnms, hōō'inmz. In Swift's Gulliver's Travels the race of wonderful horses among whom his hero is thrown, they are endowed with reason and form a civilized community, their servants being the Yahoos

Hudibras. The hero of the famous satire in verse by Samuel Butler directed against the Nonconformists, Hudibras being a ridiculous Presbyterian knight-errant with a squire named Ralph

Hugh of Lincoln. A young boy who, according to an old English legend, the subject of Chaucer's Prioress's Tale was murdered by the Jews and his fate miraculously made known.

Hunter, Mrs Leo A ridiculous matron in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, noted for hunting after any social 'lion' within her reach

Hyacinthus A beautiful boy beloved by Apollo, by whom he was accidentally killed when playing at the discus, from his blood sprang the flower hyacinth

Hydra. A many headed monster slain by Hercules When any of his heads was cut off it was immediately replaced with two others unless the stump was burned with a hot iron

Hylas A youth beloved by Hercules and carried off by water nymphs charmed with his beauty

Hyperboreans. A people of Greek legend who lived a blameless and happy life beyond the north wind in a land of perpetual sunshine

Hyperion, hī pē'ri-on, more strictly **hī pē'ri on** In ancient myth one of the Titans sometimes a name equivalent to the sun

Iachimo, yak'i mō An Italian villain in Shakspere's Cymbeline who leads Posthumus to believe that his wife Imogen has been unfaithful to him.

Iago ī a gō The 'ancient' or ensign of Othello in Shakspere's tragedy who out of jealousy and devilish malignity persuades Othello of Desdemona's unfaithfulness

Icarus, the son of Dædalus, fled with his father but soared too high, and the sun melted his artificial wings so that he fell into the sea and was drowned. See *Dædalus*

Idomeneus, ī dom e nūs A king of ancient Crete, who sacrificed his own son in fulfilment of a rash vow similar to that of Jephthah

Ilium or Ilion. A poetic name of Troy, whence the name of Homer's Greek poem the Iliad This poem (in twenty four books) describes incidents that take place during part of the ten years war waged by the Greeks against Troy, the cause of which was the abduction of Helen wife of the Greek prince Menelaus, by Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy It begins with a quarrel and its important consequences between Achilles, the chief Grecian warrior, and Agamemnon, the generalissimo of the Greek host, and ends with the funeral of Hector, who is slain by Achilles and whose parting with his wife Andromache before the fatal contest is one of the most famous passages in the epic. Gods as well as heroes are freely introduced, and the whole sets before us a varied, richly-coloured, and impressive picture of antique life

Imogen, im o-jen The wife of Posthumus and heroine of Shakspere's Cymbeline She suffers sorrow and hardship through her husband's belief in her infidelity (see *Iachimo*), but is made happy in the end

Indra. A Hindu god of the heavens

Invincible Doctor A name for the English scholastic philosopher William of Occam (1270-1347)

Io In classical myth a princess beloved by *Jupiter, and temporarily changed into a cow* to avoid the enmity of Juno

Iphigenia if i je ni a A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who was about to be sacrificed to avert the wrath of the gods but was miraculously carried away from Aulis to Tauris

Iris The ancient goddess of the rainbow, also a messenger of the gods, especially of Juno

Isaac of York. A wealthy Jew, father of Rebecca in Scott's Ivanhoe

Isabella. The heroine of Shakspere's Measure for Measure, for whom Angelo the deputy of the Duke of Vienna, has an evil passion, and whose brother Claudio is willing to sacrifice her virtue in return for his own safety

Isengrim, ī'zn grim The name of the wolf in *the famous story of Reynard the Fox*

Isis An Egyptian goddess of the moon wife of Osiris and mother of Horus, often represented as veiled.

Islands of the Blest or Fortunate Islands Islands believed by the Greeks to lie far out in the Atlantic and to form a sort of Elysium

Isolde, ī sold A heroine of mediæval romance belonging to the Arthurian cycle, the beloved of Sir Tristram

Israfil. In Mohammedan mythology, the angel who will blow the trump at the resurrection, and who himself has the 'sweetest voice of all God's creatures

Ithuriel. An angel in Milton's Paradise Lost who when he found Satan in shape of a toad touched him with his spear and thus at once restored him to his own proper shape

Ivanhoe i van hō Wilfred of Ivanhoe the hero of Scott's well known novel son of Cedric the Saxon, and a favourite of Richard I, loves and marries Rowena the Saxon beauty

Ixion. In classical mythology, a Thessalian king who for his wickedness was punished in the infernal regions by being bound to a perpetually revolving fiery wheel

Jack, Colonel. The hero of a fictitious biography by Defoe, who from a pickpocket becomes a slave-owner in America.

Janus. A Roman deity represented with two faces turning opposite ways, and whose temple was closed in time of peace

Jaques, jak wes or zhak A melancholy and contemplative lord in Shakspere's As You Like It

Jarley, Mrs The proprietrix of a travelling waxwork in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop

Jarvie Bailie Nicol A Glasgow magistrate in Scott's Rob Roy, an admirably humorous creation.

Jason. An ancient Greek hero, the leader of the Argonauts and husband of Medea.

Jeames jēmz. Jeames de la Pluche the professed writer of an amusing diary, one of Thackeray's contributions to Punch, a footman who makes money by railway speculation and for a time is a man of consequence

Jellyby, Mrs, jel'i bi In Dickens's Bleak House a lady so immersed in missionary matters, and so much concerned for the poor heathens in Africa, that she neglects her own household.

Jenkins, Winifred. In Smollett's Humphrey Clinker Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, who writes letters amusing from their blunders, and becomes the wife of Humphrey

Jenkinson, Ephraim. A swindler in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield who cheats the vicar and his son Moses, and talks learnedly about the cosmogony of the world

Jessica The daughter of Shylock the Jew in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice

Jingle, Alfred. An amusing swindling stroller in Dickens's Pickwick, who talks in a peculiar elliptical style, and after cheating Mr Pickwick is rescued by him from a debtors prison His henchman is Job Trotter

Jocasta See *Œdipus*

Jones Tom. The hero of a novel by Fielding, manly and good hearted, but dissipated and wanting in self respect He marries Sophia, daughter of Squire Western

Jotunheim, yō tun him The abode of the frost giants in Scandinavian mythology

Jove See *Jupiter*

Juan, Don. See *Don Juan*

Juggernaut, jug'ēr nat One of the names under which the Indian god Vishnu is worshipped, his chief festival being held at Puri in Orissa where the great car of the deity is dragged along in sacred procession Fanatics used occasionally to throw themselves under the wheels of the car See also in Dict

Juliet The heroine of Shakspere's famous *tragedy Romeo and Juliet a member of the* Capulet family, while Romeo is one of the Montagues.

Juno The supreme goddess among the Romans, identified with the Greek Hera She was next in rank to Jupiter, whose wife and sister she was, and with whom she had many a quarrel Women and marriage were especially under her guardianship

Jupiter The supreme Roman deity, identified with the Greek Zeus, and often spoken of by the name *Jove* He was originally a deity of the sky or heavens, and had the terrible power of wielding the thunderbolts The eagle was sacred to him See *Juno*

Kaf In Mohammedan mythology a mountain that surrounds and walls in the earth.

Kali. A Hindu goddess of blood and cruelty, consort of Siva or Shiva.

Kama. The Hindu god of love

Kay *Sir* A rude boastful and mannerless knight at King Arthur's court

Kehama. A great Indian rajah who obtains supernatural powers but meets a wretched doom, the subject of Southey's poem The Curse of Kehama.

Kew, Lady In Thackeray's Newcomes an aristocratic dowager, aunt of Ethel Newcome, given to domineering over all the members of her family, though her niece Ethel is apt to rebel Her son Lord Kew was at one time engaged to Ethel

Kilmansegg Miss A rich heiress with an artificial leg of gold celebrated in a comic poem by Hood She was married for her money, and her husband killed her with her precious leg

Kite Sergeant The disreputable but amusing hero of Farquhar's Recruiting Officer (1705)

Klaus Peter klous. The German prototype of Rip Van Winkle (see *Winkle*)

Knickerbocker Diedrich dē'drich An imaginary Dutchman put forward as the author of a fictitious history of New York written by Washington Irving

Kriemhild. See *Chriemhild*

Krook In Dickens's Bleak House a drunken old dealer in rags and bones who dies of spontaneous combustion

Kuvera, kū vā ra. The Hindu god of wealth

La Creevy, Miss A kind hearted sprightly little miniature painter in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby

Lady Bountiful. See *Bountiful*

Lady of Lyons. See *Melnotte*

Lady of the Lake A female of supernatural powers who figures in the legends of King Arthur — Also the name of a poem by Sir Walter Scott from its heroine Ellen Douglas, whose father has been banished from court by

James V of Scotland and lives in retirement at Loch Katrine.

Laertes *Lā-ēr'tēz.* In Greek story the father of Ulysses; in Shakespeare's Hamlet son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia.

Lagado *lā-gā'dō.* In Swift's Gulliver's Travels, the capital of Balnibarbi, visited by Gulliver. Laputa, Lagado, and the projectors, whose schemes for extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, constructing gunpowder &c., are attempted to be carried to perfection.

Lalla Rookh. The heroine of Moore's poem, represented as a daughter of the emperor Aurungzebe and as going to Cashmere to marry the young King of Bucharia. On the way she is entertained by a series of tales told by the poet Feramorz, with whom she falls in love, and who turns out to be her betrothed.

Lambro. In Byron's *Don Juan*, a rock pirate, father of Haidee, represented as being at the head of his band of followers in a small island in the Ægean, and as being the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.

Lammermoor Bride of. A tragic story by Scott, the heroine of which is Lucy Ashton, the bride of Sir William Ashton, Lord Lammermoor. See *Ashton, Lammermoor.*

Lancelot. Launcelot. The most famous of the knights, paramour of Queen Guinevere.

Languish, Lydia. A very romantic young lady, the heroine of Sheridan's comedy The Rivals. See *Absolute.*

Laocoon, Lā-ok'o-on. In Greek legend a Trojan priest who along with his two sons was killed by two enormous serpents—an incident represented in a very famous group of statuary.

Laodamia, lā-o-da-mī'a. In classical story the wife of Protesilaus, whom he followed to Hades after his death.

Laputa. A sort of flying island visited by Gulliver, raised above the earth by means of a loadstone, and inhabited by persons engaged in the most abstruse studies. These philosophers were put to such deep humiliation as to be quite ridiculous in everything else, and hence they had a tendency to fly, the province of whose duty it was to raise them after him by striking them with a blown bladder attached to a hand. See *Lagado.*

Latona. The mother of Apollo and Diana.

Launce. *An man glow in Shakspere.* Two Gentlemen with a favorite dog named Crab.

Lavinia. In Virgil's *Æneid* the second wife of Æneas previously betrothed to Turnus, King of Latium.

Leander. In Greek story a young man of Abydos who used to swim the Hellespont to visit Hero of Sestos. See *Hero.*

Lear. A mythical king of Britain, the subject of Shakspere's tragedy King Lear. Lear, in the division of his daughters' dowers and Britain he divided between them his kingdom, the kingdom that his other daughter Cordelia was unwilling, but he former declaring much more than she was worth of Cordelia when too late.

Leda. In Greek mythology the mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. She was visited by Jupiter in the form of a swan.

Lefevre *le fev'r.* A lieutenant whose death forms a very affecting scene in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Legree. A brutal slave-owner in Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Lenore *le-nōr'.* A heroine of German ballad whose dead lover in spectral form carries her on horseback with him to the graveyard.

Leontes *lē-on'tēz.* In Shakspere's *Winter's Tale*, King of Sicily, husband of Hermione and father of Perdita. The play turns on his insane suspicion of his wife and the consequences of his unjust decision.

Lepore *lē-pōr'.* The valet of Don Giovanni, one and only fellow who finds him in his right mind, though with qualms of conscience.

Lilith. In Jewish mythology a sort of female demon who was Adam's wife before Eve was created.

Lilliput. The land of the Lilliputians, pigmies three inches high, in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. See *Gulliver's Travels.*

Lindabridis, lin-dab'ri-dēz. A heroine of old romance, whose name became synonymous with that of a mistress or sweetheart.

Lirriper, Mrs. A kind-hearted and odd London lodging-house keeper who is a chief character in two of Dickens's Christmas stories.

Lismahago. In Smollett's Humphrey Clinker a Scotch half-pay officer gaunt and grim pedantic and disputatious, and full of national prejudice; he gets married to Tabitha Bramble and her £800.

Little Dorrit. The heroine of novel by Dickens, raised and brought up in the debtors' prison.

Lockit. A turnkey in Newgate in Gay's Beggar's Opera. He has a daughter Lucy by whom Macheath, the dashing highwayman, has married.

Locrine *lō-krīn'.* An early British king of England, son of the mythical Brutus.

Lodi. In Scandinavian myth, the evil god who brought about the death of Baldur.

Lorelei, lō're-lī. In German legend a siren of the Rhine who by her songs used to destruct men.

Lothair. The hero of Disraeli's romance of the same name, who, being a young man who knows some facts of importance to Christianity, is induced by Cardinal Grandison and Catholic religious influences to become a Catholic, but finally renounces Lady Corisande and Catholicism, and becomes a Protestant Englishman.

Love-lace. The heartless lover of Richardson's Clarissa Harlowe.

Lubbe land. Same as Cockaigne.

Lucretia. The heroine of a legendary tale of early Rome who stabbed herself after being defiled by the tyrant Tarquin.

Lud. A Libyan king of Britain.

Luggnagg. An island in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. See *Struldbrug.*

Lumpkin, Tony. The son of Mrs. Hardcastle by her first marriage in Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer; an ignorant, bashful, but good-natured fellow.

Lycidas. In Milton's poem which bears the name, a shepherd lamenting his deceased friend Edward King.

Lyndon, Barry. The hero of Thackeray's Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, an Irishman who relates his wicked career as an adventurous gambler and swindler.

Lyonnesse *li-on-nes'.* A tract in the south-west of England said to be now covered by the sea.

M

Mab. The queen of the fairies according to Shakspere and other English poets.

Macair, Robert *mak-kār'.* A fictional hero of certain popular French plays.

Macbeth. A historical person, who ruled Scotland as king from 1040 to 1057, and whose character as king was misrepresented by Holinshed, Shakspere, and others, following Hector Boece, who was himself misled by the fictitious chronicle of John of Fordun. Lady Macbeth, the wife of Macbeth, is a purely fictitious character. Shakspere's famous tragedy the events of which are almost entirely fictitious.

Macduff. A Scottish thane who slays Macbeth, being himself born by Cæsarean section.

Mac Fleckno *flek'nō.* The name under which Dryden lampoons his poetical rival Shadwell.

Macheath, Captain *mak'hēth.* The highwayman hero of Gay's Beggar's Opera who declared he had been happy when he had married Polly Peachum or Lucy Lockit, but was married to the former though he promised to marry the latter and was assisted by her to escape from jail.

Mac-Ivor Fergus and Flora. Jacobite Highland chief and his sister both devoted to the cause of Charles Edward Stuart. Waverley proposed to Flora, who was highminded and beautiful. Fergus was executed.

Macrycophant, Sir Pertinax. The hero of Macready's tragedy This is an of the World a gentleman who raised his fortunes by looking (how to the great way.

Madoc. A prince of North Wales traditionally, who is said to have discovered America before Columbus. The subject of a poem by Robert Southey.

Maeonides, mē-on'i-dēz. A poetical designation of Homer who was sometimes said to be a native of Maeonia.

Maid Marian. The wife of Robin Hood.

Malagrowther, Sir Mungo. A Jacobite and bitter-tongued Scottish courtier in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.

Malaprop, Mrs. A lady in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals, notorious for her amusing blunders in the use of words that sound similar to words that have quite different meanings.

Malbrouk. The popular song, corrupted from Marlborough, which Jean-Jacques Rousseau declared to be the best French song.

Malcolm's Helmet. A wonderful helmet of mediæval romance which Don Quixote claimed to have found, though it was merely a barber's basin.

Manfred. The hero of a drama by Byron, a man of sombre character who has dealings with the powers of evil.

Mannering, Guy. The English officer and gentleman who gives name to Scott's well-known novel, and who as daughter is married to its hero Harry Bertram.

Man of Brass. See *Talos.*

Man of Feeling. The hero of a sentimental and lachrymose novel by Henry Mackenzie.

Mantalini, man-ta-lē'nē. A dissipated fop in Nicholas Nickleby and to a fashionable milliner latterly reduced to straw plaiting.

Marchioness, The. A half-starved girl, maid of all work to Sampson Brass in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop later secretly married to Dick Swiveller.

Margaret. The heroine of Goethe's Faust. See *Faust.*

Marlow. The hero of Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer, who has few scruples, but means well when permanently See *Hardcastle.*

Marmion. A fictitious but proud Scottish lord of Scotland name, owner of which part in Northumberland, a Flodden

Marner, Silas. The character who gives name to a novel by George Eliot, a weaver who believes himself deserted by God has had all stored gold stolen, but restored to heart and hope by a child finding him who comes to him.

Mars. The Roman god of war, identified by the Romans with the Greek Ares. In mythical associations with Venus, from a notorious amour of the pair of deities.

Marsyas *mär'si-as.* A satyr said to have been conquered by Apollo in musical contest and to have been flayed alive by the victor.

Mawworm, Aminadab. A canting hypocrite in Bickerstaff's comedy The Hypocrite, an adaptation of Cibber's Nonjuror.

Maya. The daughter of a king of Colchis in ancient legend, assisted Jason to carry off the golden fleece, married but afterward deserted by him, and revenged herself on him by the murder of their two children.

Megæra, mē-jē'ra. In classical myth one of the Furies.

Meleager, mē-lē-ā'jer. A Greek legendary hero, slayer of the Calydonian boar and lover of Atalanta, his death being dependent on how long a firebrand remained unconsumed.

Melotte, Clara. The heroine of Lytton's play The Lady of Lyons, governess and wife of Pauline, proud Lyons beauty, pretence being a prince, then becomes a noble in the army, and when no more overtakes her former finds happiness with her last.

Melpomene, mel-pom'e-nē. The Muse who presided over tragedy.

Ménalque *mā-nalk'.* A figure of French legend, who condemned to keep every secret lying serpent against which must swallow rd.

Memnon. A king of Ethiopia, one of the Trojan who where he fought on the Trojan side.

Menelaus, men-ē-lā'us. A mythical king of Sparta, husband of Helen and brother of Agamemnon.

Mephistopheles, mef-is-tof'e-lēz. A fiend or spirit of evil who figures in the story and is made a striking personage by Goethe's See *Faust.*

Mercury. See *Hermes.*

Mercutio, mer-kū'shi-ō. The witty and elegant friend of Romeo in Shakspere's *Romeo and Juliet.*

Merlin. The famous enchanter of the legends connected with King Arthur.

Merrilies, Meg *meg' mer'ri-lēz.* An old gypsy woman who forms a striking character in Scott's Guy Mannering.

Micawber. Mr. Wilkins Micawber, the humorous character in Dickens's David Copperfield, given to high-flown language, fond of good living, and careless of pecuniary matters, for one could be certain of the deepest gloom, but general hopefulness and waiting for something to turn up. Mrs. Micawber, lady of very much character, is a firm believer in her husband.

Midas. A legendary king of Phrygia, who by granting Apollo from the god the gift of turning every thing he touched into gold, as a punishment for decision against him in musical contest against Pan.

Miggs. In Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, the shrewish maid-servant to Dolly Varden.

Minerva. A Roman goddess, daughter of Jupiter, in various respects corresponding with the Greek goddess Pallas or Athena, with whom she was latterly quite identified, as the goddess of wisdom war and the liberal arts. Like Athena she was a virgin goddess, and of rather austere character.

Minos. A legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, made after death one of the judges of the lower world.

Min otaur A monster of Greek fable, half man half bull, lived in the Cretan labyrinth, and was slain by Theseus

Miran da The daughter of Prospero in Shakspere s Tempest.

Mirza A fictitious personage described in The Spectator (No 159) as seeing a noble allegorical vision of human life

Mo dred The nephew of King Arthur, against whom he rebelled, he was slain in the battle that ensued, and in it King Arthur also received his death wound.

Moloch, mō'lok A god of the Phœnicians, Ammonites, and other ancient Semitic peoples His worship largely consisted in burnt-offerings of human victims, self mutilations, &c

Momus In Greek mythology a deity of raillery and ridicule

Montague, mon'ta gū The noble house of Verona, to which Romeo belonged in Shakspere s Romeo and Juliet

Morgiana, mor ji-an'a. The clever female slave of Ali Baba in the famous story of the Forty Thieves

Morpheus, mōr'fūs. Among the Greeks and Romans a deity of sleep and dreams

Munchausen, mun-cha'sn The name attached to a collection of most extravagant and amusing fictions, corrupted from the real name of a certain German officer (Baron Münchhausen—*münch hou zn*)

Nancy An unfortunate girl in Dickens s Oliver Twist, kind hearted and faithful to Bill Sykes, who brutally murdered her

Narcis'sus A youth of Greek fable, who fell in love with his own image as he saw it reflected in a fountain, and pined away and died

Nausicaa na-sik'ā-a. A princess of the Phæacians in Homer s Odyssey, who takes compassion on Ulysses when shipwrecked.

Neæra, nē ē'ra. A female name occuring in some of the Latin poets

Nell The child heroine of Dickens s Old Curiosity Shop, living with her grandfather, who has a passion for gambling, and at last wanders away with her into the country, where both die

Nemesis, nem e-sis A Greek goddess personifying divine retribution and bringing punishment upon those who were unduly arrogant or uplifted from prosperity

Nephelococcygia, nef'e lō-kok-sij'i a. Cloud-cuckoo-town the residence of the birds in Aristophanes s famous comedy The Birds, a satire upon Athens and the Athenians

Neptune The god of the sea among the Romans identified by them with the Greek god Poseidon usually represented as holding a trident and accompanied by sea horses, dolphins &c

Nereids, nē'rē idz In classical mythol nymphs of the sea, daughters of the sea god Nereus, and the attendants on Neptune (Poseidon)

Nessus A centaur who brought about the death of Hercules See *Deyanira*

Nestor A legendary king in southern Greece one of those who went to Troy, wise, and the longest-lived among men

Newcome, Colonel One of the most prominent characters in Thackeray's novel The Newcomes, brave, simple and good, though not over wise He loses his fortune and retires to the Charterhouse, where he dies. His son Clive a fine handsome young fellow, who adopts the profession of an artist, long hankers in vain after his beautiful clever, and spirited cousin Ethel Newcome, who is the daughter of a wealthy banker, and is intended to marry into the nobility she is brought up to love wealth and title but latterly is married to Clive Other members of the Newcome family are introduced especially the odious Sir Barnes, whose ill treatment causes his wife to run away from him See also *Florac Honeyman, Kew*

Nibelungen nē'be-lung-en A race or family in German legend possessed of a great treasure, and whose name is attached to the old German epic the Nibelungenlied or Song of the Nibelungs. See *Seyfried Chriemhild, Brunhild*

Nickleby, Nicholas The hero of a novel of same name by Dickens, who teaches under Squeers at Dotheboys Hall, joins the theatrical company of Mr Crummles, and is befriended by the brothers Cheeryble His mother, with her rambling and inconsequent style of speaking, is very amusing His sister Kate is a charming young lady, his uncle Ralph is a hard hearted and miserly money lender, who hangs himself when his schemes fail

Niflheim, nif l him A region of cold and darkness in Scandinavian mythology

Niobe nī'o bē A queen of classic story, wife of Amphion of Thebes and daughter of Tantalus Because she exulted over Latona on account of her numerous offspring, her children were all slain by Apollo and Artemis, the children of Latona, and herself was turned into stone She is an accepted type of grief

Nisus, ni sus In Virgil s Æneid a Trojan youth who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and fell in attempting to rescue his intimate friend Euryalus The two are proverbial types of friendship

Noggs, Newman In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, an extremely odd but kind hearted character, clerk to Ralph Nickleby, once a country gentleman

Norns The three fates of Scandinavian mythology

Norval The hero of the tragedy Douglas (1756), by the Rev John Home He was the son of Lord Douglas but was brought up as a peasant, and was killed by his stepfather Lord Randolph, who was in ignorance of the relationship

Nym A follower of Falstaff's in Shakspere's Merry Wives and Henry V , an amusing rogue who latterly gets hanged.

Oberon. The king of the fairies familiar to us from Shakspere s Midsummer Night s Dream, celebrated also in a poem by Wieland and an opera by Weber

Ochiltree, Edie, *oh'il trē* A 'blue gown' or licensed beggar, a shrewd and humorous character in Scott s Antiquary

Odin. The supreme Scandinavian deity king of gods and men As god of war he holds his court in Valhalla, surrounded by warriors who have fallen in battle He has two ravens that sit on his shoulders and bring him tidings of all that goes on in the world. His wife is Frigga, one of his sons is Balder the Beautiful.

Odysseus, ō-dis'ūs The Greek form of Ulysses, hence the name of the great Homeric epic, the Odyssey, which narrates the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his way home from the Trojan war The poem, like the Iliad, is in twenty four books, and in it we read of the Lotus-eaters, the Cyclops Polyphemus, the enchantress Circe, the nymph Calypso, the descent of Ulysses to Hades, Scylla and Charybdis, the Sirens, the return of Ulysses to Ithaca, and his slaughter of the wooers who pestered his wife Penelope and wasted his substance

Œdipus, ē'di pus A nymph of classic fable married to Paris who deserted her for Helen, the famous beauty

Old'buck, Jonathan The 'laird of Monkbarns an elderly Scottish gentleman of antiquarian and *scholarly tastes, from whom Scott s Antiquary* takes its name, a confirmed bachelor and contemner of women, hasty, sarcastic, and whimsical, but shrewd and kind hearted an admirably humorous portrait

Old Man of the Sea In the Arabian Nights a malignant old wretch who managed to get himself planted on the shoulders of Sindbad, who only got rid of him by intoxicating him

Old Mortality A novel by Scott dealing with the persecution of the Covenanters The real *Old Mortality was an old man who made it* his task to keep fresh the tombstones of the Covenanters in country churchyards.

Old Nick. A popular and slightly humorous *name for the devil, borrowed from an old Teu*tonic name for a spirit or goblin of the waters (*A Sax nicor* German, *nix, nixe*)

Oliver One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne See *Rowland*

Olivia. In Shakspere s Twelfth Night a rich countess whose love is sought by the Duke of Illyria but who falls in love with Viola when dressed as a page and marries her brother and counterpart Sebastian Also a *daughter of* the vicar in Goldsmith s Vicar of Wakefield She elopes with *young Squire* Thornhill who thinks he deceives her by a mock marriage, which is found to be real after all

Olympus A mountain of northern Greece anciently fabled to be the abode of the gods.

Omphale, om fa lē A queen of Lydia whom Hercules served for three years as a slave, spinning among her women and dressed in women s clothes, while Omphale kept his club and lion s skin

Ophe'lia. The daughter of Polonius in Shakspere s Hamlet, loving and loved by Hamlet, but driven mad by his treatment of her and her father s death

Orestes, ō-res tēz. A hero of Greek tragedy, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra He killed his mother in punishment of his father s murder, and for this crime was pursued by the Furies His friendship with Pylades, who married his sister Electra, was proverbial He gives the title to a tragedy of Euripides still extant.

Oria'na A legendary princess of England, beloved by Amadis de Gaul

Orion, ō-ri on. A giant and mighty hunter of Greek fable, who was blinded as a punishment, but recovered his sight by travelling eastwards and exposing his eyes to the rays of the rising sun After death he became a constellation

Orlan'do One of the paladins of Charlemagne, a hero of romance and Italian epic. *Roland* is another form of the name In Shakspere s As You Like It Orlando is the name of Rosalind s lover

Or'muzd. The supreme deity of the ancient *Persians and the modern Parsees, the good* spirit who is opposed by the evil spirit Ahriman, *the antagonism of the two being a leading* principle in the Zoroastrian religion

Orpheus, ōr'fūs *A mythical musician of Greece,* who could charm beasts and make rocks and woods move to his melody *His wife Eurydice* having died, he went to Hades in quest of her, and his music so charmed the infernal deities that they consented to let her follow him, only he must not look behind him till they had quite reached the upper world. But Orpheus was too impatient and thus lost her for ever

Orson See *Valentine*

Osbaldistone A family who appear in Scott's Rob Roy, the hero of the story being Frank Osbaldistone, who is in love with and ultimately marries Diana Vernon Rashleigh Osbaldistone, his cousin, is the villain of the novel, and is killed by Rob Roy

Osborne, Capt George In Thackeray's Vanity Fair a dandified, selfish, and shallow hearted young officer, who marries Amelia Sedley, and is killed at Waterloo after proposing an elopement with Becky Sharp His father a harsh, purse proud, coarse, and domineering merchant had previously cast him off because he objected to the marriage, *Amelia s father* having become bankrupt

O'Shanter, Tam *The hero of a narrative poem* by Burns, who sees a dance of witches—with the devil as their musician—in old Alloway Church He is chased by them to the river Doon and one of them tears the tail from his mare Maggie

Osiris The chief god of the ancient Egyptians, the husband and brother of Isis, and the personification of all physical and moral good

Ossian. A hero of Gaelic and Irish tradition

Othello In Shakspere s tragedy a Moor or *African who commands the Venetian forces,* marries Desdemona, the daughter of a Venetian *senator, smothers her when led by the devilish* Iago to believe her unfaithful, and then kills himself

O'Trigger, Sir Lucius A fighting Irishman in Sheridan s comedy The Rivals A very pretty quarrel as it stands' is a phrase of Sir Lucius.

Overreach, Sir Giles A proud and unscrupulous rascal in Massinger's comedy A New Way to Pay Old Debts

Pacolet *A dwarf with a magic horse in the old* story of Valentine and Orson

Page, Mrs In Shakspere s Merry Wives a lady who joins with Mrs. Ford in making sport of Falstaff Her daughter Anne is desired in marriage by Slender, but marries Fenton

Palinu'rus The name of *Æneas* pilot in Virgil s Æneid, often used as a general term for a pilot or steersman

Pallas. A name of Athena or Minerva.

Pamela, pa mē'la or pam'e la. The heroine of a novel of same name by Richardson a servant who resists her master's attempts to seduce her, and latterly becomes his wife Richardson appears to have pronounced the name pam'e-la. Pope, using it long before (after Sir Philip Sidney) pronounced it pa mē'la.

Pan. Among the Greeks and Romans a god of flocks and herds, represented with two horns, pointed ears, and goat s feet.

Pandora. In classical myth a woman sent by

h god to bri g ev upon m a pu h men he f ñ by Pr m heus. Pro- m would .t h any ng to do w h h b hi h Epimeth eus rried her Late acco nts say had wh h be g inca ou y pen escaped cep h pe

Pangloss D A rid culous pedan man com dy T I -a Law be *Dowl*

Pan ag'ru An enormou gi e gan ua n Rabe m See *pant*

P g ya- tr An mp rt haract Ha la r rom ce G g P g ru a grea rien la te dru k l, rogu and coward, rem k ev d am si g

Panza S n ho san hō pa k m za. See *Don Q ote*

Paris A son of Pri m K g Trov rate r pass g mer as to mpara bea h re g d esse h rv and rarry g ff en of M lana, d h a Tro an w

Paro les pa-ro es A rag rt d cow d n k se A

P rtington Mrs A m gri ry d ad wh g are ass gn m la g le b ra h se w rd An need te was te d by h d eyBm h a h ra P rt gton wh d ri g a tempest d h h was seen w h m p rying to keep h A o h h se.

P rtridg Th a ten la T m Jones n k s d m la d guoran of h w rld, b ally rewd

P troci s The som riend of A h es in m a la y ect

P al and Virginia A ai of youd lo ers whose istory id Pierr ry pop la story of sam me

Peachum pēc m A h bo rer h G rra hperra da ter I m rried h achea h an rtuou n h m rt depra See *Macheath*.

Peck sniff. In D ken k art huz w a eek nct n s h pocrite, n arc tert b pro- ession so horoug mbued wi h hypocrisy has becom second pe w h h m I s da ghters are ca le h ri nd h rcy, h rmer a shrew la te gidd and oug ess bu w e ed h m rriag w h h sco ne Jonas h zzlew

Peebles, P te In Scot Re a d e- reputa d pa per with a crase n ga-

Peeping T m See *God* va.

P gg tty Clara. rse of D d Copperfi d in Di ken nov m la y mar ried t Lark wh h see er Dan l rm n h fi rman, w w om li es h n hew m P gg A n ece L Em

P lop In Greek m h h son of T tal ki led an served as od to g ds b h h wh wis ed to test d powers. was restored to and ece e n ry ou der place he on eaten res H som were A reus d Th estes an ragi events con ected w h P lopa were mou q

Penden nis, Arthur T hero Thackera nov Pen en is y g man m e-class ra k, somewh concei ted b ever hom b e, good hearted, who makes h w as nov ist m n le tera, d after be g gage to B nc Amory marries h cousin Laura Le is m ungu swee nd goo woman, d oted to her son. h ajor Penden a, ad er-ou and m on tow who sincere wors p rar k and wea Pen en hief riend is h barrister d p ci Georg Warr gton I is Pende wh supposed to write Thackera nov The ew mes

Pen lope pe pa Th w of Ul ses, d ing whose long absence from home pe tered w h wooers as narrated n Odysse Fai to h han puts em ff y s ing he w wed no on ll w he has n han is fin hed, and at n g wea es wha has woven by da

Penthesilea, pen hes le a. H mer d rri a q een of he Am zon

Perdita. Th heroine n Shakspere Winter' Tale daughter of Leontes, k ng f Si cil pose as a hild a d brough up as a h p- herdess, beloved by Florize

Peri es, per k es. The hero of Shakspere P ri les, Prince of Tyre, and f a pop lar tale of he middle ages.

Perseph ne pėr-sef'o- ē Th Greek eq n Roman osert a serp

Perseus per A hero G k m h ogy h Gorg n Med sa nd d And meda, s n Ze and D ué l was ym n b ed h ar h rescued A d med h g b rr ed to st h sea-m nste f ater h

P ruch pe- Th h r kst T m g f s w h d of w k ri a

Phæacian a an n d peop w w m t sse m n co act n l w nd Se *Alcinous* s

Phad a T se w w h tepso ypo w h see

Phaeth n e- n reek m gy a s s h S ed rin s t dri h wor on fire n w y J wi h der h pres my on

Pha tom Ship See *F lying Dute ma*

Philemon See *B ucis*

Philoctete fil k tē A Greek co wh had been a c mpa n cret es had s m h h rrow w wh h T y c n be n he ec rag d Soph

Philomela. A eu ry princess A ns ted b ter roen hus ar T eus, d hang to ng gale ci be g ged to a w w

Phl gon fl g'e- h n. In Gre k a river f ernal regi n

Picki P grim T hero a m ri g n by Smo et a y ng gen m of de- ased p il g te h racte See *t way pes Tru tion*

Pickwick, Samu Th hero D ken P k w k P pers, n who aren rrated d ert- k g peri P w k and cert n ir em rs named te b m, ecia y h esars. W T m and S grass

Pi d Pipe Ham lin. A wond rf musici Germ n legen wh p pe w y ra m town m lin b d ra h pro sed reward a d h reu n es aw y h h en he tow wh w h m ente a n ghbo ri g h a d s n m ire see

P nch Tom. In D k ns' Mart n Ch zz ew an ass st to k ff te wh kes ad ag h nim ci d se fi h n s, d reals im as dru ll Tom dis- covers h baseness nd es h m rog fte w rd befriended by M rt n zzlewi Tom w grea perform on or ter R h became h wi his ri nd J n en k

Pipes T m. In Sm et Peregri Pi k a et red lon sw m te wh kep Commodor Tru n n serr ta

Pisto A low F staff n S kspe I s, a ra g w gerr bu y n w

Plagiary fl Fre fu A b ra te n eri d comedy Th ri a ain and rrita p ywri

P mmer Ca b I D k Cri k n rart poor m ker w a b d da ter w om h n kea be ev h y re q te w ff and g good st e- pa- et eth m portra

P lo us Lord h ser n Denm k kspere j m fa er of Laertes

P ynice See *Eteocles*

P yph mus A y ps or ne-e d gia n m Odyssey wh m risoned L ses n h mpa n h ca d d ed som of h m rest b ler h m wh n a dru ken sleep and escaped

Pom na The Rom n g ss of fru ts and ru t-trees, wi rt m

Ponto, M or m lef figures Thackera D k f S ba et red ffice nd o ry gen man f sm est te wh sceed to f rank h m a ou h h wif am ion to m y w h ou y m es

Pope Joan. A w m n wh a g to a conve ent red ri ārt ano story h g long ed d guised as m n got herself mad pope and re ned as b b w ears 858–87

Portia, por' s. A ri h he ess Shakspere's h erchan of en ce whose ther has e led h su tor wh m he marries mus fi se ect om hree sealed caskets on wh h contains her rt re Fort nate y her lr assan h poses righ Disguised as a learned doctor of law h afterward gi es udg me gainst Shy k h Jew See *Aplack*

P d n o- m T Gre k sea go rr s- p ng w h h n

Pos humus Leona us The l m g Shak re ym e e wh too rashly be- es fid y wif

P yne Mrs Geo ge E t dam Bec m w rem k e h shar p as h to g and her p by and pigr mm en

P P Cle k hi P ri h. Th fict ou a or a n y Dr A b h g g w p esses to h m m rs ri h l k a w rth wh pompo hron ry mm he

Pri m T h g of T y u h ass es st ry T w I erto a d uria, h ba u l rr

Prim se D Th ca n m h m us V ra W k fi a goo simp m n w h am e w ak esse n w a gre h sek pe d k er f l d ghters are nd Bo la, h s g a d h use h te whon mp l pula d y gi es a good h rse a gros f gree spectacles.

P ocn P gne p k rog ē See *P lo- meia*

Procrustes prō-krus tēz A g nd ry ver a en ree e whose sed l com l al t pon p aced h se w l to h hand d f h w too g b p sed ff rt m s wh y w too h rt h made h m fi by retch g em

Prom theus prō-mē'ūs A d pers ag Greek s logy wh g fi hea en to m a d was pu h y 7 ter w had h m h to a rock Mou a an w re n ag or re consta y on h

Pro serpine T d g te f Cere and w of I w carried h ff to h w wor w g b ri g fi w rs

P per T m gi n ed buk M n S spere empes h ra and m ste Ari ar alnba

P ote pr A m ri d saica my h gy wh had h acn sum g e he ensed Men had a e- rated en u er w h h m a described m Odyssey

Pry P u A med lesom b sybody n Ior medy sam n me

Psy h sīkē A g rlica person fi m of sou a sea m n whose rm g story gi en by L writer Ayp C pid ll h w h h u Psy l had to l g m n ris s, y rt y d to jea- on of n e th L w re fi al y ted

Puck. *See sod How*

Puff A terary q k a pru s h rt fi g h ca h nse in Sherid edy T ri ic

P ff mon Mrs en rre comedy A rok Q ker wh is heated ou of a h w y Ion Feignw wh pers tes h m a id passes h mself ff as ea mon Pure

Pygma lon p g m -on. A reek scu to w s sa to h en n ov w h h st of sea wom n had mad d h had h pray granted ha h ho d be endowed w h 7

Pylades p -d The *sow* m friend of Orestes.

Pyramus a d Thisbe a-m e- rid h tamor ioses w ers of ab m whose are w re g marri g d wh con erce hpr h k aw l fing agre to meet h tom Nin T e rri ed first, n ra w a h h of ess a b or ea g rol w h ram st d w f b od. Th n her dead h h sd h mse and findi g h dea body Th e d d k w se

Py hias h as. See *Damon.*

Quarll, Philip T her of a story ca led *The* rrm rel ing h ad en res sort of t neon 'runc w had an ape ste man Friday a or nknown pu shed in 7

Quick y Mrs. Th hostess of a London nn req entes by F lstaff Shakspere ery Y and Henry V garru ot ar l so h and taken ad antag f by Fal taff who run d to her

Quilp A hideous and mal gnan dw rf n Di ken Old uriosity Shop latterly drow ed n h Th mes.

Quixote Don. *See Don Quixote.*

Random, Roderick. The hero of a novel by Smollett, a worthless young fellow who has many amusing adventures in different parts of the world.

Raphael, rafa-el. An archangel who is introduced in the apocryphal book of Tobit and who takes a considerable place in Milton's Paradise Lost

Rasselas A prince of Abyssinia, in a moral tale by Dr Johnson, detained in delightful captivity in a certain 'happy valley' from this he escapes and travels through the world but finding no greater happiness there returns to his old abode

Ravenswood, Edgar The hero of Scott's tragic romance The Bride of Lammermoor, who is separated by her friends from his betrothed Lucy Ashton and perishes in a quicksand

Rebecca. In Scott's Ivanhoe the daughter of Isaac the Jew, the real heroine of the novel, beautiful, high-principled, benevolent, loving Ivanhoe and persecuted by Bois Guilbert In Thackeray's humorous continuation of the novel —Rebecca and Rowena — Rebecca is latterly married to Ivanhoe

Red-cross Knight A knight in Spenser's Faerie Queene who slays a dreadful dragon and marries Una.

Regan One of King Lear's two unnatural daughters

Remus See *Romulus*

Rhadamanthus A legendary king of Lycia, who for his justice was made after death a judge in the other world

Rhea rē'a. A goddess of the Greeks and Romans, also known as Cybele

Rinaldo A famous hero of Italian romantic epic, one of Charlemagne's paladins, and cousin of Roland or Orlando

Robin Hood. *See Hood*

Roderick Dhu An outlawed Highland chief in Scott's *Lady of the Lake, who is defeated* in a desperate hand to-hand fight with Fitz-James, *that is,* the king of Scotland, James V

Roe, Richard. A fictitious character whose name *formerly appeared in certain English* legal proceedings along with that of John Doe

Roister Doister, Ralph. The hero of the earliest English comedy, by Nicholas Udall, printed in 1566

Roland. A hero of tales connected with Charlemagne, whose nephew he was, said to have been killed in the rout of Charlemagne's rear guard at Roncesvalles See *Rowland, Orlando*

Romeo The hero of Shakspere's well known tragedy Romeo and Juliet, one of the Montague family, while Juliet was a Capulet

Romola The heroine of a novel of same name by George Eliot, the scene of which is Florence, in the time of Savonarola and the revival of learning in Italy Romola is a patrician maiden, the daughter of a learned man, and marries a handsome young Greek scholar, Tito Melema, who turns out to be self seeking, unprincipled, and altogether unworthy of his noble wife

Romulus, rom'ū lus. The legendary founder and first king of Rome twin brother of Remus

Rosalind, roz'a lind The sprightly and charming daughter of the banished duke in Shakspere's As You Like It beloved by Orlando Dressed in male attire, and accompanied by her cousin Celia and Touchstone the jester she seeks her exiled father in the forest of Arden

Rosinante, roz i nan'tē Don Quixote's famous steed. See *Don Quixote*

Round Table The large circular table at which King Arthur and his knights used to sit, giving its name to an order of knighthood instituted by the king

Rowena In Scott's Ivanhoe the fair Saxon lady whom the hero gets for wife See *Rebecca*

Rowland, rōland Same as *Roland* Rowland and Oliver were two of the most renowned of Charlemagne's heroes, and their names became proverbial

Rudge Barnaby The hero of a novel by Dickens, a half witted young man, always accompanied by a tame raven called Grip He takes an innocent part in the Gordon 'No Popery' riots and is condemned to death but pardoned. His mother's life was overshadowed by the knowledge that her husband and Barnaby's father was a murderer skulking about the country in danger of his life

Sabrina. A fabulous princess of ancient Britain, said to have become the nymph of the river Severn.

Sampson, Abel See *Dominie Sampson.*

Sandford and Merton. A popular didactic tale for boys, written by Thomas Day in last century, and recording the doings of Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, and their tutor Mr Barlow

Sangrado, Dr A doctor in Le Sage's novel Gil Blas who prescribes copious bleeding and the drinking of hot water for every sort of ailment.

Santa Claus A personage of popular mythology in the United States, represented as bringing presents secretly to the young on Christmas-eve The name is equivalent to St Nicholas, being based on the Dutch form *Sant Nuklaas*

Sawyer, Bob A roystering young doctor in Dickens's Pickwick, close friend of Ben Allen, another medical student

Scheherazade or Shahrazad, shā-e-ra zad', shā ra zad The bride of the Sultan Shahryar, and the narrator of the stories that form the Arabian Nights

Schlemihl, Peter, shlā mēl The hero of a short German story by Chamisso, which tells how he sold his shadow to a mysterious 'man in gray,' and the events thence following

Scribblerus, Martinus A fictitious character, a man of learning but no taste the subject of humorous memoirs written by Dr John Arbuthnot in connection with Pope

Scrooge, skrōj In Dickens's Christmas Carol, a grasping, covetous old hunks of a London merchant, who is converted to an entirely different disposition by a series of visions or dream pictures he sees at Christmas

Scylla, sil'a In ancient geography a rock in the Strait of Messina which with the adjacent whirlpool Charybdis (ka rib'dis), was proverbial as a source of danger to mariners, since in trying to avoid the one they were liable to encounter the other Scylla was also represented as a hideous monster

Sedley, Amelia One of the two chief female characters of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair, amiable and* affectionate but not clever or intellectual, and thus very different from Becky Sharp She marries George Osborne, and fondly cherishes his memory till she finds how unworthy he was, and then marries her life long friend and admirer Colonel Dobbin Her father at one time wealthy, became a poor, broken-down creature, fruitlessly trying to sell wine, coals, &c Her brother Jos (Joseph), an Indian civilian was a fat and cowardly dandy, latterly victimized by Becky Sharp See *Osborne*

Semele, sem'e lē In ancient myth the mother of Bacchus by Jupiter

Semiramis A legendary Queen of Assyria, wife and successor to Ninus, and mother of Ninyas.

Serapis A deity worshipped in Egypt, chiefly by Greek and Roman residents there

Setebos A god of the Patagonians mentioned in Shakspere's Tempest

Seven against Thebes See *Epigoni.*

Seven Champions of Christendom St George of England St Andrew of Scotland St Patrick of Ireland, St David of Wales St Denis of France, St James of Spain, St Anthony of Italy

Seven Sleepers The subject of a legend which tells how seven Christian youths of Ephesus having taken refuge from persecution in a cave, were there walled up, but were miraculously made to sleep for two or three hundred years

Shacabac See *Barmecide*

Shafton, Sir Piercie A character in Scott's Monastery whose language is marked by the affectation called euphuism

Shallow, Justice A foolish justice in Shakspere's Merry Wives, and Henry IV (part 2)

Shahrazad. See *Scheherazade*

Shandon, Captain. A literary man in Thackeray's *Pendennis* with excellent *abilities, but easy* and self indulgent, spending much of his time in a debtor's prison.

Shandy, Tristram. The titular hero of Sterne's *Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy,* in which, however, his father and uncle, 'Uncle Toby,' occupy the chief place The former (Walter Shandy), a retired merchant, is a man of much reading, but a strange embodiment of whimsical and fantastic notions Uncle Toby, who has been an officer in the army in Flanders and has been wounded in his chil like simplicity and his all-embracing humanity—with the mimic sieges that he carries on in his garden, and the attempts of Widow Wadman to hook him—is one of the finest and most genuinely humorous characters in literature

Sharp Becky One of the two chief female characters in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, and one of the most remarkable examples of female portraiture in all fiction—clever, good looking, heartless, amusing, and utterly unscrupulous. She marries Rawdon Crawley, is justly discarded by him for her intrigue with Lord Steyne, turns adventuress, cheats Jos Sedley out of his money, and then becomes respectable See *Sedley, Osborne, Crawley*

Short See *Codlin*

Shylock. The famous Jew in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, who lends money to Antonio, the merchant, stipulating that if it is not paid at a certain date he may take a pound of his debtor's flesh instead

Siegfried, sēg'frēt. A hero of Teutonic legend, who is celebrated in the German epic the Nibelungenlied. *Sigurd is another form* of the name

Sigismunda, sij is-mun'da. In a *story* by Boccaccio the daughter of a prince of Salerno who poisons herself when her father *sends to her* the heart of her lover, a page of his named Guiscardo

Sikes, Bill. A brutal housebreaker in Dickens's Oliver Twist who murders *the girl Nancy* that lives with him, and gets hanged by a rope in trying to escape

Silence A country justice, friend of Justice Shallow, in Shakspere's *Henry IV*

Silenus In classical myth the companion of Bacchus, represented as a jovial, drunken, sensual, old man

Sindbad the Sailor A merchant and mariner in the Arabian Nights who makes several wonderful voyages and meets with surprising adventures

Sisyphus *sis'i fus* In Greek mythol a personage condemned in the infernal regions to the ceaseless labour of rolling a great *stone up* a height only to find on reaching the top that it *immediately* rolled down again.

Siva, Shiva A god of the Hindus, the third person of the Hindu triad or trinity, the others being Brahma and Vishnu often spoken of as *the destroyer*

Skimpole, Harold. In Dickens's Bleak House, an utterly selfish character who poses as a man of artistic tastes and a child in money matters, and takes advantage of his friends good nature

Slawkenbergius An imaginary author quoted in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy,* and represented as having a huge nose.

Slender A foolish country lout in love with 'Sweet Anne Page' in Shakespere's Merry Wives

Slick, Sam. An imaginary Yankee clockmaker and pedlar, a shrewd and amusing character who figures in several humorous narratives by Judge C. Haliburton of Nova Scotia.

Slop, Dr A narrow minded and irritable medical man in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*

Sly, Christopher A tinker in the 'Induction' to Shakspere's *Taming of the Shrew,* who is taken when dead drunk, dressed up, and made to fancy himself a lord

Smelfungus A nickname given by Sterne to Smollett, who wrote a peevish account of his journey through France and Italy

Smike An ill used boy in Nicholas Nickleby, befriended by Nicholas, and discovered to be the son of his uncle Ralph.

Sneak, Jerry A henpecked husband in Foote's farce The Mayor of Garratt.

Snodgrass, Augustus A poetical young man, one of the companions of Mr Pickwick.

Sosia, so'zi a. A slave of Amphitryon in Plautus's comedy of this name, puzzled by the god Mercury assuming his form.

Spenlow and Jorkins In Dickens's David Copperfield a firm of proctors to whom David was articled. Jorkins had little share in the business but was represented by Spenlow as very strict and stern, and as setting his face against any lenient or indulgent course that he himself would otherwise incline to adopt Dora Spenlow became the child wife of David Copperfield

Spenser, Edmund A name under which Pope satirizes Lord Hervey

Square See *Thwackum.*

Squeers In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall

Steerforth. A young man of wealth who leads 'little Emily' astray, in Dickens's David Copperfield and is drowned in a shipwreck at Yarmouth, where Ham Peggotty is also drowned trying to rescue him

Stella A poetical name given by *Swift to* Esther Johnson a young lady with whom he was *long on most intimate terms*

Stephano A drunken butler in Shakspere's *Tempest*

Steyne, Marquis of, stān A great English nobleman who figures in Thackeray's Vanity Fair and also appears in Pendennis—proud, sarcastic, irreligious, sensual, despising his

toad es yet accep g thei a tentions heart-less in pursu f p easure yet maintain g a reputabl posi on n society and he world s larg His o rgue wi h Lecky Sharp caused h busba d to d sca d h

Stiggins. A hypocri ca dissenting preach in D kens s Pickwick, gi en to he con umption of strong w ters a d dipped in th h ese rough by Old W er

Strap The fa h ul friend and a tendan Roderick Random *see Random* wh h w him but h gra uds or many serv ces rendered.

S phon. Th nam sh ph rd n S ph p s ney Arcadi ten used n a ge ral sense f a rural swa n.

Struldbrugs Wretched be ngs describe n Swi Gulli Tra s g n L ggnagg wh cann t d e, bu suff rom he infirmi d g

S yx A ri er of he wer w d in an en my logy er w h h n dred w re rried by Ch ron to I adea. *See young* in Di

Surface Char es A spe d hrift h g od hearted you g w n Sh ridan Sc ol Scandal Maibroth Joseph pi umbl h pocrite wh professes mu h pru ence and be ence

Swiv ll, Dick. Th light-hearted an amusing ha by gentle erk to Sampson Brass Dicken s id urious y Sh r, wh te y comes to a small annuity and marries he March n ss

Sycorax A ou witch mentioned in Shakspe e s T mpest m h f Caliban.

Tadpo and Taper Elec loneering agents in D rael s Ener Coningsby

Talus A wonderful man of iron in Spenser' Faerie Queene wh h d an iron fla w hwh h h xecuted summary ju ice Spenser Tal is based on h lassical *Talos* a brazen man made by Vulcan or Minos, k g of Crete.

Tannhäuser ta hoi n Germ n legend a knigh wh gains admission to a h where enus holds her court, nd h re remai s years k in sensual delights. Be g a last al wed to go h repairs to Rom t seek ab tion fr m pope, b is re used a hereupon re rn s and is no m re seen

Tantalus n Greek m hol, a son Zeus and father P lops and N ba. H was tortured in h in ernal regions caus h an ou y gi en wi h hunger and thirst, al hough w te and ri h fru ts were a w ys ap parently w hin h reach *See Tantalize* in Dict

Tapley Ma k. In Di kens Martin h rklewi h mb fri nd who accompan es young M rtin to Am rica, a merry low whose prid o li is to keep g lly in he most de ress g circumstances.

Tapperti Simon. A conce ted and rid cu ou s rimp of an appren ce n Di k ns Barnaby Rudge, employed by Vardenth lockem h, and h ri g des gn on his da ghter Dolly

Tartuff tar A hypocri ical priest in M re comedy o same nam h anyone wh uses religion as look.

Tearl Lady Th hero e of Sheridan s Schoo or Scandal w e of S P ter Teazle, wh is much her senior Sh gnoran h w rd, hough s and mpru ent, and h gi es rise to scandal though rea y good her h rt d.

Telemachus, te lem a-kus. *See* Ulysses, of whom when he had bee long absen after he fall of Troy T lemachus wen in q est, accompanied by Minerv h orm Mentor

Terens, te'rens. *See Phillomela.*

Terpsichor tĕrp-sik o-re. One of he anci n Muses, represented as h pa roness of he hora dance and hence of dancing genera y

Teucer tū ser A Greek warrior n Tro an w he best arch among th Greeks.

Teufelsdröckh H rr, toi ls-drĕk. Th hero of arl le Sartor Resart s, earned enna professor hings in general, in h un rs y of W sson h w wh pounds a new ph lo-soph h ph losophy of hes.

Thalaba A destro of evi p rits and sorcerers n boo he poem Thalaba he Destroyer

Thalia, tha-li a. One of th nine M ses, a pa roness m si and song, and g neral y re arded as he M se Comedy

Thamuz An ancien Syrian d y equ alen to h classical Adonis.

Thélème Abbey o ta-lĕm An nstitu ion in Rabelais romance of Gargan ua, where al good hings may be enjo ed and wh se motto is Do wh you wil (Th name is from G *thelema*, will.

Themis. The Greek goddess of justice.

Theseus the sūs. The ugl est and most cru el on h G eks in he T an wa

Thessalus he sa. A fam us gendary k g f A ens wh ov ream he Centaurs and lew th h notau by h assistance f Ariadne, whom he afterw rds deserted.

Thetis A sea-nymph of Greek my h L m her of A hilles by Pe a

Thisbe *See Pyramus*

Thor Th Scan d na tan g d of hunde one f h mos pow rful o he N rthern del and h son f Od n. I possessed a wond rf hammer wh h wh n h ed by him d e n ts w accord is nam occurs in *Tha sd y*

Thrumhill, Squire A d sso te y u g m n n Go dsm h ca f Vak fi d wh abd ct h ca ter O a, and g es h gh wha h ok is mock m rri w h h bu urn to be h ndi g on whom h d w n passes h mself if as M B h w h se.)

Thyl th An L p n der y simil n ch te to h lass cal rmes of M cury

Thule hū-lē. A nam gu gi en by n t writers t an la d or reg on rt er n rth h n Europ a d w ch has be n ded wi h he h land land Iceland Norw & Th Rom n often spoke of as n a T u e rem ote Th nd t cam t se ve rt figura e pe of any f -off pion or u m te po of ta men

Thwackum and Square In Fie ding s T m J es w m mbers of Allworthy s h use-h d, th on engaged as tor to Y g Jones and Blin Rev M Thw k m s m ral s tem was based on ire y upon h precepts re ea ed re gion and h d ne power of grace whereas Square was h oso-ph nd h mora y was deri ed f m h n ra hea y of irtu d h tern fitn ss of gs Th y w re a k ja be g narr w m nd pedants, w h a spark of good sense between h m

Thyestes, hī-ĕs'tēz. Son o P ps and ro he of A us, te u gnorance he fl sh of his own son served p to h m by A eu of re eng

Tilburina. Da ghter f h g rnor T bu y Fort a haracte n he b ee rasedly in rod ed in Sheri an comedy Th rit

Timon. A m sa brop cal A henian, ha h ro Sh k pere T m A hens

Tinto Dick. A ry med ocre rt st describe n he n rod ctory h pter to Boo Dri of Sammermoor

Tiresias A cek rated b n soothsay f Greek h

Tisiphone t -sif'o-nē I lassical m h ong f h h ee i ries.

Titania. The queen of h f ries and wi e f beron.

Titans A race of gian Greek dei ies who warred ag st Ze s and J p te and were brown into T rtarus.

Titus Barnacle The head f h Circum ocu ion Office n Di k ns's Li Dorrit, a carica re of head governmen d partm ts.

Tithonus, A you g man w m A rora s f led to h been en m ured and w om Jupiter mar mm rtal, b as h was not also h l wed wi h perpetual you h h w red aw y d was h gr d nto cicada.

Titmarsh, Mi has Ang lo Am sumed per sona under which se m of T ckeray s work wer wri te su h as Dr Lo rh s Y g Friends, Th Kickle ory n he Rh &c. T m rsh cons n Nam is h hero of ston ca ed The Grea Hi gart y D m nd.

Todgers, Mrs. A ope a London board ng h se f commercial gen em n in D ken M rt n b ew

Toots, Mr In Dicken s Dombey and Son a w -to-d y g ma warm earted and un se fi h b rs her sca ter brain d wh k h mus dread y in h wh l orem bey bu h s, to use fa ourite e pres on, f no consequence

Topsy An am si g young sla gi n Mrs. towe Un Tom Ca n.

Touchstone A w se and w y clown n Shak *spere s As You Like I*

Tim, Corporal An so lier ct gas ere ot t Uncl T by m Stern s Tristram Shandy simp gnoran honest an l ffectionate.

Trinculo A jeste in Shak pere s Tempest.

Triptolemus, A ncien G eek hero or dem g l h originator of agricul re and ento h plough and a f cerns of Demeter eres

Trismegistus. *See Hermes Trismegistus.*

Tristram Sir A kn gh of K ng Arthur' court and a famous hero f mediæ al romance lo er of Iso d wife of his un e King Mark of Cornw l.

Triton, Magnus A weal hy Sh d in Son s P w h two harming daug ters h mma n Brend

Troilus A son f Priam of Troy represented post-cla ca times as n ov w h 'res da.

Trotwood, Mrs Betsy Th u Da k C p p rhe d in Di k ns n f his name ki d hearted and strong minded.

Tybalt *See Thyam*

Trulliber Pa son. A coarse gu rant gyman n k d g Joseph Andrews.

Trunnion Commodore An i re red sea-dog n Sm ll s P grine P k e wh se house h ld arr ngemen made to co cide as ar a poss wh h se n boa sh p h se an s b g mad to keep h watch and sleep n h mmock *See die way P pes.*

Tug Tom An h es y ung w term n in I b d m I ce 2h Waterm

Tulliver Th m a m y w h whose rt es George I h ll on s Floss deals.

Tulrumble Th ract rs he br h a d sist Tom and Maggi T er wh a th ose f book are bo h drowned tog ther in he ver.

Tupman, Mr Tracy One of he comp n on of M Pi kw k, rs f bu a b a da dy a s m ber of h adies.

Turveydrop Mr In Di kens Bleak I ouse a n and se h h d ncing maste wh spen o prince regen G ge V, poses as a mas d portm nt, and se fishly li es on his son s earn gs.

Twist Oliver I er f Di ken s nov f sam nam boy f good pare tag brough p n a work s and brown mong hie es in Lon d b w gen and oce t.

Twitcher Jimmy A sco re y h ghw man n G y Beggar Op ra, wh a last peaches on he m gen manly rogue C ptain Macheath

Tyb A fi ry y ung Cap in S kspeare s Romeo a d J wi tacks and k b er-cu nd k ted y t so

Tyr te I Scan d m h l. he god of w son of Od n a d brot Th

Ugolino, ū-gō- ē'nō A n eman f Pisa who, being d ated by h s po ca op o s, was tarved t dea h along w h w sons I w g n sons a dreadf l story treated by Dante d other writers.

Ulysses ū lĭs'ēz, n Greek Odysseus, ō-dĭ'sūs. K g of I haca, on heroes of h T wa, h and P ope an f h ect h ū sacy *See Odyssey.*

Usk. A lo y mea n pense Faeri Q ene a pers fica n ru s is n rod ced as rid g n a wh te ass an lead g lamb and com to he co rt he fa ry q en b rri na to g a h m to ol y a d ru ti e drag h Red ss k ng bei g accord g y se w Wh separated from Red ross K gh a h wns on h and becomes b a tend la terly gh is m rried to h Red ross Knight.

Uncle Toby *See Shandy*

Uncle Tom. A negro l he hero of Mrs. Stow su of same name, depicting th ils of ery in he Un ted States

Undine un-dē' Grm. p de na A w ter nymph or sy h h e a harming German tory by k q

Urania. Th m se who presided over astron my

Uranus ū'ra-nus A Greek dei y presented as mos en ri h gods, he he of Zeus or Ju pi er and grand f her of Ze

Jupiter The nam mea tera y hea n.

Uriel ū'ri-el An ar h g in Milton Paradise Los one h seven wh tand nearest God hrone, regen f he sun, and harpest-eig tel h ang ls.

Uther *A geudary k g* of Lo ain, fa her of h g Arth

Utopia. *See* in Dict.

Valentine One of Shakspere s Tw G lemen of Verona, a ga n you g ow who arries Sil ia. A so b tw er Margaret in Goethe Faust, sta be M ph to be ca.

Valentine and Orson. The h roes of an old rom ce w n brothers born in a f rest ad one su k ed an brough p by a bea e ot er reared a he k g' court. Orson became a w ld man of he rest, bu was ultimately reclaimed from es agery by his brother

Valhalla In Northern mythology, the great hall or building in which Odin resided, and in which also warriors slain in battle feasted and enjoyed the reward of their valour

Valkyrs, Valkyrias, val'kērz, val ki'ri az. The 'choosers of the slain' in Northern mythology, maidens who attended on Odin, marked out those who were to fall in battle, and conducted them to Valhalla.

Vanessa. A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Vanhomrigh a young lady with whom he coquetted and who would have gladly married him

Vanity Fair A famous fair in the Pilgrim's Progress held in the town of Vanity, where Christian and Faithful are maltreated, and the latter condemned to be burned Vanity Fair is the name of one of the chief of Thackeray's novels, in which it means the world and all its 'pomps and vanities' See *Crawley, Dobbin, Osborne Sedley, Sharp, Steyne.*

Varden, Gabriel. An honest master locksmith in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge with a charming daughter named Dolly, who gets married to young Joe Willet Mrs Varden was a religious shrew, a persecuted martyr in her eyes, and in those of her sycophantic servant Miggs

Vathek. The hero of Beckford's powerful romance of same name (1787), an eastern monarch guilty of the greatest crimes in league with demons and latterly entombed in the abyss of Eblis or hell

Veal, Mrs An imaginary woman of whose appearance after death to a Mrs Bargrave at Canterbury, Defoe has given a most circumstantial account, a fiction intended, it is said to help the sale of an edition of Drelincourt on Death

Veiled Prophet of Khorassan One of the metrical tales forming Moore's Lalla Rookh, founded upon the story of a real personage The prophet claims to have supernatural powers, and pretends to wear a veil to hide the excessive brightness of his countenance, but really to conceal his deformed features

Venus The Roman goddess who came to be entirely identified with the Greek Aphrodite—which see

Verges, vėr'jez. See *Dogberry*

Verisopht, Lord. A young nobleman in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, the admirer and pupil of Sir Mulberry Hawk.

Vernon, Diana. The heroine of Scott's Rob Roy, perhaps the most charming of all his female characters—beautiful well read, and educated fond of field sports spirited, and self reliant We meet with her at Osbaldistone Hall and in the Highlands and are told that she became the wife of Frank Osbaldistone, hero of the story Her father was a gentleman who intrigued in favour of the exiled Stuarts

Vertumnus A Roman god of the crops and orchards

Vicar of Bray An English vicar said to have lived in the reign of Henry VIII, Edward VI Mary, and Elizabeth, and to have been twice a Roman Catholic and twice a Protestant

Vicar of Wakefield. See *Primrose*

Viola The chief heroine of Shakspere's Twelfth Night, sister of Sebastian, in love with the Duke Orsino, between whom and the lady Olivia she acts as intermediary dressed as a page The Duke ultimately marries her

Virginia. A beautiful Roman girl whom the lustful tribune Appius Claudius wished to get into his power on plea of her being a slave, but who was stabbed by her own father to preserve her from such a fate See also *Paul and Virginia*

Vishnu A great Hindu deity along with Brahma and Siva, a member of the Hindu trinity or triad of gods, commonly spoken of as 'the preserver'

Vivien or Vivian. A wanton connected with the story of King Arthur, whose charms overcame the enchanter Merlin, so that she inclosed him in a hollow oak for all time coming

Vortigern. A mythical or semi mythical British king said to have married Rowena, daughter of Hengist.

Vulcan, Vulcanus The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals, identified with the similar Greek deity Hephaestus He made thunderbolts for Jupiter, arms for gods and heroes, and many wonderful contrivances and had forges in Olympus as well as under Etna, where the Cyclops were his workmen. He is always represented as lame

Wadman, Widow A buxom matron in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, whose wiles nearly captivate Uncle Toby

Wagg and Wenham. Two sycophants and doers of dirty work for the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's Vanity Fair and Pendennis

Wamba The hair brained jester of Cedric the Saxon in Scott's Ivanhoe

Wandering Jew A Jew who, according to a legend that arose in the middle ages, was condemned for harsh treatment of Christ to wander over the world till his second coming

Warrington, George In Thackeray's Pendennis a young man of good family, a barrister and writer for the press, whose prospects have been *blasted by an unfortunate early marriage*—a great friend of Pendennis Members of the same family, but of an earlier generation, figure in Thackeray's novel The Virginians

Waverley The first of Scott's great series of novels, to which it gives name The hero is Edward Waverley, a young English gentleman, and the scene is chiefly in Scotland during the rebellion of 1745 The characters include the Baron Bradwardine and his daughter Rose Fergus and Flora MacIvor, Prince Charles Edward himself, and David Gellatley

Wayland, the Smith. A supernatural smith of English and Scandinavian mythology A farrier called Wayland Smith is introduced by Scott into his novel of Kenilworth

Weissnichtwo, vīs'nēcht-vō That is 'know nowhere', *the place in which* was situated the university of Professor Teufelsdröckh in Carlyle's Sartor Resartus

Weller, Sam. The valet or personal attendant of Mr Pickwick, in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, a genuine Londoner, uneducated, ready witted, full of humour, and devoted to his master's interests His father, Tony Weller is a fat old coach man, ignorant of almost everything except what belongs to his business Having married as second wife a by no means amiable widow (who kept the Marquis of Granby Inn) he held strong opinions about widows and their artful ness

Werther, vär'tėr A young German student, the sickly sentimental hero of Goethe's Sorrows of Werther, who puts an end to himself, because he vainly covets his neighbour's wife. Thackeray compresses the story into a few humorous verses more pithy than complimentary to the hero

Western, Squire A jolly, ignorant coarse, hot-tempered and intensely prejudiced English squire in Fielding's Tom Jones His charming daughter Sophia is in love with and marries Tom Jones

Whiskerandos, Don The lover of Tilburina in Puff's ridiculous tragedy that is introduced into Sheridan's comedy The Critic

Whittington, Dick. The hero of a story known to every one, and which seems to have been at least founded on fact

Wickfield, Agnes A beautiful amiable, and sensible young lady in Dickens's David Copperfield, daughter of Mr Wickfield a lawyer, become Mrs David Copperfield's second wife Uriah Heep was clerk to her father, and nearly brought ruin upon him

Wild, Jonathan A notorious English robber, who is the hero of Fielding's satiric novel The Adventures of Jonathan Wild the Great

Wildfire Madge A young woman in Scott's novel The Heart of Midlothian, whose brain has been turned by seduction and the murder of her infant, and who still retains the giddiness and love of finery natural to her character

Wild Huntsman A spectral huntsman of German legend, who goes careering along at night with a noisy train of men and dogs, *the subject* of a ballad by Bürger, translated by Sir Walter Scott

Wilkins, Peter The hero of a tale by a Robert Paltock (written about 1750), a sort of Crusoe who meets with a winged race of people in a land of twilight See *Gawreys*

Willet, John. The ignorant, pig-headed landlord of the Maypole in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, who tyrannizes over his son Joe in such a way as to make him run away and enlist. Joe afterwards marries Dolly Varden and becomes landlord himself

Wimble, Will An amusing character in the Spectator, a member of the club to which Sir Roger de Coverley and others belong

Winkle, Mr Nathaniel One of the companions of the immortal Pickwick, *represented as the* would be sportsman of the party, but knowing as little of shooting as he does of skating He marries Arabella Allen.

Winkle Pip Van An American Dutchman, hero of a story by Washington Irving, a good *humoured, indolent sort of fellow*, who encounters a strange company playing at ninepins in the Kaatskill Mountains, and having tasted their liquor falls asleep and does not awake for twenty years, when he finds that all sorts of changes have taken place, and that the United States have come into existence as an independent republic

Woden Same as *Odin*

Wooden Horse A huge figure of a horse made of wood and containing armed Greeks which the Trojans were induced by the Greeks to admit into Troy, thus leading to the capture of the city

Yahoos The disgusting creatures in Gulliver's Travels, who act as servants to the Houyhnhnms *resembling human beings, and intended* by Swift as a savage satire upon humanity

Yama An Indian deity, lord of hell, fierce and terrible

Yellowplush, Mr A fictitious London footman who figures as the author of certain memoirs and sketches by Thackeray, written as an illiterate footman might write

Yggdrasil. The tree of the universe, a huge ash which holds an important place in Scandinavian mythology and cosmogony

Yorick. Jester to the king of Denmark in Shakspere's Hamlet Sterne has introduced a personage of this name into his Tristram Shandy—a simple, light-hearted, and humorous —intended as a portrait of himself

Ysolde See *Isolde*

Yvetot ēv'tō A small town of northern France not far from Rouen the site or territory of which formerly gave the title of king to its lord or possessor An imaginary king of Yvetot has been celebrated in humorous verse by the French poet Beranger

Zanoni. The hero of a novel by Bulwer Lytton, a man who can communicate with spirits, has the secret of prolonging life, of producing gold and gems, &c.

Zephon A cherub in Milton's Paradise Lost, sent with Ithuriel to seek for Satan in Eden

Zephyrus Zephyr In classical mythol a personification of the west wind

Zeus, zūs The supreme deity of the ancient Greeks, generally treated as the equivalent of the Roman Jupiter He was the son of Cronos brother and husband of Hera (Juno) and brother of Poseidon (Neptune) Though fully established as ruler of gods and men he did not get or retain this position without effort His amours were exceedingly numerous

Zuleika, zu lī'ka. An oriental female name said by the Mohammedans to have been that of Potiphar's wife. The heroine of Byron's *Bride* of Abydos is so named.

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Mant, Rich., D D, theol, 1776–1848.
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Markham, Sir Clements R., trav, geog, and hist, 1830—
Marlowe, Christopher, dramatist 1564–1593
Marryat Capt Fred, novelist 1792–1848
Marsh, Herbert, D D, Lp, theol, 1757–1839
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Miller, Hugh, geol, 1802–1856
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Moore Thomas, poet 1779–1852
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Nelson Robert, relig writer, 1656–1715
Newcastle, Duchess of, poetess, &c, 1624–1673
Newman, Prof Francis Wm. hist, theol, linguistics, pol econ, &c, 1805–1897
Newman, John Henry, Cardinal, theol, poet, &c., 1801–1890
Newton, Sir Isaac, mathemat and theol, 1642–1727
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Nichol, John Pringle, astron, 1804–1859
Nicholson, Prof Henry Alleyne, M D, naturalist 1844–1899
Nicoll Robert, poet 1814–1837
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Porter, Sir Robt Ker, traveller 1775–1842.
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Potter John, D D, Abp of Canterbury, classics and theol 1674–1747
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Prescott Wm Hickling Amer hist; 1796–1859
Price Sir Uvedale (*The Picturesque*) 1747–1829
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Prior, Matthew, poet, 1664–1721.
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Proctor, Richard A, astron, 1837–1888
Prynne, Wm, polemical writer (*Histrio-Mastix*), 1600–1669
Purchas, Sam, D D, collector of voyages and travels, 1577–1626
Puttenham, Geo (*Art of Poesie*), 1530–1600

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Stow J hn, hi 525- 605
Stowe, Mrs. I arriet Beecher nov ist 812-1896
Strangford, Lord h l l, &c 1825-1869
S ri kland, Agnes, hist. 796- 874.
Strutt, J seph, an q 4. 802.
Strype, J hn, eccles. biog &c. 643- 737
S la, Wm., D l Ep hist 825 903.
S k ing b J hn, poet 9- 642.
Stu James, M.A. psy h 842——
S rre , J enry H ward, Earl l, poe 514- 547
Sw t, Jonathan, sa rist and misc writer 667 4.
Swi burne A gernon Chas. poe 837—— dney, S Ph p. See S n
Symonds, Joh Addington, misc. writer 1840- 894.

T Pro P ter G physicist 1831 190
T lfourd S Thomas Noon, poet and drama. ist 5- 854.
Tannah Robert Scotch poet 774- 81
T te N m poe 65 15
Taylor Bayard, Amer poet an l m isce writer 825-187 8
T ylor S Henry, dram ist 1800- 846
T lor Isaac, philos. d h st 5 865
T y or Rev Isaac ph lo 829 901
T y or J remy Lp preacher 6 3- 667
T ylo J hn, w ter poe 580 654.
T y or T m drama st 8 859
T mp S W statesm n m ri oirs essay & 628- 699
T n an Wm LL D poet 84- 848
Ten yson, A red Lo poe 80 892.
Thackeray Ann sa w S rs R tch nov l. nd misc writer 838——
Th keray W ll m M k peace nov list 863.
Th wal Connop Ep h 97 8
Th mson J mes, poet 70 48
Thomson, J mes poe 1834-1882
Th mson Jos. African tra 858-1895
Th mson Wm. D D Abp divine and ph los 819- 890
Th mson S Wm See h zl rv
Th rnb ry Walter nov st and poe 829- 876
T k Thomas, poet 686- 4
T knor Geo, Am h st 79 871
T gh Mrs. Mary J seteen 1774- 8
T llotson, J n, D l Abp reac er 630- 694.
T nda h h w heo 18. 733.
T and, J h der 669- 2
Tomlinson, has. physicist 808. 897
Took J hn Hyrn ph 95
Traill, enry m sc wri r 1842-1900
T en h Chenev A p poet and her s 808
Trev an, S Geo Otto g 838——
Tristra Rev enry B rienta rav and na ra st 892——
T pe A hony nov st 815- 892.
Tro lope Frances nov st 90- 863
Tro pe Thos A hov st, &c. 810- 892
Tucker A raham, ph os. 705- 4.
Tul och J hn, D D heol 1823- 886
T pper h rt n F poet 810- 889
T rry Geo, poet 6
T rner Sharon h 69- 84
Tusser Thos b co poetry 15 5- 580
Twain, M k See m s.
Tw ss, S Tra ers, rist 809-189
Ty or Edw rd B archæol a d hn 87——
Tynd W ca ra 49 36
Tyndal, J hn LL. phys ist 820- 894.
Tytler Pa rick Fraze h d biog 79 849

Ud l, Nich dramatist 506- 64.
Urq hart Sir T , ra s d. 69
Usher Jas D D di and hist 1580- 656

V nbrugh Sir J hn drama st 668- 26
V ughan Chas J hn, D I her 1816-1897
V g n, enry poe 621 695
Ventch Prof J hn, ph los and poe 829 1904.
Vere, A brey Thos. de See De V e.

Wace, Rev Professor Henry theo ogian 1836- ——
W kef ld, C bert, theol. 56- 601.
W rd F w, h st and m sc. writer 823- 887
W ord, Mrs L. B nov list 84——
W lace A red R me b gist nd tra 823——
Waller Edmund poet 605- 687
W po e, race, nov letter writer & 73 9
Walton, Izaak Com lete A gler 1593- 683
Warburton, E S, ra and m sc. writer 1810- 859
Warburton, Wm, D D, Ep so 698- 779
Ward, Adol h Wm. h st. nd b og 837——
W rd, Mrs. E iz. Stuart Phe ps, Amer nove ist, &c. 1844——
W rd Mrs Hum h ey no &c ——
Warner Chas Dudley Amer misc write 829- 900
Warner Susan, Amer nov ist 819 885
Warner W lliam, poet 1558- 609
W rren Sam novelist &c 807 877
W rton Joseph poe 22 800
W rton, Thos poet, 28- 790
Wate nd Lan el, D D divi e 683- 40
Waterton, Ch s, ra and nat ral 82- 865
W tson J R har , hev 37 6
W tson Robert LL.I h 730- 81
Wa ts, A ri A poe 99 864.
Wa ts Isaac D poe and m ra 674- 48
W bster Augusta poetes & 183 904
W ster D , Amer statesman 78 8
W bste , J h dram st 586 604
We ley Rev Chas hym writer 04- 88
W Rev J h h 07- 9
West, bert LL D oe an l re gi s write 80 56
Westcott B ooke Foss, D D Ep theol 82
W here l, Eliz See W x k, S s x
W ym n, Sta y J, n r st Da ——
Wh te y J h d, D D Abp hes l nd pol. econ 787 864
Wheatston S Chas physi st 1802- 875
Wh w ll W D D scien st an l ph s 95- 866
Wh ston, W hev 667 5
h te Rev G ert Se borne na ura st 20- 793
Wh te, I enry K ke poet 785- 806.
Wh tehead, W poe 5- 88.
h man, W t, Am poet, S 9- 892
Wh Mrs. Ad e D Amer nov st nd m sc. writer 824——
Wh n y Wm Dw ght J l. 87 894
Wh J hn G eenleaf Amer poe 807 892
W k ff J hn, ref rm 1.4- 384
W wrf e Sam D j p her 1805- 872.
W kes, J hn po 77 797
W k nso S J hn fi Egy to ogi 97 875 iam h has. an y pol tical sq & 09- 9
W m I en l aria, poems &c. 762 87
W ms, r Rev nd her 879 ll s, h k Am poet nd m sc write 807 867
W mot Rob Aris, m sc write 809- 873
W ls Wm G drama st 828- 89
W son A x poe and American orn h o rist 88- 2
W son S Dan., LL.D archæ 915- 892
W son J h Chr to he N rth poet no el st and m sc. write 85- 804.
W nte J hn S rang See Sr ws
W hes rorg poe 1.89- 867
Wod w, Rob t, scr es hist 779- 73 cot J hn, J Pete Pinda l, sa ri poe 38- 819
W Ch rles, poe 9 823
Wood, A hony k an 632-1695
Woo l s enry, nov st 830- 887
Wood lley J hn Geo, n ra ist, 18. 889 ord w rth has. D D Ep heol a d scholar 806- 892
W rd worth, Wm. poet 770-1850
W ton, S Henry poet & 553- 639
Wya h Thos, poe , 503- 542.
Wy herl y W iam, drama is 1640- 5.

Yarrell, W ll na ral st 784- 856.
Y tes, F m nd, nov d m sc writer 831 894.
Yonge, Ch rlotte M nov ist and m sc writer 823 90
Y ng has. Duk h st 812- 891
You g Arth gricu rist 820
Young Edwd poe 684- 65.
Y le Sir J enry rientalist and geog 50- 899

Zangwill, I nov list 864—

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF GREEK, LATIN, SCRIPTURAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

RULES AND DIRECTIONS FOR PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation indicated in the following list is that usually heard from educated speakers of English, who as a rule do not attempt to pronounce Greek or Latin or Scriptural names in the way in which they were pronounced by the ancients themselves—if that could be with certainty determined—but rather seek to assimilate the pronunciation to that of their own language There is therefore no great difficulty in the pronunciation of such words, and by attention to the following rules and directions any name in the list can be sounded correctly

Special knowledge required for the right pronunciation of these words is—

1 The seat of accent, and

2 The sound to be given to the letters as they stand in the word.

The syllable of the word which is to receive the accent is denoted by the usual mark, an acute accent, placed immediately after it, as the first syllable of the word Ca'to, the second of the word Cam by'ses, and the third of the word San cho-ni'a thon. The seat of the accent varies considerably in words of more than two syllables, though it is never on the last syllable, in dissyllables it is always on the first The pronunciation of the latter, therefore, as also of monosyllabic words, after the following remarks are studied, will present no difficulty, and consequently few of them are given in the list below The division into separate syllables is denoted by the mark - as well as by the accentuation mark. Two vowels coming together in a word, but having one or other of these marks between them, must therefore always be pronounced as belonging to different syllables

The sounds to be given to the several letters will be considered under two general heads, viz. 1 The vowel letters, and 2 The consonant letters It must always be borne in mind that silent letters, so common in English (e final for instance) are the exception in the words here treated of

I.—THE VOWEL LETTERS

The vowels heard in the words *fate*, *me*, *pine*, *note* and *tube*, are called long vowels, while those heard in the words *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, and *us*, are called short vowels

1 When any of the vowel letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, constitute an accented syllable and also when they end one, they are pronounced as long vowels thus, in the first syllable of the words Ca'to, Pe'lops Di'do, So'lon, and Ju'ba, they are pronounced as in the respective key words *fate*, *me*, *pine*, *note*, and *tube*

2. When the vowel letters are followed by one or more consonants in a syllable, they are pronounced as short vowels, thus, in the first syllable of the words Cas'ca, Hec'u ba, Cin'na, Corin'thus, and Pub'li us, they are pronounced as in the respective key words *fat*, *met* *pin*, *not*, and *us*

3 When the letter *a* constitutes an unaccented syllable as in A by'dos, and when it ends one, as in Ju'ba, it is pronounced as *a* in *fat* or with a short sound somewhat similar

4 The so-called diphthongs *æ* *œ*, are always pronounced as the *e* of *me*, and are therefore simple vowel sounds, as in Cæ'sar, Præ'tum, Æ'o-lus Bœ-o'ti a.

5. The digraph *ai* in a syllable is pronounced like *a* in *trait*. It occurs only in Scriptural names The *ai* of Greek words was pronounced like the common English affirmative *ay*, or much the same as *i* in *pine*, but by the common spelling it is Latinized into *æ* An *a* and an *i* coming together but belonging to different syllables, ing together but belonging to different syllables, will of course have either the accent or the mark - between them

6. When *r* follows *a* in the same syllable, and is itself followed by a consonant, as in Ar'go, Car tha'go, the *a* is pronounced as in *far* In such a word as Ar'a-dus it is sounded as in *fat*

7 The digraph *au*, as in Clau'di us, Au fi'dius, is pronounced as *a* in *fall* An *a* and a *u* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables, as in Em ma'us

8 When *e* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in the first of the word E-te'o-cles, and when it ends one, as in E vad'ne it is pronounced as *e* of *me* And when *e* is followed by *s* as the final letter of a word, as in Her'mes, Ar is-toph'anes, it is always pronounced as *e* of *me*.

9 When *e* is followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in Her'mes, Mer-cu'rius, the *e* is pronounced as *e* of *her* The letters *i*, *u*, and *y*, before *r*, have the same sound, as in Vir'gil Bur'sa, Cyr'nus When *er* is followed by a vowel, however, *e* is sounded as in *met*, thus Er'a to, Mer'o-e

10 The digraph *ei*, as in Plei'a-des, is pronounced as *i* of *pine* An *e* and *i* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables Compare Rules 5 and 7

11 The diphthong or digraph *eu*, as in Leu cip'pus E-leu'sis, Ti mo'theus, is pronounced as *u* of *tube* It occurs chiefly in Greek names In other cases the *e* and *u* belong to separate syllables Compare Rules 10 and 7

12 When *i* constitutes the first and last syllables of words, whether accented or not as in I be ri a, Fa'bi i, it is pronounced as *i* of *pine* And *i* as the terminal vowel of a syllable at the end of words is also so pronounced, as in Im'ri, A-ceph'a li

13 But *i* at the end of any other unaccented syllable than the last, as in In'di a, Fa'bi i, is pronounced as *i* of *pin*

14 In many cases *i* assumes the value of *y* consonant in English thus Aquilei'a is pronounced as if Aqui le'ya, Caius as if Ca'yus This is especially common in the terminations of words

15 *O* at the end of an unaccented syllable, as also when constituting an unaccented syllable by itself, is generally pronounced long or of medium length Followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in Gor'gus, it is not usually pronounced long, but as *o* of *not* The *o* in such a position is, however, by some speakers pronounced rather long than short, this being pretty much a matter of taste

16 At the end of an unaccented syllable or forming an unaccented syllable (as in Æ du i, A bi'hu), *u* is pronounced much the same as when accented, but shorter Following *q* it is pronounced as *w*

17 The letter *y* is pronounced as *i* would be in corresponding positions, thus the *y* in Ty'a na is as *i* of *pine*, and the *y* in Tyn da rus as *i* of *pin*

II.—THE CONSONANT LETTERS

The consonant letters, *b d f, h, j, k l, m n p q, r, v y* and *z*, have each but one sound and as that is the English sound, they present no difficulty The letters *c g, s, t* and *x* have each more than one sound and hence require rules to pronounce them aright

1 *C* and *g* are hard, or sounded as in *call* and *gun* respectively, when immediately followed by the vowel letters *a o*, and *u*, as in Cas'ca Cor ne'li a, Curti us, Hec'a-te Hec u ba, Gallus Gor'di us Au gus'tus, Meg'a ra. *C* and *g* are also hard immediately before other consonant letters, as in Clau di us, Ec bat'a na, Hec'tor, Glau cus

2. *C* and *g* are soft when immediately followed by the vowel letters *e i*, and *y* and the so-called diphthongs *æ*, *œ*, either in the same or in the following syllable, as in Cer'be-rus, Cin'na Cyre ne, Cic'e-ro, Gel'li us, Gis'co Gy'as, Ag-e la'us, Cæ sar, Cœ-cil'ius In words such as Dacia, Bicyon, Phocion, Accius, Glaucia, Cappadocia, the *ci* or *cy* having the accent immediately before it, is often pronounced as *shi*, some authorities, however, retain the *s* sound in such words

3 In *Scriptural* names, such as Megiddo, Gideon *g* is always hard, except in the single word Bethphage In consulting the list this will have to be kept in mind. The *s* following Scriptural names will serve as a guide

4 When *c* and *g* are initial letters of a syllable, and immediately followed by *n* or by *t*, they are usually left silent in pronunciation, thus, Cneus is pronounced Ne us Gnidus, Ni'dus, and Ctenos, Te nos Some persons however, pronounce the *c* and *g* in these combinations, and should the reader elect to do so, he must pronounce them hard

5 In Scripture names *h* often follows a vowel in the same syllable, as in Micah, Isaiah, Calneh, the vowel in these cases being pronounced with its short sound and the *h* being mute In Greek names *rh* is equivalent to simple *r*

6 The digraph *ch* is pronounced as *k*, thus, Achilles is pronounced A kil les, Chios, Ki os, Enoch, E'nok The Scripture name Rachel is the single exception to this rule, *ch* in it being sounded as in *chain*

7 *S* as an initial of words is pronounced as *s* of the word *son*, as in So'lon, Spar'ta Styx It is commonly so pronounced as an initial of other than the first syllable of words, as in Su sa, Si-sen'na but in some exceptional cases the *s* receives the sound of *z*, as in the word Cæsar, which is pronounced Ce'zar These exceptions will be denoted by the direction '*s* as *z*, inclosed within parentheses, thus, Cæ sar (*s* as *z*)' See also Rule 10

8 *S* final of words, when preceded by *e*, is pronounced as *z*; thus Aristides is pronounced Ar-is ti dēz. And the *e* so placed is that of the word *me*, as remarked already But when the final *s* is preceded by any other vowel, it is pronounced as *s* of *son*, as in Archytas, Amphipolis, Abydos, Adrastus.

9 *S* at the end of words when preceded by a liquid, *l m, n*, or *r*, is pronounced as *z* as in Mars, which is pronounced Marz Arnus, A'runz.

10 *Si* forming an unaccented syllable preceded by an accented syllable with a final consonant, and followed by a vowel, is commonly pronounced *shi*, as in Al'si um Hor ten si us When the *si* is preceded by a vowel it is very commonly pronounced as *zi* as in Mœ si a, He si-od A le si-a, Ce si us, and sometimes as the *s* of *pleasure*, as in As-pa'si-a, The-o-do'si us But the usage in these cases is not very well settled, and some persons carefully preserve the pure sound of the *s* even in such situations

11 When *ti* followed by a vowel occurs next after the accented syllable of a word it is pronounced as *sh* thus Statius is pronounced Sta shi us Helvetii, Hel ve'shi i, and similarly with Abantias, Actium Maxentius Laertius &c. The proper sound of the *t* is preserved, however, when *ti* is accented or when it follows *s* or another *t* as in Mil ti a-des, Sal lus'ti us Brut ti i, so also in the termination -tion, as in A-e ti-on In such words as Domitius the *t* itself may be said to receive the *sh* sound Do-mish i us.

12 The digraph *th* is pronounced as *th* of the word *thin* as in Tha li a.

13 *X* at the beginning of syllables is pronounced as *z*, thus Xenophon is Zen o-phon But at the end of syllables it retains its voiceless sound of *ks* thus Oxus is pronounced Oks'us If however, the *x* end a syllable which immediately precedes a vowel in the accented syllable, then the *x* may be pronounced with its voiced

sound, that of hard *g* t llowed by *s* as in Aler arch a, whi h is fte pron u ced Al-erz-ar' h a.

14. Th t tter p when i it l a d f ll wed by t, is not usu lly tered, as a Ptolemæus, wh h is pronou ced T le-mæ-us

15 *Ph* represe ts th Greek ch racter φ and is pronounced as *f* thus, Philippi f i pron unced F bp pi. But when pA is followed by a con sonant in th same syll ble as in Phibi , it is us lly m tted in utterance th s word being p ou unced Thi a.

16. *Ps* presents th Greek ch racter ψ whi h as an in tial is pronounced as s th p being gener ally mitted n utterance as in P y le wri h is p ou unced Sy'kē. Ma y pers n s howe pro no ce th p as well as the s of ps.

1. As a general rule, when any com'inations of consonant l tters wbi h a e d fficult to utter occu at the initial part f w rd , th utterance f the first m y be omitted th s Tmolus m y be pr nounced Mō lus Mn mosy Ne-mos'y ne Ctesiphon Tes'i-ph n while ti digraph A i d pted in Cathonia, making th pr ou ciation Tho ni-a.

GRFEK LATIN SCRIPTURAL AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES

(The names distinctively Scriptural are followed by *s*)

A a-la *s*
A aron (ā ron) *s.*
Ab'a-ru *s.*
A bad don, *s.*
Ab-a-di *s, s.*
Ab'a *s*
Ab'a-rim, *s.*
Ab'a-m
Ab de-el, *s.*
Ab-de'ra
Ab-d *s.*
Ab'il-el, *s.*
A-bel *s.*
A-bel Be-ho'lah, *s*
A be-o na
Ab'ga-rus
A l la, *s.*
A bi ah, *s.*
A bi a-ezf *s.*
A b *s-thar s*
A' i h *s.*
Ab i-dan, *s.*
Ab i-el *s.*
Ab i-e zer *s.*
Ab'i-gail, *s.*
A bi hu, *s.*
A bi b *d s.*
A-bi jah *s.*
A-bi'jam *s.*
Ab'i la
Ab-i-le'ne
A-bim a-el, *s.*
A-bim e-lech &
A bin a-dab *s.*
A-b ram, *s.*
Ab'i-shag, *s.*
A-bish a-i, *s.*
A bish lom, *s.*
A bish a-a, *s.*
Ab'i-shur *s.*
Ab i-sum *s.*
Ab'i tal, *s.*
Ab'i-t h *s*
A-bi' d, *s.*
Ab-o-ta'ca
Ab-ra-da tes
A tne'o-mas
Ab'm-lom *s.*
A by'dus
Ac-a-da'mus
Ac'a-ma
Ac-ar-na nes
Ac-ar-na ni-a
Ac'ha-ras
Ac'ci-us
A-cel da-ma, *s.*
A-cer'a-tas
A-chæ
A-chai'i
A-chæ me-nes
Ach-æ-men i-des
A-cha ia
A-cha i-cus
A-ch tes
A h-a-ia us
Ach e-ron
A h-e-ru si-a
A-chi-ach a-rus, *s*
A-chi'as, *s.*
Ach-i-la'us
A-chil'les
A-chil leus
A chi-or, *s.*
A h i-toh, *s.*
A-chi'si
Ach me-tha, *s.*
A h-ra-di na
A ci-pha, *s.*
A ci-thr *s*
A ra-gus
Ac-ris-i-o'ne
A-cri'si-us
A-cri'tas
Ac-ro-ce rau ni-a
A-cro'co-mus
Ac-ta'on
Ac'ti-a
Ac'ti-an
Ac-tor'i-des
A-cu' las
Ad a-dah *s.*
Ad-a-i ah, *s.*
Ad a l s, *s.*
Ad a-mus
Ad a-mi, *s.*
A-da mus
Ad a-na
Ad a-m, *s.*
Ad'do-el *s.*
Ad ber'tal
A-d -a-be'ne
A du-el *s.*
Ad i-tha im *s*
Ad'la-i, *s.*
Ad ma-tha, *s.*
Ad-me'tus
Ad o-na, *s.*
A-do'neus
Ad-o- ya *s*
A-don i-be zek *s.*
Ad-o- rjah *s.*
Ad-o-ni'ram, *s.*
A-d ms
A-d m-i-ne dek *s.*
A lo'ram, *s.*
A-dram me lech

A i-ra-myt'ti m
A dri-a
A-dri-a us
A dri-el *s*
Ad ai-i-ci
A-d el, *s.*
A-d l'lam, *s.*
A-d m m m, *s.*
Æ-ac'i-des
Æ a-cus
Æ-ac'a
A-e-di as, *s.*
A-e don
Æ do-l
Æ-e tes
Æ-gæ'on
Æ-gai a-on
Æ-ga tes
Æ ge'ri
Æ gea
Æ-gi'na
Æ-gia thus
Æ-g'na
Æ-g nes
Æ-gos-pot a-mos
Æ-gos the-na
Æ-gyp'ti
Æ gyp'tus
Æ li-a
Æ-li-a'nus
Æ'li-us
Æ-ma thi-a
Æ-mil'i-a
Æm-i-li-a nus

E-mīl i-us
E mo-na *or* E-mo'na
Æ mo-nis
Æ-ne'as
Æ-ne'is
Æ-o'l a
Æ-ol i-des
Æ o-lis
Æ'o-li
Æ py-tus
Æ-q ic'o-li
A-er o-pe
A-er'o-p s
Æ'ru-nes
Æs chy-lus
Æs-cu-la pi us
Æ-so p
Æs-ym- e'tes
Æ-thi o-pe
Æ-thi-o'pi-a
Æ. thi-ops
A-e'ti-us
Æ-to'li
Æ-to'l a
Æ-to'li
Af'ri-ca us
Af'ri-cus
Ag'a-ba, *s.*
Ag'a-b s
Ag a-me'des
Ag a-mem non
Ag'e-mem-non'i des
Ag a-nip'pe
Ag'a-pe
Ag a-pe nor
Ag a-pe t *s*
Ag a-tib
Ag-ath-ar'chus
A-ga tha-as
Ag a-th
A g th o-cles
Ag'a th n
Ag-a-tho-pi cus
A-ga
Ag bar'a-na
Ag a-e *s*
Ag-e-la us
A-ge nor
Ag-e nor'i-des
A-ges-i la us
Ag-e-sip'o-lis
Ag-e-sis'tra-t
Ag la ia
Ag la o-ph m
Ag'o-ra
A-gric o-la
Ag ri-gr tum
A-grip pa
Ag rip-p na
A ha ah,
A-has-a-i, *s.*
A-has'ba-i, *s.*
A has-u-e rus, *s.*
A ha rah, *s.*
A-har'a-i, *s.*
A-ha-z ah *s.*
A-hi'ah, *s.*
A hi am, *s.*
A-hi-e zer *s.*
A hi jah, *s.*
A hi kam, *s.*
A him'a-az, *s.*
A-h man, *s*
A him e-lech *s*
A-hin a-dab, *s.*
A hin o-am *s.*
A hi ram, *s.*
A hi ba-har *s.*
A-hi' h m, *s.*
A hi har *s*
A hith o-phel *s.*
A hi t b *s*
A ho' h *s.*
A ho bite *s*
A-ho li-ab, *s.*
A hol i-bah, *s*
A ho li-ba mah, *s.*
A i (ā'i), *s.*
A-i-ah *s.*
A i jo' eus
A jah, *s.*
Aj'a-leth, *s*
Aj'a-lon, *s.*
Ak rab'b m
A lam m lech, *s*
Al a-moth *s.*
Al-a-ri cus
Al ba i-a
Al bi-on
Al-cm us
Al-cam e-nes
Al-ca nor
Al-ces'te *or* Al-ces'tis
Al-ci bi a-des
Al-cid a-mas
Al-ci-d mus
Al-ci'des
Al-cim e-don
Al-cim e-nes
Al-ci o-e
Al-c o-us
Al'ci-phron
Al-cip pe
Alc-mæ on
Alc m-on'i-des
Alc mē'na
Al-cy o-ne
A-lec to
A lec try-on
Al e-ma, *s.*
Al e-meth, *s.*
Al mon
A la'sa
Al si-a
A lien a-des
Al-ex-am e-nes
Al-e l nus
Al'i-d
Al h e
Al li *s.*
A l ns
Al'li-a
Al l ns
Al lo'i-des
Al-lon-bach oth, *s*
Al mo'dad, *s.*
Al na-than *s*
Al-o i des
Al-o'pe
Al-phæ'us, *s*
Al-phe'us
Al pi nus
Al-thæ
Al ty-at tes
A-ly'mon
A-mad a-tha, *s.*
A mal thus *s.*
Am a-lek *s*
Am-al tha'a

Am a-na *s*
A-mar'a-cus
Am a-ri ah *s*
Am a-ry'lis
Am a-sa, *s*
A mas'a-i, *s.*
Am a-shi'ah, *s.*
A ma sus
Am a-the'is, *s.*
Am a-z h *s*
A mar'o-nes
Am-bi o-rix
Am-bra ci-a
Am b r si-a
A med a-tha,
Am e-ne no phis
A mil car
A m a-dab *s.*
A m t ta-i, *s.*
A-mis'a-bul, *s*
Am-mad da-tha, *s.*
Am mi-el, *s*
Am-mi hud, *s.*
Am mi-shad da-i *s.*
Am-om-phar'e-tus
Am o-rite *s.*
Am-phi a-nax
Am phi-a-ra us
Am phi-ar'o- es
Am-phid a-mas
Am phil o-chus
Am-phim a-chus
Am phi on
Am-phip'o-li
Am phi trite
Am phit ry-on
Am phry'sus
Am pli as *s.*
Am a-phel, *s.*
Am'y lus
Am y-cus
Am'y-clæ
Am y m us
Am'y ris
Am-y th m
Am-a-char *s*
Am-ac're-on
A-mac-to'ri-um
A a-dy-om e-ne
Am a-el *s.*
Am-a-h rath, *s.*
A a-l h,
Am a-k m *s.*
A-nam me-lech, *s.*
A na ni *s.*
Am-a-nu h *s.*
Am a- ias *s*
A nan'i-el, *s.*
A a-p h
A na us
Am a-th th, *s.*
A-nat o-le
Am-ax ag'o-ras
Am-ax-ar'chus
Am-ax-e us
Am-ax if i-a
A-nax i-da-m s
A-nax i-man der
Am-a- im e-nes
Am-chi'se
Am-chi-a-des
An-ce us
An-cy'la

A -cy'ra
An Loc'i-des
An-drag'o-ras
An dre-as
An dreus
An dri-a
An-dro-bu'lus
An-dro-cle'a
An dro-cles
An-dro-cli des
An dro-el *s*
An-drog'o-nes
An-drog'e-us
An-drom a-che
An-drom e-da
An-dro-ni cus, *s*
An e-thoth-ite, *s*
An ge-lus
A l am, *s*
An na-as, *s.*
An n bal
An nu-us, *s*
An-te'
An te'us
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal ci-das
An-te a
An-te'nor
An te-nor'i-des
An te-ros
An the'a
An-the'la
An-the'ne
An'ti-as
A -ti-cle'a
A t cy ra
An tid'a-m *s*
An ti-do'rus
An tig'o-ne
An-t -go-ni a
An-tig'o-nus
An-t lib a-nus
A -til o-chus
An-tim a-chus
An-tin'o-
An ti-o-chi'a
A t o-chus
A t o-pe
An-tip ros
A ti pas, *s.*
An tip a-ter
An't -phas
An ti phon
An-tip'o-lis
An-t the-nes
An'ti- m
An-to' i
An-to- i *s*
A -to' j-us
A -to-thi jah *s.*
A-nu'
An y tus
A-o'ni-a
A-or -des
A pel les
Ap-en-ni us
A h a-ra im, *s.*
A pharsach-ite *s.*
A phar'sath-hite *s.*
A-phe'kah *s.*
A pher'a-ma, *s.*
Aph e-tæ
A phi' h, *s.*
Aph-o-le tus
Aph-ro-dis'i-a

A ph-ro-dis'i-as
Aph ro-di te
A pic'i-us
A p -on
A pol-i- ris
A pol lo-do'rus
Ap-ol lo'ni-us
A pol'los, *s.*
A p ll yon, *s.*
Ap'pa-im *s*
Ap phi a (af'fi a)

Ap'phus (affus)

Ap-pi
Ap'pi-a V i a
Ap pi F rum
Ap'pi
Ap-pu-le'ius
A pri-s
Ap-ru'lia
Ap-u le'ia
A p l'i-a
Aq i-la
Aq ui le'ia
A j il
Aq-ui lo'ni a
A-q l nas
A-q n m
Aq i-t ni a
Ar bah *s.*
Ar a-bat-tha ne *s.*
Ar-a-bat-ti'ne, *s*
A ra'bi
A rach ne
Ara-d
Ar'a-rath *s*
A-ra thes *s.*
A rat
A ra nah *s*
A ra es
Ar'ba-ces
Ar'bath-ite *s.*
A t-e'la
Ar be'lus
A bo'na
A -bo na-i *s.*
Ar'ca-des
A -ces-i-la us
A -ces-i-la us
A -che-la'us
Ar-chet'ra-tus
Ar' he-vite, *s.*
Ar' h -as
Ar-chi-d mus
A -ch il lo-c tus
Ar-chi me'des
Ar-chi pel a-gus
A -chy'tas
Arc t n s
Are-tu'ru
A le-a
Ar-d -a'tes
A re'li, *s.*
A rel'le *s.*
A re'nse
A-re-oy'a-gus
A -e-te'as
Ar'e-tas, *s.*
Are-te
Ar-e-thu'sa
A -e-thu m
A -re'us, *s.*
A -gu s

Ar'ga-l
Ar-ge'ra-tus
Ar gi nu sæ
A -gil o-pe
Ar gi-phon tes
A -gi i
Ar'go-lis
Ar'gy ra
Ar'gy-re
Ar gy po-lis
A ri a
A ri-ad ne
A-ri-a'us
A-ri m nes
A ric i a
Ar i-ci na
A ri'fa-i, *s*
A ri-i a-tha, *s.*
A-ri h *s.*
A ri-el *s*
Ar i-ma-the'a *s*
A rim i-u m
A-ri-o-bar-za nes
A ri och
A ri-o-me des
A ri n
A ri-o-ris't s
A-ris'a-i *s*
Ar is-tæ'us
Ar is-tag'o-ras
Ar is-tar'chus
A ris'te-as
A-ris'te-us
Ar is-ti des
Ar is-tip'p s
A ris-to-bu lus
A ris-to-cl s
A-ris-to-d'm s
A ris-to-gi t n
Ar is-tom cl
Ar is-tom e-don
Ar is-tom e nes
A-ris'ton
Ar-is-to h a-nes
A is-to'e-les
A is-to'x-nu
A ri- *or* A ri u
A ma-ged don, *s*
A mini-us
Ar mo' i s
Ar mor'i-cus
A noy'bi-u
Ar'o-di s
Ar'o-er *s.*
Ar phax ad *s.*
A pi nus
Ar-pi'n m
Ar'ri-a
A -ri- n *s*
Ar'ri-us
Ar'sa-ces
A -sin o-e
A ta-la nus
Ar ta-la-za nes
Ar ta-ba zo
Ar'ta-ce
A ta-ce ne
Ar ta nes
Ar-ta-phe'nes
A -ta- er ce
Ar'te-mas
A -tem i-do're
Ar'te-mi
Ar-te-mis'i-a
Ar te'us
Ar'te-both, *s*
A-ru'mah, *s*

Ar u si ni
Ar vir'a gus
As-a-di as, *s*
As'a-el *s*
As'a hel, *s*
As a i ah, *s*
As'a na, *s*
A sar'a-el, *s*
A-sar'e-el, *s*
As-a re'lah, *s*
As-bar'a reth, *s*
As-cal a phus
As'ca lon, *s*
As-cu'ni us
As-cle-pi a-des
As-cle-pi-o-do'rus
As-cle pi us
As-co'ni us
As'cu lum
As dru bal
A se'as *s*
A seb-e-bi a, *s*
As-e-bi a, *s*
As'e nath, *s*
A se'rer, *s*
Ash che-nax, *s*.
Ash i mah, *s*
Ash'ke lon, *s*
Ash'ke nar, *s*
Ash ri-el, *s*
Ash ta roth, *s*
Ash to-reth, *s*
As-i bi as, *s*
A si-el, *s*
As-i na ri a
As-i na rus
As'ke-lon, *s*
As'ma-dai, *s*
As'ma reth, *s*
As-mo-ne'an, *s*
As-pa si a
As'pa tha, *s*
As-phal ti tes
As-phar'a-sus, *s*
As'ri-el, *s*
As-sa bi as, *s*
As-sal i moth, *s*
As-sa ni as, *s*
As-sar'a-cus
As-sa re'moth, *s*
As-si-de'ans *s*
As-su-e'rus, *s*
As-syr'i a
As ta-cus
As'ta roth, *s*
As tar'te
As-te'ri a
As-ter'o-pe
As træ a
As-ty a-ges
As-ty'a nax
As-ty-da mi a
As tyn o-me
As-ty'o-che
As-ty pa læ a
At'a-ce
A tar'ga tis
At a roth, *s*
A ter-e ni as, *s*
A thach, *s*
Ath a-i ah *s*
Ath-a li ah *s*
Ath a mas
Ath-a na si us
Ath a ri as, *s*
A the næ
A the'næ
Ath-e-nag'o-rus
Ath-e na is
A the ne
A then-o-do rus
Ath'lai, *s*
Ath mo-num
A till a
At i pha, *s*
At-lan'ti-des
A treb a tes
At reus
A tri dæ
A tri des
At ro-pa te ne
At ro-pos
At tai, *s*
At ta la'a, *s*
At ta-lus
At-thar'a tes, *s*
At til-ca
At ti-cus
At ti la
At-til i us
At ti nas
At ti us
Au fi-de na
Au fid i us
Au fi-dus
Au ge'as
Au gus'ta
Au gus ti nus
Au gus *to* bri ga
Au gus-to-du-num
Au gus'tu lus
Au gus'tus
Au le'tes
Au ra nus, *s*
Au re'li a
Au re li-a nus
Au re'li us
Au ro'ra
Au so'ni a
Au so'ni us
Au te'as, *s*.
Au tol y-cus
Au *tom* e-don
Au to-me-du sa
Au ton o-e
Av'a ran, *s*
Av a ri cum
Av'a ros, *s*
Av-en ti nus
A ver'nus
A vi-e'nus
Ax i o-chus
Ax i on
Ax'i us
Az'a-el, *s*
Az a-e'lus, *s*
Az a li ah, *s*
Az a zi ah, *s*
Az-ba'ra-reth, *s*
A zo'tah
Az-e-phu rith, *s*
A ze tas, *s*
A zi a, *s*
A'zi-el, *s*.
A zi zah, *s*
Az ma veth, *s*
A-zo tus, *s*
Az'ri-el, *s*.
Az'ri kam, *s*
A zu'bah, *s*
Az'u ran, *s*

B.

Ba al ah, *s*
Ba al ath, *s*
Ba a nah, *s*
Ba a ni as, *s*
Ba a rah, *s*
Ba a-se ah, *s*
Ba a shah, *s*
Bab y lon
Bac'chi-des
Bac-chi us
Bac-chyl i-des
Bac tri-a na
Ba go as
Ba'go-i *s*
Ba ha rum ite, *s*.
Ba hu mus, *s*
Ba hu rim, *s*
Ba æ (bā'yē)
Bak bak'ah, *s*
Ba'la am (*or* bā-lam), *s*
Bal a-dan, *s*
Bal a mo, *s*
Ba-le-a res
Bal tha sar *s*
Ban a i as *s*
Ban na ia *s*
I an u as, *s*
Ba ra'bas *s*
Bar-a-chel *s*.
Bar a-chi ah, *s*
Lar a-chi as *s*.
Bar ba tus
Bar-da nes
Bar hu mite, *s*.
Ba ri ah *s*
La ri ne
Ba ri um
Lar je'us *s*
Bar jo na, *s*
Ba ro dis, *s*
Bar sa bas, *s*
Bar si næ
Bar ta-cus, *s*
I ar thol o-mew, *s*
Bar ti me us, *s*.
Par za nes
Bar zil la i, *s*
Bas'a loth, *s*
Bas'ca ma, *s*
bash e math, *s*
Bas'ta i, *s*
Ba ta vi
Ba ta vi a
Bath-she'bah, *s*
Bath shu a, *s*
Pa thyl'us
Bav'a i, *s*
Ba vi us
Be-a-li ah, *s*
Be a-loth, *s*
Le an, *s*.
Beb a i, *s*
Bel'ry-ces *or* Bebry'ces
Be-cho'rath, *s*
Bech ti leth, *s*
Bed a i ah, *s*
Be-el i a-da, *s*
Be-el sa rus, *s*
Le-el ze bub, *s*
Be er, *s*
Be-e ra *s*
Be-er-e'lim, *s*
Be-e ri, *s*
Be-er la ha i roi, *s*
Be-e roth, *s*
Be-er she'bah *or* Be-er'she-bah *s*
Be-esh te rah, *s*
Bel e mus, *s*.
Be'li al, *s*
Bel i sa'ri us
Bel ler'o-phon
Bel lo'na
Bel lov'a-ci
Bel ma in, *s*
Bel pha gor
Bel-sha-zar, *s*
Bel te shaz zar, *s*.
Be-na cus
Be na iah, *s*
Ben-e be'rak, *s*
Ben-e-ja a kan, *s*
Ben ha dad, *s*
Ben ha il, *s*
Ben ha nan, *s*
Ben i nu, *s*
Ben ja min, *s*
Ben ja-mite, *s*
Ben nu'i, *s*
Ben-o ni, *s*
Ben zo'heth *s*.
Ber'a-chah, *s*
Ber a-chi ah, *s*
Ber a i ah, *s*
Be-re'a, *s*
Ber-e-chi ah, *s*.
Ber-e ni ce
Be re'dach Bal a dan *s*
Be're-e
I e ro sus
Be ro thah, *s*
Ler'o-thai, *s*
Ber're-tho *s*
Ber'y tus *or* Be ry tus
Be'sus, *s*
Bes'ai *s*
Bes-o-de iah, *s*.
Bes'ti a
Bet a ne *s*
Beth ab'a ra, *s*
Leth a ny, *s*
Beth ar'a bah, *s*
Beth a ram *s*.
Beth-a ven *s*
Beth az'ma veth, *s*
Beth ba rah, *s*
Beth-e mek *s*
Beth-es'da (nasz) *s*
Beth-e'zel *s*
Beth hac'ce-rim, *s*
Beth ha ran, *s*
Beth ho ron *s*
Beth jesh i moth *s*
Beth lel'a-eth, *s*
Beth'le-hem *s*
Beth maa-chah, *s*
Beth *me'on*, *s*
Beth-o ron *s*
Beth pa let, *s*
Beth pe'or, *s*
Beth pha ge (*g* as *j*) *s*
Beth phe'let, *s*
Beth ra pha, *s*
Beth re'hob, *s*
Beth sa i-da, *s*
Beth-she'mesh, *s*
Beth-su'ri, *s*
Beth tap'pu ah, *s*
Be-thu el, *s*
Be'thul, *s*
Be thu li a *or* Bethu li a, *s*
Be to'li us *s*
Bet-o-mes'tham, *s*
Bet o-nim, *s*
Be-u'lah, *s*
Be zai, *s*
Bez-a-le'el *or* Bezal'eel, *s*
Be zek, *s*
Be'zer *s*
Be'zeth, *s*
Bi a nor
Bi a tas, *s*
Bi brac'te
Bib'ro-ci
Bib'u lus
Big'tha na, *s*
Big va i *or* Big'va i, *s*
Bil'bi lis
Bil o-am, *s*
Bil gai, *s*
Bin e-a, *s*
Bin nu i *s*
Bir'za rith, *s*
Bis'to-nes
Bi thi ah, *s*
Bith ron, *s*
Bi thyn i a
Bi thyn i a
Bit'i-as
Bi tu ri ges
Biz joth jah, *s*
Blan-du'si a
Blem my-es
Bo-ad i-ce'a
Bo-a ner'ges *s*
Bo az *s*
Boch e-ru, *s*
Bœ-o'ti a
Bo-e thi us
Boi i
Boi o-rix
Bo-mil car
Bo-o'tes
Bo'oz, *s*
Bo re as
Bo-rys'thе-nes
Bos'o-ra, *s*
Bos'po-rus
Brac-ca ti
Bras'i-das
Bren ton i-cum
Bret ti i
Bri a re us *or* Bri a-reus
Bri gan tes
Bri gan ti um
Bri-se'is
Bri tan ni
Bri tan ni a
Bri tan *ni*-cus
Brit-o-ma'ris
I nit-o-mar'tis
Brit o-nes *or* Bri to'nes
Bro mi us
Bro te as
Pruc'te ri
Brun-du si um
Bru ti i *or* Brut'ti i
Bu bas'tis
Bu-ceph a lus
Bu-da'li a
Pu-de'a
I u-di ni
I u-dor'num
Puk ki ah *s*
I u pa-lus
I u pra si um
Bur-dig'a la
Pu-si'ris
Bu te-o
Bu thro tum
Bu tor'i-des
Puz'ite *s*
Bu zy ges *or* Pu zy ges
Bys-sa'tis
I yz-an ti a-cus
Ly zan ti um

C.

Cab'a-des
Ca bi'ra
Ca-bi ri
Cad a ra
Ca-de no
Cad me a
Cad mi-el, *s*
Ca-dru si
Cæ-cil i a
Cæ-cil i a nus
Cæ-cil i us
Cæ-ci na
Cæ'cu bum
Cæ'li a
Cæ'li us
Cæ neus
Cæ nes (*s* as *z*)
Cæ sa re'a (*s* as *z*)
Cæ-sa ri-on (*s* as *z*)
Cæ-se'na
Cæ sen ni us
Cæ si a
Cæ si us
Cæ so ni a
Cæ so ni us
Ca ia phas, *s*
Cai nan, *s*
Ca ius
Cal a ber
Cal a is
Cal a mus
Cal-au re a
Ca led o-nes
Cal-e-do ni a
Ca lig'u la
Cal i cas, *s*
Cal i as
Cal'li-cles
Cal lic'ra tes
Cal li-crat'i-das
Cal lig'e-nes
Cal lim a-chus
Cal li me'des
Cal lim e-don
Cal li ni cus
Cal li nus
Cal li o-pe
Cal lip'i-des
Cal lip'o-lis
Cal lir'ho-e
Cal lis the-nes
Cal lis'to
Cal lis'tra tus
Cal lix e-nus
Cal pur'ni a
Cal va ry, *s*
Cal vi nus
Cal y-don
Ca lyp so
Cam a-lo du'-num *s*
Cam by'ses
Cam-e ri num
Ca-mil'la
Ca mi rus
Ca mœ næ
Cam pa'ni a
Cam pas'pe
Cam py lus
Ca naan (kā nan *or* kā na an), *s*
Can a ce
Can da-ce
Can-dau'les
Ca nid i-a
Ca nid i us
Ca nin i us
Ca no'pus
Can ta ber
Can ta bri
Can ta'bri a
Can tha rus
Can the'la
Can ti um
Can u le'us
Ca nu si um
Capa neus
Ca pel'la
Ca pe'na
Ca pe nas
Ca per'na-um *s*.
Ca'pha-sal'a-mah, *s*
Ca phen a tæ, *s*
Ca-phi ra *s*.
Caph to-rim *s*.
Cap-i to-li'nus
Cap-i to'li um
Cap-pad o-ces
Cap-pa-do ci a
Ca pre-æ
Cap-ri-cor'nus
Cap u a
Car a-cal'la
Ca rac'ta-cus
Ca rau si us
Car'cha mis, *s*
Car-che don
Car'che-mish, *s*
Car-da me ne
Car-dam y le
Car de'sus
Car'di-a
Car-du chi
Ca re'ah, *s*
Ca-re sus
Ca ri a
Ca ri næ
Car ma ni a
Car'na im, *s*
Car ne'a-des
Car'ni-on, *s*
Car'pa thus
Car pe-ta ni
Car poc'ra tes
Car-she'na, *s*
Car te'ia
Car tha go
Car vil i us
Ca ry æ
Ca ry-a tæ
Cas-i li num
Ca siph i a, *s*
Ca si us
Cas'leu, *s*
Cas'lu him, *s*
Cas-pe ri a
Cas-si-o-do'rus
Cas-si-o-pe
Cas-si ter'i-des
Cas-si ve-lau nus
Cas-ta'li-a
Cas to'lus
Cat a na
Ca thu a, *s*
Cat-i li na
Ca ti us
Cat-o-bri ga
Cat u lus
Ca-tu ri-ges
Cau ca sus
Cau-co'nes
Cau di um
Cau lo'ni a
Ca y'cus
Ca yster
Ce-cil i us
Ce-ci na
Ce-cro'pi a
Ce-crop i-dæ
Ce'crops
Ce'dron (*or* kē'dron), *s*
Ce'lan (cel=sel), *s*
Cel a-don
Ce læ no
Cel ti be ri
Cel ti-ca
Cen-chre a
Cen chre-æ
Ce-ni na
Cen ta uri nus
Cen tau rus
Cen tim a nus
Cen tu ri pe
Ceph a læ
Ceph a las
Ceph al le'ni a
Ceph a-lus
Ce'phenus
Ce-phi *so*
Ce-phis-o-do'rus
Ce-phi sus *or* Cephis'sus
Ce phren
Cer a mi cus
Cer'a sus
Ce ra tus
Ce-rau ni a
Cer'be-rus
Cer-cy'ra
Cer-do'us
Ces-a re'a (*s* as *z*), *s*
Ce the gus
Ce'yx
Cha'bri as
Cha di'as, *s*
Chæ're-a
Chæ re'mon
Chæ're-phon
Chæ ræ'as
Chæ-ro-ne'a
Chal-ce don
Chal-cid i-ce
Chal-cid i-cus
Chal-ci o-pe
Chal-ci tis
Chal-dæ a
Chal y bes
Cha naan (see Canaan), *s*
Cha o-nes
Cha-o ni a
Cha-o-ni tis
Char'a kha *s*
Char'a shim, *s*
Char'che-mish *s*
Cha re a *s*
Char'i-cles
Char i-cli des
Char i la us
Char'i tes
Char'mi-das
Char'mi-des
Cha-ry b dis
Chas'e-ba, *s*
Ched-or la o-mer, *s*
Chel ci as, *s*
Che-li don
Che lo'ne
Cho-lu bai s
Chem a rims, *s*
Che na a nah, *s*
Chen a ni *s*
Chen a ni ah, *s*
Che phi rah, *s*
Che're as, *s*
Cher'eth ims, *s*
Cher'eth ites, *s*
Cher so nes'us
Ches'a lon, *s*
Che thi im, *s*
Chil e ab, *s*
Chi li on, *s*
Chi mæ ra
Chin ne reth, *s*
Chin ne roth, *s*
Chi-on i-des
Chis'leu, *s*
Chlo e
Cho-a ni
Cho-as'pes
Chob'a i, *s*
Chœ'ri lus
Cho-ra shan, *s*
Cho-ra zin *s*
Chos-a me'us, *s*
Chos'ro-es
Cho-ze ba, *s*
Chres'i phon
Chrys-a-o'ro-as
Chry sa or
Chry sa o-ris
Chry-se'is
Chry'seus
Chry sip'pus
Chrys-o-la'us
Chrys-o-lo'ras
Chry sop'o-lis
Chry-sos'to-mus
Chry soth e-mis
Chtho ni a
Chtho ni us
Chu'shan Rish a tha im, *s*
Chy ni tis
Cib-de'li
Ci bo'tus
Cib'y ra
Cic'e ro
Cic'o-nes
Cil i-ces
Ci lic'i a
Cim me'ri *i*
Ci mo'lus
Cim'a-don
Cin a ra
Cin-cin na tus
Cin e as
Cin get o-rix
Cin gu lum
Cin na-don
Cin ne reth, *s*
Cin ne-roth, *s*
Cin y ras
Cis-al pi na
Ci tl i on
Cit i um
Clau di a
Clau-di a nus
Claudius
Cla z m e-næ
Cle-arc'us
Cle-o'la
Cle-o-cha'lus
Cle-o-da'mas
Cle-om a-chus
Cle-om'bro tus
Cle-o-me'des
Cle-om e-don
Cle-om e-nes
Cle-o næ
Cle-o'ne
Cle-o-ni cus
Cle-o'nus
Cle-on y mus
Cle o-pas
Cle op'a tra *or* Cle-o-pa tra
Cle-oph a nes
Cle'o-phus, *s*
Cle o-phon
Cle o-pus
Clim e nus
Clin i as
Clis the-nes
Cli tom a-chus
Clit o-phon
Clo-a ca
Clo-a-ci na
Clo di a
Clo di us
Clœ'li a
Clu si um
Clym e ne
Cly t-em nes'tra
Coc-ce ius
Co-cy'tus
Cœ-cil i us
Cœl-e syri a
Cœl i-o-bri ga
Cœ'li us
Cœl-o-syri'a
Col ho zeh, *s*
Col'i us *s*
Col li ti a
Col la ti nus
Col o-e
Co-lo nos
Col o-phon
Co-los'se *s*
Col u mel'la
Com a ge ne
Co-ma na
Co-me tes
Com ma ge ne
Com mo-dus
Com plu tum
Con a ni ah, *s*
Con-cor'di a
Con dy lus
Co-ni um *s*
Con-o-ni ah, *s*
Co-no pe
Con-o-pe'um
Con stan ti a
Con stan ti nop'o-lis
Con-stan ti nus
Con-stan ti us
Co'os, *s*
Co-pa is
Cor'bu lo
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'du ba
Co-rin e um
Co-rin na
Co-ri-o-la nus
Cor ni o-li
Cor ne'li us
Cor ne'lius
Cor-o-ne a
Co-ro nis
Co-ro pe
Cor-so'te
Cor to na
Cor ty'na
Co-ry ci nus
Cor y ban tes
Co-ry'ci a
Cor'ydon
Cor'y thus
Cot i so
Co-ty-o'ra
Co-ty'to
Cran a-e
Cran a-os
Cran a us
Crat e as
Cra ti nus
Cra-tip'pus
Crat'y lus
Crem'y on
Cre mo'na
Cres-phon tes
Cres-to ne
Cre te
Cre-te'is
Cre ti-cus
Cre u sa
Cri pi nus
Cri ti as
Crit-o-la'us

Crou'i-des
Cro'ni-us
Crot a-lus
Cro-to na
Crus-t m ri-a
Cte'si-as
Cte- ibi-us
Ctesi-cles
Ctesi-l a us
Cte-sio-chus
Ctesi-phon
Cte-sipp s
Ct m e-ne
Cu-nax'a
C p d
Cu-re tes
Cu ri a
C ri-o
Cu ri-us
C rti us
Cu h n Pish-a-th m
Cu hi a
Cy a m n s
Cy- a res
Cy le'ne
Cyl e-l
Cy ho'i s
Cy la-des
Cy-cl pes
Cy-d j je
Cy-d nes
Cy-don a
Cyl le
Cy-mod o-es
Cy moth o-e
Cyn ra
Cy-n a
Cyn-e-gi ru
Cy -o-ceph a-lus
Cyn-o-sar'ges
Cy thi a
Cyp'se-l s
Cyr-e-na i-ca
Cy- ne
Cy-re'ni-us, s
Cy rill s
Cy ro-pæ-di a
Cy rop o-lis
Cy th ra
Cyth-e-re'a
Cy the'ris
Cy-ther'a
Cyri-cum
Cy i-cus

D

Dab reh s.
Dal ta-a'beth, s.
Da rath, s
Da'le-i s.
Da ci a
Dac'ty li
Dad-de'us, s.
Dæ'd lus
Dai'man s.
Da-l nah,
Da-l lah s.
Dal ma-nu tha, s
Dal ma ti-a
Dal mat i-cus
Dam a-lis
Dam a-ris
Dam-as-c nus
Da-mas cus
Dam-a sip pus
Dam-a- stra tus
Dan a n thy mus
Dam o-cles
Dam-o-ti mus
Dan e
Da a-i
Da-n bides
Dan a-us
Da -dar i-des
Dan'e-el, s.
Dan ja an s
Da- l us
Daph ne ixf s
Da da
Dar-d -s
Dar-dan i-des
Dar'da- is
Dar'da-nus
Da-ri us
Dat-a-pher'nes
Da-the mah s.
Da la
Deb o-rah s.
De-cap'o-lis
Dec-e-le
De-ci-a us
Dec mus

De'ci-us
Dec' -ma
De-dan m s
De-ha v tes,
De-id-a-mi a
De- m a-chus
De-o-ces
De-i-o-ne
De- o-pe
De-i-o-pe'ia
De-i-oc'a-rus
De-iph o-l us
De' ph n
De-ip y l
Dej-a- ra
De-l ah s
Del a
De-li'lah, s
Del um
Del-i-us
De-ma des
De-mag'o-ras
Dem-a-ra tus
De me'ter
De-me'tri as
De-me'tri s
Dem-o-ci des
De-moc'ri t
De-mod o-cus
De-mo'n x
Dem-o-n cu
Dem-o-ph n tus
De-moph lus
De-m'ph o-on
De-mos'the s
De-mos'tra-tus
Den-t tus
De-od tus
Der'ce to
Der-cyl li-das
Der-cyl lus
Der'cy-los
Deu-ca'li-on
De-u'el s,
Der'o-na
De -am e-nus
Dex'i-us
Di-ac-tor'i-des
Di-æ'us
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-an a
Di-ar'ph a-nes
Dib-la-im s.
Dib-la-tha-im, s.
Di-ces a
Dic-æ-ar'chus
Dic'o-mas
Did y ma
Did y me
Did y mus
Di-en'pi-ter
Di-gen ti-a
Dil e-an,
Di-mo'nah, s.
Din dy-ma
Din-dy-me'ne
Di dy m
Din-h lah s.
O noch' res
Di-noc'ra-tes
Di-o-cle's
Dio'o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-a nus
Di-o-du rus
L -og -nes
Di-og-ne tus
Di-o-me'de
Di-om-e-de a
Di-o-me des
Di-om o-don
Di-o-næ a
L -o'ne
Di-o- cus
I i-o-ny i-a
Di-o-nys-i-o-do' us
Di-o-ny i-us
Di-o-ny sus
Di-o-pe
Di-oph'a-nes
Di-o-phan tus
Di-o-pi thes
Di-op o-li
Di-os-cu ri-des
Di-os-cu ri
Di-os'po-lis
I -o-t me
Di-o-ti mus
Di-ot re-phes
Diph i-lus
Dip o-l
I py los
Di i-t a-cus
Di -o-du ram
Di-v na
Di-za hah, s.

Doc'i mus
Do'da-i
Do-da n m
Do-da v h,
Do-do'na
Dol a-bel'la
Do i o-nes
Do'li us
Dol o-pes
Dol p s
Do-mi ti-a us
Do-mi ti-us
Do nat
Dor-ce'a
D -cus
Do ri-e'us
Do y las um
Dor'y las
Dor y la us
Do-ryn e-nes, s
Do-sith e-us
Drep a-na
Drep a-num
Dru-si'la
Dry'a-des
Dry-an ti-des
Dry'o-pe
Dry'o-pe tis
Du-l'li a
D ill'i
Du lich i m
Dum no-rix
Dy-nam e-ne
Dy-so'rus

E.

E a-nes, s
E y us
Eb-en-e'zer s
E bi-a-saph s.
E'bo-ra cum
E bro'nah, s.
E bu'dæ
Ebu-ro' es
E-ca us, s.
Ec pat a-na
Ech-e-bu lus
E-chec'ra-tes
Ech e-mus
Ech e-phron
E-chi us
E-chi on
E-chi-on'i-des
Ec'no-mos
Ed-d'as s.
E-des'sa
E-do'nes
Ed ro-s.
E-e'ti-on
E-gal e-os
E g ri-a
E-ge'ria
E g la im, s.
E g-na ti-a
E-g t us
E -re'bel, s.
E-gi'ron s.
E-la dah,
E-las
E-la-gab'a-lus
E-la-mi tæ
E-la'te a
E-li-a, s.
E-li-a ah, s.
E-li-a-kim s.
E-li-a-sa rus, s.
E-lec'tra
E-lec'try-on
E-le-phan ti-ne
E-le-phan tus
E-leu-in i-
E l us
E leu-the'ræ
E-leu-the'ri-a
E-lha nan,
E-li'ab, s.
E-li'a-da, s.
E-li'ah, s.
E-li'ah-ba, s.
E-li-a-kim s.
E l a-li, s.
E-li-am s.
E-li as, s.
E-li-a-say h, s.
E-li-a-shib s.
E-li'a-sib, s.
E-li'dad, s.
E l i, s.
E-li'e-nai s.
E-li-e'zer s

E-li'ha-ba, s
E l hu s
E-li'jah, s
E-li kah, s
E-lim lech, s
E l ph a-let s.
E-li'sha-phat s.
E-li'y haz, s.
E-l ph e-leh s
E l ph let s.
E-l ha, s.
E h ha-mah s
E-l sh ph t s
E-lt h -ka, s.
E-l'ab -a, s
E l iu
E-li'za-ph n, s
E-li'zu
El ka n h s.
El la sa
E l m d m s.
E l-na m s.
El na than, s.
E-lo'i, s
El pa al s
El pa'let,
El pa ran s.
El te'k h,
El te'kon s
El to'lad,
E l i,
E-lu zai s.
E l y mas
E l y mas, s
El y-mus
El-za'bad, s.
El za phan s
E-m n'u-el, s.
E-ma thi a
Em e-sa
E mims, s.
Em-ma s, s.
E mo'da
E-mo'd
Em-ped o-cles
E na re-a
E n-ar'e-te
E n-cel a-dus
En-dym i-on
E Eg la nus s.
E -et
En-gad di, s.
E n m s.
En Ged i, s
En H k ko're, s.
E n'i-peus
E-nip'pe
E ni us
E no-mus
En P m moon, s.
En Ro gel, s.
En sh mesh, s.
En T p ph ah, s
E-pam-i-non das
Epa-phras, s.
E-paph-ro-di tus
Epa-phus
Epe-o-nus s.
Eph e-sus
Eph e-tæ
Eph-i-al tes
E phra-im s
Epi'ra-tah s.
Epi'rath, s.
E phron, s.
E phy ra
E phy-re
Epi-cas'te
E pich'a-ri
Epi-i-char'mus
E-pic'ra-tes
Epi-c-t t s
Epi-eu rus
Epi-cy'des
Epi-da nus
Epi-da'ta
E-pig'e-nes
E-pi'go
Epi-me'des
E-pim e-nes
Epi-men i-des
Epi-m theus
E-piph nes
Epi-pha ni-us
Epi'po-læ
E-pi rus
E-pi -das
Epi-ti nus
Epo-na
E-po'pe
E-so peus
Epy-nus
E-q o-lus
Er-e-si us
E -a-sis'tra-tus
E-ras'tus, s.
Er'a-to

E -a-tos'the-nes
E -a-tos'tra-tus
Er'a-tus
Er'e-bu
E -ech the' m
E-rech theus
E-ret ri a
Er'ga ne
Er bo'a
E i bo'tes
E i-ce'a
Er i h tho'ni us
E-rid a- us
E-rig'o-ne
E-rigo-nus
E rin ny
E-ri ys
E i phy'l
E-ros'tra-t s
Er y-ci na
E ry thræ
E-sa ias,
Es-dra'e'lon, s.
Es-dre'lon, s
Es'e-l m s
E-se'bon as, s
E h ba al
E sh ah, s
E h ta l,
Esh tem o-a, s
Es-m -chi h s.
E-so'ra, s.
Es-q l'i-æ
Es-qu l'nus
Es-senes' es-se'nr
E s-e'ni
Est ha-ol, s.
Es'ther (*th=t*), s.
Es-ti-æ'a
Es-ti-æ-o tis
Es'u-la
E-te'o-cles
E-te'o-clus
Eth ba al, s.
E tru ri-a
E bo s
E bu'le
E bu'li-des
Eu-bœ'a
E -cli des
Eu-cra-te
Eu-crat'i-das
Eu-dæ'm n
Eu-dam i-das
Eu-d mus
Eu-do ci a
Eu-d e mus
Eu-ei pi-des
Eu-e nor
Eu-e'nus
Eu-er ge-tes
Eu-ge'ni-a
Eu-ge ni-us
Eu-hem e-rus
Eu'ma-chus
Eu mæ'us
E me- -des
Eu-n'ce
E no-mus
Eu-o di-as, s.
E pa-to
Eu-pa-tr i-a
E phor'i-on
Eu-phra tes
Eu-phrov'y-n
Eu-p le-mus
E po-lis
Eu-rip'i-des
E ri pus
Eu-roc'ly-don
E r pa
Eu ro-tas
E ry'a-l
Eu-ry-c a-des
Eu-ry-cle a
Eu-ry-cli des
Eu-ryd i-ce
Eu-rym a-chus
Eu-ry-me'd
E rym e-don
Eu-ryn o-mus
Eu-ryp'y le
Eu-ryp y lus
Eu-rys'the-nes
Eu-rys'theus
Eu-ryt'i-on
E ry-tus
Eu-se'bi us
E -sta thi-us
Eus'the-nes
E ter'pe
Eu-tra pe-lus
E tro'pi-us
Eu ty-ches
E ty-chus, s.

E xin
E-vad
E vag'o-ras
E an der
E- e'
E e us
E vil Me ro dach s
Ex-q si-a
Ez'ba-i
Ez-e-kl'as s
E zek'i-el s
Ez-e-ri as,
E-zi as,
E i-on Ge'ber s

F

F ti us
Fa-bric'i us
Fæ su læ
Fa-le'ri i
Fan'ni i
F i-us
F na-ti na
F s-tin
F s'tu l
Fa-vo'ri-us
F o-ri nus
F l si na
Fe-re-ri us
Fes-cen-ni'nus
Fes'cu-læ
Fi-d næ
Fid-e-n tes
Fim'bri a
Fla-min i-a
Fla-mi i us
Fla i-a
Fl ri-u
Flo-ren ti-a
Flo-ri-a nus
F n-ta n
Fon te ius
For'mi æ
For-mi- m
F r-tu a
For tu na tus
Fru'ri no
Fu ci nus
Fu fid i-us
F ri-us
Ful'vi a
F l us
F n-da-nus
F ri-æ
F ri us

G

G al s.
Ga ash, s.
Ga-ba l s
G b'ai s
Gab'ba-tha, s
Ga-bi-i'n
Ga'bi i
Ga-bin i-us
Ga'bri-as, s.
G bri-el,
Gad a-ra
Gad a-r nes
Gad-di l, s.
Ga-di ra
Gad i-ta
Gæ- 'li
Gæ-tu'li-a
Ga i a, s.
Gal a-ad, s
G l æ us
G la-te a
Gal a-ti-a, s.
Ga-le'ed s
Gal-ga la, s.
Gal l æ s.
Gal'i a
Gal'i -cus
G l li-o, s.
Gal lip o-lis
Ga-ma l,
Ga-ma'li-el s.
Gam-m d m s
Gan y-me'd
Gan-y-me'des
Gar'ga-ra
Gar'i-zim or Ga riz'im, s.
Ga-ram'as
Gau-ga-me'la
G a-za ra, s.
Ga-za'ra, s.
Ged a-li ah, s.

Ge-de'rah s.
Ge-de'roth s
Ged-e-ro-tha im s.
Ge-ha zi, s
Ge-l l th, s
Ge-lo'i
Ge-mal'li, s
Ge-ma-ri ah, s
Gem i ni
Ge-ne'zar s
Gen nes'a-ret s.
Gen-ne' s, s
Gen se-ric
Gen u-a
Ge-nu'bath s.
Ge-phy'ra
Gep'i-dæ
Ger'a-sa
Ge-re'a
Ger'ge-senes s
Ger'i zim Ge-riz'im, s.
Ger'ma-lus
G ma i-a
Ger man i-cus
Ger rhe ni ans s.
Ger'y-on
Ge' hem s.
Ge' hur s.
Gesh u ri, s.
Geth-o-h za, s
Geth-sem a-ne s.
Ge-tu'li-a
Ge-n'el, s.
Gib'be-thon, s
G lbe-a, s.
G b e-ah
G be-ath, s.
G b e-on, s
G d e-on s.
G l e-o'n, s.
G l a-lai s
G l bo'a, s.
G l e-ad, s
Gim'me-thon, s.
G r'ga-th tes, s.
Git'tah Hs'pher s.
G t-ta'im s
Gi'zon ite s.
Gly-ce'ra-um
G nos'ti-s
Go'l y-as
Gol'go-tha, s.
Go-l ah s.
Go-li th, s.
Go-mor'rah s.
Gon gy lus
Gor'di-us
Gor'gi-as s.
Gor'go-nes
Gor-tyn
Got'-o-l as, s.
Go-thon'i-el, s.
Gra-di us
Græ ci-a
Gra i
Gra-ni cus
Gra t -s
Gra-ti-a nus
Gra ti-on
Gra ti-us
i -e-go'ri us
i ry-ne' m
Cry-ne'us
Gud-g dah, s.
Gy'a-ros
Gy to na
Gy the m

H

Ha-a-hash ta-ri, s.
Ha-am mo-nai, s
Ha-ba'iah s.
Ha-bak k k s.
Hab-a-zi ah s.
Ha-cha-l'ah s.
Ha-chi lah, s.
Hach mo'ni s.
Ha-dar-e'zer s.
Had shah, s.
Ha-das'sah s.
Had-dat'tah s.
Had lai s.
Ha-do'ram s.
Ha-dri-a us
Ha-dri-at i-cum
Had-ru-me tum
Hæ'mo-nes
Hæ-mo'ni-a
Hag'a-bah, s.
Hag'a-bas, s.

Hag'ga-i, s
Hag'ge-ri s
Hag gi h s
H k ka-tan, s.
Ha-k pha, s.
Hal-cy'o-n
Ha-le'su
Hal-ac'mon
H l i-ar'to
H l i-car nas'sus
H l lo'esh
Hal my ris
Ha-lo besh, s.
H l on e' us
Ha-ly-at tes
H m a-dry' -des
Ha-mil ca
H m mah le k th s.
Ham-me-da tha,

H m-mo-le'keth s
H mu l s.
Ha-mu l s
Ha-n m e-el, s
Ha-nan e-el s
Ha-n ni s.
Han-a-n h, s.
Han na-tl s
H n ni bal
Han-ni l s
H ph ra im, s.
Har'a-dah,
Har-bo nah s.
Har ha iah
Har mo'di-us
Har mo'ni a
H -ne'pher s.
Ha-r h, s
Ha-ro' heth, s.
Har'pa-gus
Har'pa-lus
Har pal y-ce
Har-poc'ra-tes
Har py'i-æ
Ha-ru m ph, s
Has'u ph te, s.
Ha-sa-di ah, s
Has'dru-bal
Hash-a-l l h s.
Ha-shab' h, s.
Hash-ab-ni ah,
Hash lad a-na, s.
Hash m nah s.
Ha-sh bah, s.
Ha-sh phah, s.
Has-se-na ah s.
Ha-su'pha s.
H t i-pha, s.
Hat-t it s.
Hat-ta a- ah, s
H vi lah,
Ha-za l or Haz a-el s.
H zar H t ti con, s
Haz'a-zon, s.
Haz-e-lel po'ni s.
Ha-ze'rim s.
Ha-ze'roth, s
Haz zon Ta ma
H zi l s
H zor Ha-dat tah,
Ha-zu'bah s.
H z -rim
H ron,
Hec-a-tæ us
Hec'a-te
Hec-a-tom'po-lis
Hec'u ba
Heg'e-l s
Heg-e-si lo-chus
He-ge'si-nus
Heg-e-sip pus
Heg-e-sis tra-t
Hel-chi ah, s
H l-chi as, s.
H l da-i, s.
H le-n
H le-n s
H l-i-on
He-li-o-do'rus
He-li-o-gab'a-lus
He-li-op o-li
H l kath Haz-zu rim s.
H l-ki'as, s.
H l-la-s'eus
H l-l nes
H l-les-pon'tu
H l o'i-a
He-mo'd
He-na dad, s.

Hen'e ti
He-phræs'ti-on
Heph'zi bah, s
Hep-tap'o-lis
Her a-cle'a
Her'a-cles
He-ra-cle'um
Her a-cli'dæ
Her a-cli tus
He-rac'li us
Her-cu la'ne um
Her'cu les
Her-cu'le um
Her-cyn'i a
Her man-du'ri
Her maph ro-di'tus
Her ma the'na
Her me'as
Her min'us
Her mi'o-ne
Her mip'pus
Her moc'ra tes
Her mog'e-nes
Her mo-la'us
Her mo'nax
Her mo-ti'mus
Her mun-du'ri
Her'ni-ci
He-ro'des
He-ro'di ans, s
He ro di as, s
He ro'di-on, s
He rod o-tus
He ros'tra tus
He si'o-dus
He-si'o-ne
Hes-pe'ri a
Hes-per'i-des
Hes'pe rus
He sych'i us
He'si'ri a
Hez'e-ki ah, s
He'zi-on, s
Hez'ra i, s
Hi ar'bas
Hi ber'ni a
Hi-be'rus
Hic'e tas
Hid'da i, s
Hid'de kel, s
Hi-emp'sal
Hi-e-rap o-lis
Hi-e re'el, s
Hi-e-o'lus, s
Hi-e re'moth, s
Hi-er'mas, s
Hi'e ro
Hi-e ro-cle'a
Hi-er'o-cles
Hi-e-ron'y-mus
Hi-e ro-sol y-ma
Hig gai'on, s
Hi la'ri-o
Hi la'ri us
Hil ki'ah, s
Him'e ra
Hip-par'chus
Hip-pa ri-on
Hip'pi as
Hip-po-cli'des
Hip-poc ra tes
Hip-po cre'ne
Hip-pod a mas
Hip-po-da mi a
Hip pod o-ce
Hip-pol y-tus
Hip-pom'e-don
Hip-pom'e nes
Hip-po'nax
Hip pos tra tus
Hip po-tas
Hir-ca'nus, s
Hir pi'ni
Hir pi nus
Hir'ti us
His-pa'ni a
His-pa nus
His ti æ a
His-ti æ-o'tis
His-ti æ us
Hiz ki ah, s
Ho-ba'iah, s
Ho-da'iah, s
Ho-de'vah, s
Ho-di ah, s
Ho-di'jah, s
Hol-o-fer'nes s
Ho-mer'i-dæ
Ho-me rus
Ho-no ri us
Ho-ra ti us
Hor Ha gid gad, s
Hor-o-na'im, s
Hor ten si us
Hos-e'a, s
Hosh a i ah, s
Ho-sha'ma, s
Ho-she a, s
Hos-til'i us
Hy a-cin'thus
Hy'a-des
Hy'a-le
Hyb're as
Hy-das'pes
Hyd ra-o'tes
Hy emp'sal
Hy-et tus
Hy ge'ia
Hy gi'nus
Hy læ'us
Hym-e-næ'us
Hy met tus
Hyp a nis
Hyp a tus
Hy per'bo-lus
Hyp-er bo're-i
Hyp-er i des *or* Hy per'i-des
Hyp-e-ri'on
Hyp-erm nes'tra
Hyp-sip'y le
Hyr-ca'ni a
Hyr-ca'nus
Hyr'ta-cus
Hys tas'pes

I.

I-ac'chus
I a-le'mus
I al y-sus
I am'bli-chus
I an'the
I a'o-nes
I-ap'e tus
I a'pyx,
I ar'bas
I as'i-des
I be'ri
I be'ri a
I be'rus
Ib'le am, s
Ib-ne'iah, s
Ib'y-cus
I-ca'ri a
Ic'a rus
I'cha-bod, s
Ich-nob'a tes
Ich nu'sa
I-ch'i us
I-co ni um
Ic-ti nus
I-dæ a
I-dæ us
Id'a iah, s
I-da'lia
I dis-ta-vi'su
I-dom'e neus
I-du'el, s
I-du mæ a
Ig-da li'ah, s
Ig na'ti us
I gu'vi um
I'je Ab'a rim, s
Il i as
Il'i on
I li'o-neus
I-lis'sus
I li thy'ia
Il'i um
Il lyr'i a
Il lyri-cum
Im man'u-el, s
In'a-chus
I nar'i me
In-dig'e-tes
In gæ vo nes
In gui-om'e rus
I no'pus
In su bres
In ta pher'nes
I-ob'a tes
I-ol'cos
I-o'nes
I-o ni-a
Y-o'phon
Iph-e-de iah, s
Iph i-clus
I phic'ra tes
Iph i-ge-ni a
I phim'e-don
I'phis
Iph i tus
Iph thi me
I'ri, s
I'rad, s
I'ram, s
I re-næ'us
I re'ne
I'ri, s
I ri'jah, s
I'ron, s
Ir'pe-el, s
I'ru, s
I'saac (i'zak), s
I sæ us
I sa'iah (s as z), s
I san'der
I-sau'ri a
I sau'rus
Is car'i-ot, s
Is-da'el, s
Ish bo'sheth, s
Ish'i, s
I shi jah, s
Ish'ma-el, s.
Ish ma'iah, s
Ish'od, s
Ish u'ah, s
Ish u'ai, s
Ish u i, s
Is i-do'rus
Is-ma-chi'ah, s
Is-ma'iah, s
Is'ma rus
Is-me ne
Is-me'nus
I-soc'ra tes
Is'ra-el (s as z), s
Is'sa-char, s
Is-shi ah, s
Is-tal-cu'rus, s
Isth mi a
Is tri a
I-su ah, s
I ta'li a
It'a lus
Ith'a i, s
Ith'a mar, s
Ith'i-el, s
I thi'me
I tho'me
Ith're am, s
It'ta i, s
It-u ræ a
It-u re'a, s
It'y lus
I'vah, s
Ix i on
Iz ra hi'ah, s
Iz'ra hite, s
Iz re'el, s

J.

Ja a kan, s
Ja a ko bah, s
Ja'a lah, s
Ja a lam, s
Ja'a nai, s
Ja'a sau, s
Ja-a za ni ah, s
Ja'a-zer, s
Ja a zi'ah, s
Ja'dau, s
Jad-du'a, s
Ja'el, s
Ja ha'zah, s
Ja ha zi ah, s
Jah'dai, s
Jah'di-el, s
Jah'do, s
Jah'le-el, s
Jah'mai, s
Jah zah, s
Jah'ze-el, s
Jah'ze rah, s
Ja'ir, s
Ja'i rus, s
Jam'ni a, s
Ja nic'u lum
Ja no'ah, s
Ja no'hah, s
Jap'e tus
Ja'pheth, s
Ja phi ah, s
Japh le'ti, s
Ja re-si ah, s
Jar'i muth, s
Ja ro ah s
Jas'a-el, s
Jas-sho'be-am, s
Ja-shu'bi, s
Jath ni-el, s
Jaz'y ges,
Je a rim, s
Je-a'te-rai, s
Je-be-re-chi ah, s
Je-bu'si s.
Jeb u-site, s
Jec-a mi ah s
Jech-o-li'ah, s
Jech-o-ni as, s
Jec-o-ni'ah, s
Jec-o-ni as, s
Je-da'iah, s
Jed-e-di'ah, s
Je-de us, s
Je-di'a el, s
Je-di dah, s
Je-di'el, s
Je-du thun, s
Je-e'li, s
Je-e zer, s
Je-gar Sa ha-du'tha, s
Je-ha le'le-el, s
Je-hal e lel, s
Je-ha zi'el, s
Jeh-de'iah, s
Je-her'e-kel, s
Je-hi ah, s
Je-hi'el, s
Je-hi-e'li, s
Je-hiz ki ah, s
Je-ho a-dah, s
Je-ho ad-dan, s
Je-ho-a'haz, s
Je ho'ash, s
Je-ho-ha'nan, s
Je-hoi a-chin, s
Je hoi a di, s
Je hoi a kim, s
Je-hoi'a rib, s
Je-hon'a dab, s
Je hon'a than, s
Je ho ram, s
Je-hosh a be'ath, s
Je-hosh'a phat, s
Je-hosh'e-ba, s
Je-ho'shu ah, s
Jeh-o'vah Ji'reh, s
Je-ho'vah Tsid'ke-nu, s
Je-hoz a bad, s
Je-hoz'a-dak, s
Je'hu, s
Je-hu'cal, s
Je-hu'di, s
Je hu-di jah, s
Je-i el, s
Je-kab'ze-el, s
Jek a-me'am, s
Jek a mi ah, s
Je ku'thi-el, s
Je-mi'ma, s
Jem na an, s
Je mu'el, s
Jeph thah, s
Je-phun'neh, s
Je-rah'me-el, s
Jer'e-chus, s
Je'red s
Jer'e-mai, s
Je re-mi ah, s
Jer e-mi as, s
Je ri ah, s
Jer'i bai, s
Jer'i-cho, s
Je'ri-el, s
Je-ri jah, s
Jer'i moth, s
Je ri-oth, s
Je ro-bo'am, s
Je ro'ham, s
Je-rub-ba al, s
Je-rub'be-sheth, s
Jer'u-el s
Je-ru'sa lem, s
Je-ru'sha, s
Je-sa iah, s
Je-sha iah, s
Je-sha nah, s
Jesh a re'iah, s
Je-she'be ab, s
Je-shi mon, s
Je shi shai, s
Jesh-o-ha iah, s
Jesh u-a, s
Jesh'u-ah, s
Je-shu'run, s
Je-si ah s
Je-sim i-el, s
Jes'se, s
Jes'su-e, s
Je-su'i s
Je-u'el, s
Je'ush, s
Je'uz, s
Jez a ni ah, s
Jez'e-bel, s
Je-zi ah, s
Je zi-el, s
Jez li'ah, s
Je-zo'ar, s
Jez ra hi ah, s
Jez re el, s
Jiph thah-el, s
Jo'ab, s
Jo'a-chaz, s
Jo a-chim, s
Jo-a da'nus, s
Jo'ah, s
Jo'a haz, s
Jo a kim, s
Jo-an na, s
Jo a rib, s
Jo'ash, s
Jo'a tham, s
Jo-cas'ta
Joch'e-bed, s
Jo-e'lah, s
Jo-e zer, s
Jog be'hah, s
Jo-ha'nan, s
Jo-han'nes, s
Joi a-da, s
Jo-i a kim, s
Jo'i a rib, s
Jok'de-am, s
Jok'me am, s
Jol'ne-am, s
Jok'the-el, s
Jon a-dab, s
Jon'a thas s
Jo nath E lim Re-cho chim, s
Jor-da'nes
Jor'i bas, s
Jor'ko-am, s
Jor nan'des
Jos'a bad s
Jos a phat, s
Jos-a phi'as, s
Jos'e-dech, s
Jo-se'phus
Josh'a bad, s
Josh'a phat, s
Josh a vi'ah, s
Josh'u a, s
Jo-si'ah, s
Jo-si as, s
Jos-i bi'ah, s
Jos-i phi ah, s
Jot'ba thah, s
Joz'a bad, s
Joz'a-char, s
Joz'a-dak, s
Ju-dæ'a
Ju-gur'tha
Ju'li a
Ju li a'nus
Ju li-o-bri ga
Ju li-op o-lis
Ju'li us
Ju'pi ter
Jus-tin i a'nus
Jus-ti'nus
Ju ve na lis

K.

[As commonly written no classical words are spelled with K]

Kab'ze-el, s
Ka'desh Bar'ne-a, s
Kad mi-el, s
Kad'mon ites
Kal'lai, s
Ka re ah, s
Kar na im, s.
Ke'dar, s
Ked e-mah s
Ked e moth, s
Ke'desh, s
Ke hel a thah, s
Ke-li'lah, s
Ke la iah, s
Kel'i tah s
Kem u-el, s
Ken'ez ite, s
Ke'ren Hap'puch, s
Ke-ri-oth s
Ke-tu rah, s
Ke-zi a
Kib'zai im, s
Kir Har'a-seth, s
Kir'i ath, s
Kir i a tha im, s
Kir'i-oth, s
Kir-ja tha im, s
Kir'jath Je'a-rim, s
Kish'i, s
Kish'i-on, s
Ki shon, s
Ko-la'iah, s
Ko'rah ite, s
Ku-sha'iah, s

L

La'a-dah, s
La a-dan, s
Lab'a na, s
Lab-da'ce
Lab-dac'i-des
Lab'da-cus
La be'ri us
La bi-e'nus
Lac-e-dæ mon
Lach a res
Lich e sis
La-co'nes, *pl*
La-co'ni-a
Lac-tan'ti us
Lac tu'ca
Le-cu'nus, s
Lad-o-ce a
La'di a
Læ'li us
La-er'tes
Læ stryg'o-nes
La hai'roi, s
La is
La'ish, s
Lal a ge
Lam'a-chus
La'mi a
Lam pa'di us
Lam prid i us
Lamp sa-cus
Lam'y rus
Lan gu-bar'di
La-nu'vi um
La-oc'o-on
La-od'a mas
La-od a mi a
La-od'i ce
La-od i-ce'a
La-o me-di a
La-om'e-don
La-o-ni'ce
Lap'a thus
Lap i-doth, s
Lap'i thæ
La ri nas
La ri us
Lar'ti us
La se'a, s
La sha ron, s
Lat-e-ra'nus
Lath'y rus
La ti'ni
La ti nus
La'ti um
La to-bri ga
La to'na
La tu'ni æ
Lau-da mi a
Lau ren ti a
Lau ren ti'ni
Lau ren ti us
Lau'ri-on
La vin'i a
La vin'i um
La vi nus
Laz a rus, s
Le-an der
Le-an noth, s
Le-ar'chus
Leb-a-de a
Leb-a-di a
Leb'a nah s
Leb a non, s
Leb a-oth, s
Leb-be'us, s
Leb'e-dus
Le-bo'nah, s
Le-chæ um
Le-ge'a, s
Le ha'bim, s
Lel e-ges
Lem u-el s
Lem u res
Len tu lus
Le-och'a res
Le-o'cra tes
Le-o-da mas
Le-on i-das
Le-on na tus
Le-on ti ni
Le-on ti um
Le-oph a nes
Le'o-phron
Le-o-tych i-des
Lep'i-dus
Lep ti nes
Les-bo'nax
Les bo-ni cus
Les-try'go-nes
Le-tu shim, s
Leu-ca di a
Leu-ca'ta *or* Leu ca te
Leu-cip pe
Leu-cip pi-des
Leu-cip pus
Leu-con o-e
Leu co-phrys
Leu-cop o-lis
Leu-co'si a
Leu-coth o-e
Leu'cra
Le um'mim, s
Leu tych i-des
Le-vi a than, s
Le-vit'i-cus, s
Lex iph'a nes
Li ba ni us
Lib a nus
Lib-i ti na
Lib'y-a
Li-cin i a
Li-cin i us
Lig'u res
Li gu'ri-a
Lig u ri'nus
Li gus'ti-cum
Lil y-bæ'um
Lim-e-ni'tis
Li me ra
Lim no-re'a
Li my'ra
Lin'go-nes
Lip a ra
Liv'i-a
Li vi'li a
Liv'i us
Lol'li a
Lol li a'nus
Lol'li us
Lon-din'i um
Lon-gim a nus
Lon gi nus
Lo Ru'ha mah, s
Lo-tha su'bus, s
Lo-toph'a gi
Lox'i-as
Lu-ca'ni a
Lu-ca'nus
Lu'ce-res
Lu-ce'ri-a
Lu'ci a
Lu-ci a'nus
Lu'ci fer
Lu-ci'li us
Lu-ci na
Lu'ci-us
Lu-cre ti-a
Lu-cre ti lis
Lu-cre ti-us
Lu-cri'nus
Lu-cu'lus
Lu'cu mo
Lug-du'num
Lu per'cus
Lu si ta'ni a
Lu te'ti a (*shi*)
Ly-æ'us
Ly-ce'us
Ly-cam'bes
Ly-ca on
Ly-ca'o-nes
Lyc a-o'ni a
Ly-ce'um
Lyc'i a
Lyc'i-das
Ly-cim'ni a
Lyc'i us
Lyc-o-me des
Lyc'o-phron
Lyc-o-re'a
Ly-co'ris
Ly-cur'gus
Lyd i-a
Lyg'da-mis
Lyg'da mus
Lyn ceus
Ly-san der
Lys'i-as
Ly-sim'a-chus
Ly-sim a-chus
Ly-sip'pus
Ly-sis'tra tus

M.

Ma a-cah, s
Ma a-chah, s
Ma ach'a thi s
Ma'a-dai, s
Ma a-di ah, s
Ma a'i, s
Ma a leh Ac rab'bim, s
Ma'an i, s
Ma a rath, s
Ma a se iah, s
Ma a zi ah, s
Mab da i, s
Ma ca lon, s
Mac-ca be us, s
Mac-e-do'ni a
Ma-chan i-das
Ma-cha on
Mach-ba'nai, s
Mach be nah, s
Mach na-de'bai, s
Mach pe'lah, s
Ma-cro bi us
Mad a i, s
Ma-di a bun, s
Ma-di ah, s
Ma'di-an, s
Mad man'nah, s
Mad me nah, s
Mæ-an'der
Mæ-ce nas
Mæ na-des
Mæ'na lus
Mæ-o'ni a
Mæ-on i-des
Mæ-o tis
Mag'da la, s
Mag-da le'ne, s
Mag'di-el, s
Mag ne'si a
Mag'pi-ash, s
Ma ha lah, s
Ma-hal a le-el, s
Ma'ha lath, s
Ma'ha li, s
Ma ha na'im, s
Ma'ha neh Dan, s
Ma'ha rai, s
Ma ha zi'oth, s
Ma'ia
Mai an'e as, s
Mak-he doh, s
Mak he loth, s
Mal a-chi, s
Mal-chi ah, s
Mal'chi-el, s
Mal-chi'ram s.
Mal-chi shu ah, s
Mal e-le-el, s
Mal lo thi, s
Mam-er ti'nus
Ma-mil'i a
Ma mil i us
Mam ma'ias, s
Ma mu chus, s
Man a-en, s
Ma nah'thi, s
Ma nas'seh, s
Ma nas'ses, s
Man-da'ne
Man'e-tho
Ma nil'i us
Man'li us
Ma no ah s
Man ti ne a
Man tu a
Mar'a-lah, s
Mar'a thon
Mar'ci-on
Mar-do-che us s
Mar-do'ni us
Ma re-o'tis
Ma re'shah s
Mar ga ri ta
Mar-gi tes
Mar i am ne
Mar i an-dy ni
Mar'moth, s
Mar'i-as, s
Ma ri us
Mar-o-ni tæ
Mar'se-na, s
Mar'sy as
Mar'ti us
Mar'u loth s
Ma-si as s
Mas-i nis sa
Mas-re kah s
Mas-sag'e-tæ
Mas-si as s
Mas-sil i a
Mas'si-nis sa s
Ma thu sa la, s
Mat ro-na
Mat ta nah, s

Mat-ta-ni'ah, s.
Mat'ta-tha, s.
Mat-ta-thi'as, s.
Mat'te-nai, s.
Mat-tha-ni'as, s.
Mat-the'las, s.
Mat-thi'as
Mat-ti-thi'ah, s.
Mau-ri-ta'ni-a
Mau-so'lus
Max-en'ti-us
Max-im-i-a'nus
Max'i-mus
Maz-i-ti'as, s.
Maz'za-roth, s.
Me-a'ni, s.
Me'a-rah, s.
Me-bun'nai, s.
Me-che-rath'ite, s.

Med'a-ba, s.
Me-de'a
Med'e-ba, s.
Me'di-a
Me-di-o-la'num
Med o um
Me-du'sa
Me-e'da, s.
Meg-a-by'zus
Meg'a-cles
Meg-a-cli'des
Me-gæ'ra
Meg-a-lop'o-lis
Meg'a-ra
Me-gas'the-nes
Me-gid'do, s.
Me-het'a-be-el, s.
Me-het'a-bel, s.
Me-hi'da, s.
Me-ho'lah, s.
Me-hu'ja-el, s.
Me-hu'man, s.
Me-hu'nim, s.
Me-ko'nah, s.
Me-la'ni-on
Me-lam'pus
Me-la beus
Me-lan'thus
Mel-a-ti'ah, s.
Mel'chi h
Mel-chi'as, s.
Mel-chi'el, s.
Mel-chis'e-dec, s.
Mel-chi-shu'a, s.
Mel-chiz'e-dek, s.
Mel-e-a'ger
Mel-i-bœ'us
Mel'i-ca, s.
Me- i'ta
Me-lis'sus
  i'ta
Mel-pom'e-ne
Me-mu'can, s.
Men'a-hem, s.
Me-nal'cas
Me-nan'der
Me-na'pi-i
Men-e-la'us
Men-o-do'rus
Me-on'e-nim, s.
Me-on'o-thai, s.
Meph'a-ath, s.
Me-phib'o-sheth

Me-phi'tis
Me'rab, s.
Me-ra'ioth, s.
Me'ra-ri, s.
Mer-a-tha'im, s.
Mer-cu'ri-us
Mer'e-moth, s.
Mer' bah, s.
Mer-ib-ba'al, s.
Me-ri'o-nes
Me-ro'dach, s.
Me-ro'dach Bal'a-dan, s.
Me'ro-e
Me-ro'pe
Me-sem'bri-a
Me-shel-e-mi'ah, s.
Me-shez'a-be'el, s.
Me-shil'le-mith, s.
Me-sho'bab, s.
Me-shul'lam, s.
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a, s.
Mes-sa'l
Mes-sa-li'na
Mes-sa'na
Mes-sa'pi-a
Mes-sa'pus
Mes-se'ne
Met-a-pon'tum

Me-tau'rus
Me-te'rus, s.
Me-tho'ne
Me-thu'sa-el, s.
Me-thu'se-lah, s.
Me-thym'na
Me-to'pe
Met-ro-do'rus
Me-u'nim, s.
Mez'a-hab, s.
Me-zen'ti-us
Mi'a-min, s.
Mi-ca'iah, s.
Mi'cha-el, s.
Mi-chai'ah, s.
Mi-che'as, s.
Mich'me-thah, s.
Mi-cip'sa
Mid'i-an, s.
Mij'a-min, s.
Mik-ne'iah, s.
Mil'a-lai, s.
Mi-la'ni-on
Mi tum, s.
Mi-le'tus
Mil-ti'a-des
M l-us
Mim-ner'mus
Min'ci-us
Mi-ner'va
Min'i-a-min, s.
Min'y-æ
Mir'i-am, s.
Mis'a-el, s.
Mi-se'num
Mi'sha-el, s.
Mish'e-al, s.
Mish'man-nah, s.
Mish'ra-ite, s.
Mis'pe-reth, s.
Mis're-photh, s.
Mith'cah, s.
Mith-ra-da'tes
Mith-ri-da'tes
Mith-ro-bar-za'nes
Mit-y-le'ne
Miz'ra-im, s.
Mne-mos'y-ne
Mnes'theus
Mo-a-di'ah, s.
Mœ'si-a
Mo-gun'ti-a
Mo-la'dah, s.
Mo-ne'ta
Mon-ta'nus
Mo-o-si'as, s.
Mop-su-cre'ne
Mop-su-es'ti-a
Mor'de-cai, s.
Mo'resh-eth, s.
Mo-ri'ah, s.
Mor'i-ni
Mor'pheus
Mo-se'ra, s.
Mo-se'roth, s.
Mo'se as s.
Mo-sol'lam
Mo-sol'la-mon, s.
Mo-tho'ne
Mu-ci-a
M
Mul'ci-ber
Mul' -u
Mum'mi-us
Mu-na'ti
Mu-nych'i-a
Mu-ræ'na
Mu-ræ'us
Mu-sæ'
Mu-sag'e-tes
Mu-sæ'um
Muth-lab'ben, s.
M na
M' i-us
M ca-
My-ce-a-ler'sus
My-ce' n
My-ce'nis
M ce-ri us
My-co'ne
Myg'a-i
Myg-do'ni-a
My-las'sa or My-la'sa
My-o'n-a
My-re'i-na
My-ri'ca
My'ri-co
Myr-mi-do'nes
My-ron-i-des
Myr'ti-us
Myr'si-nus
My us
My'sia
Myt-i-le'ne

N

Na'am, s.
Na'a-mah, s.
Na'a-man, s.
Na'a-rah, s.
Na'a-rai, s.
Na'a-ran, s.
Na'a-rath, s.
Na-ash'on, s.
Na-as'son, s.
Na'ath, s.
Na-ba-ri'as, s.
Na-ba-thæ'a, s.
Nab-u-cho-don'o-sor, s.
Na-da'a-tha, s.
Na'ha-al
Na-hal'i-el, s.
Na'hal-lal, s.
Na-ham-a-ni, s.
Na-ha-rai, s.
Na'ha-ri, s.
Na'ia-des
Na'ioth, s.
Na-o'mi, s.
Naph'i-si, s.
Naph'ta-li, s.
Naph-tu'him, s.
Nar-cis'sus
Nas-a-mo'nes
Na-si'ca
Na-sid-i-e'nus
Na-than'a-el, s.
Na-tha-ni'as, s.
Nau-cli'des
Nau-cra-tes
Nau-cra-tis
Nau-lo-chus
Nau-pac-tus
Nau-si-ca'a
Nau-sic'ra-tes
Naz'a-reth, s.
Ne-æ'ra
Ne-ap'o-lis
Ne-ar'chus
Ne-a-ri'ah, s.
Ne'bai, s.
Ne-ba'ioth, s.
Ne-bal'lat, s.
Neb-u-chad-nez'zar, s.
Ne-bu-zar s.
Ne-co'dan, s.
Nec-ta-ne'bus
Ned-a-bi'ah, s.
Ne-e'm as, s.
Neg'i-noth, s.
Ne-he-mi'ah, s.
Ne-he-mi'as, s.
Ne'hi-loth, s.
Ne-hush'ta, s.
Ne-hush'tan, s.
Ne-i-el, s.
Ne-ko'da, s.
Ne-mæ'a
Ne-me'sis
Ne-mu'el, s.
Ne-o-bu
Ne-o-cæs-a-re'a, s.
Ne-o-cles
Ne-o-cli'des
Ne-om'a-gus
Ne-o-me'des
Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Nep-e-te
Neph-a-l'i-a
Ne-phish'e-sim, s.
Ne-phi-ha'i, s.
Neph-ha-lim, s.
Neph-to'ah, s.
Nep-tu'im, s.
Nep-ha-, s.
Nep-ha-lim, s.
Nep-tu'nus
Ne-re'i-des
Ne-reus
Ner-gal Shar-e'zer, s.
Ne-ri'ah, s.
Ne-ri'as, s.
Ner'bos
Ner'i
Nes-to'ri-des
Nes-to'ri-us
Ne-than'e-el, s.
Neth-a-ni'ah, s.
Neth'i-nim, s.
Ne-toph'ah, s.
Ne-toph'a-thi, s.
Ne-zi'ah, s.
Ni-cæ'a

Ni-ca'nor
Ni-ca'tor
Ni-cæ'as
Ni-ceph'o-ri
Ni-ceph'o-rus
Ni-ci'as
Nic'o-c'ulus
Nic-o-cra'tes
Ni-coc're-on
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-do'rus
Nic-o-la'i-tan, s.
Ni-co'las, s.
Ni-co'la
Ni-com'a-chus
Nic-o-me'de
Nic-o-me'des
Ni-cop'o-lis
Ni-cos'tra-tus
Ni-gid'i-us
N i
Nim'ah, s.
Nin'e-veh, s.
Ni-o'be
Niph'a-tes
Ni'reus
Ni-s'bis
Ni-toc'ris
No-a-di'ah, s.
No-men-ta'num
Nom-a-cris
N
or -cum
No-vi-o-do'mum
No-tus
No-vi-o-du'num
No-vi-om'a-gus
Nu'vi-a
Nov-o-co'mum
Nu-ce'ri-a
Nu'man-ti-a
Nu-man'ti-nus
Nu-me'ri-us
Nu'mi-da
Nu-mid'i-a
Nu'mi-tor
Nu-mi-to'ri-us
Nu'ri-a
Nyc-ti-me-ne
Nym-phid'i-us
Nym-pho-do'rus

O

O'a-nus
O-ar'i-on
O'a-sis or O-a'sis
O
O-ba-di'ah, s.
O-bi'li-a, s.
Ob'ri-mo
O-ca'le-a or O-ca-li'a
O-ce-an'i-des
O-ce'a-nus
O-c l, s.
O-ci-de'lus, s.
Oc' na, s.
O-cric'u-lum
Oc-ta'vi-a
Oc-ta-vi-a'nus
Oc-ta'vi-us
-cyp'e-te
-e-na us
O-do-a'cer or Od-o-a'cer
Od'ysseus
Œ-ag'rus
Œ-ba'li-a
Œ-ba-
Œ-cha'li-a
Œd'i-pus
Œ-n us
Œ-nom'a-us
Œ-no'ne
Œ-n ri
Œ-o'rus
O-gul'ni-us
O-gy'ges
O-gyg'i-a
O'i-cleu
O'i-leus
a-mus, s.
O-le'a-rus
O'len
O-li'a-ros
O- hus
Ol-i-si'po or Ol-i-sip'po
Ol'i-vet, s.
O-ro
ym'pi-a
O-lym'pi-as
O-lym-pi-o-do'rus

O-lym'pus
O-lyn'thus
Om-a-e'rus, s.
Om-bro'nes
O-me'ga, s.
Om-pha'le
na-tas
O-nes'i-mus, s.
On-e-siph'o-rus, s.
ne'to
O-ni-a'res, s.
O-ni'as, s.
On-o-mac'ri-tus
O-ph tes
O h a-des
phi-as
O ph -on'i-des
O-p l-u h
O'ph us
O p -u sa
Op'-ri
O s hoc'o-mas
Op-pi-a'nus
Op'i-us
Op'i-mus
O-pun
O-ra'ta
Or-be'us
Or-bi'li-us
Or'ca-des
Or-chom'e-nos
Or-do- ces
O-re'a-des
O're-as
O-res'tes
Or-get'o-rix
Or'i-cum
O-rig'e-nes
ri-on
O-ri-thy'ia
O-ro'des
O-ron'tes
O-ro us
ro' us
Or'pheus
Or-si
o-chus
Or-ta'lus
Or-thag'o-ras
Or-tho-bu'l
Or-thom'e-nes
Or-tho-si'as, s.
Or-ty'g-i-a
O-sa'ias, s.
O-se'a, s.
O-se'as, s.
O-se' s.
O-she'a, s.
O-si'ris
O-s'ti-a
Os-to'ri-us
Oth-ma'rus
Oth'ni-el, s.
O-tho-ni'as, s.
O- i-us
vin -u
Ox-y'a-res
O-z' as, s.
O-zi'el, s.
Oz'o-læ
O-zo'ra, s.

P

Pa'a-rai, s.
Pa-ca'ri-us
Pa-cho'mi-us
Pac'o-rus
Pac-to'l
Pa-cu'vi-us
Pad'-a
Pæ'o-nes
Pæ-o'n-a
Pa-ga'sæ or Pag'a-sa
Pag'a-sus
a-gi s.
l, s.
Pa-læph'a-tus
P -æs- na
P -a-me'des
a-t n
Pal-es-ti'na, s.
al-i-n rus
Pal rus
Pal-i d m
P l- di-us
Pal-le'ne
P l-my'ra
Pal'ti-el, s.
Pa-m
Pam-ph us
m-phy'la
P m-ph l-a
Pam-phy'lus

Pan-se' s
Pa-næ' us
Pan'da-rus
Pan-d on
Pan-do'ra
Pan-dos'i-a
Pan h e'nes
Pan-i-o'nes
Pan-no- es
Pan-no'n-a
P n o-pe
Pan-o-pe'a
P n o-peus
Pan-o'm
Pan-æ'ne-tus
P n ho-us
P -ca-pæ' m
Pan us
Pa-ny'a-sis
P ag'o-nes
P ph la-g i-a
Pa- -a n s
Pa p as
Pa-p n-i-a'nus
Pa-p n i-us
Pa-pir'i-n
P a-c us
P -a-di rus
Par'a-
Pa-ris' l
P ri um
P mash ta, s.
Par'me-nas
P -men' -des
Par-me'ni-o
Par'me-non
Par-nas' us
P -o-pa-m sus
ar-ri i-
Par-shan'da-tha,

P the'n -a
P he- m
P hen-o-pæ'us
P r-then'o-pe
Pa-ru h,
Par m, s.
a-rys'a-tis
a-sar'ga-da
Pa-se h
Pa-sip' a-e
Pa-s h e-a
Pat'a-ra
Pat'a-reu
P t-a-vi'nus
Pa-ta-vi'um
Pa- he'us,
Path-ru'sim, s.
Pa-tro' les
Pa-tro' s or Pat'ro-clus
Pa'u, s.
Pau-li'na
Pa -sa- i-as
Ped'a-h l, s.
Pe-dah'zur, s.
P -d iah s.
Pe-da'ni- s
Pel a-sus
Peg'a-sus
Pe-ka-h h s.
l'n-gi us
Pe-la'iah, s.
P -a- ah s.
Pe-las'gi
e-las'gu
Pe-la-ti'ah s.
Pe'le h- le s.
Pe'leus
Pe-l as s.
e- des
Pe- g'ni
Pel' -on
P le'ne
Pe- p'i-das
P -o-pon-ne' us
Pe-lo'rum or Pe-lo'ru
Pe-lu'si-um
P ne'ia
Pe-ne' us
P -ne o-pe
Pe-ne'us
e-n i, s.
Pen-tap'o-l s
Pen-tel'i-cu
P n-the-si-le'a
Pen' heus
Pe-n l, s.
P p-a-re'thos
Pe-ra'zim s.
P -dic'cas
Per-e-gri
Per'ga-ma
Per'ga-m m
Per'ga-mus

Pe-ri-an'der
P i bœ'a
Per' -c
Per-i-c des
Per i-c
i -c ym'e-ne
o- o-n
Pe-ri'da, s.
Pe-rig'o-ne
P r la us
P i-me'de
P me'la
Pe-rin' hus
Pe-rip'a-tu
Pe-riph'a-tus
Pe'riz-zite s.
Per'me-nas s.
-se-
r-seph'o-ne
P sep'o-lis
Per'seus
Per' s
Per'ti-nax
e-ru'da, s.
Pe-ru'si-a
Pe-ha-h ah, s.
Pe-thu l, s.
Pe- us
Pe-træ'a
P ro' us
P ro'ni-us
Peu-ci'n
Pe-u b s.
Phac'a-reth, s.
Phæ'a-ce
Phæ-a'ci-a
Phæ-dri
Phæ- r'e-te
P a -t n
Pha-e-thon -as
P h su s
Phal'a-ri
Ph -da us, s
Pha-n'as s
Pha- e'reus
Pha- rus
Ph ti-e s
Pham-e-no'phis
Pha-n l, s.
h r'a-ci s
Pha'raoh (fa'ro)

Pha-ri'ra, s
Phar-na-ba'zu
Phar'na-ces
Phar-es h-a
har-sa'l s
Pha-se'ah s
Pha-se'l
Phas' us s.
Phas'sa-r n, s
Pha -o-ri'nus
Pha-y us
Phe'm us
P e-n ce s.
Phe-n c'i-a, s.
Pher'e-c us
Ph e-c s
Phe-rec'ra-tes
Ph r-e-cy'des
Ph -e-u ce
Pher-e- ma
Ph a-le
Ph s-
P e-sc h s.
Ph d as
Phi-dip' i-des
Ph g-a-
Ph -a-d phi-a
Ph -a-d phus
Ph -a-le hes
Ph lar' hes, s.
Phi-lar' hus
Ph lar'e- us
Ph e'bus
Ph e'mon
Ph tas
Ph e' us
Ph p-pi
Ph p'pi-des
Phil p-pop'o-lis
Ph p -u
Ph s -a, s
Phi-l s m s.
is' an s.
Ph -oc'te-tes
Ph -o-do're us
Ph lo-
h -lo ogus
Ph lom-bro-tus
h -o-me'des
h -o-me'la
h -o-me'tor
lop a-tor
h lo-pæ'men
Phi-los'tra-tus

Ph o'tas
Ph -o- m s
Ph ox'e-nus
y ra
Ph e-as s.
Ph e-es s
Ph e-bas s.
Ph neu
Ph n -a
Ph eg'e- hon
Ph eg'y-es
Ph li'a-s -a
P o-cæ'a
ho'ci-on
Pho-cy' -des
Phœ'bi-das
P e-n ce
Phœ- ces
P hœ-n cus
hœ'n -o
Phos'pho-rus
Pho- i'nus
Pho'ti-c
Phra-a'tes
Phra-or'tes
Phryg' -a
Phryn'i-ch s
Ph hi'
Ph h -o't s
Phy'leu
Phyl'i-ra
Phyt-a-
P -ce n
P -ce i-a
Pi-ce'num
Pic-ta'vi
Pi-e'ri-a
P -er'i-des
e-ris
Pi-l a-h 'roth s
Pi'la-tus
Pi-o-ha, s.
se s.
Pi n ser s.
tal, s.
Pim-ple'a
da-rus
Pi-ræ'us or Pi-ræ'eus
Pi a- hon, s
ri h o-us
Pi-san d
Pis'i-d a
P -a
Pi-si ra-tus
P -s es
Pi h-e-cu'sa
P hom s
P ta-eus
P h
Pla-cen i-a
Pla-ci i-a
Pla-ci -us
Pla-tæ'
P t-a-nus
Pla-te-a
P ei'a-des
Pl n i-us
P is he-nes
P s-to'a-nax
Pl n
us
P -tar' hus
Plu-vi-o
Po-che-reth s.
od-a- r'i-us
Po-dar'gus
Pœ-ci-
Pœ-o'ni-a
P e-mon
P -e-mo i-um
P i-as
Po- -or-ce'tes
Po- s'tra-
P -o
o- y-ær
Po- y
Po-ly' us
P y-bo'tes
P y-bus
P y-car'pu
P y-cle' us
o-y-c'ra-tes
Po-lyd'a-mas
P y-deu'ces
Pol-y-do'ru
P lyg-no'tus
Po-lyg'o-n
Po-l -hym'n -a or Po-lym'ni-a
Pol-ym-e-don
Pol-ym-nes'tor
P y-n ces
Pol-y-phe'm
Po-ly'i- ra-dus
P ly-ti'mus

Po-lyx'e-na
Po-lyx'e-nus
Po-mo'na
Pom pe'ia
Pom-pe ia'nus
Pom pe'ii (pē yī)
Pom pe'ius
Pom pīl i a
Pom pil i us
Pom po'ni us
Pomp-ti'nus
Pon'ti us
Po-plio-o-la
Por-pre'a
Po'ra tha, *s.*
Por-ci-a
Por'cı us
Por phyr'i-on
Por-sen'na *or* Por'se-na
Por tum nus
Por-tu'nus
Po-si'don
Pos-i-do'ni a
Pos-i-do'ni us
Post'hu-mus
Pot'a mus
Pot-i-dæ'a
Pot'i-phar, *s*
Pot-i phe'ra, *s*
Pot'ni æ
Præ-nes'te
Præn es-ti'ni
Præ to'ri us
Prat i-nas
Prax ag'o-ras
Prax'i as
Prax i mus
Prax it e les
Pri am i-des
Pri'a mus
Pri-a pus
Pri-e'ne
Pris-ci a'nus
Pris-cil'la
Priv-er-na'tes
Pro-cle'a
Pro-co'pi us
Pro-crus'tes
Proc-u-le ius
Pro'cy-on
Prod i-cus
Prom'a-chus
Pro-me theus
Pron'u bus
Pro-per'ti us
Prop-y læ'a
Pro-ser'pi na
Pro-so'pis
Pro-so'pon
Pro-tag'o-ras
Pro-tes-i-la'us
Pro teus
Pro-tog'e-nes
Prox'e nus
Pru-den'ti us
Pru si-as
Pryt-a-ne'um
Pryt'a nis
Psam met'i-chus
Ptol-e-mæ us
Ptol-e-ma'is
Ptol-e-me'us, *s*
Pub-lic'i us
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li us
Pu-di ca
Pul-che ri a
Pu te o-li
Pu'ti-el, *s*
Pyg ma'li-on
Pyl a-des
Py ram i-des
Py'ra-mus
Pyr-e na'us
Py re ne
Py-ri phleg'e-thon
Py rom'a-chus
Pyr'rhi-chus
Py thag'o-ras
Pyth'e-as
Py th'i a
Py th'i as
Py th i-o-ni ce
Pyth'o-cles
Py th-o-do'rus
Py-thod o-tus
Pyth-o-la'us

Q

Qua-dra'tus
Quad ri-ceps
Quad ri frons
Qui-e'tus
Quinc til'i a
Quinc ti us
Quin-quer'i ri
Quin til'i-a
Quin til i-a'nus
Quin ti'lis
Quin-til'i us
Quin ti us
Quir i-na'lis
Qui ri'nus
Qui ri'tes

R.

Ra'a mah, *s*
Ra-a mi'ah, *s*
Ra am'ses, *s*
Rab-bo ni, *s*
Ra-bir i us
Rab sa-ces, *s*
Rab'sa ris, *s*
Rab'sha keh, *s*
Ra chel (*ch as in church*), *s*
Rad'dai, *s*
Ra'gau, *s*
Ra-gu'el, *s*
Ra ma tha'im, *s*
Ram'a them, *s*
Ram'e ses, *s*
Ra mi ah, *s*
Raph'a-el, *s*
Raph'a im, *s*
Ra-thu'mus, *s*
Rau'ra-ca
Ra vas'na
Re a'iah, *s*
Re-a'te
Re-bec'ca, *s*
Re-bek'ah, *s.*
Re-e-la'iah, *s*
Re-el'ias, *s*
Re-gil'lus
Re-gi na
Reg'u lus
Re-ha bi'ah, *s*
Re ho-bo'am, *s*
Re-ho'both, *s*
Re ma-li'ah, *s*
Re-pha'el, *s*
Re-pha'iah, *s*
Re-pha'im, *s*
Reph'i-dim, *s*
Re u, *s*
Re-u el, *s*
Re-u'mah, *s*
Re-zi a, *s*
Rhad a man'-thus
Rhæ ti a
Rhamp-si ni'tus
Rhe'gi um
Rhe'ne nor
Rhi noc-o-lu ra
Rhi-phæ'us
Rhod'a nus
Rho di i
Rhod o-cus, *s*
Rhod'o-pe
Rho-do'pis
Rhop'a lus
Rhox-o-la ni
Ri'bai, *s*
Roh o-am, *s*
Rod a nus
Ro ge-lim, *s*
Ro i mus, *s*
Ro-ma'ni
Ro-ma'nus
Ro-mu'li-dæ
Rom u lus
Ros'ci us
Rox-a'na
Rox-o-la'ni
Ru'bi-con
Ru'bri us
Ru di æ
Ru fi nus
Ru fus
Ru ha'mah, *s*
Ru pil i us
Ru the ni
Ru'tu li
Ru tu pæ
Ru tu pi æ

S

Sa bac tha'ni, *s*
Sa bæ i
Sa ba oth, *s.*
Sab-a te as, *s*
Sab-a te us, *s*
Sab'a tus, *s*
Sab'ba tha
Sab-ba tha'us, *s*
Sab-be'us, *s*
Sa be'ans, *s*
Sa'bi-e, *s*
Sa bi'na
Sa bi ni
Sa bi nus
Sa bri na
Sab'te-chah, *s*
Sa bu'ra
Sa-da mi'as, *s*
Sad-de'us, *s*
Sad'du-cees, *s*
Sa-dy-at'tes
Sal'a mis
Sa la'thi-el, *s*
Sa'li-i
Sa li næ
Sal i na'tor
Sal'lai, *s*
Sal lu'mus, *s.*
Sal lus'ti us
Sal ma-cis
Sal-ma na'sar, *s*
Sal mo ne
Sal-mo neus
Sa lo'me
Sal o-mon
Sal pi nas
Sal'vi a
Sam a-el *s*
Sa ma ias, *s*
Sa ma'ri a
Sa me'as, *s*
Sam'ai um
Sa mos a ta
Sam-o-thra'ce
Sam-o-thra'ces
Sam'u-el, *s*
San a bas'sar, *s*
San a bas sa rus, *s*
San'a sib, *s*
San bal'lat, *s*
San-cho-ni'a-thon
San ga'ri us
san-san nah, *s*
San to-nes
San to-ni
Saph-i-ra'as, *s*
Sap-pha ra (*sap=saf*), *s*
Sap'pho (*sap=saf*)
Sar-a bi'as, *s*
Sa'rai *or* Sa ra i, *s*
Sa ra'iah, *s*
Sa ra'as, *s*
Sar'a mel, *s*
Sar-ched o-nus
Sar-dan a pa'lus
Sar-din'i a
Sar'do-nes
Sa re'a, *s*
Sa rep'ta, *s*
Sar'ma tæ
Sar-ma'ti a
Sa ron'i-cus
Sa ro thi-e, *s*
Sar pe don
Sar'se-chim, *s*
Sas-san i-dæ
Sat a nas
Sath-ra-bu'za-nes, *s*
Sat-ur-na'li a
Sa tur'ni-a
Sat-ur ni nus
Sa tur'ni us
Sa tur'nus
Sat y ri
Sau rom a tæ
Sav'a ran, *s*
Sa vi as, *s*
Sax'o-nes
Sca ev'o-la
Sca man der
Scar-do'na
Sche'di a
Sche ri a
Schœ neus
Sci a thos
Sci pi a-des
Scip i-o
Sco'ni-des
Scol o-ti
Scop-e-li nus
Scop e-los
Scri bo ni a
Scri bo'ni us
Scyl'a-ce um
Scyl læ'um
Scyth'i a
Scy thop'o-lis
Se bas'ta
Seb-as-te'a
Seb-as-ti a
Seb-as-top o-lis
Seb-en'ny tus
Se-be thus
Sec'a-cah, *s*
Sech-e-mi'as, *s*
Se-cun'dus
Sed-e-ci'as, *s*
Se-du'ni
Se-ges'ta
Seg-o-bri ga
Se-gon'ti a
Se-gon'ti-a-ci
Se-go vi-a
Se gun ti um
Se-i rath, *s*
Se-ja'nus
Sel-e-mi'a, *s*
Sel-e-mi as, *s*
Se-le'no
Sel-eu-ci a
Se-leu ci-dæ
Se-leu'cis
Se-leu'cus
Sel'go-væ
Se-li nus
Sel la'si-a
Se-lym'bri a
Se-ma-chi'ah, *s*
Se-ma'iah, *s*
Sem e-i, *s*
Sem'e-le
Se-mel'e us, *s*
Se-mir'a mis
Sem'no-nes
Sem pro'ni a
Sem pro'ni us
Se-na ah, *s*
Sen'e-ca
Sen nach'e-rib, *s*
Sen'o-nes
Sen ti'num
Se-nu'ah, *s*
Se-o rim, *s*
Se-pha'rad, *s*
Se-phar va'im, *s*
Se-phe'la, *s*
Sep-tem tri-o
Sep-tim i us
Sep ti mus
Seq'ua na
Seq'ua ni
Se ra'iah, *s*
Se ra'pis
Ser bo nis
Se-re'na
Ser'gi us
Se-ri phus
Ser-vil'i-us
Ser'vi us
Se-sos'tris
Ses'ti us
Set'a bis
Se-ve'rus
Sex ti a
Sex ti lis
Sex'ti us
Sha a lab'bin, *s*
Sha al'bim, *s*
Sha aph, *s*
Sha a ra im, *s*
Sha ash gaz, *s*
Shal'be-thai, *s*
Shad da-i, *s*
Sha ha ra im, *s*
Sha har'a im, *s*
Shal lum, *s*
Shal'le-cheth, *s*
Shal ma i, *s*
Shal man-e ser, *s*
Sham a ri ah, *s*
Sham'mai *s*
Sham mu'a *s*
Sham-ma ah *s*
Sham-she-ra i, *s.*
Shar'a i *s*
Sha ra im *s*
Shar-a'zer, *s*
Sha'ul *s*
She-al ti-el *s*
She a ri ah, *s*
She-ba ni ah, *s.*
Sheb a rim *s.*
She bu'el *s*
Shech-a ni ah, *s*
She-de'ur, *s*
She-ha ri'ah *s.*
Shel-e-mi ah, *s.*
Shel o-mi *s*
She lo moth *s*
She-lu mi-el, *s*
Shem'a ah, *s*
She-ma'iah *s*
Shem a ri ah, *s*
Shem-e ber, *s*
She mi dah, *s*
Shem i nith, *s*
She mir'a moth, *s*
She-mu el, *s*
Sheph a thi ah, s
Sheph a ti ah, *s*
She phu'phan, *s*
She re zer, *s*
She'shai, *s*
Shesh-baz'zar, *s*
She'thar Boz'nai, *s*
Shig gai on, *s*
Shi gi o-noth, *s*
Shi lo'ah, *s*
Shi lo ni, *s*
Shi'lon ite, *s*
Shi me ah, *s*
Shi me am, *s*
Shi me'ath, *s*
Shim'e-i, *s*
Shim'e-on, *s*
Shim'shai, *s*
Sho-shan'nim, *s*
Shu'ba-el, *s*
Shu'la mite, *s*
Shu math ite, *s*
Shu'nam ite, *s*
Shu the lah, *s*
She'a, *s*
Sib'be-cai, *s*
Sib'bo-leth, *s*
Sib-ra'im, *s*
Si-cam bri
Si cam'bri a
Si-ca ni
Si-ca'nus
Sic'ci us
Si-cil'i a
Sic'u li
Sic'y-on
Sic y-o ni a
Si-do nes
Sid o nius
Si gæ um *or* Si gē'um
Si gi o-noth, *s*
Si la nus
Si le nus
Si lo'ah, *s*
Si lo am, *s*
Si lo'as, *s*
Si-lo'e *s*
Sil va'nus
Sil'vi us
Sim e-on, *s*
Sim-me'thus
Sim mi-as
Sim'o-is
Si mon i-des
Sim plic'i us
Si'nai, *s*
Si no'pe
Sin y lus
Sir'i-nus
Sir'on, *s*
Sir'i us
Sir'mi-um
Si-sam'a i, *s*
Sis e ra, *s*
Sis-i gam bis
Si-sin nes, *s*
Sis y phus
Sit'a-ce ne
Si tho ne
Sit i us
Sit ta-ce
Smin theus
So-bu ra
Soc ra tes
Sol'ce ma
Sog-di a na
Soh-ai mus
Sol o-e
Sol o-mon, *s*
Sol y ma
Sol y mi
Sop'a ter
Soph e-rath, *s*
Sophi-a
Soph i lus
Soph o-cles
Soph-o-ni'as *s*
Soph-o-nis'ba
Sophro ni a
Soph ro-nis'cus
Sophro ni us
So-phros'y ne
Sora ce te
So ra nus
So'si a
Sos'i-cles
So'si i
So-sip'a ter
So-sis'tra-tus
Sos'the-nes
So-zom'e-nus
Spar'ta-cus
Spar ta'nus
Spar ti a nus
Spar ti a'te
Spar to lus
Sper-chi'us *or* Sper-che'us
Sphac-te ri a
Sphen'do-no
Spin'tha rus
Spo-le'ti um
Spo-le'tum
Spor'a-des
Spu'ri-us
Sta be'ri us
Sta'bi æ
Sta gi ra
Stag i ri tes
Staph y-lus
Sta ti ra
Sta'ti us
Stel'li-o
Steph'a nas, *s*
Steph'a nus
Ste'phen (stē'vn), *s*
Ste-sich'o-rus
Sthen'e-lus
Stil'bo, *s*
Strat'o-cles
Strat-o-ni'ce
Strat-o-ni'cus
Strep-si'a-des
Stron'gy lus
Stroph'a-des
Strym'o-nis
Stym pha'lis
Stym pha'lus
Sua-de'la
Su blic'i us
Su'bu lo
Su bur'a
Su bur'ra
Su'ca thites, *s*
Su di as, *s*
Sues'so-nes
Sue to'ni us
Su-e'vi
Suf fe-tes
Su i-das
Sul-pic'i a
Sul pic'i-us
Su ni um
Su re'nas
Su san'nah (*sun=sun*), *s*
Su sa'ri-on
Su-si-a'na
Syb'a-ris
Syb-a-ri'tis
Syl'o-tas
Sy-ce'ne *s*
Sy-e'nes, *s*
Sy-e'ne
Syl-la'i tes
Syl ra'nus
Syl vi-a
Syl vi us
Sym pleg'a-des
Sy ne'si us
Sy-no di um
Syn ti-che, *s*
Syr-a-cu'sæ
Syr'i-on *s*
Sy ro-phe-ni'ci a, *s*

T.

Ta'a nach, *s*
Ta a nath, *s*
Tab'a-oth *s*
Tab'bi-oth *s*
Tab e-al, *s*
Tab e-el *s*
Ta bel'li us, *s*
Tab e-rah *s*
Tab'i tha, *s*
Tab ri mon, *s*
Tach mo-nite, *s*
Tac'i tus
Tæ na rus
Tæn a rus
Tæ hap'a-nes, *s*
Tah pa nes, *s*
Tah re a, *s*
Tal a mus
Tal thyb i us
Tam'e-sis
Tan'a-gra
Tan a is
Tan a-quil
Tan hu'meth, *s*
Tan'ta-lus
Tap-pu'ah, *s*
Tar'a lah, *s*
Ta re'a, *s*
Tar-en ti nus
Ta ren'tum
Tar pe ia
Tar-quin'i a
Tar-quin'i us
Tar'ta rus
Tar-te sus
Ta ti a'nus
Ta'ti us
Tau ro-me'ni um
Tax'i la
Ta-yg'e-tus
Te-a num
Teb-a li ah, *s*
Tec mes'sa
Tec tos'a ges
Teg'e-a
Teg'y ra
Te-haph'ne hes, *s*
Te-hin'nah, *s*
Te ko a, *s*
Te-ko ah, *s*
Tel a im, *s*
Tel'a mon
Te-las'sar, *s*
Tel-chi nes
Tel'e-bo-as
Tel'e-clus
Tel-e-da'mus
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-phus
Tel-e si nus
Te leu'ti as
Tel'li as
Tel phu'sa
Tem a ni *s*
Tem e-ni, *s*
Tem-e-ni'tes
Tem'e nos
Tem'e-sa
Tenc-te'ri
Ten e-dos
Ten ty ra
Ter'a phim, *s*
Te ren'ti a
Te-ren ti a'nus
Te-ren ti us
Te'reus
Ter gem'i nus
Ter-i-da'tes
Ter'mi nus
Terp-sich'o-re
Ter ra-ci na
Ter'ti-us
Ter tul li a'nus
Ter tul'lus, *s*
Tet-ra go'nis
Te-trap o-lis
Teu cri a
Teu to-nes
Teu'ti-ni
Thad-dæ us, *s*
Thad de-us, *s*
Tha las'si-o
Tha-las'si us
Tha-le tas
Tha li a
Tham na tha, *s.*
Tham y ras
Thamy ris
Thap'sa-cus
Thau man ti as
The æ te tes
The-ag'e-nes
The-a'no
The-a'nus
The-co e, *s*
The-el a-sar, *s*
The-ler'ans, *s*
Thel pu sa
The-mis-cy'ra
Them i-con
The-mis'to-cles
The-oc'a nus, *s*
The-o-clym e-nus
The-oc'ri tus
The-od a tus
The-o-do ra
The-o-do-re tus
The-o-do-ri cus
The-o-do rus
The-o-do'ri us
The-od o-tes
The-od o-tus
The-o,'e-nes
The-og ne'tus
The-og'nis
The-oph a nes
The-o-phras'tus
The-o-phy lac'-tus
The-ram'e nes
Ther'ma leth, *s*
Ther mo don
Ther mop y læ
Ther-sil o-chus
Ther-si tes
The-se i-dæ
The-se'is
The-se'um
The'seus
Thes'pi-æ
Thes-pro'ti-a
Thes-sa'li a
Thes-sa lo-ni ca
Thes'sa-lus
Thes ti-a
Thes'ty lis
Thes'ty lus
Thim na'thah, *s*
Thom'o-i, *s*
Thra'ci a
Thra'se a
Thra se'as, *s*
Thras-y bu'lus
Thra-sym'a-chus
Thra-sym'e nes
Thras-y-me'nus
Thu-cyd'i-des
Thu'ri i
Thu'ri-um
Thy a ti ra
Thy-es'tes
Thy'ias
Thym bræ'us
Thym'e-le
Thy-o ne
Thy-o'neus
Thyr'e-a
Ti be'ri as
Tib-e-ri'nus
Tib'e ris
Ti-be'ri us
Ti bul'lus
Tib-ur ti nus
Ti-ci'nus
Ti fa'ta
Ti gel'li-us
Ti gra'nes
Tig u ri ni
Ti mæ'us
Ti mag'o-ras
Tim a ri'tus
Ti mar'chi-des
Ti mar'chus
Ti ma vus
Ti me us, *s*
Ti moc'ra tes
Ti mo'le-on
Ti mo'lus
Ti mo the-us
Ti re si-as
Tir'ha kah, *s*
Tir'ha nah, *s*
Tir'i a, *s*
Tir i ba zus
Tir-i-da'tes
Tir'sha tha, *s*
Ti-tag'o-ras
Ti tam e-nus
Ti-tiph o-ne
Tis-sa pher'nes
Ti ta ni a
Ti'to nus
Ti tin i us
Tit i us
Tit y rus
Tit'y us
Tle-pol e-mus
To a nah, *s*
To'bi ah *s*
To-bi as, *s*
To bi-e, *s*
To-bi el, *s*
To-gar'mah, *s*
To'la ite, *s*
Tol ba nes, *s*
To-lo sa
To-me us
Tom a rus
Tom y ris
Tor-qua tus
To u *s*
Tra le-a
Trach-o-ni tis
Tra ja nus
Trans-al pi nus
Trans-pa-da nus
Trans tib-er i-na
Trap e-zus
Tras-i me nus

Tre-ba'ti-os
Tre-bel -a nus
Tre-be 'li-us
Tre'bi-a
Tre-bo'ni-us
Trev're-ri
Tri-cor'y thos
Tri-na cri-a
Trin a-cria
Trip-to e-mus
Trit-o-ge-ni
Tri-to nes
Tri to'nis
Tri via'vi-ri
Triv'i-a
Tro a-des
Tro-e'ne
Troi lo-dy'tæ
Tro-gy 'li-um, s.
Tro' jus
Tro-j ni
Troy mus
Tro-ph ni us
Try ph na, s
Tu-l -e s
T -cu ri nus
T -a
T -a m
Tu -us
T -de-ta ni
Tus-ca ni-a
Tus-cu-la num
Tu ti-a
Ty'a-na
Ty-a-ne'us
Ty-a-ni is
T h -cus
Tyd ni
Ty-di des
Tym-pa o -a
Tyn da-reus
Tyn-d ri-des
Tyn da-ri
Tyn da-ru
Ty ph s
Tyr-rhe'num
Tyr tæ us

U

U'bi
U-cal o-gon
U p sa s
U ys'ses
Um bre' us
U pha n, s.
U ra n-a
U ra-nus
U -ba p s
Urb -cus
U-ri ah s
U-ti us, s.
U ri-el, s.

U ri jah s
U mp'e-tes
Us ca
U tu-ca
Ux-e lo-du num
U za s
Uz-za, s
Uz-z h, s
Uz-zi l, s

V

Va-cu na
ad m nis
a ha-lis
Va-je za ha, s.
Val-a-mi rus
a da-su
Va -en nus
a- e'ri-a
a- e'ri u
an da-
Van-gi o-nes
Va-n h s.
u us
Va-re'nus
V ri a
Va ri us
Vas'co-nes
Vat -ca nus
Vec'to-nes
Ve-ge'ti u
Ve'i a
Ve- n te
Ve' éy
V je-
Vel'li-a
Ve- na
Ve- um
Ve- re
V -de'ius
Ven e-
Ve-ne' -a
Ven-tid s
Ven-u-le' us
Ven n- us
Ve-ne'u-a
V -cin-get'o-rix
Ver gil us
Ver gin os
Ve-ro na
Ver-on'i-ca
Ver'ta-gu
Ver-u-la nus
Ves-e'vus
Ves-pa-si-a nus
Ve-su ri us
Vet to'nes
Ve- n ri-a
Vib'i-us
V to-ri nus
V m- na'lis
Vin-cen ti us
Vin-de 'li-ci
V n-de -a
V nd
V n-dob'o-na
V p-sa n -a
V p-sa n us
V ra g
V -g i-us
V -gin a
V -gi us
V l-e hus
Vir -d ma-rus
Vi-se us
Vis u-la
V -sur'gi
V te 'li us
V ru vi s
Vo-log'e-ses
V -sel us
V -cin -um
Vo- m n
Vo- nan'n us
Vo u-se' n
Vol-ca nus

X

Xan h -a
Xan-th p'pe
X n o-ti

Xen-o-cli des
Xe-noc ra-tes
Xe-noc'ri us
Xe-nod i-ce
Xen-o-do'rus
Xe-nod o-tes
Xe-nod o-
Xen-o-me'des
Xe-noph a-nes
X n o-phon
X n-o- n
Xi me'ne

Z.

a-a-na m s
Za a-nan, s
Za-a-nan n m s
Z a- an, s
Z b-a-die'an s
Zab-a-da ïna, s
Z b-a-d ana, s.
Za a- us
Zab'ba s
Z b-de'us, s.
Z di-e s
Za-l on s
Zac' ai s
Zac-che us, s.
Za h a-ri ah, s.
Zach-a-ri as, s.
Zach'a-ry s
Za- n cus
Z mo'nah, s
Zal mun nah, s.
Zam-zum mim, s.
Za-no ah, s
Za ra-ces, s.
Zar-a- as s
Z re-ah
Z re-a h te, s.
Zar'e-pha h, s.
Zar'e-tan, s
Z r'ta-na, s
Zath o-e s.
Za-thu i, s
Zeb-a-di ah s.
Ze-ba m, s.
Zeb'e-der s.
Ze-bi nah, s.
Ze-boi ïm, s.
Ze-bo' m, s.
Ze-bu dah, s
Zeb u n s.
Zech-a-ri h s.
Zed-e-ch as, s
ed-e-k ah
Ze- o'phe had, s
Ze-lo'tes, s
Ze-tua-ra im, s.
Zem a-rite s
Ze-no'b -a
Zen-o-do'rus
Zeph-a-n ah s
Zeph a- ha, s.
Zeph on te s
Zeph y rus
Zer a-h ah s.
Zer-a ah, s
Ze-re'da, s
Ze-red a-thah s
Zer'e-ra h, s
Ze-ru ah
Ze-rub-ba-bel s.
Ze-ru ah, s.
Zeu xis
Z e-on, s
Z i-a, s.
Z b' -ah
Z d k h, s
Z ph -on, s
Z p'pe rah s.
Zo- e'bah s.
Zo-he'leth, s.
ze'lus
Zon a ras
Zop y rus
Zo'ro-ah, s
Zo-rob'a-bel, s.
Z ri mus
Z ri s
Zu-ri-shad dai, s.

WORDS PHRASES AND NOTEWORTHY SAYINGS

FROM THE LATIN THE GREFK AND MODEPN EUPOPEAN LANGUAGES MET WITH IN CUPRENT LITERATUFE.

à bas. [F] Down, down wi h.
ab extra. [L] From w hout.
à berceau dès [L From he cradle
ab initio [ ] F m h beginning
ab intra. [L] From w hin
à bon chat, bon [Fr T good cat a good rat, w ttacked and de ended t for ta a Rowland f r an O er
à bon marché [F Cheap good a gain.
ab origine. L] From he origin or begi ni g.
ab ovo. L] *From he egg, as th Italians* g
ab ovo usque ad mala. [L] From e gg to h apples (as n Roman banquets from first to last rom beg g to nd.
à ras ouverts. [ ] W h pen arms.
absolo F An cradgment.
à sence d'esprit. F Absence of m nd.
absens hæres non erit. L] The bsen one w ll not be th he on of sigh ou mind.
absente reo [L] *The accused be g ne*
bed inaudita. [L] Let here be i wi en y apart.
ab urbe condita. L] From he building of city (a. Rome
a capite ad calcem. [L From hea to hee
à haque saint sa chandelle. [F T each sai t his cand honou where honour is due
à cheval. [F On horseback.
à compte. [F m accou in part payment.
à corps perdu [F] h m gh an] ma n.
à couvert [ ] Unde cover protected, he tered.
à cruce salus. L] Sal ti n from the cross.
ad aperturam libri [L] *Wherever he book* opens.
ad ritutrum. [L] A p easure.
ad calendas Græcas. [L] A he Greek calen ls i.e. never, as th Grecks had no calends in heir mod of reckon g
ad captan um vulgus. L T ract or please he ra le
à demi. F] By ha se half w y
a Deo et rege. L F om God and the k ng
ad eundem gradum. L] T he same rank or degree.
à deux mains [Fr] For tw h nds; wo-handed having dou le fice or employmen
ad extremum. [L T be extremes last.
ad finem. L] T be end.
ad gustum. [L] T one s taste.
ad hominem. [L T the man to an individual interests or passions, personal.
adhuc sub judice lis est. [L] The case has not yet een decided
a die [L Fr m hat day
adieu, la voiture adieu, la boutique F] Farew l, carriag ew p al o
ad A tum [L] T infin y
ad interim L In h mean m
ad interneciones [L] T extermo na n
à discrétion. [Fr] At discre ion w hout restriction.
ad d' tum. [L] At p easure
ad modum. [L] After h manner f
ad nauseam. [L] T disgust or sa le y
à patres [L] G hered to h f h rs dead.
ad referend m. L For further cons era on.
ad rem [L] T h purpose to the po nt.
à droite [F To h rig h.
ascript glebæ L] A tached to he so
nam. L I m prese here
ad summ m. L To the highest poin or mou
à toujours. [L] To be nail to a nice y exact y perfect y
ad unum omnes L A to man
ad utrumque paratus L] Prepared for e her case.
ad valorem L] According to h alu
d tum a culpam. [L F t bl or u le ll some miscond ct be pr ed.
æ rumna L] T e lif
ægrescit medendo. L] becomes worse from ery remed s used.
æqui boluter diligenter [L] Equal y and diligen y
æquam servare mentem. [L] To preserve e mind nd sturbed
æqua animo [L] *With an equa le mind.*
æra perennius [L] More last g than brass everlast ng
ætatis suæ L] Of h s or her age
affaire de cœur Fr] A love affai
affaire d'honneur F] An affai of honour duel.
affaire du cœur [Fr] A ffai of he heart.
à fin. [F] T be er] or ject.
à fond. F] T b bottom horough y
a fortiori [L] W h stronger reason.
à gauche. [F] T the lef
à genoux. [F] n ha knees
age quod agis. [L] A tend to what you are about
agnus Dei. [L] The Lamb of God.
à grands frais. [F] A great pense.
à haute voix. [Fr] Aloud.
à huis clos. [Fr] With closed doors, secret y
aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera [F] H p yourself and Hea en will be p you.
à abandon. [Fr] Di regarded left uncared f r
à la belle étoile [F] Under the stars In the pen air
à la bonne heure [F] We med all righ ry w as you p ease
à fabri. [Unde sh ter
à la campagne [In h coun ry
à la dérobée F] By steal h
à la Française F] A te the French mode.
à la mode. [Fr Accord g to h cu tom or ash on
à l'Anglaise. [F] After he E g h fashion
à la Tartuffe [F] L ke Tartuff he h r of a ce ated comedy by re h poem ca y
à l'envi. F Em ous , vyi g wi h enc othe
alere flammam. L] To feed h fl m
a fresco [ ] pen a r out-of-doors.
à l' improviste [F On a dden on wares *les-vous-en.* [F Aw y wi h you.
allons. [F] Let go come on come.
a pas. [ ] A mont.
a latere [L] A her se
alter idem. L Another act y simila
a ter pas amicus [L] A friend is another se f
alterum tantum [L] A mo b more
A mara rmis [F W h rms arms.
a maximis ad m ma. [L From h greatest to h least
âme de boue Fr] A sou of mud base-minded crea re.
amende honorable. [F] Sa sfactory ap gy for repara on
à merveille. F] T a w nder marv ous y
amicus humani generis L A friend of the h man race.
amicus usque ad L] A friend even to he a ta i.e. to he last rem
ama de cou [F A court f lend a f lse friend pa to be d pended on
amor patriæ. [L] Lov of coun ry
amour propre. F Self lov an y
ancien régime. F The anchen or former order h ngs
Anglice [L In E glish.
anguis in herba. [L] A snake in he grass
animo et fide. [L] By or with courage and si h
anno ætatis suæ. [L] In the year of his or her age.
anno Christi [L] In h yea of Christ.
anno Domini. [L] n the year of our Lord.
anno mundi. [L] In the year of the world.

anno urbis conditæ [L] In the year from the time the city (Rome) was built.
annus mirabilis [L] Year of wonders, wonderful year
ante bellum [L] Before the war
ante lucem [L] Before light.
ante meridiem [L] Before noon.
à outrance. [Fr] To the utmost, to extremities, without sparing
à pas de géant. [Fr] With a giant's stride
à perte de vue [Fr] Till beyond one's view, out of sight
à peu près [Fr] Nearly
à pied [Fr] On foot
à point [Fr] To a point, just in time exactly right
a posse ad esse [L] From possibility to reality
a prima vista [It] At first sight
à propos de bottes [Fr] Apropos to boots, without rhyme or reason, foreign to the subject.
à propos de rien [Fr] Apropos to nothing; without a motive, for nothing at all.
aqua vitæ [L] Water of life, brandy, alcohol
aquila non capit muscas [L.] An eagle does not catch flies
arbiter elegantiarum [L] A judge or supreme authority in matters of taste
Arcades ambo [L] Arcadians both, both fellows of the same stamp
arcana cœlestia. [L] Secrets of Heaven
arcana imperii [L] State secrets, the mysteries of government
ardentia verba [L] Words that burn, glowing language
argent comptant [Fr] Ready money
argumentum ad crumenam. [L] An argument to the purse, an appeal to interest
argumentum ad hominem. [L] An argument to the individual man, i.e. to his interests and prejudices
argumentum ad ignorantiam [L] An argument founded on the ignorance of the person addressed
argumentum ad invidiam [L] An argument appealing to low passions
argumentum ad judicium [L] Argument appealing to the judgment
argumentum ad verecundiam [L] Argument appealing to modesty
argumentum baculinum [L] The argument of the cudgel, appeal to force
ariston metron [Gr] The middle course is the best, the golden mean
arrière pensée [Fr] Hidden thought, mental reservation.
ars est celare artem [L] It is true art to conceal art
ars longa, vita brevis [L] Art is long, life is short
artium magister [L] Master of Arts
asinus ad lyram [L] An ass at the lyre an awkward fellow
à tort et à travers [Fr] At random, without consideration
à tout prix [Fr] At any price
at spes non fracta [L] But hope is not yet crushed or dispelled
au bout de son Latin [Fr] At the end of his Latin, to the extent of his knowledge
au contraire [Fr] On the contrary
au courant [Fr] Fully acquainted with matters
au désespoir [Fr] In despair
audi alteram partem [L] Hear the other side
au fait [Fr] Well acquainted with, expert
au fond [Fr] At bottom
au pis aller [Fr] At the worst
aurea mediocritas [L] The golden or happy mean
au reste [Fr] As for the rest
au revoir [Fr] Adieu until we meet again
aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait [Fr] No sooner said than done
autant d'hommes, autant d'avis [Fr] So many men so many minds
aut Cæsar aut nullus [L] Either Cæsar or nobody
aut vincere aut mori [L] Either to conquer or to die, death or victory
aux armes! [Fr] To arms!
auxilium ab alto [L] Help from on high
avant propos [Fr] Preliminary matter preface
a verbis ad verbera [L] From words to blows
a vinculo matrimonii [L] From the bond of matrimony
avito viret honore [L] He flourishes upon an ancestral honours
à volonté [Fr] At pleasure.
a vostra salute [It] } To your health.
à votre santé [Fr] }
a vuestra salud. [Sp] }

bas bleu. [Fr] A blue-stocking, a literary woman
bavardage [Fr] Idle talk, tittle-tattle
beatæ memoriæ [L] Of blessed memory
beau monde [Fr] The world of fashion
beaux esprits [Fr] Men of wit, gay spirits
beaux yeux [Fr] Fine eyes, good looks
bel esprit [Fr] A person of wit or genius, a brilliant mind
bella 'horrida bella' [L] Wars' horrid wars'
bellum internecinum [L] A war of extermination
bene orasse est bene studuisse [L] To have prayed well is to have endeavoured well
ben trovato [It] Well or cleverly invented.
besoin. [Fr] Need, necessity
bête noire [Fr] A black beast, a bugbear
billet d'amour [Fr] A love letter Also *billet doux*
bis dat qui cito dat [L] He gives double who gives quickly or seasonably
bis peccare in bello non licet [L.] To blunder twice in war is unallowable
bis pueri senes [L] Old men are twice boys
bon ami [Fr] Good friend
bon gré, mal gré [Fr] With good or ill grace, willing or unwilling
bonhomie [Fr] Good nature, artlessness
bon jour [Fr] Good day, good morning
bonne bouche. [Fr] A delicate or tasty morsel
bonne et belle [Fr] Good and handsome
bonne foi [Fr] Good faith
bon soir [Fr] Good evening
bon vivant. [Fr] A good liver, a gourmand
breveté [Fr] Patented
brevi manu [L] With a short hand, offhand, extemporaneously
brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio [L.] While labouring to be brief I become obscure
brutum fulmen [L] A harmless thunderbolt
bursche [G] A student

cadit quæstio [L] The question falls, there is no further discussion
cæca est invidia [L] Envy is blind
cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt [L] They change their sky but not their feelings who cross the sea
cætera desunt [L] The rest is wanting
cæteris paribus [L] Other things being equal
campo santo [It.] A burying ground
canaille [Fr] Rabble
candida Pax [L] White robed Peace
cantate Domino [L] Sing to the Lord
caput mortuum [L, 'dead head'] Worthless residue
carpe diem [L] Enjoy the present day embrace the opportunity, improve time
casus belli [L.] That which causes or justifies war
causa sine quâ non [L] An indispensable cause or condition
caveat emptor. [L] Let the buyer beware (or look after his own interest)
cave canem [L] Beware of the dog
cavendo tutus [L] Safe through using caution
cedant arma togæ [L] Let arms yield to the gown, let military authority yield to the civil power
cela va sans dire [Fr] That goes without saying; needless to say
ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [Fr] It is only the first step that is difficult
c'est à dire [Fr] That is to say
c'est une autre chose [Fr] That's quite another thing
ceteris paribus [L] Other things being equal
chacun à son goût [Fr] Every one to his taste
chacun tire de son côte [Fr] Every one inclines to his own side
chapeau bras [Fr] A cocked hat
chateaux en Espagne [Fr] Castles in Spain castles in the air
chemin de fer [Fr] Iron road a railway
cher ami [Fr] A dear (male) friend
chère amie. [Fr] A dear (female) friend, a mistress
che sarà, sarà [It] Whatever will be will be
cheval de bataille [Fr] A war horse, main dependence or support
chevalier d'industrie [Fr] One who lives by his wits, a swindler
chi tace confessa. [It.] He who keeps silence confesses
ci devant [Fr] Before this, former
ci gît [Fr] Here lies
circuitus verborum [L] A circumlocution
circulus in probando [L] A circle in the proof, using the conclusion as one of the arguments
clarior e tenebris [L.] Brighter from obscurity
clarum et venerabile nomen. [L] An illustrious and venerable name
calebs quid agam? [L] Being a bachelor, what shall I do?
cogito, ergo sum. [L] I think, therefore I exist
coiffeur [Fr] A hairdresser
comitas inter gentes [L] Politeness between nations.

comme il faut [Fr] As it should be
commune bonum [L] A common good.
communibus annis [L] On the annual average
communi consensu [L] By common consent
compagnon de voyage [Fr] A travelling companion
compos mentis [L] Sound of mind, quite sane
compte rendu. [Fr] An account rendered, a report or statement drawn up
con amore [It] With love, very earnestly
concours [Fr] Competition, contest, as for a prize
con diligenza [It] With diligence
conditio sine quâ non [L] A necessary condition
con dolore [It] With grief
conjunctis viribus [L] With united powers
conquiescat in pace [L] May he or she rest in peace
conseil de famille [Fr] A family consultation
conseil d'état [Fr] A council of state, a privy-council
consensus facit legem [L.] Consent makes the law
consilio et animis [L] By wisdom and courage
consilio et prudentia [L] By wisdom and prudence
constantia et virtute [L] By constancy and virtue
consuetudo pro lege servatur [L] Custom is held or observed as a law
consule Planco [L] When Plancus was consul, when I was a young man
contra bonos mores [L] Against good manners
copia verborum [L] Rich supply of words
coram nobis [L] Before us, in our presence
coram non judice. [L] Not before the proper judge
cordon bleu [Fr] Blue ribbon, a cook of the highest class
cordon sanitaire [Fr] A line of guards to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence
corps de ballet [Fr] A body of ballet-dancers.
corps de garde [Fr] The men occupying a guard room, the guard room itself
corps diplomatique [Fr] A body of diplomatic officials
corpus delicti [L] The body or substance of a crime or offence
corpus juris civilis [L] The body of the civil law
corrigenda [L] Things to be corrected
couleur de rose. [Fr] Rose colour, attractive aspect
coup [Fr] A stroke
coup de grâce. [Fr] A finishing stroke
coup d'essai [Fr] A first attempt
coup d'état. [Fr] A sudden decisive blow in politics, a stroke of policy
coup de main [Fr] A sudden attack or enterprise
coup de maître [Fr] A master stroke
coup d'œil [Fr] A rapid glance of the eye
coup de pied [Fr] A kick.
coup de plume [Fr] A literary attack
coup de soleil. [Fr] Sunstroke
coup de théâtre [Fr] A theatrical effect
courage sans peur [Fr] Courage without fear
coûte qui coûte [Fr] Let it cost what it may
credat Judæus Apella [L] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it (I won't), tell that to the marines
credo quod habes et habes [L] Believe that you have it, and you have it
credo quia absurdum [L] I believe because it is absurd.
crescit eundo [L] It increases by going
crescit sub pondere virtus [L] Virtue increases under an imposed burden or weight
crux criticorum [L] The puzzle of critics
crux mathematicorum [L] The puzzle of mathematicians.
crux medicorum [L] The puzzle of physicians
cucullus non facit monachum [L] The cowl does not make the friar
cui bono? [L] For whose advantage is it? to what end?
culpam pœna premit comes [L] Punishment follows hard upon crime
cum grano salis [L] With a grain of salt, with some allowance
cum notis variorum [L] With the notes of various (critics).
cum privilegio [L] With privilege
curiosa felicitas. [L] Nice felicity of expression
currente calamo [L] With a running or rapid pen

da locum melioribus [L] Give place to your betters
dame d'honneur [Fr] Maid of honour
dame de la halle. [Fr] A market-woman
damnant quod non intelligunt [L] They condemn what they do not comprehend
dare pondus fumo [L] To give weight to smoke to give importance to trifles.
data et acerpta [L.] Expenditures and receipts

date o'l m Belisario. [L.] Gi e a copper to Belisarius.
Do ma si m, non Œdipus. [L.] I am Da us, n t Œdipus I m no *ans* rer I cann t sol e the question.
de bon augure [Fr.] Of g od uxury or omen.
de bonne grâce. [F.] With ood grace willingly
deceptio visus [L.] An opt cal illusi n.
decori decus addit avito [L.] He adds h nours to ancestral honours.
de die in diem. [L.] From day to day
de fait [F.] In po t of fact act [or actually
de gaîté [F.] Free, easy unconstrained.
de gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] Th re is no l ng ge ni ut tastes
dei gratiâ. [L.] By th grace of God.
dej ne à la fourchette [Fr.] A b eakfast w th meat to it.
de jure [L.] From the law b right.
delenda est Carthago [L.] Carthag, m st be blotted t ot dest yed.
de mal en pis [Fr.] F m bad to worse
de m nimis non cural [L.] N not ce s taken f trifles.
de mortuis nil nisi bon m [L.] Say nothing b t goo l of th dead.
de nihilo nihil fit [L.] Of noth g nothing is made.
de novo [L.] A new
Deo adj vante non timendum. [L.] God assist ng noth g is to be fearrd.
Deo date. [L.] G t o God.
Deo duce. [L.] God her g leader
Deo f sente [L.] W th the f our
Deo gratias. [L.] Th nk to God.
Deo juvante [L.] W th God h lp
de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis [L.] Conc rn g ll th g od certain others addit t mas.
Deo monente. [L.] G d giving w rn g.
Deo, non fortunâ [L.] From G l, not fort ne
Deo volente. [L.] Go l w ll g l y God s w ll.
de prof undis. [L.] Out f the dept s.
dernier ressort. [F.] A last res rce
des j ment. [F.] somethi g d sa reeal le
dessert in loco [L.] T just n be merry i the proper t ma.
desunt cætera [L.] The rem inder is wa t g
de trop [Fr.] Too much m re than is wanted out of place.
detur dignior. [L.] Let it be gi en to th more worthy
dies non. [L.] A day on which judges do n t sit
Dieu est toujours pour le plus gros bataillons [Fr.] G l is al ys on the sid of the largest battalions the la rest army has the best hance of victory
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde [F.] God protect you.
difficile malum vincitur [L.] A difficulty worthy d powerf l t torrent ss.
dii may ruma genium. [L.] The gods f the superior las th tw l superi r g ia.
dii penates [L.] H use h l gods.
dius fidus vicum. [L.] Th g ds thought other wise
di salto [It.] By steps or leaps.
dicere de bona vata. [F.] A ayer f good things a wit.
disjecta membra [L.] Scattered rem ins.
distingué [Fr.] Dist guished of genteel or le ant appearance.
docendo discimus. [L.] W learn by teaching
dolce f niente. [It.] Sweet dom, oth ng weet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] Th Lord be with you
domus et placens uxor [L.] A house and pleas i g wife.
dure la pilule. [Fr.] T gild th p ll.
double entend e. [F.] A double meanin- r lay on words, see next, which is the proper e pression.
double entente. [F.] A double meaning, a play on w rds.
d f dez. [L.] I gi that you may give I grant for ame eq alent.
dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters of th drama or play
dulce domum. [L.] Sweet homeward! from the song su g by the st dents of Winchester College at the lose of the term.
dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and glorious to d for one cou try
d m spiro spero [L.] While I breathe I hope
dum tacent clamant. [L.] While they are silent they cry out.
dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live let us h e
duomo [It.] A cathedral.
d rante benep acito [L.] During good pleasure.
durante vitâ. [L.] During life

ecce homo [L.] Behold the man
ecce signum! [L.] Behold the sign!
e mi a [L.] On th othe h d.
editions de luxe [F.] A pl ndi l and expensive l tion of bo k.
editio princeps. [L.] The first printed editi n.
ego et meus [L.] I and my ki g
ehen! fugaces labuntur a n [L.] Alas the fleet g years gl i ty
elapso tempore [L.] Th tim h ing lapsed.
en ami. [Fr.] A a friend.
en arrière [Fr.] I the rear behind back.
en attendant [Fr.] In the meantime
en avant. [F.] Forw d.
en badinant [F.] In j rt in jest
en cas or *en cas que* [F.] Stark naked w the t b tt g
en déshabillé [F.] I nd es
en Dieu est ma fiance [F.] In God is my tru t
en Dieu est tout [F.] In God is all.
en fait. [Fr.] I effect, ctua lly really
en famille [F.] With on s family in a do t est state
en forfaiture [F.] A spoiled hild.
enfans perdus [Fr.] Lost ch ildren in milit a forlorn hope
enfant terrible. [F.] A terrible et ild or one th t m k disson ert ng rema ks.
enfant trouvé [Fr.] A fou dl g
enfin [Fr.] In h rt at last, fi lly
en grande tenue. [F.] In f ll d ess.
en masse [F.] In a mass or body
en passant. [F.] I passing by the w y
en plein jour [F.] In broad day
en queue. [Fr.] In th rear beh ind
en rapport [Fr.] In harm ny in agreement in relat n.
en règle [Fr.] Ac ording to rules; in order
en revanche [F.] In requital, in return.
en route. [F.] On the w y
en route [F.] I co mpa y in a set.
entente cordiale. [F.] Cord al un lerstan ling especi lly between tw states
entêté [Fr.] Obst nate headstrong.
entre nous [F.] Surround ngs; adj acts.
entre deux feux [Fr.] Between tw fires
entre deux vins. [Fr.] Between tw wines n th drunk nor s ber half-drunk.
entre nous [F.] Between ourselves.
en vérité [F.] In truth erily
ex animo [L.] With th t design.
eo nomine. [L.] By that name.
pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many one composed of mar y
epulis accumbere divum. [L.] T sit t the feast f the god or the great.
e re nato. [L.] Ac ording to the exigency
errare est humanum [L.] T err is hum n.
esprit borné [Fr.] A narrow or contracted mind.
esprit de corps [Fr.] Th animat g sp rit f a collecti body as a regiment, one of the learned professi s, or th l ke.
esse quam videri. [L.] To be rather than to see n.
est modus in rebus [L.] There is a med m in ad things.
est quod esse videris [L.] Be what you seem to be
et cetera et cetera [L.] And th rest
et hoc genus omne [L.] A d every th g of th sort.
et sequentes et sequentia. [L.] And those th t f llow
et sic de cæteris [L.] And so of th rest
et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the l ke
et tu, Brute! [L.] An th ou also, I rutus!
exactus infirmum magister [L.] Fools must be taught by the es ss.
ex abundanti [L.] Out of the abundance
ex adverso [L.] Fr m th opp site side
ex æquo et bono [L.] Agreeably to what is g ood and right.
ex animo [L.] Heartily sincerely
ex ate. [L.] From the head from mem ry
ex cathedrâ. [L.] From th hair or seat of a thority wh h has authorit
excelsior [L.] H gh that s taller loftier im properly used as an adverb
exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception pr es (or tests) th rule
exceptis excipiendis. [L.] The due exceptions be g made
ex concessis [L.] From what has been conceded.
ex curiâ. [L.] Out of court.
ex delicto [L.] From the crime.
ex dono [L.] By the gift.
exegi monumentum ære perennius [L.] I ha reared a monument more lasting than brass.
exempla sunt odiosa. [L.] Examples are offensive
exempli gratiâ [L.] By w y of xample.
exempt omnes. [L.] All g out or retire.
exeat [L.] H g es out.
exitus acta probat. [L.] The event just fies the deed.
ex mero gratiâ. [L.] Through mere favour
ex mero motu. [L.] From his own impulse from his ow free will.

ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of th case
ex nihilo nihil fit [L.] F om or out of othing n th g rom noth g prod ces nothing
ex officio [L.] In virt e f his office.
ex pere operato [L.] By o tward acts.
ex parte [L.] From on party s le.
ex pede Herculem [L.] Fr m th foot we recog n as Hercul s w judge of the whole from th specimen.
experientâ docet stultos [L.] Experi nce instructs fools
experimentum crucis [L.] The experim t of th cross a crucial periment.
experti credo [L.] Trust on wh has tried or had perience
expertus metuit. [L.] H ving experie ce he learn s it
ex post facto [L.] After the deed is don re trospect
expressis verbis [L.] In e p ess terms.
ex quocunque capite. [L.] For wh tever reason.
ex tacito [L.] Tacitly
ext nctus amabitur idem. [L.] Th same man when dead will be loved
extra muros [L.] Ley d th walls.
ex unque leonem. [L.] The lion is known by his claws.
ex uno disce omnes [L.] From one learn all from this specimen judg of th rest.

faber suæ fortunæ [L.] The mak r of his own f rtu self m l man
facile est inventa litera [L.] It is easy to add t th pha already i ented.
facile princeps. [L.] Easily pre-eminent; indisputably th first, th admitted chief
facilis descensus Averni (or *Avernо*) [L.] Th descent t Avernus (or h ll) is easy the road to evil is easy
façon de parler [F.] Ma er of speaking.
fere nemini [L.] The dress f the peopl
faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To p t a good face upon th matter
faire un air d'importance. [Fr.] T assume an air of importance
fait accompli. [Fr.] A thi g lready done.
fama clamosa [L.] A current scandal a prevail g report.
fama nihil est celerius. [L.] Nothing trav l swifter than scandal.
fama semper vivat. [L.] May his fame e dure f r ever
far niente. [It.] Th d lng f nothing
fas est ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is right to be taught e en by an enemy
Fata viam invenient. [L.] Th Fates oppose it.
Fata viam invenient. [L.] Th Fates will find a w y
faux pas [Fr.] A f lse step a sl p in beh viour
faux semblant secundum glorias. [L.] Th passion of gl ry is th torch of th m nd
fecisti patrem multos habet amicos. [L.] Prosperity has many friends.
feindre un cheveu en quatre. [Fr.] To split a hair in f ur to make a ery subtle distinction.
festi lente [L.] Hasten slowly
fête champêtre [Fr.] A rural festi al.
feu de joie. [F.] A discharge of firearms in honour of something.
fiat experimentum in corpore vili. [L.] Let trial or xperim t be made on a worthless body
fiat justitia, ruat cælum. [L.] Let justice be done though th hea ens should f ll.
fiat lux [L.] Let there be light.
fidei et amore. [L.] By faith and love.
fide et fiducia. [L.] By fidelity and confidence.
fidei f rtitud ne [L.] With faith and f rtitude.
fidei defensor [L.] Defender of the faith.
fidis non armis [L.] By faith, not by arms.
fide sed cui vide. [L.] Trust, but see whom.
fides et justitia [L.] Fidelit nd justice.
fides Punica. [L.] Punic f th, treachery
fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achate i.e. as tru friend.
fidus et audax. [L.] Faithful and bold.
filius nullius. [L.] A son of body
filius populi. [L.] A son of the people.
filius terræ [L.] A son of the earth one of low birth.
fille de chambre. [Fr.] A lady's maid a chamber maid
fille de joie. [Fr.] A woman of licentious pleasure prost t te
fille d'honneur [F.] A maid of honour
finem respice [L.] Look to the end.
finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the w rk.
flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
flagrante delicto [L.] In the commission of the crime

flecti, non frangi [L] To be bent, not broken.
floreuli sententiarum [L] Flowers of fine thoughts
fœnum in cornu habet [L] He has hay upon his horn (the sign of a dangerous bull), take care of him
fons et origo [L] The source and origin.
forensis strepitus [L] The clamour of the forum.
forte scutum salus ducum [L] A strong shield is the safety of leaders.
fortes fortuna juvat [L] Fortune helps the brave
forti et fideli nihil difficile [L] Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful
fortiter et recte [L] With fortitude and rectitude
fortiter, fideliter, feliciter [L] Boldly, faithfully, successfully
fortiter in re [L] With firmness in acting
fortuna favet fortibus [L] Fortune favours the bold
frangas, non flectes [L] You may break but shall not bend me
fraus pia [L] A pious fraud
frodes mains, chaude amour [Fr] Cold hands and a warm heart
front à front [Fr] Face to face
fronti nulla fides [L] There is no trusting to appearances
fruges consumere nati [L] Born to consume fruits, born only to eat
fugit irreparabile tempus [L] Irrecoverable time flies on.
fumus Troes [L] We were once Trojans (but now are outcasts)
fuit Ilium [L] Troy has been (but is no more)
fulmen brutum [L] A harmless thunderbolt
functus officio [L] Having performed one's office or duty, hence, out of office
furor arma ministrat [L] Rage provides arms
furor loquendi [L] A rage for speaking
furor poeticus [L] Poetical fire
furor scribendi [L] A rage for writing
fuyez les dangers de loisir [Fr] Avoid the dangers of leisure

gaieté de cœur [Fr] Gaiety of heart.
Gallicè. [L] In French
garçon [Fr] A boy, a waiter
garde à cheval [Fr] A mounted guard
garde du corps [Fr] A body-guard.
garde mobile. [Fr] A guard liable to general service
gardez [Fr] Be on your guard, take care
gardez bien [Fr] Take good care.
gardez la foi [Fr] Keep the faith
gaudeamus igitur [L] Do let us be joyful
gaudet tentamine virtus [L] Virtue rejoices in temptation
genius loci [L] The genius or guardian spirit of a place
gens d'armes [Fr] Men at arms
gens d'eglise [Fr] Churchmen
gens de guerre [Fr] Military men
gens de lettres [Fr] Literary men
gens de loix [Fr] Lawyers
gens de même famille [Fr] Birds of a feather
gens de peu. [Fr] The meaner class of people
gens togata. [L] Civilians
gentilhomme [Fr] A gentleman
genus irritabile. [L] The irritable race or tribe (of poets)
Germanicè [L] In German
gibier de potence [Fr] A gallows-bird
giovine santo, diavolo vecchio [It] A young saint an old devil
gitano [Sp] A gypsy
git assenti hanno torto [It] The absent are in the wrong
gloria in excelsis [L] Glory to God in the highest
gloria patri [L] Glory be to the Father
gnothi seauton. [Gr] Know thyself
goutte à goutte. [Fr] Drop by drop
grâce à Dieu [Fr] Thanks to God
gradu diverso via una [L] The same road by different steps
gradus ad Parnassum [L] A step to Parnassus aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry
grande chère et beau feu. [Fr] Good cheer and a good fire, comfortable quarters
grande parure [Fr] Full dress
grande toilette [Fr] Many thanks
grand merci. [Fr] The delight of pleasing
gratia placendi. [L] Mere assertion
gratis dictum [L] Greater afflictions await us.
graviora manent [L] Some remedies are worse than the disease.
gravia quædam sunt remedia periculis [L]
grex venalium [L] A venal rabble
gross tête et peu de sens. [Fr] A large head and little sense
guerra al cuchillo [Sp] War to the knife.
guerre à mort [Fr] War to the death.
guerre à outrance [Fr] War to the uttermost
gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed sæpe cadendo [L] The drop hollows the stone by frequent falling, not by force.

hæc olim meminisse juvabit [L] It will delight us to remember this some day
Hannibal ante portas [L] Hannibal before the gates, the enemy close at hand
hardi comme un coq sur son fumier [Fr] Brave as a cock on his own dunghill.
haud longis intervallis [L] At brief intervals
haud passibus æquis [L] Not with equal steps
haut gôût [Fr] High flavour, elegant taste
helluo librorum [L] A devourer of books, a book worm
heu pietati heu prisca fides! [L] Alas for piety! alas for the ancient faith!
hiatus valde deflendus [L] A chasm or deficiency much to be regretted
hic et nunc [L] Here and now
hic et ubique. [L] Here and everywhere
hic jacet. [L] Here lies.
hic labor hoc opus est [L] This is a labour, this is a toil
hic sepultus [L] Here buried
hinc illæ lacrimæ. [L] Hence these tears
hoc genus omne [L] All of this sort or class
hoc opus hic labor est. [L] This is a work, this is a toil
hodie mihi, cras tibi [L] Mine to-day, yours to-morrow
hoi polloi. [Gr] The many, the vulgar, the rabble
hombre de un libro [Sp] A man of one book
hominis est errare [L] To err is human
homme de robe [Fr] A man in civil office
homme des affaires [Fr] A man of business
homme d'esprit [Fr] A man of wit or genius
homo factus ad unguem [L] A highly polished man, one finished to the highest degree
homo homini lupus [L] Man is a wolf to man
homo multarum literarum [L] A man of great learning
homo solus aut deus aut dæmon. [L] A man alone is either a god or a devil.
homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto [L] I am a man, I count nothing human in different to me
homo trium literarum [L] A man of three letters, namely *fur*, a thief
honi soit qui mal y pense [O Fr] Evil to him who evil thinks
honores mutant mores [L] Honours change men's manners or characters
honos habet onus [L] Honour brings responsibility
horæ canonicæ [L] Prescribed hours for prayer; canonical hours.
horresco referens [L] I shudder as I relate
hors de combat [Fr] Out of condition to fight
hors de la loi [Fr] In the condition of an outlaw
hors de propos [Fr] Not to the point or purpose
hors de saison [Fr] Out of season
hors d'œuvre [Fr] Out of course, out of order
hôtel garni [Fr] A furnished lodging house
humanum est errare [L] To err is human
hunc tu caveto [L] Beware of him
hurtar para dar por Dios [Sp] To steal for the purpose of giving to God

ich dien. [Ger] I serve
idée fixe [Fr] A fixed idea.
id est [L] That is
id genus omne [L] All of that sort or description
ignorantia legis neminem excusat [L] Ignorance of the law excuses no one
ignorantio elenchi [L] Ignorance of the point in question the logical fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.
ignotis nulla cupido [L] No desire is felt for a thing unknown
ignotum per ignotius [L] The unknown (explained) by the still more unknown
il a le diable au corps [Fr] The devil is in him.
Ilias malorum [L] An Iliad of all a host of evils.
il n'a ni bouche ni éperon. [Fr] He has neither mouth nor spur neither wit nor courage
il ne faut jamais différer un fat. [Fr] Never defy a fool
il penseroso. [It] The pensive man
il sent le fagot [Fr] He smells of the faggot, he is suspected of heresy
imitatores servum pecus [L] Imitators, a servile herd
imo pectore. [L] From the bottom of the breast
impari Marte. [L] With unequal military strength.
impedimenta [L] Travellers' luggage; the baggage of an army
imperium in imperio [L] A state within a state, a government within another
implicitè. [L] By implication
impos animi [L] Of weak mind.
in actu. [L] In act or reality
in æternum [L] For ever
in ambiguo [L] In doubt
in articulo mortis [L] At the point of death, in the last struggle
in bianco [It] In blank, in white
in campo [L] In chief
in cœlo quies [L] There is rest in heaven
incredulus odi [L] Being incredulous I cannot endure it
in curiâ [L] In court
inde iræ [L] Hence these resentments
index expurgatorius / *index prohibitorius* { [L] A list of books prohibited to Roman Catholics
in dubio [L] In doubt
in equilibrio [L] In equilibrium, equally balanced
in esse [L] In being, in actuality
in extenso [L] At full length.
in extremis [L] At the point of death
infandum renovare dolorem [L] To revive unspeakable grief
in formâ pauperis [L] As a poor man
in foro conscientiæ [L] Before the tribunal of conscience
infra dignitatem [L] Below one's dignity
in futuro [L] In future henceforth
in hoc signo spes mea [L] In this sign is my hope
in hoc signo vinces [L] Under this sign or standard thou shalt conquer
in limine [L] At the threshold
in loco [L] In the place, in the natural or proper place
in loco parentis [L] In the place of a parent
in medias res [L] Into the midst of things
in medio tutissimus ibis [L] You will walk safest in the middle
in memoriam [L] To the memory of, in memory
in nomine [L] In the name of
in nubibus [L] In the clouds
in nuce [L] In a nut shell
in omne paratus [L] Prepared for all things
inopem copia fecit [L] Abundance made him poor
in ovo [L] In the egg
in pace [L] In peace
in partibus infidelium [L] In parts belonging to infidels, or countries not adhering to the Roman Catholic faith
in perpetuum [L] For ever
in petto [It] Within the breast, in reserve
in pleno [L] In full.
in posse [L] In possible existence, in possibility
in præsenti [L] At the present moment
in propriâ personâ [L] In person
in puris naturalibus [L] Quite naked
in re. [L] In the matter of
in rerum naturâ [L] In the nature of things
in sæcula sæculorum [L] For ages on ages.
in sano sensu [L] In a proper sense
in situ [L] In its original situation
in solo Deo salus [L] In God alone is safety
in statu quo [L] In the former state
in te Domine speravi. [L] In thee, Lord, have I put my trust
inter alia. [L] Among other things
inter arma silent leges [L] Laws are silent in the midst of arms
inter canem et lupum. [L] Between dog and wolf at twilight
interdum vulgus rectum videt [L] The rabble sometimes see what is right
inter nos [L] Between ourselves
inter pocula [L] At one's cups
in terrorem [L] As a means of terrifying by way of warning
inter se. [L] Among themselves
inter spem et metum [L] Between hope and fear
in totidem verbis [L] In so many words
in toto [L] In the whole; entirely
intra muros [L] Within the walls.
in transitu. [L] On the passage
intra parietes [L] Within walls in private.
in usum Delphini [L] For the use of the dauphin.
in utroque fidelis [L] Faithful in both.
in vacuo [L] In empty space, in a vacuum
inverso ordine [L] In an inverse order
in vino veritas [L] There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of intoxication
invita Minerva [L] Against the will of Minerva, at variance with one's mental capacity without genius
ipse dixit. [L] He himself said it, a dogmatic saying or assertion.
ipsissima verba. [L] The very words
ipso facto [L] In the fact itself
ipso jure. [L] By the law itself
imperium in imperio [L] A state within a state, a government within another
implicitè. [L] By implication
impos animi [L] Of weak mind.
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in pleno [L] In full.
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in præsenti [L] At the present moment
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in rerum naturâ [L] In the nature of things
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inter nos [L] Between ourselves
inter pocula [L] At one's cups
in terrorem [L] As a means of terrifying by way of warning
inter se. [L] Among themselves
inter spem et metum [L] Between hope and fear
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ipsissima verba. [L] The very words
ipso facto [L] In the fact itself
ipso jure. [L] By the law itself

ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a h ri madness
ita est. L.] I is so
ita lex scripta [L.] Thus the law is wri ten.
Italice. L.] In Italian.

jacta est alea. [L.] The di is cast.
jamais arrière. F.] N behind.
jamais bon coure ne fut pris [F.] A g od runner never cau h an ill b rd is n t be ca h w h haff
jamais clause [L. W h ved doors
je ma tiendrai le droit. [F. I w ll maintain h right.
je ne sais quoi. F. I k ow n t wh
je n ou h ra y mais. [F. I will ner forre
je suis prêt F.] I am ready
jet d'eau. F.] A je of w ter a ountain.
jeu de mots [F.] A play on word p n.
jeu d'esprit [F.] A d splay of wi w tt cism.
jeu de théâtre [F. Stage- ri k lap-trap
je vis en espoir [Fr. h m h pe.
joci causâ L.] For h sak of jok
jubilate Deo [L. Rejoice in God be joyf n he Lord.
jucund act labores. L. Past labours are pleasan
judicium Dei. [L. The judgmen of i.
judicium parium, aut legis terræ] The judgmen of e peers or he law f he land.
jure civili ABL. By d ine law
Jurisconsultus [L.] By h man law
jus pertium [L.] On earnest in he law
juris utriusque doctor L.] Doctr of both h civil and canon law
jus canonicum. [L.] The canon law
jus civil L.] The ci law
jus divinum. [L. The div ne law
jus et norma loquendi [L. The law and rule f speech.
jus gentium. [L.] The law of nat ons
jus gladii. L.] Th right he sword.
jus possessionis. [L.] R gh possessn.
jus proprietatis. [L.] The rig of property
juste milieu. Fr.] The golden mean.

laborare est orare [L.] T labour is to pray
labore et honore. L. By labour and hon n
labor pas voluptas. [L.] Labou itself is a pleasure
labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labour conq ers every h ng.
laborum dulce lenimen. [L.] Th sweet solace f our labours.
la critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile. [Fr.] Cri icism is easy and art is difficult.
la fortune passe partout F. Fortun passes everywhere; all suffer bang or lcisn ude
Fallegro.] The merry man.
l' amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher F.] Lov and sm k cannot conceal themse es.
lana rapinæ. [L. Loa wool hence h ng of h le worth or which does not e ist.
langage des halles [F. The languag f he markets foul language; billi sgate
la patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux. [F. P lence tter be its fru sweet
lapis philosophorum. L.] The philosopher's stone.
la povertà è la madre d tutte le arti. [It.] Poverty is he mother f al be arts.
lapsus calami. [L.] A sl p of he pen.
lapsus linguæ. [L.] A lip of h tongue
lapsus memoriæ [L. A slip of he memory
lares et penates. L.] Household gods.
la reyne (or le roy) le veult. Norm F. The queen (or k ng wills t. h ormula pressing he sovereign assen to a bill which has passed both I ouses of Parliamen
latent scintillæ ortum. L.] Perhaps small spark m y lie hid.
latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake lies hid in he grass.
Latine dictum. [L.] Spoken n Latin.
laudari a viro laudato L.] T be praised by on who is h mself praised.
laudator temporis acti. L.] One who praises me past.
laudum immensa cupido [L.] Insatiable desire for praise
laus Deo [L.] Praise to God.
l' avenir Fr.] The future.
la vertu est la seule noblesse. [Fr.] Virtue is the only nobili y
le beau monde. [F.] Th fashionable world.
le bon temps viendra. Fr.] The good time will come.
le cœur en dit le goût. [Fr.] The cost takes w y he taste.
lector benevole. [L.] Kind or gen reader
legatus a latere. L.] A papal ambassador
le grand monarque. [F.] Th grea monarch name pplied to Louis X of France.
le grand œuvre F.] The grea w k h philosoph s ston
le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle. F.] The game is not worth he candl the bject s not w rth he roub e.
le monde est le livre des femmes. [F. Th wor d is wom s book
le mot d'igme. F. Th key to the mystery
le pas F.] Preced nce in place or rank.
le pont de jou F.] D y reak.
le roi et l'état F. The king d he state
le tort n'est pas tout d'un côté F. Th a sen are alway n h wrong
l'on ma été h reason
les murailles ont des oreilles F. Wa ha e ears
le tout ensemble [F. Th whc toeth
lettre de cachet. F. A sea ed le ter contain ng priv te ord rs pr yal w rra
lettre de change F. B l chang
lettre de créance F. Le te uf cred
le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable F. Th ru h is n a w y p ba ru h stranger h n fict n.
lex loci. L. Th law or custom f he place
lex non scripta. L. Unwri ten law common law
lex scripta. [L.] Wri ten l w sta te law
lex talionis [L.] Th law reta ion.
lex terræ [L. Th law of he land.
Homme propose et Dieu dispose. F. an proposes, nd God d spases.
licentia vatum. L.] Th license f th poets poet cal license
limæ labor et mora [L.] Th labou and de y of h file h low and laborious polishing hterary compos ion.
l' inconnu. F.] The unknown
l' incroyable. F.] The ncredi
lingua Franca. [It. The m ed language used between Europeans and Orientals in h Levant.
in litem generat [L.] S ri beg stri e.
litem lite resolvere. L. T set stri by stri to remov one diffi cl y by in roduc ng another
lite pendente. [L.] During h rial
litera scripta manet. L.] Th wri ten l ter emains.
lex communes [L.] Common laces top cs.
loco citato L.] I h place ted
locus lasvcus. L. Th law cal passag h most mportan passage beari g on s m ponit.
locus criminis [L.] Place f he crime.
locus in quo L.] Th place which
locus penitentiæ [L. Place r pentance
locus sigil L.] The place of he seal.
longe aberrat scopo [L.] He g es far from he mark.
longo intervallo [L. By or w h long interval.
loyauté m'oblige. [F.] Loyal y b nd me.
lucidus ordo [L.] A lucid arra gemc t.
lucri causâ. [L. For h sake of ga n.
lucus a non lucendo. [L.] Used as typical of an heurd deri on, nd by extension, of ny hing u terly incongru s—l rus a grove, having been deri ed by an old grammarian from lucêre to hine from not h ng
lusus naturæ [L.] A sport or eak of na re

ma chère. Fr.] M y dea rm.
ma foi. F. Upon my h
magister ceremoniarum. L.] Master of th ceremon es
magna civitas magna solitudo [L.] A great city is grea s ude.
magna spes altera Roma [L.] Another h ope of grea Rome.
magna est veritas, et prævalebit. [L.] Tru h is mighty and will prevail.
magna est vis consuetudinis. [L.] Great is he orce h t.
magnas inter opes inops. [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.
magna nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow a great name.
magnum bonum. [L.] A great good.
magnum est vectigal parsimonia. [L.] Economy is itself a grea income
magnum opus [L.] A great w rk.
maintien le droit. [F.] Maintain the right.
maison de campagne [F. A country house.
maison de santé. [F.] A pri ate nati sy um or hospita
maison de ville. [Fr.] A town-house
maître des basses œuvres. [F.] A night-man
maître des hautes œuvres. [F.] An executioner a hangman.
maître d'hôtel. [Fr.] A house-steward.
maladie du pays [F.] Home-sickness.
mala fide. [L.] Wi h bad fai h treacherous y ma d propos. [Fr.] Ill-t med out of place.
mal de dents. [F. Toothach
mal de mer [F. Sea-sickness.
mal de tête. [F. H eadach
malgré nous F.] In sp te of s
malheur ne vient jamais seul F.] Misfort nes n com sing y
mal exempli [L.] O a bad e am or preced
mal principii malus finis. L.] Bad beginn g h e bad end ngs.
mali ambus. [L. V h un ky t rds w h bad emens.
malo modo [L. In a bad mann r
malum in se L. E vil nr an evi in se
malum prohibitum (L.) An vil pr ted because pr h ted
malus pudo L. E se h m
manibus pedibusque [L.] W h hands and ee
manu fort L.] W h s ro ng han
manus propria [L.] W h wn hand.
marc pour s F.] Sh ove-T sd y
ma turum.] A wed sea a bay
mariage de convenience F.] A pri te marriag
mariage de convenance [F.] M rriage m moti es of teres ra he th n f lov
mariage de la main gauche. F. Le han ed marriag morg na marriage.
mea grave sub pace latet. [L. A se erer w hea h iden und peace
materiam superabat opus L.] Th workmanah p w pro peri r to h m terial
ma vaise honte [F.] False modesty
mauvais goût [Fr.] Bad taste
mauvais sujet [F.] A bad ect a worthless scamp
mea culpa [L.] My f by my fau t
médecin, guéris-toi toi-même F.] Physician heal hyse
me judice L.] I bel g judge n my opinion.
memento mori L.] Remem er dea h
memor et fidelis. L. M p and ai h L
memoria in æterna. L.] In etern remembrance.
mens agitat molem [L.] M nd moves ma ter
mens legis L. Th spiri of h w
mens sana in corpore sano [L.] A sound m nd in a sou d body
mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious o rect de
mes perles (L.] A my own ri k
meo voto [L.] Accord g to my w h.
meum et tuum. [L.] M n an hine.
mihi f ri] My ca f he fu ure
mirabile dictu. [L. Won lerf to relate.
mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderfu to see
mise en scène. [F.] The g ing p for he tag or he p ng on h stage.
modo forma] man er nd f rm
modus operandi L.] M er of working.
mot à tout mire nd L.] T mes fa ou ble f r speak ng
mon ami. [F.] My friend.
mon cher [F.] My dear (masc.)
mont de piété. [F.] A pu ic or mu ripal pawn hop.
monumentum ære perennius [L.] A monument more last g han brass.
mot d'esprit [F.] A mome a small lece.
more majorum. [L. A ter h manner of an ancestors
more suo L.] I h own w y
mor fumum vitæ L. Dea h is th gate of l
mor omnibus communis. [L. Dea h is common to all.
mos pr lege. [L.] Custom or usag for law
mot d'u guet F.] A w teh word
mots d'usage F.] Word in or mm n se
motu proprio [L.] f h own accord.
multum in parvo [L.] M h n a.
mundus vult decipi. L. The world w shes to be dece ed.
munus Apolline dignum. [L.] A gift worthy of Apoll
mutatis mutandis. [L.] W h the ecessary hanges.
mutato nomine de te fabula narratur [L. W h change of name he story is ue of y urself.
mutuo consensu [L.] b nal consent.

natale solum. [L.] N tal soil.
natura cum expellas furca tamen usque recurret. [L.] You m y dri ou nat re w h a (tch fork, wi alw y return nature will alw y assert itself
nec cupias nec metuas [L.] Ne her desire nor fear
ne cede malis [L.] Yield not to mist rtune.
necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necess y has no law
nec mora nec requies. [L.] Ne her delay nor repose.

nec pluribus impar [L] Not an unequal match for numbers.
nec prece, nec pretio [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe
nec quærere, nec spernere honorem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to contemn honours
nec scire fas est omnia [L.] It is not permitted to know all things
nec temere, nec timide [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly
nefasti dies [L.] *Days on which judgment could* not be pronounced, nor assemblies of the people be held, hence unlucky days
ne fronti crede [L.] Trust not to appearances.
nemine contradicente [L.] No one speaking in opposition, without opposition
nemine dissentiente [L.] No one dissenting, without a *dissenting voice*
nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto [L.] No one is twice punished for the same offence
nemo me impune lacessit [L.] No one assails me with impunity
nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit [L.] No one is wise at all times
nemo repente fuit turpissimus [L.] No one ever became a thorough villain in an instant
nemo solus sapit [L.] *No one is wise alone*
ne plus ultra [L.] Nothing further, the uttermost point, perfection
ne puero gladium [L.] Intrust not a boy with a sword.
ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat [L.] Lest the state receive any detriment
ne quid nimis [L.] Avoid extremes
nervus probandi. [L.] The sinews of the argument
ne sutor supram crepidam [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last, let no one meddle with what lies beyond his range
ne tentes, aut perfice [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish thoroughly
ne vile fano [L.] Let nothing vile be in the temple
nihil ad rem [L.] Nothing to the point
nihil (properly *nullum*) *quod tetigit non ornavit* [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it
nil admirari [L.] To be astonished at nothing
nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpâ [L.] To be conscious of no fault, and to turn pale at no accusation
nil desperandum [L.] There is no reason for despair
nihil crucc [L.] No dependence but on the cross
ni l'un ni l'autre [Fr.] Neither the one nor the other
nimium ne crede colori. [L.] Trust not too much to looks
n'importe [Fr.] It matters not
nisi Dominus frustra [L.] Unless God be with us all our labour is in vain
nitor in adversum [L.] I strive against opposition
nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility
noblesse oblige [Fr.] Rank imposes obligations, much is expected from one in good position
nolens volens [L.] Willing or unwilling
noli me tangere [L.] Touch me not
nolo episcopari. [L.] I do not wish to be made a bishop
nom de guerre [Fr.] A war name, an assumed travelling name a pen name.
nom de plume [Fr.] An assumed name of a writer incorrect for *nom de guerre*
nomina stultorum parietibus hærent [L.] Fools' names are seen upon the walls
non compos mentis [L.] Not in sound mind
non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum [L.] Every man has not the fortune *to go to* Corinth (an expensive and luxurious city)
non deficiente crumenâ. [L.] The purse not failing, if the money holds out
non est inventus [L.] He has not been found
non libet. [L.] It does not please me
non mi ricordo [It.] I do not remember
non multa, sed multum. [L.] Not many things but much.
non nobis solum. [L.] Not to ourselves alone
non nostrum est tantas componere lites [L.] It is not for us to settle such grave disputes.
non omne licitum honestum [L.] Not every lawful thing is honourable
non omnia possumus omnes [L.] We cannot, all of us, do everything.
non quis, sed quid [L.] Not who but what, not the person but the deed
non sequitur [L.] It does not follow
non sibi, sed patriæ [L.] Not for himself but for his country
non sum qualis eram. [L.] I am not what I once was.
nosce teipsum [L.] Know thyself
noscitur e (or a) sociis [L.] *He is known by his* companions
nota bene [L.] Mark well.
Notre Dame [Fr.] Our Lady
n oubliez pas [Fr.] Don t forget
nous avons changé tout cela [Fr.] We have changed all that
nous verrons [Fr.] We shall see
novus homo [L.] A new man, one who has raised himself from obscurity
nudis verbis [L.] In plain words
nudum pactum [L.] A mere agreement, unconfirmed by writing
nulla dies sine linea [L.] Not a day without a line, no day without *something done*
nulli secundus [L.] Second to none
nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri [L.] Being bound to swear to the words of no master
nunc aut nunquam [L.] Now or never
nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus [L.] Never less alone than when alone
nunquam non paratus [L.] Never unprepared, *always ready*

obit [L.] He, or she, died
obiter dictum [L.] A thing said by the way
obscurum per obscurius [L.] Explaining an obscurity by something more obscure still
obsta principiis [L.] Resist the first beginnings
occurrent nubes [L.] Clouds will intervene
oderint dum metuant [L.] Let them hate provided they fear
odi profanum vulgus [L.] I loathe the profane rabble
odium theologicum [L.] The hatred of theologians
œil de bœuf [Fr.] A bull s-eye or small round window
œuvres [Fr.] Works
officina gentium [L.] The workshop of the nations
omen faustum [L.] A favourable omen
omne ignotum pro magnifico [L.] Whatever is unknown is held to be magnificent
omnem movere lapidem [L.] To turn every stone, to make every exertion
omne solum forti patria [L.] Every soil is a brave man's country
omne trinum perfectum [L.] Every perfect thing is threefold
omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci [L.] He gains complete approval who mixes the useful with the agreeable
omnia ad Dei gloriam [L.] All things for the glory of God
omnia bona bonis [L.] All things are good *to* the good.
omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis [L.] All things change, and we change with them
omnia vincit amor [L.] Love conquers all things
omnia vincit labor [L.] Labour overcomes all things
omnis amans amens [L.] Every lover is demented.
on connait l'ami au besoin [Fr.] A friend is known in time of need
operæ pretium est [L.] It is worth while
ora et labora [L.] Pray and work
ora pro nobis [L.] Pray for us
orator fit, poeta nascitur [L.] An orator may be made by training, a poet is born a poet
ore rotundo [L.] With round full voice
origo mali. [L.] Ungilent the evil
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O! if all things so, O! if he had always so spoken or acted
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners (or morals)!
otiosa sedulitas [L.] Idle industry, laborious *trifling*
otium cum dignitate [L.] Ease with dignity dignified leisure
oublier je ne puis [Fr.] I can never forget.
ouï-dire [Fr.] Hearsay
ouvrage de longue haleine [Fr.] A work of long breath, a long or tedious business
ouvrier [Fr.] A workman, an operative

pace. [L.] By leave of, not to give offence to — *Pace tua* with your consent
pacta conventa [L.] The conditions agreed on
padrone. [It.] A master, a landlord.
pallida mors [L.] Pale death
palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has won the palm wear it.
par ci par là [Fr.] *Here* and there
par excellence. [Fr.] By way of eminence.
pari passu [L.] At an equal pace or rate of progress
par negotiis neque supra [L.] Neither above nor below his business
par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers two just alike, the one as good or as bad as the other
parole d honneur [Fr.] Word of honour
pars pro toto [L.] Part for the whole
particeps criminis [L.] An accomplice in a crime
parva componere magnis [L.] To compare small things with great
passim [L.] Everywhere, in all parts of the book, chapter, &c
pâté de foie gras [Fr.] Goose-liver pie
pater patriæ [L.] Father of his country
patres conscripti [L.] The conscript fathers, Roman senators
pax vobiscum [L.] Peace be with you
peine forte et dure [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment, a kind of judicial torture
pensée [Fr.] A thought
per [L.] By, by means of, through
per ambages [L.] By circuitous ways, hence, by allegory, figuratively
per angusta ad augusta [L.] Through trials to triumph
per annum [L.] By the year, annually
per aspera ad astra [L.] Through rough ways to the stars, through suffering to renown
per capita [L.] By the head or poll.
per centum [L.] By the hundred.
per contra [It.] Contrariwise
per contante [It.] For cash
per conto [It.] Upon account
per diem [L.] By the day, daily
per fas et nefas [L.] Through right and wrong
per mare per terras [L.] Through sea and land
per mese [It.] By the month
per pares [L.] By one s peers
per saltum [L.] By a leap or jump
per se [L.] *By itself*, considered apart
perfervidum ingenium Scotorum [L.] The intense earnestness of Scotsmen
periculum in mora. [L.] There is danger in delay
petitio principii [L.] A begging of the question
petit maître [Fr.] *A fop or dandy*
peu-à peu [Fr.] Little by little, by degrees
pied à terre [Fr.] A resting place, a temporary lodging
pis aller [Fr.] The worst or last shift
plebs [L.] The common people
poco à poco [It.] Little by little
poeta nascitur, non fit [L.] The poet is born, not made, nature, not study, must form the poet
point d'appui [Fr.] Point of support, prop
pondere, non numero [L.] By weight, not by number
pons asinorum [L.] An ass's bridge, a name given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid
populus vult decipi [L.] People like to be deceived
post bellum auxilium [L.] Aid after the war
poste restante [Fr.] To remain in the post-office till called for
post hoc ergo propter hoc [L.] *After this* therefore on account of this subsequent to therefore due to an illogical way of reasoning
pour encourager les autres [Fr.] To encourage the others.
pour faire rire [Fr.] To excite laughter
pour faire visite [Fr.] To pay a visit
pour passer le temps [Fr.] To pass away the time
pour prendre congé [Fr.] To take leave
præmonitus, præmunitus [L.] Forewarned, forearmed
prendre la lune avec les dents [Fr.] *To take the* moon by the teeth, to aim at impossibilities
presto maturo, presto marcio [It.] Soon ripe, soon rotten
prêt d'accomplir [Fr.] Ready to accomplish
prêt pour mon pays [Fr.] *Ready for my country*
preux chevalier [Fr.] A brave knight
primâ facie. [L.] At first view or consideration
primo [L.] In the first place
primum mobile [L.] The source of motion, the mainspring
principia non hominus [L.] Principles, not men
principiis obsta [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
prior tempore, prior jure. [L.] First in time, first by right, first come first served.
pro aris et focis [L.] For our altars and our hearths, for civil and religious liberty
probatum est [L.] It is proved
probitas laudatur et alget. [L.] Honesty is praised and is left to starve
pro bono publico [L.] For the good of the public
pro Deo et ecclesiâ. [L.] For God and the church.
pro et contra [L.] For and against.
profanum vulgus [L.] The profane vulgar
pro formâ [L.] For the sake of form
proh pudor [L.] O for shame
pro memoriâ [L.] For a memorial
propaganda fide [L.] For extending the faith
pro patria. [L.] For our country
pro rata [L.] According to rate or proportion
pro rege, lege, et grege [L.] For the king, the law and the people
pro re nata [L.] For special business arising

pro tanto. [L.] For so much, for as far as it goes.
pro tempore. [L.] For the time being.
prudens futuri. [L.] Thoughtful of the future.
pugnis et calcibus [L.] With fists and heels; with all one's might.
punica fides. [L.] Punic (that is, Carthaginian) faith; treachery.

quæ fuerunt vitia, mores sunt. [L.] What were once vices are now manners or customs.
quæ nocent docent. [L.] Things which injure instruct; we learn by what we suffer.
qualis ab incepto [L.] The same as at the beginning.
qualis rex, talis grex. [L.] Like king like people.
qualis vita, finis ita. [L.] As the life is the end.
quam diu se bene gesserit. [L.] As long as he shall behave well; during good behaviour.
quanti est sapere [L.] How desirable is wisdom or knowledge!
quanti ni libet. [L.] As much as you please.
quantum meruit. [L.] As much as he deserved.
quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] How changed from what he once was!
quantum sufficit. [L.] As much as suffices; a sufficient quantity.
quelque chose. [Fr.] Something; a trifle.
quid faciendum? [L.] What is to be done?
quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; tit for tat; an equivalent.
quid rest? [L.] Why do you delay?
qu'il soit comme il est dit. [F.] Let it be as desired.
qui te ama, aime mon chien. [Fr.] Love me, love my dog.
qui veut avoir paix a besoin de guerre. [Fr.] He who wants peace must be prepared for war.
quia nimium probat nihil probat. [L.] He proves nothing who proves too much.
qui non proficit, deficit. [L.] He who does not advance goes backward.
quis custodiet ipsos custodes. [L.] Who shall keep the keepers themselves?
qui tacet consentit. [L.] He who is silent gives consent.
qui vult multa rogat, dicat negare. [L.] He who asks many favours must refuse denial.
qui vive? [F.] Who goes there?
qui vive! [F.] Who is there?
quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent.
quo animo [L.] With what intention.
quocunque modo [L.] In whatever manner.
quocunque nomine [L.] Under whatever name.
quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus. [L.] What (has been believed) always, everywhere, by all.
quod vide. [L.] Which see; refer to the word just mentioned.
quo fas et gloria ducunt. [L.] Whither duty and glory lead.
quo Fata vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.
quo jure? [L.] By what right?
quorum pars magna fui. [L.] Of whom, or which, I was an important part.
quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy he first makes mad.
quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] Many men, many minds.

raison d'état. [Fr.] A reason of state.
raison d'être. [Fr.] The reason for a thing's existence.
rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno [L.] A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black swan (formerly believed to be non-existent); a person who is a prodigy.
rara temporis felicitas. [L.] Floating at liberty is on the least abyss.
re [L.] In the matter or affair of.
recta et cognitor [L.] Fairly and solidly.
rectus in curia. [L.] Upright in court; with clean hands.
reculer pour mieux sauter [Fr.] To draw back in order to make better progress.
reductio ad absurdum. [L.] The reducing of a position to logical absurdity.
re infecta. [L.] The business being unfinished.
relata refero [L.] I repeat the statements as they were given me.
religio loci. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
ense et telo resti. [L.] You have touched the matter with needle; you have hit the thing exactly.
remis velisque [L.] With oars and sails; using every endeavour.
renascentia [L.] They will be born again.
renovate animo [L.] Renew your courage.
renovato nomine adv. [L.] By a renewed name.
repondre en Normand. [Fr.] To give an evasive answer.
requiescat in pace. [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace.
res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home.
res gestæ. [L.] Things done; exploits.
res judicata. [L.] A case or suit already settled.
respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
respublica. [L.] The commonwealth.
resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
retenons à ce moment [F.] Let us return to our theory, let us return to our subject.
re vera. [L.] In truth.
rieren in stomacho [L.] To laugh secretly; to laugh in one's sleeve.
rire à gorge déployée [L.] Laugh if you are wise.
rien n'est bon que le vrai. [Fr.] There is nothing beautiful except the truth.
rira bien, qui rira le dernier [Fr.] He laughs well who has the last laugh.
ridere tenentis, amici? [L.] Can you keep from laughing, my friends?
rixat de lana saepenumero. [L.] He contends about straws; he quarrels about trifles.
robe de chambre. [F.] A morning-gown or dressing-gown.
rusticatio [L.] Let the hen sit!
rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
ruit male qui. [L.] It falls to ruin by its own weight.
ruse de guerre [F.] A stratagem of war.
rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.
rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis [L.] The rustic waits till the river flow by; (and ceases to flow).

sal Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; wit.
salus populi suprema est lex [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law.
salvo jure. [L.] The right being safe.
salvo pudore. [L.] Without force to modesty.
sancti in sanctorum. [L.] The holy of holies.
sans cérémonie. [F.] Without ceremony.
sans façon. [Fr.] Without ceremony; informality.
sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
sans rime et sans raison. [Fr.] Without rhyme or reason.
sans souci. [F.] Without care.
sapere aude. [L.] Dare to be wise.
sarta exarsus [L.] The botcher repatched the tailor patched or mended.
sat est si non bene. [L.] Good enough done, if well enough done.
satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. [L.] Eloquence enough, but little wisdom.
satis superque. [L.] Enough, and more than enough.
satis verborum. [L.] Enough of words; no more need be said.
sat pulchè a, si sat bonè. [L.] Handsome enough, if good enough.
sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.
savoir faire. [Fr.] The knowing how to act tact.
savoir vivre. [Fr.] Good breeding; refined manners.
scandal bene mamorum. [L.] Slander or libel of dishonour.
scribimus indocti doctique. [L.] We all write, learned and unlearned.
scu quat. [L.] Empty-headed.
secundum artem. [L.] According to art or rule; scientifically.
secundum naturam. [L.] According to nature.
selon les règles. [F.] According to rule.
semel abbas, semper abbas. [L.] Once an abbot, always an abbot.
semel et semel. [L.] Once and together.
semel insanivimus omnes. [L.] We have all, at some time, been mad.
semel pro semper. [L.] Once for all.
semper avarus eget. [L.] The avaricious is always in want.
semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
semper idem. [L.] Always the same.
semper paratus. [L.] Always ready.
semper si mal non fuit succurre. [It.] Misfortune does not always come to injure.
senatus consultum. [L.] A decree of the senate.
se non è vero è ben trovato [It.] If not true it is cleverly invented.
sequi quo patrem haud passibus æquis. [L.] To follow his father but not with equal steps.
seriatim. [L.] In a series; one by one.
serò venientibus ossa. [L.] Those who come late shall have the bones.
serus in cœlum redeas [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long!
servare modum [L.] To keep within bounds.
servus servorum Dei. [L.] A servant of the servant of God.
sesquipedalia verba [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
sic erat fatis hominum. [L.] Thus go the fates of men.
sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to the stars; to immortality.
sic passim. [L.] So here and there throughout; so everywhere.
sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Ever so to tyrants.
sic transit gloria mundi [L.] Thus passes away the glory of this world.
sicut ante. [L.] As before.
sicut patribus sit Deus nobis [L.] As with our father as may God be with us.
sic volo sic jubeo; sit pro ratione voluntas. [L.] Thus I will, thus I command; let my will stand for a reason.
sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you labour but not for yourself.
si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos? [L.] If God be with us who shall stand against?
si dit vrai laissez [L.] If it pleases it.
silent leges inter arma. [L.] Amidst arms, or in war, laws are silent or disregarded.
similia similibus curantur [L.] Like things are cured by like.
similia similibus gaudet. [L.] Like is pleased with like.
si monumentum requiris circumspice [L.] If you seek his monument, look around you.
simplex munditiis. [L.] Elegant in simplicity.
sine cura. [L.] Without charge or care.
sine die [L.] Without day being appointed.
sine dubio [L.] Without doubt.
sine mora [L.] Without delay.
sine præjudicio [L.] Without prejudice.
sine qua non. [L.] Without which, not.
si parva licet componere magnis. [L.] If small things may be compared with great.
si vis pacem, para bellum. [L.] If you wish for peace prepare for war.
sola nobilitas virtus [L.] Virtue the only nobility.
solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. [L.] They make a wilderness and call it peace.
sotto voce [It.] In an undertone.
souffler le chaud et le froid. [Fr.] To blow hot and cold.
spero meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.
spes sibi quisque. [L.] Let every one hope for himself.
spirituel. [Fr.] Intellectual; witty.
splendide mendax [L.] A nobly untruthful untruth for good friend.
spolia opima. [L.] The very choicest of the spoils.
sponte sua. [L.] Of one (or its) own accord.
stat nominis umbra. [L.] It stands the shadow of a mighty name.
stat pro ratione voluntas. [L.] Will stands for reason.
status quo ante bellum. [L.] In the state in which things were before the war.
status quo. [L.] The state in which.
stemmata quid faciunt. [L.] Of what value are pedigrees?
sternuit adsieno salutare. [L.] He is slain by a blow aimed at another.
stet. [L.] Let it stand; do not delete.
studium sine materia loquendi. [L.] An insatiable desire to speak.
sua cuique voluptas. [L.] Every man has his own pleasures.
suaviter in modo fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner resolute in execution or action.
sub colore juris. [L.] Under colour of law.
sub hac signo vinces. [L.] Under this standard you will conquer.
sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.
sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause being removed the effect ceases.
sub pœna. [L.] Under penalty.
sub prætextu juris. [L.] Under the pretext of justice.
sub rosâ [L.] Under the rose; privately.
sub silentio [L.] In silence.
sub specie. [L.] Under the appearance of.
sub voce [L.] Under such or such a word.

suggestio falsi [L] Suggestion of falsehood
sui generis [L] Of its own or of a peculiar kind.
summum bonum [L.] The chief good
summum jus, summa injuria. [L] The rigour of the law is the height of oppression
sumptibus publicis [L] At the public expense
sum quod eris, fui quod es [L] I am what you will be, I was what you are
sunt lacrymæ rerum [L.] There are tears for some events.
suo Marte [L] By his own prowess
suppressio veri, suggestio falsi [L] A suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood
surgit amari aliquid. [L] Something bitter arises
sursum corda [L] Lift up your hearts
suum cuique [L] Let everyone have his own
suus cuique mos [L] Every one has his particular habit

tableau vivant. [Fr] A living picture, the representation of some scene by a group of persons
tabula rasa [L] A smooth or blank tablet
tâche sans tache [A work without a stain
tædium vitæ [L] Weariness of life
tam Marte quam Minervâ [L] As much by Mars as by Minerva, as much by courage as by genius
tangere vulnus [L] To touch the wound
tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ? [L] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?
tant mieux [Fr] So much the better
tanto buon che val niente [It] So good as to be good for nothing
tant pis [Fr] So much the worse
tantum vidit virgilium [L] He merely saw Virgil, he only looked on the great man
te judice [L] You being the judge
tel maître, tel valet [Fr] Like master, like man
tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis [L] The times are changing and we with them
tempori parendum [L] We must yield to the times
tempus edax rerum. [L] Time the devourer of all things
tempus fugit [L] Time flies
tempus omnia revelat [L] Time reveals all things.
tenax propositi [L] Tenacious of his purpose
teres atque rotundus [L] Round and smooth, polished and complete.
terminus ad quem [L] The term or limit to which
terminus a quo [L] The term or limit from which
terræ filius [L] A son of the earth
terra incognita [L] An unknown country
tertium quid [L] A third something, a non-descript
tibi seris, tibi metis [L] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself
tiens à la vérité [Fr] Maintain the truth
tiens ta foi. [Fr] Keep thy faith
tiers état. [Fr] The third estate, the commons
toga virilis [L] The manly toga, the dress of manhood
to kalon [Gr] The beautiful, the chief good
to prepon [Gr] The becoming or proper
tot homines, quot sententiæ [L] So many men, so many minds
totidem verbis [L] In just so many words.
toties quoties [L] As often as
totis viribus [L] With all his might.
totus coelo [L] By the whole heavens, diametrically opposite
toujours perdrix [Fr] Always partridges, always the same thing over again.
toujours prêt [Fr] Always ready
tour de force [Fr] A feat of strength or skill
tourner casaque [Fr] To turn one's coat, to change sides
tout-à fait [Fr] Wholly, entirely
tout-à l'heure. [Fr] Instantly
tout au contraire [Fr] On the contrary
tout à vous [Fr] Wholly yours.
tout bien ou rien. [Fr] The whole or nothing
tout de suite [Fr] Immediately
tout le monde est sage après coup [Fr] Everybody is wise after the event
trahit sua quemque voluptas [L] Every one is attracted by his own liking
tria juncta in uno [L.] Three joined in one
Troja fuit. [L] Troy was, Troy is no more
Troæ Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur [L] Trojan or Tyrian there shall be no distinction so far as I am concerned
truditur dies die [L] One day is pressed onward by another
tuli alter honores [L] Another has carried off the honours
tu ne cede malis [L] Do not yield to evils
tu quoque [L] Thou also
tutor et ultor [L] Protector and avenger
tuum est [L.] It is your own

uberrima fides [L] Superabounding faith
ubi bene, ibi patria [L] Where it is well there is one's country
ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum [L] Where the law is uncertain there is no law
ubi libertas, ibi patria [L] Where liberty is there is my country
ubi mel, ibi apes [L] Where honey is, there are bees
ubique. [L.] Everywhere
ubi supra [L.] Where above mentioned
ultima ratio regum [L] The last argument of kings, war
ultimus Romanorum. [L] The last of the Romans
ultra licitum [L] Beyond what is allowable
ultra vires [L] Beyond powers or rights conferred by law
una voce [L] With one voice, unanimously
un bien fait n'est jamais perdu [L.] A kind ness is never lost.
un fait accompli [Fr] An accomplished fact
unguibus et rostro [L] With claws and beak, tooth and nail
uno animo [L] With one mind, unanimously
un sot à triple étage [Fr] An egregious fool
un 'tiens' vaut mieux que deux 'tu l'auras' [Fr] One *take it* is worth more than two *thou shall have it*; a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush
urbi et orbi. [L] To the city (Rome) and the world.
usque ad aras [L] To the very altars, to the last extremity
usque ad nauseam [L] To disgust
usus loquendi [L] The usage in speaking
utile dulci [L] The useful with the pleasant
ut infra [L] As below
uti possidetis [L] As you possess, as you stand, with the possessions you at present hold.
ut pignus amicitiæ [L] As a pledge of friendship
ut quocunque paratus [L] Prepared for every event
ut supra [L] As above stated.

vacuus cantat coram latrone viator [L] The traveller with an empty purse sings in presence of the highwayman
vade in pace [L] Go in peace
vade retro [L] Get thee behind me, avaunt
væ victis! [L] Woe to the vanquished!
valeat quantam valere potest [L] Let it pass for what it is worth
valet de chambre [Fr] A personal attendant, a body-servant
valet de place [Fr] A guide to a town, &c
variæ lectiones [L] Various readings
variorum notæ [L] The notes of various commentators
varium et mutabile semper fœmina [L] Woman is ever a changeful and capricious thing
velis et remis [L] With sails and oars, by every possible means
veluti in speculum. [L] Even as in a mirror
venenum in auro bibitur [L] Poison is drunk from golden vessels.
venia necessitati datur [L] Indulgence is granted to necessity
veni vidi vici [L] I came, I saw, I conquered.
ventis secundis [L] With prosperous winds
vera incessu patuit dea [L] The real goddess was made manifest by her walk
verbatim et literatim [L] Word for word and letter for letter
verbum sat sapienti. [L] A word is enough for a wise man
veritas odium parit [L] Truth begets hatred
veritas prevalebit [L] Truth will prevail
veritas vincit. [L] Truth conquers
veritas simplex oratio est [L] The language of truth is simple
vérité sans peur [Fr] Truth without fear
ver non semper viret [L] Spring is not always green.
vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L] No returning footsteps; no traces backward.
vexata quæstio [L] A disputed question
via media [L] A middle course
via trita, via tuta [L] The beaten path is the safe path
vice versâ [L.] The terms of the case being reversed.
vide et crede [L] See and believe.
video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor [L] I see and approve the better things, I follow the worse
vide ut supra [L] See what is stated above
vi et armis [L] By force and arms, by main force, by violence
vigilate et orate [L] Watch and pray
vigueur de dessus [Fr] Strength from on high.
vincit amor patriæ [L.] The love of our country prevails
vincit omnia veritas [L] Truth conquers all things
vincit qui patitur [L] He who endures conquers
vincit qui se vincit [L] He conquers who overcomes himself
vinculum matrimonii [L] The bond of marriage
vindex injuriæ. [L] An avenger of injury
vires acquirit eundo [L] As it goes it acquires strength
Virgilium vidi tantum [L.] Virgil (or other great man) I only saw
vir sapit qui pauca loquitur [L] He is a wise man who says but little
virtus in arduis [L] Virtue or courage in difficulties
virtus incendit vires [L] Virtue kindles strength
virtus laudatur et alget [L] Virtue is praised and starves
virtus multa scuta [L] Virtue is a thousand shields
virtus semper viridis [L.] Virtue is always green
virtus sola nobilitat [L] Virtue alone ennobles
virtus vincit invidiam [L] Virtue overcomes envy or hatred.
virtute et fide [L] By or with virtue and faith
virtute et labore [L] By virtue and labour
virtute non astutia [L.] By virtue, not by craft
virtute non verbis [L] By virtue, not by words
virtute officii [L] By virtue of office
virtute securus [L] Secure through virtue
virtutis amore [L] From love of virtue
virtutis fortuna comes [L] Fortune is the companion of valour or virtue
vis comica [L] Comic power or talent
vis conservatrix naturæ [L.] The preservative power of nature
vis inertiæ [L] The power of inertia, resistance to force applied
vis medicatrix naturæ [L] The healing power of nature
vis unita fortior [L] United power is stronger
vis vitæ [L] The vigour of life
vita brevis, ars longa [L] Life is short, art is long
vitæ via virtus [L] Virtue the way of life.
vitam impendere vero [L.] To stake one's life for the truth
vita sine literis mors est. [L.] Life without literature is death
vivat regina! [L] Long live the queen!
vivat rex! [L] Long live the king!
vivâ voce [L] By the living voice, orally
vive la bagatelle! [Fr] Success to trifles or frivolity!
vive le roi! [Fr] Long live the king!
vivit post funera virtus [L] Virtue survives the grave
voilà [Fr] Behold, there is, there are.
voilà tout [Fr] That's all
voilà une autre chose [Fr] That's another thing; that is quite a different matter
voir le dessous des cartes [Fr] To see the under side of the cards, to be in the secret.
volenti non fit injuria [L] No injustice is done to the consenting person.
volo, non valeo [L] I am willing, but unable
vox et præterea nihil [L] A voice and nothing more, sound but no sense.
vox populi, vox Dei [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God
vulgò [L.] Commonly
vulnus immedicabile [L.] An irreparable injury
vultus est index animi [L.] The countenance is the index of the mind.

FOREIGN WORDS

WHICH FREQUENTLY FORM PARTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

WITH EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE

A (Sw.), river, as in Torneå.
Aa (Dan. and D.), river; as Groote Aa, great river (Holland).
Ab or Ab (Per.) water; as Doab, two rivers (Punj.); Ab-i-rud, river.
Abad (Per., Hind., &c.), house, town; as Akbarabad, town of Akbar; Hyderabad, town of Hyder.
Abbas (Per.) father; Abbasabad, paternal town or abode.
Aber (Celt.), mouth of a river; Aberdeen, town at the mouth of the Dee; Aberavon, mouth of the Avon.
Adal (G.), noble; Adalberg, noble's mountain, Adalheim, noble's home.
Agua (Pg.), Agua (Sp.) water; Agua Fria, cold water; Aguas Calientes, warm waters.
Ain (Ar.), a spring; Ain Mousa, spring of Moses.
Ak (Turk.), white; Ak-Serai, white palace; Ak-su, white river.
Al, El (Ar.), the; or as Alcantara, the bridge; Alcazar, the palace.
Allah (Ar.) God; Allahabad, town of God.
Alp, Alb (Celt.), an elevated place; Alpnach, high waters.
Alsó (Hung.), lower opposite of Felsö, upper; Alsó-Lendva.
Alt (G.), old; Altdorf (or Altorf), old village; Altenkirch, old churches.
Alta, Alto (Sp. It. Pg.), high; Tierra Alta, high land (Sp.).
Ard (Celt.), high, height; Ardglass, green height; Ardnamurchan, height of the great headland.
Ark, Adler (G.), eagle; Arlberg, Adlerberg, eagle mountain.
Arroy (Sp.), rivulet, Arroyo de Puerco, rivulet of the hog.
Au, Aue (G.), meadow; Reichenau, rich meadow; Golden Aue, golden meadow.
Avon, Aon (Celt.), flowing water; Avonmore, great water; Strath-aon, valley of the river.

Bab (Ar., Chal.), gate, court; Bab-el-Mandeb, gate of tears.
Baba (Turk.), father; Babadagh, father mountain.
Bach (G.), brook, rivulet; Erlenbach, alder brook; Fischbach, fish brook; Schwarzenbach, black or dark brook.
Bad (G.), bath; Baden, the baths; Carlsbad, Charles's bath.
Bahia (Sp. Pg.), bay; Bahia de Todos os Santos, bay of all saints.
Bahr (Ar.), sea, river; Bahr Lut, sea of Lot, the Dead Sea; Bahr-el-Abiad, the white river (White Nile).
Bal or Bally (Celt.), town; Ballinderry, town of the oak wood; Bally Lara, town on the plain; Ballach lish, town on the strait.
Banya (Hung.), a mine; Banya-Nagy, great mine; Banya-Felsö, upper mine.
Bar (Hind.), country; Malabar, mountainous country.
Bara, Bazar (Turk.), market-town; Novi-Bazar or Yeni-Bazar, new market town.
Beau, Bel (F.), beautiful; Beaulieu (=Beauly), beautiful place; Belmont, beautiful mountain.
Bela, Bielo (Russ.), white; Belgrade, white town; Belaya, white stream.
Belad, Bilad (Ar.), country, town; Biladulgerid, country of dates.
Bello, Bella (It., Sp. and Pg.), beautiful; Portobello, beautiful port.
Ben (Celt.), hill; Ben More, the great hill; Ben Cruachan, the cone-shaped mountain; Ben Macdhui, mountain of the black cow.
Bender (Turk., Per.), port; Bender Abbas (Persia).
Berg (G.), hill, mountain; Carisberg, Charles's hill; Königsberg, king's hill; Schwarzenberg, black hill.
Beth (Heb.), house; Bethel, house of God; Bethhoron, house of the hollows; Bethlehem, house of bread.
Bhoom (Hind.), land, country; Birbhum, land of heroes.
Bir (Ar.), well; Bir-as-Seba, well of seven (=Beersheba).
Blachof (G.), bishop; Bischofshof, bishop's house; Blachodsell, bishop's cell.
Blanc, Blanch (F.), white; Mont Blanc, Dent Blanch, white tooth (mountain peak).
Blanco (Sp.), white; Cabo Blanco, white cape.
Boca (It.), Boca (Sp. Pg.), mouth; Boca Chica, little mouth.
Borg (Sw., Dan.), castle; Aalborg, eel town, Frederiksborg.
Bosch (D.), wood; Hertogenbosch, duke's wood (Bois-le-d.).
Bourou or Bouru (Turk.), cape; Narat-Bouru, cape of fire.
Brücke, Brück (G.), bridge; Innsbruck, the bridge over the Inn; Zweibrücken, the two bridges.
Brugg (Swiss), bridge; Gitzbrugg.
Brunn, Brunnen (G.), well, Schoubrunn, beautiful well.
Bueno, Buena (Sp.), good; Buenos Ayres, fine airs; Buena Vista, fine view; Buenavent ra, good luck.
Burg (G.), castle, fortified place; Rothenburg, red castle; Augsburg, castle of Augustus.
By (Dan.), town; Aabybro, town on the mound; Aabybusk town; Kirkeby church town.

Caer, Car (C. Br.), fortified place; fortified town, Caer-Caradoc, fort of Caradoc or Caractacus; Carnarvon, fort in Arvon.
Casa (Sp.), house; Casas-Grandes, the great houses.
Cerro (Sp.), mountain-peak, rugged hill; Cerro de Pasco.
Chang and Chung (Chinese) middle; Chang hoo-foo; Chang-chuen.
Chow (Chinese) island, second-class city; Hang chow.
Cidade (Pg.), city; Cidade do Recife, city of the reef.
Cima (It.), mountain peak; Cima Nove, new peak.
Citta (It.) city, town; Citta-di-Castello, town of the castle.
Ciudad (Sp.) city; Ciudad Real, royal city; Ciudad-Rodrigo, city of Roderick.
Civita (It.), town; Civita Vecchia, old town.
Col (F.), pass, elevated pass; Col de Géant, giant's pass.
Croce (It.), cross; Santa Croce, the holy cross.
Croix (Fr.), cross; Sainte Croix, the holy cross.
Cruz (Sp.), cross; Vera Cruz, the true cross; Santa Cruz, the holy cross.
Cumbre (Sp.), mountain peak; Cumbres Altas, the high peaks.
Cserna, Cserny, Cherni (Sla.), black; Csernagora, the black mountain (=Montenegro); Csernamore, the Black Sea.

Dagh, Tagh (Per., Turk.), mountain or mountain range; Baladagh, father mountain.
Dal (Dan., Sw.), alley, dale; Dal Elf, valley river.
Dam (D.), dam, Amsterdam, the dam of the Amstel; Rotterdam, dam of the Rotte.
Daria, Darya (Per.), sea, river; Amu Darya, Sir Darya.
Diva, Diu (Hind.), island; the Maldive Laccadive.
Dun (Celt.), fort, Dundee, the fort on the Tay.

Eisen (G.), iron; Eisenberg, iron mountain; Eisenstadt, iron town.
El, Al (Ar.), the; or as, El Kantara, the bridge; See Al. (El is also Spanish for the.)
Elf (Sw.), river; Gota Elf, Dal Elf, river of the dales.
Eski (Turk.), old; Eski-Hissar, old castle; Eski-stambul, old Constantinople.

Feld (G.), field; Feldkirch, field church; Hirschfeld, field of the stag.
Fels, Felsen (G.), rock; Drachenfels, dragon rock.
Felsö (Hung.), upper opposite of Alsó, lower; Felsö Lendva.
Feld or Field (Dan.), Fjäll (Sw.), mountain, mountains, as the Dovrefjeld, the Fillefjeld.
Foo (Chinese), first-class city; Tse-nan-foo.
Frey, Frei (G.), free; Freiburg, free castle or town.
Fried, Frieden (G.), peace; Friedland, land of peace.
Fürst (G.), prince; Fürstenwalde, prince's wood.

Gamla (Sw.); Ild Gamla Karleby, old Charlestown.
Garh, Ghar, Ghur (Hind.), fort, castle; Futtehgurh, fort of victory.
Gawa (Japanese), river; Sakada-gawa, Sinanogawa.
Gebirg (G.), mountains; Riesengebirge, giant mountains.
Ghat (Hind.), a mountain pass, also a landing place or flight of steps on the side of a river.
Giri (Hind.), mountains; Nilgiri (Neilgherry), blue mountains.
Gora (Sla.), mountain; Czernagora, black mountain (=Montenegro).
Gorod, Grad (Sla.), town; Novgorod, new town.
Graf, Grafen (G.), count; Grafenberg, count's hill.
Grande (Sp. It., Pg.), great; Rio Grande, great river.
Groote (D.), great; Groote Aa, great river.
Gross (G.), great, Gross-Glogau, Gross-Liberan.
Gunong (Malay) mountain; Gunong Tahr, Gunong Api.

Hafen (G.), Havn (Dan.), port; Bremerhafen, port of Bremen; Kjobenhavn, merchants haven (Copenhagen).
Hai (Chi.) sea, Whang hai, Hoang hai, yellow sea.
Ham, Hamn (Sw.), port; Carlshamn, Charles' haven.
Haus (G.), house; Neuhaus, new house; Oberhausen, upper houses.
Havn (Dan.), port. See Hafen, Ham.
Hegy (Hung.), mountain, Hegy-allya.
Heilig, Heiligen (G.), holy, saint; Heiligenstadt, holy town.
Heim (G.), home (=E. ham); Bischofsheim, Bishop's home.
Hinter (G.), hinder, lying behind, Hinter Rhein, the rear of a head water of the Rhine.
Hissar (Turk.), castle; Ak Hissar, white castle; Kara-Hissar, black castle.
Ho (Chinese), river, canal; Hoang ho, yellow river; Pei ho, white river.
Hoang (Chinese), yellow; Hoang ho, yellow river; Hoang-choo, yellow town.
Hoch (G.), high; Hochkirch, high church; Hochberg, high mountain.
Hof (G.), court, farm, estate; Hof wyl.
Hohe (G.), height; Hohenzollern, the height of the Zoller family.
Holm (Sw., Dan.), small island; Bornholm, island of Borgundians.
Hondo, Honda (Sp.) deep; Rio Hondo, deep river.

Ile, Isle (Fr.), island; Belleisle, beautiful island, Lisle (Isle), the island.
Inver (Celt.), mouth of a river; Inverness, mouth of the Ness.
Irmak (Turk.), river; Kizil Irmak, red river (the ancient Halys).
Isola (It.), Isla (Sp.) Ilha (Pg.), island; Isola Bella, beautiful island; Ilha Grande, great island.

Jebel, Djebel (Ar.), mountain; Jebel Musa, mount of Moses, the modern Arabic name of Mt. Sinai; Gibraltar corrupted from Jebel al Tarik, mount of Tarik.
Jeni (Turk.), new; See Yeni.
Jezireh (Ar.), island; Al Jezireh the name of the region between the Euphrates and Tigris.

Kafir (Ar.), infidel, Kafiristan, land of infidels.
Kaiser (G.), emperor; Kaiserstuhl, emperor's chair or throne; Kaiserstadt, emperor's town.
Kale (Turk.) castle, Yeni kale, new castle; Kal Dagh, castle hill.
Kand, Khand, Kund (Hind.), land, country; Khokand, land of mountains; Bundelkhand.

Kara (Turk.), black, Kara Su, black river, Kara Hissar, black fortress
Kiang (Chinese), river, Yang tse-kiang, son of the sea river; Ta kiang, great river; Pe-kiang, north river
Kil (Celt.), cell, church, Kilpatrick, church or cell of St Patrick, Kilkenny, church of St Kenny, Kildare, church of the oaks
Kin (Celt.), head, upper part, Kinloch, head of the loch
King (Chinese), town, Pe-king, northern city Nan king, southern city
Kio, kei (Japanese), town, Tokio, same as Yedo
Kirche (G.), church, Kirchdorf, church village, Kirchberg, church mountain Fünfkirchen, five churches
Kis (Hung.), little, Kis-barath, Kis ber
Kizil, Kysyl (Turk.), red, Kizil Irmak, red river; Kizil Kum, red sand (desert south-east of the Aral Sea)
Klein (G.), little, Klein-Glogau, as distinguished from Gross-Glogau
Koh, Kuh (Per.), mountain, Hindu koh, Indian mountain
Kol, Kul (Tart.), lake, Kara Kul, black lake, Issikol or Issikul
König (G.), king; Königsberg, king's mountain
Kopf (G.), head, Schneekopf, snow head, snow-capped mountain
Köping (Dan., Sw.), market-town, Nyköping, new market-town.
Krasnoe (Rus.), pretty, Krasnoe-selo, pretty village
Krasnoi (Rus.), red, Krasnoiarsk, town of the red cliff
Kreis (G.), circle, district forming an administrative division.

Lago (It., Sp., Pg.), lake, Lago Maggiore, the greater lake
Laguna (It., Sp.), marsh, lagoon
Langen, Lange (G.), long, Langenberg, long mountain
Lauter (G.), clear, Lauterbrunnen, clear fountains.
Levante (It.) east, eastern region, hence the Levant
Licht (G.), light, Lichtenstein, clear stone or rock
Lieu (Fr.), place, Beaulieu, fine place

Maha (Hind.), great, Mahanadi, Mahanuddy, great river
Mark (G.), boundary, march; Markdorf, boundary village.
Mark (Scand.), territory, Lappmark, territory of the Lapps
Markt (G.), market, Neumarkt, new market, Markt Oberhausen.
Mavros, Mavron, Mavro (Gr.), black, Mavron Oros, black mountain, Mavropotamos, black river
Meer (G.), sea, Schwarzes Meer, the Black Sea.
Meer (D.), lake, Borkumer Meer, lake of Borkum Sneeker Meer lake of Sneek.
Mer (Fr.), sea Mer Morte, the Dead Sea.
Mező, Mesö (Hung.), field, Mezö-Careny, &c.
Mittel (G.), middle, Mittelwalde, middle wood, &c
Mond, Monde (D.), mouth, Dendermonde, town at the mouth of the Dender
More (Celt.), great, Glen More, the great glen, Ben More, the great mountain
Mühl (G.), mill Altmühl, the old mill, Mühlhausen, mill houses
Mund (G.), mouth; Warnemünde, town at the mouth of the Warnow
Münster (G.), monastery, minster, Münsterberg, minster mountain.

Nagor, Nagar, Nuggur (Hind.), town, Ahmednagar, town of Ahmed.
Nagy (Hung.), great, Nagy-Varad, same as Grosswardein
Nahr (Ar.), river, Nahr el Asy, the Orontes (in Syria)
Nan (Chinese), southern Nan king, southern city (opposite of Pe-king)
Negro (It., Sp., Pg.) black, Rio Negro, black river, Negro-Cerro, black mountain.
Neu (G.), new Neuhaus, new house, Neubrunn, new fountain.
Nevado or Nevada (Sp.), snowy, Sierra Nevada, snowy chain of mountains.
Nieder (G.) lower, Niederbronn, lower well, Niederlande, the Netherlands
Nieuw, Nieu (D.), new, Nieuwpoort, Nieuport, new port
Nijnei, Nizhnei (Rus.), lower; Nijnei Novgorod.
Nor (Mong.), lake Koko Nor; Lob Nor
Nov, Novoi, Novaia (Rus.) new, Novgorod, new town, Novoi Cherkask, Novaia Semlia (Nova Zembla)
Nuevo, Nueva (Sp.), new, Villa Nueva, new town
Nuovo, Nuova (It.), new
Ny (Sw.) new, Nyborg, new town, Nyköping, new market.

Ó (Hung.), old, Ó Becse
O, Oe, Oe (Dan., Sw.), island, Sando, sand island, Samsö Lessö
Ober (G.), upper; Oberkirch, upper church, Ober Glogau
Ola, Oola (Mongolian), mountain, Bogdo-Oola, holy mountain
Oost (D.), east, Oostburg, east town, Oostwinkel, east angle or bend.
Ost, Oster, Oster (G.), east, Oesterreich, eastern empire, Austria.
Ostrog (Rus.), fortress, as the town Ostrog in Volhynia.
Oud, Oude (D.), old, Oudenbosch, old wood, Oudewater, old water
Ozero (Rus.), lake, Bielozersk, town on Lake Bielo

Patam (Hind.), town, Seringapatam, town of Sriringa or Vishnu
Pe (Chinese), north, northern, Peking, the northern city
Pei (Chinese), white, Pei-ho, the white river
Pico (Sp., Pg.), mountain peak, Pico de Teneriffe Peak of Teneriffe
Piz (Rumonsh), mountain peak, = It. pizzo, Sp pico
Pol, Poli, Polis, Ple (Gr., Rus., Turk.), town, Sevastopol, city of Augustus Tripoli, the three cities, Nicopolis, city of victory, Constantinople, city of Constantine
Pont (Fr.), Ponte (It. and Pg.), Puente (Sp.), bridge; Pont-du-Château, bridge of the castle, Ponte-San Pietro, St Peter's bridge
Poor, Pore, Pur (Hind.), town, Cawnpoor, city of the khan or chieftain, Jeypoor, Jypoor, city of victory
Porto (It., Pg.), harbour; Portobello, beautiful harbour
Potamos, Potamo (Gr.), river, Mavropotamo, black river
Puebla (Sp.), village, town, Puebla Nueva, new village or town.
Puerto (Sp.), harbour, Puerto Rico, rich port, Porto Rico
Pulo (Malay), island, Pulo Penang, Areca Island, Penang or Prince of Wales Island.

Quebrada (Sp.), ravine, gorge

Ras (Ar.) cape, promontory, Ras-el had, cape of danger; Ras-el Abiad, white cape
Reich (G.), kingdom, monarchy, dominion, Oesterreich, Austria.
Rio (Sp., Pg.) river, Rio Grande, great river, Rio Negro, black river, Entre Rios, province lying between the rivers.
Roth (G.), red, Rothwasser, red water; Rothenburg, red castle, Rothenthurm, red tower
Rud, Rood (Per.), river, Heri rud, Kash rud, Keshef rud.

Saki, Misaki (Japanese), cape, Idsumo-saki, Kona-saki
Salinas (Sp.), salt lakes or pools
Salz (G.), salt, Salzburg, salt castle, castle on the Salza or salt stream
San Santo or Santa (Sp., Pg., It.), saint, San Juan, San Miguel Santo-Domingo, Santa Rosa.
Schnee (G.), snow, Schneekopf, snow-head, snow-capped mountain
Schwarz (G.), black, Schwarzwald, the Black Forest
See (G.), lake, Bodensee, the Lake of Constance, Thunersee, the Lake of Thun.
Serai, Sarai (Turk.), palace, Ak-Serai, white palace, Baktchi-serai palace of the gardens
Serra (Pg.), Sierra (Sp.), mountain range; Sierra Nevada, snowy range, Sierra Morena, black range
Shan (Chinese), mountain, Thian-Shan, mountains of heaven
Shehr (Turk., Per.), city, house, Eski-Shehr, old city
Si (Chinese), west, Si Hai, western sea.
Sima, Shima (Japanese), island, Tsu-Sima, Tanega Sima &c
Sk (Rus.), town, Irkutsk, town on the Irkut, Tobolsk, town on the Tobol
Ski, Skoi, Skoe, Skaia (Rus.), cape, Chukotskoi, Kromskaia.
Snee (Dan., Sw.), snow, Sneehætten, Snehätta, snow hat snow-capped mountain
Sneeuw (D.), snow, Sneeuwbergen, snowy mountains.
Söder (Sw.), south, Söderhamn, south haven.
Stadt (G.), Stad (Dan., Sw., and D.), town, Friedrichstadt, Frederikstad, Frederick's town
Stan (Per.), country Afghanistan land of the Afghans, Hindustan, land of the Hindus
Stanitza (Rus.), village, place of encampment
Stein (G.), stone, rock, Königstein, stone of the king, Lahnstein, stone of the Lahn
Stor (Sw.), great, Stor Å, the great river; Stor Skar, great island.
Su or Soo (Turk.), lake, river, Ak-su, white river; Kara-su, black water
Sul (Pg.) south, Rio Grande do Sul, grand river of the south.
Szent (Hung.), saint, Szent-Benedek, Saint Benedict
Sziget (Hung.), island, island town, town at the confluence of rivers

Ta, Tai (Chinese), great, Ta Kiang, great river, a name of the Yang tse, Tai Hu, great lake
Tag or Tagh (Turk., Per.), mountain, Agri Tagh, a name of Mount Ararat Dagh is another form of this word.
Tanjong (Malay), cape, point, Tanjong Datu, and other capes in Borneo
Tau (Turk.), mountain, Koshtan Tau, one of the peaks of Caucasus
Tell (Ar.) hill, Tel-el-Kebir, great hill, Tell-es-Safieh, Tell Hamar, &c.
Terra (Pg., It.) Tierra (Sp.), earth, land, Terra or Tierra del Fuego, land of fire, Tierra Caliente, hot country
Thal (G.), valley, Rheinthal, valley of the Rhine, Langenthal, long valley
Thian (Chinese), heaven, Thian-Shan, mountains of heaven

Uj (Hung.), new, Uj-Becse or Turkish Becse
Unter (G.), under, lower, Unterwalden, under or below the woods, Unter Ammergau.
Ust (Rus.), mouth; Ust-Ischma, town at the mouth of the Ischma.

Val (It.), valley, Val d'Arno, valley of the Arno.
Valle (Sp., It., Pg.), valley, Valle Hermoso, beautiful valley, Rio del Valle, river of the valley
Var, Város (Hung.), fortress, town; Temesvar, castle or fortress on the river Temes.
Vecchio Vecchia (It.), old, Porto Vecchio, old port, Civita Vecchia, old city
Veld (D.), field, Roggeveld, field or plain of rye.
Veliki (Rus.), great, Veliki Luki
Verkhni, Verchne (Rus.), upper; Verkhni Kamtschatsk.
Villa (It., Sp., Pg.), town, Villa Nova, Villa Nuova, new town
Ville (Fr.), town, Villeneuve, new town, Abbeville, abbot's town
Vorder (G.), in front, Vorderrhein, one of the head waters of the Rhine

Wady (Ar.), valley, a valley with a river in it, a river, Wady Moosa, valley of Moses; Wad-el-Kebir, great river (hence Guadalquivir)
Wald (G.), forest, Schwarzwald, the Black Forest
Weiler (G.), village, Badenweiler, village of baths
Weiss (G.) white, Weiskirch, white church, Weissenburg, white castle.
Wiese (G.), meadow, Wiesenthal, meadow valley

Yama (Japanese), mountain, Fusi Yama the great mountain.
Yeni (Turk.) new, Yeni-Bazar (= Novibazar) new market.

Zee (D.) sea, Zuider Zee, the south sea, as distinguished from the North Sea or German Ocean
Zuid (D.), south, Zuidland south land
Zwart, Zwarte (D.) black, Zwarte-berg, the black mountain

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

A or *ans* Answ
a. or *ā* (L. *ad* T or at.
ā. or *ān* In ead of ach he ame quan y
A B L. *Artium Baccala reus* Bach lor f Arts. See *B A*
A B Ab bodied seaman.
Abl. Ablati e.
Abp A h ishop
A C L. *Ante* Aristum Before Christ.
Acc Accusati e
Acc or *Acct.* Account or account.
A C P Associate f h College of Preceptors.
A D L. *Anno Domini* In th year of ou Lord.
A.D C Aide-de-camp
Adj Adject
Adj Adjutan
Ad lb *Ad lbit.* (L. *ad libit m*) A p easure.
Adm. Adm ral.
Ad Ad erb
Æ or *æt* L. *ætatis*) Of ge aged
A F A Associate of the Facul y of Actuaries.
A L. *ger ntum* S er
Agr or Agric Agrica ure
Agt Agen
A.H L. *Anno Hegiræ*). In h ea of egira.
A A Associate h I st te of Actuaries.
A I E Associate f h I st te of E gineers
A K C Associate of K g s Col ege (London
Al. or *Ala* A bama.
Ald. A derman.
Alex. Ale ander
Alf A fred.
Alg A g bra.
A.M L. *Anno Mundi*). In the year he wor l.
A.M (L. *Ante Meridiem* Before noon.
A.M L. *Artium Magister*) h aster Arts.
Am. or *Amer* America or Ameri can.
A M I C E Associate h mbe of th Inst tu on of E gineers
Amd. Amou
An. L. *anno* In he year
Anal Analysis
Anat Anatomy or anatom cal.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans Answer
Ant. or *Antiq* Antiquities or an quarian.
Aor Aorist.
Ap Apost e.
Ap or *Apl* April.
Apo Apogee
Apoc. Apocalypse.
App. Ap endix.
Apr April.
Aq L. *aqua* W ter
A.R. L. *Anno Regni*). In he year of h reign.
A or *A ab* Arab c.
A or *Arr* Arri a arrival.
A R A Associate of h Royal Academy
Arch. Arch tect re.
Archd. Arch eacon.
A R A Associate f the Royal H vernian Academy
A R I B A Associate of h Royal I st te of Eri sh Architects.
Arith. Arithmetic or Ari hmetical.
Ark Arkansas.
Arm. Armenia Armoric.
Armor Armori
Arr Arrive a al or arrival.
A R S A Associate f the Royal Scot ish Academy
A R S M Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
Art Arti e.
A S *A -S* or *A Sax.* Anglo-Saxon.
A st. Assistant
Astrol. Astrology
Astron. Astronomy or astronomi cal.
Att. or *Atty* A torney
Atty Gen Attorney general.
Au. L. *aurum* G ld
A U L. *A no Urbis Conditæ* or *Ab Urbe Condita*) In the year from the building of the ci y = Rom
Aug Augmentati e.
Aug A g st.
Aur L. *aurum*) G ld.
A V Au horized Version of the B b
A V Artillery V unteers.
Avoi A oird pois.

B or *Bk* Book.
B or Brit. British.
b Born
B A Bach or f Arts.
Bart *B* Bar net.
B C Be ore hrist.
B C L *Bach lor of Civi* Law
B D Bac or of D vini y
Bd Bound.
Bds Boards (bound in
B la. Bel ordsh re.
B g Belg
Bm. or *Benj* Benjam n.
B rks. Berksh re
B & L F Bach er es Letters Bac or of Letters.
Bib B le or lical.
Biog Bi graphy or biographical.
Bk Bank.
Bk Book.
B L Bach or f Laws.
B M Bach or Med cine.
B Mus. Bach or f Music a. Ba talion.
B A. Botany or botanical.
Bp Bish p
Br or *Bro* Brother
Brig Brig e or rigad er
Brig-gen Brigad er-gen ra
Brit. Britain Britannia, Bri ish Britan.
B S Bach or in S ur ry
B Sc Bache or Sci nce.
B S L Botanical Society London.
Bt Baronet.
Bucks. Buck ngham hire
Bush. Bushe
B V Blessed V rgin
B V M Blessed Virgin Mary

C Cen or Cents.
C Cen trade.
C Centime or centimes.
C L. *centum* A h ndred.
C C p L. *caput* Ch pter
C A Chartered Accountant.
Ca. or *C* Cali ornia.
Cam. *f C* mb Cam ridge.
Cant. Canterbury
Cant. Can ic es.
Cantab L. *Cantabrigiensis*). Of mbridg
Cantuar (L. *Cantuariensis*). Of Canterbury
C p Cap tal.
cap L. *caput*). Chapte
C ps Capitals.
C pt. aptain.
C rd. Cardinal.
Carp. Carpen ry
Cath. Ca harine.
Cath. Catho c.
C B Companion of the Bath.
C Catholic lergyman.
C C ounty councillor
C.D V Carte-de-visite.
C E Civil Engineer
C I. Ce rius herm in ter).
Celt. Ce
Cent. L. *cent m*, A h ndred.
Centig Cen grad hermometer
Cf L. *confe*) Compare
C G Coast-guard.
C G Commissary general.
C G S sed adject y Cen m re Gramm Second h un ts of ength, mas and me, w d y adopted in modern scient fic calculation
Ch. or *Chap* Chapter
Ch. hurch.
Chal. Chal lron
Chal *Chald.* Chaldee or Chal daic.
Chanc. Chancellor
Chap Chapte
Chas. Char es
Chem. Ch mistry or chemical.
Chin. Ch nese
Ch Chris o Christian
Ch Christo her
Chron. Chro es or Chron logy
C I Order of h Crown ndia.
C I E Compan on he Order f h ian Empire
Cit. Citizen.
Civ Ci
C J Chief st ce.
C Clergyman.
Class. Classical.
C k k
cm. Ce metres.
M Certificated h aster
C M L. *h rurgiæ Magister*) Maste in Su gery
C M omm n f e
C M G Compan on f he Order of St. M hael and St. George
Co. Company
C Co y
C O D Ca h on De ery *A* Co on
Col C ossiana.
Col Co mn.
C ll Co g
C log Col oq al, co oq alism or o oq ally
Com. ommander
Com. Comm rce.
Com. Commission o comm tee
Com. Commodore.
Com. Common.
Comm. Commentary
Comp Compare comparat e
Comp Compound or componnded.
Compa Comparati e
Com. Ver Common Version.
Con. L. *contra* Against.
Cong Congress
Conj Conj nct on.
Conn. Con ecticut.
Con. Bart Con ect nta
Contr Contracted or con ract on.
Cop or *Copt.* Cop tic.
Cor Corin thians.
Cor Mem. Corresponding Member
Corn. Corn h or Cornw)
Cor Sec Corresponding Secretary
C Cousins.
C P erk of h Peace. P Comm n Pleas
P C la k of he Privy Council
C P S L. *Custos Privati Sigilli* Keeper of he Privy Seal.
C Cred or Cred tor
C R L. *Custos Rotulorum*). Keeper he Ro s.
Cres. rescendo.
Crim. Con. riminal Conversa ion or ado tery
C S h m cal Society
C S Civil Service
C S Clerk to h S gnet.
C S Court of Session.
C S I Companion of th Star of India.
Ct. Cent.
Ct. (L. *centum*). A hundred.
Ct Connect cut.
Cu L. *uprum* Copper u or *C* rt Curren th s mon h
C V O Commander of the Royal Victorian Ord
Cwt *A hundredw ght* or hundred weigh s.
Cyc Cy lopædia.

d L. *denarius denarii*) A penny or pe ce
d. Died
Dan. ani
Dan. Dan h
Da D e.
D Davi
D C l *Da C po*) From the begin n g again.
D I rc Co mb a.
D C L. Doctor f C Law
D D Docto D in y
D Delaware
Dec Decembe
Decl Declension.
D f Defini on.
D ft. D endan eg Degree or Degrees.
Del. Del wara.
D L. *del neavit*) He she) drew t.
Dep or *Dept* Department
Dep Dep y
Deu De teronomy
D D Dean of h Facu y
D F Defender h
D G L. *Dei Gra ia* By he Grace of God.
D H y Doctor in Hygi ne.
Dict Dict onary
Dim. or *Dim n.* Dim nuendo
Dim. D m
Dis or *Dsct.* Discount
Di I vide, di ide l division or d sor
D L Dep y Lieutenant.
D Lit or *D L tt* Doctor of Letters o L ters
D M r *D Mus* Docto of h usi
Do *ditt* The same
Do s Do rs.
D O M L. *Deo optimo Maximo*) T God he best d Greatest.
Dom Econ Domesti Economy
D z. Dozen.
Dpt Deponent.
Dr D btor
Dr Doctor
Dr Dram or drams.
D S L. *Dal Segno* From th sign, mus ca term
D Sc Docto of Science
D T L. *Doctor Theologiæ*) Doctor of Theology or D] y
Du. utch
Dub Dub in.
Dunelm. (*Dunelmensis* Of Du h m
D V (L. *Deo volente*). God wil ng
Dwt (L. *denarius*, pen y, nd *F* s weight). A pennyweight or penny weights
Dyn. Dynamics.

E East or eastern.
E Engl sh.
Ea. Each.
Eben. E enezer
Ebor (L. *Eboracensis* Of York
E C Eastern Central (postal d s rict, London
E C Esta ished Church
Eccl. or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes or ec esiastica
Ecclus Ecc esiasticus.
Ed Ed ti n or editor
Ed. or *F* m. Edinburgh.
Edm. Edm nd.
E D S English Dialect Society

Elw Edward
E E Errors excepted
E L T S Early English Text Society
E G (L *exempli gratiâ*) For example
E I East India or East Indies
E I C or *E I Co* East India Company
E I C S East India Company's service
Elec or *Elect* Electric or electrical city
Eliz Elizabeth
f Lon. East Longitude
Emp Emperor or empress
Ency or *Encyc* Encyclopædia.
E N E East-north-east
Engd England or English
Engin. Engineering
Ent or *Entom* Entomology
Env Ext Envoy Extraordinary
Eph Ephesians
Eph Ephraim
Epiph Epiphany
Epis Episcopal.
Epist Epistle
Eq Equivalent, equal
E R I (*Edwardus Rex Imperator*) Edward King Emperor
Esd Esdras
E S E East-south-east.
Esq or *Esqr* Esquire
Esqrs or *Esqrs* Esquires
Esth Esther
E T English Translation
Et al (L *et alibi*) And elsewhere
Et al (L *et alii* or *aliæ*) And others
Etc (L *Et cetera*, *cetera*, or *cætera*) And others; and so forth
Eth Ethiopic.
Et seq (L *et sequentes* or *sequentia*) And the following
Etym Etymology
Ex or *Exd* Examined.
Ex Example
Ex Exodus.
Exc Excellency
Exc Except or exception
Exch Exchange
Exch Exchequer
Exd Examined.
Ex div Exclusive of dividend
Exec Executor
Execx Executrix
Exod Exodus
Exon (L *Exoniensis*) Of Exeter
Exr Executor
Ez or *Ezr* Ezra.
Ezek Ezekiel
E & O E Errors and Omissions Excepted

F Folio
F Fahrenheit
f Farthing or farthings
f or fem Feminine
f Foot or feet
f France or francs
Fa Florida
Fahr Fahrenheit (thermometer)
F A M Free and Accepted Masons.
F A S Fellow of the Antiquarian Society
F A S E Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh
F A S L Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London
F B S E Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh
F C Free Church (of Scotland)
Fcp Foolscap
F C P Fellow of the College of Preceptors
F G P S Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society
F C S Fellow of the Chemical Society
F D (L *Fidei Defensor* or *Defensatrix*) Defender of the Faith
Feb February
Fec. (L *fecit*) He (or she) did it
F E I S Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland
Fem Feminine
F E S Fellow of the Entomological Society
F F S Fellow of the Ethnological Society
F F A Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries
F F P S Fellow of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glas.)
F G S Fellow of the Geological Society
F H S Fellow of the Horticultural Society
F I A Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries
Fig Def See *F D*
fig Figure or figures, figurative or figuratively
F I Inst Fellow of the Imperial Institute
Firk Firkin or firkins
F K Q C P I Fellow of King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland
Fl Flemish.
Fl Florin or florins
Fl Flourished
Fl, Fla Florida
F L S Fellow of the Linnæan Society
F M Field marshal
F O Field-officer
Fo or Fol. Folio or folios
F O B Free on Board (goods delivered)
For Foreign
Fort Fortification.
F P Fire plug
F P S Fellow of the Philological Society
Fr France or French
Fr Francs.
fr From
F R A S Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society
F R C P Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
F R C P E Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh
F R C S Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
F R C S E Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh
F R C S I Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Ireland
F R C S L Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London
Fred Frederick.
Freq Frequentative
F R G S Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society
F R H S Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society
Fri Friday
F R I B A Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects
F R S Fellow of the Royal Society
F R S E Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh
F R S L Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature
F S A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
F S A Scot Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F S S Fellow of the Statistical Society
Ft Foot or feet.
Ft Fort
F T C D Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin
Fur Furlong
Fut Future
F Z S Fellow of the Zoological Society

G Genitive
G Guinea or guineas
G Gulf.
Ga Georgia (United States)
G A General Assembly
Gael. Gaelic.
Gal. Galatians
Gal or *Gall* Gallon or Gallons
Galv Galvanism
G B Great Britain.
G C B Grand Cross of the Bath
G C H Grand Cross of the Guelphs of Hanover
G C I E Grand Commander of the Indian Empire
G C M G Grand Cross of St Michael and St George
G C S I Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G C V O Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order
G D Grand Duke (or Duchess)
Gen or Genl General.
Gen. Genesis.
Gent or Gentn. Gentleman or gentlemen
Geo George
Geo Georgia (United States)
Geog Geography, geographical.
Geol Geology, geological.
Geom Geometry, geometrical, geometer
Ger or *Germ* German
G L Grand Lodge.
gm Grammes
G M Grand Master
G M K P Grand Master of the knights of St. Patrick.
Got Governor
Gov Gen Governor general
Govt Government.
G P O General Post-office
gr Grain or Grains
Gr Great
Gr Greek.
Gram Grammar or Grammatical
Gun. Gunnery

H Hour or hours
Hab Habakkuk.
Hag Haggai
Hants Hampshire
H B C Hudson's Bay Company
H B M His (or Her) Britannic Majesty
H C House of Commons.
H C Heralds College
H C M His (or Her) Catholic Majesty
Hdkf Handkerchief
h e (L *hoc est* or *hic est*) That is, or this is
H F His Excellency
Heb or *Hebr* Hebrew or Hebrews.
H E I C Honourable East India Company
H E I C S Honourable East India Company's Service
Her. Heraldry or Heraldic.
Hf-bd Half-board
H G Horse Guards
H H His (or Her) Highness
H H His Holiness (the Pope)
Hhl. Hogshead or Hogsheads
H I H His (or Her) Imperial Highness
Hil Hilary
Hind Hindu or Hindustani
Hist History or historical
H J or *H J S* (L *Hic Jacet* or *Hic Jacet Sepultus*) Here lies, or here lies buried.
H L House of Lords
H M His (or Her) Majesty
H M I S Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools
H M P (L *Hoc Monumentum Positum*) Erected this monument
H M S His (or Her) Majesty's Service
H M S His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Steamer
Ho House
Hon. or *Honbl* Honourable
Hond Honoured
Hort Horticulture or horticultural.
Hos Hosea.
H P Half pay
H P Horse-power
H R House of Representatives
H R E Holy Roman Empire or Emperor
H R H His (or Her) Royal Highness
H R I P (L *hic requiescit in pace*) Here rests in peace
H S (L *hic situs*) Here lies
H S H His (or Her) Serene Highness
H S S (L *Historiæ Societatis Socius*) Fellow of the Historical Society
Hum or *Humb* Humble
Hun. or *Hung* Hungarian.
Hund Hundred
Hyd. Hydrostatics
Hydraul Hydraulics.
Hypoth Hypothesis or hypothetical.

I Island.
Ia Indiana.
Ib or *ibid* (L *ibidem*) In the same place.
Icel Iceland Icelandic
Ich or *Ichth* Ichthyology
Id (L *idem*) The same
I e (L *id est*) That is
I H S These letters have been usually looked upon as the initials of *Iesus Hesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men, or of *In hac (or hoc) signo*

in this (cross) is salvation, but they were originally ΙΗΣ the first three letters of ΊΗΣΟΥΣ (*Iesous*) the Greek form of *Jesus*
Ill Illinois
Imp (L *imperator*) Emperor
Imp Imperial
Imp or *impf* Imperfect
In Inch or inches.
Incog (It. *incognito*, *incognita*) Unknown, not passing under one's own name
Ind. India or Indian.
Ind Indiana.
Inf Infinitive
Inf (L *infra*) Below
In lim. (L *in limine*) At the outset.
In loc (L *in loco*) In its place
I N R I (L *Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews
Ins Gen Inspector General
Inst Instant, the present month.
Inst Institute or institution
Insur Insurance
Int. Interest
Intens Intensive.
Interj Interjection.
Intrans Intransitive
In transu (L *in transitu*) On the way or passage
Introd Introduction
Inv (L *inventi*) Designed, invented
Io Iowa.
I of M Instructor of Musketry
I O G T Independent Order of Good Templars
I O O F Independent Order of Odd fellows
I O U I owe you—an acknowledgment for money
I P D (L *In præsentiâ Domin orum*) In presence of the Lords (of Session)
Iq (L *item quod*) The same as.
Ir Ireland or Irish
I R O Inland Revenue Office
Irreg Irregular
Is or Isa. Isaiah
I S Irish Society
Isl. Island.
It or Ital Italy, Italic Italian.
Itin. Itinerary

J A Judge-advocate
Jac Jacob or Jacobus (=James)
Jan. January
Jas James
J C Jesus Christ
J C Justice-clerk.
J C D (L *Juris Civilis Doctor*) Doctor of Civil Law
J D (L *Jurum Doctor*) Doctor of Laws.
Jer Jeremiah
J G W Junior Grand Warden
J H S See *I H S*
Jno John.
Jona. Jonathan
Jos Joseph
Josh Joshua.
Jour Journal.
J P Justice of the Peace
Jr Junior
J U D or *J V D* (L *Juris Utriusque Doctor*) Doctor of both Laws (that is civil and canon)
Note *U* and *V* were formerly regarded as the same letter
Jud Judith
Judg Judges
Jul. July or Julius.
Jun. or *Junr* Junior
Jus P Justice of the Peace.
Just. Justice
J W Junior Warden

K King
K Knight
Kan. Kansas
K B Knight of the Bath
K C King's Counsel.
K C B Knight Commander of the Bath.
K C H Knight Commander of the Guelphs of Hanover
K C M G Knight Commander of St Michael and St. George.
K C S I Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K C V O Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order

K E Knight of the Eagle Prussia.
Ken Kentucky
K C Knight of the Garter
K C B Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K G F Knight of the Golden Fleece, Spain.
K G H Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover
K H Knight of Hanover
Kk Kirgis.
Kilog Kilogramme.
Kilom Kilometre
K ngd Kingdom.
K L B Knight of Leopold of Belgium
K M Knight of Malta.
Kn. Kingdom
K N S Knight of the Royal Northern Star, Sweden.
Knt Knight.
K P Knight of St. Patrick.
Ks. Kansas.
K S Knight of the Sword, Sweden
K T K Knight
K T Knight of the Thistle.
K T Knight Templar
Ky Kentucky

L. Latin.
L Lake.
L Lord or Lady
L. Licentiate.
L., L or £ (L. *libra*). Pound or pounds (sterling)
L lb., or ℔ (L. *libra*). Pound or pound (weight).
La Louisiana.
L A Law Agent.
L A Literate in Arts.
Ladp Lady ship
L A H Licentiate Apothecaries Hall (Ireland)
Lam Lamentations.
L A S Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society
Lat. Latin.
Lat Latitude
Lb or ℔ Pound or pounds (weight).
L C Lord Chamberlain.
L C Lord Chancellor
Le Lower-case (in printing).
Le (L. *loco citato*) In the place quoted.
L C C London County Council.
L C J Lord Chief Justice
L C P Licentiate of the College of Preceptors
L D Lady-day
Ld. Lord.
Ldp. Lordship
L D S. Licentiate of Dental Surgery
Leg or Legis. Legislature.
Lev Leviticus.
Lex. Lexicon.
L G Life Guards.
L I Light Infantry
L I Long Island.
Lib (L. *liber*). Book.
Lib Librarian.
Lieut Lieutenant.
Lieut.-Col. Lieutenant-colonel.
Lieut.-Gen. Lieutenant-general.
Lieut.-Gov Lieutenant-governor
Linn. Linnæus or Linnean.
Lit. Literature literary or literally
Liv Livre.
L L or L Lat Low Latin
L L A Lady-literate in Arts.
L L B (L. *Legum Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Laws. (In this and the next abbreviation the double letter is used, according to the Roman custom, to indicate a plural word.)
L L D (L. *Legum Doctor*) Doctor of Laws. (See prec.)
L L M Master of Laws
L M Long Metre.
L M Licentiate in Midwifery
Lon. or *Lond.* London
Lon. or *long* Longitude
Lon (L. *loquitur*). Speaks.
Lou. Louisiana.
Lp Lordship.
L P Lord Provost.
L R C P Licentiate Royal College of Physicians.
L R C S Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons.
L S Linnean Society
L S. (L. *loco sigilli*.) Place of the seal.
L S A See *L A S*
L S D (L. *Libræ, Solidi, Denarii*) Pounds, shillings, pence.
Lt. Lieutenant
Lt. Inf Light Infantry
LXX Septuagint version of the Old Testament.

M Marquis.
M Monsieur
M (L. *mille*) Thousand.
M (L. *meridie*) Meridian or noon
M Militia or militaries.
M Monday
M Monsieur
m. Married.
m Masculine
m. Mineralogy or mineralogical.
M A Master of Arts See *A M*
Ma. Minnesota.
Mac or *Macc* Maccabees.
Mad *Madm.* Madam
Mag Magistrate
Maj Major
Maj.-Gen. Major general.
Mal Malachi.
Manuf Manufactures or manufacturing
Mar March
M Maritime
Marq Marquis
Mas. or *Masc* Masculine
Mass Massachusetts.
M Ast S Member of the Astronomical Society
M A Mathematics, mathematical, or mathematician.
Matt Matthew
M B (L. *Medicinæ Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Medicine
M B (L. *Musicæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Music
M C Master of Ceremonies.
M C Master in Surgery See *C M*
M C Member of Congress.
Mch. March.
M C P Member of the College of Preceptors.
M D (L. *Medicinæ Doctor*) Doctor of Medicine
Md Maryland.
Mlle. Mademoiselle
M E Military Engineer Mining Engineer or Mechanical Engineer
Me. Maine (United States)
Mech. Mechanics or mechanical.
Med Medicine or medical.
Mem. Memorandum or memoranda.
Messrs. Messieurs, Gentlemen, or Sirs
Met. Metaphysics.
Metal. Metallurgy
Meteor Meteorology
Meth Methodist.
M F H Master of Foxhounds.
M Hon. Most Honourable
M H R. Member of the House of Representatives
M H S Member of the Historical Society
Miss Mississippi (State of).
Mic Micah
M I C E Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Mich. Michaelmas.
Mich. Michigan.
M I L M Idi
Mid. Midshipman
Mil or *Milit.* Military
Min. Mineralogy or mineralogical.
Min. Minute or minutes
Minn. Minnesota.
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary
Miss Mississippi (State of).
M L C Member of the Legislative Council.
Mlle Mademoiselle or Miss.
MM Their Majesties.
MM Messieurs.
mm. Millimetres.
Mme. Madame or Mrs.
Mn. Michigan.
M N A Member of the Numismatical Society
Mo. Missouri (State of).
Mo. Month
Mod. (It. *moderato*). Moderately
Mon. Monday
Mon. Montana.
Mons. Monsieur, Sir
M P Member of Parliament.
M P S Member of the Pharmaceutical Society
M P S Member of the Philological Society
Mr Master (pron. *Mister*)
M R Master of the Rolls
M R A S Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
M R A S Member of the Royal Asiatic Society
M R C P Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M R C S Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M R C V S Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
M R G S Member of the Royal Geographical Society
M R I Member of the Royal Institution.
M R I A Member of the Royal Irish Academy
Mrs Mistress.
M R S L Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M S Master in Surgery
M S (L. *memoriæ sacrum*). Sacred to the memory
MS Manuscript.
M S B Member of School Board.
MSS Manuscripts.
M S S Member of the Statistical Society
Mt. Mount or mountain.
M B (L. *Mulier Baccalaurea*) Bachelor of Music
Mus D or *Mus. Doc* (L. *Musicæ Doctor*) Doctor of Music
M V O Member of the Royal Victorian Order
M W G M Most Worthy Grand Master
Myth. Mythology or mythological.

N Noon.
N North Northern (postal district, London)
N Noun.
N Number
N A North America or North American.
Na. Nebraska
Nah. Nahum
Nap Napoleon.
Nat National.
Nat Natural
Nat. Hist. Natural history
Nat. Ord. Natural order
Naut. Nautical.
N B New Brunswick
N B North Britain (Scotland)
N B (L. *nota bene*) Note well or take notice
N C North Carolina.
N D North Dakota.
N E New England.
N E North-east, North eastern (postal district, London).
Neb Nebraska.
Neg Negative or negatively
Neh Nehemiah.
Nem. con. (L. *nemine contradicente*) No one contradicting or unanimously
Nem. dis. (L. *nemine dissentiente*) No one dissenting or unanimously
Neth Netherlands.
Neut. Neuter
Nev Nevada.
New M New Mexico
New Test. New Testament.
N H New Hampshire.
N J New Jersey
N L or *N Lat* North latitude
N M New Mexico
N N E North-north-east
N N W North-north-west.
No. (L. *numero*) Number
Nom. Nominative.
Non. Con. Not-content, dissentient (House of Lords).
Non obst. (L. *non obstante*). Notwithstanding.
Non pros. (L. *non prosequitur*) He does not prosecute.
Non seq (L. *non sequitur*). It does not follow
Nor or Norm. Norman
Nor Fr or Norm. F Norman-French.
Norw Norway or Norwegian.
Nos Numbers.
Not. or Notts Nottinghamshire.
Nov November
N P Notary public.
N S New Style
N S Nova Scotia.
N S W New South Wales.
N T New Testament
N m or Numb Numbers.
Numis Numismatics.
N V M Nativity of the Virgin Mary
N W North west, North western (postal district, London)
N W T North west Territories.
N Y New York.
N.Z or N Zeal. New Zealand.

O Ohio (State of)
O Old.
Ob (L. *obiit*) Died.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obdt. Obedient.
Obj Objective.
Obs Obsolete
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. October
O F Odd Fellow
O H M S On Her Majesty's Service
Old T or *Old Test* Old Testament
Olym. Olympiad.
O M Old measurement.
Or. Oregon (United States).
Op Opposite or opposition.
O P Order of Preachers.
O P Out of print.
Op. cit. (L. *opere citato*) In the work cited or referred to
Opt. Optics or optical.
Opt. Optatively
Or Oregon.
Ord. Ordinance ordinary
Orig Original or originally
Ornith Ornithology
O S Old Style
O S B Order of St. Benedict.
O T Old Testament.
Oxf Oxford
Oxon. (L. *Oxonia, Oxoniensis*). Oxford or Oxford.
Oxonien. (L. *Oxoniensis*). Of Oxford.
O Ounce (*N.B* The in this contraction, and in *ms* represents an old symbol indicating a terminal contraction.)

P Page
P Participle.
P Post.
P President
Pa Pennsylvania
Pal or *Paleon.* Palæontology or palæontological.
P Paragraph.
Parl. Parliament or parliamentary
Part. Participle
Pass. Passive.
P t Petrarch
Path Pathology or pathological.
Jt. Present
P B (L. *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Philosophy
P C Police Constable.
P C Privy Council or privy councillor
Pd Paid.
P D (L. *Philosophiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Philosophy
P I Printer Devil.
P E I Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
Per or Pers. Persian.
Per an. (L. *per annum*). By the year yearly
Per cent or per ct. (L. *per centum*). By the hundred
Perf Perfect.
Peri. Perigee
Pers. Person.
Pet. Peter
Pg Portuguese.
P G M Past Grand Master
Pharm or *Pharm.* Pharmacy
Ph B Same as *P B*
Ph D (L. *Philosophiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Philosophy
Phil. Philip or Philippians
Phil Philosophy philosophical or philosopher
Philos Philosophy or philosophical.
Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
Photog Photography photographic, or photographer

Phren. Phrenology or phrenological
Phys Physics
Physiol. Physiology or physiological
Pinx or *Prt.* (L *Pinxit*) He (or she) painted it accompanying the artist's name (or initials) on a painting
Pk Peck.
P.L Poet Laureate
Pl Plate
Pl Plural
Plff Plaintiff
Plu Plural.
Plup Pluperfect.
P M (L *post meridiem*) Afternoon
P M Past Master
P.M Peculiar metre
P.M Postmaster
P M G Postmaster general.
P O Post-office
P & O Co Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company
Poet Poetry or poetical.
Pol Polish
Polit Econ Political economy
P O O Post-office Order
Pop Population
Port Portugal or Portuguese
Poss Possessive
Pp Pages.
P p Past participle
P P Parish Priest
P P C (Fr *pour prendre congé*) To take leave
Pph Pamphlet
P pr Participle present
Pr Priest.
Pr Prince
P R (L *Populus Romanus*) The Roman people
P R Prize Ring
P R A President of the Royal Academy
P R C (L *Post Romam Conditam*) After the building of Rome
Preb Prebend
Pref Prefix
Prep Preposition
Pres President
Pres Present
Pret Preterit
Priv Privative
Prob Problem
Prof Professor
Pron. Pronoun.
Pron Pronounced or pronunciation
Pron a Pronominal adjective
Prop Proposition.
Pros Prosody
Pro tem (L *pro tempore*) For the time being
Prov Proverbs, proverbial, or proverbially
Prov Provincial or provincially
Prov Provost
Prox (L *proximo*) Next or of the next month
P R S President of the Royal Society
P.R S A President of the Royal Scottish Academy
Prus Prussia or Prussian
P S (L *post scriptum*) Postscript
P S Privy Seal
Ps or *Psa* Psalm or Psalms
Pt Part
Pt Payment
Pt. Point
P T Pupil Teacher
P T O Please turn over
Pub Published, publisher, or public
Pub Doc Public Documents
Pun Puncheon
Prt See PRAX.

Q or *Qu* Query or question
Q B Queen's Bench
Q C Queen's College
Q C Queen's Counsel
Q d (L *quasi dicat*) As if he should say
Q e (L *quod est*) Which is.
Q E D (L *quod erat demonstrandum*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q E F (L *quod erat faciendum*) Which was to be done
Q E I (L *quod erat inveniendum*) Which was to be found out
Q l (L *quantum libet*) As much as you please
Q M Quarter master
Q Mess Queen's Messenger
Q M G Quartermaster general
Q P or *Q pl* (L *quantum placet*) As much as you please
Qr Quarter
Qr Quire
Q S Quarter Sessions
Q s (L *quantum sufficit*) A sufficient quantity
Qt Quart.
Qu Queen
Qu. Query or question
Quar or *Quart* Quarterly
Quest Question
Q v (L *quod vide*) Which see
Qy Query

R. Railway
R (L *recipe*) Take
R (L *Rex*) King (*Regina*) Queen.
R Réaumur
R River
R A Royal Academy or Royal Academician
R A Rear-admiral
R.A Royal Arch
R A Royal Artillery
Rad (L *radix*) Root
R.A M Royal Academy of Music.
R.A S Royal Asiatic Society
R.A S Royal Astronomical Society
R.C Roman Catholic
R C P Royal College of Physicians
R C S Royal College of Surgeons
R D Rural Dean
R E Royal Engineers
R E Royal Exchange
Réaum Réaumur
Recd Received.
Recpt Receipt
Ref Reference
Ref Ch Reformed Church
Reg or *Regr* Registrar
Reg Regular
Reg or *Regt.* Regiment
Reg Prof Regius Professor
Regt Regent
Regt Regiment
Rel Religion or religious
Rel pron Relative pronoun
Rem Remark or remarks
Rep Report or Reporter
Rep Representative
Rep or *Repub* Republic
Retd Returned.
Rev Revelation
Rev Reverend
Rev Review
Revd Reverend.
Revs Reverends.
R G G Royal Grenadier Guards
R G S Royal Geographical Society
R H A Royal Horse Artillery
R H S Royal Horticultural Society
R I Rhode Island
R I B A Royal Institute of British Architects
Rich or *Richd* Richard
R I P (L *requiescat in pace*) May he (or she) rest in peace!
Riv River
R.M Royal Mail
R M Royal Marines
R M A Royal Military Academy
R.N Royal Navy
R N R Royal Naval Reserve
Robt Robert
Rom. Roman or Romans
Rom Cath Roman Catholic
R R Right Reverend.
R S Royal Society
R S A Royal Scottish Academy
R S E Royal Society of Edinburgh
R S L Royal Society of London
R S M Royal School of Mines
R S N A Royal Society of Northern Antiquities
R.S S (L *Regiæ Societatis Socius*) Member of the Royal Society
R S V P (Fr *Répondez, s'il vous plaît*) Answer, if you please
Rt Right
Rt Hon. Right Honourable
Rt Rev Right Reverend
R T S Religious Tract Society
Rt Wpful Right Worshipful.
Russ Russia or Russian
R V Rifle Volunteers
R W Right Worshipful or Right Worthy.
R W D G M Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master
R W G.M Right Worshipful Grand Master
R W G R Right Worthy Grand Representative.
R W G S Right Worthy Grand Secretary
R W G T Right Worthy Grand Treasurer
R W G T Right Worthy Grand Templar
R. W G W Right Worshipful Grand Warden
R W S Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours
R W S G W Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden
Ry Railway

S Saint
S Section
S Shilling
S Signor
S South, southern (postal district, London)
S Sun
S Sunday or Sabbath
s Second or seconds
s Singular
s Son
S A South Africa or South America.
Sab Sabbath
Sam or *Saml* Samuel
Sans, *Sanse*, or *Sansk* Sanskrit
Sat Saturday
S B South Britain (England and Wales)
S C South Carolina (United States)
S C (L *Senatûs Consultum*) A decree of the Senate
Sc (L *sculsit*) To wit, namely, being understood
Sc (L *sculpsit*), He (or she) engraved it
Scan Mag (L *scandalum magnatum*) Defamatory expressions to the injury of persons of dignity
S caps or *Sm. caps* Small capitals (in printing)
Sc B (L *Scientiæ Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Science
Sc D (L *Scientiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Science
Sch (L *scholium*) A note
Sch Schooner
Sci Science
Scil (L *scilicet*) To wit, namely, being understood
S C L Student in Civil Law
Scot Scotland, Scotch, or Scottish
Scr Scruple or scruples
Script Scripture or scriptural
Sculp or *Sculpt* (L *sculpsit*) He (or she) engraved it
S Dak South Dakota.
S D U K Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge
S.E South-east, south-eastern (postal district, London)
Sec or *Secy* Secretary
Sec Second
Sec or *Sect* Section
Sec Leg Secretary of Legation.
Sen Senate or Senator
Sen or *Senr* Senior
Sep or *Sept* September
Seq (L *sequenti* or *sequentia*) The following or the next.
Serg or *Sergt.* Sergeant
Serj or *Serjt* Serjeant
S G Solicitor-general
Sh Shilling or shillings
Sing Singular
S J Society of Jesus (Order of the Jesuits)
Skr Sanskrit
Sld Sailed.
S M Sergeant-major
Soc or *Socy* Society
S of Sol Song of Solomon
Sol Gen Solicitor general
Sp Spain, Spanish
Sp Spirit
S P C A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
S P C K Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge
S P G Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
S.P Q R. (L *Senatus Populusque Romanus*). Senate and People of Rome
Sq Square Hence, *sq ft*, square foot or feet, *sq in*, square inch or inches, *sq m*, square mile or miles, *sq yds*, square yards
Sr Senior; Signor
S R S (L *Societatis Regiæ Socius*) Member of the Royal Society
SS Saints
S S Sunday (or Sabbath) School
S.S C Solicitor before the Supreme Courts (in Scotland)
S S.E South-south-east
S S W South-south west
St Saint
St. Strait
St Street
St. (L *stet*) Let it stand (in print)
Stat Statute or statutes
Stat. Statuary
S T D (L *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Divinity
Ster or *Stg* Sterling
S T P (L *Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*) Professor of Divinity
Su Sunday
Subj Subjunctive
Subst Substantive
Subst Substitute
Suf Suffix.
Sun. or *Sund.* Sunday
Sup Superior
Sup Superlative
Sup Supplement.
Superl Superlative
Supp Supplement
Supt Superintendent
Surg Surgeon or surgery
Sur-Gen Surgeon general
Surv Surveying or surveyor
Surv-Gen Surveyor General.
S v (L *sub voce*) Under the word or title
S W Senior Warden.
S W South west, south western (postal district, London)
Sw Sweden or Swedish
Switz Switzerland.
Syn Synonym or synonymous
Synop Synopsis.
Syr Syrup

T Ton or tun.
T Tuesday
Tan. Tangent
T C D Trinity College, Dublin.
Temp (L *tempore*) In the time of
Ten or *Tenn.* Tennessee
Term Termination
Teut Teutonic
Tex Texas
Text Rec. (L *textus receptus*) Received text
Th Thomas
Th Thursday
Theo Theodore
Theol Theology
Theor Theorem
Thess Thessalonians
Tho or *Thos* Thomas
Thu, *Thur* or *Thurs* Thursday
Tim Timothy
Tit Title
Tit Titus.
T O Turn over
T O Telegraph Office
Tob Tobit
Tom Tome or volume
Tonn Tonnage
Topog Topography or topographical.
Tr Translation or translator
Tr Transpose
Tr Treasurer
Tr Trustee.
Trans Transactions
Trans Translation, translator, or translated
Trav Travels.
T R H Their Royal Highnesses
Trin Trinity
Tx Texas
T T L To take leave.
Tu or *Tues* Tuesday
Turk Turkey or Turkish
Typ or *Typo* Typographer
Typog Typography or typographical.

U C (L *urbis conditæ*) From the building of the city (Rome).
U J D See *J U D*
U K United Kingdom.
U K A Ulster King at arms
Ult (L *ultimo*) Last, or of the last month

Unit. Unitarian.
Univ. University
Up. Upper
U P United Presbyterian.
U S United States.
U S (L. *ut supra*) As above.
U.S A United States of America, or United States Army
U S N United States Navy
U S S United States Senate
U.S.S United States ship or steamer
Ut. Utah.

V Verb
V Verse.
V (L. *versus*) Against.
V Victoria.
V (L. *vide*) See
V A Vicar-apostolic.
V A Vice-admiral.
V A Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.
Va. Virginia.
Vat. Vatican.
V C Vice-chancellor
V C Victoria Cross.
V D M (L. *Verbi Dei Minister*) Minister of the Word of God.
Ven. Venerable
V G Vicar-general.
V g (L. *vert gratid*) For example
Vice Pres Vice-president
Vid. (L. *vide*) See.
Vis or *Visc* Viscount
Viz. (L. *videlicet*) Namely; to wit. See note under Oz.
Voc Vocative.
Vol. Volume.
V P Vice-president
V R (L. *Victoria Regina*) Queen Victoria.
V Rev Very Reverend.
V R I (*Victoria Regina Imperatrix*) Victoria Queen and Empress.
Vs (L. *versus*) Against
V S Veterinary surgeon.
Vt Vermont
Vul or *Vulg* Vulgate
Vulg Vulgar or vulgarly

W Wednesday
W Welsh.
W West western (postal district)
W C Water-closet.
W C Western Central (postal district London)
Wed. Wednesday
w f Wrong front (in printing).
Whf Wharf
W I Westindies.
Wis Wisconsin.
Wk Week
W Lon. West longitude
Wm. William.
W M Worshipful Master
W N W West-north west.
Wp Worship
Wpful Worshipful.
W S Writer to the Signet.
W S W West-south west
W T Washington Territory
Wt. Weight
W Va. West Virginia.

X. Christ. (*Note.* The X in this and the following cases represents the Greek X (=Chi) in XPIΣTOΣ *Christos* Christ.)

Xm. or *Xmas* Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xnty Christianity
Xt. Christ
Xtian. Christian.

Y Year
Yd. Yard.
Y The [*Note.* The Y in this and similar instances is a substitute for or representative of the Anglo-Saxon þ (=th).]
Y M C A Young Men's Christian Association.
Yr ear
Yr Younger
Yr You
Yrs Years
Yrs Yours
Y W C A Young Women's Christian Association.

Zach Zachary
Z A Zechariah
Zeph Zephaniah.
Zool. Zoology or zoological.
Z S Zoological Society

FORMS OF ADDRESS

USED IN CEREMONIOUS COMMUNICATIONS WITH PERSONS OF TITLE OR OFFICIAL POSITION

Ambassador The title Excellency belongs specially to ambassadors as well as to governors of colonies, and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Address letters His Excellency (with name or distinct title) Follow (if Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of ——) Begin Sir My Lord according as the ambassador possesses title or not. When personal reference is made say Your Excellency An envoy extraordinary or chargé d'affaires, though inferior to an ambassador strictly so called, also usually receives the title Excellency and the wives of ambassadors are generally addressed similarly during the husband's tenure of office and while residing abroad.

Archbishop Address His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —— Begin My Lord Archbishop Refer to as Your Grace The most formal method of addressing the Archbishop of Canterbury is as follows The Most Reverend Father in God, James (or whatever the Christian name is), by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan The Archbishop of York is addressed as The Most Reverend Father in God, —— by Divine Permission Lord Archbishop of York Primate of England and Metropolitan An Irish archbishop is now addressed as The Most Reverend the Archbishop of —— An archbishop may be addressed as The Right Honourable and Most Reverend the Archbishop of —— if he has a claim to be called Right Hon. apart from his ecclesiastical position. In America the common form of address is The Most Reverend A— B—, D D The wife of an Archbishop has no special title in right of her husband dignity being only plain Mrs and the same with the family

Archdeacon. An archdeacon is styled Venerable The Venerable the Archdeacon of —— *Begin Venerable Sir or Reverend Sir or* Mr Archdeacon (especially if speaking)

Baron. Address The Right Hon. Lord —— less formally The Lord —— Begin My Lord Refer to as Your Lordship

Baron's Daughter Barons' daughters are all entitled to be called Honourable Unmarried they are addressed as *The Hon. A— B— with* Christian and surname. They retain the title Hon. after marriage, the wife of a commoner being The Hon. Mrs with husband surname, the wife of a knight or baronet being The Hon. Lady with husband surname. Begin Madam refer to as Your Ladyship if not entitled by marriage. If higher rank is conferred by the husband the title of course corresponds.

Baron Son. All the sons are Honourable with Christian name and surname In Scotland the eldest son is addressed as The Hon. the Master of (peerage title) or The Hon. (John) Master of Begin Sir The wife of a baron's son is The Hon Mrs with husband's surname or both Christian name and surname Begin Madam If the daughter of an earl marquis, or duke she must be addressed accordingly

Baroness. Address The Right Hon. the Baroness ——, or The Right Hon. Lady —— or The Lady —— Begin Madam refer to as Your Ladyship

Baronet. Address Sir A— B— Bart, giving Christian name and surname The Christian name must be given if in writing to speak for instances of Sir Vernon Harcourt where Vernon is merely one of the surnames. Begin Sir A baronet's wife is addressed as Lady with husband's surname (her Christian name would also be used if the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl, and in this case she would also be Right Hon.). Begin Madam; refer to as Your Ladyship

Bishop Address The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of —— or The Right Rev A— B— Lord Bishop of——, or simply The Lord Bishop of —— Begin My Lord Bishop refer to as Your Lordship In formal documents a Bishop is styled The Right Rev Father in God, John, by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of —— A bishop suffragan is addressed as The Right Rev the Bishop's Suffragan of ——, Begin Right Rev Sir Bishops' wives and families have no special recognition as such.

In Ireland the Bishops of the Protestant church are now most correctly addressed as The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of —— (or in the case of Meath The Most Rev and Lord) Begin Right Rev Sir In Scotland the usage is the same—The Right Rev the Bishop of ——, or *The Right Rev A— B—, Bishop of*; or The Right Rev Bishop —— (with surname). Begin Right Rev Sir The Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church is addressed as The Most Rev Begin Most Rev Sir Neither Irish nor Scottish Bishops can claim to be spoken of as Lord Bishop You Lordship *though this sometimes done*

A retired Bishop is still addressed as Right Reverend; The Right Reverend Bishop —— Right Rev Sir In America the form of address to a bishop is generally The Right Rev A— B—

[Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland are addressed by the title Most Reverend.]

Canon. Address The Rev Canon —— Begin Reverend Sir

Cardinal. The special title of a cardinal as such is His Eminence Begin Your Eminence

Chargé d'Affaires. See *Ambassador*

Clergy The general form of address is The Reverend A— B— Begin Rev Sir or simply Sir If a clergyman is the son of a duke or marquis he is to be addressed as The Rev Lord A— B— if the son of an earl, viscount or baron The Rev the Honourable A— B— or The Hon and Rev A— B— If he is a baronet, The Rev Sir A— B— Bart

Congress Members of (U S) Addressed generally The Honourable A— B—

Consul. There is no special form of address to a person as such A— B— Esq H B M. Consul Consul-general as the case may be In the U States, however a consul is commonly called Honourable

Countess Address The Right Honourable the Countess of —— Begin Madam refer to as Your Ladyship

Dean. Address The Very Reverend the Dean of —— Begin Very Rev Sir; more formally Mr Dean (used in oral communications)

Doctor The initials denoting the particular degree are placed after the name [form of address whether D D LL D, M D D Sc. &c The Rev A— B—, D D; A— B— Esq M D Less formally The Rev Doctor B— Doctor A— B—

Dowager When the holder of a title marries, the widow of a previous holder of the same title becomes dowager this being often inserted in addressing her The Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of —— The Dowager Lady —— Instead of Dowager both words ladies reject, the Christian and surname being used The Right Hon. Mary Countess of —— Begin Madam refer to as Your Ladyship

Duchess Address Her Grace the Duchess of —— Begin Madam refer to as Your Grace

Duke *Address His (Grace) the* Duke of —— Begin My Lord Duke refer to as Your Grace All the children of a duke are entitled to be called Right Honourable Royal dukes are different. See *Prince.*

Duke's Daughter Address The Right Hon. Lady, with Christian name and surname or The Lady with Christian name and surname. Begin Madam refer to as Your Ladyship If married to a commoner or a peer by courtesy the surname is derived from the husband's name or title if to a peer the wife takes a title corresponding to her husband

Duke's Son. A duke's eldest son takes by courtesy one of his father's secondary titles and thus usually a marquis or an earl, being addressed as if really a peer with the respective

rank His wife receives the corresponding title, being thus a marchioness or countess, and their eldest son takes also a courtesy title belonging to the family, being thus either a viscount or a baron.

A duke's younger son is addressed similarly to his sisters 'The Right Honourable Lord A— B—', or 'The Lord A— B—' Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship' Their wives are treated in a corresponding manner 'The Right Honourable Lady A— B—', or 'The Lady A— B—', 'Madam', 'Your Ladyship'

Earl Address 'The Right Honourable the Earl of ——, or 'The Earl of —— Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship The wife of an earl is a countess (See above)

Earl's Children The eldest son of an earl (like the eldest son of a duke) takes a courtesy title from his father and thus ranks either as a viscount or a baron, being treated as if really a peer and his wife as a peeress The younger sons of an earl are all called 'Honourable' (their eldest brother is 'Right Honourable')— 'The Hon A— B—', the same as the sons of a baron. (See above)

The daughters of an earl are all 'Right Honourable', and are addressed as the daughters of a duke (See above)

Envoy See *Ambassador*

Executive Council, Members of (in colonial governments) Generally addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—

Governor of Colony Colonial governors have the title of 'Excellency' in virtue of their office Address 'His Excellency A— B—, Esq (Sir A— B—, The Right Honourable the Earl of, &c), Governor of ——' Begin according to rank, refer to as 'Your Excellency A duke holding such a position would, however, be 'His Grace', 'Your Grace' A governor's wife does not have any claim to be called 'Her Excellency' Lieutenant-governors, as in India and the Dominion of Canada, are styled 'Honourable', 'His Honour', 'Your Honour

Governor of State (U S) Usually addressed as 'His Excellency' 'His Excellency A— B—, Governor of ——', or 'His Excellency the Governor of ——' A lieutenant-governor is called 'Honourable'

Judge Thus in Britain has not a very distinctive meaning In England and Ireland the judges of the supreme courts are called *Lords* Justices and Justices, in *Scotland the judges are the* Lords of Session (See *Justice, Lord Justice, Lords of Session*) In England the county court judges, however, are regularly called 'Judge His Honour Judge ——' (surname), on the bench referred to as 'Your Honour

In many British colonies the members of the higher courts are called judges and addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—' In the U States the term judge is regularly applied to all such functionaries, and all are addressed in the same way

Justice Judges of the High Court of Justice in England, in the Chancery and other divisions, are called justices Address 'The Honourable Mr Justice ——, or if a knight, 'The Hon. Sir A— B—' Begin in both cases 'Sir' On the bench he is addressed as 'My Lord', and referred to as 'Your Lordship'

Justice of Peace In England is formally addressed in documents as 'The Worshipful', and on the bench is referred to as 'Your Worship'

King To be addressed as 'The King's Most Excellent Majesty' Begin 'Sire', or 'May it please Your Majesty', refer to as 'Your Majesty'

Knight Bachelor Treated as a baronet, but 'Kt' is not usually appended to the name in addressing a letter As in the case of a baronet, carefully avoid using a surname in stead of a Christian name

Knight of the Bath, St Michael and St George, Star of India Address 'Sir A— B—, G C B', or K C B, K M G, K S I, as the case may be Begin 'Sir

Knight of the Garter, Thistle, St Patrick As above with the initials K G, K T, K P respectively following the name

Knight's Wife (of any class) As baronet's wife

Legislative Council, Members of These (who belong to colonial governments) are generally addressed as the 'Honourable A— B—'

Lieutenant-governor See *Governor*

Lord Advocate of Scotland Address 'The Right Honourable the Lord Advocate Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Lord Chancellor Address 'The Right Hon the Lord High Chancellor, or 'The Right Hon Earl —— (or as the case may be), Lord High Chancellor' Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship

Lord Chief Justice (England) Address 'The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice', or 'The Right Honourable Sir A— B—, Lord Chief Justice' Begin 'My Lord' or 'Sir', as the case may be

Lord Justice (English Supreme Court of Appeal) Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Justice ——', or 'The Right Honourable Sir A— B— Begin 'Sir' When on the bench they are addressed 'My Lord', 'Your Lordship'

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Address 'His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant', or if a duke, 'His Grace the Lord Lieutenant' How to begin and refer will also be determined by rank ('My Lord Duke, 'My Lord Marquis')

Lord Mayor London York, and a few other cities have a Lord Mayor Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of ——', or 'The Right Hon A— B—, Lord Mayor of ——' Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship

The Lord Mayor's wife is addressed 'The Right Honourable the Lady Mayoress of ——' Begin 'My Lady', refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Lord Provost Address 'The Right Hon the Lord Provost of Edinburgh', 'The Hon the Lord Provost of Glasgow', 'The Lord Provost of Aberdeen', 'Perth', or 'Dundee Begin 'My Lord', or 'My Lord Provost', refer to as 'Your Lordship 'The Lord Provost's wife has no share in the title

Lords of Appeal (*in Ordinary*) These are judicial members of the House of Lords who rank as barons and are so addressed Their wives are baronesses, their children are not specially distinguished

Lords of Session These are the judges of the supreme court of Scotland Some of these lords decide to retain their surname when elevated to the bench ('Lord Young') others substitute the name of an estate Address 'The Honourable Lord ——' Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship' Their wives take no title

Maid of Honour Address 'The Honourable Miss ——' Begin 'Madam'

Marchioness Address 'The Most Honourable the Marchioness of —— Begin 'Madam', refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Marquis Address 'The Most Hon the Marquis of —— Begin 'My Lord Marquis', refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Marquis's Children All are 'Right Honourable' like those of a duke The eldest son takes a courtesy title like the eldest son of a duke, and is similarly addressed Younger sons and daughters are like those of a duke

Mayor Address 'The Mayor of ——', or in formal documents 'The Right Worshipful the Mayor of ——' Address 'Sir'; refer to as 'Your Worship

In the United States mayors are usually styled 'Honourable', 'The Honourable A— B—, Mayor of

Member of Parliament Not specially recognized except by adding 'M P' to ordinary address 'A— B—, Esq, M P', 'Sir A— B—, Bart, M P'

Minister. See *Ambassador, Clergy*

Moderator of General Assembly (Scotland) 'The Right Rev'; the Assembly itself is 'The Venerable'

Officers, Military and Naval Their professional rank is put before any title they may independently possess 'General' or 'Admiral the Right Hon the Earl of ——'; 'Colonel the Honourable A— B—'

Premier No special title or address as such

President (U S) Address 'His Excellency the President of the United States'; 'His Excellency A— B—, President of the U States The Vice president and ex presidents are 'Honourable'; 'The Honourable the Vice-President', 'The Honourable A— B—'

Prince Address 'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales', 'His Royal Highness Prince A—— (Christian name) If a royal duke 'His Royal Highness the Duke of —— Begin in any case 'Sir', refer to as 'Your Royal Highness'

Princess Address 'Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales', 'Her Royal Highness the Princess A— (Christian name)', or if a duchess 'Her Royal Highness the Duchess of ——' Begin 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Royal Highness'

Privy Councillor All members of the privy council are entitled to be addressed as 'Right Honourable, 'The Right Honourable A— B—, P C' (omit 'Esq') Otherwise according to rank No special recognition of wife and children.

Queen. Address 'The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. Begin 'Madam, or May it please Your Majesty', refer to as 'Your Majesty

Queen's Counsel Ordinary address with the addition of 'Q C'

Recorder Addressed as 'The Worshipful', in London 'The Right Worshipful Begin 'Sir', refer to as 'Your Worship

Senators (Canada and U States) Addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—'

Serjeant-at-law Address 'Serjeant ——', or 'Mr Serjeant ——'

Sheriff of London As recorder of London.

Viscount Address 'The Right Hon the Lord Viscount ——', or 'The Right Hon Lord ——', 'The Lord Viscount ——' Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Viscountess. Address 'The Right Honourable the Viscountess ——', or 'The Viscountess ——', 'The Right Hon Lady ——' Begin 'Madam', refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Viscount's Children Are addressed in the same way as those of a baron

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PRINCIPAL MONEYS OF THE WORLD

AND

THEIR EQUIVALENTS OR APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS IN ENGLISH CURRENCY.

Argentine Republic The money unit is the peso or dollar of 100 centesimos, but the chief currency is a depreciated paper money

Gold Coins—Onza or doblon £3 1s sterling, argentino or five pesos £1, half argentino 10s

Silver Coins—Peso, average value, 4s, half-peso 2s

Australia. Coinage as in Britain There are mints at Sydney and Melbourne

Austria-Hungary The new money unit (since 1892) is the krone or crown of 100 heller, value 10d, or half that of the former unit, the gulden or florin of 100 kreutzer The coinage is now on a gold basis.

Gold Coins—20-crown piece 16s 8d, 10-crown-piece 8s 4d

Silver Coins—The krone or crown 10d, the half-crown 5d And the old florin 1s 8d.

Belgium The unit, as in France, is the franc, divided into 100 centimes.

Gold Coins—40 francs 31s 9d, 20 francs 15s 10½d.; 10 francs 7s 11½d

Silver Coins—5 francs 3s 11½d, 2 francs 1s 7d, 1 franc 9½d

Bolivia. The unit is the boliviano or dollar of 100 centavos nominally of the same value as the 5-franc piece of France or Belgium

Gold Coins—Onza £3 2s, doblon 1s 9d

Silver Coins—1 boliviano 4s, half boliviano 2s

Brazil. The unit is the milreis of 1000 reis, par value 2s 3d

Gold Coins—20 milreis £2, 5s, 10 milreis

£1 2s. 6d. 5 milreis 11s. 2d. English sovereigns are also current.

Silver Coins—2 milreis 4s. 6d. 1 milreis 2s. 3d., 500 reis 1s. 1½d.

Bulgaria. Coinage assimilated to that of France. The unit is the lev or franc, and there are silver coins of ½, 1, 2, and 5 leva. The lev is divided into 100 stotinki or cent mes.

Canada. The chief coins of Canada (which are minted in England) are the silver dollar, half-dollar and minor subdivisions, as in the United States, accounts being kept in dollars and cents. By law it is fixed that the sovereign is equal to 4 dollars 86⅔ cents; the crown piece, 1 dollar 20 cents; the half-crown, 60 cents; the florin, 48 cents; the shilling, 24 cents; the sixpence 12 cents. United States gold is a legal tender but not much gold is in circulation, bank bills taking its place.

Cape Colony. The coinage is that of Britain.

Central American States namely Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica. The unit is the peso or dollar of 100 centavos, nominally of the value of 4s. sterling. There are gold coins of 2, 10, 5, 2, and 1 pesos and silver pesos, half pesos, &c. Coins belonging to the neighbouring countries also circulate.

Ceylon. The rupee is the standard coin as in India, but here it is divided into 100 cents. There are half-rupee, quarter-rupee, and 10-cent coins in silver, 5-cent, 2-cent, &c. in copper. See INDIA.

Chili. The money unit is the silver peso or dollar of 100 cents os, approximately equal to 4s.

Gold Coins—Condor or 10 pesos £1, 1s. 5½d. medio-condor or doblon 1s. 9d. peso 3s. 9d.

Silver Coins—Peso or dollar 4s. half peso 2s., 20 cents or 9½d.

China. There is no official coinage except copper cash, of which about 22=1 penny. Payments are made in silver by weight, and values reckoned by the tael. tael of pure silver being at present worth about 4s. 4d. Mexican and American trade dollars circulate.

Colombia. The unit is the peso or dollar of 10 reals, nominally value 4s. Recently-coined pesos are reduced by debasement to little more than 2s. in value.

Corea. Only copper money is coined, there are no gold or silver Corean coins.

Costa Rica. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Denmark. The money of Denmark agrees with that of Norway and Sweden. The unit is the krone or crown divided into 100 öre value about 1s. 1½d., or 1 krone=£1 sterling.

Gold Coins—20 kroner £1, 2s. 3d. 1 krone 11s. 1½d.

Silver Coins—2 kroner 2s. 1d. 1 krone 1s. 1½d., 50 öre 6½d.

Ecuador. The unit is the sucre or dollar silver coin nominally equal to the 5-franc piece of France.

Egypt. The unit is the piastre, which is nearly equal in value to 2½d.

Gold Coins—100 piastres (the Turkish or Egyptian pound) £1 0s. 6d. 50 piastres 10s. 3d. 25 piastres 5s. 1½d.

Silver Coins—10 piastres 2s. 5 piastres 1s. 2½ piastres 6d. 1 piastre 2½d.

Finland. The unit is the markka or mark of 100 pennis, equivalent to the franc or 9½d. The 10 markka piece or gold=11s. 11½d.

France. The unit is the franc, the approximate value of which is 9½d. sterling or 25 francs to £1 sterling.

Gold Coins—100 francs £3, 19s. 3d., 50 francs £1, 19s. 7½d. 20 francs (Napoleon) 15s. 1½d. 10 francs 7s. 11½d.

Silver Coins—5 francs 3s. 11½d. 2 francs 1s. 7d. 1 franc 9½d. ½ franc or 50 centimes 4½d. 20 centimes 2d.

The coinage of France has been accepted as the model for that of several other countries, and the coins of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Greece (the Latin monetary union) are now interchangeable, being of the same weight and fineness. Those of Spain, Servia, Roumania, &c., are also on the same basis.

Germany. The unit is the mark of 100 pfennige, which on a gold basis is nearly equivalent to 1s. sterling or 20·43 marks=£1.

Gold Coins—20 marks, or double-crown £1 10 marks or crown, 10s. 5 marks or half-crown, 2s.

Silver Coins—5 marks 4s. 4½d. 2 marks 1s. 8d. 1 mark 10½d. 50 pfennige 5½d. Thaler equal to 3 marks, no longer coined.

Great Britain. The money unit is the pound sterling represented as coin by the sovereign and divided into twenty shillings, each shilling into 12 pence. The sovereign consists of gold of 22 carats or 11/12 or 916 fine, and it weighs 123·27 grains troy. Hence 40 lbs. of gold=1 lb. sovereigns; 1 lb.=£46, 14s. 6d. 1 oz.=£3, 1s. 10½d.

The guinea, a gold coin worth 21s. has long been withdrawn from circulation, though sums of so many guineas are still often spoken of.

Gold Coins—The sovereign and half-sovereign are the only coins that really form part of the currency, though 2-sovereign and 5-sovereign pieces have been coined.

Silver Coins—The crown or 5-shilling piece, the half-crown or two-shillings and sixpence, the florin or four-shilling piece, the shilling, the sixpence, and the threepenny piece. The fourpenny piece is now only coined, like the silver twopenny and penny piece, *for* the so-called *maundy money*. The real value of these silver coins is at present considerably below their nominal value, the price of silver being low.

The coins of inferior denomination are the bronze penny, halfpenny and farthing.

In many British colonies the above coins form the chief currency, though in some of the colonial possessions special coins are also in use. India has a system of its own in which it is partly followed by Ceylon and Mauritius. Canada agrees with the United States. In Hong Kong and the East the dollar is the chief coin. See CEYLON, INDIA, HONG-KONG.

Greece. The money system is the same as that of France (see FRANCE), the unit being called the drachma (divided into 100 lepta), which is equivalent to the franc.

Gold Coins—20 drachmas 14s. 9d. Few gold coins exist.

Silver Coins—5, 2 and 1 drachma pieces, equivalent to corresponding coins of France, also pieces of 50, 20 and 10 lepta.

Guatemala. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Guiana, British. Accounts are commonly kept in dollars and cents, 1 dollar=1/4 cents. The dollar is reckoned at 4s. 2d. The ordinary British denominations of pounds, shillings, and pence are used.

Gold Coins—English sovereigns and half-sovereigns, United States eagles, half-eagles, quarter-eagles, and gold dollars, at the respective rates of £1, 20s. 6d., 10s. 3d., and 4s. 1d. Gold coins of Mexico, Spain, and South America are also in circulation.

Silver Coins—The chief are those of Britain, also dollars of the United States, Mexico and South America. Florins and half-guilders also exist, the guilder being=1s. 1½d.

Haiti. Unit, the silver piastre or dollar nominal value 4s. French gold and silver coins are current.

Hawaii. Same as the United States, the only gold coins being those of the States. Hawaiian silver is current along with United States silver.

Holland. See NETHERLANDS.

Honduras. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Honduras, British. The gold dollar of the United States is the standard of value, the British sovereign and half-sovereign being rated respectively at 4 dollars 86 cents and 2 dollars 43 cents. British silver coins current, especially half-crowns and shillings. Dollars of the United States and Mexico are also current.

Hong Kong. Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. The standard coin is the dollar, rising in actual value according to the price of silver but having a nominal value of 4s. 2d. Mexican dollars of similar issue are current. Silver half-dollars and coins of 20, 10 and 5 cents are legal tender for amounts of two dollars or less. There is no gold coinage.

India. The unit is the rupee, silver coin which used to be regarded as equivalent to 2s. sterling, but owing to the depreciation in silver is now considerably less. The rupee is divided into 16 annas, the anna into 4 pice, the pice into 3 pies. The sum of 1,00,000 rupees is called a lac of 10,000,000 a crore. There are mints at Calcutta and Bombay.

Gold Coins—Gold hardly exists as a medium of circulation, but the sovereign has been made legal tender at the rate of 1 per 15 rupees, and so with the half-sovereign.

Silver Coins—Rupee nominally 2s., half-rupee 1s.; quarter rupee 6d. eighth of a rupee (or 2 annas) 3d.

Italy. Italy belongs to the Latin Monetary Union, its coinage corresponds with that of France, the lira of 1 centesimi, equivalent to the franc. There are gold coins of 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire, silver of ½, 1, 2, and 5 lire. See FRANCE.

Jamaica. Accounts kept as in Britain, and all British gold and silver coins circulate and are legal tender. American gold coins are also current, the gold dollar 1 4s. 2d., other gold coins at the rate of £1 0s. 8d. per 5 dollars. Mexican and old Spanish doubloons are current at £3, 4s. each. There are nickel pennies, half pennies, and farthings.

Japan. The gold yen or dollar is now the unit, divided into 100 sens or 1000 rin, about 2s. A gold standard was introduced in 1897. There are now gold coins of 20, 10 and 5 yens. The silver coins are the 50, 20 and 10 sen pieces (besides nickel and bronze coins).

Liberia. Money chiefly British. Accounts kept also in dollars and cents.

Madagascar. The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece.

Mauritius. The money is as in Ceylon.

Mexico. The standard coin is the dollar or peso of 100 cents os value about 4s. 2d.

Gold Coins—Union or doblon of 16 dollars £3, 8s. 8d., half-doblon £1, 13s. 4d., quarter doblon 16s. 8d., double hidalgo (20 dollars) £4, 3s. 4d., hidalgo (10 dollars) £2, 1s. 8d.

Silver Coins—Dollar or peso 4s. 2d. half dollar (50 cents os) 2s. 1d., quarter-dollar (25 centavos) 1s. 0½d. Also silver coins of one-tenth an one-twentieth of dollar.

Montenegro. The money of the adjacent countries.

Natal. The money is the same as in Britain.

Netherlands. The unit is the gulden guilder or florin of 100 cents, a silver coin equivalent to about 1s. 8d. or two to the £ sterling.

Gold Coins—10-gulden piece 16s. 8d. 5-gulden piece 8s. 3d. ducat 9 4½d.

Silver Coins—2½ gulden (rijksdaalder) 4s. 2d., 1 gulden 1s. 8d., ½ gulden 10d., 25 cents 5d., 10 cents 2d.

Newfoundland. As in Canada, with two-dollar gold coin in addition.

New Zealand. Coinage as in Australia.

Nicaragua. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Norway and Sweden. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have the same coinage, though the names of the pieces differ slightly. The unit is the crown, called krone (pl. *kroner*) in Norway and Denmark, krona (pl. *kronor*) in Sweden value 1s. 1½d. or 18 to the £1 sterling. The krone or krona is divided into 100 öre.

Gold Coins—20 kroner £1 2s. 2½d. 10 kroner 11s. 1½d. carolin (Sweden) 7 11d.; ducat (Sweden) 9s. 8½d.

Silver Coins—2 kroner 2s. 2½d. 1 krone 1s. 1½d. Also 50, 25 and 10 öre pieces of corresponding value.

Orange River Colony. English money is used as the currency.

Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY.

Paraguay. The chief coin the peso or dollar of 100 centas, nominally equal to 4s. as in Chili, Argentina, &c.

Persia. The monetary unit is the krán, a silver coin which may be compared to the franc. The krán is divided into 20 shahis or 1000 dinárs, the dinár being an imaginary coin.

Gold Coins—One toman, equal to 10 krans: 2s. 5d. half-toman 4s. 8½d. quarter-toman 2 4½d.

Silver Coins—Five krans 2s. 1½d. two krans 1s. 2d., one krán 7½d.

Peru. The monetary unit is the sole or dollar of 100 centas os nominal value 4s. or 5 francs. There is no gold currency at the present time, though gold coins of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 soles were formerly struck and may still be met with.

Silver Coins—Sole 2s. 4d. half-sole 1s. 2d. one-fifth of a sole (one peseta) 5d. twenty centas os 10d.

Portugal. The chief money unit is the milreis, the value of which in gold is 4s. 6½d. The milreis is divided into 1000 reis (plural of real), which are only money of account, not represented in the currency. Large sums are stated in contos or millions of reis, a conto being equal to £222, 4s. 6½d.

Gold Coins—Coroa or crown of 10 milreis £2, 4s. 4½d. half-crown £1 2s. 2½d. one-fifth crown, 2s. 10½d. one milreis 4s. 5½d.

Silver Coins—Five-testoon piece (=500 reis) 2s. 2½d. two testoons (=200 reis) 10½d. one testoon (=100 reis) 5½d. half testoon (=50 reis) 2½d.

Roumania. Money system the same as that of France, Italy, Belgium, &c. the unit being the leu, which corresponds with the franc. The leu is divided into 100 bani, which therefore correspond with the French centimes.

Gold Coins—Twenty ten and five lei pieces, corresponding with similar coins in France.

Silver Coins—Two one, and half lei pieces.

Russia. The monetary unit is the rouble of 100 copecks. The gold rouble is of the value of about 2s. 2d. sterling or £1 sterling=9 roubles 40 copecks. The circulation chiefly consists of paper money from one-rouble notes upwards.

Gold Coins—Imperial or ten-rouble piece £1 11 8d. half-imperial or five-rouble piece 15s. 10d. three roubles 9s. 6d.

Silver Coins—Rouble 2s. 2d., half-rouble 1s. 1d. quarter-rouble 6½d.; 20 kopecks 2½d., 10 copecks 1½d. 5 copeck ½d.

Salvador. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Samoa. American money.

Sandwich Islands See HAWAII

Santo Domingo The money of Mexico, the United States, France, and Spain

Servia. The money system corresponds with that of France, the unit being the dinar, equivalent to the franc It is divided into 100 paras or cents

Gold Coin—The milan of 20 dinars, equivalent to the French 20-franc piece, or 15*s* 10*d*.

Silver Coins — Coins of 2 dinars (1*s* 7*d*.), 1 dinar, and half-dinar

Siam The chief coin is the tical or but a silver piece of the average value of 2*s sterling* It exchanges with dollars at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 ticals

Singapore The same as Hong Kong (which see)

South African Republic (Transvaal) Same system of coins as in Britain

Spain. The money corresponds with that of France, Italy, Belgium, &c , the monetary unit being the peseta, of same value as the franc. (9½*d*) The peseta is divided into 100 centimos or into 4 reales

Gold Coins—Pieces of 100, 50, 25, 20 10, and 5 pesetas, equal respectively to £4, £2, £1, 16*s* , 8*s* , and 4*s* sterling There is also a gold doubloon of 10 escudos, value £1, 0*s* 7½*d* sterling

Silver Coins—5 pesetas (called the piastre or dollar) 4*s* , 2 pesetas 1*s* 7*d* , 1 peseta 9½*d* , 25 centimos 2½*d* , 20 centimos 2*d*. There is also an escudo or half-dollar=2*s*

Straits Settlements Money the same as in Hong Kong (which see)

Sweden. See NORWAY AND SWEDEN

Switzerland. The money is the same as in France, the unit being the franc, divided into 100 centimes or rappen Of gold coins only 20-franc pieces are coined by the republic itself

Tasmania As in Australia

Trinidad. British gold, silver, and bronze coinage, with U States and Mexican gold as in Jamaica and Guiana

Turkey The reckoning is by Turkish pounds of 100 piastres each

Gold Coins—The lira or gold medjidié 18*s* , the half lira 9*s* , the quarter lira 4*s* 6*d*

Silver Coins—20 piastres 3*s* 7*d* , 10 piastres 1*s* 9½*d* , 5 piastres 10½*d*., 2 piastres 4*d* , 1 piastre 2*d*

United States The dollar of 100 cents has been the money unit of the United States since 1786 *The coinage at present is as follows* —

Gold Coins—Double-eagle or 20-dollar piece £4, 2*s* 6*d* , eagle or ten dollars £2 1*s* 3*d* , half-eagle or 5-dollar piece £1, 0*s* 7½*d* , 3-dollar piece 12*s* 4½*d* , quarter-eagle or 2½-dollar piece 10*s* 4*d*., dollar 4*s* 1½*d*

Silver Coins—Dollar 4*s* 1½*d* , half-dollar or 50 cents 2*s* 0½*d* , quarter-dollar or 25 cents 1*s* 0½*d* , dime or 10 cents 5*d*

There are also 5-cent and 3-cent pieces coined in nickel and cent pieces in bronze

Formerly there was a silver *trade dollar* coined to compete with the Mexican dollar, being a little heavier than the ordinary dollar and of the value of about 4*s* 3¾*d* sterling Silver coins of 20 cents, 5 cents, and 3 cents are also current, but no longer coined

Uruguay The peso or dollar is the unit, as in great part of Spanish South America, *divided* into 100 centesimos or cents, approximate value 4*s* 3*d*., or £1=4·70 pesos There are gold doubloons of 10 pesos, as well as half and quarter doubloons The silver coins are pesos, and pieces of 50, 20, 10 and 5 centesimos

Venezuela. The chief coins are the silver venezolano or dollar of 100 centavos, and the bolivar of 20 centavos The former is identical with the 5-franc piece of the Latin Union of Europe (see FRANCE), and the latter with the franc There are also gold venezolanos

West Indies In the British islands the currency is that of the home countries, though reckoning by dollars and cents is common, and American coins are also current See JAMAICA.

PRINCIPAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE WORLD.

I —BRITISH

Troy Weight

(used in weighing gold and silver, &c.)

4 grs	=	1 carat
24 grains	=	1 pennyweight
20 dwts.	=	1 ounce (oz)
12 oz.	=	1 pound (lb)
5760 grains	=	1 lb

Apothecaries Weight

(used in compounding medicines)

20 grains	=	1 scruple (℈)
3 scr	=	1 dram (ʒ)
8 dr	=	1 ounce (ȝ)
12 oz	=	1 lb

Apothecaries Measure

1 fluid minim (♏)	=	0·945 cub in
60 „ minims	=	1 fl dr (ʒ)
8 drs	=	1 fl oz (ȝ)
20 oz.	=	1 pint (O)

Avoirdupois Weight

(for groceries, drugs, and heavy goods)

16 drams	=	1 ounce
16 oz	=	1 lb
14 lbs	=	1 stone
2 st or 28 lbs	=	1 quarter
4 qrs. or 112 lbs	=	1 hundredweight.
20 cwts or 2240 lbs	=	1 ton
7000 Troy grains	=	1 lb (avoir)

Wool Weight

7 lbs	=	1 clove
2 cl	=	1 stone
2 st.	=	1 tod.
6½ tods	=	1 wey
2 weys	=	1 sack.
12 sacks	=	1 last
240 lbs	=	1 pack.

Long Measure

12 lines	=	1 inch
12 in	=	1 foot
3 ft.	=	1 yard.
6 ft	=	1 fathom
5½ yds.	=	1 rod or pole
40 po	=	1 furlong
8 fur	=	1 mile
3 mi	=	1 league
1760 yds or 5280 ft.	=	1 mile.

Square Measure

144 square inches	=	1 sq foot
9 „ feet	=	1 „ yard.
30¼ „ yards	=	1 „ pole
40 „ poles	=	1 rood
4 roods	=	1 acre
640 acres	=	1 sq mile

Surveyors Measure

7·92 inches	=	1 link.
100 links	=	1 chain
80 chains	=	1 mile
100,000 sq links or 10 „ chains	=	1 acre

Cubic Measure

1728 cub inches	=	1 cub foot.
27 „ feet	=	1 „ yd
40 „ „	=	1 load of rough timber
50 „ „	=	1 load of squared timber
42 „ „	=	1 ton of shipping

Dry Measure

4 galls	=	1 pint
2 pts.	=	1 quart
4 qts	=	1 gallon
2 gals	=	1 peck.
4 pecks	=	1 bushel
8 bush	=	1 quarter
5 qrs	=	1 load.
2 loads	=	1 last.

Ale and Beer Measure

2 pints	=	1 quart
4 qts	=	1 gallon.
9 gals	=	1 firkin.
2 firk.	=	1 kilderkin.
2 kil	=	1 barrel.
1½ bar	=	1 hogshead.
2 hogs.	=	1 butt
2 butts	=	1 tun.

Wine Measure

4 galls	=	1 pint
2 pints	=	1 quart
4 qts	=	1 gallon.
10 gals.	=	1 anker
18 „	=	1 runlet.
42 „	=	1 tierce
84 „	=	1 puncheon
63 „	=	1 hogshead.
2 hogs.	=	1 pipe
2 pipes	=	1 tun

Linen Yarn.

300 yards	=	1 cut
2 cuts	=	1 heer
6 heers	=	1 hasp
4 hasps	=	1 spindle

Cotton Yarn

120 yards	=	1 skein
7 skeins	=	1 hank
15 hanks	=	1 spindle

Miscellaneous

56 lbs	=	1 firkin of butter
112 „	=	1 quintal of fish.
280 „	=	1 sack of flour
4 pecks	=	1 bushel of coal
3 bushels	=	1 sack „
36 „	=	1 chaldron „
24 sheets	=	1 quire of paper
20 quires	=	1 ream „
10 reams	=	1 bale „
3 inches	=	1 palm
4 „	=	1 hand.
9 „	=	1 span.
18 „	=	1 cubit
5 feet	=	1 pace
272¼ sq ft	=	1 rod of brickwork
100 „	=	1 square of flooring
30 acres	=	1 yard of land
100 „	=	1 hide of land
2000 yards	=	1 knot (naut. mile)
2240 „	=	1 Irish mile
4840 sq yds.	=	1 English acre
6250 „	=	1 Scotch „
7840 „	=	1 Irish „
12 articles	=	1 dozen.
20 „	=	1 score.
5 score	=	1 hundred
6 „	=	1 long hundred.
12 dozen	=	1 gross.
108 gallons	=	1 butt of sherry
19½ cwt.	=	1 fodder of lead.
24 oz.	=	1 great pound of silk.

Time Measure

60 seconds	=	1 minute.
60 min.	=	1 hour
24 hrs	=	1 day.
7 days	=	1 week
4 weeks	=	1 month
13 Lunar mos	=	1 year
12 Calendar mos.	=	1 year
365 days	=	1 com year
366 „	=	1 leap year
365¼ „	=	1 Julian year
365 d. 5 h 48 m. 51 sec.	=	1 Solar year
100 years	=	1 century

Circular Measure

60 thirds (‴)	=	1 second (″)
60 seconds	=	1 minute (′)
60 minutes	=	1 degree (°)
90 degrees	=	1 quadrant
360 „	=	1 circle

II —FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Algeria. As in *France*

Argentine Republic The French or metric system has been established by law, but the old Spanish weights and measures are in common use, as, the *quintal*=101 4 lbs the *arroba* =25·3 lbs , the *fanega*=1·5 bush. See GRAIN

Australian Colonies. Same as *Britain.*

Austria-Hungary Th French or metric system is n w in force, th names of the diff re t we ght and measur s be ng much th sam as in France or Germany The f llowi g old weights and measure may be given her the *fuss* foot (of 12 *zolli*=1 037 *foot*, the *klafter* =6 *fuss* the *me le*=4 or 4 714 miles, the *centner*=123½ lbs. th *eimer*=12 477 gallons the *joch*=1 422 acres the *metze*=1·7 bushel.

Belgium. Same as *France*

Bolivia. The Fren h r metric system has been prescribed by law but th old Spani h weights and measures are g nerally in use, su h as th *libra* (r po nd)=1 014 lb th *quintal*= 1 ½ 4 lbs the *rroba*=.5·3 lbs or 67 gall ns the *galon*=7·4 f an imperial gallon the *va a* =3·7 of a yard or 33 37 inches th squar *vara* =8·9 f a sq yard.

Brazil. Th Fren h or metric system has been established by law but ld w ght a d measures are in comm n use as, th *libra* (or pound)=1 012 lb the *arroba*=3 38 lbs th *quintal*=129 54 lbs. the va a=1·215 yd. the *almuda*=3 68 g llons.

Bulgaria. As T key

Canada. As *Britain*, b t the British hundredw ght and ton ha e been abol shed and a hundredw ight f 100 lbs. and a ton f 2 0 0 (as in th *United States*) ha e been subst tuted. The metri sy tem is also permitted.

C pe Colony Same as *Britain* with slight exceptions Th gular meas re of la d, for instance is the *morgen*=2 11 5 acres, also 1 00 C pe feet=1 033 impen f feet. Old Dutch measu es re to rem tent in use

Central American States, nam ly Costa R ca, Guatemala, Hond ras, Nicaragua, Sal ador The Fren h or metri system is more less in use commonly also th old Spanish weights and measures. See SPAIN

Ceylon. As in *Britain*.

Chili The French or metric system has been estal lished by law but the ld Spa i h w ights and measures re still in use as in Bol via &c.

China. There is no proper system of weights and measures establish d by g rnment. The hief w ghts (as established by treaty) are the *liang* or *lunang*=1½ oz., the *catty* or *kin*=1⅓ lb the *picul* or *kin*=133⅓ lbs.

Meas res f length are the *fun* or in h the *chih* or f oot (of 11 tsun)=14 1 inches= th *chang* (f 10 hih)=2 f th ms (nearly) the *li* =⅓ of t j mil

Colombia. Th standard m asures are those of the French metri system but the *arroba* of 25 lbs., the *quintal* of 1 0 lbs , and the *ca ga* of 250 lbs re in common use The Engli h y rd i commonly employed as measure f length.

Costa Rica. See C TRAL AM C BY TES.

Denmark. The chief measures of w ight are the *pund* or poun d=1 1 23 lb. th *last* f 40 centner= 1·9594 ton, the *skip-last* (ship-last)=2 ·0 tons.

The measures of length includ th f i or foot=1 0297 foot the *lon* (or li) of 2 fod= 2·0594 feet th f ea or fathom=6 1 83 feet the mil or mile=4 68 miles or 8237 7 y rds

Th measures of surface in lud the square *fod*=1 06 square foot the *rode* or rood=17 sq. yards; the *landsland*=1·36 acre

Measures of capacity include th *tonde* which for corn=3 8 imperial bush ls, for coal=4 6·5 bu h ls, the *pot*=1 6ort p ot th *kande*=2 pots =3 398 pi ts the *anker*=8 gallon th *tonde* =28 ·85 gallons the *oxhoved* (hogshead)= 48 425 gls.

Ecuador Th Fren h metric system has been established by law b t th ld spanish system i generally in se, as in Bo ivia, &c

Egypt. The chief measures of length include th *pik* or *draa*, which is of vario denominations, the *pik* or cut t of th N l meter be g 20 65 inches, th *pik* of merchandise 24 inches th *pik* in building 29½ inches the *kassabah* is 11 65 feet.

Superficial measures includ the square *pik* =6 sq feet th square *kassabah*=15 sq yards the *feddan*=about an acre.

Measures of weight incl de the *okr*=1·7 lbs th *cantar*=98 lbs. th *ardab* f wheat or maize =313 6 lbs. of barley=237 6 lbs. of rice=41 4 lbs. A measure f capacity the *ardab* is equi lent to bout 6½ bu hels.

France The sy tem of weights and measures estal lished in France as one of the consequences of the great rev l t on and borrowed from France by ma y other co tries, is known as th *metric* system, beca se it is based on th *metre*. The *metre* is about ne ten millionth of the distance from the equator to one f the poles measured along a meri ian. It is equal to 39·37 inches or 3 281 feet hence 11 metres=12 yards. All the other measures if length re got ther by subdividing or multiplying th metre by 10, the French system bei g entirely decimal in character

The chief subdivisions of the metre are the *décimètre* or tenth f a metre=3 937 in hes, th *centimèt e* hundredth of a mètre=·393 f an inch, r early ⅖ or ⅔ths of an inch or 1/30 of a foot and the *millimèt e* or thousandth ⅓₉ of a mètre= 039 or 1/25th f an inch.

Th hief multiple of th mètre is th *kilomètre* of 1 0 0 mètres=3·50 5 feet o 1 93 6 y ls. or fully three-fifths of a mile (more correctly 621 f a mil)

The chi f w ights are the *gramme* and the *kilogramme* (or 1 00 *gramme*) Th *gr mme* is th w ight of a cubi *centimèt e* of dist lled w te nd th *kilogramme* is the w ight f a cub *décimèt* of distilled w ter at th tem perature of 4 C ntigrade 39 1 Fahr In E glish w ight th gramme=15 43 grains th kil gramme=2 2 lbs or 35 27 oz. The *quintal r centner*=220·4 lbs th *tonneau*=2204 lbs.

The measures of surface are mostly named afte th corresponding measures f length th square cent mètre= 155 of a sq are in h, or 1 sq inch=6 45 sq ce timètres, the sq déci mètre=15½ sq in hes the sq mètre=10·76 sq feet the *are*=100 sq mètres=119 6 sq yard the *hecta* (1 0 ares) th common meas re for la d=2·47 acres *or* 2 acres 2290 sq yards (say 2½ acres) The square kilomètre= 386 of a square mil

The chief cubic or solid measu e o the cubi cent mètre=·061 of cubi i h th cubic décimètre=61 cubi i hes nd th cubi mètre or *ste* =35 3 cubi feet or 1·3 cubi yard. Hence 1 cubic yard=·764 of a cubic metre

The tandar l measure of capacity i th *litre* =61 cub in hes or 1·76 pint ⅛s of a quart The *cental t r* on h ndredth f a l tre=·07 of gill the *décilitre*=·7043 f a gill th *décalitre* (or ten litres)=2·2 gallons, th *hectolit e* (100 litres)=22 gallons=2 5 bu h ls th *kilolit* (1 00 litres)=220 gallons=27·9 bush l =3 44 quarters

Germany Since 1872 the French metric system has been in f ce throughout the G rm n m pire, the Fren h designat n h vi g been adopted with little chang though ernacul r German term ar lso in use Th e there re th *meter* or *stab* the *centimeter* or *strich*, the *mill meter* or *neuntl* (n w in h) th *dekameter kette* (ha n) the *l ter* r k *nne* the *schoppen* or half l tre th *scheffl* or bush l= ⅝ litre the *centner* or hu dredweight=50 kilogrammes the *pf nd* or poun l=half a kilogramm, th *tonne* ton=1 00 kilogramms. See F NCE.

Th German *meile* or m le=4 66 Engll h miles the German *geographical mile*=one fifteenth f degree of the eq ator

Greece The French metric system has been long establi hed, th mètre being called th *pichvus* or cubit th kil mètre the *sta dion*, th décimèt th *palamè*, th centimèt th *dak tylos* the mill mètre the *gramma* Th litre is called th *litra*, th décil tr the *k tyli* the hect litre the *kadon*. Th gramme i called th *d achmè* and 1500 drachmai=1 *mna*=1½ kilogramme=3·3 lbs. The ok = 84 lbs Th re i called th *stremma* See FRA CE.

Guatemala See CENTRAL AM RICAN STATES.

Guiana, British. Same as *Britain*.

Hayti. Same as *France*

Holland. See NETHERLANDS.

Honduras. See C NTRAL AM RICAN STATES

Honduras, British. Same as *Britain*.

Hong Kong Britis h weight nd measures are in se also those of Chi (wh ch see)

India. By the Indi n We ghts and Measures Act f 1871 the standard of weight i th *ser* wh h f eq i alent t th Fren h kilogramme r 2·2 lbs The standard measure f capacity i also called the *ser* and corresponds to the French litre or 1·76 of a p t. A comm n measure of weight i th *seer* (*of 80 tolah*)=2 057 lbs. The *maund of Bengal* (40 *seers or 82*) lbs Th *maund* of Bombay=28 lbs , of Madras =25 lbs.

Th E gl h measures f length are to some xtent i use Oth rs include th *guz* wh h in Bengal corresp nd to th yard (Bombay =27 inches; Madras=33 hes. Th *cos*= 2000 yards: the *beegah* (d Bengal)=1600 square y rds

Italy The French or metric system is in use the n mes of the d fferent w ghts nd measures bei g modified accordi g to Italian analogy Thus there re th *gr mma* or gramm =1 4 grains th *chilogramma* or kilogramme =2·2 lbs the *quintale metrico* metric quintal =220 lbs the *tonnellata* ton=2200 lbs. th *litro* or litre=1·76 pi t the *ettolitro* or hectolitre=2·7 gallon or 2·75 b h ls the *metro* or metre=3 28 feet or 39·3 inches, the *chilometro* or kilometre=1·93 yards, the *stero* or cubic mètre=35 3 cubi feet the *ettaro* or hectare= 2 47 acres See FRA CE

Jamaica. This and the other British West Indies me as *Britain*.

Japan. The chi f w ights and measures include th *kin*=1⅓ lb th *kwan*=8 29 lb th *sho* 1 *gnii*=1·38 quart dry=198 of a peck th *koku* liquid=39·7 gallo s dry=4·9 bushels th *ken*=10 *ki kus*=1·98 yard *or* 5·965 feet the *chô* h g measure=6 4 baims, land measure= 45 acres the ri= 44 miles the square ri=3·95 sq miles

Liberia. W ights and measures mostly British

Mauritius. The Fren h metric system is in use

Mexi o The Fren h metric ystem has been established by law b t old Spani h weights and meas res are still in se su h as the *libra* or po nd nearly th sam as a pound a ird p is th *arroba* of 25 libras= 25 3 lbs. the *vara* or yard=3 feet, 8 7/10 inches, &c.

Morocco Th *tomin*=2 8 in hes, th *d ua*= 2 48 inches th *muddi*=3 gallon the *sadi*= 1 3 gall s th *k ntar*=112 lbs.

Natal Same as *Britain*

Netherlands. The metric system has long been in se. The des gn ti n ar similar to those of Germany Fren h th lternati e names of nat origin. Thu there are the *meter* or *el* the *kilogram* or *pond*, the *kilometa or m ijle* (ll) th *hectare* or *b nder* th *liter* k n, th *hektoliter* o *vat*, th *stere* wise, &c.

New Zealand S m as *Britain*.

Nicaragua. See C NTRAL AM RICAN STATES

Norway Th Fren h metrical system is established by l w th Fren h design tions being borrowed with but littl change of form

Orange River Colony W ight and measures as in E gland, b t, as in Cape Col ny the measure f r land is the *morgen*=2 1/10 acres.

Paraguay The *arroba*=25 35 lbs , th *g intal* =101 4 lbs. th *f nega*=1½ bush l the *mno* of land l=694 sq y rds

Persia. Th hief weights are the *mitkal*=71 grains th *seer or st* =16 miskals the r tel= 1 0 m kals=1 lb f lly, *s* seers=1 *batman*, *man*, or *maund*=6½ lbs. E t th batman aries greatly in different places th w ght f *st* g en being th lat an f Tabreez, the bulky arti les th *kharwa* (649 lbs.) comm nly sed

Th unit measure of le gth is th *za* or *g* w ich varies from 39 in hes to 4 nat 44. Th *kadam* o step i about 2 feet. Th f a *kh* paras ng—about 4½ miles. A common measure of surface is the *jerib*= bo t 1300 sq y rd

Meas res of capacity include the *chenica* =·329 f a gallon the *capicha*=2 henieas= 5 4 of a gall n th *colloch* =1·8 2 gallon the *nlata*=1 8·9 bu h l.

Peru. Same as *Bolivia*

Portugal Th m tri system is estat li hed by law the F en h design tions being used with comparati ly l ttle h ge.

Roumania. The Fren h metric system

Russia. The w ight is incl de th *funt* or pou d (=36 *zolotniks*)=⅛ of a po d Briti h th *pud* (=40 f t)=36 lbs the *berkowitz*=361 lbs. 63 *pud* is=1 ton.

Th *vedro*=2·7 gallons the *anker*=8 gallons the *tchetvert* (=8 *tchetverika*)=5·77 bush ls or 46⅛ gallons

The *stopa*=14 in h the *arshin*=28 inches th *sajen*=7 feet, th *versta* (=3 *sajen* =35 feet or 1166·6 yards about two-third f mil (·663) Th sq re verst=44 of a square mile Th *dessiatine*=2·7 acres.

Salvador See CENTRAL AM RICAN STATES.

Servia. Th Fren h or m tri system.

Siam. Th *chang* or *catty*=1⅓ lbs. 60 *bang*= 1 *hap* or *picul*=133⅓ lbs.

Measures of length in l de th *mis*=·83 of an i h *kup* (=12 *mus*=10 inches the *sawk*=19½ inches the *rwA*=80 inches th *sen* =4·4 y rd th *yot*=⅛ *sens*=9½ miles.

Th *chang*=3½ gallons th *k yan*=3·3 gall ns.

Singapore & (Straits Settlements) Th chief measures of w ight are the *catty* (*kati*= 1⅓ lbs. th *picul*=1 catt s=133⅓ lbs. the *koyan*=⅛ picul=·3333 lbs Meas res of capacity re th *gunt ng* or gallon and the *ch yat* or quart. Measures f le gth and surface as in *Britain*.

South African Republic (Transvaal). Same as *Cape Colony*

Spain. Th F nch or metric system has been establi hed by law both in Spain and the Spanish Colonies th designation of th iffer ent w ights and measures h ving been borrowed with but l ttle chang thus w ha the *metro* or mètre, th *gramo* or gramm the *litro* or litre, th res or re the *hectolitro*, the *hectarea* &c. Old w ghts nd measures are still largely sed both in Spain and in Span h America. These include the *libra* or poun l= 1 014 lb the *quintal* or h ndredweight=101 4 lbs., the *tonelada* or ton=1014 4 lbs. the *arroba*

(for wine)=3¼ gallons, the *fanega*=1½ bushel, the *vara*=2·782 *feet*, the square *vara*=·86 of a sq yard, the *fanegada*=1·6 acre, &c.

Straits Settlements See SINGAPORE

Sweden As in Norway the metric or French system has been established by law The Swedish mile=6·6 English miles.

Switzerland. Same as in *France* The *pfund* or pound=half a kilogramme is in common use The *centner*=100 pfund=110 lbs English, the *quantal*=220 lbs. The *arpent* is a common measure of land=eight-ninths of an acre

Tasmania As *Britain*

Turkey The metric system has to some extent been adopted, old names having been applied to the new weights and measures, thus *oke*=kilogramme (2·2 lbs), *batman*=10 kilogrammes, *cantar*=100 kilogrammes, *tchek*=1000 kilogrammes (about a ton), *shimil*=décalitre, *kileh*=hectolitre (2·2 47 acres), *arshin*=mètre, *nul*=kilomètre, *farsang*=10 kilomètres.

The old *oke*=2·8 lbs, the *cantar*=44 *okes*=125 lbs, the *tchek*=180 okes=511·38 lbs, the *kileh* =20 okes=·36 of an imperial quarter, or ·912 of a bushel, or 816 kilehs=100 quarters, the *rottol* =2¼ pints, the *almud*=1 151 gallon the *cantar* as a liquid measure=31 4 gallons, as a dry measure=124 lbs the *batman*=16 9 lbs, the *arshin* =27 to 39 inches

United States Same as Britain with slight exceptions The old Winchester bushel=·9694 of an imperial bushel is in use, as also the old English gallon=·83 of an imperial gallon, 33 Winchester bushels=32 imperial bushels, and 6 United States gallons=5 imperial gallons A *cental* of 100 lbs is also used, and a ton of 2000 lbs, as in Canada. The metric system is permissible

Uruguay The metric system has nominally been adopted, but old weights and measures as in the Argentine Republic are chiefly in use, also those of Brazil The *cuadra* of land =1·8 acre

Venezuela Same as *Colombia*, *Peru*, &c.

SIGNS AND SYMBOLS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

MATHEMATICAL

\+ Plus, the sign of addition or increase, as, $a+b+c$ (read *a* plus *b* plus *c*), also marks a positive as opposed to a negative quantity

− Minus, the sign of subtraction, diminution, or decrease, as, $a-b-c$; also marks a negative as opposed to a positive quantity

± ∓ Plus or minus, leaving it doubtful whether a quantity is to be added or subtracted, one or other as the case may be

× The sign of multiplication, multiplied by or into, as, $a \times b$, or 3×5

÷ The sign of division, divided by, as, $a \div b$, 24÷6 Division is also indicated by placing one quantity above another with a horizontal line between, as, $\frac{a}{b}$ $\frac{24}{6}$

~ The difference between two quantities, leaving it doubtful which is the greater; as, $a \sim b$

= The sign of equality, equals, is equal or equivalent to, as, $a=b$, 10+2=12.

> Is greater than, as, $a>b$, a is greater than b

< Is less than, as, $a<b$, a is less than b

∝ Varies as said of a quantity that increases or diminishes according as another quantity increases or diminishes, as, $a \propto b$

Is to, as, signs used to indicate ratio or proportion, thus, $a : b :: c : d$, that is, a is to b in the same ratio as c is to d, 3 : 5 :: 6 : 10

Because or since, } Therefore, } $a=b$ and $c=d$ $a+c=b+d$, that is, because a is equal to b, and c is equal to d therefore a plus c is equal to b plus d

∞ Indefinitely great, infinity

0 Indefinitely small, a quantity less than any assignable quantity, zero

$\sqrt{\ }$ $\sqrt{\ \ }$ The radical or root sign. When used alone it indicates the square root, as, $\sqrt{b}$, $\sqrt{16}$

Higher roots are indicated by small figures called indices, thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[4]{a}$, $\sqrt[10]{a}$, $\sqrt[n]{a+b}$, that is, the cube root of a, the fourth root of a the tenth root of a, the nth root of $a+b$ The same roots might also be indicated by small fractions, as $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $a^{\frac{1}{4}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{10}}$, and so on

So also the *powers* to which quantities are raised are indicated by similar small figures or indices thus, a^2, a^4, a^n, a^{n-1}, &c

( ) [ ] { } Indicate that the quantities inclosed are to be treated together as forming a single term or expression, as, $2(a+\frac{b}{2}+4)$

∠ Angle, the angle, as, ∠ ABC the angle ABC

∟ Right angle, the right angle, as, ∟ ABC, the right angle ABC

⊥ The perpendicular, perpendicular to, as, *AB ⊥ CD, AB is perpendicular to CD*

∥ Parallel, parallel to, as, AB ∥ CD, AB is parallel to CD

△ Triangle, the triangle, as, △ ABC, the triangle ABC

□ Square, the square, as, □ ABCD, the square ABCD

▭ Rectangle, the rectangle, as, ▭ ABCD, the rectangle ABCD

○ Circle, the circle, circumference, 360°

~ The number 3·1415926 that is, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, approximately equivalent to 3½ to 1, or 22 to 7

° Degree or degrees, whether of a circle or of temperature, as, 32° the freezing point of water (Fahr), 360° the whole circumference of a circle

′ Minutes in circular measurement, as, 6° 20′, six degrees twenty minutes

″ Seconds in circular measurement, as, 60″, sixty seconds.

′, ″, ‴ are used also to denote feet, inches, and lines.

ROMAN NOTATION

I=1, II=2, III=3, IV or IIII=4, V=5, VI=6, VII=7, VIII=8, IX=9, X=10, XI=11, XII=12, XIII=13, XIV=14, XV=15, XVI=16, XVII=17, XVIII=18, XIX=19, XX=20, XXI =21, XXX=30, XL=40, L=50, LX=60, LXX =70, LXXX=80, XC=90, C=100, CI=101, CXX =120, CC=200, CCC=300, CCCC=400, D=500, DC=600 DCC=700, DCCC=800, DCCCC=900, M =1000, also IↃ=D=500, CIↃ=M=1000, IↃↃ= 5000

It will be noticed that if any letter be followed by one of equal or less value the total value is equal to the sum of the two taken together; but if a letter be preceded by one of less value the difference of their separate values is to be understood.

CHEMICAL

By means of chemical symbols, or formulas, the composition of the most complicated substances can be very easily expressed and that too, in a very small compass An abbreviated expression of this kind often gives, in a single line more information as to details than could be given in many lines of letterpress.

Elements	Symbols	Elements	Symbols
Aluminium,	Al	Molybdenum,	Mo
Antimony (Stibium),	Sb	Nickel,	Ni
Arsenic,	As	Niobium,	Nb
Barium,	Ba	Nitrogen,	N
Bismuth,	Bi	Osmium,	Os
Boron,	B	Oxygen,	O
Bromine,	Br	Palladium,	Pd
Cadmium,	Cd	Phosphorus,	P
Cæsium,	Cs	Platinum,	Pt
Calcium,	Ca	Potassium (Kalium)	K
Carbon,	C	Rhodium,	R
Cerium,	Ce	Rubidium,	Rb
Chlorine,	Cl	Ruthenium,	Ru
Chromium,	Cr	Selenium,	Se
Cobalt,	Co	Silicon,	Si
Copper (Cuprum),	Cu	Silver (Argentum)	Ag
Didymium,	D	Sodium (Natrium)	Na
Erbium,	E	Strontium,	Sr
Fluorine,	F	Sulphur,	S
Glucinium	G	Tantalum,	Ta
Gold (Aurum),	Au	Tellurium,	Te
Hydrogen,	H	Thallium,	Tl
Indium,	In	Thorium,	Th
Iodine,	I	Tin (Stannum),	Sn
Iridium,	Ir	Titanium,	Ti
Iron (Ferrum),	Fe	Tungsten (Wolfram),	W
Lanthanum,	La	Uranium,	U
Lead (Plumbum),	Pb	Vanadium,	V
Lithium,	Li	Yttrium,	Y
Magnesium,	Mg	Zinc,	Zn
Manganese,	Mn	Zirconium,	Zr
Mercury (Hydrargyrum),	Hg		

When any of the above symbols stands by itself it indicates one atom of the element it represents Thus H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element Thus O_3 signifies two atoms of oxygen, S_5 five atoms of sulphur, and C_{10} ten atoms of carbon

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus H_2O means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed, thus, $2H_2O$ represents two molecules of water, $4(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})$ four molecules of cane-sugar

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma thus the crystallized magnesic sulphate is $MgSO_4,7H_2O$ The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action and they are then

written in the form of an equation, *i* which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change the other th result of th reaction. Thus, 2H +O =2H O expresses th fact that two molecules of hydr g n, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing tw atoms, combine to give tw m lecules of w ter each of th m containing two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

ASTRONOMICAL

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.
●	N w Moon.	⚴	J pite
☽	First Quarter	♄	Saturn
○	Full Moon.	♅ or ⛢	Ura us.
☾	Last Quarter	♆	Nept ne.
☿	Mercury	☄	Com t.
♀	Venus.	*	Star
⊕ or ♁	The Earth		

The asteroids ar designated by th number attached to them as indicating the ord r of *their discov ery the part cular number bei g* inclosed within a small circle thus, (64) designates Ang lina, the sixty fourth asteroid.

S gns f the Zodiac

Aries, the Ram,	♈
Ta rus, th Bull,	♉
Gemini, the Twins	♊
Cancer the Crab	♋
Leo, th Lion	♌
Virgo the Virgin,	♍
Libra, the Scales,	♎
Scorpio, the Scorpion	♏
Sagittarius, the Archer	♐
Capricornus, the Goat	♑
Aquarius, the Waterman,	♒
Pisces, the Fishes,	♓

MEDICAL

℈ Scruple ℈i, one scruple ℈ij two scrupl s ℈ss half a scruple ℈iss a scruple and a half

ʒ Dra m or drachm ʒi one dram ʒij two dram ʒss half a dram ʒiss a dram and a half.

℥ Ounce ℥i, one oun ℥ij two ounces ℥ss half an ounce ℥iss, an o nce an l a half

♏ A minim a drop

aa (Gr *ana*) of each a like quant ty

℞ (L *recipe*) take.

COMMERCIAL

£ Pound or pounds sterling as, £100

Shilling or hillings as 2 6 two shilling a d si pence

℔ Pound or pounds in weight as 60 ℔.

$ Dollar or dollars as $100

@ At as, 300 @ $1 each.

/ *Per cent* as, 5%

a/c Account

c/o Care of

d/a Day after acceptance.

d/s D ys after sight.

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CORRECTION OF THE PR

δ (*dele*) Delete or take out

⁊ Turn or re erse

I ut a space or more space bet t ra, *words r lines*

⌒ T ke out the space

⊏ ⊐ Carry farther to left or right

⊓ Raise a letter word or charact

⊔ *Low r a letter word, or haracte*

⎽ Calls atte tion to a space appearin

ж Calls attention to a br ken type

^ (*caret*) Used to mark wh re some t been m tted th letters or wor *ted to be written in the margin*

? Draws attention t a d btful po

= P t straight

⌐ *Run on. Not to be a separate par.*

Com. Make a separate paragraph.

Rom. Put in Roman type

l c (*lowercase*) Put in small letters.

tr *Transpose.*

wrong founl Used wh n a rharac of a different size or style from thers.

— Put i italics. The wor l *ital* shoul t written in the ma gin

= P t in small capitals. *Sm cap* written in the margin.

≡ Put in capitals. *C p* to be written in rgin.

~ Put in b ld faced type

Reversl of these signs especially th e la are used in the preparation of manuscr *the press.*

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF SHEET SHOWING THE APPLICATION OF ABOVE SIGNS

I w nder if any man is as clever as he he *imagines him self* I know I have not the confidence in myself I had a month ago as an amateur cook. I think it was my friend Davidson who first put the idea in my head to try my hand at cook ng Th way he would describe the cook ng of steaks on his yacht would make any one's mouth water and it seemed to be always steaks they had. I asked him how he learned to cook, and he gave me the secret in one lesson He said, You just use plenty butter that's how women can t cook properly they gru ge *butter It is five or six* years since he first told me about his wonderful powers as a cook, and I have often longed f r an opportunity to emulate him in the art. D vidson always [illegible] enth usiast on this subject. He would say "Man, when it was My turn the fellow could hardly be kept on deck after the onions began to brown nd the m ll went up and the doctor used to stand with a big rolling pin to keep *James* and the rest of them back, and every minute they would be crying down that it would do fi e [I don t kn w anything about yachting and any time I have been over at h urs two en I had no taste for food. I always had more than I wanted. I remember going to Dublin, and at breakfast a tureen of ham and eggs was placed b fore me but by the time I had helped the company I had to g on deck and admire the prospect. An idea occurred to me, how r r to get some companions to join me on a holiday with a cata an "I would attend to the cooking. I said; but I never got any one to agree.

I believ now if I had promoted each one to office of cook I would have been successful for I think every man is sure he is a born cook.